

































# DICTIONARY

## OF THE

### ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,

AND

ILLUSTRATED in their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS

BY

EXAMPLES from the best WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

A HISTORY of the LANGUAGE,

AND

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, A. M.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti:  
Audebit quæcunque parum splendoris habebunt,  
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur.  
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,  
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ:  
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque  
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,  
Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,  
Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas.

HOR.

LONDON,

Printed by W. STRAHAN,

For J. and P. KNAPTON; T. and T. LONGMAN; C. HITCH and L. HAWES;  
A. MILLAR; and R. and J. DODSLEY.

MDCCLV.



ENGLISH LANGUAGE

HISTORICAL  
MEDICAL  
LIBRARY



# P R E F A C E.

**I**T is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.

Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil, but the slave of science, the pionier of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the paths of Learning and Genius, who press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other authour may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a dictionary of the *English* language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, has itself been hitherto neglected, suffered to spread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance, resigned to the tyranny of time and fashion, and exposed to the corruptions of ignorance, and caprices of innovation.

When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetick without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundless variety, without any established principle of selection; adulterations were to be detected, without a settled test of purity; and modes of expression to be rejected or received, without the suffrages of any writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no assistance but from general grammar, I applied myself to the perusal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, establishing to myself, in the progress of the work, such rules as experience and analogy suggested to me; experience, which practice and observation were continually increasing; and analogy, which, though in some words obscure, was evident in others.

In adjusting the ORTHOGRAPHY, which has been to this time unsettled and fortuitous, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themselves once unnecessary, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be registred; that they may not be increased, and ascertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proscribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of necessary or common use were spoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great diversity, as we now observe those who cannot read to catch sounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was first reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to express, as he could, the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing such words as were already vitiated in speech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, must have been vague and unsettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the same sound by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation arise in a great part the various dialects of the same country, which will always be observed to grow fewer, and less different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary representation of sounds by letters, proceeds that diversity of spelling observable in the *Saxon* remains, and I suppose in the first books of every nation, which perplexes or destroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, which, being once incorporated, can never be afterward dismissed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *strength* from *strong*, *darling* from *dear*, *breadth* from *broad*, from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which *Milton*, in zeal for analogy, writes *hightb*; *Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una*; to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

This



# P R E F A C E.

This uncertainty is most frequent in the vowels, which are so capriciously pronounced, and so differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shewn in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errors in orthography, but spots of barbarity impressed so deep in the *English* language, that criticism can never wash them away; these, therefore, must be permitted to remain untouched: but many words have likewise been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance, as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and some still continue to be variously written, as authours differ in their care or skill: of these it was proper to enquire the true orthography, which I have always considered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write *enchant*, *enchantment*, *enchanter*, after the *French*, and *incantation* after the *Latin*; thus *entire* is chosen rather than *intire*, because it passed to us not from the *Latin integer*, but from the *French entier*.

Of many words it is difficult to say whether they were immediately received from the *Latin* or the *French*, since at the time when we had dominions in *France*, we had *Latin* service in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the *French* generally supplied us; for we have few *Latin* words, among the terms of domestick use, which are not *French*; but many *French*, which are very remote from *Latin*.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to sacrifice uniformity to custom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberless majority, *convey* and *inveigh*, *deceit* and *receipt*, *fancy* and *phantom*; sometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as *explain* and *explanation*, *repeat* and *repetition*.

Some combinations of letters having the same power are used indifferently without any discoverable reason of choice, as in *choak*, *choke*; *soap*, *sope*; *fewel*, *fuel*, and many others; which I have sometimes inserted twice, that those who search for them under either form, may not search in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of spelling by which it is inserted in the series of the dictionary, is to be considered as that to which I give, perhaps not often rashly, the preference. I have left, in the examples, to every authour his own practice unmolested, that the reader may balance suffrages, and judge between us: but this question is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning; some men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on sounds and derivations; some, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected those in which our words are commonly to be sought. Thus *Hammond* writes *fecibleness* for *feasibleness*, because I suppose he imagined it derived immediately from the *Latin*; and some words, such as *dependant*, *dependent*; *dependance*, *dependence*, vary their final syllable, as one or other language is present to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wanted without controul, and vanity sought praise by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a scholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted few alterations, and among those few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to those, whose thoughts have been, perhaps, employed too anxiously on verbal singularities, not to disturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been asserted, that for the law to be *known*, is of more importance than to be *right*. Change, says *Hooker*, is not made without inconvenience, even from worse to better. There is in constancy and stability a general and lasting advantage, which will always overbalance the slow improvements of gradual correction. Much less ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itself, and imitate those changes, which will again be changed, while imitation is employed in observing them.

This recommendation of steadiness and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happiness; or that truth may not be successfully taught by modes of spelling fanciful and erroneous: I am not yet so lost in lexicography, as to forget that *words are the daughters of earth*, and that *things are the sons of heaven*. Language is only the instrument of science, and words are but the signs of ideas: I wish, however, that the instrument might be less apt to decay, and that signs might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In settling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated syllable. It will sometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the authour quoted, on a different syllable from that marked in the alphabetical series; it is then to be understood, that custom has varied, or that the authour has, in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are sometimes given where the sound of letters is irregular; and if they are sometimes omitted, defect in such minute observations will be more easily excused, than superfluity.

In the investigation both of the orthography and signification of words, their ETYMOLOGY was necessarily to be considered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word, is that which can be traced no further to any *English* root; thus *circumspect*, *circum-*

cent,



# P R E F A C E.

vent, circumstance, delude, concave, and complicate, though compounds in the *Latin*, are to us primitives. Derivatives, are all those that can be referred to any word in *English* of greater simplicity.

The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy sometimes needless; for who does not see that *remoteness* comes from *remote*, *lovely* from *love*, *concavity* from *concave*, and *demonstrative* from *demonstrate*? but this grammatical exuberance the scheme of my work did not allow me to repress. It is of great importance in examining the general fabrick of a language, to trace one word from another, by noting the usual modes of derivation and inflection; and uniformity must be preserved in systematical works, though sometimes at the expence of particular propriety.

Among other derivatives I have been careful to insert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterites of verbs, which in the *Teutonic* dialects are very frequent, and, though familiar to those who have always used them, interrupt and embarrass the learners of our language.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the *Roman* and *Teutonic*: under the *Roman* I comprehend the *French* and provincial tongues; and under the *Teutonic* range the *Saxon*, *German*, and all their kindred dialects. Most of our polysyllables are *Roman*, and our words of one syllable are very often *Teutonic*.

In assigning the *Roman* original, it has perhaps sometimes happened that I have mentioned only the *Latin*, when the word was borrowed from the *French*; and considering myself as employed only in the illustration of my own language, I have not been very careful to observe whether the *Latin* word be pure or barbarous, or the *French* elegant or obsolete.

For the *Teutonic* etymologies I am commonly indebted to *Junius* and *Skinner*, the only names which I have forbore to quote when I copied their books; not that I might appropriate their labours or usurp their honours, but that I might spare a perpetual repetition by one general acknowledgment. Of these, whom I ought not to mention but with the reverence due to instructors and benefactors, *Junius* appears to have excelled in extent of learning, and *Skinner* in rectitude of understanding. *Junius* was accurately skilled in all the northern languages, *Skinner* probably examined the ancient and remoter dialects only by occasional inspection into dictionaries; but the learning of *Junius* is often of no other use than to show him a track by which he may deviate from his purpose, to which *Skinner* always presses forward by the shortest way. *Skinner* is often ignorant, but never ridiculous: *Junius* is always full of knowledge; but his variety distracts his judgment, and his learning is very frequently disgraced by his absurdities.

The votaries of the northern muses will not perhaps easily restrain their indignation, when they find the name of *Junius* thus degraded by a disadvantageous comparison; but whatever reverence is due to his diligence, or his attainments, it can be no criminal degree of censoriousness to charge that etymologist with want of judgment, who can seriously derive *dream* from *drama*, because *life is a drama*, and *a drama is a dream*; and who declares with a tone of defiance, that no man can fail to derive *moan* from *μόνος*, *monos*, who considers that grief naturally loves to be *alone* \*.

Our knowledge of the northern literature is so scanty, that of words undoubtedly *Teutonic* the original is not always to be found in any ancient language; and I have therefore inserted *Dutch* or *German* substitutes, which I consider not as radical but parallel, not as the parents, but sisters of the *English*.

The words which are represented as thus related by descent or cognation, do not always agree in sense; for it is incident to words, as to their authours, to degenerate from their ancestors, and to change their manners when they change their country. It is sufficient, in etymological enquiries, if the senses of kindred words be found such as may easily pass into each other, or such as may both be referred to one general idea.

The etymology, so far as it is yet known, was easily found in the volumes where it is particularly and professedly delivered; and, by proper attention to the rules of derivation, the orthography was soon adjusted. But to COLLECT the WORDS of our language was a task of greater difficulty: the deficiency of dictionaries was immediately apparent; and when they were exhausted, what was yet wanting must be sought by fortuitous and unguided excursions into books, and gleaned as industry

\* That I may not appear to have spoken too irreverently of *Junius*, I have here subjoined a few Specimens of his etymological extravagance.

BANISH, *religare, ex banno vel territorio exigere, in exilium agere.* G. *bannir.* It. *bandire, bandeggiare.* H. *bandir.* B. *bannen.* Ævi medii scriptores *bannire* dicebant. V. *Spelm.* in *Bannum* & in *Banleuga.* Quoniam verò regionum urbiumque limites arduis plerumque montibus, altis fluminibus, longis denique flexuosisque angustissimarum viarum amfractibus includebantur, fieri potest id genus limites *ban* dici ab eo quod *Βαννάται* & *Βάνναροι* Tarentinis olim, sicuti tradit Hesychius, vocabantur αἱ λοξοὶ καὶ μὴ ἰθυτενεῖς ὁδοί, “obliquæ ac minimè in rectum tendentes viæ.” Ac fortasse quoque huc facit quod *Βανὸς*, eodem Hesychio teste, dicebant ὄρη τραγγύλη, montes arduos.

EMPTY, *emptie, vacuus, inanis.* A. S. *Æmτζ.* Nescio an sint ab ἐμέω vel ἐμείλω. Vomo, evomo, vomitu evacuo. Videtur interim etymologiam hanc non obscure firmare codex Rusli.

Mat. xii. 22. ubi antiquè scriptum invenimus γεμοετες hic emετζ. “Invenit eam vacantem.”

HILL, *mons, collis.* A. S. *hýll.* Quod videri potest abscissum ex κολώνη vel κολωνός. Collis, tumulus, locus in plano editior. Hom. Il. b. v. 811, ἔσι δέ τις προπάροιθε πόλεος ἀπείρα, κολώνη. Ubi authori brevium scholiorum κολώνη exp. τόπος εἰς ὕψος ἀνήκων, γεώλοφος ἐξοχή.

NAP, *to take a nap.* Dormire, condormiscere. Cym. heppian. A. S. *hnæppan.* Quod postremum videri potest desumptum ex κνέφας, obscuritas, tenebræ: nihil enim æque solet conciliare somnum, quam caliginosa profundæ notis obscuritas.

STAMMERER, *Balbus, blæsus* Goth. STAMMS. A. S. *stamer, stamur.* D. *stam.* B. *stameler.* Su. *stamma.* Isl. *stamr.* Sunt a σωμυλεῖν vel σωμύλλειν, nimia loquacitate alios offendere; quod impedit loquentes libentissimè garrere soleant; vel quod aliis nimii semper videantur, etiam parvisimè loquentes.



# P R E F A C E.

should find, or chance should offer it, in the boundless chaos of a living speech. My search, however, has been either skilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my design was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; such as *Arian*, *Socinian*, *Calvinist*, *Benedictine*, *Mahometan*; but have retained those of a more general nature, as *Heathen*, *Pagan*.

Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or technical dictionaries; and have often inserted, from philosophical writers, words which are supported perhaps only by a single authority, and which being not admitted into general use, stand yet as candidates or probationers, and must depend for their adoption on the suffrage of futurity.

The words which our authours have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonness, by compliance with fashion, or lust of innovation, I have registred as they occurred, though commonly only to censure them, and warn others against the folly of naturalizing useless foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by design, merely because they were unnecessary or exuberant; but have received those which by different writers have been differently formed, as *viscid*, and *viscidit*, *viscous*, and *viscosity*.

Compounded or double words I have seldom noted, except when they obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state. Thus *highwayman*, *woodman*, and *horsecourser*, require an explication; but of *thieflike* or *coachdriver* no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a constant and settled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *ish*, as *greenish*, *bluish*, adverbs in *ly*, as *dully*, *openly*, substantives in *ness*, as *vileness*, *faultiness*, were less diligently sought, and many sometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to insert them; not that they are not genuine and regular offsprings of *English* roots, but because their relation to the primitive being always the same, their signification cannot be mistaken.

The verbal nouns in *ing*, such as the *keeping* of the *castle*, the *leading* of the *army*, are always neglected, or placed only to illustrate the sense of the verb, except when they signify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as *dwelling*, *living*; or have an absolute and abstract signification, as *colouring*, *painting*, *learning*.

The participles are likewise omitted, unless, by signifying rather qualities than action, they take the nature of adjectives; as a *thinking* man, a man of prudence; a *pacing* horse, a horse that can pace: these I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. But neither are these always inserted, because they are commonly to be understood, without any danger of mistake, by consulting the verb.

Obsolete words are admitted, when they are found in authours not obsolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deserve revival.

As composition is one of the chief characteristicks of a language, I have endeavoured to make some reparation for the universal negligence of my predecessors, by inserting great numbers of compounded words, as may be found under *after*, *fore*, *new*, *night*, *fair*, and many more. These, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that use and curiosity are here satisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination amply discovered.

Of some forms of composition, such as that by which *re* is prefixed to note *repetition*, and *un* to signify *contrariety* or *privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, because the use of these particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is so little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words as occasion requires, or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of composition more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which arises to foreigners the greatest difficulty. We modify the signification of many verbs by a particle subjoined; as to *come off*, to escape by a fetch; to *fall on*, to attack; to *fall off*, to apostatize; to *break off*, to stop abruptly; to *bear out*, to justify; to *fall in*, to comply; to *give over*, to cease; to *set off*, to embellish; to *set in*, to begin a continual tenour; to *set out*, to begin a course or journey; to *take off*, to copy; with innumerable expressions of the same kind, of which some appear wildly irregular, being so far distant from the sense of the simple words, that no sagacity will be able to trace the steps by which they arrived at the present use. These I have noted with great care; and though I cannot flatter myself that the collection is complete, I believe I have so far assisted the students of our language, that this kind of phraseology will be no longer insuperable; and the combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be easily explained by comparison with those that may be found.

Many words yet stand supported only by the name of *Bailey*, *Ainsworth*, *Philips*, or the contracted *Diēt.* for *Dictionaries* subjoined: of these I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of such I have omitted many, because I had never read them; and many I have inserted, because they may perhaps exist, though they have escaped my notice: they are, however,



# P R E F A C E.

however, to be yet considered as resting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I considered as useful, or know to be proper, though I could not at present support them by authorities, I have suffered to stand upon my own attestation, claiming the same privilege with my predecessors of being sometimes credited without proof.

The words, thus selected and disposed, are grammatically considered: they are referred to the different parts of speech; traced, when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations; and illustrated by observations, not indeed of great or striking importance, separately considered, but necessary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by *English* grammarians.

That part of my work on which I expect malignity most frequently to fasten, is the *Explanation*; in which I cannot hope to satisfy those, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleased, since I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret a language by itself is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by synonimes, because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unsettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which such notions are conveyed, or such things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. To explain, requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the sense is too subtle and evanescent to be fixed in a paraphrase; such are all those which are by the grammarians termed *expletives*, and, in dead languages, are suffered to pass for empty sounds, of no other use than to fill a verse, or to modulate a period, but which are easily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphasis, though it be sometimes such as no other form of expression can convey.

My labour has likewise been much increased by a class of verbs too frequent in the *English* language, of which the signification is so loose and general, the use so vague and indeterminate, and the senses detorted so widely from the first idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze of variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumscribe them by any limitations, or interpret them by any words of distinct and settled meaning: such are *bear, break, come, cast, full, get, give, do, put, set, go, run, make, take, turn, throw*. If of these the whole power is not accurately delivered, it must be remembered, that while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every one that speaks it, these words are hourly shifting their relations, and can no more be ascertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a storm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations applied with so great latitude, that they are not easily reducible under any regular scheme of explication: this difficulty is not less, nor perhaps greater, in *English*, than in other languages. I have laboured them with diligence, I hope with success; such at least as can be expected in a task, which no man, however learned or sagacious, has yet been able to perform.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, because I do not understand them; these might have been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not so far indulge my vanity as to decline this confession: for when *Tully* owns himself ignorant whether *lessus*, in the twelve tables, means a *funeral song*, or *mourning garment*; and *Aristotle* doubts whether *ούρεως*, in the *Iliad*, signifies a *mule*, or *muleteer*, I may freely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry, or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that *the explanation, and the word explained, should be always reciprocal*; this I have always endeavoured, but could not always attain. Words are seldom exactly synonymous; a new term was not introduced, but because the former was thought inadequate: names, therefore, have often many ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then necessary to use the proximate word, for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of such mutilated interpretations, because the sense may easily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extensive use, it was requisite to mark the progress of its meaning, and show by what gradations of intermediate sense it has passed from its primitive to its remote and accidental signification; so that every foregoing explanation should tend to that which follows, and the series be regularly concatenated from the first notion to the last.

This is specious, but not always practicable; kindred senses may be so interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be disentangled, nor any reason be assigned why one should be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? The shades of meaning sometimes pass imperceptibly into each other; so that though on one side they apparently differ, yet it is impossible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the same race, though not exactly alike, are sometimes so little different, that no words can express the dissimilitude, though the mind easily perceives it, when they are exhibited



# P R E F A C E.

bited together ; and sometimes there is such a confusion of acceptations, that discernment is wearied, and distinction puzzled, and perseverance herself hurries to an end, by crowding together what she cannot separate.

These complaints of difficulty will, by those that have never considered words beyond their popular use, be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his studies by involution and obscurity. But every art is obscure to those that have not learned it : this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to those who have joined philosophy with grammar ; and if I have not expressed them very clearly, it must be remembered that I am speaking of that which words are insufficient to explain.

The original sense of words is often driven out of use by their metaphorical acceptations, yet must be inserted for the sake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether *ardour* is used for *material heat*, or whether *flagrant*, in *English*, ever signifies the same with *burning* ; yet such are the primitive ideas of these words, which are therefore set first, though without examples, that the figurative senses may be commodiously deduced.

Such is the exuberance of signification which many words have obtained, that it was scarcely possible to collect all their senses ; sometimes the meaning of derivatives must be sought in the mother term, and sometimes deficient explanations of the primitive may be supplied in the train of derivation. In any case of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the same race ; for some words are slightly passed over to avoid repetition, some admitted easier and clearer explanation than others, and all will be better understood, as they are considered in greater variety of structures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the same skill, or the same happiness : things equally easy in themselves, are not all equally easy to any single mind. Every writer of a long work commits errors, where there appears neither ambiguity to mislead, nor obscurity to confound him ; and in a search like this, many felicities of expression will be casually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many seeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus some explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *bind*, *the female of the stag* ; *stag*, *the male of the kind* : sometimes easier words are changed into harder, as *burial* into *sepulture* or *interment*, *drier* into *desiccative*, *dryness* into *siccidity* or *aridity*, *fit* into *paroxysm* ; for the easiest word, whatever it be, can never be translated into one more easy. But easiness and difficulty are merely relative, and if the present prevalence of our language should invite foreigners to this dictionary, many will be assisted by those words which now seem only to increase or produce obscurity. For this reason I have endeavoured frequently to join a *Teutonick* and *Roman* interpretation, as to *CHEER* to *gladden*, or *exhilarate*, that every learner of *English* may be assisted by his own tongue.

The solution of all difficulties, and the supply of all defects, must be sought in the examples, subjoined to the various senses of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authours.

When first I collected these authorities, I was desirous that every quotation should be useful to some other end than the illustration of a word ; I therefore extracted from philosophers principles of science ; from historians remarkable facts ; from chymists complete processes ; from divines striking exhortations ; and from poets beautiful descriptions. Such is design, while it is yet at a distance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wisdom into an alphabetical series, I soon discovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the student, and was forced to depart from my scheme of including all that was pleasing or useful in *English* literature, and reduce my transcripts very often to clusters of words, in which scarcely any meaning is retained ; thus to the weariness of copying, I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging. Some passages I have yet spared, which may relieve the labour of verbal searches, and intersperse with verdure and flowers the dusty deserts of barren philology.

The examples, thus mutilated, are no longer to be considered as conveying the sentiments or doctrine of their authours ; the word for the sake of which they are inserted, with all its appendant clauses, has been carefully preserved ; but it may sometimes happen, by hasty detraction, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed : the divine may desert his tenets, or the philosopher his system.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as masters of elegance or models of style ; but words must be sought where they are used ; and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found ? Many quotations serve no other purpose, than that of proving the bare existence of words, and are therefore selected with less scrupulousness than those which are to teach their structures and relations.

My purpose was to admit no testimony of living authours, that I might not be misled by partiality, and that none of my contemporaries might have reason to complain ; nor have I departed from this resolution, but when some performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory supplied me, from late books, with an example that was wanting, or when my heart, in the tenderness of friendship, solicited admission for a favourite name.



# P R E F A C E.

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have studiously endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the restoration, whose works I regard as *the wells of English undefiled*, as the pure sources of genuine diction. Our language, for almost a century, has, by the concurrence of many causes, been gradually departing from its original *Teutonic* character, and deviating towards a *Gallick* structure and phraseology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recal it, by making our ancient volumes the ground-work of style, admitting among the additions of later times, only such as may supply real deficiencies, such as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate easily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeness antecedent to perfection, as well as of false refinement and declension, I have been cautious lest my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and crowd my book with words now no longer understood. I have fixed *Sidney's* work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excursions. From the authours which rose in the time of *Elizabeth*, a speech might be formed adequate to all the purposes of use and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from *Hooker* and the translation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from *Bacon*; the phrases of policy, war, and navigation from *Raleigh*; the dialect of poetry and fiction from *Spenser* and *Sidney*; and the diction of common life from *Shakespeare*, few ideas would be lost to mankind, for want of *English* words, in which they might be expressed.

It is not sufficient that a word is found, unless it be so combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the sentence; such passages I have therefore chosen, and when it happened that any authour gave a definition of a term, or such an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a supplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order, that is otherwise observed.

Some words, indeed, stand unsupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and constant analogy, or names of things seldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reason to doubt the existence.

There is more danger of censure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will sometimes seem to have been accumulated without necessity or use, and perhaps some will be found, which might, without loss, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not hastily to be charged with superfluities: those quotations which to careless or unskilful perusers appear only to repeat the same sense, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diversities of signification, or, at least, afford different shades of the same meaning: one will shew the word applied to persons, another to things; one will express an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral sense; one will prove the expression genuine from an ancient authour; another will shew it elegant from a modern: a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous sentence is ascertained by a passage clear and determinate; the word, how often soever repeated, appears with new associates and in different combinations, and every quotation contributes something to the stability or enlargement of the language.

When words are used equivocally, I receive them in either sense; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptance.

I have sometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of sentiments, by shewing how one authour copied the thoughts and diction of another: such quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might justly be censured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual history.

The various syntactical structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the licence or negligence with which many words have been hitherto used, has made our style capricious and indeterminate; when the different combinations of the same word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus have I laboured to settle the orthography, display the analogy, regulate the structures, and ascertain the signification of *English* words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own scheme, or satisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is still controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are sometimes too much contracted, and sometimes too much diffused, the significations are distinguished rather with subtilty than skill, and the attention is harraressed with unnecessary minuteness.

The examples are too often injudiciously truncated, and perhaps sometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a mistaken sense; for in making this collection I trusted more to memory, than, in a state of disquiet and embarrassment, memory can contain, and purposed to supply at the review what was left incomplete in the first transcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though necessary and significant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words most studiously considered and exemplified, many senses have escaped observation.

Yet these failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprize is above the strength that undertakes it: To rest



# P R E F A C E.

below his own aim is incident to every one whose fancy is active, and whose views are comprehensive; nor is any man satisfied with himself because he has done much, but because he can conceive little. When first I engaged in this work, I resolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleased myself with a prospect of the hours which I should revel away in feasts of literature, the obscure recesses of northern learning, which I should enter and ransack, the treasures with which I expected every search into those neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I should display my acquisitions to mankind. When I had thus enquired into the original of words, I resolved to show likewise my attention to things; to pierce deep into every science, to enquire the nature of every substance of which I inserted the name, to limit every idea by a definition strictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate description, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But these were the dreams of a poet doomed at last to wake a lexicographer. I soon found that it is too late to look for instruments, when the work calls for execution, and that whatever abilities I had brought to my task, with those I must finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to enquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my first experiments, that what I had not of my own was easily to be obtained: I saw that one enquiry only gave occasion to another, that book referred to book, that to search was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and that thus to pursue perfection, was, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun, which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them.

I then contracted my design, determining to confide in myself, and no longer to solicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than assistance: by this I obtained at least one advantage, that I set limits to my work, which would in time be finished, though not completed.

Despondency has never so far prevailed as to depress me to negligence; some faults will at last appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and persevering activity. The nice and subtle ramifications of meaning were not easily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinced of the necessity of disentangling combinations, and separating similitudes. Many of the distinctions which to common readers appear useless and idle, will be found real and important by men versed in the school philosophy, without which no dictionary ever shall be accurately compiled, or skilfully examined.

Some senses however there are, which, though not the same, are yet so nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Most men think indistinctly, and therefore cannot speak with exactness; and consequently some examples might be indifferently put to either signification: this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who do not form, but register the language; who do not teach men how they should think, but relate how they have hitherto expressed their thoughts.

The imperfect sense of some examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compensated by innumerable passages selected with propriety, and preserved with exactness; some shining with sparks of imagination, and some replete with treasures of wisdom.

The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but because care will not always be successful, and recollection or information come too late for use.

That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, must be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable: I could not visit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my skill in the dialect of navigation, nor visit the warehouses of merchants, and shops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools and operations, of which no mention is found in books; what favourable accident, or easy enquiry brought within my reach, has not been neglected; but it had been a hopeless labour to glean up words, by courting living information, and contesting with the fullness of one, and the roughness of another.

To furnish the academicians *della Crusca* with words of this kind, a series of comedies called *la Fiera*, or *the Fair*, was professedly written by *Buonaroti*; but I had no such assistant, and therefore was content to want what they must have wanted likewise, had they not luckily been so supplied.

Nor are all words which are not found in the vocabulary, to be lamented as omissions. Of the laborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is in a great measure casual and mutable; many of their terms are formed for some temporary or local convenience, and though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a state of increase or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore must be suffered to perish with other things unworthy of preservation.

Care will sometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He that is catching opportunities which seldom occur, will suffer those to pass by unregarded, which he expects hourly to return; he that is searching for rare and remote things, will neglect those that are obvious and familiar: thus many of the most common and cursory words have been inserted with little illustration, because in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy those which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word *SEA* unexemplified.



# P R E F A C E.

Thus it happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things easy from confidence; the mind, afraid of greatness, and disdainful of littleness, hastily withdraws herself from painful searches, and passes with scornful rapidity over tasks not adequate to her powers, sometimes too secure for caution, and again too anxious for vigorous effort; sometimes idle in a plain path, and sometimes distracted in labyrinths, and dissipated by different intentions.

A large work is difficult because it is large, even though all its parts might singly be performed with facility; where there are many things to be done, each must be allowed its share of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole; nor can it be expected, that the stones which form the dome of a temple, should be squared and polished like the diamond of a ring.

Of the event of this work, for which, having laboured it with so much application, I cannot but have some degree of parental fondness, it is natural to form conjectures. Those who have been persuaded to think well of my design, require that it should fix our language, and put a stop to those alterations which time and chance have hitherto been suffered to make in it without opposition. With this consequence I will confess that I flattered myself for a while; but now begin to fear that I have indulged expectation which neither reason nor experience can justify. When we see men grow old and die at a certain time one after another, from century to century, we laugh at the elixir that promises to prolong life to a thousand years; and with equal justice may the lexicographer be derided, who being able to produce no example of a nation that has preserved their words and phrases from mutability, shall imagine that his dictionary can embalm his language, and secure it from corruption and decay, that it is in his power to change sublunary nature, or clear the world at once from folly, vanity, and affectation.

With this hope, however, academies have been instituted, to guard the avenues of their languages, to retain fugitives, and repulse intruders; but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain; sounds are too volatile and subtle for legal restraints; to enchain syllables, and to lash the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to measure its desires by its strength. The *French* language has visibly changed under the inspection of the academy; the stile of *Amelot's* translation of father *Paul* is observed by *Le Courayer* to be *un peu passé*; and no *Italian* will maintain, that the diction of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of *Boccace*, *Machiavel*, or *Caro*.

Total and sudden transformations of a language seldom happen; conquests and migrations are now very rare: but there are other causes of change, which, though slow in their operation, and invisible in their progress, are perhaps as much superiour to human resistance, as the revolutions of the sky, or intumescence of the tide. Commerce, however necessary, however lucrative, as it depraves the manners, corrupts the language; they that have frequent intercourse with strangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themselves, must in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which serves the traffickers on the *Mediterranean* and *Indian* coasts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouse, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at last incorporated with the current speech.

There are likewise internal causes equally forcible. The language most likely to continue long without alteration, would be that of a nation raised a little, and but a little, above barbarity, secluded from strangers, and totally employed in procuring the conveniencies of life; either without books, or, like some of the *Mahometan* countries, with very few: men thus busied and unlearned, having only such words as common use requires, would perhaps long continue to express the same notions by the same signs. But no such constancy can be expected in a people polished by arts, and classed by subordination, where one part of the community is sustained and accommodated by the labour of the other. Those who have much leisure to think, will always be enlarging the stock of ideas, and every increase of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words, or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from necessity, it will range after convenience; when it is left at large in the fields of speculation, it will shift opinions; as any custom is disused, the words that expressed it must perish with it; as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate speech in the same proportion as it alters practice.

As by the cultivation of various sciences, a language is amplified, it will be more furnished with words deflected from their original sense; the geometrician will talk of a courtier's zenith, or the excentrick virtue of a wild hero, and the physician of sanguine expectations and phlegmatick delays. Copiousness of speech will give opportunities to capricious choice, by which some words will be preferred, and others degraded; vicissitudes of fashion will enforce the use of new, or extend the signification of known terms. The tropes of poetry will make hourly encroachments, and the metaphorical will become the current sense: pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance, and the pen must at length comply with the tongue; illiterate writers will at one time or other, by publick infatuation, rise into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will use them with colloquial licentiousness, confound distinction, and forget propriety. As politeness increases, some expressions will be considered as too gross and vulgar for the delicate, others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy; new phrases are therefore adopted, which must, for the same reasons, be in time dismissed. *Swift*, in his petty treatise on the *English* language, allows that new words must sometimes be introduced, but proposes that none should be suffered to become obsolete. But what makes a word obsolete, more than general agreement to forbear it? and how shall it be continued, when it conveys an offensive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind, when it has once by disuse become unfamiliar, and by unfamiliarity unpleasing.



# P R E F A C E.

There is another cause of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet in the present state of the world cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a third distinct from both, and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the most conspicuous accomplishment, is skill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations crowd upon his memory; and haste and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotick expressions.

The great pest of speech is frequency of translation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting something of its native idiom; this is the most mischievous and comprehensive innovation; single words may enter by thousands, and the fabrick of the tongue continue the same, but new phraseology changes much at once; it alters not the single stones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy should be established for the cultivation of our stile, which I, who can never wish to see dependance multiplied, hope the spirit of *English* liberty will hinder or destroy, let them, instead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour, with all their influence, to stop the licence of translatours, whose idleness and ignorance, if it be suffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of *France*.

If the changes that we fear be thus irresistible, what remains but to acquiesce with silence, as in the other insurmountable distresses of humanity? it remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated: tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preserved our constitution, let us make some struggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people arises from its authours: whether I shall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of *English* literature, must be left to time: much of my life has been lost under the pressures of disease; much has been trifled away; and much has always been spent in provision for the day that was passing over me; but I shall not think my employment useless or ignoble, if by my assistance foreign nations, and distant ages, gain access to the propagators of knowledge, and understand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repositories of science, and add celebrity to *Bacon*, to *Hooker*, to *Milton*, and to *Boyle*.

When I am animated by this wish, I look with pleasure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the spirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promised to myself: a few wild blunders, and risible absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furnish folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but useful diligence will at last prevail, and there never can be wanting some who distinguish desert; who will consider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, since while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some falling away; that a whole life cannot be spent upon syntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be sufficient; that he, whose design includes whatever language can express, must often speak of what he does not understand; that a writer will sometimes be hurried by eagerness to the end, and sometimes faint with weariness under a task, which *Scaliger* compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always present; that sudden fits of inadvertency will surprize vigilance, slight avocations will seduce attention, and casual eclipses of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer shall often in vain trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which yesterday he knew with intuitive readiness, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed; and though no book was ever spared out of tenderness to the authour, and the world is little solicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curiosity to inform it, that the *English Dictionary* was written with little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academick bowers, but amidst inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow: and it may repress the triumph of malignant criticism to observe, that if our language is not here fully displayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprised in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of successive ages, inadequate and delusive; if the aggregated knowledge, and co-operating diligence of the *Italian* academicians, did not secure them from the censure of *Beni*; if the embodied criticks of *France*, when fifty years had been spent upon their work, were obliged to change its oeconomy, and give their second edition another form, I may surely be contented without the praise of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of solitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till most of those whom I wished to please, have sunk into the grave, and success and miscarriage are empty sounds: I therefore dismiss it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from censure or from praise.



# T H E

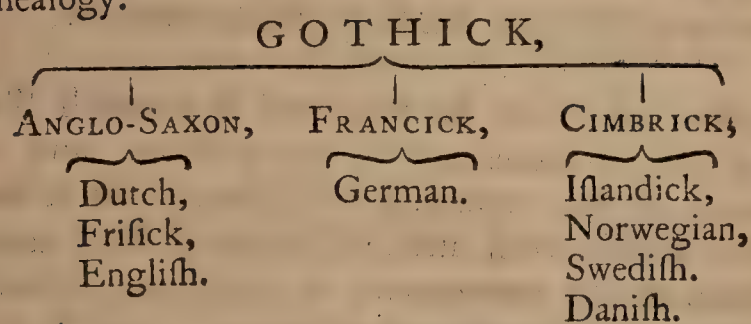
# H I S T O R Y

## O F T H E

# E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E.

**T**HOUGH the *Britains* or *Welsh* were the first possessors of this island, whose names are recorded, and are therefore in civil history always considered as the predecessors of the present inhabitants; yet the deduction of the *English* language, from the earliest times of which we have any knowledge to its present state, requires no mention of them: for we have so few words, which can, with any probability, be referred to *British* roots, that we justly regard the *Saxons* and *Welsh*, as nations totally distinct. It has been conjectured, that when the *Saxons* seized this country, they suffered the *Britains* to live among them in a state of vassalage, employed in the culture of the ground, and other laborious and ignoble services. But it is scarcely possible, that a nation, however depressed, should have been mixed in considerable numbers with the *Saxons* without some communication of their tongue, and therefore it may, with great reason, be imagined, that those, who were not sheltered in the mountains, perished by the sword.

The whole fabrick and scheme of the *English* language is *Gothick* or *Teutonic*: it is a dialect of that tongue, which prevails over all the northern countries of *Europe*, except those where the *Sclavonian* is spoken. Of these languages Dr. *Hickes* has thus exhibited the genealogy.



Of the *Gothick*, the only monument remaining is a copy of the gospels somewhat mutilated, which, from the silver with which the characters are adorned, is called the *silver book*. It is now preserved at *Upsal*, and has been twice published. Whether the diction of this venerable manuscript be purely *Gothick*, has been doubted; it seems however to exhibit the most ancient dialect now to be found of the *Teutonic* race, and the *Saxon*, which is the original of the present *English*, was either derived from it, or both descended from some common parent.

What was the form of the *Saxon* language, when, about the year 450, they first entered *Britain*, cannot now be known. They seem to have been a people without learning, and very probably without an alphabet; their speech therefore, having been always cursory and extemporaneous, must have been artless and unconnected, without any modes of transition or involution of clauses; which abruptness and inconnection may be observed even in their later writings. This barbarity may

be supposed to have continued during their wars with the *Britains*, which for a time left them no leisure for softer studies; nor is there any reason for supposing it abated, till the year 570, when *Augustine* came from *Rome* to convert them to Christianity. The Christian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and learning; they then became by degrees acquainted with the *Roman* language, and so gained, from time to time, some knowledge and elegance, till in three centuries they had formed a language capable of expressing all the sentiments of a civilised people, as appears by king *Alfred's* paraphrase or imitation of *Boethius*, and his short preface, which I have selected as the first specimen of ancient *English*.

### C A P. I.

**O**N ðære tide þe Lozan of Siððiu mæzþe piþ Romana rice zepin upahofon. 7 miþ heora cýningum. Rædgota and Ealleþica pæron hatne. Romane buziþ abracon. and eall Italia rice þ iþ betpux þam muntum 7 Sicilia ðam ealonde in anpald zerehton. 7 þa ægter þam fonerpprecenan cýningum ðeodric fenz to þam ilcan rice. se ðeodric pæf Amulinga. he pæf Lpirten. þeah he on þam Aprianiscan zedpolan ðurhpunode. þe zehet Romanum hiþ fpeondricepe. rpa þ hi moztan heora ealdrhta pýrðe beon. Ac he þa zehat rpiðe ýfele zelærte. 7 rpiðe ppaþe zeendode mid manezum mane. þ pæf to eacan oþrum unapumedum ýflum. þ he Iohanner þone papan het ofrlean. Ða pæf rum conful. þ pe hepetoha hataþ. Boetiur pæf haten. se pæf in boccræftum 7 on populd þearum se rihtpifereta. Se ða onzeat þa manizrealdan ýfel þe se cýning ðeodric piþ þam Lpirtendome 7 piþ þam Romaniscum ritum dýde. he þa zemunde ðana eþneffa 7 þana ealdrhta ðe hi under ðam Larefum hæfdon heora ealdhlaforðum. Ða onzan he smeagan 7 leornigan on him jelfum hu he þ rice ðam unrihazpisan cýninge afeþpan mihte. 7 on riht zeleaffulra and on rihtpissa anpald zebpingan. Sende þa digellice æpendzeppitu to þam Larepe to Lonstantinopolim. þær iþ Lpeca heah buziþ 7 heora cýnerfol. for þam se Larepe pæf heora ealdhlaforð cýnner. bædon hine þæt he him to heora Lpirtendome 7 to heora ealdrhtum zefultumede. Ða þ onzeat se pæihneopa cýning ðeodric. Ða het he hine zebpingan on carceþne 7 þær inne belucan. Ða hit ða zelomp þ se arpyrða pæf on rpa micelpe neapanespe becom. þa pæf he rpa micle rpiðon on hiþ Mode zednefed. rpa hiþ Mod ær rpiðon to þam populd ræþum unzerod pæf. 7 he ða nanpe fporpe be innan þam carceþne ne zemunde. ac he zefeoll nipol of dune on þa fpor. 7 hine artrehte rpiþe unnot. and oþmod hine jelfne onzan pepan 7 þur jingende cpaþ.



# THE HISTORY OF THE

## C A P. II.

ÐA hoð þe ic pŕecca geolurbærllice ŕonȝ. ic ŕceal nu heoŕiende ŕinȝan. 7 mið ŕŕi unȝeŕaðum poŕdum ȝeŕettan. þeah ic geol hŕilum ȝecoplice ŕunde. ac ic nu pepende 7 ȝiŕciende of ȝeŕaðna poŕda miŕŕo. me ablendan þaŕ unȝetneopan poŕuld ŕælþa. 7 me þa ŕoŕletan ŕpa blindne on þiŕ ðimme hol. Ða beŕeapodon ælceŕe lurbæŕneŕŕe þa ða ic him æŕne betŕt tŕupode, ða pendon hi me heopa bæc to and me mið ealle ŕŕomȝeŕitan. To phon ŕceoldan la mine ŕŕiend ŕeȝȝan þæt ic ȝeŕælȝ mon pæŕe. hu mæȝ ŕe beon ȝeŕælȝ ŕe ðe on ðam ȝeŕælþum ðuŕhpuman ne mot:

## C A P. III.

ÐA ic þa ðiŕ leoþ. cŕæð Boetiur. ȝeompiende aŕunȝen hæŕde. Ða com ðæŕ ȝan in to me heoŕen- cund þiŕdom. 7 þ min muŕnende Moð mið hiŕ poŕ- dum ȝeȝnette. 7 þuŕ cŕæþ. Ðu ne eaŕt þu ŕe mon þe on minne ŕcole pæŕe aŕed 7 ȝelæŕed. Ac hponon puŕde þu mið þiŕŕum poŕuld ŕoŕȝum þuŕ ŕŕiþe ȝeŕ- penced. buton ic pat þ þu hæŕŕt ðaŕa pæŕna to

Of the following version of the gospels the age is not certainly known, but it was probably written between the time of *Alfred* and that of the *Norman* conquest, and therefore may properly be inserted here.

Translations seldom afford just specimens of a language, and least of all those in which a scrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, because they retain the phraseology and structure of the original tongue;

## LUCÆ CAP. I.

**F**ORDAM þe ŕitodlice manega þohton þaŕa þinȝa ŕace ȝe-endebyŕdan þe on uŕ ȝeŕýllede ŕýnt.

2 Ðpa uŕ betæhtun þa ðe hit of ŕŕýmðe ȝeŕapon. and þaŕe ŕŕŕæce þenar pæŕon.

3 Me ȝeþuhte [of-ŕýlȝde ŕŕom ŕŕuma] ȝeopn- lice eallum. [mið] endebyŕdneŕŕe ŕŕutan ðe. þu ðe ŕelurta Theophilur.

4 Ðæt þu oncnape þaŕa poŕda ŕoðŕæŕtneŕŕe. of þam ðe þu ȝelæŕed eaŕt:

5 On Ðeŕoder ðaȝum Iudea cýnincȝeŕ. pæŕ ŕum ŕaceŕð on naman Zachariar. of Abian tunc. 7 hiŕ ŕiŕ pæŕ of Aaroneŕ dohtŕum. and hýne nama pæŕ Elizabeth:

6 Soðlice hiȝ pæŕon butu ŕihtŕiŕe beŕopan Gode. ȝanȝende on eallum hiŕ bebodum 7 ŕihtŕiŕ- neŕŕum butan pŕohte:

7 And hiȝ næŕdon nan beapn. ŕoŕþam ðe Eliza- beth pæŕ unbeŕende. 7 hý on hýna ðaȝum butu ŕoŕð-eodun:

8 Soðlice pæŕ ȝeŕoŕden þa Zachariar hýŕ raceŕð- hadeŕ bŕeac on hiŕ ȝeŕŕuxleŕ endebyŕdneŕŕe beŕo- þan Gode.

9 Æŕteŕ ȝeŕunan þaŕ raceŕðhadeŕ hloteŕ. he eode þ he hiŕ ofŕŕunȝe ŕette. Ða he on Godeŕ tempel eode.

10 Eall peŕoð þaŕ ŕolceŕ pæŕ ute ȝebiddende on þaŕe ofŕŕunȝe timan:

11 Ða ætýpde him Ðŕihtneŕ engel ŕtandende on þaŕ peoŕoder ŕŕiðŕan healŕe.

12 Ða peapð Zachariar ȝedŕeŕed þ ȝeŕeonde. 7 him eȝe onhpæŕ:

13 Ða cŕæð ŕe engel him to. Ne onðŕæð þu ðe Zachariar. ŕoŕþam þin ben iŕ ȝehýned. 7 þin ŕiŕ Elizabeth þe ŕunu cenð. and þu nemŕt hýŕ naman Iohanneŕ.

14 7 he býð þe to ȝeŕean 7 to bliŕŕe. 7 manega on hýŕ acennedneŕŕe ȝeŕaȝniað:

15 Soðlice he býð mæŕe beŕopan Ðŕihtne. and he ne ðŕincð þin ne beop. 7 he bið ȝeŕýlled on hal- ȝum Garte. þonne ȝýt of hiŕ modor innoðe.

16 And manega Iŕŕahela beapna he ȝecýpð to Ðŕihtne hýna Gode.

17 And he ȝæð toŕoŕan him on ȝarte 7 Eliaŕ mihte. þ he ŕæðeŕa heoŕtan to hýna beapnum ȝe- cýŕŕe. 7 unȝeleaŕŕulle to ŕihtŕiŕna ȝleapŕcýŕe. Ðŕihtne ŕulŕŕeined ŕolc ȝeȝeapŕian:

hŕaþe ŕoŕȝiten ðe ic þe æŕ ŕealde. Ða clipode ŕe þiŕdom 7 cŕæþ. Geŕitaþ nu aŕinȝede poŕuld ŕoŕȝa of mineŕ þeȝeneŕ Mode. ŕoŕþam ȝe ŕind þa mæŕtan ŕceapn. Laŕtaþ hine eŕt hŕeoŕŕan to minum laŕum. Ða eode ŕe þiŕdom næaŕ. cŕæþ Boetiur. minum hŕeoŕŕiendan ȝeþohte. 7 hit ŕpa moŕolil hpæt hŕeȝa upaŕæŕde. adŕiȝde þa mineneŕ Modeŕ eaȝan. and hit ŕŕan bliþum poŕdum. hpæþeŕ hit oncneope hiŕ ŕoŕteŕmodor. mið ðam þe ða þ Moð ŕiþ be- pende. Ða ȝecneop hit ŕŕiþe ŕŕeoŕele hiŕ aȝne modor. þ pæŕ ŕe þiŕdom þe hit lange æŕ týde 7 læŕde. ac hit onȝeat hiŕ laŕe ŕŕiþe toŕoŕenne 7 ŕŕiþe toŕŕocenne mið ðýŕȝna hondum. 7 hine þa ŕŕan hu þ ȝeŕuŕde. Ða andŕŕýpde ŕe þiŕdom him 7 ŕæde. þ hiŕ ȝinȝan hæŕdon hine ŕpa toŕoŕenne. þaŕ þaŕ hi teohhodon þ hi hine eallne habban ŕceol- don. ac hi ȝeȝaðeŕniað monŕeald ðýŕȝ on þæŕe ŕoŕtŕupunȝa. 7 on þam ȝilpe butan heopa hpelc eŕt to hýne bote ȝeciŕŕe:

This may perhaps be considered as a specimen of the *Saxon* in its highest state of purity, for here are scarcely any words borrowed from the *Roman* dialects.

yet they have often this convenience, that the same book, being translated in different ages, affords opportunity of marking the gradations of change, and bringing one age into comparison with another. For this purpose I have placed the *Saxon* version and that of *Wickliffe*, written about the year 1380, in opposite columns; because the convenience of easy collation seems greater than that of regular chronology.

## LUK, CHAP. I.

**I**N the dayes of Eroude kyng of Judee ther was a preſt Zacarye by name: of the ſort of Abia, and his wyf was of the doughtriſ of Aaron: and hir name was Elizabeth.

2 An bothe weren juſte bifore God: goynge in alle the maundementis and juſtifyingis of the Lord with- outen playnt.

3 And thei hadden no child, for Elizabeth was bareyn and bothe weren of greet age in her dayes.

4 And it biſel that whanne Zacarye ſchould do the office of preſthod in the ordir of his courſe to fore God.

5 Aſtir the cuſtom of the preſthod, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to encenſen.

6 And at the multitude of the puple was without forth and preyede in the our of encenſying.

7 And an aungel of the Lord apperide to him: and ſtood on the right haſ of the auter of encenſe.

8 And Zacarye ſeynge was aſrayed: and drede ſel upon him.

9 And the aungel ſayde to him, Zacarye drede thou not: for thy preier is herd, and Elizabeth thi wiſ ſchal bere to thee a ſone: and his name ſchal be clepid Jon.

10 And joye and gladyng ſchal be to thee: and manye ſchulen have joye in hiſ natyvyte.

11 For he ſchal be great bifore the Lord: and he ſchal not drinke wyn ne ſydyr, and he ſchal be fulſild with the holy goſt yit of hiſ modir wombe.

12 And he ſchal converte manye of the children of Iſrael to her Lord God.

13 And he ſchal go bifore in the ſpiryte and vertu of Helye: and he ſchal turne the hertis of the ſadriſ to the ſoniſ, and men out of beleewe: to the prudence of juſt men, to make redy a perſyt puple to the Lord.



18 Ða cwæð Zacharias to þam engele. Ðpanun pat ic þis. ic eom nu eald. and min wif on hýre dagum forðeode:

19 Ða andƿarode him se engel. Ic eom Gabriel. ic þe stānde beforan Gode. and ic eom aƿend wið þe ƿƿrecan. 7 þe þis bodian.

20 And nu þu biſt ƿurðende. 7 þu ƿƿrecan ne miht oð þone dæg þe þar þing ƿepurðað. forþam þu minum ƿordum ne ƿelýrðeſt. þa beoð on hýra timan ƿefýlled:

21 And þ ƿolc ƿæs Zacharias ƿe-anbiðigende. and ƿundrodon þ he on þam temple læt ƿæs:

22 Ða he ut-eode ne mihte he him to-ƿƿrecan. 7 hiƿ oncneopon þ he on þam temple ƿume ƿerhtðe ƿereah. 7 he ƿæs bičniende hým. 7 dumb þurh-ƿunede:

23 Ða ƿæs ƿeporðen þa hiſ þenunga dagas ƿefýlled: ƿæron. he ƿerde to hiſ huſe:

24 Soðlice æfter dagum Elizabeth hiſ ƿif ƿe-eacnode. and heo beðiglode hiƿ ƿif monþas. 7 cwæð.

25 Soðlice me Ðrihten ƿeððe þis. on þam dagum þe he ƿereah minne hoſp betƿux mannum aƿýrran:

26 Soðlice on þam ƿýxtan monðe ƿæs aƿend Gabriel se engel fram Ðrihtne on Galilea ceastr: þe ƿe nama ƿæs Nazareth.

27 To beƿeddudne fæmnan anum ƿeƿe. þæs nama ƿæs Iosep. of Dauideſ huſe. 7 þe ƿe fæmnan nama ƿæs Maria:

28 Ða cwæð se engel ingangende. Ðal ƿe þu mid ƿýfe ƿefýled. Ðrihten mid þe. Ðu eart gebletƿud on ƿifum:

29 Ða ƿearð heo on hiſ ƿƿræce ƿedƿeƿed. and þohte hƿæt seo ƿneting ƿæne:

30 Ða cwæð se engel. Ne ondræð þu ðe Maria. soðlice þu ƿýfe mid Gode ƿemetterst.

31 Soðlice nu. þu on innoðe ƿe-eacnaſt. and ƿunu cenſt. and hiſ naman þælend ƿenemnerst.

32 Se bið mæne. 7 þæs hehrtan ƿunu ƿenemned. and him ƿýlð Ðrihten God hiſ fæder Dauideſ ſetl.

33 And he ƿicrað on ecneſſe on Iacobeſ huſe. 7 hiſ ƿiceſ ende ne bið:

34 Ða cwæð Maria to þam engle. hu ƿepýrð þis. forþam ic ƿeƿe ne oncnaƿe:

35 Ða andƿarode hýre se engel. Se halga Gært on þe becýmð. 7 þæs heahrtan miht þe ofeſſceadað. and forþam þ halige þe of þe acenned bið. bið Godeſ ƿunu ƿenemned.

36 And nu. Elizabeth þin maðe ƿunu on hýre ylde ƿeacnode. and þeſ monað is hýre ƿýxta. seo is unbepende ƿenemned.

37 Forþam niſ ælc ƿorð mid Gode unmihtelic:

38 Ða cwæð Maria. Ðeſ is Ðrihtneſ þinen. ƿepurðe me æfter þinum ƿorde: And se engel hýre fram-ƿeƿat:

39 Soðlice on þam dagum aƿas Maria 7 ƿerde on muntland mid ofſte. on Iudeiſcne ceastr.

40 7 eode into Zacharias huſe. 7 ƿnette Elizabeth:

41 Ða ƿæs ƿeporðen þa Elizabeth gehýrðe Marian ƿnetinge. Ða ƿeƿagnude þ cild on hýre innoðe. and þa ƿearð Elizabeth haligum Garte ƿefýlled.

42 7 heo clýpode mýcelne ſtefne. and cwæð. Ðu eart betƿux ƿifum gebletƿud. and gebletƿud is þineſ innoðeſ ƿerstm.

43 7 hpanun is me þis. þ mineſ Ðrihtneſ modor to me cume:

44 Sona ƿƿa þine ƿnetinge ſtefn on minum earum ƿeporðen ƿæs. þa fahnude [in glædnisse] min cild on minum innoðe.

45 And eadig þu eart þu þe ƿelýrðeſt. þ fulf-ƿemede ƿýnt þa þing þe þe fram Ðrihtne ƿeƿæde ƿýnd:

46 Ða cwæð Maria. Min ƿapel mæſrað Ðrihten.

14 And Zacarye ſeyde to the aungel: wherof ſchal Y wyte this? for Y am old: and my wyf hath gon fer in hir dayes.

15 And the aungel anſwerde and ſeyde to him, for Y am Gabriel that ſtonde nygh biſore God, and Y am ſent to thee to ſpeke and to euangelife to thee theſe thingis, and lo thou ſhalt be dourbe.

16 And thou ſhalt not mowe ſpeke, til into the day in which theſe thingis ſchulen be don. for thou haſt not beleved to my wordis, whiche ſchulen be fulfilled in her tyme.

17 And the ƿuple was abidyng: Zacarye: and thei wondriden that he taryede in the temple.

18 And he gede out and myghte not ſpeke to hem: and thei knewen that he hadde ſeyn a viſioun in the temple, and he bekenide to hem: and he dwellide ſtille dourbe.

19 And it was don whanne the dayes of hiſ office wæren fulfilled: he wente into hiſ houſ.

20 And aſtir theſe dayes Elizabeth hiſ wiſ conſeyvede and hidde hiſ fyve monethis and ſeyde.

21 For ſo the Lord dide to me in the dayes in whiche he biheld to take away my reprof among men.

22 But in the ſixte monethe the aungel Gabriel was ſent from God: into a cytee of Galilee whos name was Nazareth.

23 To a maydun weddid to a man: whos name was Joſeph of the houſ of Dauith, and the name of the maydun was Marye.

24 And the aungel entride to hiſ, and ſayde, heil ful of grace the Lord be with thee: bleſſid be thou among wymm: n.

25 And whanne ſche hadde herd: ſche was troublid in hiſ word, and thoughte what manner ſalutacioun this was.

26 And the aungel ſeid to hiſ, ne drede not thou Marye: for thou haſt founden grace anentis God.

27 Lo thou ſhalt conſeyve in wombe, and ſhalt bere a ſone: and thou ſhalt clepe hiſ name Jheſus.

28 This ſhall be gret: and he ſchal be clepid the ſone of higheſte, and the Lord God ſchal geve to him the ſeete of Dauith hiſ fadir.

29 And he ſchal regne in the houſ of Jacob withouten ende, and of hiſ rewme ſchal be noon ende.

30 And Marye ſeyde to the aungel, on what maner ſchal this thing be don? for Y knowe not man.

31 And the aungel anſwerde and ſeyde to hiſ, the holy Goſt ſchal come fro above into thee: and the vertu of the higheſte ſchal ouer ſadowe thee: and therfore that holy thing that ſchal be borun of thee: ſchal be clepide the ſone of God.

32 And to Elizabeth thi coſyn, and ſche alſo hath conſeyved a ſone in hiſ eelde, and this monethe is the ſixte to hiſ that is clepid bareyn.

33 For every word ſchal not be impoſſyble anentis God.

34 And Marye ſeide to the hond maydun of the Lord: be it doon to me aſtir thi word; and the aungel departide fro hiſ.

35 And Marye roos up in tho dayes and wente with haſte into the mouhtaynes into a citee of Judee.

36 And ſche entride into the houſ of Zacarye and grette Elizabeth.

37 And it was don as Elizabeth herde the ſalutacioun of Marye the young childe in hiſ wombe gladide, and Elizabeth was fulfilled with the holy Goſt.

38 And cryede with a gret voice and ſeyde, bleſſid be thou among wymm: n and bleſſid be the fruyt of thy wombe.

39 And wherof is this thing to me, that the modir of my Lord come to me?

40 For lo as the vois of thi ſalutacioun was maad in myn eeris: the yong childe gladide in joye in my wombe.

41 And bleſſid be thou that haſt beleved: for thilke thingis that ben ſeid of the Lord to thee ſchulen be parfytly don.

42 And Marye ſeyde, my ſoul magnifieth the Lord.



# THE HISTORY OF THE

47 7 min gæst geblissode on Eode minum þæ-  
lende.

48 Forþam þe he gereah his þinene ead-modnesse.  
soðlice heonun-foð me eadige recgað ealle cneo-  
perra.

49 Forþam þe me mycele þing dýde se ðe mihtig  
is. 7 his nama is halig.

50 7 his mild-heortnes of cneoperre on cneo-  
perre hine ondrædendum:

51 ðe poþhte mægne on his earne. he to-dælde  
þa ofer-modan on-mode hýra heortan.

52 ðe apearþ þa rican of retle. and þa ead-modan  
upahof.

53 Þingrigende he mid godum gefýlde. 7 ofer-  
mode idele forlet.

54 ðe afez Iſrahel his cniht. 7 gemunde his  
mild-heortnesse.

55 Sþa he spræc to urum fæderum. Abrahame  
and his fæde on a peopold.

56 Soðlice Maria punode mid hýre spýlce þry  
monðas. 7 gepende þa to hýre hure:

57 Ða pær gefýlled Elizabeth cennung-tid. and  
heo sunu cende.

58 7 hýre nehcheburas 7 hýre cuðan þ geþýrdon.  
þ Drihten his mild-heortnesse mid hýre mærrude  
7 hig mid hýre blissodon:

59 Ða on þam ehteodan dæge hig comon þ cild  
ymbrynðan. and nemdon hine his fæder naman Za-  
chariam:

60 Ða andspræode his modor. Ne se soðes. ac he  
bið Iohannes genemned:

61 Ða cwædon hi to hýre. Nis nan on þinre mægðe  
þýrrum naman genemned:

62 Ða bicnodon hi to his fæder. hwæt he wolde  
hýne genemnedne beon:

63 Þa spræc he gebedenum pex-brede. Iohannes  
is his nama. Ða pundodon hig ealle:

64 Ða pearð sona his muð 7 his tunge ge-openod.  
7 he spræc. Drihten bletsigende:

65 Ða pearð ege geporden ofer ealle hýra neh-  
cheburas. and ofer ealle Iudea munt-land pær on  
þas forð gepidmærrode.

66 7 ealle þa ðe hit gehýrdon. on hýra heortan  
setton 7 cwædon. Þenst ðu hwæt byð þes cnapa.  
soðlice Drihten hand pær mid him:

67 And Zacharias his fæder pær mid halezum  
Laste gefýlled. 7 he pitegode and cwæð.

68 Lebletrud sy Drihten Iſrahela God. for-  
þam þe he geneofode. 7 his folces alýrednesse  
dýde.

69 And he us hæle horn afeode on Dauðes hure  
his cnihtes.

70 Sþa he spræc þurh his halegra pitegena muð.  
þa ðe of worðes frým ðe spræcon.

71 7 he alýrde us of urum feondum. and of ealra  
þara handa þe us hatedon.

72 Mild-heortnesse to þýrcenne mid urum fæde-  
rum. 7 gemunan his halegan cyðnesse.

73 Þýne uý to sýllenne þone að þe he urum fæ-  
der Abrahame spon.

74 Ðæt se butan ege. of ure feonda handa alý-  
rede. him þeorian

75 On halignesse beforan him eallum urum  
dagum:

76 And þu cnapa bið pær hehstan pitega genem-  
ned. þu gæst beforan Drihten anýne. his pegar  
geapian.

77 To sýllene his folce hæle gepit on hýra sýnna  
forþýrnesse.

78 Ðurh innoðas ures Eodes mild-heortnesse.  
on þam he us geneofode of eartdæle up-springende.

79 Onlyhtan þam þe on þýstrum 7 on deaðes  
sceade sittað. ure fet to geþeccenne on sibbe peg:

80 Soðlice se cnapa peox. 7 pær on gaste gert-  
panzod. 7 pær on pestenum oð þone dæg hys æty-  
pednessum on Iſrahel:

43 And my spiryt hath gladid in God myn helthe.

44 For he hath behulden the mekenesse of his hand-  
mayden: for lo for this alle generatiouns schulen seye  
that I am blestid.

45 For he that is mighti hath don to me grete thingis,  
and his name is holy.

46 And his merly is fro kyndrede into kyndredis to  
men that dreden him.

47 He made myght in his arm, he scateride proude  
men with the thoughte of his herte.

48 He sette down myghty men fro seete and enhaun-  
side meke men.

49 He hath fulfillid hungry men with goodis, and  
he has left riche men voide.

50 He havyng mynde of his mercy took up Iſrael  
his child,

51 As he hath spokun to oure fadris, to Abraham,  
and to his seed into worldis.

52 And Marye dwellide with hir as it were thre  
monethis and turned agen into his hous.

53 But the tyme of beringe child was fulfillid to  
Elizabeth, and sche bar a son.

54 And the neyghbouris and cosyns of hir herden  
that the Lord hadde magnified his mercy with hir, and  
thei thankiden him.

55 And it was doon in the eightithe day thei camen to  
circumside the child, and thei clepiden him Zacarye by  
the name of his fadir.

56 And his modir answeride and seide, nay; but he  
schal be clepid Jon.

57 And thei seiden to hir, for no man is in thi kyn-  
rede that is clepid this name.

58 And thei bikenyden to his fadir, what he wolde  
that he were clepid.

59 And he axinge a poyntel wroot seiynge, Jon is  
his name, and alle men wondriden.

60 And annoon his mouth was openyd and his tunge,  
and he spak and blestide God.

61 And drede was maad on all hir neyghbouris, and  
all the wordis weren publischid on alle the mounteynes  
of Judee.

62 And alle men that herden puttiden in her herte,  
and seiden what manner child schal this be, for the hond  
of the Lord was with him.

63 And Zacarye his fadir was fulfillid with the holy  
Gost, and profeciede and seide.

64 Blestid be the Lord God of Iſrael, for he has  
visitid and maad redempcioun of his puple.

65 And he has rered to us an horn of helthe in the  
hous of Dauith his child.

66 As he spak by the mouth of hise holy prophetis  
that weren fro the world.

67 Helth fro oure enemyes, and fro the hond of alle  
men that hatiden us.

68 To do mercy with oure fadris, and to have mynde  
of his holy testament.

69 The grete ooth that he swoor to Abraham our  
fadir,

70 To geve himself to us, that we without drede  
delyvered fro the hond of oure enemyes serve to  
him,

71 In holynesse and rightwisnesse before him, in alle  
our dayes.

72 And thou child schalt be clepid the profete of the  
higheste, for thou schalt go before the face of the Lord  
to make redy hise weyes.

73 To geve science of heeth to his puple into re-  
missioun of her synnes.

74 By the inwardenes of the mercy of oure God,  
in the which he springyng up fro on high hath visited  
us.

75 To geve light to them that sitten in derknessis,  
and in schadowe of deeth, to dresse oure feet into the  
weye of pees;

76 And the child wexide, and was confortid in spiryt,  
and was in desert placis till to the day of his schewing  
to Yſrael.



# ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Of the *Saxon* poetry some specimen is necessary, though our ignorance of the laws of their metre and the quantities of their syllables, which it would be very difficult, perhaps impossible, to recover, excludes us from that pleasure which the old bards undoubtedly gave to their contemporaries.

The first poetry of the *Saxons* was without rhyme, and consequently must have depended upon the quantity of their syllables; but they began in time to imitate their neighbours, and close their verses with correspondent sounds.

The two passages, which I have selected, contain apparently the rudiments of our present lyric measures, and the writers may be justly considered as the genuine ancestors of the *English* poets.

De mai him sope adreden,  
Dæt he ðanne ope biððe ne muzen,  
Uop þ bilimpeð ilome.  
De is piſ þ hit and tote  
And bet biuopen dome.  
Deað com on ðis midelapd  
Dunð ðær deſer onde,  
And renne and soſge and ispinne,  
On se and on londe.

Ic am eldeſ ðanne ic peſ,  
A pintre 7 ec a lope.  
Ic ealdr mope ðanne ic dede,  
Mi piſ oghre to bi mope.  
Se þ hine ſelue uopzet,  
Uop piue oſer uop childe.  
De ſal comen on euele ſtede,  
Bute god him bi milde.

Ne hopen piſ to hiſe pepe,  
Ne pepe to hiſ piue.  
Bi ſoſ him ſelue euſich man,  
Dær pile he bieð aliue.

Euſich man mid þ he haueð,  
Mai bezzen heueriche.  
Se ðe leſſe 7 ſe ðe mope,  
Deſe aiden iliche.

Deuene and erðe he ouerſieð,  
Diſ eghen bið fulbriht.  
Sunne 7 mone 7 alle ſterpen,  
Bieð diſtne on hiſ lihte.

De pot hpet ðencheð and hpet doþ,  
Alle quike pihte.

Niſ no louerd ſpich is xiſt,  
Ne no king ſpich is drihte.

Deuene 7 erðe 7 all ðat is,  
Bioken is on hiſ honde.  
De deð al þ hiſ pille is,  
On ſea and ec on londe.

De is opd albuten orde,  
And ende albuten ende.  
De one is eue on eche ſtede,  
Wende peſ ðu pende.

De is buuen is and bineðen,  
Biopen and ec bihind.

Se man þ zoder pille deð,  
Die mai hine aihpan uinde.

Eche ſune he ihepð,  
And pot eche dede.  
De ðuph-riðð echer idanc,  
Wai hpat ſel is to ſede.

Se man neupe nele don god,  
Ne neupe god liſ leden.  
Er deð 7 dom come to hiſ dupe,  
De mai him ſope adreden.

Dunzer 7 duſt hete 7 chele,  
Ecðe and all unhelðe.  
Dunh deð com on ðis midelapd,  
And oðer unſelðe.

Ne mai non hepte hit iſenche,  
Ne no tunge telle.

Þu muchele pinum and hu uele,  
Bieð inne helle.

-Loue God mid upe hiepte.  
And mid all upe mihte.

And upe emcristene ſpo is ſelf,  
Spo is lepeð drihte.

Some ðer habbeð leſſe menzðe,  
And ſome ðer habbeð mope.

Ech eſter ðan þ he dede,  
Eſter þ he ſpanc ſope.

Ne ſel ðer bi bped ne pin,  
Ne oſer kenner eſte.

God one ſel bi echer liſ,  
And bliſce and eche ſeſte.

Ne ſal ðar bi ſeete ne ſepud,  
Ne poplder pele none.

Ac ſi menzðe þ men is bihat,  
All ſall ben god one.

Ne mai no menzðe bi ſpo muchel,  
Spo is zoder iſiðe.

Þi is ſoþ ſune and briht,  
And dai bute nihte.

Deſ is pele bute pane,  
And ſeſte buten ispinche.

Se þ mai and nele ðedeſ come,  
Sope hit ſel uopðenche.

Deſ is bliſce buten tpege,  
And liſ buten deaðe.

Deſ eue ſullen punie ðer,  
Blide hi bieþ and eaðe.

Deſ is zeugeþe buten elde,  
And elde buten unhelþe.

Niſ ðer ſoſge ne ſoſ non,  
Ne non unſelðe.

Deſ me ſel drihten isen,  
Spo aſe he is mid isſſe.

De one mai and ſel al bien,  
Engler and manner bliſce.

To ðape bliſce is bping god,  
Deſ ſixeð buten ende.

Danne he upe ſaula unbint,  
Of lichamlice bend.

Liſt zeue is lede ſpich liſ,  
And habbe ſpichne ende.

Deſ pe moten ðideſ cumen,  
Danne pe henner pende.

About the year 1150, the *Saxon* began to take a form in which the beginning of the present *English* may be plainly discovered; this change seems not to have been the effect of the *Norman* conquest, for very few *French* words are found to have been introduced in the first hundred years after it; the language must therefore have been altered by causes like those which, notwithstanding the care of writers and societies instituted to obviate them, are even now daily making innovations in every living language. I have exhibited a specimen of the language of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the *Saxon* chronicle, of which the latter part was apparently written near the time to which it relates.

Diſ zæne ſoſ þe king Stephne oſer ſæ to Nor-  
mandi. 7 þeſ peſ under-ſangen. ſoſði þ hi penden  
þ he ſculde ben alſuic alſe þe eom peſ. 7 ſoſ he hadde  
zet hiſ tpeſoſ. ac he to-deld it 7 ſcateped ſotlice.  
Micel hadde þenſi king zadered gold 7 ſyluer. and  
na god ne diðe me ſoſ hiſ ſaule þaſ oſ. Ða þe king  
Stephne to Engla-land com þa macod he hiſ zaderung  
æt Oxene-ſond. 7 þaſ he nam þe biſcop. Roger oſ  
Seſer beſi. 7 Alexander biſcop oſ Lincoln. 7 te  
Lanceleſ Roger hiſe neueſ. 7 diðe ælle in ppiſun.  
til hi jaſen up hepe caſtler. Ða þe ſuiker under-  
zæton þ he milde man þaſ 7 ſoſte 7 god. 7 na juſ-  
tice ne diðe. þa diðen hi alle punden. Ði hadden him  
manped maked and aðer ſuopen. ac hi nan tpeuðe ne  
heolden. alle he pæſon ſoſ-ſpopen. 7 hepe tpeoðer  
ſoſ-lopen. ſoſ æuſic piſe man hiſ caſtler makede  
and azæneſ him heolden. and ſylðen þe land full oſ  
caſtler. Ði ſuencen ſuðe þe pſeſce men oſ þe land  
mid caſtel-peoſceſ. þa þe caſtler paſen maked. þa  
ſylðen hi mid deouler and yuele men. Ða namen hi  
þa men þe hi penden þ an god heſden. baðe be nihteſ  
and be dæieſ. caſl-men 7 pimmen. and diðen heom in  
ppiſun eſter gold and ſyluer. 7 pined heom un-  
tel-  
lencelice pining. ſoſ ne pæſen næupe nan martýrſ  
ſpa pined alſe hi pæſon. Me hengeð up bi þe ſet and  
ſmoked heom mid ſul ſmoke. me hengeð bi þe þumber.



# THE HISTORY OF THE

oðer bi þe hefeð. ⁊ hengen brýniger on hefe fet. Me ðide cnotteð ſtþenzer abuton hefe hæued. ⁊ uuryðen to þæt it zæde to þe hæpner. Ði ðiden heom in quarterne þar nadreſ ⁊ ſnaker ⁊ paðer þæron inne. ⁊ ðrapen heom ſpa. Summe hi ðiden in cruceſ hur. þæt iſ in an ceſte þæt þar ſcorc ⁊ næu. ⁊ un-ðer. ⁊ ðide ſcæppe ſtaner þer inne. ⁊ þrengeð þe man þær inne. þæt hi bræcon alle þe limer. In mani of þe caſtles þæron lof ⁊ gni. þæt þæron ſachenzegeſ þæt tpa oðer þre men hædden onoh to bæron onne. þæt þar ſpa maced þæt iſ fæſtneð to an beom. ⁊ ðiden an ſcæpp iſen abuton þa manneſ þnote ⁊ hiſ halſ. þæt he ne mihte noriðerþarðer ne ſitten. ne lien. ne ſlepen. oc bæron al þæt iſen. Mani þuren hi ðrapen mid hunzær. ⁊ ne canne. ⁊ ne mai tellen alle þe punðer. ne alle þe piner þæt hi ðiden pſecce men on hiſ land. ⁊ þæt laſtede þa xix. pintne pile ſtephne þar king. ⁊ æure it þar uueſſe and uueſſe. Ði læidenzæildeſ on þe tūneſ æureū pile. ⁊ clepeden it tenreſie. þa þe pſecce men ne hædden nan more to zūen. þa ſæueden hi and brenðon alle þe tūneſ. þæt þe þu mihteſ ſapen all aðær ſape ſculdeſt þu neure ſinden man in tūne ſittende. ne land tiled. Ða þar corn dæne. ⁊ ſlec. ⁊ cæſe. ⁊ buteſe. for nan ne þær o þe land. Wſecce men ſtupuen of hunzær. ſume jeden on ælmeſ þe papen ſum pile ſice men. ſum ſluzen ut of lande. Weſ næure zæt mare pſeccehed on land. ne næure heðen men þeſſe ne ðiden þan hi ðiden. for ouer ſiðon ne for-bapen hi nouðer cipe. ne cýſce-æſið. oc nam al þe zod þæt þar inne þar. ⁊ brenðen ſýðen þe cýſce ⁊ altegeðeſe. Ne hi ne for-bapen biſcoper land. ne abboter. ne pſeoſter. ac ſæueden muneceſ. ⁊ clepekeſ. ⁊ æuric man oðer þe ouer mýhte. Eſt tpa men oðer þre coman ſiðenð to an tūn. al þe tūncipe ſluzæn for heom. penden þæt hi þæron ſæueſer. Ðe biſcoper ⁊ lepeð men heom cupreðe æure. oc þar heom naht þar of. for hi þæron all for-cupreð ⁊ for-ſuoren ⁊ forloſen. Waſ ſæ me tiled. þe eſiðe ne þar nan corn. for þe land þar all foriðon mid ſulce dæder. ⁊ hi ſæden openlice þæt Eſt ſlep. ⁊ hiſ halechen. Sulc ⁊ mare þanne þe cunnen ſæin. þe þolenden xix. pintne for upe ſinner. On al þiſ yuele time heold Maſtin abbot hiſ abbot-ſice xx. pintne. ⁊ halſ zær. ⁊ viii. dæſ. mid micel ſuinc. ⁊ ſand þe munekeſ. ⁊ te zeſter al þæt heom behoued. ⁊ heold mýcel capited in the hur. and þoð þeðeſe pſohte on þe cipe ⁊ ſette þar to landeſ ⁊ pen-ter. ⁊ zodeð it ſuýðe and læt it þeſen. and brohte heom into þe neſæ mýnſtne on ſ. Petreſ mæſſe-dæi mid micel purtſcipe. þæt þar anno ab incarnatione Dom. mocl. a combustione loci xxiii. And he for to Rome ⁊ þær þær þæl under-ſanzen ſſam þe Pape Eugenie. ⁊ bezæt thape pſuilegieſ. an of alle þe landeſ of þabbot-ſice. ⁊ an oðer of þe landeſ þe lien to þe cipe-pican. ⁊ zif he lenz moſte liuen. alſe he mint to don of þe horðer-pýcan. And he bezæt in landeſ þæt ſice men heſden mid ſtþenze. of Wil-ſelm Waldui þe heold Roſingham þæt caſtel he þan Loſingham ⁊ Eſtun. ⁊ of Þugo of Waluile he þan Þýſtlingb. ⁊ ſtanepiſ. ⁊ lx. foſ. of Aldepingle ælc zær. And he makeðe manie munekeſ. ⁊ planteðe piniærð. ⁊ makeðe manie peopkeſ. ⁊ pende þe tūn beteſe þan it ær þær. and þær zod munc ⁊ zod man. ⁊ forði hi luueden God and zode men. Nu þe pillen ſæzen ſum ðel þat belamp on ſtephne kingeſ time. On hiſ time þe Judeuſ of Noſ-pic bohton an Eſtten cild beſoren Eſtten. and pineðen him alle þe ilce pi-ning þæt upe Drihten þar pineð. and on lang-ſuðæi him on roðe hengen for upe Drihtneſ luue. ⁊ ſýðen býrieden him. Wenden þæt it ſculde ben for-holen. oc upe Drihtin atýpeðe þæt he þar hal maſtýſ. ⁊ to mu-nekeſ him namen. ⁊ bebýried him hegllice. in ðe mýn-ſtne. ⁊ he maket þur upe Drihtin punðerlice and mani-ſæðlice miſacleſ. ⁊ hatte he ſ. Wilſelm:

On þiſ zær com Dauid king of ſcotland mid oſ-mete ſærð to þiſ land. polde pinnan þiſ land. ⁊ him com tozæneſ Wilſelm eoſl of Albamaſ þe þe king aðde beteht Euoſ-pic. ⁊ to oðer æuez men mid ſæu men ⁊ ſuhten pið heom. ⁊ ſlemden þe king æt te ſtandarið. ⁊ ſlozen ſiðe micel of hiſ zenze:

On þiſ zær polde þe king ſtephne tæcen Rodbert eoſl of Glouceſtne. þe kingeſ ſune þenſer. ac he ne mihte for he þar it þar. Ða eſter hi þe lengeð þeſteðe þe ſunne ⁊ te dæi abuton noht dæſe. þa men eten þæt me lihteðe candleſ to æten bi. ⁊ þæt þar xiii. kſ. Appil. þæron men ſiðe ofpundreð. Ðeſ eſter forð-ſeoðe Wilſelm Eſce-biſcop of Lant-þar-býſiſ. ⁊ te king makeðe Teobald Eſce-biſcop. þe þar abbot in þe Bec. Ðeſ eſter þær ſiðe micel uueſſe betuýx þe king ⁊ Randolſ eoſl of Eſtne noht forði þæt he ne þar him al þæt he cuðe axen him. alſe he ðide alle oðre. oc æſſe þe mare iaf heom þe þærſe hi þæron him. Ðe eoſl heold Lincol agæneſ þe king. ⁊ benam him al þæt he ahte to hauen. ⁊ te king for þideſ ⁊ beſætte him ⁊ hiſ broðer Wilſelm de R... æne in þe caſtel. ⁊ te eoſl ſtæl ut ⁊ ſeðe eſter Rodbert eoſl of Glouceſtne. ⁊ broht him þideſ mid micel ſeð. and ſuhten ſiðe on Lande-mæſſe-dæi ageneſ heore laueſið. ⁊ namen him. for hiſ men him ſuýken ⁊ ſluzæn. and læd him to Briſ-tope and ðiden þar in pſiſun. ⁊ ... teſeſ. Ða þar all Engle-land ſtýneð maſ þan ær þær. and all yuel þær in lande. Ðeſ eſter com þe kingeſ dohteſ þenſer þe heſde ben Empeſic on Alamaſie. ⁊ nu þær cunteſſe in Angou. ⁊ com to Lundene. ⁊ te Lundeneſſe ſolc hiſe polde tæcen ⁊ ſcæ ſleh. ⁊ for-ſer þar micel. Ðeſ eſter þe biſcop of Win-ceſtne þenſi. þe kingeſ broðer ſtephneſ. ſpac pið Rod-berſt eoſl ⁊ pið þempeſice and ſfor heom aðær þæt he neure ma mid te king hiſ broðer polde halðen. ⁊ cupreðe alle þe men þe mid him heolden. and ſæðe heom þæt he polde iſuen heom up Win-ceſtne. ⁊ ðide heom cumen þideſ. Ða hi þær inne þæren þa com þe kingeſ cūen ... hiſe ſtþenze ⁊ beſæt heom. þæt þer þær inne micel hunzær. Ða hi ne lenz ne muhten þolen. þa ſtali hi ut ⁊ ſluzen. ⁊ hi purðen þar pi-ðuten ⁊ ſolecheden heom. and namen Rodbert eoſl of Glou-ceſtne and ledden him to Roue-ceſtne. and ðiden him þape in pſiſun. and te empeſice ſleh into an mýnſtne. Ða ſeorden ða piſe men betpýx. þe kingeſ ſneond ⁊ te eoſleſ ſneond. and ſahtleðe ſua þæt me ſculde leten ut þe king of pſiſun for þe eoſl. ⁊ te eoſl for þe king. ⁊ ſua ðiden. Ðiden ðeſ eſter ſahtleðen þe king ⁊ Randolſ eoſl at ſtan-forð ⁊ aðer ſpropen and tpeuðer ſæſton þæt heſ nouðer ſculde beſuiken oðer. ⁊ it ne for-ſtod naht. for þe king him ſiðen nam in þamtun. þurhe picci ſæð. ⁊ ðide him in pſiſun. ⁊ eſ ſoneſ he let him ut þurhe þærſe ſeð to þæt ſoneþarðe þæt he ſuor on halidom. ⁊ zýſleſ ſand. þæt he alle hiſ caſtleſ ſculde iſuen up. Summe he iaf up and ſume ne iaf he noht. and ðide þanne þærſe ðanne he hæp ſculde. Ða þar Engle-land ſiðe to-deled. ſume helden mid te king. ⁊ ſume mid þempeſice. for þa þe king þar in pſiſun. þa penden þe eoſleſ ⁊ te ſice men þæt he neure mare ſculde cumme ut. ⁊ ſahtleðen pýð þempeſice. ⁊ brohten hiſe into Oxen-forð. and iauen hiſe þe buſch. Ða ðe king þar ute. þa heſde þæt ſæzen. and toc hiſ ſeord ⁊ beſæt hiſe in þe tūp. ⁊ me læt hiſe dun on niht of þe tūp mid þapeſ. ⁊ ſtæl ut ⁊ ſcæ ſleh ⁊ æðe on ſote to Walinſ-forð. Ðeſ eſter ſcæ ſeðe ofeſ ſæ. ⁊ hi of Noſmandi penden alle ſpa þe king to þe eoſl of Angæu. ſume heſe þankeſ ⁊ ſume heſe un-þankeſ. for he beſæt heom til hi aiauen up heſe caſtleſ. ⁊ hi nan helpe ne hæſden of þe king. Ða ſeðe Eſtace þe kingeſ ſune to France. ⁊ nam þe kingeſ ſuſter of France to piſe. pende to biſæton Noſmandi þær þurh. oc he ſpeðde litel. ⁊ be zode ſihte. for he þar an yuel man. for þape ſe he ... ðide mare yuel þanne zod. he ſeueðe þe landeſ ⁊ læide mic ... ſ on. he brohte hiſ piſ to Engle-land. ⁊ ðide hiſe in þe caſte ... teð. zod pimman ſcæ þær. oc ſcæ heðde litel bliſſe mid him. ⁊ xpſt ne polde þæt he ſculde lange ſiſan. ⁊ þærð ded and hiſ modeſ beien. ⁊ te eoſl of Angæu þærð ded. ⁊ hiſ ſune þenſi toc to þe ſice. And te cūen of France to-dæðe ſpa þe king. ⁊ ſcæ com to þe iunge eoſl þenſi. ⁊ he toc hiſe to piue. ⁊ al Peitou mid hiſe. Ða ſeðe he mid micel ſeð into Engle-land. ⁊ þan caſtleſ. ⁊ te king ſeðe ageneſ him mi-



# ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

cel mare ferð. 7 þoðræþene futen hi noht. oc fep-  
ben þe Ælce-bircop 7 te pife men betpux heom. 7  
makeðe þæt ræhte þæt te king ſculde ben lauepð 7 king  
pile he lueðe. 7 æfter þæt hi pape þenpū king. 7 he  
helde him for fader 7 he him for ſune. and ſib 7  
ræhte ſculde bea betpūx heom 7 on al Engle-land.  
Ðiſ and te oðre fornuarðer þet hi makeðen ſuopen  
to halðen þe king 7 te eopl. and te bircop. 7 te  
eopler. 7 picemen alle. Ða paſ þe eopl undeſſanzen  
æt Win-ceſtre and æt Lundene mid micel purſceipe.  
and alle ðiden him man-ſeð. and ſuopen þe paſ to  
halðen. and hit paſð ſone ſuiðe goð paſ ſua þæt neupe  
paſ hepe. Ða paſ ðe king ſcpengeþe þanne he æuerp  
hep paſ. 7 te eopl ſepðe ouer ſæ. 7 al folc him  
luueðe. for he ðide goð juſtice 7 makeðe paſi.

Nearly about this time, the following pieces of poetry  
ſeem to have been written, of which I have inſerted  
only ſhort fragments; the firſt is a rude attempt at the  
preſent meaſure of eight ſyllables, and the ſecond is a  
natural introduction to *Robert of Glouceſter*, being com-  
poſed in the ſame meaſure, which, however rude and  
barbarous it may ſeem, taught the way to the *Alexan-  
drines* of the *French* poetry.

**F**UR in ſee bi weſt ſpaýnge.  
If a lond ihothe cokaýgne.  
Der niſ lond under heuenriche.  
Of wel of godniſ hiſ iliche.  
Doý paradif be miri and briýt.  
Lokaýgn iſ of fairiſ ſiýt.  
What iſ þer in paradif.  
Bot graſſe and flure and greneriſ.  
Doý þer be ioi and gret ðute.  
Der niſ met bote frute.  
Der niſ halle bure no bench.  
Bot watir man iſ þurſto quenche.  
Beþ þer no men but two.  
Þely and enok alſo.  
Llinglich may hi go.  
Whar þer woniþ men no mo.  
In cokaýgne iſ met and drink.  
Wiþute care how and ſwink.  
De met iſ trie þe drink ſo clere.  
To none ruſſin and ſopper.  
I ſigge for ſop bouthe were.  
Der niſ lond on erþe iſ pere.  
Under heuen niſ lond i wiſſe.  
Of ſo mochil ioi and bliſſe.  
Der iſ man ſwete ſiýte.  
Al iſ ðai niſ þer no niýte.  
Der niſ barec noþer ſtriſ.  
Niſ þer no ðeþ ac euer liſ.  
Der niſ lac of met no cloþ.  
Der niſ no man no woman wroþ.  
Der niſ ſerpent wolf no fox.  
Þorſ no capil. kowe no ox.  
Der niſ ſchepe no ſwine no gote.  
No non horwýla god it wote.  
Noþer harate noþer ſtode.  
De land iſ ful of oþer gode.  
Niſ þer ſlei ſle no lowſe.  
In cloþ in tounne beð no houſe.  
Der niſ ðunnir ſlete no hawle.  
No non vile worme no ſnawile.  
No non ſtorm rein no winde.  
Der niſ man no woman blinde.  
Ok al iſ game ioi ant gle.  
Wel iſ him þat þer mai be.  
Der beþ riverſ gret and fine.  
Of oile melk honi and wine.  
Watir ſeruþ þer to noþing.  
Bot to ſiýt and to wauffing.

## SANCTA MARGARETTA.

**O**LDE ant yonge i preit ou oure folieſ for to lete.  
Denchet on god þat yeſ ou wit oure ſunneſ to bete.  
Þere mai tellen ou. wið wordes ſeire ant ſwete.  
De vie of one meidan. waſ hoten Maregrete.  
Þire fader waſ a patriac. af ic ou tellen may.  
In auntioge wiſ echel i ðe falſe laý.

Deve godeſ ant doumbe. he ſerved nitt ant ðay.  
So deden moný oþere. þat ſinger weilaweý.  
Theodoſius waſ iſ nome. on criſt ne levede he nouut.  
Þe levede on þe falſe godeſ. ðat peren wið honden wrouut.  
Do þat child ſculde chriſtine ben. ic com him well in  
þoutt.  
E bed wen it were ibore. to ðeþe it were ibnoutt.  
De moder waſ an heþene wiſ þat hire to wýman bere.  
Do þat child ibore waſ. nolde ho hit ſurfare.  
Do ſende it into aſýe. wið meſſagerſ ful yare.  
To a noþice þat hire wiſte. ant ſette hire to lore.  
De norice þat hire wiſte. children aheuede ſeuene.  
De eitþe waſ maregrete. criſtel may of heuene.  
Taleſ ho ani tolde. ful ſeire ant ful euene.  
Wou ho þoleden martirdom. ſein Laurence ant ſeinte  
ðeuene.

In theſe fragments, the adulteration of the *Saxon*  
tongue, by a mixture of the *Norman*, becomes appa-  
rent; yet it is not ſo much changed by the admixture of  
new words, which might be imputed to commerce with  
the continent, as by changes of its own forms and ter-  
minations; for which no reaſon can be given.

Hitherto the language uſed in this iſland, however  
different in ſucceſſive time, may be called *Saxon*; nor  
can it be expected, from the nature of things gra-  
dually changing, that any time can be aſſigned, when  
the *Saxon* may be ſaid to ceaſe, and the *Engliſh* to com-  
mence. *Robert of Glouceſter* however, who is placed by  
the criticks in the thirteenth century, ſeems to have uſed  
a kind of intermediate dicſion, neither *Saxon* nor *Engliſh*;  
in his work therefore we ſee the tranſition exhibited,  
and, as he is the firſt of our writers in rhyme, of whom  
any large work remains, a more extenſive quotation is  
extracted. He writes apparently in the ſame meaſure  
with the foregoing authour of *St. Margarete*, which po-  
liſhed into greater exactneſs, appeared to our anceſtors  
ſo ſuitable to the genius of the *Engliſh* language, that it  
was continued in uſe almoſt to the middle of the ſeven-  
teenth century.

**O**F þe bataýles of Denemarch, þat hii dude in þýs  
londe  
þat worſt were of alle oþere, we mote abbe an honde.  
Worſt hii were. vor oþere adde ſomwanne ýdo,  
As Romeýns & Saxons, & wel wuſte þat lond þerro.  
Ac hii ne kepte ýt holde nozt, bote robbý, and ſſende,  
And deſtrue, & berne, & ſle, & ne couþe abbe non ende.  
And bote lute ýt naſ worþ, þeý hii were ouercome ylome.  
Vor mýd ſýpes and gret poer as preſt eſſone hii come.  
Kýng Adelwolf of þýs lond kýng waſ tuenty ger.  
þe Deneýs come bý hým rýuor þan hii dude er.  
Vor in þe al our worſt ger of ýs kýnedom  
Mýd þre & þrýttý ſýpuol men her prince hyder come,  
And at Souþhamtone aryued, an hauene bý Souþe.  
Anoþer gret oſt þulke týme aryuede at Portefmouþe.  
þe kýng nuſte weþer kepe, at delde ýs oſt atuo.  
þe Denes adde þe mayſtre. þo al waſ ýdo,  
And bý Eſtangle & Lýndeſeýe hii wende vorþ atte laſte,  
And ſo hamward al bý Kent, & ſlowe & barnde vaſte.  
Azen wýnter hii wende hem. anoþer ger eſt hii come.  
And deſtrude Kent al out, and Londone nome.  
þuſ al an ten ger þat lond hii brogt þet doune,  
So þat in þe teþe ger of þe kýnge's croune,  
Al býſouþe hii come alond, and þet folc of Somerſete  
þoru þe býſſop Alcſton and þet folc of Dorſete  
Hii come & ſmýte an bataýle, & þere, þoru Gode's grace,  
þe Deneýs were al býneþe, & þe lond folc adde þe place,  
And more prowefſe dude þo, þan þe kýng mýgte býuore,  
þeruore gode lond men ne beþ nozt al verlore.  
þe kýng waſ þe boldore þo, & azen hem þe more drou,  
And ýs foure godes ſoneſ woxe vaſte ý nou,  
Edelbold and Adelbrygt, Edelred and Alſfred.  
þýs waſ a ſtalwarde tem, & of gret wýſdom & red,  
And kýnges were al foure, & defendede wel þýs lond,  
An Deneýs dude ſſame ýnou, þat me volwel vond.  
In ſyxtþe gere of þe kýnge's kýnedom  
Is eldeſte ſone Adelbold gret oſt to hým nome,  
And ýs fader alſo god, and oþere heye men al ſo,  
And wende azen þýs Deneýs, þat muche wo adde ý do.

Vor



# THE HISTORY OF THE

Vor myd tuo hondred ffypes & an alf at Temfe mouþ  
 hii come,  
 And Londone, and Kanterburý, and oþer tounes nome,  
 And fo vorþ in to Soþereye, & flowe & barnde vaſte,  
 þere þe kyng and ys ſone hem mette atte laſte.  
 þere was bataýle ſtrong ynou yſmyte in an þrowe.  
 þe godes kýngtes leyē adoun as gras, wan medep mowe.  
 Heueden, (þat were of yſmyte,) & oþer lymes alſo,  
 Flete in blode al fram þe grounde, ar þe bataýle were ydo.  
 Wanne þat blod ſtod al abrod, vas þer gret wo y nou.  
 Nýs yt reuþe vorto hure, þat me ſo volc ſlou?  
 Ac our ſuete Louerd atte laſte ſſewede ys ſuete grace,  
 And ſende þe Criſtýne Englýſſe men þe mayſtrye in þe  
 place,  
 And þe heþene men of Denemarch býneþe were echon.  
 Nou nas þer gut in Denemarch Criſtendom non;  
 þe kýng her after to holý chýrche ys herte þe more drou,  
 And teþezede wel & al ys lond, as hii aȝte, wel y nou.  
 Seyn Swýthýn at Wýncheſtre býſſop þo was,  
 And Alcſton at Sýrebourne, þat amendede muche  
 þys cas.  
 þe kýng was wel þe betere man þoru her beýre red,  
 Tuenty wýnter he was kýng, ar he were ded.  
 At Wýncheſtre he was ybured, as he gut lýþ þere.  
 Hys tueye ſones he ȝef ys lond, as he býȝet ham ere.  
 Adelbold, the eldore, þe kýnedom of Eſſſex,  
 And ſupþe Adelbrýȝt, Kent and Weſſſex.  
 Eyȝte hondred ȝer yt was and ſeuene and fyftý al ſo,  
 After þat God anerþe com, þat þys dede was ydo.  
 Boþe hii wuſte bý her tyme wel her kýnedom,  
 At þe vyfte ȝer Adelbold out of þys lyue nome.  
 At Sýrebourne he was ybured, & ys broþer Adelbrýȝt  
 His kýnedom adde after hym, as lawe was and rýȝt.  
 Bý ys daye þe verde com of þe heþene men wel prout,  
 And Hamteſſyre and deſtrude Wýncheſtre al out.  
 And þat lond folc of Hamteſſyre her red þo nome  
 And of Barcſſyre, and fogte and þe ſſewen ouercome.  
 Adelbrýȝt was kýng of Kent ȝeres folle tene,  
 And of Weſſſex bote vȝue, þo he deýde ých wene.

**A**DELRED was after hym kýng y mad in þe place,  
 Eyȝte hondred & ſeuene & fyxtý as in þe ȝer of grace.  
 þe vorſte ȝer of ys kýnedom þe Deneýs þýcke com,  
 And robbede and deſtrude, and cýtes vaſte nome.  
 Mayſtres hii adde of her oft, as yt were dukes, tueye,  
 Hýnguar and Hubba, þat ſſewen were beýe.  
 In Eſt Angle hii býleuede, to reſt hem as yt were,  
 Mýd her oft al þe wynter, of þe vorſt ȝere.  
 þe oþer ȝer hii dude hem vorþ, & ouer Homber come,  
 And ſlowe to grounde & barnde, & Euerwýk nome.  
 þer was bataýle ſtrong y nou, vor yſlawe was þere  
 Ofryckýng of Homberlond, & monýe þat with hym were.  
 þo Homberlond was þus yſſend, hii wende & tounes  
 nome.  
 So þat atte laſte to Eſtangle aȝen hym come.  
 þer hii barnde & robbede, & þat folc to grounde ſlowe,  
 And, as wolues among ſſep, reulých hem to drowe.  
 Seynt Edmond was þo her kýng, & þo he ſey þat deluol  
 cas  
 þat me morþrede ſo þat folc, & non amendement nas,  
 He ches leuere to deýe hýmſulf, þat ſuch ſorwe to yſey.  
 He dude hym vorþ among ys ſon, nolde he noþýȝ fle.  
 Hii nome hym & ſcourged hym, & ſupþe naked hym  
 bounde  
 To a tre, & to hym ſſote, & made hym moný a wounde,  
 þat þe arewe were on hym þo þýcce, þat no ſtede nas  
 býleuede.  
 Atte laſte hii martred hym, & ſmyte of ys heued.  
 þe fyxtē ȝer of þe crounement of Aldered þe kýng  
 A nýwe oft com into þys lond, gret þoru alle þýng,  
 And anon to Redýnge robbede and ſlowe.  
 þe king and Alfred ys broþer nome men ýnowe,  
 Mette hem, and a bataýle ſmyte vp Affeýdoun.  
 þer was moný moder chýld, þat ſone lay þer doune.  
 þe bataýle ylaſte vorte nýȝt, and þer were aſlawe  
 Výf dukes of Denemarch, ar hii wolde wyþ drawe,  
 And moný þouſend of oþer men, & þo gonne hii  
 to fle;  
 Ac hii adde alle ýbe aſſend, ȝýf þe nýȝt nadde y be.  
 Tueye bataýles her after in þe ſulf ȝere  
 Hii ſmyte, and at boþe þe heþene mayſtres were.

þe kýng Aldered ſone þo þen weý of deþ nome,  
 As yt vel, þe výtý ȝer of ys kýnedom.  
 At Wýmbourne he was ybured, as God ȝef þat cas,  
 þe gode Alfred, ys broþer, after hym kýng was.

**A**LFRÉD, þys noble man, as in þe ȝer of grace  
 he nom  
 Eyȝte hondred & fyxtý & tuelue þe kýnedom.  
 Ariſt he adde at Rome ýbe, &, vor ys grete wýſdom,  
 þe pope Leon hym bleſſede, þo he þader com,  
 And þe kýnge's croune of hys lond, þat in þys lond  
 gut ys:  
 And he led hym to be kýng, ar he kýng were ýwýs.  
 An he was kýng of Engeland, of alle þat þer come,  
 þat vorſt þus ýlad was of þe pope of Rome,  
 An ſupþe oþer after hym of þe erchebýſſopes echon.  
 So þat hýuor hym pore kýng nas þer non.  
 In þe Souþ ſýde of Temfe nýne bataýles he nome  
 Aȝen þe Deneýs þe vorſt ȝer of ys kýnedom.  
 Nýe ȝer he was þus in þys lond in bataýle & in wo,  
 An ofte ſýþe aboue was, and býneþe oſtor mo;  
 So longe, þat hym nere bý leuede bote þre ſýren in ys  
 hond,  
 Hamteſſyre, and Wýlteſſyre, and Somerſete, of al ys lond.  
 A day as he werý was, and aſuoddrýnge hym nome  
 And ys men were ýwend auýſſep, Seyn Cutbert to hym  
 com.  
 "Ich am," he ſeyde, "Cutbert, to þe ýcham ýwend  
 " To brýnge þe gode týtýnges. Fram God ýcham ýſend.  
 " Vor þat folc of þys lond to ſýnne her wýlle al ȝeue,  
 " And gut nolle herto her ſýnnes býleue  
 " þoru me & oþer halewen, þat in þys lond were ýbore;  
 " þan vor ȝou býddeþ God, wanne we beþ hym býuore,  
 " Hour Louerd mýd ys eýen of milce on þe lokeþ  
 þeruore,  
 " And þý poer þe wole ȝýue aȝen, þat þou aſt neý  
 verlore.  
 " And þat þou þer of ſop ýſe, þou ſſalt abbe tokýnýnge.  
 " Vor þým men, þat beþ ago to day auýſſyngē,  
 " In lepes & in couſles ſo muche vyſs hii ſſolde hym  
 brynge,  
 " þat ech man wondrý ſſal of ſo gret cacchýnge.  
 " And þe mor vor þe harde vorſte, þat þe water ýſrore  
 hys,  
 " þat þe more aȝen þe kunde of vyſſýnge yt ys.  
 " Of ſerue yt wel aȝen God, and ýlef me ys meſſager,  
 " And þou ſſall þý wýlle abyde, as ýcham ýtold her."  
 As þys kýng herof awoc, and of þys ſýȝte þoȝte,  
 Hys výtſſares come to hym, & ſo gret won of týtſ hym  
 broȝte,  
 þat wonder yt was, & namelyche vor þe weder was ſo  
 colde.  
 þo lýuede þe god man wel, þat Seyn Cutbert adde ýtold.  
 In Deuenýſſyre þer after arýuede of Deneýs  
 þre and tuenty ſýpuol men, all aȝen þe peýs,  
 þe kýnge's broþer of Denemarch duc of oſt was.  
 Oure kýnge's men of Engeland mette hem bý cas,  
 And ſmyte þer an bataýle, and her gret duc ſlowe,  
 And eyȝte hondred & fourtý men, & her caronýes to  
 drowe.  
 þo kýng Alfred hurde þys, ys herte gladede þo,  
 þat lond folc to hym come ſo þýcke ſo yt mýȝte go,  
 Of Somerſete, of Wýlteſſyre, of Hamteſſyre þerto,  
 Euere as he wende, and of ys owe folc al ſo.  
 So þat he adde poer ynou, and atte laſte hii come,  
 And a bataýle at Edendone aȝen þe Deneýs nome,  
 And ſlowe to grounde, & wonne þe mayſtre of the velde.  
 þe kýng & ys grete duke býgonne hem to ȝelde  
 To þe kýng Alfred to ys wýlle, and oſtages toke,  
 Vorto wende out of ys lond, ȝýf he yt wolde loke;  
 And gut þerto, vor ys loue, to auonge Criſtendom.  
 Kýng Gurmund, þe hexte kýng, vorſt þer to come.  
 Kýng Alfred ys godfader was. & ýbaptýſed ek þer were  
 þretty of her hexte dukes. and muche of þat folc þere  
 Kýng Alfred hem huld wýþ hym tuelf dawes as he  
 hende,  
 And ſupþe he ȝef hem large ȝýſtes, and let hym wende.  
 Hii, þat nolde Criſtyn be, of lande ſlowe þo,  
 And byȝonde ſec in France dude wel muche wo.  
 gut þe ſſewen come aȝen, and muche wo here wroȝte.  
 Ac þe kýng Alfred atte laſte to ſſame hem euere broȝte.



Kyng Alfred was þe wýsost kýng, þat long was býuore.  
Vor þey me segge þe lawes beþ in worre tyme vorlore,  
Nas yt nozt so hiis daye. vor þey he in worre were,  
Lawes he made rýgtuollere, and strengore þan er were.  
Clerc he was god ynou, and gut, as me telleþ me,  
He was more þan ten zer old, ar he coupe ys abece.  
Ac ys gode moder ofte smale gýftes hym tok,  
Vor to byleue oper ple, and loký on ys boke.  
So þat bý por clergýe ys rýgt lawes he wonde,  
þat neuere er nere y mad, to gouerný ys lond.  
And vor þe worre was so muche of þe luper Deneys,  
þe men of þýs fulue lond were of þe worse peys.  
And robbede and slowe opere, þeruor he býuonde,  
þat þer were hondredes in eche contreye of ys lond,  
And in ech toun of þe hondred a tepýnge were also,  
And þat ech man wypoute gret lond in tepýnge were ydo,  
And þat ech man knewe oper þat in tepýnge were,  
And wuste somdel of her stat, gýf me þu vp hem bere.  
So streyt he was, þat þey me ledde amýdde weyes heye  
Seluer, þat non man ne dorste yt nýme, þey he yt feye.  
Abbeys he rerde moný on, and moný studes ýwys.  
Ac Wynchestrye he rerde on, þat nýwe munstre ýcluped ys.  
Hýs lýf eýgte and tuentý zer in ys kýnedom ýlaste.  
After ys deþ he was ýbured at Wýnchestre atte laste.

Sir John Mandeville wrote, as he himself informs us, in the fourteenth century, and his work, which comprising a relation of many different particulars, consequently required the use of many words and phrases, may be properly specified in this place. Of the following quotations, I have chosen the first, because it shows, in some measure, the state of *European* science as well as of the *English* tongue; and the second, because it is valuable for the force of thought and beauty of expression.

**I**N that lond, ne in many othere bezonde that, no man may see the sterre transmontane, that is clept the sterre of the see, that is unmevabe, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode sterre. But men seen another sterre, the contrarie to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk. And right as the schip men taken here avys here, and governe hem be the lode sterre, right so don schip men bezonde the parties, be the sterre of the Southe, the which sterre apperethe not to us. And this sterre, that is toward the Northe, that wee clepen the lode sterre, ne apperethe not to hem. For whiche cause, men may wel perceyve, that the lond and the see ben of rownde schapp and forme. For the partie of the firmament schewethe in o contree, that schewethe not in another contree. And men may well preven be experience and sotyle compassiement of wytt, that zif a man fond passages be schippes, that wolde go to serchen the world, men myghte go be schippe alle aboute the world, and aboven and benethen. The whiche thing I prove thus, afre that I have seyn. For I have been toward the parties of Braban, and beholden the Astrolabre, that the sterre that is clept the transmontayne, is 53 degrees highe. And more forthere in Almayne and Bewme, it hathe 58 degrees. And more forthe toward the parties septentrioneles, it is 62 degrees of heghte, and certyn mynutes. For I my self have mesured it by the Astrolabre. Now schulle ze knowe, that azen the Transmontayne, is the tother sterre, that is clept Antartyke; as I have seyde before. And tho 2 sterres ne meeven nevere. And be hem turnethe alle the firmament, righte as dothe a wheel, that turnethe be his axille tree: so that tho sterres beren the firmament in 2 egalle parties; so that it hathe als mochel aboven, as it hathe benethen. Afre this, I have gon toward the parties meridionales, that is toward the Southe: and I have founden, that in Lybye, men seen first the sterre Antartyk. And so fer I have gon more in tho contrees, that I have founde that sterre more highe; so that toward the highe Lybye, it is 18 degrees of heghte, and certeyn minutes (of the whiche, 60 minutes maken a degree) afre goynge be see and be londe, toward this contree, of that I have spoke, and to other yles and londes bezonde that contree, I have founden the sterre Antartyk of 33 degrees of heghte, and mo mynutes. And zif I hadde had

companye and schippyng, for to go more bezonde, I trowe wel in certyn, that wee scholde have seen alle the roundnesse of the firmament alle aboute. For as I have seyde zou be for, the half of the firmament is betwene tho 2 sterres: the whiche halfondelle I have seyn. And of the tother halfondelle, I have seyn toward the Northe, undre the Transmontane 62 degrees and 10 mynutes; and toward the partie meridionale, I have seen undre the Antartyk 33 degrees and 16 mynutes: and thanne the halfondelle of the firmament in alle, ne holdethe not but 180 degrees. And of tho 180, I have seen 62 on that o part, and 33 on that other part, that ben 95 degrees, and nyghe the halfondelle of a degree; and so there ne faylethe but that I have seen alle the firmament, saf 84 degrees and the halfondelle of a degree; and that is not the fourthe part of the firmament. For the 4 partie of the roundnesse of the firmament holt 90 degrees: so there faylethe but 5 degrees and an half, of the fourthe partie. And also I have seen the 3 parties of alle the roundnesse of the firmament, and more zit 5 degrees and an half. Be the whiche I seye zou certeynly, that men may envirowne alle the erthe of alle the world, as wel undre as aboven, and turnen azen to his contree, that hadde companye and schippyng and conduyt: and alle weyes he scholde fynde men, londes, and yles, als wel as in this contree. For zee wyten welle, that thei that ben toward the Antartyk, thei ben streghte, feet azen feet of hem, that dwellen undre the transmontane; als wel as wee and thei that dwellyn under us, ben feet azenft feet. For alle the parties of see and of lond han here appositees, habitables or trepassables, and thei of this half and bezond half. And wytethe wel, that afre that, that I may parceyve and comprehende, the londes of Prestre John, emperour of Ynde ben undre us. For in goynge from Scotland or from Englund toward Jerusalem, men gon upward always. For oure lond is in the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the West: and the lond of Prestre John is the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the Est: and thei han there the day, whan wee have the nyghte, and also highe to the contrarie, thei han the nyghte, whan wee han the day. For the erthe and the see ben of round forme and schapp, as I have seyde befor. And that that men gon upward to o cost, men gon downward to another cost. Also zee have herd me seye, that Jerusalem is in the myddes of the world; and that may men preven and schewen there, be a spere, that is pighte in to the erthe, upon the hour of mydday, whan it is equenoxium, that schewethe no schadwe on no syde. And that it scholde ben in the myddes of the world, David wytnesse the it in the Psautre, where he seythe, Deus operatus est salutē in medio terre. Thanne thei that parten fro the parties of the West, for to go toward Jerusalem, als many iorneyes as thei gon upward for to go thidre, in als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem, unto other consynyes of the superficialtie of the erthe bezonde. And whan men gon bezonde tho iorneyes, towarde Ynde and to the foreyn yles, alle is envyrnyng the roundnesse of the erthe and of the see, undre oure contrees on this half. And therefore hathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd cownted, whan I was zong; how a worthi man departed sometyme from oure contrees, for to go serche the world. And so he passed Ynde, and the yles bezonde Ynde; where ben mo than 5000 yles: and so longe he wente be see and lond, and so envyround the world be many seysons, that he fond an yle, where he herde speke his owne langage, callynge on oxen in the plowghe, suche wordes as men speken to bestes in his owne contree: whereof he hadde gret mervayle: for he knewe not how it myghte be. But I seye, that he had gon so longe, be londe and be see, that he had envyround alle the erthe, that he was comen azen envyrounyng, that is to seye, goynge aboute, unto his owne marches, zif he wolde have passed forthe, til he had founden his contree and his owne knouleche. But he turned azen from thens, from whens he was come fro; and so he losse moche peynesfulle labour, as him self seyde, a gret while afre, that he was comen hom. For it befelle afre, that he wente in to Norweye; and there tempest of the see toke him; and he arryved in an yle; and whan he was



# THE HISTORY OF THE

in that yle, he knew wel, that it was the yle, where he had herd speke his owne langage before, and the callynge of the oxen at the plowghe: and that was possible thinge. But how it semethe to symple men unlearned, that men ne mowe not go undre the erthe, and also that men scholde falle toward the hevene, from undre! But that may not be, upon lesse, than wee mowe falle toward hevene, fro the erthe, where wee ben. For fro what partie of the erthe, that men duelle, outhen aboven or benethen, it semethe alweyes to hem that duellen, that thei gon more righte than any other folk. And righte as it semethe to us, that thei ben undre us, righte so it semethe hem, that wee ben undre hem. For zif a man myghte falle fro the erthe unto the firmament; be grettere refoun, the erthe and the see, that ben so grete and so hevy, scholde fallen to the firmament: but that may not be: and therfore seithe oure Lord God, Non timeas me, qui suspendi terrā ex nichilo? And alle be it, that it be possible thing, that men may so envyrone alle the world, natheles of a 1000 perfonen, on ne myghte not happen to returnen in to his contree. For, for the gretneffe of the erthe and of the see, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde redye him perfytely toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. For the erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and hole in roundneffe and aboute envyroun, be aboven and be benethen 20425 myles, afre the opynyoun of the olde wise astronomeres. And here seyenges I repreve noughte. But afre my lytylle wyt, it semethe me, savyng here reverence, that it is more, And for to have bettere understondynge, I seye thus, be ther ymagyned a figure, that hathe a gret compas; and aboute the poynt of the gret compas, that is clept the centre, be made another litille compas: than afre, be the gret compas devyfed be lines in manye parties; and that alle the lynes meeten at the centre; so that in as many parties, as the grete compas schal be departed, in als manye, schalle be departed the litille, that is aboute the centre, alle be it, that the spaces ben lesse. Now thanne, be the gret compas represented for the firmament, and the litille compas represented for the erthe. Now thanne the firmament is devyfed, be astronomeres, in 12 signes; and every signe is devyfed in 30 degrees, that is 360 degrees, that the firmament hathe aboven. Also, be the erthe devyfed in als many parties, as the firmament; and lat every partye answere to a degree of the firmament: and wytethe it wel, that afre the auctoures of astronomye, 700 furlonges of erthe answeren to a degree of the firmament; and tho ben 87 miles and 4 furlonges. Now be that here multiplyed be 360 fithes; and than thei ben 31500 myles, every of 8 furlonges, afre myles of oure contree. So moche hathe the erthe in roundneffe, and of heghte envyroun, afre myn opynyoun and myn undirstondynge. And zee schulle undirstonde, that afre the opynyoun of olde wise philosophres and astronomeres, oure contree ne Ire-lond ne Wales ne Scotlond ne Norweye ne the other yles costynge to hem, ne ben not in the superficialte cownted aboven the erthe; as it schewethe be alle the bokes of astronomye. For the superficialtee of the erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 planetes: and tho parties ben clept clymates. And oure parties be not of the 7 clymates: for thei ben descendynge toward the West. And also these yles of Ynde, which beth evene azenst us, beth noght reckned in the climates: for thei ben azenst us, that ben in the lowe contree. And the 7 clymates strecken hem envyrounynge the world.

II. And I John Maundevylle knyghte aboveseyd, (alle thoughe I be unworthi) that departed from oure contrees and passed the see, the zeer of grace 1322. that have passed manye londes and manye yles and contrees, and cerched manye fulle straunge places, and have ben in many a fulle gode honourable companye, and at many a faire dede of armes, (alle be it that I dide none myself, for myn unable insuffisance) now I am comen hom (mawgree my self) to reste: for gowtes, artetykes, that me distreyne, tho diffynen the ende of my labour, azenst my wille (God knowethe.) And thus takynge solace in my wretched reste, recordynge the tyme passed,

I have fulfilled theise thinges and putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde come in to my mynde, the zeer of grace 1356 in the 34 zeer that I departede from oure contrees. Wherefore I preye to alle the redere and hereres of this boke, zif it plesse hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me: and I schalle preye for hem. And alle tho that seyn for me a Pater noster, with an Ave Maria, that God forseve me my synnes, I make hem partneres and graunte hem part of alle the gode pilgrimages and of alle the gode dedes, that I have don, zif ony be to his plesance: and noghte only of tho, but of alle that evere I schalle do unto my lyfes ende. And I beseeche Almyghty God, fro whom alle godenesse and grace comethe fro, that he vouchesaf, of his excellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle fylle hire soulles with inspiracioun of the Holy Gost, in makynge defence of alle hire gostly enemyes here in erthe, to hire salvacioun, bothe of body and soule; to worschipe and thankynge of him, that is three and on, with outen begynnynge and withouten endynge; that is, with outen qualitee, good, and with outen quantytee, gret; that in alle places is present, and alle thinges contenynynge; the whiche that no goodnesse may amende, ne non evelle empeyre; that in perfeyte trynytee lyveth and regneth God, be alle worldes and be alle tymes. Amen, Amen, Amen.

The first of our authours, who can be properly said to have written *English*, was Sir *John Gower*, who, in his *Confession of a Lover*, calls *Chaucer* his disciple, and may therefore be considered as the father of our poetry.

NOW E for to speke of the commune,  
It is to drede of that fortune,  
Which hath befall in sondrye londes:  
But ofte for defaute of bondes  
All fodeinly, er it be wist,  
A tunne, whan his lie arist  
Tobreketh, and renneth all aboute,  
Whiche els shulde nought gone out.  
And eke full ofte a littell skare  
Vpon a banke, er men be ware,  
Let in the streame, whiche with gret peine,  
If any man it shall restreine.  
Where lawe failleth, errour groweth.  
He is not wise, who that ne troweth.  
For it hath proued oft er this.  
And thus the common clamour is  
In euery londe, where people dwelleth:  
And eche in his complainte telleth,  
How that the worlde is miswent,  
And thervpon his argument  
Yeueth euery man in sondrie wise:  
But what man wolde him selfe auise  
His conscience, and nought misuse,  
He maie well at the first excuse  
His god, whiche euer stant in one,  
In him there is defaute none  
So must it stande vpon vs felue,  
Nought only vpon ten ne twelue,  
But plenarly vpon vs all.  
For man is cause of that shall fall.

The history of our language is now brought to the point at which the history of our poetry is generally supposed to commence, the time of the illustrious *Geoffrey Chaucer*, who may perhaps, with great justice, be stiled the first of our versifiers who wrote poetically. He does not however appear to have deserved all the praise which he has received, or all the censure that he has suffered. *Dryden*, who mistakes genius for learning, and, in confidence of his abilities, ventured to write of what he had not examined, ascribes to *Chaucer* the first refinement of our numbers, the first production of easy and natural rhymes, and the improvement of our language, by words borrowed from the more polished languages of the continent. *Skinner* contrarily blames him in harsh terms for having vitiated his native speech by whole cartloads of foreign words. But he that reads the works of *Gower* will find smooth numbers and easy rhymes, of which *Chaucer* is supposed to have been the inventor, and the *French* words, whether good or bad,



of which *Chaucer* is charged as the importer. Some innovations he might probably make, like others, in the infancy of our poetry, which the paucity of books does allow us to discover with particular exactness; but the works of *Gower* and *Lydgate* sufficiently evince, that his diction was in general like that of his contemporaries: and some improvements he undoubtedly made by the various dispositions of his rhymes, and by the mixture

CHAUCER.

**A**LAS! I wepyng am constrained to begin verse of sorowfull matter, that whilom in florishyng studie made delitable dities. For lo! rendyng muses of Poetes enditen to me thynges to be writen, and drierie teres. At laste no drede ne might overcame tho muses, that thei ne werren fellowes, and foloweden my waie, that is to saie, when I was exiled, thei that weren of my youth whilom welfull and grene, comforten now sorowfull wierdes of me olde man: for elde is comen unwarely upon me, hasted by the harmes that I have, and sorowe hath commaunded his age to be in me. Heres hore aren shad overtimeliche upon my hed: and the slacke skinne trembleth of mine emptied bodie. Tilke deth of men is welefull, that he ne cometh not in yeres that be swete, but cometh to wretches often icleped: Alas, alas! with how dese an ere deth cruell turneth awaie fro wretches, and naieth for to close wepyng eyen. While fortune unfaithfull favoured me with light godes, that sorowfull houre, that is to saie, the deth, had almoste drete myne hedde: but now for fortune cloudie hath chaunged her decevable chere to mewarde, myne unpitous life draweth along ungreable dwellynges. O ye my frendes, what, or whereto avaunted ye me to ben welfull? For he that hath fallin, stode in no stedfast degre.

**I**N the mene while, that I still record these thynges with my self, and marked my wepelie complainte with office of pointtell: I saugh stondyng aboven the hight of myn hed a woman of full grete reverence, by semblaunt. Her eyen brennyng, and clere, seyng over the common might of menne, with a lively colour, and with soche vigour and strength that it ne might not be nempned, all were it so, that she were full of so grete age, that menne woulden not trowen in no manere, that she were of our elde.

The stature of her was of doutous Judgemente, for sometyme she constrained and inronke her selven, like to the common mesure of menne: And sometyme it semed, that she touched the heven with the hight of her hedde. And when she hove her hedde higher, she perced the self heven, so that the sight of menne lokyng was in ydell: her clothes wer maked of right delie thredes, and subtel craft of perdurable matter. The whiche clothes she had woven with her owne handes, as I knewe well after by her self declaryng, and shewyng to me the beautie: The whiche clothes a darknesse of a forleten and dispised elde had dusked and darked, as it is wonte to darke by smoked Images.

In the netherest hemme and border of these clothes menne redde iwoven therein a Grekishe A. that signifieth the life active, and above that letter, in the hiest bordure, a Grekishe C. that signifieth the life contemplative. And betwene these two letters there were seen degrees nobly wrought, in maner of ladders, by whiche degrees menne might climben from the netherest letter to the upperest: nathelesse handes of some men hadden kerve that clothe, by violence or by strength, and

of different numbers, in which he seems to have been happy and judicious. I have selected several specimens both of his prose and verse; and among them, part of his translation of *Boetius*, to which another version, made in the time of queen *Mary*, is opposed. It would be improper to quote very sparingly an authour of so much reputation, or to make very large extracts from a book so generally known.

COLVILLE.

**I**THAT in tyme of prosperite, and floryshyng studye, made pleasaunte and delectable dities, or verses: alas now beyng heauy and sad ouerthrowen in aduersitie, am compelled to sele and tast heuines and greif. Beholde the muses Poeticall, that is to saye: the pleasure that is in poetes verses, do appoynt me, and compel me to writ these verses in meter, and the sorowfull verses do wet my wretched face with very waterye teares, yssuinge out of my eyes for sorowe. Whiche muses no feare without doute could ouercome, but that they wold folow me in my iourney of exile or banishment. Sometyne the ioye of happy and lusty delectable youth dyd comfort me, and nowe the course of sorowfull olde age causeth me to reioyse. For hasty old age vnloked for is come vpon me with al her incommodities and euyls, and sorow hath commaunded and broughte me into the same old age, that is to say: that sorowe causeth me to be olde, before my time come of olde age. The hoer heares do growe vntimely vpon my heade, and my reuiled skynne trembleth my flesh, cleane consumed and wasted with sorowe. Mannes death is happy, that cometh not in youth, when a man is lustye, and in pleasure or welth: but in time of aduersitie, when it is often desyred. Alas Alas howe dull and desse be the eares of cruel death vnto men in misery that would sayne dye: and yet refusythe to come and shutte vp theyr carefull wepyng eyes. Whiles that false fortune fauoryd me with her transitorye goodes, then the howre of death had almost ouercom me. That is to say deathe was redy to oppresse me when I was in prosperitie. Nowe for by cause that fortune beyng turned, from prosperitie into aduersitie (as the clere day is darkyd with cloudes) and hath chaungyd her deceyuable countenance: my wretched life is yet prolonged and doth continue in dolour. O my frendes why haue you so often boasted me, sayinge that I was happy when I had honor possessions riches, and authoritie whych be transitory thynges. He that hath fallen was in no stedfast degre.

**W**HYLES that I considerydde pryuylye with my selfe the thynges before sayd, and descrybed my wofull complaynte after the maner and offyce of a wrytter, me thought I sawe a woman stand ouer my head of a reuerend countenance, hauyng quycke and glysteryng clere eye, aboue the common sorte of men in lyuely and delectable coloure, and ful of strength, although she semed so olde that by no meanes she is thought to be one of this oure tyme, her stature is of douteful knowledge, for nowe she shewethe herselfe at the commen length or statur of men, and other whiles she semeth so high, as though she touched heuen with the crown of her hed. And when she wold stretch fourth her hed hygher, it also perced thorough heauen, so that mens syghte coulde not attaine to behold her. Her vestures or cloths were perfyte of the finyste thredes, and subtyll workemanshyp, and of substaunce permanent, whych vesturs she had wouen with her own handes as I perceyued after by her owne saynge. The kynde or beawtye of the whyche vestures, a certayne darkenes or rather ignoraunce of oldenes forgotten hadde obscuryd and darkened, as the smoke is wont to darken Images that stand nyghe the smoke. In the lower parte of the said vestures was read the greke letter P. wouen whych signifyeth practise or actyffe, and in the hygher part of the vestures the greke letter. T. whych estandeth for theorica, that signifieth speculation or contemplation. And betwene both the sayd letters were sene certayne degrees, wrought after the maner of ladders, wherein was as it were a passage or waye in steppes or degrees from the lower part wher the letter. P. was which is vnderstand from practys or actyf, unto everiche



# THE HISTORY OF THE

everiche manne of 'hem had borne awaie soche peces, as he might getten. And forsothe this foresaied woman bare smale bokes in her right hande, and in her left hand she bare a scepter. And when she sawe these Poeticall muses approchyng about my bed, and endityng wordes to my wepynges, she was a litle amoved, and glowed with cruell eyen. Who (qð she) hath suffered approchen to this like manne these commen strompettes, of which is the place that menne callen Theatre, the whiche onely ne affwagen not his sorowes with remedies, but thei would feden and norishe hym with swete venime? Forsothe, that ben tho that with thornes, and prickynge of talentes of affections, whiche that ben nothyng fructuous nor profitable, distroien the Corne, plentuous of fructes of reson. For thei holden hertes of men in usage, but thei ne deliver no folke fro maladie. But if ye muses had withdrawn fro me with your flatteries any unconnyng and unprofitable manne, as ben wont to finde communly among the peple, I would well suffre the lasse grevously. For why, in soche an unprofitable man myne ententes were nothyng endamaged. But ye withdrawn fro me this man, that hath ben nourished in my studies or scoles of Eleaticis, and of Academicis in Grece. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaidens, whiche that ben swete, till it be at the last, and suffreth this man to be cured and heled by my muses, that is to say, by my notefull sciences. And thus this companie of muses iblamed casten wrothly the chere downward to the yerth, and shewing by rednesse ther shame, thei passeden sorowfully the thresholde. And I of whom the sight plounged in teres was darked, so that I ne might not know what that woman was, of so Imperial aucthoritie, I woxe all abashed and stonied, and cast my sight doune to the yerth, and began still for to abide what she would doen afterward. Then came she nere, and set her doune upon the utterest corner of my bed, and she beholding my chere, that was cast to the yerth, hevie and grevous of wepyng, complained with these wordes (that I shall saine) the perturbacion of my thought.

## The conclusions of the ASTROLABIE.

This book (written to his son in the year of our Lord 1391, and in the 14 of King Richard II.) standeth so good at this day, especially for the horizon of Oxford, as in the opinion of the learned it cannot be amended, says an Edit. of Chaucer.

**L**YTEL Lowys my sonne, I perceve well by certaine evidences thyne abylyte to lerne scyences, touching nombres and proporcions, and also well confydre I thy besye prayer in especyal to lerne the tretyse of the astrolabye. Than for as moche as a philosopher saithe, he wrapeth hym in his frende, that condiscendeth to the ryghtfull prayers of his frende: therefore I have given the a sufficient astrolabye for oure orizont, compowned after the latitude of Oxenforde: upon the whiche by mediacion of this lytell tretise, I purpose to teche the a certaine nombre of conclusions, pertainynge to this same instrument. I say a certaine nombre of conclusions for thre causes, the first cause is this. Truste wel that al the conclusions that have be founden, or ells possiblye might be founde in so noble an instrument as in the astrolabye, ben unknownen perfytely to anye mortal man in this region, as I suppose. Another cause is this, that sothely in any cartes of the astrolabye that I have ysene, ther ben some conclusions, that wol not in al thinges perfourme ther behestes: and some of 'hem ben to harde to thy tender age of ten yere to conceve. This tretise divided in five partes, wil I shewe the wondir light rules and naked wordes in Englishe, for Latine ne canst thou nat yet but smale, my litel sonne. But neverthelesse suffiseth to the these trewe conclusyons in Englishe, as well as suffiseth to these noble clerkes grekes these same conclusions in greke, and to the Arabines in Arabike, and to Jewes in Hebrewe, and to the Latin folke in Latyn: whiche Latyn folke had 'hem firste out of other divers langages, and write 'hem in ther owne tonge, that is to saine in Latine.

the hygher parte wher the letter T. was whych is vnderstand speculacion or contemplacion. Neuertheles the handes of some vyolente persones had cut the sayde vestures and had taken awaye certayne pecis thereof, such as euery one coulede catch. And she her selfe dyd bare in her ryght hand litel bokes, and in her lefte hande a scepter, which foresayd phylosophy (when she sawe the muses poetycal present at my bed, spekyng sorowful wordes to my wepynges) beyng angry sayd (with terrible or frownyng countenance) who suffred these crafty harlottes to com to thys fycke man? whych can help hym by no means of hys griefe by any kind of medicines, but rather increase the same with swete poyson. These be they that doo dystroye the fertile and plentious commodities of reason and the fruytes therof wyth their prykyng thornes, or barren affectes, and accustome or subdue mens myndes with sickenes, and heuynes, and do not delyuer or heale them of the same. But yf your flatterye had conueyed or wythdrawen from me, any vnlearned man as the comen sorte of people are wonte to be, I coulede haue ben better contentyd, for in that my worke should not be hurt or hynderyd. But you haue taken and conueyed from me thys man that hath ben broughte vp in the studyes of Aristotel and of Plato But yet get you hence maremaids (that seme swete untill you haue brought a man to deathe) and suffer me to heale thys my man wyth my muses or scyences that be holsome and good. And after that philosophy had spoken these wordes the sayd companie of the musys poetical beyng rebukyd and sad, caste down their countenance to the grounde, and by blussing confessed their shamfastnes, and went out of the dores. But I (that had my syght dull and blynd wyth wepyng, so that I knew not what woman this was hauyng so great aucthoritie) was amasyd or astonyed, and lokyng downeward, toward the grounde, I began pryvlye to look what thyng she would saye ferther, then she had said. Then she approching and drawynge nere vnto me, sat doune vpon the vttermoost part of my bed, and lokyng vpon my face sad with wepyng, and declynyng toward the earth for sorow, bewayled the trouble of my minde wyth these saynges folowynge.

And God wote that in all these languages and in manye mo, have these conclusyons ben sufficientlye lerned and taught, and yet by divers rules, right as divers pathes leden divers folke the right waye to Rome.

Now wol I pray mekely every person discrete, that redeth or hereth this lityl tretise to have my rude ententing excused, and my superfluite of wordes, for two causes. The first cause is, for that curious endityng and harde sentences is ful hevy at ones, for soch a childe to lerne. And the seconde cause is this, that sothely me semeth better to writen unto a childe twise a gode sentence, than he foriete it ones. And, Lowis, if it be so that I shewe the in my lith Englishe, as trewe conclusions touching this mater, and not only as trewe but as many and subtil conclusions as ben yshewed in latin, in any comon tretise of the astrolabye, conne me the more thanke, and praye God save the kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and all that him faith bereth, and obeieth everiche in his degree, the more and the lasse. But confydreth well, that I ne usurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne engin. I name but a leude compilatour of the laboure of olde astrologiens, and have it translated in myn englishe onely for thy doctrine: and with this swerde shal I sene envy.

## The first party.

The first partye of this tretise shall reherce the figures, and the membres of thyne astrolaby, bycause that thou shalte have the greter knowinge of thine owne instrument.

## The seconde party.

The seconde partye shal teche the to werken the very practike of the foresaid conclusions, as ferforthe and also narowe as may be shewed in so smale an instrument portatife aboute. For wel wote every astrologien, that smallest fractions ne wol not be shewed in so smal an instrument, as in subtil tables calculated for a cause.

The



The PROLOGUE of the TESTAMENT of LOVE.

**M**ANY men there ben, that with eres openly sprad so moche swalowen the deliciousnesse of jestes and of ryme, by queint knittinge coloures, that of the gode-nesse or of the badnesse of the sentence take they litel hede or els none.

Sothelye dulle witte and a thoughtfulle soule so fore have mined and graffed in my spirites, that soche craft of enditinge woll nat ben of mine acquaintaunce. And for rude wordes and boistous percen the herte of the herer to the inrest point, and planten there the sentence of thinges, so that with litel helpe it is able to spring, this boke, that nothyng hath of the grete flode of wytte, ne of femelyche coloures, is dolven with rude wordes and boistous, and so drawe togid̃er to maken the catchers therof ben the more redy to hent sentence.

Some men there ben, that painten with colours riche and some with wers, as with red inke, and some with coles and chalke: and yet is there gode matter to the leude peple of thylke chalkye purtreiture, as 'hem thinketh for the time, and afterward the syght of the better colours yeven to 'hem more joye for the first leudenesse. So sothly this leude clowdy occupacyon is not to prayse, but by the leude, for comenly leude leudenesse commendeth. Eke it shal yeve sight that other precyous thynges shall be the more in reverence. In Latin and French hath many soveraine wittes had grete delyte to endite, and have many noble thinges fulfild, but certes there ben some that speken ther poisyte mater in Frenche, of whiche speche the Frenche men have as gode a fantasye as we have in heryng of Frenche mens Englishe. And many termes there ben in Englyshe, whiche unneth we Englishe men connen declare the knowleginge: howe should than a Frenche man borne? soche termes connejumpere in his matter, but as the jay chatereth Englishe. Right so truely the understandyn of Englishmen woll not stretche to the privie termes in Frenche, what so ever we bosten of straunge langage. Let than clerkes enditen in Latin, for they have the propertie of science, and the knowinge in that facultie: and lette Frenche men in ther Frenche also enditen ther queint termes, for it is kyndely to ther mouthes; and let us shewe our fantasies in such wordes as we lerneden of our dame's tonge. And although this boke be lytel thank worthy for the leudnesse in travaile, yet soch writing exiten men to thilke thinges that ben necessarie: for every man therby may as by a perpetual myrrour sene the vices or vertues of other, in whyche thyng lightly may be conceived to eschue perils, and necessities to catch, after as adventures have fallen to other peple or persons.

Certes the soverainst thinge of desire and most creature resonable, have or els shuld have full appetite to ther perfeccyon: unresonable bestes mowen not, si the reson hath in 'hem no workinge: than resonable that wol not, is comparisond to unresonable, and made lyke 'hem. Forsothe the most soveraine and finall perfeccion of man is in knowynge of a sothe, withouten any entent decevable, and in love of one very God, that is inchaungeable, that is to knowe, and love his creator.

Nowe principally the mene to brynge in knowleging and lovyng his creatour, is the consideracyon of thynges made by the creatour, wher through by thylke thinges that ben made, understandynge here to our wyttes, arne the unsene pryvities of God made to us syghtfull and knowinge, in our contemplacion and understondinge. These thinges than forsothe moche bringen us to the ful knowleginge sothe, and to the parfyte love of the maker of hevenly thynges. Lo! David saith: thou haste delited me in makeinge, as who saith, to have delite in the tune how God hat lent me in consideracion of thy makeinge. Wherof Aristotle in the boke de Animalibus, saith to naturell philosophers: it is a grete likyng in love of knowinge ther cretoure: and also in knowinge of causes in kindelye thynges, considrid forsothe the formes of kindelye thinges and the shap, a gret kyndely love we shulde have to the werkman that 'hem made. The crafte of a werkman is shewed in the werk. Herefore trulie the philosophers with a lyvely studie manie noble thinges, righte precious, and worthy

to memorye, writen, and by a gret swet and travaille to us lesten of causes the properties in natures of thinges, to whiche therfore philosophers it was more joy, more lykinge, more herty lust in kindely vertues and matters of reson the perfeccion by busy study to knowe, than to have had all the tresour, al the richesse, al the vaine glory, that the passed emperours, princes, or kinges hadden. Therfore the names of 'hem in the boke of perpetuall memorie in vertue and pece arne writen; and in the contrarie, that is to saine, in Styxe the foule pitte of helle arne thilke pressed that soch godenes hated. And bicause this boke shall be of love, and the prime causes of stering in that doinge with passions and diseses for wantinge of desire, I wil that this boke be cleped the testament of love.

But nowe thou reder, who is thilke that will not in scorne laughe, to here a dwarfe or els halfe a man, say he wil rende out the swerde of Hercules handes, and also he shulde set Hercules Gades a mile yet ferther, and over that he had power of strength to pull up the spere, that Alisander the noble might never wagge, and that passinge al thinge to ben mayster of Fraunce by might, there as the noble gracious Edward the thirde for al his grete prowesse in victories ne might al yet conquere?

Certes I wote well, ther shall be made more scorne and jape of me, that I so unworthely clothed altogither in the cloudie cloude of unconning, wil putten me in prees to speak of love, or els of the causes in that matter, sithen al the gretteft clerkes han had ynough to don, and as who saith gathered up clene toforne 'hem, and with ther sharp sithes of conning al mowen and made therof grete rekes and noble, ful of al plenties to fede me and many an other. Envy forsothe commendeth noughte his reson, that he hath in hain, be it never so trusty. And although these noble repers, as gode workmen and worthy ther hier, han al draw and bounde up in the sheves, and made many shockes, yet have I ensample to gad̃er the smale crommes, and fullin ma walet of tho that fallen from the bourde among the smalle houndes, notwithstanding the travaile of the almoigner, that hath draw up in the cloth al the remissails, as trenchours, and the relese to bere to the almesse. Yet also have I leve of the noble husbnde Boece, although I be a straunger of conninge to come after his doctrine, and these grete workmen, and glene my handfuls of the shedyng after ther handes, and yf me faile ought of my ful, to encrese my porcion with that I shal drawe by privyties out of shockes; a flye servaunte in his owne helpe is often moche commended; knowynge of trouthe in causes of thynges, was more hardier in the firste sechers, and so sayth Aristotle, and lighter in us that han folowed after. For ther passing study han freshed our wittes, and oure understandynge han excited in consideration of trouthe by sharpenes of ther resons. Utterly these thinges be no dremes ne japes, to throwe to hogges, it is lyfelych mete for children of trouthe, and as they me betiden whan I pilgramed out of my kith in wintere, whan the wether out of mesure was boistous, and the wyld wynd Boreas, as his kind asketh, with dryinge coldes maked the waves of the ocean se so to arise unkindely over the commune bankes that it was in point to spill all the erthe.

The PROLOGUES of the CANTERBURY Tales of CHAUCER, from the MSS.

**W**HEN that Aprilis with his shouris sote,  
The drought of March had percid to the rote,  
And bathid every veyn in such licour,  
Of which vertue engendrid is the flour.  
When Zephyrus eke, with his swetè breth  
Enspirid hath, in every holt and heth  
The tender croppis; and that the yong Sunn  
Hath in the Ramm his halvè cours yrunn:  
And smale foulis makin melodye,  
That slepin allè night with opin eye,  
(So prickith them nature in ther corage)  
Then longin folk to go on pilgrimage:  
And palmers for to sekin strangè strondes,  
To servin hallowes couth in sondry londes:  
And specially fro every shir's end  
Of England, to Canterbury they wend,



# THE HISTORY OF THE

The holy blisfull martyr for to feke,  
That them hath holpin, whan that they were feke.

Befell that in that feson on a day  
In Southwerk at the Tabberd as I lay,  
Redy to wendin on my pilgrimage  
To Canterbury, with devoute corage,  
At night wer come into that hoftery  
Wele nine and twenty in a cumpany  
Of fundrie-folk, by aventure yfall  
In felafhip; and pilgrimes wer they all;  
That toward Canterbury wouldin ride.

The chambers and the stablis werin wide,  
And well we werin esid at the best:  
And shortly whan the funnè was to rest,  
So had I spokin with them everych one,  
That I was of ther felafhip anone;  
And madè forward erli for to rise,  
To take our weye, ther as I did devise.

But nathlefs while that I have time and fpace,  
Er' that I farther in this talè pace,  
Methinkith it accordaunt to refon,  
To tell you allè the condition  
Of ech of them, fo as it semid me,  
And which they werin, and of what degree,  
And eke in what array that they wer in:  
And at a knight then woll I first begin.

## The KNIGHT.

A knight ther was, and that a worthy man,  
That fro the timè that he first began  
To ridin out, he lovid Chevalrie,  
Trowth and honour, fredome and curtesy:  
Full worthy was he in his lord's werre,  
And thereto had he riddin nane more ferre  
As well in Christendom, as in Hethnes;  
And evyr honoured for his worthines.

At Aleffandre' he was whan it was won;  
Full oft timis he had the bord begon  
Abovin allè naciouns in Puce;  
In Lettow had he riddin, and in Luce;  
No Christen-man so oft of his degree  
In Granada; in the fege had he be  
Of Algezir, and ridd in Belmary;  
At Leyis was he, and at Sataly,  
Whan that they wer won; and in the grete see  
At many'a noble army had he be:  
At mortal battails had he ben fiftene,  
And foughtin for our feith at Trameseche,  
In listis thrys, and alwey flein his fo.

This ilke worthy knight had ben also  
Sometimis with the lord of Palathy,  
Ayens anothir hethin in Turkey;  
And evirmore he had a sov'rane prize;  
And though that he was worthy, he was wise;  
And of his port as meke as is a maid,  
He nevyr yet no villany ne faid  
In all his life unto no manner wight:  
He was a very parfit gentil knight.  
But for to tellin you of his array,  
His hors wer good; but he was nothing gay,  
Of fustian he werid a gipon,  
Allè besmottrid with his haburgeon.  
For he was late ycome from his viage,  
And wentè for to do his pilgrimage.

## The HOUSE of FAME.

### The First Boke.

**N**OW herkin, as I have you faied,  
What that I mette or I abraied,  
Of December the tenith daie,  
When it was night, to slepe I laie,  
Right as I was wonte for to doen,  
And fill allepè wondir fone,  
As he that was werie forgo  
On pilgrimage milis two  
To the corps of sainct Leonarde,  
To makin lithe that erst was harde.

But as me slept me mette I was  
Within a temple' imade of glas,

In whiche there werin mo images  
Of golde, standyng in fondrie stages,  
Sette in mo riche tabirnales;  
And with perrè mo pinnacles,  
And mo curious portraitureis,  
And queint manir of figuris  
Of golde worke, then I sawe evir.

But certainly I n'ist nevyr  
Where that it was, but well wist I  
It was of Venus redily  
This temple, for in purtreiture  
I sawe anone right her figure  
Nakid yfletyng in a fe,  
And also on her hedde parde  
Her rosy garland white and redde,  
And her combe for to kembe her hedde,  
Her dovis, and Dan Cupido  
Her blindè sonne, and Vulcano,  
That in his face ywas full broune.

But as I romid up and doune,  
I founde that on the wall there was  
Thus writtin on a table' of bras.

I woll now syng, if that I can,  
The armis, and also the man,  
That first came through his destine  
Fugitive fro Troye the cowntre  
Into Itale, with full moche pine,  
Unto the strondis of Lavine,  
And tho began the storie' anone,  
As I shall tellin you echone.

First sawe I the distruccion  
Of Troie, thorough the Greke Sinon,  
With his false untrue forswerynges,  
And with his chere and his lesynges,  
That made a horse, brought into Troye,  
By whiche Trojans losse all ther joye.

And aftir this was graved, alas!  
How Ilions castill assailed was,  
And won, and kyng Priamus slain,  
And Polites his sonne certain,  
Dispitously of Dan Pyrrhus.

And next that sawe I howe Venus,  
When that she sawe the castill brende,  
Doune from hevin she gan discende,  
And bade her sonne Æneas fle,  
And how he fled, and how that he  
Escapid was from all the pres,  
And toke his fathre', old Anchises,  
And bare hym on his backe awaie,  
Crying alas and welawaie!  
The whiche Anchises in his hande,  
Bare tho the goddis of the lande  
I mene thilke that unbrennid were.

Then sawe I next that all in fere  
How Creusa, Dan Æneas wife,  
Whom that he lovid all his life,  
And her yong sonne clepid Julo,  
And eke Ascanius also,  
Fleddin eke, with full drierie chere,  
That it was pite for to here,  
And in a forest as thei went  
How at a tournyng of a went  
Creüsa was iloste, alas!  
That rede not I, how that it was  
How he her fought, and how her ghošte  
Bad hym to fle the Grekis hoste,  
And faied he must into Itale,  
As was his destinie, fauns faile,  
That it was pitie for to here,  
When that her spirite gan appere,  
The wordis that she to hym faied,  
And for to kepe her sonne hym praied.

There sawe I gravin eke how he  
His fathir eke, and his meinè,  
With his shippis began to faile  
Toward the cowntrey of Itale,  
As streight as ere thei mightin go.

There sawe I eke the, cruill Juno,  
That art Dan Jupiter his wife,  
That hast ihatid all thy life



Mercileſs all the Trojan blode,  
Rennin and crie as thou were wode  
On Æolus, the god of windes,  
To blowin out of allè kindes  
So loudè, that he ſhou'd ydrenche  
Lorde, and ladie, and grome, and wenche  
Of all the Trojanis nacion,  
Without any' of ther ſavacion.

There ſawe I ſoche tempeſt ariſe,  
That ev'ry herte might agriſe  
To ſe it paintid on the wall.

There ſawe I eke gravin withall,  
Venus, how ye, my ladie dere,  
Yweping with full wofull chere  
Yprayid Jupiter on hie,  
To ſave and kepin that navie  
Of that dere Trojan Æneas,  
Sithins that he your ſonne ywas.

Gode counſaile of CHAUCER.

**F**LIE fro the preſe and dwell with ſothfaſtneſſe,  
Suffiſe unto thy gode though it be ſmall,  
For horde hath hate, and climbyng tikilneſſe,  
Prece hath envie, and wele it brent oer all,  
Savour no more then the behovin ſhall,  
Rede well thy ſelf, that othir folke canſt rede,  
And trouthe the ſhall delivir it 'is no drede.  
Painè the not eche crokid to redreſſe,  
In truſt of her that tournith as a balle,  
Grete reſt ſtandith in litil buſineſſe,  
Beware alſo to ſpurne again a nalle,  
Strive not as doith a crocke with a walle,  
Demith thy ſelf that demith othir's dede,  
And trouthe the ſhall deliver it 'is no drede.  
That the is ſent receve in buxomeneſſe;  
The wraſtlyng of this worlde askith a fall;  
Here is no home, here is but wildirneſſe,  
Forthe pilgrim, forthe o beſt out of thy ſtall,  
Loke up on high, and thanke thy God of all,  
Weivith thy luſte and let thy ghooſt the lede,  
And trouthe the ſhall delivir, it 'is no drede.

Balade of the village without paintyng.

**T**HIS wretchid world's transmutacion  
As wele and wo, nowe pore, and now honour,  
Without ordir or due diſcrecion  
Govirnid is by fortun's errour,  
But nathelleſſe the lacke of her favour  
Ne maie not doe me ſyng though that I die,  
J'ay tout perdu, mon temps & mon labour  
For finally fortune I doe deſie.  
Yet is me left the ſight of my reſoun  
To knowin frende fro foe in thy mirrour,  
So moche hath yet thy tournyng up and down,  
I taughtin me to knowin in an hour,  
But truilly no force of thy reddour  
To hym that ovir hymſelf hath maiſtrie,  
My ſuffiſaunce yſhal be my ſuccour,  
For finally fortune I do deſie.  
O Socrates, thou ſtedfaſt champion,  
She ne might nevir be thy turmentour,  
Thou nevir dreddiſt her oppreſſion,  
Ne in her chere foundin thou no favour,  
Thou knewe wele the diſceipt of her colour,  
And that her moſte worſhip is for to lie,  
I knowe her eke a falſe diſſimulour,  
Tor finally fortune I do deſie.

The anſwere of Fortune.

No man is wretchid but hymſelf it wene,  
He that yhath hymſelf hath ſuffiſaunce,  
Why ſaiest thou then I am to the ſo kene,  
That haſt thy ſelf out of my govirnaunce?  
Saie thus grant mercie of thin habundaunce,  
That thou haſt lent or this, thou ſhalt not ſtrive,  
What woſt thou yet how I the woll avaunce?  
And eke th u haſt thy beſtè frende alive.  
I have the taught diviſion betwene  
Frende of effecte, and frende of countinaunce,

The nedith not the gallè of an hine,  
That curith eyin derke for ther penaunce,  
Now ſeeſt thou clere that wer in ignoraunce,  
Yet holt thine anker, and thou maieſt arive  
There bountie bereth the key of my ſubſtaunce,  
And eke thou haſte thy beſtè frende alive.  
How many have I reſuſed to ſuſtene,  
Sith I have the foſtrid in thy pleaſaunce?  
Wolt thou then make a ſtatute on thy quene,  
That I ſhall be aie at thine ordinaunce?  
Thou born art in my reign of variaunce,  
About the whele with othir muſt thou drive  
My lore is bet, then wicke is thy grevaunce,  
And eke thou haſt thy beſtè frende alive.

The anſwere to Fortune.

Thy lore I dampne, it is adverſitie,  
My frend maiſt thou not revin blind goddeſſe,  
That I thy frendis knowe I thanke it the,  
Take 'hem again, let 'hem go lie a preſſe,  
The nigardis in kepyng ther richeſſe  
Pronoſtike is thou wolt ther toure aſſaile,  
Wicke appetite cometh aie before ſickenneſſe,  
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Fortune.

Thou pinchift at my mutabilitie,  
For I the lent a droppe of my richeſſe,  
And now me likith to withdrawin me,  
Why ſhouldiſt thou my roialtie oppreſſe?  
The ſe maie ebbe and flowin more and leſſe,  
The welkin hath might to ſhine, rain, and haile,  
Right ſo muſt I kithin my brotilneſſe,  
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

The Plaintiffe.

Lo, the' execucion of the majeſtie,  
That all purveighith of his rightwiſeneſſe,  
That ſamè thyng fortune yclepin ye,  
Ye blindè beſtis full of leudeneſſe!  
The heven hath propirtie of ſikirneſſe,  
This worldè hath evir reſtleſſe travaille,  
The laſt daie is the ende of myne entreſſe,  
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Th' envoye of Fortune.

Princes I praie you of your gentilneſſe,  
Let not this man and me thus crie and plain,  
And I ſhall quitin you this buſineſſe,  
And if ye liſte releve hym of his pain,  
Praie ye his beſt frende of his nob'eneſſe  
That to ſome bettir ſtate he maie attain.

*Lydgate* was a monk of *Bury*, who wrote about the ſame time with *Chaucer*. Out of his prologue to his third book of the *Fall of Princes* a few ſtanzas are ſelected, which, being compared with the ſtyle of his two contemporaries, will ſhow that our language was then not written by caprice, but was in a ſettled ſtate.

**L**IKE a pilgrime which that goeth on foote,  
And hath none horſe to releue his trauayle,  
Whote, drye and wery, and may find no bote  
Of wel cold whan thruſt doth hym aſſayle,  
Wine nor licour, that may to hym auayle,  
Tight ſo fare I which in my buſineſſe,  
No ſuccour fynde my rudenes to redreſſe.  
I meane as thus, I haue no freſh licour  
Out of the conduites of Calliope,  
Nor through Clio in rhetorike no floure,  
In my labour for to reſreſh me:  
Nor of the ſuſters in noumber thriſe three,  
Which with Cithera on Parnaſo dwell,  
They neuer me gaue drinke once of their wel.  
Nor of theyr ſpringes clere and chriſtaline,  
That ſprange by touchyng of the Pegafe,  
Their fauour lacketh my making ten lumine  
I fynde theyr bawme of ſo great ſcarcitie,  
To tame their tunnes with ſome drop of plentie  
For Poliphemus throw his great blindneſſe,  
Hath in me derked of Argus the brightneſſe.

Our



# THE HISTORY OF THE

Our life here short of wit the great dulnes  
The heuy soule troubled with trauayle,  
And of memorye the glasyng brotelnes,  
Drede and vncunning haue made a strong batail  
With werines my spirite to assayle,  
And with their subtil creping in most queint  
Hath made my spirit in makyng for to feint.

And ouermore, the ferefull frowardnes  
Of my stepmother called obliuion,  
Hath a bastyll of foryetfulnes,  
To stoppe the passage, and shadow my reason  
That I might haue no clere direccion,  
In translating of new to quicke me,  
Stories to write of olde antiquite.

Thus was I set and stode in double werre  
At the metyng of feareful wayes tweyne,  
The one was this, who euer list to lere,  
Whereas good wyll gan me constrayne,  
Bochas accomplish for to doe my payne,  
Came ignoraunce, with a menace of drede,  
My penne to rest I durst not procede.

*Fortescue* was chief justice of the Common-Pleas, in the reign of king *Henry VI.* He retired in 1471. after the battle of Tewkesbury, and probably wrote most of his works in his privacy. The following passage is selected from his book of the *Difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy.*

**H**Y T may peradventure be marvelid by some men, why one Realme is a Lordshyp only *Royall*, and the Prynce thereof rulyth yt by his Law, callid *Jus Regale*; and another Kyngdome is a Lordship, *Royal and Politike*, and the Prince thereof rulyth by a Lawe, callyd *Jus Politicum & Regale*; sythen thes two Princes beth of egall Astate.

To this dowte it may be answeyrd in this manner; The first Institution of thes twoo Realmys, upon the Incorporation of them, is the Cause of this diversyte.

When Nembroth by Might, for his own Glorye, made and incorporate the first Realme, and subduyd it to hymself by Tyrannye, he would not have it governyd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for th' accomplishment thereof he made it. And therfor, though he had thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyd to cal hym a Kyng, *Quia Rex dicitur a Regendo*; Whych thyng he dyd not, but oppressyd the People by Myght, and therfor he was a Tyrant, and callid *Primus Tyrannorum*. But holy Writ callith hym *Robustus Venator coram Deo*. For as the Hunter takyth the wyld beste for to sle and eate hym; so Nembroth subduyd to him the People with Might, to have their service and their goods, using upon them the Lordship that is callid *Dominium Regale tantum*. After hym Belus that was callid first a Kyng, and after hym his Sone Nynus, and after hym other Panyms; They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys, would not have them rulyd by other Lawys than by their own Wills. Which Lawys ben right good under good Princes; and their Kyngdoms a then most resemblyd to the Kyngdome of God, which reynith upon Man, rulyng him by hys own Will. Wherfor many Crystyn Princes usen the same Lawe; and therfor it is, that the Lawys sayen, *Quod Principi placuit Legis habet vigorem*. And thus I suppose first beganne in Realmys, *Dominium tantum Regale*. But afterward, whan Mankynd was more mansuete, and better disposyd to Vertue, Grete Communalities, as was the Feliship, that came into this Lond with Brute, wylling to be unyed and made a Body Politike callid a Realme, havynge an Heed to governe it; as after the Saying of the Philosopher, every Communalitie unyed of many parts must needs have an Heed; than they chose the same Brute to be their Heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Institution, and onyng of themselves into a Realme, ordeynyd the same Realme so to be rulyd and justyfyd by such Lawys, as they al would assent unto; which Law therfor is callid *Politicum*; and bycause it is mynystred by a Kyng, it is callid *Regale*. *Dominium Politicum dicitur quasi Regimen, plurium Scientia, sive Consilio ministratum*. The Kyng of Scotts reynith upon his People by this

Lawe, *videlicet, Regimine Politico & Regali*. And as Diodorus Syculus saith, in his Boke *de prisca Historiis*, The Realme of Egypte is rulid by the same Lawe, and therfor the Kyng therof chaungith not his Lawes, without the Assent of his People. And in like forme as he saith is ruled the Kyngdome of Saba, in Felici Arabia, and the Lond of *Libie*; And also the more parte of al the Realmys in *Afrike*. Which manner of Rule and Lordship, the sayd Diodorus in that Boke, praysthy grete-ly. For it is not only good for the Prince, that may thereby the more sewerly do Justice, than by his owne Arbitriment; but it is also good for his People that receyve therby, such Justice as they desyer themself. Now as me seymth, it ys shewyd opynly ynough, why one Kyng rulyth and reynith on his People *Dominio tantum Regali*, and that other reynith *Dominio Politico & Regali*: For that one Kyngdome beganne, of and by, the Might of the Prince, and that other beganne, by the Desier and Institution of the People of the same Prince.

Of the works of Sir *Thomas More* it was necessary to give a larger specimen, both because our language was then in a great degree formed and settled, and because it appears from *Ben Jonson*, that his works were considered as models of pure and elegant style. The tale, which is placed first, because earliest written, will show what an attentive reader will, in perusing our old writers, often remark, that the familiar and colloquial part of our language, being disused among those classes who had no ambition of refinement, or affectation of novelty, has suffered very little change. There is another reason why the extracts from this authour are more copious: his works are carefully and correctly printed, and may therefore be better trusted than any other edition of the *English* books of that, or the preceding ages.

A merry iest how a sergeant would learne to playe the frere. Written by maister Thomas More in hys youth.

**W**YSE men alway,  
Affyrme and say,  
That best is for a man:  
Diligently,  
For to apply,  
The busines that he can,  
And in no wyse,  
To enterpryse,  
An other faculte,  
For he that wyll,  
And can no skyll,  
Is neuer lyke to the.  
He that hath laste,  
The hosiers crafte,  
And falleth to making shone,  
The smythe that shall,  
To payntyng fall,  
His thrift is well nigh done.  
A blacke draper,  
With whyte paper,  
To goe to writyng scole,  
An olde butler,  
Becum a cutler,  
I wene shall proue a sole.  
And an olde trot,  
That can I wot,  
Nothyng but kyffe the cup,  
With her phisick,  
Wil kepe one sicke,  
Tyll she haue soufed hym vp,  
A man of lawe,  
That neuer sawe,  
The wayes to bye and sell,  
Wenyng to ryse,  
By marchaundise,  
I wish to spede hym well.  
A marchaunt eke,  
That wyll goo seke,  
By all the meanes he may,  
To fall in sute,  
Tyll he dispute,  
His money cleane away,

Pletyng



Pletyng the lawe,  
 For euery strawe,  
 Shall proue a thrifty man,  
 With bate and strife,  
 But by my life,  
 I cannot tell you whan.  
 Whan an hatter  
 Wyll go smatter,  
 In philosophy,  
 Or a pedlar,  
 Ware a medlar,  
 In theology,  
 All that ensue,  
 Suche craftes new,  
 They driue so farre a cast,  
 That euermore,  
 They do therfore,  
 Beshrewe themselfe at last.  
 This thing was tryed  
 And verelyed,  
 Here by a sergeaunt late,  
 That thriftly was,  
 Or he coulde pas,  
 Rapped about the pate,  
 Whyle that he would  
 See how he coulde,  
 A little play the frere :  
 Now yf you wyll,  
 Knowe how it fyll,  
 Take hede and ye shall here.  
 It happed so,  
 Not long ago,  
 A thrifty man there dyed,  
 An hundred ponde,  
 Of nobles rounde,  
 That had he layd a side :  
 His sonne he wolde,  
 Should haue this golde,  
 For to beginne with all :  
 But to suffice  
 His chylde, well thrise,  
 That money was to final.  
 Yet or this day  
 I have hard say,  
 That many a man certesse,  
 Hath with good cast,  
 Be ryche at last,  
 That hath begonne with lesse.  
 But this yonge manne,  
 So well beganne,  
 His money to imploy,  
 That certainly,  
 His policy,  
 To see it was a joy,  
 For lest sum blast,  
 Myght ouer cast,  
 His ship, or by mischaunce,  
 Men with sum wile,  
 Myght hym begyle,  
 And minish his substaunce,  
 For to put out,  
 All maner dout,  
 He made a good puruay,  
 For euery whyt,  
 By his owne wyt,  
 And toke an other way :  
 First fayre and wele,  
 Therof much dele,  
 He dygged it in a pot,  
 But then him thought,  
 That way was nought,  
 And there he left it not.  
 So was he faine,  
 From thence agayne,  
 To put it in a cup,  
 And by and by,  
 Couetously,  
 He supped it fayre vp,  
 In his owne brest,  
 He thought it best,  
 His money to enclose,

Then wist he well,  
 What euer fell,  
 He coulde it neuer lose.  
 He borrowed then,  
 Of other men,  
 Money and marchaundise :  
 Neuer payd it,  
 Up he laid it,  
 In like maner wyse.  
 Yet on the gere,  
 That he would were,  
 He reight not what he spent,  
 So it were nyce,  
 As for the price,  
 Could him not miscontent.  
 With lusty sporte,  
 And with resort,  
 Of ioly company,  
 In mirth and play,  
 Full many a day,  
 He liued merely.  
 And men had sworne,  
 Some man is borne,  
 To haue a lucky howre,  
 And so was he,  
 For such degre,  
 He gat and suche honour,  
 That without dout,  
 Whan he went out,  
 A sergeaunt well and fayre,  
 Was redy strayte,  
 On him to wayte,  
 As sone as on the mayre.  
 But he doubtlesse,  
 Of his mekenesse,  
 Hated such pompe and pride,  
 And would not go,  
 Companied so,  
 But drewe himself a side,  
 To saint Katharine,  
 Streight as a line,  
 He gate him at a tyde,  
 For deuocion,  
 Or promocion,  
 There would he nedes abyde.  
 There spent he fast,  
 Till all were past,  
 And to him came there meny,  
 To aske theyr det,  
 But none could get,  
 The valour of a peny.  
 With visage stout,  
 He bare it out,  
 Euen vnto the harde hedge,  
 A month or twaine,  
 Tyll he was faine,  
 To laye his gowne to pledge.  
 Than was he there,  
 In greater feare,  
 I han ere that he came thither,  
 And would as fayne,  
 Depart againe,  
 But that he wist not whither.  
 Than after this,  
 To a frende of his,  
 He went and there abode,  
 Where as he lay,  
 So sick alway,  
 He myght not come abroad.  
 It happed than,  
 A marchant man,  
 That he ought money to,  
 Of an officere,  
 Than gan enquire,  
 What him was best to do.  
 And he answerde,  
 Be not aferde,  
 Take an accion therfore,  
 I you beheste,  
 I shall hym reste,  
 And than care for no more.

H

I feare



# THE HISTORY OF THE

I feare quod he,  
 It wyll not be,  
 For he wyll not come out.  
 The fergeaunt said,  
 Be not aſſayd.  
 It ſhall be brought about,  
 In many a game,  
 Lyke to the ſame,  
 Hauē I bene well in vre,  
 And for your ſake,  
 Let me be bake,  
 But yf I do this cure.  
 Thus part they both,  
 And foorth then goth,  
 A pace this officere,  
 And for a day,  
 All his array,  
 He chaunged with a frere.  
 So was he dight,  
 That no man might,  
 Hym for a frere deny,  
 He dopped and dooked,  
 He ſpake and looked,  
 So religiously.  
 Yet in a glaſſe,  
 Or he would paſſe,  
 He toted and he peered,  
 His harte for pryde,  
 Lepte in his ſyde,  
 To ſee how well he freered.  
 Than forth a pace,  
 Unto the place,  
 He goeth withouten ſhame  
 To do this dede,  
 But now take hede,  
 For here begynneth the game.  
 He drew hym ny,  
 And ſoftely,  
 Streyght at the dore he knocked;  
 And a damſell,  
 That hard hym well,  
 There came and it vnlocked.  
 The frere ſayd,  
 Good ſpede fayre mayd,  
 Here lodgeth ſuch a man,  
 It is told me:  
 Well ſyr quod ſhe,  
 And yf he do what than.  
 Quod he mayſtreſſe,  
 No harme doutleſſe:  
 It longeth for our order,  
 To hurt no man,  
 But as we can,  
 Euery wight to forder.  
 With hym truly,  
 Fayne ſpeake would I.  
 Sir quod ſhe by my fay,  
 He is ſo ſike,  
 Ye be not lyke,  
 To ſpeake with hym to day.  
 Quod he fayre may,  
 Yet I you pray,  
 This much at my deſire,  
 Vouchesafe to do,  
 As go hym to,  
 And ſay an auſten frere  
 Would with hym ſpeke,  
 And matters breake,  
 For his auayle certayn.  
 Quod ſhe I wyll,  
 Stonde ye here ſtyll,  
 Tyll I come downe agayn.  
 Vp is ſhe go,  
 And told hym ſo,  
 As ſhe was bode to ſay,  
 He miſtruſtyng,  
 No maner thyng,  
 Sayd mayden go thy way,  
 And fetch him hyder,  
 That we togyder,  
 May talk. A downe ſhe gothe,

Vp ſhe hym brought,  
 No harme ſhe thought,  
 But it made ſome folke wrothe.  
 This officere,  
 This fayned frere,  
 Whan he was come aloft,  
 He dopped than,  
 And grete this man,  
 Religiously and oft.  
 And he agayn,  
 Ryght glad and fayn,  
 Toke hym there by the hande,  
 The frere than ſayd,  
 Ye be diſmayd,  
 With trouble I underſtande.  
 In dede quod he,  
 It hath with me,  
 Bene better than it is.  
 Syr quod the frere,  
 Be of good chere,  
 Yet ſhall it after this.  
 But I would now,  
 Comen with you,  
 In counſayle yf you pleaſe,  
 Or ellys nat  
 Of matters that,  
 Shall ſet your heart at eaſe.  
 Downe went the mayd,  
 The marchaunt ſayd,  
 Now ſay on gentle frere,  
 Of thys tydyng,  
 That ye me bryng,  
 I long full fore to here.  
 Whan there was none,  
 But they alone,  
 The frere with euyll grace,  
 Sayd, I reſt the,  
 Come on with me,  
 And out he toke his mace:  
 Thou ſhalt obay,  
 Come on thy way,  
 I have the in my clouche,  
 Thou goeſt not hence,  
 For all the penſe,  
 The mayre hath in his pouche.  
 This marchaunt there,  
 For wrath and fere,  
 He waxyng welnygh wood,  
 Sayd horſon theſe,  
 With a miſcheſe,  
 Who hathtaught the thy good.  
 And with his fiſt,  
 Vpon the lyſt,  
 He gaue hym ſuch a blow,  
 That backward downe,  
 Almost in ſowne,  
 The frere is ouerthrow.  
 Yet was this man,  
 Well fearder than,  
 Left he the frere had ſlayne,  
 Tyll with good rappes,  
 And heuy clappes,  
 He dawde hym vp agayne.  
 The frere toke harte,  
 And vp he ſtarte,  
 And well he layde about,  
 And ſo there goth,  
 Betwene them both,  
 Many a luſty clout.  
 They rent and tere,  
 Eche others here,  
 And claue togyder faſt,  
 Tyll with luggyng,  
 And with tuggyng,  
 They fell downe bothe at laſt.  
 Than on the grounde,  
 Togyder rounde,  
 With many a ſadde ſtroke,  
 They roll and rumble,  
 They turne and tumble,  
 As pygges do in a poke.



So long aboute,  
 They heue and shoue,  
 Togider that at last,  
 The mayd and wyfe,  
 To breake the strife,  
 Hyed them vpward fast.  
 And whan they spye,  
 The captaynes lye,  
 Both waltring on the place,  
 The freres hood;  
 They pulled a good,  
 Adowne about his face.  
 Whyle he was blynde,  
 The wenche behynde,  
 Lent him leyd on the flore,  
 Many a ioule,  
 About the noule,  
 With a great batyldore.  
 The wyfe came yet,  
 And with her fete,  
 She holpe to kepe him downe,  
 And with her rocke,  
 Many a knocke,  
 She gaue hym on the crowne.  
 They layd his mace,  
 About his face,  
 That he was wood for payne:  
 The fryre frappe,  
 Gate many a swappe,  
 Tyll he was full nygh slayne.  
 Vp they hym lift,  
 And with yll thrift,  
 Hedlyng a long the stayre,  
 Downe they hym threwe,  
 And sayde adewe,  
 Commende us to the mayre.  
 The frere arofe,  
 But I suppose,  
 Amased was his hed,  
 He shoke his eares,  
 And from grete feares,  
 He thought hym well yfled.  
 Quod he now lost,  
 Is all this cost,  
 We be neuer the nere.  
 Ill mote he be,  
 That caused me,  
 To make my self a frere.  
 Now masters all,  
 Here now I shall,  
 Ende there as I began,  
 In any wyfe,  
 I would auyse,  
 And counsayle euery man,  
 His owne craft vse,  
 All newe refuse,  
 And lyghtly let them gone:  
 Play not the frere,  
 Now make good chere,  
 And welcome euerych one.

A ruful lamentacion (writen by master Thomas More in his youth) of the deth of quene Elisabeth mother to king Henry the eight, wife to king Henry the seuenth, and eldest doughter to king Edward the fourth, which quene Elisabeth dyed in childbed in February in the yere of our Lord 1503. and in the 18 yere of the raigne of king Henry the seuenth.

O Ye that put your trust and confidence,  
 In worldly ioy and frayle prosperite,  
 That so lyue here as ye should neuer hence,  
 Remember death and loke here vppon me.  
 Ensaumple I thynke there may no better be.  
 Your selfe wotte well that in this realme was I,  
 Your quene but late, and lo now here I lye.  
 Was I not borne of olde worthy linage?  
 Was not my mother queene my father kyng?  
 Was I not a kinges fere in marriage?  
 Had I not plenty of euery pleasaunt thyng?  
 Mercifull god this is a straunge reckenying:  
 Rycheffe, honour, welth, and auncestry?  
 Hath me forsaken and lo now here I ly.

If worship myght haue kept me, I had not gone.  
 If wyt myght haue me saued, I neded not fere.  
 If money myght haue holpe, I lacked none.  
 But O good God what vayleth all this gere.  
 When deth is come thy mighty messangere,  
 Obey we must there is no remedy,  
 Me hath he sommoned, and lo now here I ly.

Yet was I late promised otherwyse,  
 This yere to liue in welth and delice.  
 Lo where to commeth thy blandishyng promyse,  
 O false astrolagy and deynatrice,  
 Of goddes secretes makyng thy selfe so wyfe.  
 How true is for this yere thy prophecy.  
 The yere yet lasteth, and lo now here I ly.

O bryttill welth, as full of bitternesse,  
 Thy sngle pleasure doubled is with payne.  
 Account my sorow first and my distresse,  
 In fondry wyfe, and reckon there agayne,  
 The ioy that I haue had, and I dare sayne,  
 For all my honour, endured yet haue I,  
 More wo then welth, and lo now here I ly.

Where are our castels, now where are our towers,  
 Goodly Rychmonde sone art thou gone from me,  
 At Westminster that costly worke of yours,  
 Myne owne dere lorde now shall I neuer see.  
 Almighty god vouchesafe to graunt that ye,  
 For you and your children well may edefy.  
 My palyce bylded is, and lo now here I ly.

Adew myne owne dere spouse my worthy lorde,  
 The faithfull loue, that dyd vs both combyne,  
 In mariage and peasable concorde,  
 Into your handes here I cleane refyne,  
 To be bestowed vppon your children and myne.  
 Erst wer you father, and now must ye supply,  
 The mothers part also, for lo now here I ly.

Farewell my doughter lady Margerete.  
 God wotte full oft it greued hath my mynde,  
 That ye should go where we should seldome mete.  
 Now am I gone, and haue left you behynde.  
 O mortall folke that we be very blynde.  
 That we least feare, full oft it is most nye,  
 From you depart I fyrst, and lo now here I lye.

Farewell Madame my lordes worthy mother,  
 Comfort your sonne, and be ye of good chere.  
 Take all a worth, for it will be no nother.  
 Farewell my doughter Katherine late the fere,  
 To prince Arthur myne owne chyld so dere,  
 It booteth not for me to wepe or cry,  
 Pray for my soule, for lo now here I ly.

Adew lord Henry my louyng sonne adew.  
 Our lorde encrease your honour and estate,  
 Adew my doughter Mary bright of hew,  
 God make you vertuous wyfe and fortunate.  
 Adew swete hart my litle doughter Kate,  
 Thou shalt swete babe suche is thy desteny,  
 Thy mother neuer know, for lo now here I ly.

Lady Cicely Anne and Katheryne,  
 Farewell my welbeloved sisters three,  
 O lady Briget other sister myne,  
 Lo here the ende of worldly vanitee.  
 Now well are ye that earthly folly flee,  
 And heuenly thynges loue and magnify,  
 Farewell and pray for me, for lo now here I ly.

A dew my lordes, a dew my ladies all,  
 A dew my faithful seruauntes euerych one,  
 A dew my commons whom I neuer shall,  
 See in this world wherfore to the alone,  
 Immortall god verely three and one,  
 I me commende. Thy infinite mercy,  
 Shew to thy seruant, for lo now here I ly.

Certain meters in English writen by master Thomas More in hys youth for the boke of fortune, and caused them to be printed in the begynnyng of that boke.

The wordes of Fortune to the people.

MINE high estate power and auctoritie,  
 If ye ne know, enserche and ye shall spye,  
 That richesse, worship, welth, and dignitie,  
 Joy, rest, and peace, and all thyng fynally,  
 That any pleasure or profit may come by,  
 To mannes comfort, ayde, and sustinaunce,  
 Is all at my deuysse and ordinaunce.

Without



Without my fauour there is nothyng wonne.  
Many a matter haue I brought at last,  
To good concludon, that fondly was begonne.  
And many a purpose, bounden sure and last  
With wise prouision, I haue ouercast.  
Without good happe there may no wit suffice.  
Better is to be fortunate than wyse.

And therefore hath there some men bene or this,  
My deadly foes and written many a boke,  
To my dispryse. And other cause there nys,  
But for me list not frendly on them loke.  
Thus lyke the fox they fare that once forfoke,  
The pleasaunt grapes, and gan for to defy them,  
Because he lept and yet could not come by them.

But let them write theyr labour is in vayne.  
For well ye wote, myrth, honour, and richesse,  
Much better is than penury and payne.  
The nedy wretch that lingereth in distresse,  
Without myne helpe is euer comfortlesse,  
A wery burden odious and loth,  
To all the world, and eke to him selfe both.

But he that by my fauour may ascende,  
To mighty power and excellent degree,  
A common wele to gouerne and defende,  
O in how blist condicion standeth he:  
Him self in honour and felicity,  
And ouer that, may farther and increase,  
A region hole in ioyfull rest and peace.

Now in this poynt there is no more to say,  
Eche man hath of him self the gouernaunce.  
Let euery wight than folowe his owne way,  
And he that out of pouertee and mischaunce,  
List for to liue, and wyll him selfe enhaunce,  
In wealth and richesse, come forth and wayte on me.  
And he that wyll be a beggar, let hym be.

THOMAS MORE to them that trust in Fortune.

**T**HOU that are proude of honour shape or kynne,  
That hepest vp this wretched worldes treasure,  
Thy fingers shrined with gold, thy tawny skynne,  
With fresh apparyle garnished out of measure,  
And wenest to haue fortune at thy pleasure,  
Cast vp thyne eye, and loke how slipper chaunce,  
Illudeth her men with chaunge and varyaunce.

Sometyme she loketh as louely fayre and bright,  
As goodly Uenus mother of Cupyde.  
She becketh and she smileth on euery wight.  
But this chere fayned, may not long abide.  
There cometh a cloude, and farewell all our pryde.  
Like any serpent she beginneth to swell,  
And looketh as fierce as any fury of hell.

Yet for all that we brotle men are fayne,  
(So wretched is our nature and so blynde)  
As soone as Fortune list to laugh agayne,  
With fayre countenaunce and disceitfull mynde,  
To crouche and knele and gape after the wynde,  
Not one or twayne but thousandes in a rout,  
Lyke swarmyng bees come flickeryng her aboute.

Then as a bayte she bryngeth forth her ware,  
Siluer, gold, riche perle, and precious stone:  
On whiche the mased people gafe and stare,  
And gape therefore, as dogges doe for the bone.  
Fortune at them laugheth, and in her trone  
Amyd her treasure and waueryng rycheffe,  
Prowdly she houeth as lady and empresse.

Fast by her syde doth wery labour stand,  
Pale fere also, and sorow all bewept,  
Disdayn and hatred on that other hand,  
Eke restles watche fro slepe with trauayle kept,  
His eyes drowfy and loking as he slept.  
Before her standeth daunger and enuy,  
Flattery, dysceyt, mischiese and tyranny.

About her commeth all the world to begge.  
He asketh lande, and he to pas would bryng,  
This toye and that, and all not worth an egge:  
He would in loue prosper aboue all thyng:  
He kneleth downe and would be made a kyng:  
He forceth not so he may money haue,  
Though all the worlde accompt hym for a knaue.

Lo thus ye see diuers heddes, diuers wittes.  
Fortune alone as diuers as they all,

Vnstable here and there among them flittes:  
And at auenture downe her giftes fall,  
Catch who so may she throweth great and small  
Not to all men, as commeth sonne or dewe,  
But for the most part, all among a fewe.

And yet her brotell giftes long may not last.  
He that she gaue them, loketh prowde and hye.  
She whirleth about and pluckth away as fast,  
And geueth them to an other by and by.  
And thus from man to man continually,  
She vseth to geue and take, and slyly tosse,  
One man to wynnynge of an others losse.

And when she robbeth one, down goth his pryde.  
He wepeth and wayleth and curseth her full sore.  
But he that receueth it, on that other syde,  
Is glad, and blest her often tymes therefore.  
But in a whyle when she loueth hym no more,  
She glydeth from hym, and her giftes to.  
And he her curseth, as other fooles do,

Alas the folysh people can not cease,  
Ne voyd her trayne, tyll they the harme do fele.  
About her alway, besely they preace.  
But lord how he doth thynk hym self full wele.  
That may set once his hande vpon her whele.  
He holdeth fast: but vpward as he flieth,  
She whippeth her whele about, and there he lyeth.

Thus fell Julius from his mighty power.  
Thus fell Darius the worthy kyng of Perse.  
Thus fell Alexander the great conquerour.  
Thus many mo then I may well reherse.  
Thus double fortune, when she lyst reuerse  
Her slipper fauour fro them that in her trust,  
She fleeth her wey and leyeth them in the dust.

She sodeinly enhaunceth them aloft.  
And sodeynly mischeueth all the flocke.  
The head that late lay easily and full soft,  
In stede of pylows lyeth after on the blocke.  
And yet alas the most cruell proude mocke:  
The deyntie mowth that ladyes kissed haue,  
She bryngeth in the case to kyss a knaue.

In chaungyng of her course, the chaunge shewth this,  
Vp startth a knaue, and downe there falth a knight,  
The beggar ryche, and the ryche man pore is.  
Hatred is turned to loue, loue to despyght.  
This is her sport, thus proueth she her myght.  
Great bofte she maketh yf one be by her power,  
Welthy and wretched both within an howre.

Pouertee that of her giftes wyl nothing take,  
Wyth mery chere, looketh vpon the prece,  
And seeth how fortunes household goeth to wrake.  
Fast by her standeth the wyse Socrates.  
Arristippus, Pythagoras, and many a lese.  
Of olde philosophers. And eke agaynst the sonne  
Bekyth hym poore Diogenes in his tonne.

With her is Byas, whose countrey lackt defence,  
And whylom of their foes stode so in dout,  
That eche man hastely gan to cary thence,  
And asked hym why he nought caryed out.  
I bere quod he all myne with me about:  
Wisedom he ment, not fortunes brotle fees.  
For nought he counted his that he might leese.

Heraclitus eke, lyst felowship to kepe  
With glad pouertee, Democritus also:  
Of which the fyrst can neuer cease but wepe,  
To see how thick the blynded people go,  
With labour great to purchase care and wo.  
That other laugheth to see the foolyshe apes,  
Howe earnestly they walk about theyr capes.

Of this poore sect, it is comen vsage,  
Onely to take that nature may sustayne,  
Banishing cleane all other surplusage,  
They be content, and of nothyng complayne.  
No nygarde eke is of his good so fayne.  
But they more pleasure haue a thousande folde,  
The secrete draughtes of nature to beholde.

Set fortunes seruautes by them and ye wull,  
That one is free, that other euer thrall,  
That one content, that other neuer full.  
That one in suretye, that other lyke to fall.  
Who lyst to aduise them bothe, parceyue he shall,  
As great difference between them as we see,  
Betwixte wretchednes and felicitye.



# ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Nowe haue I shewed you bothe: these whiche ye lyst,  
Stately fortune, or humble pouertee:  
That is to say, nowe lyeth it in your fyft,  
To take here bondage, or free libertee.  
But in thys poynte and ye do after me,  
Draw you to fortune, and labour her to please,  
If that ye thynke your selfe to well at ease.

And fyrst vppon the louely shall she smile,  
And frendly on the cast her wandering eyes,  
Embrace the in her armes, and for a while,  
Put the and kepe the in a fooles paradise:  
And foorth with all what so thou lyst deuise,  
She wyll the graunt it liberally parhappes:  
But for all that beware of after clappes.

Recken you neuer of her fauoure sure:  
Ye may in clouds as easily trace an hare,  
Or in drye lande cause fishes to endure,  
And make the burnyng fyre his heate to spare,  
And all thys worlde in compace to forfare,  
As her to make by craft or engine stable,  
That of her nature is euer variable.

Serue her day and nyght as reuerently,  
Vppon thy knees as any seruaunt may,  
And in conclusion, that thou shalt winne thereby  
Shall not be worth thy servyce I dare say.  
And looke yet what she geueth the to day,  
With labour wonne she shall happily to morow  
Pluck it agayne out of thyne hande with sorow.

Wherefore yf thou in suretye lyst to stande,  
Take pouerties parte and let prowde fortune go,  
Receyue nothing that commeth from her hande.  
Loue maner and vertue: they be onely tho.  
Whiche double fortune may not take the fro.  
Then mayst thou boldly desye her turnyng chaunce:  
She can the neyther hynder nor auance.

But and thou wylt nedes medle with her treasure,  
Trust not therein, and spende it liberally.  
Beare the not proude, nor take not out of measure.  
Bylde not thyne house on heyth vp in the sbye.  
None falleth farre, but he that climbeth hye,  
Remember nature sent the hyther bare,  
The gyftes of fortune count them borrowed ware.

THOMAS MORE to them that seke Fortune.

**W**HO so delyteth to prouen and assay,  
Of waveryng fortune the vncertayne lot,  
If that the aunswere please you not alway,  
Blame ye not me: for I commaunde you not,  
Fortune to trust, and eke full well ye wot,  
I haue of her no brydle in my fist,  
She renneth loose, and turneth where she lyst.

The rollyng dyse in whome your lucke doth stande,  
With whose vnhappy chaunce ye be so wroth,  
Ye knowe your selfe came neuer in myne hande.  
Lo in this ponde be fyshe and frogges both.  
Cast in your nette: but be you liefte or lothe,  
Hold you content as fortune lyst assyue:  
For it is your owne fishyng and not myne.

And though in one chaunce fortune you offend,  
Grudge not there at, but beare a mery face.  
In many an other she shall it amende.  
There is no manne so farre out of her grace,  
But he sometyme hath comfort and solace:  
Ne none agayne so farre foorth in her fauour,  
That is full satisfyed with her behauour.

Fortune is stately, solemne, prowde, and hye:  
And rycheffe geueth, to haue seruyce therefore.  
The nedy begger catcheth an halfpenny:  
Some manne a thousande ponde, some lesse some more.  
But for all that she kepeth euer in store,  
From euery manne some parcell of his wyll,  
That he may pray therfore and serue her styll.

Some manne hath good, but chyldren hath he none.  
Some man hath both, but he can get none health.  
Some hath al thre, but vp to honours trone,  
Can he not crepe, by no maner of stelth.  
To some she sendeth, children, ryches, welthe,  
Honour, woorshyp, and reuerence all hys lyfe:  
But yet she pyncheth hym with a shrewde wyfe.

Then for asmuch as it is fortunes guyse,  
To graunt no manne all thyng that he wyll axe,

But as her selfe lyst order and deuysse,  
Doth euery manne his parte diuide and tax,  
I counsaile you eche one trusse vp your packes,  
And take no thyng at all, or be content,  
With suche rewarde as fortune hath you sent.

All thynges in this boke that ye shall rede,  
Doe as ye lyst, there shall no manne you bynde,  
Them to beleue, as surely as your crede.  
But notwithstanding certes in my mynde,  
I durst well swere, as true ye shall them fynde,  
In euery poynt eche answere by and by,  
As are the iudgementes of astronomye.

The Description of RICHARD the thirde.

**R**ICHARDE the third sonne, of whom we nowe  
entreate, was in witte and courage egall with either  
of them, in bodye and prowesse farre vnder them bothe,  
little of stature, ill fetured of limmes, croke backed,  
his left shoulder much higher than his right, hard fa-  
uoured of visage, and such as is in states called warlye,  
in other menne otherwise, he was malicious, wrathfull,  
enuious, and from afore his birth, euer frowarde. It is  
for trouth reported, that the duches his mother had so  
much a doe in her trauaile, that shee coulde not bee de-  
liuered of hym vncutte: and that hee came into the  
worlde with the feete forwarde, as menne bee borne out-  
warde, and (as the fame runneth) also not vntothed,  
whither menne of hatred reporte aboute the trouthe, or  
elles that nature chaunged her course in hys beginninge,  
whiche in the course of his lyfe many thynges vnnatu-  
rallye committed. None euill captaine was hee in the  
warre, as to whiche his disposicion was more metely then  
for peace. Sundrye victories hadde hee, and somme-  
time ouerthrowes, but neuer in defaulte as for his owne  
parsons, either of hardinesse or polytyke order, free was  
hee called of dyspence, and sommewhat aboute hys  
power liberall, with large gyftes hee get him vnstedfaste  
friendshippe, for whiche hee was faine to pil and spoyle  
in other places, and get him stedfast hatred. Hee was  
close and secrete, a deepe dissimuler, lowlye of countey-  
naunce, arrogant of heart, outwardly coumpinable  
where he inwardely hated, not letting to kisse whome  
hee thoughte to kyll: dispitious and cruell, not for euill  
will alway, but after for ambicion, and either for the  
suretie or encrease of his estate. Frende and foo was  
much what indifferent, where his aduantage grew, he  
spared no mans deathe, whose life withstoode his pur-  
pose. He slewe with his owne handes king Henry the  
sixt, being prisoner in the Tower, as menne constantly  
saye, and that without commaundement or knowedge  
of the king, whiche woulde vndoubtedly yf he had en-  
tended that thinge, haue appointed that boocherly of-  
fice, to some other then his owne borne brother.

Somme wise menne also weene, that his drift couertly  
conuayde, lacked not in helping furth his brother of  
Clarence to his death: whiche hee resisted openly, how-  
beit somewhat (as menne deme) more faintly then he  
that wer hartely minded to his welth. And they that  
thus deme, think that he long time in king Edwardes  
life, forethought to be king in that case the king his  
brother (whose life hee looked that euil dyete shoulde  
shorten) shoulde happen to decease (as in dede he did)  
while his children wer yonge. And thei deme, that  
for thys intente he was gladde of his brothers death the  
duke of Clarence, whose life must nedes haue hindered  
hym so entenyng, whither the same duke of Clarence  
hadde keppe him true to his nephew the yonge king, or  
enterprised to be kyng himselfe. But of al this poynte,  
is there no certaintie, and whoso diuineth vppon con-  
iectures, maye as wel shote to farre as to short. How  
beit this haue I by credible informacion learned, that  
the selfe nighte in whiche kyng Edward died, one  
Mytlebrooke longe ere mornyng, came in greete haste  
to the house of one Pottier dwellyng in Reddecrosse  
strete without Crepulgate: and when he was with hasty  
rappying quickly letten in, hee shewed vnto Pottier that  
kyng Edward was departed. By my trouthe manne  
quod Pottier then wyll my mayster the duke of Glou-  
cester bee kyng. What cause hee hadde soo to thynke  
harde it is to saye, whyther hee being toward him, anye  
thyng knewe that hee suche thyng purposed, or other-  
wyse



# THE HISTORY OF THE

wyfe had anye inkelynge thereof: for hee was not liklye to speake it of noughte.

But nowe to returne to the course of this hystorye, were it that the duke of Gloucester hadde of old fore-minded this conclusion, or was nowe at erste thereunto moued, and putte in hope by the occasion of the tender age of the younge princes, his nephues (as opportunitye and lykelyhoode of spede, putteth a manne in courage of that hee neuer intended) certayn is it that hee contriued theyr destruccion, with the vsurpacion of the regal dignitye vppon hymselfe. And for as muche as hee well wiste and holpe to mayntayn, a long continued grudge and hearte brennyng betwene the quenes kinred and the kinges blood eyther partye enuying others authoritye, hee nowe thought that their deuision shoulde bee (as it was in dede) a fortherlye begynnynge to the pursuite of his intente, and a sure ground for the foundation of al his building yf he might firste vnder the pretext of reuengynge of olde displeasure, abuse the anger and ygnorance of the one partie, to the destruccion of the tother: and then wyne to his purpose as manye as he coulede: and those that coulede not be wonne, myght be losse ere they looked therefore. For of one thyng was hee certayne, that if his entente were perceiued, he shold soone haue made peace betwene the bothe parties, with his owne bloude.

Kynge Edward in his life, albeit that this discencion betwene hys frendes sommewhat yrked hym: yet in his good health hee sommewhat the lesse regarded it, because hee thought whatsoeuer busines shoulde falle betwene them, hymselfe shoulde alwaye bee hable to rule bothe the parties.

But in his last sicknesse, when hee receiued his naturall strengthe soo fore enfebled, that hee dyspayred all recouerye, then hee consyderynge the youthe of his chyldren, albeit hee nothyng lesse mistrusted then that that happened, yet well forseyng that manye harmes myghte growe by theyr debate, whyle the youth of hys children shoulde lacke discrecion of themselfe and good counsaile, of their frendes, of whiche either party shold counsaile for their owne commodity and rather by pleasaunte aduysse too wyne themselfe fauour, then by profitable aduertisemente to do the children good, he called some of them before him that were at variaunce, and in especyall the lorde marques Dorsette the quenes sonne by her fyrste housebande, and Richarde the lorde Hastynges, a noble man, than lorde chaumberlayne agayne whome the quene specially grudged, for the great fauoure the kyng bare hym, and also for that shee thoughte hym secretlye famyler with the kynge in wanton coumpanye. Her kynred also bare hym fore, as well for that the kynge hadde made hym captayne of Calyce (whiche office the lorde Ryuers, brother to the quene claimed of the kinges former promysse as for diuerse other great giftes whiche hee receyued, that they loked for. When these lordes with diuerse other of bothe the parties were comme in presence, the kynge listinge vppe hymselfe and vnderfette with pillowes, as it is reported on this wyse sayd vnto them, My lordes, my dere kinsmenne and alies, in what plighte I lye you see, and I feele. By whiche the lesse whyle I looke to lyue with you, the more depelye am I moued to care in what case I leaue you, for such as I leaue you, suche bee my children lyke to fynde you. Whiche if they shoulde (that Godde forbydde) fynde you at variaunce, myght happe to fall themselfe at warre ere their discrecion woulde serue to sette you at peace. Ye se their youthe, of whiche I reckon the onely suretie to reste in youre concord, For it suffiseth not that al you loue them, yf eche of you hate other, If they wer menne, your faithfulnesse happelye woulde suffice. But childehood must be maintained by mens authoritye, and slipper youth vnderpropped with elder counsaile, which neither they can haue, but ye geue it, nor ye geue it, yf ye gree not. For wher eche laboureth to breake that the other maketh, and for hatred of ech of others parson, impugneth eche others counsaile, there must it nedes bee long ere anye good conclusion goe forward. And also while either partye laboureth to be chiefe, flattery shall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduysse, of whiche muste needes ensue the euill bringyng vppe of the prynce, whose mynd in tender youth

infect, shal redily fal to mischief and riot, and drawe down with this noble realme to ruine, but if grace turn him to wisdom: which if God send, then thei that by euill menes before pleased him best, shal after fall farthest out of fauour, so that euer at length euil driftes dreue to nought, and good pain wayes prosper. Great variaunce hath ther long bene betwene you, not alway for great causes. Sometime a thing right wel intended, our misconstruccion turneth vnto worle or a smal displeasure done vs, eyther our owne affeccion or euil tongues agreueth. But this wote I well ye neuer had so great cause of hatred, as ye haue of loue. That we be al men, that we be christen men, this shall I leaue for prechers to tel you (and yet I wote nere whither any preachers wordes ought more to moue you, then his that is by and by gooying to the place that thei all preache of.) But this shal I desire you to remember, that the one parte of you is of my bloode, the other of myne alies, and eche of yow with other, eyther of kinred or affinitie, whiche spirytually kynred of affynity, if the sacramentes of Christes church, beare that weyghte with vs that woulde Godde thei did, shoulde no lesse moue vs to charitye, then the respecte of fleshye consanguinitye. Oure Lorde forbydde, that you loue together the worse, for the selfe cause that you ought to loue the better. And yet that happeneth. And no where fynde wee so deadlye debate, as amonge them, whyche by nature and lawe moste oughte to agree together. Suche a pestilente serpente is ambicion and desyre of vaine glorye and souerainty, whiche amonge states where he once entreth crepeth forth so farre, tyll with deuision and variaunce hee turneth all to mischiefe. Firste longing to be nexte the best, afterwarde egall with the beste, and at laste chiefe and aboue the beste. Of which immoderate appetite of woorship, and thereby of debate and dissencion what losse, what sorowe, what trouble hath within these fewe yeares growen in this realme, I praye Godde as well forgeate as wee well remember.

Whiche thynges yf I coulede as well haue foresene, as I haue with my more payne then pleasure proued, by Goddes blessed Ladie (that was euer his othe) I woulde neuer haue won the courtesye of mennes knees, with the losse of soo many heades. But sithen thynges passed cannot be gaine called, muche oughte wee the more beware, by what occasion we haue taken soo greute hurte afore, that we estefoones fall not in that occasion agayne. Nowe be those griefes passed, and all is (Godde be thanked) quiete, and likeli righte wel to prosper in wealthfull peace vnder youre coseyns my children, if Godde sende them life and you loue. Of whyche twoo thynges, the lesse losse wer they by whome thoughte Godde dydde hys pleasure, yet shoulde the realme alway fynde kinges and paraduenture as good kinges. But yf you among youre selfe in a chilles reygne fall at debate, many a good man shall perishe and happely he to, and ye to, ere thys land fynde peace again. Wherfore in these last wordes that euer I looke to speak with you: I exhort you and require you al, for the loue that you haue euer borne to me, for the loue that I haue euer born to you, for the loue that our Lord beareth to vs all, from this time forward, all grieues forgotten, eche of you loue other. Whiche I verelye truste you will, if ye any thing earthly regard, either Godde or your king, affinitie or kinred, this realme, your owne countrey, or your owne surety. And therewithal the king no longer enduring to sitte vp, laide him down on his right side, his face towarde them: and none was there present that coulede refrain from wepyng. But the lordes recomforting him with as good wordes as they coulede, and answering for the time as thei thought to stand with his pleasure, there in his presence (as by their wordes appered ech forgaue other, and ioyned their hands together, when (as it after appeared by their dedes) their hearts wer far a sonder. As sone as the king was departed, the noble prince his sonne drew toward London, which at the time of his decease, kept his household at Ludlow in Wales. Which countrey being far of from the law and recourse to iustice, was begon to be farre oute of good wyll and waxen wild, robbers and riuers walking at libertie vncorrected. And for this encheason

the



the prince was in the life of his father sente thither, to the end that the authoritie of his presence, should re-fraine euill disposed parsons fro the boldnes of their formar outerages, to the gouernaunce and ordering of this yong prince at his sending thither, was there appointed Sir Antony Wodvile lord Riuers and brother vnto the queene, a right honourable man, as valiaunte of hande as politike in counsaile. Adioyned wer there vnto him other of the same partie, and in effect euery one as he was neresst of kin vnto the queene, so was planted next about the prince. That drifte by the queene not vnwisely deuised, whereby her bloode mighte of youth be rooted in the princes fauor, the duke of Gloucester turned vnto their destruccion, and vpon that grounde set the foundation of all his vnhappy building. For whom soeuer he perceiued, either at variance with them, or bearing himself their fauor, hee brake vnto them, some by mouth, som by writing and secret messengers, that it neyther was reason nor in any wise to be suffered, that the yong king their master and kinsmanne, should bee in the handes and custodie of his mothers kinred, sequestred in maner from theyr compani and attendance, of which eueri one ought him as faithful seruice as they, and manye of them far more honorable part of kin then his mothers side: whose blood (quod he) sauing the kinges pleasure, was ful vnmetely to be matched with his: whiche nowe to be as who say removed from the kyng, and the lesse noble to be left aboute him, is (quod he) neither honorable to hys magestie, nor vnto vs, and also to his grace no surety to haue the mightiest of his frendes from him, and vnto vs no little ieopardy, to suffer our welproued euil willers, to grow in ouergret authoritie with the prince in youth, namely which is lighte of beliefe and sone perswaded. Ye remember I trow king Edward himself, albeit he was a manne of age and of discrecion, yet was he in manye thynges ruled by the bende, more then stode either with his honour, or our profite, or with the commoditie of any manne els, except onely the immoderate aduancement of them selfe. Whiche whither they forer thirsted after their owne weale, or our woe, it wer hard I wene to gesse. And if some folkes frendship had not holden better place with the king, then any respect of kinred, thei might peraduenture easily haue be trapped and brought to confusion somme of vs ere this. Why not as easily as they haue done some other alreadye, as neere of his royal bloode as we. But our Lord hath wrought his wil, and thanke be to his grace that peril is passe. Howe be it as great is growing, yf wee suffer this yonge kyng in oure enemyes hande, whiche without his wytyng, might abuse the name of his commaundement, to ani of our vndoing, which thyng God and good prouision forbyd. Of which good prouision none of us hath any thing the lesse nede, for the late made attonement, in whiche the kinges pleasure hadde more place then the parties willes. Nor none of vs I beleue is so vnwyse, ouersone to truste a newe frende made of an olde foe, or to think that an houerly kindnes, sodainely contract in one houre continued, yet scant a fortnight, shold be deper settled in their stomackes: then a long accustomed malice many yeres rooted.

With these wordes and writynges and suche other, the duke of Gloucester sone set a fyre, them that were of themself ethe to kindle, and in especiall twayne, Edward duke of Buckingham, and Richarde lorde Hastings and chaumberlayn, both men of honour and of great power. The tone by longe succession from his ancestrie, the tother by his office and the kinges fauor. These two not bearing eche to other so muche loue, as hatred bothe vnto the queenes parte: in this poynte accorded together wyth the duke of Gloucester, that they wolde vtterlye amoue fro the kynes companye, all his mothers frendes, vnder the name of their enemyes. Vpon this concluded, the duke of Gloucester vnderstandyng, that the lordes whiche at that tyme were aboute the kyng, intended to bryng him vppe to his coronacion, accompanied with suche power of theyr frendes, that it shoulde bee harde for hym to brynge his purpose to passe, without the gathering and great assemble of people and in maner of open warre, whereof

the ende he wiste was doubtuous, and in which the kyng being on their side, his part shoulde haue the face and name of a rebellion: he secretly therefore by diuers meanes, caused the queene to be perswaded and brought in the mynd, that it neither wer nede, and also shold be ieopardous, the king to come vp strong. For whereas nowe euery lorde loued other, and none other thing studyed vppon, but aboute the coronacion and honoure of the king: if the lordes of her kinred shold assemble in the kinges name muche people, thei shoulde geue the lordes atwixte whome and them hadde bene sommetyme debate, to feare and suspēcie, lest they shoulde gather thys people, not for the kynes sauegarde whome no manne enpugned, but for theyr destruccion, hauyng more regarde to their olde variaunce, then their newe attonement. For whiche cause thei shoulde assemble on the other partie muche people agayne for their defence, whose power she wiste wel farre stretched. And thus shoulde all the realme fall on a rore. And of al the hurte that therof shoulde ensue, which was likely not to be litle, and the most harme there like to fal wher she lest would, all the worlde woulde put her and her kinred in the wyght, and say that thei had vnwyfelye and vntrewlye also, broken the amitie and peace that the kyng her husband so prudentelye made, betwene hys kinne and hers in his death bed, and whiche the other party faithfully obserued.

The queene being in this wise perswaded, suche woofde sente vnto her sonne, and vnto her brother being aboute the kyng, and ouer that the duke of Gloucester hymselfe and other lordes the chiefe of hys bende, wrote vnto the kyng soo reuerentelye, and to the queenes frendes, there soo louyngelye, that they nothyng eearthelye mystrustyng, broughte the kyng vppe in greate haste, not in good speede, with a lobar companye. Nowe was the king in his waye to London gone, from Northampton, when these dukes of Gloucester and Buckyngham came thither. Where remained behynd, the lorde Ryuers the kynes vnclē, entending on the morowe to folow the kyng, and bee with hym at Stonye Stratford miles thence, earely or hee departed. So was there made that nyghte muche frendely chere betwene these dukes and the lorde Riuers a greate while. But incontinente after that they were oppenlye with greate courtesye departed, and the lorde Riuers lodged, the dukes secretlye with a fewe of their moste priuie frendes, sette them downe in counsaile, wherin they spent a great parte of the nyght. And at their risinge in the dawning of the day, thei sent about priuily to their seruantes in their innes and lodgynges about, geuinge them commaundement to make them selfe shortly readye, for their lordes wer to horsebackward. Vppon whiche messages, manye of their folke were attendaunt, when manye of the lorde Riuers seruantes were vnreadye. Nowe hadde these dukes taken also into their custodie the kayes of the inne, that none shoulde passe forth without theyr licence.

And ouer this in the hyghe waye towarde Stonye Stratforde where the kyng laye, they hadde beestowed certayne of theyr folke, that shoulde sende backe agayne, and compell to retourne, anye manne that were gotten oute of Northampton toward Stonye Stratforde, tyll they shoulde geue other lycence. For as muche as the dukes themselfe intended for the shewe of their dylygence, to bee the fyrste that shoulde that daye attende vppon the kynes highnesse oute of that towne: thus bare they folke in hande. But when the lorde Ryuers vnderstode the gates closed, and the wayes on euerye side besette, neyther hys seruantes nor hymself suffered to go oute, parceiuyng well so greate a thyng without his knowledge not begun for noughte, comparýng this maner present with this last nightes chere, in so few houres so gret a chaunge marueylouslye misliked. How be it sithe hee coulde not geat awaye, and keepe hymselfe close, hee woulde not, lest he shoulde seeme to hyde hymselfe for some secret feare of hys owne faulte, whereof he saw no such cause in hym self: he determined vppon the suretie of his own conscience, to goe boldelye to them, and inquire what thys matter myghte meane. Whome as soone as they sawe, they beganne to quarrell with hym, and saye, that hee intended to sette distaunce  
betweene



# THE HISTORY OF THE

beetweene the kyng and them, and to brynge them to confusion, but it shoulde not lye in hys power. And when hee beganne (as hee was a very well spoken manne) in goodly wise to excuse himself, they taryed not the ende of his aunswere, but shortly tooke him and putte him in warde, and that done, forthwyth wente to horsebacke, and tooke the waye to Stonye Stratforde. Where they founde the kinge with his companie readye to leape on horsebacke, and departe forward, to leaue that lodging for them, because it was to streighte for bothe coupanies. And as sone as they came in his presence, they lighte adowne with all their companie aboute them. To whome the duke of Buckingham saide, goe afore gentlemenne and yeomen, kepe youre rowmes. And thus in goodly arraye, thei came to the kinge, and on their knees in very humble wise, salued his grace; whiche receyued them in very ioyous and amiable maner, nothinge earthlye knowing nor mistrustinge as yet. But euen by and by in his presence, they piked a quarell to the lorde Richard Graye, the kynges other brother by his mother, sayinge that hee with the lorde marques his brother and the lorde Riuers his vncle, hadde coumpassed to rule the kinge and the realme, and to sette variaunce among the states, and to subdewe and destroye the noble blood of the realm. Toward the accomplishinge whereof, they sayde that the lorde Marques hadde entered into the Tower of London, and thence taken out the kinges treasor, and sent menne to the sea. All whiche thinge these dukes wiste well were done for good purposes and necessari by the whole counsaile at London, sauing that sommewhat thei must sai. Vnto whiche woordes, the king aunswered, what my brother Marques hath done I cannot saie. But in good faith I dare well aunswere for myne vncle Riuers and my brother here, that thei be innocent of any such matters. Ye my liege quod the duke of Buckingham thei haue kepte their dealing in these matters farre fro the knowledge of your good grace. And forthwith thei arrested the lord Richarde and Sir Thomas Vaughan knyghte, in the kinges presence, and broughte the king and all backe vnto Northampton, where they tooke againe further counsaile. And there they sent awaie from the kinge whom it pleased them, and sette newe seruantes aboute him, suche as lyked better them than him. At whiche dealinge hee wepte and was nothing contente, but it booted not. And at dyner the duke of Gloucester sente a dishe from his owne table to the lord Riuers, prayinge him to bee of good chere, all shoulde be well inough. And he thanked the duke, and prayed the messenger to beare it to his nephewe the lorde Richard with the same message for his comfort, who he thought had more nede of coumfort, as one to whom such aduersitie was straunge. But himself had been al his dayes in vre therewith, and therefore coulde beare it the better. But for al this coumfortable courtesye of the duke of Gloucester he sent the lord Riuers and the lorde Richarde with Sir Thomas Vaughan into the Northe countrey into diuers places to prison, and afterward al to Pomfrait, where they were in conclusion beheaded.

A letter written with a cole by Sir THOMAS MORE to hys doughter maistres MARGARET ROPER, within a whyle after he was prisoner in the Towre.

**M**YNE own good doughter, our lorde be thanked I am in good helthe of bodye, and in good quiet of minde: and of worldly thynges I no more desyer then I haue. I beseeche hym make you all mery in the hope of heauen. And such thynges as I somewhat longed to talke with you all, concerning the worlde to come, our Lorde put them into your myndes, as I truste he dothe and better to by hys holy spirite: who blesse you and preferue you all. Written wyth a cole by your tender louing father, who in hys pore prayers forgetteth none of you all. nor your babes, nor your nurfes, nor your good husbandes, nor your good husbandes shrewde wyues, nor your fathers shrewde wyfe neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well for lacke of paper.

THOMAS MORE, knight.

Two short ballettes which Sir THOMAS MORE made for hys pastime while he was prisoner in the Tower of London.

LEWYS the lost louer.

**E**Y flatering fortune, loke thou neuer so fayre,  
Or neuer so plesantly begin to smile,  
As though thou wouldest my ruine all repayre,  
During my life thou shalt me not begile.  
Trust shall I God, to entre in a while.  
Hys haue or heauen sure and vniforme.  
Euer after thy calme, loke I for a storme.

DAVY the dycer.

**L**ONG was I lady Lucke your seruing man,  
And now haue lost agayne all that I gat,  
Wherefore whan I thinke on you nowe and than,  
And in my mynde remember this and that,  
Ye may not blame me though I beshrew your cat,  
But in fayth I blesse you agayne a thousand times,  
For lending me now some layzure to make rymes.

At the same time with Sir Thomas More lived Skelton, the poet laureate of Henry VIII. from whose works it seems proper to insert a few stanzas, though he cannot be said to have attained great elegance of language.

The prologue to the Bouge of Courte.

**I**N Autumpne whan the sonne in vyrgyne  
By radyante hete enryped hath our corne  
Whan Luna full of mutabylyte  
As Emperes the dyademe hath worne  
Of our pole artyke, smyllynge halfe in scorne  
At our foly, and our vnstedfastnesse  
The time whan Mars to warre hym dyd dres,  
I callynge to mynde the greate auctoryte  
Of poetes olde, whiche full craftely  
Vnder as couerte termes as coulde be  
Can touche a trouth, and cloke subtylly  
With freshe vtteraunce full sentencyously  
Dyuerse in style some spared not vyce to wryte  
Some of mortalitie nobly dyd endyte

Whereby I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame  
Maye neuer dye, but euermore endure  
I was fore moued to a forse the same  
But ignoraunce full soone dyde me dyscure  
And shewed that in this arte I was not sure  
For to illumine she sayd I was to dulle  
Aduysynge me my penne awaye to pulle  
And not to wryte, for he so wyll atteyne  
Excedyng ferther than his connyng is  
His heed maye be harde, but feble is brayne  
Yet haue I knowen suche er this  
But of reproche surely he maye not mys  
That clymmeth hyer than he may fotinge haue  
What and he flyde downe, who shall him saue?

Thus vp and downe my mynde was drawen and cast  
That I ne wyfte what to do was beste  
So fore enwered that I was at the laste  
Enforced to slepe, and for to take some reste  
And to lye downe as soone as I my dreste  
At Harwyche porte slumbrynge as I laye  
In myne hostes house called powers keye

Of the wits that flourished in the reign of Henry VIII. none has been more frequently celebrated than the earl of Surry; and this history would therefore have been imperfect without some specimens of his works, which yet it is not easy to distinguish from those of Sir Thomas Wyatt and others, with which they are confounded in the edition that has fallen into my hands. The three first are, I believe, Surry's; the rest, being of the same age, are selected, some as examples of different measures, and one as the oldest composition which I have found in blank verse.

Description of Spring, wherein eche thing renewes, save only the lover.

**T**HE soote season that bud, and bloome fourth brings,  
With grene hath cladde the hyll, and eke the vale,  
The Nightingall with fethers new she singes;  
The turtle to her mate hath told her tale:



# E N G L I S H   L A N G U A G E.

Somer is come, for every spray now springes.  
 The hart hath hunge hys olde head on the pale,  
 The bucke in brake his winter coate he flynges;  
 The fishes flete with newe repayred scale:  
 The adder all her slough away she flynges,  
 The swift swallow puriueth the flies smalle,  
 The busy bee her honey how she mynges;  
 Winter is worne that was the floures bale.  
 And thus I see among these pleasant thynges  
 Eche care decays, and yet my sorrow springes.

Descripcion of the restless estate of a lover.

**W**Hen youth had led me half the race,  
 That Cupides scourge had made me runne;  
 I looked back to meet the place,  
 From whence my weary course begunne:

And then I saw howe my desyre  
 Misguiding me had led the waye,  
 Myne eyne to greedy of theyre hyre,  
 Had made me lose a better prey.

For when in sighes I spent the day,  
 And could not cloake my grief with game;  
 The boyling smoke dyd still bewray,  
 The present heat of secret flame:

And when salt teares do bayne my breast,  
 Where love his pleasant traynes hath sown,  
 Her beauty hath the fruytes opprest,  
 Ere that the buddes were spronge and blowne.

And when myne eyen dyd still pursue,  
 The flying chafe of theyre request;  
 Theyre greedy looks dyd oft renew,  
 The hydden wounde within my breste.

Wheneveryloke these cheekes might stayne,  
 From dedly pale to glowing red;  
 By outward signes appeared playne,  
 To her for helpe my hart was fled.

But all to late Love learneth me,  
 To paynt all kynd of Colours new;  
 To blynd theyre eyes that else should see  
 My speckled chekes with Cupids hew.

And now the covert brest I clame,  
 That worshipt Cupide secretly;  
 And nourished hys sacred flame,  
 From whence no blairing sparks do flye.

Descripcion of the fickle Affections, Pangs, and Sleights  
 of Love.

**S**UCH wayward wayes hath Love, that most part  
 in discord  
 Our willes do stand, whereby our hartes but seldom  
 do accord:

Decyte is hys delighte, and to begyle and mocke  
 The simple hartes which he doth strike with froward  
 divers stroke.

He causeth th' one to rage with golden burning darte,  
 And doth alay with Leaden cold, again the others harte.  
 Whose gleames of burning fyre and easy sparkes of flame,  
 In balance of unequal weyght he pondereth by ame  
 From easye ford where I myghte wade and pass full well,  
 He me withdrawes and doth me drive, into a depe dark  
 hell:

And me witholdes where I am calde and offred place,  
 And willes me that my mortal foe I do beseke of Grace;  
 He lettes me to pursue a conquest welnere wonne  
 To follow where my paynes were lost, ere that my fute  
 begunne.

So by this means I know how soon a hart may turne  
 From warre to peace, from truce to stryfe, and so  
 agayne returne.

I know how to content my self in others lust,  
 Of little stufte unto my self to weave a webbe of trust:  
 And how to hyde my harmes with sole dyssembling  
 chere,

Whan in my face the painted thoughtes would out-  
 wardly appeare.

I know how that the bloud forsakes the face for dred,  
 And how by shame it staynes agayne the Chekes with  
 flamyng red:

I know under the Grene, the Serpent how he lurkes:  
 The hammer of the restless forge I wote eke how it  
 workes.

I know and con by roate the tale that I woulde tell  
 But ofte the woordes come fourth awrye of him that  
 loveth well.

I know in heate and colde the Lover how he shakes,  
 In synging how he doth complayne, in sleeping how  
 he wakes

To languish without ache, sickleesse for to consume,  
 A thousand thynges for to devyse, resolvyng of his  
 fume;

And though he lyst to see his Ladyes Grace full fore  
 Such pleasures as delyght hys Eye, do not his helthe  
 restore.

I know to seke the tracte of my desyred foe,  
 And fere to fynde that I do seek, but chiefly this I know,  
 That Lovers must transfourme into the thyng beloved,  
 And live (alas! who would believe?) with sprite from  
 Lyfe removed.

I knowe in harty sighes and laughters of the spleene,  
 At once to chaunge my state, my will, and eke my co-  
 lour clehe.

I know how to deceyve my self wythe others helpe,  
 And how the Lyon chastised is, by beatyng of the  
 whelpe.

In standyng nere the fyre, I know how that I frease;  
 Farre of I burne, in bothe I waste, and so my Lyfe I  
 leese.

I know how Love doth rage upon a yeylding mynde,  
 How smalle a nete may take and mase a harte of gen-  
 tle kynde:

Or else with seldom swete to season hepes of gall,  
 Revived with a glympse of Grace old sorrowes to let  
 fall.

The hydden traynes I know, and secret snares of Love,  
 How soone a loke will prynte a thoughte that never may  
 remove.

The flypper state I know, the fodein turnes from  
 welthe

The doubtfull hope, the certaine wooe, and sure de-  
 spaired helthe.

A praise of his ladie.

**G**IVE place you ladies and be gone,  
 Boast not your selves at all,  
 For here at hande approacheth one,  
 Whose face will stayne you all.

The vertue of her lively lookes  
 Excels the precious stone,  
 I wishe to have none other bookes  
 To reade or look upon.

In eche of her two christall eyes,  
 Smyleth a naked boy;  
 It would you all in heart suffice  
 To see that lampe of joye.

I think nature hath lost the moulde,  
 Where she her shape did take;  
 Or else I doubte if nature coulde  
 So fayre a creature make.

She may be well comparde  
 Unto the Phenix kinde,  
 Whose like was never seene nor heard,  
 That any man can fynde.

In lyfe she is Diana chaste  
 In trouth Penelopey,  
 In woord and eke in dede stedfast;  
 What will you more we say:

If all the world were sought so farre,  
 Who could finde suche a wight,  
 Her beauty twinkleth lyke a starre  
 Within the frosty night.

The Lover refused of his love, embraceth vertue.

**M**Y youthfull yeres are past,  
 My joyfull dayes are gone,  
 My lyfe it may not last,  
 My grave and I am one.  
 My Myrth and joyes are fled,  
 And I a Man in wo,  
 Desirous to be ded,  
 My miserie to forgo.

K

I burne



# THE HISTORY OF THE

I burne and am a colde,  
 I freefe amyddes the fyre,  
 I see she doth witholde  
 That is my honest desyre.  
 I see my helpe at hande,  
 I see my lyfe also,  
 I see where she doth stande  
 That is my deadly fo.  
 I see how she doth see,  
 And yet she wil be blynde,  
 I see in helpyng me,  
 She sekes and will not fynde.  
 I see how she doth wrye,  
 When I begynne to mone,  
 I see when I come nye,  
 How fayne she would be gone.  
 I see what wil ye more,  
 She will me gladly kill,  
 And you shall see therfore  
 That she shall have her will.  
 I cannot live with stones,  
 It is too hard a foode,  
 I wil be dead at ones  
 To do my Lady good.

The Death of ZOROAS, an Egiptian astronomer, in the first fight that Alexander had with the Persians.

**N**OW clattring armes, now raging broyls of warre,  
 Gan passe the noys of dredfull trumpetts clang,  
 Shrowded with shafts, the heaven with cloude of dartes,  
 Covered the ayre. Against full fatted bulles,  
 As forceth kyndled yre the lyons keene,  
 Whose greedy gutts the gnawing hunger prickes;  
 So Macedons against the Persians fare,  
 Now corpses hyde the purpurde soyle with blood;  
 Large slaughter on eche side, but Perses more,  
 Moyst fieldes bebled, theyr heartes and numbers bate,  
 Fainted while they gave backe, and fall to flighte.  
 The litening Macedon by swordes, by gleaves,  
 By bandes and troupes of footemen, with his garde,  
 Speedes to Dary, but hym his merest kyn,  
 Oxate preserves with horsemen on a plumpe  
 Before his carr, that none his charge should give.  
 Here grunts, here groans, eche where strong youth is  
 spent:  
 Shaking her bloody hands, Bellone among  
 The Perses soweth all kind of cruel death:  
 With throte yent he roares, he lyeth along  
 His entrailes with a launce through gryded quyte,  
 Hym smytes the club, hym woundes farre stryking bowe,  
 And him the sling, and him the shining sword;  
 He dyeth, he is all dead, he pantes, he restes.  
 Right over stoode in snowwhite armour brave,  
 The Memphite Zoroas, a cunning clarke,  
 To whom the heaven lay open as his booke;  
 And in celestiaall bodies he could tell  
 The moving meeting light, aspect, eclips,  
 And influence, and constellations all;  
 What earthly chaunces would betyde, what yere,  
 Of plenty storde, what signe forewarned death,  
 How winter gendreth snow, what temperature  
 In the prime tyde doth season well the soyle,  
 Why summer burnes, why autumn hath ripe grapes,  
 Whither the circle quadrate may become,  
 Whether our tunes heavens harmony can yelde  
 Of four begyns among themselves how great  
 Proportion is; what sway the erryng lightes  
 Doth send in course gayne that fyrst movyng heaven;  
 What, grees one from another distant be,  
 What starr doth lett the hurtfull fyre to rage,  
 Or him more mylde what opposition makes,  
 What fyre doth qualifye Mavorfes fyre,  
 What house eche one doth seeke, what plannett raignes  
 Within this heaven sphere, nor that small thynges  
 I speake, whole heaven he closeth in his breft.  
 This sage then in the starres hath spyed the fates  
 Threatned him death without delay, and, sith,  
 He saw he could not fatall order chaunge,  
 Foreward he preft in battayle, that he might  
 Mete with the rulers of the Macedons,  
 Of his right hand desirous to be slain,  
 The bouldrest borne, and worthiest in the feilde;

And as a wight, now wery of his lyfe,  
 And seking death, in fyrst front of his rage,  
 Comes desperately to Alexanders face,  
 At him with dartes one after other throwes,  
 With recklesse wordes and clamour him provokes,  
 And sayth, Nectanaks bastard shamefull stayne  
 Of mothers bed, why lovest thou thy strokes,  
 Cowardes among, Turn thee to me, in case  
 Manhood there be so much left in thy heart,  
 Come fight with me, that on my helmet weare  
 Apollo's laurell both for learnings laude,  
 And eke for martiall praise, that in my shielde  
 The seven fold Sophie of Minerve containe,  
 A match more mete, Syr King, then any here.  
 The noble prince amoved takes ruth upon  
 The wilfull wight, and with soft words ayen,  
 O monstrous man (quoth he) what so thou art,  
 I pray thee live, ne do not with thy death.  
 This lodge of Lore, the Muses mansion marre;  
 That treasure house this hand shall never spoyle,  
 My sword shall never bruise that skilfull brayne,  
 Long gather'd heapes of science sone to spill;  
 O how fayre fruites may you to mortall men  
 From Wisdoms garden give; how many may  
 By you the wiser and the better prove:  
 What error, what mad moode, what frenzy thee  
 Perswades to be downe, sent to depe Averne,  
 Where no artes flourish, nor no knowledge vailes  
 For all these sawes. When thus the sovereign said,  
 Alighted Zoroas with sword unsheathed,  
 The careless king there smoate above the greve,  
 At th' opening of his quilles wounded him,  
 So that the blood down traile on the ground:  
 The Macedon perceiving hurt, gan gnashe,  
 But yet his mynde he bent in any wise  
 Hym to forbear, sett spurrs unto his stede,  
 And turnde away, lest anger of his smarte  
 Should cause revenger hand deale balefull blowes;  
 But of the Macedonian chieftaines knights,  
 One Meleager could not bear this sight,  
 But ran upon the said Egyptian rude,  
 And cutt him in both knees: he fell to ground,  
 Wherewith a whole rout came of souldiours sterne,  
 And all in pieces hewed the sely seg,  
 But happely the soule fled to the starres,  
 Where, under him, he hath full sight of all,  
 Whereat he gazed here with reaching looke.  
 The Persians waild such sapience to forgoe,  
 The very sone the Macedonians wisht  
 He would have lived, king Alexander selfe  
 Demde him a man unmete to dye at all;  
 Who wonne like praise for conquest of his Yre,  
 As for stoute men in field that day subdued,  
 Who princes taught how to discerne a man,  
 That in his head so rare a jewel beares,  
 But over all those same Camenes, those same,  
 Divine Camenes, whose honour he procurde,  
 As tender parent doth his daughters weale,  
 Lamented, and for thanks, all that they can,  
 Do cherish hym deceast, and sett him free,  
 From dark oblivion of devouring death.

Barclay wrote about 1550; his chief work is the *Ship of Fools*, of which the following extract will shew his style.

Of Mockers and Scorners, and false Accusers.

**O** Heartles fooles, haste here to our doctrine,  
 Leaue off the wayes of your enormitie,  
 Enforce you to my preceptes to encline,  
 For here shall I shewe you good and veritie:  
 Encline, and ye finde shall great prosperitie,  
 Ensuing the doctrine of our fathers olde,  
 And godly lawes in valour worth great golde.  
 Who that will followe the graces manyfolde  
 Which are in vertue, shall finde auancement:  
 Wherfore ye fooles that in your sinne are bolde,  
 Ensue ye wisdom, and leaue your lewde intent,  
 Wisdom is the way of men most excellent:  
 Therfore haue done, and shortly spede your pace,  
 To quaynt your self and company with grace.

Learne



Learne what is vertue, therin is great folace,  
Learne what is truth, sadnes and prudence,  
Let grutche be gone, and grauitie purchase,  
Forlake your folly and inconuenience,  
Cease to be fooles, and ay to sue offence,  
Followe ye vertue, chiefe roote of godlynes,  
For it and wisedome is ground of clenlynes.

Wisedome and vertue two thinges are doubtles,  
Whiche man endueth with honour speciall,  
But suche heartes as slepe in foolishnes  
Knoweth nothing, and will nought know at all :  
But in this little barge in principall  
All foolish mockers I purpose to repreue,  
Clawe he his backe that feeleth itche or greue.

Mockers and scorners that are harde of beleue,  
With a rough combe here will I clawe and grate,  
To proue if they will from their vice remeue,  
And leaue their folly, which causeth great debate :  
Suche caytiues spare neyther poore man nor estate,  
And where their selfe are moste worthy derision,  
Other men to scorne is all their most condition.

Yet are mo fooles of this abusion,  
Whiche of wise men despiseth the doctrine,  
With mowes, mockes, scorne, and collusion,  
Rewarding rebukes for their good discipline :  
Shewe to suche wisedome, yet shall they not encline  
Unto the same, but set nothing therby,  
But mocke thy doctrine, still or openly.

So in the worlde it appeareth commonly,  
That who that will a foole rebuke or blame,  
A mocke or mowe shall he haue by and by :  
Thus in derision haue fooles their speciall game.  
Correct a wise man that woulde eschue ill name,  
And fayne would learne, and his lewde life amende,  
And to thy wordes he gladly shall intende.

If by misfortune a rightwise man offende,  
He gladly suffereth a iuste correction,  
And him that him teacheth taketh for his frende,  
Him selfe putting mekely unto subiection,  
Following his preceptes and good direction :  
But yf that one a foole rebuke or blame,  
He shall his teacher hate, slander and diffame.

Howbeit his wordes oft turne to his own shame,  
And his owne dartes retourne to him agayne,  
And so is he fore wounded with the same,  
And in wo endeth, great misery and payne.  
It also proued full often is certayne,  
That they that on mockers alway their mindes cast,  
Shall of all other be mocked at the last.

He that goeth right, stedfast, sure, and fast,  
May him well mocke that goeth halting and lame,  
And he that is white may well his scornescast,  
Agaynst a man of Inde : but no man ought to blame  
Anothers vice, while he vseth the same.  
But who that of sinne is cleane in deede and thought,  
May him well scorne whose liuing is starke nought.  
The scornescast of Naball full dere should haue been bought,  
If Abigayl his wife discrete and sage,  
Had not by kindnes right crafty meanes fought,  
The wrath of Dauid to temper and asswage.  
Hath not two beares in their fury and rage

Thus have I deduced the *English* language from the  
age of *Alfred* to that of *Elizabeth*; in some parts im-  
perfectly for want of materials; but I hope, at least, in

Two and fortie children rent and torne,  
For they the prophete Helyseus did scorne.

So might they curse the time that they were borne,  
For their mocking of this prophete diuine :  
So many other of this sort often mourne  
For their lewde mockes, and fall into ruine.  
Thus is it folly for wise men to encline,  
To this lewde flocke of fooles, for see thou shall  
Them moste scorning that are most bad of all.

The Lenuoy of Barclay to the fooles.

Ye mocking fooles that in scorne set your ioy,  
Proudly despising Gods punishment :  
Take ye example by Cham the sonne of Noy,  
Which laughed his father vnto derision,  
Which him after cursed for his transgression,  
And made him seruauant to all his lyne and stocke.  
So shall ye caytifs at the conclusion,  
Since ye are nought, and other scorne and mocke.

About the year 1553 wrote Dr. *Wilson*, a man cele-  
brated for the politeness of his style, and the extent of  
his knowledge : what was the state of our language in  
his time, the following may be of use to show.

Pronunciation is an apte ordering bothe of the voyce,  
countenance, and all the whole bodye, accordyng  
to the worthines of suche woordes and mater as by  
speache are declared. The vse hereof is suche for anye  
one that liketh to haue prayse for tellynge his tale in open  
assemblie, that hauing a good tongue, and a comelye  
countenance, he shalbe thought to passe all other that  
haue the like vtterance : thoughe they haue much bet-  
ter learning. The tongue geueth a certayne grace to  
euerye matter, and beautifieth the cause in like maner,  
as a swete soundyng lute muche setteth forth a meane  
deuised ballade. Or as the founde of a good instrumente  
styrreth the hearers, and moueth muche delite, so a  
cleare soundyng voice comforteth muche our deintie  
eares, with muche swete melodie, and causeth vs to al-  
lowe the matter rather for the reporters sake, then the  
reporter for the matters sake. Demosthenes therefore,  
that famous oratour, beyng asked what was the chiefe  
point in al oratorie, gaue the chiefe and onely praise to  
Pronunciation; being demaunded, what was the seconde,  
and the thirde, he stil made answere, Pronunciation,  
and would make none other aunswere, till they leste  
askyng, declaryng hereby that arte without vtterance  
can dooe nothyng, vtterance without arte can dooe  
right muche. And no doubt that man is in outwarde  
apparaunce halfe a good clarke, that hath a cleane  
tongue, and a comely gesture of his body. *Æschines*  
lykwyse beyng bannished his countrie through Demosthe-  
nes, when he had redde to the Rhodians his own oration,  
and Demosthenes aunswere thereunto, by force whereof  
he was bannished, and all they marueiled muche at the  
excellencie of the same : then (q d *Æschines*) you  
would haue marueiled muche more if you had heard  
hymselfe speak it. Thus beyng cast in miserie and ban-  
nished for euer, he could not but geue such great reporte  
of his deadly and mortal enemy.

such a manner that its progress may be easily traced, and  
the gradations observed, by which it advanced from its  
first rudeness to its present elegance.







# GRAMMAR

## OF THE

### ENGLISH TONGUE.

**G**RAMMAR, which is *the art of using words properly*, comprises four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

In this division and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without enquiring whether a fitter distribution might not be found. Experience has long shown this method to be so distinct as to obviate confusion, and so comprehensive as to prevent any inconvenient omissions. I likewise use the terms already received, and already understood, though perhaps others more proper might sometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whose new terms have sunk their learning into neglect, have left sufficient warning against the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is *the art of combining letters into syllables, and syllables into words*. It therefore teaches previously the form and sound of letters.

The letters of the English language are,

Roman.	Italick.	Old English.	Name.
A a	A a	A a	a
B b	B b	B b	be
C c	C c	C c	see
D d	D d	D d	dee
E e	E e	E e	e
F f	F f	F f	eff
G g	G g	G g	jee
H h	H h	H h	aitch
I i	I i	I i	i (or ja)
J j	J j	J j	j consonant,
K k	K k	K k	ka
L l	L l	L l	el
M m	M m	M m	em
N n	N n	N n	en
O o	O o	O o	o
P p	P p	P p	pee
Q q	Q q	Q q	cue
R r	R r	R r	ar
S s	S s	S s	efs
T t	T t	T t	tee
U u	U u	U u	u (or va)
V v	V v	V v	v consonant,
W w	W w	W w	double u
X x	X x	X x	ex
Y y	Y y	Y y	wy
Z z	Z z	Z z	zed, more

commonly izzard or uzzard, that is, *f* hard.

To these may be added certain combinations of letters universally used in printing; as *ct*, *ft*, *fl*, *fb*, *fk*, *ff*, *fi*, *ffi*, *fi*, *ffi*, *ffl*, and *&c*, or *and per se*, and. *ct*, *ft*, *fl*, *fb*, *fk*, *ff*, *fi*, *ffi*, *fi*, *ffi*, *ffl*, &c. *ct*, *ft*, *fl*, *fb*, *fk*, *ff*, *fi*, *ffi*, *fi*, *ffi*, *ffl*, &c.

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, because anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expressed by the same character; but as those letters, which had always different powers, have now

different forms, our alphabet may be properly said to consist of twenty-six letters.

None of the small consonants have a double form, except *f*, *s*; of which *f* is used in the beginning and middle, and *s* at the end.

Vowels are five, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*.

Such is the number generally received; but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy*, *holy*; before *i*, as from *die*, *dying*; from *beautify*, *beautifying*; in the words *says*, *days*, *eyes*; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with *υ*, as *system*, *συστημα*, *sympathy*, *συμπάθεια*.

For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as *raw*, *grew*, *view*, *vow*, *flowing*, *lowness*.

The sounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I shall not, like some other grammarians, enquire into the original of their form as an antiquarian; nor into their formation and prolotion by the organs of speech, as a mechanick, anatomist, or physiologist; nor into the properties and gradation of sounds, or the elegance or harshness of particular combinations, as a writer of universal and transcendental grammar. I consider the English alphabet only as it is English; and even in this narrow view I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, because by writing in English I suppose my reader already acquainted with the English language; and because of sounds in general it may be observed, that words are unable to describe them. An account therefore of the primitive and simple letters is useless almost alike to those who know their sound, and those who know it not.

#### OF VOWELS.

##### A.

*A* has three sounds, the slender, open, and broad.

*A* slender is found in most words, as *face*, *mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation*, *salvation*, *generation*.

The *a* slender is the proper English *a*, called very justly by Erpenius, in his Arabick Grammar, *a Anglicum cum e misum*, as having a middle sound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a similar sound in the word *pais*, and in their *e* masculine.

*A* open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly resembles it; as *father*, *rather*, *congratulate*, *fancy*, *glafs*.

*A* broad resembles the *a* of the German; as *all*, *wall*, *call*.

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *mault*; and we still say *fault*, *vault*. This was probably the Saxon sound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the rustick pronunciation; as *maun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*.

The short *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *grass*.

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always slender, as *graze*, *fame*.

*A* forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain*, *wain*, *gay*, *clay*, has only the sound of the long and slender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane*, *wane*.

*Au* or *aw* has the sound of the German *a*, as *raw*, *naughty*.

*Ae* is sometimes found in Latin words not compleatly naturalised or assimilated, but is no English diphthong; and is more properly expressed by single *e*, as *Cesar*, *Eneas*.



# A GRAMMAR OF THE

## E.

*E* is the letter which occurs most frequently in the English language.

*E* is long, as in *scène*; or short, as in *cellar*, *séparate*, *célébrate*, *mèn*, *thèn*.

It is always short before a double consonant, or two consonants, *relènt*, *mèdclar*, *rèptile*, *sèrpènt*, *cèllar*, *cèssation*, *blèssing*, *fèll*, *fèlling*, *dèbt*.

*E* is always mute at the end of a word, except in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope*, *Phebe*, *Derbe*; being used to modify the foregoing consonant, as *since*, *once*, *hedge*, *oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *bàn*, *bāne*; *cān*, *cāne*; *pīn*, *pīne*; *tūn*, *tūne*; *rōb*, *rōbe*; *pōp*, *pōpe*; *fīr*, *fīre*; *cūr*, *cūre*; *tūb*, *tūbe*.

Almost all words which now terminate in consonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year*, *yeare*; *wildness*, *wildnesse*; which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and constituted a syllable with its associate consonant; for, in old editions, words are sometimes divided thus, *clea-re*, *fel-le*, *knowled-ge*. This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or silent in poetry as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden calls it the silent *e*.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glōve*, *live*, *give*.

It has sometimes in the end of words a sound obscure, and scarcely perceptible, as *open*, *shapen*, *shotten*, *thistle*, *participle*, *metre*, *lucre*.

*E* forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near*; with *i*, as *deign*, *receive*; and with *u* or *w*, as *new*, *flew*.

*Ea* sounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee*, as *dear*, *clear*, *near*.

*Ei* is sounded like *e* long, as *seize*, *perceiving*.

*Eu* sounds as *u* long and soft.

*E*, *a*, *u* are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the sound of *u*.

*E* may be said to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree*, *sleeping*.

*Eo* is found in *yeomen*, where it is sounded as *e* short; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

## I.

*I* has a sound, long, as *fine*; and short, as *fin*.

That is eminently observable in *i*, which may be likewise remarked in other letters, that the short sound is not the long sound contracted, but a sound wholly different.

The long sound in monosyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thīn*, *thīne*.

*I* is often sounded before *r* as a short *u*; as *flirt*, *first*, *flirt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field*, *shield*, which is sounded as the double *ee*; except *friend*, which is sounded as *frēnd*.

*I* is joined with *eu* in *lieu*, and *ew* in *view*; which triphthongs are sounded as the open *u*.

## O.

*O* is long, as *bōne*, *ōbedient*, *corrōding*; or short, as *blōck*, *knōck*, *ōblique*, *lōll*.

*Women* is pronounced *wimen*.

The short *o* has sometimes the sound of a close *u*, as *son*, *come*.

*O* coalesces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan*, *groan*, *approach*; *oa* has the sound of *o* long.

*O* is united to *e* in some words derived from Greek, as *æconomy*; but *oe* being not an English diphthong, they are better written as they are sounded, with only *e*, *economy*.

With *i*, as *oil*, *soil*, *moil*, *noisome*.

This coalition of letters seems to unite the sounds of the two letters as far as two sounds can be united without being destroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boot*, *hoot*, *cooler*; *oo* has the sound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *w*, as *our*, *power*, *flower*; but in some words has only the sound of *o* long, as in *soul*, *bowl*, *sow*, *grow*. These different sounds are used to distinguish different significations; as *bow*, an instrument for shooting; *bow*, a depression of the head: *sow*, the she of a boar; *sow*, to scatter seed: *bowl*, an orbicular body; *bowl*, a wooden vessel.

*Ou* is sometimes pronounced like *o* soft, as *court*; sometimes like *o* short, as *cough*; sometimes like *u* close, as *could*; or *u* open, as *rough*, *tough*; which use only can teach.

*Ou* is frequently used in the last syllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made English, as *honour*, *labour*, *favour*, from *bonor*, *labor*, *favor*.

Some late innovators have ejected the *u*, without considering that the last syllable gives the sound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a sound between them, if not compounded of both; besides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *honneur*, *faveur*.

## U.

*U* is long in *use*, *confusion*; or short, as *us*, *concussion*.

It coalesces with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; but has rather in these combinations the force of the *w* consonant, as *quaff*, *quest*, *quit*, *quite*, *languish*; sometimes in *ui* the *i* loses its sound, as in *juice*. It is sometimes mute before *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, as *guard*, *guest*, *guise*, *buy*.

*U* is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no sound.

*Ue* is sometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prorogue*, *synagogue*, *plogue*, *vague*, *harangue*.

## Y.

*Y* is a vowel, which, as Quintilian observes of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It supplies the place of *i* at the end of words, as *thy*; before an *i*, as *dying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *destroy*, *destroyer*; *betray*, *betrayed*, *betrayed*; *pray*, *prayer*; *say*, *sayer*; *day*, *days*.

*Y* being the Saxon vowel *ȳ*, which was commonly used where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

## GENERAL RULES.

A vowel in the beginning or middle syllable, before two consonants, is commonly short, as *opportunity*.

In monosyllables a single vowel before a single consonant is short, as *stag*, *frog*.

## OF CONSONANTS.

### B.

*B* has one unvaried sound, such as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt*, *debtor*, *subtle*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *black*, *brown*.

### C.

*C* has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*; as *sincerely*, *centric*, *century*, *circular*, *cistern*, *city*, *siccidity*: before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it sounds like *k*, as *calm*, *concavity*, *copper*, *incorporate*, *curiosity*, *concupiscence*.

*C* might be omitted in the language without loss, since one of its sounds might be supplied by *s*, and the other by *k*, but that it preserves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captive* from *captivus*.

*Ch* has a sound which is analysed into *tsh*, as *church*, *chin*, *crutch*. It is the same sound which the Italians give to the *c* simple before *i* and *e*, as *citta*, *cerro*.

*Ch* is sounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymist*, *scheme*, *choler*. *Arch* is commonly sounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*; and with the English sound of *ch* before a consonant, as *archbishop*.

*Ch*, in some French words not yet assimilated, sounds like *sh*, as *machine*, *chaise*.

*C*, according to English orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *stick*, *block*, which were originally *sticke*, *blocke*, in such words. *C* is now mute.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *clock*, *cross*.

### D

Is uniform in its sound, as *death*, *diligent*.

It is used before *r*, as *draw*, *drofs*; and *w*, as *dwell*.

### F.

*F*, though having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the semi-vowels, yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiously sounded before a liquid, as *flask*, *fly*, *freckle*. It has an unvariable sound, except that *of* is sometimes spoken nearly as *ov*.

### G.

*G* has two sounds, one hard, as in *gay*, *go*, *gun*; the other soft, as in *gem*, *giant*.

At



At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring, snug, song, frog.*

Before *e* and *i* the sound is uncertain.

*G* before *e* is soft, as *gem, generation*, except in *gear, gold, geese, get, gewgaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *singing, stronger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *finger*.

*G* is mute before *n*, as *gnash, sign, foreign*.

*G* before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant, gigantick, gibbet, gite, giblets, giles, gill, gilliflower, gin, ginger, gingle, gipsy*.

*Gh* in the beginning of a word has the sound of the hard *g*, as *ghostly*; in the middle, and sometimes at the end, it is quite silent, as *though, right, sought, spoken tho', rite, soute*.

It has often at the end the sound of *f*, as *laugh*; whence *laughter* retains the same sound in the middle; *cough, trough, sought, tough, enough, slough*.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gh* had the force of a consonant, deeply guttural, which is still continued among the Scotch.

*G* is used before *b, l*, and *r*.

## H.

*H* is a note of aspiration, and shows that the following vowel must be pronounced with a strong emission of the breath, at *bat, herse*.

It seldom, perhaps never, begins any but the first syllable, in which it is always sounded with a full breath, except in *heir, herb, hostler, honour, humble, honest, humour*, and their derivatives.

## J.

*J* consonant sounds uniformly like the soft *g*, and is therefore a letter useless, except in etymology, as *ejaculation, jester, jocund, juice*.

## K:

*K* has the sound of hard *c*, and is used before *e* and *i*, where, according to English analogy, *c* would be soft, as *kept, king, skirt, skeptick*, for so it should be written, not *sceptick*.

It is used before *n*, as *knell, knot*, but totally loses its sound.

*K* is never doubled; but *c* is used before it to shorten the vowel by a double consonant, as *cöckle, pickle*.

## L.

*L* has in English the same liquid sound as in other languages.

The custom is to double the *l* at the end of monosyllables, as *kill, will, full*. These words were originally written *kille, wille, fulle*; and when the *e* first grew silent, and was afterwards omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

*L* is sometimes mute, as in *calf, half, halves, calves, could, would, should, psalm, talk, salmon, falcon*.

The Saxon, who delighted in guttural sounds, sometimes aspirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as *hlaf, a loaf, or bread; hlaford, a lord*; but this pronunciation is now diuised.

*Le* at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almost mute, as *table, shuttle*.

## M.

*M* has always the same sound, as *murmur, monumental*.

## N.

*N* has always the same sound, as *noble, manners*.

*N* is sometimes mute after *m*, as *damn, condemn, hymn*.

## P.

*P* has always the same sound, which the Welsh and Germans confound with *B*.

*P* is sometimes mute, as in *psalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*.

*Pb* is used for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philosopher, philanthropy, Philip*.

## Q.

*Q*, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a sound which our Saxon ancestors well ex-

pressed by *cy, cw*, as *quadrant, queen, equestrian, quilt, enquiry, quire, quotidian*. *Qu* is never followed by *u*.

*Qu* is sometimes sounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer, liquor, risque, chequer*.

## R.

*R* has the same rough snarling sound as in other tongues.

The Saxons used often to put *b* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

*Rb* is used in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh, myrrhine, catarrhus, rheum, rheumatick, rhyme*.

*Re*, at the end of some words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre, sepulchre*.

## S.

*S* has a hissing sound, as *sibilation, sister*.

A single *s* seldom ends any word, except the third person of verbs, as *loves, grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees, bushes, distresses*; the pronouns *this, his, ours, yours, us*; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus, surplus*; the close being always either in *se*, as *house, horse*, or in *ss*, as *grass, dress, bliss, less*, anciently *grasse, dresse*.

*S* single, at the end of words, has a grosser sound, like that of *z*, as *trees, eyes*, except *this, thus, us, rebus, surplus*.

It sounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before, as *intrusion*; and like *s*, if it follows a consonant, as *conversion*.

It sounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuse*, and before *y* final, as *rosy*; and in those words, *bosom, desire, wisdom, prison, prisoner, present, present, damsel, casement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *s*, that it may be sounded before all consonants, except *x* and *z*, in which *s* is comprised, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or gross *s*. This *s* is therefore termed by grammarians *suæ potestatis litera*; the reason of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneously supposed to be, that in some words it might be doubled at pleasure. Thus we find in several languages:

Σκέωμι, scatter, sdegno, sdrucciolo, sfavellare, σκῆπτρ, sgombrare, sgranare, sbake, slumber, smell, strife, space, splendour, spring, squeeze, sbrew, step, strength, stramen, sventura, sawell.

*S* is mute in *isle, island, demesne, viscount*.

## T.

*T* has its customary sound, as *take, temptation*.

*Ti* before a vowel has the sound of *si*, as *salvation*, except an *f* goes before, as *question*, excepting likewise derivatives from *y*, as *mighty, mightier*.

*Tb* has two sounds; the one soft, as *thus, whether*; the other hard, as *thing, think*. The sound is soft in these words, *then, thence, and there*, with their derivatives and compounds, *that, these, thou, thee, thy, thine, their, they, this, these, them, though, thus*, and in all words between two vowels, as *father, whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick, thunder, faith, faithful*. Where it is softened at the end of a word, an *e* silent must be added, as *breath, breathe; cloth, clothe*.

## V.

*V* has a sound of near affinity to that of *f*, *vain, vanity*.

From *f* in the Islandick alphabet, *v* is only distinguished by a diacritical point.

## W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, some grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a consonant; and not rather as it is called a double *u* or *ou*, as *water* may be resolved into *ouater*; but letters of the same sound are always reckoned consonants in other alphabets: and it may be observed, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *frosty winter*.

*Wh* has a sound accounted peculiar to the English, which the Saxons better expressed by *hw*, as *what, whence, whiting*; in *whore* only, and sometimes in *wholesome*, *wh* is sounded like a simple *h*.

## X.

*X* begins no English word; it has the sound of *ks*, as *axe, extraneous*.

## Y.

*Y*, when it follows a consonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either vowel or diphthong, is a consonant, *ye,*



# A GRAMMAR OF THE

*ye, young.* It is thought by some to be in all cases a vowel. But it may be observed of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *rosy youth*.

## Z.

*Z* begins no word originally English; it has the sound as its name *izzard* or *z hard* expresses, of an *s* uttered with closer compression of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze, froze*.

In orthography I have supposed *orthoepey*, or just utterance of words, to be included; orthography being only the art of expressing certain sounds by proper characters. I have therefore observed in what words any of the letters are mute.

Most of the writers of English grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written, and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unskillfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happened to converse; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech.

For pronunciation the best general rule is, to consider those as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words.

There have been many schemes offered for the emendation and settlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earliest writers in rude ages, was at first very various and uncertain, and is yet sufficiently irregular. Of these reformers some have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without considering that this is to measure by a shadow, to take that for a model or standard which is changing while they apply it. Others, less absurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of success, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of sounds, that every sound may have its own character, and every character a single sound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a synod of grammarians upon principles of science. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books useless? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confusion and perplexity of such an alteration?

Some of these schemes I shall however exhibit, which may be used according to the diversities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terror to innovators.

One of the first who proposed a scheme of regular orthography, was Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practised in grammatical disquisitions. Had he written the following lines according to his scheme, they would have appeared thus.

At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,  
The glory of the priesthood, and the shame,  
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,  
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage.

At leng<sup>th</sup> Erasmus, ðat grêt injurd nâm,  
ðe glori of ðe prësthüd, and ðe zâm,  
Stemmd ðe wild torrent of a barb'rous âg.  
And drov ðos höli Vandals öff ðe stâg.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated master of St. Paul's school in London; which I cannot represent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters now in use as to make it understood, exhibiting two stanzas of Spenser in the reformed orthography.

Spenser, book iii. canto 5.

Unthankful wretch, said he, is this the meed,  
With which her sovereign mercy thou dost quite?  
Thy life she saved by her gracious deed;  
But thou dost ween with villanous despight,  
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.  
Die, rather die, than so disloyally,  
Deem of her high desert, or seem so light.  
Fair death it is to shun more shame; then die.  
Die; rather die, than ever love disloyally.

But if to love disloyalty it be,  
Shall I then hate her, that from death's door  
Me brought? ah! far be such reproach from me!  
What can I less do, than her love therefore,  
Sith I her due reward cannot restore?  
Die, rather die, and dying do her serve,  
Dying her serve, and living her adore.  
'T hy life she gave, thy life she doth deserve;  
Die, rather die, than ever from her service swerve.

Vnthankful wrec, said hj, iz ðis ðe mjð,  
Wið wið her soverain merfi ðou dust qujt?  
ðj lif rj sâved bj her grâsius djd;  
But ðou dust wen wið vilenus dispjt,  
Tu blot her honor, and her hebnlj lîbt.  
ðj, raðer djd, ðen so disloialj.  
ðjm of her hið dezert, or sjm so lîbt.  
Fair deð it iz tu run mæt rãm; ðen djd.  
ðj, raðer djd, ðen ever lub disloialj.

But if tu lub disloialtj it bj,  
Sal I ðen hât her ðat from deðez dær  
Mj brougt? ah! far bj sja reproç from mj.  
Wat kan I les du ðen her lub ðerfær,  
Sib I her du reward kanot restær?  
ðj, raðer djd, and djdj du her sêrb,  
ðjg her sêrb, and lîbîg her adær.  
ðj lif rj gâb, ðj lif rj dub dezerð.  
ðj, raðer di, ðen ever from her sêrbis swêrb.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an understanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He seems to have been more sanguine than his predecessors, for he printed his book according to his own scheme; which the following specimen will make easily understood.

But whensoever you have occasion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to stand upon your guard, than to trust to their gentleness. For the safeguard of your face, which they have most mind unto, provide a pursehood, made of coarse bouldering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more safety is to be lined against the eminent parts with woollen cloth. First cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being sowed in his place, join unto it two short peces of the same breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then set an other piece about the breadth of a shilling against the top of the nose. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may serve though it be in the heat of the day.

But pensoever you hav' occasion to trubble ðeir patienc', or to cœm among ðem beeing troubled, it is better to stand upon your gard, ðan to trust to ðeir gentlenes. For ðe saf'gard of your fac', p'io ðey hav' most mind' unto, provid' a pursehood, mad' of coorse bouldering, to bee drawn and knit about your collar, p'io for mor' saf'ty is to bee lined against ð' eminent parts wit woollen clot. First cut a peec' about an ins and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by ðe temples and for'head, from one ear to ðe oðer; p'io beeing sowed in his plac', join unto it two port peeces of the sam breadt under ðe eys, for the bals of ðe cheeks, and then set an oðer peec' about ðe breadt of a rilling against the top of ðe nose. At oðer tim's, pen ðey ar' not angered, a little piec' half a quarter broad, to cover ðe eys and parts about them, may serve ðewg it be in the heat of ðe day. Butler on the Nature and Properties of Bees, 1634.

In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in such editions of the works of Milton as were published by himself. Of these reformers every man had his own scheme; but they agreed in one general design of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting such as they thought superfluous. Some of them would have written these lines thus:

—All the erth  
Shall then be paradis, far happier place  
Than this of Eden, and far happier dais.

Bishop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philosophical language, proposed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

Yer Fâdher heitfh art in héven, halloed bi dhyi nám, dhyi cingdým cým, dhy sill bi dýn in erth as it is in héven, &c.

We have since had no general reformers; but some ingenious men have endeavoured to deserve well of their country, by writing *honor* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter-tense, *sais* for *says*, *repete* for *repeat*, *explane* for *explain*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of these it may be said, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both because they have innovated little, and because few have followed them.

## ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the sense of the same word is diversified; as *horse, horses*; *I love, I loved*.

### Of the ARTICLE.

The English have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

#### AN, A.

*A* has an indefinite signification, and means *one*, with some reference to more; as, *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good*. *He was killed by a sword*, that is, *some sword*. *This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of those that are men than one of those that are boys*. *An army might enter without resistance*, that is, *any army*.

In the senses in which we use *a* or *an* in the singular, we speak in the plural without an article; as, *these are good books*.

I have made *an* the original article, because it is only the Saxon *an*, or *æn*, *one*, applied to a new use, as the German *ein*, and the French



French *un*; the *n* being cut off before a consonant in the speed of utterance.

Grammarians of the last age direct, that *an* should be used before *b*; whence it appears that the English anciently aspirated less. *An* is still used before the silent *b*, as *an herb*, *an honest man*: but otherwise *a*; as,

*A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse.*  
Shakespeare.

THE has a particular and definite signification.  
*The fruit*

Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste  
Brought death into the world. Milton.

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live*. So *He giveth fodder for the cattle*, and *green herbs for the use of man*; that is, for *those beings that are cattle*, and *his use that is man*.

*The* is used in both numbers.

I am as free as Nature first made man,  
Ere the base laws of servitude began,  
When wild in woods the noble savage ran. Dryd. }

Many words are used without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as *John*, *Alexander*, *Longinus*, *Aristarchus*, *Jerusalem*, *Athens*, *Rome*, *London*. *God* is used as a proper name.

2. Abstract names, as *blackness*, *witchcraft*, *virtue*, *vice*, *beauty*, *ugliness*, *love*, *hatred*, *anger*, *goodnature*, *kindness*.

3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer*, but *water*; This is not *brass*, but *steel*.

#### Of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES.

The relations of English nouns to words going before or following are not expressed by *cases*, or changes of termination, but as in most of the other European languages by prepositions, unless we may be said to have a genitive case.

##### Singular.

Nom. Magister, a Master, the Master.  
Gen. Magistri, of a Master, of the Master, or Masters, the Masters.  
Dat. Magistro, to a Master, to the Master.  
Acc. Magistrum, a Master, the Master.  
Voc. Magister, Master, O Master.  
Abl. Magistro, from a Master, from the Master.

##### Plural.

Nom. Magistri, Masters, the Masters.  
Gen. Magistrorum, of Masters, of the Masters.  
Dat. Magistris, to Masters, to the Masters.  
Acc. Magistros, Masters, the Masters.  
Voc. Magistri, Masters, O Masters.  
Abl. Magistris, from Masters, from the Masters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Master, Gen. Masters. Plur. Masters.  
Scholar, Gen. Scholars. Plur. Scholars.

These genitives are always written with a mark of elision, *master's*, *scholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the *'s* is a contraction of *his*, as *the soldier's valour*, for *the soldier his valour*: but this cannot be the true original, because *'s* is put to female nouns, *Woman's beauty*; the *Virgin's delicacy*; *Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate*: and collective nouns, as *Women's passions*; *the rabble's insolence*; *the multitude's folly*; in all these cases it is apparent that *his* cannot be understood. We say likewise, *the foundation's strength*, *the diamond's lustre*, *the winter's severity*; but in these cases *his* may be understood, *he* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now supplied by *it* and *its*.

The learned, the sagacious Wallis, to whom every English grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective possessive*; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the same to the genitive in *equitum decus*, *Trojae oris*, or any other Latin genitive.

This termination of the noun seems to constitute a real genitive indicating possession. It is derived to us from those who declined *smith*, a *smith*; Gen. *smithes*, of a *smith*; Plur. *smithes*, or *smiths*; and so in two other of their seven declensions.

It is a further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a syllable than the original word; *knitis*, for *knight's*, in Chaucer; *leavis*, for *leaves*, in Spenser.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the same with the nominative, as *Venus temple*.

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table*, *tables*; *fly*, *flies*; *sister*, *sisters*; *wood*, *woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwise be sounded, as after *ch*, *s*, *sh*, *x*, *z*; after *c* sounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance*, *lances*; *outrage*, *outrages*.

The formation of the plural and genitive singular is the same.

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *men*, *women*, *oxen*, *swine*, and more anciently *eyen* and *shoon*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonic dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *loaf*, *loaves*; *calf*, *calves*.

Except a few, *muff*, *muffs*; *chief*, *chiefs*. So *hoof*, *roofs*, *proof*, *relief*, *mischief*, *puff*, *cuff*, *dwarf*, *handkerchief*, *grief*.

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from *louse*, *mice* from *mouse*, *geese* from *goose*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from *child*.

Plurals ending in *s* have no genitives; but we say, *Womens excellencies*, and *Weigh the mens wits against the ladies hairs*. Pope.

Dr. Wallis thinks *the Lords' house* may be said for *the house of Lords*; but such phrases are not now in use; and surely an English ear rebels against them.

#### Of ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in the English language are wholly indeclinable; having neither case, gender, nor number, and being added to substantives in all relations without any change; as, *a good woman*, *good women*, *of a good woman*; *a good man*, *good men*, *of good men*.

##### The Comparison of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the superlative by adding *est*, to the positive; as, *fair*, *fairer*, *fairest*; *lovely*, *lovelier*, *loveliest*; *sweet*, *sweeter*, *sweetest*; *low*, *lower*, *lowest*; *high*, *higher*, *highest*.

Some words are irregularly compared; as *good*, *better*, *best*; *bad*, *worse*, *worst*; *little*, *less*, *least*; *near*, *nearer*, *next*; *much*, *more*, *most*; *many* (or *more*), *more* (for *more*), *most* (for *most*); *late*, *latter*, *latest* or *last*.

Some comparatives form a superlative by adding *most*, as *nether*, *nethermost*; *outer*, *outmost*; *under*, *undermost*; *up*, *upper*, *uppermost*; *fore*, *former*, *foremost*.

*Most* is sometimes added to a substantive, as *topmost*, *southmost*.

Many adjectives do not admit of comparison by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *most*, as *benevolent*, *more benevolent*, *most benevolent*.

All adjectives may be compared by *more* and *most*, even when they have comparatives and superlatives regularly formed; as *fair*; *fairer*, or *more fair*; *fairest*, or *most fair*.

In adjectives that admit a regular comparison, the comparative *more* is oftener used than the superlative *most*, as *more fair* is oftener written for *fairer*, than *most fair* for *fairest*.

The comparison of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiousness of utterance, or agreeableness of sound, is not easily reduced to rules.

Monosyllables are commonly compared.

Poly-syllables, or words of more than two syllables, are seldom compared otherwise than by *more* and *most*, as *deplorable*, *more deplorable*, *most deplorable*.

Disyllables are seldom compared if they terminate in *some*, as *fulsome*, *toilsome*; in *ful*, as *careful*, *spleenful*, *dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling*, *charming*; in *ous*, as *porous*; in *less*, as *careless*, *harmless*; in *ed*, as *wretched*; in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*; in *ent*, as *recent*, *fervent*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *missive*; in *dy*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *my*, as *roomy*; in *ny*, as *skinny*; in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy*; in *ry*, as *boary*.

Some comparatives and superlatives are yet found in good writers formed without regard to the foregoing rules; but in a language subjected so little and so late to grammar, such anomalies must frequently occur.

So *shady* is compared by Milton.

She in *shadiest* covert hid,  
Tun'd her nocturnal note. Parad. Lost.

And *virtuous*.

What she wills to say or do,  
Seems wisest, *virtuousesi*, discreetest, best. Parad. Lost.



# A GRAMMAR OF THE

So trifling, by Ray, who is indeed of no great authority.

It is not so decorous, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and triflingest things himself, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister.

Ray on the Creation.

Famous, by Milton.

I shall be named among the famous  
Of women, sung at solemn festivals.

Milton's Agonistes.

Inventive, by Ascham.

Those have the inventive heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters.

Ascham's Schoolmaster.

Mortal, by Bacon.

The mortalest poisons practised by the West Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man.

Bacon.

Natural, by Wotton.

I will now deliver a few of the properest and naturallest considerations that belong to this piece.

Wotton's Architecture.

Wretched, by Johnson.

The wretcheder are the contemners of all helps; such as presuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things.

B. Johnson.

Powerful, by Milton.

We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,  
What heav'n's great King hath pow'rfullest to send  
Against us from about his throne.

Paradise Lost.

The termination in *ish* may be accounted in some sort a degree of comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as *black*, *blackish*, or tending to blackness; *salt*, *saltish*, or having a little taste of salt: they therefore admit no comparison. This termination is seldom added but to words expressing sensible qualities, nor often to words of above one syllable, and is scarcely used in the solemn or sublime style.

## Of PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, in the English language, are, *I*, *thou*, *he*, with their plurals *we*, *ye*, *they*, *it*, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*, *his*, *her*, *hers*, *their*, *theirs*, *this*, *that*, *other*, *another*, the *same*.

The pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accus. and other oblique cases.	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You

*You* is commonly used in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the second person plural is used for the second person singular, *You are my friend*.

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	} Applied to masculines.
Oblique.	Him	Them	
Nom.	She	They	} Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her	Them	
Nom.	It	They	} Applied to neutrals or things.
Oblique.	Its	Them	

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to use *he*, and for *its*, *his*.

The possessive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without cases or change of termination.

The possessive of the first person is *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*; of the second, *thy*, *thine*, *you*, *yours*; of the third, from *he*, *his*, from *she*, *her*, and *hers*, and in the plural *their*, *theirs*, for both sexes.

*Our*, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, are used when the substantive preceding is separated by a verb, as *These are our books*. *These books are ours*. *Your children excel ours in stature, but ours surpass yours in learning*.

*Ours*, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, notwithstanding their seeming plural termination, are applied equally to singular and plural substantives, as *This book is ours*. *These books are ours*.

*Mine* and *thine* were formerly used before a vowel, as *mine amiable lady*; which though now disused in prose, might be still properly continued in poetry, they are used as *ours* and *yours*, when they are referred to a substantive preceding.

*Their* and *theirs* are the possessives likewise of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*.

Sing. and Plur.		Sing. and Plur.	
Nom.	Who	Nom.	Which
Gen.	Whose	Gen.	Of which, or whose
Other oblique cases.	Whom	Other oblique cases.	Which

*Who* is now used in relation to persons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded.

*Whose* is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which*:

The fruit

Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste  
Brought death into the world.

Milton.

*Whether* is only used in the nominative and accusative cases; and has no plural, being applied only to one of a number, commonly to one of two, as, *Whether of these is left I know not*. *Whether shall I choose?* It is now almost obsolete.

*What*, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

*Whosoever*, *whatsoever*, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *soever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all cases,	This	These
	That	Those
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural *others* is not used but when it is referred to a substantive preceding, as *I have sent other horses*. *I have not sent the same horses, but others*.

*Another*, being only *an other*, has no plural.

*Here*, *there*, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. *Hereof*, *herein*, *hereby*, *hereafter*, *herewith*, *thereof*, *therein*, *thereby*, *thereupon*, *therewith*, *whereof*, *wherein*, *whereby*, *whereupon*, *wherewith*, which signify, *of this*, *in this*, &c. *of that*, *in that*, &c. *of which*, *in which*, &c.

*Therefore* and *wherefore*, which are properly, *there for* and *where for*, *for that*, *for which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, useful, and analogous. They are referred both to singular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunction with pronouns, *own* and *self*.

*Own* is added to possessives, both singular and plural, as *my own hand*, *our own house*. It is emphatical, and implies a silent contrariety or opposition; as, *I live in my own house*, that is, *not in a hired house*. *This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help*, or *not by proxy*.

*Self* is added to possessives, as *myself*, *yourselves*; and sometimes to personal pronouns, as *himself*, *itself*, *themselves*. It then, like *own*, expresses emphasis and opposition, as *I did this myself*, that is, *not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourselves by vain rage*.

*Himself*, *itself*, *themselves*, is supposed by Wallis to be put by corruption, for *his self*, *it self*, *their selves*; so that *self* is always a substantive. This seems justly observed, for we say, *He came himself*; *Himself shall do this*; where *himself* cannot be an accusative.

## Of the VERB.

English verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languish*. The neutrals are formed like the actives.

Most verbs signifying *action*, may likewise signify *condition* or *habit*, and become *neutrals*, as *I love*, *I am in love*; *I strike*, *I am now striking*.

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their terminations, the present, and simple preterite; the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have*, *shall*, *will*, *let*, *may*, *can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle preterite to the substantive verb, as *I am loved*.

To Have. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. *I have*, *thou hast*, *he hath* or *has*;  
Plur. *We have*, *ye have*, *they have*.

*Has* is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently used both in verse and prose.

Simple Preterite.

Sing. *I had*, *thou hadst*, *he had*;  
Plur. *We had*, *ye had*, *they had*.

Compound Preterite.

Sing. *I have had*, *thou hast had*, *he has had*;  
Plur. *We have have had*, *ye have had*, *they have had*.

Preterpluperfect.



# E N G L I S H T O N G U E.

## Preterpluperfect.

*Sing.* I had had, *thou* hadst had, *he* had had;  
*Plur.* We had had, *ye* had had, *they* had had.

## Future.

*Sing.* I shall have, *thou* shalt have, *he* shall have;  
*Plur.* We shall have, *ye* shall have, *they* shall have.

## Second Future.

*Sing.* I will have, *thou* wilt have, *he* will have;  
*Plur.* We will have, *ye* will have, *they* will have.

By reading these future tenses may be observed the variations of *shall* and *will*.

## Imperative Mood.

*Sing.* Have or have *thou*, let *him* have;  
*Plur.* Let *us* have, have or have *ye*, let *them* have.

## Conjunctive Mood.

### Present.

*Sing.* I have, *thou* have, *he* have;  
*Plur.* We have, *ye* have, *they* have.

*Preterite simple* as in the Indicative.

### Preterite compound.

*Sing.* I have had, *they* have had, *he* have had;  
*Plur.* We have had, *ye* have had, *they* have had.

### Future.

*Sing.* I shall have, as in the Indicative.

### Second Future.

*Sing.* I shall have had, *thou* shalt have had, *he* shall have had;  
*Plur.* We shall have had, *ye* shall have had, *they* shall have had.

### Potential.

The potential form of speaking is expressed by *may*, *can*, in the present; and *might*, *could*, or *should*, in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

### Present.

*Sing.* I may have, *thou* mayst have, *he* may have;  
*Plur.* We may have, *ye* may have, *they* may have.

### Preterite.

*Sing.* I might have, *thou* mightst have, *he* might have;  
*Plur.* We might have, *ye* might have, *they* might have.

### Present.

*Sing.* I can have, *thou* canst have, *he* can have;  
*Plur.* We can have, *ye* can have, *they* can have.

### Preterite.

*Sing.* I could have, *thou* couldst have, *he* could have;  
*Plur.* We could have, *ye* could have, *they* could have.

In like manner *should* is united to the verb.

There is likewise a double *Preterite*.

*Sing.* I should have had, *thou* shouldst have had, *he* should have had;  
*Plur.* We should have had, *ye* should have had, *they* should have had.

In like manner we use, *I might have had*; *I could have had*, &c.

## Infinitive Mood.

*Present.* To have. *Preterite.* To have had.  
*Participle present.* Having. *Participle preter.* Had:

## Verb Active. To Love.

### Indicative. Present.

*Sing.* I love, *thou* lovest, *he* loveth or loves;  
*Plur.* We love, *ye* love, *they* love.

### Preterite simple.

*Sing.* I loved, *thou* lovedst, *he* loved;  
*Plur.* We loved, *ye* loved, *they* loved.

*Preterperfect compared.* I have loved, &c.

*Preterpluperfect.* I had loved, &c.

*Future.* I shall love, &c. I will love, &c.

### Imperative.

*Sing.* Love or love *thou*, let *him* love;  
*Plur.* Let *us* love, love or love *ye*, let *them* love.

### Conjunctive. Present.

*Sing.* I love, *thou* love, *he* love;  
*Plur.* We love, *ye* love, *they* love.  
*Preterite simple*, as in the Indicative.  
*Preterite compound.* I have loved, &c.

*Future.* I shall love, &c.

*Second Future.* I shall have loved, &c.

### Potential.

*Present.* I may or can love, &c.

*Preterite.* I might, could, or should love, &c.

*Double Pret.* I might, could, or should have loved, &c.

### Infinitive.

*Present.* To love. *Preterite.* To have loved.

*Participle present.* Loving. *Participle past.* Loved.

The passive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenses of the verb *to be*, which must therefore be here exhibited.

### Indicative. Present.

*Sing.* I am, *thou* art, *he* is;  
*Plur.* We are or be, *ye* are or be, *they* are or be.

The plural *be* is now little in use.

### Preterite.

*Sing.* I was, *thou* wast or wert, *he* was;  
*Plur.* We were, *ye* were, *they* were.

*Wert* is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be used in the indicative.

*Preterite compound.* I have been, &c.

*Preterpluperfect.* I had been, &c.

*Future.* I shall or will be, &c.

### Imperative.

*Sing.* Be *thou*; let *him* be;  
*Plur.* Let *us* be; be *ye*; let *them* be.

### Conjunctive. Present.

*Sing.* I be, *thou* beest, *he* be;  
*Plur.* We be, *ye* be, *they* be.

### Preterite.

*Sing.* I were, *thou* wert, *he* were;  
*Plur.* We were, *ye* were, *they* were.  
*Preterite compound.* I have been, &c.  
*Future.* I shall have been, &c.

### Potential.

*I may or can*; would, could, or should be; could, would, or should have been, &c.

### Infinitive.

*Present.* To be. *Preterite.* To have been.  
*Participle pres.* Being. *Participle preter.* Having been.

## Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

*I am loved*, &c. *I was loved*, &c. *I have been loved*, &c.

### Conjunctive Mood.

*If I be loved*, &c. *If I were loved*, &c. *If I shall have been loved*, &c.

### Potential Mood.

*I may or can be loved*, &c. *I might, could, or should be loved*, &c. *I might, could, or should have been loved*, &c.

### Infinitive.

*Present.* To be loved. *Preterite.* To have been loved.  
*Participle.* Loved.

There is another form of English verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflections, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

## To Do.

### Indicative. Present.

*Sing.* I do, *thou* dost, *he* doth;  
*Plur.* We do, *ye* do, *they* do.

### Preterite.

*Sing.* I did, *thou* didst, *he* did;  
*Plur.* We did, *ye* did, *they* did.  
*Preterite*, &c. *I have done*, &c. *I had done*, &c.  
*Future.* I shall or will do, &c.

### Imperative.

*Sing.* Do *thou*, let *him* do;  
*Plur.* Let *us* do, do *ye*, let *them* do.

### Conjunctive. Present.

*Sing.* I do, *thou* do, *he* do;  
*Plur.* We do, *ye* do, *they* do.

The rest are as in the indicative.

*Infinitive.* To do; to have done.

*Participle pres.* Doing. *Participle preter.* Done.



*I do* is sometimes used superfluously, as, *I do love, I did love*; simply for *I love, or I loved*; but this is considered as a vitious mode of speech.

It is sometimes used emphatically; as,

*I do love thee, and when I love thee not,  
Chaos is come again.* Shakespeare.

It is frequently joined with a negative; as, *I like her, but I do not love her*; *I wished him success, but did not help him*.

The Imperative prohibitory is seldom applied in the second person, at least in prose, without the word *do*; as, *Stop him, but do not hurt him*; *Praise beauty, but do not dote on it*.

Its chief use is in interrogative forms of speech, in which it is used through all the persons; as, *Do I live? Dost thou strike me? Do they rebel? Did I complain? Didst thou love her? Did she die?* So likewise in negative interrogations; *Do I not yet grieve? Did she not die?*

*Do* is thus used only in the simple tenses.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is used, may not improperly denominate them *neuter passives*, as they are inflected according to the passive form by the help of the verb substantive *to be*. They answer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as,

*I am risen, surrexi, Latin; Je me suis levé, French.  
I was walked out, exieram; Je m'étois promené.*

In like manner we commonly express the present tense; as, *I am going, eo. I am grieving, doleo. She is dying, illa moritur. The tempest is raging, furit procella. I am pursuing an enemy, hostem inseguor. So the other tenses, as, We were walking, ἐντροχόμεν ὡς περὶ ὁδοῦ, I have been walking, I had been walking, I shall or will be walking.*

There is another manner of using the active participle, which gives it a passive signification; as, *The grammar is now printing, grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur. The brass is forging, ara excuduntur. This is, in my opinion, a vitious expression, probably corrupted from a phrase more pure, but now somewhat obsolete: The book is a printing, The brass is a forging; a being properly at, and printing and forging verbal nouns signifying action, according to the analogy of this language.*

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when some convenience of verification does not invite its revival. It is used among the purer writers after *if, though, ere, before, whether, except, unless, whatsoever, whomsoever*, and words of wishing; as, *Doubtless thou art our father, though Abraham be ignorant of us, and Israel acknowledge us not.*

#### Of Irregular Verbs.

The English verbs were divided by Ben Johnson into four conjugations, without any reason arising from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, such as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be considered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monosyllable Saxon verbs and the verbs derived from them very frequent; but almost all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are observed by Dr. Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterite, and its participle. Indeed, in the scantiness of our conjugations, there is scarcely any other place for irregularity.

The first irregularity, is a slight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the last syllable *ed* is often joined with the former by suppression of *e*; as, *lov'd* for *loved*; after *c, ch, sh, f, k, x*, and after the consonants *s, th*, when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes after *m, n, r*, if preceded by a short vowel, *t* is used in pronunciation, but very seldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *plac't, snatch't, fish't, wak't, dwell't, smel't*; for *plac'd, snatch'd, fish'd, wak'd, dwell'd, smel'd*; or *placed, snatched, fished, waked, dwelled, smelled*.

Those words which terminate in *l* or *ll*, or *p*, make their preterite in *t*, even in solemn language; as *crept, felt, dwelt*; sometimes after *x*, *ed* is changed into *t*; as, *vent*: this is not constant.

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus, *kept, slept, wept, crept, swept*; from the verbs, *to keep, to sleep, to weep, to creep, to sweep*.

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coalesce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t*: if *t* were the radical, they coalesce into *t*;

but if *d* were the radical, then into *d* or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more easily pronounced: as, *read, led, spread, shed, shred, bid, bid, chid, fed, bled, bred, sped, strid, rid*; from the verbs, *to read, to lead, to spread, to shed, to shread, to bid, to hide, to chide, to feed, to bleed, to breed, to speed, to stride, to slide, to ride*. And thus, *cast, hurt, cost, burst, eat, beat, sweat, sit, quit, smit, writ, bit, hit, met, shot*; from the verbs, *to cast, to hurt, to cost, to burst, to eat, to beat, to sweat, to sit, to quit, to smite, to write, to bite, to hit, to meet, to shoot*. And in like manner, *lent, sent, rent, girt*; from the verbs, *to lend, to send, to rend, to gird*.

The participle preterite or passive is often formed in *en*, instead of *ed*; as *been, taken, given, slain, known*, from the verbs *to be, to take, to give, to slay, to know*.

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written, bitten, eaten, beaten, bidden, chidden, shotten, chosen, broken*; but likewise *writ, bit, eat, beat, bid, chid, shot, chose, broke*, are promiscuously used in the participle, from the verbs *to write, to bite, to eat, to beat, to hide, to chide, to shoot, to choose, to break*, and many such like.

In the same manner *sown, shewn, hewn, mown, loaden, laden*, as well as *sow'd, shew'd, hew'd, mow'd, loaded, laded*, from the verbs *to sow, to shew, to hew, to mow, to load, or lade*.

Concerning these double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he shall seldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle distinct from its preterite, as *write, wrote, written*, that distinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book is written*, is better than *The book is wrote*, though *wrote* may be used in poetry.

There are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. *Win, spin, begin, swim, strike, stick, sing, sting, fling, ring, wring, spring, swing, drink, sink, shrink, stink, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind*, both in the preterite imperfect and participle passive, give *won, spun, begun, swum, struck, stuck, sung, stung, flung, rung, wrung, sprung, swung, drunk, sunk, shrunk, hung, come, run, found, bound, ground, wound*. And most of them are also formed in the preterite by *a*, as *began, rang, sang, sprang, drank, came, ran*, and some others; but most of these are now obsolete. Some in the participle passive likewise take *en*, as *stricken, stricken, drunken, bounden*.

2. *Fight, teach, reach, seek, beseech, catch, buy, bring, think, work, make fought, taught, raught, sought, besought, caught, bought, brought, thought, wrought*.

But a great many of these retain likewise the regular form, as *tached, reached, beseeched, catched, worked*.

3. *Take, shake, forsake, wake, awake, stand, break, speak, bear, shear, swear, tear, weave, cleave, strive, thrive, drive, shine, rise, arise, smite, write, bide, abide, ride, choose, chuse, tread, get, beget, forget, seethe, make* in both preterite and participle *took, forsook, woke, awoke, stood, broke, spoke, bore, shore, swore, tore, wore, wove, clove, strove, throve, drove, shone, rose, arose, smote, wrote, bode, abode, rode, chose, trade, got, begot, forgot, sod*. But we say likewise, *thrive, rise, smit, writ, abid, rid*. In the preterite some are likewise formed by *a*, as *brake, spake, bare, share, sware, tare, ware, clave, gat, begat, forgat*, and perhaps some others, but more rarely. In the participle passive are many of them formed by *en*, as *taken, shaken, forsaken, broken, spoken, born, shorn, sworn, torn, worn, woven, cloven, thriven, driven, risen, smitten, ridden, chosen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, sodden*. And many do likewise retain the analogy in both, as *waked, awaked, sheared, weaved, leaved, abided, seethed*.

4. *Give, bid, sit*, make in the preterite *gave, bade, sate*; in the participle passive, *given, bidden, sitten*; but in both *bid*.

5. *Draw, know, grow, throw, blow, crow like a cock, fly, slay, see, ly*, make their preterite *drew, knew, grew, threw, blew, crew, flew, slew, saw, lay*; their participles passive by *n*, *drawn, known, sown, grown, thrown, blown, flown, slain, seen, lien, lain*. Yet from *flee* is made *fled*; from *go*, *went*, from the old *wend*, and the participle *gone*.



Of DERIVATION.

That the English language may be more easily understood, it is necessary to enquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this enquiry I shall sometimes copy Dr. Wallis, and sometimes endeavour to supply his defects, and rectify his errors.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb as done or produced, is commonly either the present of the verb; as, to love, *love*; to fright, a *fright*; to fight, a *fight*; or the preterite of the verb, as, to strike, I *struck* or *strook*, a *stroke*.

The action is the same with the participle present, as *loving*, *frighting*, *fighting*, *striking*.

The agent, or person acting, is denoted by the syllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover*, *frighter*, *striker*.

Substantives, adjectives, and sometimes other parts of speech, are changed into verbs: in which case the vowel is often lengthened, or the consonant softened; as, a house, to *house*; brass, to *braise*; glass, to *glaze*; grass, to *graze*; price, to *prize*; breath, to *breathe*; a fish, to *fish*; oyl, to *oyl*; further, to *further*; forward, to *forward*; hinder, to *hinder*.

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, especially to adjectives; as, haste, to *hasten*; length, to *lengthen*; strength, to *strengthen*; short, to *shorten*; fast, to *fasten*; white, to *whiten*; black, to *blacken*; hard, to *harden*; soft, to *soften*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*; as, a louse, *lousy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; lust, *lusty*; water, *watery*; earth, *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *heartly*; a hand, *bandy*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance; as, joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; use, *useful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful*.

Sometimes, in almost the same sense, but with some kind of diminution thereof, the termination *some* is added, denoting *something*, or *in some degree*; as, delight, *delightsome*; game, *gamesome*; irk, *irksome*; burden, *burdensome*; trouble, *troublesome*; light, *lightsome*; hand, *handsome*; alone, *lonesome*; toil, *toilsome*.

On the contrary, the termination *less* added to substantives, makes adjectives signifying want; as *worthless*, *witless*, *heartless*, *joyless*, *careless*, *helpless*. Thus comfort, *comfortless*; sap, *sapless*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as, pleasant, *unpleasant*; wife, *unwise*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient*. Thus *unworthy*, *unhealthy*, *unfruitful*, *unuseful*, and many more.

The original English privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its descendants, words already signifying privation, as *inefficacious*, *impious*, *indiscreet*, the inseparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confusion, from which it is not easy to disentangle them.

*Un* is prefixed to all words originally English, as *untrue*, *untruth*, *untaught*, *unhandsome*.

*Un* is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling*, *unassisting*, *unaided*, *undelighted*, *unendeared*.

*Un* ought never to be prefixed to a participle present, to mark a forbearance of action, as *unfighing*; but a privation of habit, as *unpitying*.

*Un* is prefixed to most substantives which have an English termination, as *unfertileness*, *unperfectness*, which, if they have borrowed terminations, take *in* or *im*, as *infertility*, *imperfectness*; *uncivil*, *incivility*; *inactive*, *inactivity*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is usual to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecent*, *inelegant*, *improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite*, *ungallant*.

The prepositive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French, signify almost the same as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, since it answers to the Latin preposition *de*. *Mis* insinuates some error, and for the most part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam*. To like, to *dislike*; honour, *dishonour*; to honour, to grace, to *dishonour*, to *disgrace*; to deign, to *disdeign*; chance, hap, *miscance*,

*miscap*; to take, to *mistake*; deed, *misdeed*; to use, to *misuse*; to employ, to *misemploy*; to apply, to *misapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the same signification, as *distinguish*, *distinguo*; *detract*, *detraho*; *defame*, *defamo*; *detain*, *detineo*.

The termination *ly* added to substantives, and sometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import some kind of similitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *lick* or *like*.

A giant, *giantly*, *giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly*.

The same termination *ly* added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like signification; as, beautiful, *beautifully*; sweet, *sweetly*; that is, *in a beautiful manner*; *with some degree of sweetness*.

The termination *ish* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to substantives, imports similitude or tendency to a character; as, green, *greenish*; white, *whitish*; soft, *softish*; a thief, *thievish*; a wolf, *wolvish*; a child, *childish*.

We have forms of diminutives in substantives, though not frequent; as, a hill, a *hillock*; a cock, a *cockrel*; a pike, *pickrel*; this is a French termination: a goose, a *gosling*; this is a German termination: a lamb, a *lambkin*; a chick, a *chicken*; a man, a *manikin*; a pipe, a *pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronimick *Hawkins*, *Wilkin*, *Thomkin*, and others.

Yet still there is another form of diminution among the English, by lessening the sound itself, especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that sometimes not so much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as, *sup*, *sip*, *soop*, *sop*, *sippet*, where, besides the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et*; *top*, *tip*; *spit*, *spout*; *babe*, *baby*, *booby*, *bonny*; *great* pronounced long, especially if with a stronger sound, *grea-t*; *little* pronounced long, *lee-tle*; *ting*, *tang*, *tong*, imports a succession of smaller and then greater sounds; and so in *jingle*, *jangle*, *tingle*, *tangle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore scarcely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abstract substantives, by adding the termination *ness*, and a few in *hood* or *head*, noting character or qualities; as, white, *whiteness*; hard, *hardness*; great, *greatness*; skillful, *skillfulness*, *unskillfulness*; godhead, *manhood*, *maidenhead*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *priesthood*, *likelihoood*, *falsehood*.

There are other abstracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a small change being sometimes made; as, long, *length*; strong, *strength*; broad, wide, *breadth*, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; slow, *slowness*; merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*; well, *weal*, *wealth*; dry, *drought*; young, *youth*; and so moon, *month*.

Like these are some words derived from verbs; dy, *death*; till, *tilth*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mowth*, after *mowth*; commonly spoken and written later *math*, after *math*; steal, *stealth*; bear, *birth*; rue, *rueth*; and probably *earth* from *to ear* or *plow*; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *fright*; to draw, *draught*.

These should rather be written *slighth*, *fright*, only that custom prevails, lest *h* should be twice repeated.

The same form retain *faith*, *spight*, *wreath*, *wrath*, *broth*, *froth*, *breath*, *sooth*, *worth*, *light*, *weight*, and the like, whose primitives are either entirely obsolete, or seldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *sey* or *soy*, *spry*, *wry*, *wreak*, *brew*, *mow*, *fry*, *bray*, *say*, *work*.

Some ending in *ship* imply an office, employment, or condition; as, *kingship*, *wardship*, *guardianship*, *partnership*, *stewardship*, *headship*, *lordship*.

Thus *worship*, that is, *worthship*; whence *worshipful*, to *worship*.

Some few ending in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, do especially denote dominion, at least state or condition; as *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *princedom*, *popedom*, *christendom*, *freedom*, *wisdom*, *whoredom*, *bishoprick*, *bailiwick*.

*Ment* and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the same import with us as among them, scarcely ever occurring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment*, *usage*.



# A GRAMMAR OF THE

There are in English often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as, *to beat, a bat, baton, a battle, a beetle, a battle-door, to batter, butter*, a kind of glutinous composition for food. All these are of similar signification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batuo*. Thus *take, touch, tickle, tack, tackle*; all imply a local conjunction, from the Latin *tango, tetigi, taſum*.

From *two* are formed *twain, twice, twenty, twelve, twins, twine, twist, twirl, twig, twitch, twinge, between, betwixt, twilight, twibil*.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more subtlety than solidity, and such as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

*Sn* usually implies the *nose*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *nasus* are derived the French *nes* and the English *nose*; and *neſſe*, a promontory, as projecting like a nose. But as if from the consonants *ns* taken from *nasus*, and transposed, that they may the better correspond, *sn* denotes *nasus*; and thence are derived many words that relate to the nose, as *snout, sneeze, snore, snort, snear, snicker, snot, snevil, snite, snuff, snuffle, snaffle, snarle, snudge*.

There is another *sn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *ſnuo*, as *snake, sneak, snail, snare*; so likewise *snap* and *snatch, snib, snub*.

*Bl* implies a *blast*; as, *blow, blast, to blast, to blight*, and, metaphorically, *to blast* one's reputation; *bleat, bleak, a bleak place, to look bleak* or weather-beaten, *bleak, blay, bleach, bluster, blurt, blifter, blab, bladder, bleb, blifter, blubber-lip't, blubber-cheek't, bloted, blote-herrings, blast, blaze, to blow, that is, blossom, bloom*; and perhaps *blood* and *blush*.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the thing signified; and therefore the sounds of letters smaller, sharper, louder, closer, softer, stronger, clearer, more obscure, and more stridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things signified.

Thus words that begin with *ſtr* intimate the force and effect of the thing signified, as if probably derived from *ſtronus*, or *ſtrenuus*; as, *strong, strength, ſtrew, strike, streak, stroke, stripe, strive, strife, struggle, strout, strut, stretch, strait, strict, freight*, that is, narrow, *ſtrain, stress, distress, string, strap, stream, streamer, strand, strip, stray, struggle, strange, stride, straddle*.

*St* in like manner implies strength, but in a less degree, so much only as is sufficient to preserve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *ſto*: for example, *stand, stay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *staff, stay*, that is, to oppose; *stop, to stuff, stiffe, to stay*, that is, to stop; *a stay*, that is, an obstacle; *stick, stut, stutter, stammer, stagger, stickle, stick, stake, a sharp pale*, and any thing deposited at play; *stock, stem, sting, to sting, stink, stitch, stud, stanchion, stub, stubble, to stub up, stump, whence stumble, stalk, to stalk, step, to stamp with the feet, whence to stamp*, that is, to make an impression and a stamp; *stow, to stow, to bestow, steward or stoward, stead, steady, steadfast, stable, a stable, a stall, to stall, stool, stall, still, stall, stallage, stall, stage, still adj. and still adv. stale, stout, sturdy, steed, stoat, stallion, stiff, stark-dead, to starve with hunger or cold; stone, steel, stern, stanch, to stanch blood, to stare, steep, steeple, stair, standard, a stated measure, stately*. In all these, and perhaps some others, *ſt* denotes something firm and fixed.

*Thr* implies a more violent degree of motion, as *throw, thrust, throng, throb, through, threat, threaten, thrall, throws*.

*Wr* imply some sort of obliquity or distortion, as *wry, to wreathe, wrest, wrestle, wring, wrong, wrinch, wrench, wrangle, wrinkle, wrath, wreak, wrack, wretch, wrist, wrap*.

*Sw* imply a silent agitation, or a softer kind of lateral motion; as *sway, swag, to sway, swagger, swerve, sweat, sweep, swill, swim, swing, swift, sweet, switch, swinge*.

Nor is there much difference of *sm* in *smothe, smug, smile, smirk, smite*, which signifies the same as *to strike*, but is a softer word; *small, smell, snack, smother, smart*, a smart blow properly signifies such a kind of stroke as with an originally silent motion implied in *sm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* suddenly ended, as is shewn by *t*.

*Cl* denote a kind of adhesion or tenacity, as in *cleave, clay, cling, climb, clamber, clammy, cless, to clasp, to clip, to clinch, cloak, clog, close, to close, a clod, a clot, as a clot of blood, clouted cream, a cluster, a cluſter*.

*Sp* implies a kind of dissipation or expansion, especially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *ſpargo* or *ſeparo*: for example, *spread, spring, sprig, sprout, sprinkle, split, splinter, spill, spit, sputter, spatter*.

*Sl* denotes a kind of silent fall, or a less observable motion; as in *slime, slide, slip, slipper, fly, sleight, slit, slow, slack, slight, sling, slap*.

And so likewise *ash*, in *crash, rash, gasb, flash, clasp, lash, slasp, plash, trash*, indicates something acting more nimbly and sharply. But *ush*, in *crush, rush, gush, flush, blush, brush, hush, push*, implies something as acting more obtusely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a swift and sudden motion, not instantaneous, but gradual, by the continued sound *sh*.

Thus in *sling, fling, ding, faving, cling, sing, wring, sting*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the sharpness of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very slender motion or tremor, at length indeed vanishing, but not suddenly interrupted. But in *tink, wink, sink, clink, chink, think*, that end in a mute consonant, there is also indicated a sudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle, tingle, tinkle, mingle, sprinkle, twinkle*, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts. And the same frequency of acts, but less subtle by reason of the clearer vowel *a*, is indicated in *jangle, tangle, spangle, mangle, wrangle, brangle, dangle*; as also in *mumble, grumble, jumble, tumble, stumble, rumble, crumble, fumble*. But at the same time the close *u* implies something obscure or obtunded; and a congeries of consonants *mbl*,

denotes a confused kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *ramble, scamble, scramble, wamble, amble*; but in these there is something acute.

In *nimble*, the acuteness of the vowel denotes celerity. In *sparkle*, *ſp* denotes dissipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a sudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *sprinkle*, unless *in* may imply the subtilty of the dissipated guttales. *Thick* and *thin* differ, in that the former ends with an obtuse consonant, and the latter with an acute.

In like manner, in *squeek, squeak, squeal, squall, brail, wrail, yaul, spaul, screek, shriek, shril, sharp, shrivel, wrinkle, crack, crash, clasp, gnash, plash, crush, hush, bisse, whist, soft, jarr, burl, curl, whirl, buzz, bustle, spindle, dwindle, twine, twist*, and in many more, we may observe the agreement of such sort of sounds with the things signified: and this so frequently happens, that scarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monosyllable word, of which kind are almost all ours, emphatically expresses what in other languages can scarce be explained but by compounds, or decompositions, or sometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greatest part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as *grace, face, elegant, elegance, resemble*.

Some verbs, which seem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the present tense, and some from the supines.

From the present are formed *ſpend, expend, expendo; conduce, conduco; despise, despicio; approve, approbo; conceive, concipio*.

From the supines, *ſupplicate, supplico; demonstrate, demonstro; dispose, dispono; expatiate, expatior; ſuppreſs, ſupprimo; exempt, eximo*.

Nothing is more apparent, than that Wallis goes too far in quest of originals. Many of these which seem selected as immediate descendents from the Latin, are apparently French, as *conceive, approve, expose, exempt*.

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as, *garden, garter, buckler, to advance, to cry, to plead*, from the French *jardin, jartier, bouclier, avancer, cryer, plaider*; though indeed, even of these, part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from some common original; as, *wine, vinum; wind, ventus; went, veni; way, via; wall, vallum; swallow, volvo; wool, vellus; will, volo; worm, vermis; worth, virtus; wasp, vespa; day, dies; draw, traho; tame, domo, δαμάω; yoke, jugum, ζεύγος; over, upper, super, υπερ; am, sum, εἰμι; break, frango; fly, volo; blow, flo*. I make no doubt but the Teutonic is more ancient than the Latin: and it is no less certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words, not only from the Greek, especially the Æolick, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oscan and others, which have long become obsolete, received not a few from the Teutonic. It is certain, that the English, German, and other Teutonic languages, retained some derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as *path, psad, ax, achs, mit, ford, pfurd, daughter, tochter, mickle, mingle, moon, fear, grave, graff, to grave, to scrape, whole, heal*, from *πάθος, αἰδώς, μέλας, ποθεύω, μέγας, μύνη, ἔλεος, γράφω, ὅλος, εἰλέω*. Since they received these immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the same fountain, though they be likewise found among the Latins.

Our ancestors were studious to form borrowed words, however long, into monosyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the first syllable, especially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewise consonants of a weaker sound, retaining the stronger, which seem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the same organ, in order that the sound might become the softer; but especially transposing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example, in *expendo, ſpend; exemplum, sample; excipio, scape; extraneus, strange; extractum, stretch'd; excrucio, to screw; exscorio, to scour; excorio, to scourge; excortico, to scratch; and others beginning with ex: as also, emendo, to mend; episcopus, bishop; in Danish Bisp; epistola, pistle; hospitale, spittle; Hispania, Spain; hitoria, story*.

Many of these etymologies are doubtful, and some evidently mistaken.

The following are somewhat harder, *Alexander, Sander; Elisabetha, Betty; apis, bee; aper, bar; p* passing into *b*, as in *bishop*; and by cutting



cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is restored in the middle; but for the old *bar* or *bare*, we now say *boar*; as for *lang*, *long*; for *bain*, *bane*; for *stane*, *stone*; *aprunna*, *brown*, *p* being changed into *b*, and *a* transposed, as in *aper*, and *g* changed into *w*, as in *pignus*, *pawn*; *lege*, *law*; *ἀλπήξ*, *fox*, cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in *pellis*, *a fell*; *pullus*, *a foal*; *pater*, *father*; *pavor*, *fear*; *polio*, *file*; *pleo*, *impleo*, *fill*, *full*; *piscis*, *fish*; and transposing *o* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; *apex*, *a piece*; *peak*, *pike*; *zophorus*, *freeze*; *mustum*, *stun*; *defensio*, *fence*; *dispensator*, *spencer*; *asculco*, *escouter*, Fr. *scout*; *exscalpo*, *scrape*, restoring *l* instead of *r*, and hence *scrap*, *scrable*, *scrawl*; *exculpo*, *scoop*; *exterritus*, *start*; *extonitus*, *attonitus*, *stonn'd*; *flomachus*, *marv*; *offendo*, *fined*; *obstipo*, *stop*; *audere*, *dare*; *cavere*, *ware*, whence *a-ware*, *be-ware*, *wary*, *warn*, *warning*; for the Latin *v* consonant formerly sounded like our *w*, and the modern sound of the *v* consonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the Æolick digamma, which had the sound of *φ*, and the modern sound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek *φ* or *ph*; *ulcus*, *ulcer*, *fore*, and hence *sorry*, *sorrow*, *sorrowful*; *ingenium*, *engine*, *gin*; *scalenus*, *leaning*, unless you would rather derive it from *κλίνω*, whence *incline*; *infundibulum*, *funnel*; *gagates*, *jett*; *projectum*, *to jett forth*, *a jetty*; *cucullus*, *a cowl*.

There are syncopes somewhat harder; from *tempore*, *time*; from *nomine*, *name*; *domina*, *dame*; as the French *homme*, *femme*, *nom*, from *homine*, *fœmina*, *nomine*. Thus *pagina*, *page*; *ποτήριον*, *pot*; *κύπελλον*, *cup*; *cantharus*, *can*; *tentorium*, *tent*; *precor*, *pray*; *præda*, *prey*; *specio*, *speculator*, *spy*; *plico*, *ply*; *implico*, *imply*; *replico*, *reply*; *complico*, *comply*; *fedes episcopalis*, *see*.

A vowel is also cut off in the middle, that the number of the syllables may be lessened; as, *amita*, *aunt*; *spiritus*, *spirit*; *debitum*, *debt*; *dubito*, *doubt*; *comes*, *comitis*, *count*; *clericus*, *clerk*; *quietus*, *quit*, *quite*; *acquieto*, *to acquit*; *separo*, *to spare*; *stabilis*, *stable*; *stabulum*, *stable*; *pallacium*, *palace*, *place*; *rabula*, *rail*, *rawl*, *wraul*, *brawl*, *rable*, *brable*; *quæstio*, *quest*.

As also a consonant, or at least one of a softer sound, or even a whole syllable; *rotundus*, *round*; *fragilis*, *frail*; *securus*, *sure*; *regula*, *rule*; *tegula*, *tile*; *subtilis*, *subtle*; *nomen*, *noun*; *decanus*, *dean*; *computo*, *count*; *subitaneus*, *sudden*, *soon*; *superare*, *to soar*; *periculum*, *peril*; *mirabile*, *marvel*; as *magnus*, *main*; *dignor*, *deign*; *tingo*, *stain*; *tinctum*, *taint*; *pingo*, *paint*; *prædari*, *reach*.

The contractions may seem harder, where many of them meet, as *κυριακός*, *kyrk*, *church*; *presbyter*, *priest*; *sacristanus*, *sexton*; *frango*, *fregi*, *break*, *breach*; *fagus*, *φῆνα*, *beech*, *f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *ch*, which are letters near-a-kin; *frigesco*, *freeze*; *frigesco*, *fresh*, *sc* into *sh*, as above in *bishop*, *fish*, so in *scapha*, *skiff*, *ship*, and *refrigesco*, *refresh*; but *viresco*, *fresh*; *phlebotomus*, *steam*; *bovina*, *beef*; *vitulina*, *veal*; *scutifer*, *squire*; *pœnitentia*, *penance*; *sanctuarium*, *sanctuary*, *sentry*; *quæstio*, *chase*; *perquisitio*, *purchase*; *anguilla*, *eel*; *insula*, *isle*, *ile*, *island*, *iland*; *insuletta*, *islet*, *ilet*; *eyght* and more contractedly *ey*, whence *Owsfey*, *Ruley*, *Ely*; *examinare*, *to scan*, namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *o*, according to the usual manner, the remainder *xamin*, which the Saxons, who did not use *x*, writ *csamen*, or *scamen* is contracted into *scan*; as from *dominus*, *don*; *nomine*, *noun*; *abomino*, *ban*; and indeed *apum examen* they turned into *sciam*; for which we say *swarme*, by inserting *r* to denote the murmuring; *thesaurus*, *store*; *sedile*, *stool*; *verdes*, *wet*; *fudo*, *sweat*; *gaudium*, *gay*; *jocus*, *joy*; *succus*, *juice*; *catena*, *chain*; *caliga*, *calga*; *chaufe*, *chauffe*, Fr. *hose*; *extinguo*, *stanch*, *quenck*, *quench*, *stint*; *foras*, *forth*; *species*, *spice*; *recito*, *read*; *adjuvo*, *aid*; *αἶψα*, *ævum*, *ay*, *age*, *ever*; *floccus*, *lock*; *excerpo*, *scrape*, *scrabble*, *scrawl*; *extravagus*, *stray*, *straggle*; *collectum*, *clot*, *clutch*; *colligo*, *coil*; *recolligo*, *recoil*; *severo*, *sweat*; *stridulus*, *shrill*; *procurator*, *proxy*; *pulso*, *to push*; *calamus*, *a quill*; *impetere*, *to impeach*; *augeo*, *auxi*, *wax*; and *vanesco*, *vanui*, *wane*; *syllabare*, *to spell*; *puteus*, *pit*; *granum*, *corn*; *comprimo*, *cramp*, *crump*, *crumple*, *crinkle*.

Some may seem harsher, yet may not be rejected, for it at least appears, that some of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whose etymology is acknowledged by every body; as, *Alexander*, *Elick*, *Scander*, *Sander*, *Sandy*, *Sanny*; *Elizabeth*, *Elizabeth*, *Betty*, *Bess*; *Margareta*, *Margaret*, *Margget*, *Meg*, *Peg*; *Maria*, *Mary*, *Mal*, *Pal*, *Malkin*, *Marwin*, *Marwick*; *Matthæus*, *Mattha*, *Matthew*; *Martha*, *Matt*, *Pat*; *Gulielmus*, *Wilhelmus*, *Girolamo*, *Guillaume*, *William*, *Will*, *Bill*, *Wilkin*, *Wicken*, *Wicks*, *Weeks*.

Thus *cariophyllus*, *flos*; *gerosilo*, Ital. *giriflee*, *gilofer*, Fr. *gilliflowers*, which the vulgar call *julyflower*, as if derived from the month *July*; *petroselinum*, *parsly*; *portulaca*, *purslain*; *cydonium*, *quince*; *cydoniatum*, *quidney*; *persicum*, *peach*; *eruca*, *eruke*, which they corrupt to *ear-wig*, as if it took its name from the ear; *annulus geminus*, *a gimmal* or *gimbal ring*; and thus the word *gimbal* and *jumbal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; *quelques choses*, *kickshaws*. Since the origin of these, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus disfigured many, especially as they so much affected monosyllables; and, to make them sound the softer, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, transposing, and softening them.

But while we derive these from the Latin, I do not mean to say, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Danish, Dutch, and Teutonic languages, and other dialects, and some taken more lately from the French or Italians, or Spaniards.

The same word, according to its different significations, often has a different origin; as, *to bear a burden*, from *fero*; but *to bear*, whence *birth*, *born*, *bairn*, comes from *pario*; and a *bear*, at least if it be of Latin original, from *fera*. Thus *perch*, a fish, from *perca*; but *perch*, a measure, from *pertica*, and likewise *to perch*. *To spell* is from *syllaba*; but *spell*, an incantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are so fixed in lands, that none can pass them against the master's will, from *expello*; and *spell*, a messenger, from *epistola*; whence *gospel*, *good-tel*, or *god-spell*. Thus *freeze*, or *freeze*, from *frigesco*; but *freeze*, an architectonic word, from *zophorus*; but *freeze*,

for *clath*, from *Frisia*, or perhaps from *frigesco*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us even monosyllables, compounded of two or more words, at least serving instead of compounds, and comprising the signification of more words than one; as, from *scrip* and *roll* comes *scroll*; from *proud* and *dance*, *prance*; from *st* of the verb *stay*, or *stand* and *stout*, is made *stout*; from *stout* and *hardy*, *sturdy*; from *sp* of *spit* or *sperw*, and *out*, comes *spout*; from the same *sp*, with the termination *in*, is *spin*; and adding *out*, *spin out*; and from the same *sp*, with *it*, is *spit*, which only differs from *spout* in that it is smaller, and with less noise and force; but *sputter* is, because of the obscure *u*, something between *spit* and *spout*; and by reason of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noise, but obscurely confused: whereas *spatter*, on account of the sharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more distinct noise, in which it chiefly differs from *sputter*. From the same *sp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *spark*, signifying a single emission of fire with a noise; namely, *sp* the emission, *ar* the more acute noise, and *k*, the mute consonant, intimates its being suddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made the frequentative *sparkle*. The same *sp*, by adding *r*, that is *spr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffusing or expanding itself; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *spring*; its vigour *spr* imports, its sharpness the termination *ing*, and lastly *in* acute and tremulous, ends in the mute consonant *g*, denotes the sudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary signification, of a single, not a complicated exhalation. Hence we call *spring* whatever has an elastic force; as also a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *spring*, to germinate; and *spring*, one of the four seasons. From the same *spr* and *out*, is formed *sprout*, and with the termination *ig*, *sprig*; of which the following, for the most part, is the difference: *sprout*, of a grosser sound, imports a fatter or crosser bud; *sprig*, of a slenderer sound, denotes a smaller shoot. In like manner, from *str* of the verb *strive*, and *out*, comes *strout* and *strut*. From the same *str*, and the termination *uggle*, is made *struggle*; and this *gl* imports, but without any great noise, by reason of the obscure sound of the vowel *u*. In like manner, from *throw* and *roll* is made *trull*; and almost in the same sense is *trundle*, from *throw* or *thrust*, and *rundle*. Thus *graff* or *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *trot*, and *drudge*.

In these observations it is easy to discover great sagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the desire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often so made, that by the same licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no distinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and those which being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the English language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harshness and violence, words apparently Teutonic; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That some of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

## S Y N T A X.

The established practice of grammarians requires that I should here treat of the Syntax; but our language has so little inflection, or variety of terminations, that its construction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis therefore has totally omitted it; and Johnson, whose desire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a syntax indispensably necessary, has published such petty observations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and person; as, *Thou fliest from good*; *He runs to death*.

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two substantives; the noun possessive is the genitive; as, *His father's glory*; *The sun's heat*.

Verbs transitive require an oblique case; as, *He loves me*; *You fear him*.

All prepositions require an oblique case: *He gave this to me*; *He took this from me*; *He says this of me*; *He came with me*.

## P R O S O D Y.

It is common for those that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit their Prosody. So that of the Italians is neglected by Buomattei; that of the French by Desmarais; and that of the English by Wallis, Cooper, and even by Johnson though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to insert them.

Prosody comprises orthoëpy, or the rules of pronunciation; and orthometry, or the laws of versification.

PRONUN-



# A GRAMMAR OF THE

PRONUNCIATION is just, when every letter has its proper sound, and when every syllable has its proper accent, or which in English versification is the same, its proper quantity.

The sounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not easily to be given, being subject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I shall here propose.

1. Of disyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented, as *childish*, *kingdom*, *ánest*, *áned*, *tóilsome*, *lóver*, *scóffer*, *fairer*, *forémst*, *zéalous*, *fúlness*, *gódy*, *méekly*, *ártist*.

2. Disyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as, *to begét*, *to beséem*, *to bestów*.

3. Of disyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former syllable; as, *to descánt*, *a désánt*; *to cemént*, *a cément*; *to contráct*, *a cóntráct*.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs seldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter syllable; as, *delight*, *perfúme*.

4. All disyllables ending in *y*, as *cranny*; in *our*, as *labour*, *favour*; in *ow*, as *willow*, *wállow*, except *allów*; in *le*, as *báttle*, *bíble*; in *ish*, as *bánish*; in *ck*, as *cámbrick*, *cásock*; in *ter*, as *to báttter*; in *age*, as *cóurage*; in *en*, as *fásten*; in *et*, as *quíet*, accent the former syllable.

5. Disyllable nouns in *er*, as *cánker*, *búttter*, have the accent on the former syllable.

6. Disyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and *e* final, as *compríse*, *escápe*; or having a diphthong in the last syllable, as *appéase*, *revéal*; or ending in two consonants, as *attend*; have the accent on the latter syllable.

7. Disyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have commonly their accent on the latter syllable, as *appláuse*; except words in *ain*, *cértain*, *moúntain*.

8. Trisyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as *lóveliness*, *ténderness*, *contémner*, *wágonner*, *phýsical*, *bespáttter*, *comménting*, *comménding*, *assúrance*.

9. Trisyllables ending in *ous*, as *grácious*, *árduous*; in *al*, as *cápital*; in *ion*, as *méntion*, accent the first.

10. Trisyllables ending in *ce*, *ent*, and *ate*, accent the first syllable, as *cóútenance*, *cóntinence*, *ármament*, *ímminent*, *élegant*, *própagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the last, as *connívence*, *acquáintance*; or the middle syllable hath a vowel before two consonants, as *promúlgate*.

11. Trisyllables ending in *y*, as *éntity*, *spécify*, *liberty*, *víctory*, *súbsidy*, commonly accent the first syllable.

12. Trisyllables in *re* or *le* accent the first syllable, as *légible*, *théatre*, except *discíple*, and some words which have a position, as *exámple*, *epístle*.

13. Trisyllables in *ude* commonly accent the first syllable, as *plénitude*.

14. Trisyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *créátour*, or having in the middle syllable a diphthong, as *endeáour*; or a vowel before two consonants, as *doméstick*, accent the middle syllable.

15. Trisyllables that have their accent on the last syllable are commonly French, as *acquiesce*, *repartée*, *magazine*, or words formed by prefixing one or two syllables to an acute syllable, as *immátüre*, *overchárge*.

16. Polysyllables, or words of more than three syllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *árrogating*, *cóntinency*, *incóntinently*, *comméndable*, *commúnicableness*.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *salvátion*, *perturbátion*, *concóction*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicátor*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the first syllable, as *ámicable*, unless the second syllable have a vowel before two consonants, as *combústible*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *uxórious*, *volúptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ly* have their accent on the antepenult, as *pússillanimity*, *actívity*.

These rules are not advanced as compleat or infallible, but proposed as useful. Almost every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in English, as in other tongues, much must be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have escaped my observation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of syllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verses are either iambick, as *alóft*, *créate*; or trochaick, as *bóly*, *lófty*.

Our iambick measure comprises verses

Of four syllables,

Most good, most fair,  
Or things as rare,  
To call you's lost;  
For all the cost  
Words can bestow,  
So poorly show  
Upon your praise,  
That all the ways  
Sense hath, come short.

Drayton.

With ravish'd ears  
The monarch hears.

Dryden.

Of six,

This while we are abroad,  
Shall we not touch our lyre?  
Shall we not sing an ode?  
Shall that holy fire,  
In us that strongly glow'd,  
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmost Peak  
A while we do remain,  
Amongst the mountains bleak,  
Expos'd to fleet and rain,  
No sport our hours shall break,  
To exercise our vein.

Who though bright Phoebus' beams  
Refresh the southern ground,  
And though the princely Thames  
With beauteous nymphs abound,  
And by old Camber's streams  
Be many wonders found;

Yet many rivers clear  
Here glide in silver swathes,  
And what of all most dear,  
Buxton's delicious baths,  
Strong ale and noble chear,  
T' assuage breem winter's scathes.

In places far or near,  
Or famous, or obscure,  
Where wholesom is the air,  
Or where the most impure,  
All times, and every where,  
The muse is still in ure.

Drayton.

Of eight, which is the usual measure for short poems,

And may at last my weary age  
Find out the peaceful hermitage,  
The hairy gown, and mossy cell,  
Where I may sit, and nightly spell  
Of ev'ry star the sky doth shew,  
And ev'ry herb that sips the dew.

Milton.

Of ten, which is the common measure of heroick and tragick poetry.

Full in the midst of this created space,  
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place  
Confining on all three; with triple bound;  
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd  
around,  
And thither bring their undulating sound.  
The palace of loud Fame, her seat of pow'r,  
Plac'd on the summit of a lofty tow'r;  
A thousand winding entries long and wide  
Receive of fresh reports a flowing tide.

A



# E N G L I S H T O N G U E.

A thousand crannies in the walls are made ;  
 Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy trade.  
 'Tis built of brags, the better to diffuse  
 The spreading sounds, and multiply the news ;  
 Where echo's in repeated echo's play :  
 A mart for ever full ; and open night and day.  
 Nor silence is within, nor voice express,  
 But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease ;  
 Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow rore  
 Of tides, receding from th' insulted shore ;  
 Or like the broken thunder, heard from far,  
 When Jove to distance drives the rolling war.  
 The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din  
 Of crouds, or issuing forth, or entring in :  
 A thorough-fare of news ; where some devise  
 Things never heard, some mingle truth with lies :  
 The troubled air with empty sounds they beat,  
 Intent to hear, and eager to repeat. *Dryden.*

In all these measures the accents are to be placed on even syllables ; and every line considered by itself is more harmonious, as this rule is more strictly observed.

Our trochaick measures are

Of three syllables,  
 Here we may  
 Think and pray,  
 Before death  
 Stops our breath :  
 Other joys  
 Are but toys.

Of five,  
 In the days of old,  
 Stories plainly told,  
 Lovers felt annoy.

Of seven,  
 Fairest piece of welform'd earth,  
 Urge not thus your haughty birth.

In these measures the accent is to be placed on the odd syllables.

These are the measures which are now in use, and above the rest those of seven, eight, and ten syllables. Our ancient poets wrote verses sometimes of twelve syllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that bear so high;  
 And farth't survey their soils with an ambitious eye,  
 Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchless crowds,  
 The nearest that are said to kiss the wand'ring clouds,  
 Especial audience craves, offended with the throng,  
 That she of all the rest neglected was so long ;  
 Alledging for herself, when through the Saxons pride,  
 The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting side  
 Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve  
 Those whom devouring war else every where did grieve.  
 And when all Wales beside (by fortune or by might)  
 Unto her ancient foe resign'd her ancient right,  
 A constant maiden still she only did remain,  
 The last her genuine laws which stoutly did retain.  
 And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things ;  
 So only she is rich, in mountains, meres, and springs,  
 And holds herself as great in her superfluous waste,  
 As others by their towns, and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of such a man, that hath a long way gone,  
 And either knoweth not his way, or else would let alone  
 His purpos'd journey, is distract.

The verse of twelve lines, called an *Alexandrine*, is now only used to diversify heroick lines.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join  
 The varying verse, the full-resounding line,  
 The long majestick march, and energy divine. }

The pause in the Alexandrine must be at the sixth syllable.

The verse of fourteen syllables is now broken into a soft lyric measure of verses, consisting alternately of eight syllables and six.

She to receive thy radiant name,  
 Selects a whiter space.

When all shall praise, and ev'ry lay  
 Devote a wreath to thee,  
 That day, for come it will, that day  
 Shall I lament to see.

We have another measure very quick and lively, and therefore much used in songs, which may be called the *anapestick*, in which the accent rests upon every third syllable.

May I govern my passions with absolute sway,  
 And grow wiser and better as life wears away.

In this measure a syllable is often retrenched from the first foot, as  
 Diogenes furly and proud.

I think not of I'ris, nor I'ris of mé.

These measures are varied by many combinations, and sometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroick measure.

'Tis heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,  
 And intimates eternity to man.

So in that of eight syllables,  
 They neither added nor confounded,  
 They neither wanted nor abounded.

In that of seven,  
 For resistance I could fear none,  
 But with twenty ships had done,  
 What thou, brave and happy Vernon,  
 Hast achiev'd with six alone.

In that of six,  
 'Twas when the seas were roaring,  
 With hollow blasts of wind,  
 A damsel lay deploring,  
 All on a rock reclin'd.

In the anapestick,  
 When terrible tempests assail us;  
 And mountainous billows affright,  
 Nor power nor wealth can avail us;  
 But skilful industry steers right.

To these measures, and their laws, may be reduced every species of English verse.

Our versification admits of few licences, except a *synalæpha*, or elision of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th'eter-nal* ; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t'accept* ; and a *synæresis*, by which two short vowels coalesce into one syllable, as *question*, *special* ; or a word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice*, *temp'rance*.

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the English language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a master to those that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for such as are not yet initiated in the schools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at last ineffectual.



DIRECTIONS to the BOOK-BINDER.

The First Volume contains, ——— The Preface ; History of the English  
Language ; The Grammar ; and, The Letters A to K inclusive.

The Second Volume contains, ——— L to Z inclusive.



# A GENERAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## A

**A**, The first letter of the European alphabets, has, in the English language, three different sounds, which may be termed the broad, open, and slender.

The broad sound resembling that of the German *a* is found, in many of our monosyllables, as *all*, *wall*, *malt*, *salt*; in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cause*, or *aw* in *law*. Many of these words were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *waulk*; which happens to be still retained in *fault*. This was probably the ancient sound of the Saxons, since it is almost uniformly preserved in the rustic pronunciation, and the Northern dialects, as *maun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*.

**A** open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is found in *father*, *rather*, and more obscurely in *fancy*, *fast*, &c.

**A** slender or close, is the peculiar *a* of the English language, resembling the sound of the French *e* masculine, or diphthong *ai* in *païs*, or perhaps a middle sound between them, or between the *a* and *e*; to this the Arabic *a* is said nearly to approach. Of this sound we have examples in the words, *place*, *face*, *waste*, and all those that terminate in *ation*; as, *relation*, *nation*, *generation*.

**A** is short, as, *glafs*, *grafs*; or long, as, *glaze*, *graze*: it is marked long, generally, by an *e* final, *plane*, or by an *i* added, as, *plain*.

**A**, an article set before nouns of the singular number; *a* man, *a* tree; denoting the number *one*, as, *a* man is coming, that is, *no more than one*; or an indefinite indication, as, *a* man may come this way; that is, *any* man. This article has no plural signification. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*, as, *an* ox, *an* egg, of which *a* is the contraction.

**A** is sometimes a noun; as, *a* great *A*, *a* little *a*.

**A** is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is considered by Wallis as a contraction of *at*, when it is put before a word denoting some action not yet finished; as, *I am a* walking. It also seems to be anciently contracted from *at*, when placed before local surnames; as, *Thomas a* Becket. In other cases, it seems to signify *to*, like the French *à*.

*A* hunting Chloë went.

Prior.

They go *a* begging to a bankrupt's door.

Dryd.

May pure contents for ever pitch their tents

Upon these downs, these meads, these rocks, these mountains,

And peace still slumber by these purling fountains!

Which we may every year

Find when we come *a* fishing here.

Wotton.

Now the men fell *a* rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain oiled; the magazines of munition are viewed; the officers of remains called to account.

Wotton.

Another falls *a* ringing a Pescennius Niger, and judiciously distinguishes the sound of it to be modern. Addison on medals.

**A** has a peculiar signification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another. Thus we say, The landlord hath a hundred *a* year; The ship's crew gained a thousand pounds *a* man.

The river Inn, that had been hitherto shut up among mountains, passes generally through a wide open country, during all its course through Bavaria; which is a voyage of two days, after the rate of twenty leagues *a* day.

Addison on Italy.

**A** is used in burlesque poetry, to lengthen out a syllable, without adding to the sense.

VOL. I.

## A B A

For cloves and nutmegs to the line-*a*,

And even for oranges to China.

Dryden.

**A** is sometimes, in familiar writings, put by a barbarous corruption for *be*.

**A**, in composition, seems to have sometimes the power of the French *a* in these phrases, *a* droit, *a* gauche, &c. and sometimes to be contracted from *at*; as, *aside*, *aslope*, *asoot*, *asleep*, *athirst*, *aware*.

If this, which he avouches, does appear,

There is no flying hence, nor tarrying here.

I gin to be *a* weary of the sun;

And wish the state of the world were now undone.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

And now a breeze from shore began to blow,

The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row;

Then hoist their yards *a*-trip, and all their sails

Let fall, to court the wind, and catch the gales.

Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyone.

**A** is sometimes redundant; as, *arise*, *arouse*, *awake*; the same with *rise*, *rouse*, *wake*.

**A**, in abbreviations, stands for *artium*, or arts; as, A. B. bachelor of arts, *artium baccalaureus*; A. M. master of arts, *artium magister*; or, *anno*; as, A. D. *anno domini*.

**AB**, at the beginning of the names of places, generally shews that they have some relation to an abbey.

**ABA'CKE**. *adv.* obsolete. Backwards.

But when they came where thou thy skill didst show,

They drew *aback*, as half with shame confound,

Shepherds to see them in their art outgo.

Spens. Past.

**ABA'CTOK**. *n. f.* [Lat. *abactor*, a driver away.] Those who drive away or steal cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in distinction from those that steal only a sheep or two. Blount.

**ABACUS**. *n. f.* [Lat. *abacus*.]

1. A counting-table, anciently used in calculations.

2. In architecture, it is the uppermost member of a column, which serves as a sort of crowning both to the capital and column.

Dict.

**ABAFT**. *adv.* [of *abaftan*, Sax. Behind.] From the fore-part of the ship, towards the stern.

Dict.

**ABAI'SANCE**. *n. f.* [from the French *abaïser*, to depress, to bring down.] An act of reverence, a bow. *Obeysance* is considered by Skinner as a corruption of *abaisance*, but is now universally used.

**TO ABA'LIENATE**. *v. a.* [from *abalieno*, Lat.] To make that another's which was our own before. Calv. Lex. Jur. A term of the civil law, not much used in common speech.

**ABALIENATION**. *n. f.* [Lat. *abalienatio*.] A giving up one's right to another person; or a making over an estate, goods, or chattels by sale, or due course of law.

Dict.

**TO ABA'ND**. *v. a.* [A word contracted from *abandon*, but not now in use. See *ABANDON*.] To forsake.

Those foreigners which came from far

Grew great, and got large portions of land,

That in the realm, ere long, they stronger are

Than they which fought at first their helping hand,

And Vortiger enforced the kingdom to *aband*.

Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 10.

**TO ABA'NDON**. *v. a.* [Fr. *abandonner*. Derived, according to *Menage*, from the Italian *abandonare*, which signifies to forsake his colours; *bandum* [vexillum] *deserere*. Pasquier thinks

B

it



it a coalition of a *ban donner*, to give up to a proscription; in which sense we, at this day, mention the ban of the empire. Ban, in our own old dialect, signifies a curse; and to *abandon*, if considered as compounded between French and Saxon, is exactly equivalent to *diris devovere*.]

1. To give up, resign, or quit; often followed by the particle *to*.  
The passive gods behold the Greeks defile  
Their temples, and *abandon to* the spoil  
Their own abodes; we, feeble few, conspire  
To save a sinking town, involv'd in fire. *Dryd. Æneid.*

2. To desert.  
The princes using the passions of fearing evil, and desiring to escape, only to serve the rule of virtue, not to *abandon* one's self, leapt to a rib of the ship. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Then being alone,  
Left and *abandon'd* of his velvet friends,  
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part  
The flux of company. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

What fate a wretched fugitive attends,  
Scorn'd by my foes, *abandon'd* by my friends. *Dryd. Æn. 2.*

3. To forsake, generally with a tendency to an ill sense.  
When he in presence came, to Guyon first  
He boldly spake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,  
*Abandon* this forestalled place at erst,  
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee.

*Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 4. stanza. 39.*

But to the parting goddess thus she pray'd;  
Propitious still be present to my aid,  
Nor quite *abandon* your once favour'd maid. *Dryd. Fab.*

4. *ABANDON OVER. v. a.* [a form of writing not usual, perhaps not exact.] To give up to, to resign.

Look on me as a man *abandon'd o'er*  
To an eternal lethargy of love;  
To pull, and pinch, and wound me, cannot cure,  
And but disturb the quiet of my death. *Dryd. Sp. Friar.*

5. *ABANDONED. particip. adj.*

1. Given up.  
If she be so *abandon'd* to her sorrow,  
As it is spoke, she never will admit me. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

Who is he so *abandoned* to sottish credulity, as to think,  
upon that principle, that a clod of earth in a sack, may ever,  
by eternal shaking, receive the fabric of man's body? *Bentley's Sermons.*

Must he, whose altars on the Phrygian shore,  
With frequent rites, and pure, avow'd thy pow'r,  
Be doom'd the worst of human ills to prove,  
Unblest'd, *abandon'd* to the wrath of Jove?

*Pope's Odyssey, b. i. l. 80.*

2. Forsaken, deserted.
3. Corrupted in the highest degree. In this sense, it is a contraction of a longer form, *abanidoned* [given up] to wickedness.

*ABANDONING. [A verbal noun from abandon.]* Desertion, forsaking.

He hoped his past meritorious actions might outweigh his present, *abandoning* the thought of future action. *Clarend. b. viii.*

*ABANDONMENT. n. f.* [*abandonnement, Fr.*]

1. The act of abandoning.
2. The state of being abandoned. *Dict.*

*ABANNITION. n. f.* [*Lat. abannitio.*] A banishment for one or two years, among the ancients, for manslaughter. *Dict.*

*ABARCY. n. f.* Insatiableness. *Dict.*

*TO ABARE. v. a.* [*abarian, Sax.*] To make bare, uncover, or disclose. *Dict.*

*ABARTICULATION. n. f.* [from *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, *Lat.*] A good and apt construction of the bones, by which they move strongly and easily; or that species of articulation that has manifest motion. *Dict.*

*TO ABASE. v. a.* [*Fr. abaisser, from the Lat. basis, or bassus, a barbarous word, signifying low, base.*] To cast down, to depress, to bring low, almost always in a figurative and personal sense.

Happy shepherd, with thanks to the gods, still think to be thankful, that to thy advancement their wisdoms have thee *abased*. *Sidney, b. i.*

With unresisted might the monarch reigns;  
He levels mountains, and he raises plains;  
And, not regarding difference of degree,  
*Abas'd* your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryd. Fables.*

Behold every one that is proud, and *abase* him. *Job, xl. 11.*  
If the mind be curbed and humbled too much in children;  
if their spirits be *abased* and broken much by too strict an hand  
over them; they lose all their vigour and industry, and are in  
a worse state than the former. *Locke on Education, § 46.*

*ABA'SED. adj.* [with heralds] is a term used of the wings of eagles, when the top looks downwards towards the point of the shield; or when the wings are shut; the natural way of bearing them being spread with the top pointing to the chief of the angle. *Bailey. Chambers.*

*ABA'SEMENT. n. f.* The state of being brought low; the act of bringing low; depression.

There is an *abatement* because of glory; and there is that listeth up his head from a low estate. *Ecclesiasticus, xx. 11.*

*TO ABA'SH. v. a.* [See *BASHFUL.*] To put into confusion; to make ashamed. It generally implies a sudden impression of shame.

They heard, and were *abash'd*, and up they sprung  
Upon the wing. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 331.*

This heard, th' imperious queen sat mute with fear;  
Nor further durst incense the gloomy thunderer.  
Silence was in the court at this rebuke:

Nor could the gods, *abash'd*, sustain their sovereign's look. *Dryden's Fables.*

The passive admits the particle *at*, sometimes *of*, before the causal noun.

In no wise speak against the truth, but be *abashed of* the error of thy ignorance. *Ecclesiasticus, iv. 25.*

I said unto her, from whence is this kid? Is it not stolen?  
Render it to the owners, for it is not lawful to eat any thing  
that is stolen. But she replied upon me, it was given for a  
gift, more than the wages: however, I did not believe her,  
but bad her render it to the owners: and I was *abashed at* her. *Tob. ii. 13, 14.*

The little Cupids hov'ring round,  
(As pictures prove) with garlands crown'd,  
*Abash'd at* what they saw and heard,  
Flew off, nor ever more appear'd. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

*TO ABA'TE. v. a.* [from the French *abbatre*, to beat down.]

1. To lessen, to diminish.

Who can tell whether the divine wisdom, to *abate* the glory  
of those kings, did not reserve this work to be done by a  
queen, that it might appear to be his own immediate work?

*Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

If you did know to whom I gave the ring,  
And how unwillingly I left the ring,  
You would *abate* the strength of your displeasure.

*Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Here we see the hopes of great benefit and light from expositors and commentators are in a great part *abated*; and those who have most need of your help, can receive but little from them, and can have very little assurance of reaching the Apostle's sense, by what they find in them.

*Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

2. To deject, or depress the mind.

This iron world (the same he weeping says)  
Brings down the stoutest hearts to lowest state:  
For misery doth bravest minds *abate*. *Spens. Hubberd's Tale.*

— — — — Have they power still

To banish your defenders, till at length

Your ignorance deliver you,

As most *abated* captives to some nation

That won you without blows? *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Time that changes all, yet changes us in vain,

The body, not the mind; nor can controul

Th' immortal vigour, or *abate* the soul. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. In commerce, to let down the price in selling, sometimes to beat down the price in buying.

*TO ABATE. v. n.* To grow less; as, his passion *abates*; the storm *abates*. It is used sometimes with the particle *of* before the thing lessened.

Our physicians have observed, that, in process of time, some diseases have *abated of* their virulence, and have, in a manner, worn out their malignity, so as to be no longer mortal. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

*TO ABATE. [in common law.]*

It is in law used both actively and neuterly; as, to *abate* a castle, to beat it down. To *abate* a writ, is, by some exception, to defeat or overthrow it. A stranger *abateth*, that is, entereth upon a house or land void by the death of him that last possessed it, before the heir take his possession, and so keepeth him out. Wherefore, as he that putteth out him in possession, is said to disseise: so he that steppeth in between the former possessor and his heir, is said to *abate*. In the neuter signification thus; The writ of the demandment shall *abate*, that is, shall be disabled, frustrated, or overthrown. The appeal *abateth* by covin, that is, that the accusation is defeated by deceit. *Cowel.*

*TO ABATE. [in horsemanship.]* A horse is said to *abate* or take down his curvets; when working upon curvets, he puts his two hind-legs to the ground both at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times. *Dict.*

*ABA'TEMENT. n. f.* [*abatement, Fr.*]

1. The act of abating or lessening.

The law of works then, in short, is that law, which requires perfect obedience, without remission or *abatement*; so that, by that law, a man cannot be just, or justified, without an exact performance of every tittle.

2. The state of being abated.

Coffee has, in common with all nuts, an oil strongly combined and entangled with earthy particles. The most noxious part of oil exhales in roasting to the *abatement* of near one quarter of its weight. *Arbuthnot on aliments.*

3. The sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

Xenophon tells us, that the city contained about ten thousand



# A B B

land houses, and allowing one man to every house, who could have any share in the government, (the rest, consisting of women, children and servants) and making other obvious abatements, these tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together, might have been a majority even of the people collective. *Swift on the contests in Athens and Rome.*

## 4. The cause of abating; extenuation.

As our advantages towards practising and promoting piety and virtue were greater than those of other men; so will our excuse be less, if we neglect to make use of them. We cannot plead in abatement of our guilt, that we were ignorant of our duty, under the prepossession of ill habits, and the bias of a wrong education. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

## ABATEMENT, in law.

The act of the abator; as, the abatement of the heir into the land before he hath agreed with the lord. The affection or passion of the thing abated; as, abatement of the writ. *Cowel.*

ABATEMENT, [with heralds] is an accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abased, by reason of some stain or dishonourable quality of the bearer. *Dict.*

ABA'TER. *n. f.* The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured.

Abaters of acrimony or sharpness: expressed oils of ripe vegetables, and all preparations of such; as of almonds, pistachoes, and other nuts. *Arbutnot on diet.*

ABA'TOR. *n. f.* [a law-term.] One who intrudes into houses or land, that is void by the death of the former possessor, as yet not entered upon or taken up by his heir. *Dict.*

A'BATUDE. *n. f.* [old records.] Any thing diminished. *Bailey.*

ABATURE. *n. f.* [a hunting term.] Those sprigs of grass which are thrown down by a stag in his passing by. *Dict.*

ABB. *n. f.* The yarn on a weaver's warp; a term among clothiers. *Chambers.*

ABBA. *n. f.* [Heb. אבא] A Syriac word, which signifies father.

A'B'ACY. *n. f.* [Lat. *abbatia*.] The rights or privileges of an abbot. See ABBEY.

According to Felinus, an abbacy is the dignity itself, since an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office; and, therefore, even a secular person, who has the care of souls, is sometimes, in the canon law, also styled an abbot. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ABBESS. *n. f.* [Lat. *abbatissa*, from whence the Saxon *abbiſſe*, then probably *abbateſs*, and by contraction *abbesse* in Fr. and *abbess*, Eng.] The superiour or governess of a nunnery or monastery of women.

They fled

Into this abbey, whither we pursued them;

And here the abbess shuts the gate on us,

And will not suffer us to fetch him out.

*Shakeſp. Comedy of Errors.*

I have a sister, abbess in Terceras,

Who lost her lover on her bridal-day.

*Dryd. D. Sebast.*

Constantia's heart was so elevated with the discourse of Father Francis, that the very next day she entered upon her vow. As soon as the solemnities of her reception were over, we retired, as it is usual, with the abbess into her own apartment.

*Addison. Spect. N° 164.*

ABBEY, or ABBY. *n. f.* [Lat. *abbatia*; from whence probably first ABBACY; which see.] A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women; distinguished from religious houses of other denominations by larger privileges. See ABBOT.

With easy roads he came to Leicester;

Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot,

With all his convent, honourably receiv'd him.

*Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

A'B'BEY-LUBBER. *n. f.* [See LUBBER.] A slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement and austerity.

This is no Father Dominic, no huge overgrown abbey-lubber; this is but a diminutive sucking friar. *Dryd. Sp. Fr.*

A'B'BOT. *n. f.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*, from אבא father, which sense was implied; so that the abbots were called *pateres*, and abbesses *matres monasterii*. Thus Fortunatus to the abbot Paternus: *Nominis officium jure, Paternae, geris*.] The chief of a convent, or fellowship of canons. Of these, some in England were mitred, some not: those that were mitred, were exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocesan, having in themselves episcopal authority within their precincts, and being also lords of parliament. The other sort were subject to the diocesan in all spiritual government. *Cowel.*

See ABBEY.

ABBY. See ABBEY.

ABBOTSHIP. *n. f.* The state or privilege of an abbot. *Dict.*

To ABBREVIATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abbreviare*.]

1. To shorten by contraction of parts without loss of the main substance.

It is one thing to abbreviate by contracting, another by cutting off. *Bacon. Essay 26.*

The only invention of late years, which hath any way contributed towards politeness in discourse, is that of abbreviating or reducing words of many syllables into one, by lopping off the rest. *Swift's Introduction to genteel conversation.*

# A B D

2. To shorten, to cut short.

Against this opinion we may very well set the length of their days before the flood; which were abbreviated after, and in half this space contracted into hundreds and threescores.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 6.*

ABBREVIATION. *n. f.*

1. The act of abbreviating.

2. The means used to abbreviate, as characters signifying whole words.

Such is the propriety and energy of expression in them all, that they never can be changed, but to disadvantage, except in the circumstance of using abbreviations.

*Swift's Introduction to genteel conversation.*

ABBREVIATOR. *n. f.* [abbreviateur, Fr.] One who abbreviates, or abridges.

ABBREVIATURE. *n. f.* [abbreviatura, Lat.]

1. A mark used for the sake of shortening.

2. A compendium or abridgement.

He is a good man, who grieves rather for him that injures him, than for his own suffering; who prays for him, that wrongs him, forgiving all his faults; who sooner shews mercy than anger; who offers violence to his appetite, in all things endeavouring to subdue the flesh to the spirit. This is an excellent abbreviature of the whole duty of a christian.

*Taylor's Guide to devotion.*

ABBREUVOIR. [in French, a watering-place. This word is derived by *Menage*, not much acquainted with the Teutonic dialects, from *adbibere* for *adbibere*; but more probably it comes from the same root with brew. See BREW.] It signifies, among masons, the joint or juncture of two stones, or the interstice between two stones to be filled up with mortar. *Dict.*

A, B, C.

1. Is taken for the alphabet; as, he has not learned his a, b, c.

2. Sometimes for the little book by which the elements of reading are taught.

To A'B'DICATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abdico*.] To give up right; to resign; to lay down an office.

Old Saturn, here, with upcast eyes,

Beheld his abdicated skies.

*Addison.*

ABDICATION. *n. f.* [abdication, Lat.] The act of abdicating; resignation; quitting an office by one's own proper act before the usual or stated expiration.

Neither doth it appear how a prince's abdication can make any other sort of vacancy in the throne, than would be caused by his death; since he cannot abdicate for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man.*

A'B'DICATIVE. *adj.* That which causes or implies an abdication. *Dict.*

A'B'DITIVE. *adj.* [from *abdo*, to hide.] That which has the power or quality of hiding. *Dict.*

ABDOMEN. *n. f.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: It contains the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum. The lower part is called the hypogastrium; the foremost part is divided into the epigastrium, the right and left hypochondria, and the navel; 'tis bounded above by the cartilago ensiformis and the diaphragm, sideways by the short or lower ribs, and behind by the vertebræ of the loins, the bones of the coxendix, that of the pubes and os sacrum. It is covered with several muscles, from whose alternate relaxations and contractions in respiration, digestion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained promoted, both for secretion and expulsion. *Quincy.*

The abdomen consists moreover of parts containing and contained. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

ABDO'MINAL. } *adj.* relating to the abdomen.

ABDO'MINOUS. }

To ABDU'CE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abduco*.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. A word chiefly used in physic or science.

And if we abduce the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate; for, in that position, the axis of the cones remain in the same plain, as is demonstrated in the optics delivered by Galen. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 20.*

ABDU'CENT. *adj.* Muscles abducent, are those which serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; their opposites being called adducent. *Dict.*

ABDU'CTION. *n. f.* [abductio, Lat.]

1. The act of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.

2. A particular form of argument.

ABDU'CTOR. *n. f.* [abductor, Lat.] The name given by anatomists to the muscles, which serve to draw back the several members.

In pursuance of this theory, he supposed the constrictors of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercilious; the abductors in drunkards, and contemplative men, who have the same steady and grave motion of the eye.

*Arbutnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*



# A B E

**ABECEDA'RIAN.** *n. f.* [from the names of *a, b, c*, the three first letters of the alphabet.] He that teaches or learns the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.

This word is used by *Wood* in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, where mentioning *Farnaby* the critic, he relates, that, in some part of his life, he was reduced to follow the trade of an *abecedarian* by his misfortunes.

**A'BECEDARY.** *adj.* [See **ABECEDARIAN.**]

1. Belonging to the alphabet.

2. Inscribed with the alphabet.

This is pretended from the sympathy of two needles touched with the loadstone, and placed in the center of two *abecedary* circles, or rings of letters, described round about them, one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 2.*

**ABE'D.** *adv.* [from *a*, for *at*. See **(A,)** and **BED.**] In bed.

It was a shame for them to mar their complexions, yea and conditions too, with long lying *abed*: and that, when she was of their age, she trowed, she would have made a handkerchief by that time o' day.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

She has not been *abed*, but in her chapel

All night devoutly watch'd, and brib'd the saints

With prayers for her deliverance.

*Dryd. Span. Friar.*

**ABERR'ANCE.** *n. f.* [from *aberro*, Lat. to wander from the right way.] A deviation from the right way; an error; a mistake; a false opinion.

Could a man be compos'd to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all adulterate the images of his mind; yet this second nature would alter the crafts of his understanding, and render it as obnoxious to *aberrances*, as now.

*Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica, c. 16.*

**ABERRANCY.** The same with **ABERRANCE.**

They do not only swarm with errors, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any farther than he deserts his reason, or complies with their *aberrancies*.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 3.*

**ABERR'ANT.** *adj.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.] Deviating, wandering from the right or known way.

*Dict.*

**ABERRATION.** *n. f.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common track.

And if it be a mistake, it is only so; there is no heresy in such an harmless *aberration*; at the worst, with the ingenuous, the probability of it will render it a lapse of easy pardon.

*Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica, c. 11.*

**ABERR'ING.** *part.* [from the verb *aberr*, of *aberro*, Lat.] Wandering, going astray.

Though there were a fatality in this year, yet divers were, and others might be, out in their account, *aberring* several ways from the true and just compute, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 12.*

Of the verb *aberr* I have found no example.

**TO ABERU'NCATE.** *v. a.* [from *averunco*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly.

*Dict.*

**TO ABE'T.** *v. a.* [from *betan*, Sax. signifying to enkindle or animate.] To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help. It is generally taken, at least by modern writers, in an ill sense; as may be seen in **ABETTER.**

To *abet* signifieth, in our common law, as much as to encourage or set on.

*Cowel.*

Then shall I soon, quoth he, return again,

*Abet* that virgin's cause disconsolate,

And shortly back return unto this place,

To walk this way in pilgrim's poor estate.

*Fairy 2. b. i.*

A widow who by solemn vows,

Contracted to me, for my spouse,

Combin'd with him to break her word,

And has *abetted* all. — — —

*Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3.*

Men lay so great weight upon their being of right opinions, and their eagerness of *abetting* them, that they account that the unum necessarium.

*Decay of Piety.*

In the reign of king Charles the first, though that prince was married to a daughter of France, and was personally beloved and esteemed in the French court; it is well known that they *abetted* both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, lest there should be an end put to these fatal divisions.

*Addison. Freeholder, N° 28.*

**ABE'TMENT.** *n. f.* The act of *abetting*.

*Dict.*

**ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR.** *n. f.* He that *abets*; the supporter or encourager of another.

You shall be still plain *Torrismond* with me,

Th' *abetter*, partner, (if you like the name)

The husband of a tyrant, but no king;

Till you deserve that title by your justice.

*Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Whilst this sin of calumny has two such potent *abettors*, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and designing, they will be traducing. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

These and the like considerations, though they may have no influence on the headstrong unruly multitude, ought to sink

# A B I

into the minds of those who are their *abettors*, and who, if they escape the punishment here due to them, must very well know, that these several mischiefs will be one day laid to their charge.

*Addison. Freeholder, N° 50.*

**ABEY'ANCE.** *n. f.* [from the French *aboyer*, *allatrare*, to bark at.] This word, in *Littleton, cap. Discontinuance*, is thus used. The right of fee-simple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe of the parsonage, is in no man during the time that the parsonage is void, but is in *abeyance*.

*Cowel.*

**ABGREGA'TION.** *n. f.* [*abgregatio*, Lat.] A separation from the flock.

*Dict.*

**TO ABHO'R.** *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to detest to extremity; to loath.

Whilst I was big in clamour, came there a man,

Who having seen me in my worser state,

Shunn'd my *abhorr'd* society.

*Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

To whom thus Michael: Justly thou *abhorr'st*

That son, who on the quiet state of men

Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue

Rational liberty.

*Milt. Parad. Lost, b. xii. l. 79.*

The self-same thing they will *abhor*

One way, and long another for.

*Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*

A church of England man *abhors* the humour of the age, in delighting to fling scandals upon the clergy in general; which, besides the disgrace to the reformation, and to religion itself, cast an ignominy upon the kingdom that it doth not deserve.

*Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man.*

**ABHO'RRENCE.** *n. f.* [from *abhor*.]

1. The act of *abhorring*, detestation.

It draws upon him the just and universal hatred and *abhorrence* of all men here; and, finally, subjects him to the wrath of God, and eternal damnation hereafter.

*South's Serm.*

2. The disposition to *abhor*, hatred.

He knew well that even a just and necessary offence does, by giving men acquaintance with war, take off somewhat from the *abhorrence* of it, and insensibly dispose them to farther hostilities.

*Decay of Piety.*

**ABHO'RRENCY.** *n. f.* The same with **ABHORRENCE.**

The first tendency to any injustice that appears, must be suppressed with a show of wonder and *abhorrency* in the parents and governours.

*Locke on Education, § 110.*

**ABHO'RRENT.** *adj.* [from *abhor*]

1. Struck with *abhorrence*.

— — — For if the worlds

In worlds inclos'd would on his senses burst,

He would *abhorrent* turn.

*Thomson's Summer, l. 310.*

2. Contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with. It is used with the particles *from* or *to*, but more properly with *from*.

This I conceive to be an hypothesis, well worthy a rational belief; and yet is it so *abhorrent from* the vulgar, that they would as soon believe *Anaxagoras*, that snow is black, as him that should affirm it is not white; and if any should in effect assert, that the fire is not formally hot, it would be thought that the heat of his brain had fitted him for *Anticyra*, and that his head were so to madness.

*Glanville's Sceptis Scient. c. 12.*

Why then these foreign thoughts of state employments, *Abhorrent to* your function and your breeding?

Poor droning truants of unpractis'd cells,

Bred in the fellowship of beardless boys,

What wonder is it if you know not men?

*Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

**ABHO'RRER.** *n. f.* [from *abhor*.] The person that *abhors*; a hater, detester.

The representatives of the lower clergy were railed at, for disputing the power of the bishops, by the known *abhorers* of episcopacy, and abused for doing nothing in the convocations, by these very men who wanted to bind up their hands.

*Swift. Examiner, N° 21.*

**ABHO'RRING.** The object of *abhorrence*. This seems not to be the proper use of the participial noun.

And they shall go forth, and look upon the carcases of the men that have transgressed against me: for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched, and they shall be an *abhorring* unto all flesh.

*Isaiah, lxvi. 44.*

**TO ABIDE.** *v. n.* I *abode* or *abid*. [from *bidan*, or *aubidian*, Sax.]

1. To dwell in a place, not remove.

Thy servant became surety for the lad unto my father, saying, if I bring him not unto thee, then I shall bear the blame to my father for ever. Now therefore I pray thee, let thy servant *abide* instead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go up with his brethren.

*Gen. xlv. 32, 33.*

2. To dwell.

The Marquis Dorset, as I hear, is fled

To Richmond, in the parts where he *abides*.

*Shakesp. Richard III.*

3. To remain, not cease or fail.

They that trust in the Lord shall be as mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but *abideth* for ever.

*Psalms cxxv. 1.*

4. To



## 4. To continue in the same state.

The fear of the Lord tendeth to life; and he that hath it shall *abide* satisfied. *Prov. xix. 23.*

Those who apply themselves to learning, are forced to acknowledge one God, incorruptible and unbegotten; who is the only true being, and *abides* for ever above the highest heavens, from whence he beholds all the things that are done in heaven and earth. *Stillings Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idolat.*

There can be no study without time; and the mind must *abide* and dwell upon things, or be always a stranger to the inside of them. *South.*

## 5. To wait for, expect, attend, wait upon, await; used of things prepared for persons, as well as of persons expecting things.

Home is he brought, and laid in sumptuous bed,

Where many skilful leeches him *abide*,

To salve his hurts. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 5. stanza. 17.*

While lions war, and battle for their dens,

Poor harmless lambs *abide* their enmity. *Shakesp. Hen. VI. p. 3.*

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. *Acts xx. 23.*

## 6. To bear or support the consequences of a thing.

Ah me! they little know

How dearly I *abide* that boast so vain.

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv. l. 87.*

## 7. To bear or support, without being conquered or destroyed.

But the Lord he is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlasting king: At his wrath the earth shall tremble, and the nations shall not be able to *abide* his indignation. *Jer. x. 10.*

It must be allowed a fair presumption in favour of the truth of my doctrines, that they have *abid* a very rigorous test now for above thirty years, stand yet firm; and the longer and more strictly they are look'd into, the more they are confirmed to this very day. *Woodward, Letter i.*

## 8. To bear without aversion; in which sense it is commonly used with a negative.

Thou can'st not *abide* Tiridates; this is but love of thyself. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Thy vile race,

Though thou didst learn, had that in't, which good natures Could not *abide* to be with; therefore wast thou

Deservedly confin'd into this rock. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

## 9. To bear or suffer.

That chief (rejoin'd the God) his race derives

From Ithaca, and wond'rous woes survives;

Laertes' son: girt with circumfluous tides;

He still calamitous constraint *abides*. *Pope's Odys. b. iv. l. 750.*

10. It is used with the particle *with* before a person, and *at* or *in* before a place.

It is better that I give her to thee, than that I should give her to another man: *Abide with me.* *Gen. xxix. 19.*

For thy servant vowed a vow, while I *abode* at Geshur in Syria, saying, if the Lord shall bring me again indeed to Jerusalem, then I will serve the Lord. *2 Sam. xv. 8.*

11. It is used with *by* before a thing; as, to *abide by* his testimony; to *abide by* his own skill; that is, to *rely upon them*; to *abide by* an opinion; to *maintain it*; to *abide by* a man, is also, to *defend or support him*. But these forms are something low.

Of the participle *abid*, I have found only the example in Woodward.

**ABI'DER.** *n. f.* [from *abide*.] The person that abides or dwells in a place; perhaps that lives or endures. A word little in use.

**ABI'DING.** *n. f.* [from *abide*.] Continuance.

We are strangers before thee and sojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none *abiding*. *1 Chron. xxix. 15.*

The air in that region is so violently removed, and carried about with such swiftness, as nothing in that place can consist or have *abiding*. *Rawleigh's History of the World.*

**A'BJECT.** *adj.* [*abjectus*, Lat. thrown away as of no value.]

## 1. Mean, or worthless, spoken of persons.

That rebellion

Came like itself in base and *abject* routs,

Led on by bloody youth goaded with rage,

And countenanc'd by boys and beggary. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

Honest men, who tell their sovereigns what they expect from them, and what obedience they shall be always ready to pay them, are not upon an equal foot with such base and *abject* flatterers; and are therefore always in danger of being the last in the royal favour. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

## 2. Contemptible, or of no value; used of things.

I was at first, as other beasts that graze

The troden herb, of *abject* thoughts and low.

*Milt. Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 571.*

## 3. Without hope or regard; used of condition.

The rarer thy example stands,

By how much from the top of wond'rous glory,

Strongest of mortal men,

To lowest pitch of *abject* fortune thou art fall'n.

*Milton's Samson Agonistes.*

We see man and woman in the highest innocence and perfection, and in the most *abject* state of guilt and infirmity.

*Addison. Spectator, N° 273.*

VOL. I.

## 4. Destitute, mean and despicable; used of actions.

To what base ends, and by what *abject* ways,  
Are mortals urg'd thro' sacred lust of praise?

*Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

The rapine is so *abject* and profane,

They not from trifles, nor from gods refrain.

*Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 8.*

**A'BJECT.** *n. f.* A man without hope; a man whose miseries are irretrievable.

But in mine adversity they rejoiced, and gathered themselves together: yea, the *abjects* gathered themselves together against me, and I knew it not; they did tear me, and ceased not. *Psalms xxxv. 15.*

**TO ABJE'CT.** *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw away. A word rarely used.

**ABJE'CTEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *abject*.] The state of an abject.

He would love at no less rate than death; and, from the supereminent height of glory, stooped and abased himself to the sufferance of the extremest of indignities, and sunk himself to the bottom of *abjectedness*, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. *Boyle's Works.*

**ABJECTION.** *n. f.* [from *abject*.] Meanness of mind; want of spirit; servility; baseness.

That this should be termed baseness, *abjection* of mind, or servility, is it credible? *Hooker, b. v. § 47.*

Now the just medium of this case lies betwixt the pride and the *abjection*, the two extremes. *L'Estrange.*

**A'BJECTLY.** *adv.* [from *abject*.] In an abject manner, meanly, basely, servilely, contemptibly.

**A'BJECTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *abject*.] The same with *abjection*; servility, meanness.

Servility and *abjectness* of humour is implicitly involved in the charge of lying; the condescending to that, being a mark of a disingenuous spirit. *Government of the Tongue, § 8.*

By humility I mean not the *abjectness* of a base mind: but a prudent care not to over-value ourselves upon any account.

*Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. ii. c. 7.*

**ABI'LITY.** *n. f.* [*Habileté*, Fr.]

## 1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon skill, or riches, or strength, or any other quality.

Of singing thou hast got the reputation,

Good Thyrsis, mine I yield to thy *ability*;

My heart doth seek another estimation.

*Sidney, b. i.*

If aught in my *ability* may serve

To heighten what thou suffer'st, and appease

Thy mind with what amends is in my pow'r.

*Milton's Samson Agonistes, l. 744.*

They gave after their *ability* unto the treasure of the work.

*Ezra ii. 69.*

If any man minister, let him do it as of the *ability* which God giveth: that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ. *1 Pet. iv. 11.*

## 2. Capacity.

Children in whom there was no blemish, but well-favoured, and skilful in all wisdom, and cunning in knowledge, and understanding science, and such as had *ability* in them to stand in the king's palace. *Dan. i. 4.*

3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind, and sometimes the force of understanding given by nature, as distinguished from acquired qualifications.

Wherever we find our *abilities* too weak for the performance, he assures us of the assistance of his holy spirit. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Whether it may be thought necessary, that in certain tracts of country, like what we call parishes, there should be one man, at least, of *abilities* to read and write?

*Swift's Arguments against abolishing Christianity.*

**ABINTE'STATE.** *adj.* [of *ab*, from, and *intestatus*, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who, though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

**TO A'BJUGATE.** *v. a.* [*abjugo*, Lat.] To unyoke, to uncouple. *Dict.*

**TO ABJU'RE.** *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]

## 1. To cast off upon oath, to swear not to do something.

Either to die the death, or to *abjure*

For ever the society of man. *Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

No man, therefore, that hath not *abjured* his reason, and sworn allegiance to a preconceived fantastical hypothesis, can undertake the defence of such a supposition.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

## 2. To retract, or recant, or abnegate; a position upon oath.

**ABJURA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *abjure*.] The act of abjuring. The oath taken for that end.

Until Henry VIII. his time, if a man, having committed felony, could go into a church or church-yard, before he were apprehended, he might not be taken from thence to the usual trial of law, but confessing his fault to the justices, or to the coroner, gave his oath to forsake the realm for ever, which was called *abjuration*.

There are some *abjurations* still in force among us here in England; as, by the statute of the 25th of king Charles II. all persons that are admitted into any office, civil or military,

must



must take the test; which is an *abjuration* of some doctrines of the church of Rome.

There is likewise another oath of *abjuration*, which laymen and clergymen are both obliged to take; and that is, to abjure the Pretender. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

To ABLA'CTATE. *v. a.* [*ablactō*, Lat.] To wean from the breast.

ABLA'CTA'TION. *n. f.* One of the methods of grafting; and, according to the signification of the word, as it were a weaning of a cyon by degrees from its mother stock, not cutting it off wholly from the stock, till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.

ABLAQUEA'TION. [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees, to let the air and water operate upon them.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the spring: Prepare also soil, and use it where you have occasion: Dig borders. Uncover as yet roots of trees, where *ablaqueation* is requisite. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The tenure in chief ought to be kept alive and nourished; the which, as it is the very root that doth maintain this silver stem, that by many rich and fruitful branches spreadeth itself into the chancery, exchequer, and court of wards: so if it be suffered to starve, by want of *ablaqueation*, and other good husbandry, not only this yearly fruit will much decrease from time to time, but also the whole body and boughs of that precious tree itself, will fall into danger of decay and dying.

*Bacon's Office of Alienations.*

ABLA'TION. *n. f.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

A'BLATIVE. *n. a.* [*ablativus*, Lat.]

1. That which takes away.
2. The sixth case of the Latin nouns; the case which, among other significations, includes the person from whom something is taken away. A term of grammar.

A'BLE. *adj.* [*habile*, Fr. *habilis*, Lat. Skilful, ready.]

1. Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune.

He was not afraid of an *able* man, as Lewis the Eleventh was. But, contrariwise, he was served by the *ablest* men that were to be found; without which his affairs could not have prospered as they did. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Such other gambol faculties he hath, that shew a weak mind and an *able* body, for the which the prince admits him: for the prince himself is such another: the weight of an hair will turn the scales. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

2. Having power sufficient; enabled.

All mankind acknowledge themselves *able* and sufficient to do many things, which actually they never do. *South's Sermon.*

Every man shall give as he is *able*, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God, which he hath given thee. *Deut. xvi. 17.*

3. Before a verb, with the participle *to*, it signifies generally having the power; before a noun, with *for*, it means *qualified*.

Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is *able* to stand before envy? *Prov. xxvii. 4.*

There have been some inventions also, which have been *able* for the utterance of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.*

To A'BLE. *v. a.* To make able; to enable, which is the word commonly used. See ENABLE.

Plate him with gold,

And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks:

Arm it with rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.

None does offend, none, I say none; I'll *able* 'em;

Take that of me, my friend, who have the pow'r

To seal th' accuser's lips. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

ABLE-BODIED. *adj.* Strong of body.

It lies in the power of every fine woman, to secure at least half a dozen *able-bodied* men to his majesty's service.

*Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup> 4.*

To A'BLEGATE. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To send abroad upon some employment; also to send a person out of the way that one is weary of. *Dict.*

ABLEGA'TION. *n. f.* [from *ablegate*.] A sending abroad, or out of the way. *Dict.*

A'BLENESS. *n. f.* [from *able*.] Ability of body, vigour, force.

That nation doth so excel, both for comeliness and *ableness*, that from neighbour countries they ordinarily come, some to strive, some to learn, some to behold. *Sidney, b. ii.*

A'BLEPSY. *n. f.* [*Ἀβλεψία*, Gr.] Want of sight, natural blindness; also unadvisedness. *Dict.*

ABLIGURIT'ION. *n. f.* [*abliguritis*, Lat.] A prodigal spending on meat and drink. *Dict.*

To A'BLIGATE. *v. a.* [*abligo*, Lat.] To bind or tie up from. *D.*

To A'BLOCATE. *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] To let out to hire.

Perhaps properly by him who has hired it from another.

*Calvin's Lexicon Juridicum.*

ABLOCA'TION. *n. f.* [from *ablocare*.] A letting out to hire.

To ABLU'DE. *v. n.* [*abludo*, Lat.] To be unlike. *Dict.*

A'BLUENT. *adj.* [*abluens*, Lat. from *ablui*, to wash away.]

1. That which washes clean.

2. That which has the power of cleansing. *Dict.*

ABLU'TION. *n. f.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleansing, or washing clean.

There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the soul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred chalice, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ. *Taylor's Worthly Communicant.*

Wash'd by the briny wave, the pious train

Are cleans'd, and cast th' *ablutions* in the main. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. The rinsing of chymical preparations in water, to dissolve and wash away any acrimonious particles.

3. The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in the popish churches.

To A'BNE'GATE. *v. a.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

ABNEGA'TION. *n. f.* [*abnegatio*, Lat. denial, from *abnego*, to deny.] Denial, renunciation.

The *abnegation* or renouncing of all his own holds and interests, and trusts of all that man is most apt to depend upon, that he may the more expeditely follow Christ.

*Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

ABNODA'TION. *n. f.* [*abnodatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees; a term of gardening. *Dict.*

ABNO'RMOUS. *adj.* [*abnormis*, Lat. out of rule.] Irregular, misshapen. *Dict.*

ABO'ARD. *adv.* [a sea-term, but adopted into common language; derived immediately from the French *à bord*, as, *aller à bord*, *envoyer à bord*. *Bord* is itself a word of very doubtful original, and perhaps, in its different acceptations, deducible from different roots. *Bord*, in the ancient Saxon, signified a *house*; in which sense, *to go aboard*, is to take up residence in a ship.]

In a ship.

Which, when far off, Cymocles heard and saw,

He loudly call'd to such as were *aboard*,

The little bark unto the shore to draw,

And him to ferry over that deep ford. *Fairy Q. b. ii. cant. 6.*

I made this answer, that he might land them, if it pleased him, or otherwise keep them *aboard*. *Sir W. Rawleigh's Essays.*

When morning rose, I sent my mates to bring

Supplies of water from a neighbour's spring;

Whilst I the motions of the winds explor'd;

Then summon'd in my crew, and went *aboard*.

*Addison's Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. iii.*

ABO'DE. *n. f.* [from *abide*.]

1. Habitation, dwelling, place of residence.

But I know thy *abode* and thy going out, and thy coming in, and thy rage against me. *2 Kings, xix. 27.*

Others may use the ocean as their road,

Only the English make it their *abode*;

Whose ready sails with every wind can fly,

And make a covenant with th' inconstant sky. *Waller.*

2. Stay, continuance in a place.

Sweet friends, your patience for my long *abode*;

Not I, but my affairs, have made you wait.

*Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Making a short *abode* in Sicily the second time, landing in Italy, and making the war, may be reasonably judged the business but of ten months. *Dryden's Dedication to Æneid.*

The woodcocks early visit, and *abode*

Of long continuance in our temperate clime,

Foretell a liberal harvest. *Phillips.*

3. To make *abode*; to dwell, to reside, to inhabit.

Deep in a cave the Sibyl makes *abode*;

Thence full of fate returns, and of the God. *Dryden's Æneid, 6.*

To ABO'DE. *v. a.* [See BODE.] To foretoken or foreshow; to be a prognostic, to be ominous. It is taken, with its derivatives, in the sense either of good or ill.

Every man,

After the hideous storm that follow'd, was

A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, broke

Into a general prophecy, that this tempest,

Dashing the garment of this peace, *aboded*

The sudden breach of it. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

ABO'DEMENT. *n. f.* [from *to abide*.] A secret anticipation of something future; an impression upon the mind of some event to come; prognostication; omen.

I like not this.

For many men that stumble at the threshold,

Are well foretold that danger lurks within.—

—Tush! man, *abodements* must not now affright us.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*

My lord bishop, being somewhat troubled, took the freedom to ask him, Whether he had never any secret *abodement* in his mind? No, replied the duke; but I think some adventure may kill me as well as another man. *Watson.*

To ABO'LISH. *v. a.* [from *aboles*, Lat. to blot out.]

1. To annul.

For us to *abolish* what he hath established, were presumption most intolerable. *Hooker, b. iii. § 10.*

On the parliament's part it was proposed, that all the bishops, deans, and chapters, might be immediately taken away, and *abolished*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

2. To put an end to; to destroy.

The long continued wars, between the English and the Scots, had then raised invincible jealousies and hate, which long continued peace hath since *abolished*. *Sir John Hayward.*

That



That shall Perocles well requite, I wot,  
And, with thy blood, *abolish* so reproachful blot.  
*Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 4. stanza 45.*  
More destroy'd than they,  
We should be quite *abolish'd*, and expire.  
*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 92.*  
Or wilt thou thyself

*Abolish* thy creation, and unmake  
For him, what for thy glory thou hast made? *Idem, b. iii. l. 163.*  
Fermented spirits contract, harden, and consolidate many  
fibres together, *abolishing* many canals; especially where the  
fibres are the tenderest, as in the brain. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*  
Nor could Vulcanian flame

The stench *abolish*, or the flavour tame. *Dryd. Virg. Geo. iii.*  
**ABO'LISHABLE.** *adj.* [from *abolish*.] That which may be abo-  
lished.

**ABO'LISHER.** *n. f.* [from *abolish*.] He that abolishes.

**ABO'LISHMENT.** *n. f.* [from *abolish*.] The act of abolishing.

The plain and direct way against us herein, had been only to  
prove, that all such ceremonies, as they require to be abolished,  
are retained by us with the hurt of the church, or with less be-  
nefit than the *abolishment* of them would bring. *Hooker, b. iv.*

He should therefore think the *abolishment* of that order among  
us, would prove a mighty scandal and corruption to our faith,  
and manifestly dangerous to our monarchy.

*Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of Englandman.*

**ABOLI'TION.** *n. f.* [from *abolish*.] The act of abolishing. This  
is now more frequently used than *abolishment*.

From the total *abolition* of the popular power, may be dated  
the ruin of Rome: for had the reducing hereof to its ancient  
condition, proposed by Agrippa, been accepted instead of Mæ-  
cenas's model, that state might have continued unto this day.

*Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. iii. c. 4.*

An apoplexy is a sudden *abolition* of all the senses, external  
and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of  
the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves  
destined for those motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**ABO'MINABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *abominable*.] The quality of  
being abominable; hatefulness, odiousness.

Till we have proved, in its proper place, the eternal and  
essential difference between virtue and vice, we must forbear to  
urge atheists with the corruption and *abominableness* of their  
principles. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**ABO'MINABLE.** *adj.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.]

1. Hateful, detestable.

Return'd

Successful beyond hope, to lead thee forth

Triumphant out of this infernal pit

*Abominable*, accurs'd, the house of woe. *M. Par. Lost, b. x.*

It is not to be questioned, but the queen and ministry might  
easily redress this *abominable* grievance, by enlarging the number  
of justices of the peace, by endeavouring to choose men of vir-  
tuous principles. *Swift's Project for the advancement of Religion.*

2. Unclean.

The soul that shall touch any unclean thing, as the unclean-  
ness of man, or any unclean beast, or any *abominable* unclean  
thing, and eat of the flesh of the sacrifice of peace-offerings,  
which pertain unto the Lord, even that soul shall be cut off  
from his people. *Leviticus, vii. 21.*

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of loose and inde-  
terminate censure.

They say you are a melancholy fellow.—I am so; I do love  
it better than laughing.—Those that are in extremity of either,  
are *abominable* fellows, and betray themselves to every modern  
censure, worse than drunkards. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

**ABO'MINABLY.** *adv.* [from *abominable*.] A word of low or fa-  
miliar language, signifying excessively, extremely, exceeding-  
ly; in the ill sense.

Since I have been your wife, I have observed great abuses  
and disorders in your family; your servants are mutinous and  
quarrelsome, and cheat you most *abominably*.

*Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

**TO ABO'MINATE.** *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] To abhor, de-  
test, hate utterly.

We are not guilty of your injuries,

No way consent to them; but abhor,

*Abominate*, and loath this cruelty. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

He professed both to *abominate* and despise all mystery, refine-  
ment, and intrigue, either in a prince or minister. He could  
not tell what I meant by secrets of state, where an enemy, or  
some rival nation, were not in the case. *Swift's Gulliv. Travels.*

**ABOMINA'TION.** *n. f.*

1. Hatred, detestation; as, *to have in abomination.*

To assist king Charles by English or Dutch forces, would  
render him odious to his new subjects, who have nothing in so  
great *abomination*, as those whom they hold for heretics.

*Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. The object of hatred.

That ye shall say, thy servant's trade hath been about cattle,  
from our youth even until now, both we and also our fathers:  
that ye may dwell in the land of Goshen; for every shepherd  
is an *abomination* to the Egyptians. *Genesis, xlv. 34.*

3. Pollution, defilement.

And there shall in no wise enter into it any thing that de-  
fileth, neither whatsoever worketh *abomination*, or maketh a lie.  
*Rev. xxi. 27.*

Each heart in Rome does love and pity you;

Only th' adulterous Antony, most large

In his *abominations*, turns you off,

And gives his potent regiment to a trull,

That noses it against us.

*Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

4. The cause of pollution.

And the high places that were before Jerusalem, which were  
on the right hand of the mount of corruption, which Solomon  
the king of Israel had builded for Ashtoreth the *abomination* of  
the Zidonians, and for Chemosh the *abomination* of the Moa-  
bites, and for Milcom the *abomination* of the children of Am-  
mon, did the king defile. *2 Kings, xxiii. 13.*

**ABORIGINES.** *n. f.* Lat. The earliest inhabitants of a country;  
those of whom no original is to be traced; as, the Welsh in  
Britain.

**TO ABO'RT.** *v. n.* [*aborto*, Lat.] To bring forth before the  
time; to miscarry. *Dict.*

**ABO'RTION.** *n. f.* [*abortio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bringing forth untimely.

2. The produce of an untimely birth.

His wife miscarried; but as the *abortion* proved only a fe-  
male foetus, he comforted himself, that, had it arrived to per-  
fection, it would not have answered his account.

*Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

Behold my arm thus blasted, dry and wither'd,

Shrunk like a foul *abortion*, and decay'd,

Like some untimely product of the seasons,

Robb'd of its properties of strength and office.

*Rowe's Jane Shore.*

**ABO'RTIVE.** *n. f.* That which is born before the due time. See  
**ABORTIVE**, *adj.*

No common wind, no custom'd event,

But they will pluck away its nat'ral causes,

And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs,

*Abortives*, and presages, tongues of heav'n

Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John. *Shakefp. K. John.*

Take the fine skin of an *abortive*, and, with starch thin laid  
on, prepare your ground or tablet. *Peacham on Drawing.*

This is certain, that many are, by this means, preserved, and  
do signal service to their country, who, without such a provi-  
sion, might have perished as *abortives*, or have come to an un-  
timely end, and perhaps have brought, upon their guilty pa-  
rents, the like destruction. *Addison. Guardian, N° 106.*

**ABO'RTIVE.** *adj.* [*abortivus*, Lat.]

1. That which is brought forth before the due time of birth.

If ever he have 'child, *abortive* be it,

Prodigious, and untimely brought to light. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*

All th' unaccomplish'd works of nature's hand,

*Abortive*, monstrous, or unkindly mix'd,

Diffolv'd on earth, fleet hither. *Paradise Lost, b. iii. l. 456.*

2. Figuratively, that which fails for want of time.

This is the true cause, why so many politic conceptions, so  
elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for  
delivery, do yet, in the issue, miscarry and prove abortive.

*South's Sermons.*

False hopes

He cherishes, nor will his fruit expect

Th' autumnal season, but, in summer's pride

When other orchards smile, *abortive* fail.

*Phillips.*

How often hast thou waited at my cup,

Fed from my trencher, kneel'd down at the board,

When I have feasted with queen Margaret?

Remember it, and let it make thee crest-faln;

Ay, and allay this thy *abortive* pride. *Shakefp. Hen. VI. p. ii.*

3. That which brings forth nothing.

These pass'd, if any pass, the void profound

Of unessential night receives him next,

Wide-gaping! and with utter loss of being

Threatens him, plung'd in that *abortive* gulf.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 451.*

**ABO'RTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *abortive*.] Born without the due  
time; immaturely, untimely.

**ABO'RTIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *abortive*.] The state of abortion.

**ABO'RTMENT.** *n. f.* [from *abort*.] The thing brought forth out  
of time; an untimely birth.

I shall not then doubt the happy issue of my undertakings in  
this design, whereby concealed treasures, which now seem ut-  
terly lost to mankind, shall be confined to so universal a piety,  
and brought into use by the industry of converted penitents,  
whose wretched carcases the impartial laws have, or shall, de-  
dicate, as untimely feasts, to the worms of the earth, in whose  
womb those deserted mineral riches must ever lie buried as lost  
*abortments*, unless those be made the active midwives to deliver  
them. *Bacon's Physical Rem. ins.*

**ABOVE.** *prep.* [from *a*, and *buyan*, Saxon; *boven*, Dutch.]

1. Higher in place.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,

The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;

*Above*



*Above* the brims they force their fiery way;  
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.

*Dryden, Æneid vii. l. 643.*

2. More in quantity or number.

Every one that passeth among them, that are numbered from twenty years old and *above*, shall give an offering unto the Lord.

*Exodus, xxx. 14.*

3. Higher in rank, power or excellence.

The Lord is high *above* all nations, and his glory *above* the heavens.

*Psalms cxiii. 4.*

The public power of all societies is *above* every soul contained in the same societies.

*Hooker, b. i.*

There is no riches *above* a sound body, and no joy *above* the joy of the heart.

*Ecclesiasticus, xxx. 16.*

To her

Thou didst resign thy manhood, and the place  
Wherein God set thee *above* her, made of thee,  
And for thee: whose perfection far excell'd

Her's, in all real dignity. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 147.*

Latona fees her shine *above* the rest,

And feeds with secret joy her silent breast. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. Superiour to; unattainable by.

It is an old and true distinction, that things may be *above* our reason, without being contrary to it. Of this kind are the power, the nature, and the universal presence of God, with innumerable other points.

*Swift.*

5. Beyond; more than.

We were pressed out of measure, *above* strength; infomuch that we despaired even of life.

*2 Cor. i. 8.*

In this, of having thoughts unconfused, and being able, nicely to distinguish one thing from another, where there is but the least difference, consists, in a great measure, the exactness of judgment and clearness of reason, which is to be observed in one man *above* another.

*Locke.*

The inhabitants of Tirol have many particular privileges *above* those of the other hereditary countries of the emperour.

*Addison on Italy.*

6. Too proud for; too high for. A phrase chiefly used in familiar expression.

Kings and princes, in the earlier ages of the world, laboured in arts and occupations, and were *above* nothing that tended to promote the conveniences of life.

*Pope's Odyssey; notes.*

ABOVE. *adv.*

1. Over-head.

To men standing below, men standing aloft seem much lessened; to those *above*, men standing below, seem not so much lessened.

*Bacon.*

When he established the clouds *above*; when he strengthened the fountains of the deep; when he gave to the sea his decree, that the waters should not pass his commandment: when he appointed the foundations of the earth: then I was by him, as one brought up with him: and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him.

*Proverbs, viii. 28.*

2. In the regions of heaven.

Your praise the birds shall chant in every grove,

And winds shall waft it to the powers *above*. *Pope's Pastorals.*

3. Before. [See ABOVE-CITED.]

I said *above*, that these two machines of the balance, and the dira, were only ornamental, and that the success of the duel had been the same without them. *Dryden. Dedicat. Æneid.*

FROM ABOVE.

1. From an higher place.

The Trojans *from above* their foes beheld;

And with arm'd legions all the rampires fill'd. *Dryden. Æneid.*

2. From heaven.

Every good gift, and every perfect gift is *from above*, and cometh down from the father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning.

*James, i. 17.*

ABOVE ALL. In the first place; chiefly.

I had also studied Virgil's design, his disposition of it, his manners, his judicious management of the figures, the sober retrenchments of his sense, which always leaves somewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure; but *above all*, the elegance of his expression, and the harmony of his numbers.

*Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.*

ABOVE-BOARD. In open sight; without artifice or trick. A figurative expression, borrowed from gamblers, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards. It is used only in familiar language.

It is the part also of an honest man to deal *above-board*, and without tricks.

*L'Estrange.*

Though there have not been wanting such heretofore, as have practised these unworthy arts (for as much as there have been villains in all places, and all ages) yet now-a-days they are owned *above-board*.

*South's Sermons.*

ABOVE-CITED. Cited before. A figurative expression, taken from the ancient manner of writing books on scrolls; as whatever is cited or mentioned before in the same page, must be *above*.

Nor would I mention this particular, did it not appear from the authority *above-cited*, that this was a fact confessed by heathens themselves.

*Addison on the Christian Religion.*

ABOVE-GROUND. An expression used to signify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED. See ABOVE-CITED.

I do not remember, that Homer any-where falls into the faults *above-mentioned*, which were indeed the false refinements of latter ages.

*Addison. Spectator, N° 279.*

To ABO'UND. *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, French.]

1. To have in great plenty; used sometimes with the particle *in*, and sometimes the particle *with*.

The king-becoming graces,

I have no relish of them, but *abound*

In the division of each several crime,

Acting it many ways.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Corn, wine, and oil, are wanting to this ground,

In which our countries fruitfully abound. *Dryden. Indian Emp.*

A faithful man shall *abound with* blessings: but he that maketh haste to be rich, shall not be innocent. *Prov. xxviii. 20.*

Now that languages are made, and *abound with* words, standing for such combinations, an usual way of getting these complex ideas, is by the explication of those terms that stand for them.

*Locke.*

2. To be in great plenty.

And because iniquity shall *abound*, the love of many shall wax cold.

*Matthew, xxiv. 12.*

Words are like leaves, and where they most *abound*,

Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.

*Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

ABO'UT. *prep.* [*abutan*, or *abuton*, Sax. which seems to signify encircling on the outside.]

1. Round, surrounding, encircling.

Let not mercy and truth forsake thee. Bind them *about* thy neck; write them upon the table of thy heart. *Proverbs, iii. 3.*

At this she loudly shrieks,

'Tis he, 'tis he, she cries, and tears her cheeks,

Her hair, her vest; and, stooping to the sands,

*About* his neck she cast her trembling hands. *Dryden. Fables.*

2. Near to.

Speak unto the congregation, saying, get you up from *about* the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram.

*Exodus.*

Thou dost nothing, Sergius,

Thou canst endeavour nothing, nay, not think;

But I both see and hear it; and am with thee,

By and before, *about* and in thee too. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*

3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to.

When Constantine had finished an house for the service of God at Jerusalem, the dedication he judged a matter not unworthy; *about* the solemn performance whereof, the greatest part of the bishops in christendom should meet together.

*Hooker, b. v. § 12.*

The painter is not to take so much pains *about* the drapery as *about* the face, where the principal resemblance lies.

*Dryden. Pref. to Dufresnoy.*

They are most frequently used as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently signify either a speculative knowledge of things, or a practical skill *about* them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing spoken of. *Tillot. Sermon i.*

Theft is always a sin, although the particular species of it, and the denomination of particular acts, doth suppose positive laws *about* dominion and property.

*Stillington's Defence of Discourses on Romish Idolatry.*

They should always be heard, and fairly and kindly answered, when they ask after any thing they would know, and desire to be informed *about*. Curiosity should be as carefully cherished in children, as other appetites suppressed.

*Locke on Education, § 108.*

It hath been practised as a method of making men's court, when they are asked *about* the rate of lands, the abilities of tenants, the state of trade and manufacture, to answer, that, in their neighbourhood, all things are in a flourishing condition.

*Swift's short View of Ireland.*

4. Engaged in, employed upon.

Our blessed Lord was pleased to command the representation of his death and sacrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking of bread and effusion of wine; to signify to us the nature and sacredness of the liturgy we are *about*.

*Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Labour, for labour's sake, is against nature. The understanding, as well as all the other faculties, chooses always the shortest way to its end, would presently obtain the knowledge it is *about*, and then set upon some new enquiry. But this, whether laziness or haste, often misleads it.

*Locke.*

They ought, however, to be provided with secretaries, and assisted by our foreign ministers, to tell their story for them in plain English, and to let us know, in our mother-tongue, what it is our brave countrymen are *about*.

*Addison. Spect. N° 309.*

5. Appendant to the person; as, cloaths, &c.

If you have this *about* you,

As I will give you when we go, you may

Boldly assault the necromancer's hall.

*Milton's Comus.*

It is not strange to me, that persons of the fairer sex should like, in all things *about* them, that handfomeness for which they find themselves most liked.

*Boyle on Colours.*

6. Relating



6. Relating to the person, as a servant.

Liking very well the young gentleman, such I took him to be, admitted this Deiphantus *about* me, who well shewed, there is no service like his that serves because he loves. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Good master, corporal, captain, for my old dame's sake, stand my friend: she hath no body to do any thing *about* her when I am gone, and she is old and cannot help herself. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

ABO'UT. *adv.*

1. Circularly.

The weyward sisters, hand in hand,  
Posters of the sea and land,  
Thus do go *about, about,*  
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,  
And thrice again to make up nine. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. In circuit.

My honest lads, I'll tell you what I am *about*.—Two yards and more.—No quips now, Pistol: indeed I am in the waste two yards *about*; but I am about no waste, I am about thrift.

*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

A tun *about* was ev'ry pillar there,

A polish'd mirrour shone not half so clear. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. Nearly.

When the boats were come within *about* sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther; yet so as they might move to go *about*, but might not approach nearer. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

4. Here and there; every way.

Up rose the gentle virgin from her place,  
And looked all *about*, if she might spy  
Her lovely knight to move his manly pace.

*Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. ii. stanza. 33.*

A wolf that was past labour, had the wit in his old age, yet to make the best of a bad game; he borrows a habit, and so *about* he goes, begging charity from door to door, under the disguise of a pilgrim. *L'Estrange.*

5. With *to* before a verb; as, *about to fly*; upon the point, within a small distance of.

These dying lovers, and their floating sons,  
Suspend the fight, and silence all our guns:  
Beauty and youth, *about to* perish, finds  
Such noble pity in brave English minds. *Waller.*

6. The longest way, in opposition to the short straight way.

Gold hath these natures; greatness of weight; closeness of parts; fixation; plianthness, or softness; immunity from rust; colour, or tincture of yellow: Therefore the sure way (though most *about*) to make gold, is to know the causes of the several natures before rehearsed. *Bacon's Natural Hist. N° 328.*

Spies of the Volscians

Held me in chafe, that I was forc'd to wheel  
Three or four miles *about*; else had I, Sir,  
Half an hour since brought my report. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

7. To bring about; to bring to the point or state desired; as, *he has brought about his purposes.*

Whether this will be brought *about*, by breaking his head, I very much question. *Spectator.*

8. To come about; to come to some certain state or point.

Wherefore it came to pass, when the time was come *about*, after Hannah had conceived, that she bare a son. *1 Sam. i. 20.*  
One evening it befel, that looking out,  
The wind they long had wish'd was come *about*;  
Well pleas'd they went to rest; and if the gale  
'Till morn continu'd, both resolv'd to fail. *Dryd. Fables.*

9. To go about a thing; to prepare to do it.

Did not Moses give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye *about* to kill me? *John vii. 19.*  
In common language, they say, to *come about* a man, to *circumvent* him.

Some of these phrases seem to derive their original from the French *à bout*; *venir à bout d'une chose*; *venir à bout de quelqu'un*.

A. Bp. for Archbishop; which see.

ABRACADA'BRA. A superstitious charm against agues.

To ABRA'DE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abrado*.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waste by degrees.

By this means there may be a continued supply of what is successively *abraded* from them by decurion of waters.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ABRAHAM'S BALM. The name of an herb.

ABRA'SION. [See ABRASE.]

1. The act of abrading; a rubbing off.

2. [In medicine.] The wearing away of the natural mucus, which covers the membranes, particularly those of the stomach and guts, by corrosive or sharp medicines, or humours. *Quincy.*

3. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABRE'AST. *adv.* [See BREAST.] Side by side; in such a position that the breasts may bear against the same line.

My cousin Suffolk,

My soul shall thine keep company to heav'n:

Tarry, sweet soul, for mine, then fly *abreast*. *Shak. Henry V.*

For honour travels in a freight so narrow,

Where one but goes *abreast*. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

The riders rode *abreast*, and one his shield,

His lance of cornel-wood another held;

The third his bow, and, glorious to behold!

The costly quiver, all of burnish'd gold. *Dryden's Fables.*

ABRI'COT. See APRICOT.

To ABRIDGE. *v. a.* [abreger, Fr. *abbrevio*, Lat.]

1. To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance.

All these sayings, being declared by Jason of Cyrene in five books, we will essay to *abridge* in one volume. *2 Macc. ii. 23.*

2. To contract, to diminish, to cut short.

The determination of the will, upon enquiry, is following the direction of that guide; and he, that has a power to act or not to act, according as such determination directs, is free. Such determination *abridges* not that power wherein liberty consists. *Locke.*

3. To deprive of; in which sense it is followed by the particle *from*, or *of*, preceding the thing taken away.

I have disabled mine estate,

By shewing something a more swelling port,

Than my faint means would grant continuance;

Nor do I now make moan to be *abridg'd*

From such a noble rate. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

They were formerly, by the common law, discharged from pontage and murage; but this privilege has been *abridged* them since by several statutes. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ABRIDGED OF. *part.* Deprived of, debarred from, cut short.

AN ABRIDGER.

1. He that abridges; a shortener.

2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRIDGMENT. *n. f.* [abregement, French.]

1. The contraction of a larger work into a small compass.

Surely this commandment containeth the law and the prophets; and, in this one word, is the *abridgment* of all volumes of scripture. *Hooker, b. ii. § 5.*

Myself have play'd

The int'rim, by remembering you 'tis past;

Then brook *abridgment*, and your eyes advance

After your thoughts, straight back again to France?

*Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Idolatry is certainly the first-born of folly, the great and leading paradox; nay, the very *abridgment* and sum total of all absurdities. *South's Sermons.*

2. A diminution in general.

All trying, by a love of littleness,

To make *abridgments*, and to draw to less,

Even that nothing, which at first we were. *Donne.*

3. Restraint, or abridgment of liberty.

The constant desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us, no body, I think, accounts an *abridgment* of liberty, or at least an *abridgment* of liberty, to be complained of. *Locke.*

ABRO'ACH. *adv.* [See To BROACH.]

1. In a posture to run out; to yield the liquor contained; properly spoken of vessels.

The Templer spruce, while ev'ry spout's *abroach*,

Stays 'till 'tis fair, yet seems to call a coach. *Swift's Miscel.*

The jars of gen'rous wine, (Acestes' gift,

When his Trinacrian shores the navy left)

He set *abroach*, and for the feast prepar'd,

In equal portions with the ven'son shar'd.

*Dryden's Virgil's Æneid, vol. ii.*

2. In a figurative sense; in a state to be diffused or advanced; in a state of such beginning as promises a progress.

That man, that sits within a monarch's heart,

And ripens in the sunshine of his favour,

Would he abuse the count'nance of the king,

Alack! what mischiefs might be set *abroach*,

In shadow of such greatness? *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

ABRO'AD. *adv.* [compounded of *a* and *broad*. See BROAD.]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large.

Intermit no watch

Against a wakeful foe, while I *abroad*,

Thro' all the coasts of dark destruction seek

Deliverance. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 463.*

Again, the lonely fox roams far *abroad*,

On secret rapine bent, and midnight fraud;

Now haunts the cliff, now traverses the lawn,

And flies the hated neighbourhood of man. *Prior.*

2. Out of the house.

Welcome, Sir,

This cell's my court; here have I few attendants,

And subjects none *abroad*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Lady ——— walked a whole hour *abroad*, without dying after it; at least in the time I staid; though she seemed to be fainting, and had convulsive motions several times in her head.

*Pope's Letters.*

3. In another country.

They thought it better to be somewhat hardly yoked at home, than for ever *abroad*, and discredited. *Hooker, Pref.*

Whosoever offers at verbal translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language *abroad*, and brought home no other instead of it. *Sir J. Denham.*



What learn our youth *abroad*, but to refine  
The homely vices of their native land? *Dryd. Span. Friar.*  
He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what he sees  
and hears *abroad*, to the state of things at home. *Atterb. Scrm.*

4. In all directions, this way and that.

Full in the midst of this infernal road,

An elm displays her dusky arms *abroad*. *Dryd. Virg. Æn. vi.*  
5. Without, not within.

Bodies politic, being subject, as much as natural, to dissolution, by divers means, there are undoubtedly more states overthrown through diseases bred within themselves, than through violence from *abroad*. *Hooker, Dedication.*

To A'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] To take away from a law its force; to repeal, to annul.

Such laws, as have been made upon special occasions, which occasions ceasing, laws of that kind do *abrogate* themselves.

*Hooker, b. iv. § 14.*

The negative precepts of men may cease by many instruments, by contrary customs, by public disrelish, by long omission: but the negative precepts of God never can cease, but when they are expressly *abrogated* by the same authority.

*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

ABROGA'TION. *n. f.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.

The commissioners from the confederate Roman catholics, demanded the *abrogation* and repeal of all those laws, which were in force against the exercise of the Roman religion.

*Clarendon, b. viii.*

To ABRO'OK. *v. a.* [from *To brook*, with *a* superabundant, a word not in use.] To brook, to bear, to endure.

Sweet Nell, ill can thy noble mind *abrook*

The abject people gazing on thy face

With envious looks, still laughing at thy shame.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

ABRUPT. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat.] Broken off.

1. Broken, craggy.

Reffless, roaring, dreadful, down it comes

From the rude mountain, and the mossy wild,

Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*.

*Thomson's Winter.*

2. Divided, without any thing intervening.

Or spread his airy flight,

Upborn with indefatigable wings,

Over the vast *abrupt*, ere he arrive

The happy isle.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 409.*

3. Sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives.

My lady craves

To know the cause of your *abrupt* departure.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The *abrupt* and unkind breaking off the two first parliaments, was wholly imputed to the duke of Buckingham. *Clar.*

*Abrupt*, with eagle-speed she cut the sky;

Instant invisible to mortal eye.

Then first he recogniz'd th' ethereal guest. *Pope's Odyss. b. i.*

4. Unconnected.

The *abrupt* stile, which hath many breaches, and doth not seem to end but fall.

*Ben. Johnson's Discovery.*

ABRUPTED. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat. a word little in use.] Broken off suddenly.

The effects of whose activity are not precipitously *abrupted*, but gradually proceed to their cessations.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. 10.*

ABRUPTION. *n. f.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Breaking off, violent and sudden separation.

Those which are inclosed in stone, marble, or such other solid matter, being difficultly separable from it, because of its adhesion to all sides of them, have commonly some of that matter still adhering to them, or at least marks of its *abruption* from them, on all their sides. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. 4.*

ABRUPTLY. *adv.* [See ABRUPT.] Hastily, without the due forms of preparation.

The sweetness of virtue's disposition, jealous even over itself, suffered her not to enter *abruptly* into questions of Musidorus.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

Now missing from their joy so lately found,

So lately found, and so *abruptly* gone.

*Par. Regain. b. ii.*

They both of them punctually observed the time thus agreed upon, and that in whatever company or business they were engaged, they left it *abruptly*, as soon as the clock warned them to retire.

*Addison. Spectator, N° 241.*

ABRUPTNESS. *n. f.* [from *abrupt*.]

1. An abrupt manner, haste, suddenness, untimely vehemence.

2. The state of an abrupt thing; unconnectedness, roughness, cragginess.

The crystallized bodies found in the perpendicular intervals, are easily known from those that are lodged in the strata. The former have always their root, as the jewellers call it, which is only the *abruptness*, at the end of the body whereby it adhered to the stone, or sides of the intervals; which *abruptness* is caused by its being broke off from the said stone.

*Woodward's Natural History, p. 4.*

A'ESCESS. [*abscessus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body; a tumour filled with matter; a term of chirurgery.

If the patient is not relieved, nor dies in eight days, the inflammation ends in a suppuration and an *abscess* in the lungs, and sometimes in some other part of the body. *Arbuth. of Diet.*

Lindanus conjectured it might be some hidden *abscess* in the mesentery, which, breaking some few days after, was discovered to be an apostem of the mesentery. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To ABSCI'ND. *v. a.* To cut off, either in a natural or figurative sense.

ABSCI'SSA. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate.

ABSCI'SSION. *n. f.* [*abscissio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off.

Fabricius ab Aquapendente renders the *abscission* of them difficult enough, and not without danger. *Wise's Surgery.*

2. The state of being cut off.

By cessation of oracles, with Montacutius, we may understand this intercision, not *abscission*, or consummate desolation.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 12.*

To ABSCOND. *v. n.* [*abscond*, Lat.] To hide one's self; to retire from the public view: generally used of persons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.

ABSCONDER. *n. f.* [from *abscond*.] The person that absconds.

A'BSENCE. *n. f.* [See ABSENT.]

1. The state of being absent, opposed to presence.

Sir, 'tis fit

You have strong party to defend yourself

By calmness, or by *absence*: all's in danger. *Shakesp. Coriol.*

His friends beheld, and pity'd him in vain,

For what advice can ease a lover's pain?

*Absence*, the best expedient they could find,

Might save the fortune, if not cure the mind. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. Want of appearance, in the legal sense.

*Absence* is of a fourfold kind or species. The first is a necessary *absence*, as in banished persons; this is entirely necessary. A second, necessary and voluntary; as, upon the account of the commonwealth, or in the service of the church. The third kind the civilians call a probable *absence*; as, that of students on the score of study. And the fourth, an *absence* entirely voluntary; as, on the account of trade, merchandise, and the like. Some add a fifth kind of *absence*, which is committed *cum dolo & culpa*, by a man's non-appearance on a citation; as, in a contumacious person, who, in hatred to his contumacy, is, by the law, in some respects, reputed as a person present.

*Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

You have given no dissertation upon the *absence* of lovers, nor laid down any methods how they should support themselves under those separations.

*Addison. Spectator, N° 241.*

3. Inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object.

I continued my walk, reflecting on the little *absences* and distractions of mankind.

*Addison. Spectator, N° 77.*

4. It is used with the particle *from*.

His *absence from* his mother oft he'll mourn,

And, with his eyes, look wishes to return. *Dryd. Juv. Sat. ii.*

A'BSENT. *adj.* [*absens*, Lat.]

1. Not present; used with the particle *from*.

In spring the fields, in autumn hills I love;

At morn the plains, at noon the shady grove;

But Delia always: *absent from* her sight,

Nor plains at morn, nor groves at noon delight. *Pope's Past.*

Where there is advantage to be given,

Both more and less have given him the revolt;

And none serve with him but constrained things,

Whose hearts are *absent* too.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Whether they were *absent* or present, they were vexed alike.

*Wisd. xi. 11.*

2. Absent in mind, inattentive; regardless of the present object.

I distinguish a man that is *absent*, because he thinks of something else, from him that is *absent*, because he thinks of nothing.

*Addison. Spectator, N° 77.*

To ABSE'NT. *v. a.* To withdraw, to forbear to come into presence.

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,

*Absent* thee from felicity a while,

And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,

To tell my tale.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

But if thou think'st trial unsought may find

Us both securer, than thus warn'd thou seem'st,

Go—for thy stay, not free, *absents* thee more.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 372.*

Tho' I am forc'd, thus to *absent* myself

From all I love, I shall contrive some means,

Some friendly intervals, to visit thee.

*Southern's Spartan Dame.*

The Arengo, however, is still called together in cases of extraordinary importance; and if, after due summons, any member *absents* himself, he is to be fined to the value of about a penny English.

*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

ABSENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* Relating to absence; absent. *Dict.*

ABSENTE'E. *n. f.* He that is absent from his station or employment, or country. A word used commonly with regard to Irishmen living out of their country.



# A B S

Then was the first statute made against *absentees*, commanding all such as had land in Ireland, to return and reside there-upon.

*Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

A great part of estates in Ireland are owned by *absentees*, and such as draw over the profits raised out of Ireland, refunding nothing.

*Child's Discourse on Trade.*

ABSI'NTHIATED. *part.* [from *absinthium*, Lat. wormwood.]

Imbittered, impregnated with wormwood. *Dict.*

AB'SIS. See APSIS.

To ABSI'ST. *v. n.* [*absisto*, Lat.] To stand off, to leave off. *Dict.*

To ABSO'LVE. *v. a.* [*absolve*, Lat.]

1. To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial sense.

Your great goodness, out of holy pity,

*Absolv'd* him with an axe. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Our victors, blest in peace, forget their wars,

Enjoy past dangers, and *absolve* the stars. *Tickell.*

As he hopes, and gives out, by the influence of his wealth, to be here *absolved*; in condemning this man, you have an opportunity of belying that general scandal, of redeeming the credit lost by former judgments. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. To set free from an engagement or promise.

Compell'd by threats to take that bloody oath,

And the act ill, I am *absolv'd* by both. *Waller's Maid's Trag.*

This command, which must necessarily comprehend the persons of our natural fathers, must mean a duty we owe them, distinct from our obedience to the magistrate, and from which the most absolute power of princes cannot *absolve* us. *Locke.*

3. To pronounce a sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.

But all is calm in this eternal sleep;

Here grief forgets to groan, and love to weep;

Ev'n superstition loses ev'ry fear;

For God, not man, *absolves* our frailties here.

*Pope's Eloisa to Abelard.*

4. To finish, to complete.

If that which is so supposed infinitely distant from what is now current, is distant from us by a finite interval, and not infinitely, then that one circulation which preceded it, and must necessarily be like ours, and consequently *absolved* in the space of twenty-four hours.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

What cause

Mov'd the creator, in his holy rest

Through all eternity, so late to build

In chaos; and the work begun, how soon

*Absolv'd.* *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 94.*

ABSOLUTE. *adj.* [*absolutus*, Lat.]

1. Complete; applied as well to persons as things.

Because the things that proceed from him are perfect, without any manner of defect or maim; it cannot be, but that the words of his mouth are *absolute*, and lack nothing which they should have, for performance of that thing whereunto they tend. *Hooker, b. ii. § 6.*

2. Unconditional; as, an *absolute* promise.

Although it runs in forms *absolute*, yet it is indeed conditional, as depending upon the qualification of the person to whom it is pronounced. *South's Sermons.*

3. Not relative; as, *absolute* space.

I see still the distinctions of sovereign and inferior, of *absolute* and relative worship, will bear any man out in the worship of any creature with respect to God, as well at least as it doth in the worship of images. *Stillingfl. Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

An *absolute* mode is that which belongs to its subject, without respect to any other beings whatsoever: but a relative mode is derived from the regard that one being has to others.

*Watts's Logic.*

In this sense we speak of the ablative case *absolute* in grammar.

4. Not limited; as, *absolute* power.

My crown is *absolute*, and holds of none;

I cannot in a base subjection live,

Nor suffer you to take, though I would give. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

5. Positive, certain, without any hesitation. In this sense it rarely occurs.

Long is it since I saw him,

But time hath nothing blurr'd those lines of favour,

Which then he wore; the snatches in his voice,

And burst of speaking were as his: I'm *absolute*,

'Twas very Cloten. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

What is his strength by land?—

—Great and increasing: but by sea

He is an *absolute* master. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

ABSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *absolute*.]

1. Completely, without restriction.

All the contradictions which grow in those minds, that neither *absolutely* climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Sidney.*

What merit they can build upon having joined with a protestant army, under a king they acknowledged, to defend their own liberties and properties, is, to me, *absolutely* inconceivable; and, I believe, will equally be so for ever. *Swift's Presb. Pla.*

2. Without relation.

*Absolutely* we cannot discommend, we cannot *absolutely* approve either willingness to live, or forwardness to die.

*Hooker, b. v.*

# A B S

These then being the perpetual causes of zeal; the greatest good, or the greatest evil; either *absolutely* so in themselves, or relatively so to us; it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other. *Sprat's Sermons.*

No sensible quality, as light, and colour, and heat, and sound, can be subsistent in the bodies themselves, *absolutely* considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense. These qualities are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions, upon our nerves, from objects without, according to their various modifications and positions. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Without limits or dependance.

The prince long time had courted fortune's love,

But, once possess'd, did *absolutely* reign:

Thus, with their Amazons, the heroes strove,

And conquer'd first those beauties they would gain.

*Dryden's Annus Mirabilis.*

4. Without condition.

And of that nature, for the most part, are things *absolutely* unto all mens salvation necessary, either to be held or denied, either to be done or avoided. *Hooker's Preface.*

5. Peremptorily, positively.

Being as I am, why didst not thou

Command me *absolutely* not to go,

Going into such danger, as thou saidst? *Parad. Lost, b. ix.*

ABSOLUTENESS. *n. f.* [from *absolute*.]

1. Compleatness.

2. Freedom from dependance, or limits.

The *absoluteness* and illimitedness of his commission was generally much spoken of. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

There is nothing that can raise a man to that generous *absoluteness* of condition, as neither to cringe, to fawn, or to depend meanly; but that which gives him that happiness within himself, for which men depend upon others. *South's Serm.*

3. Despoticism.

He kept a strait hand on his nobility, and chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers, which were more obsequious to him, but had less interest in the people; which made for his *absoluteness*, but not for his safety. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

ABSOLU'TION. *n. f.* [*absolutio*, Lat.]

1. Acquittal.

*Absolution*, in the civil law, imports a full acquittal of a person by some final sentence of law; also, a temporary discharge of his farther attendance upon a mesne process, through a failure or defect in pleading; as it does likewise in the canon law, where, and among divines, it likewise signifies a relaxation of him from the obligation of some sentence pronounced either in a court of law, or else *in foro pœnitentiali*. Thus there is, in this kind of law, one kind of *absolution*, termed judicial, and another, styled a declaratory or extrajudicial *absolution*. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. The remission of sins, or penance, declared by ecclesiastical authority.

The *absolution* pronounced by a priest, whether papist or protestant, is not a certain infallible ground to give the person, so absolved, confidence towards God. *South's Sermons.*

ABSOLUTORY. *adj.* [*absolutorius*, Lat.] That which absolves.

Though an *absolutory* sentence should be pronounced in favour of the persons, upon the account of nearness of blood; yet, if adultery shall afterwards be truly proved, he may be again proceeded against as an adulterer. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ABSONANT. *adj.* [See ABSONOUS.] Contrary to reason, wide from the purpose.

ABSONOUS. *adj.* [*absonus*, Lat. ill-founding.] Absurd, contrary to reason.

To suppose an uniter of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both, is unwarranted by any of our faculties; yea, most *absonous* to our reason.

*Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica, c. 4.*

To ABSO'RBE. *v. a.* [*absorbeo*, Lat. preter, *absorbed*; part. pret. *absorbed*, or *absorpt*.]

1. To swallow up.

Some tokens shew

Of fearless friendship, and their sinking mates

Sustain; vain love, tho' laudable, *absorpt*

By a fierce eddy, they together found

The vast profundity.

*Phillips.*

Moses imputed the deluge to the disruption of the abyss; and St. Peter, to the particular constitution of that earth, which made it obnoxious to be *absorpt* in water. *Burn. Theory.*

2. To suck up. See ABSORBENT.

Supposing the forementioned consumption should prove so durable, as to *absorb* and extenuate the said sanguine parts to an extreme degree, it is evident, that the fundamental parts must necessarily come into danger. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ABSO'RBE'NT. *n. f.* [*absorbens*, Lat.]

A medicine that, by the softness or porosity of its parts, either causes the asperities of pungent humours, or dries away superfluous moisture in the body. *Quincy.*

There is a third class of substances, commonly called *absorbents*; as, the various kinds of shells, coral, chalk, crabs eyes, &c. which likewise raise an effervescence, and are therefore called



called alkalis, though not so properly, for they are not salts.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ABSORPT. *part.* [from *absorb.*] Swallowed up; used as well, in a figurative sense, of persons, as, in the primitive, of things.

What can you expect from a man, who has not talked these five days? who is withdrawing his thoughts, as far as he can, from all the present world, its customs and its manners, to be fully possessed and *absorpt* in the past.

*Pope's Letters.*

ABSORPTION. *n. f.* [from *absorb.*] The act of swallowing up.

It was below the dignity of those sacred penmen, or the spirit of God that directed them, to shew us the causes of this disruption, or of this *absorption*; this is left to the enquiries of men.

*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To ABSTAIN. *v. n.* [*abstineo*, Lat.] To forbear, to deny one's self any gratification; with the particle *from*.

If thou judge it hard and difficult,

Conversing, looking, loving, to *abstain*

From love's due rites, nuptial embraces sweet;

And, with desires, to languish without hope.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 993.*

To be perpetually longing, and impatiently desirous of any thing, so that a man cannot *abstain from* it, is to lose a man's liberty, and to become a servant of meat and drink, or smoke.

*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Even then the doubtful billows scarce *abstain*

From the toss'd vessel on the troubled main. *Dryden's Virgil.*

ABSTEMIOUS. *adj.* [*abstemius*, Lat.] Temperate, sober, abstinent, refraining from excess or pleasures. It is used of persons; as, an *abstemious* hermit: and of things; as, an *abstemious* diet. It is spoken likewise of things that cause temperance.

The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst the *abstemious*. Abstinence in extremity will prove a mortal disease; but the experiments of it are very rare. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Clytorean streams the love of wine expel,

(Such is the virtue of the *abstemious* well)

Whether the colder nymph that rules the flood,

Extinguishes, and balks the drunken god:

Or that Melampus (so have some assur'd)

When the mad Præitides with charms he cur'd,

And pow'rful herbs, both charms and simples cast

Into the sober spring, where still their virtues last. *Dryd. Fab.*

ABSTEMIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *abstemious*.] Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [See ABSTEMIOUS.] The quality of being abstemious.

ABSTENTION. *n. f.* [from *abstineo*, Lat.] The act of holding off, or restraining; restraint. *Diët.*

To ABSTERGE. *v. a.* [*abstergo*, Lat.] To cleanse by wiping; to wipe.

ABSTERGENT. *adj.* Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

To ABSTERSE. [See ABSTERGE.] To cleanse, to purify; a word very little in use, and less analogical than *absterge*.

Nor will we affirm, that iron receiveth, in the stomach of the ostrich, no alteration; but we suspect this effect rather from corrosion than digestion; not any tendency to chilification by the natural heat, but rather some attrition from an acid and vitriolous humidity in the stomach, which may *absterse* and shave the scoriaceous parts thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

ABTERSION. *n. f.* [*abstersio*, Lat.] The act of cleansing. See ABSTERGE.]

The seventh cause is *abstersion*; which is plainly a scouring off, or incision of the more viscous humours, and making the humours more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which scoureth linen cloth speedily from the foulness. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 42.*

ABTERSIVE. *adj.* [from *absterge*.] That has the quality of absterging or cleansing.

It is good, after purging, to use apozemes and broths, not so much opening as those used before purging; but *abstersive* and mundifying clysters also are good to conclude with, to draw away the reliques of the humours. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

A tablet flood of that *abstersive* tree,

Where Æthiops' swarthy bird did build to nest. *Sir J. Denh.*

There, many a flow'r *abstersive* grew,

Thy fav'rite flow'rs of yellow hue. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

ABSTINENCE. *n. f.* [*abstinentia*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of any thing; with the particle *from*.

Because the *abstinence from* a present pleasure, that offers itself, is a pain, nay, oftentimes a very great one: it is no wonder that that operates after the same manner pain does, and lessens, in our thoughts, what is future; and so forces us, as it were, blindfold into its embraces. *Locke.*

2. Fasting, or forbearance of necessary food. It is generally distinguished from temperance, as the greater degree from the less; sometimes as single performances from habits; as, a day of *abstinence*, and a life of temperance.

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young:

And *abstinence* ingenders maladies. *Shakesp. Love's Lab. Lost.*

Religious men, who hither must be sent

As awful guides of heavenly government;

To teach you penance, fasts, and *abstinence*,

To punish bodies for the souls offence. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

And the faces of them, which have used *abstinence*, shall shine above the stars; whereas our faces shall be blacker than darkness. *2 Esdras, vii. 55.*

ABSTINENCY. *n. f.* The same with ABSTINENCE.

Were our rewards for the *abstinencies*, or riots, of this present life, under the prejudices of short or finite, the promises and threats of Christ would lose much of their virtue and energy. *Hammond's Fundam.*

ABSTINENT. *adj.* [*abstinens*, Lat.] That uses abstinence, in opposition to covetous, rapacious, or luxurious. It is used chiefly of persons.

ABSTORTED. *adj.* [*abstortus*, Lat.] Forced away, wrung from another by violence. *Diët.*

To ABSTRACT. *v. a.* [*abstraho*, Lat.]

1. To take one thing from another.

Could we abstract from these pernicious effects, and suppose this were innocent, it would be too light to be matter of praise. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To separate ideas.

Those, who cannot distinguish, compare and *abstract*, would hardly be able to understand and make use of language, or judge or reason to any tolerable degree. *Locke.*

3. To reduce to an epitome.

If we would fix in the memory the discourses we hear, or what we design to speak, let us *abstract* them into brief compends, and review them often. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

ABSTRACT. *adj.* [*abstractus*, Lat. See the verb To ABSTRACT.]

1. Separated from something else, generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abstract* mathematics, *abstract* terms, in opposition to concrete.

Mathematics, in its latitude, is usually divided into pure and mixed. And though the pure do handle only *abstract* quantity in general, as geometry, arithmetic; yet that which is mixed, doth consider the quantity of some particular determinate subject. So astronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions, music of sounds, and mechanics of weights and powers. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

*Abstract* terms signify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it is; as, whiteness, roundness, length, breadth, wisdom, mortality, life, death. *Watts's Logick.*

2. With the particle *from*.

Another fruit from the considering things in themselves, *abstract from* our opinions and other mens notions and discourses on them, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method, which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*

ABSTRACT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater.

You shall there find a man, who is the *abstract*

Of all faults all men follow. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

If you are false, these epithets are small;

You're then the things, and *abstract* of them all. *Dryd. Aur.*

2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

When Mnemon came to the end of a chapter, he recollected the sentiments he had remarked; so that he could give a tolerable analysis and *abstract* of every treatise he had read, just after he had finished it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. The state of being abstracted.

The hearts of great princes, if they be considered, as it were in *abstract*, without the necessity of states, and circumstances of time, can take no full and proportional pleasure in the exercise of any narrow bounty. *Wotton.*

ABSTRACTED. *part. adj.* [from *abstract*.]

1. Separated.

That space the evil one *abstracted* stood

From his own evil, and for the time remain'd

Stupidly good. *Milton.*

2. Refined, abstruse.

*Abstracted* spiritual love, they like

Their souls, exhal'd. *Donne.*

3. Absent of mind, inattentive to present objects; as, an *abstracted* scholar.

ABSTRACTEDLY. *adv.* With abstraction, simply, separately from all contingent circumstances.

Or whether more *abstractedly* we look,

Or on the writers, or the written book:

Whence, but from heav'n, could men unskill'd in arts,

In several ages born, in several parts,

Weave such agreeing truths? or how, or why

Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie?

Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice,

Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price. *Dryden's Religio Laici.*

ABSTRACTION. *n. f.* [*abstractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of abstracting.

The word *abstraction* signifies a withdrawing some part of an



an idea from other parts of it; by which means, such abstracted ideas are formed, as neither represent any thing corporeal or spiritual; that is, any thing peculiar or proper to mind or body. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The state of being abstracted.
3. Absence of mind, inattention.
4. Disregard of worldly objects.

**ABSTRACTIVE.** *adj.* [from *abstract.*] Having the power or quality of abstracting.

**ABSTRACTLY.** *adv.* [from *abstract.*] In an abstract manner, absolutely, without reference to any thing else.

Matter *abstractly* and absolutely considered, cannot have born an infinite duration now past and expired. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**ABSTRACTED.** *part. adj.* [*abstractus*, Lat.] Unbound. *Diët.*

**TO ABSTRINGE.** *v. a.* [*abstringo*, Lat.] To unbind. *Diët.*

**TO ABSTRUDE.** *v. a.* [*abstrudo*, Lat.] To thrust off, or pull away. *Diët.*

**ABSTRU'SE.** *adj.* [*abstrusus*, Lat. thrust out of sight.]

1. Hidden.

Th' eternal eye, whose sight discerns  
*Abstrusest* thoughts, from forth his holy mount,  
 And from within the golden lamps that burn  
 Nightly before him, saw, without their light,  
 Rebellion rising. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v. l. 712.*

2. Difficult, remote from conception or apprehension. It is opposed to *obvious* and *easy*.

So spake our Sire, and, by his count'nance, seem'd -

Ent'ring on studious thoughts *abstruse*. *Parad. Lost, b. viii.*

The motions and figures within the mouth are *abstruse*, and not easy to be distinguished, especially those of the tongue, which is moved through the help of many muscles, so easily, and habitually, and variously, that we are scarce able to give a judgment of motions and figures thereby framed.

*Holder's Elements of Speech.*

No man could give a rule of the greatest beauties, and the knowledge of them was so *abstruse*, that there was no manner of speaking which could express them. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

**ABSTRU'SELY.** *adv.* In an *abstruse* manner; obscurely, not plainly, or obviously.

**ABSTRU'SENESS.** *n. f.* [from *abstruse*.] The quality of being *abstruse*; difficulty, obscurity.

It is not oftentimes so much what the scripture says, as what some men persuade others it says, that makes it seem obscure, and that as to some other passages that are so indeed, since it is the *abstruseness* of what is taught in them, that makes them almost inevitably so; it is little less saucy, upon such a score, to find fault with the style of the scripture, than to do so with the author for making us but men. *Boyle on the Scripture.*

**ABSTRU'SITY.** *n. f.* [from *abstruse*.]

1. *Abstruseness*.
2. That which is *abstruse*. A word seldom used.

Authors are also suspicious, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to write of secrets, to deliver antipathies, sympathies, and the occult *abstrusities* of things. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

**TO ABSU'ME.** *v. a.* [*absumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste; to eat up.

That which had been burning an infinite time could never be burnt, no not so much as any part of it; for if it had burned part after part, the whole must needs be *absumed* in a portion of time. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**ABSUR'D.** *adj.* [*absurdus*, Lat.]

1. Unreasonable, without judgment, as used of men.

Seeming wise men may make shift to get opinion; but let no man choose them for employment; for certainly you had better take for business a man somewhat *absurd*, than over formal. *Bacon's Essay, 27.*

2. Inconsistent, contrary to reason, used of sentiments or practices.

The thing itself appeared desirable to him, and accordingly he could not but like and desire it; but then, it was after a very irrational *absurd* way, and contrary to all the methods and principles of a rational agent; which never wills a thing really and properly, but it applies to the means, by which it is to be acquired. *South's Sermons.*

A man, who cannot write with wit on a proper subject, is dull and stupid; but one, who shews it in an improper place, is as impertinent and *absurd*. *Addison. Spectator, N° 291.*

But grant that those can conquer, these can cheat,

'Tis phrase *absurd* to call a villain great:

Who wickedly is wise, or madly brave,

Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

**ABSUR'DITY.** *n. f.* [from *absurd*.]

1. The quality of being absurd; want of judgment applied to men; want of propriety applied to things.

How clear soever this idea of the infinity of number be, there is nothing more evident than the *absurdity* of the actual idea of an infinite number. *Locke.*

2. That which is absurd; as, his travels were full of *absurdities*. In which sense it has a plural.

That satisfaction we receive from the opinion of some pre-eminence in ourselves, when we see the *absurdities* of another, or when we reflect on any past *absurdities* of our own.

VOL. I.

*Addison. Spectator, N° 249.*

**ABSUR'DLY.** *adv.* [from *absurd*.] After an absurd manner; improperly, unreasonably.

But man we find the only creature,

Who, led by folly, combats nature;

Who, when she loudly cries, forbear,

With obstinacy fixes there;

And where his genius least inclines,

*Absurdly* bends his whole designs.

*Swift's Miscellanies.*

We may proceed yet further with the atheist; and convince him, that not only his principle is absurd, but his consequences also as *absurdly* deduced from it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**ABSUR'DNESS.** *n. f.* [from *absurd*.] The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness, impropriety. See **ABSURDITY**; which is more frequently used.

**ABUNDANCE.** *n. f.* [*abundantia*, Fr.]

1. Plenty; a sense chiefly poetical.

At the whisper of thy word,

Crown'd abundance spreads my board.

*Crashaw.*

The doubled charge his subjects love supplies,

Who, in that bounty, to themselves are kind;

So glad Egyptians see their Nilus rise,

And, in his plenty, their abundance find. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

2. Great numbers.

The river Inn, during its course through the Tyrol, is generally shut up between a double range of mountains, that are most of them covered with woods of fir-trees. *Abundance* of peasants are employed in hewing down of the largest of these trees, that, after they are barked and cut into shape, are tumbled down. *Addison on Italy.*

3. A great quantity.

Their chief enterprize was the recovery of the Holy land; in which worthy, but extremely difficult, action, it is lamentable to remember what *abundance* of noble blood hath been shed with very small benefit unto the Christian state.

*Sir Walter Raleigh's Essays.*

4. Exuberance, more than enough.

For well I wot, most mighty sovereign,

That all this famous antique history,

Of some, th' *abundance* of an idle brain

Will judged be, and painted forgery. *Spens. Fairy Q. b. ii.*

**ABUNDANT.** *adj.* [*abundans*, Lat.]

1. Plentiful.

Good the more

Communicated, more *abundant* grows;

The author not impair'd, but honour'd more. *Par. Lost, b. v.*

2. Exuberant.

If the vessels are in a state of too great rigidity, so as not to yield, a strong projectile motion occasions their rupture, and hæmorrhages; especially in the lungs, where the blood is *abundant*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Fully stored. It is followed sometimes by *in*, commonly by *with*.

The world began but some ages before these were found out, and was *abundant with* all things at first; and men not very numerous; and therefore were not put so much to the use of their wits, to find out ways for living commodiously.

*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. It is applied generally to things, sometimes to persons.

The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering and *abundant in* goodness and truth. *Exod. xxxiv. 6.*

**ABUNDANTLY.** *adv.* [from *abundant*.]

1. In plenty.

Let the waters bring forth *abundantly* the moving creature that hath life. *Genesis, i. 20.*

God on thee

*Abundantly* his gifts hath also pour'd;

Inward and outward both, his image fair. *Par. Lost, b. viii.*

2. Amply, liberally, more than sufficiently.

What the example of our equals wants of authority, is *abundantly* supplied in the imaginations of friendship, and the repeated influences of a constant conversation. *Rogers's Serm.*

Heroic poetry has ever been esteemed the greatest work of human nature. In that rank has Aristotle placed it; and Longinus is so full of the like expressions, that he *abundantly* confirms the other's testimony. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Pref.*

**TO ABU'SE.** *v. a.* [*abutor*, Lat.]

In *abuse* the verb, *f* has the sound of *z*; in the noun, the common sound.

1. To make an ill use of.

They that use this world, as not *abusing* it; for the fashion of this world passeth away. *1 Cor. vii. 31.*

He has fixed and determined the time for our repentance, beyond which he will no longer await the perverseness of men, no longer suffer his compassion to be *abused*. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To deceive, to impose upon.

The world hath been much *abused* by the opinion of making gold: the work itself I judge to be possible; but the means hitherto propounded, are, in the practice, full of error.

*Bacon's Natural History, N° 126.*

He perhaps,

Out of my weakness and my melancholy,

As he is very potent with such spirits,

*Abuses* me to damn me.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

E

It



# A B U

It imports the misrepresentation of the qualities of things and actions, to the common apprehensions of men, *abusing* their minds with false notions; and so, by this artifice, making evil pass for good, and good for evil, in all the great concerns of life. *South's Sermons.*

Nor be with all these tempting words *abus'd*;  
These tempting words were all to Sappho us'd.

*Pope's Sappho to Phaon.*

3. To treat with rudeness, to reproach.  
I am no strumpet, but of life as honest  
As you that thus *abuse* me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
But he mocked them, and laughed at them, and *abused* them  
shamefully, and spake proudly. *1 Mac. vii. 34.*  
Some praise at morning what they blame at night,  
But always think the last opinion right.  
A muse by these is like a mistress us'd,  
This hour she's idoliz'd, the next *abus'd*. *Pope's Eff. on Crit.*  
The next criticism upon the stars seems to be introduced for  
no other reason, but to mention Mr. Bickerstaff, whom the au-  
thor every-where endeavours to imitate and *abuse*. *Addison.*

ABU'SE. *n. f.* [from the verb *abuse*.]

1. The ill use of any thing.  
The casting away things profitable for the sustenance of man's  
life, is an unthankful *abuse* of the fruits of God's good provi-  
dence towards mankind. *Hooker, b. v. § 9.*

Little knows

Any, but God alone, to value right  
The good before him, but perverts best things  
To worst *abuse*, or to their meanest use. *Parad. Lost, b. iv.*

2. A corrupt practice, bad custom.  
The nature of things is such, that, if *abuses* be not reme-  
died, they will certainly encrease. *Swift for Advancem. of Relig.*
3. Seducement.  
Was it not enough for him to have deceived me, and  
through the deceit *abused* me, and, after the *abuse*, forsaken me,  
but that he must now, of all the company, and before all the  
company, lay want of beauty to my charge. *Sidney, b. ii.*
4. Unjust censure, rude reproach, contumely.

I dark in light, expos'd

To daily fraud, contempt, *abuse*, and wrong. *Sampf. Agon.*

ABU'SER. *n. f.* [from the verb *abuse*.]

1. He that makes an ill use.  
Next thou, th' *abuser* of thy prince's ear. *Denb. Sophy.*
2. He that deceives.
3. He that reproaches with rudeness.
4. A ravisher, a violater.

ABU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *abuse*.]

1. Practising abuse.  
The tongue mov'd gently first, and speech was low,  
Till wrangling science taught it noise and show,  
And wicked wit arose, thy most *abusive* foe. *Pope's Miscell.*  
Dame Nature, as the learned show,  
Provides each animal its foe;  
Hounds hunt the hare, the wily fox  
Devours your geese, the wolf your flocks.  
Thus envy pleads a natural claim,  
To persecute the muse's fame,  
On poets in all times *abusive*,  
From Homer down to Pope inclusive. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
2. Containing abuse; as, an *abusive* lampoon.  
Next, Comedy appear'd with great applause,  
Till her licentious and *abusive* tongue  
Waken'd the magistrates coercive pow'r. *Roscommon.*
3. Deceitful; a sense little used, yet not improper.  
It is verified by a number of examples, that whatsoever is  
gained by an *abusive* treaty, ought to be restored *in integrum*.  
*Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain.*

ABU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *abuse*.]

1. Improperly, by a wrong use.  
The oil, *abusively* called spirit, of roses swims at the top of  
the water, in the form of a white butter; which I remember  
not to have observed in any other oil drawn in any limbeck.

*Boyle's Sceptical Chymistry.*

2. Reproachfully.

ABU'SIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *abuse*.] The quality of being abu-  
sive; foulness of language.

Pick out of mirth, like stones out of thy ground,  
Profaneness, filthiness, *abusiveness*.  
These are the scum, with which coarse wits abound:

The fine may spare these well, yet not go less. *Herbert.*

To ABU'T. *v. n.* obsolete. [*aboutir*, to touch at the end, Fr.]  
To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to, with the  
particle upon.

Two mighty monarchies,

Whose high upreared and *abutting* fronts

Perilous the narrow ocean parts asunder. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

In entering the same, we will first pitch at the Looes,  
two several corporations, distinguished by the addition of east  
and west, *abutting* upon a navigable creek, and joined by a fair  
bridge of many arches. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

ABU'TTAL. *n. f.* [from *abut*.] The butting or boundaries of any  
land. A writing declaring on what lands, highways, or other  
places, it does *abut*. *Dist.*

# A C A

ABU'TMENT. *n. f.* [from *abut*.] That which abuts, or borders  
upon another.

ABY'SM. *n. f.* [*abyssme*, old Fr. now written contractedly *abime*.]  
A gulf; the same with *abyss*.

My good stars, that were my former guides,  
Have empty left their orbs, and shot their fires

Into the *abyss* of hell. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

ABY'SS. *n. f.* [*abyssus*, Lat. "Ἄβυσσος, bottomless, Gr.]

1. A depth without bottom.  
Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet  
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite *abyss*,  
And, through the palpable obscure, find out  
This uncouth way. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 405.*
2. A great depth, a gulph.

The yawning earth disclos'd th' *abyss* of hell:  
The weeping statues did the wars foretell,  
And holy sweat from brazen idols fell. *Dryd. Virg. Georg. i.*

3. In a figurative sense, that in which any thing is lost.  
For sepulchres themselves must crumbling fall  
In time's *abyss*, the common grave of all. *Dryd. Juv. Sat. x.*  
If, discovering how far we have clear and distinct ideas, we  
confine our thoughts within the contemplation of those things,  
that are within the reach of our understandings, and launch not  
out into that *abyss* of darkness, out of a presumption, that no-  
thing is beyond our comprehension. *Locke.*
4. The body of waters supposed at the center of the earth.

We are here to consider what is generally understood by the  
great *abyss*, in the common explication of the deluge; and 'tis  
commonly interpreted either to be the sea, or subterraneous  
waters hid in the bowels of the earth. *Burnet's Theor. Earth.*

5. In the language of divines, hell.  
From that insatiable *abyss*,  
Where flames devour, and serpents hiss,  
Promote me to thy seat of bliss. *Roscommon.*

Ac, Ak, or Ake.

Being initials in the names of places, as *Aston*, signify  
an oak, from the Saxon *ac*, an oak. *Gibson's Camden.*

ACACIA. *n. f.* [Lat.]

1. A drug brought from Egypt, which, being supposed the in-  
spissated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of sloes, boiled  
to the same consistence. *Dictionnaire de Comm. Savary. Trevoaux.*
2. A tree commonly so called here, though different from that  
which produces the true *acacia*; and therefore termed *pseudoca-*  
*cia*, or *Virginian acacia*.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, from whose flower-cup rises  
the pointal, wrapped in a fimbriated membrane, which after-  
wards becomes a pod, opening into two parts, in which are  
contained several kidney-shaped seeds. *Millar.*

ACADE'MIAL. *adj.* [from *academy*.] Relating to an academy,  
belonging to an academy.

ACADE'MIAN. *n. f.* [from *academy*.] A scholar of an academy or  
university; a member of an university. *Wood*, in his *Athenæ*  
*Oxonienfes*, mentions a great feast made for the *academians*.

ACADE'MICK. *n. f.* [from *academy*.] A student of an university.

A young *academic* shall dwell upon a journal that treats of  
trade in a dictatorial style, and shall be lavish in the praise of  
the author; while, at the same time, persons well skilled in  
those different subjects, hear the tattle with contempt.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i. c. 5.*

ACADE'MICK. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an university.

While thro' poetic scenes the genius roves,

Or wanders wild in *academic* groves. *Dunciad, b. iv. l. 481.*

ACADE'MICAL. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an uni-  
versity.

He drew him first into the fatal circle, from a kind of re-  
solved privateness at his house at Lampfie in South Wales;  
where, after the *academical* life, he had taken such a taste of  
the rural, as I have heard him say, that he could well have bent  
his mind to a retired course. *Wotton.*

ACADEM'CIAN. *n. f.* [*academicien*, Fr.] The member of an  
academy. It is generally used in speaking of the professors in  
the academies of France.

ACA'DEMIST. *n. f.* [from *academy*.] The member of an aca-  
demy.

It is observed by the Parisian *academists*, that some amphibious  
quadrupeds, particularly the sea-calf or seal, hath his epiglottis  
extraordinarily large. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'CADEMY. *n. f.* [anciently, and properly, with the accent on  
the first syllable, now frequently on the second. *Academia*, Lat.  
from *Academus* of Athens, whose house was turned into a school,  
from whom the *Groves of Academe* in Milton.]

1. An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of  
some art.

Our court shall be a little *academy*,

Still and contemplative in living arts. *Shak. Love's Lab. Lost.*

2. The place where sciences are taught.  
Amongst the *academies*, which were composed by the rare  
genius of those great men, these four are reckoned as the prin-  
cipal; namely, the Athenian school, that of Sicyon, that of  
Rhodes, and that of Corinth. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. An university.
4. A place of education, in contradistinction to the universities  
or public schools.

ACANTHUS.



**ACANTHUS.** *n. f.* [Lat.] The name of the herb bears-foot, remarkable for being the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapter.

On either side

*Acanthus*, and each od'rous bushy shrub,

Fenc'd up the verdant wall. *Milt. Parad. Lost, b. iv. l. 696.*

**ACATALECTIC.** *n. f.* [*ἀκαταλήκτος*, Gr.] A verse which has the compleat number of syllables, without defect or superfluity.

**To ACCEDE.** *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] To be added to, to come to; generally used in political accounts; as, another power has *acceded* to the treaty; that is, has become a party.

**To ACCELERATE.** *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.]

1. To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion; to give a continual impulse to motion, so as perpetually to encrease.

Take new beer, and put in some quantity of stale beer into it; and see whether it will not *accelerate* the clarification, by opening the body of the beer, whereby the grosser parts may fall down into lees. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup> 307.*

If the rays endeavour to recede from the densest part of the vibration, they may be alternately *accelerated* and retarded by the vibrations overtaking them. *Newton's Optics.*

Spices quicken the pulse, and *accelerate* the motion of the blood, and dissipate the fluids; from whence leanness, pains in the stomach, loathings, and fevers. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Lo! from the dread immensity of space

Returning, with *accelerated* course,

The rushing comet to the sun descends. *Thomf. Sum. l. 1690.*

2. It is generally applied to matter, and used chiefly in philosophical language; but is sometimes used on other occasions.

In which council the king himself, whose continual vigilancy did suck in sometimes causeless suspicions, which few else knew, inclined to the *accelerating* a battle. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Perhaps it may point out to a student now and then, what may employ the most useful labours of his thoughts, and *accelerate* his diligence in the most momentous enquiries. *Watts's Impr.*

**ACCELERATION.** *n. f.* [*acceleratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of quickening motion.

The law of the *acceleration* of falling bodies, discovered first by Galileo, is, that the velocities acquired by falling, being as the time in which the body falls, the spaces through which it passes; will be as the squares of the velocities, and the velocity and time taken together, as in a quadruplicate ratio of the spaces.

2. The state of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion.

The degrees of *acceleration* of motion, the gravitation of the air, the existence or non-existence of empty spaces, either coacervate or interspersed, and many the like, have taken up the thoughts and times of men in disputes concerning them. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**To ACCE'ND.** *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle, to set on fire; a word very rarely used.

Our devotion, if sufficiently *accended*, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this sort. *Decay of Piety.*

**ACCE'NSION.** *n. f.* [*accensio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

The fulminating damp will take fire at a candle, or other flame, and, upon its *accension*, gives a crack or report, like the discharge of a gun, and makes likewise an explosion so forcible as sometimes to kill the miners, break their limbs, shake the earth, and force coals, stones, and other bodies, even though they be of very great weight and bulk, from the bottom of the pit or mine. *Woodward's Natural History, p. iv.*

**A'CCENT.** *n. f.* [*accentus*, Lat.]

1. The manner of speaking or pronouncing, with regard either to force or elegance.

I know, Sir, I am no flatterer; he that beguiled you in a plain *accent* was a plain knave; which, for my part, I will not be. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Your *accent* is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

2. In grammar, the marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation.

*Accent*, as in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tune of the voice; the acute *accent* raising the voice in some certain syllables to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the grave depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Holder's Elem.*

3. Poetically, language or words.

How many ages hence

Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er,

In states unborn, and *accents* yet unknown. *Shak. Jul. Caesar.*

Winds on your wings to heav'n her *accents* bear;

Such words as heav'n alone is fit to hear. *Dryd. Virg. Past. 3.*

4. A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.

The tender *accent* of a woman's cry

Will pass unheard, will unregarded die;

When the rough seaman's louder shouts prevail,

When fair occasion shews the springing gale. *Prior.*

**To ACCE'NT.** *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat.]

1. To pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules.

Having got somebody to mark the last syllable but one, where it is long, in words above two syllables (which is enough to re-

gulate her pronunciation, and *accenting* the words) let her read daily in the gospels, and avoid understanding them in Latin, if she can. *Locke on Education, § 177.*

2. In poetry, to pronounce or utter in general.

O my unhappy lines! you that before

Have serv'd my youth to vent some wanton cries,

And, now congeal'd with grief, can scarce implore

Strength to *accent*, Here my Albertus lies!

*Wotton.*

3. To write or note the accents.

**To ACCE'NTUATE.** *v. a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

**ACCENTUATION.** *n. f.* [from *accentuate*.]

1. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

2. Marking the accent in writing.

**To ACCEPT.** *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.]

1. To take with pleasure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. It is distinguished from *receive*, as *specific* from *general*; noting a particular manner of receiving.

Neither do ye kindle fire on my altar for nought. I have no pleasure in you, saith the Lord of hosts, neither will I *accept* an offering at your hand, *Malachi, i. 10.*

Then Peter opened his mouth, and said, Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons: but, in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is *accepted* with him. *Acts, x. 34, 35.*

You have been graciously pleased to *accept* this tender of my duty. *Dryden's Dedication to his Fables.*

Charm by *accepting*, by submitting sway,

Yet have your humour most when you obey. *Pope.*

2. It is used in a kind of juridical sense; as, to *accept* terms, *accept* a treaty.

His promise Palamon *accepts*, but pray'd

To keep it better than the first he made. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. In the language of the bible, to *accept* persons, is to act with personal and partial regard.

He will surely reprove you, if ye do secretly *accept* persons. *Job, xiii. 10.*

4. It is sometimes used with the particle *of*.

I will appease him with the present that goeth before me, and afterward I will see his face; peradventure he will *accept of* me. *Genesis, xxxii. 20.*

**ACCEPTABILITY.** *n. f.* The quality of being acceptable. See **ACCEPTABLE.**

He hath given us his natural blood to be shed, for the remission of our sins, and for the obtaining the grace and *acceptability* of repentance. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

**ACCEPTABLE.** *adj.* [*acceptable*, Fr. from the Latin.] It is pronounced by some with the accent in the first syllable, as by Milton; by others, with the accent on the second.

1. That which is likely to be accepted; grateful; pleasing. It is used with the particle *to* before the person *accepting*.

This woman, whom thou mad'st to be my help,

And gav'st me as thy perfect gift, so good,

So fit, so *acceptable*, so divine,

That from her hand I could expect no ill. *Parad. Lost, b. ii.*

I do not see any other method left for men of that function to take, in order to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves *acceptable* to the laity. *Swift's Proj. &c.*

After he had made a peace so *acceptable* to the church, and so honourable to himself, he spent the remainder of his life at Ripaille, and died with an extraordinary reputation of sanctity. *Addison on Italy.*

**ACCEPTABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *acceptable*.] The quality of being acceptable.

It will thereby take away the *acceptableness* of that conjunction.

*Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. ii. c. 2.*

**ACCEPTABLY.** *adv.* [from *acceptable*.] In an acceptable manner; so as to please; with the particle *to*. For the accent, see **ACCEPTABLE.**

Do not omit thy prayers, for want of a good oratory; for he that prayeth upon God's account, cares not what he suffers, so he be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he prays, so he may do it frequently, fervently, and *acceptably*.

*Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

If you can teach them to love and respect other people, they will, as your age requires it, find ways to express it *acceptably* to every one. *Locke on Education, § 145.*

**ACCEPTANCE.** *n. f.* [*acceptance*, Fr.]

1. Reception with approbation.

By that *acceptance* of his sovereignty, they also accepted of his laws; why then should any other laws be now used amongst them? *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

If he tells us his noble deeds, we must also tell him our noble *acceptance* of them. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Some men cannot be fools with so good *acceptance* as others. *South's Sermons.*

Thus I imbolden'd spake, and freedom us'd

Permissive, and *acceptance* found. *Par. Lost, b. viii. l. 435.*

2. The meaning of a word as it is received or understood; *acceptation*.

That pleasure is man's chiefest good, because indeed it is the perception of good that is properly pleasure, is an assertion

most



most certainly true, though, under the common *acceptance* of it, not only false but odious: for, according to this, pleasure and sensuality pass for terms equivalent; and therefore he, who takes it in this sense, alters the subject of the discourse. *South.*

**ACCEPTANCE.** [in law.] The receiving of a rent, whereby the giver binds himself, for ever, to allow a former fact done by another, whether it be in itself good or not. *Cowel.*

**ACCEPTA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *accept.*]

1. Reception, whether good or bad. This large sense seems now wholly out of use.

Yet, poor soul! knows he no other, but that I do suspect, neglect, yea, and detest him? For, every day, he finds one way or other to set forth himself unto me; but all are rewarded with like coldness of *acceptation*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

What is new finds better *acceptation*, than what is good or great. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Good reception, acceptance.

Cain, envious of the *acceptation* of his brother's prayer and sacrifice, slew him; making himself the first man-slayer, and his brother the first martyr. *Raleigh's History of the World, b. i.*

3. The state of being acceptable, regard.

Some things, although not so required of necessity, that, to leave them undone, excludeth from salvation, are, notwithstanding, of so great dignity and *acceptation* with God, that most ample reward in heaven is laid up for them. *Hooker, b. ii.*

They have those enjoyments only as the consequences of the state of esteem and *acceptation* they are in with their parents and governours. *Locke on Education, § 53.*

4. Acceptance in the juridical sense. This sense occurs rarely.

As, in order to the passing away a thing by gift, there is required a surrender of all right on his part that gives; so there is required also an *acceptation* on his part to whom it is given. *South's Sermons.*

5. The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.

Thereupon the earl of Lauderdale made a discourse upon the several questions, and what *acceptation* these words and expressions had. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

All matter is either fluid or solid, in a large *acceptation* of the words, that they may comprehend even all the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentl. Sermon.*

**AN ACCE'PTER.** *n. f.* [from *accept.*] The person that accepts.

**ACCEPTILA'TION.** *n. f.* [*acceptilatio*, Lat.] A term of the civil law, importing the remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

**ACCE'PTION.** [*acception*, Fr. from *acceptio*, Lat.] The received sense of a word; the meaning.

That this hath been esteemed the due and proper *acception* of this word, I shall testify by one evidence, which gave me the first hint of this notion. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

**ACCE'SS.** *n. f.* [In some of its senses, it seems derived from *accessus*, in others, from *accessio*, Lat. *acces*, Fr.]

1. The way by which any thing may be approached.

There remained very advantageous *accesses* for temptations to enter and invade men, the fortifications being very slender, little knowledge of immortality, or any thing beyond this life, and no assurance that repentance would be admitted for sin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

And here th' *access* a gloomy grove defends;

And here th' unnavigable lake extends,

O'er whose unhappy waters, void of light,

No bird presumes to steer his airy flight. *Dryd. Æneid vi.*

2. The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men.

When we are wrong'd, and would unfold our griefs,

We are deny'd *access* unto his person,

Ev'n by those men that most have done us wrong.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. 2.*

They go commission'd to require a peace,

And carry presents to procure *access*. *Dryd. Æn. vii. l. 209.*

He grants what they besought;

Instructed, that to God is no *access*

Without Mediator, whose high office now

Moses in figures bears. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii. l. 239.*

3. Encrease, enlargement, addition.

The gold was accumulated, and store treasure, for the most part; but the silver is still growing. Besides, infinite is the *access* of territory and empire by the same enterprize.

*Bacon's Holy War.*

Although to opinion, there be many gods, may seem an *access* in religion, and such as cannot at all consist with atheism, yet doth it deductively, and upon inference, include the same; for unity is the inseparable and essential attribute of Deity.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 10.*

Nor think superfluous their aid;

I, from the influence of thy looks, receive

*Access* in every virtue; in thy fight

More wise, more watchful, stronger. *Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

The reputation

Of virtuous actions past, if not kept up

With an *access*, and fresh supply, of new ones,

Is lost and soon forgotten.

*Denham's Sophy.*

4. It is sometimes used, after the French, to signify the returns of fits of a distemper; but this sense seems yet scarcely received into our language.

For as relapses make diseases

More desperate than their first *accesses*. *Hud. p. iii. cant. ii.*

**A'CCESSARINESS.** *n. f.* [from *accessary*.] The state of being accessary.

Perhaps this will draw us into a negative *accessariness* to the mischiefs. *Decay of Piety.*

**A'CCESSARY.** *adj.* [A corruption, as it seems, of the word *accessory*, which see; but now more commonly used than the proper word.]

That which, without being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it. But it had formerly a good and general sense.

As for those things that are *accessary* hereunto, those things that so belong to the way of salvation, &c. *Hooker, b. iii. § 3.*

He had taken upon him the government of Hull, without any apprehension or imagination, that it would ever make him *accessary* to rebellion. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

**ACCE'SSIBLE.** *adj.* [*accessibilis*, Lat. *accessible*, Fr.] That which may be approached; that which we may reach or arrive at.

It is applied both to persons and things, with the particle *to*.

In conversation, the tempers of men are open and *accessible*, their attention is awake, and their minds disposed to receive the strongest impressions; and what is spoken is generally more affecting, and more apposite to particular occasions. *Rogers.*

As an island, we are *accessible* on every side, and exposed to perpetual invasions; against which it is impossible to fortify ourselves sufficiently, without a power at sea. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Those things, which were indeed inexplicable, have been racked and tortured to discover themselves, while the plainer and more *accessible* truths, as if despicable while easy, are clouded and obscured. *Decay of Piety.*

Some lie more open to our senses and daily observation; others are more occult and hidden, and though *accessible*, in some measure, to our senses, yet not without great search and scrutiny, or some happy accident. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**ACCE'SSION.** *n. f.* [*accessio*, Lat. *accession*, Fr.]

1. Encrease by something added, enlargement, augmentation.

There would not have been found the difference here set down betwixt the force of the air, when expanded, and what that force should have been according to the theory, but that the included inch of air received some little *accession* during the trial. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

The wisest among the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people; and therefore, knowing what an *accession* thereof would accrue to them, by such an addition of property, used all means to prevent it.

*Swift on the Contests in Athens and Rome.*

Charity, indeed, and works of munificence are the proper discharge of such over-proportioned *accessions*, and the only virtuous enjoyment of them. *Rogers's Sermons, ii. p. 37.*

2. The act of coming to, or joining one's self to; as, *accession* to a confederacy.

Beside, what wise objections he prepares

Against my late *accession* to the wars?

Does not the fool perceive his argument

Is with more force against Achilles bent? *Dryden's Fables.*

3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's *accession* to the throne.

**A'CCESSORILY.** *adv.* [from *accessory*.] In the manner of an accessary.

**A'CCESSORY.** *adj.* Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; Additional.

In this kind there is not the least action, but it doth somewhat make to the *accessory* augmentation of our bliss. *Hooker.*

**A'CCESSORY.** *n. f.* [*accessorius*, Lat. *accessoire*, Fr.] This word, which had anciently a general signification, is now almost confined to forms of law.]

1. Applied to persons.

A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation; as, by commandment, advice, or concealment. And a man may be *accessory* to the offence of another, after two sorts, by the common law, or by statute: and, by the common law, two ways also; that is, before or after the fact. Before the fact; as, when one commandeth or adviseth another to commit a felony, and is not present at the execution thereof; for his presence makes him also a principal: wherefore there cannot be an *accessory* before the fact in manslaughter; because manslaughter is sudden and not premeditated. *Accessory* after the fact, is, when one receiveth him, whom he knoweth to have committed felony. *Accessory* by statute, is he that abets, counsels, or hides any man committing, or having committed an offence made felony by statute. *Cowel.*

By the common law, the *accessories* cannot be proceeded against, till the principal has received his trial. *Spens. State of Irel.*

But pause, my soul! and study, ere thou fall

On accidental joys, th' essential.

Still before *accessories* do abide

A trial, must the principal be try'd.

Now were all transform'd

Alike, to serpents all, as *accessories*

To his bold riot.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 520.*

2. Applied



## 2. Applied to things.

An *accessory* is said to be that which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law; and, as such, generally speaking, follows the reason and nature of its principal.

*Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

A'CCIDENCE. *n. f.* [a corruption of *accidents*, from *accidentia*, Lat.]

The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

I do confess I do want eloquence,

And never yet did learn mine *accidence*. *Taylor the Water-poet.*

A'CCIDENT. *n. f.* [*accidens*, Lat.]

1. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought.

If she were but the body's *accident*,

And her sole being did in it subsist,

As white in snow, she might herself absent,

And in the body's substance not be miss'd. *Sir John Davies.*

An accidental mode, or an *accident*, is such a mode as is not necessary to the being of a thing; for the subject may be without it, and yet remain of the same nature that it was before; or it is that mode which may be separated or abolished from its subject.

*Watts's Logick.*

2. In grammar, the property of a word.

The learning of a language is nothing else but the informing of ourselves, what compositions of letters are, by consent and institution, to signify such certain notions of things, with their modalities and *accidents*.

*Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. That which happens unforeseen; casualty, chance.

General laws are like general rules in physic, according whereunto, as no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special *accident*, in regard whereof, that whereby others in the same infirmity, but without the like *accident*, recover health, would be, to him, either hurtful, or, at the least, unprofitable.

*Hooker, b. v. § 9.*

The flood, and other *accidents* of time, made it one common field and pasture with the land of Eden. *Raleigh's Hist. World.*

Thus we rejoic'd, but soon our joy is turn'd

Into perplexity, and new amaze;

For whither is he gone? What *accident*

Hath rapt him from us?

*Paradise Regained, b. i.*

And trivial *accidents* shall be forborn,

That others may have time to take their turn. *Dryd. Fables.*

The reformation owed nothing to the good intentions of king Henry. He was only an instrument of it (as the logicians speak) by *accident*.

*Swift's Miscellanies.*

ACCIDENTAL. *n. f.* [*accidental*, Fr. See ACCIDENT.] A property nonessential.

Conceive, as much as you can, of the essentials of any subject, before you consider its *accidentals*.

*Watts's Logick.*

ACCIDENTAL. *adj.* [from *accident*.]

1. Having the quality of an accident, nonessential; used with the particle *to*, before that in which the accident inheres.

A distinction is to be made between what pleases naturally in itself, and what pleases upon the account of machines, actors, dances, and circumstances, which are merely *accidental to* the tragedy.

*Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

This is *accidental to* a state of religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it. *Tillotson.*

2. Casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

Thy sin's not *accidental*, but a trade. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

So shall you hear

Of *accidental* judgments, casual slaughters;

Of deaths put on by cunning, and forc'd cause. *Shakesp. Ham.*

Look upon things of the most *accidental* and mutable nature; *accidental* in their production, and mutable in their continuance; yet God's prescience of them is as certain in him, as the memory of them is, or can be, in us.

*South's Sermons.*

3. In the following passage it seems to signify *adventitious*.

Ay, such a minister as wind to fire,

That adds an *accidental* fierceness to

Its natural fury.

*Denham's Sophy.*

ACCIDENTALLY. *adv.* [from *accidental*.]

1. After an accidental manner; nonessentially.

Other needful points of public matters, no less concerning the good of the commonwealth, though but *accidentally* depending upon the former.

*Spenser's State of Ireland.*

I conclude choler *accidentally* better, and acrimonious, but not in itself.

*Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. Casually, fortuitously.

Although virtuous men do sometimes *accidentally* make their way to preferment, yet the world is so corrupted, that no man can reasonably hope to be rewarded in it, merely upon account of his virtue.

*Swift's Miscellanies.*

ACCIDENTALNESS. *n. f.* [from *accidental*.] The quality of being accidental.

*Dict.*

ACCIPIENT. *n. f.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver, perhaps sometimes used for *recipient*.

*Dict.*

TO ACCITE. *v. a.* [*accito*, Lat.] To call, to summons; a word not in use now.

Our coronation done, we will *accite*

No prince, no peer, shall have just cause to say,

Heav'n shorten Harry's happy life one day. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

VOL. I.

ACCLAIM. *n. f.* [*acclamo*, Lat. from which probably first the verb *acclaim*, now lost, and then the noun.] A shout of praise acclamation.

Back from pursuit thy pow'rs, with loud *acclaim*,

Thee only extoll'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii. l. 397.*

The herald ends; the vaulted firmament

With loud *acclaims*, and vast applause, is rent. *Dryd. Fables.*

ACCLAMATION. *n. f.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] Shouts of applause; such as those with which a victorious army salutes the general.

It hath been the custom of christian men, in token of the greater reverence, to stand, to utter certain words of *acclamation*, and, at the name of Jesus, to bow.

*Hooker, b. v. § 29.*

Gladly then he mix'd

Among those friendly pow'rs, who him receiv'd

With joy, and *acclamations* loud, that one,

That, of so many myriads fall'n, yet one

Return'd, not lost.

*Milt. Parad. Lost, b. vi. l. 23.*

Such an enchantment is there in words, and so fine a thing does it seem to some, to be ruined plausibly, and to be ushered to their destruction with panegyric and *acclamation*.

*South. Ser.*

ACCLIVITY. *n. f.* [from *acclivus*, Lat.] The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the ascent of an hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the *declivity*.

*Quincy.*

The men, leaving their wives and younger children below, do, not without some difficulty, clamber up the *acclivities*, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them, and milk them, and make butter and cheese, and do all the dairy-work.

*Ray on the Creation.*

ACCLIVOUS. *adj.* [*acclivus*, Lat.] Rising with a slope.

TO ACCLOY. *v. a.* [See CLOY.]

1. To fill up, in an ill sense; to crowd, to stuff full; a word almost obsolete.

At the well-head the purest streams arise:

But mucky filth his branching arms annoys,

And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave *accloys*. *Fairy Q.*

2. To fill to satiety; in which sense *cloy* is still in use.

They that escape best in the temperate zone, would be *accloyed* with long nights, very tedious, no less than forty days.

*Ray on the Creation.*

TO ACCOIL. *v. n.* [See COIL.] To crowd, to keep a coil about; to baffle, to be in a hurry; a word now out of use.

About the cauldron many cooks *accoil'd*,

With hooks and ladles, as need did require;

The while the viands in the vessel boil'd,

They did about their business sweat, and sorely toil'd. *Fairy Q.*

A'CCOLENT. *n. f.* [*accolens*, Lat.] He that inhabits near a place; a borderer.

*Dict.*

ACCOMMODABLE. *adj.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That which may be fitted; with the particle *to*.

As there is infinite variety in the circumstances of persons, things, actions, times and places; so we must be furnished with such general rules as are *accommodable to* all this variety, by a wise judgment and discretion.

*Watts's Logick.*

TO ACCOMMODATE. *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.]

1. To supply with conveniences of any kind.

These three,

Three thousand confident, in act as many;

For three performers are the file, when all.

The rest do nothing; with this word stand, stand,

*Accommodated* by the place, (more charming

With their own nobleness, which could have turn'd

A distaff to a lance) gilded pale looks. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

2. With the particle *to*, to adapt, to fit, to make consistent with. He had altered many things, not that they were not natural before, but that he might *accommodate* himself to the age in which he lived.

*Dryden on Dramatic Poetry.*

'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypothesis, that could not be *accommodated to* the nature of things, and human affairs; his principles could not be made to agree with that constitution and order which God had settled in the world.

*Locke.*

ACCOMMODATE. *adj.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable, fit; used sometimes with the particle *for*, but more frequently with *to*.

They are so acted and directed by nature, as to cast their eggs in such places as are most *accommodate for* the exclusion of their young, and where there is food ready for them so soon as they be hatched.

*Ray on the Creation.*

In these cases, we examine the why, the what, and the how, of things, and propose means *accommodate to* the end. *L'Estrange.*

God did not primarily intend to appoint this way of worship, and to impose it upon them as that which was most proper and agreeable to him, but that he condescended to it as most *accommodate to* their present state and inclination.

*Tillotson, Sermon v.*

ACCOMMODATELY. *adv.* [from *accommodate*.] Suitably, fitly.

ACCOMMODATION. *n. f.* [from *accommodate*.]

1. Provision of conveniences.

2. In the plural, conveniences, things requisite to ease or refreshment.

The king's commissioners were to have such *accommodations*, as the other thought fit to leave to them; who had been very civil to the king's commissioners.

*Clarendon, b. viii.*

3. Adaptation, fitness; with the particle *to*.

The organization of the body, with a *accommodation to* its functions,

F



tions, is fitted with the most curious mechanism. *Hale's Origin.*

4. Composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.

ACCO'MPANABLE. *adj.* [from *accompany*.] Sociable; a word now not used.

A show, as it were, of an *accompanable* solitariness, and of a civil wildness. *Sidney, b. i.*

ACCO'MPANIÉ. *n. f.* [from *accompany*.] The person that makes part of the company; companion. *Diét.*

To ACCOMPANY. *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.]

1. To be with another as a companion.

Go visit her, in her chaste bower of rest,  
*Accompany'd* with angel-like delights. *Spenser, Sonnet iii.*

The great business of the senses being to make us take notice of what hurts or advantages the body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should *accompany* the reception of several ideas. *Locke.*

2. To join with.

With regard to sheep, as folly is usually *accompanied* with perverseness, so it is here. There is something so monstrous to deal in a commodity, which we are not allowed to export; there is, I say, something so sottish, that it wants a name, in our language, to express it by. *Swift's short View of Ireland.*

ACCO'MPLICE. *n. f.* [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, a word in the barbarous Latin, much in use, *Complices fertæ prudentius*.]

1. An associate, a partaker, usually in an ill sense.

There were several scandalous reports industriously spread by Wood, and his *accomplices*, to discourage all opposition against his infamous project. *Swift.*

2. A partner, or co-operator; in a sense indifferent.

If a tongue would be talking without a mouth, what could it have done, when it had all its organs of speech, and *accomplices* of sound, about it. *Addison, Spectator, N° 247.*

3. It is used with the particle *to* before a thing, and *with* before a person.

Childless Arturius, vastly rich before,  
Thus by his losses multiplies his store,  
Suspected for *accomplice* to the fire,  
That burnt his palace but to build it higher. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.*

Who, should they steal, for want of his relief,  
He judg'd himself *accomplice* with the thief. *Dryden's Fables.*

To ACCOMPLISH. *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *compleo*, Lat.]

1. To complete, to execute fully; as, to *accomplish* a design.

He that is far off shall die of the pestilence, and he that is near shall fall by the sword, and he that remaineth, and is besieged, shall die by the famine. Thus will I *accomplish* my fury upon them. *Ezekiel, vi. 12.*

2. To complete a period of time.

He would *accomplish* seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem. *Daniel, ix. 2.*

3. To fulfil; as, a prophecy.

The vision,  
Which I made known to Lucius ere the stroke  
Of this yet scarce cold battle, at this instant  
Is full *accomplish'd*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

We see every day those events exactly *accomplished*, which our Saviour foretold at so great a distance. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

4. To gain, to obtain.

Tell him from me (as he will win my love)  
He bear himself with honourable action;  
Such as he hath observ'd in noble ladies  
Unto their lords, by them *accomplished*. *Shak. Tam. of a Shrew.*

I'll make my heaven in a lady's lap,  
And deck my body in gay ornaments.  
Oh miserable thought, and more unlikely,  
Than to *accomplish* twenty golden crowns. *Shak. Henry V.*

5. To adorn, or furnish, either mind or body.

From the tents  
The armourers *accomplishing* the knights,  
With busy hammers closing rivets up,  
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

ACCO'MPLISHED. *participial adj.*

1. Complete in some qualification.

For who expects, that, under a tutor, a young gentleman should be an *accomplished* public orator or logician. *Locke on Ed.*

2. Elegant, finished in respect of embellishments; used commonly with respect to acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.

The next I took to wife,  
O that I never had! fond with too late,  
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,  
That specious monster, my *accomplish'd* snare. *Samson Agon.*

ACCO'MPLISHER. *n. f.* [from *accomplish*.] The person that accomplishes. *Diét.*

ACCO'MPLISHMENT. *n. f.* [*accomplissement*, Fr.]

1. Completion, full performance, perfection.

Thereby he might evade the *accomplishment* of those afflictions, he now but gradually endureth. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

This would be the *accomplishment* of their common felicity, in case, by their evil, either through destiny or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost. *Sir John Haywood.*

He thought it impossible to find, in any one body, all those perfections which he sought for the *accomplishment* of a Helena; because nature, in any individual person, makes nothing that is perfect in all its parts. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Pref.*

2. Completion; as, of a prophecy.

The miraculous success of the apostles preaching, and the *accomplishment* of many of their predictions, which, to those early christians, were matters of faith only, are, to us, matters of sight and experience. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Embellishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

Young heirs, and elder brothers, from their own reflecting upon the estates they are born to, and therefore thinking all other *accomplishments* unnecessary, are of no manner of use but to keep up their families. *Addison, Spectator, N° 123.*

4. The act of obtaining any thing.

The means suggested by policy and worldly wisdom, for the attainment of those earthly enjoyments, are unfit for that purpose, not only upon the account of their insufficiency for, but also of their frequent opposition and contrariety to, the *accomplishment* of such ends. *South's Sermons.*

ACCO'MPT. *n. f.* [Fr. *compter* and *compte*, anciently *acompter*. *Skinner*.] An account, a reckoning. See ACCOUNT.

The soul may have time to call itself to a just *account* of all things past, by means whereof repentance is perfected. *Hooker, b. v. § 46.*

Each Christmas they *accounts* did clear;

And wound their bottom round the year. *Prior.*

ACCO'MPTANT. *n. f.* [*accountant*, Fr.] A reckoner, computer. See ACCOUNTANT.

As the *account* runs on, generally the *accountant* goes backward. *South's Sermons.*

ACCO'MPTING-DAY. The day on which the reckoning is to be settled.

To whom thou much dost owe, thou much must pay;

Think on the debt against th' *accounting-day*. *Sir J. Denham.*

To ACCORD. *v. a.* [derived, by some, from *corda* the string of a musical instrument, by others, from *corda* hearts; in the first, implying *harmony*, in the other, *unity*.]

To make agree; to adjust one thing to another; with the particle *to*.

The first sports the shepherds showed, were full of such leaps and gambols, as being *accorded* to the pipe which they bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a right picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the satyrs. *Sidney, b. i.*

Her hands *accorded* the lute's music to the voice; her panting heart danced to the music. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The lights and shades, whose well *accorded* strife,

Gives all the strength and colour of our life. *Pope's Epist.*

To ACCORD. *v. n.* To agree, to suit one with another; with the particle *with*.

Things are often spoke, and seldom meant;

But that my heart *accordeth* with my tongue,

Seeing the deed is meritorious,

And to preserve my sovereign from his foe. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Several of the main parts of Moses's history, as concerning the flood, and the first fathers of the several nations of the world, do very well *accord* with the most ancient accounts of profane history. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*

ACCO'RD. *n. f.* [*accord*, Fr.]

1. A compact; an agreement.

If both are satisfy'd with this *accord*,

Swear by the laws of knighthood on my sword. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. Concurrence, union of mind.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,

That I that lady to my spouse had won,

*Accord* of friends, consent of parents sought,

Affiance made, my happiness begun.

*Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 4.*

They gathered themselves together, to fight with Joshua and Israel, with one *accord*.

*Joshua, ix. 2.*

3. Harmony, symmetry, just correspondence of one thing with another.

Beauty is nothing else but a just *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Pref.*

4. Musical note.

Try if there were in one steeple two bells of unison, whether the striking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another *accord*. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 281.*

We must not blame Apollo, but his lute,

If false *accords* from her false strings be sent. *Sir Jo. Davies.*

5. Voluntary motion.

Ne Guyon yet spake word,

Till that they came unto an iron door,

Which to them open'd of its own *accord*. *Fairy Q. b. ii. c. 7.*

Will you blame any man for doing that of his own *accord*, which all men should be compelled to do, that are not willing of themselves. *Hooker.*

All animal substances, exposed to the air, turn alkaline of their own *accord*; and some vegetables, by heat, will not turn acid, but alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*



6. Action in speaking, correspondent to the words.

Titus, I am come to talk with thee.—

—No, not a word: how can I grace my talk,

Wanting a hand to give it that *accord*? *Shakesp. Titus And.*

ACCO'RDANCE. *n. f.* [from *accord*.]

1. Agreement with a person; with the particle *with*.

And prays he may in long *accordance* bide,

*With* that great worth which hath such wonders wrought.

*Fairfax, b. ii. Stanza 63.*

2. Conformity to something.

The only way of defining of sin, is, by the contrariety to the will of God; as of good, by the *accordance with* that will.

*Hammond's Fundamentals.*

ACCO'RDANT. *adj.* [*accordant*, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour.

The prince discovered to Claudio, that he loved your niece my daughter, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance; and, if he found her *accordant*, he meant to take the present time by the top, and instantly break with you of it.

*Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

ACCO'RDING. *prep.* [from *accord*.]

1. In a manner suitable to, agreeably to, in proportion.

Our churches are places provided, that the people might there assemble themselves in due and decent manner, *according* to their several degrees and orders.

*Hooker, b. v. § 13.*

Our zeal, then, should be *according* to knowledge. And what kind of knowledge? Without all question, first, *according* to the true, saving, evangelical knowledge. It should be *according* to the gospel, the whole gospel: not only *according* to its truths, but precepts: not only *according* to its free grace, but necessary duties: not only *according* to its mysteries, but also its commandments.

*Sprat's Sermons.*

How much more noble is the fame that is built on candour and ingenuity, *according* to those beautiful lines of Sir John Denham, in his Poem on Fletcher's works.

*Addis. Spect.*

A man may, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party more than the other, *according* as he thinks they best promote the good of church and state.

*Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of Engl. man.*

2. With regard to.

God made all things in number, weight, and measure, and gave them to be considered by us *according* to these properties, which are inherent in created beings.

*Holder on Time.*

ACCO'RDINGLY. *adv.* [from *accord*.] Agreeably, suitably, conformably.

Sirrah, thou'rt said to have a stubborn soul,

That apprehends no further than this world;

And squar'st thy life *accordingly*. *Shakesp. Measure for Meas.*

As the actions of men are of sundry distinct kinds, so the laws thereof must *accordingly* be distinguished.

*Hooker, b. i.*

Whoever is so assured of the authority and sense of scripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live *accordingly*, shall be saved.

*Tillotson's Preface.*

Mealy substances, fermented, turn sour. *Accordingly*, given to a weak child, they still retain their nature; for bread will give them the cholic.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

TO ACCO'ST. *v. a.* [*acoster*, Fr.] To speak to first; to address; to salute.

You mistake, knight: *acost* her, front her, board her, woo her, assail her.

*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

At length, collecting all his serpent wiles,

With soothing words renew'd, him thus *acosts*. *Parad. Reg.*

I first *acosted* him: I su'd, I sought,

And, with a loving force, to Pheneus brought. *Dryd. Æneid.*

ACCO'STABLE. *adj.* [from *acost*.] Easy of access; familiar.

They were both indubitable, strong, and high-minded men, yet of sweet and *acostable* nature, almost equally delighting in the press and affluence of dependents and suitors.

*Wotton.*

ACCO'UNT. *n. f.* [from the old French *acompt*, from *compactus*, Lat. originally written *acompt*, which see; but, by gradually softening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to *account*.]

1. A computation of debts or expences; a register of facts relating to money.

At many times I brought in my *accounts*,

Laid them before you; you would throw them off,

And say you found them in mine honesty. *Shakesp. Timon.*

When my young master has once got the skill of keeping *accounts* (which is a business of reason more than arithmetic) perhaps it will not be amiss, that his father from thenceforth require him to do it in all his concerns. *Locke on Education.*

2. The state or result of a computation; as, the *account* stands thus between us.

Behold this have I found, saith the Preacher, counting one by one, to find out the *account*.

*Ecclesiasticus, vii. 27.*

3. Such a state of persons or things, as may make them more or less worthy of being considered in the reckoning. Value, or estimation.

For the care that they took for their wives and their children, their brethren and kinsfolks, was in least *account* with them: but the greatest and principal fear was for the holy temple.

*2 Maccab. xv. 18.*

That good affection, which things of smaller *account* have once set on work, is by so much the more easily raised higher.

*Hooker, b. v. § 35.*

I should make more *account* of their judgment, who are men of sense, and yet have never touched a pencil, than of the opinion given by the greatest part of painters. *Dryden's Dufresne.*

We would establish our souls in such a solid and substantial virtue, as will turn to *account* in that great day, when it must stand the test of infinite wisdom and justice. *Add. Spect. N° 399.*

4. Distinction, dignity, rank.

There is such a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apostrophizing Eumæus, and speaking of him in the second person: it is generally applied, by that poet, only to men of *account* and distinction.

*Pope's Odyssey; notes.*

5. A reckoning verified by finding the value of a thing equal to what it was accounted.

Considering the usual motives of human actions, which are pleasure, profit, and ambition, I cannot yet comprehend how those persons find their *account* in any of the three.

*Swift's Address to Parliament.*

6. A reckoning referred to, or sum charged upon any particular person; and thence, figuratively, regard, consideration, sake.

If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee ought, put that on my *account*.

*Philemon, i. 8.*

This must be always remembered, that nothing can come into the *account* of recreation, that is not done with delight.

*Locke on Education, § 197.*

In matters where his judgment led him to oppose men on a public *account*, he would do it vigorously and heartily.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

The assertion is our Saviour's, though uttered by him in the person of Abraham, the father of the faithful; who, on the *account* of that character, is very fitly introduced.

*Idem.*

These tribunes, a year or two after their institution, kindled great dissensions between the nobles and the commons, on the *account* of Coriolanus, a nobleman, whom the latter had impeached.

*Swift's Contests in Athens and Rome.*

Nothing can recommend itself to our love, on any other *account*, but either as it promotes our present, or is a means to assure to us a future happiness.

*Rogers's Sermon v.*

Sempronius gives no thanks on this *account*. *Addison's Cato.*

7. A narrative, relation; in this use it may seem to be derived from *conte*, Fr. a tale, a narration.

8. The review or examination of an affair taken by authority; as, the magistrate took an *account* of the tumult.

Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take *account* of his servants; and when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thousand talents.

*Matt. xix. 23, 24.*

9. The relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority.

Fie, my lord, fie! a soldier, and afraid! What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to *account*?

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The true ground of morality can only be the will and law of a God, who sees men in the dark, has in his hands rewards and punishments, and power enough to call to *account* the proudest offender.

*Locke.*

10. Explanation; assignment of causes.

It is easy to give *account*, how it comes to pass, that though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so contrarily.

*Locke.*

It being, in our author's *account*, a right acquired by begetting, to rule over those he had begotten, it was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right, being consequent to, and built on, an act perfectly personal, made that power so too, and impossible to be inherited.

*Locke.*

11. An opinion concerning things previously established.

These were designed to join with the forces at sea, there being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats to transport the land-forces, under the wing of the great navy: for they made no *account*, but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas.

*Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain.*

A prodigal young fellow, that had sold his clothes, upon the sight of a swallow, made *account* that summer was at hand, and away went his shirt too.

*L'Estrange, Fable cxxvii.*

12. The reasons of any thing collected.

Being convinced, upon all *accounts*, that they had the same reason to believe the history of our Saviour, as that of any other person to which they themselves were not actually eye-witnesses, they were bound, by all the rules of historical faith, and of right reason, to give credit to this history.

*Addison on the Christian Religion.*

13. In law.

*Account* is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action brought against a man, that, by means of office or business undertaken, is to render an *account* unto another; as, a bailiff toward his master, a guardian to his ward.

*Cowell.*

TO ACCO'UNT. *v. a.* [See ACCOUNT.]

1. To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion.

That also was *accounted* a land of giants.

*Deut.*

2. To



## 2. To reckon, to compute.

The calendar months are likewise arbitrarily and unequally settled by the same power; by which months we, to this day, *account*, and they measure, and make up, that which we call the Julian year. *Holder on Time.*

3. To give an account, to assign the causes; in which sense it is followed by the particle *for*.

If any one should ask, why our general continued so easy to the last? I know no other way to *account for* it, but by that unmeasurable love of wealth, which his best friends allow to be his predominant passion. *Swift.*

## 4. To make up the reckoning; to answer for practices.

Then thou shalt see him plung'd, when least he fears,  
At once *accounting for* his deep arrears. *Dryd. Jew. Sat. xiii.*  
They have no uneasy presages of a future reckoning, wherein the pleasures they now taste, must be *accounted for*; and may, perhaps, be outweighed by the pains, which shall then lay hold of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

## 5. To appear as the medium by which any thing may be explained.

Such as have a faulty circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; because the increase of the quantity of fresh chyle, must make that circulation still more uneasy; which, indeed, is the case of consumptive and some asthmatic persons, and *accounts for* the symptoms they are troubled with after eating. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. To assign to, with the particle *to*.

For some years, really accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds to the king's coffers: and it was, in truth, the only project that was *accounted to* his own service. *Clarendon.*

## 7. To hold in esteem.

Silver was nothing *accounted of* in the days of Solomon. *Chron.*  
**ACCO'UNTABLE.** *adj.* [from *account*.] Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for: followed by the particle *to* before the person, and *for* before the thing.

*Accountable to none,*

But to my conscience and my God alone. *Oldham.*

\* Thinking themselves excused from standing upon their own legs, or being *accountable for* their own conduct, they very seldom trouble themselves with enquiries. *Locke on Education.*

The good magistrate will make no distinction; for the judgment is God's; and he will look upon himself as *accountable* at his bar *for* the equity of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

**ACCO'UNTANT.** *adj.* [from *account*.] Accountable to; responsible for.

His offence is so, as it appears

*Accountant to* the law upon that pain. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

I love her too,

Not out of absolute lust (though, peradventure,

I stand *accountant for* as great a sin)

But partly led to diet my revenge. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

**ACCO'UNTANT.** *n. f.* [See **ACCOMPTANT**.] A computer; a man skilled or employed in accounts.

The different compute of divers states; the short and irreconcilable years of some; the exceeding error in the natural frame of others; and the false deductions of ordinary *accountants* in most. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

**ACCO'UNT-BOOK.** *n. f.* A book containing accounts.

I would endeavour to comfort myself upon the loss of friends, as I do upon the loss of money; by turning to my *account-book*, and seeing whether I have enough left for my support. *Swift, Letter lxii.*

**ACCO'UNTING.** *n. f.* [from *account*.] The act of reckoning, or making up of accounts.

This method faithfully observed, must keep a man from breaking, or running behind hand in his spiritual estate; which, without frequent *accountings*, he will hardly be able to prevent. *South's Sermons.*

**TO ACCO'UPLE.** *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join, to link together.

He sent a solemn embassy to treat a peace and league with the king; *accoupling* it with an article in the nature of a request. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**TO ACCO'URAGE.** *v. a.* [obsolete. See **COURAGE**.] To animate.

That forward pair she ever would assuage,

When they would strive due reason to exceed;

But that same froward twain would *accourage*,

And of her plenty add unto her need. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. ii.*

**TO ACCO'URT.** *v. a.* [See **TO COURT**.] To entertain with courtship, or courtesy; a word now not in use.

Who all this while were at their wanton rest,

*Accounting* each her friend with lavish feast. *Fairy Q. b. ii. c. ii.*

**TO ACCOUTRE.** *v. a.* [*accoutrer*, Fr.] To dress, to equip.

Is it for this they study? to grow pale,

And miss the pleasures of a glorious meal?

For this, in rags *accoutred* are they seen,

And made the may-game of the public spleen? *Dryd. Persius.*

**ACCO'UTREMENT.** *n. f.* [*accoutrement*, Fr.] Dress, equipage, furniture relating to the person; trappings, ornaments.

I profess requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the simple office of love, but in all the *accoutrement*, complement, and ceremony of it. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

I have seen the pope officiate at St. Peter's, where, for two hours together, he was busied in putting on or off his different *accoutrements*, according to the different parts he was to act in them. *Addison. Spectator, N° 201.*

How gay with all th' *accoutrements* of war,

The Britons come, with gold well-fraught they come. *Phil.*

Christianity is lost among them, in the trappings and *accoutrements* of it; with which, instead of adorning religion, they have strangely disguised it, and quite stifled it in the croud of external rites and ceremonies. *Tillotson, Sermon xxviii.*

**ACCRETION.** *n. f.* [*accretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, so as to encrease it.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not: they have an *accretion*, but no alimentation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 602.*

The changes seem to be effected by the exhaling of the moisture, which may leave the tinging corpuscles more dense, and something augmented by the *accretion* of the oily and earthy parts of that moisture. *Newton's Optics.*

Infants support abstinence worst, from the quantity of aliment consumed in *accretion*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**ACC'RETIVE.** *adj.* [from *accretion*.] Growing; that which by growth is added.

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not: we have no sense of the *accretive* motion of plants and animals: and the sly shadow steals away upon the dial; and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone. *Glanv. Sceptis Scient.*

**TO ACCRO'ACH.** *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook; to gripe, to draw away by degrees what is another's.**ACCRO'ACHMENT.** *n. f.* [from *accroach*.] The act of accroaching.

*Dict.*

**TO ACCRUE.** *v. n.* [from the participle *accrû*, formed from *accroître*, Fr.]

## 1. To accede to, to be added to; as, a natural production or effect, without any particular respect to good or ill.

The Son of God, by his incarnation, hath changed the manner of that personal subsistence; no alteration thereby *accruing* to the nature of God. *Hooker, b. v. § 54.*

## 2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement, in a sense inclining to good rather than ill; in which meaning it is more frequently used by later authors.

From which compact there arising an obligation upon every one, so to convey his meaning, there *accrues* also a right to every one, by the same signs, to judge of the sense or meaning of the person so obliged to express himself. *South's Sermons.*

Let the evidence of such a particular miracle be never so bright and clear, yet it is still but particular; and must therefore want that kind of force, that degree of influence, which *accrues* to a standing general proof, from its having been tried or approved, and consented to, by men of all ranks and capacities, of all tempers and interests, of all ages and nations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

## 3. To append to, or arise from; as, an ill consequence; this sense seems to be less proper.

His scholar Aristotle, as in many other particulars, so likewise in this, did justly oppose him, and became one of the authors; choosing a certain benefit, before the hazard that might *accrue* from the disrespect of ignorant persons. *Wilk. Math. Mag.*

## 4. In a commercial sense, to be produced, or arise; as, profits.

The yearly benefit, that, out of those his works, *accrueth* to her majesty, amounteth to one thousand pounds. *Carew's Surv.*

The great profits which have *accrued* to the duke of Florence from his free port, have set several of the states of Italy on the same subject. *Addison on Italy.*

## 5. Sometimes to follow, as loss; but less properly.

The benefit or loss of such a trade *accruing* to the government, until it comes to take root in the nation. *Temple's Misc.*

**ACCUBA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *accubo*, to lye down to, Lat.] The antient posture of leaning at meals.

It will appear, that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a gesture used by very many nations. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. v.*

**TO ACCU'MB.** *v. a.* [*accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner. *Dict.***TO ACCU'MULATE.** *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To heap one thing upon another; to pile up, to heap together. It is used either literally, as, to *accumulate* money, or, figuratively, as, to *accumulate* merit or wickedness.

If thou dost slander her, and torture me,

Never pray more; abandon all remorse;

On horrors head horrors *accumulate*;

For nothing canst thou to damnation add. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Crusht by imaginary treason's weight,

Which too much merit did *accumulate*. *Sir John Denham.*

**ACCUMULA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *accumulate*.]

## 1. The act of accumulating.

Some, perhaps, might otherwise wonder at such an *accumulation* of benefits, like a kind of embroidering, or lifting of one favour upon another. *Wotton.*

One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant,

For quick *accumulation* of renown,

Which he achiev'd by th' minute, lost his favour.

*Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

## 2. The



2. The state of being accumulated.

By the regular returns of it in some people, and their freedom from it after the morbid matter is exhausted, it looks as there were regular accumulations and gatherings of it, as of other humours in the body, growing perhaps on some people as corns.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ACCUMULATIVE. *adj.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. That which accumulates.
2. That which is accumulated.

If the injury meet not with meekness, it then acquires another accumulative guilt, and stands answerable not only for its own positive ill, but for all the accidental, which it causes in the sufferer.

*Government of the Tongue, § 4.*

ACCUMULATOR. *n. f.* [from *accumulate*.] He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together.

Injuries may fall upon the passive man, yet there would be no broils and quarrels, the great accumulators and multipliers of injuries; which demonstrates how unjustly meekness is charged with so much as accidental production of them.

*Decay of Piety.*

ACCURACY. *n. f.* [from *accuratio*, Lat.] Exactness, nicety.

The man who hath the stupid ignorance, or hardened effrontery! to insult the revealed will of God; or the petulant conceit to turn it into ridicule; or the arrogance to make his own perfections the measure of the Divinity; or, at best, that can collate a text, or quote an authority, with an insipid accuracy; or demonstrate a plain proposition, in all the formality of A's and B's; these now are the only men worth mentioning.

*Delany.*

We consider the uniformity of the whole design, accuracy of the calculations, and skill in restoring and comparing passages of ancient authors.

*Arbuthnot on Coins, Pref.*

ACCURATE. *adj.* [from *accuratus*, Lat.]

1. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance, applied to persons.
2. Exact, without defect or failure, applied to things.

No man living has made more accurate trials than Reaumur, that brightest ornament of France.

*Colson Elements of Nat. Phil.*

ACCURATELY. *adv.* [from *accurate*.] In an accurate manner; exactly, without error, nicely.

The sine of incidence is either accurately, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the sine of refraction.

*Newt. Opt. ax. v.*

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter, should be so accurately and harmoniously adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

ACCURATENESS. *n. f.* [from *accurate*.] Exactness, nicety.

But sometime after, suspecting that in making this observation I had not determined the diameter of the sphere with sufficient accurateness, I repeated the experiment.

*Newton's Opt.*

To ACCURSE. *v. a.* [See CURSE.] To doom to misery; to invoke misery upon any one.

As if it were an unlucky comet, or as if God had so accursed it, that it should never shine to give light in things concerning our duty any way towards him.

*Hooker, b. iii. § 4.*

ACCURSED. *part. adj.*

1. That which is cursed or doomed to misery.

'Tis the most certain sign the world's accurst,

That the best things corrupted are and worst.

*Denb. Poems.*

2. That which deserves the curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; and, by consequence, wicked; malignant.

Some holy angel

Fly to the court of England, and unfold

His message ere he come; that a swift blessing

May soon return to this our suffering country,

Under a hand accurs'd!

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The chief part of the misery of wicked men, and those accursed spirits, the devils, is this, that they are of a disposition contrary to God.

*Tillotson, Sermon iv.*

They, like the seed from which they sprung, accurst,

Against the gods immortal hatred nurs'd.

*Dryden's Ovid.*

ACCUSABLE. *adj.* [from the verb *accuse*.] That which may be censured; blamable; culpable.

There would be a manifest defect, and her improvisation justly accusable; if animals, so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for choler.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ACCUSATION. *n. f.* [from *accuse*.]

1. The act of accusing.

Thus they in mutual accusation spent

The fruitless hours, but neither self-condemning,

And of their vain contest appear'd no end.

*Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. The charge brought against any one by the accuser.

You read

These accusations, and these grievous crimes

Committed by your person, and your followers.

*Shakespeare's Richard II.*

All accusation, in the very nature of the thing, still supposing, and being founded upon some law: for where there is no law, there can be no transgression; and where there can be no transgression, I am sure there ought to be no accusation.

*South.*

3. In the sense of the courts —

A declaration of some crime preferred before a competent judge, by the intervention of an inscription lawfully made, in order to inflict some judgment on the guilty person.

ACCUSATIVE. *n. adj.* [from *accusativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, signifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates.

ACCUSATORY. *adj.* [from *accuse*.] That which produceth or containeth an accusation.

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the accusatory libel, some certain and definite time.

*Ayl. Parerg.*

To ACCUSE. *v. a.* [from *accuso*, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime. It requires the particle *of* before the subject of accusation.

He stripp'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth;

And, calling western winds, accus'd the spring of sloth.

*Dryden's Virgil, Georg. iv. l. 205.*

The professors are accused of all the ill practices which may seem to be the ill consequences of their principles.

2. It sometimes admits the particle *for*.

Never send up a leg of a fowl at supper, while there is a cat or dog in the house, that can be accused for running away with it: But, if there happen to be neither, you must lay it upon the rats, or a strange greyhound.

*Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

3. To blame or censure, in opposition to applause or justification.

Their conscience bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while accusing or else excusing one another.

*Rom. ii. 15.*

Your valour would your sloth too much accuse,

And therefore, like themselves, they princes choose.

*Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

ACCUSER. *n. f.* [from *accuse*.] He that brings a charge against another.

There are some persons forbidden to be accusers, on the score of their sex, as women; others, of their age, as pupils and infants; others, upon the account of some crimes committed by them; and others, on the score of some filthy lucre to propose to gain thereby; others, on the score of their conditions, as libertines against their patrons; and others, through a suspicion of calumny, as having once already given false evidence; and, lastly, others on account of their poverty, as not being worth more than fifty aurei.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

—That good man, who drank the pois'nous draught,

With mind serene, and could not wish to see

His vile accuser drink as deep as he.

*Dryd. Juv. Sat. xiii.*

If the person accused maketh his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the accuser is immediately put to an ignominious death; and, out of his goods and lands, the innocent person is quadruply recompensed.

*Gulliver's Travels.*

To ACCUSTOM. *v. a.* [from *accoutumer*, Fr.] To habituate, to enure, with the particle *to*. It is used chiefly of persons.

How shall we breathe in other air

Less pure, accusom'd to immortal fruits?

*Par. Lost, b. xi.*

It has been some advantage to accusom one's self to books of the same edition.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i. c. 17.*

ACCUSTOMABLE. *adj.* [from *accustom*.] Of long custom or habit; habitual, customary.

Animals even of the same original, extraction, and species, may be diversified by accusomable residence in one climate, from what they are in another.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ACCUSTOMABLY. *adv.* According to custom.

Touching the king's fines accusomably paid for the purchasing of writs original, I find no certain beginning of them, and do therefore think that they also grew up with the chancery.

*Bacon's Alienation.*

ACCUSTOMANCE. *n. f.* [from *accoutumance*, Fr.] Custom, habit, use.

Through accusomance and negligence, and perhaps some other causes, we neither feel it in our own bodies, nor take notice of it in others.

*Boyle's Works.*

ACCUSTOMARILY. *adv.* In a customary manner; according to common or customary practice.

ACCUSTOMARY. *adj.* [from *accustom*.] Usual, practised; according to custom.

ACCUSTOMED. [from *accustom*.] According to custom; frequent; usual.

Look how she rubs her hands. — It is an accusomed action with her, to seem thus washing her hands: I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour.

*Shakefp. Macbeth.*

ACE. *n. f.* [As not only signified a piece of money, but any integer, from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. Thus *As* signified the whole inheritance.

*Arbuthnot on Coins.]*

1. An unit; a single point on cards or dice.

When lots are shuffled together in a lap, urn, or pitcher; or if a man blindfold casts a die, what reason in the world can he have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black, or throw an *ace* rather than a six.

*South Sermons.*

2. A small quantity.

He will not bate an *ace* of absolute certainty; but however doubtful or improbable the thing is, coming from him it must go for an indisputable truth.

*Government of the Tongue, § 11.*



I'll not wag an *ace* farther: the whole world shall not bribe me to it. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
**ACE'PHALOUS.** *n. a.* [*ἀκεφαλός*, Gr.] Without a head. *Dict.*  
**ACE'RB.** *adj.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughness, as most fruits are before they are ripe. *Quincy.*  
**ACE'RBITY.** *n. f.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]  
 1. A rough sower taste.  
 2. Applied to men, sharpness of temper; severity.

True it is, that the talents for criticism, namely, smartness, quick censure, vivacity of remark, indeed all but *acerbity*, seem rather the gifts of youth than of old age. *Pope's Intr. to Dun.*  
**TO ACER'VATE.** *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*  
**ACERVA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *acervate*.] The act of heaping together.  
**ACE'ROUSE.** *adj.* Full of heaps. *Dict.*  
**ACE'SCENT.** *adj.* [*acescens*, Lat.] That which has a tendency to sourness or acidity.

The same persons, perhaps, had enjoyed their health as well with a mixture of animal diet, qualified with a sufficient quantity of *acescents*; as, bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**ACETO'SE.** *adj.* That which has in it acids or vinegar. *Dict.*

**ACETO'SITY.** *n. f.* [from *acetose*.] The state of being acetose, or of containing vinegar. *Dict.*  
**ACE'TOUS.** *adj.* [from *acetum*, vinegar, Lat.] Having the quality of vinegar, sour.

Raisins, which consist chiefly of the juice of grapes, inspissated in the skins or husks by the avolation of the superfluous moisture through their pores, being distilled in a retort, did not afford any vinous, but rather an *acetous* spirit. *Boyle of Spirits.*  
**ACHE.** *n. f.* [*ace*, Sax. *æce*, Gr. now generally written *ake*, and in the plural *akes*, of one syllable; the primitive manner being preserved chiefly in poetry, for the sake of the measure.]  
 A continued pain. See **AKE**.

I'll rack thee with old cramps;  
 Fill all thy bones with *aches*, make thee roar,  
 That beasts shall tremble at thy din. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
 A coming shew'r your shooting corns presage,  
 Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will urge. *Swift's Misc.*

**TO ACHE.** *v. n.* [See **ACHE**.] To be in pain.  
 Upon this account, our senses are dulled and spent by any extraordinary intention, and our very eyes will *ache*, if long fixed upon any difficultly discerned object. *Glanv. Scepsis, c. xiv.*  
**TO ACHIEVE.** *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr. to complete.]

1. To perform, to finish a design prosperously.  
 Our toils, my friends, are crown'd with sure success:  
 The greater part perform'd, *achieve* the less. *Dryd. Æneid.*  
 2. To gain, to obtain.  
 Experience is by industry *achiev'd*,  
 And perfected by the swift course of time.

*Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*  
 Tranio, I burn, I pine, I perish, Tranio,  
 If I *achieve* not this young modest girl.  
*Shakespeare's Taming the Shrew.*  
 Thou hast *achiev'd* our liberty, confin'd  
 Within hell-gates till now. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii. l. 368.*  
 Show all the spoils by valiant kings *achiev'd*,  
 And groaning nations by their arms reliev'd. *Prior.*

**AN ACHI'EVER.** *n. f.* He that performs; he that obtains what he endeavours after.  
 A victory is twice itself, when the *achiever* brings home full numbers. *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

**AN ACHI'EVEMENT.** *n. f.* [*achievement*, Fr.]  
 1. The performance of an action.  
 From every coast that heaven walks about,  
 Have thither come the noble martial crew,  
 That famous hard *achievements* still pursue. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
 2. The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions.

Then shall the war, and stern debate, and strife  
 Immortal, be the business of my life;  
 And in thy fane, the dusty spoils among,  
 High on the burnish'd roof, my banner shall be hung;  
 Rank'd with my champions bucklers, and below  
 With arms revers'd, th' *achievements* of the foe. *Dryd. Fab.*  
*Achievement*, in the first sense, is derived from *achieve*, as it signifies to perform; in the second, from *achieve*, as it imports to gain.

**ACHOR.** *n. f.* [*achor*, Lat. *ἀχὼρ*, Gr. *furfur*.]  
 A species of the herpes; it appears with a crusty scab, which causes an itching on the surface of the head, occasioned by a salt sharp serum oozing through the skin. *Quincy.*

**A'CID.** *adj.* [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.] Sour, sharp.  
 Wild trees last longer than garden trees; and in the same kind, those whose fruit is *acid*, more than those whose fruit is sweet. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 585.*

*Acid*, or sour, proceeds from a salt of the same nature, without mixture of oil; in austere tastes the oily parts have not disentangled themselves from the salts and earthy parts; such is the taste of unripe fruits. *Arbutnot on aliments.*  
 Liquors and substances are called *acids*, which being com-

posed of pointed particles, affect the taste in a sharp and piercing manner. The common way of trying, whether any particular liquor hath in it any particles of this kind, is by mixing it with syrup of violets, which it will turn of a red colour; but if it contains alkaline or lixivial particles, it changes that syrup green. *Quincy.*

**ACI'DITY.** *n. f.* [from *acid*.] The quality of being acid; an acid taste; sharpness; sourness.  
 Fishes, by the help of a dissolvent liquor, corrode and reduce their meats, skin, bones, and all, into a chylus or cremor; and yet this liquor manifests nothing of *acidity* to the taste. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redundancy of a bilious alkali, and demands a quite different diet from the case of *acidity* or sourness. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**A'CIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *acid*.] The quality of being acid; acidity. See **ACIDITY**.

**ACI'DULÆ.** *n. f.* [that is, *aquæ acidulæ*.]  
 Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum-springs are. *Quincy.*  
 The *acidulæ*, or medical springs, emit a greater quantity of their minerals than usual; and even the ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh and limpid, become thick and turbid, and are impregnated with sulphur and other minerals, as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodward's Natural History, p. 4.*

**TO ACI'DULATE.** *v. a.* [*aciduler*, Fr.] To impregnate or tinge with acids in a slight degree.

The muriatic scurvy is evidently a diet of fresh unsalted things; watery liquors *acidulated*, farinaceous emollient substances, sour milk, butter, and acid fruits. *Arbutnot on Alim.*  
**TO ACKNO'WLEDGE.** *v. a.* [a word formed, as it seems, between the Latin and English, from *agnosco*, and *knowledge*, which is deduced from the Saxon, *cnapan*, to know.]

1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a particular character.  
 My people do already know my mind,  
 And will *acknowledge* you and Jessica,  
 In place of lord Bassanio and myself. *Shakesp. Mer. of Ven.*  
 None that *acknowledge* God, or providence,  
 Their souls eternity did ever doubt. *Sir John Davies.*

2. To confess; as, a fault.  
 For I *acknowledge* my transgressions; and my sin is ever before me. *Psaln li. 3.*  
 3. To own; as, a benefit; sometimes with the particle *to* before the person conferring the benefit.

His spirit  
 Taught them; but they his gifts *acknowledg'd* not. *Par. Lost.*  
 In the first place, therefore, I thankfully *acknowledge* to the Almighty power the assistance he has given me in the beginning, and the prosecution of my present studies. *Dryden's Æneis.*  
**ACKNO'WLEDGING.** *adj.* [from *acknowledge*.] Grateful; ready to acknowledge benefits received.

He has shewn his hero *acknowledging* and ungrateful, compassionate and hard-hearted; but, at the bottom, fickle and self-interested. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

**ACKNO'WLEDGMENT.** *n. f.* [from *acknowledge*.]  
 1. Concession of any character in another; as, existence, superiority.

The due contemplation of the human nature doth, by a necessary connexion and chain of causes, carry us up to the unavoidable *acknowledgment* of the Deity; because it carries every thinking man to an original of every successive individual. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Concession of the truth of any position.  
 Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. *Hooker, b. iii. § 1.*  
 3. Confession of a fault.  
 4. Confession of a benefit received; gratitude.  
 5. Act of attestation to any concession; such as homage.

There be many wide countries in Ireland, in which the laws of England were never established, nor any *acknowledgment* of subjection made. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The second is an *acknowledgment* to his majesty for the leave of fishing upon his coasts; and though this may not be grounded upon any treaty, yet, if it appear to be an ancient right on our side, and custom on theirs, not determined or extinguished by any treaty between us, it may with justice be insisted on. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

**A'CME.** *n. f.* [*ἄκμῃ*, Gr.]  
 The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper, which is divided into four periods. 1. The *arche*, the beginning or first attack. 2. *Anabasis*, the growth. 3. *Ame*, the height. And, 4. *Parame*, which is the declension of the distemper. *Quincy.*

**ACO'LOTHIST.** *n. f.* [*ακολοθίστα*, Gr.] One of the lowest order in the Romish church, whose office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c.

In the Romish communion it is duty, according to the papal law, when the bishop sings mass, to order all the inferior clergy to appear in their proper habits; and to see that all the offices of the church be rightly performed; to ordain the *acothist*, to keep the sacred vessels, &c. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*



**A'COLYTE.** *n. f.* The same with **ACOLOTHIST**.

**A'CONITE.** *n. f.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] Properly the herb wolfs-bane, but commonly used in poetical language for poison in general.

Our land is from the rage of tygers freed,  
Nor nourishes the lion's angry feed;  
Nor pois'nous *aconite* is here produc'd,  
Or grows unknown, or is, when known, refus'd. *Dryd. Virg.*  
Despair, that *aconite* does prove,  
And certain death to others, love,  
That poison never yet withstood,  
Does nourish mine, and turns to blood. *Granville's Poems.*

**A'CORN.** *n. f.* [*Æcern*, Sax. from *ac*, an oak, and *corn*, corn or grain; that is, the grain of the oak.]

The seed or fruit born by the oak.

What roots old-age contracteth into errors, and how such as are but *acorns* in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become inflexible. *Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errors.*

Content with food which nature freely bred,  
On wildings and on strawberries they fed;  
Cornels and bramble-berries gave the rest,  
And falling *acorns* furnish'd out a feast. *Dryden's Ovid.*

He that is nourished by the *acorns* he picked up under an oak, or the apples he gathered from the trees in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himself. *Locke.*

**ACOUSTICKS.** *n. f.* [*Ἀκουστικά*, of *ἀκούω*, Gr. to hear.]

1. The doctrine or theory of sounds.

2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

**TO ACQUAINT.** *v. a.* [*accointer*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar with; applied either to persons or things.

We that *acquaint* ourselves with ev'ry zone,

And pass the tropicks, and behold each pole;

When we come home, are to ourselves unknown,

And unacquainted still with our own foul. *Sir J. Davies.*

There with thee, new welcome faint,

Like fortunes may her foul *acquaint*;

With thee there clad in radiant sheen. *Mil. on March. Win.*

Before a man can speak on any subject, it is necessary to be *acquainted* with it. *Locke on Education, § 171.*

*Acquaint* yourselves with things ancient and modern, natural, civil, and religious, domestic and national; things of your own and foreign countries; and, above all, be well *acquainted* with God and yourselves; learn animal nature, and the workings of your own spirits. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To inform.

But for some other reasons, my grave Sir,

Which is not fit you know, I not *acquaint*

My father of this business. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

I have lately received a letter from a friend in the country, wherein he *acquaints* me, that two or three men of the town are got among them, and have brought down particular words and phrases, which were never before in those parts. *Tatler.*

**ACQUAINTANCE.** *n. f.* [*accointance*, Fr.]

1. The state of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge. It is applied as well to persons as things, with the particle *with*.

Nor was his *acquaintance* less with the famous poets of his age, than *with* the noblemen and ladies. *Dryd.*

Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon our nearer *acquaintance* with him; and we seldom hear of a celebrated person, without a catalogue of some notorious weaknesses and infirmities. *Addis. Spectator, N° 256.*

Would we be admitted into an *acquaintance* with God: let us study to resemble him. We must be partakers of a divine nature, in order to partake of this high privilege and alliance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Familiar knowledge, simply without a preposition.

Brave soldier, pardon me,

That any accent breaking from my tongue,

Should 'scape the true *acquaintance* of mine ear. *Shak. K. John.*

This keeps the understanding long in converse with an object, and long converse brings *acquaintance*. *South's Sermons.*

In what manner he lived with those who were of his neighbourhood and *acquaintance*, how obliging his carriage was to them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do them, I forbear particularly to say. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. A slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship, as applied to persons.

I hope I am pretty near seeing you, and therefore I would cultivate an *acquaintance*; because if you do not know me when we meet, you need only keep one of my letters, and compare it with my face; for my face and letters are counterparts of my heart. *Swift to Pope, Letter xii.*

A long noviciate of *acquaintance* should precede the vows of friendship. *Bolingbroke.*

4. The person with whom we are acquainted; him of whom we have some knowledge, without the intimacy of friendship.

In this sense, the plural is, in some authors, *acquaintance*, in others *acquaintances*.

But she, all vow'd unto the red-cross knight,

His wand'ring peril closely did lament,

Ne in this new *acquaintance* could delight,

But her dear heart with anguish did torment. *F. Queen, b. i.*

That young men travel under some tutor, I allow well, so that he be such a one that may be able to tell them, what *acquaintances* they are to seek, what exercises or discipline the place yieldeth. *Bacon, Essay xix.*

This, my lord, has justly acquired you as many friends, as there are persons who have the honour to be known to you; meer *acquaintance* you have none, you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after inviolably yours. *Dryd. Juvenal, Dedicat.*

We see he is ashamed of his nearest *acquaintances*.

*Boyle against Bentley.*

**ACQUAINTED.** [from *acquaint*.] Familiar, well known; not new.

Now call we our high court of parliament;

That war or peace, or both at once, may be

As things *acquainted* and familiar to us. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

**ACQU'EST.** *n. f.* [*acquest*, Fr. from *acquerir*, written by some *acquist*, with a view to the word *acquire*, or *acquisita*.]

Attachment, acquisition; the thing gained.

New *acquests* are more burden than strength. *Bac. Hen. VII.*

Mud, reposed near the ostia of those rivers, makes continual additions to the land, thereby excluding the sea, and preserving these shells as trophies and signs of its new *acquests* and encroachments. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. i.*

**TO ACQUIESCE.** *v. n.* [*acquiescer*, Fr. *acquiescere*, Lat.] To rest in, or remain satisfied with, without opposition or discontent.

Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wishing, nor unactive complacency in; nor, lastly, a natural inclination to things virtuous and good, can pass before God for a man's willing of such things; and, consequently, if men, upon this account, will needs take up and *acquiesce* in an airy ungrounded persuasion, that they will those things which really they not will, they fall thereby into a gross and fatal delusion. *South.*

He hath employed his transcendent wisdom and power, that by these he might make way for his benignity, as the end wherein they ultimately *acquiesce*. *Grew's Cosmolog. Sac. b. i.*

**ACQUIESCENCE.** *n. f.* [from *acquiesce*.]

1. A silent appearance of content, distinguished on one side from avowed consent, on the other from opposition.

Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, who were thought most averse from it, there appeared any sign of contradiction to that; but an entire *acquiescence* in all the bishops thought fit to do. *Clarendon.*

2. Satisfaction, rest, content.

Many indeed have given over their pursuits after fame, either from disappointment, or from experience of the little pleasure which attends it, or the better informations or natural coldness of old-age; but seldom from a full satisfaction and *acquiescence* in their present enjoyments of it. *Addis. Spectator, N° 256.*

3. Submission.

The greatest part of the world take up their persuasions concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith, and a full *acquiescence* in the word of those, who shall represent things to them under these characters. *South's Sermons.*

**ACQUIRABLE.** *adj.* [from *acquire*.] That which may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

Those rational instincts, the connate principles engraven in the human soul, though they are truths *acquirable* and deducible by rational consequence and argumentation, yet they seem to be inscribed in the very crasis and texture of the soul, antecedent to any acquisition by industry or the exercise of the discursive faculty in man. *Hales's Origin of Mankind.*

If the powers of cogitation and volition, and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor *acquirable* to matter by any motion or modification of it; it necessarily follows, that they proceed from some cogitative substance, some incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit and soul. *Bentley.*

**TO ACQUIRE.** *v. a.* [*acquerir*, Fr. *acquirere*, Lat.] To gain by one's own labour or power; to obtain what is not received from nature, or transmitted by inheritance.

I've done enough. A lower place not well,

May make too great an act: for learn this, Silius,

Better to leave undone, than by our deed

*Acquire* too high a fame, while he, we serve, 's away.

*Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

**ACQU'IED.** *particip. adj.* [from *acquire*.] Gained by one's self, in opposition to those things which are bestowed by nature.

We are seldom at ease, and free enough from the solicitation of our natural or adopted desires; but a constant succession of uneasinesses, out of that stock, which natural wants, or *acquired* habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

**AN ACQUIRER.** *n. f.* [from *acquire*.] The person that acquires; a gainer.

**AN ACQUIREMENT.** *n. f.* [from *acquire*.] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. The word may be properly used in opposition to the gifts of nature.

These his *acquirements*, by industry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

By a content and acquiescence in every species of truth, we embrace



embrace the shadow thereof: or so much as may palliate its just and substantial acquirements. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the acquirement of such a taste as that I am here speaking of. The faculty must, in some degree, be born with us. *Addison. Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 409.*

ACQUISITION. *n. f.* [*acquisitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of acquiring or gaining.

Each man has but a limited right to the good things of the world; and the natural allowed way, by which he is to compass the possession of these things, is by his own industrious acquisition of them. *South's Sermons.*

2. The thing gained; acquirement.

Great Sir, all acquisition

Of glory as of empire, here I lay before

Your royal feet.

*Denham's Sophy.*

A state can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies hovering like a vulture to dismember its dying carcase; by which means it becomes only an acquisition to some mighty monarchy, without hopes of a resurrection. *Swift on the Dissensions in Athens and Rome.*

ACQUISITIVE. *adj.* [*acquisitivus*, Lat.] That which is acquired or gained.

He died not in his acquisitive but in his native soil; nature herself, as it were, claiming a final interest in his body, when fortune had done with him. *Wotton.*

ACQUIST. *n. f.* [See ACQUEST.] Acquirement; attainment; gain.

His servant he with new acquist

Of true experience from this great event,

With peace and consolation hath dismiss'd. *M. Sampson Agon.*

TO ACQUIT. *v. a.* [*acquiter*, Fr. See QUIT.]

1. To set free.

Ne do I wish (for wishing were but vain)

To be acquit from my continual smart;

But joy her thrall for ever to remain,

And yield for pledge my poor captiv'd heart. *Spens. Son. xlii.*

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to absolve; opposed to condemn, either simply with an accusative, as, the jury acquitted him, or with the particles from or of, which is more common, before the crime.

If I sin, then thou markest me, and thou wilt not acquit me from mine iniquity. *Job, x. 14.*

By the suffrage of the most and best he is already acquitted, and, by the sentence of some, condemned.

*Dryden's Conquest of Granada, Dedic.*

He that judges, without informing himself to the utmost that he is capable, cannot acquit himself of judging amiss. *Locke.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation upon this matter. *Swift.*

3. To clear from any obligation.

Steady to my principles, and not dispirited with my afflictions, I have, by the blessing of God on my endeavours, overcome all difficulties; and, in some measure, acquitted myself of the debt which I owed the publick, when I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

4. In a similar sense, it is said, The man hath acquitted himself well; that is, he discharged his duty.

ACQUITMENT. *n. f.* [from acquit.] The state of being acquitted; or act of acquitting.

The word imports properly an acquitment or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause had thereupon. *South's Sermons.*

ACQUITTAL, *n. f.* in law, is a deliverance and setting free from the suspicion or guiltiness of an offence. *Cowell.*

The constant design of both these orators, was to drive some one particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal of an accused person, a persuasive to war, and the like. *Swift.*

TO ACQUITTANCE. *v. n.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit; a word not in present use.

But if black scandal and foul-fac'd reproach,

Attend the sequel of your imposition,

Your meer enforcement shall acquittance me

From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shak. Rich. III.*

ACQUITTANCE. *n. f.* [from acquit.]

1. The act of discharging from a debt.

But soon shall find

Forbearance, no acquittance, ere day end

Justice shall not return, as beauty, scorn'd. *Par. Lost, b. x.*

2. A writing testifying the receipt of a debt.

You can produce acquittances

For such a sum, from special officers

Of Charles his father.

*Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.*

They quickly pay their debt, and then

Take no acquittances, but pay again.

*Donne.*

They had got a worse trick than that; the same man bought and sold to himself, paid the money, and gave the acquittance. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

A'CRE. *n. f.* [*Æcre*, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards. *Dict.*

Search ev'ry acre in the high-grown field,

And bring him to our eye.

*Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

A'CRID. *adj.* [*acer*, Lat.] Of a hot biting taste; bitter, so as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taste.

Bitter and acrid differ only by the sharp particles of the first, being involved in a greater quantity of oil than those of the last. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ACRIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* Abounding with acrimony; sharp; corrosive.

If gall cannot be rendered acrimonious, and bitter of itself, then whatever acrimony or amaritude redounds in it, must be from the admixture of melancholy. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

A'CRIMONY. *n. f.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.]

1. Sharpness, corrosiveness.

There be plants that have a milk in them when they are cut; as, figs, old lettuce, sow-thistles, spurge, &c. The cause may be an inception of putrefaction: for those milks have all an acrimony, though one would think they should be lenitive.

*Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup> 639.*

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fusible in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle glebes or crystals, soluble in water, so as to disappear, not malleable, and having something in it which affects the organs of taste with a sensation of acrimony or sharpness.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Sharpness of temper, severity, bitterness of thought or language.

This made John the Baptist set himself, with so much acrimony and indignation, to baffle this senseless arrogant conceit of theirs, which made them huff at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them, and not at all belonging to them. *South.*

A'CRITUDE. *n. f.* [from acrid.] An acrid taste; a biting heat on the palate.

Green vitriol, mixed with some rays of a pale blue, from the same place; with its astringent and sweetish tastes, is joined some acritude. *Grew's Musæum.*

ACROAMA'TICAL. *adj.* [*ἀκροάματι*, Gr. I bear.] Of or pertaining to deep learning; the opposite of exoterical.

ACROA'TICKS. *n. f.* [*ἀκροατικά*, Gr.] Aristotle's lectures on the more nice and principal parts of philosophy, to whom none but friends and scholars were admitted by him.

ACRO'NYCAL. *adj.* [from ἀκρῶς, summus, and νύξ, nox; importing the beginning of night.] A term of astronomy, applied to the stars, of which the rising and setting is called acronycal, when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at the time of sunset. It is opposed to cosmical.

ACRO'NYCALLY. *adv.* [from acronycal.] At the acronycal time.

He is tempestuous in the summer, when he rises heliacally, and rainy in the winter, when he rises acronycally.

*Dryden's Æneid, Dedicat.*

A'CROSPIRE. *n. f.* [from ἀκρῶς and σπῆρα, Gr.] A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds before they are put in the ground.

Many corns will smilt, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream; and most of those which come without extraordinary pains, will send forth their substance in an acrospire. *Mort. Husbandry.*

A'CROSPIRED. *part. adj.* Having sprouts, or having shot out.

For want of turning, when the malt is spread on the floor, it comes and sprouts at both ends, which is called acrospired, and is fit only for swine. *Mort. Husbandry.*

ACRO'SS. *adv.* [from a for at, or the French à, as it is used in à travers, and cross.] Athwart, laid over something so as to cross it.

The harp hath the concave not along the strings, but across the strings; and no harp hath the sound so melting and prolonged as the Irish harp. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N<sup>o</sup> 223.*

This view'd, but not enjoy'd, with arms across,

He stood, reflecting on his country's loss.

*Dryd. Fables.*

There is a set of artificers, who, by the help of several poles, which they lay across each others shoulders, build themselves up into a kind of pyramid; so that you see a pile of men in the air of four or five rows rising one above another. *Addis. on Italy.*

AN ACRO'STICK. *n. f.* [from ἀκρῶς and στίχῳ, Gr.] A poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

ACRO'STICK. *adj.*

1. That which relates to an acrostick.

2. That which contains acrosticks.

Leave writing plays, and choose for thy command

Some peaceful province in acrostick land:

There thou may'st wings display, and altars raise,

And torture one poor word ten thousand ways.

*Dryden.*

ACROTERS, or ACROTARIA. *n. f.* [In architecture; from ἀκρον, Gr. the extremity of any body.] Little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments, sometimes serving to support statues.

TO ACT. *v. a.* [*ago*, *actum*, Lat.]

1. To be in action, not to rest.

He hangs between in doubt to act or rest. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

2. To perform the proper functions.

Albeit the will is not capable of being compelled to any of its actings, yet it is capable of being made to act with more or less difficulty, according to the different impressions it receives from motives or objects.

*South's Sermons.*

Tis



3. To practise the arts or duties of life ; to conduct one's self.  
 'Tis plain, that she who, for a kingdom now,  
 Would sacrifice her love, and break her vow,  
 Not out of love, but interest, *aets* alone,  
 And would, ev'n in my arms, lie thinking of a throne.

*Dryden's Conquest of Granada.*

The desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us to  
*aet* for it, no body accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

The splendour of his office, is the token of that sacred character which he inwardly bears : and one of these ought constantly to put him in mind of the other, and excite him to *aet* up to it, through the whole course of his administration.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

It is our part and duty to co-operate with this grace, vigorously to exert those powers, and *aet* up to those advantages to which it restores us. He has given eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame.

*Rogers's Sermons.*

4. To bear a borrowed character, as, a stage-player.  
 Honour and shame from no condition rise ;  
*Aet* well your part, there all the honour lies.

*Pope's Essay on Man, ep. 4. l. 193.*

5. To counterfeit ; to feign by action.  
 His former trembling once again renew'd,  
 With *aetted* fear the villain thus pursu'd.

*Dryd. Æneid. 2.*

6. To produce effects in some passive subject.  
 Hence 'tis we wait the wond'rous cause to find  
 How body *aets* upon impassive mind.

*Garth's Dispensary.*

The stomach, the intestines, the muscles of the lower belly, all *aet* upon the aliment ; besides, the chyle is not sucked, but squeezed into the mouths of the lacteals, by the action of the fibres of the guts.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. To actuate ; to put in motion ; to regulate the movements.  
 Most people in the world are *aetted* by levity and humour, by strange and irrational changes.

*South's Sermons.*

Perhaps they are as proud as Lucifer, as covetous as Demas, as false as Judas, and, in the whole course of their conversation, *aet*, and are *aetted*, not by devotion, but design. *Idem.*

We suppose two distinct incommunicable consciousnesses *aeting* the same body, the one constantly by day, the other by night ; and, on the other side, the same consciousness *aeting* by intervals two distinct bodies.

*Locke.*

ACT. *n. f.* [*aetum*, Lat.]

1. Something done ; a deed ; an exploit, whether good or ill.  
 I've done enough. A lower place, not well,  
 May make too great an *aet* : for learn this, Silius,  
 Better to leave undone than by our deed  
 Acquire too high a fame, when he, we serve, 's away.

*Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

The conscious wretch must all his *aets* reveal ;  
 Loth to confess, unable to conceal ;  
 From the first moment of his vital breath,  
 To his last hour of unrepenting death.

*Dryd. Æneid vi.*

2. Agency ; the power of producing an effect.  
 I will try the forces  
 Of these thy compounds on such creatures as  
 We count not worth the hanging ; but none human ;  
 To try the vigour of them, and apply  
 Allayments to their *aet* ; and by them gather  
 Their several virtues and effects.

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

3. Action ; the performance of exploits ; production of effects.  
 'Tis so much in your nature to do good, that your life is but one continued *aet* of placing benefits on many, as the sun is always carrying his light to some part or other of the world.

*Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.*

Who forth from nothing call'd this comely frame,  
 His will and *aet*, his word and work the same.

*Prior.*

4. The doing of some particular thing ; a step taken ; a measure executed.

This *aet* persuades me,  
 That this remotion of the duke and her,  
 Is practice only.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

5. A state of action.  
 The seeds of herbs and plants at the first are not in *aet*, but in possibility that which they afterwards grow to be.

*Hooker.*

God alone excepted, who actually and everlastingly is whatsoever he may be, and which cannot hereafter be that which now he is not ; all other things besides are somewhat in possibility, which as yet they are not in *aet*.

*Hooker, b. i.*

Sure they're conscious  
 Of some intended mischief, and are fled  
 To put it into *aet*.

*Denham's Sophy.*

Her legs were buskin'd, and the left before ;  
 In *aet* to shoot, a silver bow she bore.

*Dryd. Fables.*

6. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption.

Many never doubt but the whole condition required by Christ, the repentance he came to preach, will, in that last scene of their last *aet*, immediately before the exit, be as opportunely and acceptably performed, as at any other point of their lives.

*Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Five *aets* are the just measure of a play.

*Roscommon.*

7. A decree of a court of justice, or edict of a legislature.  
 They make edicts for usury to support usurers, repeal daily

any wholesome *aet* established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily to chain up and restrain the poor.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

You that are king, though he do wear the crown,  
 Have caus'd him, by new *aet* of parliament,  
 To blot out me.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*

8. Record of judicial proceedings.  
 Judicial *aets* are all those matters, which relate to judicial proceedings ; and being reduced into writing by a publick notary, are recorded by the authority of the judge.

*Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ACTION. *n. f.* [*action*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.]

1. The quality or state of acting, opposite to rest.  
 O noble English, that could entertain  
 With half their forces the full power of France ;  
 And let another half stand laughing by,  
 All out of work, and cold for *action*.

*Shakefp. Henry V.*

2. An act or thing done ; a deed.  
 This *action*, I now go on,  
 Is for my better grace.

*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

God never accepts a good inclination instead of a good *action*, where that *action* may be done ; nay, so much the contrary, that, if a good inclination be not seconded by a good *action*, the want of that *action* is made so much the more criminal and inexcusable.

*South's Sermons.*

3. Agency, operation.  
 It is better therefore, that the earth should move about its own center, and make those useful vicissitudes of night and day, than expose always the same side to the *action* of the sun.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

He has settled laws, and laid down rules, conformable to which natural bodies are governed in their *actions* upon one another.

*Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

4. The series of events represented in a fable.  
 This *action* should have three qualifications. First, it should be but one *action* ; secondly, it should be an entire *action* ; and, thirdly, it should be a great *action*.

*Addis. Spectat. N° 267.*

5. Gesticulation ; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken ; a part of oratory.

—He that speaks doth gripe the hearer's wrist,

While he that hears makes fearful *action*

With wrinkled brows.

*Shakefp. King John.*

Our orators are observed to make use of less gesture or *action* than those of other countries.

*Addison. Spectat. N° 407.*

6. [In law.] It is used with the preposition *against* before the person, and *for* before the thing.

*Actions* are personal, real, and mixt : *action* personal belongs to a man *against* another, by reason of any contract, offence, or cause, of like force with a contract or offence made or done by him or some other, for whose fact he is to answer. *Action* real is given to any man *against* another, that possesses the thing required or sued for in his own name, and no other man's. *Action* mixt is that which lies as well *against* or *for* the thing which we seek, as *against* the person that hath it ; called *mixt*, because it hath a mixt respect both to the thing and to the person.

*Action* is divided into civil, penal, and mixt. *Action* civil is that which tends only to the recovery of that which is due to us ; as, a sum of money formerly lent. *Action* penal is that which aims at some penalty or punishment in the party sued, be it corporal or pecuniary : as, in common law, the next friends of a man feloniously slain shall pursue the law *against* the murderer. *Action* mixt is that which seeks both the thing whereof we are deprived, and a penalty also for the unjust detaining of the same.

*Action upon the case*, is an *action* given for redress of wrongs done without force *against* any man, by law not specially provided for.

*Action upon the statute*, is an *action* brought *against* a man upon breach of a statute.

*Cowell.*

There was never man could have a juster *action* *against* filthy fortune than I, since all other things being granted me, her blindness is the only lett.

*Sidney.*

For our reward then,  
 First, all our debts are paid ; dangers of law,  
*Actions*, decrees, judgments, *against* us quitted.

*Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

7. In the plural, in France, the same as *stocks* in England.  
 ACTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *action*.] That which admits an *action* in law to be brought *against* it ; punishable.

After he had been thus, as a man would think, quite extinguished, his process was formed ; whereby he was found guilty of nought else, that I could learn, which was *actionable*, but of ambition.

*Howel's Vocal Forest.*

ACTIONARY, or ACTIONIST. *n. f.* [from *action*.] One that has a share in *actions* or *stocks*.

ACTION-TAKING. *adj.* Accustomed to resent by means of law ; litigious.

A knave, a rascal, an eater of broken meats, a filthy worsted-stocking knave ; a lily-liver'd *action-taking* knave.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

ACTITATION. *n. f.* [from *actito*, Lat.] *Action* quick and frequent.

*Dict.*



# A C T

To A'CTIVATE. *v. a.* [from *active*.] To make active. This word is perhaps used only by the author alleged.

As snow and ice, especially being holpen, and their cold *activated* by nitre or salt, will turn water into ice, and that in a few hours; so it may be, it will turn wood or stiff clay into stone, in longer time. *Bacon's Nat. History*, N<sup>o</sup> 83.

A'CTIVE. *adj.* [*activus*, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or quality of acting.

These particles have not only a *vis inertia*, accompanied with such passive laws of motion, as naturally result from that force, but also they are moved by certain *active* principles, such as is that of gravity, and that which causes fermentation, and the cohesion of bodies. *Newton's Opticks*.

2. That which acts, opposed to *passive*, or that which suffers.

— When an even flame two hearts did touch,

His office was indulgently to fit

*Actives* to passives, correspondency

Only his subject was.

*Donne*.

If you think that by multiplying the additaments in the same proportion, that you multiply the ore, the work will follow, you may be deceived: for quantity in the passive will add more resistance than the quantity in the *active* will add force. *Bacon's Physical Remains*.

3. Busy, engaged in action; opposed to *idle* or *sedentary*, or any state of which the duties are performed only by the mental powers.

'Tis virtuous action that must praise bring forth,

Without which, flow advice is little worth;

Yet they who give good counsel, praise deserve,

Though in the *active* part they cannot serve. *Sir J. Denham*.

4. Practical; not merely theoretical.

The world hath had in these men fresh experience, how dangerous such *active* errors are. *Hooker, Preface*.

5. Nimble; agile; quick.

Some bend the stubborn bow for victory;

And some with darts their *active* sinews try. *Dryd. Æn. vii*.

6. In grammar.

A verb *active* is that which signifies action, as does, *I teach*.

*Clarke's Latin Grammar*.

A'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *active*.] In an active manner; busily; nimbly. In an active signification; as, *the word is used actively*.

A'CTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active; quickness; nimbleness. This is a word more rarely used than *activity*.

What strange agility and *activeness* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to, by continual exercise?

*Wilkins's Mathematical Magick*.

ACTIVITY. *n. f.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active, applied either to things or persons.

Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial ice, increaseth the *activity* of cold. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N<sup>o</sup> 73.

Our adversary will not be idle, though we are; he watches every turn of our soul, and incident of our life; and, if we remit our *activity*, will take advantage of our indolence. *Rogers*.

A'CTOR. *n. f.* [*actor*, Lat.]

1. He that acts, or performs any thing.

The virtues of either age may correct the defects of both: and good for succession, that young men may be learners, while men in age are *actors*. *Bacon, Essay civ*.

He, who writes an *Encomium Neronis*, if he does it heartily, is himself but a transcript of Nero in his mind, and would, no doubt, gladly enough see such pranks, as he was famous for, acted again, though he dares not be the *actor* of them himself. *South's Sermons*.

2. He that personates a character; a stage-player.

Would you have

Such an Herculean *actor* in the scene,

And not this hydra? They must sweat no less

To fit their properties, than t'express their parts.

*Ben Johnson's Catiline*.

When a good *actor* doth his part present,

In every act he our attention draws,

That at the last he may find just applause. *Sir J. Denham*.

These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than a rain-bow; when the *actor* ceases to shine upon them, when he gilds them no longer with his reflection, they vanish in a twinkling. *Dryd. Spanish Friar, Dedication*.

A'CTRESS. *n. f.* [*actrice*, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an *actress* in the *Æneid*; but the part she acts is very short, and none of the most admired circumstances of that divine work. *Addis. Spect*.

2. A woman that plays on the stage.

We sprites have just such natures

We had, for all the world, when human creatures;

And therefore I that was an *actress* here,

Play all my tricks in hell, a goblin there. *Dryd. Tyr. Love*.

A'CTUAL. *adj.* [*actuel*, Fr.]

1. That which comprises action.

In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking and other *actual* performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say? *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

# A C U

2. Really in act; not merely potential.

Sin, there in pow'r before

Once *actual*; now in body, and to dwell

Habitual habitant. *Milt. Paradise Lost*, b. x. l. 587.

3. In act; not purely in speculation.

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,

Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault:

Then what must he expect, that still proceeds

To finish sin, and work up thoughts to deeds?

*Dryden's Juvenal*, Sat. xiii.

ACTUALITY. *n. f.* [from *actual*.] The state of being actual.

The *actuality* of these spiritual qualities is thus imprisoned, though their potentiality be not quite destroyed; and thus a crass, extended, impenetrable, passive, divisible, unintelligent substance is generated, which we call matter. *Cheyn. Phil. Prin*.

A'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *actual*.] In act; in effect; really.

All mankind acknowledge themselves able and sufficient to do many things, which *actually* they never do. *South*.

Read one of the chronicles written by an author of this frame of mind, and you will think you were reading a history of the kings of Israel or Judah, where the historians were *actually* inspired, and where, by a particular scheme of providence, the kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worship of the true God. *Addisn. Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup> 483.

Though our temporal prospects should be full of danger, or though the days of sorrow should *actually* overtake us, yet still we must repose ourselves on God. *Rogers, Sermon xix*.

A'CTUALNESS. *n. f.* [from *actual*.] The quality of being actual.

A'CTUARY. *n. f.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] The register who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court; a term of the civil law.

Suppose the judge should say, that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him, and the notary will have the custody of them with himself: certainly, in this case, the *actuary* or writer of them ought to be preferred.

*Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici*.

A'CTUATE. *adj.* [from the verb *To actuate*.] Put into action; animated; brought into effect.

The active informations of the intellect, filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew *actuate* into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South*.

To A'CTUATE. *v. a.* [from *ago*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into action; to invigorate or encrease the powers of motion.

The light made by this animal depends upon a living spirit, and seems, by some vital irradiation, to be *actuated* into this lustre. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 6.

Such is every man, who has not *actuated* the grace given him, to the subduing of every reigning sin. *Decay of Piety*.

Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the least *actuated* by it. *Addisn. Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup> 255.

Our passions are the springs which *actuate* the powers of our nature. *Rogers, Sermon iii*.

ACTUOSE. *adj.* [from *act*.] That which hath strong powers of action; a word little used.

To A'CUATE. *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] To sharpen, to invigorate with any powers of sharpness.

ACU'LEATE. *adj.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] That which has a point or sting; prickly; that which terminates in a sharp point.

ACU'MEN. *n. f.* [Lat.] A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects.

The word was much affected by the learned Aristarchus in common conversation, to signify genius or natural *acumen*.

*Pope's Dunciad*, b. iv. notes.

ACU'MINATED. *particip. adj.* Ending in a point; sharp-pointed.

This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the rest, but seemeth, as it were, cut off. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vii. c. 14.

I appropriate this word, *Noli me tangere*, to a small round *acuminated* tubercle, which hath not much pain, unless it be touched or rubbed, or otherways exasperated by topicks.

*Wiseman's Surgery*.

ACU'TE. *adj.* [*acutus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp, ending in a point; opposed to *obtuse* or *blunt*.

Having the ideas of an obtuse and an *acute* angled triangle, both drawn from equal bases and between parallels, I can, by intuitive knowledge, perceive the one not to be the other, but cannot that way know whether they be equal. *Locke*.

2. In a figurative sense applied to men; ingenious; penetrating; opposed to *dull* or *stupid*.

The *acute* and ingenious author, among many very fine thoughts, and uncommon reflections, has started the notion of seeing all things in God. *Locke*.

3. Spoken of the senses, vigorous; powerful in operation.

Were our senses altered, and made much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us. *Locke*.

4. Acute disease. Any disease, which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days.

*Quincy*.

5. Acute accent; that which raises or sharpens the voice.

A'CU'TELY.



**ACU'TELY.** *adv.* [from *acute*.] After an acute manner; sharply; it is used as well in the figurative as primitive sense.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there, perhaps, as *acutely* as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism. *Locke.*

**ACU'TENESS.** *n. f.* [from *acute*, which see.]

1. Sharpness.

2. Force of intellects.

They would not be so apt to think, that there could be nothing added to the *acuteness* and penetration of their understandings. *Locke.*

3. Quickness and vigour of senses.

If eyes so framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-plate, their owner could not be benefited by that *acuteness*; which, whilst it discovered the secret contrivance of the machine, made him lose its use. *Locke.*

4. Violence and speedy crisis of a malady.

We apply present remedies according to indications, respecting rather the *acuteness* of the disease, and precipitancy of the occasion, than the rising and setting of stars.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 13.*

5. Sharpness of sound.

This *acuteness* of sound will shew, that whilst, to the eye, the bell seems to be at rest, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very brisk motion, without which they could not strike the air. *Boyle.*

**ADA'CTED.** *participial adj.* [*adactus*, Lat.] Driven by force; a word little used. *Dict.*

**A'DAGE.** *n. f.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb.

Shallow unimproved intellects, that are confident pretenders to certainty; as if, contrary to the *adage*, science had no friend but ignorance. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica, c. 2.*

Fine fruits of learning! old ambitious fool,

Dar'st thou apply that *adage* of the school;

As if 'tis nothing worth that lies conceal'd;

And science is not science till reveal'd? *Dryd. Perf. Sat. i.*

**ADA'GIO.** *n. f.* [Italian.] A term used by musicians, to mark a slow time.

**ADAMANT.** *n. f.* [*adamas*, Lat. from  $\alpha$  and *δαμνω*, Gr. that is, *insuperable*, *infrangible*.]

1. A stone, imagined by writers, of impenetrable hardness.

So great a fear my name amongst them spread,

That they suppos'd I could rend bars of steel,

And spurn in pieces posts of adamant. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Satan, with vast and haughty strides advanc'd,

Came tow'ring, arm'd in adamant, and gold. *Parad. Lost.*

Eternal Deities,

Who rule the world with absolute decrees,

And write whatever time shall bring to pass,

With pens of adamant, on plates of brass. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The diamond.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the *adamant* all other stones, being exalted to that degree thereof, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Adamant is taken for the loadstone.

Let him change his lodging from one end and part of the town to another, which is a great *adamant* of acquaintance.

*Bacon, Essay xix.*

You draw me, you hard-hearted *adamant*!

But yet you draw not iron; for my heart

Is true as steel.

*Shakespeare's Midsum Night's Dream.*

**ADAMANTE'AN.** *adj.* [from *adamant*.] Hard as adamant.

He ran on embattel'd armies clad in iron,

And weaponless himself,

Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery

Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,

Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail

*Adamantean proof.* *Milton's Samson Agonistes, l. 134.*

This word occurs perhaps only in this passage.

**ADAMANTINE.** *adj.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.]

1. Made of adamant.

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high

With *adamantine* columns, threatens the sky. *Dryd. Æn. vi.*

2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardness, indissolubility.

Could Eve's weak hand, extended to the tree,

In sunder rend that *adamantine* chain,

Whose golden links, effects and causes be,

And which to God's own chair doth fix'd remain? *Davies.*

An eternal sterility must have possessed the world, where all things had been fixed and fastened everlastingly with the *adamantine* chains of specific gravity; if the Almighty had not spoken and said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after its kind; and it was so.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

In *adamantine* chains shall death be bound,

And hell's grim tyrant feel th' eternal wound. *Pope's Messiah.*

Tho' *adamantine* bonds the chief restrain,

The dire restraint his wisdom will defeat,

And soon restore him to his regal seat. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

**A'DAM'S-APPLE.** *n. f.* [in anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.

**To ADAPT.** *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit one thing to another; to suit; to proportion.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,

My eyes are somewhat dimmish grown;

For nature, always in the right,

To your decays *adapts* my sight.

*Swift's Miscellanies.*

It is not enough that nothing offends the ear, but a good poet will *adapt* the very sounds, as well as words, to the things he treats of.

*Pope's Letters.*

**ADAPTA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *adapt*.] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another.

Some species there be of middle natures, that is, of bird and beast, as bats; yet are their parts so set together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either, there being a commixtion of both, rather than *adaptation* or cement of the one unto the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. ii.*

Their adhesion may be in part ascribed, either to some elastical motion in the pressed glass, or to the exquisite *adaptation* of the almost numberless, though very small, asperities of the one, and the numerous little cavities of the other; whereby the surfaces do lock in with one another, or are, as it were, clasped together. *Boyle.*

**ADA'PTION.** *n. f.* [from *adapt*.] The act of fitting.

It were alone a sufficient work to shew all the necessities, the wise contrivances, and prudent *adaptions*, of these admirable machines, for the benefit of the whole. *Cheyne's Phil. Princip.*

**To ADCO'RPORATE.** *v. a.* [from *ad* and *corpus*.] To unite one body with another; more usually wrote *accorporate*; which see.

**To ADD.** *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.]

1. To join something to that which was before.

Mark if his birth makes any difference,

If to his words it *adds* one grain of sense. *Dryd. Conq. of Gran.*

They, whose muses have the highest flown,

*Add* not to his immortal memory,

But do an act of friendship to their own.

*Dryd.*

2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another.

Whatsoever positive ideas a man has in his mind, of any quantity, he can repeat it, and *add* it to the former, as easily as he can *add* together the ideas of two days, or two years. *Locke.*

**AD'DABLE.** *adj.* [from *add*.] That which may be added. *Addible* is more proper.

The first number in every addition is called the *addable* number, the other, the number or numbers added, and the number invented by the addition, the aggregate or sum.

*Cocker's Arithmetick.*

**To ADDE'CIMATE.** *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or ascertain tithes. *Dict.*

**To ADDE'EM.** *v. a.* [from *deem*.] To esteem; to account. This word is now out of use.

She scorns to be *addeem'd* so worthless-base,

As to be mov'd to such an infamy.

*Daniel's Civil Wars.*

**A'DDER.** *n. f.* [*Ætzer*, *Ætzer*, *Nadder*, as it seems from *εἰτερον*, Sax. poison.] A-serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile; perhaps of any species. In common language, *adders* and *snakes* are not the same.

Or is the *adder* better than the eel,

Because his painted skin contents the eye. *Shak. As you like it.*

An *adder* did it; for, with doubler tongue

Than thine, thou serpent, never *adder* stung.

*Shakespeare's Midsum. Night's Dream.*

The *adder* teaches us where to strike, by her curious and fearful defending of her head. *Taylor of living holy.*

**A'DDER'S-GRASS.** *n. f.* The name of a plant, imagined by Skinner to be so named, because serpents lurk about it.

**A'DDER'S-TONGUE.** *n. f.* [*ophioglossum*, Lat.] The name of an herb.

It hath no visible flower; but the seeds are produced on a spike, which resembles a serpent's tongue; which seed is contained in many longitudinal cells, which open, and cast forth the seeds when ripe. It grows wild in moist meadows, and is used in medicine. *Millar.*

The most common simples with us in England, are comfrey, bugle, agrimony, sanicle, paul's-betony, fluellin, periwinkle, *adder's-tongue*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**A'DDER'S-WORT.** *n. f.* An herb so named, on account of its virtue, real or supposed, of curing the bite of serpents.

**AD'DIBLE.** *adj.* [from *add*.] Possible to be added. See **AD-DABLE**.

The clearest idea it can get of infinity, is the confused, incomprehensible remainder of endless, *addible* numbers, which affords no prospect of stop, or boundary. *Locke.*

**ADDIB'ILITY.** *n. f.* [from *addible*.] The possibility of being added.

This endless addition, or *addibility* (if any one like the word better) of numbers, so apparent to the mind, is that which gives us the clearest and most distinct idea of infinity. *Locke.*

**A'DDICE.** *n. f.* [for which we corruptly speak and write *adz*, from *adere*, Sax. an axe.]

The *addice* hath its blade made thin and somewhat arching.



As the axe hath its edge parallel to its handle, so the *addice* hath its edge athwart the handle, and is ground to a basil on its inside to its outer edge. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

To ADDICT. *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.]

1. To devote, to dedicate, in a good sense; which is rarely used. Ye know the house of Stephanus, that they have *addicted* themselves to the ministry of the saints. *I Cor. xvi. 15.*
2. It is commonly taken in a bad sense; as, *he addicted himself to vice.*

ADDICTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *addicted*.] The quality or state of being addicted.

Those, that know how little I have remitted of my former *addictedness* to make chymical experiments, will believe, that the design was to give occasion to the more knowing artists to lay aside their reservedness. *Boyle.*

ADDICTION. *n. f.* [*addictio*, Lat.]

1. The act of devoting, or giving up.
2. The state of being devoted.

It is a wonder how his grace should g'ean it,

Since his *addiction* was to courses vain;

His companies unletter'd, rude and shallow;

His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports. *Shak. Hen. V.*

AN ADDITAMENT. *n. f.* [*additamentum*, Lat.] The addition, or thing added.

Iron will not incorporate with brass, nor other metals, of itself, by simple fire: so as the enquiry must be upon the calcination, and the *additament*, and the charge of them. *Bacon.*

In such a palace there is first the case or fabrick, or moles of the structure itself; and, besides that, there are certain *additaments* that contribute to its ornament and use; as, various furniture, rare fountains and aqueducts, curious motions of divers things appendicated to it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ADDITION. *n. f.* [from *add*.]

1. The act of adding one thing to another; opposed to *diminution*.

The infinite distance between the Creator and the noblest of all creatures, can never be measured, nor exhausted by endless *addition* of finite degrees. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Additament, or the thing added.

It will not be modestly done, if any of our own wisdom intrude or interpose, or be willing to make *additions* to what Christ and his Apostles have designed. *Hammond's Fundam.*

Some such resemblances, methinks, I find

Of our last evening's talk, in this thy dream,

But with *addition* strange! *Milt. Paradise Lost, b. v.*

The abolishing of villanage, together with the custom permitted, among the nobles, of selling their lands, was a mighty *addition* to the power of the commons.

*Swift on the Dissensions in Athens and Rome.*

3. In arithmetick.

*Addition* is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind, together into one sum or total. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

4. In law. A title given to a man over and above his christian name and surname, shewing his estate, degree, occupation, trade, age, place of dwelling. *Cowell.*

Only retain

The name, and all th' *addition* to a king;

The sway, revenue, execution of th' last,

Beloved sons, be yours; which to confirm,

This coronet part between you. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

From this time,

For what he did before Corioli, call him,

With all th' applause and clamour of the host,

Caius Marcius Coriolanus. Bear th' *addition* nobly ever.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

There arose new disputes upon the persons named by the king, or rather against the *additions* and appellations of title, which were made to their names. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

ADDITIONAL. *adj.* [from *addition*.] That which is added.

Our kalendar being once reformed and set right, it may be kept so, without any considerable variation, for many ages, by omitting one leap-year; *i. e.* the *additional* day, at the end of every 134 years. *Holder on Time.*

The greatest wits, that ever were produced in one age, lived together in so good an understanding, and celebrated one another with so much generosity, that each of them receives an *additional* lustre from his cotemporaries. *Addison. Spectator.*

They include in them that very kind of evidence, which is supposed to be so powerful; and do, withal, afford us several other *additional* proofs, of great force and clearness. *Atter. Serm.*

ADDITORY. *adj.* [from *add*.] That which has the power or quality of adding.

The *additory* fiction gives to a great man a larger share of reputation than belongs to him, to enable him to serve some good end or purpose. *Arbuthnot's Art of political Lying.*

ADDLE. *adj.* [from *adel*, a disease, Sax. according to *Skinner* and *Junius*; perhaps from *ydel*, idle, barren, unfruitful.] Originally applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing, but grow rotten under the hen; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.

There's one with truncheon, like a ladle,

That carries eggs too fresh or *addle*;

And still at random, as he goes,

Among the rabble rout bestows. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. ii.*

After much solitariness, fasting, or long sickness, their brains were *addle*, and their bellies as empty of meat as their heads of wit. *Burton on Melancholy.*

Thus far the poet; but his brains grow *addle*:

And all the rest is purely from this noddle. *Dryd. Don Seb.*

To ADDLE. *v. a.* [from *addle*, *adj.*] To make *addle*; to corrupt; to make barren.

This is also evidenced in eggs, whereof the sound ones sink, and such as are *addled* swim; as do also those that are termed *hyphenemia*, or wind-eggs. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

ADDLE-PATED. *adj.* Having *addled* brains. See *ADDLE*.

Poor slaves in metre, dull and *addle-pated*,

Who rhyme below even David's psalms translated.

*Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel.*

To ADDRESS. *v. a.* [*addresser*, Fr. from *dereçar*, Span. from *dirigo*, *directum*, Lat.]

1. To prepare one's self to enter upon any action; as, *he addressed himself to the work.*

It lifted up its head, and did *address*

Itself to motion, like as it would speak. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

With him the Palmer eke, in habit sad,

Himself *address* to that adventure hard;

So to the river's side they both together far'd. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*

Then Turnus, from his chariot leaping light,

*Address'd* himself on foot to single fight. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To get ready; to put in a state for immediate use.

By this means they fell directly on head on the English battle; whereupon the earl of Warwick *addressed* his men to take the flank. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Duke Frederick hearing, how that every day

Men of great worth resorted to this forest,

*Address'd* a mighty power, which were on foot,

In his own conduct purposely to take

His brother here. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

To-night in Harfleur we will be your guest,

To-morrow for the march we are *address*. *Shak. Henry V.*

3. To apply to another by words, with various forms of construction.

4. Sometimes without a preposition.

Are not your orders to *address* the senate? *Addison's Cato.*

5. Sometimes with *to*.

*Addressing* to Pollio, his great patron, and himself no vulgar poet, he no longer could restrain the freedom of his spirit, but began to assert his native character, which is sublimity.

*Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Pasts.*

Among the croud, but far above the rest,

Young Turnus to the beauteous maid *address*. *Dryd. Æneid.*

6. Sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he addressed himself to the general.*

7. Sometimes with the accusative of the matter of the address, which may be the nominative to the passive.

The young hero had *addressed* his prayers to him for his assistance. *Dryd. Æneid, Dedicat.*

The prince himself, with awful dread possess'd,

His vows to great Apollo thus *address*. *Dryden, Æneid vi.*

His suit was common; but, above the rest,

To both the brother-princes thus *address*. *Dryden's Fables.*

8. To address, is to apply to the king in form.

The representatives of the nation in parliament, and the privy-council, *address'd* the king to have it recalled. *Swift.*

ADDRESSES. *n. f.* [*adresse*, Fr.]

1. Verbal application to any one, by way of persuasion, petition.

Henry, in knots involving Emma's name,

Had half confess'd and half conceal'd his flame

Upon this tree; and as the tender mark

Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,

Venus had heard the virgin's soft *address*,

That, as the wound, the passion might encrease. *Prior.*

Most of the persons, to whom these *addresses* are made, are not wise and skilful judges, but are influenced by their own sinful appetites and passions. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Courtship.

They both behold thee with their sisters eyes,

And often have reveal'd their passion to me:

But, tell me, whose *address* thou favour'st most;

I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it. *Addison's Cato.*

About three years since, a gentleman, whom, I am sure, you yourself would have approved, made his *addresses* to me.

*Addison. Spectator, N° 163.*

3. Manner of addressing another; as, we say, *a man of an happy or a pleasing address*; *a man of an awkward address*.

4. Skill, dexterity.

I could produce innumerable instances from my own memory and observation, of events imputed to the profound skill and *address* of a minister, which, in reality, were either mere effects of negligence, weakness, humour, passion, or pride, or, at best, but the natural course of things left to themselves.

*Swift's Thoughts on the present Posture of Affairs.*

5. Manner of directing a letter; a sense chiefly mercantile.

ADDRESSES.



**ADDRE'SSER.** *n. f.* [from *address*.] The person that addresses or petitions.

**ADDU'CENT.** *adj.* [*adducens*, Lat.]

A word applied to those muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed.

**TO ADDU'LCE.** *v. a.* [*addoucir*, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.] To sweeten; a word not now in use.

Thus did the French ambassadors, with great shew of their king's affection, and many sugared words, seek to *addulce* all matters between the two kings.

**A'DELING.** *n. a.* [from *ædel*, Sax. illustrious.] A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children: king Edward the Confessor, being without issue, and intending to make Edgar his heir, called him *adeling*.

**ADENO'GRAPHY.** *n. f.* [from *ἀδην* and *γράφω*, Gr.] A treatise of the glands.

**ADE'MPTION.** *n. f.* [*adimo*, *ademptum*, Lat.] Taking away; privation.

**ADE'PT.** *n. f.* [from *adeptus*, Lat. that is, *adeptus artem*.] He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art. It is, in its original signification, appropriated to the chymists, but is now extended to other artists.

The preservation of chastity is easy to true *adepts*.

**ADE'PT.** *adj.* Skilful; thoroughly versed.

If there be really such *adept* philosophers as we are told of, I am apt to think, that, among their arcana, they are masters of extremely potent menstrooms.

**A'DEQUATE.** *adj.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate; correspondent to, so as to bear an exact resemblance or proportion. It is used generally in a figurative sense, and often with the particle *to*.

Contingent death seems to be the whole *adequate* object of popular courage; but a necessary and unavoidable coffin strikes paleness into the stoutest heart.

The arguments were proper, *adequate*, and sufficient to compass their respective ends.

All our simple ideas are *adequate*; because, being nothing but the effects of certain powers in things, fitted and ordained by God to produce such sensations in us, they cannot but be correspondent and *adequate* to those powers.

Those are *adequate* ideas, which perfectly represent their archetypes or objects. Inadequate are but a partial, or incomplete, representation of those archetypes to which they are referred.

**A'DEQUATELY.** *adv.* [from *adequate*.]

1. In an adequate manner; with justness of representation; with exactness of proportion.

Gratitude consists *adequately* in these two things: first, that it is a debt; and, secondly, that it is such a debt as is left to every man's ingenuity, whether he will pay or no.

2. It is used with the particle *to*.

Piety is the necessary christian virtue, proportioned *adequately* to the omniscience and spirituality of that infinite Deity.

**A'DEQUATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *adequate*.] The state of being adequate; justness of representation; exactness of proportion.

**ADESPO'TICK.** *adj.* Not absolute; not despotick.

**TO ADHERE.** *v. n.* [*adhæreo*, Lat.]

1. To stick to; as, wax to the finger.

2. To stick, in a figurative sense; to be consistent; to hold together.

Why every thing *adheres* together, that no dram of a scruple, no scruple of a scruple, no obstacle, no incredulous or unsafe circumstance—

3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, person, or opinion.

Good gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you;

And sure I am, two men there are not living,

To whom he more *adheres*.

Every man of sense will agree with me, that singularity is laudable, when, in contradiction to a multitude, it *adheres* to the dictates of conscience, morality, and honour.

**ADHE'RENCE.** *n. f.* [from *adhere*.] See **ADHESION**.

1. The quality of adhering, or sticking; tenacity.

2. In a figurative sense, fixedness of mind; attachment; steadiness.

Their firm *adherence* to their religion is no less remarkable than their dispersion; considering it as persecuted or contemned over the whole earth.

A constant *adherence* to one sort of diet may have bad effects on any constitution.

Plain good sense, and a firm *adherence* to the point, have proved more effectual than those arts, which are contemptuously called the spirit of negotiating.

**ADHE'RENCY.** *n. f.* [The same with *adherence*.]

1. Steady attachment.

2. That which adheres.

Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation.

**ADHE'RENT.** *adj.* [from *adhere*.]

1. Sticking to.

Close to the cliff with both his hands he clung,

And stuck *adherent*, and suspended hung.

2. United with.

Modes are said to be inherent or *adherent*, that is, proper or improper. *Adherent* or improper modes arise from the joining of some accidental substance to the chief subject, which yet may be separated from it; so when a bowl is wet, or a boy is clothed, these are *adherent* modes; for the water and the clothes are distinct substances which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy.

**ADHE'RENT.** *n. f.* [from *adhere*.] The person that adheres; one that supports the cause, or follows the fortune of another; a follower; a partisan.

Princes must give protection to their subjects and *adherents*, when worthy occasion shall require it.

A new war must be undertaken upon the advice of those, who, with their partisans and *adherents*, were to be the sole gainers by it.

**ADHE'RER.** *n. f.* [from *adhere*.] He that adheres.

He ought to be indulgent to tender consciences; but, at the same time, a firm *adherer* to the established church.

**ADHE'SION.** *n. f.* [*adhæsiō*, Lat.]

1. The act or state of sticking to something. *Adhesion* is generally used in the natural, and *adherence* in the metaphorical sense; as, *the adhesion of iron to the magnet*; and *adherence of a client to his patron*.

Why therefore may not the minute parts of other bodies, if they be conveniently shaped for *adhesion*, stick to one another, as well as stick to this spirit?

The rest consisting wholly in the sensible configuration, as smooth and rough; or else more, or less, firm *adhesion* of the parts, as hard and soft, tough and brittle, are obvious.

— Prove that all things, on occasion,

Love union, and desire *adhesion*.

2. It is sometimes taken, like *adherence*, figuratively, for firmness in an opinion, or steadiness in a practice.

The same want of sincerity, the same *adhesion* to vice, and aversion from goodness, will be equally a reason for their rejecting any proof whatsoever.

**ADHE'SIVE.** *adj.* [from *adhesion*.] Sticking; tenacious; with *to*.

If slow, yet sure, *adhesive* to the tract,

Hot-steaming up.

**TO ADHI'BIT.** *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make use of.

**ADHIBITION.** *n. f.* [from *adhibit*.] Application; use.

**ADJA'CENCY.** *n. f.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.]

1. The state of lying close to another thing.

2. That which is adjacent. See **ADJACENT**.

Because the Cape hath sea on both sides near it, and other lands, remote as it were, equidistant from it; therefore, at that point, the needle is not distracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*.

**ADJA'CENT.** *adj.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying close; bordering upon something.

It may corrupt within itself, although no part of it issue into the body *adjacent*.

Uniform pellucid mediums, such as water, have no sensible reflection but in their external superficies, where they are *adjacent* to other mediums of a different density.

**ADJA'CENT.** *n. f.* That which lies next another.

The sense of the author goes visibly in its own train, and the words receiving a determined sense from their companions and *adjacents*, will not consent to give countenance and colour to what must be supported at any rate.

**ADIA'PHOROUS.** *adj.* [*ἀδιαφορος*, Gr.] Neutral; particularly used of some spirits and salts, which are neither of an acid or alkaline nature.

Our *adiaphorous* spirit may be obtained, by distilling the liquor that is afforded by woods and divers other bodies.

**ADIA'PHORY.** *n. f.* [*ἀδιαφορία*, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.

**TO ADJECT.** *v. a.* [*adjicio*, *adjectum*, Lat.] To add to; to put to another thing.

**ADJE'CTION.** *n. f.* [*adjectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjecting, or adding.

2. The thing adjected, or added.

That unto every pound of sulphur, an *adjection* of one ounce of quicksilver; or unto every pound of petre, one ounce of sal-armoniac, will much intend the force, and consequently the report, I find no verity.

**ADJECTI'TIOUS.** *adj.* [from *adjection*.] Added; thrown in upon the rest.

**ADJECTIVE.** *n. f.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.]

A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being; as, *good*, *bad*, are *adjectives*, because, in speech, they are applied to nouns, to modify their signification, or intimate the manner of existence in the things signified thereby.

All the verification of Claudian is included within the compass of four or five lines; perpetually closing his sense at the end of a verse, and that verse commonly which they call golden, or two substantives and two *adjectives*, with a verb betwixt them, to keep the peace.



# A D J

**ADJECTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *adjective*.] After the manner of an adjective; a term of grammar.

**ADIEU.** *adv.* [from *à Dieu*, used elliptically for *à Dieu je vous commende*, used at the departure of friends.] The form of parting, originally importing a commendation to the Divine care, but now used, in a popular sense, sometimes to things inanimate; farewell.

Ne gave him leave to bid that aged fire

*Adieu*, but nimbly ran her wonted course. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

Use a more spacious ceremony to the noble lords; you restrained yourself within the list of too cold an *adieu*; be more expressive to them. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well*.

While now I take my last *adieu*,

Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear;

Left yet my half-clos'd eye may view

On earth an object worth its care.

*Prior*.

**TO ADJOIN.** *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjungo*, Lat.] To join to; to unite to; to put to.

Corrections or improvements should be as remarks *adjoined*, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places, and superadded to a regular treatise. *Watts's Improvem. of the Mind*.

**TO ADJOIN.** *v. n.* To be contiguous to; to lye next so as to have nothing between.

Th' *adjoining* fane, th' assembled Greks express'd,

And hunting of the Caledonian beast. *Dryden's Fables*.

In learning any thing, as little should be proposed to the mind at once, as is possible; and, that being understood and fully mastered, proceed to the next *adjoining*, yet unknown, simple, unperplexed proposition, belonging to the matter in hand, and tending to the clearing what is principally designed.

*Locke*.

**TO ADJOURN.** *v. a.* [*adjourner*, Fr.]

1. To put off to another day, naming the time; a term used in juridical proceedings; as, of parliaments, or courts of justice.

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful fitness,

That we *adjourn* this court to further day. *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs they are assembled, and by him alone are they prorogued and dissolved; but each house may *adjourn* itself. *Bac. Advice to Sir G. Villiers*.

2. To put off; to defer; to let stay to another time.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,

Why hast thou thus *adjourn'd*

The graces for his merits due,

Being all to dolours turn'd.

*Shakesp. Cymbeline*.

Crown high the goblets with a chearful draught;

Enjoy the present hour, *adjourn* the future thought.

*Dryd. Æneid*, vii. l. 181.

The formation of animals being foreign to my purpose, I shall *adjourn* the consideration of it to another occasion.

*Woodward's Nat. History*, p. iii.

**ADJOURNMENT.** *n. f.* [*adjournement*, Fr.] An assignment of a day, or a putting off till another day. *Adjournment* in eyre, an appointment of a day, when the justices in eyre mean to sit again.

*Cowell*.

We will and we will not, and then we will not again, and we will. At this rate we run our lives out in *adjournments* from time to time, out of a fantastical levity that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard.

*L'Estrange*.

**ADIPOUS.** *adj.* [*adiposus*, Lat.] Fat.

*Dict.*

**ADIT.** *n. f.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A passage for the conveyance of water under ground; a passage under ground in general: a term among the minemen.

For conveying away the water, they stand in aid of sundry devices; as, *adits*, pumps, and wheels, driven by a stream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets. *Carew's Surv.*

The delfs would be so flown with waters (it being impossible to make any *adits* or foughs to drain them) that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray on the Creat.*

**ADITION.** *n. f.* [from *adeo*, *aditum*, Lat.] The act of going to another.

*Dict.*

**TO ADJUDGE.** *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.]

1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial sentence; with the particle *to* before the person.

The way of disputing in the schools leads from it, by insisting on one topical argument; by the success of which, victory is *adjudged* to the opponent, or defendant.

*Locke*.

The great competitors for Rome

Cæsar and Pompey on Pharsalian plains,

Where stern Bellona, with one final stroke,

*Adjudg'd* the empire of this globe to one.

*Phillips*.

2. To sentence, or condemn to a punishment; with *to* before the thing.

But though thou art *adjudged* to the death;

Yet I will favour thee in what I can. *Shakesp. Com. of Err.*

3. Simply, to judge; to decree; to determine.

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship and favour; purposing sharply to revenge the wrong he had received.

*Knolles's History of the Turks*.

**ADJUDICATION.** *n. f.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of judging, or of granting something to a litigant, by a judicial sentence.

**TO ADJUDICATE.** *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge; to give something controverted to one of the litigants, by a sentence or decision.

# A D J

**TO ADJUGATE.** *v. a.* [*adjuugo*, Lat.] To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke. *Dict.*

**ADJUMENT.** *n. f.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help; support. *Dict.*

**ADJUNCT.** *n. f.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.]

1. Something adherent or united to another, though not essentially part of it.

Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourself,

And where we are, our learning likewise is.

*Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost*.

But I make haste to consider you as abstracted from a court, which (if you will give me leave to use a term of logick) is only an *adjunct*, not a propriety, of happiness. *Dryd. Aureng. Ded.*

The talent of discretion, as I have described it in its several *adjuncts* and circumstances, is no where so serviceable as to the clergy.

*Swift's Miscellanies*.

2. A person joined to another. This sense rarely occurs.

He made him the associate of his heir apparent, together with the lord Cottington (as an *adjunct* of singular experience and trust) in foreign travels, and in a business of love. *Wotton*.

**ADJUNCT.** *adj.* United with; immediately consequent.

So well, that what you bid me undertake,

Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act,

I'd do't.

*Shakesp. King John*.

**ADJUNCTION.** *n. f.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjoining, or coupling together.

2. The thing joined.

**ADJUNCTIVE.** *n. f.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. He that joins.

2. That which is joined.

**ADJURATION.** *n. f.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjuring, or proposing an oath to another.

2. The form of oath proposed to another.

When these learned men saw sickness and frenzy cured, the dead raised, the oracles put to silence, the dæmons and evil spirits forced to confess themselves no gods, by persons, who only made use of prayer and *adjurations* in the name of their crucified Saviour; how could they doubt of their Saviour's power on the like occasions? *Addison on the Christian Religion*.

**TO ADJURE.** *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form in which he shall swear.

Thou know'st, the magistrates

And princes of my country came in person,

Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd,

*Adjur'd* by all the bonds of civil duty,

And of religion, press'd how just it was,

How honourable. *Milton's Sampson Agonistes*, l. 853.

Ye lamps of heav'n! he said, and lifted high

His hands now free, thou venerable sky!

Inviolable pow'rs! ador'd with dread,

Ye fatal fillets! that once bound this head,

Ye sacred altars! from whose flames I fled,

Be all of you *adjured*.

*Dryden, Æneid* ii.

**TO ADJUST.** *v. a.* [*adjuster*, Fr.]

1. To regulate; to put in order; to settle in the right form.

Your Lordship removes all our difficulties, and supplies all our wants, faster than the most visionary projector can *adjust* his schemes.

*Swift to the Lord High Treasurer*.

2. To reduce to the true state or standard; to make accurate.

The names of mixed modes, for the most part, want standards in nature, whereby men may rectify and *adjust* their signification; therefore they are very various and doubtful. *Locke*.

3. To make conformable. It requires the particle *to* before the thing to which the conformity is made.

As to the accomplishment of this remarkable prophecy, whoever reads the account given by Josephus, without knowing his character, and compares it with what our Saviour foretold, would think the historian had been a christian, and that he had nothing else in view, but to *adjust* the event to the prediction.

*Addison on the Christian Religion*.

**ADJUSTMENT.** *n. f.* [*adjustement*, Fr.]

1. Regulation; the act of putting in method; settlement.

The farther and clearer *adjustment* of this affair, I am constrained to adjourn to the larger treatise. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. The state of being put in method, or regulated.

It is a vulgar idea we have of a watch or clock, when we conceive of it as an instrument made to shew the hour: but it is a learned idea which the watch-maker has of it, who knows all the several parts of it, together with the various connexions and *adjustments* of each part.

*Watts's Logick*.

**ADJUTANT.** *n. f.* A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing the pay, and overseeing the punishment, of the common men.

**TO ADJUTE.** *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, *adjutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur; a word not now in use.

For there be

Six bachelors as bold as he,

*Adjuting* to his company;

And each one hath his livery.

*Ben. Johnson's Under-woods*.

**ADJUTOR.** *n. f.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper.

*Dict.*

**ADJUTORY.** *adj.* [*adjutorius*, Lat.] That which helps.

*Dict.*

**AN ADJUTRIX.** *n. f.* [Lat.] She who helps.

*Dict.*

**ADJUVANT.** *adj.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; useful.

*Dict.*

**TO**



To A'DJUVATE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further; to put forward. *Diët.*

ADME'ASUREMENT. *n. f.* [See MEASURE.] The adjustment of proportions; the act or practice of measuring according to rule.

*Admeasurement* is a writ, which lieth for the bringing of those to a mediocrity, that usurp more than their part. It lieth in two cases: one is termed *admeasurement* of dower, where the widow of the deceased holdeth from the heir, or his guardian, more in the name of her dower, than belongeth to her. The other is *admeasurement* of pasture, which lieth between those that have common of pasture appendant to their freehold, or common by vicinage, in case any one of them, or more, do furcharge the common with more cattle than they ought. *Cowell.*

In some counties they are not much more acquainted with *admeasurement* by acre; and thereby the writs of those counties contain twice or thrice so many acres more than the land hath. *Bacon's Hist. Off. Alienat.*

ADMENSURA'TION. *n. f.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] The act, or practice, of measuring out to each his part.

ADM'NICLE. *n. f.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; support; furtherance. *Diët.*

ADMINI'CLAR. *adj.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That which gives help. *Diët.*

To ADMINISTER. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.]

1. To give; to afford; to supply.

Let zephyrs bland

*Administer* their tepid genial airs;

Naught fear he from the west, whose gentle warmth

Discloses well the earth's all-teeming womb. *Philips.*

2. To act as the minister or agent in any employment or office; generally, but not always, with some hint of subordination, to administer the government.

For forms of government let fools contest,

Whate'er is best *administer'd*, is best. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

3. To administer justice.

4. To administer the sacraments.

Have not they the old popish custom of *administering* the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with wafer-cakes? *Hooker, b. iv. § 10.*

5. To administer an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to heav'n,

To keep the oath that we *administer*. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

6. To administer physick.

I was carried on men's shoulders, *administering* physick and phlebotomy. *Wafers's Voyage.*

7. To administer to; to contribute; to bring supplies.

I must not omit, that there is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and *administers* to the pleasure, as well as the plenty, of the place. *Spectator, N° 477.*

8. To perform the office of an administrator, in law. See ADMINISTATOR.

Neal's order was never performed, because the executors durst not *administer*. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martin. Scribler.*

To ADMINISTRATE. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To exhibit; to give as physick.

They have the same effects in medicine, when inwardly *administered* to animal bodies. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

ADMINISTRAT'ION. *n. f.* [*administratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of administering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the publick affairs; dispensing the laws.

I then did use the person of your father;

The image of his pow'r lay then in me:

And in th' *administration* of his law,

While I was busy for the commonwealth,

Your highness pleased to forget my place. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

In the short time of his *administration*, he shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate. *Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Pastorals.*

2. The active or executive part of government.

It may pass for a maxim in state, that the *administration* cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legislature in too many. *Swift's Sentiments of a Church of England man.*

3. Those to whom the care of publick affairs is committed.

4. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation.

There is, in sacraments, to be observed their force, and their form of *administration*. *Hooker, b. v.*

By the universal *administration* of grace, begun by our blessed Saviour, enlarged by his apostles, carried on by their immediate successors, and to be compleated by the rest to the world's end; all types that darkened this faith are enlightened. *Sprat's Sermons.*

ADMINISTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *administrate*.] That which administers; that by which any one administers.

ADMINISTRATOR. *n. f.* [*administrator*, Lat.]

1. Is properly taken for him that has the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge by the ordinary, and is accountable for the same, whenever it shall please the ordinary to call upon him thereunto. *Cowell.*

He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and observe what

became of the king of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Castille, and whether he did hold it in his own right, or as *administrator* to his daughter. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. He that officiates in divine rites.

I feel my conscience bound to remember the death of Christ, with some society of christians or other, since it is a most plain command; whether the person, who distributes these elements, be only an occasional or a settled *administrator*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i. c. 18.*

3. He that conducts the government.

The residence of the prince, or chief *administrator*, of the civil power. *Swift's short View of Ireland.*

ADMINISTRATRIX. *n. f.* [Lat.] She who administers in consequence of a will.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *administrator*.] The office of administrator.

A'DMIRABLE. *adj.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; of power to excite wonder; always taken in a good sense, and applied either to persons or things.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more *admirable* is his praise, that he will not hurt. *Sidney, b. ii.*

God was with them in all their afflictions, and, at length, by working their *admirable* deliverance, did testify that they served him not in vain. *Hooker, b. iv. § 2.*

What *admirable* things occur in the remains of several other philosophers? Short, I confess, of the rules of christianity, but generally above the lives of christians. *South's Sermons.*

You can at most

To an indiff'rent lover's praise pretend:

But you would spoil an *admirable* friend. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

A'DMIRABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *admirable*.] The quality of being admirable; the power of raising wonder.

ADMIRABI'LITY. *n. f.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] The quality or state of being admirable. *Diët.*

A'DMIRABLY. *adv.* [from *admirable*.] So as to raise wonder; in an admirable manner.

The theatre is, I think, the most spacious of any I ever saw, and, at the same time, so *admirably* well contrived, that, from the very depth of the stage, the lowest sound may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience, as in a whispering place; and yet, if you raise your voice as high as you please, there is nothing like an echo to cause in it the least confusion. *Addison on Italy.*

A'DMIRAL. *n. f.* [*amiral*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all causes, as well civil as criminal, belonging to the sea. *Cowell.*

2. The chief commander of a fleet.

He also, in battle at sea, overthrew Rodericus Rotundus, *admiral* of Spain; in which fight the *admiral*, with his son, were both slain, and seven of his gallies taken. *Knolles's Hist. Turks.*

Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all

The English youth flock to their *admiral*. *Waller.*

3. The ship which carries the admiral or commander of the fleet.

The *admiral* galley, wherein the emperor himself was, by great mischance struck upon a sand. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

A'DMIRALSHIP. *n. f.* [from *admiral*.] The office or power of an admiral.

ADMIRA'LTY. *n. f.* [*ammirauté*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRA'TION. *n. f.* [*admiratio*, Lat.]

1. Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering.

Indu'd with human voice, and human sense.

Reasoning to *admiration*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

They are imitations of the passions, which always move, and therefore, consequently, please; for, without motion, there can be no delight: which cannot be considered but as an active passion. When we view those elevated ideas of nature, the result of that view is *admiration*, which is always the cause of pleasure. *Dryd. Dufresnoy, Pref.*

There is a pleasure in *admiration*, and this is that which properly causeth *admiration*, when we discover a great deal in an object, which we understand to be excellent; and yet we see, we know not how much more beyond that, which our understandings cannot fully reach and comprehend. *Tillotson's Serm.*

2. It is taken sometimes in a bad sense, though generally in a good.

Your boldness I with *admiration* see;

What hope had you to gain a queen like me?

Because a hero forc'd me once away,

Am I thought fit to be a second prey?

*Dryd.*

To ADMIRE. *v. a.* [*admiro*, Lat. *admirer*, Fr.]

1. To regard with wonder; generally in a good sense.

'Tis here that knowledge wonders, and there is an admiration that is not the daughter of ignorance. This indeed stupidly gazeth at the unwonted effect; but the philosophic passion truly *admires* and adores the supreme efficient. *Glanville.*

2. It is sometimes used, in more familiar speech, for to regard with love.

3. It is used, but rarely, in an ill sense.

You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting

With most *admir'd* disorder: *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

To



To ADMIRE. *v. n.* To wonder; sometimes with the particle *at*.  
The eye is already so perfect, that I believe the reason of a man would easily have rested here, and *admir'd at* his own contrivance.  
*Ray on the Creation.*

An ADMIRER. *n. s.* [from *admire*.]

1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration.  
Neither Virgil nor Horace would have gained so great reputation, had they not been the friends and admirers of each other.  
*Addison. Spectator.*

Who most to shun or hate mankind pretend,

Seek an admirer, or would fix a friend. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

2. In common speech, a lover.

ADMIRINGLY. *adv.* [from *admire*.] With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately spoke of him *admiringly* and mournfully.  
*Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

We may yet further *admiringly* observe, that though men usually give freeliest where they have not given before, and make it an excuse of their desistance from giving, that they have given it otherwise.  
*Boyle.*

ADMISSEIBLE. *adj.* [*admitto, admissum, Lat.*] That which may be admitted.

Suppose that this supposition were *admissible*, yet this would not any way be inconsistent with the eternity of the divine nature and essence.  
*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ADMISSION. *n. s.* [*admissio, Lat.*]

1. The act or practice of admitting.

There was also enacted that charitable law, for the admission of poor suitors without fee; whereby poor men became rather able to vex, than unable to sue.  
*Bacon's Henry VII.*

By means of our solitary situation, and our rare admission of strangers, we know most part of the habitable world, and are ourselves unknown.  
*Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. The state of being admitted.

My father saw you ill designs pursue;

And my admission shew'd his fear of you. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*

God did then exercise man's hopes with the expectations of a better paradise, or a more intimate admission to himself.  
*South's Sermons.*

3. Admittance; the power of entering, or being admitted.

All springs have some degree of heat, none ever freezing, no not in the longest and severest frosts; especially those, where there is such a fire and disposition of the strata as gives free and easy admission to this heat.  
*Woodward's Natural History.*

Our king descends from Jove:

And hither are we come, by his command,

To crave admission in your happy land. *Dryd. Æneid vii.*

4. In the ecclesiastical law.

It is, when the patron presents a clerk to a church that is vacant, and the bishop, upon examination, admits and allows of such clerk to be fitly qualified, by saying, *Admitto te habilem, &c.*  
*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The allowance of an argument; the grant of a position not fully proved.

To ADMIT. *v. a.* [*admitto, Lat.*]

1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance.

Does not one table Bavius still admit?

2. To suffer to enter upon an office; in which sense, the phrase of admission into a college, &c. is used.

The treasurer found it no hard matter so far to terrify him, that, for the king's service, as was pretended, he admitted, for a six-clark, a person recommended by him.  
*Clarendon.*

3. To allow an argument or position.

Suppose no weapon can thy valour's pride  
Subdue, that by no force thou may'st be won,  
Admit no steel can hurt or wound thy side,  
And be it heav'n hath thee such favour done. *Fairfax, b. ii.*  
This argument is like to have the less effect on me, seeing I cannot easily admit the inference.  
*Locke.*

4. To allow, or grant in general; sometimes with the particle *of*.

If you once admit of a latitude, that thoughts may be exalted, and images raised above the life, that leads you insensibly from your own principles to mine. *Dryd. on Heroic Poetry.*

ADMITTABLE. *adj.* [from *admit*.] The person or thing which may be admitted.

The clerk, who is presented, ought to prove to the bishop, that he is a deacon, and that he has orders; otherwise, the bishop is not bound to admit him: for, as the law then stood, a deacon was *admittable*.  
*Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ADMITTANCE. *n. s.* [from *admit*.]

1. The act of admitting; allowance or permission to enter.

It cannot enter any man's conceit to think it lawful, that every man which listeth should take upon him charge in the church; and therefore a solemn admittance is of such necessity, that, without it, there can be no church-polity. *Hooker, b. iii.*

As to the admittance of the weighty elastic parts of the air into the blood, through the coats of the vessels, it seems contrary to experiments upon dead bodies.  
*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The power or right of entering.

What

If I do line one of their hands?—'tis gold

Which buys admittance. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Surely a daily expectation at the gate, is the readiest way to gain admittance into the house.  
*South's Sermons.*

There's news from Bertran; he desires

Admittance to the king, and cries aloud,

This day shall end our fears. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

There are some ideas which have admittance only through one sense, which is peculiarly adapted to receive them. *Locke.*

3. Custom, or prerogative, of being admitted to great persons; a sense now out of use.

Now, Sir John, here is the heart of my purpose: you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great admittance, authentic in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations.  
*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

4. Concession of a position.

Nor could the Pythagorean give easy admittance thereto; for, holding that separate souls successively supplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raising of souls from other worlds.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

To ADMIX. *v. a.* [*admisceo, Lat.*] To mingle with something else.

ADMIXTION. *n. s.* [from *admix*.] The union of one body with another, by mingling them.

All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by admixtion of salt, sulphur, and mercury.  
*Bacon's Physical Remains.*

The elements are no where pure in these lower regions; and if there is any free from the admixtion of another, sure it is above the concave of the moon. *Glanville's Scep sis Scientifica.*

There is no way to make a strong and vigorous powder of saltpetre, without the admixtion of sulphur. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

ADMIXTURE. *n. s.* [from *admix*.] The body mingled with another; perhaps sometimes the act of mingling.

A mass which to the eye appears to be nothing but mere simple earth, shall, to the smell or taste, discover a plentiful admixture of sulphur, alum, or some other mineral.  
*Woodward's Natural History, p. iv.*

Whatever acrimony, or amaritude, at any time redounds in it, must be derived from the admixture of another sharp bitter substance.  
*Harvey on Consumptions.*

To ADMONISH. *v. a.* [*admoneo, Lat.*]

To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to counsel against wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or a duty; with the particle *of*, or *against*, which is more rare, or the infinitive mood of a verb.

One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, admonished him against that unskilful piece of ingenuity.  
*Decay of Piety.*

He of their wicked ways

Shall them admonish, and before them set

The paths of righteousness. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. xi.*

But when he was admonished by his subject to descend, he came down, gently circling in the air, and singing, to the ground.  
*Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Past.*

ADMONISHER. *n. s.* [from *admonish*.] The person that admonishes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

Horace was a mild admonisher; a court-satyr, fit for the gentle times of Augustus.  
*Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

ADMONISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *admonish*.] Admonition; the notice by which one is put in mind of faults or duties: a word not often used.

But yet be wary in thy studious care.—

—Thy grave admonishments prevail with me.

*Shakespeare's Henry V. p. i.*

To th' infinitely Good we owe

Immortal thanks, and his admonishment

Receive, with solemn purpose to observe

Immutably his sovereign will, the end

Of what we are.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 77.*

ADMONITION. *n. s.* [*admonitio, Lat.*] The hint of a fault or duty; counsel; gentle reproof.

They must give our teachers leave, for the saving of those souls, to intermingle sometimes, with other more necessary things, admonition concerning these not unnecessary. *Hooker.*

From this admonition they took only occasion to redouble their fault, and to sleep again; so that, upon a second and third admonition, they had nothing to plead for their unseasonable drowsiness.  
*South's Sermons.*

ADMONITIONER. *n. s.* [from *admonition*.] A liberal dispenser of admonition; a general adviser. A ludicrous term.

Albeit the admonitioners did seem at first to like no prescript form of prayer at all, but thought it the best that their minister should always be left at liberty to pray, as his own discretion did serve, their defender, and his associates, have since proposed to the world a form as themselves did like. *Hooker, b. v. § 27.*

ADMONITORY. *adj.* [*admonitorius, Lat.*] That which admonishes.

The sentence of reason is either mandatory, shewing what must be done; or else permissive, declaring only what may be done; or, thirdly, admonitory, opening what is the most convenient for us to do.  
*Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, b. i.*

ADMURMURA'TION. *n. s.* [*admurmuro, Lat.*] The act of murmuring, or whispering to another.  
*Dict.*



# A D O

**TO ADMO'VE.** *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another.

If, unto the powder of loadstone or iron, we *admove* the north-pole of the loadstone, the powders, or small divisions, will erect and conform themselves thereto. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. ii.

**ADO'.** *n. f.* [from the verb *to do*, with *a* before it, as the French *affaire*, from *à* and *faire*.]

1. Trouble, difficulty.

He took Clitophon prisoner, whom, with much *ado*, he kept alive; the Helots being villainously cruel. *Sidney*, b. i.

They moved, and in the end persuaded, with much *ado*, the people to bind themselves by solemn oath. *Hooker*, Pref.

He kept the borders and marches of the pale with much *ado*; he held many parliaments, wherein sundry laws were made. *Sir John Davies on Ireland*.

With much *ado*, he partly kept awake;

Not suff'ring all his eyes repose to take:

And ask'd the stranger, who did reeds invent,

And whence began so rare an instrument. *Dryden*.

2. Buffle; tumult; business; sometimes with the particle *about*.  
Let's follow, to see the end of this *ado*.

*Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew*.

All this *ado about* Adam's fatherhood, and the greatness of its power, helps nothing to establish the power of those that govern. *Locke*.

3. It has a light and ludicrous sense, implying more tumult and shew of business, than the affair is worth; in this sense it is generally used.

I made no more *ado*, but took all their seven points in my target, thus. *Shakesp. Henry IV*.

We'll keep no great *ado*—a friend or two—

For, hark, Tybalt being slain so late,

It may be thought we held him carelessly,

Being our kinsman, if we revel much. *Shakesp. Rom. and Jul*.

Come, come, says Puss, without any more *ado*, 'tis time for me to go to breakfast; for cats don't live upon dialogues.

*L'Estrange, Fab. ii*.

**ADOLE'SCENCE.** *n. f.* [*adolescencia*, Lat.]

The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty; more largely, that part of life in which the body has not yet reached its full perfection. See **ADOLESCENCY**.

The sons must have a tedious time of childhood and *adolescence*, before they can either themselves assist their parents, or encourage them with new hopes of posterity. *Bentley's Sermon*.

**ADOLE'SCENCY.** *n. f.* The same with *adolescence*.

He was so far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full stature, if we believe Josephus, who places him in the last *adolescence*, and makes him twenty-five years old.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 8.

**TO ADOPT.** *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.]

1. To take a son by choice; to make him a son, who was not so by birth.

Were none of all my father's sisters left;

Nay, were I of my mother's kin bereft;

None by an uncle's or a grandame's side,

Yet I cou'd some *adopted* heir provide. *Dryd. Pers. Sat vi*.

2. To place any person or thing in a nearer relation, than they have by nature, to something else.

Whether, *adopted* to some neighb'ring star,

Thou roll'st above us, in thy wand'ring race,

Or, in procession fix'd and regular,

Mov'd with the heav'ns majestic pace;

Or call'd to more celestial bliss,

Thou tread'st, with seraphims, the vast abyss. *Dryd*.

We are seldom at ease from the solicitation of our natural or *adopted* desires; but a constant succession of uneasinesses, out of that stock, which natural wants, or acquired habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke*.

**ADOPTEDLY.** *adv.* [from *adopted*.] After the manner of something adopted.

*Adoptedly*, as school-maids change their names,

By vain, though apt, affection. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure*.

**ADOPTER.** *n. f.* [from *adopt*.]

He that gives some one by choice the rights of a son.

**ADOPTION.** *n. f.* [*adoptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting, or taking to one's self what is not native.

See the hell of having a false woman! My bed shall be abused, my coffers ransacked, my reputation gnawn at; and I shall not only receive this villainous wrong, but stand under the *adoption* of abominable terms, and by him that does me the wrong. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor*.

2. The state of being adopted.

In which time she purpos'd,

By watching, weeping, tendance, kissing, to

O'ercome you with her shew: yes, and in time

(When she had fitted you with her craft) to work

Her son into th' *adoption* of the crown. *Shakesp. Cymbeline*.

In every act of our christian worship, we are taught to call upon him under the endearing character of our Father, to remind us of our *adoption*, that we are made heirs of God, and joint heirs of Christ. *Rogers's Sermons*.

**ADOPTIVE.** *adj.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.]

VOL. I.

# A D O

1. He that is adopted by another, and made his son.

It is impossible an elective monarch should be so free and absolute as an hereditary; no more than it is possible for a father to have so full power and interest in an *adoptive* son, as in a natural. *Bacon's Considerations on a War with Spain*.

2. He that adopts another, and makes him his son.

An adopted son cannot cite his *adoptive* father into court, without his leave. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici*.

**ADO'RABLE.** *adj.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That which ought to be adored; that which is worthy of divine honours.

On these two, *viz.* the love of God, and our neighbour, hang both the law and the prophets, says the *adorable* Author of christianity; and the Apostle says, the end of the law is charity. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles*.

**ADO'RABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *adorable*.] The quality of being adorable; worthiness of divine honours.

**ADO'RABLY.** *adv.* [from *adorable*.] In a manner worthy of adoration.

**ADORA'TION.** *n. f.* [*adoratio*, Lat.]

1. The external homage paid to the Divinity, distinct from mental reverence.

Solemn and serviceable worship we name, for distinction sake, whatsoever belongeth to the church, or publick society, of God, by way of external *adoration*. *Hooker*, b. v. § 4.

It is possible to suppose, that those who believe a supreme excellent Being, may yet give him no external *adoration* at all.

*Stillingsfleet's Defence of Discourses on Rom. Idolatry*.

2. Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

O ceremony, shew me but thy worth:

What is thy toll, O *adoration*!

Art thou nought else but place, degree, and form,

Creating awe and fear in other men?

Wherein thou art less happy, being fear'd,

Than they in fearing.

What drink'st thou oft, instead of homage sweet,

But poison'd flattery?

*Shakespeare's Henry V*.

**TO ADORE.** *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.]

1. To worship with external homage; to pay divine honours.

The mountain nymphs and Themis they *adore*,

And from her oracles relief implore. *Dryden*.

2. It is used, popularly, to denote a high degree of reverence or regard; to reverence; to honour; to love.

The people appear *adoring* their prince, and their prince *adoring* God. *Tatler*, N° 57.

**ADO'REMENT.** *n. f.* [from *adore*.] Adoration; worship: a word scarcely used.

The priests of elder times deluded their apprehensions with sooth-saying, and such oblique idolatries, and won their credulities to the literal and downright *adorement* of cats, lizzards, and beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 3.

**ADO'RER.** *n. f.* [from *adore*.]

He that adores; a worshiper: a term generally used in a low sense; as, by lovers, or admirers.

Being so far provoked as I was in France, I would abate her nothing; though I profess myself her *adorer*, not her friend. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

Whilst as th' approaching pageant does appear,

And echoing crouds speak mighty Venus near;

I, her *adorer*, too devoutly stand

Fast on the utmost margin of the land. *Prior*.

2. A worshipper, in a serious sense.

He was so severe an *adorer* of truth, as not to dissemble; or to suffer any man to think that he would do any thing, which he resolv'd not to do. *Clarendon*.

**TO ADORN.** *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.]

1. To dress; to deck the person with ornaments.

He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments, and as a bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels. *Isaiah*, lxi. 10.

Yet 'tis not to *adorn* and gild each part,

That shews more cost than art;

Jewels at nose and lips, but ill appear. *Cowley*.

2. To set out any place or thing with decorations.

A gallery *adorned* with the pictures or statues of the invention of things useful to human life. *Cowley*.

3. To embellish with oratory or elegance of language.

This will supply men's tongues with many new things, to be named, *adorned*, and described, in their discourse. *Sprat's History of the Royal Society*.

Thousands there are in darker fame that dwell,

Whose names some nobler poem shall *adorn*;

For, though unknown to me, they sure fought well. *Dryd*.

**ADO'RNMENT.** *n. f.* [from *adorn*.] Ornament; embellishment; elegance

Which attribute was not given to the earth, while it was confus'd; nor to the heavens, before they had motion and *adornment*.

*Raleigh's History of the World*.

She held the very garment of Posthumus in more respect than

my noble and natural person, together with the *adornment* of my qualities. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

**ADO'WN.** *adv.* [from *a* and *down*.] Down; on the ground.



Thrice did she sink *adown* in deadly sound,  
And thrice he her reviv'd with busy pain. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
**ADO'WN.** *prep.* Down; towards the ground; from a higher situation towards a lower.

In this remembrance Emily ere day  
Arose, and dress'd herself in rich array;  
Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair,  
*Adown* her shoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryd. Fables.*  
**ADRE'AD.** *adv.* [from *a* and *dread*; as, *aside*, *athirst*, *asleep*.]  
In a state of fear; frighted; terrified: now obsolete.  
And thinking to make all men *adread* to such a one an enemy, who would not spare, nor fear to kill so great a prince.  
*Sidney, b. ii.*

**ADRI'FT.** *adv.* [from *a* and *drift*, from *drive*.]  
Floating at random; as, any impulse may drive.  
Then, shall this mount  
Of paradise, by might of waves, be mov'd  
Out of his place, push'd by the horned flood;  
With all his verdure spoil'd, and trees *adrift*  
Down the great river, to the opening gulf,  
And there take root. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 832.*

It seem'd a corps *adrift* to distant fight;  
But at a distance who could judge aright. *Dryd. Fables.*  
The custom of frequent reflection will keep their minds from running *adrift*, and call their thoughts home from useless unattentive roving.  
*Locke on Education, § 176.*  
**ADRO'IT.** *adj.* [French.] Dextrous; active; skilful.  
An *adroit* stout fellow would sometimes destroy a whole family, with justice apparently against him the whole time.  
*Fervas's Introduc't. to Don Quixote.*

**ADRO'ITNESS.** *n. f.* [from *adroit*.]  
Dexterity; readiness; activity. Neither this word, nor *adroit*, seem yet completely naturalized.  
**ADRY'.** *adv.* [from *a* and *dry*.] Athirst; thirsty; in want of drink.  
He never told any of them, that he was his humble servant, but his well-wisher; and would rather be thought a malecontent, than drink the king's health when he was not *adry*. *Spect.*

**ADSCIT'IOUS.** *adj.* [*adscitius*, Lat.]  
That which is taken in to complete something else, though originally extrinsic; supplemental; additional.  
**ADSTRIC'TION.** *n. f.* [*adstrictio*, Lat.]  
The act of binding together; and applied, generally, to medicaments and applications, which have the power of making the part contract.

**To ADVANCE.** *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.]  
1. To bring forward, in the local sense.  
Now morn, her rosy steps in th' eastern clime  
*Advancing*, sow'd the earth with orient pearl. *Parad. Lost.*  
2. To raise to preferment; to aggrandize.  
The declaration of the greatness of Mordecai, whereunto the king *advanced* him. *Esther, x. 2.*

3. To improve.  
What laws can be advised more proper and effectual to *advance* the nature of man to its highest perfection, than these precepts of christianity?  
*Tillotson.*  
4. To heighten; to grace; to give lustre to.  
As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more *advances* his calling. As a garment, though it warms the body, has a return with an advantage, being much more warmed by it.  
*South's Sermons.*

5. To forward; to accelerate.  
These three last were slower than the ordinary Indian wheat of itself; and this culture did rather retard than *advance*. *Bacon.*  
6. To propose; to offer to the publick.  
I dare not *advance* my opinion against the judgment of so great an author; but I think it fair to leave the decision to the publick.  
*Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Some ne'er *advance* a judgment of their own,  
But catch the spreading notion of the town. *Pop. Eff. on Crit.*  
**To ADVANCE.** *v. n.*  
1. To come forward.  
At this the youth, whose vent'rous soul  
No fears of magick art controul,  
*Advanc'd* in open fight. *Parnel.*

2. To make improvement.  
They who would *advance* in knowledge, and not deceive and swell themselves with a little articulated air, should not take words for real entities in nature, till they can frame clear and distinct ideas of those entities.  
*Locke.*

**ADVANCE.** *n. f.* [from *to advance*.]  
1. The act of coming forward.  
All the foot were put into Abington, with a resolution to quit, or defend, the town, according to the manner of the enemy's *advance* towards it.  
*Clarendon, b. viii.*  
So, like the sun's *advance*, your titles show;  
Which, as he rises, does the warmer grow. *Waller.*

2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover; an act of invitation.  
In vain are all the practis'd wiles,  
In vain those eyes would love impart;  
Not all th' *advances*, all the smiles,  
Can move one unrelenting heart. *Walsh.*

His genius was below  
The skill of ev'ry common beau;  
Who, tho' he cannot spell, is wise  
Enough to read a lady's eyes;  
And will each accidental glance  
Interpret for a kind *advance*. *Swift's Miscell.*  
He has described the unworthy passion of the goddess Calypso, and the indecent *advances* she made to detain him from his own country. *Pope's Odyssey, b. vii. notes.*

3. Progression; rise from one point to another.  
Our Saviour raised the ruler's daughter, the widow's son, and Lazarus; the first of these, when she had just expired; the second, as he was carried to the grave on his bier; and the third, after he had been some time buried. And having, by these gradual *advances*, manifested his divine power, he at last exerted the highest and most glorious degree of it; and raised himself also by his own all-quickening virtue, and according to his own express prediction. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Men of study and thought, that reason right, and are lovers of truth, do make no great *advances* in their discoveries of it.  
*Locke of Human Understanding, § 3.*

4. Improvement; progress towards perfection.  
The principle and object of the greatest importance in the world to the good of mankind, and for the *advance* and perfecting of human nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**ADVANCEMENT.** *n. f.* [*avancement*, Fr.]  
1. The act of coming forward.  
This refinement having begun about the time of the revolution, I had some share in the honour of promoting it; and I observe, that it makes daily *advancements*, and, I hope, in time, will raise our language to the utmost perfection. *Swift.*

2. The state of being advanced; preferment.  
During whose reign, the Percies of the North  
Finding his usurpation most unjust,  
Endeavour'd my *advancement* to the throne.  
*Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. i.*

3. The act of advancing another.  
In his own grace he doth exalt himself  
More than in your *advancement*. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

4. Improvement.  
Nor can we conceive it may be unwelcome unto those honoured worthies, who endeavour the *advancement* of learning.  
*Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errors.*

**ADVANCER.** *n. f.* [from *advance*.]  
He that advances any thing; a promoter; forwarder.  
Soon after the death of a great officer, who was judged no *advancer* of the king's matters, the king said to his solicitor Bacon, who was his kinsman, How, tell me truly, what say you of your cousin that is gone?  
*Bacon's Apothegms.*  
Let us add only this concerning this latter sort, that they are greater *advancers* of defamatory designs, than the very first contrivers.  
*Government of the Tongue, § 5.*

**ADVANTAGE.** *n. f.* [*avantage*, Fr.]  
1. Superiority; often with *of* or *over* before a person.  
In the practical prudence of managing such gifts, the laity may have some *advantage over* the clergy; whose experience is, and ought to be, less of this world than the others. *Sprat.*  
All other sorts and sects of men would evidently have the *advantage of* us, and a much surer title to happiness than we.  
*Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons.*

2. Superiority gained by stratagem, or unlawful means.  
The common law hath left them this benefit, whereof they make *advantage*, and wrest it to their bad purposes.  
*Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
But specially he took *advantage* of the night for such privy attempts, insomuch that the bruit of his manliness was spread every-where.  
*2 Macc. viii. 7.*

It is a noble and a pure defiance of a great malice, backed with a great interest; which yet can have no *advantage* of a man, but from his own expectations of something that is without him.  
*South's Sermons.*  
As soon as he was got to Sicily, they sent for him back; designing to take *advantage*, and prosecute him in the absence of his friends.  
*Swift on the Dissent. in Athens and Rome.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.  
I beseech you,  
If you think fit, or that it may be done,  
Give me *advantage* of some brief discourse  
With Desdemona alone. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

4. Favourable circumstances.  
Like jewels to *advantage* set,  
Her beauty by the shade does get. *Waller.*  
A face, which is over-flushed, appears to *advantage* in the deepest scarlet, and the darkest complexion is not a little alleviated by a black hood. *Addison. Spectator, N° 265.*  
True wit is nature to *advantage* dress'd,  
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd.  
*Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

5. Gain; profit.  
For thou saidst, what *advantage* will it be unto thee, and what profit shall I have, if I be cleansed from my sin? *Jel, xxxv. 3.*



Certain it is, that *advantage* now fits in the room of conscience, and steers all. *South's Sermons.*

6. Overplus; something more than the mere lawful gain.

O my gentle Hubert,  
We owe thee much; within this wall of flesh  
There is a soul counts thee her creditor,  
And with *advantage* means to pay thy love.

*Shakespeare's King John.*

You said, you neither lend nor borrow

Upon *advantage*. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

7. Preponderation on one side of the comparison.

Much more should the consideration of this pattern arm us with patience against ordinary calamities; especially if we consider his example with this *advantage*, that though his sufferings were wholly undeserved, and not for himself but for us, yet he bore them patiently. *Tillotson.*

TO ADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To benefit.

Convey what I set down to my lady: it shall *advantage* more than ever the bearing of letter did.

*Shakespeare's Twelfth-Night.*

The great business of the senses being to make us take notice of what hurts or *advantages* the body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should accompany the reception of several ideas. *Locke.*

We should have pursued some other way, more effectual, for distressing the common enemy, and *advantaging* ourselves. *Swift.*

The trial hath endamag'd thee no way,

Rather more honour left, and more esteem;

Me naught *advantag'd*, missing what I aim'd. *Par. Regained.*

2. To promote; to bring forward; to gain ground.

To ennoble it with the spirit that inspires the Royal Society, were to *advantage* it in one of the best capacities in which it is improveable. *Glanville's Scep sis Scientifica, Pref.*

ADVA'NTAGED. *adj.* [from *to advantage*.]

Possessed of advantages.

In the most *advantaged* tempers, this disposition is but comparative; whereas the most of men labour under disadvantages, which nothing can rid them off. *Glanv. Scep sis Scientifica.*

ADVA'NTAGE-GROUND. *n. f.* Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

This excellent man, who stood not upon the *advantage-ground* before, from the time of his promotion to the archbishoprick, or rather from that of his being commissioner of the treasury, exceedingly provoked, or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions; who agreed in nothing else. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTA'GEOUS. *adj.* [*avantageux*, Fr.]

1. Of advantage; profitable; useful; opportune; convenient.

The time of sickness, or affliction, is, like the cool of the day to Adam, a season of peculiar propriety for the voice of God to be heard; and may be improved into a very *advantageous* opportunity of begetting or increasing spiritual life in the soul.

*Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Here perhaps

Some *advantageous* act may be achiev'd

By sudden onset, either with hell-fire

To waste his whole creation; or possess

All as our own. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 363.*

2. It is used with relation to persons, and followed by *to*.

Since every painter paints himself in his own works, 'tis *advantageous* to him to know himself, to the end that he may cultivate those talents which make his genius. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *advantageous*.]

Conveniently; opportunely; profitably.

It was *advantageously* situated, there being an easy passage from it to Ægypt, Æthiopia, Persia, and India, by sea. *Arbuth.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *advantageous*.]

Quality of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience.

The last property, which qualifies God for the fittest object of our love, is, the *advantageousness* of his to us, both in the present and the future life. *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*

TO ADVENE. *v. n.* [*advenio*, Lat.]

To accede to something; to become part of something else, without being essential; to be superadded.

A sixth cause considered in judicature, is stiled an accidental cause; and the accidental of any act, is said to be whatever *advenges* to the act itself already substantiated. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*adveniens*, Lat.]

Advening; coming from outward causes; superadded.

If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and extrinsically *advenient*, be a great error in philosophy, almost all the world hath hitherto been mistaken.

*Glanville's Vanity of Dogmatism.*

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by *advenient* deception; for they are daily mocked into error by subtler devisers. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

A'DVENT. *n. f.* [from *adventus*; that is, *adventus Redemptoris*.]

The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the coming; that is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas.

ADVE'NTINE. *adj.* [from *advenio*, *adventum*.]

Adventitious; that which is extrinsically added; that which comes from outward causes: a word scarcely in use.

As for the peregrine heat, it is thus far true, that, if the proportion of the *adventine* heat be greatly predominant to the natural heat and spirits of the body, it tendeth to dissolution or notable alteration. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup> 836.*

ADVENTITIOUS. *adj.* [*adventitius*, Lat.]

That which advenges; accidental; supervenient; extrinsically added, not essentially inherent.

Diseases of continuance get an *adventitious* strength from custom, besides their material cause from the humours. *Bacon.*

Though we may call the obvious colours natural, and the others *adventitious*; yet such changes of colours, from whatsoever cause they proceed, may be properly enough taken in, to illustrate the present subject. *Boyle on Colours.*

If his blood boil, and th' *adventitious* fire

Rais'd by high meats, and higher wines, require

To temper and allay the burning heat;

Waters are brought, which by decoction get

New coolness. *Dryd. Juvenal, Sat. v.*

Of this we have an instance in the gem-kind; where, of all the many sorts reckoned up by lapidaries, there are not above three or four that are original; their diversities, as to lustre, colour, and hardness, arising from the different admixture of other *adventitious* mineral matter. *Woodward's Natural Hist.*

ADVE'NTIVE. *n. f.* [from *advenio*, Lat.] The thing or person that comes from without: a word not now in use.

That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the *adventives* also.

*Bacon's Advice to Sir George Villiers.*

ADVE'NTUAL. *adj.* [from *advent*.]

Relating to the season of advent.

I do also daily use one other collect; as, namely, the collects *adventual*, quadragesimal, paschal, or pentecostal, for their proper seasons. *Bishop Saunderson upon Submission to Usurpers.*

ADVENTURE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. An accident; a chance; a hazard; an event of which we have no direction.

The general summoned three castles that were near: one desperate of succour, and not desirous to dispute the defence, presently yielded; but two stood upon their *adventure*.

*Sir John Hayward.*

2. In this sense is used the phrase, *at all adventures*; [*à l'adventure*, Fr.] By chance; without any rational scheme.

Blows flew *at all adventures*, wounds and deaths given and taken unexpected; many scarce knowing their enemies from their friends. *Sir John Hayward.*

Where the mind does not perceive this probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating *at all adventures*, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

3. The occasion of casual events; an enterprise in which something must be left to hazard.

For I must love, and am resolv'd, to try

My fate, or, failing in th' *adventure*, die. *Dryden's Fables.*

This noun, with all its derivatives, are frequently written without *ad*; as, *venture*, *venturous*.

TO ADVE'NTURE. *v. n.* [*adventurer*, Fr.]

1. To try the chance; to dare.

Be not angry,

Most mighty princess, that I have *adventur'd*

To try your taking of a false report. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not *adventure* to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for delicateness and tenderness. *Deuter. xxviii. 26.*

2. In an active sense, to put into the power of chance.

For my father fought for you, and *adventured* his life for, and delivered you out of the hand of Midian. *Judges, ix. 17.*

3. It is often used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he adventured himself*.

ADVENTURER. *n. f.* [*adventurier*, Fr.]

He that seeks occasions of hazard; he that puts himself in the hands of chance.

He is a great *adventurer*, said he,

That hath his sword through hard assay forgone,

And now hath vow'd, till he avenged be

Of that despight, never to wear none. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

The kings of England did not make the conquest of Ireland their own work; it was begun by particular *adventurers*, and other voluntaries, who came to seek their fortunes in Ireland.

*Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

In this action, highly commendable, he intended to hazard his own action, that so the more easily he might win *adventurers*, who else were like to be left forward. *Sir W. Raleigh's Eff.*

Had it not been for the British, which the late wars drew over, and of *adventurers* or soldiers seated here, the country had, by the last war, and plague, been left, in a manner, destitute.

*Temple's Miscellanies.*

Their wealthy trade from pirate's rapine free,

Our merchants shall no more *adventurers* be. *Dryden.*



ADVENTUROUS. *adj.* [*adventurous*, Fr.]

1. He that is inclined to adventures; and, consequently, bold, daring, courageous.

At land and sea, in many a doubtful fight,  
Was never known a more *advent'rous* knight;  
Who oftner drew his sword, and always for the right.

*Dryd. Hind and Panther.*

2. Applied to things; that which is full of hazard; which requires courage; dangerous.

But I've already troubled you too long,  
Nor dare attempt a more *advent'rous* song.  
My humble verse demands a softer theme;  
A painted meadow, or a purling stream.

*Addison.*

ADVENTUROUSLY. *adv.* [from *adventurous*.]

After an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he durst  
steal any thing *adventurously*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

ADVENTURESOME. *adj.* [from *adventure*.]

The same with *adventurous*: a low word, scarcely used in writing.

ADVENTURESOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *adventuresome*]

The quality of being adventuresome.

*Dict.*

ADVERB. *n. f.* [*adverbium*, Lat.]

A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification, by the intimation of some circumstance thereof; as, of quality, manner, degree.

*Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Thus we say, he runs *swiftly*; the bird flies *aloft*; he lives *virtuously*.

ADVERBIAL. *adj.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.]

That which has the quality or structure of an adverb.

ADVERBIALLY. *adv.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.]

Like an adverb; in the manner of an adverb.

I should think *alta* was joined *adverbially* with *tremat*, did Virgil make use of so equivocal a syntax. *Addis. Rem. on Italy.*

ADVERSABLE. *adj.* [from *adverse*.]

Contrary to; opposite to.

*Dict.*

ADVERSARIA. *n. f.* [Lat. A book, as it should seem, in which *Debtor* and *Creditor* were set in opposition.] A common-place; a book to note in.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria*. *Bull's Sermons.*

ADVERSARY. *n. f.* [*adversaire*, Fr. *adversarius*, Lat.]

An opponent; antagonist; enemy: generally applied to those that have verbal or judicial quarrels; as, controvertists or litigants: sometimes to an opponent in single combat. It may sometimes imply an open profession of enmity; as we say, a secret enemy is worse than an open *adversary*.

Yet am I noble, as the *adversary*

I come to cope.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Those rites and ceremonies of the church, therefore, which were the self-same now that they were, when holy and virtuous men maintained them against profane and deriding *adversaries*, her own children have in derision.

*Hooker, b. i. § 1.*

Mean while th' *adversary* of God and man,

Satan, with thoughts inflam'd, of highest design,

Puts on swift wings. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 620.*

An *adversary*, on the contrary, makes a stricter search into us, and discovers every flaw and imperfection in our tempers. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes.

*Addison. Spectator, N° 399.*

ADVERSATIVE. *adj.* [*adversativus*, Lat.]

A term of grammar, applied to a word which makes some opposition or variety; as in this sentence: *This diamond is orient*, but *it is rough*. But is an *adversative* conjunction.

ADVERSE. *adj.* [*adversus*, Lat.]

In prose it has now the accent on the first syllable; in verse it is accented on the first by *Shakespeare*; on either, indifferently, by *Milton*; on the last, by *Dryden*; on the first, by *Rowson*.

1. Acting with contrary directions; as, two bodies in collision.

Was I for this nigh wreckt upon the sea,

And twice, by *adverse* winds, from England's bank

Drove back again unto my native clime. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

As when two polar winds blowing *adverse*,

Upon the Cronian sea together drive

Mountains of ice. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 289.*

With *adverse* blast up-turns them from the South,

Notus and Afer.

*Ibid. l. 701.*

A cloud of smoke envelopes either host,

And all at once the combatants are lost;

Darkling they join *adverse*, and shock unseen;

Courfers with courfers jostling, men with men.

*Dryd.*

2. Figuratively, contrary to the wish or desire; thence, calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. It is opposed to *prosperous*.

What if he hath decreed, that I shall first

Be try'd in humble state, and things *adverse*;

By tribulations, injuries, insults,

Contempts, and scorn, and snares, and violence. *Par. Reg.*

Some the prevailing malice of the great,

Unhappy men, or *adverse* fate,

Sunk deep into the gulfs of an afflicted state. *Rowson.*

3. Personally opponent; the person that counteracts another, or contests any thing.

Well she saw her father was grown her *adverse* party; and yet her fortune such, as she must favour her rivals. *Sidney.*

ADVERSITY. *n. f.* [*adversité*, Fr.]

Affliction; calamity; that is, opposition to our wishes.

1. The cause of our sorrow; affliction; misfortune. In this sense it may have a plural.

Let me embrace these four *adversities*,

For wise men say, it is the wisest course. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*

2. The state of unhappiness; misery.

Sweet are the uses of *adversity*,

Which like the toad, ugly and venomous,

Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. *Shak. As you like it.*

Concerning deliverance itself from all *adversity*, we use not to say men are in *adversity*, whensoever they feel any small hinderance of their welfare in this world, but when some notable affliction or cross, some great calamity or trouble, befall them.

*Hooker, b. v. § 48.*

A remembrance of the good use he had made of prosperity, contributed to support his mind under the heavy weight of *adversity*, which then lay upon him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ADVERSLY. *adv.* [from *adverse*.]

In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately.

What I think, I utter, and spend my malice in my breath. Meeting two such wealmen as you are, (I cannot call you *Lycurguses*) if the drink you give me touch my palate *adversly*, I make a crooked face at it.

*Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

To ADVERT. *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.]

To attend to; to regard; to observe; with the particle *to* before the object of regard.

The mind of man being not capable at once to *advert* to more than one thing, a particular view and examination of such an innumerable number of vast bodies, will afford matter of admiration.

*Ray on the Creation.*

Now to the universal whole *advert*;

The earth regard as of that whole a part;

In which wide frame more noble worlds abound;

Witness, ye glorious orbs, which hang around. *Blackmore.*

We sometimes say, *To advert the mind to an object.*

ADVERTENCE. *n. f.* [from *advert*.]

Attention to; regard to; consideration.

Christianity may make Archimedes his challenge; give it but where it may set its foot; allow but a sober *advertence* to its proposals, and it will move the whole world.

*Decay of Picty.*

ADVERTENCY. *n. f.* [from *advert*.]

The same with *advertence*. Attention; regard; heedfulness.

Too much *advertency* is not your talent; or else you had fled from that text, as from a rock.

*Swift.*

To ADVERTISE. *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr.]

It is now spoken with the accent upon the last syllable; but appears to have been anciently accented on the second.

1. To inform another; to give intelligence; with an accusative of the person informed.

The bishop did require a respite,

Wherein he might the king his lord *advertise*,

Whether our daughter were legitimate.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

As I by friends am well *advertised*,

Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,

Bishop of Exeter, his elder brother,

With many more confederates are in arms.

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

2. To inform; to give notice; with *of* before the subject of information.

The death of Solyman nothing suspected, Ferhates, understanding that Solyman expected more assured advertisement, sent unto the other Basias; unto whom he declared the death of the emperor: of which they, by another messenger, *advertised* Solyman; firming those letters with all their hands and seals.

*Knolles's History of the Turks.*

They were to *advertise* the chief hero of the distresses of his subjects, occasioned by his absence, to crave his succour, and solicit him to hasten his return.

*Dryd. Pref. Dufresne.*

3. To give notice of any thing, by means of an advertisement in the publick prints; as, *He advertised his loss.*

ADVERTISEMENT, or ADVERTISEMENT. *n. f.* [*advertissement*, Fr.]

1. Instruction; admonition.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience

To those, that wring under the load of sorrow;

But no man's virtue nor sufficiency,

To be so moral, when he shall endure

The like himself: therefore give me no counsel;

My griefs are louder than *advertisement*.

*Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

2. Intelligence; information.

Then, as a cunning prince that useth spies,

If they return no news, doth nothing know;

But if they make *advertisement* of lies,

The prince's counsel all awry do go.

*Sir John Davies.*

He



# A D V

He had received *advertisement*, that the party, which was sent for his relief from London, had received some brush in Somersetshire, which would much retard their march. *Clarendon.*

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kinds of *advertisements*, in military affairs: the bells serve to proclaim a scare-fire; and, in some places, water-breaches; the departure of a man, woman, or child; time of divine service; the hour of the day; day of the month. *Holder.*

3. Notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTISER. *n. f.* [*advertiseur*, Fr.]

1. He that gives intelligence or information.

2. The paper in which advertisements are published.

ADVERTISING, or ADVERTISING. *part. adj.* [from *advertise*.]

Active in giving intelligence; monitory: a word not now in use.

As I was then  
*Advertising*, and holy to your business,  
 Not changing heart with habit, I am still  
 Attornied at your service. *Shakefp. Measure for Measure.*

TO ADVESPERATE. *v. n.* [*advespero*, Lat.]

To draw towards evening. *Dict.*

ADVICE. *n. f.* [*avis*, *advis*, Fr. from *advise*, low Latin.]

1. Counsel; instruction: except that instruction implies superiority, and advice may be given by equals or inferiors.

Break we our match up, and, by my *advice*,  
 Let us impart what we have seen to-night  
 Unto young Hamlet. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

O troubled, weak and coward, as thou art!  
 Without thy poor *advice*, the lab'ring heart  
 To worse extremes with swifter steps would run;  
 Not sav'd by virtue, yet by vice undone. *Prior.*

2. Reflection; prudent consideration; as, he always acts with good *advice*.

What he hath won, that he hath fortified:  
 So hot a speed, with such *advice* dispos'd,  
 Such temperate order, in so fierce a course,  
 Doth want example. *Shakefp. King John.*

3. Consultation; deliberation; with the particle *with*.

Great princes, for the most part, taking *advice with* workmen, with no less cost, set their things together. *Bacon's Eff.*

4. Intelligence; as, the merchants received *advice* of their loss.

This sense is somewhat low, and chiefly commercial.

ADVICE-BOAT. *n. f.* A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVISABLE. *adj.* [from *advise*.] Prudent; fit to be advised.

Some judge it *advisable* for a man to account with his heart every day; and this, no doubt, is the best and surest course; for still the oftner, the better. *South's Sermons.*

It is not *advisable* to reward, where men have the tenderness not to punish. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

ADVISABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *advisable*.] The quality of being advisable, or fit; fitness; propriety.

TO ADVISE. *v. a.* [*advise*, Fr.]

1. To counsel; with the particle *to* before the thing advised.

If you do stir abroad, go arm'd.—  
 ——— Arm'd, brother! ———  
 ——— Brother, I *advise* you to the best. *Shak. K. Lear.*

I would *advise* all gentlemen to learn merchants accounts, and not to think it a skill that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

When I consider the scruples and cautions I here lay in your way, methinks it looks as if I *advised* you to something which I would have offered at, but in effect not done. *Idem.*

2. To give information; to inform; to make acquainted with any thing; often with the particle *of* before the thing told.

You were *advis'd*, his flesh was capable  
 Of wounds and scars; and that his forward spirit  
 Would lift him, where most trade of danger rang'd.  
*Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Such discourse bring on,  
 As may *advise* him of his happy state;  
 Happiness in his pow'r, left free to will. *Paradise Lost.*

A posting messenger dispatch'd from hence,  
 Of this fair troop *advis'd* their aged prince. *Dryden's Æneid.*

TO ADVISE. *v. n.*

1. To consult; with the particle *with* before the person consulted; as, *he advised with his companions*.

2. To consider; to deliberate.

*Advise* if this be worth  
 Attempting, or to sit in darkness here,  
 Hatching vain empires. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

ADVISED. *participial adj.* [from *advise*.]

1. Acting with deliberation and design; prudent; wise.

Let his travel appear rather in his discourse, than in his apparel or gesture; and, in his discourse, let him be rather *advised* in his answers, than forward to tell stories. *Bacon's Eff.*

Th' Almighty Father, where he sits  
 Shrin'd in his sanctuary of heav'n secure,  
 Consulting on the sum of things foreseen,  
 This tumult, and permitted all, *advis'd*. *Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

2. Performed with deliberation; done on purpose; acted with design.

By that which we work naturally, as, when we breathe, sleep, and move, we set forth the glory of God, as natural

# A D U

agents do; albeit we have no express purpose to make that our end, nor any *advised* determination therein to follow a law. *Hooker, b. i. p. 49.*

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,  
 I shot his fellow of the self-same flight,  
 The self-same way, with more *advised* watch,  
 To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,  
 I lost found both. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

ADVISEDLY. *adv.* [from *advised*.] Deliberately; purposely; by design; prudently.

Surprize may be made by moving things, when the party is in haste, and cannot stay to consider *advisedly* of that which is moved. *Bacon, Essay xxiii.*

Thou stillest second thoughts (which are by all allowed the best) a relapse; and talkest of a quagmire, where no man ever stuck fast; and accusest constancy of mischief in what is natural, and *advisedly* undertaken. *Sir John Suckling.*

ADVISEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *advised*.] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure.

While things are in agitation, private men may modestly tender their thoughts to the consideration of those that are in authority; to whose care it belongeth, in prescribing concerning indifferent things, to proceed with all just *advisedness* and moderation. *Saunderson's Judgment in one View.*

ADVISEMENT. *n. f.* [*advisement*, Fr.]

1. Counsel; information.

Mote I wote,  
 What strange adventure do ye now pursue?  
 Perhaps my succour, or *advisement* meet,  
 Mote stead you much your purpose to subdue. *Fairy Queen.*

I will, according to your *advisement*, declare the evils, which seem most hurtful. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

2. It is taken likewise, in old writers, for prudence and circumspection. It is now, in both senses, antiquated.

ADVISER. *n. f.* [from *advise*.] The person that advises, or gives counsel; a counsellor.

Here, free from court-compliances, he walks,  
 And with himself, his best *adviser*, talks. *Waller.*

They never fail of their most artful and indefatigable address, to silence this impertinent *adviser*, whose severity awes their excesses. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ADULATION. *n. f.* [*adulation*, Fr. *adulatio*, Lat.] Flattery; high compliment.

O be sick, great Greatness!  
 And bid thy ceremony give thee cure.  
 Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out,  
 With titles blown from *adulation*? *Shakefp. Henry V.*

They who flattered him most before, mentioned him now with the greatest bitterness, and called him now the corrupter of the king, and betrayer of the people; without imputing the least crime to him, committed since the time of that exalted *adulation*, or that was not then as much known to them, as it could be now. *Clarendon.*

ADULATOR. *n. f.* [*adulator*, Lat.] A flatterer. *Dict.*

ADULATORY. *adj.* [*adulatorius*, Lat.] Flattering; full of compliments.

ADULT. *adj.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown up; past the age of infancy and weakness.

They would appear less able to approve themselves, not only to the confessor, but even to the catechist, in their *adult* age, than they were in their minority; as having scarce ever thought of the principles of their religion, since they conned them to avoid correction. *Decay of Piety.*

The earth, by these applauded schools, 'tis said,  
 This single crop of men and women bred;  
 Who grown *adult*, (so chance, it seems, enjoin'd)  
 Did, male and female, propagate their kind. *Blackmore.*

ADULT. *n. f.* A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength; sometimes full grown: a word used chiefly by medicinal writers.

The depression of the cranium, without a fracture, can but seldom occur; and then it happens to children, whose bones are more pliable and soft than those of *adults*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ADULTNESS. *n. f.* [from *adult*.] The state of being adult. See ADOLESCENCE. *Dict.*

TO ADULTER. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adultero*, Lat.] To commit adultery with another: a word not classical.

His chaste wife  
 He *adulter* still: his thoughts lye with a whore. *Ben. Johnf.*

ADULTERANT. *n. f.* [*adulterans*, Lat.] The person or thing which adulterates.

TO ADULTERATE. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adultero*, Lat.]

1. To commit adultery.

But fortune, oh!  
*Adulterates* hourly with thine uncle John;  
 And with her golden hand hath pluckt on France. *Shakefp. King John.*

2. To corrupt by some foreign admixture; to contaminate.

Common pot-ashes, bought of them that sell it in shops, who are not so foolishly knavish, as to *adulterate* them with saltpetre, which is much dearer than pot-ashes. *Boyle.*

Could a man be compos'd to such an advantage of constitution,



tion, that it should not at all *adulterate* the images of his mind ; yet this second nature would alter the crasis of his understanding. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica*, c. xvi.

The preſent war has ſo *adulterated* our tongue with ſtrange words, that it would be impoſſible for one of our great grand-fathers to know what his poſterity have been doing. *Spectator*.

**ADULTERATE.** *adj.* [from *To adulterate*.]

1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.

I am poſſeſſ'd with an *adulterate* blot ;  
My blood is mingled with the grime of luſt ;  
Being ſtrumpeted by thy contagion. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Err.*  
— That inceſtuous, that *adulterate* beaſt. *Idem, Hamlet*.

2. Corrupted with ſome foreign mixture.

It does indeed differ no more, than the maker of *adulterate* wares does from the vender of them. *Governm. of the Tongue*.

They will have all their gold and ſilver, and may keep their *adulterate* copper at home ; for we are determined not to purchaſe it with our manufactures. *Swift's Miſcellanies*.

**ADULTERATENESS.** *n. ſ.* [from *adulterate*.] The quality or ſtate of being adulterate, or counterfeit.

**ADULTERATION.** *n. ſ.* [from *adulterate*.]

1. The act of adulterating or corrupting by foreign mixture ; contamination.

To make the compound paſs for the rich metal ſimple, is an *adulteration*, or counterfeiting : but if it be done avowedly, and without diſguiſing, it may be a great ſaving of the richer metal. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N<sup>o</sup> 798.

2. The ſtate of being adulterated, or contaminated.

Such tranſlations are like the *adulteration* of the nobleſt wines, where ſomething of the colour, ſpirit, and flavour, will remain ; and, while they pleaſe ſome injudicious palates, do only raiſe the indignation of every good taſte. *Felton on the Claſſ*.

**ADULTERER.** *n. ſ.* [*adulter*, Lat.] The perſon guilty of adultery.

With what impatience muſt the muſe behold,  
The wife by her procuring huſband ſold ;  
For tho' the law makes null th' *adulterer's* deed  
Of lands to her, the cuckold may ſucceed. *Dryd. Juvenal*.

**ADULTERESS.** *n. ſ.* [from *adulterer*.] A woman that commits adultery.

The Spartan lady replied, when ſhe was aſked, What was the puniſhment for *adultereſſes* ? There are no ſuch things here. *Government of the Tongue*, § 3.

A robe of tiſſue, ſtiff with golden wire ;  
An upper veſt, once Helen's rich attire ;  
From Argos by the ſam'd *adult'reſs* brought ;  
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. *Dryd. Vir.*  
**ADULTERINE.** *n. ſ.* [*adulterine*, Fr. *adulterinus*, Lat.] A child born of an adultereſs : a term of canon law.

**ADULTEROUS.** *adj.* [*adulter*, Lat.] Guilty of adultery.

Th' *adulterous* Antony, moſt large  
In his abominations, turns you off,  
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,  
That noſes it againſt us. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra*.  
An *adulterous* perſon is tied to reſtitution of the injury, ſo far as it is reparable ; and to make proviſion for the children, that they may not injure the legitimate. *Taylor*.

Think on whoſe faith th' *adult'rous* youth rely'd ;  
Who promis'd, who procur'd the Spartan bride ? *Dryd. Æn.*  
**ADULTERY.** *n. ſ.* [*adulterium*, Lat.] The act of violating the bed of a married perſon.

All thy domeſtic griefs at home be left,  
The wife's *adult'ry*, with the ſervant's theft ;  
And (the moſt racking thought, which can intrude)  
Forget falſe friends, and their ingratitude. *Dryd. Juven.*

**ADUMBRANT.** *adj.* [from *adumbrate*.] That which gives a ſlight reſemblance.

**To ADUMBRATE.** *v. a.* [*adumbro*, Lat.]

To ſhadow out ; to give a ſlight likenefs ; to exhibit a faint reſemblance, like that which ſhadows afford of the bodies which they repreſent.

Heaven is deſigned for our reward, as well as reſcue ; and therefore is *adumbrated* by all thoſe poſitive excellencies, which can endear or recommend. *Decay of Piety*.

**ADUMBRA'TION.** *n. ſ.* [from *adumbrate*.]

1. The act of adumbrating, or giving a ſlight and imperfect repreſentation. See **ADUMBRATE**.

To make ſome *adumbration* of that we mean, the interiour is rather an impulſion or confuſion of the air, than an eluſion or ſection of the ſame. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N<sup>o</sup> 187.

2. The ſlight and imperfect repreſentation of a thing ; a faint ſketch.

The obſervers view but the backſide of the hangings ; the right one is on the other ſide the grave : and our knowledge is but like thoſe broken ends ; at beſt a moſt confuſed *adumbration*. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica*.

Thoſe of the firſt ſort have ſome *adumbration* of the rational nature, as vegetables have of the ſenſible. *Hales's Origin*.

**ADUNA'TION.** *n. ſ.* [from *ad* and *unus*, Lat.] The ſtate of being united ; union : a word of little uſe.

When, by glaciation, wood, ſtraw, duſt, and water, are ſuppoſed to be united into one lump, the cold does not cauſe any real union or *adunation*, but only hardening the aqueous parts

of the liquor into ice ; the other bodies, being accidentally preſent in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not really united. *Boyle*.

**ADUNCITY.** *n. ſ.* [*aduncitas*, Lat.] Crookedneſs ; flexure inwards ; hookedneſs.

There can be no queſtion, but the *aduncity* of the pounces, and beaks of the hawks, is the cauſe of the great and habitual immorality of thoſe animals. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib*.

**ADUNQUE.** *adj.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] Crooked ; bending inwards ; hooked.

The birds that are ſpeakers, are parrots, pies, jays, daws, and ravens ; of which parrots have an *adunque* bill, but the reſt not. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N<sup>o</sup> 238.

**ADVOCACY.** *n. ſ.* [from *advocate*.] The act of pleading ; vindication ; defence ; apology : a word in little uſe.

If any there are who are of opinion, that there are no antipodes, or that the ſtars do fall, they ſhall not want herein the applauſe or *advocacy* of Satan. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i.

**ADVOCATE.** *n. ſ.* [*advocatus*, Lat.]

1. He that pleads the cauſe of another in a court of judicature.

An *advocate*, in the general import of the word, is that perſon who has the pleading and management of a judicial cauſe. In a ſtrict way of ſpeaking, only that perſon is ſtiled *advocate*, who is the patron of the cauſe, and is often, in Latin, termed *togatus*, and, in Engliſh, a perſon of the long robe. *Ayl. Par*.

Learn what thou ow'ſt thy country and thy friend ;  
What's requiſite to ſpare, and what to ſpend :  
Learn this ; and, after, envy not the ſtore  
Of the greas'd *advocate* that grinds the poor. *Dryd. Perſeus*.  
2. He that pleads any cauſe, in whatever manner, as a controverſiſt or vindicator.

If ſhe dares truſt me with her little babe,  
I'll ſhew't the king, and undertake to be  
Her *advocate* to th' loudeſt. *Shakeſp. Hamlet*.  
Of the ſeveral forms of government that have been, or are, in the world, that cauſe ſeems commonly the better, that has the better *advocate*, or is advantaged by freſher experience. *Temple's Miſcellanies*.

3. It is uſed with the particle *for* before the perſon or thing, in whoſe favour the plea is offered.

Foes to all living worth except your own,  
And *advocates* for folly dead and gone. *Pope's Epistles*.

4. In the ſcriptural and ſacred ſenſe, it ſtands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.

Me his *advocate*,  
And propitiation ; all his works on me,  
Good, or not good, ingraft. *Milton's Paradise Loſt*.  
**ADVOCATION.** *n. ſ.* [from *advocate*.] The office of pleading ; plea ; apology.

Alas ! thrice gentle Caſſio,  
My *advocation* is not now in tune ;  
My lord is not my lord ; nor ſhould I know him,  
Were he in favour, as in humour, alter'd. *Shakeſp. Othello*.

**ADVOLA'TION.** *n. ſ.* [*advolo*, *advolutum*, Lat.] The act of flying to ſomething. *Diſt*.

**ADVOLU'TION.** *n. ſ.* [*advolutio*, Lat.] The act of rolling to ſomething.

**ADVO'UTRY.** *n. ſ.* [*avoutrie*, Fr.] Adultery.

He was the moſt perfidious man upon the earth, and he had made a marriage compounded between an *advoutry* and a rape. *Bacon's Henry VII*.

**ADVOWE'.** *n. ſ.* He that has the right of advowſon. See **ADVOWSON**.

**ADVO'WSON, or ADVO'WZEN.** *n. ſ.* [In common law.]

A right to preſent to a benefice, and ſignifies as much as *ſus Patronatus*. In the canon law, it is ſo termed, becauſe they that originally obtained the right of preſenting to any church, were great benefactors thereto ; and are therefore termed ſometimes *Patroni*, ſometimes *Advocati*. *Cowell*.

**To ADURE.** *v. n.* [*aduro*, Lat.] To burn up.

Such a degree of heat, which doth neither melt nor ſcorch, doth mellow, and not *adure*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N<sup>o</sup> 319.

**ADUST.** *adj.* [*aduſtus*, Lat.]

1. Burnt up ; hot as with fire, ſcorched.  
By this means, the virtual heat of the water will enter ; and ſuch a heat as will not make the body *aduſt*, or *fragile*. *Bacon*.

Which with torrid heat,  
And vapours as the Libyan air *aduſt*,  
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton's Par. Loſt*.

2. It is generally now applied, in a medicinal or philoſophical ſenſe, to the complexion and humours of the body.  
Such humours are *aduſt*, as, by long heat, become of a hot and fiery nature, as choler, and the like. *Quincy*.

To eaſe the ſoul of one oppreſſive weight,  
This quits an empire, that embroils a ſtate.  
The ſame *aduſt* complexion has impell'd  
Charles to the convent, Philip to the field. *Pope*.

**ADUSTED.** *adj.* [See **ADUST**.]

1. Burnt ; ſcorch'd ; dried with fire.  
Sulphurous and nitrous foam  
They found, they mingled, and with ſubtle art,  
Concocted, and *aduſted*, they reduc'd  
To blackeſt grain, and into ſtore convey'd. *Paradiſe Loſt*.  
2. Hot,



## 2. Hot, as the complexion.

In regard they are but the fruits of *adusted* choler, and the evaporations of a vindicative spirit, Helia needs not much care for them; besides, she must give losers leave to speak. *Howell.*

**ADU'STIBLE.** *adj.* [from *adust.*] That which may be adusted, or burnt up. *Dict.*

**ADU'STION.** *n. f.* [from *adust.*] The act of burning up, or drying, as by fire.

This is ordinarily a consequent of a burning colliquative fever; the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its *adustion*, upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a marcid fever. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**ADZ.** *n. f.* See **ADDICE.**

**Æ,** or **Æ.** A diphthong of very frequent use in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English; since the *æ* of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to *e* simple, to which, in words frequently occurring, the *æ* of the Romans is, in the same manner, altered, as in *equator*, *equinoctial*, and even in *Eneas*.

**ÆGLOGUE.** *n. f.* [written instead of *eclogue*, from a mistaken etymology.] A pastoral; a dialogue in verse between goat-herds.

Which moved him rather in *æglogues* otherwise to write, doubting, perhaps, his ability, which he little needed, or minding to furnish our tongue with this kind wherein it faulteth: *Spenser's Pastorals.*

**ÆGILOPS.** *n. f.* [αἰγῶπις, Gr. signifying goat-eyed, the goat being subject to this ailment.]

A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nose, either with or without an inflammation: also a plant so called, for its supposed virtues against such a distemper. *Quincy.*

*Ægilops* is a tubercle in the inner canthus of the eye.

*Wiseman's Surgery.*

**ÆGYPTI'ACUM.** *n. f.* An ointment consisting only of honey, verdigrease and vinegar. *Quincy.*

**ÆL,** or **EAL,** or **AL.**

In compound names, as *πᾶν* in the Greek compounds, signifies *all*, or *altogether*. So *Ælwin* is a *complete conqueror*: *Albert*, *all illustrious*: *Aldred*, *altogether reverend*: *Alfred*, *altogether peaceful*. To these *Pammachius*, *Pancratius*, *Pamphilus*, &c. do in some measure answer. *Gibson's Camden.*

**ÆLF,** (which, according to various dialects, is pronounced *ulf*, *welph*, *hulph*, *hilp*, *helfe*, and, at this day, *helpe*) implies assistance. So *Ælfrin* is *victorious*, and *Ælfrwald*, an *auxiliary governour*; *Ælfgisa*, a *lender of assistance*: with which *Boetius*, *Symmachus*, *Epicurus*, &c. bear a plain analogy. *Gibson's Camden.*

**ÆNIGMA.** See **ENIGMA.**

**ÆR'IAL.** *adj.* [aërius, Lat.]

## 1. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it.

The thunder, when to roll

With terrour through the dark *aerial* hall. *Paradise Lost.*

From all that can with fins or feathers fly,

Thro' the *aerial* or the wat'ry sky. *Prior.*

I gathered the thickness of the air, or *aerial* interval, of the glasses at that ring. *Newton's Opticks.*

Vegetables abound more with *aerial* particles, than animal substances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

## 2. Produced by the air.

The gifts of heav'n my foll'wing song pursues,

*Aerial* honey, and ambrosial dews. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

## 3. Inhabiting the air.

Where those immortal shapes

Of bright *aerial* spirits live inspher'd,

In regions mild, of calm and serene air. *Paradise Regained.*

*Aerial* animals may be subdivided into birds and flies. *Locke.*

## 4. Placed in the air.

Here subterranean works and cities see,

There towns *aerial* on the waving tree. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

## 5. High; elevated in situation, and therefore in the air.

A spacious city stood, with firmest walls,

Sure mounded, and with numerous turrets crown'd,

*Aerial* spires, and citadels, the seat

Of kings and heroes resolute in war. *Philips.*

**ÆRIE.** *n. f.* [airie, Fr.]

The proper word in hawks and other birds of prey for that which we generally call a nest in other birds. *Cowell.*

**ÆRO'LOGY.** *n. f.* [αἰρ and λόγος, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.

**ÆROMANCY.** *n. f.* [αἰρ and μάντις, Gr.] The art of divining by the air. *Dict.*

**ÆRO'METRY.** *n. f.* [αἰρ and μέτρον, Gr.] The art of measuring the air. *Dict.*

**ÆRO'SCOPY.** *n. f.* [αἰρ and σκόπεω, Gr.] The observation of the air. *Dict.*

**ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL.** *n. f.*

A medicine so called, from its dark colour, prepared of quicksilver and sulphur, ground together in a marble mortar to a black powder. Such as have used it most, think its virtues not very great. *Quincy.*

**ÆTITES.** *n. f.* [αἴτης, an eagle.] Eagle-stone. It is about the bigness of a chestnut, and hollow, with somewhat in it that rattles upon shaking. *Quincy.*

**ÆFA'R.** *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *far*.] See **FAR.**

## 1. At a great distance.

So shaken as we are, so wan with care,

Find we a time for frightened peace to pant,

And breathe short-winded accents of new broils,

To be commenc'd in strouds *afar* remote?

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

We hear better when we hold our breath than contrary; insomuch as in listening to attain a sound *afar* off, men hold their breath. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 284.*

## 2. To a great distance.

Hector hastened to relieve his boy;

Dismiss'd his burnish'd helm that shone *afar*;

The pride of warriors, and the pomp of war. *Dryd.*

## 3. From afar; from a distant place.

The rough Vultur, furious in its course,

With rapid streams divides the fruitful grounds,

And *from afar* in hollow murmur sounds. *Addison on Italy.*

## 4. Afar off; remotely distant.

Much suspecting his secret ends, he entertained a treaty of peace with France, but secretly and *afar off*, and to be governed as occasions should vary. *Sir John Hayward.*

**ÆFE'ARD.** *participial adj.* [from *to fear*, for *to fright*, with a redundant.]

## 1. Frighted; terrified; afraid.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard;

And from his wide devouring oven sent

A flake of fire, that flashing in his beard;

Him all amaz'd, and almost made *afear'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

But tell me, Hal, art thou not horribly *afear'd*? Thou being heir apparent, could the world pick thee out three such enemies again, as Douglas, Percy, and Glendower. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Till he cherish'd too much beard,

And make Love, or me *afear'd*. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*

2. It has the particle *of* before the object of fear.

Fear is described by Spenser to ride in armour, at the clashing whereof he looks *afear'd* of himself. *Peacham.*

It is now obsolete; the last authour whom I have found using it, is *Sedley*.

**ÆFER.** *n. f.* [Lat.] The southwest wind.

With adverse blast upturns them from the south;

Notus, and Afer, black with thund'rous clouds,

From Sierra Lioña. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

**AFFAB'ILITY.** *n. f.* [affabilité, Fr. *affabilitas*, Lat.] See **AFFABLE.**

The quality of being affable; easiness of manners; courteousness; civility; condescension. It is commonly used of superiours.

Hearing of her beauty and her wit,

Her *affability* and bashful modesty,

Her wond'rous qualities, and mild behaviour:

*Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

He was of a most flowing courtesy and *affability* to all men, and so desirous to oblige them, that he did not enough consider the value of the obligation, or the merit of the person. *Clarend.*

All instances of charity, sweetness of conversation, *affability*, admonition, all significations of tenderness, care and watchfulness, must be expressed towards children. *Taylor.*

It is impossible for a publick minister to be so open and easy to all his old friends, as he was in his private condition; but this may be helped out by an *affability* of address. *L'Estrange.*

**AFFABLE.** *adj.* [affable, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.]

## 1. Easy of manners; accostable; courteous; complaisant. It is used of superiours.

He was *affable*, and both well and fair spoken, and would use strange sweetness and blandishment of words, where he desired to affect or persuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

Her father is Baptista Minola,

An *affable* and courteous gentleman. *Shakesp. Tam. Shrew.*

Gentle to me, and *affable* hath been

Thy condescension, and shall be honour'd ever

With grateful memory. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

## 2. It is applied to the external appearance; benign; mild; favourable.

Augustus appeared, looking round him with a serene and *affable* countenance upon all the writers of his age. *Tatler.*

**AFFABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *affable*.] Courtesy; affability.

**AFFABLY.** *adv.* [from *affable*.] In an affable manner; courteously; civilly.

**AFFABROUS.** *adj.* [affabre, Fr.] Skillfully made; complete; finished in a workman-like manner. *Dict.*

**AFFABULA'TION.** *n. f.* [affabulatio, Lat.] The moral of a fable. *Dict.*

**AFFA'IR.** *n. f.* [affaire, Fr.] Business; something to be managed or transacted. It is used for both private and publick matters.

I was not born for courts or great *affairs*;

I pay my debts, believe, and say my prayers. *Pope.*

A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every one in ranging, disposing, and managing all human *affairs*.

1

*Watts's Logick.*

What



What St. John's skill in state affairs,  
 What Ormond's valour, Oxford's cares,  
 To aid their sinking country lent,  
 Was all destroy'd by one event. *Swift.*  
 To AFFE'AR. *v. n.* [from *affier*, Fr.] To confirm; to give a  
 sanction to; to establish: an old term of law.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!  
 Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure;  
 For goodness dares not check thee!  
 His title is *affear'd*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

AFFE'CT. *n. f.* [from the verb *affect*.]

1. Affection; passion; sensation.  
 It seemeth that as the feet have a sympathy with the head;  
 so the wrists have a sympathy with the heart; we see the *af-*  
*fects* and passions of the heart and spirits are notably disclosed  
 by the pulse. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 97.

2. Quality; circumstance.  
 I find it difficult to make out one single ulcer, as authors de-  
 scribe it, without other symptoms or *effects* joined to it. *Wisem.*  
 This is only the antiquated word for *affection*.

To AFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*affecter*, Fr. *afficio*, *affectum*, Lat.]

1. To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing.

The sun  
 Had first his precept so to move, so shine,  
 As might *affect* the earth with cold, and heat,  
 Scarce tolerable. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x:

The generality of men are wholly governed by names, in  
 matters of good and evil; so far as these qualities relate to, and  
*affect*, the actions of men. *South's Sermons:*

Yet even those two particles do reciprocally *affect* each other  
 with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same  
 distance in any other situation imaginable. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To move the passions.  
 As a thinking man cannot but be very much *affected* with  
 the idea of his appearing in the presence of that Being, whom  
 none can see and live; he must be much more *affected*, when  
 he considers, that this Being whom he appears before, will exa-  
 mine the actions of his life, and reward or punish him accord-  
 ingly. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 513:

3. To aim at; to endeavour after: spoken of persons.  
 Atrides broke  
 His silence next, but ponder'd ere he spoke:  
 Wife are thy words, and glad I would obey,  
 But this proud man *affects* imperial sway. *Dryden's Iliad:*

4. To tend to; to endeavour after: spoken of things.  
 The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure, by the mu-  
 tual attraction of their parts; as, the globe of the earth and  
 sea *affects* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of its parts  
 by gravity. *Newton's Opticks.*

5. To be fond of; to be pleased with; to love; to regard with  
 fondness.

That little which some of the heathen did chance to hear,  
 concerning such matter as the sacred Scripture plentifully con-  
 taineth, they did in wonderful fort *affect*. *Hooker*, b. i.

There is your crown;  
 And he that wears the crown immortally,  
 Long guard it yours! If I *affect* it more,  
 Than as your honour, and as your renown,  
 Let me no more from this obedience rise. *Shak. Henry IV:*

Think not that wars we love, and strife *affect*;  
 Or that we hate sweet peace. *Fairfax*, b. ii.

None but a woman could a man direct  
 To tell us women what we most *affect*. *Dryd. Wife of Bath.*

6. To make a shew of something; to study the appearance of  
 any thing; with some degree of hypocrisy.

Another nymph, amongst the many fair,  
 Before the rest *affected* still to stand,  
 And watch'd my eye preventing my command. *Prior.*  
 These often carry the humour so far, till their *affected*  
 coldness and indifference quite kills all the fondness of a lover.

*Addison. Spectator*, N° 171:

The conscious husband, whom like symptoms seize,  
 Charges on her the guilt of their disease;  
*Affecting* fury, acts a madman's part,  
 He'll rip the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville:*

7. To imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner.  
 Spenser, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language; yet I  
 would have him read for his matter, but as Virgil read Ennius.

*Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

8. To convict of some crime; to attain with guilt: a phrase  
 merely juridical.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promised and  
 not paid, the husband is not obliged to allow her alimony:  
 But if her parents shall become insolvent by some misfortune,  
 she shall have alimony, unless you can *affect* them with fraud,  
 in promising what they knew they were not able to perform.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

AFFECTA'TION. *n. f.* [*affectatio*, Lat.] The act of making  
 an artificial appearance.

In things of their own nature indifferent, if either councils  
 or particular men have at any time, with sound judgment, mis-  
 liked conformity between the church of God and infidels, the

cause thereof hath been somewhat else than only *affectation* of  
 dissimilitude. *Hooker*, b. iv. § 7:

It has been, from age to age, an *affectation* to love the plea-  
 sure of solitude, among those who cannot possibly be supposed  
 qualified for passing life in that manner. *Spectator*, N° 264.

AFFE'CTED. *participial adj.* [from *affect*.]

1. Moved; touched with affection; internally disposed or in-  
 clined.

No marvel then if he were ill *affected*;  
 'Tis they have put him on the old man's death,  
 To have th' expence and waste of his revenues.

*Shakesp. King Lear.*

He was assured, that the model they seemed *affected* to in  
 their directory, was not like to any of their foreign reformed  
 churches now in the world. *Clarendon.*

2. Studied with over-much care, or with hypocritical appear-  
 ance.

These antick, lisping, *affected* phantasies, these new tuners  
 of accents. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

3. In a personal sense, full of affectation; as, an *affected* lady.

AFFE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *affected*.] In an affected manner;  
 hypocritically; with more appearance than reality.

Perhaps they are *affectedly* ignorant; they are so willing it  
 should be true, that they have not attempted to examine it.

*Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

Some indeed have been so *affectedly* vain, as to counterfeit  
 immortality, and have stolen their death, in hopes to be esteem-  
 ed immortal. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vii. c. 10.

By talking so familiarly of one hundred and ten thousand  
 pounds, by a tax upon a few commodities, it is plain, you are  
 either naturally or *affectedly* ignorant of our condition. *Swift.*

AFFE'CTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *affected*.] The quality of being  
 affected, or of making false appearances.

AFFE'CTION. *n. f.* [*affection*, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.]

1. The state of being affected by any cause, or agent. This ge-  
 neral sense is little in use.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig;  
 Some that are mad if they behold a cat;  
 And others, when the bag-pipe sings i' th' nose,  
 Cannot contain their urine, for *affection*.

*Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. Passion of any kind.

Then gan the Palmer thus: most wretched man,  
 That to *affections* does the bridle lend;  
 In their beginning they are weak and wan,  
 But soon through sufferance grow to fearful end. *Fairy Q.*

Impute it to my late solitary life, which is prone to *affec-*  
*tions*. *Sidney*, b. i.

*Affections*, as joy, grief, fear, and anger, with such like,  
 being, as it were, the sundry fashions and forms of appetite,  
 can neither rise at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet  
 choose but rise at the sight of some things. *Hooker*, b. i.

To speak truth of Cæsar,

I have not known when his *affections* sway'd  
 More than his reason. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

Zeal ought to be composed of the highest degrees of pious  
*affections*; of which some are milder and gentler, some sharper  
 and more vehement. *Sprat's Sermons.*

I can present nothing beyond this to your *affections*, to ex-  
 cite your love and desire. *Tillotson.*

3. Love; kindness; good-will to some person; often with *to*,  
 or *towards*, before the person.

I have acquainted you  
 With the dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,  
 Who mutually hath answer'd my *affection*.

*Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

My king is tangl'd in *affection* to

A creature of the queen's lady Anne Bullen. *Sh. Henry VIII.*

What warmth is there in your *affection* towards any of these

princely suitors? *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Make his interest depend upon mutual *affection* and good

correspondence with others. *Collier on General Kindness.*

Nor at first sight, like most, admires the fair;

For you he lives, and you alone shall share

His last *affection*, as his early care. *Pope.*

4. Good-will to any object; zeal; passionate regard.

I have reason to distrust mine own judgment, as that which

may be overborn by my zeal and *affection* to this cause.

*Bacon's Holy War.*

Set your *affection* upon my words; desire them, and ye shall

be instructed. *Wisdom*, vi. 11.

His integrity to the king was without blemish, and his *af-*

*fection* to the church so notorious, that he never deserted it. *Clarendon.*

All the precepts of christianity command us to moderate our

passions, to temper our *affections* towards all things below.

*Temple.*

Let not the mind of a student be under the influence of

warm *affection* to things of sense, when he comes to the search

of truth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. State of the mind, in general.

There grows,

In my most ill compos'd *affection*, such



A stanchless avarice, that, were I king,  
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shak. Macbeth.*

The man that hath no musick in himself,  
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,  
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;  
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,  
And his affections dark as Erebus:

Let no such man be trusted. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

6. Quality; property.

The certainty and accurateness which is attributed to what they deliver, must be restrained to what they teach, concerning those purely mathematical disciplines, arithmetick and geometry, where the affections of quantity are abstractedly considered. *Boyle.*

The mouth being necessary to conduct the voice to the shape of its cavity, necessarily gives the voice some particular affection of sound in its passage before it come to the lips. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

God may have joined immaterial souls to other kinds of bodies, and in other laws of union; and, from those different laws of union, there will arise quite different affections, and natures, and species of the compound beings. *Bentley's Sermons.*

7. State of the body, as acted upon by any cause.

It seemed to me a venereal gonorrhæa, and others thought it arose from some scorbutical affection. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

8. Lively representation in painting.

Affection is the lively representment of any passion whatsoever, as if the figures stood not upon a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon a stage. *Wotton's Architecture.*

AFFECTIONATE. *adj.* [*affectionné*, Fr. from *affection*.]

1. Full of affection; strongly moved; warm; zealous.

In their love of God, and desire to please him, men can never be too affectionate; and it is as true, that, in their hatred of sin, men may be sometimes too passionate. *Sprat's Sermons.*

2. Strongly inclined to; disposed to; with the particle *to*.

As for the parliament, it presently took fire, being affectionate, of old, to the war of France. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Fond; tender.

He found me fitting, beholding this picture, I know not with how affectionate countenance, but, I am sure, with a most affectionate mind. *Sidney.*

Away they fly

Affectionate, and undesiring bear

The most delicious morsel to their young. *Thomson's Spring.*

4. Benevolent; tender.

When we reflect on all this affectionate care of providence for our happiness, with what wonder must we observe the little effect it has on men. *Rogers's Sermons.*

AFFECTIONATELY. *adv.* [from *affectionate*.] In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

AFFECTIONATENESS. *n. f.* [from *affectionate*.] The quality or state of being affectionate; fondness; tenderness; good-will; benevolence.

AFFECTIONED. *adj.* [from *affection*.]

1. Affected; conceited. This sense is now obsolete.

An affectioned ass that cons state without book, and utters it by great swaths. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

2. Inclined; mentally disposed.

Be kindly affectioned one to another. *Rom. xii. 10.*

AFFECTIONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *affection*.] In an affecting manner. *Diët.*

AFFECTIVE. *adj.* [from *affection*.] That which affects; that which strongly touches. It is generally used for painful.

Pain is so uneasy a sentiment, that very little of it is enough to corrupt every enjoyment: and the effect God intends this variety of ungrateful and affective sentiments should have on us, is to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears. *Rogers.*

AFFECTUOSITY. *n. f.* [from *affectuous*.] Passionateness. *Diët.*

AFFECTUOUS. *adj.* [from *affect*.] Full of passion; as, an affectuous speech: a word little used.

TO AFFERE. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] A law term, signifying to confirm. See *AFFEARD*.

AFFERORS. *n. f.* [from *affere*.]

Such as are appointed in court-leets, &c. upon oath, to mulct such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable, and have no express penalty set down by statute. *Cowell.*

AFFIANCE. *n. f.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, Fr.]

1. A marriage-contract.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,  
That I that lady to my spouse had won,  
Accord of friends, consent of parents fought,  
Affiance made, my happiness begun. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

2. Trust in general; confidence; secure reliance.

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given  
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall.—

—Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond affiance?  
Seems he a dove? his feathers are but borrowed.

*Shakesp. Henry VI.*

3. Trust in the divine promises and protection. To this sense it is now almost confined.

It receives him into a covenant of grace, where there is pardon reached out to all truly penitent sinners, and assistance promised, and engaged, and bestowed upon very easy conditions, VOL. I.

*viz.* humility, prayer, and affiance in him. *Hammond's Fund.*

There can be no surer way to success, than by disclaiming all confidence in ourselves, and referring the events of things to God with an implicit affiance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

TO AFFIANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun *affiance*.]

1. To betroth; to bind any one by promise to marriage.

To me, sad maid, or rather widow sad,

He was affianced long time before,

And sacred pledges he both gave and had;

False, errant knight, infamous, and foreswore. *Fairy Queen.*

Her should Angelo have married; was affianced to her by oath, and the nuptial appointed; between which time of the contract, and limit of the solemnity, his brother was wrecked, having, in that vessel, the dowry of his sister. *Sh. Meas. for M.*

2. To give confidence.

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest,

Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly guest. *Pope's Odyssey.*

AFFIANCER. *n. f.* [from *affiance*.] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties. *Diët.*

AFFIDA'TION. } *n. f.* [from *affido*, Lat. See *AFFIED*.] Mutual

AFFIDA'TURE. } contract; mutual oath of fidelity. *Diët.*

AFFIDA'VIT. *n. f.* [*affidavit* signifies, in the language of the common law, *be made oath*.] A declaration upon oath.

You said, if I return'd next 'size in Lent,

I should be in remitter of your grace;

In th' interim my letters should take place

Of affidavits. *Donne.*

Count Rechteren should have made affidavit, that his servants had been affronted, and then Monsieur Mesnager would have done him justice. *Spectator, N° 481.*

AFFI'ED. *participial adj.* [from the verb *affy*, derived from *affido*, Lat. *Bracton* using the phrase *affidare mulieres*.] Joined by contract; affianced.

Be we affied, and such assurance ta'en,

As shall with either part's agreement stand.

*Shakesp. Taming of a Shrew.*

AFFILIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *ad* and *filius*, Lat.] Adoption; the act of taking a son. *Chambers.*

AFFINAGE. *n. f.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the cupel. *Diët.*

AFFI'NED. *adj.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] Joined by affinity to another; related to another.

If partially affi'd, or leagu'd in office,

Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,

Thou art no soldier. *Shakesp. Othello.*

AFFI'NITY. *n. f.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Lat.]

1. Relation by marriage; relation contracted by the husband to the kindred of the wife, and by the wife to those of the husband. It is opposed to *consanguinity*, or relation by birth.

In this sense it has sometimes the particle *with*, and sometimes *to*, before the person to whom the relation is contracted.

And Solomon made affinity with Pharaoh king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter. *1 Kings, iii. 1.*

They had left none alive, who had set his hand to their servitude, by the blindness of rage killing many guiltless persons, either for affinity to the tyrant, or enmity to the tyrant-killers. *Sidney, b. ii.*

A breach first with Spain, and not long after with France itself, notwithstanding so strait an affinity, so lately treated with the one, and actually accomplished with the other; as if indeed (according to that pleasant maxim of state) kingdoms were never married. *Wotton.*

2. Relation to; connexion with; resemblance to: spoken of things.

The British tongue, or Welsh, as we now call it, was in use only in this island, having great affinity with the old Gallick. *Camden.*

All things that have affinity with the heavens, move upon the center of another, which they benefit. *Bacon, Essay xxiv.*

The art of painting hath wonderful affinity with that of poetry. *Dryd. Dufresnoy. Pref.*

Man is more distinguished by devotion than by reason, as several brute creatures discover something like reason, though they betray not any thing that bears the least affinity to devotion. *Addison. Spect. N° 201.*

TO AFFIRM. *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently: opposed to the word *deny*.

Yet their own authors faithfully affirm,

That the land Salike lies in Germany,

Between the floods of Sala and of Elbe. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

TO AFFIRM. *v. a.* To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment: opposed to *reverse* or *repeal*.

The house of peers hath a power of judicature in some cases, properly to examine and then to affirm; or, if there be cause, to reverse the judgments which have been given in the court of king's bench. *Bacon's Advice to Sir G. Villiers.*

In this sense we say, *to affirm the truth*.

AFFIRMABLE. *adj.* [from *affirm*.] That which may be affirmed.

Those attributes and conceptions that were applicable and affirmable of him when present, are now affirmable and applicable to him though past. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*



**AFFIRMANCE.** *n. f.* [from *affirm.*] Confirmation: opposed to repeal.

This statute did but restore an ancient statute, which was itself also made but in *affirmance* of the common law. *Bacon.*

**AFFIRMANT.** *n. f.* [from *affirm.*] The person that affirms; a declarer. *Dict.*

**AFFIRMATION.** *n. f.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of affirming or declaring: opposed to negation or denial.

This gentleman vouching, upon warrant of bloody *affirmation*, his to be more virtuous, and less attemptable, than any of our ladies. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

2. The position affirmed.

That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the *affirmation*, whereon his despair is founded; and one way of removing this dismal apprehension, is, to convince him, that Christ's death, if he perform the condition required, shall certainly belong to him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Confirmation: opposed to repeal.

The learned in the laws of our land observe, that our statutes sometimes are only the *affirmation*, or ratification, of that which, by common law, was held before. *Hooker.*

**AFFIRMATIVE.** *adj.* [from *affirm.*]

1. That which affirms, opposed to *negative*; in which we use the *affirmative*, that is, the *affirmative position*.

For the *affirmative*, we are now to answer such proofs of theirs as have been before alleged. *Hooker.*

Whether there are such beings or not, 'tis sufficient for my purpose, that many have believed the *affirmative*.

*Dryden's Preface to Tyrannick Love.*

2. That which can or may be affirmed: a sense used chiefly in science.

As in algebra, where *affirmative* quantities vanish or cease, there negative ones begin: so in mechanics, where attraction ceases, there a repulsive virtue ought to succeed. *Newt. Opt.*

3. Applied to persons; he who has the habit of affirming with vehemence; positive; dogmatical.

Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter, but report things modestly and temperately, according to the degree of that persuasion, which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of the authority, or the reason, inducing thee. *Taylor.*

**AFFIRMATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *affirmative*.] In an affirmative manner; on the positive side; not negatively.

The reason of man hath no such restraint: concluding not only *affirmatively*, but negatively; not only affirming, there is no magnitude beyond the last heavens, but also denying, there is any vacuity within them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**AFFIRMER.** *n. f.* [from *affirm.*] The person that affirms.

If by the word virtue, the *affirmer* intends our whole duty to God and man, and the denier, by the word virtue, means only courage, or, at most, our duty toward our neighbour, without including, in the idea of it, the duty which we owe to God. *Watts's Logick.*

**To AFFIX.** *v. a.* [*affigo*, *affixum*, Lat.] To unite to the end, or *à posteriori*; to subjoin.

He that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names *affixed* to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another. *Locke.*

If men constantly *affixed* applause and disgrace where they ought, this principle would have a very good influence on the publick conduct of men; though on secret villanies it lays no restraint. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**AFFIX.** *n. f.* [*affixum*, Lat.] A term of grammar; something united to the end of a word.

In the Hebrew language, the noun has its *affixa*, to denote the pronouns possessive or relative. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

**AFFIXION.** *n. f.* [from *affix*.]

1. The act of affixing.

2. The state of being affixed. *Dict.*

**AFFLATION.** *n. f.* [*afflo*, *afflatum*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon any thing. *Dict.*

**AFFLATUS.** *n. f.* [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy. *Dict.*

**To AFFLICT.** *v. a.* [*afflicto*, *afflictum*, Lat.]

1. To put to pain; to grieve; to torment.

In the seventh month, on the tenth day of the month, ye shall *afflict* your souls, and do no work at all, whether it be one of your own country, or a stranger that sojourneth among you. *Leviticus*, xvi. 29.

Give not over thy mind to heaviness, and *afflict* not thyself in thine own counsel. *Ecclesiastes*, xxx. 21.

For a father *afflicted* with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child soon taken away, now honoured him as a God, which was then a dead man, and delivered to those that were under him, ceremonies and sacrifices. *Wisdom.*

It teacheth us, how God thought fit to plague and *afflict* them, it doth not appoint in what form and manner we ought to punish the sin of idolatry in others. *Hooker*, b. v. § 17.

O coward conscience! how dost thou *afflict* me?

The lights burn blue—Is it not dead midnight?

Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh.

*Shakesp. Richard III.*

A melancholy tear *afflicts* my eye,

And my heart labours with a sudden sigh. *Prior.*

2. The passive to be *afflicted*, has often at before the causal noun. The mother was so *afflicted* at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for grief of it. *Addison. Spect.*

**AFFLICTEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *afflicted*.] The state of affliction, or of being afflicted; sorrowfulness; grief.

**AFFLICTER.** *n. f.* [from *afflict*.] The person that afflicts.

**AFFLICTION.** *n. f.* [*afflictio*, Lat.]

1. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity.

To the flesh, as the Apostle himself granteth, all *affliction* is naturally grievous: therefore nature, which causeth fear, teacheth to pray against all adversity. *Hooker*, b. v. § 48.

We'll bring you to Windsor, to one Mr. Brook, that you have cozened of money; I think, to repay that money will be a biting *affliction*. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery: opposed to prosperity.

Besides you know,

Prosperity's the very bond of love,  
Whose fresh complexion, and whose heart together  
*Affliction* alters. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Where shall we find the man that bears *affliction*,  
Great and majestic in his griefs, like Cato? *Addison. Cato.*

Some virtues are only seen in *affliction*, and some in prosperity. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 257.

**AFFLICTIVE.** *adj.* [from *afflict*.] That which causes affliction; painful; tormenting.

They found martyrdom a duty dressed up indeed with all that was terrible and *afflictive* to human nature, yet not at all the less a duty. *South.*

Nor find

Where to retire themselves, or where appease  
Th' *afflictive* keen desire of food, expos'd  
To winds, and storms, and jaws of savage death. *Philips.*  
Restless Proserpine—

— On the spacious land and liquid main,  
Spreads slow disease, and darts *afflictive* pain. *Prior.*

**AFFLUENCE.** *n. f.* [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to any place; concurrence. It is almost always used figuratively.

I shall not relate the *affluence* of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been noised. *Wotton.*

2. Exuberance of riches; stream of wealth; plenty.

Those degrees of fortune, which give fulness and *affluence* to one station, may be want and penury in another. *Rogers.*

Let joy or ease, let *affluence* or content,  
And the gay conscience of a life well spent,  
Calm ev'ry thought, inspire ev'ry grace. *Pope.*

**AFFLUENCY.** *n. f.* The same with *affluence*.

**AFFLUENT.** *adj.* [*affluent*, Fr. *affluens*, Lat.]

1. Flowing to any part.

These parts are no more than foundation-piles of the ensuing body; which are afterwards to be increased and raised to a greater bulk by the *affluent* blood, that is transmitted out of the mother's body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

I see thee, Lord and end of my desire,  
Loaded and blest with all the *affluent* store,  
Which human vows at smoking shrines implore. *Prior.*

**AFFLUENTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *affluent*.] The quality of being affluent. *Dict.*

**AFFLUX.** *n. f.* [*affluxus*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to some place; affluence.

2. That which flows to another place.

The cause hereof cannot be a supply by procreations; ergo, it must be by new *affluxes* to London out of the country. *Graunt.*

The infant grows bigger out of the womb, by agglutinating one *afflux* of blood to another. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**AFFLUXION.** *n. f.* [*affluxio*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.

2. That which flows from one place to another.

An inflammation either simple, consisting of an hot and sanguineous *affluxion*, or else denominable from other humours, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm or choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**To AFFORD.** *v. a.* [*affourrer*, *affourager*, Fr.]

1. To yield or produce; as, the soil *affords* grain; the trees *afford* fruits. This seems to be the primitive signification.

2. To grant, or confer any thing; generally in a good sense, and sometimes in a bad, not properly.

So soon as Maurmon there arrived, the door

To him did open, and *afforded* way. *Fairy Queen.*

This is the consolation of all good men, unto whom his ubiquity *affordeth* continual comfort and security; and this is the affliction of hell, to whom it *affordeth* despair and remediless calamity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i. c. 2.

3. To be able to sell. It is used always with reference to some certain price; as, I can *afford* this for less than the other.

They fill their magazines in times of the greatest plenty, that so they may *afford* cheaper, and increase the public revenue at a small expence of its members. *Addison on Italy.*



4. To be able to bear expences; as, *traders can afford more finery in peace than war.*

The same errors run through all families, where there is wealth enough to *afford* that their sons may be good for nothing.  
*Swift on Modern Education.*

**TO AFFOREST.** *v. a.* [*afforestare*, Lat.] To turn ground into forest.

It appeareth, by *Charta de Foresta*, that he *afforested* many woods and wastes, to the grievance of the subject, which by that law were disafforested.  
*Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

**AFFORESTATION.** *n. f.* [from *afforest*.]

The charter *de Foresta* was to reform the encroachments made in the time of *Richard I.* and *Henry II.* who had made new *afforestations*, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws.  
*Hales's Common Law of England.*

**TO AFFRANCHISE.** *v. a.* [*affrancher*, Fr.] To make free.

**TO AFFRAY.** *v. a.* [*effrayer*, or *effriger*, Fr. which *Menage* derives from *frayer*; perhaps it comes from *frigus*.]

To fright; to terrify; to strike with fear. This word is not now in use.

The same to wight he never won't disclose,

But when as monsters huge he would dismay,

Or daunt unequal armies of his foes,

Or when the flying heavens he would *affray*. *Fairy Queen.*

**AFFRAY, or AFFRAYMENT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others; a law term. A battle: in this sense it is written *fray*.

**AFFRICTION.** *n. f.* [*affriccio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

I have divers times observed, in wearing silver-hilted swords, that, if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the *affriccion* would quickly blacken them; and, congruously hereunto, I have found pens blacked almost all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a silver case.  
*Boyle.*

**TO AFFRIGHT.** *v. a.* [See **FRIGHT**.]

1. To affect with fear; to terrify: it generally implies a sudden impression of fear.

Thy name *affrights* me, in whose sound is death.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

God-like his courage seem'd, whom nor delight

Could soften, nor the face of death *affright*.

*Waller.*

He, when his country (threaten'd with alarm)

Requires his courage and his conqu'ring Arm,

Shall, more than once, the Punic bands *affright*. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. It is used in the passive, sometimes with *at* before the thing feared.

Thou shalt not be *affrighted at* them: for the Lord thy God is among you.

*Deut. vii. 21.*

3. Sometimes with the particle *with* before the thing feared.

As one *affright*

*With* hellish fiends, or furies mad uproar,

He then uprose.

*Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5.*

**AFFRIGHT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Terror; fear. This word is chiefly poetical.

As the moon, clothed with cloudy night,

Does shew to him, that walks in fear and sad *affright*. *F. 2.*

Wide was his parish, not contracted close

In streets, but here and there a straggling house;

Yet still he was at hand, without request,

To serve the sick; to succour the distress'd:

Tempting, on foot, alone, without *affright*,

The dangers of a dark tempestuous night.

*Dryd. Fab.*

2. The cause of fear; a terrible object.

I see the gods

Upbraid our sufferings, and would humble them,

By sending these *affrights*, while we are here,

That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear. *B. Johns. Catil.*

The war at hand appears with more *affright*,

And rises ev'ry moment to the fight.

*Dryden's Æneid.*

**AFFRIGHTFUL.** *adj.* [from *affright*.] Full of affright or terror; terrible.

We shall find there is an absence of all that is destructive or *affrightful* to human nature.

*Decay of Piety.*

**AFFRIGHTMENT.** *n. f.* [from *affright*.]

1. The impression of fear; terror.

Hearing she was at rest, he attended till she should awake of herself; which she did with the *affrightment* of a dream. *Wotton.*

Passionate words or blows from the tutor, fill the child's mind with terror and *affrightment*; which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impression. *Locke.*

2. The state of fearfulness.

Whether those that, under any anguish of mind, return to *affrightments* or doubtings, have not been hypocrites. *Hammond.*

**TO AFFRONT.** *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr. that is, *ad frontem stare*; *ad frontem* & *contumeliam allidere*, to insult a man to his face.]

1. To meet face to face; to encounter. This seems the genuine and original sense of the word, which was formerly indifferent to good or ill.

We have closely sent for Hamlet hither,

That he, as 'twere by accident, may here

*Affront* Ophelia.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The seditious, the next day, *affronted* the king's forces at the entrance of a highway; whom when they found both ready and resolute to fight, they desired enterparlance, and in the meantime they began to fortify.

*Sir John Hayward.*

2. To meet, in an hostile manner, front to front.

His holy rites and solemn feasts profan'd,

And with their darkness durst *affront* his light. *Parad. Lost.*

3. To offer an open insult; to offend avowedly. With respect to this sense, it is observed by Cervantes, that, if a man strikes another on the back, and then runs away, the person so struck is injured, but not *affronted*; an *affront* always implying a justification of the act.

But harm precedes not sin only our foe,

Tempting *affronts* us with his foul esteem

Of our integrity.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, l. ix.*

I would learn the cause, why Torrismond,

Within my palace walls, within my hearing,

Almost within my sight, *affronts* a prince,

Who shortly shall command him. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

This brings to mind Faustina's fondness for the gladiator, and is interpreted as satire. But how can one imagine, that the Fathers would have dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius. *Addison.*

**AFFRO'NT.** *n. f.* [from the verb *affront*.]

1. Insult offered to the face; contemptuous or rude treatment.

He would often maintain Plantianus, in doing *affronts* to his son.

*Bacon's Essays.*

You've done enough; for you design'd my chains:

The grace is vanish'd, but th' *affront* remains. *Dryd. Aureng.*

He that is found reasonable in one thing, is concluded to be so in all; and to think or say otherwise, is thought so unjust an *affront*, and so senseless a censure, that no body ventures to do it.

*Locke.*

There is nothing which we receive with so much reluctance as advice: we look upon the man who gives it us, as offering an *affront* to our understanding, and treating us like children or ideots.

*Addison. Spectator, N° 512.*

2. Outrage; act of contempt, in a more general sense.

Oft have they violated

The temple, oft the law with foul *affronts*,

Abominations rather.

*Milton's Paradise Regained.*

3. Open opposition; encounter: a sense not frequent, though regularly deducible from the derivation.

Far beyond

The sons of Anak, famous now and blaz'd,

Fearless of danger, like a petty god

I walk'd about admir'd of all, and dreaded

On hostile ground, none daring my *affront*. *Samson Agonist.*

4. Disgrace; shame. This sense is rather peculiar to the Scottish dialect.

Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete, and, by his too great presumption, was defeated; upon the sense of which *affront* he died with grief.

*Arbuthnot on Coins.*

**AFFRO'NTER.** *n. f.* [from *affront*.] The person that affronts.

**AFFRO'NTING.** *participial adj.* [from *affront*.] That which has the quality of affronting.

Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some are kind, others are *affronting* and reproachful, because of the secondary idea which custom has affixed to them.

*Watts's Logic.*

**TO AFFUSE.** *v. a.* [*affundo*, *affusum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another.

I fruitlessly poured on them acid liquors, to try if they contained any volatile salt or spirit, which would probably have discovered itself, by making an ebullition with the *affused* liquor.

*Boyle.*

**AFFUSION.** *n. f.* [*affusio*, Lat.] The act of pouring one thing upon another.

Upon the *affusion* of a tincture of galls, it immediately became as black as ink.

*Grew's Museum.*

**TO AFFY.** *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr. *affidare mulierem*, Bracton.] To betroth in order to marriage.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,

For daring to *affy* a mighty lord

Unto the daughter of a worthless king. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

**TO AFFY.** *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put trust in.

Marcus Andronicus, so I do *affy*

In thy uprightness and integrity,

That I will here dismiss my loving friends. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

**AFIELD.** *adv.* [from *a* and *field*. See **FIELD**.] To the field.

We drove *afield*, and both together heard

What time the grey fly winds her sultry horn,

Batt'ring our flocks with the fresh dews of night.

*Milton.*

*Afield* I went, amid the morning dew,

To milk my kine, for so should housewives do.

*Gay.*

**AFLA'T.** *adv.* [from *a* and *flat*. See **FLAT**.] Level with the ground.

When you would have many new roots of fruit-trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground, and cast earth upon them; and every twig will take root.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

**AFLA'T.** *adv.* [from *a* and *float*. See **FLOAT**.] Floating; born up in the water: in a figurative sense, within view; in motion.

There



# A F R

There is a tide in the affairs of men,  
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;  
Omitted, all the voyage of their life  
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.  
On such a full sea are we now *afloat*;  
And we must take the current when it serves,  
Or lose our ventures. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Take any passion of the soul of man, while it is predominant and *afloat*, and, just in the critical height of it, nick it with some lucky or unlucky word, and you may as certainly over-rule it to your own purpose, as a spark of fire, falling upon gun-powder, will infallibly blow it up. *South.*

There are generally several hundred loads *afloat*, for they begin to cut above twenty-five leagues up the river above Hall; and there are other rivers that flow into the Inn, which bring in their contributions. *Addison's Italy.*

**AFO'OT.** *adv.* [from *a* and *foot*.]

1. On foot; not on horseback.

He thought it best to return, for that day, to a village not far off; and dispatching his horse in some sort, the next day early, to come *afoot* thither. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. In action; as, *a design is afoot*.

I pr'ythee, when thou see'st that act *afoot*,  
Ev'n with the very comment of thy soul  
Observe mine uncle. *Idem, ibid.*

3. In motion.

Of Albany's and Cornwall's pow'rs you heard not—  
'Tis said they are *afoot*. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

**AFO'RE.** *prep.* [from *a* and *fore*. See **BEFORE**.]

1. Before; nearer in place to any thing; as, *he stood afore him*.

2. Sooner in time.

If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there *afore* you.  
*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**AFO'RE:** *adv.*

1. In time foregone or past.

Whosoever should make light of any thing *afore* spoken or written, out of his own house a tree should be taken, and he thereon be hanged. *Ezdras, vi. 22.*

If he never drank wine *afore*, it will go near to remove his fit. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

2. First in the way.

Æmilia, run you to the citadel,  
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd;  
Will you go on *afore*? *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. In front; in the fore-part.

Approaching nigh, he reared high *afore*  
His body monstrous, horrible and vast. *Fairy Queen.*

**AFO'REGOING.** *participial adj.* [from *afore* and *going*.] Going before.

**AFOREHAND:** *adv.* [from *afore* and *hand*.]

1. By a previous provision.

Many of the particular subjects of discourse are occasional, and such as cannot *aforehand* be reduced to any certain account. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Provided; prepared; previously fitted.

For it will be said, that in the former times, whereof we have spoken, Spain was not so mighty, as now it is; and England, on the other side, was more *aforehand* in all matters of power. *Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain.*

**AFO'REMENTIONED.** *adj.* [from *afore* and *mentioned*.] Mentioned before.

Among the nine other parts, five are not in a condition to give alms or relief to those *aforementioned*; being very near reduced themselves to the same miserable condition. *Addison.*

**AFO'RENAMED.** *adj.* [from *afore* and *named*.] Named before.

Imitate something of circular form, in which, as in all other *aforenamed* proportions, you shall help yourself by the diameter. *Peacham on drawing.*

**AFO'RESAID.** *adj.* [from *afore* and *said*.] Said before.

It need not go for repetition, if we resume again that which we said in the *aforesaid* experiment concerning annihilation. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 771.*

**AFO'RETIME.** *adv.* [from *afore* and *time*.] In time past.

O thou that art waxen old in wickedness, now thy sins which thou hast committed *aforetime*, are come to light. *Susanna.*

**AFRA'ID.** *participial adj.* [from the verb *affray*: it should therefore properly be written with *ff*.]

1. Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.

So persecute them with thy tempest, and make them *afraid* with thy storm. *Psalms lxxxiii. 15.*

2. It has often the particle *of* before the object of fear.

There, loathing life, and yet *of* death *afraid*,  
In anguish of her spirit, thus she pray'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

If, while this wearied flesh draws fleeting breath,  
Not satisfy'd with life, *afraid of* death,  
It hap'ly be thy will, that I should know  
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;  
From now, from instant now, great Sire, dispel  
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior.*

**AFRE'SH.** *adv.* [from *a* and *fresh*. See **FRESH**.] Anew; again, after intermission.

The Germans now using no such light horsemen, but serving

# A F T

upon great horses, and charged with heavy armour, received great hurt by these light skirmishes; the Turks, with their light horses, easily shunning their charge, and again, at their pleasure, charging them *afresh*, when they saw the heavy horses almost weary. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

When once we have attained these ideas, they may be excited *afresh* by the use of words. *Watts's Logick.*

**A FRONT.** *adv.* [from *a* and *front*.] In front; in direct opposition to the face.

These four came all *afront*, and mainly thrust at me.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

**A'FTER.** *prep.* [æf'ter, Sax.]

1. Following in place. *After* is commonly applied to words of motion; as, he came *after*, and stood *behind* him. It is opposed to *before*.

What says lord Warwick, shall we *after* them?—

— *After* them! nay, *before* them, if we can. *Shak. Henry VI.*

2. In pursuit of.

*After* whom is the king of Israel come out? *After* whom dost thou pursue? *After* a dead dog, *after* a flea. 1 Sam. xxiv. 14.

3. Behind.

Sometimes I placed a third prism *after* a second, and sometimes also a fourth *after* the third, by all which the image might be often refracted sideways. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Posterior in time.

Good *after* ill, and *after* pain delight;

Alternate, like the scenes of day and night. *Dryden's Fab.*

We shall examine the ways of conveyance of the sovereignty of Adam to princes that were to reign *after* him. *Locke.*

5. According to.

He that thinketh Spain our over-match, is no good mintman, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to bulk and currency, and not *after* their intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. In imitation of.

There are, among the old Roman statues, several of Venus, in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made *after* the same design. *Addison's Italy.*

This allusion is *after* the oriental manner: thus in the psalms, how frequently are persons compared to cedars. *Pope's Od. notes.*

**A'FTER.** *adv.*

1. In succeeding time. It is used of time mentioned as succeeding some other. So we cannot say, I shall be happy *after*, but *hereafter*; but we say, I was first made miserable by the loss, but was *after* happier.

Far be it from me, to justify the cruelties which were at first used towards them, which had their reward soon *after*. *Bacon.*

The chief were those who, from the pit of hell

Roaming to seek their prey on earth, durst fix

Their seats long *after* next the seat of God. *Paradise Lost.*

2. Following another.

Let go thy hold, when a great wheel runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw thee *after*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**AFTER** is compounded with many words, but almost always in its genuine and primitive signification; some, which occurred, will follow, by which others may be explained.

**A'FTER ACCEPTATION.** [from *after* and *acceptation*.] A sense afterwards, not at first admitted.

'Tis true, some doctors in a scantier space,

I mean, in each apart, contract the place:

Some, who to greater length extend the line,

The church's *after* *acceptation* join. *Dryd. Hind and Panther.*

**A'FTERAGES.** *n. s.* [from *after* and *ages*.] Successive times; posterity. This word has no singular.

Not the whole land, which the Chusites should, or might in future time, conquer; seeing, in *afterages*, they became lords of many nations. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Nor to philosophers is praise deny'd,

Whose wise instructions *afterages* guide. *Sir J. Denham.*

What an opinion will *afterages* entertain of their religion, who bid fair for a gibbet, by endeavouring to bring in a superstition, which their forefathers perished in flames to keep out. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 1.*

**A'FTER ALL.** When all has been taken into the view; when there remains nothing more to be added; at last; in fine; in conclusion.

They have given no good proof in asserting this extravagant principle; for which, *after all*, they have no ground or colour, but a passage or two of scripture, miserably perverted, in opposition to many express texts. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

But, *after all*, if they have any merit, it is to be attributed to some good old authors, whose works I had leisure to study. *Pope on Pastoral Poetry.*

**A'FTERBIRTH.** *n. s.* [from *after* and *birth*.] The membrane in which the birth was involved, which is brought away *after*; the secundine.

The exorbitances or degenerations of that, whether from a hurt in labour, or from part of the *after-birth* left behind, produce such virulent distempers of the blood, as make it cast out a tumour. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**A'FTERCLAP.** *n. s.* [from *after* and *clap*.] Unexpected events happening *after* an affair is supposed to be at an end.



# A F T

For the next morrow's meed they closely went,  
For fear of *afterclaps* to prevent. *Spens. Hub. Tale.*  
It is commonly taken in an ill sense.

**AFTERCOST.** *n. f.* [from *after* and *cost*.] The latter charges;  
the expence incurred after the original plan is executed.  
You must take care to carry off the land-floods and streams,  
before you attempt draining; lest your *aftercost* and labour  
prove unsuccessful. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**AFTERCROP.** *n. f.* [from *after* and *crop*.] The second crop or  
harvest of the same year.  
*Aftercrops* I think neither good for the land, nor yet the  
hay good for cattle. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**AFTER-DINNER.** *n. f.* [from *after* and *dinner*.] The hour pas-  
sing just after dinner, which is generally allowed to indulgence  
and amusement.  
Thou hast nor youth nor age,  
But, as it were, an *afterdinner's* sleep,  
Dreaming on both. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

**AFTER-ENDEAVOUR.** *n. f.* [from *after* and *endeavour*.] En-  
deavours made after the first effort or endeavour.  
There is no reason why the sound of a pipe should leave  
traces in their brains, which, not first, but by their *after-en-*  
*deavours*, should produce the like sounds. *Locke.*

**AFTER-ENQUIRY.** *n. f.* [from *after* and *enquiry*.] Enquiry  
made after the fact committed, or after life.  
You must either be directed by some that take upon them to  
know, or to take upon yourself that, which, I am sure, you do  
not know, or lump the *after-enquiry* on your peril; and how  
you shall speed in your journey's end, I think, you'll never  
return to tell me. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

**TO AFTEREYE.** *v. a.* [from *after* and *eye*.] To keep one in  
view; to follow in view.  
Thou shouldst have made him  
As little as a crow, or less, ere left  
To *aftereye* him. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

**AFTERGAME.** *n. f.* [from *after* and *game*.] The scheme which  
may be laid, or the expedients which are practised after the  
original design has miscarried; methods taken after the first  
turn of affairs.  
This earl, like certain vegetables, did bud and open slowly;  
nature sometimes delighting to play an *aftergame*, as well as  
fortune, which had both their turns and tides in course. *Wotton.*

The fables of the ax-handle and the wedge, serve to precau-  
tion us not to put ourselves needlessly upon an *aftergame*, but  
to weigh beforehand what we say and do. *L'Estrange's Fab.*

Our first design, my friend, has prov'd abortive;  
Still there remains an *aftergame* to play. *Addison's Cato.*

**AFTERHOURS.** *n. f.* [from *after* and *hours*.] The hours that  
succeed.  
So smile the heav'ns upon this holy act,  
That *afterhours* with sorrow chide us not.  
*Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

**AFTER-LIVER.** *n. f.* [from *after* and *live*.] He that lives in suc-  
ceeding times.  
By thee my promise sent  
Unto myself, let *after-livers* know. *Sidney, b. ii.*

**AFTERLOVE.** *n. f.* [from *after* and *love*.] The second or later  
love.  
Intended, or committed, was this fault?  
If but the first, how heinous ere it be,  
To win thy *after-love*, I pardon thee. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

**AFTERMATH.** *n. f.* [from *after*, and *math*, from *mow*.] The  
latter math; the second crop of grass mown in autumn. See  
**AFTERCROP.**

**AFTERNOON.** *n. f.* [from *after* and *noon*.] The time from the  
meridian to the evening.  
A beauty-waining and distressed widow,  
Ev'n in the *afternoon* of her best days,  
Made prize and purchase of his wanton eye.  
*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

However, keep the lively taste you hold  
Of God; love him now, but fear him more;  
And, in your *afternoons*, think what you told  
And promis'd him at morning-prayer before. *Donne.*

Such, all the morning, to the pleadings run;  
But when the bus'ness of the day is done,  
On dice, and drink, and drabs, they spend the *afternoon*.  
*Dryden's Persius, Sat. i.*

**AFTERPAINS.** *n. f.* [from *after* and *pain*.] The pains after birth, by which women are delivered of the  
secundine.

**AFTERPART.** *n. f.* [from *after* and *part*.] The latter part.  
The flexibility of the former part of a man's age, not yet  
grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable and safe;  
and, in the *afterpart*, reason and foresight begin a little to take  
place, and mind a man of his safety and improvement. *Locke.*

**AFTERPROOF.** *n. f.* [from *after* and *proof*.] Evidence poste-  
rior to the thing in question.  
All know, that he likewise at first was much under the ex-  
pectation of his *afterproof*; such a solar influence there is in  
the solar aspect. *Wotton.*

**AFTERTASTE.** *n. f.* [from *after* and *taste*.] A taste remaining

# A G A

upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in  
the act of drinking.

**AFTERTHOUGHT.** *n. f.* [from *after* and *thought*.] Reflections  
after the act; expedients formed too late. It is not properly  
to be used for *secondthought*.  
Expence, and *afterthought*, and idle care;  
And doubts of motely hue, and dark despair;  
Suspensions, and fantastical surmise,  
And jealousy suffus'd with jaundice in her eyes,  
Discolouring all the view'd, in tawny dress'd,  
Downlook'd, and with a cuckow on her fit. *Dryd. Fables.*

**AFTER-TIMES.** *n. f.* [from *after* and *time*.] Succeeding times.  
See **AFTERAGES.**  
You promis'd once, a progeny divine  
Of Romans, rising from the Trojan line,  
In *aftertimes* should hold the world in awe,  
And to the land and ocean give the law. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

**AFTERTOSSING.** *n. f.* [from *after* and *toss*.] The motion of  
the sea after a storm.  
Confusions and tumults are only the impotent remains of an  
unnatural rebellion, and are no more than the *aftertossings* of  
a sea, when the storm is laid. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 25.*

**AFTERWARD.** *adv.* [from *after*, and *peard*, Sax.] In suc-  
ceeding time; sometimes written *afterwards*, but less pro-  
perly.  
Uses not thought upon before, may *afterward* spring up,  
and be reasonable causes of retaining that, which former confi-  
derations did formerly procure to be instituted. *Hooker.*

An anxious distrust of the divine goodness, makes a man  
more and more unworthy of it; and miserable beforehand,  
for fear of being so *afterward*. *L'Estrange.*

**AFTERWIT.** *n. f.* [from *after* and *wit*.] The contrivance of  
expedients after the occasion of using them is past. See **AFT-  
TERTHOUGHT.**  
There is no recalling of what's gone and past; so that *after-*  
*wit* comes too late, when the mischief is done. *L'Estrange.*

**AFTER-WRATH.** *n. f.* [from *after* and *wrath*.] Anger when  
the provocation seems past.  
I hear him mock  
The luck of Cæsar, which the gods give men  
T' excuse their *after-wrath*. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

**AGA.** *n. f.* The title of a Turkish military officer.

**AGA'IN.** *adv.* [agen, Sax.]

1. A second time; once more; marking the repetition of the  
same thing.  
The poor remnant of human seed, which remained in their  
mountains, peopled their country *again* slowly, by little and  
little. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*  
Go now, deluded man, and seek *again*  
New toils, new dangers, on the dusty plain. *Dryd. Æn.*  
Some are already retired into foreign countries; and the  
rest, who possess lands, are determined never to hazard them  
*again*, for the sake of establishing their superstition. *Swift.*
2. On the other hand; marking some opposition or contrariety.  
His wit encreased upon the occasion; and so much the more,  
if the occasion were sharpened with danger. *Again*, whether  
it were the shortness of his foresight, or the strength of his  
will, certain it is, that the perpetual trouble of his fortunes  
could not have been without defects in his nature. *Bacon.*  
Those things that we know not what to do withal, if we had  
them, and those things, *again*, which another cannot part with,  
but to his own loss and shame, are the very conditions of this  
fable. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
3. On another part; marking a transition to some new confide-  
ration.  
Behold yon mountain's hoary height,  
Made higher with new mounts of snow;  
*Again*, behold the winter's weight  
Oppress the lab'ring woods below. *Dryden.*
4. In return, noting re-action, or reciprocal action; as, his for-  
tune worked upon his nature, and his nature *again* upon his for-  
tune.
5. Back; in restitution.  
When your head did but ake,  
I knit my handkerchief about your brows;  
The best I had, a princess wrought it me,  
And I did never ask it you *again*. *Shakesp. King John.*
6. In return for any thing; in recompence.  
That he hath given will he pay *again*. *Prov. xix. 27.*
7. In order of rank or succession; marking distribution.  
Question was asked of Demosthenes, What was the chief  
part of an orator? He answered, Action. What next? Ac-  
tion. What next, *again*? Action. *Bacon's Essays.*  
The cause of the holding green, is the close and compact  
substance of their leaves, and the pedicles of them: and the  
cause of that *again* is either the tough and viscous juice of the  
plant, or the strength and heat thereof. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
8. Besides; in any other time or place.  
They have the Walloons, who are tall soldiers; yet that is  
but a spot of ground. But, on the other side, there is not in  
the world *again* such a spring and seminary of brave military  
people, as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Bacon.*



9. Twice as much ; marking the same quantity once repeated.  
There are whom heav'n has blest with store of wit,  
Yet want as much *again* to manage it ;  
For wit and judgment ever are at strife,  
Tho' meant each other's aid, like man and wife. *Pope.*  
I should not be sorry to see a chorus on a theatre, more than  
as large and as deep *again* as ours, built and adorned at a king's  
charges. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
10. Again and again ; with frequent repetition ; often.  
This is not to be obtained by one or two hasty readings ;  
it must be repeated *again and again*, with a close attention to  
the tenour of the discourse. *Locke's Essay on St. P. Epistles.*
11. In opposition ; by way of resistance.  
Who art thou that answerest *again* ? *Rom. ix. 20.*
12. Back ; as, returning from some message.  
Bring us word *again* which way we shall go. *Deut. i. 22.*
- AGA'INST. *prep.* [ængeon, ongeon, Sax.]
1. In opposition to any person.  
And he will be a wild man ; his hand will be *against* every  
man, and every man's hand *against* him. *Gen. xvi. 12.*
2. Contrary ; opposite, in general.  
That authority of men should prevail with men either *against*  
or above reason, is no part of our belief. *Hooker.*  
He is melancholy without cause, and merry *against* the hair.  
*Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*  
We might work any effect without and *against* matter ; and  
this not holpen by the co-operation of angels or spirits, but only  
by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*  
The preventing goodness of God does even wrest him from  
himself, and save him, as it were, *against* his will. *South.*  
The god, uneasy till he slept again,  
Resolv'd, at once, to rid himself of pain ;  
And, tho' *against* his custom, call'd aloud,  
Exciting Morpheus from the sleepy crowd. *Dryden.*  
Men often say a thing is *against* their conscience, when re-  
ally it is not. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
3. In contradiction to any opinion.  
After all that can be said *against* a thing, this will still be  
true, that many things possibly are, which we know not of ;  
and that many more things may be than are : and if so, after  
all our arguments *against* a thing, it will be uncertain whether  
it be or not. *Tillotson.*  
The church-clergy have written the best collection of tracts  
*against* popery, that ever appeared in England. *Swift.*
4. With contrary motion or tendency ; used of material action.  
Boils and plagues  
Plaster you o'er, that you may be abhorr'd  
Farther than seen, and one infect another  
*Against* the wind a mile. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
The kite being a bird of prey, and therefore hot, delighteth  
in the fresh air ; and many times flieth *against* the wind, as  
trouts and salmon swim *against* the stream. *Bacon.*
5. Contrary to rule or law.  
If aught *against* my life  
Thy country sought of thee, it sought unjustly,  
*Against* the law of nature, law of nations. *M. Sam. Agon.*  
*Against* the public sanctions of the peace,  
*Against* all omens of their ill success ;  
With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,  
To force their monarch, and insult the court. *Dryden's Æn.*
6. Opposite to, in place.  
*Against* the Tiber's mouth, but far away. *Dryden.*
7. To the hurt of another.  
And when thou think'st of her eternity,  
Think not that death *against* her nature is ;  
Think it a birth : and when thou go'st to die,  
Sing like a swan, as if thou went'st to bliss. *Sir J. Davies.*
8. In provision for ; in expectation of.  
This mode of speaking *against*, or in opposition to a time of  
misfortune, but by degrees acquired a neutral sense.  
Thence she them brought into a stately hall,  
Wherein were many tables fair dispreed,  
And ready dight with drapets festival,  
*Against* the viands should be minstred. *Fairy Queen.*  
The like charge was given them *against* the time they should  
come to settle themselves in the land promised unto their fa-  
thers. *Hooker, b. v. § 11.*  
Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes,  
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,  
The bird of dawning singeth all night long :  
And then they say no spirit walks abroad ;  
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,  
No fairy tales, no witch hath power to charm ;  
So hallowed and so gracious is the time. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
To that purpose, he made haste to Bristol, that all things  
might be ready *against* the prince came thither. *Clarendon.*  
*Against* the promis'd time provides with care,  
And hastens in the woof, the robes he was to wear. *Dryd.*  
All which I grant to be reasonably and truly said, and only  
desire they may be remembered *against* another day. *Stillingsf.*

- A'GALAXY. *n. f.* [from *a* and γάλα, Gr.] Want of milk. *Dist.*
- AGA'PE. *adv.* [from *a* and *gape*.] Staring with eagerness ; as, a  
bird gapes for meat.  
In himself was all his state ;  
More solemn than the tedious pomp that waits  
On princes, when their rich retinue long  
Of horses led, and grooms besmeared with gold,  
Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all *agape*. *Paradise Lost.*  
Dazzle the crowd, and set them all *agape*. *Philips.*  
The whole crowd stood *agape*, and ready to take the doctor  
at his word. *Spectator, N° 572.*
- A'GARICK. *n. f.* [*agaricum*, Lat.] A drug of use in physick, and  
the dying trade. It is divided into male and female ; the male  
is used only in dying, the female in medicine : the male grows  
on oaks, the female on larches.  
There are two excrescences which grow upon trees ; both  
of them in the nature of mushrooms : the one the Romans  
call *boletus*, which groweth upon the roots of oaks, and was  
one of the dainties of their table ; the other is medicinal, that  
is called *agarick*, which groweth upon the tops of oaks ; though  
it be affirmed by some, that it groweth also at the roots. *Bacon.*
- AGA'ST. *adj.* [This word, which is usually, by later authours,  
written *aghaft*, is, not improbably, the true word derived from  
*agaze*, which has been written *aghaft*, from a mistaken etymo-  
logy. See AGHAST.]  
Struck with terror ; amazed ; frighted to astonishment.  
Thus roving on  
In confus'd march forlorn, th' advent'rous bands,  
With shudd'ring horror pale, and eyes *agast*,  
View'd first their lamentable lot, and found  
No rest. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 616.*
- A'GATE. *n. f.* [*agate*, Fr. *achates*, Lat.] A precious stone of the  
lowest class, often clouded with beautiful variegations.  
In shape no bigger than an *agate* stone,  
On the forefinger of an alderman. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*  
*Agates* are only varieties of the flint kind ; they have a grey  
horny ground, clouded, lineated, or spotted with different co-  
lours, chiefly dusky, black, brown, red, and sometimes blue.  
*Woodward's Method of Fossils.*
- A'GATY. *adj.* [from *agate*.] Partaking of the nature of *agate*.  
An *agaty* flint was above two inches in diameter ; the whole  
covered over with a friable cretaceous crust. *Woodward.*
- TO AGA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze*, to set a gazing ; as, *amaze*,  
*amuse*, and others.] To strike with amazement ; to stupify  
with sudden terror. The verb is now out of use.  
So as they travell'd, so they gan espy  
An armed knight toward them gallop fast,  
That seemed from some feared foe to fly,  
Or other grisly thing that him *agast*. *Fairy Queen.*
- AGA'ZED. *participial adj.* [from *agaze* ; which see.] Struck with  
amazement ; terrified to stupidity.  
Hundreds he sent to hell, and none durst stand him ;  
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew :  
The French exclaim'd ; " The devil was in arms !"  
All the whole army stood *agazed* on him. *Shak. Henry VI.*
- AGE. *n. f.* [*age*, Fr. anciently *eage*, or *aage* ; it is deduced by  
*Menage*, from *ætatum*, of *ætas* ; by *Junius*, from *aa*, which, in  
the Teutonic dialects, signified long duration.]
1. Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or  
part, of its duration : in this sense, we say, the *age* of man, the  
several *ages* of the world, the golden or iron *age*.  
One man in his time plays many parts,  
His life being seven *ages*. *Shakespeare.*  
And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seventeen years ; so  
the whole *age* of Jacob was an hundred forty and seven years.  
*Genesis, xlvii. 28.*
2. A succession or generation of men.  
Hence, lastly, springs care of posterities,  
For things their kind would everlasting make.  
Hence is it, that old men do plant young trees,  
The fruit whereof another *age* shall take. *Sir J. Davies.*  
Next, to the Son,  
Destin'd Restorer of mankind, by whom  
New heav'n, and earth, shall to the *ages* rise,  
Or down from heav'n descend. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
No declining *age*  
E'er felt the raptures of poetic rage. *Roscommon.*
3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived,  
or shall live ; as, the *age* of heroes.
4. The space of a hundred years ; a secular period ; a century.
5. The latter part of life ; old-age ; oldness.  
You see how full of change his *age* is : the observation we  
have made of it hath not been little ; he always loved our  
sister most, and with what poor judgment he hath now cast her  
off. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Boys must not have th' ambitious care of men,  
Nor men the weak anxieties of *age*. *Roscommon.*  
And on this forehead, where your verse has laid,  
The loves delighted, and the graces play'd ;  
Insulting *age* will trace his cruel way,  
And leave sad marks of his destructive sway. *Prior.*



6. Maturity; ripeness; full strength of life.

A solemn admission of proselytes, all that either, being of age, desire that admission for themselves, or that, in infancy, are by others presented to that charity of the church. *Hammond.*

We thought our fires, not with their own content,

Had, ere we came to age, our portion spent. *Dryd.*

7. In law.

In a man, the age of fourteen years is the age of discretion; and twenty-one years is the full age: In a woman, at seven years of age, the lord her father may distrain his tenants for aid to marry her; at the age of nine years, she is dowable; at twelve years, she is able finally to ratify and confirm her former consent given to matrimony; at fourteen, she is enabled to receive her land into her own hands, and shall be out of ward at the death of her ancestor; at sixteen, she shall be out of ward, though, at the death of her ancestor, she was within the age of fourteen years; at twenty-one, she is able to alienate her lands and tenements. At the age of fourteen, a stripling is enabled to choose his own guardian; at the age of fourteen, a man may consent to marriage. *Cowell.*

A'GED. *adj.* [from *age*. It makes two syllables in poetry.]

1. Old; stricken in years; applied generally to animate beings.

If the comparison do stand between man and man, which shall hearken unto other, with the aged, for the most part, are best experienced, least subject to rash and unadvised passions.

*Hooker, b. v. § 7:*

Novelty is only in request; and it is as dangerous to be aged in any kind of course, as it is virtuous to be constant in any undertaking. *Shakefp. Measure for Measure.*

Kindness itself too weak a charm will prove,

To raise the feeble fires of aged love. *Prior.*

2. Old; applied to inanimate things. This use is rare, and commonly with some tendency to the *prosopopœia*.

The people did not more worship the images of gold and ivory, than they did the groves; and the same Quintilian faith of the aged oaks. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

A'GEDLY. *adv.* [from *aged*.] After the manner of an aged person.

AGE'N. *adv.* [agen, Sax.] Again; in return. See AGAIN.

This word is only written in this manner, though it be in reality the true orthography, for the sake of rhyme.

Thus Venus: Thus her son reply'd agen;

None of your sisters have we heard or seen. *Dryden's Æn.*

A'GENCY. *n. f.* [from *agent*.]

1. The quality of acting; the state of being in action; action.

A few advances there are in the following papers, tending to assert the superintendence and agency of providence in the natural world. *Woodward's Preface to Nat. History.*

2. The office of an agent or factor for another; business performed by an agent.

Some of the purchasers themselves may be content to live cheap in a worse country, rather than be at the charge of exchange and agencies. *Swift.*

A'GENT. *adj.* [agens, Lat.] That which acts; opposed to patient, or that which is acted upon.

This success is oft truly ascribed unto the force of imagination upon the body agent; and then, by a secondary means, it may upon a diverse body; as, for example, if a man carry a ring, or some part of a beast, believing strongly that it will help him to obtain his love, it may make him more industrious, and again more confident and persisting than otherwise he would be. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 902.*

A'GENT. *n. f.*

1. An actor; he that acts; he that professes the faculty of action.

Where there is no doubt, deliberation is not excluded as impertinent unto the thing, but as needless in regard of the agent, which seeth already what to resolve upon. *Hooker.*

To whom nor agent, from the instrument,

Nor pow'r of working, from the work is known: *Davies.*

Heav'n made us agents free to good or ill,

And forc'd it not, tho' he foresaw the will.

Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,

And prescience only held the second place. *Dryden.*

A miracle is a work exceeding the power of any created agent, consequently being an effect of the divine omnipotence. *South's Sermons.*

2. A substitute; a deputy; a factor; a person employed to transact the business of another.

— All hearts in love, use your own tongues;

Let every eye negotiate for itself,

And trust no agent. *Shakespeare.*

They had not the wit to send to them, in any orderly fashion, agents or chosen men, to tempt them, and to treat with them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Remember, Sir, your fury of a wife,

Who, not content to be reveng'd on you,

The agents of your passion will pursue. *Dryden's Aureng.*

3. That which has the power of operating, or producing effects upon another thing.

They produced wonderful effects, by the proper application of agents to patients. *Temple.*

AGGENERATION. *n. f.* [from *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.] The state of growing or uniting to another body.

To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a transmutation of nutriment; now where this conversion or aggeneration is made, there is also required, in the aliment, a similarity of matter. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To A'GGERATE. *v. a.* [from *agger*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

AGGERO'SE. *adj.* [from *agger*, Lat.] Full of heaps. *Dict.*

To AGGLOMERATE. *v. a.* [agglomer, Lat.]

1. To gather up in a ball, as thread.

2. To gather together.

To AGGLOMERATE. *v. n.*

Besides, the hard agglomerating salts,

The spoil of ages, would impervious choke

Their secret channels. *Thomson's Autumn.*

AGGLUTINANTS. *n. f.* [from *agglutinate*.] Those medicines of applications which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLUTINATE. *v. n.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, glue, Lat.] To unite one part to another; to join together, so as not to fall asunder. It is a word almost appropriated to medicine.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimensions, which is performed by the daily ingestion of food that is digested into blood; which being diffused through the body, is agglutinated to those parts that were immediately agglutinated to the foundation-parts of the womb. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

AGGLUTINATION. *n. f.* [from *agglutinate*.] Union; cohesion; the act of agglutinating; the state of being agglutinated.

The occasion of its not healing by agglutination, as the other did, was from the alteration the ichor had begun to make in the bottom of the wound. *Wise's Surgery.*

AGGLUTINATIVE. *adj.* [from *agglutinate*.] That which has the power of procuring agglutination.

Rowl up the member with the agglutinative rowler. *Wise.*

To AGGRANDIZE. *v. a.* [aggrandiser, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt; to improve in power, honour, or rank. It is applied to persons generally, sometimes to things.

If the king should use it no better than the pope did, only to aggrandize covetous churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

These furnish us with glorious springs and mediums, to raise and aggrandize our conceptions, to warm our souls, to awaken the better passions, and to elevate them even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purposes. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

A'GGRANDIZEMENT. *n. f.* [aggrandissement, Fr.] The state of being aggrandized; the act of aggrandizing.

A'GGRANDIZER. *n. f.* [from *aggrandize*.] The person that aggrandizes or makes great another.

To AGGRA'TE. *v. a.* [aggratare, Ital.] To please; to treat with civilities: a word not now in use.

And in the midst thereof, upon the floor,

A lovely bevy of fair ladies fate,

Courted of many a jolly paramour;

The which them did in modest wise amate,

And each one sought his lady to aggrate. *Fairy Queen.*

To A'GGRAVATE. *v. a.* [aggravo, Lat.]

1. To make heavy; used only in a metaphorical sense; as, to aggravate an accusation, or a punishment.

A grove hard by, sprung up with this their change,

His will who reigns above! to aggravate

Their penance, laden with fruit, like that

Which grew in paradise, the bait of Eve

Us'd by the tempter. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Ambitious Turnus in the press appears,

And aggravating crimes augment their fears. *Dryd. Æneid.*

2. To make any thing worse, by the addition of some particular circumstance, not essential.

This offence, in itself so heinous, was yet in him aggravated by the motive thereof, which was not malice or discontent, but an aspiring mind to the papacy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

AGGRAVATION. *n. f.* [from *aggravate*.]

1. The act of aggravating, or making heavy.

2. The extrinsic circumstances or accidents, which encrease the guilt of a crime, or the misery of a calamity.

If it be weigh'd

By itself, with aggravations not furcharg'd,

Or else with just allowance counterpois'd,

I may, if possible, thy pardon find

The easier towards me, or thy hatred less. *M. Samfs. Ag.*

He, to the sins which he commits, hath the aggravation superadded of committing them against knowledge, against conscience, against fight of the contrary law. *Hammond's Fundam.*

A'GGREGATE. *adj.* [aggregatus, Lat.] Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one mass, body, or system.

They had, for a long time together, produced many other inept combinations, or aggregate forms of particular things, and nonsensical systems of the whole. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'GGREGATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The complex or collective result of the conjunction or acervation of many particulars.

The reason of the far greatest part of mankind, is but an aggregate of mistaken phantasms, and, in things not sensible, a constant delusion. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*



A great number of such living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing, and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital consension of the whole body; any more than a swarm of bees, or a crowd of men and women, can be conceived to make up one particular living creature, compounded and constituted of the aggregate of them all. *Bentl.*  
To AGGREGATE. *v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to heap many particulars into one mass.  
The aggregated soil  
Death, with his mace petrified, cold, and dry,  
As with a trident, smote. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

AGGREGATION. *n. f.* [from *aggregate*.]

1. The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole.

The water resident in the abyss is, in all parts of it, stored with a considerable quantity of heat, and more especially in those where these extraordinary aggregations of this fire happen. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

2. The whole composed by the coacervation of many particulars; an aggregate.

3. Collection, or state of being collected.  
Their individual imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their aggregation; and being erroneous in their single numbers, once huddled together, they will be error itself. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

To AGGRESS. *v. n.* [*aggredior*, *aggressum*, Lat.] To commit the first act of violence; to begin the quarrel.

The rage dispers'd, the glorious pair advance  
With mingl'd danger, and collected might,  
To turn the war, and tell aggressing France,  
How Britain's sons, and Britain's friends can fight. *Prior.*

AGGRESSION. *n. f.* [*aggressio*, Lat.] The first act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity.

There is no resisting of a common enemy, without an union for a mutual defence; and there may be also, on the other hand, a conspiracy of common enmity and aggression. *L'Estr.*

AGGRESSOR. *n. f.* [from *aggress*.] The person that first commences hostility; the assaulter or invader, opposed to the defendant.

Fly in nature's face?  
But how, if nature fly in my face first?  
Then nature's the aggressor: Let her look to't.  
*Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

It is a very unlucky circumstance, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of such authours, whose works are so soon forgotten, that we are in danger already of appearing the first aggressors. *Pope and Swift's Preface to Miscellanies.*

AGGRIEVANCE. *n. f.* [See GRIEVANCE.] Injury; hardship inflicted; wrong endured.

To AGGRIEVE. *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat. See *To grieve*.]

1. To give sorrow; to cause grief; to vex. It is not improbable, that *to grieve* was originally neuter, and *aggrieve* the active.

But while therein I took my chief delight,  
I saw, alas! the gaping earth devour  
The spring, the place, and all clean out of sight:  
Which yet aggrieves my heart even to this hour. *Spenser.*

2. To impose some hardships upon; to harass; to hurt in one's right. This is a kind of juridical sense; and whenever it is used now, it bears some allusion to forms of law.

Sewall, archbishop of York, much aggrieved with some practices of the pope's collectors, took all patiently. *Cambden.*

The landed man finds himself aggrieved, by the falling of his rents, and the streightening of his fortune; whilst the monied man keeps up his gain, and the merchant thrives and grows rich by trade. *Locke.*

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,  
Cloë complains, and wond'rously's aggriev'd. *Granville.*

To AGGRO'UP. *v. a.* [*aggregare*, Ital.] To bring together into one figure; to crowd together: a term of painting.

Bodies of divers natures, which are aggrouped (or combined) together, are agreeable and pleasant to the sight; as also those things which appear to be performed with ease. *Dryd. Dufr.*

AGHA'ST. *adj.* [either the participle of *agaze*, (see AGAZE.) and then to be written *agazed*; or *agast*, or from *a* and *gast*, a ghost, which the present orthography favours; perhaps they were originally different words.]

Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre; stupified with terror. It is generally applied to the external appearance.

Who sighing fore, as if her heart in twaine  
Had riven been, and all her heart-strings braut,  
With dreary drooping eyne look'd up like one aghast. *Spens.*

The aged earth aghast,  
With terror of that blast,  
Shall from the surface to the centre shake. *Mil. Chr. Nat.*

Aghast he wak'd, and, starting from his bed,  
Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread. *Dryd. Æn.*

I laugh to think how your unshaken Cato  
Will look aghast, while unforeseen destruction  
Pours in upon him thus from every side. *Addison. Cato*

A'GILE. *adj.* [*agile*, Fr. *agilis*, Lat.] Nimble; ready; having the quality of being speedily put in motion; active.

With that he gave his able horse the head,  
And bending forward struck his agile heels  
Against the panting sides of his poor jade,  
Up to the rowel-head. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

The immediate and agile subservience of the spirits to the empire of the mind or soul. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To guide its actions with informing care,  
In peace to judge, to conquer in the war,  
Render it agile, witty, valiant, sage,  
As fits the various course of human age. *Prior.*

A'GILENESS. *n. f.* [from *agile*.] The quality of being agile; nimbleness; readiness for motion; quickness; activity; agility.

AGILITY. *n. f.* [*agilitas*, Lat. from *agilis*, *agile*.] Nimbleness; readiness to move; quickness; activity.

A limb over-strained by lifting a weight above its power, may never recover its former agility and vigour. *Watts.*

AGILLOCHUM. *n. f.* Aloes-wood.

A tree in the East-Indies, brought to us in small bits, of a very fragrant scent. It is hot, drying, and accounted a strengthener of the nerves in general. The best is of a blackish purple colour, and so light as to swim upon water. *Quincy.*

A'GIO. *n. f.* [an Italian word, signifying ease or convenience.]

A mercantile term, used chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money. *Chambers.*

To AGIST. *v. a.* [from *giste*, Fr. a bed or resting-place, or from *gister*, i. e. *stabulari*.]

To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and to gather the money. The officers that do this, are called *agistors*, in English *guest* or *gift-takers*. Their function is termed *agistment*; as, *agistment* upon the sea banks. This word *agist* is also used, for the taking in of other men's cattle into any man's ground, at a certain rate per week. *Blount.*

AGISTMENT. *n. f.* [See AGIST.]

It is taken by the canon lawyers in another sense than is mentioned under *agist*. They seem to intend by it, a *modus* or composition, or mean rate, at which some right or due may be reckoned: perhaps it is corrupted from *addouissement*, or *adjustment*.

AGISTOR. *n. f.* [from *agist*.] An officer of the king's forest. See AGIST.

A'GITABLE. *n. f.* [from *agitate*; *agitabilis*, Lat.] That which may be agitated, or put in motion; perhaps that which may be disputed. See AGITATE, and AGITATION.

To A'GITATE. *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.]

1. To put in motion; to shake; to move nimbly; as, the surface of the waters is agitated by the wind; the vessel was broken by agitating the liquor.

2. To be the cause of motion; to actuate; to move.

Where dwells this sov'reign arbitrary soul,  
Which does the human animal controul,  
Informs each part, and agitates the whole? *Blackmore.*

3. To affect with perturbation; as, the mind of man is agitated by various passions.

4. To stir; to bandy from one to another; to discuss; to controvert; as, to agitate a question.

Though this controversy be revived, and hotly agitated among the moderns; yet I doubt whether it be not, in a great part, a nominal dispute. *Boyle on Colours.*

AGITATION. *n. f.* [from *agitate*, *agitatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of moving, or shaking any thing.

Putrefaction asketh rest; for the subtle motion which putrefaction requireth, is disturbed by any agitation. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being moved or agitated; as, the waters, after a storm, are sometime in a violent agitation.

3. Discussion; controversial examination.

A kind of a school question is started in this fable, upon reason and instinct: and whether this deliberative proceeding of the crow, was not rather a logical agitation of the matter. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

4. Violent motion of the mind; perturbation; disturbance of the thoughts.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching. In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking, and other actual performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

His mother could no longer bear the agitations of so many passions as thronged upon her. *Tatler, N° 55.*

5. Deliberation; contrivance; the state of being consulted upon.

The project now in agitation for repealing of the test act, and yet leaving the name of an establishment to the present national church, is inconsistent. *Swift's Miscell.*

AGITA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *agitate*.] He that agitates any thing; he who manages affairs: in which sense seems to be used the agitators of the army.

A'GLET. *n. f.* [A word which some derive from *αἴγλη*, splendour, but which is apparently to be deduced from *aiguette*, Fr. a tag to a point, and that from *aigu*, sharp.]



A tag of a point curved into some representation of an animal, generally of a man.

He thereupon gave for the garter a chain worth 200 l. and his gown address'd with *aglets*, esteemed worth 25 l. *Hayward*.

Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet, or an *aglet* baby, or an old trot, and ne'er a tooth in her head.

*Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.*

2. The pendants at the ends of the chieftes of flowers, as in tulips.

**A'GMINAL.** *adj.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *Dict.*  
**A'GNAIL.** *n. f.* [from *ange*, grieved, and *nagle*, a nail.]

A disease of the nails; a whitlow; an inflammation round the nails.

**AGNA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] Descent from the same father, in a direct male line, distinct from *cognition*, or consanguinity, which includes descendants from females.

**AGNI'TION.** *n. f.* [from *agnitis*, Lat.] Acknowledgment.

**To AGNI'ZE.** *v. a.* [from *agnosco*, Lat.] To acknowledge; to own; to avow. This word is now obsolete.

I do *agnize*

A natural and prompt alacrity

I find in hardness; and do undertake

This present war against the Ottomites. *Shakefp. Othello.*

**AGNOMINA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *agnominatio*, Lat.] Allusion of one word to another, by resemblance of sound.

The British continueth yet in Wales, and some villages of Cornwall, intermingled with provincial Latin, being very significative, copious, and pleasantly running upon *agnominations*, although harsh in aspirations. *Camden.*

**AGNUS CASTUS.** *n. f.* [Lat.] The name of the tree commonly called the *Chaste Tree*, from an imaginary virtue of preserving chastity.

Of laurel some, of woodbine many more,

And wreathes of *agnus castus* others bore. *Dryden.*

**AGO.** *adv.* [from *agan*, Sax. past or gone; whence writers formerly used, and in some provinces the people still use, *agone* for *ago*.]

Past; as, *long ago*; that is, long time has past since. Reckoning time towards the present, we use *since*; as, it is a year *since* it happened: reckoning from the present, we use *ago*; as, it happened a year *ago*. This is not, perhaps, always observed.

Be of good comfort: for the great supply,

That was expected by the Dauphin here,

Are wreck'd three nights *ago* on Godwin sands. *Sh. K. John.*

This both by others and myself I know,

For I have serv'd their sovereign long *ago*;

Oft have been caught within the winding train. *Dryd. Fab.*

I shall set down an account of a discourse I chanced to have

with one of them some time *ago*. *Addison. Freeholder.*

**AGO'G.** *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology; the French have the term *à gogo*, in low language; as, *ils vivent à gogo*, they live to their wish: from this phrase our word may be, perhaps, derived.]

1. In a state of desire; in a state of imagination; heated with the notion of some enjoyment; longing.

As for the sense and reason of it, that has little or nothing to do here; only let it sound full and round, and chime right to the humour, which is at present *agog*, (just as a big, long, rattling name is said to command even adoration from a Spaniard) and, no doubt, with this powerful, senseless engine, the rabble-driver, shall be able to carry all before him. *South's Sermons.*

2. It is used with the verbs *to be*, or *to set*; as, he is *agog*, or you may set him *agog*.

The gawdy gossip, when she's set *agog*,

In jewels dress'd, and at each ear a bob,

Goes flaunting out, and, in her trim of pride,

Thinks all she says or does, is justify'd. *Dryd. Juv. Sat. 6.*

This maggot has no sooner set him *agog*, but he gets him a ship, freights her, builds castles in the air, and conceits both the Indies in his coffers. *L'Estrange.*

3. It has the particles *on*, or *for*, before the object of desire.

On which the saints are all *agog*,

And all this for a bear and dog. *Hudibras, cant. ii.*

They generally straggle into these parts about this time of the year; and set the heads of our servant-maids so *agog* for husbands, that we do not expect to have any business done as it should be, whilst they are in the country. *Addison. Spectator.*

**AGO'NE.** *adv.* [from *agan*, Sax.] *Agone*; past. See *AGO*.

Is he such a princely one,

As you speak him long *agone*? *Ben. Johnson's Fairy Prince.*

**A'GONISM.** *n. f.* [from *agonismus*, Gr.] Contention for a prize. *Dict.*

**AGO'ING.** *participial adj.* [from *a* and *going*.] In action.

Their first movement, and impressed motions, demanded the impulse of an almighty hand to set them first *agoing*. *Tatler.*

**A'GONIST.** *n. f.* [from *agonistes*, Gr.] A contender for prizes. *Dict.*

**AGONISTES.** *n. f.* [from *agonistes*, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at any public solemnity for a prize. *Milton* has so stiled his tragedy, because *Sampson* was called out to divert the Philistines with feats of strength.

**AGONISTICAL.** *adj.* [from *agonistes*.] Relating to prize-fighting. *Dict.*

**To A'GONIZE.** *v. n.* [from *agonizo*, low Latin, *agonizō*, Gr. *agoniser*, Fr.] To feel agonies; to be in excessive pain.

VOL. I.

Dost thou behold my poor distracted heart,

Thus rent with *agonizing* love and rage,

And ask me what it means? Art thou not false? *Rowe's J. Sh.*

Or touch, if, tremblingly alive all o'er,

To smart and *agonize* at ev'ry pore? *Pope's Essay on Man.*

**AGONOTHE'TICK.** *adj.* [from *agon* and *theîk*, Gr.] Proposing public contentions for prizes; giving prizes; presiding at publick games. *Dict.*

**A'GONY.** *n. f.* [from *agon*, Gr. *agon*, low Lat. *agonie*, Fr.]

1. The pangs of death; properly the last contest between life and death.

Never was there more pity in saving any than in ending me, because therein my *agony* shall end. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Thou who for me did feel such pain,

Whose precious blood the cross did stain,

Let not those *agonies* be vain. *Roscommon.*

2. Any violent or excessive pain of body or mind.

Betwixt them both, they have me done to dy,

Through wounds and strokes, and stubborn handeling,

That death were better than such *agony*,

As grief and fury unto me did bring. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Thee I have mis'd, and thought it long, depriv'd

Thy presence, *agony* of love! till now

Not felt, nor shall be twice. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

3. It is particularly used in devotions for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden.

To propose our desires, which cannot take such effect as we specify, shall, notwithstanding, otherwise procure us his heavenly grace, even as this very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him as comforters in his *agony*. *Hooker, b. v.*

**AGO'OD.** *adv.* [from *a* and *good*.] In earnest; not fictitiously.

At that time I made her weep *agood*,

For I did play a lamentable part. *Shak. Two Gent. of Ver.*

**AGO'UTY.** *n. f.* An animal of the Antilles, of the bigness of a

rabbit, with bright red hair, and a little tail without hair.

He has but two teeth in each jaw, holds his meat in his fore-

paws like a squirrel, and has a very remarkable cry. When he

is angry, his hair stands on end, and he strikes the earth with

his hindfeet, and, when chafed, he flies to a hollow tree,

whence he is expelled by smoke. *Trevoux.*

**To AGRA'CE.** *v. a.* [from *a* and *grace*.] To grant favours to; to confer benefits upon: a word not now in use.

She granted, and that knight so much *agrac'd*,

That she him taught celestial discipline. *Fairy Queen.*

**AGRA'MMATIST.** *n. f.* [from *a*, priv. and *gramma*, Gr.] An illiterate man. *Dict.*

**AGRA'RIAN.** *adj.* [from *agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds; a word seldom used but in the Roman history, where there is mention of the *agrarian* law.

**To AGRE'ASE.** *v. a.* [from *a* and *grease*.] To daub; to grease; to pollute with filth.

The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,

Engross'd with mud, which did them foul *agreease*. *Fairy Q.*

**To AGRE'E.** *v. n.* [from *agreer*, Fr. from *gré*, liking or good-will; *gratia* and *gratus*, Lat.]

1. To be in concord; to live without contention; not to differ.

The more you *agree* together, the less hurt can your ene-

mies do you. *Pope's View of Epic Poetry.*

2. To grant; to yield to; to admit; with the particles *to* or *upon*.

And persuaded them to *agree* to all reasonable conditions.

2 *Maccabees*, xi. 14.

We do not prove the origin of the earth from a chaos; seeing that is *agreed on* by all that give it any origin. *Burnet's Theo.*

3. To settle terms by stipulation; to accord.

*Agree* with thine adversary quickly, whilst thou art in the

way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the

judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be

cast into prison. *Matt. v. 25.*

4. To settle a price between buyer and seller.

Friend, I do thee no wrong: didst not thou *agree* with me

for a penny. *Matt. xx. 13.*

5. To be of the same mind or opinion.

He exceedingly provoked, or underwent the envy, and re-

proach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions, who

*agreed* in nothing else. *Clarendon.*

*Milton* is a noble genius, and the world *agrees* to confess it.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

6. To settle some point among many.

Strifes and troubles would be endless, except they gave their

common consent all to be ordered by some whom they should

*agree upon*. *Hooker, b. i.*

If judicious men, skilled in chymical affairs, shall *agree* to

write clearly, and keep men from being stunned by dark or

empty words, it is hoped, they will be reduced either to write

nothing, or books that may teach us something. *Boyle.*

7. To be consistent; not to contradict.

For many bare false witness against him, but their witness

*agreed* not together. *Mark, xiv. 56.*

They that stood by said again to Peter, surely thou art one

of them: for thou art a Galilean, and thy speech *agreeth* there-

to. *Mark, xiv. 70.*



Which testi nomy I the less scruple to allege, because it *agrees* very well with what has been affirmed to me by a physician at Moscow.

*Boyle's History of Colours.*

8. To suit with ; to be accommodated to.

Thou feedest thine own people with angels food, and didst send them from heaven bread *agreeing* to every taste. *Wisdom.*

His principles could not be made to *agree* with that constitution and order, which God had settled in the world ; and, therefore, must needs clash with common sense and experience.

*Locke.*

9. To cause no disturbance in the body.

I have often thought, that our prescribing asses milk in such small quantities, is injudicious ; for, undoubtedly, with such as it *agrees* with, it would perform much greater and quicker effects, in greater quantities.

*Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To AGREE. *v. a.*

1. To put an end to a variance.

He saw from far, or seemed for to see,

Some troublous uproar, or contentious fray,

Whereto he drew in haste it to *agree*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

2. To make friends ; to reconcile.

The mighty rivals, whose destructive rage

Did the whole world in civil arms engage,

Are now *agreed*.

*Roscommon.*

AGREEABLE. *adj.* [*agreeable*, Fr.]

1. Suitable to ; consistent with. It has the particle *to*, or *with*.

What you do, is not at all *agreeable* either *with* so good a christian, or so reasonable and so great a person. *Temple.*

That which is *agreeable* to the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. *L'Estrange.*

As the practice of all piety and virtue is *agreeable* to our reason, so is it likewise the interest both of private persons and of publick societies. *Tillotson.*

*Agreeable* hereunto, perhaps it might not be amiss, to make children, as soon as they are capable of it, often to tell a story.

*Locke on Education.*

2. Pleasing ; that is suitable to the inclination, faculties, or temper. It is used in this sense both of persons and things.

And while the face of outward things we find

Pleasing and fair, *agreeable* and sweet,

These things transport.

*Sir J. Davies.*

I recollect in my mind the discourses which have passed between us, and call to mind a thousand *agreeable* remarks, which he has made on these occasions. *Addison. Spectator, N° 241.*

3. It has also the particle *to*.

The delight which men have in popularity, fame, submission, and subjection of other men's minds, seemeth to be a thing, in itself, without contemplation of consequence, *agreeable* and grateful to the nature of man. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

AGREEABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from agreeable*.]

1. Consistency with ; suitability to ; with the particle *to*.

Pleasant tastes depend not on the things themselves, but their *agreeableness* to this or that particular palate, wherein there is great variety. *Locke.*

2. The quality of pleasing. It is used in an inferior sense, to mark the production of satisfaction, calm and lasting, but below rapture or admiration.

There will be occasion for largeness of mind and *agreeableness* of temper. *Collier of Friendship.*

It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an *agreeableness* that charms us, without correctness ; like a mistress, whose faults we see, but love her with them all. *Pope.*

3. Resemblance ; likeness ; sometimes with the particle *between*.

This relation is likewise seen in the *agreeableness* between man and the other parts of the universe ; and that in sundry respects. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

AGREEABLY. *adv.* [*from agreeable*.]

1. Consistently with ; in a manner suitable to.

They may look into the affairs of Judea and Jerusalem, *agreeably* to that which is in the law of the Lord. *1 Esd. xviii. 12.*

2. Pleasingly.

I did never imagine, that so many excellent rules could be produced so advantageously and *agreeably*. *Swift.*

AGREED. *participial adj.* [*from agree*.] Settled by consent.

When they had got known and *agreed* names, to signify those internal operations of their own minds, they were sufficiently furnished to make known by words all their ideas. *Locke.*

AGREEINGNESS. *n. f.* [*from agree*.] Consistence ; suitability.

AGREEMENT. *n. f.* [*agreement*, Fr. in law Latin *agreementum*, which Coke would willingly derive from *aggregatio mentium*.]

1. Concord.

What *agreement* is there between the hyena and the dog ? and what peace between the rich and the poor ? *Ecclus. xiii. 18.*

2. Resemblance of one thing to another.

Expansion and duration have this farther *agreement*, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not separable one from another. *Locke.*

3. Compact ; bargain ; conclusion of controversy ; stipulation.

And your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your *agreement* with hell shall not stand ; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it. *Isaiah, xxviii. 18.*

Make an *agreement* with me by a present, and come out to me, and then eat ye every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig-tree, and drink ye every one the waters of his cistern.

*2 Kings, xviii. 31.*

Frog had given his word, that he would meet the above-mentioned company at the Salutation, to talk of this *agreement*. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

AGRE'STICK, or AGRE'STICAL. *adj.* [*from agrestis*, Lat.]

Having relation to the country ; rude ; rustick. *Dict.*

AGRICOLA'TION. *n. f.* [*from agricola*, Lat.] Culture of the ground. *Dict.*

A'GRICULTURE. *n. f.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground ; tillage ; husbandry.

He strictly adviseth not to begin to sow before the setting of the stars ; which notwithstanding, without injury to *agriculture*, cannot be observed in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

That there was tillage bestowed upon the ground, Moses does indeed intimate in general ; as also, what sort of tillage that was, is not expressed : I hope to shew, that their *agriculture* was nothing near so laborious and troublesome, nor did it take up so much time as ours doth. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to war, rather than the more lucrative, but more secure, method of life, by *agriculture* and husbandry. *Pope's Odyssey ; notes.*

A'GRIMONY. *n. f.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are rough, hairy, pennated, and grow alternately on the branches ; the flower-cup consists of one leaf, which is divided into five segments ; the flowers have five or six leaves, and are formed into a long spike, which expand in form of a rose ; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock ; in each of which are contained two kernels.

The species are ; 1. The common or medicinal *agrimony*.

2. The sweet-smelling *agrimony*. 3. Lesser *agrimony*, with a white flower.

The first is common in the hedges, in many parts, and is the sort commonly used in medicine. It will grow in almost any soil or situation ; and is increased by parting the roots in autumn, or by sowing the seeds soon after they are ripe. *Mill.*

AGRO'UND. *adv.* [*from a* and *ground*.]

1. Stranded ; hindered by the ground from passing farther.

With our great ships we durst not approach the coast, we having been all of us *aground*. *Sir W. Raleigh's Essays.*

Say what you seek, and whether were you bound ?

Were you, by stress of weather, cast *aground* ? *Dryden's Æn.*

2. It is likewise figuratively used, for being hindered in the progress of affairs ; as, the negotiators were *aground* at that objection.

A'GUE. *n. f.* [*aigu*, Fr. *acute*.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot. The cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the *ague*, and the hot the fever.

Our castle's strength

Will laugh a siege to scorn. Here let them lie,

Till famine and the *ague* eat them up. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Though

He feels the heats of youth, and colds of age,

Yet neither tempers nor corrects the other ;

As if there were an *ague* in his nature,

That still inclines to one extreme.

*Denham's Sophy.*

A'GUED. *adj.* [*from ague*.] Struck with an *ague* ; shivering ; chill ; cold : a word in little use.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale,

With flight and *agued* fear ! mind and charge home.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

A'GUE FIT. *n. f.* [*from ague* and *fit*.] The paroxysm of the *ague*.

This *ague fit* of fear is overblown ;

An easy task it is to win our own.

*Shakesp. Richard II.*

A'GUE PROOF. *adj.* [*from ague* and *proof*.] Proof against *agues* ; able to resist the causes which produce *agues*, without being affected.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter ; when the thunder would not peace at my bidding ; there I found 'em, there I smelt 'em out. Go to, they are not men o' their words ; they told me I was every thing : 'tis a lie ; I am not *ague proof*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A'GUE-TREE. *n. f.* [*from ague* and *tree*.] A name sometimes given to saffraas. *Dict.*

To AGU'ISE. *v. a.* [*from a* and *guise*. See *GUISE*.] To dress ; to adorn ; to deck : a word now not in use.

At other whiles she would devise,

As her fantastick wit did most delight ;

Sometimes her head she fondly would *aguise*

With gaudy garlands, or fresh flowers dight

About her neck, or rings of rushes plight.

*Fairy Queen.*

A'GUISH. *adj.* [*from ague*.] Having the qualities of an *ague*.

So calm, and so serene, but now,

What means this change on Myra's brow ?

Her *aguish* love now glows and burns,

Then chills and shakes, and the cold fit returns. *Granville.*

A'GUISHNESS. *n. f.* [*from aguish*.] The quality of resembling an *ague*.



# A I D

AH. *interjection.*

1. A word noting sometimes dislike and censure.

*Ab!* sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers, children that are corrupters, they have forsaken the Lord. *Isaiah, i. 4.*

2. Sometimes contempt and exultation.

Let them not say in their hearts, *Ab!* so we would have it: let them not say, we have swallowed him up. *Psalms xxxv. 25.*

3. Sometimes, and most frequently, compassion and complaint.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;  
But, *ab!* the mighty bliss is fugitive:  
Discolour'd sickness, anxious labour come,  
And age and death's inexorable doom. *Dryd. Virg. Georg. iii.*

*Ab* me! the blooming pride of May,  
And that of beauty, are but one:  
At morn both flourish bright and gay,  
Both fade at evening, pale, and gone. *Prior.*

4. When it is followed by *that*, it expresses vehement desire.

In goodness, as in greatness, they excell;  
*Ab that!* we loved ourselves but half so well. *Dryd. Juven.*

AHA', AHA'! *interjection.* A word intimating triumph and contempt.

They opened their mouth wide against me, and said, *Aba,*  
*aba!* our eye hath seen it. *Psalms xxxv. 21.*

AHE'AD. *adv.* [from *a* and *head*.]

1. Farther onward than another: a sea term.

And now the mighty Centaur seems to lead,  
And now the speedy dolphin gets *ahead*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Headlong; precipitant: used of men.

It is mightily the fault of parents, guardians, tutors, and governors, that so many men miscarry. They suffer them at first to run *ahead*, and, when perverse inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them. *L'Estrange's Fab.*

AHE'IGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *height*.] Aloft; on high.

But have I fall'n or no?—

—From the dread summit of this chalky bourn!  
Look up *abeight*, the shrill-gorg'd lark so far  
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

AHOUE'AI. *n. f.* The name of a plant.

It hath funnel-shaped flowers of one leaf, divided into several parts at the top; the pointal, which rises from the cup, is fixed, like a nail, to the inner part of the flower, and becomes a pear-shaped fleshy fruit, inclosing a three-cornered nut.

There are two species of this plant abounding on the continent of South America: the first grows to the height of our common cherry-tree; its leaves are three or four inches long, and almost two inches broad; the wood of it stinks most abominably, and the kernel of the nut is a most deadly poison; to expel which, the Indians know no antidote, nor will they use the wood for fuel. The second sort, with an oleander leaf, and a yellow flower, does not grow higher than ten or twelve feet; its fruit is of a beautiful red colour when ripe, and equally poisonous with the former. Both plants abound in every part with a milky juice. *Millar.*

To AID. *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr. from *adjutare*, Lat.] To help; to support; to succour.

Into the lake he leapt, his lord to *aid*,  
(So love the dread of danger doth despise)  
And of him catching hold, him strongly staid  
From drowning. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 6.*

Neither shall they give any thing unto them that make war upon them, or *aid* them with victuals, weapons, money, or ships. *Maccabees, viii. 26.*

By the loud trumpet, which our courage *aids*,  
We learn that found as well as sense persuades. *Roscommon.*

AID. *n. f.* [from *To aid*.]

1. Help; support.

The memory of useful things may receive considerable *aid*, if they are thrown into verse. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Your patrimonial stores in peace possess;  
Undoubted all your filial claim confess:  
Your private right should impious power invade,  
The peers of Ithaca would arm in *aid*. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

2. The person that gives help or support; a helper.

Thou hast said, it is not good that man should be alone;  
let us make unto him an *aid*, like unto himself. *Tobit, viii. 6.*

3. In law.

A subsidy. *Aid* is also particularly used in matter of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling in of help from another, that hath an interest in the cause in question; and is likewise both to give strength to the party that prays in *aid* of him, and also to avoid a prejudice accruing toward his own right, except it be prevented: as, when a tenant for term of life, courtesy, &c. being impleaded touching his estate, he may pray in *aid* of him in the reversion; that is, entreat the court, that he may be called in by writ, to allege what he thinks good for the maintenance both of his right and his own. *Cowell.*

AIDANCE. *n. f.* [from *aid*.] Help; support: a word little used.

Oft have I seen a timely parted ghost,  
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,  
Being all descended to the lab'ring heart,

# A I M

Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,

Attracts the same for *aidance* 'gainst the enemy. *Sh. Hen. VI.*

AIDANT. *adj.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful.

All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,  
Spring with my tears; be *aidant* and remediate  
In the good man's distress. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

AIDER. *n. f.* [from *aid*.] He that brings aid or help; a helper; an ally.

All along as he went, were punished the adherents and *aiders* of the late rebels. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

AIDLESS. *adj.* [from *aid* and *less*, an inseparable particle.] Helpless; unsupported; undefended.

Alone he enter'd  
The mortal gate o' the city, which he painted  
With shunless destiny: *aidless* came off,  
And, with a sudden re-enforcement, struck  
Corioli, like a planet. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Had met

Already, ere my best speed could prevent,  
The *aidless* innocent lady, his wish'd prey. *Milt. Comus.*

AIGULET. *n. f.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point with tags; points of gold at the end of fringes.

Which all above besprinkled was throughout  
With golden *aigulets* that glister'd bright,  
Like twinkling stars, and all the skirt about  
Was hemm'd with golden fringes. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

To AIL. *v. a.* [eglan, Sax. to be troublesome.]

1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain.

And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and said unto her, what *aileth* thee, Hagar? fear not: for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is. *Gen. xxi. 17.*

2. It is used, in a sense less determinate, for *to affect* in any manner; as, *something ails me that I cannot sit still; what ails the man that he laughs without reason?*

Love smil'd, and thus said, Want join'd to desire is unhappy;  
But if he nought do desire, what can Heraclitus *ail*? *Sidney.*

What *ails* me, that I cannot lose thy thought!  
Command the empress hither to be brought,  
I, in her death, shall some diversion find,  
And rid my thoughts at once of woman-kind. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

3. To feel pain; to be incommoded.

4. It is remarkable, that this word is never used but with some indefinite term, or the word *nothing*; as, *What ails him? What does he ail?* He *ails something*; he *ails nothing*. *Something ails him; nothing ails him.* Thus we never say, a fever *ails* him, or he *ails* a fever, or use definite terms with this verb.

AIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A disease.

Or heal, O Nerves, thy obscener *ail*. *Pope.*

AILMENT. *n. f.* [from *ail*.] Pain; disease.

Little *ailments* oft attend the fair,  
Not decent for a husband's eye or ear. *Granville.*

I am never ill, but I think of your *ailments*, and repine that they mutually hinder our being together. *Swift's Letters.*

AILING. *participial adj.* [from *To ail*.] Sickly; full of complaints.

To AIM. *v. a.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *esmer*, to point at; a word which I have not found.]

1. To endeavour to strike with a missile weapon; to direct towards; with the particle *at*.

*Aim'st* thou *at* princes, all amaz'd they said,  
The last of games? *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To point the view, or direct the steps towards any thing; to tend towards; to endeavour to reach or obtain; with *to* formerly, now only with *at*.

Lo, here the world is bliss; so here the end  
*To* which all men do *aim*, rich to be made,  
Such grace now to be happy is before thee laid. *Fairy Q.*  
Another kind there is, which although we desire for itself, as health, and virtue, and knowledge, nevertheless they are not the last mark *whereat* we *aim*, but have their further end *whereunto* they are referred. *Hooker, b. i.*

Sworn with applause, and *aiming* still *at* more,  
He now provokes the sea gods from the shore. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Religion tends to the ease and pleasure, the peace and tranquillity of our minds, which all the wisdom of the world did always *aim at*, as the utmost felicity of this life. *Tillotson.*

3. To direct the missile weapon; more particularly taken for the act of pointing the weapon by the eye, before its dismissal from the hand.

And proud Ideus, Priam's charioteer,  
Who shakes his empty reins, and *aims* his airy spear. *Dryd.*

4. To guess.

AIM. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The direction of a missile weapon.

Ascanius, young and eager of his game,  
Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his *aim*;  
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,  
Which pierc'd his bowels through his parting sides. *Dryden, Æn. vii. l. 691.*

2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed.

That



- That arrows fled not swifter toward their *aim*,  
Than did our soldiers, aiming at their safety,  
Fly from the field. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*
3. In a figurative sense, a purpose; a scheme; an intention; a design.

He trusted to have equall'd the most High,  
If he oppos'd: and, with ambitious *aim*  
Against the throne, and monarchy of God,  
Rais'd impious war. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. i. l. 41.*

- But see, how oft ambitious *aims* are crost,  
And chiefs contend till all the prize is lost. *Pope.*
4. The object of a design; the thing after which any one endeavours.

The safest way is to suppose, that the epistle has but one *aim*,  
till, by a frequent perusal of it, you are forced to see there are  
distinct independent parts. *Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

5. Conjecture; guess.
- It is impossible, by *aim*, to tell it; and, for experience  
and knowledge thereof, I do not think that there was ever any  
of the particulars thereof. *Spenser on Ireland.*

There is a history in all mens lives,  
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;  
The which observ'd, a man may prophecy,  
With a near *aim*, of the main chance of things,  
As yet not come to life, which, in their seeds  
And weak beginnings, lie intreasur'd. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

AIR. *n. f.* [*air*, Fr. *air*, Lat.]

1. The element encompassing the terraqueous globe.
- If I were to tell what I mean by the word *air*, I may say, it  
is that fine matter which we breathe in and breathe out conti-  
nually; or it is that thin fluid body, in which the birds fly, a  
little above the earth; or it is that invisible matter, which fills  
all places near the earth, or which immediately encompasses the  
globe of earth and water. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The state of the air; or the air considered with regard to health.
- There be many good and healthful *airs*, that do appear by  
habitation and other proofs, that differ not in smell from other  
*airs*. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 904.*

3. Air in motion; a small gentle wind.
- Fresh gales, and gentle *airs*,  
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings  
Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub  
Disporting! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii. l. 515.*
- But safe repose, without an *air* of breath,  
Dwells here, and a dumb quiet next to death. *Dryden.*
- Let vernal *airs* through trembling osiers play,  
And Albion's cliffs rebound the rural lay. *Pope's Pastorals.*

4. Blast.
- All the stor'd vengeance of heaven fall  
On her ingrateful top! strike her young bones,  
You taking *airs*, with lameness. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

5. Any thing light or uncertain; that is as light as air.
- O momentary grace of mortal men,  
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God!  
Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks,  
Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast,  
Ready, with ev'ry nod, to tumble down  
Into the fatal bowels of the deep. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

6. The open weather; air unconfined.
- The garden was inclos'd within the square,  
Where young Emilia took the morning *air*. *Dryd. Fables.*

7. Vent; utterance; emission into the air.
- I would have ask'd you, if I durst for shame,  
If still you lov'd? you gave it *air* before me.  
But ah! why were we not both of a sex?  
For then we might have lov'd without a crime. *Dryd. D. Seb.*

8. Publication; exposure to the publick view and knowledge.
- I am sorry to find it has taken *air*, that I have some hand in  
these papers. *Pope's Letters.*

9. Intelligence; information.
- It grew also from the *airs*, which the princes and states a-  
broad received from their ambassadors and agents here; which  
were attending the court in great number. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

10. Poetry; a song.
- And the repeated *air*  
Of sad Electra's poet, had the pow'r  
To save th' *Athenian* walls from ruin bare. *Parad. Regain.*

11. Musick, whether light or serious.
- This musick crept by me upon the waters,  
Allaying both their fury and my passion,  
With its sweet *air*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Call in some musick; I have heard, soft *airs*  
Can charm our senses, and expel our cares. *Denb. Sophy.*

The same *airs*, which some entertain with most delightful  
transports, to others are importune. *Glanville's Scepssis Scient.*

Since we have such a treasury of words, so proper for the  
*airs* of musick, I wonder that persons should give so little at-  
tention. *Addison's Spectator, N° 406.*

Born on the swelling notes, our souls aspire,  
While solemn *airs* improve the sacred fire;  
And angels lean from heav'n to hear! *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

— When the soul is sunk with cares,  
Exalts her in enlivening *airs*. *Pope's Cecilia.*

12. The mien, or manner, of the person.
- Her graceful innocence, her ev'ry *air*,  
Of gesture, or least action, over-aw'd  
His malice. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 459.*

For the *air* of youth  
Hopeful and chearful, in thy blood shall reign  
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,  
To weigh thy spirits down; and last consume  
The balm of life. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 452.*

But, having the life before us, besides the experience of all  
they knew, it is no wonder to hit some *airs* and features, which  
they have missed. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

There is something wonderfully divine in the *airs* of this  
picture. *Addison on Italy.*

Yet should the Graces all thy figures place,  
And breathe an *air* divine on ev'ry face. *Pope.*

13. An affected or laboured manner or gesture; as, a lofty *air*,  
a gay *air*.

Whom Ancus follows, with a fawning *air*;  
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryd. Æn. vi.*

There are of these sort of beauties, which last but for a  
moment; as, the different *airs* of an assembly, upon the sight  
of an unexpected and uncommon object, some particularity of  
a violent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a glance of an  
eye, a disdainful look, a look of gravity, and a thousand other  
such like things. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Their whole lives were employed in intrigues of state, and  
they naturally give themselves *airs* of kings and princes, of  
which the ministers of other nations are only the representa-  
tives. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

To curl their waving hairs,  
Assist their blushes, and inspire their *airs*. *Pope.*

He assumes and affects an entire set of very different *airs*;  
he conceives himself a being of a superiour nature. *Swift.*

14. Appearance.
- As it was communicated with the *air* of a secret, it soon  
found its way into the world. *Pope's Ded. to Rape of the Lock.*
15. [In horsemanship.] *Airs* denote the artificial or practised mo-  
tions of a managed horse. *Chambers.*

To AIR. *v. a.* [from the noun *air*.]

1. To expose to the air.
- Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath  
been a little moisture, or the chamber and bed-straw kept  
close, and not *aired*. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 696.*

We have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice,  
when both the judges that sat upon the jail, and numbers of  
those that attended the business, or were present, sickened upon  
it, and died. Therefore, it were good wisdom, that, in such  
cases, the jail were *aired*, before they were brought forth.

*Bacon's Natural History, N° 914.*

As the ants were *airing* their provisions one winter, up  
comes a hungry grasshopper to them, and begs a charity.  
*L'Estrange's Fables.*

Or wicker-baskets weave, or *air* the corn,  
Or grinded grain, betwixt two marbles turn. *Dryd. Virgil.*

2. To take the air, or enjoy the open air, with the reciprocal  
pronoun.

Nay, stay a little——  
Were you but riding forth to *air yourself*,  
Such parting were too petty. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

I ascended the highest hills of Bagdat, in order to pass the  
rest of the day in meditation and prayer. As I was here *air-  
ing myself* on the tops of the mountains, I fell into a profound  
contemplation on the vanity of human life. *Addison. Spect.*

3. To open to the air; as, clothes.
- The others make it a matter of small commendation in it-  
self, if they, who wear it, do nothing else but *air* the robes,  
which their place requireth. *Hooker, b. v. § 29.*

4. To air liquors; to warm them by the fire: a term used in  
conversation.

5. To make nests. In this sense, it is derived from *aery*, a nest.  
It is now out of use.

You may add their busy, dangerous, discourteous, yea, and  
sometimes spiteful stealing, one from another, of the eggs and  
young ones; who, if they were allowed to *air* naturally and  
quietly, there would be store sufficient, to kill not only the  
partridges, but even all the good housewives chickens in a coun-  
try. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

AIRBLADDER. *n. f.* [from *air* and *bladder*.]

1. Any cuticle or vesicle filled with air.
- The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of  
these *airbladders*, in an infinite number of ramifications.  
*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The bladder in fishes, by the contraction and dilatation of  
which, they vary the properties of their weight to that of their  
bulk, and rise or fall.

Though the *airbladder* in fishes seems necessary for swim-  
ming, yet some are so formed as to swim without it. *Cudworth.*

AIRBUILT. *adj.* [from *air* and *build*.] Built in the air, with-  
out any solid foundation.

Hence the fool's paradise, the statesman's scheme,  
The *airbuilt* castle, and the golden dream,



The maid's romantick wish, the chymist's flame,  
And poet's vision of eternal fame. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.*

**AIR-DRAWN.** *adj.* [from *air* and *drawn*.] Drawn or painted in air.

This is the very painting of your fear,

This is the *air-drawn* dagger, which, you said,

Led you to Duncan.

*Shakesp. Macbeth.*

**A'IRER.** *n. f.* [from *To air*.] He that exposes to the air.

**A'IRHOLE.** *n. f.* [from *air* and *hole*.] A hole to admit the air.

**A'IRINESS.** *n. f.* [from *airy*.]

1. Openness; exposure to the air.

2. Lightness; gaiety; levity.

The French have indeed taken worthy pains to make claf-fick learning speak their language; if they have not succeeded, it must be imputed to a certain talkativeness and *airiness* represented in their tongue, which will never agree with the sedateness of the Romans, or the solemnity of the Greeks. *Felton.*

**A'IRING.** *n. f.* [from *air*.] A short journey or ramble to enjoy the free air.

This little fleet serves only to fetch them wine and corn, and to give their ladies an *airing* in the summer-season. *Add. on It.*

**A'IRLESS.** *adj.* [from *air*.] Without communication with the the free air.

Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brags,

Nor *airless* dungeon, nor strong links of iron,

Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakesp. J. Cæsar.*

**A'IRLING.** *n. f.* [from *air*, for *gayety*.] A young, light, thoughtless, gay person.

Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won

With dogs, and horses, and perhaps a whore. *B. John. Catil.*

**A'IRPUMP.** *n. f.* [from *air* and *pump*.]

A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. The principle on which it is built, is the elasticity of the air; as that on which the waterpump is founded, is on the gravity of the air. The invention of this curious instrument is ascribed to Otto de Guerick, consul of Magdebourg, who exhibited his first publick experiments before the emperour and the states of Germany, in 1654. But his machine laboured under several defects, in the force necessary to work it, which was very great, and the progress very slow; besides, it was to be kept under water, and allowed of no change of subjects for experiments. However, Mr. Boyle, with the assistance of Dr. Hooke, removed several of these inconveniencies; though, still, the working of this pump was laborious, by reason of the pressure of the atmosphere at every exsuction, after a vacuum was nearly obtained. This labour has been since removed by Mr. Hawksbee; who, by adding a second barrel and piston, to rise as the other fell, and fall as it rose, made the pressure of the atmosphere on the descending one, of as much service as it was of disservice in the ascending one. Vream made a further improvement in Hawksbee's air-pump, by reducing the alternate motion of the hand and winch to a circular one. *Chambers.*

For the air that, in exhausted receivers of *airpumps*, is exhaled from minerals, and flesh, and fruits, and liquours, is as true and genuine as to elasticity and density, or rarefaction, as that we respire in; and yet this factitious air is so far from being fit to be breathed in, that it kills animals in a moment, even sooner than the very absence of all air, or a vacuum itself.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

**A'IRSHAFT.** *n. f.* [from *air* and *shaft*.] A passage for the air into mines and subterraneous places.

By the sinking of an *airshaft*, the air hath liberty to circulate, and carry out the steams both of the miners breath and the damps, which would otherwise stagnate there. *Ray.*

**A'IRY.** *adj.* [from *air*; *aëreus*, Lat.]

1. Composed of air.

The first is the transmission, or emission, of the thinner and more *airy* parts of bodies; as, in odours and infections: and this is, of all the rest, the most corporeal. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to the air; belonging to the air.

There are fishes that have wings, that are no strangers to the *airy* region. *Boyle.*

3. High in air.

Whole rivers here forsake the fields below,  
And, wond'ring at their height, through *airy* channels flow. *Addison.*

4. Light as air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity.

I hold ambition of so *airy* and light a quality, that it is but a shadow's shadow. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain

Of *airy* ghosts, and vex the guilty train;

And, with her grisly lord, his lovely queen remain. *Dr. Æn.*

5. Without reality; without any steady foundation in truth or nature; vain; trifling.

Nor think with wind

Of *airy* threats to awe whom yet with deeds

Thou can'st not. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Nor (to avoid such meanness) soaring high,

With empty sound, and *airy* notions, fly. *Roscommon.*

I have found a complaint concerning the scarcity of money, which occasioned many *airy* propositions for the remedy of it.

*Temple's Miscellanies.*

6. Fluttering; loose; as if to catch the air; full of levity.

But the epick poem is too stately to receive those little ornaments. The painters draw their nymphs in thin and *airy* habits; but the weight of gold and of embroideries is reserved for queens and goddesses. *Dryd. Æneid, Dedicat.*

By this name of ladies, he means all young persons, slender, finely shaped, *airy*, and delicate: such as are nymphs and Naiads. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

7. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; spirited; light of heart.

He that is merry and *airy* at shore, when he sees a sad and a loud tempest on the sea, or dances briskly when God thunders from heaven, regards not when God speaks to all the world.

*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

**AISLE.** *n. f.* [Thus the word is written by Addison, but perhaps improperly; since it seems deducible only from either *aile*, a wing, or *allée*, a path; and is therefore to be written *aile*.]

The walks in a church, or wings of a quire.

The abbey is by no means so magnificent as one would expect from its endowments. The church is one huge nef, with a double *aisle* to it; and, at each end, is a large quire. *Addison.*

**AIT, or EYGH.** *n. f.* [supposed, by Skinner, to be corrupted from *islet*.] A small island in a river.

**A'JUTAGE.** *n. f.* [*ajutage*, Fr.] An additional pipe to water-works. *Dict.*

**To AKE.** *v. n.* [from *αἶμα*, Gr. and therefore more grammatically written *ache*. See **ACHE**.]

1. To feel a lasting pain, generally of the internal pains; distinguished from smart, which is commonly used of uneasiness in the external parts; but this is no accurate account.

To sue, and be deny'd, such common grace,

My wounds *ake* at you!

*Shakesp. Timon.*

Let our finger *ake*, and it endues

Our other healthful members with a sense

Of pain.

*Shakesp. Othello.*

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the very moment, with that sick stomach and *aking* head, which, in some men, are sure to follow, I think, no body would ever let wine touch his lips.

*Locke.*

His limbs must *ake*, with daily toils oppress,

Ere long-wish'd night brings necessary rest.

*Prior.*

2. It is frequently applied, in an improper sense, to the heart; as, *the heart akes*; to imply grief or fear. *Shakespeare* has used it, still more licentiously, of the soul.

Here shame dissuades him, there his fear prevails,

And each, by turns, his *aking* heart affails. *Addis. Ov. Met.*

My soul *akes*

To know when two authorities are up,

Neither supreme, how soon confusion

May enter.

*Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

**AKIN.** *adj.* [from *a* and *kin*.]

1. Related to; allied to by blood; used of persons.

I do not envy thee, dear Pamela; only I could wish, that, being thy sister in nature, I were not so far off *akin* in fortune.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Allied to by nature; partaking of the same properties; used of things.

The cankered passion of envy is nothing *akin* to the silly envy of the ass. *L'Estrange, Fab. xxxviii.*

Some limbs again in bulk or stature

Unlike, and not *akin* by nature,

In concert act, like modern friends,

Because one serves the other's ends.

*Prior.*

He separates it from questions with which it may have been complicated, and distinguishes it from questions which may be *akin* to it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i. c. 13.*

**AL, ATTLE, ADLE,** do all seem to be corruptions of the Saxon *Æpel*, *noble, famous*; as also, *Alling* and *Adling*, are corruptions of *Æpelung*, *noble, splendid, famous*. *Gibson's Camden.*

*Al, Ald*, being initials, are derived from the Saxon *Ealb*, *ancient*; and so, oftentimes, the initial *all*, being melted by the Normans, from the Saxon *ealb*. *Idem, ibid.*

**A'LABASTER.** *n. f.* [*αλάβαστρον*.]

A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds; some is white, which is most common; some of the colour of horn, and transparent; some yellow, like honey, marked with veins. The ancients used it to make boxes for perfumes. *Savary.*

Yet I'll not shed her blood,

Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow,

And smooth as monumental *alabaster*.

*Shakesp. Othello.*

**A'LABASTER.** *adj.* Made of alabaster.

I cannot forbear reckoning part of an *alabaster* column, found in the ruins of Livia's portico. It is of the colour of fire, and may be seen over the high altar of St. Maria in Campitello; for they have cut it into two pieces, and fixed it, in the shape of a cross, in a hole of the wall; so that the light passing through it, makes it look to those in the church, like a huge transparent cross of amber. *Addison on Italy.*

**ALA'CK.** *interject.* [This word seems only the corruption of *alas*.] *Alas*; an expression of sorrow.



*Alack!* when once our grace we have forgot,  
Nothing goes right; we would, and we would not.  
*Shakefp. Measure for Measure.*

At thunder now no more I start,  
Than at the rumbling of a cart:  
Nay, what's incredible, *alack!*  
I hardly hear a woman's clack. *Swift.*  
**ALA'CKADAY.** *interjection.* [This, like the former, is for *alas* the day.] A word noting sorrow and melancholy.  
**ALA'CRIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *alacrius*, supposed to be formed from *alacris*; but of *alacrius* I have found no example.]  
Cheerfully; without dejection.

Epaminondas *alacriously* expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had achieved for his country. *Government of the Tongue, § 4.*  
**ALA'CRITY.** *n. f.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulness, expressed by some outward token; sprightliness; gayety; liveliness; cheerful willingness.

Wherefore, in the end, these orders were, on all sides, assented unto with no less *alacrity* of mind, than cities, unable to hold out any longer, are wont to shew when they take conditions, such as it liketh him to offer them, which hath them in the narrow straits of advantage. *Hooker's Preface.*

Give me a bowl of wine;  
I have not that *alacrity* of spirit,  
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Sh. Rich. III.*  
But glad, that now his sea should find a shore,  
With fresh *alacrity*, and force renew'd,  
Springs upward. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 1011.*

Never did men more joyfully obey,  
Or sooner understood the sign to fly:  
With such *alacrity* they bore away,  
As if, to praise them all, the states stood by. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*  
**ALAM'IRE.** *n. f.* The lowest note but one in Guido Aretine's scale of musick.

**ALAMO'DE.** *adv.* [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the fashion: a low word. It is used likewise by shopkeepers for a kind of thin silken manufacture.

**ALA'ND.** *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land*.] At land; landed; on the dry ground.

He only, with the prince his cousin, were cast *aland*, far off from the place whither their desires would have guided them. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Three more, fierce Eurus, in his angry mood,  
Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand,  
And, in mid ocean, left them moor'd *aland*. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*  
**ALARM.** *n. f.* [from the French, *à l'arme*, to arms; as, *crier à l'arme*, to call to arms.]

1. A cry by which men are summoned to their arms; as, at the approach of an enemy.

When the congregation is to be gathered together, you shall blow, but you shall not sound an *alarm*. *Numbers, x. 7.*

Behold, God himself is with us for our captain, and his priests with sounding trumpets, to cry *alarms* against you. *2 Chron. xiii. 12.*

The trumpets loud clangour  
Excites us to arms,  
With shrill notes of anger,  
And mortal *alarms*. *Dryden's Cæcilia.*

Taught by this stroke, renounce the wars *alarms*,  
And learn to tremble at the name of arms. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. A cry, or notice, of any danger approaching; as, an *alarm* of fire.

3. Any tumult or disturbance.

Is it then true, as distant rumours run,  
That crowds of rivals, for thy mothers charms,  
Thy palace fill with insults and *alarms*. *Pope's Odyss. b. iii.*

To ALA'RM. *v. a.* [from *alarm*, the noun.]

1. To call to arms; to disturb; as, with the approach of an enemy.

The wasp the hive *alarms*  
With louder hums, and with unequal arms. *Addison.*

2. To surprise with the apprehension of any danger.

When rage misguides me, or when fear *alarms*,  
When pain distresses, or when pleasure charms. *Tickell on Add.*

3. To disturb in general.

His son, Cupavo, brush'd the briny flood;  
Upon his stern a brawny Centaur stood,  
Who heav'd a rock, and threat'ning still to throw,  
With lifted hands *alarm'd* the seas below. *Dryd. Æneid*

**ALARMBELL.** *n. f.* [from *alarm* and *bell*.] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy.

The *alarmbell* rings from our Alhambra walls,  
And, from the streets, sound drums and ataballes.

*Dryden's Conquest of Granada.*

**ALA'RMING.** *particip. adj.* [from *alarm*.] Terrifying; awakening; surprising; as, an *alarming* message; an *alarming* pain.

**ALARMPOST.** *n. f.* [from *alarm* and *post*.] The post or place appointed to each body of men, to appear at, when an alarm shall happen.

**ALA'RUM.** *n. f.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *alarm*. See **ALARM**.]

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,  
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments,  
Our stern *alarums* chang'd to merry meetings. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Hence too, that she might better hear,  
She sets a drum at either ear;  
And loud or gentle, harsh or sweet,  
Are but th' *alarums* which they beat. *Prior.*

To ALA'RUM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *To alarm*. See **ALARM**.]

Withered murder  
(*Alarum'd* by his sentinel the wolf,  
Whose howl's his watch) thus with his stealthy pace,  
With Tarquin's ravishing strides, tow'rs his design  
Moves like a ghost. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

**ALA's.** *interject.* [*belas*, Fr. *eylaes*, Dutch.]

1. A word expressing lamentation, when we use it of ourselves.

But yet, *alas!* O but yet *alas!* our haps be but hard haps. *Sidney, b. i.*

*Alas!* how little from the grave we claim?  
Thou but preserv'st a form, and I a name. *Pope's Epist.*

2. A word of pity, when used of other persons.

*Alas!* poor Protheus, thou hast entertain'd  
A fox to be the shepherd of thy lambs.

*Shakefp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

3. A word of sorrow and concern, when used of things.

Thus saith the Lord God, Smite with thine hand, and stamp with thy foot, and say, *Alas!* for all the evil abominations of the house of Israel. *Ezekiel, vi. 11.*

*Alas!* both for the deed, and for the cause!  
*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 461.*

*Alas!* for pity of this bloody field;  
Piteous indeed must be, when I, a spirit,  
Can have so soft a sense of human woes. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*

**ALAS THE DAY.** *interject.* Ah, unhappy day!

*Alas the day!* I never gave him cause. *Shakefp. Othello.*

*Alas a day!* you have ruined my poor mistress: you have made a gap in her reputation; and can you blame her, if she make it up with her husband? *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

**ALAS THE WHILE.** *interject.* Ah, unhappy time!

All as the sheep, such was the shepherd's look;  
For pale and wan he was, (*alas the while!*)  
May seem he loved, or else some care he took. *Spens. Pastor.*

**ALA'TE.** *adv.* [from *a* and *late*.] Lately; no long time ago.

**ALB.** *n. f.* [*album*, Lat.] A surplice; a white linen vestment worn by priests.

**ALBE'IT.** *adv.* [a coalition of the words *all be it* so. *Skinner.*]

Although; notwithstanding; though it should be.

This very thing is cause sufficient, why duties belonging to each kind of virtue, *albeit* the law of reason teach them, should, notwithstanding, be prescribed even by human law. *Hooker.*

Of one, whose eyes,  
*Albeit* unused to the melting mood,  
Drop tears, as fast as the Arabian trees  
Their medicinal gum. *Shakefp. Othello.*

He, who has a probable belief, that he shall meet with thieves in such a road, thinks himself to have reason enough to decline it, *albeit* he is sure to sustain some loss, though yet considerable, inconvenience by his so doing. *South's Sermons.*

**ALBUGINEOUS.** *adj.* [*albugo*, Lat. the white of an egg.]

Eggs, I observe, will freeze in the *albugineous* part thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

I opened it by incision, giving vent first to an *albugineous*, then to white concocted matter: upon which the tumour sunk. *Wise's Surgery.*

**ALBUGO.** *n. f.* [Lat.] A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness. The same with *leucoma*.

**ALBURN COLOUR.** *n. f.* See **AUBURN**.

**ALCAHEST.** *n. f.* An Arabick word, to express an universal dissolvent, which was pretended to by Paracelsus and Helmont. *Quincy.*

**ALCA'ID.** *n. f.* [from *al*, Arab. and *كركر*, the head.]

1. In Barbary, the governor of a castle.

Th' *alcid*  
Shuns me, and, with a grim civility,  
Bows, and declines my walks. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*

2. In Spain, the judge of a city, first instituted by the Saracens.

*Du Cange.*

**ALC'ANNA.** *n. f.* An Egyptian plant used in dying; the leaves making a yellow, infused in water, and a red in acid liquours.

The root of *alcanna*, though green, will give a red stain. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**ALCHY'MICAL.** *adj.* [from *alchemy*.] Relating to alchemy; produced by alchemy.

The rose noble, then current for six shillings and eight pence, the alchemists do affirm as an unwritten verity, was made by projection or multiplication *alchymical* of Raymond Lully in the tower of London. *Camden's Remains.*

**ALCHY'MICALLY.** *adv.* [from *alchymical*.] In the manner of an alchemist; by means of alchemy.

Raymond Lully would prove it *alchymically*. *Camden.*

**AL'CHYMIST.** *n. f.* [from *alchemy*.] One who pursues or professes the science of alchemy.



# A L D

To solemnize this day, the glorious sun  
Stays in his course, and plays the *alchymist*,  
Turning, with splendour of his precious eye,  
The meagre cloddy earth to glitt'ring gold. *Shak. K. John.*  
Every *alchymist* knows, that gold will endure a vehement fire  
for a long time, without any change; and that after it has been  
divided by corrosive liquours, into invisible parts, yet may pre-  
sently be precipitated, so as to appear in its own form. *Grew.*

**ALCHYMY.** *n. f.* [of *al*, Arab. and *χημια*.]

1. The more sublime and occult part of chymistry, which pro-  
poses, for its object, the transmutation of metals, and other im-  
portant operations.

There is nothing more dangerous than this licentious and de-  
luding art, which changeth the meaning of words, as *alchymy*  
doth, or would do, the substance of metals, maketh of any thing  
what it listeth, and bringeth, in the end, all truth to nothing.

*Hooker, b. v. § 58.*

O he fits high in all the people's hearts;  
And that which would appear offence in us,  
His countenance, like richest *alchymy*,  
Will change to virtue, and to worthiness. *Shakeſp. J. Caesar,*  
Princes do but play us; compared to this,  
All honours mimic, all wealth *alchymy*. *Donne.*

2. A kind of mixed metal used for spoons, and kitchen utensils.  
The golden colour may be some mixture of orpiment, such  
as they use to brass in the yellow *alchymy*. *Bacon.*

White *alchymy* is made of pan-brass one pound, and arseni-  
cum three ounces; or *alchymy* is made of copper and auripig-  
mentum. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

They bid cry,

With trumpets regal sound, the great result:

Tow'rd the four winds, four speedy cherubim

Put to their mouths the sounding *alchymy*,

By herald's voice explain'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

**ALCOHOL.** *n. f.* An Arabick term used by chymists for a high  
rectified dephlegmated spirit of wine, or for any thing reduced  
into an impalpable powder. *Quincy.*

If the same salt shall be reduced into *alcohol*, as the chymists  
speak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and intercepted  
spaces will be extremely lessened. *Boyle.*

Sal volatile oleosum will coagulate the serum on account of  
the *alcohol*, or rectified spirit which it contains. *Arbuthnot.*

**ALCOHOLIZATION.** *n. f.* [from *alcoholize*.] The act of alco-  
holizing or rectifying spirits; or of reducing bodies to an im-  
palpable powder.

**TO ALCOHOLIZE.** *v. a.* [from *alcohol*.]

1. To make an alcohol; that is, to rectify spirits till they are  
wholly dephlegmated.

2. To comminute powder till it is wholly without roughness.

**ALCORAN.** *n. f.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Maho-  
metan precepts, and credenda.

If this would satisfy the conscience, we might not only take  
the present covenant, but subscribe to the council of Trent;  
yea, and to the Turkish *alcoran*; and swear to maintain and  
defend either of them. *Sanderſon against the Covenant.*

**ALCOVE.** *n. f.* [*alcoba*, Span.]

A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, or  
partition of a column, and other correspondent ornaments; in  
which is placed a bed of state, and sometimes seats to entertain  
company. *Trevoux.*

The weary'd champion lulls in soft *alcoves*,

The noblest boast of thy romantick groves.

Oft, if the muse presage, shall he be seen

By Rosamonda fleeting o'er the green,

In dreams be hail'd by heroes' mighty shades,

And hear old Chaucer warble through the glades. *Tickell.*

Deep in a rich *alcove* the prince was laid,

And slept beneath the pompous colonnade. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**ALDER.** *n. f.* [*alnus*, Lat.] A tree having leaves resembling those  
of the hazel; the male flowers, or katkins, are produced at re-  
mote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is squa-  
mose, and of a conical figure.

The species are; 1. The common or round-leaved *alder*.

2. The long-leaved *alder*. 3. The scarlet *alder*.

These trees delight in a very moist soil, where few others will  
thrive, and are a great improvement to such lands. They may  
be also planted on the sides of brooks, and cut for poles every  
third or fourth year. The wood is used by turners, and will  
endure long under ground, or in water. These trees are pro-  
pagated either by planting layers, or truncheons, about three  
feet in length, in February or March. *Millar.*

Without the grot, a various silver scene

Appear'd around, and groves of living green;

Poplars and *alders* ever quivering play'd,

And nodding cypress form'd a fragrant shade. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

**ALDERLIEVE.** *adj. superl.* [from *ald*, *alder*, old, elder, and  
*lieve*, dear, beloved.] Most beloved; which has held the longest  
possession of the heart.

The mutual conference that my mind hath had,

By day, by night, waking, and in my dreams,

In courtly company, or at my beads,

With you, mine *alderlieveſt* sovereign;

# A L E

Makes me the bolder to salute my king

With ruder terms.

*Shakeſp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

**A'LDERMAN.** *n. f.* [from *ald*, old, and *man*.]

1. The same as senator. *Cowell.* A governour or magistrate, ori-  
ginally, as the name imports, chosen on account of the experi-  
ence which his age had given him.

Tell him, myself, the mayor, and *aldermen*,

Are come to have some conference with his grace. *Sh. R. III.*

Though my own *aldermen* conferr'd my bays,

To me committing their eternal praise;

Their full-fed heroes, their pacifick may'rs,

Their annual trophies, and their monthly wars. *Pope's Dun.*

2. In the following passage it is, I think, improperly used.

But if the trumpeter's clangour you abhor,

And dare not be an *alderman* of war,

Take to a shop, behind a counter lie.

*Dryd. Juv. Sat.*

**A'LDERMANLY.** *adv.* [from *alderman*.] Like an alderman;  
belonging to an alderman.

These, and many more, suffered death, in envy to their vir-  
tues and superiour genius, which emboldened them, in exigen-  
cies (wanting an *aldermanly* discretion) to attempt service out of  
the common forms. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

**A'LDERN.** *adj.* [from *alder*.] Made of alder.

Then *aldern* boats first plow'd the ocean;

The sailors number'd then, and nam'd each star. *May's Virg.*

**ALE.** *n. f.* [eale, Sax.]

1. A liquor made by infusing malt [See **MALT**.] in hot water,  
and then fermenting the liquor.

I'll scratch your heads; you must be seeing christenings.

Do you look for *ale* and cakes here, you rude rascals?

*Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

The fertility of the soil in grain, and its being not proper  
for vines, put the Egyptians upon drinking *ale*, of which they  
were the inventors. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A merry meeting used in country places.

And all the neighbourhood, from old records

Of antick proverbs drawn from Whitſon lords,

And their authorities at wakes and *ales*,

With country precedents, and old wives tales,

We bring you now.

*Ben. Johnson.*

**A'LEBERRY.** *n. f.* [from *ale* and *berry*.] A beverage made by  
boiling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread: a word on-  
ly used in conversation.

**ALE BREWER.** *n. f.* [from *ale* and *brewer*.] One that professes  
to brew ale.

The summer-made malt brews ill, and is disliked by most of  
our *ale* brewers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**A'LECONNER.** *n. f.* [from *ale* and *con*.] An officer in the city  
of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of publick  
houses. Four of them are chosen or rechosen annually by the  
common-hall of the city; and whatever might be their use  
formerly, their places are now regarded only as sine-cures for  
decayed citizens.

**A'LECOST.** *n. f.* [perhaps from *ale*, and *costus*, Lat.] The name  
of an herb. *Diſc.*

**ALE'CTRYOMANCY, or ALE'CTOROMANCY.** *n. f.* [*ἀλεκτρυον* and  
*μαντис*.] Divination by a cock. *Diſc.*

**A'LEGAR.** *n. f.* [from *ale* and *eager*, four.] Sour ale; a kind of  
acid made by ale, as vinegar by wine, which has lost its spirit.

**A'LEGER.** *adj.* [*allegre*, Fr. *alacris*, Lat.] Gay; chearful;  
sprightly: a word not now used.

Certainly, this berrycoffee, the root and leaf betle, and leaf  
tobacco, of which the Turks are great takers, do all condense  
the spirits, and make them strong and *aleger*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

**A'LEHOOF.** *n. f.* [from *ale* and *hoof*, head.] Groundivy, so  
called by our Saxon ancestors, as being their chief ingredient  
in ale. See **GROUNDIVY**.

*Alehoof*, or groundivy, is, in my opinion, of the most ex-  
cellent and most general use and virtue, of any plants we have  
among us. *Temple.*

**A'LEHOUSE.** *n. f.* [from *ale* and *house*.] A house where ale is  
publickly sold; a tipling-house. It is distinguished from a ta-  
vern, where they sell wine.

Thou most beauteous inn,

Why should hard-favour'd grief be lodg'd in thee,

When triumph is become an *alehouse* guest? *Sh. Rich. II.*

One would think it should be no easy matter to bring any  
man of sense in love with an *alehouse*; indeed of so much sense,  
as seeing and smelling amounts to; there being such strong en-  
counters of both, as would quickly send him packing, did not  
the love of good fellowship reconcile to these nuisances. *South.*

Thee shall each *alehouse*, thee each gilhouse mourn,

And answer'ing ginshops sower sighs return. *Pope's Dun.*

**A'LEHOUSE KEEPER.** *n. f.* [from *alehouse* and *keeper*.] He that  
keeps ale publickly to sell.

You resemble perfectly the two *alehouse* keepers in Holland,  
who were at the same time burgomasters of the town, and taxed  
one another's bills alternately. *Bolingbroke to Swift.*

**A'LEKNIGHT.** *n. f.* [from *ale* and *knight*.] A pot-companion;  
a tippler: a word now out of use.

The old *aleknights* of England were well depainted out of him,  
in the ale-house colours of that time, in this manner. *Camden.*

**ALEMBICK.**



**ALEMBICK.** *n. f.* A vessel used in distilling, consisting of a vessel placed over a fire, in which is contained the substance to be distilled, and a concave closely fitted on, into which the fumes arise by the heat; this cover has a beak or spout, into which the vapours rise, and by which they pass into a serpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condensed, and what entered the pipe in fumes, comes out in drops.

Though water may be rarefied into invisible vapours, yet it is not changed into air, but only scattered into minute parts; which meeting together in the *alembick*, or in the receiver, do presently return into such water as they constituted before. *Boyle.*

**ALENGTH.** *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length*.] At full length; along; stretched along the ground.

**ALERT.** *adj.* [*alerte*, Fr. perhaps from *alacris*, but probably from *à l'art*, according to art or rule.]

1. In the military sense, on guard; watchful; vigilant; ready at a call.
2. In the common sense, brisk; pert; petulant; smart; implying some degree of censure and contempt.

I saw an *alert* young fellow, that cocked his hat upon a friend of his, and accosted him after the following manner: Well, Jack, the old prig is dead at last. *Addison. Spect. N° 403.*

**ALERTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *alert*.] The quality of being alert; sprightliness; pertness.

That *alertness* and unconcern for matters of common life, which a campaign or two would infallibly have given him.

*Addison. Spectator.*

**ALETASTER.** *n. f.* [from *ale* and *taster*.] An officer appointed in every courtleet, and sworn to look to the affize and the goodness of bread and ale, or beer, within the precincts of that lordship. *Cowell.*

**ALEVAT.** *n. f.* [from *ale* and *vat*.] The tub in which the ale is fermented.

**ALEWASHED.** *adj.* [from *ale* and *wash*.] Steeped or soaked in ale.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid suit of the camp, will do among foaming battles and *alewashed* wits, is wonderful to be thought on. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

**ALEWIFE.** *n. f.* [from *ale* and *wife*.] A woman that keeps an alehouse.

Perhaps he will swagger and hector, and threaten to beat and butcher an *alewife*, or take the goods by force, and throw them the bad halfpence. *Swift's Draper's Letters.*

**ALEXANDERS.** *n. f.* [*Smyrnium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The flowers are produced in umbels, consisting of several leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose; these rest upon the empalement, which afterward becomes an almost globular fruit, composed of two pretty thick seeds, sometimes shaded like a crescent, gibbous, and streaked on one side, and plain on the other.

The species are; 1. Common *Alexanders*. 2. Foreign *Alexanders*, with a round leaf, &c.

The first of these sorts, which is that ordered by the college for medicinal use, grows wild in divers parts of England, and may be propagated by sowing their seeds upon an open spot of ground in August. *Millar.*

**ALEXANDER'S FOOT.** *n. f.* The name of an herb.

**ALEXANDRINE.** *n. f.* A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called *Alexander*. They consist, among the French, of twelve and thirteen syllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve.

Our numbers should, for the most part, be lyrical. For variety, or rather where the majesty of thought requires it, they may be stretched to the English heroick of five feet, and to the French *Alexandrine* of six. *Dryd.*

Then, at the last, an only couplet fraught  
With some unmeaning thing they call a thought,  
A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song,  
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along.

*Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

**ALEXIPHARMICK.** *adj.* [from *ἀλεξίω* and *φάρμακον*.] That which drives away poison; antidotal; that which opposes infection.

That some antidotal quality it may have, we have no reason to deny; for since elke's hoofs and horns are magnified for epilepsies, since not only the bone in the heart, but the horn of a deer, is *alexipharmick*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**ALEXITERICAL, or ALEXITERICK.** *adj.* [from *ἀλεξίω*.] That which drives away poison; that which resists in fevers.

**ALGATES.** *adv.* [from *all* and *gate*. *Skinner*. *Gate* is the same as *via*; and still used for *way* in the Scottish dialect.] On any terms; every way: now obsolete.

Nor had the boaster ever risen more,  
But that Rinaldo's horse ev'n then down fell,  
And with the fall his leg oppress'd so fore,  
That, for a space, there must he *algates* dwell. *Fairfax.*

**ALGEBRA.** *n. f.* [An Arabick word of uncertain etymology; derived, by some, from *Geber* the philosopher; by some, from *gefr*, parchment; by others, from *algebiſta*, a bone-setter; by *Ménage*, from *algiatarat*, the restitution of things broken.]

This is a peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity fought, whether it be a number or a line, or any other quantity, as if it were granted, and, by means of one or more

quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities which are known, and consequently itself is known. The origin of this art is very obscure. It was in use, however, among the Arabs, long before it came into this part of the world; and they are supposed to have borrowed it from the Persians, and the Persians from the Indians. The first Greek author of *algebra* was Diophantus, who, about the year 800, wrote thirteen books. In 1494, Lucas Pacciolus, or Lucas de Burgos, a cordelier, printed a treatise of *algebra*, in Italian, at Venice. He says, that *algebra* came originally from the Arabs, and never mentions Diophantus; which makes it probable, that that author was not yet known in Europe; whose method was very different from that of the Arabs, observed by Pacciolus and his first European followers. His *algebra* goes no farther than simple and quadratick equations; and only some of the others advanced to the solution of culick equations. After several improvements by Vieta, Oughtred, Harriot, Descartes, Sir Isaac Newton brought this art to the height at which it still continues. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

It would surely require no very profound skill in *algebra*, to reduce the difference of ninepence in thirty shillings. *Swift.*

**ALGEBRAICK.** } *adj.* [from *algebra*.]  
**ALGEBRAICAL.** }

1. Relating to algebra; as, an *algebraical* treatise.
2. Containing operations of algebra; as, an *algebraical* computation.

**ALGEBRAIST.** *n. f.* [from *algebra*.] A person that understands or practises the science of algebra.

When any dead body is found in England, no *algebraist* or uncipherer can use more subtle suppositions, to find the demonstration or cipher, than every unconcerned person doth to find the murderers. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Confining themselves to describe almost nothing else but the synthetick and analytick methods of geometricians and *algebraists*, they have too much narrowed the rules of method, as though every thing were to be treated in mathematical forms. *Watts's Logic.*

**ALGID.** *adj.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill. *Dict.*

**ALGIDITY,** } *n. f.* [from *algid*.] Chilness; cold. *Dict.*  
**ALGIDNESS.** }

**ALGIFIC.** *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] That which produces cold. *Dict.*

**ALGOR.** *n. f.* [Lat.] Extreme cold; chilness. *Dict.*

**ALGORISM,** } *n. f.* Arabick words, which are used to imply  
**ALGORITHM.** } the six operations of arithmetick, or the science of numbers. *Dict.*

**ALGOSE.** *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] Extremely cold; chill. *Dict.*

**ALIAS.** *adv.* A Latin word, signifying otherwise; often used in the trials of criminals, whose danger has obliged them to change their names; as, Simpson *alias* Smith, *alias* Baker; that is, *otherwise* Smith, *otherwise* Baker.

**ALIBLE.** *adj.* [*alibilis*, Lat.] Nutritive; nourishing; that which may be nourished. *Dict.*

**ALIEN.** *adj.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. Foreign, or not of the same family or land.  
The mother plant admires the leaves unknown  
Of *alien* trees, and apples not her own. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*  
But who can tell, what pangs, what sharp remorse,  
Torment the Boian prince? from native soil  
Exil'd by fate, torn from the tender embrace  
Of weeping comfort, and depriv'd the sight  
Of his young guiltless progeny, he seeks  
Inglorious shelter in an *alien* land. *Philips.*

2. Estranged from; not allied to; adverse to; with the particle *from*, and sometimes *to*, but improperly.

To declare my mind to the disciples of the fire, by a similitude not *alien from* their profession. *Boyle.*

The sentiment that arises, is a conviction of the deplorable state of nature, to which sin reduced us; a weak, ignorant creature, *alien from* God and goodness, and a prey to the great destroyer. *Rogers's Sermons.*

They encouraged persons and principles, *alien from* our religion and government, in order to strengthen their faction. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

**A'LIEN.** *n. f.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. A foreigner; not a denison; a man of another country or family; not allied; a stranger.

In whomsoever these things are, the church doth acknowledge them for her children; them only she holdeth for *aliens* and strangers, in whom these things are not found. *Hooker.*

If it be prov'd against an *alien*,  
He seeks the life of any citizen,  
The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,  
Shall seize on half his goods. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

The mere Irish were not only accounted *aliens*, but enemies, and altogether out of the protection of the law; so as it was no capital offence to kill them. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

Thy place in council thou hast rudely lost,  
Which by thy younger brother is supply'd,  
And art almost an *alien* to the hearts  
Of all the court and princes of my blood. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Their



Their famous lawgiver condemned the persons, who sat idle in divisions dangerous to the government, as *aliens* to the community, and therefore to be cut off from it. *Addison. Freeholder.*

## 2. In law.

An *alien* is one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised. A man born out of the land, so it be within the limits beyond the seas, or of English parents out of the king's obedience, so the parents, at the time of the birth, be of the king's obedience, is not *alien*. If one born out of the king's allegiance, come and dwell in England, his children (if he beget any here) are not *aliens*, but denizens. *Cowell.*

To A'LIEN. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

## 1. To make any thing the property of another.

If the son *alien* those lands, and then repurchase them again in fee, now the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser. *Hale's History of Common Law.*

2. To estrange; to turn the mind or affection; to make averse to; with *from*.

The king was wonderfully disquieted, when he found, that the prince was totally *aliened from* all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage. *Clarendon.*

A'LIENABLE. *adj.* [*from To alienate.*] That of which the property may be transferred.

Land is *alienable*, and treasure is transitory, and both must, at one time or other, pass from him, either by his own voluntary act, or by the violence and injustice of others, or at least by fate. *Dennis's Letters.*

To A'LIENATE. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

## 1. To transfer the property of any thing to another.

The countries were once christian, and members of the church, and where the golden candlesticks did stand, though now they be utterly *alienated*, and no christians left. *Bacon.*

2. To withdraw the heart or affections; with the particle *from*, where the first possessor is mentioned.

The manner of mens writing must not *alienate* our hearts from the truth. *Hooker's Preface.*

Be it never so true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be *alienated*, a small thing persuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker, Dedication.*

His eyes survey'd the dark idolatries

Of *alienated* Judah. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 457.*

Any thing that is apt to disturb the world, and to *alienate* the affections of men from one another, such as cross and distasteful humours, is, either expressly, or by clear consequence and deduction, forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson.*

Her mind was quite *alienated from* the honest Castilian, whom she was taught to look upon as a formal old fellow. *Add. Spectator.*

A'LIENATE. *adj.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] Withdrawn from; stranger to; with the particle *from*.

They are most damnably wicked; impatient for the death of the queen; ready to gratify their ambition and revenge, by all desperate methods; wholly *alienate from* truth, law, religion, mercy, conscience, or honour. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

ALIENATION. *n. f.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]

## 1. The act of transferring property.

The beginning of this ordinance was for the maintenance of their lands in their posterity, and for excluding all innovation or *alienation* thereof unto strangers. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, towards the close of her reign, to give a check to that sacrilege. Her successor passed a law, which prevented absolutely all future *alienations* of the church revenues. *Atterbury.*

Great changes and *alienations* of property, have created new and great dependencies. *Swift on Athens and Rome.*

2. The state of being alienated; as, the estate was wasted during its *alienation*.

## 3. Change of affection.

It is left but in dark memory, what the case of this person was, and what was the ground of his defection, and the *alienation* of his heart from the king. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

## 4. Applied to the mind, it means disorder of the faculties.

Some things are done by man, though not through outward force and impulsion, though not against, yet without their wills; as in *alienation* of mind, or any like inevitable utter absence of wit and judgment. *Hooker, b. i. p. 23.*

ALI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*from ala and fero*, Lat.] Having wings. *D.*

ALI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*aliger*, Lat.] Having wings; winged. *Dict.*

To ALI'GGE. *v. a.* [*from a*, and *lig*, to lye down.] To lay; to allay; to throw down; to subdue: an old word even in the time of Spenser, now wholly forgotten.

Thomalin, why fitten we so,

As weren overwent with woe:

Upon so fair a morrow,

The joyous time now nigheth fast,

That shall *aligge* this bitter blast,

And flake the winter sorrow. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

To ALI'GHT. *v. n.* [*alighen*, Sax. *af-lichten*, Dutch.]

## 1. To come down, and stop. The word implies the idea of descending; as, of a bird from the wing; a traveller from his horse or carriage, and generally of resting or stopping.

There ancient night arriving, did *alight*

From her high weary waine. *Fairy Queen, b. i. c. v.*

There is *alighted* at your gate

A young Venetian. *Shakef. Merchant of Venice.*

Slackness breeds worms; but the sure traveller,

Though he *alights* sometimes, still goeth on. *Herbert.*

When marching with his foot he walks till night;

When with his horse he never will *alight*. *Denham.*

When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan shore,

His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore;

The first that fail'd in air, 'tis sung by Fame,

To the Cumean coast at length he came,

And here *alighting* built this costly frame. *Dryden's Æneid.*

When he was admonished by his subject to descend, he came down gently and circling in the air, and singing to the ground. Like a lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her song till she *alights*; still preparing for a higher flight at her next fall. *Dryden.*

When finish'd was the fight,

The victors from their lusty steeds *alight*;

Like them dismounted all the warlike train. *Dryd. Fables.*

Should a spirit of superiour rank, a stranger to human nature, *alight* upon the earth, what would his notions of us be?

*Addison. Spectator.*

## 2. It is used also of any thing thrown or falling; to fall upon.

But storms of stones from the proud temple's height,

Pour down, and on our batter'd helms *alight*. *Dryd. Æneid.*

ALI'KE. *adv.* [*from a* and *like*.] With resemblance; without difference; in the same manner; in the same form.

The darkness hideth not from thee; but the night shineth as the day: the darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee.

*Psalms cxxxix. 12.*

With thee conversing, I forget all time;

All seasons, and their change, all please *alike*. *Parad. Lost.*

Riches cannot rescue from the grave,

Which claims *alike* the monarch and the slave. *Dryd. Juv.*

Let us unite at least in an equal zeal for those capital doctrines, which we all equally embrace, and are *alike* concerned to maintain. *Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons.*

Two handmaids wait the throne: *alike* in place,

But differing far in figure and in face. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

ALIMENT. *n. f.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nourishment; that which nourishes; nutriment; food.

New parts are added to our substance; and as we die, we are born daily; nor can we give an account, how the *aliment* is so prepared for nutrition, or by what mechanism it is distributed. *Glanville's Scepis Scientifica, Pref.*

All bodies which, by the animal faculties, can be changed into the fluids and solids of our bodies, are called *aliments*. But, to take it in the largest sense, by *aliment*, I understand every thing which a human creature takes in common diet; as, meat, drink; and seasoning, as, salt, spice, vinegar, &c. *Arbuthnot.*

ALIMENTAL. *adj.* [*from aliment*.] That which has the quality of aliment; that which nourishes; that which feeds.

The sun, that light imparts to all, receives

From all his *alimental* recompense,

In humid exhalations. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Except they be watered from higher regions, these weeds must lose their *alimental* sap, and wither themselves. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errors.*

Th' industrious, when the sun in Leo rides,

And darts his sultriest beams, portending drought,

Forget not, at the foot of ev'ry plant,

To sink a circling trench, and daily pour

A just supply of *alimental* streams,

Exhausted sap recruiting. *Philips.*

ALIMENTARINESS. *n. f.* [*from alimentary*.] The quality of being alimentary, or of affording nourishment. *Dict.*

ALIMENTARY. *adj.* [*from aliment*.]

## 1. That which belongs or relates to aliment.

The solution of the aliment by mastication is necessary; without it, the aliment could not be disposed for the changes, which it receives as it passeth through the *alimentary* duct. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

## 2. That which has the quality of aliment, or the power of nourishing.

I do not think that water supplies animals, or even plants, with nourishment, but serves for a vehicle to the *alimentary* particles, to convey and distribute them to the several parts of the body. *Ray on the Creation.*

Of *alimentary* roots, some are pulpy and very nutritious; as, turneps and carrots. These have a fattening quality, which they manifest in feeding of cattle. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ALIMENTATION. *n. f.* [*from aliment*.] The power of affording aliment; the quality of nourishing.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not: they have an accretion, but no *alimentation*. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 54.*

ALIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [*from alimony*.] That which nourishes: a word very little in use.

The plethora renders us lean, by suppressing our spirits, whereby they are incapacitated of digesting the *alimonious* humours into flesh. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

A'LIMONY. *n. f.* [*alimonia*, Lat.]

*Alimony* signifies that legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to



# ALK

the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of any separation from him, provided it be not caused by her elopement or adultery. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Before they settled hands and hearts,

Till *alimony* or death them parts. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. iii.*

**A'LIQUANT.** *adj.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

**A'LIQUOT.** *adj.* [*aliquot*, Lat.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12, because, being taken four times, it will just measure it.

**A'LISH.** *adj.* [from *ale*.] Resembling ale; having qualities of ale: They let it stand five days before they put it into the cask, stirring it and beating down the yeast into it; this gives it the sweet *alish* taste. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**A'LITURE.** *n. f.* [*alitura*, Lat.] Nourishment. *Dict.*

**ALI'VE.** *adj.* [from *a* and *live*.]

1. In the state of life; not dead.

Nor well *alive*, nor wholly dead they were,  
But some faint signs of feeble life appear. *Dryd. Fables.*

Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd *alive*,  
Not scornful virgins who their charms survive. *Pope.*

2. In a figurative sense, unextinguished; undestroyed; active; in full force.

Those good and learned men had reason to wish, that their proceedings might be favoured, and the good affection of such as inclined toward them, kept *alive*. *Hooker, b. v.*

3. Cheerful; sprightly; full of alacrity.

She was not so much *alive* the whole day, if she slept more than six hours. *Clarissa.*

4. In a popular sense, it is used only to add an emphasis, like the French *du monde*; as, the *best* man *alive*; that is, the *best*, with an emphasis.

And to those brethren said, rise, rise by-live,  
And unto battle do yourselves address;  
For yonder comes the proudest knight *alive*,  
Prince Arthur, flower of grace and nobles. *Fairy Queen.*  
The earl of Northumberland, who was the proudest man *alive*, could not look upon the destruction of monarchy with any pleasure. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

John was quick and understood his business very well; but no man *alive* was more careless in looking into his accounts.

*Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

**ALKAHEST.** *n. f.* A word used first by Paracelsus, and adopted by his followers, to signify an universal dissolvent, or liquor, which has the power of resolving all things into their first principles.

**ALKALE'SCENT.** *adj.* [from *alkali*.] That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

All animal diet is *alkalescent* or anti-acid. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

**A'L KALI.** *n. f.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us glasswort.] This herb they burnt to ashes, boiled them in water, and, after having evaporated the water, there remained at the bottom a white salt; this they called *sal kali*, or *alkali*. It is corrosive, producing putrefaction in animal substances, to which it is applied. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces effervescence and fermentation. See **ALKALIZATE**.

**A'L KALINE.** *adj.* [from *alkali*.] That which has the qualities of alkali.

Any watery liquor will keep an animal from starving very long, by diluting the fluids, and consequently keeping them from this *alkaline* state, which is confirmed by experience; for people have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. *Arbuthnot upon Aliments.*

**TO ALKA'LIZATE.** *v. a.* [from *alkali*.] To make bodies alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.

**ALKA'LIZATE.** *adj.* [from *alkali*.] That which has the qualities of alkali; that which is impregnated with alkali.

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that, which it discovers, being dissolved in hot water, is different, being of kin to that of other *alkalizable* salts. *Boyle.*

The colour of violets seems to be of that order, because their syrup, by acid liquours, turns red, and, by urinous and *alkalizable*, turns green. *Newton's Opticks.*

**ALKALIZA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *alkali*.] The act of alkalizing, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

**A' LKANET.** *n. f.* [*Anchusa*, Lat.] The name of a plant. This plant is a species of bugloss, with a red root, brought from the southern parts of France, and used in medicine. It will grow in almost any soil, and must be sown in March. *Mil.*

**A' LKEKE'NGI.** *n. f.* A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called *winter-cherry*; of considerable use as an astringent, dissolvent, and diuretick. The plant bears a near resemblance to *Solanum*, or *Nightshade*; whence it is frequently called in Latin by that name, with the addition or epithet of *vesicarium*. *Chambers.*

**ALKE'RMES.** *n. f.* In medicine, a term borrowed from the

# ALL

Arabs, denoting a celebrated remedy, of the form and consistence of a confection; whereof the *kermes* berries are the basis. The other ingredients are pippin-cyder, rose-water, sugar, ambergrease, musk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold; but the sweets are usually omitted. The *confectio alkermes* is chiefly made at Montpellier, which supplies most part of Europe therewith. The grain, which gives it the denomination, is nowhere found so plentifully as there. *Chambers.*

**ALL.** *adv.* [See **ALL**, *adj.*]

1. Quite; completely.

How is my love *all* ready forth to come. *Spenser's Epithal.*

Know, Rome, that *all* alone Marcus did fight

Within Corioli gates. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

And swore so loud,

That, *all* amaz'd, the priest let fall the book. *Sh. Tam. Shrew.*

They could call a comet a faxed star, which is *all* one with *stella crinita*, or *cometa*. *Camden's Remains.*

For a large conscience is *all* one,

And signifies the same with none. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. i.*

Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,

Shall *all* bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground. *Dryd.*

I do not remember he any where mentions expressly the title of the first-born, but *all* along keeps himself under the shelter of the indefinite term, heir. *Locke.*

Justice, indeed, may be furnished out of this element, as far as her sword goes; and courage may be *all* over a continued blaze, if the artist pleases. *Addison. Guardian, N° 103.*

If e'er the miser durst his farthings spare,

He thinly spreads them through the publick square,

Where, *all* beside the rail, rang'd beggars lie,

And from each other catch the doleful cry. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. Altogether; wholly; without any other consideration.

I am of the temper of most kings, who love to be in debt, are *all* for present money, no matter how they pay it afterward. *Dryd. Fab. Preface.*

3. Only; without admission of any thing else.

When I shall wed,

That lord, whose hand must take my plight, shall carry

Half my love with him, half my care and duty.

Sure I shall never marry, like my sister,

To love my father *all*.

*Shakesp. King Lear.*

4. Although. This sense is truly Teutonic, but now obsolete:

Do you not think th' accomplishment of it

Sufficient work for one man's simple head,

*All* were it as the rest but simply writ. *Spenser, Son. xxxii.*

5. It is sometimes a word of emphasis; nearly the same with *just*.

A shepherd's swain, say, did thee bring,

*All* as his straying flock he fed;

And, when his honour hath thee read,

Crave pardon for thy hardy head. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

**ALL.** *adj.* [*Æll*, *Æal*, *ealle*, *alle*. Sax. oll, Welsh; *al*, Dutch; *alle*, Germ. *alles*, Gr.]

1. The whole number; every one:

Brutus is an honourable man;

So are they *all*, *all* honourable men. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæsar.*

To graze the herb *all* leaving,

Devour'd each other. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

The great encouragement of *all*, is the assurance of a future reward. *Tillotson, Sermon vi.*

2. The whole quantity; every part.

Six days thou shalt labour, and do *all* thy work. *Deut. v. 13.*

Political power, I take to be a right of making laws with penalties, and of employing the force of the community in the execution of such laws, and in the defence of the commonwealth; and *all* this only for the publick good. *Lacke.*

3. The whole duration of time.

On whose pastures cheerful spring,

*All* the year doth sit and sing;

And, rejoicing, smiles to see,

Their green backs wear his livery. *Crashaw.*

4. The whole extent of place.

Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in *all* Venice. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

**ALL.** *n. f.*

1. The whole; opposed to part, or nothing.

And will she yet debase her eyes on me;

On me, whose *all* not equals Edward's moiety?

On me that halt, and am misshapen thus? *Shak. Rich. III.*

Nought's had, *all's* spent,

Where our desire is got without content. *Shak. Macbeth.*

The youth shall study, and no more engage

Their flatt'ring wishes for uncertain age;

No more with fruitless care, and cheated strife,

Chace fleeting pleasure through the maze of life;

Finding the wretched *all* they here can have,

But present food, and but a future grave. *Prior.*

Our *all* is at stake, and irretrievably lost, if we fail of success. *Addison on the State of the War.*

2. Every thing.

Then shall we be news-cramm'd.—*All* the better; we shall be the more remarkable. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Up



Up with my tent, here will I lie to night;  
But where to morrow? — Well, *all's* one for that. *Sh. R. III.*  
*All* the fitter, Lentulus: our coming  
Is not for salutation; we have bus'ness. *Ben. Johnf. Catiline.*  
That is, *every thing is the better, the same, the fitter.*  
Sceptre and pow'r, thy giving, I assume;  
And glad her shall resign, when in the end  
Thou shalt be *all* in *all*, and I in thee.  
For ever; and in me all whom thou lov'st. *Parad. Lost.*  
They all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so  
little foothold, that the first blast of wind laid it flat upon the  
ground, nest, eagles, and *all*. *L'Estrange.*  
They that do not keep up this indifferency for *all* but truth,  
put coloured spectacles before their eyes, and look through false  
glaffes. *Locke.*  
A torch, snuff and *all*, goes out in a moment, when dipped  
in the vapour. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
*All* is much used in composition; but, in most instances, it is  
merely arbitrary; as, *all-commanding*. Sometimes the words  
compounded with it, are fixed and classical; as, *Almighty*.  
When it is connected with a participle, it seems to be a  
noun; as, *all-surrounding*: in other cases, an adverb; as, *all-*  
*accomplished*, or completely accomplished.  
Of these compounds, a small part of those which may be  
found is inserted.  
**ALL-BEARING.** *adj.* [from *all* and *bear*.] That which bears every  
thing; omniparous.  
Thus while he spoke, the sovereign plant he drew,  
Where on th' *all-bearing* earth unmark'd it grew. *Pope's Od.*  
**ALL-CHEERING.** *adj.* [from *all* and *cheer*.] That which gives  
gayety and cheerfulness to all.  
Soon as the *all-cheering* fun  
Should, in the farthest east, begin to draw  
The shady curtains from Aurora's bed. *Sh. Romeo and Jul.*  
**ALL-COMMANDING.** *adj.* [from *all* and *command*.] Having the  
sovereignty over all.  
He now sets before them the high and shining idol of glory,  
the *all-commanding* image of bright gold. *Raleigh's History.*  
**ALL-COMPOSING.** *adj.* [from *all* and *compose*.] That which quiets  
all men, or every thing.  
Wrapt in embow'ring shades, Ulysses lies,  
His woes forgot! but Pallas now addrest,  
To break the bands of *all-composing* rest. *Pope's Odyssey, b. vi.*  
**ALL-CONQUERING.** *adj.* [from *all* and *conquer*.] That which  
subdues every thing.  
Second of Satan sprung, *all-conquering* death!  
What think'st thou of our empire now? *Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
**ALL-CONSUMING.** *adj.* [from *all* and *consume*.] That which con-  
sumes every thing.  
By age unbroke—but *all-consuming* care  
Destroys perhaps the strength, that time would spare. *Pope.*  
**ALL-DEVOURING.** *adj.* [from *all* and *devour*.] That which eats  
up every thing.  
Secure from flames, from envy's fiercer rage,  
Destructive war, and *all-devouring* age. *Pope's Essay on Crit.*  
**ALL-FOURS.** *n. f.* [from *a'l* and *four*.] A low game at cards,  
played by two; so named from the four particulars by which  
it is reckoned, and which, joined in the hand of either of the  
parties, are said to make *all fours*.  
**ALL-HAIL.** *n. f.* [from *all*, and *hail*, for *health*.] All health. This  
is therefore not a compound, though, perhaps usually reckoned  
among them.  
*All hail*, ye fields, where constant peace attends!  
*All hail*, ye sacred, solitary groves!  
*All hail*, ye books, my true, my real friends,  
Whose conversation pleases and improves. *Walsh.*  
**ALL-HALLOWN.** *n. f.* [from *all* and *hallow*, to make holy.] The  
time about Allsaintsday.  
Farewell, thou latter spring! farewell,  
*All-hallown* summer. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. i.*  
**ALLHALLOWTIDE.** *n. f.* [See **ALL-HALLOWN**.] The term  
near Allsaints, or the first of November.  
Cut off the bough about *Allhallowtide*, in the bare place,  
and set it in the ground, and it will grow to be a fair tree in  
one year. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 427.*  
**ALL-HEAL.** *n. f.* [*Panax*, Lat.] A species of ironwort; which see.  
**ALL-JUDGING.** *adj.* [from *all* and *judge*.] That which has the  
sovereign right of judgment.  
I look with horror back,  
That I detest my wretched self, and curse  
My past polluted life. *All-judging* heav'n,  
Who knows my crimes, has seen my sorrow for them.  
*Rowe's Jane Shore.*  
**ALL-KNOWING.** *adj.* [from *all* and *know*.] Omniscient; all-wise.  
Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity, we, who could  
no way foresee the effect; when an *all-knowing*, all-wise Being,  
showers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and un-  
deserving? *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
**ALL-MAKING.** *adj.* [from *all* and *make*.] That created all;  
omnifick. [See **ALL-SEEING**.]  
**ALL-POWERFUL.** *adj.* [from *all* and *powerful*.] Almighty; om-  
nipotent; possessed of infinite power. 2

O *all-powerful* Being, the least motion of whose will can cre-  
ate or destroy a world; pity us, the mournful friends of thy  
distressed servant. *Swift.*  
**ALL-SAINTS DAY.** *n. f.* The day on which there is a general  
celebration of the saints. The first of November.  
**ALL-SEER.** *n. f.* [from *a'l* and *see*.] He that sees or beholds every  
thing; he whose view comprehends all things.  
That high *All-seer*, which I dallied with,  
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,  
And giv'n in earnest, what I begg'd in jest. *Shak. Rich. III.*  
**ALL-SEEING.** *adj.* [from *all* and *see*.] That beholds every thing.  
The same First Mover certain bounds has plac'd,  
How long those perishable forms shall last;  
Nor can they last beyond the time assign'd  
By that *all-seeing* and *all-making* mind. *Dryd. Fables.*  
**ALL-SOULS DAY.** *n. f.* The day on which supplications are made  
for all souls by the church of Rome; the second of November.  
This is *all souls day*, fellows, is it not?—  
It is, my lord.—  
Why then, *all souls day* is my body's doomday. *Shak. R. III.*  
**ALL-SUFFICIENT.** *adj.* [from *all* and *sufficient*.] Sufficient to  
every thing.  
The testimonies of God are perfect, the testimonies of God  
are *all-sufficient* unto that end for which they were given *Hooker*.  
He can more than employ all our powers in their utmost ele-  
vation; for he is every way perfect and *all-sufficient*. *Norris.*  
**ALL-WISE.** *adj.* [from *all* and *wise*.] Possess of infinite wisdom.  
There is an infinite, eternal, *all-wise* Mind governing the  
affairs of the world. *South.*  
Supreme, *all-wise*, eternal, potentate!  
Sole authour, sole disposer of our fate! *Prior.*  
**ALLANTO'IS, or ALLANTO'IDES.** *n. f.* [from *αλλας*, a gut,  
and *ειδος*, shape.] The urinary tunick placed between the  
amnion and chorion, which, by the navel and urachus, or pas-  
sage by which the urine is conveyed from the infant in the  
womb, receives the urine that comes out of the bladder. *Quincy.*  
**TO ALLA'Y.** *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr. to mix one metal with  
another in order to coinage; it is therefore derived by some  
from *à la loi*, according to law; the quantity of metals being  
mixed according to law; by others, from *allier*, to unite; per-  
haps from *allocare*, to put together.]  
1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coin-  
age. In this sense, most authours preserve the original French  
orthography, and write *alloy*. See **ALLOY**.  
2. To join any thing to another, so as to abate its predominant  
qualities.  
Being brought into the open air,  
I would *alloy* the burning quality  
Of that fell poison. *Shakespeare. King John.*  
No friendly offices shall alter or *alloy* that rancour, that frets  
in some hellish breasts, which, upon all occasions, will foam out  
at its foul mouth in slander and invective. *South.*  
3. To quiet; to pacify; to repress. The word, in this sense, I  
think not to be derived from the French *alloyer*, but to be the  
English word *lay*, with *a* before it, according to the old form.  
If, by your art, you have  
Put the wild waters in this roar, *alloy* them. *Shak. Tempest.*  
**ALLA'Y.** *n. f.* [*alloy*, Fr.]  
1. The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them,  
that they may wear less. Gold is allayed with silver and cop-  
per, two carats to a pound Troy; silver with copper only, of  
which eighteen pennyweight is mixed with a pound. *Cowel*  
thinks the alloy is added, to countervail the charge of coining;  
which might have been done only by making the coin less.  
For fools are stubborn in their way,  
As coins are harden'd by th' *alloy*. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. 22.*  
2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant quali-  
ties of that with which it is mingled; in the same manner, as  
the admixture of baser metals alloy the qualities of the first mass.  
Dark colours easily suffer a sensible *alloy*, by little scattering  
light. *Newton's Opticks.*  
3. Alloy being taken from baser metals, commonly implies some-  
thing worse than that with which it is mixed.  
The joy has no *alloy* of jealousy, hope and fear. *Roscommon.*  
**ALLA'YER.** *n. f.* [from *alloy*.] The person or thing which has  
the power or quality of allaying.  
Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allayers* of acrimony;  
and, upon that account, Avicen countermands letting blood in  
choleric bodies; because he esteems the blood a *frænum bilis*,  
or a bridle of gall, obtunding its acrimony and fierceness.  
*Harvey on Consumptions.*  
**ALLA'YMENT.** *n. f.* [from *alloy*.] That which has the power  
of allaying or abating the force of another.  
If I could temporize with my affection,  
Or brew it to a weak and colder palate,  
The like *allayment* would I give my grief. *Sh. Troilus and Cr.*  
**ALLEGATION.** *n. f.* [from *allege*.]  
1. Affirmation; declaration.  
2. The thing alleged or affirmed.  
Hath he not twit our sovereign lady here  
With ignominious words, though darkly coucht?



# A L L

As if she had suborned some to swear  
False *allegations*, to o'erthrow his state. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

3. An excuse; a plea.  
I omitted no means in my power, to be informed of my errors; and I expect not to be excused in any negligence on account of youth, want of leisure, or any other idle *allegations*.  
*Pope's Preface to his Works.*

To ALLE'GE. *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.]  
1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.  
2. To plead as an excuse, or produce as an argument.  
Surely the present form of church-government is such, as no law of God, or reason of man, hath hitherto been *alleged*, of force sufficient to prove they do ill, who, to the utmost of their power, withstand the alteration thereof. *Hooker's Preface.*  
If we forsake the ways of grace or goodness, we cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance, or want of instruction; we cannot say we have not learned them, or we could not. *Sprat.*  
He hath a clear and full view, and there is no more to be *alleged* for his better information. *Locke.*

ALLE'GEABLE. *adj.* [from *allege*.] That which may be alleged.  
Upon this interpretation all may be solved, that is *allegeable* against it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 7.*

ALLE'GEMENT. *n. f.* [from *allege*.] The same with *allegation*. *D.*

ALLE'GER. *n. f.* [from *allege*.] He that alleges.  
Which narrative, if we may believe it as confidently as the famous *alleger* of it, Pamphilio, appears to do, would seem to argue, that there is, sometimes, no other principle requisite, than what may result from the lucky mixture of the parts of several bodies. *Boyle.*

ALLE'GIANCE. *n. f.* [*allegiance*, Fr.] The duty of subjects to the government.  
I did pluck *allegiance* from mens hearts,  
Loud shouts and salutations from their mouths,  
Even in the presence of the crowned king. *Shak. Henry IV.*  
We charge you on *allegiance* to ourselves,  
To hold your slaughter hands, and keep the peace.  
*Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. i.*  
The house of commons, to whom every day petitions are directed by the several counties of England, professing all *allegiance* to them, govern absolutely; the lords concurring, or rather submitting to whatsoever is proposed. *Clarendon.*

ALLE'GIANT. *adj.* [from *allege*.] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegiance*: a word not now used.  
For your great graces  
Heap'd upon me, poor undeserver, I  
Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks,  
My pray'rs to heav'n for you. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

ALLEGRO'Rick. *adj.* [from *allegory*.] After the manner of an allegory; not real; not literal.  
A kingdom they portend thee; but what kingdom,  
Real or *allegorick*, I discern not. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*

ALLEGRO'RICAL. *adj.* [from *allegory*.] In the form of an allegory; not real; not literal; mystical.  
When our Saviour said, in an *allegorical* and mystical sense, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you; the hearers understood him literally and grossly. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
The epithet of Apollo for shooting, is capable of two applications; one literal, in respect of the darts and bow, the ensigns of that god; the other *allegorica*l, in regard to the rays of the sun. *Pope's Preface to Iliad.*

ALLEGRO'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *allegory*.] After an allegorical manner.  
Virgil often makes Iris the messenger of Juno, *allegorically* taken for the air. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
The place is to be understood *allegorically*; and what is thus spoken by a Phæacian with wisdom, is, by the Poet, applied to the goddess of it. *Pope's Odyssey, b. viii. notes.*

ALLEGRO'RICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *allegorical*.] The quality of being allegorical. *Diët.*

To ALLEGORIZE. *v. a.* [from *allegory*.] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a sense not literal.  
He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree, allowing his supposition of the tree itself to be true. *Raleigh's History.*  
As some would *allegorize* these signs, which we noted before; so others would confine them to the destruction of Jerusalem. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
An alchymist shall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory, explain morality by sal, sulphur, and mercury; and *allegorize* the scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof into the philosopher's stone. *Locke.*

ALLEGORY. *n. f.* [*ἀλληγορία*.] A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken; as, *wealth is the daughter of diligence, and the parent of authority*.  
Neither must we draw out our *allegory* too long, lest either we make ourselves obscure, or fall into affectation, which is childish. *Ben. Johnson's Discovery.*  
This word *nympha* meant nothing else but, by *allegory*, the vegetative humour or moisture that quickeneth and giveth life to trees and flowers, whereby they grow. *Peacham.*

ALLE'GRO. *n. f.* A word, denoting one of the six distinctions

# A L L

of time. It expresses a sprightly motion, the quickest of all, except Presto. It originally means *gay*, as in *Milton*.  
ALLELU'JAH. *n. f.* [This word is falsely written for *Hallelujah*, *הלל* and *יהוה*.] A word of spiritual exultation, used in hymns; it signifies, *Praise God*.  
He will set his tongue to those pious divine strains, which may be a proper prælude to those *allelujahs* he hopes eternally to sing. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALLEMANDE. *n. f.* [Ital.] A grave kind of musick. *Diët.*

To ALLEVIATE. *v. a.* [*a levo*, Lat.]  
1. To make light; to ease; to soften.  
Most of the distempers are the effects of abused plenty and luxury, and must not be charged upon our Maker; who, notwithstanding, hath provided excellent medicines, to *alleviate* those evils which we bring upon ourselves. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
2. To extenuate, or soften; as, he *alleviates* his fault by an excuse.

ALLEVIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *alleviate*.]  
1. The act of making light; of allaying, or extenuating.  
All apologies for, and *alleviations* of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favours, but the duties of friendship. *South's Sermons.*  
2. That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.  
This loss of one fifth of their debts and income will sit heavy on them, who shall feel it, without the *alleviation* of any profit. *Locke.*

A'LEY. *n. f.* [*allée*, Fr.]  
1. A walk in a garden.  
And all within were walks and *alleys* wide,  
With footing worn, and leading inward far. *Fairy Queen.*  
It is common from experience, that where *alleys* are close gravelled, the earth putteth forth the first year knotgrasses, and after spiregrasses. *Bacon's Natural History, No 565.*  
Yonder *alleys* green,  
Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown. *Parad. Lost.*  
Come, my fair love, our morning's task we lose;  
Some labour ev'n the easiest life would choose:  
Ours is not great: the dangling bows to crop,  
Whose too luxuriant growth our *alleys* stop. *Dryden.*  
The thriving plants, ignoble broomsticks made,  
Now sweep those *alleys* they were born to shade. *Pope.*

2. A passage in towns narrower than a street.  
A back friend, a shoulder clapper, one that commands  
The passages of *alleys*, creeks, and narrow lands.  
*Shakesp. Comedy of Errors.*

ALLI'ANCE. *n. f.* [*alliance*, Fr.]  
1. The state of connection with another by confederacy; a league. In this sense, our histories of Queen Anne mention the *grand alliance*.  
2. Relation by marriage.  
A bloody Hymen shall th' *alliance* join  
Betwixt the Trojan and th' Ausonian line. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
3. Relation by any form of kindred.  
For my father's sake,  
In honour of a true Plantagenet,  
And, for *alliance*' sake, declare the cause  
My father lost his head. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. i.*

4. The act of forming or contracting relation to another; the act of making a confederacy.  
Dorset, your son, that with a fearful soul  
Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,  
This fair *alliance* quickly shall call home  
To high promotions. *Shakesp. Richard III.*  
Adrastus soon, with gods averse, shall join  
In dire *alliance* with the Theban line;  
Thence strife shall rise, and mortal war succeed. *Pope.*

5. The persons allied to each other.  
I would not boast the greatness of my father,  
But point out new *alliances* to Cato. *Addison's Cato.*

ALLI'CIENCY. *n. f.* [*alicio*, Lat. to entice or draw.] The power of attracting anything; magnetism; attraction.  
The feigned central *alliciency* is but a word, and the manner of it still occult. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

To ALLIGATE. *v. a.* [*alligo*, Lat.] To tie one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGA'TION. *n. f.* [from *alligate*.]  
1. The act of tying together; the state of being so tied.  
2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGA'TOR. *n. f.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America, between which, and that of Africa, naturalists have laid down this difference, that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both. See CROCODILE.  
In his needy shop a tortoise hung,  
An *alligator* stuff'd, and other skins  
Of ill-shap'd fishes. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*  
Aloft in rows large poppy-heads were strung,  
And here a scaly *alligator* hung. *Garth's Dispensary.*

A'LLIGATURE. *n. f.* [from *alligate*.] The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together. *Diët.*

ALLI'SION.



**ALLI'SION.** *n. f.* [*allido, allisum*, Lat.] The act of striking one thing against another.

There have not been any islands of note, or considerable extent, torn and cast off from the continent by earthquakes, or severed from it by the boisterous *allision* of the sea. *Woodward.*

**ALLOCA'TION.** *n. f.* [*alloco*, Lat.]

1. The act of putting one thing to another.

2. The admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

3. An allowance made upon an account; a term used in the exchequer. *Chambers.*

**ALLOCU'TION.** *n. f.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another.

**ALLO'DIAL.** *adj.* [from *allodium*.] Held without any acknowledgment of superiority; not feudal; independent.

**ALLO'DIUM.** *n. f.* [A word of very uncertain derivation, but most probably of German original.]

A possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. It is opposed to *fee*, or *feudum*, which intimates some kind of dependance. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.

**ALLO'NGE.** *n. f.* [*allonge*, Fr.] A pass or thrust with a rapier, so called from the lengthening of the space taken up by the fencer.

**To ALLO'o.** *v. a.* [This word is generally spoke *halloo*, and is used to dogs, when they are incited to the chase or battle; it is commonly imagined to come from the French *allons*; perhaps from *all lo*, look all; shewing the object.] To set on; to incite a dog, by crying *alloo*.

*Alloo* thy furious mastiff; bid him vex

The noxious herd, and print upon their ears

A sad memorial of their past offence. *Philips.*

**A'LLOQUY.** *n. f.* [*alloquium*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another; converse; conversation. *Dict.*

**To ALLO'T.** *v. a.* [from *lot*.]

1. To distribute by lot.

2. To grant.

Five days we do *allot* thee for provision,

To shield thee from disasters of the world;

And, on the sixth, to turn thy hated back

Upon our kingdom. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

I shall deserve my fate, if I refuse

That happy hour, which heaven *allots* to peace. *Dryden.*

3. To distribute; to parcel out; to give each his share.

Since fame was the only end of all their new enterprizes and studies, a man cannot be too scrupulous in *allotting* them their due portion of it. *Tatler, N° 81.*

**ALLO'TMENT.** *n. f.* [from *allot*.] That which is allotted to any one; the part; the share; the portion granted.

There can be no thought of security or quiet in this world, but in a resignation to the *allotments* of God and nature. *L'Estr.*

Though it is our duty to submit with patience to more scanty *allotments*, yet thus much we may reasonably and lawfully ask of God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**ALLO'TTERY.** *n. f.* [from *allot*.] That which is granted to any particular person in a distribution. See **ALLO'TMENT**.

Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman, or give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by testament.

*Shakespeare, As you like it.*

**To ALLO'W.** *v. a.* [*allouer*, Fr. from *allaudare*.]

1. To admit; as, to *allow* a position; not to contradict; not to oppose.

The principles, which all mankind *allow* for true, are innate; those, that men of right reason admit, are the principles *allowed* by all mankind. *Locke.*

The pow'r of musick all our hearts *allow*;

And what Timotheus was, is Dryden now. *Pope's Ess. Crit.*

As to what is alleged, that some of the Presbyterians declared openly against the king's murder, I *allow* it to be true. *Swift.*

2. To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to.

We will not, in civility, *allow* too much sincerity to the professions of most men; but think their actions to be interpreters of their thoughts. *Locke.*

I will help you to enough of them, and shall be ready to *allow* the pope as little power here as you please. *Swift.*

3. To grant licence to; to permit.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the beldam

To lead him where he would; his roguish madnefs

*Allows* itself to any thing. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

But as we were *allowed* of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts. *I Theff. ii. 4.*

They referred all laws, that were to be passed in Ireland, to be considered, corrected and *allowed* first by the state of England. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

4. To give a sanction to; to authorize.

There is no slander in an *allow'd* fool. *Shakesp. Tw. Night.*

5. To give to; to pay to.

Ungrateful then! if we no tears *allow*

To him that gave us peace and empire too. *Waller.*

6. To appoint for; to set out to a certain use; as, he *allowed* his for the third part of his income.

VOL. I.

7. To make abatement, or provision; or to settle any thing, with some concessions or cautions, regarding something else.

If we consider the different occasions of ancient and modern medals, we shall find they both agree in recording the great actions and successes in war; *allowing* still for the different ways of making it, and the circumstances that attended it. *Addison.*

**ALLO'WABLE.** *adj.* [from *allow*.]

1. That which may be admitted without contradiction.

It is not *allowable*, what is observable in many pieces of Raphael, where Magdalen is represented, before our Saviour, washing his feet, on her knees; which will not consist with the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. That which is permitted or licensed; lawful; not forbidden.

In actions of this sort, the very light of nature alone may discover that which is so far forth in the sight of God *allowable*. *Hooker, b. ii. § 8.*

I was, by the freedom *allowable* among friends, tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence. *Boyle on the Scriptures.*

Reputation becomes a signal and a very peculiar blessing to magistrates; and their pursuit of it is not only *allowable*, but laudable. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

**ALLO'WABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *allowable*.] The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition.

I cannot think myself engaged to discourse of lots, as to their nature, use, and *allowableness*, in matters of recreation; which is indeed impugned by some, though better defended by others. *South's Sermons.*

**ALLO'WANCE.** *n. f.* [from *allow*.]

1. Admission without contradiction.

Without the notion and *allowance* of spirits, our philosophy will be lame and defective in one main part of it. *Locke.*

2. Sanction; licence; authority.

That which wisdom did first begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challengeth *allowance* of them that succeed, although it plead for itself nothing. *Hooker, b. v. § 7.*

You sent a large commission

To Gregory de Cassado, to conclude,

Without the king's will, or the state's *allowance*;

A league between his highness and Ferrara. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

3. Permission; freedom from restraint.

They should therefore be accustomed betimes to consult and make use of their reason, before they give *allowance* to their inclinations. *Locke.*

4. A settled rate; or appointment for any use.

The victual in plantations ought to be expended almost as in a besieged town; that is, with certain *allowance*. *Bacon.*

And his *allowance* was a continual *allowance* given him of the king; a daily rate for every day all his life. *2 Kings, xxv. 30.*

5. Abatement from the strict rigour of a law, or demand.

The whole poem, though written in that which they call heroick verse, is of the Pindarick nature, as well in the thought as the expression; and, as such, requires the same grains of *allowance* for it. *Dryden.*

Parents never give *allowances* for an innocent passion. *Swift.*

6. Established character; reputation.

His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot

Of very expert and approved *allowance*;

Therefore my hopes, not surfeited to death,

Stand in bold awe. *Shakesp. Othello.*

**ALLO'Y.** *n. f.* [See **ALLAY**.]

1. Baser metal mixed in coinage.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the standard. Fine silver is silver without the mixture of any baser metal. *Alloy* is baser metal mixed with it. *Locke.*

For let another piece be coined of the same weight, wherein half the silver is taken out, and copper, or other *alloy*, put into the place, every one knows it will be worth but half as much; for the value of the *alloy* is so inconsiderable as not to be reckoned. *Locke.*

2. Abatement; diminution.

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more exquisite degree, than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure always, without mixture or *alloy*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

**ALLUBE'SCENCY.** *n. f.* [*allubescencia*, Lat.] Willingness; content. *Dict.*

**To ALLUDE.** *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] To have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at; to insinuate. It is used of persons; as, he alludes to an old story; or of things, as, the lampoon alludes to his mother's faults.

These speeches of Jerom and Chrysostom do seem plainly to *allude* unto such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Hooker, b. v. § 29.*

True it is, that many things of this nature be *alluded* unto, yea, many things declared. *Hooker, b. iv. § 2.*

Then just proportions were taken, and every thing placed by weight and measure: and this I doubt not was that artificial structure here *alluded* to. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

**ALLU'MINOR.** *n. f.* [*allumer*, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment; because he gives graces, light an ornament, to the letters or figures coloured. *Corwell.*

R

T



To ALLURE. *v. a.* [*laurer*, Fr. *looren*, Dutch, *belønen*, Sax.] To entice to any thing whether good or bad; to draw towards any thing by enticement.

Unto laws that men make for the benefit of men, it hath seemed always needful to add rewards, which may more allure unto good, than any hardness deterreth from it, and punishments, which may more deter from evil, than any sweetness thereto allureth. *Hooker, b. i. p. 28.*

Above them all

The golded sun, in splendour likest heav'n,  
Allur'd his eye. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. l. 572.*

Each flatt'ring hope, and each alluring joy. *Lyttleton.*

ALLURE. *n. f.* [from the verb *allure*.] Something set up to entice birds, or other things, to it. We now write *lure*.

The rather to train them to his allure, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how they were over-topped and trodden down by gentlemen. *Sir John Hayward.*

ALLUREMENT. *n. f.* [from *allure*.]

That which allures, or has the force of alluring: enticement; temptation of pleasure.

Against allurements, custom, and a world

Offended; fearless of reproach, and scorn,

Or violence.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

—Adam, by his wife's allurements, fell. *Par. Reg. b. ii.*

To shun th' allurements is not hard

To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd;

But wond'rous difficult, when once beset,

To struggle through the straits, and break th' involving net.

*Dryden.*

ALLURER. *n. f.* [from *allure*.] The person that allures; enticer; enveigler.

ALLURINGLY. *adv.* [from *allure*.] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *alluring*.] The quality of alluring or enticing; incitation; temptation by proposing pleasure.

ALLUSION. *n. f.* [*allusio*, Lat.] That which is spoken with reference to something supposed to be already known, and therefore not expressed; a hint; an implication. It has the particle *to*.

Here are manifest allusions and footsteps of the dissolution of the earth, as it was in the deluge, and will be in its last ruin.

*Burnet's Theory.*

This last allusion gall'd the Panther more,

Because indeed it rubb'd upon the fore.

*Dryden.*

Expressions now out of use, allusions to customs lost to us, and various particularities, must needs continue several passages in the dark.

*Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

ALLUSIVE. *adj.* [*alludo*, *allusum*, Lat.] Hinting at something not fully expressed.

Where the expression in one place is plain, and the sense affixed to it agreeable to the proper force of the words, and no negative objection requires us to depart from it; and the expression, in the other, is figurative or allusive, and the doctrine, deduced from it, liable to great objections; it is reasonable, in this latter place, to restrain the extent of the figure and allusion, to a consistency with the former.

*Rogers's Sermons.*

ALLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *allusive*.] In an allusive manner; by implication; by insinuation.

The Jewish nation, that rejected and crucified him, within the compass of one generation, were, according to his prediction, destroyed by the Romans, and preyed upon by those eagles, (*Matt. xxiv. 28.*) by which, allusively, are noted the Roman armies, whose ensign was the eagle. *Hammond's Pr. Cat.*

ALLUSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *allusive*.] The quality of being allusive.

ALLUVION. *n. f.* [*alluvio*, Lat.]

1. The carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of the water.

2. The thing carried by water to something else.

The civil law gives the owner of land a right to that increase which arises from alluvion, which is defined an insensible increment, brought by the water.

ALLUVIOUS. *adj.* [from *alluvion*.] That which is carried by water to another place, and lodged upon something else.

To ALLY. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy.

All these septa are allied to the inhabitants of the North, so as there is no hope that they will ever serve faithfully against them.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

Wants, frailties, passions, closer still ally

The common interest, or endear the tie. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

To the sun ally'd,

From him they draw the animating fire. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To make a relation between two things, by similitude, or resemblance, or any other means.

Two lines I cannot excuse: they are indeed remotely allied to Virgil's sense; but they are too like the tenderness of Ovid.

*Dryden.*

ALLY. *n. f.* [*allie*, Fr.] One united by some means of connexion; as, marriage; friendship; confederacy.

We could hinder the accession of Holland to France, either as

subjects, with great immunities for the encouragement of trade, or as an inferior and dependent ally under their protection.

*Temple.*

ALMACANTAR. *n. f.* [An Arabick word, written variously by various authors; by D'Herbelot, *almocantar*; by others, *almucantar*.] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally used in the plural, and means a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian.

ALMACANTAR'S STAFF. *n. f.* An instrument commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising and setting, in order to find the amplitude, and consequently the variation of the compass.

*Chambers.*

ALMANACK. *n. f.* [Derived, by some, from the Arabick, *al*, and *manab*, Heb. to count, or compute; but others, from *al*, Arabick, and *man*, a month, or *manand*, the course of the months; by others, from a Teutonic original, *al* and *maan*, the moon, an account of every moon, or month: all of them are probable.]

A calendar; a book in which the revolutions of the seasons, with the return of feasts and fasts, is noted for the ensuing year.

It will be said, this is an almanack for the old year; all hath been well; Spain hath not assailed this kingdom.

*Bacon.*

This astrologer made his almanack give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inversion of the common prognosticators.

*Government of the Tongue.*

Beware the woman too, and shun her sight,

Who in these studies does herself delight;

By whom a greasy almanack is born,

With often handling like chaff amber worn. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

I'll have a fasting almanack printed on purpose for her use.

*Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

ALMANDINE. *n. f.* [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby coarser and lighter than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the garnet.

*Dict.*

ALMIGHTINESS. *n. f.* [from *almighty*.] Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God.

It serveth to the world for a witness of his almightiness, whom we outwardly honour with the chiefest of outward things.

*Hooker, b. v. § 15.*

In creating and making existent the world universal, by the absolute act of his own word, his power and almightiness.

*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

In the wilderness, the bittern and the stork, the unicorn and the elk, live upon his provisions, and revere his power, and feel the force of his almightiness.

*Taylor's Rule of holy living.*

ALMIGHTY. *adj.* [from *all* and *mighty*.] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

The Lord appeared unto Abram, and said unto him, I am the almighty God; walk before me, and be thou perfect.

*Genesis, xvii. 1.*

He wills you in the name of God almighty,

That you divest yourself, and lay apart

The borrow'd glories, that, by gift of heav'n,

By law of nature and of nations' long

To him and to his heirs.

*Shakespeare's Henry V.*

ALMOND. *n. f.* [*amand*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *amandala*, a word in low Latin; by others, from *Allemand*, a German; supposing that almonds come to France from Germany.]

The nut of the almond tree, either sweet or bitter.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the sweet taste into an oily one.

*Locke.*

ALMOND TREE. *n. f.* [*amygdalus*, Lat.]

It has leaves and flowers very like those of the peach tree, but the fruit is longer and more compressed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged.

The species are, 1. The common large almond. 2. The sweet almond, with tender shells. 3. The bitter almond. 4. The white flowering almond.

The three first sorts are chiefly cultivated in England, for the beauty of their flowers; and the first sort yields large quantities of fruit yearly, little inferior to what we receive from abroad, if not kept too long. They are propagated in July, by inoculating a bud into a plum stock, for wet ground, or an almond or peach stock for dry. The fourth is a greater curiosity; it will not succeed on a plum, but must be budded on a peach or almond.

*Miller.*

Like to an almond tree, you're mounted high

On top of green Selinus, all alone,

With blossoms brave bedecked daintily,

Whose tender locks do tremble every one,

At every little breath that under heav'n is blown. *Fairy Q.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood,

If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,

The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign;

Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

ALMONDS OF THE THROAT, or TONSILS, called improperly Almonds of the ears; are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces; each of them has a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves through the great sinus of a mucous and the



# A L M

slippery matter into the fauces, larynx, and œsophagus, for the moistening and lubricating those parts. When the œsophagus muscle acts, it compresses the *almonds*, and they frequently are the occasion of a sore throat. *Quincy.*

The tonsils, or *Almonds of the Ears*, are also frequently swelled in the king's evil; which tumour may be very well reckoned a species of it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**A'LMOND-FURNACE**, or **A'LMAN-FURNACE**, called also the *Sweep*, is a peculiar kind of furnace used in refining, to separate metals from cinders and other foreign substances. *Chambers.*

**A'LMONER**, or **ALMNER**. *n. f.* [*eleemosynarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince, or other person, employed in the distribution of charity. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

I enquired among the Jacobins for an *almoner*; and the general fame has pointed out your reverence as the worthiest man.

**A'LMONRY**. *n. f.* [from *a'moner*.] The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

**ALMO'ST**. *adv.* [from *all* and *most*; that is, *most part of all*. *Skinner.*] Nearly; well nigh; in the next degree to the whole, or to universality.

Who is there *almost*, whose mind, at some time or other, love or anger, fear or grief, has not so fastened to some clog, that it could not turn itself to any other object. *Locke.*

There can be no such thing or notion, as an *almost* infinite; there can be nothing next or second to an omnipotent God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Atlas becomes unequal to his freight,

And *almost* faints beneath the glowing weight. *Addis. Ovid.*

**ALMS**. *n. f.* [in Saxon, *elmyr*, from *eleemosyna*, Lat.] What is given gratuitously in relief of the poor. It has no singular.

My arm'd knees,

Which bow'd but in my stirrup, bend like his

That hath received an *alms*.

*Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The poor beggar hath a just demand of an *alms* from the rich man; who is guilty of fraud, injustice and oppression, if he does not afford relief according to his abilities. *Swift.*

**ALMS-BASKET**. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *basket*.] The basket in which provisions are put to be given away.

There sweepings do as well,

As the best order'd meal;

For who the relish of these guests will fit,

Needs set them but the *alms-basket* of wit.

*Ben. Johnson.*

We'll stand up for our properties, was the beggar's song that lived upon the *alms-basket*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

**ALMSDEED**. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *deed*.] An act of charity; a charitable gift.

This woman was full of good works, and *almsdeeds* which she did. *Acts, ix. 36.*

Hard favour'd Richard, where art thou?

Thou art not here: murder is thy *almsdeed*;

Petitioner for blood thou ne'er put'st back.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

**ALMS-GIVER**. *n. f.* [from *a'ls* and *giver*.] He that gives alms; he that supports others by his charity.

He built and endowed many religious foundations, besides his memorable hospital of the Savoy. And yet was he a great *alms-giver* in secret, which shewed that his works in publick were dedicated rather to God's glory than his own. *Bacon.*

**ALMSHOUSE**. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *house*.] A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor; an hospital for the poor.

The way of providing for the clergy by tithes, the device of *almshouses* for the poor, and the sorting out of the people into their several parishes, are manifest unto men of understanding. *Hooker's Preface.*

And to relief of lazars, and weak age

Of indigent faint souls, past corporal toil,

A hundred *almshouses* right well supplied. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Many penitents, after the robbing of temples, and other violences of rapine, build an hospital, or some *alms-house*, out of the ruins of the church, and the spoils of widows and orphans. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Behold yon *almshouse*, neat, but void of state,

Where age and want sit smiling at the gate.

*Pope.*

**ALMSMAN**. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *man*.] A man who lives upon alms; who is supported by charity.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads;

My gorgeous palace, for a hermitage;

My gay apparel for an *almsman's* gown.

*Shakesp. Rich. II.*

**A'LMUG-TREE**. *n. f.* A tree mentioned in scripture.

Of its wood were made musical instruments, and it was used also in rails, or in a staircase. The Rabbins generally render it *coral*, others *ebony*, *brazil*, or *pine*. In the Septuagint it is translated *wrought wood*, and in the Vulgate, *Ligna Thyina*. But coral could never answer the purposes of the almugim; the pine-tree is too common in Judea to be imported from Ophir; and the Thyinum, or citron-tree, much esteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty, came from Mauritania. By the wood *almugim*, or *algumim*, or, simply, *gummim*, taking *al* for a kind of article, may be understood oily and gummy sorts of wood, and particularly the trees which produce gum ammoniac, or gum arabick; and is, perhaps, the same with the Shittim wood mentioned by Moses. *Calmet.*

# A L O

And the navy also of Hiram that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of *almug-trees* and precious trees. *1 Kings, x. 11.*

**A'LNAGAR**, **A'LNAGER**, or **A'LINEGER**. *n. f.* [from *alnage*.]

A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the assize of woollen cloth, and to fix the seals appointed upon it for that purpose; but there are now three officers belonging to the regulation of cloth-manufactures, the *searcher*, *measurer*, and *alneger*. *Dict.*

**A'LNAGE**. *n. f.* [from *aulnage*, or *ainage*, Fr.] Ell-measure, or rather the measuring by the ell or yard. *Dict.*

**A'LNIGHT**. *n. f.* [from *all* and *night*.]

There is a service which they call *alnigh*, which is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst; whereby it cometh to pass, that the wick fetcheth the nourishment farther off. *Pacon's Natural History, No 372.*

**A'LOES**. *n. f.* [𐤀𐤋𐤍, as it is supposed.] A term applied to three different things.

1. A precious wood used, in the East, for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold, and was the most valuable present given by the king of Siam, in 1686, to the king of France. It is called *Tambac*, and is the heart, or innermost part, of the *aloetree*; the next part to which is called *Calem-bac*, which is sometimes imported into Europe, and, though of inferior value to the *Tambac*, is much esteemed: the part next the bark is termed, by the Portuguese, *Pao d'aquila*, or eagle-wood; but some account the eagle-wood not the outer part of the *Tambac*, but another species. Our knowledge of this wood is yet very imperfect. *Savary.*

2. *Aloes* is a tree which grows in hot countries, and even in the mountains of Spain.

The leaves are thick, succulent, and generally beset with spines on the edges; the flower consists of one leaf, is tubulous, and cut into six segments at the top, like the hyacinth; the fruit is oblong and cylindrical, divided into three cells, containing flat, and, for the most part, semicircular seeds.

The species are 39; 1. The common large American *aloe*.

2. The narrow-leaved *aloe*, from Vera Cruz. 3. The American *aloe*, which produces young plants out of the flower stems, &c.

Many of these plants, in English gardens, are natives of the East and West Indies; but the most curious are brought from the Cape of Good Hope.

The first of these *aloes* is very hardy, and has endured the air, in mild winters, in a very dry soil, and under a south wall; but they may be kept in a common greenhouse, giving them very little moisture in winter. The other sorts are preserved in an airy glass-case, with a stove. The *aloes* are all increased by off-sets.

Most of the African species, after the second, third, or fourth year's growth, produce flowers with us annually; but the American *aloes* flower but once during the life of the plant, producing the flower-stems from the centre of the plant, of a considerable size, and sometimes fifteen feet in height.

A common error, relating to the first species, is, that it never flowers till it be an hundred years old; but experience has proved, that some have flowered in fifty years. Another error is, that, when the flower opens, it makes a report like a gun. *Millar.*

3. *Aloes* is a medicinal juice extracted not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*, by cutting the leaves, and exposing the juice that drops from them to the sun. It is distinguished into Socotorine and Caballine, or horse *aloes*; the first is so called from *Socotora*; the second, because, being coarser, it ought to be confined to the use of farriers. It is a warm and strong cathartick, and used in most purgative compositions.

**ALOE'TICAL**. *adj.* [from *aloes*.] Consisting chiefly of aloes.

It may be excited by *aloetical*, scammoniate, or acrimonious medicines. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**ALOE'TICK**. *n. f.* [from *aloes*.] Any medicine is so called, which chiefly consists of aloes. *Quincy.*

**ALO'FT**. *adv.* [*lofter*, to lift up, *Dan.* *Loft* air, *Icelandish*; so that *aloft* is, into the air.] On high; above; in the air: a word used chiefly in poetry.

For I have read in stories oft,

That love has wings, and soars aloft.

*Suckling.*

Upright he stood, and bore aloft his shield,

Conspicuous from afar, and overlook'd the field. *Dryd. Fab.*

**ALO'FT**. *prep.* Above.

The great luminary

*Aloft* the vulgar constellations thick,

That from his lordly eye keep distance due,

Dispenses light from far.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

**A'LOGY**. *n. f.* [*alogos*.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Dict.*

**ALO'NE**. *adj.* [*alleen*, Dutch; from *al* and *een*, or *one*, that is, *single*.]

1. Without another.

The quarrel toucheth none but us *alone*;

Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

If by a mortal hand my father's throne

Could be defended, 'twas by mine *alone*. *Dryden, Æneid ii.*

God, by whose *alone* power and conservation, we all live, and move, and have our being. *Bentley.*

2. Without company; solitary.

Eagles we see fly *alone*, and they are but sheep which always herd together. *Sidney, b. i.*



*Alone*, for other creature in this place  
Living, or lifeless, to be found was none. *Paradise Lost.*  
I never durst in darkness be *alone*. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

**ALO'NE.** *adv.*

1. This word is seldom used but with the word *let*, if even then it be an adverb, and implies sometimes an ironical prohibition, to help a man who is able to manage the affair himself.

*Let us alone* to guard Corioli,  
If they set down before's; 'fore they remove,  
Bring up your army. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

*Let you alone*, cunning artificer;  
See how his gorget peers above his gown,  
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben. Jonst. Catil.*

2. To let alone; to forbear; to leave unfinished.  
His client stole it, but he had better have *let it alone*; for he  
lost his cause by his jest. *Addison. Spectator, N° 408.*

**ALO'NG.** *adv.* [*au longue*, Fr.]

1. At length.  
Some rowl a mighty stone; some laid *along*,  
And, bound with burning wires, on spokes of wheels are hung.  
*Dryden, Æneid vi.*

2. Through any space measured lengthwise.  
A firebrand carried *along*, leaveth a train of light behind it.  
*Bacon's Natural History, N° 274.*

Where Ufens glides *along* the lowly lands,  
Or the black water of Pomptina stands. *Dryd. Æneid vii.*

3. Throughout; in the whole; with *all* prefixed.  
They were *all along* a cross, untoward sort of people. *South.*  
Solomon, *all along* in his Proverbs, gives the title of fool to a  
wicked man. *Tillotson.*

4. Joined with the particle *with*; in company; joined with.  
I your commission will forthwith dispatch,  
And he to England shall *along with* you. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

Hence then! and Evil go *with thee along*,  
'Thy offspring, to the place of evil, Hell;  
'Thou and thy wicked crew! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*

Religious zeal is subject to an excess, and to a defect, when  
something is mingled with it, which it should not have; or when  
it wants something that ought to go *along with* it. *Sprat.*

5. Sometimes *with* is understood.  
Command thy slaves: my free-born soul disdains  
A tyrant's curb; and restive breaks the reins.  
Take this *along*; and no dispute shall rise  
(Though mine the woman) for my ravish'd prize. *Dryden.*

6. Forward; onward. In this sense it is derived from *allons*,  
French.

Come then, my friend, my genius, come *along*,  
Thou master of the poet and the song. *Pope.*

**ALO'NGST.** *adv.* [a corruption, as it seems, from *along*.] *Along*;  
through the length.

The Turks did keep strait watch and ward in all their ports  
thereabout *alongst* the sea-coast. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

**ALO'OF.** *adv.* [*all off*, that is, *quite off*.]

1. At a distance; with the particle *from*. It generally implies a  
small distance, such as is within view or observation.

Then bad the knight this lady yede *aloof*,  
And to an hill herself withdrew aside,  
From whence she might behold the battle's proof,  
And else be safe from danger far descried. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

As next in worth,  
Came singly where he stood, on the bare strand,  
While the promiscuous croud stood yet *aloof*. *Parad. Lost.*

The noise approaches, though our palace stood  
*aloof* from streets, encompass'd with a wood. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to persons, it often insinuates caution and circumspec-  
tion.

Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel,  
And make the cowards stand *aloof* at bay. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Going northwards, *aloof*, as long as they had any doubt of  
being pursued, at last when they were out of reach, they turned  
and crossed the ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*

The king would not, by any means, enter the city, until he  
had *aloof* seen the cross set up upon the greater tower of Gra-  
nada, whereby it became Christian ground. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

Two pots stood by a river, one of brass, the other of clay.  
The water carried them away; the earthen vessel kept *aloof*  
from t'other. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The strong may fight *aloof*; Ancæus try'd  
His force too near, and by presuming dy'd. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. In a figurative sense, it is used to import art or cunning in con-  
versation, by which a man holds the principal question at a dis-  
tance.

Nor do we find him forward to be founded;  
But with a crafty madness keeps *aloof*,  
When we would bring him on to some confession  
Of his true state. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

4. It is used metaphorically of persons that will not be seen in a  
design.

It is necessary the queen join; for, if she stand *aloof*, there  
will be still suspicions: it being a received opinion in the world,  
that she hath a great interest in the king's favour and power.

*Suckling.*

3

5. It is applied to things not properly belonging to each other.

Love's not love,  
When it is mingled with regards that stand  
*aloof* from th' entire point. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

**ALO'UD.** *adv.* [from *a* and *loud*.] Loudly; with a strong voice;  
with a great noise.

Strangled he lies! yet seems to cry *aloud*,  
To warn the mighty, and instruct the proud;  
That of the great, neglecting to be just,  
Heav'n in a moment makes an heap of dust. *Waller.*

Then heav'n's high monarch thund' red thrice *aloud*,  
And thrice he shook aloft a golden cloud. *Dryd. Æneid vii.*

**ALO'W.** *adv.* [from *a* and *low*.] In a low place; not aloft.

And now *alow*, and now aloft they fly,  
As born through air, and seem to touch the sky. *Dryden.*

**ALPHA.** *n. f.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answer-  
ing to our A; therefore used to signify the first.

I am *alpha* and omega, the beginning and the ending, saith  
the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the  
Almighty. *Revelat.*

**ALPHABET.** *n. f.* [from *ἄλφα*, *alpha*, and *βῆτα*, *beta*, the two  
first letters of the Greeks.] The order of the letters, or ele-  
ments of speech.

Thou shalt not sigh,  
Nor wink, nor nod, nor kneel, nor make a sign,  
But I of these will rest an *alphabet*,  
And by still practice learn to know thy meaning.

*Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

The letters of the *alphabet*, formed by the several motions of  
the mouth, and the great variety of syllables composed of let-  
ters, and formed with almost equal velocity, and the endless  
number of words capable of being framed out of the *alphabet*,  
either of more syllables, or of one. *Holder.*

Taught by their nurses, little children get  
This saying, sooner than their *alphabet*. *Dryd jun. Juw.*

**TO ALPHABET.** *v. a.* [from *alphabet*, noun.] To range in the  
order of the alphabet.

**ALPHABETICAL.** } *adj.* [from *alphabet*; *alphabetique*, Fr.] In the  
**ALPHABETICK.** } order of the alphabet; according to the se-  
ries of letters.

I have now by me, digested in an *alphabetical* order, all the  
counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain, with  
their respective tempers. *Swift.*

**ALPHABETICALLY.** *adv.* [from *alphabetical*.] In an alphabeti-  
cal manner; according to the order of the letters.

I had once in my thoughts to contrive a grammar, more than  
I can now comprise in short hints; and a dictionary, *alphabeti-  
cally* containing the words of the language, which the deaf per-  
son is to learn. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

**ALRE'ADY.** *adv.* [from *all* and *ready*.] At this present time, or  
at some time past; opposed to futurity; as, *Will he come soon?*  
*He is come already. Will it be done? It is done already.*

Touching our uniformity, that which hath been *already* an-  
swered, may serve for answer to that exception. *Hooker.*

You warn'd me still of loving two;  
Can I love him, *already* loving you? *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

See, the guards, from yon far eastern hill  
*Already* move, no longer stay afford;  
High in the air, they wave the flaming sword,  
Your signal to depart. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

I confine myself to methods for the advancement of piety,  
which are in the power of a prince limited like ours, by a strict  
execution of the laws *already* in force. *Swift.*

Methinks, *already* I your tears survey,  
*Already* hear the horrid things they say,  
*Already* see you a degraded toast,  
And all your honour in a whisper lost! *Pope.*

**ALS.** *adv.* [*als*, Dutch.] Also; likewise: a word now out of use.

The golden sun his glistering head gan shew,  
And sad remembrance now the prince amoves  
With fresh desire his voyage to pursue;  
*Als* Una earn'd her travel to renew. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

**ALSO.** *adv.* [from *all* and *so*.]

1. In the same manner; likewise.

In these two, no doubt, are contained the causes of the great  
deluge, as according to Moses, so *also* according to necessity;  
for our world affords no other treasures of water. *Burnet's Theo.*

2. *Also* is sometimes nearly the same with *and*, and only conjoins  
the members of the sentence.

God do so to me, and more *also*. *I Samuel, xiv. 44.*

**ALTAR.** *n. f.* [*altare*, Lat. It is observed by Junius, that the  
word *altar* is received, with christianity, in all the European  
languages; and that *altare* is used by one of the Fathers, as ap-  
propriated to the Christian worship, in opposition to the *ara* of  
gentilism.]

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid.  
The goddess of the nuptial bed,  
Tir'd with her vain devotions for the dead,  
Resolv'd the tainted hand should be repell'd,  
Which incense offer'd, and her altar held. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. The table in Christian churches where the communion is ad-  
ministered.

Her



Her grace rose, and, with modest paces,  
Came to the altar, where she kneel'd, and, faintlike,  
Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

**ALTARAGE.** *n. f.* [*altaragium*, Lat.] An emolument arising to the priest from oblations, through the means of the altar.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**ALTAR-CLOTH.** *n. f.* [from *altar* and *cloth*.] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

I should set down the wealth, books, hangings, and altar-cloths, which our kings gave this abbey. *Peacham on Drawing.*

**TO ALTER.** *v. a.* [*alterer*, Fr. from *alter*, Lat.]

1. To change; to make otherwise than it is. *To alter*, seems more properly to imply a change made only in some part of a thing; as, to *alter* a writing, may be, to blot or interpolate it; to *change* it, may be, to substitute another in its place.

Do you note

How much her grace is *alter'd* on the sudden?

How long her face is drawn? how pale she looks,

And of an earthly cold?

*Shak. Hen. VIII.*

Acts appropriated to the worship of God by his own appointment, must continue so, till himself hath otherwise declared: for who dares *alter* what God hath appointed?

*Stillingsfleet's Defence of Disc. on Romish Idolatry.*

2. To take off from a persuasion or sect.

For the way of writing plays in verse, I find it troublesome and slow; but I am no way *altered* from my opinion of it, at least with any reasons which have opposed it. *Dryden.*

**TO ALTER.** *v. n.* To become otherwise than it was; as, the weather *alters* from bright to cloudy.

**ALTERABLE.** *adj.* [from *alter*; *alterable*, Fr.] That which may be altered or changed by something else; distinct from *changeable*, or that which changes, or may change itself.

That *alterable* respects are realities in nature, will never be admitted by a considerate discernor. *Glanville.*

Our condition in this world is mutable and uncertain, *alterable* by a thousand accidents, which we can neither foresee nor prevent. *Rogers.*

I wish they had been more clear in their directions to him upon that mighty point, Whether the settlement of the succession in the House of Hanover be *alterable* or no? *Swift.*

**ALTERABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *alterable*.] The quality of being alterable, or admitting change from external causes.

**ALTERABLY.** *adv.* [from *alterable*.] In such a manner as may be altered.

**ALTERANT.** *adj.* [*alterant*, Fr.] That which has the power of producing changes in any thing.

And whether the body be *alterant* or altered, evermore a perception precedeth operation; for else all bodies would be alike one to another. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**ALTERATION.** *n. f.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, Fr.]

1. The act of altering or changing.

*Alteration*, though it be from worse to better, hath in it inconveniencies, and those weighty. *Hooker.*

2. The change made.

Why may we not presume, that God doth even call for such change or *alteration*, as the very condition of things themselves doth make necessary. *Hooker, b. ii. § 10.*

So he, with difficulty and labour hard,

Mov'd on:

But he once past, soon after, when man fell,

Strange *alteration*! Sin, and death, amain

Following his track (such was the will of heav'n!)

Pav'd after him a broad and beaten way. *Parad. Lost, b. ii.*

No other *alteration* will satisfy; nor this neither, very long, without an utter abolition of all order. *South.*

Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves; by which, and succeeding *alterations*, that council degenerated into a most corrupt body. *Swift.*

**ALTERATIVE.** *adj.* [from *alter*.]

Medicines called *alterative*, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution, by changing the humours from a state of distemperature to health. They are opposed to *evacuants*. *Quincy.*

When there is an eruption of humour in any part, it is not cured merely by outward applications, but by such *alterative* medicines as purify the blood. *Government of the Tongue.*

**ALTERCATION.** *n. f.* [*altercation*, Fr. from *altercor*, Lat.] Debate; controversy; wrangle.

By this hot pursuit of lower controversies amongst men professing religion, and agreeing in the principal foundations thereof, they conceive hope, that, about the higher principles themselves, time will cause *altercation* to grow. *Hooker.*

Their whole life was, in a manner, little else than a perpetual wrangling and *altercation*; and that, many times, rather for victory and ostentation of wit, than a sober and serious search of truth. *Hakewell on Providence.*

**ALTERN.** *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns, in succession each to the other.

And God made two great lights, great for their use

To man; the greater to have rule by day,

The less by night, *altern.*

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

VOL. I.

**ALTERNACY.** *n. f.* [from *alternate*.] Action performed by turns.

**ALTERNATE.** *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal.

Friendship consists properly in mutual offices, and a generous strife in *alternate* acts of kindness. *South.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprise,

And bid *alternate* passions fall and rise!

While, at each change, the son of Lybian Jove

Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

**ALTERNATE ANGLES.** [In geometry.] Are the internal angles made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on the opposite sides of the cutting line; the one below the first parallel, and the other above the second.

**ALTERNATE RATIO, or PROPORTION,** is where the antecedent of one is to its consequent, as the antecedent of another to its consequent; the very same ratio, in this case, holding alternately in respect of the antecedents to each other, and the consequents to each other. *Chambers.*

**ALTERNATE.** *n. f.* [from *alternate*, *adj.*] That which happens alternately; vicissitude.

And rais'd in pleasure, or repos'd in ease,

Grateful *alternates* of substantial peace,

They bless the long nocturnal influence shed

On the crown'd goblet, and the genial bed. *Prior.*

**TO ALTERNATE.** *v. a.* [*alternus*, Lat.]

1. To perform alternately.

Those who, in their course,

Melodious hymns about the sov'reign throne

*Alternate* all night long. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally.

The most high God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for sundry wise ends, *alternates* the disposition of good and evil. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. iii.*

**ALTERNATELY.** *adv.* [from *alternate*.] In reciprocal succession, so that each shall be succeeded by that which it succeeds, as, light follows darkness, and darkness follows light.

The princess Melesinda, bath'd in tears,

And tosd' *alternately* with hopes and fears,

Would learn from you the fortunes of her lord. *Dryden.*

Unhappy man! whom sorrow thus and rage

To different ills *alternately* engage. *Prior.*

The rays of light are, by some cause or other, *alternately* disposed to be reflected or refracted for many vicissitudes. *Newton.*

**ALTERNATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *alternate*.] The quality of being alternate, or of happening in reciprocal succession. *Dict.*

**ALTERNATION.** *n. f.* [from *alternate*.] The reciprocal succession of things.

The one would be oppressed with constant heat, the other with insufferable cold; and so the defect of *alternation* would utterly impugn the generation of all things. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

**ALTERNATIVE.** *n. f.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] The choice given of two things; so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken.

A strange *alternative*——

Must ladies have a doctor, or a dance?

*Young.*

**ALTERNATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *alternative*.] In alternate manner; by turns; reciprocally.

An appeal *alternatively* made may be tolerated by the civil law as valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**ALTERNATIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *alternative*.] The quality or state of being alternative; reciprocation. *Dict.*

**ALTERNITY.** *n. f.* [from *altern*.] Reciprocal succession; vicissitude; turn; change of one thing for another; reciprocally.

They imagine, that an animal of the vastest dimensions, and longest duration, should live in a continual motion, without the *alternity* and vicissitude of rest, whereby all other animals continue. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. viii. c. 1.*

**ALTHOUGH.** *conj.* [from *all* and *though*. See **THOUGH**.] Notwithstanding; however it may be granted; however it may be that.

We all know, that many things are believed, *although* they be intricate, obscure, and dark; *although* they exceed the reach and capacity of our wits; yea, *although* in this world they be no way possible to be understood. *Hooker, b. v. § 22.*

Me the gold of France did not seduce,

*Although* I did admit it as a motive

The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

The stress must be laid upon a majority; without which the laws would be of little weight, *although* they be good additional securities. *Swift.*

**ALTIGRADE.** *adj.* [from *altus* and *gradior*, Lat.] Rising on high. *Dict.*

**ALTILOQUENCE.** *n. f.* [*altus* and *loquor*, Lat.] High speech; pompous language.

**ALTIMETRY.** *n. f.* [*altimetria*, Lat. from *altus* and μέτρον.] The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights, whether accessible, or inaccessible, generally performed by a quadrant.

**ALTISONANT.** } *adj.* [*altisonus*, Lat.] High sounding; pompous or lofty in sound. *Dict.*

**ALTITUDE.** *n. f.* [*altitudo*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; space measured upward.



Ten masts attach'd make not the *altitude*,  
Which thou hast perpendicularly fall'n. *Shak. King Lear.*  
Some define the perpendicular *altitude* of the highest moun-  
tains to be four miles; others but fifteen furlongs. *Brown.*  
She shines above, we know, but in what place,  
How near the throne, and heav'n's imperial face,  
By our weak opticks is but vainly guess'd;  
Distance and *altitude* conceal the rest. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon.  
Even unto the latitude of fifty-two, the efficacy thereof is not  
much considerable, whether we consider its ascent, meridian,  
*altitude*, or abode above the horizon. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*  
Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle,  
cannot he observe them and their influences in their several  
situations, in their oppositions and conjunctions, in their *alti-*  
*tudes* and depreffions? *Rymer's Tragedies of last Age.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things.  
Those members which are pairs, stand by one another in  
equal *altitude*, and answer on each side one to another. *Ray.*
4. Height of excellence; superiority.  
Your *altitude* offends the eyes  
Of those who want the power to rise.  
The world, a willing stander-by,  
Inclines to aid a specious lye. *Swift.*

5. Height of degree; highest point.  
He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud; which  
he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
- A' TIVOLANT. *adj.* [*altivolans*, Lat. from *altus* and *vol.*] High  
flying. *Dict.*

- A' LTOGETHER. *adv.* [from *all* and *together*.]
1. Completely; without restriction; without exception.  
It is in vain to speak of planting laws, and plotting policy,  
till they be *altogether* subdued. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
We find not in the world any people that hath lived *altoge-*  
*ther* without religion. *Hooker, b. v. § 18.*  
If death and danger are things that really cannot be endured,  
no man could ever be obliged to suffer for his conscience, or to  
die for his religion; it being *altogether* as absurd to imagine a  
man obliged to suffer, as to do impossibilities. *South.*  
I do not *altogether* disapprove of the manner of interweaving  
texts of scripture through the style of your sermon. *Swift.*
  2. Conjunctly; in company. This is rather *all together*.  
Cousin of Somerset, join you with me,  
And *altogether* with the duke of Suffolk,  
We'll quickly hoist duke Humphry from his feat.  
*Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

A'LUDEL. *n. f.* [from *a* and *lutum*; that is, *without lute*.]  
*Aludels* are subliming pots used in chemistry, without bottoms,  
and fitted into one another, as many as there is occasion for,  
without luting. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot that holds  
the matter to be sublimed; and, at the top is a head, to retain  
the flowers that rise up. *Quincy.*

A' LUM. *n. f.* [*a'lumen*, Lat.]  
A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a  
sense of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of  
astringency. The ancient naturalists allow of two sorts of *alum*,  
natural and factitious. The natural is found in the island of  
Milo, being a kind of whitish stone, very light, friable, and po-  
rous, and streaked with filaments resembling silver. The fac-  
titious *alum* is prepared in different manners, according to the  
different materials of which it is made. Hence arise red, Ro-  
man, and citron *alums*; also plumose, saccharine, and burnt  
*alums*. England, Italy, and Flanders, are the countries where  
*alum* is principally produced; and the English *roche-alum* is  
made from a bluish mineral stone, frequent in the hills of York-  
shire and Lancashire. *Alum* is used in medicine as an absorbent;  
but, being apt to excite vomiting, it is seldom prescribed in-  
wardly. It is used outwardly in astringent lotions, and is an  
ingredient in several dentifrices and cosmeticks. It is a princi-  
pal ingredient in dying and colouring; neither of which can be  
well performed without it. It serves to bind the colour upon  
the stuffs, and has the same uses there, that gum water and glu-  
tinous oils have in painting. It also disposes stuffs to take the  
colour, and adds a degree of briskness and delicacy to it. This  
effect of *alum* seems to proceed from its styptick or astringent  
quality, by which it binds the finer parts of colours together,  
and prevents their exhaling. Hence also it preserves paper, that  
has been dipped in its water, from sinking when wrote upon.

*Saccharine alum* bears a near resemblance to sugar, and is a  
composition of common *alum*, with rose-water and whites of  
eggs boiled together, to the consistence of a paste, and thus  
moulded at pleasure. As it cools, it grows hard as a stone, and  
is used as a cosmetick.

*Burnt alum* is *alum* calcined over the fire, and thus rendered  
whiter, more light, and more easily pulverized.

*Plumose* or *plume alum* is a sort of saline mineral stone, of va-  
rious colours, most commonly white, bordering on green, re-  
sembling Venetian talc, except that, instead of scales, it rises in  
threads or fibres, resembling those of a feather; whence its name  
from *pluma*, a feather. Some will have this to be the lapis ami-  
anthus of the ancients. *Chambers.*

By long beating the white of an egg with a lump of *alum*,  
you may bring it, for the most part, into white curds. *Boyle.*

ALUM STONE. *n. f.* A stone or calx used in surgery; perhaps  
*alum* calcined, which then becomes corrosive.

She gargled with oxycrate, and was in a few days cured, by  
touching it with the vitriol and *alum stones*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

ALU'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *alum*.] Relating to *alum*, or consist-  
ing of *alum*.

Nor do we reasonably conclude, because, by a cold and *alu-*  
*minous* moisture, it is able a while to resist the fire, that, from a  
peculiarity of nature, it subsisteth and liveth in it. *Brown.*

The tumour may have other mixture with it, to make it of a  
vitriolick or *aluminous* nature. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

A' LWAYS. *adv.* [It is sometimes written *alway*, compounded of  
*all* and *way*; *eallewæga*, Sax. *tuttavia*, Ital.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time; opposed to *sometime*, or to  
*never*.

That, which sometime is expedient, doth not *always* so con-  
tinue. *Hooker, b. iv. § 14.*

Man never is, but *always* to be blest. *Pope.*

2. Constantly; without variation; opposed to *sometimes*, or to  
*now and then*.

He is *always* great, when some great occasion is presented to  
him. *Dryden.*

A. M. Stands for *artium magister*, or master of arts; the second  
degree of our universities, which, in some foreign countries, is  
called doctor of philosophy.

AM. The first person of the verb *to be*. [See *TO BE*.]  
And God said unto Moses, *I am* that *I am*: and he said, thus  
shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, *I am* hath sent me un-  
to you. *Exodus, iii. 14.*

Come then, my soul: I call thee by that name,  
Thou busy thing, from whence I know *I am*:  
For knowing what *I am*, I know thou art;  
Since that must needs exist, which can impart. *Prior.*

AMABILITY. *n. f.* [from *amabilis*, Lat.] Loveliness; the power  
of pleasing.

No rules can make *amability*, our minds and apprehensions  
make that; and so is our felicity. *Taylor.*

AMADETTO. *n. f.* A sort of pear [See *PEAR*.] so called, says  
*Skinner*, from the name of him who cultivated it.

A' MADOT. *n. f.* A sort of pear. [See *PEAR*.]

AMA'IN. *adv.* [from *maine*, or *maigne*, old Fr. derived from *mag-*  
*nus*, Lat.] With vehemence; with vigour; fiercely; violent-  
ly. It is used of any action performed with precipitation, whe-  
ther of fear or courage, or of any violent effort.

Great lords, from Ireland am I come *amain*,  
To signify that rebels there are up,  
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
What! when we fled *amain*, pursued, and struck  
With heav'n's afflicting thunder, and besought  
The deep to shelter us? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

The hills, to their supply,  
Vapour and exhalation dusk and moist,  
Sent up *amain*. *Par. Lost.*

From hence the boar was rous'd, and sprung *amain*,  
Like light'ning sudden, on the warriour train,  
Beats down the trees before him, shakes the ground; }  
The forest echoes to the crackling sound, }  
Shout the fierce youth, and clamours ring around. } *Dry.*

AMALGAM. } *n. f.* [*αμα* and *γαμειν*.] The mixture of metals  
AMALGAMA. } procured by amalgamation. See AMALGA-  
MATION.

The induration of the *amalgam* appears to proceed from the  
new texture resulting from the coalition of the mingled ingre-  
dients, that make up the *amalgam*. *Boyle.*

TO AMA'LGAMATE. *v. a.* [from *amalgam*.]

To unite metals with quicksilver, which may be practised up-  
on all metals, except iron and copper. The use of this opera-  
tion is, to make the metal soft and ductile. Gold is, by this  
method, drawn over other materials by the gilders.

AMALGAMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *amalgamate*.] The act or prac-  
tice of amalgamating metals.

*Amalgamation* is the mixing of mercury with any of the me-  
tals. The manner is thus in gold, the rest are answerable:  
Take six parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crucible, and  
pour them to one part of gold made red hot in another cru-  
cible; stir these well that they may incorporate; then cast the  
mass into cold water, and wash it. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

AMANDA'TION. *n. f.* [from *amando*, Lat.] The act of sending  
on a message, or employment.

AMANUE'NSIS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A person who writes what an-  
other dictates.

A' MARANTH. *n. f.* [*amaranthus*, Lat. from *a* and *μαρανω*.] The  
name of a plant.

The flowers have no petals; the cup of the flower is dry and  
multifid; the seeds are included in membranaceous vessels,  
which, when come to maturity, burst open transversely or hori-  
zontally, like purslane, each of which contains one or more  
roundish seeds.

Among the many species, the most beautiful are, 1. The  
tree *amaranth*. 2. The long pendulous *aramanth*, with reddish  
coloured seeds, commonly called *Love lies a bleeding*. All these  
plants must be sown on a good hotbed in February, or the be-  
ginning



ginning of March. They produce large beautiful flowers, and perfect their seed in September. *Millar.*

2. In poetry, it is sometimes an imaginary flower, supposed, according to its name, never to fade.

Immortal *amaranth*! a flower which once  
In paradise, fast by the tree of life,  
Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence,  
'To heav'n remov'd, where first it grew, there grows,  
And flow'rs aloft, shading the fount of life;  
And where the river of bliss, thro' midst of heav'n,  
Rowls o'er Elysian flow'rs her amber stream:  
With these, that never fade, the spirits elect  
Bind their resplendent locks, inwreath'd with beams.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. l. 353.*

**AMARA'NTHINE.** *adj.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] Relating to amaranths; consisting of amaranths.

By the streams that ever flow,  
By the fragrant winds that blow  
O'er the Elysian flow'rs,  
By those happy souls who dwell  
In yellow meads of Asphodel,  
Or *amaranthine* bow'rs.

*Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

**AMARITUDE.** *n. f.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness.

What *amaritude* or acrimony is deprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies.

*Harvey on Consumptions.*

**AMARULENCE.** *n. f.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness. *Dict.*

**AMASMENT.** *n. f.* [from *amafs*.] A heap; an accumulation; a collection.

What is now in the subject, is but an *amasment* of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impostures.

*Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

To **AMA'SS.** *v. a.* [*amasser*, Fr.]

1. To collect together into one heap or mass.

The rich man is not blamed, as having made use of any unlawful means to *amafs* riches, as having thriven by fraud and injustice.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

When we would think of infinite space, or duration, we, at first step, usually make some very large idea, as perhaps of millions of ages, or miles, which possibly we double and multiply several times. All that we thus *amafs* together in our thoughts, is positive, and the assemblage of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration.

*Locke.*

2. In a figurative sense, to add one thing to another, generally with some share of reproach, either of eagerness or indiscrimination.

Such as *amafs* all relations, must err in some, and be unbelieved in many.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest your improvements only *amafs* a heap of unintelligible phrases.

*Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*

The life of Homer has been written, by *amassing* of all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with, in order to tell a story of him to the world.

*Pope's Essay on Homer.*

To **AMA'TE.** *v. n.* [from *a* and *mate*. See **MATE**.]

1. To accompany; to entertain as a companion. It is now obsolete.

A lovely bevy of fair ladies fate,  
Court'd of many a jolly paramour,  
The which did them immodest way *amate*,

And each one sought his lady to aggrate. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

2. To terrify; to strike with horror. In this sense, it is derived from the old French, *matter*, to crush or subdue.

**AMATO'RCULIST.** *n. f.* [*amatorculus*, Lat.] A little insignificant lover; a pretender to affection. *Dict.*

**A'MATORY.** *adj.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love; causing love.

It is the same thing whether one ravish Lucretia by force, as Tarquin, or by *amatory* potions, not only allure her, but necessitate her to satisfy his lust, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably to follow him spontaneously.

*Bramham against Hobbes.*

**AMAUROSIS.** *n. f.* [*ἀμαυρόσις*.] A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature of the inner parts, occasioning the representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes: which appearances are the parts of the retina hid and compressed by the blood-vessels being too much distended; so that, in many of its parts, all sense is lost; and therefore no images can be painted upon them, whereby the eyes, continually rolling round, many parts of objects falling successively upon them, are obscure. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the stagnations in the extremities of those arteries which run over the bottom of the eye.

*Quincy.*

To **AMA'ZE.** *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.]

1. To confuse with terror.

Yea, I will make many people *amazed* at thee, and their kings shall be horribly afraid for thee, when I shall brandish my sword before them, and they shall tremble at every moment; every man for his own life in the day of the fall. *Ezek. xxxii. 10.*

2. To put into confusion with wonder.

Go, heav'nly pair, and with your dazling virtues,  
Your courage, truth, your innocence and love,  
*Amaze* and charm mankind.

*Smith's Phædr. and Hippol.*

3. To put into perplexity.

That cannot choose but *amaze* him. If he be not *amazed*, he will be mocked; if he be *amazed*, he will every way be mocked.

*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**AMA'ZE.** *n. f.* [from the verb *amaze*.] Astonishment; confusion, either of fear or wonder.

Fairfax, whose name in arms thro' Europe rings,  
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,  
And all her jealous monarchs with *amaze*,  
And rumours loud.

*Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Meantime the Trojan cuts his wat'ry way,  
Fix'd on his voyage thro' the curling sea,  
Then casting back his eyes with dire *amaze*,  
Sees, on the Punick shore, the mounting blaze.

*Dryden.*

**AMA'ZEDLY.** *adv.* [from *amazed*.] Confusedly; with amazement; with confusion.

I speak *amazedly*, and it becomes

My marvel, and my message.

*Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Why

Stands Macbeth thus *amazedly*!

Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprights.

*Macbeth.*

**AMA'ZEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *amazed*.] The state of being amazed; astonishment; wonder; confusion.

I was by at the opening of the farthel, heard the old shepherd deliver the manner how he found it; whereupon, after a little *amazedness*, we were all commanded out of the chamber.

*Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

**AMA'ZEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *amaze*.]

1. Such a confused apprehension as does not leave reason its full force; extreme fear; horror.

He answer'd nought at all; but adding new

Fear to his first *amazement*, staring wide,

With stony eyes, and heartless hollow hue,

Astonish'd stood, as one that had espy'd

Infernal furies, with their chains unt'y'd.

*Fairy Queen.*

But look! *amazement* on thy mother sits;

O step between her and her fighting soul:

Conceit in weakest bodies strongest works.

*Shak. Hamlet.*

2. Extreme dejection.

He ended, and his words impression left

Of much *amazement* to th' infernal crew,

Distracted and surpris'd with deep dismay

At these sad tidings.

*Milton's Paradise Regained, b. i.*

3. Height of admiration.

Had you, some ages past, this race of glory

Run, with *amazement* we should read your story;

But living virtue, all achievements past,

Meets envy still to grapple with at last.

*Waller.*

4. Astonishment; wonder at an unexpected event.

They knew that it was he which sat for alms at the Beautiful gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and *amazement* at that which had happened unto him.

*Acts, iii. 10.*

**AMA'ZING.** *participial adj.* [from *amaze*.] Wonderful; astonishing.

It is indeed an *amazing* thing to see the present desolation of Italy, when one considers what incredible multitudes of people it abounded with during the reigns of the Roman emperours.

*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

**AMA'ZINGLY.** *adv.* [from *amazing*.] To a degree that may excite astonishment; wonderfully.

If we arise to the world of spirits, our knowledge of them must be *amazingly* imperfect, when there is not the least grain of sand but has too many difficulties belonging to it, for the wisest philosopher to answer.

*Watt's Logick.*

**A'MAZON.** *n. f.* [*α and μάζω*.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucasus; they are so called from their cutting off their breasts, to use their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virago.

Stay, stay thy hands, thou art an *amazon*,

And fightest with the sword.

*Shakesp. Henry VI.*

**AMBAGES.** *n. f.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of speech; a multiplicity of words; an indirect manner of expression.

They gave those complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of things they were daily conversant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocutions; and that the things, they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and quicker understood.

*Locke.*

**AMBA'GIOUS.** *adj.* [from *ambages*.] Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious.

*Dict.*

**AMBASSA'DE.** *n. f.* [*ambassade*, Fr.] Embassy; character or business of an ambassador; a word not now in use.

When you disgraced me in my *ambassade*,

Then I degraded you from being king.

*Shak. Henry VI.*

**AMBA'SSADOUR.** *n. f.* [*ambassadeur*, Fr. *embaxador*, Span.] It is written differently, as it is supposed to come from the French or Spanish language; and the original derivation being uncertain, it is not easy to settle its orthography. Some derive it from the Hebrew *מַשְׁכֵּן*, to tell, and *מַשְׁכֵּן*, a messenger; others from *ambactus*, which, in the old Gaulish, signified a servant; whence *ambascia*, in low Latin, is found to signify service, and *ambasciator*, a servant; others deduce it from *ambacht*, in old

Teutonic,



Teutonic, signifying a government, and Junius mentions a possibility of its descent from *ambas*; and others from *am* for *ad*, and *bassus*, low, as supposing the act of sending an ambassador, to be in some sort an act of submission. All these derivations lead to write *ambassador*, not *embassador*.]

A person sent in a publick manner from one sovereign power to another, and supposed to represent the power from which he is sent. The person of an ambassador is inviolable.

*Ambassador* is, in popular language, the general name of a messenger from a sovereign power, and sometimes, ludicrously, from common persons. In the juridical and formal language, it signifies particularly a minister of the highest rank residing in another country, and is distinguished from an *envoy*, who is of less dignity.

Give first admittance to th' *ambassadors*. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Rais'd by these hopes, I sent no news before,

Nor ask'd you leave, nor did your faith implore;

But come, without a pledge, my own *ambassador*. *Dryden.*

Oft have their black *ambassadors* appear'd

Loaden with gifts, and fill'd the courts of Zama. *Add. Cato.*

AMBA'SSADRESS. *n. f.* [*ambassadrice*, Fr.]

1. The lady of an ambassador.

2. In ludicrous language, a woman sent on a message.

Well, my *ambassadors*—

Come you to menace war, and loud defiance?

Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow? *Rowe's Penit.*

AMBASSAGE. *n. f.* [from *ambassador*.] An embassy; the business of an ambassador.

Maximilian entertained them with dilatory answers; so as the formal part of their *ambassage* might well warrant their further stay. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

AMBER. *n. f.* [from *ambar*, Arab. whence the lower writers formed *ambarum*.]

A yellow transparent substance of a gummous or bituminous consistence, but a resinous taste, and a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick sea, along the coasts of Prussia. Some naturalists refer it to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and some even to the animal kingdom. Pliny describes it as a resinous juice, oozing from aged pines and firs, and discharged thence into the sea; where, undergoing some alteration, it is thrown, in this form, upon the shores of Prussia, which lie very low. He adds, that it was hence the ancients gave it the denomination of *succinum*, from *succus*, juice. This opinion of the ancient naturalist is confirmed by the observation of many of the moderns, particularly Father Camelli. *Philos. Transact.* N<sup>o</sup> 290. Some have imagined it a concretion of the tears of birds; others, the urine of a beast; others, the scum of the lake Cephissus, near the Atlantick; others, a congelation formed in the Baltick, and in some fountains, where it is found swimming like pitch. Others suppose it a bitumen trickling into the sea from subterraneous sources; but this opinion is also discarded, as good *amber* having been found in digging at a considerable distance from the sea, as that gathered on the coast. Boerhaave ranks it with camphire, which is a concrete oil of aromatick plants, elaborated by heat into a crystalline form. *Amber* assumes all figures in the ground; that of a pear, an almond, a pea; and, among others, there have been found letters very well formed, and even Hebrew and Arabick characters. Within some pieces of *amber* have been found leaves, and insects included; which seems to indicate, either that the *amber* was originally in a fluid state, or, that having been exposed to the sun, it was softened, and rendered susceptible of the leaves and insects. *Amber*, when rubbed, draws or attracts bodies to it; and, by friction, is brought to yield light pretty copiously in the dark. Some distinguish *amber* into yellow, white, brown, and black: but the two latter are supposed to be of a different nature and denomination; the one called *jet*, the other *ambergris*. The white is most valued for medicinal uses, and the yellow for being wrought into beads and toys, because of its transparency. *Trev. Chamb.*

*Liquid amber*, is a kind of native balsam or resin, like turpentine; clear, reddish, or yellowish; of a pleasant smell, almost like *ambergris*. It flows from an incision made in the bark of a fine large tree in New Spain, called by the natives *osofol*; but it hardens, as it grows older, into a solid form, and is brought to us in barrels. It is reputed an excellent balsam. *Chambers.*

If light penetrateth any clear body, that is coloured, as painted glass, *amber*, water, and the like, it gives the light the colour of its medium. *Peacham on Drawing.*

No interwoven reeds a garland made,

To hide his brows within the vulgar shade;

But poplar wreathes around his temples spread,

And tears of *amber* trickled down his head. *Addis. Italy.*

The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay,

And studded *amber* darts a golden ray. *Pope's Odyssey.*

AMBER. *adj.* Consisting of amber.

With scarfs, and fans, and double charge of brav'ry,

With *amber* bracelets, beads, and all this knav'ry.

*Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

AMBER DRINK. *n. f.* Drink of the colour of amber, or resembling amber in colour and transparency.

All your clear *amber drink* is flat. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

AMBERGRIS. *n. f.* [from *amber* and *gris*, or *grey*; that is, *grey amber*.]

A fragrant drug, that melts almost like wax, commonly of a greyish or ash colour, used both as a perfume and a cordial. It is found on the sea coasts of several warm countries, and on the western coasts of Ireland. Some imagine it to be the excrement of a bird, which, being melted by the heat of the sun, and washed off the shore by the waves, is swallowed by whales, who return it back in the condition we find it. Others conclude it to be the excrement of a cetaceous fish, because sometimes found in the intestines of such animals. But we have no instance of any excrement capable of melting like wax; and if it were the excrement of a whale, it should rather be found where these animals abound, as about Greenland. Others take it for a kind of wax or gum, which distils from trees, and drops into the sea, where it congeals. Many of the orientals imagine it springs out of the sea, as naphtha does out of some fountains. Others suppose it a sea mushroom, torn up from the bottom by the violence of tempests. Others assert it to be a vegetable production, issuing out of the root of a tree, whose roots always shoot toward the sea, and discharge themselves into it. Others maintain, that *ambergris* is made from the honey-combs, which fall into the sea from the rocks, where the bees had formed their nests; several persons having seen pieces that were half *ambergris*, and half plain honey-comb; and others have found large pieces of *ambergris*, in which, when broke, honey-comb, and honey too, were found in the middle. Some affirm it to be a true animal concrete, formed in balls in the body of the male spermaceti whale, and lodged in a large oval bag over the testicles. But, besides that it is not one spermaceti whale in a hundred, that is found to have *ambergris*, Neumann, chemist to the king of Prussia, absolutely denies it to be an animal substance, as not yielding in the analysis, any one animal principle. It may indeed be found in whales, but it must have been swallowed by them. He concludes it to be a bitumen issuing out of the earth into the sea; at first of a viscous consistence, but hardening, by its mixture with some liquid naphtha, into the form in which we find it. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

Bermudas wall'd with rocks, who does not know

That happy island, where huge lemons grow,

Where shining pearl, coral, and many a pound,

On the rich shore, of *ambergris* is found. *Waller.*

AMBER SEED, or *musk seed*, resembles millet, is of a bitterish taste, and brought dry from Martinico and Egypt. The Egyptians use it internally as a cordial. It gives a grateful scent to the breath after eating. *Chambers.*

AMBER TREE. *n. f.* [*frutex Africanus ambram spirans*.] A shrub, whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves, which grow as close as heath, and, being bruised between the fingers, emit a very fragrant odour. *Millar.*

AMBIDEXTER. *n. f.* [Lat.]

1. A man who has equally the use of both his hands.

Rodiginus, undertaking to give a reason of *ambidexters*, and left-handed men, delivereth a third opinion. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

2. A man who is equally ready to act on either side, in party disputes. This sense is ludicrous.

AMBIDEXTERITY. *n. f.* [from *ambidexter*.]

1. The quality of being able equally to use both hands.

2. Double dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS. *adj.* [from *ambidexter*, Lat.]

1. Double dealing; practising on both sides.

Æsop condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all false, shuffling, and *ambidextrous* dealings. *L'Estrange's Fab.*

2. Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand

Others, not considering *ambidextrous* and left-handed men, do totally submit unto the efficacy of the liver. *Vulgar Err.*

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ambidextrous*.] The quality of being *ambidextrous*. *Dist.*

AMBIENT. *adj.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing; investing.

This which yields or fills

All space, the *ambient* air wide-interfus'd. *Paradise Lost.*

The thickness of a plate requisite to produce any colour, depends only on the density of the plate, and not on that of the *ambient* medium. *Newton's Opticks.*

Around him dance the rosy hours,

And damasking the ground with flow'rs,

With *ambient* sweets perfume the morn. *Fenton to L. Gower.*

Illustrious virtues, who by turns have rose,

With happy laws her empire to sustain,

And with full pow'r assert her *ambient* main. *Prior.*

The *ambient* æther is too liquid and empty, to impel horizontally with that prodigious celerity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

AMBIGU. *n. f.* [French.] An entertainment, consisting not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on together.

When straiten'd in your time, and servants few,

You'd richly then compose an *ambigu*;

Where first and second course, and your desert,

All in our single table have their part. *King's Art of Cookery.*

AMBIGUITY. *n. f.* [from *ambiguous*.] Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification; double meaning.



With *ambiguities* they often entangle themselves, not marking what doth agree to the word of God in itself, and what in regard of outward accidents. *Hooker, b. v.*

We can clear these *ambiguities*,

And know their spring, their head, their true descent.

*Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

The words are of single signification, without any *ambiguity*; and therefore I shall not trouble you, by straining for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or distinction, where there is no difference. *South.*

**AMBIGUOUS.** *adj.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.]

1. Doubtful; having two meanings; of uncertain signification.

But what have been thy answers, what but dark,

*Ambiguous*, and with doubtful sense deluding. *Par. Regain.*

Some expressions in the covenant were *ambiguous*, and were left so; because the persons who framed them, were not all of one mind. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

2. Applied to persons using doubtful expressions. It is applied to expressions, or those that use them, not to a dubious, or suspended state of mind.

Th' *ambiguous* god, who rul'd her lab'ring breast,

In these mysterious words his mind express;

Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest. } *Dryd.*

Silence at length the gay Antinous broke,

Constrain'd a smile, and thus *ambiguous* spoke. *Pope's Odyss.*

**AMBIGUOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *ambiguous*.] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully; uncertainly; with double meaning.

**AMBIGUOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *ambiguous*.] The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

**AMBIGUOUS.** *n. f.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *λογος*.] Talk of ambiguous or doubtful signification. *Dict.*

**AMBIGUOUS.** *adj.* [from *ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] Using ambiguous and doubtful expressions. *Dict.*

**AMBIGUOUS.** *n. f.* [*ambiloquium*, Lat.] The use of doubtful and indeterminate expressions; discourse of doubtful meaning. *D.*

**AMBIT.** *n. f.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] The compass or circuit of any thing; the line that encompasses any thing.

The tusk of a wild boar winds about almost into a perfect ring or hoop; only it is a little writhen. In measuring by the *ambit*, it is long or round about a foot and two inches; its basis an inch over. *Grew's Museum.*

**AMBITION.** *n. f.* [*ambitio*, Lat.] The desire of something higher than is possessed at present.

1. The desire of preferment or honour.

Who would think, without having such a mind as Antiphius, that so great goodness could not have bound gratefulness? and so high advancement not have satisfied his *ambition*? *Sidn.*

2. The desire of any thing great or excellent.

The quick'ning power would be, and so would rest;

The sense would not be only, but be well:

But wit's *ambition* longeth to the best,

For it desires in endless bliss to dwell. *Sir J. Davies.*

Urge them, while their souls

Are capable of this *ambition*;

Left zeal, now melted by the windy breath

Of soft petitions, pity and remorse,

Cool and congeal again to what it was. *Shakesp. K. John.*

3. It is used with *to* before a verb, and *of* before a noun.

I had a very early *ambition* to recommend my self to your Lordship's patronage. *Addison.*

There was an *ambition* of wit, and an affectation of gayety.

*Pope's Preface to his Letters.*

**AMBITIOUS.** *adj.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.]

1. Seized or touched with ambition; desirous of advancement; eager of honours; aspiring. It has the particle *of* before the object of ambition.

The neighb'ring monarchs, by thy beauty led,

Contend in crowds, *ambitious* of thy bed:

The world is at thy choice, except but one,

Except but him thou canst not choose alone. *Dryd. Fables.*

You have been pleased not to suffer an old man to go discontented out of the world, for want of that protection, of which he had been so long *ambitious*. *Dryden.*

Trajan, a prince *ambitious* of glory, descended to the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates, and went upon the ocean, where, seeing a vessel trading to the Indies, he had thoughts of out-doing Alexander. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. Eager to grow bigger; aspiring.

I have seen

Th' *ambitious* ocean swell, and rage, and foam,

To be exalted with the threatening clouds. *Shakesp. J. Cas.*

**AMBITIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *ambitious*.] In an ambitious manner; with eagerness of advancement or preference.

With such glad hearts did our despairing men

Salute th' appearance of the prince's fleet;

And each *ambitiously* would claim the ken,

That with first eyes did distant safety meet. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

Here Flecknoe, as a place to fame well known,

*Ambitiously* design'd his Sh—'s throne. *Dryden.*

**AMBITIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *ambitious*.] The quality of being ambitious.

VOL. I.

**AMBITUDE.** *n. f.* [*ambio*, Lat.] Compass; circuit; circumference.

**TO AMBLE.** *v. n.* [*ambler*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat.]

1. To move upon an amble. [See **AMBLE**.]

It is good, on some occasions, to enjoy as much of the present, as will not endanger our futurity; and to provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be sure to *amble*, when the world is upon the hardest trot. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

2. To move easily, without hard shocks, or shaking.

Who *ambles* time withal?—A rich man that hath not the gout; for he lives merrily, because he feels no pain; knowing no burden of heavy tedious penury: him time *ambles* withal. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

3. In a ludicrous sense, to move with submission, and by direction; as, a horse that *ambles*, uses a gait not natural.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimpering she,

Shall make him *amble* on a gossip's message,

And take the distaff with a hand as patient,

As ere did Hercules. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

4. To walk daintily and affectedly.

I am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty,

To strut before a wanton *ambling* nymph. *Shakesp. Ric. III.*

**AMBLE.** *n. f.* [from *to amble*.] A pace or movement in which the horse removes both his leg on one side; as, on the far side, he removes his fore and hinder leg of the same side at one time, whilst the legs on the near side stand still; and when the far legs are upon the ground, the near side removes the fore leg and hinder leg, and the legs on the far side stand still. An *amble* is the first pace of young colts, but when they have strength to trot, they quit it. There is no *amble* in the manage; riding-masters allow only of walk, trot, and gallop. A horse may be put from a trot to a gallop without stopping; but cannot be put from an *amble* to a gallop without a stop, which interrupts the justness of the manage. *Farrier's Dict.*

**AMBLER.** *n. f.* [from *to amble*.] A horse that has been taught to amble; a pacer.

**AMBLINGLY.** *adv.* [from *ambling*.] With an *ambling* movement.

**AMBROSIA.** *n. f.* [*αμβροσία*.]

1. The imaginary food of the gods, from which every thing eminently pleasing to the smell or taste, is called *ambrosia*.

2. The name of a plant.

It has male sterculous flowers, produced on separate parts of the same plant from the fruit, having no visible petals; the fruit which succeeds the female flowers, is shaped like a club, and is prickly, containing one oblong seed in each.

The species are, 1. The marine or sea *ambrosia*. 2. Taller unfavoury sea *ambrosia*. 3. The tallest Canada *ambrosia*, with rough plane tree leaves. The first sort should be sown early in the spring, under a warm wall. The second and third are common American weeds, which should be sown upon a gentle hot-bed in the spring. None of them have much beauty to recommend them. *Millar.*

**AMBROSIAL.** *adj.* [from *ambrosia*.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of *ambrosia*; fragrant; delicious; delectable.

Thus while God spake, *ambrosial* fragrance fill'd

All heaven, and in the blessed spirits elect

Sense of new joy ineffable diffus'd. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

The gifts of heaven my following song pursues,

Aerial honey, and *ambrosial* dews. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

To farthest shores th' *ambrosial* spirit flies,

Sweet to the world, and grateful to the skies. *Pope.*

**AMBRY.** *n. f.* [a word corrupted from *almonry*.]

1. The place where the almoner lives, or where alms are distributed.

2. The place where plate, and utensils for housekeeping, are kept; also a cupboard for keeping cold victuals: a word still used in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

**AMBS ACE.** *n. f.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *ace*.] A double ace; so called when two dice turn up the ace.

I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ambs ace* for my life. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

This will be yet clearer, by considering his own instance of casting *ambs ace*, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom. Supposing the posture of the party's hand who did throw the dice, supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves, supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that cast, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but in this case the cast is necessary. *Bramh. against Hobbes.*

**AMBULATION.** *n. f.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking.

From the occult and invisible motion of the muscles in station, proceed more offensive lassitudes, than from *ambulation*.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. i.*

**AMBULATORY.** *adj.* [*ambulo*, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or faculty of walking.

The gradient, or *ambulatory*, are such as require some basis, or bottom, to uphold them in their motions: such were those strange inventions, commonly attributed to Dædalus, or self-moving statues, which, unless violently detained, would of themselves run away. *Wilkins's Mathemat. Magick.*



2. That which happens during a passage or walk.  
He was sent to conduce hither the princess Henrietta Maria,  
of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels.  
*Wotton.*

3. Moveable; as, an *ambulatory* court; a court which removes  
from place to place for the exercise of its jurisdiction.

A'MBURY. *n. f.* A bloody wart on any part of a horse's body.  
AMBUSCA'DE. *n. f.* [*embuscade*, Fr. See AMBUSH.] A private  
station in which men lie to surprise others; ambush.

Then waving high her torch, the signal made,  
Which rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuscade*. *Dryden.*

When I behold a fashionable table set out, I fancy that  
gouts, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable distempers, lie  
in *ambuscade* among the dishes. *Addison. Spect. N° 195.*

AMBUSCA'DO. *n. f.* [*emboscada*, Span.] A private post, in order  
to surprise an enemy.

Sometimes she driveth o'er a soldier's neck,  
And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats,  
Of breaches, *ambuscadoes*, Spanish blades,  
Of healths five fathom deep. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

A'MBUSH. *n. f.* [*embusche*, Fr. from *bois* a wood; whence *em-  
buscher*, to hide in woods, ambushes being commonly laid un-  
der the concealment of thick forests.]

1. The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall  
unexpectedly upon an enemy.

Charge, charge, their ground the faint Taxallans yield,  
Bold in close *ambush*, base in open field.  
*Dryden's Indian Emperour.*

2. The act of surprising another, by lying in wait, or lodging in  
a secret post.

Nor shall we need,  
With dangerous expedition, to invade  
Heav'n, whose high walls fear no assault or siege,  
Or *ambush* from the deep. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*

3. The state of being posted privately, in order to surprise; the  
state of lying in wait.

The residue retired deceitfully towards the place of their  
*ambush*, whence issued more. Then the earl gathered his small  
company about him, and maintained the fight. But the ene-  
my, whether perceiving some succours advancing, or whether  
intending to draw the English further into their *ambush*, turned  
away at an easy pace. *Hayward.*

4. Perhaps the persons placed in private stations.

For you, my noble lord of Lancaster,  
Once did I lay an *ambush* for your life. *Shakesp. Richard II.*  
A'MBUSHED. *adj.* [from *ambush*.] Placed in ambush; lying in  
wait.

Thick as the shades, there issue swarming bands  
Of *ambush'd* men, whom, by their arms and drefs,  
To be Taxallan enemies I guess. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

AMBU'SHMENT. *n. f.* [from *ambush*; which see.] Ambush;  
surprise: a word now not used.

Like as a wily fox, that having spied  
Where on a sunny bank the lambs do play,  
Full closely creeping by the hinder side,  
Lies in *ambushment* of his hoped prey. *Spenser's Muirpotmos.*

AMBU'ST. *adj.* [*ambustus*, Lat.] Burnt; scalded. *Dict.*

AMBU'STION. *n. f.* [*ambustio*, Lat.] A burn; a scald.

A'MEL. *n. f.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated  
works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled*.

The materials of glass melted with calcined tin, compose an  
undianaphanous body. This white *amel* is the basis of all those  
fine concretes that goldsmiths and artificers employ in the cu-  
rious art of enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*

AME'N. *adv.* [A word of which the original has given rise to  
many conjectures. *Scaliger* writes, that it is Arabick; and  
the Rabbies make it the compound of the initials of three  
words, signifying *the Lord is a faithful king*; but the word  
seems merely Hebrew, אמן, which, with a long train of deri-  
vatives, signifies firmness, certainty, fidelity.]

A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer,  
we mean, *so be it*, at the end of a creed, *so it is*.

One cried, God bless us! and, *Amen!* the other,  
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands.  
Listening their fear, I could not say *Amen*,  
When they did say God bless us. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, from everlasting and to  
everlasting, *Amen* and *amen*. *Psaln xli. 13.*

AME'NABLE. *adj.* [*amenable*, Fr. *amener quelqu'un*, in the French  
courts, signifies, to oblige one to appear to answer a charge  
exhibited against him.] Responsible; subject so as to be liable  
to enquiries or accounts.

Again, because the inferiour fort were loose and poor, and  
not *amenable* to the law, he provided, by another act, that five  
of the best and eldest persons of every sept, should bring in all  
the idle persons of their surname, to be justified by the law.

*Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

A'MENANCE. *n. f.* [It seems to come from *amener*, Fr.] Con-  
duct; behaviour; mien: a word disused.

For he is fit to use in all assays,  
Whether for arms and warlike *amenance*,  
Or else for wife and civil governance. *Spens. Hubb. Tale.*

Well kend him so far space,  
Th' enchanter, by his arms and *amenance*,  
When under him he saw his Lybian steed to prance.  
*Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. vi.*

To AMEND. *v. a.* [*amender*, Fr. *emendo*, Lat.]

1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong to something  
better.

2. To reform the life, or leave wickedness.

In these two cases we usually write *mend*. See MEND.  
*Amend* your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to  
dwell in this place. *Jerem. vii. 3.*

3. To restore passages in writers which the copiers are supposed  
to have depraved; to recover the true reading.

To AME'ND. *v. n.* To grow better. To *amend* differs from to  
*improve*; to *improve* supposes or not denies that the thing is  
well already, but to *amend* implies something wrong.

As my fortune either *amends* or impairs, I may declare it un-  
to you. *Sidney.*

At his touch  
Such sanctity hath heaven given his hand,  
They presently *amend*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

AME'NDE. *n. f.* [French.] This word, in French, signifies a  
fine, by which recompense is supposed to be made for the fault  
committed. We use, in a cognate signification, the word  
*amends*.

AME'NDMENT. *n. f.* [*amendement*, Fr.]

1. A change from bad for the better.

Before it was presented on the stage, some things in it have  
passed your approbation and *amendment*. *Dryd. Aureng. Pref.*

Man is always mending and altering his works; but nature  
observes the same tenour, because her works are so perfect, that  
there is no place for *amendments*; nothing that can be repre-  
hended. *Ray on the Creation.*

There are many natural defects in the understanding, ca-  
pable of *amendment*, which are overlooked and wholly neglec-  
ted. *Locke.*

2. Reformation of life.

Our Lord and Saviour was of opinion, that they which  
would not be drawn to *amendment* of life, by the testimony  
which Moses and the prophets have given, concerning the mi-  
series that follow sinners after death, were not likely to be per-  
suaded by other means, although God from the dead should  
have raised them up preachers. *Hooker, b. v. § 22.*

Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguish, are  
sent as scourges for *amendment*. *2 Esdras, xvi. 19.*

Though a serious purpose of *amendment*, and true acts of con-  
trition, before the habit, may be accepted by God; yet there is  
no sure judgment whether this purpose be serious, or these acts  
true acts of contrition. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

3. Recovery of health.

Your honour's players hearing your *amendment*,  
Are come to play a pleasant comedy. *Shakesp. Tam. Shrew.*

AME'NDMENT. [*emendatio*, Lat.] It signifies, in law, the correc-  
tion of an error committed in a process, and espied before or  
after judgment; and sometimes after the party's seeking ad-  
vantage by the error. *Blount.*

AME'NDER. *n. f.* [from *amend*.] The person that amends any  
thing.

AME'NDS. *n. f.* [*amende*, Fr. from which it seems to be acciden-  
tally corrupted.] Recompense; compensation; attonement.

If I have too austere punished you,  
Your compensation makes *amends*. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Of the *amends* recovered, little or nothing returns to those  
that had suffered the wrong, but commonly all runs into the  
prince's coffers. *Sir W. Raleigh's Essays.*

Where I a pris'ner chain'd, scarce freely draw  
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,  
Unwholsome draught; but here I feel *amends*,  
The breath of heav'n fresh blowing, pure and sweet,  
With day-spring born; here leave me to respire.

*Milton's Sampson Agonistes.*  
Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that I make the  
world some part of *amends* for many ill plays, by an heroick  
poem. *Dryden's Aureng. Preface.*

If our souls be immortal, this makes abundant *amends* and  
compensation for the frailties of life, and sufferings of this  
state. *Tillotson.*

It is a strong argument for retribution hereafter, that vir-  
tuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons  
prosperous; which is repugnant to the nature of a Being, who  
appears infinitely wise and good in all his works; unless we may  
suppose that such a promiscuous distribution, which was neces-  
sary for carrying on the designs of providence in this life, will  
be rectified and made *amends* for in another. *Spect. N° 483.*

AME'NITY. *n. f.* [*amenité*, Fr. *amœnitas*, Lat.] Pleasantness;  
agreeableness of situation.

If the situation of Babylon was such at first, as it was in the  
days of Herodotus, it was rather a seat of *amenity* and pleasure,  
than conducing unto this intention. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
To AME'RCE. *v. a.* [*amercier*, Fr. *οφθαλμῶν μὲν ἀμείρεται*, seems  
to give the original.]

1. To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to in-  
flict



dict a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers.

But I'll *amerce* you with so strong a fine,  
That you shall all repent the loss of mine.

*Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

All the suitors were considerably *amerced*; yet this proved but an ineffectual remedy for those mischiefs. *Hale's Law of Engl.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *in* before the fine.

They shall *amerce* him *in* an hundred shekels of silver, and give them unto the father of the damsel, because he hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin of Israel. *Deut. xxii. 19.*

3. Sometimes it is used, in imitation of the Greek construction, with the particle *of*.

Millions of spirits, for his fault *amerc'd*

Of heav'n, and from eternal splendours flung

For his revolt.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

**AMERCER.** *n. f.* [from *amerce*.] He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour; he that decrees or inflicts any pecuniary punishment or forfeiture.

**AMERCEMENT.** } *n. f.* [from *amerce*.] The pecuniary punishment of an offender, who stands at the mercy of the king, or other lord in his court. *Cowell.*

All *amercements* and fines that shall be imposed upon them, shall come unto themselves. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

**AMES ACE.** *n. f.* [a corruption of the word *ambs ace*, which appears, from very old authorities, to have been early softened by omitting the *b*.] Two aces on two dice.

But then my study was to cog the dice,

And dext'rously to throw the lucky sice:

To shun *ames ace*, that swept my stakes away;

And watch the box, for fear they should convey

False bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dryd. Persius.*

**A'MESS.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *amice*.] A priest's vestment. *Dist.*

**AMETHO'DICAL.** *adj.* [from *a* and *method*.] Out of method; without method; irregular.

**AMETHYST.** *n. f.* [*ἀμέθυστος*, contrary to wine, or contrary to drunkenness; so called, either because it is not quite of the colour of wine, or because it was imagined to prevent inebriation.]

A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental *amethyst* is the hardest, scarcest, and most valuable; it is generally of a dove colour, though some are purple, and others white like the diamond. The German is of a violet colour, and the Spanish are of three sorts; the best are the blackest or deepest violet; others are almost quite white, and some few tinged with yellow. They are found in a hill named St. Sigmunt, in Catalonia, by following the vein of reddish or black earth, or a vein in a rock so coloured, and are all hexangular, and pointed like crystal. Sometimes a great number is found sticking together, like the Bristol diamonds; but the best are found loose in the chinks of the rock. Beautiful ones are also found in the Pyreneans, and in the mountains of Auvergne. The *amethyst* is not extremely hard, but easy to be engraved upon, and is next in value to the emerald. *Savary. Chambers.*

I observed some stones that nearly approached the granate complexion; and several very nearly resembling the *amethyst*.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

**A'METHYST** [in heraldry] signifies the same colour in a nobleman's coat, that *purpure* does in a gentleman's.

**AMETHYSTINE.** *adj.* [from *amethyst*.] Resembling an *amethyst* in colour.

**AMIALE.** *adj.* [*aimable*, Fr.]

1. Lovely; pleasing.

That which is good in the actions of men, doth not only delight as profitable, but as *amiable* also. *Hooker.*

She told her, while she kept it,

'Twould make her *amiable*, subdue my father

Intirely to her love; but if she lost it,

Or made a gift of it, my father's eye

Should hold her loathed.

*Shakesp. Othello.*

2. Pretending love; shewing love.

Spend all, only give me so much time in exchange, as to lay *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife; use your art of wooing. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**AMIALENESS.** *n. f.* [from *amiable*.] The quality of being *amiable*; loveliness; power of raising love.

As soon as the natural gaiety and *amiableness* of the young man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them, but lie by among the lumber and refuse of the species. *Addis. Guard.*

**AMIABLY.** *adv.* [from *amiable*.] In an *amiable* manner; in such a manner as to excite love.

**AMICABLE.** *adj.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. It is commonly used of more than one; as, they live in an *amicable* manner; but we seldom say, an *amicable* action, or an *amicable* man, though it be so used in this passage.

O grace serene! oh virtue heav'nly fair,

Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care!

Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky!

And faith, our early immortality!

Enter each mild, each *amicable* guest;

Receive and wrap me in eternal rest. *Pope's Elo. to Abelard.*

**AMICABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *amicable*.] The quality of being *amicable*; friendliness; goodwill.

**A'MICABLY.** *adv.* [from *amicable*.] In an *amicable* manner; in a friendly way; with goodwill and concord.

They see

Through the dun mist, in blooming beauty fresh,

Two lovely youths, that *amicably* walkt

O'er verdant meads, and pleas'd, perhaps, revolv'd

Anna's late conquests.

*Philips.*

I found my subjects *amicably* join,

To lessen their defects, by citing mine.

*Prior.*

In Holland itself, where it is pretended that the variety of sects live so *amicably* together, it is notorious how a turbulent party, joining with the Arminians, did attempt to destroy the republic. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man.*

**A'MICE.** *n. f.* [*amictus*, Lat. *amict*, Fr. *Primum ex sex indumentis episcopo & presbyteriis communibus sunt, amictus, alba, cingulum, stola, manipulus, & planeta*. Du Cange. *Amictus quo collum stringitur, & pectus tegitur, castitatem interioris hominis designat; tegit enim cor, ne vanitates cogitet, stringit autem collum, ne inde ad linguam transeat mendacium*. Bruno.] The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb.

Thus pass'd the night so foul, till morning fair

Came forth with pilgrim steps in *amice* grey. *Paradise Reg.*

On some a priest, succinct in *amice* white,

Attends.

*Pope's Dunciad, b. iv. l. 441.*

**AMID.** }

**AMIDST.** } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid*, or *midst*.]

1. In the midst; equally distant from either extremity.

Of the fruit

Of each tree in the garden we may eat;

But of the fruit of this fair tree, *amidst*

The garden, God hath said, ye shall not eat. *Paradise Lost.*

The two ports, the bagnio, and Donatelli's statue of the great duke, *amidst* the four slaves, chained to his pedestal, are very noble sights. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Mingled with; surrounded by; in the abmit of another thing.

*Amid* my flock with woe my voice I tear,

And, but bewitch'd, who to his flock would moan? *Sidney.*

So hills *amid* the air encounter'd hills,

Hurl'd to and fro, with jaculation dire. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

What have I done, to name that wealthy swain,

The boar *amidst* my crystal streams I bring;

And southern winds to blast my flow'ry spring. *Dryd. Virg.*

Amata's breast the fury thus invades,

And fires with rage *amid* the sylvan shades. *Dryd. Æneid.*

3. Amongst; conjoined with.

What tho' no real voice nor sound

*Amid* their radiant orbs be found?

In reason's ear they all rejoice,

And utter forth a glorious voice,

For ever singing, as they shine,

"The hand that made us is divine." *Addis. Spect. No 465.*

**AMISS.** *adv.* [from *a*, which, in this form of composition, often signifies according to, and *miss*, the English particle, which shews any thing, like the Greek *μαρκα*, to be wrong; as, to *miscount*, to count erroneously; to *misdo*, to commit a crime: *amiss* therefore signifies not right, or out of order.]

1. Faulty; criminal.

For that which thou hast sworn to do *amiss*,

Is yet *amiss* when it is truly done.

*Shakesp. King John.*

2. Faultily; criminally.

We hope therefore to reform ourselves, if at any time we have done *amiss*, is not to sever ourselves from the church we were of before. *Hooker, b. iii. § 1.*

O ye powers that search

The heart of man, and weigh his inmost thoughts,

If I have done *amiss*, impute it not.

*Addison's Cato.*

3. In an ill sense.

She sigh'd withal, they constru'd all *amiss*,

And thought she wish'd to kill who long'd to kiss. *Fairfax.*

4. Wrong; improper; unfit.

Examples have not generally the force of laws, which all men ought to keep, but of counsels only and persuasions, not *amiss* to be followed by them, whose case is the like. *Hooker.*

Methinks, though a man had all science, and all principles, yet it might not be *amiss* to have some conscience. *Tillot's Pref.*

5. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be.

Your kindred is not much *amiss*, 'tis true;

Yet I am somewhat better born than you.

*Dryden.*

I built a wall, and when the masons plaid the knaves, nothing delighted me so much as to stand by, while my servants threw down what was *amiss*. *Swift.*

6. Reproachful; irreverent.

Every people, nation, and language, which speak any thing *amiss* against the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, shall be cut in pieces, and their houses shall be made a dunghil; because there is no other God that can deliver after this sort.

*Daniel, iii. 29.*

7. Impaired in health; as, I was somewhat *amiss* yesterday, but am well to day.

8. *Amiss* is marked as an adverb, though it cannot always be adverbially rendered; because it always follows the substantive to which,



which it relates, contrary to the nature of adjectives in English; and though we say the action was *amiss*, we never say an *amiss* action.

9. *Amiss* is used by *Shakespeare* as a noun substantive.

To my sick soul, as sin's true nature is,  
Each toy seems prologue to some great *amiss*. *Hamlet*.

AMISSI<sup>ON</sup>. *n. f.* [*amissio*, Lat.] Loss.

TO AMIT. *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To lose: a word little in use.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its diffuency, and *amitteth* not its essence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. ii.

AMITY. *n. f.* [*amitie*, Fr. *amicitia*, Lat.] Friendship, whether publick between nations, opposed to *war*, or among the people, opposed to *discord*, or between private persons.

The prophet David did think, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable *amity*. *Hooker*, b. v. § 38.

The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world. *Sir John Davies on Ireland*.

You have a noble and a true conceit  
Of godlike *amity*; which appears most strongly  
In bearing thus the absence of your lord. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*  
And ye, oh Tyrians, with immortal hate  
Pursue this race, this service dedicate  
To my deplored ashes; let there be

'Twixt us and them no league nor *amity*. *Sir John Denham*.

AMMONIAC. *n. f.* The name of a drug.

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the East Indies, and is supposed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant. *Dioscorides* says, it is the juice of a kind of *ferula* growing in Barbary, and the plant is called *agafyllis*. *Pliny* calls the tree *metopion*, which, he says, grows near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, whence the gum takes its name. It ought to be in dry drops, white within, yellowish without, easily fusible, resinous, somewhat bitter, and of a very sharp taste and smell, somewhat like garlick. This gum is said to have served the ancients for incense, in their sacrifices. It enters several medicinal compositions, as an attenuant and detergent; and, outwardly applied, it is resolute and suppurative. *Savary. Trevoux*.

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile salt of two kinds, ancient and modern. The ancient sort, described by *Pliny* and *Dioscorides*, was a native salt, generated in those large inns or caravanferas, where the crouds of pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, used to lodge; who, in those parts, travelling upon camels, and those creatures when in Cyrene, a province of Egypt, where that celebrated temple stood, urining in the stables, or, say some, in the parched sands, out of this urine, which is remarkably strong, arose a kind of salt, denominated sometimes from the temple, *Ammoniac*, and sometimes from the country, *Cyreniac*. Since the cessation of these pilgrimages, no more of this salt is produced there; and, from this deficiency, some suspect there never was any such thing: but this suspicion is removed, by the large quantities of a salt, nearly of the same nature, thrown out by mount *Ætna*. The characters of the ancient *sal ammoniac* are, that it cools water, turns aqua fortis into aqua regia, and consequently dissolves gold.

The modern *sal ammoniac* is entirely factitious, and made in Egypt; where several long-necked glass bottles, being filled with foot, a little sea salt, and the urine of cattle, and having their mouths luted with a piece of wet cotton, are placed over an oven or furnace, contrived for the purpose, in a thick bed of ashes, nothing but the necks appearing, and kept there two days and a night, with a continual strong fire. The steam swells up the cotton, and forms a paste at the vent-hole, hindering the salts from evaporating; which, being confined, stick to the top of the bottle, and are, upon breaking it, taken out in those large cakes, which they send to England. Only foot exhaled from dung, is the proper ingredient in this preparation; and the dung of camels affords the strongest and best.

Our chymists imitate the Egyptian *sal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common salt to five of urine; with which some mix that quantity of foot, and putting the whole in a vessel, they raise from it, by sublimation, a white, friable, farinaceous substance, which they call *sal ammoniac*. There are various preparations of this salt used in pharmacy; as, *sublimate of sal ammoniac*, and *flowers of sal ammoniac*, used as sudorificks, diureticks, and good aperients; *volatile sal ammoniac*, used against malignant fevers, as a sudorifick, and in pocket bottles; *spirit of sal ammoniac*, of various kinds. *Chambers*.

AMMONIACAL. *adj.* [from *ammoniac*.] Having the properties of ammoniac salt.

Human blood calcin'd, yields no fixed salt; nor is it a *sal ammoniac*; for that remains immutable after repeated distillations; and distillation destroys the *ammoniacal* quality of animal salts, and turns them alkaline: so that it is a salt neither quite fixed, nor quite volatile, nor quite acid, nor quite alkaline, nor quite *ammoniacal*; but soft and benign, approaching nearest to the nature of *sal ammoniac*. *Arbuthnot*.

AMMUNITION. *n. f.* [supposed by some to come from *amonitio*, which, in the barbarous ages, seems to have signified supply of

provision; but it, surely, may be more reasonably derived from *munitio*, fortification; *chofes a munitions*, things for the fortresses.] Military stores.

They must make themselves defensible against strangers; and must have the assistance of some able military man, and convenient arms and *ammunition* for their defence. *Bacon*.

The colonel staid to put in the *ammunition* he brought with him; which was only twelve barrels of powder, and twelve hundred weight of match. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

All the rich mines of learning ransackt are,  
To furnish *ammunition* for this war. *Denham*.

But now his stores of *ammunition* spent,  
His naked valour is his only guard:  
Rare thunders are from his dumb cannon sent,  
And solitary guns are scarcely heard. *Dryden's Annus Mir.*

AMMUNITION BREAD. *n. f.* Bread for the supply of the armies or garrisons.

AMNESTY. *n. f.* [*ἀμνηστία*.] An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes against the government, to a certain time, are so obliterated, that they can never be brought into charge.

I never read of a law enacted to take away the force of all laws, by which a man may safely commit upon the last of June, what he would infallibly be hanged for, if he committed it on the first of July; by which the greatest criminals may escape, provided they continue long enough in power, to antiquate their crimes, and, by stifling them a while, deceive the legislature into an *amnesty*. *Swift*.

AMNICOLIST. *n. f.* [*amnicola*, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river. *D.*

AMNIGENOUS. *n. f.* [*amnigenus*, Lat.] Born of a river. *Dict.*

AMNION. } *n. f.* [Lat. perhaps from *ἀμνιον*.]

AMNIOS. } The innermost membrane with which the foetus in the womb is most immediately covered, and with which the rest of the secundines, the chorion, and alantois, are ejected after birth. It is whiter and thinner than the chorion. It also contains a nutritious humour, separated by glands for that purpose, with which the foetus is preserved. It is outwardly clothed with the urinary membrane, and the chorion, which sometimes stick so close to one another, that they can scarce be separated. It has also its vessels from the same origin as the chorion. *Quincy*.

AMOMUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] A sort of fruit.

The commentators on *Pliny* and *Dioscorides* differ about the ancient *amomum*; but the generality of them suppose it to be a fruit different from ours. *Scaliger* is confident, that the *amomum* was no fruit; but the wood, which bore some resemblance to a bunch of grapes, and was used in embalming of bodies; whence the name *mummy* was given to bodies embalmed with it. The modern *amomum* appears to be the *sison*, or *sium*, of the ancients, or *bastard stone-parisley*. It resembles the muscat grape, grows in clusters, and is about the thickness of a pea, round, membranous, and divided into three cells, that contain several brown angular grains, of a very strong aromatick taste and smell. This fruit is brought from the East Indies, and makes part of the composition of treacle. It is of a hot spicy taste and smell. There is likewise another paler seed, named *amomum*; but neither are in much repute in physick. *Trevoux. Chambers*.

AMO'NG. } *prep.* [among, gemang, Saxon.]

AMO'NGST. } 1. Mingled with; placed with other persons or things; on every side.

Amongst strawberries sow here and there some borage-seed; and you shall find the strawberries under those leaves far more large than their fellows. *Bacon's Natural Hist.* N° 441.

The voice of God they heard,  
Now walking in the garden, by soft winds  
Brought to their ears, while day declin'd: they heard,  
And from his presence hid themselves, among  
The thickest trees, both man and wife. *Paradise Lost*.

2. Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number.  
I have then, as you see, observed the failings of many great wits amongst the moderns, who have attempted to write an epic poem. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

There were, among the old Roman statues, several of Venus in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made after the same design. *Addison on Italy*.

AMORIST. *n. f.* [from *amour*.] An innamorato; a galant; a man professing love.

Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their minds; though casualties should spare them, age brings in a necessity of decay; leaving doters upon red and white, perplexed by uncertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and her beauty, both which are necessary to the *amorist's* joys and quiet. *Boyle. Dict.*

AMORO'SO. *n. f.* [Ital.] A man enamoured.

AMOROUS. *adj.* [*amorofo*, Ital.]

1. In love; enamoured; with the particle *of* before the thing loved; in *Shakespeare*, on.

Sure, my brother is *amorous* on Hero; and hath withdrawn her father to break with him about it.

*Shakespeare's Much ado about nothing*.  
Apes, as soon as they have brought forth their young, keep their eyes



eyes fastened on them, and are never weary of admiring their beauty: so *amorous* is nature of whatsoever she produces.

*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. Naturally inclined to love; disposed to fondness; fond.  
The *am'rous* master own'd her potent eyes,  
Sigh'd when he look'd, and trembl'd as he drew;  
Each flowing line confirm'd his first surprize,  
And as the piece advanc'd, the passion grew. *Prior.*

3. Relating, or belonging to love.  
I that am not shap'd for sportive tricks,  
Nor made to court an *am'rous* looking-glass,  
I, that am rudely stamp'd. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

And into all things from her air inspir'd  
The spirit of love, and *amorous* delight. *Parad. Lost, b. viii.*

In the *amorous* net  
First caught they lik'd; and each his liking chose.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 586.*

O! how I long my careless limbs to lay  
Under the plantane's shade, and all the day  
With *am'rous* airs my fancy entertain,  
Invoke the muses, and improve my vein! *Waller.*

**A'MOROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *amorous*.] Fondly; lovingly.

When thou wilt swim in that live-bath,  
Each fish, which every channel hath,  
Will *amorously* to thee swim,  
Gladder to catch thee, than thou him. *Donne.*

**A'MOROUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *amorous*.] The quality of being *amorous*; fondness; lovingness; love.

All Gynecia's actions were interpreted by Basilius, as proceeding from jealousy of his *amorousness*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I can readily believe that Lindamor has wit, and *amorousness* enough, to make him find it more easy to defend fair ladies, than to defend himself against them. *Boyle on Colours.*

**AMORT.** *adv.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] In the state of the dead; dejected; depressed; spiritless.

How fares my Kate? what, sweeting, all *amort*?  
*Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

**AMORTIZA'TION.** } *n. f.* [*amortissement*, *amortissable*, Fr.] The

**AMO'RTIZEMENT.** } right or act of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to some community, that never is to cease.

Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by one pope or other; and they made an especial provision for them, after the laws of *amortization* were devised and put in use by princes.

*Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

**To AMORTIZE.** *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, guild or fraternity, and their successors; which cannot be done without licence of the king, and the lord of the manour. *Blount.*

This did concern the kingdom to have farms sufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and to *amortize* part of the lands unto the yeomanry, or middle part of the people.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

**To AMO'VE.** *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.]

1. To remove from a post or station: a juridical sense.
2. To remove; to move; to alter: a sense now out of use.

Therewith, *amoved* from his sober mood,

And lives he yet, said he, that wrought this act?

And do the heavens afford him vital food? *Fairy Queen.*

**To AMO'UNT.** *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.]

1. To rise to in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole; with the particle *to*. It is used of several sums in quantities added together.

Let us compute a little more particularly how much this will *amount to*, or how many oceans of water would be necessary to compose this great ocean rowling in the air, without bounds or banks. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. It is used, figuratively, of the consequence rising from any thing taken altogether.

The errors of young men are the ruin of business; but the errors of aged men *amount* but to this, that more might have been done, or sooner. *Bacon's Essays Civil and Moral.*

Judgments that are made on the wrong side of the danger, *amount* to no more than an affectation of skill, without either credit or effect. *L'Estrange.*

**AMO'UNT.** *n. f.* [from *To amount*.] The sum total; the result of several sums or quantities accumulated.

And now, ye lying vanities of life,

Where are you now, and what is your *amount*?

Vexation, disappointment, and remorse. *Thomson's Winter.*

**AMO'UR.** *n. f.* [*amour*, Fr. *amor*, Lat.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue: generally used of vicious love. The *ou* sounds like *oo* in *poor*.

No man is of so general and diffusive a lust, as to prosecute his *amours* all the world over; and let it burn never so outrageously, yet the impure flame will either die of itself, or consume the body that harbours it. *South's Sermons.*

The restless youth search'd all the world around;

But how can Jove in his *amours* be found?

*Addison's Ovid's Metam.*

**A'MPER.** *n. f.* [*amppe*, Sax.] A tumour, with inflammation; bile: a word said, by *Skinner*, to be much in use in *Essex*; but, perhaps, not found in books.

VOL. I.

**AMPHIBIOUS.** *adj.* [*ἄμφι* and *βίω.*] That which partakes of two natures, so as to live in two elements; as, in air and water.

A creature of *amphibious* nature,  
On land a beast, a fish in water. *Hudibras, cant. iii.*

Those are called *amphibious*, which live freely in the air, upon the earth, and yet are observed to live long upon water, as if they were natural inhabitants of that element; though it be worth the examination to know, whether any of those creatures that live at that ease, and by choice, a good while, or at any time upon the earth, can live, a long time together, perfectly under water. *Locke.*

Fishes contain much oil, and *amphibious* animals participate somewhat of the nature of fishes, and are oily. *Arbutnot.*

**AMPHIBIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *amphibious*.] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

**AMPHIBOLO'GICAL.** *adj.* [from *amphibology*.] Doubtful.

**AMPHIBOLO'GICALLY.** *adv.* [from *amphibological*.] Doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning.

**AMPHIBO'LOGY.** *n. f.* [*ἄμφιλογία*.] Discourse of uncertain meaning. It is distinguished from *equivocation*, which means the double signification of a single word; as, *noli regem occidere, timere bonum est*, is *amphibology*; *captare lepores*, meaning by *lepores*, either hares or jests, is *equivocation*.

Now the fallacies, whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themselves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and such as conclude from mistakes of the word, there are but two worthy our notation; the fallacy of *equivocation* and *amphibology*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In defining obvious appearances, we are to use what is most plain and easy; that the mind be not misled by *amphibologies*, or ill conceived notions, into fallacious deductions.

*Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

**AMPHIBOLOUS.** *adj.* [*ἄμφι* and *βίων.*] Tossed from one to another; striking each way.

Never was there such an *amphibolous* quarrel, both parties declaring themselves for the king, and making use of his name in all their remonstrances, to justify their actions. *Howell.*

**AMPHI'LOGY.** *n. f.* [*ἄμφι* and *λόγος*.] Equivocation; ambiguity. *D.*

**AMPHISBÆ'NA.** *n. f.* [Lat. *ἀμφισβᾶνν*.] A serpent supposed to have two heads.

That the *amphisbæna*, that is, a smaller kind of serpent, which moveth forward and backward, hath two heads, or one at either extreme, was affirmed by *Nicander*, and others.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

Scorpion, and asp, and *amphisbæna* dire,  
Ceraustes horn'd, hydrus, and ellops drear,  
And dipsas. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

**AMPHISCII.** *n. f.* [Lat. *ἀμφισκιοι*, of *ἀμφι* and *σκία*, a shadow.]

Those people dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways; to the north pole, when the sun is in the southern signs, and to the south pole, when he is in the northern signs. These are the people who inhabit the torrid zone.

**AMPHITHE'ATRE.** *n. f.* [of *ἀμφιθέατρον*, of *ἀμφι* and *θεάσθαι*.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another; where spectators might behold spectacles, as stage-plays, or gladiators. The theatres of the ancients were built in the form of a semicircle, only exceeding a just semicircle by one fourth part of the diameter; and the amphitheatre is two theatres joined together; so that the longest diameter of the amphitheatre, was to the shortest, as one and a half to one.

Within, an *amphitheatre* appear'd  
Rais'd in degrees; to sixty paces rear'd,  
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,  
Height was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryd. Fables.*

Conceive a man placed in the burning iron chair at Lyons, amid the insults and mockeries of a crowded *amphitheatre*, and still keeping his seat; or stretched upon a grate of iron, over coals of fire, and breathing out his soul, among the exquisite sufferings of such a tedious execution, rather than renounce his religion, or blaspheme his Saviour. *Addis. on the Chr. Rel.*

**AMPLÉ.** *adj.* [*amplus*, Lat.]

1. Large; wide; extended.

Heav'n descends

In universal bounty, shedding herbs,  
And fruits, and flowers, on nature's ample lap. *Thomson.*

2. Great in bulk.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief?—

She took 'em, and read 'em in my presence,

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down  
Her delicate cheeks. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. Unlimited; without restriction.

Have what you ask, your presents I receive;  
Land where, and when you please, with ample leave. *Dryd.*

4. Liberal; large; without parsimony.

If we speak of strict justice, God could no way have been bound to require man's labours in so large and ample manner as human felicity doth import; in as much as the dignity of this exceedeth so far the other's value. *Hooker.*

U

5. Large;



5. Large; splendid; without reservation.

To dispose the prince the more willingly to undertake his relief, the earl made *ample* promises, that, within so many days after the siege should be raised, he would advance his highness's levies with two thousand men. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

6. Diffusive; not contracted; as, an *ample* narrative; that is, not an epitome.

**A'MPLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *ample*.] The quality of being ample; largeness; splendour.

Impossible it is for a person of my condition to produce any thing in proportion either to the *ampleness* of the body you represent, or of the places you bear. *South.*

**To A'MPLIATE.** *v. a.* [*amplio*, Lat.] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend.

He shall solemnly look upon it, not only to destroy ours, but to establish his own; not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain and dilucidate, to add and *ampliate*, according to the custom of the ancients. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.*

**AMPLIA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *ampliate*.]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration; extension:

Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

2. Diffuseness; enlargement.

The obscurity of the subject, and the prejudice and prepossession of most readers, may plead excuse for any *ampliations* or repetitions that may be found, whilst I labour to express myself plain and full. *Holder's Elements of Speech, Preface.*

**To AMPLIFICATE.** *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to spread out; to amplify. *Dict.*

**AMPLIFICA'TION.** *n. f.* [*amplification*, Fr. *amplificatio*, Lat.]

1. Enlargement; extension.

2. It is usually taken in a rhetorical sense, and implies exaggerated representation, or diffuse narrative; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumstances.

I shall summarily, without any *amplification* at all, shew in what manner defects have been supplied. *Sir J. Davies.*

Things unknown seem greater than they are, and are usually received with *amplifications* above their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi.*

Is the poet justifiable for relating such incredible *amplifications*? It may be answered, if he had put these extravagances into the mouth of Ulysses, he had been unpardonable; but they suit well with the character of Alcinous. *Pope's Od. notes.*

**A'MPLIFIER.** *n. f.* [from *To amplify*.] One that enlarges any thing; one that exaggerates; one that represents any thing with a large display of the best circumstances; it being usually taken in a good sense.

Dorillaus could need no *amplifier's* mouth for the highest point of praise. *Sidney, b. ii.*

**To A'MPLIFY.** *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]

1. To enlarge; to encrease any material substance, or object of sense.

So when a great moneyed man hath divided his chests, and coins, and bags, he seemeth to himself richer than he was: and therefore a way to *amplify* any thing, is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in several parts, and to examine it according to the several circumstances. *Bacon's Essays.*

All concaves that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do *amplify* the sound at the coming out. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

2. To enlarge, or extend any thing incorporeal.

For as the reputation of the Roman prelates grew up in these blind ages, so grew up in them withal, a desire of *amplifying* their power, that they might be as great in temporal forces, as mens opinions have formed them in spiritual matters. *Raleigh.*

3. To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge it by the manner of representation.

Since I have plainly laid open the negligence and errours of every age that is past, I would not willingly seem to flatter the present, by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of those servitors that have laboured in this vineyard. *Davies on Irel.*

Thy general is my lover; I have been

The book of his good acts; whence men have read

His fame unparallel'd, haply *amplified*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

4. To enlarge; to improve by new additions.

I feel age advancing, and my health is insufficient to increase and *amplify* these remarks, to confirm and improve these rules, and to illuminate the several pages. *Watts.*

**To A'MPLIFY.** *v. n.* Frequently with the particle *on*.

1. To speak largely in many words; to lay one's self out in diffusion.

When you affect to *amplify on* the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity upon yourself of contracting the latter, and prevent yourself in the most important part of your design. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To form large or pompous representations.

I have sometimes been forced to *amplify on* others; but here where the subject is so fruitful, that the harvest overcomes the reaper, I am shortened by my chain. *Dryd. Fab. Ded.*

Homer *amplifies*, not invents; and as there was really a people called Cyclopeans, so they might be men of great stature, or giants. *Pope's Odyssey, notes.*

**A'MPLITUDE.** *n. f.* [*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitudo*, Lat.]

1. Extent.

Whatever I look upon, within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance. *Glanville's Scepssis.*

2. Largeness; greatness.

Men should learn how severe a thing the true inquisition of nature is, and accustom themselves, by the light of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowness of their minds. *Bacon.*

3. Capacity.

With more than human gifts from heaven adorn'd,  
Perfections absolute, graces divine,  
And *amplitude* of mind to greatest deeds. *Parad. Regained.*

4. Splendour; grandeur; dignity.

In the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is in the power of princes, or estates, to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Copiousness; abundance.

You should say every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fulness of your discourse, to your great design; the length of your time, to the convenience of your hearers. *Watts's Logick.*

6. *Amplitude of the range of a projectile*, denotes the horizontal line subtending the path in which it moved.

7. *Amplitude*, in astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting. It is eastern or ortive, when the star rises, and western or occiduous, when the star sets. The eastern or western *amplitude*, are also called northern or southern, as they fall in the northern or southern quarters of the horizon.

8. *Magnetical amplitude*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun at his rising, and the east or west point of the compass; or, it is the difference of the rising or setting of the sun, from the east or west parts of the compass. *Chambers.*

**A'MPLY.** *adv.* [*amplè*, Lat.]

1. Largely; liberally.

For whose well-being,  
So *amply*, and with hands so liberal,  
Thou hast provided all things. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*

The evidence they had before was enough, *amply* enough, to convince them; but they were resolved not to be convinced: and to those, who are resolved not to be convinced, all motives, all arguments are equal. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. At large; without reserve.

At return  
Of him so lately promis'd to thy aid,  
The woman's seed; obscurely then foretold,  
Now *amplier* known, thy Saviour, and thy Lord. *Par. Lost.*

3. At large; copiously; with a diffusive detail.

Some parts of a poem require to be *amply* written, and with all the force and elegance of words; others must be cast into shadows; that is, passed over in silence, or but faintly touched. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Pref.*

**To AMPUTATE.** *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] To cut off a limb: a word used only in chirurgery.

Amongst the cruizers in private frigates from Dunkirk, it was complained, that their surgeons were too active in *amputating* those fractured members. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

**AMPUTA'TION.** *n. f.* [*amputatio*, Lat.]

The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body, with an instrument of steel. The usual method of performing it, in the instance of a leg, is as follows. The proper part for the operation being four or five inches below the knee, the skin and flesh are first to be drawn very tight upwards, and secured from returning by a ligature two or three fingers broad: above this ligature another loose one is passed, for the gripe; which being twisted by means of a flick, may be straitened to any degree at pleasure. Then the patient being conveniently situated, and the operator placed to the inside of the limb, which is to be held by one assistant above, and another below the part designed for the operation, and the gripe sufficiently twisted, to prevent too large an hæmorrhage, the flesh is, with a stroke or two, to be separated from the bone with the dismembering knife. Then the periosteum being also divided from the bone with the back of the knife, saw the bone asunder, with as few strokes as possible. When two parallel bones are concerned, the flesh that grows between them must likewise be separated before the use of the saw. This being done, the gripe may be slackened, to give an opportunity of searching for the large blood vessels, and securing the hæmorrhage at their mouths. After making proper applications to the stump, loosen the first ligature, and pull both the skin and the flesh, as far as conveniently may be, over the stump, to cover it; and secure them with the cross stitch made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the skin. Then apply pledgets, astringents, plaisters, and other necessities. *Chambers.*

The Amazons, by the *amputation* of their right breast, had the freer use of their bow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*

**A'MULET.** *n. f.* [*amulette*, Fr. *amuletum*, Lat.] An appended remedy,



remedy, or preservative: a thing hung about the neck, or any other part of the body, for preventing or curing of some particular diseases.

That spirits are corporeal, seems at first view a conceit derogative unto himself; yet herein he establisheth the doctrine of lustrations, amulets, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

They do not certainly know the falsity of what they report; and their ignorance must serve you as an amulet against the guilt both of deceit and malice. *Government of the Tongue.*

AMURCO'SITY. *n. f.* [*amurca*, Lat.] The quality of lees or mother of any thing.

TO AMUSE. *v. a.* [*amuser*, Fr.]

1. To entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without distracting it. To *divert* implies something more lively, and to *please*, something more important. It is therefore frequently taken in a sense bordering on contempt.

They think they see visions, and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations; when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and amuse themselves with the fantastick ideas of a busy imagination. *Decay of Piety.*

I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to amuse himself with trifles. *Walsh.*

2. To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation; as, he amused his followers with idle promises.

AMUSEMENT. *n. f.* [*amusement*, Fr.] That which amuses; entertainment.

Every interest or pleasure of life, even the most trifling amusement, is suffered to postpone the one thing necessary. *Rogers.*

During his confinement, his amusement was to give poison to dogs and cats, and see them expire by slower or quicker torments. *Pope's Eth. Epist. notes.*

I was left to stand the battle, while others, who had better talents than a draper, thought it no unpleasant amusement to look on with safety, whilst another was giving them diversion, at the hazard of his liberty. *Swift.*

AMUSER. *n. f.* [*amuseur*, Fr.] He that amuses, as with false promises. The French word is always taken in an ill sense.

AMUSIVE. *adj.* [from *amuse*.] That which has the power of amusing.

But amaz'd,

Beholds th' amusive arch before him fly,

Then vanish quite away.

*Thomson's Spring.*

AMYGDALATE. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMYGDALINE. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Relating to almonds; resembling almonds.

AN. *article.* [ane, Saxon. *een*, Dutch, *eine*, German.] The article indefinite, used before a vowel, or *b* mute. See A.

1. One, but with less emphasis; as, there stands a house.

Since he cannot be always employed in study, reading, and conversation, there will be many an hour, besides what his exercises will take up. *Locke.*

2. Any, or some; as, an elephant might swim in this water.

He was no way at an uncertainty, nor ever in the least at a loss concerning any branch of it. *Locke on St. Paul's Epistles.*

A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod,

An honest man's the noblest work of God.

*Pope.*

3. Sometimes it signifies, like *a*, some particular state; but this is now disused.

It is certain, that odours do, in a small degree, nourish; especially the odour of wine; and we see men an hungred do love to smell hot bread. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. An is sometimes, in old authours, a contraction of *and if*.

He can't flatter, he!

An honest mind and plain, he must speak truth;

An they will take it so; if not, he's plain. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

5. Sometimes a contraction of *and before if*.

Well I know

The clerk will ne'er wear hair on's face that had it.

—— He will an' if he live to be a man.

*Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

6. Sometimes it is a contraction of *as if*.

My next pretty correspondent, like Shakespeare's lion in Pyramus and Thisbe, roars an' it were any nightingale.

*Addison. Guardian, N° 121.*

ANA. *adv.* [*ana*.] A word used in the prescriptions of physick, importing the like quantity; as, wine and honey, *ā* or *ana* ℥ii; that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

In the same weight prudence and innocence take,

Ana of each does the just mixture make.

*Cowley.*

He'll bring an apothecary, with a chargeable long bill of *anas*.

*Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

ANA. *n. f.* Books so called from the last syllables of their titles; as, *Scaligerana*, *Thuaniana*; they are loose thoughts, or casual hints, dropped by eminent men, and collected by their friends.

ANACAMPTICK. *adj.* [*ἀνακαμπτικός*.] Reflecting, or reflected: an *anacamptick* sound, an echo; an *anacamptick* hill, a hill that produces an echo.

ANACAMPTICKS. *n. f.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks. It has no singular.

ANACATHARTICK. *n. f.* [See CATHARTICK.] Any medicine that works upwards. *Quincy.*

ANACEPHALÆOSIS. *n. f.* [*ἀνακεφαλαιώσις*.] Recapitulation; or summary of the principal heads of a discourse. *Diet.*

ANA'CHORETE. } *n. f.* [sometimes viciously written *anchorite*;  
ANA'CHORITE. } [*ἀναχωρητής*.] A monk, who, with the leave of his superiour, leaves the convent for a more austere and solitary life.

Yet lies not love dead here, but here doth sit,

Vow'd to this trench, like an *anachorite*.

*Donne.*

ANA'CHRONISM. *n. f.* [from *ἀνά* and *χρόνος*.] An error in computing time, by which events are misplaced with regard to each other. It seems properly to signify an error by which an event is placed too early; but is generally used for any error in chronology.

This leads me to the defence of the famous *anachronism*, in making Æneas and Dido cotemporaries: for it is certain, that the hero lived almost two hundred years before the building of Carthage. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedicat.*

ANACLA'TICKS. *n. f.* [*ἀνά* and *κλάω*.] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks. It has no singular.

ANADIPLO'SIS. *n. f.* [*ἀναδιπλωσις*.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetoric, in which the last word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the first of the following; as, *he retained his virtues amidst all his misfortunes, misfortunes which only his virtue brought upon him.*

ANAGOGE'TICAL. *adj.* [*ἀναγωγικός*.] That which contributes or relates to spiritual elevation, or religious raptures; mysterious; elevated above humanity. *Diet.*

ANAGO'GICAL. *adj.* [*anagogique*, Fr.] Mysterious; elevated; religiously exalted. *Diet.*

ANAGO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *anagogical*.] Mysteriously; with religious elevation.

ANAGRAM. *n. f.* [*ἀνά* and *γράμμα*.] A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed; as this, of *W, i, l, l, i, a, m, N, o, r, y*, attorney-general to Charles I. a very laborious man, *I moyl in law.*

Though all her parts be not in th' usual place,

She hath yet the *anagrams* of a good face:

If we might put the letters but one way,

In that lean dearth of words, what could we say? *Donne.*

Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame

In keen iambicks, but mild *anagram*.

*Dryden.*

ANAGRAMMATISM. *n. f.* [from *anagram*.] The act or practice of making anagrams.

The only quintessence that hitherto the alchymy of wit could draw out of names, is *anagrammatism*, or *metagrammatism*, which is a dissolution of a name truly written into his letters, as his elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Camden.*

ANAGRAMMATIST. *n. f.* [from *anagram*.] A maker of anagrams.

TO ANAGRAMMATIZE. *v. n.* [*anagrammatizer*, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALEPTICK. *adj.* [*ἀναληπτικός*.] Comforting; corroborating: a term of physick.

*Analeptick* medicines cherish the nerves, and renew the spirits and strength. *Quincy.*

ANALO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *analogy*.]

1. Used by way of analogy. It seems properly distinguished from *analogous*, as words from things; *analogous* signifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of representing relation.

It is looked on only as the image of the true God, and that not as a proper likeness, but by *analogical* representation.

*Stillfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idolatry.*

When a word, which originally signifies any particular idea or object, is attributed to several other objects, not by way of resemblance, but on the account of some evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an *analogical* word; so a sound or healthy pulse, a sound digestion, sound sleep, are so called, with reference to a sound and healthy constitution; but if you speak of sound doctrine, or sound speech, this is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Analogous; having resemblance or relation.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating something *analogical* to either.

*Hales's Origin of Mankind.*

ANALO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *analogical*.] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

I am convinced, from the simplicity and uniformity of the Divine Nature, and of all his works, that there is some one universal principle, running through the whole system of creatures *analogically*, and congruous to their relative natures.

*Cheyne's Philosoph. Principles.*

ANALO'GICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *analogical*.] The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

ANA'LOGISM. *n. f.* [*ἀναλογισμός*.] An argument from the cause to the effect.

TO ANA'LOGIZE. *v. a.* [from *analogy*.] To explain by way of analogy;



analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider something with regard to its analogy with something else.

We have systems of material bodies, diversly figured and situated, if separately considered; they represent the object of the desire, which is *analogized* by attraction or gravitation.

*Cheyne's Philos. Principles.*

ANA'LOGOUS. *adj.* [*ἀνά and λόγος.*]

1. Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion; having something parallel.

Exercise makes things easy, that would be otherwise very hard; as, in labour, watchings, heats, and colds; and then there is something *analogous* in the exercise of the mind, to that of the body. It is folly and infirmity that makes us delicate and froward.

*L'Esrange.*

Many important consequences may be drawn from the observation of the most common things, and *analogous* reasonings from the causes of them.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It has the word *to* before the thing to which the resemblance is noted.

This incorporeal substance may have some sort of existence, *analogous* to corporeal extension: though we have no adequate conception hereof.

*Locke.*

ANALOGY. *n. f.* [*ἀναλογία.*]

1. Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects; as, *learning* is said to *enlighten* the mind; that is, it is to the mind what light is to the eye, by enabling it to discover that which was hidden before.

From God it hath proceeded, that the church hath evermore held a prescript form of common prayer, although not in all things every where the same, yet, for the most part, retaining the same *analogy*.

*Hooker, b. v. § 25.*

What I here observe of extraordinary revelation and prophecy, will, by *analogy* and due proportion, extend even to those communications of God's will, that are requisite to salvation.

*South.*

2. When the thing to which the analogy is supposed, happens to be mentioned, *analogy* has after it the particles *to* or *with*; when both the things are mentioned after *analogy*, the particle *between* or *betwixt* is used.

If the body politick have any *analogy* to the natural, an act of oblivion were necessary in a hot distemper'd state.

*Dryd. Pref. to Absalom and Achitop.*

By *analogy* with all other liquours and concretions, the form of the chaos, whether liquid or concrete, could not be the same with that of the present earth.

*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

If we make him express the customs of our country, rather than of Rome, it is either when there was some *analogy* betwixt the customs, or to make him more easy to vulgar understanding.

*Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

3. By grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, from *love* is formed *loved*, from *hate*, *hated*, from *grieve*, *grieved*.

ANA'LYSIS. *n. f.* [*ἀνάλυσις.*]

1. A separation of a compound body into the several parts of which it consists.

There is an account of dew falling, in some places, in the form of butter, or grease, which grows extremely fetid; so that the *analysis* of the dew of any place, may, perhaps, be the best method of finding such contents of the soil as are within the reach of the sun.

*Arbuthnot.*

2. A consideration of any thing in parts, so as that one particular is first considered, then another.

*Analysis* consists in making experiments and observations, and in drawing general conclusions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections against the conclusions, but such as are taken from experiments, or other certain truths.

*Newton's Opticks.*

3. A solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements; as, of a sentence to the single words; of a compound word, to the particles and words which form it; of a tune, to single notes; of an argument, to simple propositions.

We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an *analysis* of its true initial causes; till we know the first springs of natural motions, we are still but ignorants.

*Glanville's Scepſis Scientif.*

ANALYTICAL. *adj.* [from *analysis*.]

1. That which resolves any thing into first principles; that which separates any compound. See ANALYSIS.

Either may be probably maintained against the inaccurateness of the *analytical* experiments vulgarly relied on.

*Boyle.*

2. That which proceeds by analysis, or by taking the parts of a compound into distinct and particular consideration.

Descartes hath here infinitely outdone all the philosophers that went before him, in giving a particular and *analytical* account of the universal fabrick: yet he intends his principles but for hypotheses.

*Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

ANALYTICALLY. *adv.* [from *analytical*.] In such a manner as separates compounds into simples. See ANALYSIS.

ANALYTICK. *adj.* [*ἀναλυτικόν.*] The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts, applied chiefly to mental operations.

He was in logick a great critick,

Profoundly skill'd in *analytick*.

*Hudibras.*

*Analytick* method takes the whole compound as it finds it, whether it be a species or an individual, and leads us into the knowledge of it, by resolving into its first principles, or parts, its generick nature, and its special properties; and therefore it is called the method of resolution.

*Watts's Logick.*

TO ANALYZE. *v. a.* [*ἀναλύνω.*] To resolve a compound into its first principles. See ANALYSIS.

Chymistry enabling us to depurate bodies, and, in some measure, to *analyze* them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chymical experiments, we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more simple or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to present them us.

*Boyle.*

To *analyze* the immorality of any action into its last principles; if it be inquired, why such an action is to be avoided, the immediate answer is, because it is sin.

*Norris's Miscell.*

When the sentence is distinguished into subject and predicate, proposition, argument, act, object, cause, effect, adjunct, opposite, &c. then it is *analyzed* analogically and metaphysically. This last is what is chiefly meant in the theological schools, when they speak of *analyzing* a text of scripture.

*Watts's Logick.*

ANALYZER. *n. f.* [from *To analyze*.] That which has the power of analyzing.

Particular reasons incline me to doubt, whether the fire be the true and universal *analyzer* of mixt bodies.

*Boyle.*

ANAMORPHOSIS. *n. f.* [*ἀνά and μορφή.*] Deformation; a perspective projection of any thing, so that to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact and regular representation. Sometimes it is made to appear confused to the naked eye, and regular, when viewed in a mirror of a certain form.

ANANAS. *n. f.* The pine apple.

It has a flower consisting of one leaf, divided into three parts, and funnel-shaped; the embryos produced in the tubercles, afterwards become fruit; the seeds in the tubercles are small, and almost kidney-shaped.

The species are, 1. Oval-shaped pine apple, with a whitish flesh. 2. Pyramidal pine apple, with a yellow flesh. 3. Pine apple, with smooth leaves. 4. Pine apple, with shining green leaves, and scarce any spines on their edges. 5. The olive-coloured pine.

The first sort is most common in Europe, but the fruit of the second is larger, better flavoured, and its juice not so astringent. The fifth sort is the most rare in Europe, but esteemed above all the rest. These plants are propagated by suckers; and from the crowns which grow on the top of the fruit.

*Mill.*

Witness thou best *anana*, thou the pride

Of vegetable life, beyond what'er

The poets imag'd in the golden age.

*Thomſ. Summer.*

ANANAS, *wild.* The same with *penguin*. See PENGUIN.

ANAPHORA. *n. f.* [*ἀναφορά.*] A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word, or sound; as, — *Where is the wise? Where is the scribe? Where is the disputer of this world?*

ANAPLERO'TICK. *adj.* [*ἀναπληρώω.*] That which fills up any vacancy; used of applications which promote flesh.

ANARCH. *n. f.* [See ANARCHY.] An authour of confusion.

Him thus the *anarch* old,

With fault'ring speech, and visage incompoſ'd,

Answer'd.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

ANARCHICAL. *adj.* [from *anarchy*.] Confused; without rule or government.

In this *anarchical* and rebellious state of human nature, the faculties belonging to the material world presume to determine the nature of subjects belonging to the supreme Spirit.

*Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

ANARCHY. *n. f.* [*ἀναρχία.*] Want of government; a state in which every man is unaccountable; a state without magistracy.

Where eldest night

And chaos, ancestors of nature, hold

Eternal *anarchy*, amidst the noise

Of endless wars, and by confusion stand.

*Paradise Lost.*

Arbitrary power is but the first natural step from *anarchy*, or the savage life; the adjusting power and freedom being an effect and consequence of maturer thinking.

*Swift.*

ANASARCA. *n. f.* [from *ἀνά* and *σαρξ*.] A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours.

*Quincy.*

When the lymph stagnates, or is extravasated under the skin, it is called an *anasarca*.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ANASARCOUS. *adj.* [from *anasarca*.] Relating to an *anasarca*; partaking of the nature of an *anasarca*.

A gentlewoman laboured of an ascites, with an *anasarcous* swelling on her belly, thighs, and legs.

*Wiseman.*

ANASTOMATICK. *adj.* [from *ἀνά* and *σύνω.*] That which has the quality of opening the vessels, or of removing obstructions.

ANASTOMO'SIS. *n. f.* [from *ἀνά* and *σύνω.*] The inosculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another; as, of the arteries into the veins.

ANA-



**ANASTROPHE.** *n. f.* [*ἀναστροφή*], a preposterous placing, from *ἀναστροφή*.] A figure whereby words which should have been precedent, are postponed.

**ANATHEMA.** *n. f.* [*ἀνάθεμα*.]

1. A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority; excommunication.

Her bare *anathemas* fall but like so many *bruta fulmina* upon the schismatical; who think themselves shrewdly hurt, forsooth, by being cut off from the body, which they choose not to be of.

*South's Sermons.*

2. The object of the curse, or person cursed. This seems the original meaning, though now little used.

**ANATHEMA'TICAL.** *adj.* [from *anathema*.] That which has the properties of an anathema; that which relates to an anathema.

**ANATHEMA'TICALLY.** *adv.* [from *anathematical*.] In an anathematical manner.

**TO ANATHEMATIZE.** *v. a.* [from *anathema*.] To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority; to excommunicate.

They were therefore to be *anathematized* after this manner, and, with detestation, branded and banished out of the church.

*Hammond's Fundamentals.*

**ANATIFEROUS.** *adj.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks.

If there be *anatiferous* trees, whose corruption breaks forth into barnacles; yet, if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

**ANA'TOCISM.** *n. f.* [*anatocismus*, Lat. *ἀνατοκισμός*.] The accumulation of interest upon interest; the addition of the interest due for money lent, to the original sum. A species of usury generally forbidden.

**ANATO'MICAL.** *adj.* [from *anatomy*.]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy.

When we are taught by logick to view a thing completely in all its parts, by the help of division, it has the use of an *anatomical* knife, which dissects an animal body, and separates the veins, arteries, nerves, muscles, membranes, &c. and shews us the several parts which go to the composition of a complete animal.

*Watts's Logick.*

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy; considered as the object of anatomy.

There is a natural, involuntary distortion of the muscles, which is the *anatomical* cause of laughter; but there is another cause of laughter, which decency requires.

*Swift.*

3. Anatomized; dissected; separated.

The continuation of solidity is apt to be confounded with, and, if we will look into the minute *anatomical* parts of matter, is little different from, hardness.

*Locke.*

**ANATO'MICALLY.** *adv.* [from *anatomical*.] In an anatomical manner; in the sense of an anatomist; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

While some affirmed it had no gall, intending only thereby no evidence of anger or fury, others have construed *anatomically*, and denied that part at all.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

**ANA'TOMIST.** *n. f.* [*ἀνατομικός*.] He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection; he that divides the bodies of animals, to discover the various parts.

*Anatomists* adjudged, that if nature had been suffered to run her own course, without this fatal interruption, he might have doubled his age.

*Howel's Vocal Forest.*

Hence when *anatomists* discourse,

How like brutes organs are to ours;

They grant, if higher powers think fit,

A bear might soon be made a wit;

And that, for any thing in nature,

Pigs might squeak love odes, dogs bark satire.

*Prior.*

**TO ANA'TOMIZE.** *v. a.* [*ἀνατομέω*.]

1. To dissect an animal; to divide the body into its component or constituent parts.

Our industry must even *anatomize* every particle of that body, which we are to uphold.

*Hooker, Dedicat.*

2. To lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts.

I speak but brotherly of him, but should I *anatomize* him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep, and then must look pale and wonder.

*Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Then dark distinctions reason's light disguis'd,

And into atoms truth *anatomiz'd*.

*Denham.*

**ANA'TOMY.** *n. f.* [*ἀνατομία*.]

1. The art of dissecting the body.

It is therefore in the *anatomy* of the mind, as in that of the body; more good will accrue to mankind, by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by studying too much such finer nerves and vessels, as will for ever escape our observation.

*Pope's Essay on Man, Pref.*

2. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection.

Let the muscles be well inserted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given us by *anatomy*.

*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. The act of dividing any thing, whether corporeal or intellectual.

When a moneyed man hath divided his chests, he seemeth to himself richer than he was; therefore, a way to amplify any thing, is to break it, and to make *anatomy* of it in several parts.

*Bacon's Essays.*

4. The body stripped of its integuments; a skeleton.

O that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth,

Then with a passion I would shake the world,

And rouse from sleep that fell *anatomy*,

Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice. *Shakesp. K. John.*

5. By way of irony or ridicule, a thin meagre person.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd villain,

A meer *anatomy*, a mountebank,

A thread-bare juggler, and a fortune-teller,

A needy hollow-ey'd, sharp-looking wretch,

A living dead man.

*Shakespeare's Comedy of Errours.*

**A'NATRON.** *n. f.* The scum which swims upon the molten glass in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common salt. It is likewise that salt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

**A'NBURY.** *n. f.* See **AMBURY**.

**A'NCESTOR.** *n. f.* [*ancestor*, Lat. *ancestre*, Fr.] One from whom a person descends, either by the father or the mother. It is distinguished from *predecessor*; which is not, like *ancestor*, a natural, but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch succeeds to his *ancestors*; an elective, to his *predecessors*.

And she lies buried with her *ancestors*,

O, in a tomb where never scandal slept,

Save this of hers.

*Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

Cham was the paternal *ancestor* of Ninus, the father of Chus, the grandfather of Nimrod; whose son was Belus, the father of Ninus.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*

Obscure! why pr'ythee what am I? I know

My father, grandfire, and great grandfire too:

If farther I derive my pedigree,

I can but guess beyond the fourth degree.

The rest of my forgotten *ancestors*,

Were sons of earth like him, or sons of whores.

*Dryden's Persius, sat. vi.*

**A'NCESTREL.** *adj.* [from *ancestor*.] Claimed from ancestors; relating to ancestors: a term of law.

Limitation in actions *ancestral*, was anciently so here in England.

*Hale's Law of England.*

**A'NCESTRY.** *n. f.* [from *ancestor*.]

1. Lineage; a series of ancestors, or progenitors; the persons who compose the lineage.

Phedon I hight, quoth he; and do advance

Mine *ancestry* from famous Coradin,

Who first to raise our house to honour did begin. *Fairy 2.*

A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties transmitted from a wise and virtuous *ancestry*, publick spirit, and a love of one's country, are the support and ornaments of government.

*Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup> 5.*

Say from what scepter'd *ancestry* ye claim,

Recorded eminent in deathless fame?

*Pope's Odyssey.*

2. The honour of descent; birth.

Title and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one, more contemptible. *Addison. Guardian, N<sup>o</sup> 123.*

**A'NCHENTRY.** *n. f.* [from *ancient*, and therefore properly to be written *ancientry*.] Antiquity of a family; ancient dignity; appearance or proof of antiquity.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a measure and a cinque pace; the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly modest, as a measure full of state and *anchentry*; and then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque pace faster and faster, till he sinks into his grave.

*Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

**A'NCHOR.** *n. f.* [*anchora*, Lat.]

1. A heavy iron, composed of a long shank, having a ring at one end to which the cable is fastened, and at the other, branching out into two arms or flocks, tending upwards, with barbs or edges on each side. Its use is to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground.

He said, and wept; then spread his sails before

The winds, and reach'd at length the Cuman shore:

Their *anchors* dropt, his crew the vessels moor. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. It is used, by a metaphor, for any thing which confers stability or security.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth not into that within the veil.

*Hebrews, vi. 19.*

3. The forms of speech in which it is most commonly used, are, to *cast anchor*, to *lye* or *ride at anchor*.

The Turkish general, deceived of his expectations, and perceiving that the Rhodians would not be drawn forth to battle at sea, withdrew his fleet, when *casting anchor*, and landing his men, he burnt the corn.

*Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Ent'ring with the tide,

He dropp'd his *anchors*, and his oars he ply'd:

Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the mast,

His vessel moor'd, and made with haulsers fast. *Dryd. Homer.*



Far from your capital my ship resides  
At Reithrus, and secure at anchor rides. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
To A'NCHOR. *v. n.* [from *anchor*.]  
1. To cast anchor; to lie at anchor.  
The fishermen that walk upon the beach  
Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark  
Diminish'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy  
Almost too small for sight. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
Near Calais the Spaniards anchored, expecting their land-  
forces, which came not. *Bacon.*  
Or the strait course to rocky Chios plow,  
And anchor under Mimos' shaggy brow. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
2. To stop at; to rest on.  
My intention, hearing not my tongue,  
*Anchors on Isabel.* *Shakesp.*  
My tongue should to my ears not name my boys,  
'Till that my nails were anchor'd in thine eyes. *Shak. R. III.*  
A'NCHOR. *n. f.* *Shakespeare* seems to have used this word for an-  
choret, or an abstemious recluse person.  
To desperation turn my trust and hope!  
An anchor's cheer in prison be my scope! *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
A'NCHOR-HOLD. *n. f.* [from *anchor* and *hold*.] The hold or fast-  
ness of the anchor; and, figuratively, security.  
The old English could express most aptly all the conceits of  
the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any;  
as for example: the holy service of God, which the Latins  
called *religion*, because it knitted the minds of men together,  
and most people of Europe have borrowed the same from them,  
they called most significantly *ean-fastness*, as the one and only  
assurance and fast anchor-hold of our souls health. *Cambden.*  
A'NCHOR-SMITH. *n. f.* [from *anchor* and *smith*.] The maker or  
forger of anchors.  
Smithing comprehends all trades, which use either forge or  
file, from the anchor-smith to the watchmaker; they all work-  
ing by the same rules, though not with equal exactness, and all  
using the same tools, though of several sizes. *Maxon's Mechanical Exercises.*  
A'NCHORAGE. *n. f.* [from *anchor*.]  
1. The hold of the anchor.  
Let me resolve whether there be indeed such efficacy in nur-  
ture and first production; for if that supposal should fail us, all  
our anchorage were loose, and we should but wander in a wild  
sea. *Wotton.*  
2. The set of anchors belonging to a ship.  
Lo as the bark that hath discharg'd her freight,  
Returns with precious lading to the bay  
From whence at first she weigh'd her anchorage;  
Cometh Andronicus. *Shakesp. Titus Andronicus.*  
3. The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.  
A'NCHORED. *participial adj.* [from *To anchor*.] Held by the an-  
chor.  
Like a well twisted cable, holding fast  
The anchor'd vessel in the loudest blast. *Waller.*  
A'NCHORET. } *n. f.* [contracted from *anachoret*, ἀναχωρητής.] A  
A'NCHORITE. } recluse; a hermit; one that retires to the more  
severe duties of religion.  
His poetry indeed he took along with him; but he made that  
an anchorite as well as himself. *Sprat.*  
You describe so well your hermitical state of life, that none  
of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave in a  
rock, with a fine spring, or any of the accommodations that be-  
fit a solitary life. *Pope's Letters.*  
ANCHO'VY. *n. f.* [from *anchova*, Span. or *anchioe*, Ital. of the  
same signification.] A little sea-fish, much used by way of  
saucé, or seasoning. Scaliger describes the anchovy as of the her-  
ring kind, about the length of a finger, having a pointed  
snout, a wide mouth, no teeth, but gums as rough as a saw.  
Others make it a sort of sardine, or pilchard; but others, with  
better reason, hold it a peculiar species, very different from ei-  
ther. It is caught in the months of May, June, and July, on  
the coasts of Catalonia, Provence, &c. when it constantly re-  
pairs up the Straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean. The  
fishing is chiefly in the night time; when a light being put on  
the stern of their little fishing vessels, the anchovies flock round,  
and are caught in nets. When the fishery is over, they cut off  
the heads, take out the galls and guts, then lay them in barrels,  
and salt them. *Savary.*  
We invent new saucés and pickles, which resemble the ani-  
mal ferment in taste and virtue, as the falso-acid gravies of  
meat; the salt pickles of fish, anchovies, oysters. *Floyer on the Humours.*  
ANCIENT. *adj.* [*ancien*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.]  
1. Old; that happened long since; of old time; not modern.  
*Ancient* and *old* are distinguished; *old* relates to the duration of  
the thing itself, as, an *old* coat, a coat much worn; and *an-  
cient*, to time in general, as, an *ancient* dress, a habit used in  
former times. But this is not always observed; for we men-  
tion *old customs*; but though *old* be sometimes opposed to *mo-  
dern*, *ancient* is seldom opposed to *new*.  
*Ancient* tenure is that whereby all the manours belonging to the  
crown, in St. Edward's or William the Conquerour's days, did  
hold. The number and names of which manours, as all others

belonging to common persons, he caused to be written in a  
book, after a survey made of them, now remaining in the ex-  
chequer, and called doomday book; and such as by that book  
appeared to have belonged to the crown at that time, are called  
*ancient demesnes*. *Cowell.*  
2. Old; that has been of long duration.  
With the *ancient* is wisdom, and in length of days under-  
standing. *Job, xii. 12.*  
Thales affirms, that God comprehended all things, and that  
God was of all things the most *ancient*, because he never had  
any beginning. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Industry  
Gave the tall *ancient* forest too his axe. *Thomson's Summer.*  
3. Past; former.  
I see thy fury: if I longer stay,  
We shall begin our *ancient* bickerings. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*  
A'NCIENT. *n. f.* [from *ancient*, *adj.*] Those that lived in old time  
were called *ancients*, opposed to the moderns.  
And though the *ancients* thus their rules invade,  
As kings dispense with laws themselves have made;  
Moderns, beware! or if you must offend  
Against the precept, ne'er transgress its end. *Pep. Ess. on Crit.*  
A'NCIENT. *n. f.* The flag or streamer of a ship, and, formerly,  
of a regiment.  
A'NCIENT. *n. f.* The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Pistol*;  
whence in present use, *ensign*.  
A'NCIENTLY. *adv.* [from *ancient*.] In old times.  
Not far from this is the great city of Trebifond, which, with  
the territory about it, *anciently* pertained unto this crown; now  
unjustly possessed, and as unjustly abused, by those who have  
neither title to hold it, nor virtue to rule it. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
The colewort is not an enemy, though that were *anciently* re-  
ceived, to the vine only; but it is an enemy to any other plant,  
because it draweth strongly the fattest juice of the earth.  
*Bacon's Natural History, N° 480.*  
A'NCIENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *ancient*.] Antiquity; existence from  
old times.  
The Fescenine and Saturnian were the same; they were  
called Saturnian from their *ancientness*, when Saturn reigned in  
Italy. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*  
A'NCIENTRY. *n. f.* [from *ancient*.] The honour of ancient li-  
neage; the dignity of birth.  
Of all nations under heaven, the Spaniard is the most ming-  
led, and most uncertain. Wherefore, most foolishly do the  
Irish think to ennoble themselves, by wresting their *ancientry*  
from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himself from any  
in certain. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
There is nothing in the between, but getting wenches with  
child, wronging the *ancientry*, stealing, fighting.  
*Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*  
ANGLE. See ANKLE.  
A'NCONY. *n. f.* [in the iron mills.] A bloom wrought into the  
figure of a flat iron bar, about three foot long, with two square  
rough knobs, one at each end. *Chambers.*  
AND. *conjunction*.  
1. The particle by which sentences or terms are joined, which it  
is not easy to explain by any synonymous word.  
Sure his honesty  
Got him small gains, but shameless flattery  
And filthy beverage, and unseemly theft,  
And borrow base, and some good lady's gift. *Spens. Hubb.*  
What shall I do to be for ever known,  
And make the age to come my own? *Cowley.*  
The Danes unconquer'd offspring march behind;  
And Morini, the last of human kind. *Dryd.*  
It shall ever be my study to make discoveries of this nature  
in human life, and to settle the proper distinctions between the  
virtues and perfections of mankind, and those false colours and  
resemblances of them that shine alike in the eyes of the vulgar.  
*Addison. Tatler.*  
2. *And* sometimes signifies *though*, and seems a contraction of  
*and if*.  
It is the nature of extreme self-lovers, as they will set an  
house on fire, and it were but to roast their eggs. *Bacon.*  
3. In *and if*, the *and* is redundant, and is omitted by all later  
writers.  
I pray thee, Launce, *an' if* thou see'st my boy,  
Bid him make haste. *Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*  
A'NDIRON. *n. f.* [supposed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *hand-  
iron*; an iron that may be moved by the hand, or may supply  
the place of a hand.] Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which  
the spit turns; or irons in which wood is laid to burn.  
If you strike an entire body, as an *andiron* of brass, at the  
top, it maketh a more treble sound, and at the bottom a baser.  
*Bacon's Natural History, N° 178.*  
ANDRO'GYNAL. *adj.* [from *ἀνδρ* and *γυν*.] Having two sexes;  
hermaphroditical.  
ANDRO'GYNALLY. *adv.* [from *androgynal*.] In the form of her-  
maphrodites; with two sexes.  
The examples hereof have undergone no real or new tran-  
sexion, but were *androgynally* born, and under some kind of  
hermaphrodites. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*  
ANDRO'



# A N G

**ANDRO'GYNOUS.** *adj.* The same with *androgynal*.  
**ANDRO'GYNUS.** *n. f.* [Lat. See *ANDROGYNAL*.] An hermaphrodite; one that is of both sexes.  
**ANDRO'TOMY.** *n. f.* [from *ἀνδρ* and *τέμνω*.] The practice of cutting human bodies. *Dict.*  
**A'NECDOTE.** *n. f.* [*ἀνέκδοτον*.] Something yet unpublished; secret history.

Some modern *anecdotes* aver,  
 He nodded in his elbow-chair. *Prior.*  
**ANEMO'GRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*ἀνέμος* and *γράφω*.] The description of the winds.  
**ANEMO'METER.** *n. f.* [*ἀνέμος* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument contrived to measure the strength or velocity of the wind.  
**ANEMONE.** *n. f.* [*ἀνεμώνη*.] The wind flower.

Upon the top of its single stalk, surrounded by a leaf, is produced one naked flower, of many petals, with many stamina in the center; the seeds are collected into an oblong head, and surrounded with a copious down. The principal colours in *anemonies*, are white, red, blue, and purple sometimes curiously intermixed. *Millar.*

Wind flowers are distinguished into those with broad and hard leaves, and those with narrow and soft ones; of both which sorts there are great variety of colours, some being double, and others single flowered. The broad leaved *anemony* roots should be planted about the end of September, and the small eminences which put forth the leaves set uppermost. These with small leaves must be set after the same manner, but not put into the ground till the end of October.

*Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*  
 From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed,  
*Anemonies*, auriculas, enrich'd  
 With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves. *Thomson.*

**A'NEMOSCOPE.** *n. f.* [*ἀνέμος* and *σκοπεῖν*.] A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. It has been observed, that hygrosopes made of cat's gut proved very good *anemoscopes*, seldom failing, by the turning the index about, to foretel the shifting of the wind. *Chambers.*

**A'NENT.** *prep.* A word used in the Scotch dialect.  
 1. Concerning; about; as, *he said nothing anent this particular.*  
 2. Over against; opposite to; as, *he lives anent the market-house.*  
**ANES.** } *n. f.* The spires or beards of corn. *Dict.*  
**AWNS.** }

**A'NEURISM.** *n. f.* [*ἀνευρίσμα*.] A disease of the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakness of any part of them, they become excessively dilated, or by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravasated amongst the adjacent cavities.

*Sharp's Surgery.*  
 In the orifice, there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an *aneurism*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

**A'NE'W.** *adv.* [from *a* and *new*.]  
 1. Over again; another time; repeatedly. This is the most common use.

Nor, if at mischief taken, on the ground  
 Be slain, but pris'ners to the pillar bound,  
 At either barrier plac'd; nor, captives made,  
 Be freed, or, arm'd *anew*, the fight invade. *Dryden's Fables.*

That as in birth, in beauty you excel,  
 The muse might dictate, and the poet tell:  
 Your art no other art can speak; and you  
 To show how well you play, must play *anew*. *Prior.*

The miseries of the civil war did, for many years, deter the inhabitants of our island from the thoughts of engaging *anew* in such desperate undertakings. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 28.  
 2. Newly; in a new manner.

He who begins late, is obliged to form *anew* the whole disposition of his soul, to acquire new habits of life, to practise duties to which he is utterly a stranger. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**ANFRA'CTUOSE.** } *adj.* [from *anfractus*, Lat.] Winding; mazy;  
**ANFRA'CTUOUS.** } full of turnings and winding passages.

Behind the drum are several vaults and *anfractuose* cavities in the ear-bone, so to intend the least sound imaginable, that the sense might be affected with it; as we see in subterraneous caves and vaults, how the sound is redoubled. *Ray.*

**ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *anfractuus*.] Fulness of windings and turnings.

**ANFRA'CTURE.** *n. f.* [from *anfractus*, Lat.] A turning; a mazy winding and turning. *Dict.*

**ANGEL.** *n. f.* [*ἄγγελος*; *angelus*, Lat.]  
 1. Originally a messenger. A spirit employed by God in the administration of human affairs.

Some holy *angel*  
 Fly to the court of England, and unfold  
 His message ere he come. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 Had we such a knowledge of the constitution of man, as it is possible *angels* have, and it is certain his Maker has; we should have a quite other idea of his essence. *Locke.*

See **HIERARCHY**.  
 2. *Angel* is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, *angels of darkness*. And they had a king over them, which was the *angel* of the bottomless pit. *Revelat. ix. 11.*

3. *Angel*, in scripture, sometimes means *man of God*, prophet.  
 4. *Angel* is used, in the stile of love, for a beautiful person.

# A N G

Heav'n blest thee!

Thou hast the sweetest face I ever look'd on.  
 Sir, as I have a soul, she is an *angel*. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*  
 5. A piece of money anciently coined and impressed with an angel, in memory of an observation of Pope Gregory, that the pagan *Angli*, or English, were so beautiful, that, if they were christians, they would be *Angeli*, or *angels*. The coin was rated at ten shillings.

Take an empty bason, put an *angel* of gold, or what you will, into it; then go so far from the bason, till you cannot see the *angel*, because it is not in a right line; then fill the bason with water, and you will see it out of its place, because of the reflection. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 762.

Cousin, away for England; haste before,  
 And, ere our coming, see thou shake the bags  
 Of hoarding abbots; their imprison'd *angels*  
 Set thou at liberty. *Shakespeare's King John.*

**A'NGEL.** *adj.* Resembling angels; angelical.  
 I have mark'd

A thousand blushing apparitions  
 To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames  
 In *angel* whiteness bear away those blushes.

*Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*  
 Or virgins visited by *angel* powers,  
 With golden crowns and wreathes of heav'nly flow'rs.

**A'NGEL-LIKE.** *adj.* [from *angel* and *like*.] Resembling an angel.  
 In heav'n itself thou sure wer't drest

With that *angel-like* disguise. *Waller.*

**A'NGEL SHOT.** *n. f.* [from *angel* and *shot*.] Chain shot, being a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves being joined together by a chain. *Dict.*

**ANGE'LICA.** *n. f.* [Lat. *ab angelica virtute*.] The name of a plant.

It has winged leaves divided into large segments; its stalks are hollow and jointed; the flowers grow in an umbel upon the tops of the stalks, and consist of five leaves, succeeded by two large channelled seeds.

The species are, 1. Common or manured *angelica*. 2. Greater wild *angelica*. 3. Shining Canada *angelica*. 4. Mountain perennial *angelica*, with columbine leaves.

The common *angelica* delights to grow in a very moist soil, and its seeds should be sown soon after it is ripe. This plant is used in medicine, as are its seeds; and the confectioners make a sweetmeat with its tender stalks, cut in May. The second sort grows wild; and the two last sorts may be propagated like the first. *Millar.*

**ANGE'LICA.** (Berry-bearing) [*Aralia*, Lat.]

The flower consists of many leaves, expanding in form of a rose, which are naked, growing on the top of the ovary: these flowers are succeeded by globular fruits, which are soft and succulent, and full of oblong seeds.

The species are, 1. Canada berry-bearing *angelica*. 2. Berry-bearing *angelica*, with a naked stalk and creeping root. 3. *angelica* tree.

The two first are propagated either by sowing their seeds, or by parting of their roots. The third sort grows with us to the height of seven or eight feet, and is only propagated by seeds, which are frequently brought from America. *Millar.*

**ANGE'LICAL.** *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat.]  
 1. Resembling angels.

It discovereth unto us the glorious works of God, and carrieth up, with an *angelical* swiftness, our eyes, that our mind, being informed of his visible marvels, may continually travel upward. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

2. Partaking of the nature of angels.

Others more mild  
 Retreated in a silent valley, sing  
 With notes *angelical* to many a harp,  
 Their own heroick deeds, and hapless fall  
 By doom of battle. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

3. Belonging to angels.  
 It may be encouragement to consider the pleasure of speculations, which do ravish and sublime the thoughts with more clear *angelical* contentments. *Wilkins's Daedalus.*

**ANGE'LICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *angelical*.] The quality of being angelical; resemblance of angels; excellence more than human.

**ANGE'LICK.** *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat.] Partaking of the nature of angels; angelical; above human.

Here, happy creature, fair *angelick* Eve,  
 Partake thou also. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. v.  
 My fancy form'd thee of *angelick* kind,

Some emanation of th' all beauteous mind. *Pop. E'lo. to Abel.*  
**A'NGELOT.** *n. f.* A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute. *Dict.*

**A'NGER.** *n. f.* [a word of no certain etymology, but, with most probability, derived by *Skinner* from *ange*, Sax. *vexed*; which, however, seems to come originally from the Latin *ango*.]

1. *Anger* is uneasiness or discomposure of the mind, upon the receipt of any injury, with a present purpose of revenge. *Locke.*  
*Anger*



*Anger is like*

A full hot horse, who being allow'd his way,  
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

Was the Lord displeased against the rivers? was thine *anger*  
against the rivers? was thy wrath against the sea, that thou  
didst ride upon thine horses and thy chariots of salvation?  
*Habb. iii. 8.*

*Anger is, according to some, a transient hatred, or at least very  
like it. South.*

2. Pain, or smart, of a sore or swelling. In this sense it seems  
plainly deducible from *angor*.

I made the experiment, setting the moxa where the first vio-  
lence of my pain began, and where the greatest *anger* and fore-  
ness still continued, notwithstanding the swelling of my foot.  
*Temple's Miscellanies.*

To A'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make angry; to pro-  
voke; to enrage.

Who would *anger* the meanest artisan, which carrieth a  
good mind? *Hooker, b. iv. § 12.*

Sometimes he *angers* me,  
With telling me of the moldwarp and the ant.

There were some late taxes and impositions introduced,  
which rather *angered* than grieved the people. *Clarendon.*

It *anger'd* Turenne, once upon a day,

To see a footman kick'd that took his pay. *Pope's Dial. ii.*

A'NGERLY. *adv.* [from *anger*.] In an angry manner; like one  
offended.

Why, how now, Hecat, you look *angery*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Such jester's dishonest indiscretion, is rather charitably to be  
pitied, than their exception either *angery* to be grieved at, or  
seriously to be confuted. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

ANGIO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *ἀγγεῖον* and *γραφω*.] A description of  
vessels in the human body; nerves, veins, arteries, and lymphatic-  
ticks.

ANGIO'LOGY. *n. f.* [from *ἀγγεῖον* and *λόγος*.] A treatise or discourse  
of the vessels of a human body.

ANGIOMONOSPERMOUS. *adj.* [from *ἀγγεῖον*, *μῶν*, and *σπέρμα*.]  
Such plants as have but one single seed in the seed-pod.

ANGIO'TOMY. *n. f.* [from *ἀγγεῖον* and *τέμνω*, to cut.] A cutting  
open of the vessels, as in the opening of a vein or artery.

ANGLE. *n. f.* [angle, Fr. *angulus*, Lat.] The space inter-  
cepted between two lines intersecting each other.

*Angle of the centre of a circle*, is an *angle* whose vertex, or  
angular point is at the centre of a circle, and whose legs are  
two semidiameters of that circle. *Stone's Dict.*

A'NGLE. *n. f.* [angel, Germ. and Dutch.] An instrument to  
take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

She also had an *angle* in her hand; but the taker was so ta-  
ken, that she had forgotten taking. *Sidney.*

Give me mine *angle*, we'll to the river there,

My musick playing far off, I will betray

Tawny finn'd fish; my bended hook shall pierce

Their slimy jaws. *Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The patient fisher takes his silent stand,

Intent, his *angle* trembling in his hand;

With looks unmov'd, he hopes the scaly breed,

And eyes the dancing cork, and bending reed. *Pop. Windsf.*

To A'NGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fish with a rod and hook.

The ladies *angling* in the crystal lake,

Feast on the waters with the prey they take. *Waller.*

2. To try to gain by some insinuating artifices, as fishes are caught  
by a bait.

By this face,

This seeming brow of justice, did he win

The hearts of all that he did *angle* for. *Shak. Henry IV.*

The pleasant'st *angling* is to see the fish

Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,

And greedily devour the treacherous bait;

So *angle* we for Beatrice. *Shak. Much ado about Nothing.*

A'NGLE-ROD. *n. f.* [angel roede, Dutch.] The stick to which  
the line and hook are hung.

It differeth much in greatness; the smallest being fit for  
thatching of houses; the second bigness is used for *angle-rods*,  
and, in China, for beating of offenders upon the thighs.

*Bacon's Natural History, No 656.*

He makes a May-fly to a miracle, and furnishes the whole  
country with *angle-rods*. *Addison. Spectator, No 108.*

A'NGLER. *n. f.* [from *angle*.] He that fishes with an angle.

He, like a patient *angler*, ere he strook,

Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

Neither do birds alone, but many sorts of fishes, feed upon  
insects; as is well known to *anglers*, who bait their hooks with  
them. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'NGLICISM. *n. f.* [from *Ang'us*, Lat.] A form of speech pecu-  
liar to the English language; an English idiom.

A'NGOBER. *n. f.* A kind of pear. See PEAR.

A'NGRILY. *adv.* [from *angry*.] In an angry manner; furiously;  
peevishly.

I will sit as quiet as a lamb;

I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word,

Nor look upon the iron *angrily*. *Shakefp. King John.*

A'NGRY. *adj.* [from *anger*.]

1. Touched with anger; provoked.

Oh let not the Lord be *angry*, and I will speak: peradven-  
ture there shall be thirty found there. *Gen. xviii. 30.*

2. It seems properly to require, when the object of anger is men-  
tioned, the particle *at* before a thing, and *with* before a person;  
but this is not always observed.

Your Coriolanus is not much misfed, but with his friends;  
the commonwealth doth stand, and so would do, were he *angry*  
at it. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Now therefore be not grieved, nor *angry with* yourselves,  
that ye sold me hither: for God did send me before you to  
preserve life. *Gen. xlv. 5.*

I think it a vast pleasure, that whenever two people of merit  
regard one another, so many scoundrels envy and are *angry at*  
them. *Swift.*

3. Having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger.  
The north wind driveth away rain: so doth an *angry* coun-  
tenance a backbiting tongue. *Prov. xxv. 23.*

4. In chirurgery, painful; inflamed; smarting.

This serum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the  
blood, grows red and *angry*; and, wanting its due regrefs into  
the mass, first gathers into a hard swelling, and, in a few days,  
ripens into matter, and so dischargeth. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

A'NGUISH. *n. f.* [angoisse, Fr. *angor*, Lat.] Excessive pain either  
of mind or body; applied to the mind, it means the pain of  
sorrow, and is seldom used to signify other passions.

Not all so cheerful seemed she of fight,

As was her sister; whether dread did dwell,

Or *anguish* in her heart, is hard to tell. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Virtue's but *anguish*, when 'tis several,

By occasion wak'd, and circumstantial;

True virtue's soul, always in all deeds all. *Donne.*

They had persecutors, whose invention was as great as their  
cruelty. Wit and malice conspired to find out such deaths,  
and those of such incredible *anguish*, that only the manner of  
dying was the punishment, death itself the deliverance. *South.*

Perpetual *anguish* fills his anxious breast,

Not stopt by business, nor compos'd by rest;

No musick cheers him, nor no feast can please. *Dryd. Juv.*

A'NGUISHED. *adj.* [from *anguish*.] Seized with anguish; tor-  
tured; excessively pained.

Feel no touch

Of conscience, but of fame, and be

*Anguish'd*, not that 'twas sin, but that 'twas she. *Donne.*

A'NGULAR. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Having angles or corners; cor-  
nered.

As for the figure of crystal, it is for the most part hexago-  
nal, or six cornered, being built upon a confused matter, from  
whence, as it were from a root, *angular* figures arise, even as  
in the amethyst and basalt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

The distance of the edges of the knives from one another, a  
the distance of four inches from the *angular* point, where the  
edges of the knives meet, was the eight part of an inch.

*Newton's Opticks..*

ANGULA'RITY. *n. f.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being an-  
gular, or having corners.

A'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *angular*.] With angles or corners.  
Another part of the same solution afforded us an ice *angu-*  
larly figured. *Boyle.*

A'NGULARNESS. *n. f.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being  
angular.

A'NGULATED. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Formed with angles or cor-  
ners.

Topazes, amethysts, or emeralds, which grow in the fis-  
sures, are ordinarily crystallized, or shot into *angulated* figures;  
whereas, in the strata, they are found in rude lumps, like yel-  
low, purple, and green pebbles. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

ANGULO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *angulus*.] Angularity; cornered  
form. *Dict.*

A'NGULOUS. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Hooked; angular.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are  
held together by hooks, and *angulous* involutions; since the co-  
herence of the parts of these will be of as difficult a concep-  
tion. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

ANGU'ST. *adj.* [angustus, Lat.] Narrow; strait. *Dict.*

ANGUSTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *angustus*.] The act of making nar-  
row; straitening; the state of being narrowed.

The cause may be referred either to the grumousness of the  
blood, or to obstruction of the vein somewhere in its passage,  
by some *angustation* upon it by part of the tumour. *Wiseman.*

ANHELA'TION. *n. f.* [anhele, Lat.] The act of panting; the  
state of being out of breath.

ANHELO'SE. *adj.* [anhelus, Lat.] Out of breath; panting; la-  
bouring of being out of breath. *Dict.*

A'NIENTED. *adj.* [anneantir, Fr.] Frustrated; brought to no-  
thing.

ANI'GHTS. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *night*.] In the night time.

Sir Toby, you must come in earlier *anights*; your niece,

my lady, takes great exceptions at your ill hours.

*Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*

A'NIL. *n. f.* The shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is  
prepared. *A'NILE-*



**ANILENESS.** } *n. f.* [*anilitas*, Lat.] The state of being an old  
**ANILITY.** } woman; the old age of women.

**ANIMABLE.** *adj.* [from *animate*.] That which may be put into  
 life, or receive animation. *Dict.*

**ANIMADVERSION.** *n. f.* [*animadversio*, Lat.]

1. Reproof; severe censure; blame.

He dismissed their commissioners with severe and sharp *animadversions*.  
*Clarendon, b. viii.*

2. Punishment. When the object of *animadversion* is mentioned,  
 it has the particle *on* or *upon* before it.

When a bill is debating in parliament, it is usual to have the  
 controversy handled by pamphlets on both sides; without the  
 least *animadversion upon* the authours. *Swift.*

3. In law.

An ecclesiastical censure, and an ecclesiastical *animadversion*,  
 are different things; for a censure has a relation to a spiritual  
 punishment, but an *animadversion* has only a respect to a tem-  
 poral one; as, degradation, and the delivering the person over  
 to the secular court. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

**ANIMADVERSIVE.** *adj.* [from *animadvert*.] That has the power  
 of judging.

The representation of objects to the soul, the only *animad-  
 versive* principle, are conveyed by motions made on the imme-  
 diate organs of sense. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica, c. 12.*

**ANIMADVERSIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *animadversive*.] The power  
 of animadverting, or making judgment. *Dict.*

**TO ANIMADVERT.** *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.]

1. To pass censures upon.

I should not *animadvert on* him, who was otherwise a painful  
 observer of the decorum of the stage, if he had not used ex-  
 treme severity in his judgment of the incomparable Shakespeare  
 for that fault. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

2. To inflict punishments. In both senses with the particle *upon*.

If the Authour of the universe *animadverts upon* men here be-  
 low, how much more will it become him to do it upon their  
 entrance into a higher state of being. *Grew's Cosmolog. Sacra.*

**ANIMADVERTER.** *n. f.* [from *animadvert*.] He that passes cen-  
 sures, or inflicts punishments.

God is a strict observer of, and a severe *animadverter upon*,  
 such as presume to partake of those mysteries, without such a  
 preparation. *South.*

**ANIMAL.** *n. f.* [*animal*, Lat.]

1. A living creature corporeal, distinct, on the one side, from pure  
 spirit, on the other, from mere matter.

*Animals* are such beings, which, besides the power of grow-  
 ing, and producing their like, as plants and vegetables have, are  
 endowed also with sensation and spontaneous motion. Mr. Ray  
 gives two schemes of tables of them.

*Animals are either*

Sanguineous, that is, such as have blood, which breathe either  
 by

Lungs, having either

Two ventricles in their heart, and those either

Viviparous,

{ Aquatick, as the whale kind,

{ Terrestrial, as quadrupeds;

{ Oviparous, as birds.

But one ventricle in the heart, as frogs, tortoises, and  
 serpents.

Gills, as all sanguineous fishes, except the whale kind.

Exsanguineous, or without blood, which may be divided into

Greater, and those either,

Naked,

{ Terrestrial, as naked snails.

{ Aquatick, as the poulp, cuttle-fish, &c.

Covered with a tegument, either

{ Crustaceous, as lobsters and crab-fish.

{ Testaceous, either

{ Univalve, as limpets;

{ Bivalve, as oysters, muscles, cockles;

{ Turbinate, as periwinkles, snails, &c.

Lesser, as insects of all sorts.

Viviparous hairy *animals*, or quadrupeds, are either

Hoofed, which are either

{ Whole-footed or hoofed, as the horse and ass;

{ Cloven-footed, having the hoof divided into

Two principal parts, called bisulca, either

{ Such as chew not the cud, as swine;

{ Ruminant, or such as chew the cud; divided into

{ Such as have perpetual and hollow horns.

{ Beef-kind,

{ Sheep-kind,

{ Goat-kind.

{ Such as have solid, branched and deciduous horns, as the  
 deer-kind.

Four parts, or quadrifulca, as the rhinoceros and hippo-  
 tamus,

Clawed or digitate, having the foot divided into

{ Two parts or toes, having two nails, as the camel kind;

{ Many toes or claws; either

{ Undivided, as the elephant;

{ Divided, which have either

VOL. I.

{ Broad nails, and an human shape, as apes;

{ Narrower, and more pointed nails,

which, in respect of their teeth, are divided into such as have

Many fore-teeth, or cutters in each jaw;

{ The greater, which have

{ A shorter snout and rounder head, as the cat-kind;

{ A longer snout and head, as the dog-kind.

{ The lesser, the vermin or weazel kind.

Only two large and remarkable fore-teeth, all which are phy-  
 tivorous, and are called the hare kind. *Ray.*

Vegetables are proper enough to repair *animals*, as being near  
 of the same specifick gravity with the animal juices, and as con-  
 sisting of the same parts with animal substances, spirit, water,  
 salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the sap they derive  
 from the earth. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Some of the animated substances have various organical or  
 instrumental parts, fitted for a variety of motions from place to  
 place, and a spring of life within themselves, as beasts, birds,  
 fishes, and insects; these are called *animals*. Other animated  
 substances are called vegetables, which have within themselves  
 the principles of another sort of life and growth, and of various  
 productions of leaves and fruit, such as we see in plants, herbs,  
 and trees. *Watts's Logick.*

2. By way of contempt, we say of a stupid man, that he is a *stupid  
 animal*.

**ANIMAL.** *adj.* [*animalis*, Lat.]

1. That which belongs or relates to animals.

There are other things in the world of spirits, wherein our  
 ideas are very dark and confused; such as their union with *ani-  
 mal* nature, the way of their acting on material beings, and  
 their converse with each other. *Watts's Logick.*

2. *Animal* functions, distinguished from *natural* and *vital*, are the  
 lower powers of the mind, as, the will, memory, and imagi-  
 nation.

3. *Animal* life is opposed, on one side, to *intellectual*, and, on the  
 other, to *vegetable*.

4. *Animal* is used in opposition to *spiritual* or *rational*; as, the  
*animal* nature.

**ANIMALCULE.** *n. f.* [*animalculum*, Lat.] A small animal; par-  
 ticularly those which are in their first and smallest state.

We are to know, that they all come of the seed of *animal-  
 cules* of their own kind, that were before laid there. *Ray.*

**ANIMALITY.** *n. f.* [from *animal*.] The state of animal ex-  
 istence.

The word *animal* there only signifies human *animality*. In  
 the minor proposition, the word *animal*, for the same reason,  
 signifies the *animality* of a goose: thereby it becomes an ambi-  
 guous term, and unfit to build the conclusion upon. *Watts.*

**TO ANIMATE.** *v. a.* [*animare*, Lat.]

1. To quicken; to make alive; to give life to: as, the soul  
*animates* the body; man must have been *animated* by a higher  
 power.

2. To give powers to; to heighten the powers or effect of any  
 thing.

But none, ah! none can *animate* the lyre,  
 And the mute strings with vocal souls inspire;  
 Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,  
 Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream;  
 None can record their heav'nly praise so well  
 As Helen, in whose eyes ten thousand Cupids dwell. *Dryd.*

3. To encourage; to incite.

The more to *animate* the people, he stood on high, from  
 whence he might be best heard, and cried unto them with a  
 loud voice. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

**ANIMATE.** *adj.* [from *To animate*.] Alive; possessing animal  
 life.

All bodies have spirits and pneumatical parts within them;  
 but the main differences between *animate* and *inanimate*, are  
 two: the first is, that the spirit of things *animate* are all con-  
 tained within themselves, and are branched in veins and secret  
 canals, as blood is; and, in living creatures, the spirits have not  
 only branches, but certain cells or seats, where the principal spi-  
 rits do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort: but the spirits  
 in things *inanimate* are shut in, and cut off by the tangible  
 parts, and are not pervious one to another, as air is in snow.

*Bacon's Natural History, N° 601.*

Nobler birth

Of creatures *animate* with gradual life,

Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man.

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix. l. 112.*

There are several topicks there used against the atheism and  
 idolatry of the heathens; such as the visible marks of divine  
 wisdom and goodness in the works of the creation, the vital  
 union of souls with matter, and the admirable structure of *ani-  
 mate* bodies, and the like. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**ANIMATED.** *participial adj.* [from *animate*.] Lively; vigorous.

Warriours she fires with *animated* sounds;

Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*

**ANIMATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *animate*.] The state of being ani-  
 mated. *Dict.*

**ANIMATION.** *n. f.* [from *animate*.]

1. The act of animating or enlivening.



Plants or vegetables are the principal part of the third day's work. They are the first *procreat*, which is the word of *animation*. *Bacon's Natural History*, cent. v.

2. The state of being enlivened.

**A'NIMATIVE.** *adj.* [from *animate*.] That which has the power of giving life, or animating.

**ANIMA'TOR.** *n. f.* [from *animate*.] That which gives life; that which implants a principle of life.

Those bodies being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their motor, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite to their *animator*. *Brown's Vul. Err. b. ii. c. 2.*

**ANIMO'SE.** *adj.* [*animositas*, Lat.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement. *Diët.*

**ANIMO'SENESS.** *n. f.* [from *animose*.] Spirit; heat; vehemence of temper. *Diët.*

**ANIMO'SITY.** *n. f.* [*animositas*, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. It implies rather the disposition to break out into outrages, than the outrage itself.

They were sure to bring passion, *animosity*, and malice enough of their own, what evidence soever they had from others.

*Clarendon*, b. viii.

If there is not some method found out for allaying these heats and *animosities* among the fair sex, one does not know to what outrages they may proceed. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 23.

No religious sect ever carried their aversions for each other to greater heights than our state parties have done; who, the more to inflame their passions, have mixed religious and civil *animosities* together; borrowing one of their appellations from the church. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man.*

**A'NISE.** *n. f.* [*anisum*, Lat.] A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet scented seeds. This plant is not worth propagating in England for use, because the seeds can be had much better and cheaper from Italy. *Millar.*

The seed of this plant has a sweetish taste, intermixed with something pungent and bitter, is reputed an aromack, and prescribed not barely as a carminative against wind, but also as a pectoral, stomachick, and digestive. *Chambers.*

Ye pay the tithe of mint, and *anise*, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. *Matt. xxv. 25.*

**A'NKER.** *n. f.* [*anker*, Dut.] A liquid measure chiefly used at Amsterdam. It is the fourth part of the awm, and contains two stekans: each stekan consists of sixteen mengles; the mangle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers.*

**A'NKLE.** *n. f.* [ancleop, Sax. *anckel*, Dutch.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

One of his *ankles* was much swelled and ulcerated on the inside, in several places. *Wifeman.*

My simple system shall suppose,  
That Alma enters at the toes;  
That then she mounts by just degrees  
Up to the *ankles*, legs and knees. *Prior.*

**A'NKLE-BONE.** *n. f.* [from *ankle* and *bone*.] The bone of the ankle.

The shin-bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by shadowing one half of the leg with a single shadow, the *ankle-bone* will shew itself by a shadow given underneath, as the knee. *Peacham on Drawing.*

**A'NNALIST.** *n. f.* [from *annals*.] A writer of annals.

I wonder my author should be offended, especially since their own *annalist* has given the same title to that of *Syrmium*. *Atterb.*

**ANNALS.** *n. f.* without singular number. [*annales*, Lat.] Histories digested in the exact order of time; narratives in which every event is recorded under its proper year.

Could you with patience hear, or I relate,  
O nymph! the tedious *annals* of our fate!  
Through such a train of woes if I should run,  
The day wou'd sooner than the tale be done! *Dryd. Virg.*

We are assured, by many glorious examples in the *annals* of our religion, that every one, in the like circumstances of distress, will not act and argue thus; but thus will every one be tempted to act. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**A'NNATS.** *n. f.* without singular. [*annates*, Lat.]

1. First fruits; because the rate of first fruits paid of spiritual livings, is after one year's profit. *Cowell.*
2. Masses said in the Romish church for the space of a year, or for any other time, either for the soul of a person deceased, or for the benefit of a person living. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **ANNE'AL.** *v. a.* [*ælan*, to heat, Saxon.]

1. To heat glass, that the colours laid on it may pierce through. But when thou dost *anneal* in glass thy story,  
— then the light and glory  
More rev'rend grows, and more doth win,  
Which else shews wat'rish, bleak, and thin. *Herbert.*

When you purpose to *anneal*, take a plate of iron made fit for the oven; or, for want thereof, take a blue stone, which being made fit for the aforesaid oven, lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Which her own inward symmetry reveal'd,  
And like a picture shone, in glass *anneal'd*. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To heat glass after it is blown, that it may not break.

3. To heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.

To **ANNE'X.** *v. a.* [*annectō*, *annexum*, Lat. *annexer*, Fr.]

1. To unite to at the end; as, he *annexed* a codicil to his will.
2. To unite; as, a smaller thing to a greater; as, he *annexed* a province to his kingdom.
3. To unite *à posteriori*; annexion always presupposing something: thus we may say, punishment is *annexed* to guilt; but not guilt to punishment.

Concerning fate or destiny, of which the opinions of those learned men, that have written thereof, may be safely received, had they not thereunto *annexed* and fastened an inevitable necessity, and made it more general and universally powerful than it is. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Nations will decline so low

From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,  
But justice, and some fatal curse *annex'd*,

Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

I mean not the authority, which is *annexed* to your office; I speak of that only which is inborn and inherent to your person. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

He cannot but love virtue wherever it is, and *annex* happiness always to the exercise of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The temporal reward is *annexed* to the bare performance of the action, but the eternal to the obedience. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**ANNE'X.** *n. f.* [from *To annex*.] The thing annexed; addition. *Blount.*

Failing in his first attempt to be but like the highest in heaven, he hath obtained of men to be the same on earth, and hath accordingly assumed the *annexes* of divinity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i. c. 10.

**ANNEXA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *annex*.]

1. Conjunction; addition.

If we can return to that charity and peaceable mindedness, which Christ so vehemently recommends to us, we have his own promise, that the whole body will be full of light. *Matt. vi.* that all other christian virtues will, by way of concomitance or *annexation*, attend them. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. Union; coalition; conjunction.

How these *annexations* of benefices first came into the church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's licence, is a very great dispute. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

**ANNE'XION.** *n. f.* [from *annex*.] The act of annexing; addition.

It is necessary to engage the fears of men, by the *annexion* of such penalties as will overbalance temporal pleasure. *Rogers.*

**ANNE'XMENT.** *n. f.* [from *annex*.]

1. The act of annexing.
2. The thing annexed.

When it falls,

Each small *annexment*, petty consequence,  
Attends the boist'rous ruin. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**ANNI'HILABLE.** *adj.* [from *annihilate*.] That which may be reduced to nothing; that which may be put out of existence.

To **ANNI'HILATE.** *v. a.* [*ad* and *nihilum*, Lat.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to put out of existence.
- It is impossible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*; but that as it was the work of the omnipotency of God, to make somewhat of nothing; so it requireth the like omnipotency to turn somewhat into nothing. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 100.

Thou taught'st me, by making me  
Love her, who doth neglect both me and thee,  
T' invent and practise this one way, t' *annihilate* all three. *Donne.*

He despaired of God's mercy; he, by a decollation of all hope, *annihilated* his mercy. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i. c. 2.

Whose friendship can stand against assaults, strong enough to *annihilate* the friendship of puny minds; such an one has reached true constancy. *South.*

Some imagined, water sufficient to a deluge was created, and, when the business was done, disbanded, and *annihilated*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. To destroy, so as to make the thing otherwise than it was. The flood that hath altered, deformed, or rather *annihilated*, this place, so as no man can find any mark or memory thereof. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
3. To annul; to destroy the agency of any thing.

There is no reason, that any one commonwealth should *annihilate* that whereupon the whole world has agreed. *Hooker.*

**ANNI'HILA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *annihilate*.] The act of reducing to nothing. The state of being reduced to nothing.

God hath his influence into the very essence of things, without which their utter *annihilation* could not choose but follow. *Hooker*, b. v. § 56.

That knowledge, which as spirits we obtain,  
Is to be valu'd in the midst of pain:  
*Annihilation* were to lose heav'n more:

We are not quite exil'd, where thought can soar: *Dryden.*

**ANNIVE'RSARY.** *n. f.* [*anniversarius*, Lat.]

1. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year. For encouragement to follow the example of martyrs, the primitive



primitive christians met at the places of their martyrdom, to praise God for them, and to observe the anniversary of their sufferings. *Stillington's Defence of Disc. on Romish Idolatry.*

2. The act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniversary day.

Donne had never seen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniversaries*. *Dryden.*

3. *Anniversary* is an office in the Romish church, celebrated not only once a year, but which ought to be said daily through the year, for the soul of the deceased. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**ANNIVERSARY.** *adj.* [*anniversarius*, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, most constantly finishing its *anniversary* vicissitudes. *Ray.*

They deny giving any worship to a creature, as inconsistent with christianity; but confess the honour and esteem for the martyrs, which they expressed by keeping their *anniversary* days, and recommending their example. *Stillington's Defence.*

**ANNO DOMINI.** [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the seventeen hundred and fifty first year from the birth of our Saviour.

**ANNOISANCE.** *n. f.* [from *annoy*, but not now in use.]

It hath a double signification, being as well for any hurt done either to a publick place, as highway, bridge, or common river, or to a private, by laying any thing that may breed infection, by encroaching, or such like means; as also, for the writ that is brought upon this transgression. See **NUSANCE**, the word now used. *Blount.*

**ANNOLIS.** *n. f.* An American animal, like a lizard.

**ANNOTATION.** *n. f.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] Explications or remarks written upon books; notes.

It might appear very improper to publish *annotations*, without the text itself whereunto they relate. *Boyle.*

**ANNOTATOR.** *n. f.* [Lat.] A writer of notes, or annotations; a scholiast; a commentator.

I have not that respect for the *annotators*, which they generally meet with in the world. *Felton on the Classics.*

**TO ANNO'UNCE.** *v. a.* [*annoncer*, Fr. *annuncio*, Lat.]

1. To publish; to proclaim.

Of the Messiah I have heard foretold

By all the prophets; of thy birth at length

*Announc'd* by Gabriel with the first I knew. *Paradise Reg.*

2. To pronounce; to declare by a judicial sentence.

Those, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious care,

Who model nations, publish laws, *announce*

Or life or death. *Prior.*

**TO ANNOY.** *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex; to teaze; to molest.

Woe to poor man; each outward thing *annoys* him;

He heaps in inward grief, that most destroys him. *Sidney.*

Her joyous presence and sweet company,

In full content he there did long enjoy;

Ne wicked envy, nor vile jealousy,

His dear delights were able to *annoy*: *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

As one who long in populous city pent,

Where houses thick, and sewers, *annoy* the air,

Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe

Among the pleasant villages, and farms

Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 445.*

Insects seldom use their offensive weapons, unless provoked:

let them but alone, and *annoy* them not. *Ray on the Creation.*

**ANNOY.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Injury; molestation; trouble.

Sleep, Richmond, sleep in peace, and wake in joy;

Good angels guard thee from the boar's *annoy*. *Shakesp. R. III.*

All pain and joy is in their way;

The things we fear bring less *annoy*

Than fear, and hope brings greater joy;

But in themselves they cannot stay. *Donne.*

What then remains, but, after past *annoy*,

To take the good vicissitude of joy. *Dryden's Fables.*

**ANNOYANCE.** *n. f.* [from *annoy*.]

1. That which annoys; that which hurts.

A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wand'ring hair,

Any *annoyance* in that precious sense. *Shakesp. King John.*

Crows, ravens, rooks, and magpies, are great *annoyances* to

corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. The state of being annoyed; or act of annoying.

The spit venom of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the

*annoyance* of others. *Hooker, b. v. § 2.*

The greatest *annoyance* and disturbance of mankind, has been

from one of those two things, force or fraud. *South.*

For the further *annoyance* and terrour of any besieged place,

they would throw into it dead bodies. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

**ANNOYER.** *n. f.* [from *To annoy*.] The person that annoys.

**ANNUAL.** *adj.* [*annuel*, Fr. from *annus*, Lat.]

1. That which comes yearly.

*Annual* for me, the grape, the rose, renew,

The juice nectareous, and the balmy dew. *Pope's Ess. on M.*

2. That which is reckoned by the year.

The king's majesty

Does purpose honour to you; to which

A thousand pounds a year, *annual* support,

Out of his grace he adds.

*Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

3. That which lasts only a year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are *annual*, seemeth to be caused by the over-expende of the sap; which being prevented, they will superannuate, if they stand warm. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 448.*

Every tree may, in some sense, be said to be an *annual* plant, both leaf, flower, and fruit, proceeding from the coat that was superinduced over the wood the last year. *Ray on the Creation.*

**ANNUALLY.** *adv.* [from *annual*.] Yearly; every year.

By two drachms, they thought it sufficient to signify a heart; because the heart at one year weigheth two drachms, that is, a quarter of an ounce; and unto fifty years *annually* encreaseth the weight of one drachm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 20.*

The whole strength of a nation is the utmost that a prince can raise *annually* from his subjects. *Swift.*

**ANNUITANT.** *n. f.* [from *annuity*.] He that possesses or receives an annuity.

**ANNUITY.** *n. f.* [*annuité*, Fr.]

1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. The differences between a rent and an *annuity* are, that every rent is going out of land; but an *annuity* charges only the granter, or his heirs, that have assets by descent. The second difference is, that, for the recovery of an *annuity*, no action lies, but only the writ of *annuity* against the granter, his heirs, or successors; but of a rent, the same actions lie as do of land. The third difference is, that an *annuity* is never taken for assets, because it is no freehold in law; nor shall be put in execution upon a statute merchant, statute staple, or elegit, as a rent may. *Cowel.*
2. A yearly allowance.

He was generally known to be the son of one earl, and brother to another, who supplied his expence, beyond what his *annuity* from his father would bear. *Clarendon.*

**TO ANNU'L.** *v. a.* [from *nullus*.]

1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish.

That which gives force to the law, is the authority that enacts it; and whoever destroys this authority, does, in effect, *annul* the law. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light the pure work of God to me's extinct,

And all her various objects of delight

*Annul'd*, which might in part my grief have eas'd.

*Milton's Sampson Agonistes, l. 72.*

**ANNULAR.** *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] In the form of a ring.

That they might not, in bending the arm or leg, rise up, he has tied them to the bones by *annular* ligaments. *Cheyne.*

**ANNULARY.** *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] In the form of rings.

Because continual respiration is necessary, the wind-pipe is made with *annulary* cartilages, that the sides of it may not flag and fall together. *Ray on the Creation.*

**ANNULET.** *n. f.* [from *annulus*, Lat.]

1. A little ring.
2. [In heraldry.] A difference or mark of distinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.
3. *Annulets* are also a part of the coat-armour of several families; they were anciently reputed a mark of nobility and jurisdiction, it being the custom of prelates to receive their investiture *per baculum & annulum*.
4. [In architecture.] The small square members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called *annulets*.
5. *Annulet* is also used for a narrow flat moulding common to other parts of the column; so called, because it encompasses the column round. *Chambers.*

**TO ANNUMERATE.** *v. a.* [*annumero*, Lat.] To add to a former number; to unite to something beforementioned.

**ANNUMERATION.** *n. f.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.] Addition to a former number.

**TO ANNU'NCIATE.** *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] To bring tidings; to relate something that has fallen out: a word not in popular use.

**ANNUNCIATION DAY.** *n. f.* [from *annunciate*.] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed virgin; solemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March.

Upon the day of the *annunciation*, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our blessed Saviour: and so upon all the festivals of the year. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

**ANODYNE.** *adj.* [from *α* and *ὀδύνη*.] That which has the power of mitigating pain.

Yet durst she not too deeply probe the wound,

As hoping still the nobler parts were found:

But strove with *anodynes* to assuage the smart,

And mildly thus her medicine did impart. *Dryd. Hind and P.*

*Anodynes*, or abaters of pain of the alimentary kind, are such things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, as decoctions of emollient substances; those things which destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain, or what deadens the sensation of the brain, by procuring sleep. *Arbuthnot.*

**TO ANO'INT.** *v. a.* [*oindre*, *enoindre*; part. *oint*, *enoint*, Fr.]

1. To rub over with unctuous matter, as oil, or unguents.



*Anointed* let me be with deadly venom,  
And die, ere men can say, God save the queen. *Shak. R. III.*  
Thou shalt have olive trees throughout all thy coasts, but  
thou shalt not *anoint* thyself with the oil: for thine olive shall  
cast his fruit. *Deut. xxviii. 40.*

2. To smear; to be rubbed upon.

Warm waters then in brazen caldrons born,  
Are pour'd to wash his body, joint by joint,  
And fragrant oils the stiffen'd limbs *anoint*. *Dryd. Æn. vi.*

3. To consecrate by unction.

I would not see thy cruel nails  
Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce sister  
In his *anointed* flesh stick boarish fangs. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

**ANO'INTER.** *n. f.* [from *anoint*.] The person that anoints.

**ANO'MALISM.** *n. f.* [from *anomaly*.] Anomaly; irregularity;  
deviation from the common rule. *Dict.*

**ANOMALI'STICAL.** *adj.* [from *anomaly*.] Irregular; applied in  
astronomy to the year, taken for the time in which the earth  
passeth through its orbit, distinct from the tropical year.

**ANO'MALOUS.** *adj.* [*α priv.* and *ἀνμαλῶς*.] Irregular; out of  
rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things:  
It is applied, in grammar, to words deviating from the common  
rules of inflection; and, in astronomy, to the seemingly irreg-  
ular motions of the planets.

There will arise *anomalous* disturbances not only in civil and  
artificial, but also in military officers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

He being acquainted with some characters of every speech,  
you may at pleasure make him understand *anomalous* pronun-  
ciation. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Metals are gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and iron: to which  
we may join that *anomalous* body, quicksilver or mercury.

*Locke's Elements of Natural Philosophy.*

**ANO'MALOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *anomalous*.] Irregularly; in a  
manner contrary to rule.

Eve was not solemnly begotten, but suddenly framed, and  
*anomalously* proceeded from Adam. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**ANOM'ALY.** *n. f.* [*anomalie*, Fr. *anomalía*, Lat. *ἀνωμαλία*.]  
Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

If we should chance to find a mother debauching her daugh-  
ter, as such monsters have been seen, we must charge this upon  
a peculiar *anomaly* and baseness of nature. *South.*

I do not pursue the many pseudographies in use, but intend to  
shew how most of these *anomalies* in writing might be avoided,  
and better supplied. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

**A'NOMY.** *n. f.* [*α priv.* and *νόμος*.] Breach of law.

If sin be good, and just, and lawful, it is no more evil, it is  
no sin, no *anomy*. *Bramham against Hobbes.*

**ANO'N.** *adv.* [*Junius* imagines it to be an elliptical form of speak-  
ing for *in one*, that is, *in one minute*; *Skinner* from *a* and *nean*,  
or *near*; *Minshew* from *on on*.]

1. Quickly; soon; in a short time.

A little snow, tumbled about,

*Anon* becomes a mountain. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Will they come abroad *anon*?

Shall we see young Oberon? *Ben Johnson's Fairy Prince.*

However, witness, heav'n!

Heav'n, witness thou *anon*! while we discharge

Freely our part. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi. l. 564.*

He was not without design at that present, as shall be made  
out *anon*; meaning by that device to withdraw himself. *Clarend.*

Still as I did the leaves inspire,

With such a purple light they shone,

As if they had been made of fire,

And spreading so, would flame *anon*. *Waller.*

2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times. In this sense is  
used *ever* and *anon*.

Full forty days he pass'd, whether on hill

Sometimes, *anon* in shady vale, each night,

Or harbour'd in one cave, is not revealed. *Par. Regained.*

**ANO'NYMOUS.** *adj.* [*α priv.* and *ὄνομα*.] Wanting a name.

These animalcules serve also for food to another *anonymous*  
insect of the waters. *Ray on the Creation.*

They would forthwith publish scandals unpunished, the au-  
thors being *anonymous*, the immediate publishers thereof sculk-  
ing. *Notes on the Dunciad.*

**ANO'NYMOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *anonymous*.] Without a name.

I would know, whether the edition is to come out *anony-  
mously*, among complaints of spurious editions? *Swift.*

**ANORE'XY.** *n. f.* [*ἀνορεξία*.] Inappetency, or loathing of food.  
*Quincy.*

**ANO'THER.** *adj.* [from *an* and *other*.]

1. Not the same.

He that will not lay a foundation for perpetual disorder, must  
of necessity find *another* rise of government than that. *Locke.*

2. One more; a new addition to the former number.

—— A fourth? ——

Start eye!

What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom?

*Another* yet?—a seventh! I'll see no more. *Shak. Macbeth.*

3. Any other; any one else.

If one man sin against *another*, the judge shall judge him.

3 *1 Samuel, ii. 25.*

Why not of her? preferr'd above the rest,  
By him with knightly deeds, and open love profess'd;  
So had *another* been, where he his vows address'd.

*Dryden's Fables.*

4. Not one's self.

A man shall have diffused his life, his self, and his whole con-  
cernments so far, that he can weep his sorrows with *another's*  
eyes; when he has another heart besides his own, both to share,  
and to support his grief. *South.*

5. Widely different; much altered.

When the soul is beaten from its station, and the mounds of  
virtue are broken down, it becomes quite *another* thing from  
what it was before. *South.*

**ANO'THERGAINES.** *adj.* [See **ANOTHERGUESS**.] Of another  
kind. This word I have found only in *Sidney*.

If my father had not plaid the hasty fool, I might have had  
*anothergaines* husband than Dametas. *Sidney.*

**ANO'THERGUESS.** *adj.* [This word, which though rarely used  
in writing, is somewhat frequent in colloquial language, I con-  
ceive to be corrupted from *another guise*; that is, of a different  
*guise*, or manner, or form.] Of a different kind.

Oh Hocus! where art thou? It used to go in *anothergues's*  
manner in thy time. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

**A'NSATED.** *adj.* [*ansatus*, Lat.] Having handles; or something  
in the form of handles.

To ANSWER. *v. n.* [The etymology is uncertain; the Sax-  
ons had *andyrpanian*, but in another sense; the Dutch have *ant-  
woorden*.]

1. To speak in return to a question.

Are we succour'd? are the Moors remov'd?

*Answer* these questions first, and then a thousand more,

*Answer* them altogether.

*Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

2. To speak in opposition.

No man was able to *answer* him a word. *Matt. xxii. 46.*

If it be said, we may discover the elementary ingredients of  
things, I *answer*, that it is not necessary that such a discovery  
should be practicable. *Boyle.*

3. To be accountable for.

Some men have sinned in the principles of humanity, and  
must *answer* for not being men. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If there be any absurdity in this, our author must *answer* for  
it. *Locke.*

4. To vindicate; to give a justificatory account of.

The night, so impudently fixed for my last, made little im-  
pression on myself; but I cannot *answer* for my family. *Swift.*

5. To give an account.

How they have been since received, and so well improved,  
let those *answer* either to God or man, who have been the au-  
thors and promoters of such wise council. *Temple.*

He wants a father to protect his youth,

And rear him up to virtue. You must bear

The future blame, and *answer* to the world,

When you refuse the easy honest means

Of taking care of him. *Southern's Innocent Adultery.*

6. To correspond to; to suit with.

In water face *answereth* to face: so the heart of man to man.

*Prov. xxvii. 19.*

7. To be equivalent to; to stand for something else.

A feast is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry: but  
money *answereth* all things. *Eccl. x. 19.*

8. To satisfy any claim or petition.

Revenge the jeering and disdain'd contempt

Of this proud king, who studies day and night

To *answer* all the debt he owes unto you,

Ev'n with the bloody payments of your deaths. *Sh. Hen. IV.*

Men no sooner find their appetites *unanswered*, than they  
complain the times are injurious. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

9. To act reciprocally upon.

Say, dost thou yet the Roman harp command?

Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand? *Dryden's Persius.*

10. To stand as opposite or correlative to something else.

There can but two things create love, perfection and use-  
fulness; to which *answer*, on our part, 1. Admiration; and,

2. Desire: and both these are centered in love.

*Taylor.*

11. To bear proportion to.

He desired, that proper officers might search me; for pro-  
bably I might carry several weapons, which must needs be dan-  
gerous things, if they *answered* the bulk of so prodigious a per-  
son. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent.

Our part is, to choose out the most deserving objects, and  
the most likely to *answer* the ends of our charity; and when  
that is done, all is done that lies in our power: the rest must  
be left to providence. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

13. To comply with.

He dies that touches of this fruit,

Till I and my affairs are *answered*. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

14. To succeed; to produce the wished event.

Jason followed her counsel, whereto, when the event had *an-  
swered*, he again demanded the fleece. *Raleigh's Hist. of the W.*

We see likewise, that much water draweth forth the juice of  
the body infused; but little water is imbibed by the body: and  
this



this is a principal cause, why, in operations upon bodies for their version or alteration, the trial in great quantities doth not answer the trial in small; and so deceiveth many.

Bacon's *Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup> 92.

15. To appear to any call, or authoritative summons; in which sense, though figuratively, the following passage may be, perhaps, taken.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer, with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the skies. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

16. To be over-against any thing.

Fire answers fire, and, by their paly beams,

Each battle sees the other's umber'd face. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

A'NSWER. *n. f.* [from *To answer*.]

1. That which is said, whether in speech or writing, in return to a question, or position.

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had fore eyes: If you have more pleasure in wine than in your sight, wine is good. *Locke.*

How can we think of appearing at that tribunal, without being able to give a ready answer to the questions which he shall then put to us, about the poor and the afflicted, the hungry and the naked, the sick and imprisoned? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. In law, a confutation of a charge exhibited against a person.

A personal answer ought to have three qualities; it ought to be pertinent to the matter in hand; it ought to be absolute and unconditional; it ought to be clear and certain. *Ayliffe's Par.*

A'NSWER-JOBBER. *n. f.* [from *answer* and *jobber*.] He that makes a trade of writing answers.

What disgusts me from having any thing to do with answer-jobbers, is, that they have no conscience. *Swift.*

A'NSWERABLE. *adj.* [from *answer*.]

1. That to which a reply may be made; that which may be answered; as, the argument, though subtle, is yet answerable.  
2. Obligated to give an account, or stand the trial of an accusation.

Every chief of every kindred or family should be answerable, and bound to bring forth every one of that kindred, at all times to be justified, when he should be required, or charged with any treason, felony, &c. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Will any man argue, that if a physician should manifestly prescribe poison to all his patients, he cannot be justly punished, but is answerable only to God? *Swift.*

He cannot think ambition more justly laid to their charge, than to other men; because that would be to make church government answerable for the errors of human nature. *Swift.*

3. Correspondent.

It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth give, answerable enough in some features and colours, but erring in others. *Sidney.*

The daughters of Atlas were ladies, who, accompanying such as came to be registered among the worthies, brought forth children answerable in quality to those that begot them.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*

4. Proportionate.

Only add

Deeds to thy knowledge answerable; add faith,

Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love

By name to come call'd charity, the soul

Of all the rest.

*Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xii.

5. Suitable; suited.

The following, by certain estates of men, answerable to that which a great person himself professeth, as of soldiers to him that hath been employed in the wars, hath been a thing well taken even in monarchies. *Bacon's Essays.*

If answerable style I can obtain

Of my celestial patroness, who deigns

Her mighty visitation unimplor'd. *Milt. Parad. Lost*, b. ix.

6. Equal.

There be no kings whose means are answerable unto other mens desires. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

7. Relative; correlative.

That, to every petition for things needful, there should be some answerable sentence of thanks provided particularly to follow, is not requisite. *Hooker*, b. v. § 43.

A'NSWERABLY. *adv.* [from *answerable*.] In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably.

The broader seas are, if they be intire, and free from islands, they are answerably deeper. *Brerewood on Languages.*

It bears light, and more active sorts, into the atmosphere, to a greater or lesser height, answerably to the greater or lesser intenseness of the heat. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

A'NSWERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *answerable*.] The quality of being answerable. *Dict.*

A'NSWERER. *n. f.* [from *answer*.]

1. He that answers; he that speaks in return to what another has spoken.

2. He that manages the controversy against one that has written first.

It is very unfair in any writer to employ ignorance and malice together; because it gives his answerer double work. *Swift.*

ANT. *n. f.* [æmetz, Sax. which Junius imagines, not without probability, to have been first contracted to æmtz, and then sof-

VOL. I.

tened to ant.] An emmet; a pismire. A small insect that lives in great numbers together in hillocks.

We'll set thee to school to an ant, to teach thee there's no lab'ring in the winter. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Methinks, all cities now but ant-hills are;

Where when the several labourers I see

For children, house, provision, taking pain,

They're all but ants, carrying eggs; straw, and grain. *Donne.*

Learn each small people's genius, policies;

The ant's republick, and the realm of bees;

How those in common all their stores bestow,

And anarchy without confusion know. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

ANT-BEAR. *n. f.* [from *ant* and *bear*.] An animal that feeds on ants.

Divers quadrupeds feed upon insects; and some live wholly upon them; as two sorts of tamanduas upon ants, which therefore are called in English ant-bears. *Ray on Creation.*

A'NT-HILL, or HILLOCK. *n. f.* [from *ant* and *hill*.] The small protuberances of earth in which ants make their nests.

Put blue flowers into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red; because the ants drop upon them their stinging liquour, which hath the effect of oil of vitriol. *Ray on Creation.*

Those who have seen ant-hillocks, have easily perceived those small heaps of corn about their nests. *Addison. Guardian.*

AN'T. A contraction for *and it*, or rather *and if it*; as, *an't please you*; that is, *and if it please you*.

ANTA'GONIST. *n. f.* [ἀντί and ἀγωνίζω.]

1. One who contends with another; an opponent. It implies generally a personal and particular opposition.

Our antagonists in these controversies may have met with some not unlike to Ithacius. *Hooker's Dedication.*

What was set before him,

To heave, pull, draw, and break, he still perform'd,

None daring to appear antagonist. *Milton's Sampson Agon.*

Is it not fit, that the history of a person should appear, till the prejudice both of his antagonists and adherents be softened and subdued. *Addison. Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup> 35.

2. Contrary.

The short club consists of those who are under five feet; ours is to be composed of such as are above six. These we look upon as the two extremes and antagonists of the species; considering all these as neutrals, who fill up the middle space. *Addison. Guardian*, N<sup>o</sup> 108.

3. In anatomy, the antagonist is that muscle which counteracts some others.

A relaxation of a muscle must produce a spasm in its antagonist, because the equilibrium is destroyed. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

TO ANTA'GONIZE. *v. n.* [ἀντί and ἀγωνίζω.] To contend against another. *Dict.*

ANTA'LGICK. *adj.* [from ἀντί, against, and ἀλγος, pain.] That which softens pain; anodyne.

ANTANACLA'SIS. *n. f.* [Lat. from ἀντανάκλασις, from ἀντανακλάω, to drive back.]

1. A figure in rhetoric, when the same word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary signification; as, *In thy youth learn some craft, that in old age thou mayst get thy living without craft.* Craft, in the first place, signifies science or occupation; in the second, deceit or subtilty.

2. It is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis; as, *Shall that heart (which does not only feel them, but hath all motion of his life placed in them) shall that heart, I say, &c.*

*Smith's Rhetoric.*

ANTAPHRODI'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντί, against, and ἀφροδίτη, Venus.] That which is efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLE'CTICK. *adj.* [ἀντί, against, and ἀποπληξίς, an apoplexy.] Good against an apoplexy.

ANTA'RCTICK. *adj.* [ἀντί, against, and ἀρκτικός, the bear or northern constellation.] The southern pole, so called, as opposite to the northern.

Downward as far as antarctick. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. ix.

They that had fail'd from near th' antarctick pole,

Their treasure safe, and all their vessels whole,

In sight of their dear country ruin'd be,

Without the guilt of either rock or sea. *Waller.*

ANTARTHRI'TICK. *adj.* [ἀντί, against, and ἀρθρίτις, the gout.] Good against the gout.

ANTASTHMA'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντί and ἀσθμα.] Good against the asthma.

A'NTE. A Latin particle signifying *before*, which is frequently used in compositions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood; *ante-chamber*, a chamber leading into another apartment.

A'NTEACT. *n. f.* [from *ante* and *act*.] A former act.

ANTEAMBULA'TION. *n. f.* [from *ante* and *ambulatio*, Lat.] A walking before. *Dict.*

TO ANTECE'DE. *v. n.* [from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.] To precede; to go before.

It seems more consonant to reason, that the fabrick of the world did not long antecede its motion. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

ANTECE'DENCE. *n. f.* [from *antecede*.] The act or state of going before; precedence.

It is impossible that mixed bodies can be eternal, because there is necessarily a pre-existence of the simple bodies, and

Z

an



an *antecedence* of their constitution preceding the existence of mixed bodies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**ANTECEDENT.** *adj.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. Going before; preceding. *Antecedent* is used, I think, only with regard to time; *precedent*, with regard both to time and place.

To assert, that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it, when, without any *antecedent* sin of his, it was impossible for him not to fall, seems a thing that highly reproaches essential equity and goodness. *South.*

2. It has to before the thing which is supposed to follow.

No one is so hardy as to say, God is in his debt; that he owed him a nobler being: for existence must be *antecedent* to merit. *Collier of Envy.*

Did the blood first exist, *antecedent* to the formation of the heart? But that is to set the effect before the cause. *Bentley.*

**ANTECEDENT.** *n. f.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. That which goes before.

A duty of so mighty an influence, that it is indeed the necessary *antecedent*, if not also the direct cause of a sinner's return to God. *South.*

2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined; as, the *man* who comes hither.

3. In logick, the first proposition of an enthymeme or argument, consisting only of two propositions.

Conditional or hypothetical propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the sun be fixed, the earth must move: *if* there be no fire, there will be no smoke. The first part of these propositions, or that wherein the condition is contained, is called the *antecedent*, the other is called the *consequent*. *Watts's Logick.*

**ANTECEDENTLY.** *adv.* [from *antecedent*.] In the state of antecedence, or going before; previously.

We consider him *antecedently* to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of possibilities. *South.*

**ANTECESSOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] One who goes before, or leads another. *Diët.*

**ANTECHAMBER.** *n. f.* [from *ante* before, and *chamber*; it is generally written, improperly, *antichamber*.] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

The empress has the *antichambers* past,

And this way moves with a disorder'd haste. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

His *antichamber*, and room of audience, are little square chambers wainscoted. *Addison on Italy.*

**ANTECURSOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] One who runs before. *Diët.*

**TO ANTEDATE.** *v. a.* [from *ante* and *datum*, Lat.]

1. To date earlier than the real time, so as to confer a fictitious antiquity.

Now thou hast lov'd me one whole day,

To-morrow when thou leav'st, what wilt thou say?

Wilt thou then *antedate* some new-made vow,

Or say, that now

We are not just those persons, which we were? *Donne.*

By reading, a man does, as it were, *antedate* his life, and makes himself contemporary with the ages past. *Collier's Essays.*

2. To take something before the proper time.

Our joys below it can improve,

And *antedate* the bliss above. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

**ANTEDILUVIAN.** *adj.* [from *ante* before, and *diluvium* a deluge.]

1. Existing before the deluge.

During the time of the deluge, all the stone and marble of the *antediluvian* earth were totally dissolved. *Woodw. Nat. History.*

2. Relating to things existing before the deluge.

The text intends only the line of Seth, conduceable unto the genealogy of our Saviour, and the *antediluvian* chronology.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 4.*

**ANTEDILUVIAN.** *n. f.* One that lived before the flood.

We are so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the *antediluvians*, that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**ANTELOPE.** *n. f.* [The etymology is uncertain.] A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

The *antelope*, and wolf both fierce and fell. *Fairy Queen.*

**ANTEMERIDIAN.** *adj.* [from *ante*, before, and *meridian*, noon.] Before noon.

**ANTEMETICK.** *adj.* [*ἀντί*, against, and *ἔμεω*, to vomit.] That which has the power of calming the stomach; of preventing or stopping vomiting.

**ANTEMUNDANE.** *adj.* [*ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] That which was before the creation of the world.

**ANTENUMBER.** *n. f.* [from *ante* and *number*.] The number that precedes another.

Whatsoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to consent of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the *antenumber*, than to the entire number, as that the sound returneth after six, or after twelve; so that the seventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the sixth or the twelfth. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 106.*

**ANTEPAST.** *n. f.* [from *ante*, before, and *pastum*, to feed.] A foretaste; something taken before the proper time.

Were we to expect our bliss only in the satiating our appe-

tites, it might be reasonable, by frequent *antepasts*, to excite our gust for that profuse perpetual meal. *Decay of Piety.*

**A'NTEPENULT.** *n. f.* [*antepenultima*, Lat.] The last syllable but two, as the syllable *te* in *antepenult*: a term of grammar.

**ANTEPILEPTICK.** *adj.* [*ἀντί* and *ἐπιληψία*.] A medicine against convulsions.

That bezoar is antidotal, lapis judaicus diuretical, coral *antepileptical*, we will not deny. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

**TO A'NTEPONE.** *v. a.* [*antepono*, Lat.] To set one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another. *Diët.*

**ANTEPREDICAMENT.** *n. f.* [*antepredicamentum*, Lat.] Something to be known in the study of logick, previously to the doctrine of the predicament.

**ANTERIO'RITY.** *n. f.* [from *anteriour*.] Priority; the state of being before either in time or situation.

**ANTERIOUR.** *adj.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before, either with regard to time or place.

If that be the *anteriour* or upper part wherein the senses are placed, and that the posteriour and lower part, which is opposite thereunto, there is no inferiour or former part in this animal; for the senses being placed at both extremes, make both ends *anteriour*, which is impossible. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**A'NTES.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.

**ANTESTOMACH.** *n. f.* [from *ante*, before, and *stomach*.] A cavity which leads into the stomach.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but it is immediately swallowed into a kind of *antestomach*, which I have observed in piscivorous birds. *Ray.*

**ANTHELMINTHICK.** *adj.* [*ἀντί*, against, and *ἐλμυνθός*, a worm.] That which kills worms.

*Anthelminthicks*, or contrary to worms, are things which are known by experience to kill them, as oils, or honey taken upon an empty stomach. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**A'NTHEM.** *n. f.* [*ἄνθυμνος*, a hymn sung in alternate parts, and should therefore be written *anthymn*.] A holy song; a song performed as part of divine service.

God Moses first, then David did inspire,

To compose *anthems* for his heavenly quire. *Denham.*

There is no passion that is not finely expressed in those parts of the inspired writings, which are proper for divine songs and *anthems*. *Addison. Spectator, N° 405.*

**ANTHOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*ἀνθολογία*, from *ἄνθος*, a flower, and *λέγω*, to gather.]

1. A collection of flowers.

2. A collection of devotions in the Greek church.

3. A collection of poems.

**A'NTHONY'S FIRE.** *n. f.* A kind of erysipelas.

**ANTHRAX.** *n. f.* [*ἀνθράξ*, a burning coal.] A scab or blotch that is made by a corrosive humour, which burns the skin, and occasions sharp pricking pains. *Quincy.*

**ANTHROPOLOGY.** *n. f.* [from *ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *λέγω*, to discourse.] The doctrine of anatomy; the doctrine of the form and structure of the body of man.

**ANTHROPOPATHY.** *n. f.* [*ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *πάθος*, passion.] The sensibility of man; the passions of man.

**ANTHROPOPHAGI.** *n. f.* *It has no singular.* [*ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *φάγω*, to eat.]

Man-eaters; cannibals; those that live upon human flesh.

The cannibals that each other eat,

The *anthropophagi*, and men whose heads

Do grow beneath their shoulders. *Shakesp. Othello.*

**ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN.** *n. f.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakespeare* from *anthropophagi*, for the sake of a formidable sound.

Go, knock, and call; he'll speak like an *anthropophaginian* unto thee: knock, I say. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**ANTHROPOPHAGY.** *n. f.* [*ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *φάγω*, to eat.] The quality of eating human flesh, or man-eating.

Upon slender foundations was raised the *anthropophagy* of Diomedes his horses. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 6.*

**ANTHROPO'SOPHY.** *n. f.* [*ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *σοφία*, wisdom.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

**ANTHYPNOTICK.** *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *ὑπνός*, sleep.] That which has the power of preventing sleep; that which is efficacious against a lethargy.

**ANTHYPOCHONDRIACK.** *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *ὑποχονδρία*.] Good against hypochondriack maladies.

**ANTHYPOPHORA.** *n. f.* [*ἄνθυπόφορα*.] A figure in rhetorick, which signifies a contrary illation, or inference, and is when an objection is refuted or disproved by the opposition of a contrary sentence. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

**ANTHYSTERICK.** *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *ὑστερικός*.] Good against hystericks.

**ANTI.** [*ἀντί*.] A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek, and signifies *contrary* to; as, *antimonarchical*, opposite to monarchy.

**ANTIACID.** *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, and *acidus*, four.] Contrary to sourness; alkalis.

Oils are *antiacids*, so far as they blunt acrimony; but as they are hard of digestion, they produce acrimony of another sort.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*



**ANTICHACHETICK.** *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *κακός*, a bad habit.] Things adapted to the cure of a bad constitution.

**ANTICHA'MBER.** *n. f.* This word is corruptly written for *ante-chamber*; which see.

**ANTICHRISTIAN.** *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *χριστιανός*.] Opposite to christianity.

That despised, abject, oppressed sort of men, the ministers, whom the world would make *antichristian*, and so deprive them of heaven. *South.*

**ANTICHRISTIANISM.** *n. f.* [from *antichristian*.] Opposition or contrariety to christianity.

Have we not seen many, whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brand of *antichristianism*? *Decay of Piety.*

**ANTICHRISTIANITY.** *n. f.* [from *antichristian*.] Contrariety to christianity.

**ANTI'CHRONISM.** *n. f.* [*ἀντί*, against, and *χρόνος*, time.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.

**TO ANTICIPATE.** *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.]

1. To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him that comes after.

God hath taken care to *anticipate* and prevent every man, to draw him early into his church; to give piety the prepossession, and so to engage him in holiness. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. To take up before the time, at which any thing might be regularly had.

I find I have *anticipated* already, and taken up from Boccace, before I come to him; but I am of the temper of kings, who are for present money, no matter how they pay it. *Dryd. Fab.*

3. To foretaste, or take an impression of something, which is not yet, as if it really was.

The life of the desperate equals the anxiety of death, who but act the life of the damned, and *anticipate* the desolations of hell. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 2.*

Why should we  
*Anticipate* our sorrows? 'tis like those  
That die for fear of death. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. To prevent any thing by crowding in before it; to preclude.

Time, thou *anticipat'st* my dread exploits:  
The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,  
Unless the deed go with it. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
I am so far from pretending to instruct the profession, or *anticipating* their directions to such as are under their government. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

If our Apostle had maintained such an *anticipating* principle engraven upon our souls before all exercise of reason; what did he talk of seeking the Lord, seeing that the knowledge of him was innate and perpetual. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**ANTICIPATION.** *n. f.* [from *anticipate*.]

1. The act of taking up something before its time.

The golden number gives the new moon four days too late, by reason of the aforesaid *anticipation*, and our neglect of it. *Holder's on Time.*

2. Foretaste.

It is not enough to be miserable when the time comes, unless we make ourselves so beforehand, and by *anticipation*. *L'Estrange.*

If we really live under the hope of future happiness, we shall taste it by way of *anticipation* and forethought, an image of it will meet our minds often, and stay there, as all pleasing expectations do. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known.

The east and west, the north and south, have the same *anticipation* concerning one supreme disposer of things. *Stillingfleet.*  
What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of a Deity? *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**A'NTICK.** *adj.* [probably from *antiquus*, ancient, as things out of use appear old.] Odd; ridiculously wild; buffoon in gesticulation.

What! dares the slave  
Come hither cover'd with an *antick* face,  
And flier and scorn at our solemnity? *Shakesp. Rom. & Jul.*  
Of all our *antick* fights, and pageantry,  
Which English idiots run in crowds to see. *Dryden.*  
The prize was to be conferred upon the whistler, that could go through his tune without laughing, though provoked by the *antick* postures of a merry Andrew, who was to play tricks. *Addison. Spectator, N° 179.*

**A'NTICK.** *n. f.*

1. He that plays anticks; he that uses odd gesticulation: a buffoon.

Within the hollow crown,  
That rounds the mortal temples of a king,  
Keeps death his court; and there the *antick* sits,  
Scoffing his state. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

If you should smile, he grows impatient.—  
Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves,  
Were he the veriest *antick* in the world. *Shakesp. Tam. Shr.*

2. Odd appearance.

A work of rich entail, and curious mold,  
Woven with *anticks*, and wild imagery. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

For ev'n at first reflection the espies  
Such toys, such *anticks*, and such vanities,  
As she retires and shrinks for shame and fear. *Sir J. Davies.*  
**TO A'NTICK.** *v. a.* [from *antick*.] To make anticks.

Mine own tongue  
Splits what it speaks; the wild disguise hath almost  
*Antickt* us all. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

**A'NTICKLY.** *adv.* [from *antick*.] In an antick manner; with odd postures, or wild gesticulations.

Scrambling, outfacing, fashion-mongring boys,  
That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander,  
Go *antickly*, and shew an outward hideousness,  
And speak of half a dozen dangerous words. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

**ANTICLI'MAX.** *n. f.* [from *ἀντί* and *κλίμαξ*.] A sentence in which the last part is lower than the first.

A certain figure which was unknown to the ancients, is called by some an *anticlimax*. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

This distich is frequently mentioned as an example.  
Next comes Dalhousley the great god of war,  
Lieutenant col'nel to the earl of Mar.

**ANTICONVULSIVE.** *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *convulsivus*.] Good against convulsions.

Whatsoever produces an inflammatory disposition in the blood, produces the asthma, as *anticonvulsive* medicines. *Floyer.*

**ANTICOR.** *n. f.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *cor*, the heart.]

A preternatural swelling of a round figure, occasioned by a sanguine and bilious humour, and appearing in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. An *anticor* may kill a horse, unless it be brought to a suppuration by good remedies. *Farrier's Dict.*

**ANTICO'URTIER.** *n. f.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *courtier*.] One that opposes the court.

**ANTI'DOTAL.** *adj.* [from *antidote*.] That which has the quality of an antidote, or the power of counteracting poison.

That bezoar is *antidotal*, we shall not deny. *Brown's V. Err.*

**A'NTIDOTE.** *n. f.* [*ἀντίδοτος*, Lat. a thing given in opposition to something else.]

A medicine given to expel the mischiefs of another, as of poison. *Quincy.*

Trust not the physician,  
His *antidotes* are poison, and he slays  
More than you rob. *Shakesp. Timon.*

What fool would believe that *antidote* delivered by Pierus against the sting of a scorpion; to sit upon an ass, with one's face towards his tail. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 7.*

Poison will work against the stars: beware;  
For ev'ry meal an *antidote* prepare. *Dryden jun. Juv. Sat.*

**ANTIDYSENTE'Rick.** *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *dysenteria*, a bloody flux.] Good against the bloody flux.

**ANTIFE'BRILE.** *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *febris*, a fever.] Good against fevers.

*Antifebrile* medicines check the ebullition. *Floyer.*

**ANTILOGARITHM.** *n. f.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *logarithm*.]

The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers.*

**ANTI'LOGY.** *n. f.* [*ἀντιλογία*.] A contradiction between any words and passages in an authour. *Dict.*

**ANTI'LOQUIST.** *n. f.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *loquor*, to speak.] A contradictor. *Dict.*

**ANTIMONA'RHICAL.** *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *μοναρχία*, government by a single person.] Against government by a single person.

When he spied the statue of king Charles in the middle of the croud, and most of the kings ranged over their heads, he concluded that an *antimonarchical* assembly could never choose such a place. *Addison. Freeholder, N° 47.*

**ANTIMONA'RHICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *antimonarchical*.] The quality of being an enemy to regal power.

**ANTIMO'NIAL.** *adj.* [from *antimony*.] Made of antimony; having the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony.

They were got out of the reach of *antimonial* fumes. *Grew.*  
Though *antimonial* cups prepar'd with art,  
Their force to wine through ages should impart;  
This dissipation, this profuse expence,  
Nor shrinks their size, nor wastes their stores immense. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

**ANTIMONY.** *n. f.* [The stibium of the ancients, by the Greeks called *σίμμις*. The reason of its modern denomination is referred to Basil Valentine, a German monk; who, as the tradition relates, having thrown some of it to the hogs, observed, that, after it had purged them heartily, they immediately fattened; and therefore, he imagined, his fellow monks would be the better for a like dose. The experiment, however, succeeded so ill, that they all died of it; and the medicine was thenceforward called *antimoine*; *antimonk*.]

*Antimony* is a mineral substance, of a metalline nature, having all the seeming characters of a real metal, except malleability; and may be called a semimetal, being a fossile glebe of some undetermined metal, combined with a sulphurous and stony substance. Mines of all metals afford it; but chiefly those



those of silver and lead; that in gold mines is reckoned best. It has also its own mines in Hungary, Germany, and France. It is found in clods or stones of several sizes, bearing a near resemblance to black lead, only being lighter and harder. Its texture is full of little shining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glass. Sometimes veins of a red or golden colour are intermixed, which is called *male antimony*; that without them being denominated *female antimony*. It fuses in the fire, though with some difficulty; and dissolves more easily in water. When dug out of the earth, it is put into large crucibles, fused by a violent fire, and then poured into cones, which make the crude *antimony* of the shops. Of these cones the top is the purest part, and the base the foulest. It destroys and dissipates all metals fused with it, except gold; and is therefore useful in refining. It is a common ingredient in speculums, or burning concaves; serving to give them a finer polish. It makes a part in bell metal; and renders the sound more clear. It is mingled with tin, to make it more hard, white, and sound; and with lead, in the casting of printers letters, to render them more smooth and firm. It is a general help in the melting of metals, and especially in casting of cannon balls. In pharmacy it is used under various forms, and with various intentions, chiefly as an emetick. It had no place in medicine before the fourteenth century; and was generally neglected, till Paracelsus brought it into esteem, in the beginning of the sixteenth century; but much mischief was done by it, till the proper methods of preparing it were, after a long course of experiments, discovered. *Chambers.*

**ANTINEPHRETICK.** *adj.* [from ἀντι and νεφρικός.] Medicines good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.

**ANTINOMY.** *n. f.* [from ἀντι and νόμος.] A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the same law.

**ANTIPARALYTICK.** *adj.* [from ἀντι and παραλύω.] Efficacious against the palsy.

**ANTIPATHETICAL.** *adj.* [from antipathy.] Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

The soil is fat and luxurious, and *antipathetical* to all venomous creatures. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

**ANTIPATHETICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from antipathetical.] The quality or state of having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Dict.*

**ANTIPATHY.** *n. f.* [from ἀντι, against, and πάθος, feeling; antipathie, Fr.]

1. A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily; aversion; dislike. It is opposed to *sympathy*.

No contraries hold more *antipathy*,

Than I and such a knave. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To this perhaps might be justly attributed most of the sympathies and *antipathies* observable in men. *Locke.*

2. It has sometimes the particle *against* before the object of antipathy.

I had a mortal *antipathy against* standing armies in times of peace; because I took armies to be hired by the master of the family, to keep his children in slavery. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes to.

Ask you, what provocation I have had?

The strong *antipathy* of good to bad.

When truth, or virtue, an affront endures,

Th' affront is mine, my friend, and should be yours. *Pope.*

4. Formerly *with*; but improperly.

Tangible bodies have an *antipathy with* air; and any liquid body, that is more dense, they will draw, condense, and, in effect, incorporate. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 80.*

**ANTIPERISTASIS.** *n. f.* [from ἀντιπεριστάσις, formed of ἀντι and περιστάσις, to stand round.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes, becomes heightened or intended; or the action, by which a body attacked by another, collects itself, and becomes stronger by such opposition: or an intention of the activity of one quality caused by the opposition of another. Thus quicklime is set on fire by the affusion of cold water; so water becomes warmer in winter than in summer; and thunder and lightening are excited in the middle region of the air, which is continually cold, and all by *antiperistasis*. This is an exploded principle in the Peripatetick philosophy.

Th' *antiperistasis* of age

More inflam'd his am'rous rage. *Cowley.*

The riotous prodigal detests covetousness; yet let him find the springs grow dry, which feed his luxury, covetousness shall be called in; and so, by a strange *antiperistasis*, prodigality shall beget rapine. *Decay of Piety.*

**ANTIPESTILENTIAL.** *adj.* [from ἀντι, against, and pestilential.] Efficacious against the infection of the plague.

Perfumes correct the air before it is attracted by the lungs; or, rather, *antipestilential* unguents, to anoint the nostrils with. *Harvey on the Plague.*

**ANTI'PHRASIS.** *n. f.* [from ἀντι, against, and φράσις, a form of speech.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

You now find no cause to repent, that you never dipt your hands in the bloody high courts of justice, so called only by *antiphrasis*. *South's Dedication to his Sermons.*

**ANTI'PODAL.** *adj.* [from antipodes.] Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

The Americans are *antipodals* unto the Indians.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 7.*

**ANTIPODES.** *n. f.* It has no singular. [from ἀντι, against, and πόδες, feet.] Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours.

We should hold day with the *antipodes*,

If you would walk in absence of the sun.

*Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

So shines the sun, tho' hence remov'd, as clear

When his beams warm th' *antipodes*, as here. *Waller.*

**A'NTIPOPE.** *n. f.* [from ἀντι, against, and pope.] He that usurps the popedom, in opposition to the right pope.

This house is famous in history, for the retreat of an *anti-pope*, who called himself Felix V. *Addison on Italy.*

**ANTIPTO'SIS.** *n. f.* [ἀντιπτοσις.] A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

**A'NTIQUARY.** *n. f.* [antiquarius, Lat.] A man studious of antiquity; a collector of ancient things.

All those arts, rarities, and inventions, are but the relicts of an intellect defaced with sin. We admire it now, only as *antiquaries* do a piece of old coin, for the stamp it once bore. *South's Sermons.*

With sharpen'd sight pale *antiquaries* pore,

Th' inscription value, but the rust adore. *Pope.*

The rude Latin of the monks is still very intelligible; had their records been delivered in the vulgar tongue, they could not now be understood, unless by *antiquaries*. *Swift.*

**A'NTIQUARY.** *adj.* [This word is improper.] Old; antique.

Here's Nestor,

Instructed by the *antiquary* times;

He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.

*Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

**TO A'NTIQUATE.** *v. a.* [antiquo, Lat.] To put out of use; to make obsolete.

The growth of christianity in this kingdom might reasonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate some old ones, that seemed less consistent with the christian doctrines. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable. But cannot I admire the height of his invention, and the strength of his expression, without defending his *antiquated* words, and the perpetual harshness of their sound? *Dryden.*

Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd,

Shall like an *antiquated* fable sound. *Addison on Italy.*

**A'NTIQUATEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from antiquated.] The state of being antiquated, worn out of use, or obsolete.

**ANTI'QUE.** *adj.* [antique, Fr. antiquus, Lat.] It was formerly pronounced according to the English analogy, with the accent on the first syllable; but now after the French, with the accent on the last, at least in prose; the poets use it variously.]

1. Ancient; old; not modern.

Now, good Cefario, but that piece of song,

That old and *antique* song we heard last night.

*Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

Such truth in love as th' *antique* world did know,

In such a stile as courts might boast of now. *Waller.*

2. Of genuine antiquity.

The seals which we have remaining of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be *antique*, have the star of Venus over them. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneis, Pref.*

My copper lamps at any rate,

For being true *antique* I bought;

Yet wisely melted down my plate,

On modern models to be wrought;

And trifles I alike pursue,

Because they're old, because they're new. *Prior.*

3. Of old fashion.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,

Array'd in *antique* robes down to the ground.

And sad habiliments right well befeen. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Must he no more divert the tedious day?

Nor sparkling thoughts in *antique* words convey?

*Smith to the Memory of Philips.*

4. Odd; wild; antick.

Name not these living death-heads unto me;

For these not ancient but *antique* be. *Donne.*

And sooner may a gulling weather-spy

By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tell certainly

What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits next year,

Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear. *Donne.*

**ANTI'QUE.** *n. f.* [from antique, *adj.*] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times; an ancient rarity.

I leave to Edward, now early of Oxford, my seal of Julius Cæsar; as also another seal, supposed to be a young Hercules; both very choice *antiques*, and set in gold. *Swift's Last Will.*

**ANTI'QUENESS.** *n. f.* [from antique.] The quality of being antique; an appearance of antiquity.

We may discover something venerable in the *antiqueness* of the work; but we would see the design enlarged, the figures reformed, and the colour laid on. *Addison on the Georgicks.*

ANTI-



ANTIQUITY. *n. f.* [*antiquitas*, Lat.]

1. Old times; time past long ago.

I mention Aristotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greatest philosopher, the most impartial historian, and the most consummate statesman of all antiquity. *Addison. Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup> 51.

2. The people of old times; the ancients.

That such pillars were raised by Seth, all antiquity has avowed. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. The works or remains of old times.

As for the observation of Machiavel, traducing Gregory the Great, that he did what in him lay, to extinguish all heathen antiquities: I do not find that those zeals last long; as it appeared in the succession of Sabinian, who did revive the former antiquities. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. Old age; a ludicrous sense.

Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit fingle? and every part about you blasted with antiquity? and will you yet call yourself young? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

5. Ancientness; as, this ring is valuable for its antiquity.

ANTISCH. *n. f.* [*It has no singular.* [from *ἀντι* and *σχίζω*.] In geography, the people who inhabit on different sides of the equator, who, consequently, at noon have their shadows projected opposite ways. Thus the people of the north are *Antischi* to those of the south; the one projecting their shadows at noon toward the north pole, and the other toward the south pole. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBU'TICAL. *adj.* [from *ἀντι*, against, and *scorbutum*, the scurvy.] Good against the scurvy.

The warm antiscorbutical plants, in quantities, will occasion stinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

ANTISCORBU'TICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντι*, against, and *scorbutum*, the scurvy.] Good against the scurvy.

The warm antiscorbuticks, animal diet, and animal salts, are proper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ANTI'SPASIS. *n. f.* [from *ἀντι*, against, and *σπᾶσμι*, to draw.] The revulsion of any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMO'DICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντι*, against, and *σπασμῶδης*, the cramp.] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPA'STICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντι* and *σπαστικῶς*.] Medicines which cause a revulsion of the humours.

ANTISPLENE'TICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντι* and *splenetic*.] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

*Antisplenetics* open the obstructions of the spleen. *Floyer.*

ANTISTROPHE. *n. f.* [*ἀντιστροφή*, from *ἀντι*, the contrary way, and *τροπή*, turning.] In an ode supposed to be sung in parts, the second stanza of every three, or sometimes every second stanza; so called because the dance turns about.

ANTISTRUMA'TICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντι* and *struma*, a scrophulous swelling.] Good against the king's evil.

I prescribed him a distilled milk, with antistrumatics, and purged him. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ANTI'THESIS. *n. f.* in the plural *antitheses*. [*ἀντίθεσις*, placing in opposition.] Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; as in these lines:

Though gentle, yet not dull,

Strong without rage, without o'erflowing, full. *Denham.*

I see a chief, who leads my chosen sons,

All arm'd with points, antitheses, and puns. *Pope's Dunciad.*

A'NTITYPE. *n. f.* [*ἀντίτυπος*.] That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type; that of which the type is the representation. It is a term of theology. See TYPE.

When once upon the wing, he soars to an higher pitch, from the type to the antitype, to the days of the Messiah, the ascension of our Saviour, and, at length, to his kingdom and dominion over all the earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the priest of the most high God; and imitating the antitype, or the substance, Christ himself. *Taylor's Worthly Communicant.*

ANTITYPICAL. *adj.* [from *antitype*.] That which relates to an antitype; that which explains the type.

ANTIVENE'REAL. *adj.* [from *ἀντι* and *venereal*.] Good against the venereal disease.

If a lues be joined with it, you will scarce cure your patient without exhibiting antivenereal remedies. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

A'NTLER. *n. f.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] Properly the first branches of a stag's horns; but, popularly and generally, any of his branches.

Grown old, they grow less branched, and first lose their brow antlers, or lowest furcations next to the head.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 9.

A well grown stag, whose antlers rise

High o'er his front, his beams invade the skies. *Dryden.*

Bright Diana

Brought hunted wild goats heads, and branching antlers

Of stags, the fruit and honour of her toil. *Prior.*

ANTO'ECI. *n. f.* [*It has no singular.* [Lat. from *ἀντι* and *οἰκίζω*, to inhabit.] In geography, those inhabitants of the earth, who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the south. Hence they have the same longitude, and their latitude is also the same, but of a different denomination. They are in the same

VOL. I.

semicircle of the meridian, but opposite parallels. They have precisely the same hours of the day and night, but opposite seasons; and the night of the one is always equal to the day of the other. *Chambers.*

ANTONOMASIA. *n. f.* [from *ἀντι* and *νόμας*, a name.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity, office, profession, science, or trade; or when a proper name is put in the room of an appellative. Thus a king is called his majesty; a nobleman, his lordship. We say the philosopher instead of Aristotle, and the orator for Cicero: thus a man is called by the name of his country, a German, an Italian; and a grave man is called a Cato, and a wise man a Solomon. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

A'NTRE. [*antre*, Fr. *antrum*, Lat.] A cavern; a cave; a den. With all my travels history:

Wherein of antres vast, and desarts idle,

It was my hent to speak.

*Shakespeare. Othello.*

A'NVIL. *n. f.* [*ænville*, Sax.]

1. The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged. I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus,

The whilst his iron did on the anvil cool. *Shak. King John.*

On their eternal anvils here he found

The brethren beating, and the blows go round. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing on which blows are laid.

Here I clip

The anvil of my sword, and do contest

Hotly and nobly.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Figuratively; to be upon the anvil, is to be in a state of formation or preparation.

Several members of our house knowing, some time ago, what was upon the anvil, went to the clergy, and desired their judgment. *Swift.*

ANXI'ETY. *n. f.* [*anxietas*, Lat.]

1. Trouble of mind about some future event; suspense with uneasiness; perplexity; solicitude.

To be happy, is not only to be freed from the pains and diseases of the body, but from anxiety and vexation of spirit; not only to enjoy the pleasures of sense, but peace of conscience, and tranquillity of mind. *Tillotson.*

2. In the medical language, depression; lowness of spirits.

In anxieties which attend fevers, when the cold fit is over, a warmer regimen may be allowed; and because anxieties often happen by spasms from wind, spices are useful. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NXIOUS. *adj.* [*anxius*, Lat.]

1. Disturbed about some uncertain event; solicitous.

His pensive cheek upon his hand reclin'd,

And anxious thoughts revolving in his mind.

*Dryden.*

With beating hearts the dire event they wait,

Anxious, and trembling for the birth of fate.

*Pope.*

2. Careful; full of inquietude; unquiet.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;

But ah! the mighty bliss is fugitive;

Discolour'd sickness, anxious labour come,

And age, and death's inexorable doom.

*Dryden's Virgil.*

3. Careful, as of a thing of great importance.

There being no writings we need to be solicitous about the meaning of, but those that contain truths we are to believe, or laws we are to obey, we may be less anxious about the sense of other authours. *Locke.*

4. It has generally for or about before the object, but sometimes of.

Who anxious of neglect, suspecting change,

Consults her pride, and meditates revenge:

*Granville.*

A'NXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anxious*.] In an anxious manner; solicitously; unquietly; carefully.

But where the loss is temporal, every probability of it needs not put us so anxiously to prevent it, since it might be repaired again. *South.*

Thou what befits the new lord mayor,

And what the Gallick arms will do,

Art anxiously inquisitive to know.

*Dryden.*

A'NXIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *anxious*.] The quality of being anxious; susceptibility of anxiety.

A'NY. *adj.* [*anig*, *enig*, Sax.]

1. Every; whoever he be; whatever it be. It is, in all its senses, applied indifferently to persons or things.

I know you are now, Sir, a gentleman born—Ay and have been so any time these four hours. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

You contented yourself with being capable, as much as any whosoever, of defending your country with your sword. *Dryd.*

How fit is this retreat for uninterrupted study? Any one that fees it will own, I could not have chosen a more likely place to converse with the dead in. *Pope's Letters.*

2. Whosoever; whatsoever; as distinguished from some other.

What warmth is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors that are already come. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Ven.*

An inverted motion being begun any where below, continues itself all the whole length. *Locke.*

3. It is used in opposition to none.

I wound and I heal: neither is there any that can deliver out of my hand. *Deut. xxxii. 39.*

A'ORIST. *n. f.* [*ἀόριστος*.] Indefinite; a term in the Greek grammar.



**AORTA.** *n. f.* [*ἀορτή*.] The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*

**APACE.** *adv.* [from *a* and *pace*; that is, with a great pace.]

1. Quick; speedily: used of things in motion.  
Or when the flying libbard she did chace,  
She could them nimbly move, and after fly *apace*. *F. Queen.*  
Ay, quoth my uncle Glo'ster,  
Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow *apace*.  
And since methinks, I would not grow so fast,  
Because sweet flow'rs are slow, and weeds make haste.  
*Shakesp. Richard III.*

He promis'd in his east a glorious race;  
Now sunk from his meridian, sets *apace*. *Dryden's Aurengz.*  
Is not he imprudent, who, seeing the tide making haste to-  
wards him *apace*, will sleep till the sea overwhelm him. *Tillotson.*

2. With haste; applied to some action.  
The baron now his diamonds pours *apace*;  
Th' embroider'd king who shows but half his face,  
And his refulgent queen. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*
3. Hastily; with speed: spoken of any kind of progression from one state to another.

This second course of men,  
With some regard to what is just and right,  
Shall lead their lives, and multiply *apace*. *Milton's Par. Lost,*  
The life and power of religion decays *apace* here and at  
home, while we are spreading the honour of our arms far and  
wide through foreign nations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

If sensible pleasure, or real grandeur, be our end, we shall  
proceed *apace* to real misery. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*  
**APAGOGICAL.** *adj.* [from *ἀπαγωγή*; compounded of *ἀπὸ*, from,  
and *ἄγω*, to bring or draw.] An *apagogical* demonstration is  
such as does not prove the thing directly; but shews the im-  
possibility, or absurdity, which arises from denying it; and is  
also called *reductio ad impossibile*, or *ad absurdum*. *Chambers.*

- APART.** *adv.* [*apart*, Fr.]
1. Separately from the rest in place.  
Since I enter into that question, it behoveth me to give rea-  
son for my opinion, with circumspection; because I walk aside,  
and in a way *apart* from the multitude. *Raleigh's History.*  
The party discerned, that the earl of Essex would never serve  
their turn, they resolv'd to have another army *apart*, that should  
be at their devotion. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
  2. In a state of distinction; as, to set *apart* for any use.  
He is so very figurative, that he requires a grammar *apart*, to  
construe him. *Dryden.*  
The tyrant shall demand yon sacred load,  
And gold and vessels set *apart* for God. *Prior.*

3. Distinctly.  
Moses first nameth heaven and earth, putting waters but in  
the third place, as comprehending waters in the word earth;  
but afterwards he nameth them *apart*. *Raleigh's History.*
4. At a distance; retired from the other company.  
So please you, madam,  
To put *apart* these your attendants, I  
shall bring Emilia forth. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

**APARTMENT.** *n. f.* [*appartement*, Fr.] A part of the house al-  
lotted to the use of any particular person; a room; a set of  
rooms.  
A private gallery 'twixt th' *apartments* led,  
Not to the foe yet known. *Sir J. Denham.*  
Pale as death, despoil'd of his array,  
Into the queen's *apartment* takes his way. *Dryden's Fables.*  
The most considerable ruin is that on the eastern promon-  
tory, where are still some *apartments* left, very high and arched  
at top. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

**APATHY.** *n. f.* [*α*, not, and *πάθος*, feeling.] The quality of  
not feeling; exemption from passion; freedom from mental  
perturbation.  
Of good and evil much they argued then,  
Passion, and *apathy*, and glory, and shame.  
*Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
To remain insensible of such provocations, is not constancy,  
but *apathy*. *South.*  
In lazy *apathy* let stoicks boast  
Their virtue fix'd; 'tis fixed as in frost,  
Contracted all, retiring to the breast;  
But strength of mind is exercise, not rest. *Pope.*

**APE.** *n. f.* [*ap*, Icelandish.]

1. A kind of monkey remarkable for imitating what he sees.  
I will be more newfangled than an *ape*, more giddy in my  
desires than a monkey. *Shakesp. As you like it.*  
Writers report, that the heart of an *ape* worn near the heart,  
comforteth the heart, and increaseth audacity. It is true, that  
the *ape* is a merry and bold beast. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
With glittering gold and sparkling gems they shine,  
But *apes* and monkeys are the gods within. *Granville.*

2. An imitator; used generally in the bad sense.  
Julio Romano, who, had he himself eternity, and could put  
breath into his work, would beguile nature of her custom: so  
perfectly he is her *ape*. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

To **APE.** *v. a.* [from *ape*.] To imitate, as an *ape* imitates hu-  
man actions.

*Aping* the foreigners in every dress,  
Which, bought at greater cost, becomes him less. *Dryden.*  
Curse on the stripling! how he *apes* his fire!  
Ambitiously sententious! *Addison's Cato.*

**APE'AK, or APE'EK.** *adv.* [probably from *à pique*.] In a pos-  
ture to pierce the ground.  
**A'PEPSY.** *n. f.* [*ἀπεψία*.] A loss of natural concoction. *Quincy.*  
**A'PER.** *n. f.* [from *ape*.] A ridiculous imitator or mimick.  
**APE'RIENT.** *adj.* [*aperio*, Lat. to open.] That which has the  
quality of opening; chiefly used in medicine for gently pur-  
gative.

There be bracelets fit to comfort the spirits; and they be of  
three intentions; refrigerant, corroborant, and *aperient*. *Bacon.*  
Of the stems of plants, some contain a fine *aperient* salt, and  
are diuretick and saponaceous. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**APE'RITIVE.** *adj.* [from *aperio*, Lat. to open.] That which has  
the quality of opening the excrementitious passages of the  
body.

They may make broth, with the addition of *aperitive* herbs.  
*Harvey on Consumptions.*

**APE'RT.** *adj.* [*apertus*, Lat.] Open.  
**APE'RTION.** *n. f.* [from *apertus*, Lat.]

1. An opening; a passage through any thing; a gap.  
The next now in order are the *apertions*; under which term  
I do comprehend doors, windows, staircases, chimneys, or  
other conduits: in short, all inlets or outlets. *Wotton's Archit.*
2. The act of opening; or state of being opened.

The plenitude of vessels, otherways called the plethora, when  
it happens, causeth an extravasation of blood, either by ruption  
or *apertion* of them. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**APE'RTLY.** *adv.* [*aperte*, Lat.] Openly; without covert.  
**APE'RTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *apert*.] Openness.

In general, the freedom, or *apertness* and vigour of pro-  
nouncing, and the closeness and muffling, and, as I may say,  
laziness of speaking, render the sound considerably different.  
*Holder's Elements of Speech.*

**A'PERTURE.** *n. f.* [from *apertus*, open.]

1. The act of opening.  
Hence ariseth the facility of joining a consonant to a vowel,  
because from an appulse to an *aperture* is easier, than from one  
appulse to another. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
2. An open place.  
If memory be made by the easy motion of the spirits through  
the opened passages, images, without doubt, pass through the  
same *apertures*. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica, Preface.*

3. The hole next the object glass of a telescope or microscope.  
The concave metal bore an *aperture* of an inch; but the  
*aperture* was limited by an opaque circle, perforated in the mid-  
dle. *Newton's Opticks.*
4. Enlargement; explanation: a sense seldom found.

It is too much untwisted by the doctors, and, like philoso-  
phy, made intricate by explications, and difficult by the *aper-  
ture* and dissolution of distinctions. *Taylor's Worthy Communic.*

**APE'TALOUS.** *adj.* [of *α*, priv. and *τεῖλον*, a leaf.] Without  
petala or flower leaves.  
**APE'TALOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *apetalous*.] Being without leaves.

**APEX.** *n. f.* [*apices*, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point of any  
thing.  
The *apex*, or lesser end of it, is broken off. *Woodward.*  
**APHÆ'RESIS.** *n. f.* [*ἀφαίρεσις*.] A figure in grammar that  
takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.  
**APHE'LION.** *n. f.* [*aphelia*, plur. [from *ἀπὸ*, and *ἥλιος*, the sun.]  
That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point re-  
motest from the sun.

The reason why the comets move not in the zodiack, is,  
that, in their *aphelia*, they may be at the greatest distances from  
one another; and consequently disturb one another's motions  
the least that may be. *Cheyne's Philosoph. Principles.*

**APHE'TA.** *n. f.* [with astrologers.] The name of the plant,  
which is imagined to be the giver or disposer of life in a nati-  
vity. *Dict.*

**APHE'TICAL.** *adj.* [from *apheta*.] Relating to the *apheta*.  
**APHILA'NTHROPY.** *n. f.* [*α*, without, and *φιλανθρωπία*, love of  
mankind.] Want of love to mankind.

**A'PHONY.** *n. f.* [*α*, without, and *φωνή*, speech.] A loss of speech.  
*Quincy.*  
**A'PHORISM.** *n. f.* [*ἀφορισμός*.] A maxim; a precept con-  
tracted in a short sentence; an unconnected position.

He will easily discern how little of truth there is in the mul-  
titude; and though sometimes they are flattered with that *apho-  
rism*, will hardly believe the voice of the people to be the voice  
of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 3.*  
I shall at present consider the *aphorism*, that a man of reli-  
gion and virtue is a more useful, and consequently a more va-  
luable member of a community. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**APHORI'STICAL.** *adj.* [from *aphorism*.] In the form of an apho-  
rism; in separate and unconnected sentences.  
**APHORI'STICALLY.** *adv.* [from *aphoristical*.] In the form of an  
aphorism.

These being carried down, do seldom miss a cure of the for-  
mer, as Hippocrates doth likewise *aphoristically* tell us.  
*Harvey on Consumptions.*



APHRODISI'ACAL. } *adj.* [from ἀφροδίτη, Venus.] Relating to  
APHRODISI'ACK. } the venereal disease.  
A'PIARY. *n. f.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees  
are kept.

Those who are skilled in bees, when they see a foreign  
swarm approaching to plunder their hives, have a trick to di-  
vert them into some neighbouring *apiary*, there to make what  
havock they please. *Swift.*

APICES of a flower. [Lat. from *apex* the top.] Little knobs  
that grow on the tops of the stamina, in the middle of a flower.  
They are commonly of a dark purplish colour. By the micro-  
scope they have been discovered to be a sort of *capsulae semina-*  
*les*, or seed vessels, containing in them small globular, and often  
oval particles, of various colours, and exquisitely formed.

APIECE. *adv.* [from *a* for *each*, and *piece*, or *share*.] To the  
part or share of each. *Quincy.*

Men, in whose mouths at first sounded nothing but mortifi-  
cation, were come to think they might lawfully have fix or  
seven wives *apiece*. *Hooker, Preface.*

I have to night dispatched sixteen businesses, a month's length  
*apiece*, by an abstract of success. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

One copy of this paper may serve a dozen of you, which will  
be less than a farthing *apiece*. *Swift.*

A'PISH. *adj.* [from *ape*.]

1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative.  
Report of fashions in proud Italy,  
Whose manners still our tardy, *apish* nation  
Limps after, in base awkward imitation. *Shak. Richard II.*

2. Foppish; affected.  
Because I cannot flatter, and look fair,  
Duck with French nods and *apish* courtesy,  
I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*

3. Silly; trifling; insignificant.  
All this is but *apish* sophistry; and, to give it a name divine  
and excellent, is abusive and unjust. *Glanville's Sceptis Scient.*

4. Wanton; playful.  
Gloomy sits the queen;  
Till happy chance reverts the cruel scene;  
And *apish* folly, with her wild resort  
Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court. *Prior.*

A'FISHLY. *adv.* [from *apish*.] In an *apish* manner; foppishly;  
conceitedly.

A'FISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *apish*.] Mimickry; foppery; insigni-  
ficance; playfulness.

API'TPAT. *adv.* [a word formed from the motion.] With quick  
palpitation.

O there he comes—Ay, my Hector of Troy, welcome my  
bully, my back; agad my heart has gone *apitpat* for you.

*Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

APLU'STRE. *n. f.* [Latin.] The ancient ensign carried in  
sea vessels.

The one holds a sword in her hand, to represent the Iliad, as  
the other has an *aplustre*, to represent the Odyssey, or voyage of  
Ulysses. *Addison.*

APOCALYPSE. *n. f.* [from ἀποκαλύπτω.] Revelation; dis-  
covery: a word used only of the sacred writings.

O for that warning voice, which he who saw  
Th' *apocalypse* heard cry in heav'n aloud. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

With this throne, of the glory of the Father, compare the  
throne of the Son of God, as seen in the *apocalypse*.

*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

APOCALY'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *apocalypse*.] Concerning reve-  
lation; containing revelation.

If we could understand that scene, at the opening of this  
*apocalyptic* theatre, we should find it a representation of the  
majesty of our Saviour. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

APOCALY'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *apocalyptic*.] In such a man-  
ner as to reveal something secret,

APOCOPE. *n. f.* [ἀποκοπή.] A figure in grammar, when the  
last letter or syllable of a word is taken away; as, *ingeni* for  
*ingenii*.

APOCRU'STICK. *adj.* [ἀποκρίστικα, from ἀποκρῶν, to drive.] Re-  
medies endued with a repelling and astringent power, by which  
they prevent the too great afflux of humours to a part diseased.

*Chambers.*

APO'CRYPHA. *n. f.* [from ἀποκρύπτω, to put out of sight.]

Books whose authours are not known. It is used for the  
books appended to the sacred writings, which, being of doubt-  
ful authours, are less regarded.

We hold not the *apocrypha* for sacred, as we do the holy  
scripture, but for human compositions. *Hooker, b. v.*

APO'CRYPHAL. *adj.* [from *apocrypha*.]

1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority.  
Jerom, who saith, that all writings not canonical are *apocry-*  
*phal*, uses not the title *apocryphal*, as the rest of the fathers or-  
dinarily have done, whose custom is so to name, for the most  
part, only such as might not publicly be read or divulged.

*Hooker, b. v. § 20.*

2. Contained in the apocrypha.

To speak of her in the words of the *apocryphal* writers, wis-  
dom is glorious, and never fadeth away. *Addison. Spectator.*

3. It is sometimes used for an account of uncertain credit.

APO'CRYPHALLY. *adv.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainly; not  
indisputably.

APO'CRYPHALNESS. *n. f.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainty;  
doubtfulness of credit.

APODI'CTICAL. *adj.* [from ἀποδείξις, evident truth; demonstra-  
tion.] Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction.

Holding an *apodictical* knowledge, and an assured knowledge  
of it; verily, to persuade their apprehensions otherwise, were to  
make Euclid believe, that there were more than one centre in  
a circle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 10.*

We can say all at the number three; therefore the world is  
perfect. Tobit went, and his dog followed him; therefore  
there is a world in the moon, were an argument as *apodictical*.

*Glanville's Sceptis, c. 19.*

APODIXIS. *n. f.* [ἀποδείξις.] Demonstration. *Diē.*

APOGÆON. } *n. f.* [from ἀπὸ, from, and γῆ, the earth.] A  
A'POGEE. } point in the heavens, in which the sun, or a  
APOGEUM. } planet, is at the greatest distance possible from  
the earth in its whole revolution. The ancient astronomers  
regarding the earth as the centre of the system, chiefly regarded  
the apogæon and perigæon, which the moderns, making the  
sun the centre, change for the aphelion and perihelion. *Chamb.*

Thy sin is in his *apogæon* placed,

And when it moveth next, must needs descend. *Fairfax.*

It is not yet agreed in what time, precisely, the *apogæum* ab-  
solveth one degree. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. i.*

APOLOGE'TICAL. } *adj.* [from ἀπολογέω, to defend.] That which  
APOLOGE'TICK. } is said in defence of any thing or person.

I design to publish an essay, the greater part of which is *apolo-*  
*getical*, for one sort of chymists. *Boyle.*

APOLOGE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *apologetical*.] In the way of de-  
fence or excuse.

APO'LOGIST. *n. f.* [from *To apologize*.] He that makes an apo-  
logy; a pleader in favour of another.

TO APO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *apology*.]

1. To plead in favour of any person or thing.  
It will be much more seasonable to reform than *apologize* or  
rhetoricate; and therefore it imports those, who dwell secure,  
to look about them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. It has the particle *for* before the subject of apology.  
I ought to *apologize for* my indiscretion in the whole under-  
taking. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

The translator needs not *apologize for* his choice of this piece,  
which was made in his childhood. *Pope's Preface to Statius.*

A'POLOGUE. *n. f.* [ἀπόλογος.] Fable; story contrived to teach  
some moral truth.

An *apologue* of Æsop is beyond a syllogism, and proverbs  
more powerful than demonstration. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some men are remarked for pleasantness in raillery; others  
for *apologues* and apposite diverting stories. *Locke.*

APO'LOGY. *n. f.* [ἀπολογία, Lat. ἀπολογία.]

1. Defence; excuse. *Apology* generally signifies rather excuse than  
vindication, and tends rather to extenuate the fault, than prove  
innocence. This is, however, sometimes unregarded by writers.

In her face excuse

Came prologue; and *apology* too prompt;  
Which with bland words at will she thus address'd.

*Milton's Parad. Lost, b. ix. l. 854.*

2. It has *for* before the object of excuse.  
It is not my intention to make an *apology for* my poem:  
some will think it needs no excuse, and others will receive none.

*Dryden's Pref. to Abs. and Achit.*

I shall neither trouble the reader, nor myself, with any *apo-*  
*logy for* publishing of these sermons; for if they be, in any  
measure, truly serviceable to the end for which they are de-  
signed, I do not see what apology is necessary; and if they be  
not so, I am sure none can be sufficient. *Tillotson.*

APOMECO'METRY. *n. f.* [ἀπὸ, from, μέτρον, distance, and μέτρω,  
to measure.] The art of measuring things at a distance.

APONEURO'SIS. *n. f.* [from ἀπὸ, from, and νεῦρον, a nerve.]  
An expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

When a cyst rises near the orifice of the artery, it is formed  
by the *aponeurosis* that runs over the vessel, which becomes ex-  
cessively expanded. *Sharp's Surgery.*

APO'PHASIS. *n. f.* [Lat. ἀπόφασις, a denying.] A figure in  
rhetorick, by which the orator, speaking ironically, seems to  
wave what he would plainly insinuate; as, *Neither will I men-*  
*tion those things, which if I should, you notwithstanding could nei-*  
*ther confute or speak against them.* *Smith's Rhetorick.*

APOPHLE'GMATICK. *adj.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] That which has  
the quality of drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLE'GMATISM. *n. f.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] A medicine of  
which the intention is to draw phlegm from the blood.

And so it is in *apophlegmatisms* and gargarisms, that draw the  
rheum down by the palate. *Bacon's Natural Hist. N° 38.*

APOPHLEGMA'TIZANT. *n. f.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] Any remedy  
which causes an evacuation of serous or mucous humour by  
the nostrils, as particular kinds of sternutatories. *Quincy.*

A'POPHTHEGM. *n. f.* [ἀπόφθεγμα.] A remarkable saying; a va-  
luable maxim uttered on some sudden occasion.

We may magnify the *apophthegms*, or reputed replies of wis-  
dom,

*dom,*



dom, whereof many are to be seen in Laertius and Lycofthenes.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 6.*

I had a mind to collect and digest such observations and *apophthegms*, as tend to the proof of that great assertion, All is vanity.

*Prior's Pref. to Solomon.*

**APOPHYGE.** *n. f.* [*ἀποφυγή*, flight, or escape.] Is, in architecture, that part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base; and was originally no more than the ring or ferrel, which anciently bound the extremities of wooden pillars, to keep them from splitting, and were afterward imitated in stone work. We sometimes call it the spring of the column.

*Chambers.*

**APOPHYSIS.** *n. f.* [*ἀπόφυσις*.] The prominent parts of some bones; the same as process. It differs from an epiphysis, as that is a continuance of the bone itself; whereas the latter is somewhat adhering to a bone, and of which it is not properly a part.

*Quincy.*

It was the *apophysis*, or head of the os tibiae, which makes the knee.

*Wifeman's Surgery.*

**APOPLE'CTICAL.** *adj.* [from *apoplexy*.] Relating to an apoplexy.

We meet with the same complaints of gravity in living bodies, when the faculty locomotive seems abolished; as may be observed in supporting persons inebriated, *apoplectical*, or in lipothymies and swoonings.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

In an *apoplectical* case, he found extravasated blood, making way from the ventricles of the brain.

*Derham's Physico-Theol.*

**APOPLE'CTICK.** *adj.* [from *apoplexy*.] Relating to an apoplexy.

A lady was seized with an *apoplectick* fit, which afterward terminated in some kind of lethargy.

*Wifeman's Surgery.*

**APOPLEX.** *n. f.* [See **APOPLEXY**.] Apoplexy. The last syllable is cut away; but this is only in poetry.

Present punishment pursues his maw,

When surfeited and swell'd, the peacock raw,

He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,

Repletions, *apoplex*, intestate death.

*Dryden's Juvenal.*

**APOPLEXED.** *adj.* [from *apoplex*.] Seized with an apoplexy.

Sense, sure, you have,

Else could you not have motion: but sure that sense

Is *apoplex'd*.

*Shakesp. Hamlet.*

**APOPLEXY.** *n. f.* [*ἀποπληξίς*.] A sudden deprivation of all internal and external sensation, and of all motion, unless of the heart and thorax. The cause is generally a repletion, and indicates evacuation, joined with stimuli.

*Quincy.*

*Apoplexy* is a sudden abolition of all the senses, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves destined for those motions.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Peace is a very *apoplexy*, lethargy, muddled, deaf, sleepy, insensible.

*Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

A fever may take away my reason, or memory, and an *apoplexy* leave neither sense nor understanding.

*Locke.*

**APORIA.** *n. f.* [*ἀπορία*.] Is a figure in rhetoric, by which the speaker shews, that he doubts where to begin for the multitude of matter, or what to say in some strange and ambiguous thing; and doth, as it were, argue the case with himself. Thus Cicero says, *Whether he took them from his fellows more impudently, gave them to a harlot more lasciviously, removed them from the Roman people more wickedly, or altered them more presumptuously, I cannot well declare.*

*Smith's Rhetorick.*

**APORRHŌEA.** *n. f.* [*ἀπορροή*.] Effluvium; emanation; something emitted by another.

The reason of this he endeavours to make out by atomical *aporrhæas*, which passing from the cruentate weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the salve, carry them to the affected part.

*Glanville's Sceptis, c. 24.*

**APOSIOPE'SIS.** *n. f.* [*ἀποσιώπησις*, from *ἀπό*, after, and *σιωπάω*, to be silent.] A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection, as sorrow, bashfulness, fear, anger, or vehemency, breaks off his speech before it be all ended. A figure, when, speaking of a thing, we yet seem to conceal it, though indeed we aggravate it; or when the course of the sentence begun is so stayed, as thereby some part of the sentence not being uttered, may be understood; as, *I might say much more, but modesty commands silence.*

*Smith's Rhetorick.*

**APOSTASY.** *n. f.* [*ἀποστασις*.] Departure from what a man has professed: it is generally applied to religion; sometimes with the particle *from*.

The canon law defines *apostasy* to be a wilful departure from that state of faith, which any person has professed himself to hold in the christian church.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The affable archangel had forewarn'd

Adam, by due example, to beware

*Apostasy*, by what befel in heav'n

To those apostates.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 43.*

Vice in us were not only wickedness, but *apostasy*, degenerate wickedness.

*Sprat.*

Whoever do give different worships, must bring in more gods; which is an *apostasy* from one God.

*Stillingsfleet.*

**APOSTATE.** *n. f.* [*ἀποστάτης*, Lat. *apostata*.] One that has forsaken his profession; generally applied to one that has left his religion.

The angels, for disobedience, thou hast reserved to a miserable immortality; but unto man, equally rebellious, equally *apostate* from thee and goodness, thou hast given a Saviour.

*Rogers's Sermons.*

*Apostates* in point of faith, are, according to the civil law, subject unto all punishments ordained against hereticks.

*Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

**APOSTA'TICAL.** *adj.* [from *apostate*.] After the manner of an apostate.

**TO APOSTATIZE.** *v. n.* [from *apostate*.] To forsake one's profession; it is commonly used of one who departs from his religion.

None revolt from the faith; not because they must not look upon a woman to lust after her, but because they are restrained from the perpetration of their lusts. If wanton glances, and libidinous thoughts, had been permitted by the gospel, they would have *apostatized* nevertheless.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

**TO APOSTEMATE.** *v. n.* [from *aposteme*.] To become an aposteme; to swell and corrupt into matter.

There is care to be taken in abscesses of the breast and belly, in danger of breaking inwards; yet, by opening these too soon, they some times *apostemate* again, and become crude.

*Wifeman.*

**APOSTEMA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *apostemate*.] The formation of an aposteme; the gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

Nothing can be more admirable than the many ways nature hath provided for preventing, or curing of fevers; as, vomitings, *apostemations*, salivations, &c.

*Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

**APOSTEME.** } *n. f.* [*ἀπόστημα*.] A hollow swelling, filled with

**APOSTUME.** } purulent matter; an abscess.

With equal propriety we may affirm, that ulcers of the lungs, or *apostemes* of the brain, do happen only in the left side.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 3.*

The opening of *apostemes*, before the suppuration be perfected, weakeneth the heat, and renders them crude.

*Wifeman.*

**APOSTLE.** *n. f.* [*apostolus*, Lat. *ἀπόστολος*.] A person sent with mandates by another. It is particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel.

But all his mind is bent to holiness;

His champions are the prophets and *apostles*.

*Shak. Hen. IV.*

I am far from pretending infallibility; that would be to erect myself into an *apostle*: a presumption in any one that cannot confirm what he says by miracles.

*Locke.*

We know but a small part of the notion of an *apostle*, by knowing barely that he is sent forth.

*Watts's Logick.*

**APOSTLESHIP.** *n. f.* [from *apostle*.] The office or dignity of an apostle.

Where, because faith is in too low degree,

I thought it some *apostleship* in me

To speak things, which by faith alone I see.

*Donne.*

God hath ordered it, that St. Paul hath writ epistles; which are all confined within the business of his *apostleship*; and so contain nothing but points of christian instruction.

*Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

**APOSTO'LICAL.** *adj.* [from *apostolick*.] Delivered or taught by the apostles; belonging to the apostles.

They acknowledge not, that the church keeps any thing as *apostolical*, which is not found in the apostles writings, in what other records soever it be found.

*Hooker, b. iv. § 2.*

Declare yourself for that church, which is founded upon scripture, reason, *apostolical* practice and antiquity.

*Hooker.*

**APOSTO'LICALLY.** *adv.* [from *apostolical*.] In the manner of the apostles.

**APOSTO'LICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *apostolical*.] The quality of relating to the apostles; apostolical authority.

**APOSTO'LICK.** *adj.* [from *apostle*.] Taught by the apostles; belonging to an apostle.

Their oppositions in maintenance of publick superstition against *apostolick* endeavours, were vain and frivolous.

*Hooker.*

Or where did I at sure tradition strike,

Provided still it were *apostolick*?

*Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

**APOSTROPHE.** *n. f.* [*ἀποστροφή*, from *ἀπό*, from, and *στρέφω*, to turn.]

1. In rhetoric, a diversion of speech to another person, than the speech appointed did intend or require; or it is a turning of the speech from one person to another, many times abruptly. A figure when we break off the course of our speech, and speak to some new person, present or absent, as to the people or witnesses, when it was before directed to the judges, or opponent. This diversion or speech is made many ways. 1. To God. 2. To angels. 3. To men in their several ranks, whether absent or present, dead or alive. 4. To the adversary. 5. To the heavenly bodies and meteors. 6. To the earth and things in it. 7. To the sea and things in it. 8. To beasts, birds, and fishes. 9. To inanimate things.
2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of a comma; as, *tho'*, for *though*; *rep'*, for *reputation*.

*Smith's Rhetorick.*

Many laudable attempts have been made, by abbreviating words with *apostrophes*; and by lopping polysyllables, leaving one or two words at most.

*Savisi.*

**TO APOSTROPHIZE.** *v. a.* [from *apostrophe*.] To address by an apostrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apostrophizing*

*Eumæus*,



Eumæus; and speaking of him in the second person, it is generally applied only to men of account. *Pope's Odyssey; notes.*  
**APOSTUME.** *n. f.* See **APOSTEME**. [This word is properly *apostem*.] A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

How an *apostume* in the mesentery breaking, causes a consumption in the parts, is apparent. *Harvey on Consumptions.*  
**TO APOSTUME.** *v. n.* [from *apostume*.] To apostemate. *Dict.*  
**APOTHECARY.** *n. f.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repository.] A man whose employment it is to keep medicines for sale.

Give me an ounce of civet, good *apothecary*, to sweeten my imagination. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
 They have no other doctor but the sun and the fresh air, and that such an one, as never sends them to the *apothecary*. *South.*

Wand'ring in the dark,  
 Physicians, for the tree, have found the bark;  
 They, lab'ring for relief of human kind,  
 With sharpen'd sight some remedies may find;  
 Th' *apothecary*-train is wholly blind. } *Dryd. Fab.*

**APOTHEGM.** *n. f.* [properly *apophthegm*; which see.] A remarkable saying.

By frequent conversing with him, and scattering short *apothegms*, and little pleasant stories, and making useful applications of them, his son was, in his infancy, taught to abhor vanity and vice as monsters. *Watson's Life of Sanderson.*

**APOTHEOSIS.** *n. f.* [from *ἀπὸ* and *θεός*.] Deification; the rite of adding any one to the number of gods.

As if it could be graved and painted omnipotent, or the nails and the hammer could give it an *apotheosis*. *South.*

Allots the prince of his celestial line,  
 An *apotheosis*, and rites divine. *Garth.*

**APO-TOME.** *n. f.* [from *ἀποτμήναι*, to cut off.]

1. In mathematicks, the remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.

2. In musick, it is the part remaining of an entire tone, after a greater semitone has been taken from it. The proportion in numbers of the *apotome*, is that of 2048 to 2187. The Greeks thought that the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts; for which reason they called the first part *προτον*, and the other *ὑποτον*. *Chambers.*

**APOZEM.** *n. f.* [*ἀπό*, from, and *ζέω*, to boil.] A decoction; an infusion made by boiling ingredients.

During this evacuation, he took opening broths and *apozems*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**TO APPAL.** *v. a.* [*appalir*, Fr. It might more properly have been written *appale*.] To fright; to strike with sudden fear; to depress; to discourage.

Whilst she spake, her great words did *appal*  
 My feeble courage, and my heart oppress,  
 That yet I quake and tremble over all. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy,  
 Thou dreadful Ajax; that th' *appalled* air  
 May pierce the head of thy great combatant. *Shakesp.*

The house of peers was somewhat *appalled* at this alarm;  
 but took time to consider of it till next day. *Clarendon.*

Does neither rage inflame, nor fear *appal*,  
 Nor the black fear of death that saddens all. *Pope.*

The monster curls  
 His flaming crest, all other thirst *appall'd*,  
 Or shiv'ring flies, or choak'd at distance stands. *Thomson.*

**APPALEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *appal*.] Depression; discouragement; impression of fear.

As the furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and *appalement* to the rest. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**APPANAGE.** *n. f.* [*appanagium*, low Latin; probably from *pānis*, bread.] Lands set apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children.

He became suitor for the earldom of Chester, a kind of *appanage* to Wales, and using to go to the king's son. *Bacon.*

Had he though it fit,  
 That wealth should be the *appanage* of wit,  
 The God of light could ne'er have been so blind,  
 To deal it to the worst of human kind. *Swift.*

**APPARATUS.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Things provided as means to any certain end, as the tools of a trade; the furniture of a house; ammunition for war; equipage; show.

There is an *apparatus* of things previous, to be adjusted before I come to the calculation itself. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

Ourselves are easily provided for; it is nothing but the circumstantial, the *apparatus* or equipage of human life, that costs so much. *Pope's Letters to Gay.*

**APPAREL.** *n. f.* It has no plural. [*appareil*, Fr.]

1. Dress; vesture.

I cannot cog and say, that thou art this and that, like many of those lisping hawthorn buds, that come like women in mens *apparel*, and smell like Bucklebury in simpling time. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. External habiliments.

Our late burnt London, in *apparel* new,  
 Shook off her ashes to have treated you. *Waller.*

At publick devotion, his resigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity. *Tatler, N° 54.*

**TO APPAREL.** *v. a.* [from *apparel*, the noun.]

VOL. I.

1. To dress; to cloath.  
 With such robes were the king's daughters that were virgins *apparelled*. *2 Sam. xiii. 18.*

2. To adorn with dress.  
 She did *apparel* her apparel, and with the preciousness of her body made it most sumptuous. *Sidney.*

3. To cover or deck, as with dress.  
 You may have trees *apparelled* with flowers, by boring holes in them, and putting into them earth, and setting seeds of violets. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 504.*

Shelves, and rocks, and precipices, and gulfs, being *apparelled* with a verdure of plants, would resemble mountains and valleys. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**APPARENT.** *adj.* [*apparent*, Fr. *apparens*, Lat.]

1. Plain; indubitable.  
 The main principles of reason are in themselves *apparent*.  
 For to make nothing evident of itself unto man's understanding, were to take away all possibility of knowing any thing. *Hooker, b. i.*

2. Seeming; in appearance; not real.  
 The perception intellective often corrects the report of phantasy, as in the *apparent* bigness of the sun, the *apparent* crookedness of the staff in air and water. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Visible; in opposition to *secret*.  
 What secret imaginations we entertained is known to God: this is *apparent*, that we have not behaved ourselves, as if we preserved a grateful remembrance of his mercies. *Atterbury.*

The outward and *apparent* sanctity of actions should flow from purity of heart. *Rogers.*

4. Open; discoverable; known.  
 As well the fear of harm, as harm *apparent*,  
 In my opinion ought to be prevented. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

5. Certain; not presumptive.  
 He is the next of blood,  
 And heir *apparent* to the English crown. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

**APPARENT.** *n. f.* Elliptically used for *heir apparent*.  
 Arise a knight;  
 And learn this lesson, Draw thy sword in right.—  
 —I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown,  
 And in that quarrel use it. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

**APPARENTLY.** *adv.* [from *apparent*.] Evidently; openly.  
 Arrest him, officer;  
 I would not spare my brother in this case,  
 If he should scorn me so *apparently*. *Shakesp. Comedy of Err.*

Vices *apparently* tend to the impairing of mens health. *Tillot.*

**APPARITION.** *n. f.* [from *appareo*, Lat. to appear.]

1. Appearance; visibility.  
 When suddenly stood at my head a dream,  
 Whose inward *apparition* gently mov'd  
 My fancy. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

2. The thing appearing; a form; a visible object.  
 I have mark'd  
 A thousand blushing *apparitions*  
 To start into her face; a thousand innocent flames  
 In angel whiteness bear away those blushes.  
*Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

A glorious *apparition*! had not doubt,  
 And carnal fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eyes. *Parad. Lost.*

Any thing besides may take from me the sense of what appeared; which *apparition*, it seems, was you. *Tatler, N° 55.*

3. A spectre; a walking spirit.  
 Horatio says 'tis but our phantasy,  
 Touching this dreaded sight twice seen of us;  
 Therefore I have intreated him,  
 That if again this *apparition* come,  
 He may approve our eyes, and speak to it. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Tender minds should not receive early impressions of goblins, spectres, and *apparitions*; wherewith maids fright them into compliance. *Locke.*

One of those *apparitions* had his right hand filled with darts, which he brandished in the face of all who came up that way. *Tatler, N° 81.*

4. Something only apparent, not real.  
 Still there's something  
 That checks my joys———  
 —Nor can I yet distinguish  
 Which is an *apparition*, this or that. *Denham's Sophy.*

5. Astronomically, the visibility of some luminary, opposed to *occultation*.  
 A month of *apparition* is the space wherein the moon appeareth, deducting three days wherein it commonly disappears; and this containeth but twenty-six days and twelve hours. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 12.*

**APPARITORS.** *n. f.* [from *appareo*, Lat. to be at hand.]

1. Such persons as are at hand to execute the proper orders of the magistrate or judge of any court of judicature. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

2. The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court.  
 They swallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the *apparitor*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**TO APPAY.** *v. a.* [*appayer*, old Fr. to satisfy.] To satisfy; to content: whence *well appayed*, is *pleased*; *ill appayed*, is *uneasy*.  
 It is now obsolete.



How well *appaid* she was her bird to find? *Sidney.*  
 Ay, Willy, when the heart is ill assay'd,  
 How can bagpipe or joints be well *appaid*. *Spenser's Past.*  
 I am well *appaid* that you had rather believe, than take the  
 pain of a long pilgrimage, you will never be so stiff in any opi-  
 nion. *Camden.*  
 So only can high justice rest *appaid*. *Parad. Lost, b. xii.*  
**To APPE'ACH. v. a.**  
 1. To accuse; to inform against any person.  
 He did, amongst many others, *appeach* Sir William Stanley,  
 the lord chamberlain. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 Were he twenty times  
 My son, I would *appeach* him. *Shakesp. Richard II.*  
 Disclose  
 The state of your affection; for your passions  
 Have to the full *appeached*. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*  
 2. To censure; to reproach; to taint with accusation.  
 For when Cymochles saw the foul reproach,  
 Which them *appeached*; prick'd with guilty shame,  
 And inward grief, he fiercely gen approach,  
 Resolv'd to put away that lordly shame. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
 Nor canst, nor durst thou, traitor, on the pain,  
*Appeach* my honour, or thine own maintain. *Dryd. Fables.*  
**APPE'ACHMENT. n. f.** [from *appeach*.] Charge exhibited a-  
 gainst any man; accusation.  
 A busy headed man gave first light to this *appeachment*; but  
 the earl did avouch it. *Sir J. Hayward.*  
 The duke's answers to his *appeachments*, in number thirteen,  
 I find civilly couched. *Wotton.*  
**To APPE'AL. v. n.** [*appello*, Lat.]  
 1. To transfer a cause from one to another; with the particles *to*  
 and *from*.  
*From the ordinary therefore they appeal to themselves.* *Hooker.*  
 2. To refer to another as judge.  
 Force, or a declared design of force, upon the person of an-  
 other, where there is no common superior on earth to *appeal to*  
 for relief, is the state of war; and it is the want of such an ap-  
 peal gives a man the right of war, even against an aggressor,  
 though he be in society and a fellow subject. *Locke.*  
 They knew no foe, but in the open field,  
 And *to* their cause and *to* the gods *appealed*. *Stepney.*  
 3. To call another as witness.  
 Whether this, that the soul always thinks, be a self-evident  
 proposition, I *appeal to* mankind. *Locke.*  
 4. To charge with a crime; to accuse.  
 One but flatters us,  
 As well appeareth by the cause you come,  
 Namely, t' *appeal* each other of high treason. *Shak. Rich. II.*  
**APPE'AL. n. f.** [from the verb *To appeal*.]  
 1. An *appeal* is a provocation from an inferior to a superior judge,  
 whereby the jurisdiction of the inferior judge is for a while  
 suspended, in respect of the cause; the cognizance being de-  
 volved to the superior judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
 This ring  
 Deliver them, and your *appeal to* us  
 There make before them. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*  
 Our reason prompts us to a future state,  
 The last *appeal from* fortune and *from* fate,  
 Where God's all righteous ways will be declar'd. *Dryden.*  
 There are distributors of justice, from whom there lies an  
*appeal to* the prince. *Addison on Italy.*  
 2. In the common law.  
 An accusation; which is a lawful declaration of another  
 man's crime before a competent judge, by one that sets his name  
 to the declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the pe-  
 nalty that may ensue of the contrary; more commonly used  
 for the private accusation of a murderer, by a party who had  
 interest in the party murdered, and of any felon, by one of his  
 accomplices in the fact. *Cowell.*  
 The duke's unjust,  
 Thus to retort your manifest *appeal*,  
 And put your trial in the villain's mouth,  
 Which here you come to accuse. *Shak. M. Wives of Windsor.*  
 Hast thou, according to thy oath and bond,  
 Brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold son,  
 Here to make good the boist'rous late *appeal*  
 Against the duke of Norfolk? *Shakespeare.*  
 3. A summons to answer a charge.  
 Nor shall the sacred character of king  
 Be urg'd to shield me from thy bold *appeal*,  
 If I have injur'd thee, that makes us equal. *Dryd. Don Seb.*  
 4. A call upon any as witness.  
 The casting up of the eyes, and lifting up of the hands, is a  
 kind of *appeal to* the Deity, the authour of wonders. *Bacon.*  
**APPE'ALANT. n. f.** [from *appeal*.] He that appeals.  
 Lords *appealants*,  
 Your differences shall all rest under gage,  
 Till we assign you to your days of trial. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*  
**APPE'ALER. n. f.** [from *appeal*.] One who makes an appeal.  
**To APPE'AR. v. n.** [*appareo*, Lat.]  
 1. To be in sight; to be visible; sometimes with the particle *in*.  
 As the leprosy *appeareth in* the skin of the flesh. *Lev. xiii. 43.*

And half her knee, and half her breast *appear*;  
 By art, like negligence, disclos'd and bare. *Prior.*  
 2. To become visible as a spirit.  
 For I have *appeared* unto thee for this purpose, to make thee  
 a minister and a witness. *Acts xxvi. 16.*  
 3. To stand in the presence of another; generally used of stand-  
 ing before some superiour.  
 When shall I come and *appear* before God? *Psalms xlii. 2.*  
 4. To be the object of observation.  
 Let thy work *appear* unto thy servants, and thy glory unto  
 their children. *Psalms xc. 16.*  
 5. To exhibit one's self before a court of justice.  
 Keep comfort to you, and this morning see  
 You do *appear* before them. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*  
 6. To be made clear by evidence.  
 Egfrid did utterly waste and subdue it, as *appears* out of Be-  
 da's complaint against him; and Edgar brought it under his  
 obedience, as *appears* by an ancient record. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
 7. To seem in opposition to reality.  
 His first and principal care being to *appear* unto his people,  
 such as he would have them be, and to be such as he *appeared*.  
*Sidney, b. ii.*  
 My noble master will *appear*  
 Such as he is, full of regard and honour. *Shak. Julius Cæs.*  
 8. To be plain beyond dispute.  
 From experiments, useful indications may be taken, as will  
*appear* by what follows. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
**APPE'ARANCE. n. f.** [from *To appear*.]  
 1. The act of coming into sight; as, they were surpris'd by the  
 sudden *appearance* of the enemy.  
 2. The thing seen; as, the remarkable *appearances* in the sky.  
 3. Phenomena; that quality of any thing which is visible.  
 The advancing day of experimental knowledge discloseth  
 such *appearances*, as will not lie even in any model extant.  
*Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica, Pref.*  
 4. Semblance; not reality.  
 He encreased in estimation, whether by destiny, or whether  
 by his virtues, or at least by his *appearances* of virtues. *Hayw.*  
 Heroic virtue did his actions guide,  
 And he the substance not th' *appearance* chose. *Dryden.*  
 The hypocrite would not put on the *appearance* of virtue, if  
 it was not the most proper means to gain love. *Addison. Spectat.*  
 5. Outside; show.  
 Under a fair and beautiful *appearance* there should ever be the  
 real substance of good. *Rogers.*  
 6. Entry into a place or company.  
 Do the same justice to one another, which will be done us  
 hereafter by those, who shall make their *appearance* in the world,  
 when this generation is no more. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 35.*  
 7. Apparition; supernatural visibility.  
 I think a person terrified with the imagination of spectres,  
 more reasonable than one who thinks the *appearance* of spirits  
 fabulous. *Addison. Spectator, N° 110.*  
 8. Exhibition of the person to a court.  
 I will not tarry; no, nor ever more  
 Upon this business my *appearance* make  
 In any of their courts. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*  
 9. Open circumstance of a case.  
 Or grant her passion be sincere,  
 How shall his innocence be clear?  
*Appearances* were all so strong,  
 The world must think him in the wrong. *Swift.*  
 10. Presence; mien.  
 Health, wealth, victory, and honour, are introduced; wis-  
 dom enters the last, and so captivates with her *appearance*, that  
 he gives himself up to her. *Addison. Guardian, N° 111.*  
 11. Probability; seeming; likelihood.  
 There is that which hath no *appearance*, that this priest be-  
 ing utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to  
 whose pattern he should shape his counterfeit, should think it  
 possible for him to instruct his player. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
**APPE'ARER. n. f.** [from *To appear*.] The person that appears.  
 That owls and ravens are ominous *appearers*, and presignify  
 unlucky events, was an augural conception. *Brown's Vul. Err.*  
**APPE'ASABLE. adj.** [from *To appease*.] That may be pacified;  
 reconcileable.  
**APPE'ASABLENESS. n. f.** [from *To appease*.] The quality of  
 being easily appeased; reconcileableness.  
**To APPE'ASE. v. a.** [*appaiser*, Fr.]  
 1. To quiet; to put in a state of peace.  
 By his counsel he *appeaseth* the deep, and planteth islands  
 therein. *Ecclus. xliii. 23.*  
 England had no leisure to think of reformation, till the civil  
 wars were *appeased*, and peace settled. *Sir J. Davies on Irel.*  
 2. To pacify; to reconcile; to still wrath.  
 So Simon was *appeased* towards them, and fought no more  
 against them. *Mac. xiii. 47.*  
 O God! if my deep prayers cannot *appease* thee,  
 Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakesp. Richard III.*  
 The rest shall hear me call, and oft be warn'd  
 Their sinful state, and to *appease* betimes  
 Th' incensed Deity. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*  
**APPE'ASE-**



**APPE'ASEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *To appease.*] A state of peace.

Being neither in numbers nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to some good appeasements. *Sir J. Hayward.*

**APPE'ASER.** *n. f.* [from *To appease.*] He that pacifies others; he that quiets disturbances.

**APPE'LLANT.** *n. f.* [*appello*, Lat. to call.]

1. A challenger; one that summons another to answer either in the lists or in a court of justice.

In the devotion of a subject's love,  
And free from other misbegotten hate,  
Come I *appellant* to this princely presence. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

This is the day appointed for the combat,  
And ready are th' *appellant* and defendant,  
Th' armourer and his man, to enter the lists. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

These shifts refuted, answer thy *appellant*,  
Though by his blindness maim'd for high attempts,  
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight.

2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power.

*Milton's Samson Agonistes.*

An appeal transfers the cognizance of the cause to the superior judge; so that, pending the appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of the *appellant*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**APPE'LLATE.** *n. f.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The person appealed against.

An appellatory libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant; the name of him from whose sentence it is appealed; the name of him to whom it is appealed; from what sentence it is appealed; the day of the sentence pronounced, and appeal interposed; and the name of the party *appellate*, or person against whom the appeal is lodged. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**APPELLA'TION.** *n. f.* [*appellatio*, Lat.] Name; word by which any thing is called.

Nor are always the same plants delivered under the same name and appellations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Good and evil commonly operate upon the mind of man, by respective names or appellations, by which they are notified and conveyed to the mind. *South.*

**APPE'LLATIVE.** *n. f.* [*appellativum*, Lat.]

Words and names are either common or proper. Common names are such as stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special. These are called *appellatives*. So fish, bird, man, city, river, are common names; and so are trout, eel, lobster; for they all agree to many individuals, and some to many species. *Watts's Logick.*

**APPE'LLATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *appellative*.] According to the manner of nouns appellative; as, *this man is a Hercules*. *Hercules* is used *appellative'y* to signify a strong man.

**APPE'LLATORY.** *adj.* [from *appeal*.] That which contains an appeal. See **APPE'LLATE**.

**APPE'LLEE.** *n. f.* [from *appeal*.] One who is appealed against, and accused. *Dict.*

**To APPEND.** *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat. to hang to any thing.]

1. To hang any thing upon another; as, the inscription was *appended* to the column.

2. To add to something as an accessory, not a principal part.

**APPENDAGE.** *n. f.* [French] Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence, as a portico to the house.

Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety, and is to chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

None of the laws of motion now established, will serve to account for the production, motion, or number of bodies, nor their *appendages*, though they may help us a little to conceive their appearances. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

He was so far from over-valuing any of the *appendages* of life, that the thoughts of life did not affect him. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

**APPENDANT.** *adj.* [French.]

1. Hanging to something else.

2. Belonging to; annexed; concomitant.

He that despises the world, and all its *appendant* vanities, is the most secure. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*

He that looks for the blessings *appendant* to the sacrament, must expect them upon no terms, but of a worthy communion. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Riches multiplied beyond the proportion of our character, and the wants *appendant* to it, naturally dispose men to forget God. *Rogers.*

3. In law.

*Appendant* is any thing belonging to another, as *accessorium principali*, with the civilians, or *adjunctum subjecto*, with the logicians. An hospital may be *appendant* to a manour; a common of fishing *appendant* to a freehold. *Cowell.*

**APPENDANT.** *n. f.* That which belongs to another thing, as an accidental or adventitious part.

Pliny gives an account of the inventors of the forms and *appendants* of shipping. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

A word, a look, a tread, will strike, as they are *appendants* to external symmetry, or indications of the beauty of the mind. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. ii. c. 6.*

**To APPENDICATE.** *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To add to another thing.

In a palace there is the case or fabrick of the structure, and there are certain additaments; as, various furniture, and curious motions of divers things *appendicated* to it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**APPENDICA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *appendicate*.] Adjunct; appendage; annexion.

There are considerable parts and integrals, and *appendications* unto the *mundus asæctabilis*, impossible to be eternal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**APPE'NDIX.** *n. f.* *appendices*, plur. [Lat.]

1. Something appended, or added to another thing.

The cherubim were never intended as an object of worship, because they were only the *appendices* to another thing. But a thing is then proposed as an object of worship, when it is set up by itself, and not by way of addition or ornament to another thing. *Stillingsfleet's Defence of Discourses on Romish Idolatry.*

Normandy became an *appendix* to England, the nobler dominion, and received a greater conformity of their laws to the English, than they gave to it. *Hale's Civil Law of England.*

2. An adjunct or concomitant.

All concurrent *appendices* of the action ought to be surveyed, in order to pronounce with truth concerning it. *Watts.*

**To APPERTAIN.** *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.]

1. To belong to as of right.

The honour of devising this doctrine, that religion ought to be enforced by the sword, would be found *appertaining* to Mahomed the false prophet. *Raleigh's Essays.*

The Father, t' whom in heav'n supreme Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertains*, Hath honour'd me, according to his will. *Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

2. To belong to by nature or appointment.

If the soul of man did serve only to give him being in this life, then things *appertaining* to this life would content him, as we see they do other creatures. *Hooker, b. i.*

And they roasted the passover with fire, as *appertaineth*: as for the sacrifices they sod them in bras pots. *1 Esdras, i. 2.*

Both of them seem not to generate any other effect, but such as *appertaineth* to their proper objects and senses. *Bacon.*

Is it expected, I should know no secrets That *appertain* to you? *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

**APPERTA'INMENT.** *n. f.* [from *appertain*.] That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

He sent our messengers, and we lay by Our *appertainments*, visiting of him. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

**APPERTENANCE.** *n. f.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] That which belongs or relates to another thing.

Can they which behold the controversy of divinity condemn our enquiries in the doubtful *appertenances* of arts, and receptaries of philosophy? *Brown's Vulgar Errors, Preface.*

**APPERTINENT.** *adj.* [from *To appertain*.] Belonging; relating.

You know how apt our love was to accord To furnish him with all *appertinents*

Belonging to his honour. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

**APPETENCE.** } *n. f.* [*appetentia*, Lat.] Carnal desire; sensual

**APPETENCY.** } desire.

Bred only and completed to the taste Of lustful *appetence*; to sing, to dance, To dress, to trouble the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 619.*

**APPETIBI'LITY.** *n. f.* [from *appetible*.] The quality of being desirable.

That elicitation which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act, merely from the *appetibility* of the object, as a man draws a child after him with the sight of a green bough. *Bramham against Hobbes.*

**APPETIBLE.** *adj.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Desirable; that which may be the object of appetite.

Power both to slight the most *appetible* objects, and to controul the most unruly passions. *Bramham against Hobbes.*

**APPETITE.** *n. f.* [*appetitus*, Lat.]

1. The natural desire of good; the instinct by which we are led to seek pleasure.

The will properly and strictly taken, as it is of things which are referred unto the end that men desireth, differeth greatly from that inferiour natural desire, which we call *appetite*. The object of *appetite* is whatsoever sensible good may be wished for; the object of will is that good which reason does lead us to seek. *Hooker, b. i. § 7.*

2. The desire of sensual pleasure.

Why, she should hang on him, As if increase of *appetite* had grown By what it fed on. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Urge his hateful luxury, And bestial *appetite* in change of lust. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Each tree Loaden with fairest fruit, that hung to th' eye Tempting, stirr'd in me sudden *appetite*

To pluck and eat. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

There is continual abundance, which creates such an *appetite* in your reader, that he is not cloyed with any thing, but satisfied with all. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

3. Vio-



3. Violent longing; eagerness after any thing.  
No man could enjoy his life, his wife, or goods, if a mightier man had an *appetite* to take the same from him. *Davies on Irel.*  
Hopton had an extraordinary *appetite* to engage Waller in a battle. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Power being the natural *appetite* of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it. *Swift.*
4. Keeness of stomach; hunger; desire of food.  
There be four principal causes of *appetite*; the refrigeration of the stomach, joined with some dryness; contraction; vellication, and absterfion; besides hunger, which is an emptiness. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 831.*
5. It has sometimes of before the object of desire.  
The new officer's nature needed some restraint to his immoderate *appetite* of power. *Clarendon.*
6. Sometimes to.

We have generally such an *appetite* to praise, that we greedily suck it in. *Government of the Tongue, § 8.*

**APPETITION.** *n. f.* [*appetitio*, Lat.] Desire.  
The actual *appetition* or fastening our affections on him. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

**APPETITIVE.** *adj.* [from *appetite*.] That which desires; that which has the quality of desiring.

The will is not a bare *appetitive* power as that of the sensual appetite, but is a rational appetite. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
**TO APPLAUD.** *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]

1. To praise by clapping the hand.

2. To praise in general.

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,  
That should *applaud* again. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Nations unborn your mighty names shall sound,  
And worlds *applaud* that must not yet be found! *Pope.*

**APPLAUDER.** *n. f.* [from *applaud*.] He that praises or commends.

I had the voice of my single reason against it, drowned in the noise of a multitude of *applauders*. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

**APPLAUSE.** *n. f.* [*applausus*, Lat.] Approbation loudly expressed; praise.

This general *applause*, and chearful shout,  
Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard. *Shak. R. III.*

Sylla wept,  
And chid her barking waves into attention;  
And fell Charybdis murmur'd soft *applause*. *Milton's Comus.*

Those that are so fond of *applause*, how little do they taste it when they have it? *South.*

See their wide streaming wounds; they neither came  
For pride of empire, nor desire of fame;  
Kings fight for kingdoms, madmen for *applause*,

But love for love alone, that crowns the lover's cause. *Dryden's Fables.*

**APPLE.** *n. f.* [*æppel*, Saxon.]

1. The fruit of the apple tree.  
Tall thriving trees confess'd the fruitful mold;  
The red'ning *apple* ripens here to gold. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. The pupil of the eye.  
He instructed him; he kept him as the *apple* of his eye. *Deut. xxxii. 10.*

**APPLE of Love.**  
*Apples of love* are of three sorts; the most common having long trailing branches, with rough leaves and yellow joints, succeeded by apples, as they are called, at the joints, not round, but bunched; of a pale orange shining pulp, and seeds within. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

**APPLE-GRAFT.** *n. f.* [from *apple* and *graft*.] A twig of apple tree grafted upon the stock of another tree.

We have seen three and twenty sorts of *apple-grafts* upon the same old plant, most of them adorned with fruit. *Boyle.*

**APPLE-TART.** [from *apple* and *tart*.] A tart made of apples.

What, up and down carv'd like an *apple-tart*. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

**APPLE TREE.** *n. f.* [from *apple* and *tree*.]

The fruit of this tree is for the most part hollowed about the footstalk; the cells inclosing the seed are separated by cartilaginous partitions; the juice of the fruit is sowerish, the tree large and spreading; the flowers consist of five leaves, expanding in form of a rose. There is a great variety of these fruits.

Those for the dessert are, the white juniting, Margaret apple, summer pearmain, summer queening, embroidered apple, golden reinette, summer white Colville, summer red Colville, silver pippin, aromattick pippin, the gray reinette, la haute-bonté, royal ruffling, Wheeler's ruffet, Sharp's ruffet, spice apple, golden pippin, nonpareil, and l'api. Those for the kitchen use are, codling, summer marigold, summer red pearmain, Holland pippin, Kentish pippin, the hanging body, Loan's pearmain, French reinette, French pippin, royal ruffet, monstrous reinette, winter pearmain, pomme violette, Spencer's pippin, stone pippin, oakenpin. And those generally used for cyder are, Devonshire royal wilding, redstreaked apple, the whitfour, Herefordshire underleaf, John apple, &c. *Millar.*

Thus *apple trees*, whose trunks are strong to bear  
Their spreading boughs exert themselves in air. *Dryden.*

**APPLE WOMAN.** *n. f.* [from *apple* and *woman*.] A woman that sells apples.

Yonder are two *apple women* scolding, and just ready to uncoif one another. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

**APPLI'ABLE.** *adj.* [from *apply*.] That which may be applied.

For this word the moderns use *applicable*; which see.

Limitations all such principles have, in regard of the varieties of the matter whereunto they are *applicable*. *Hooker, b. v.*

All that I have said of the heathen idolatry is *applicable* to the idolatry of another sort of men in the world. *South.*

**APPLI'ANCE.** *n. f.* [from *apply*.] The act of applying; the thing applied to.

Diseases desp'rate grown,  
By desperate *appli'ance* are relieved. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

**APPLICAB'ILITY.** *n. f.* [from *applicable*.] The quality of being fit to be applied to something.

The action of cold is composed of two parts; the one pressing, the other penetration, which require *applicability*. *Digby.*

**A'PPLICABLE.** *adj.* [from *apply*.] That which may be applied, as properly relating to something.

What he says of the portrait of any particular person, is *ap- plicable* to poetry. In the character, there is a better or a worse likeness; the better is a panegyrick, and the worse a libel. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*

It were happy for us, if this complaint were *applicable* only to the heathen world. *Rogers.*

**A'PPLICABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *applicable*.] Fitness to be applied.

The knowledge of facts may possibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its *applicableness*, be of use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

**A'PPLICABLY.** *adv.* [from *applicable*.] In such a manner as that it may be properly applied.

**A'PPLICATE.** *n. f.* [from *apply*.] A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter thereof. *Chambers.*

**APPLICA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *apply*.]

1. The act of applying any thing to another; as, he mitigated his pain by the *application* of emollients.

2. The thing applied; as, he invented a new *application*, by which blood might be stanch'd.

3. The act of applying to any person, as a solicitor, or petitioner.

It should seem very extraordinary, that a patent should be pass'd, upon the *application* of a poor, private, obscure mechanic. *Swift.*

4. The employment of any means for a certain end.

If a right course be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and punishments. *Locke.*

5. Intenseness of thought; close study.

I have discovered no other way to keep our thoughts close to their business, but by frequent attention and *application*, getting the habit of attention and *application*. *Locke.*

6. Attention to some particular affair; with the particle *to*.

His continued *application* to such publick affairs, as may conduce to the benefit of his kingdoms, diverts him from pleasures. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 46.*

This crime certainly deserves the utmost *application* and wisdom of a people to prevent it. *Addison.*

7. The condition of being used as means to an end.

There is no flint which can be set to the value or merit of the sacrificed body of Christ; it hath no measured certainty of limits, bounds of efficacy unto life it knoweth none, but is also itself infinite in possibility of *application*. *Hooker, b. v.*

This principle acts with the greatest force in the worst *appli- cation*; and the familiarity of wicked men more successfully de- bauches, than that of good men reforms. *Rogers.*

**A'PPLICATIVE.** *adj.* [from *apply*.] That which applies.

The directive command for counsel is in the understanding, and the *applicative* command for putting in execution, is in the will. *Bramhal against Hobbes.*

**A'PLICATORY.** *adj.* [from *apply*.] That which comprehends the act of application.

**A'PLICATORY.** *n. f.* That which applies.

There are but two ways of applying the death of Christ: faith is the inward *applicatory*, and if there be any outward, it must be the sacraments. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

**TO APPLY.** *v. a.* [*aplico*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing to another.

He said, and to the sword his throat *applied*. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. To lay medicaments upon a wound.

*Apply* some speedy cure, prevent our fate,  
And succour nature ere it be too late. *Addison's Ovid's Met.*

God has address'd every passion of our nature, *applied* re- medies to every weakness, warn'd us of every enemy. *Rogers.*

3. To make use of as relative or suitable to something.

This brought the death of your father into remembrance, and I repeated the verses which I formerly *applied* to him. *Dryden's Fables, Ded.*

4. To put to a certain use.

The profits thereof might be applied towards the support of the year. *Clarendon.*

5. To use as means to an end.

These glorious beings are instruments in the hands of God, who



who *applies* their services, and governs their actions, and disposes even their wills and affections. *Rogers.*

6. To fix the mind upon; to study; with *to*.

*Apply* thine heart unto instruction, and thine ears *to* the words of knowledge. *Prov. xxiii. 12.*

Every man is conscious to himself that he thinks; and that which his mind is *applied* about, whilst thinking, is the ideas that are there. *Locke.*

It is a sign of a capacious mind, when the mind can *apply* itself *to* several objects with a swift succession. *Watts.*

7. To have recourse to, as a solicitor or petitioner; with *to*.

I had no thoughts of *applying* to any but himself; he desired I would speak to others. *Swift.*

8. To endeavour to work upon.

God knows every faculty and passion, and in what manner they can most successfully be *applied* to. *Rogers.*

9. To ply; to busy; to keep at work: an antiquated sense.

She was skilful in *applying* his humours; never suffering fear to fall to despair, nor hope to hasten to assurance. *Sidney.*

Far away they spy'd

A varlet running towards hastily,

Whose flying feet so fast their way *apply'd*,

That round about a cloud of dust did fly. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

To APPO'INT. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.]

1. To fix any thing, as to settle the exact time for some transaction.

The time *appointed* of the father.

*Galat. iv. 2.*

2. To settle any thing by compact.

He said, *Appoint* me thy wages, and I will pay it. *Gen. xxx. 20.*

Now there was an *appointed* sign between the men of Israel and the liars in wait. *Judges, xx. 38.*

3. To establish any thing by decree.

It was before the Lord, which chose me before thy father, and before all his house, to *appoint* me ruler over the people of the Lord. *2 Sam. vi. 21.*

Unto him thou gavest commandment, which he transgressed, and immediately thou *appointedst* death in him, and in his generations. *2 Esdras, iii. 7.*

O Lord, that art the God of the just, thou hast not *appointed* repentance to the just. *Manasseh's Prayer.*

4. To furnish in all points; to equip; to supply with all things necessary: used anciently in speaking of soldiers.

The English being well *appointed*, did so entertain them, that their ships departed terribly torn. *Hayward.*

APPO'INTER. *n. f.* [from *appoint*.] He that settles or fixes any thing or place.

APPO'INTMENT. *n. f.* [*appointement*, Fr.]

1. Stipulation; the act of fixing something in which two or more are concerned.

They had made an *appointment* together, to come to mourn with him, and to comfort him. *Job, ii. 11.*

2. Decree; establishment.

The ways of death be only in his hands, who alone hath power over all flesh, and unto whose *appointment* we ought with patience meekly to submit ourselves. *Hooker, b. v.*

3. Direction; order.

That good fellow,

If I command him, follows my *appointment*;

I will have none so near else.

*Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

4. Equipment; furniture.

They have put forth the haven: further on,

Where their *appointment* we may best discover,

And look on their endeavour. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Here art thou in *appointment* fresh and fair,

Anticipating time with starting courage. *Shak. Tr. and Cress.*

5. An allowance paid to any man, commonly used of allowances to publick officers.

To APPO'RTION. *v. a.* [from *portio*, Lat.] To set out in just proportions.

Try the parts of the body, which of them issue speedily, and which slowly; and, by *apportioning* the time, take and leave that quality which you desire. *Bacon's Natural History.*

And to these it were good, that some proper prayer were *apportioned*, and they taught it. *South.*

An office cannot be *apportioned* out like a common, and shared among distinct proprietors. *Collier of Envy.*

APPO'RTIONMENT. *n. f.* [from *apportion*.] A dividing of a rent into two parts or portions, according as the land whence it issues, is divided among two or more proprietors. *Chambers.*

To APPO'SE. *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.] To put questions to. This word is not now in use, except that, in some schools, to put grammatical questions to a boy is called, to *pose* him; and we now use *pose* for puzzle.

Some procure themselves to be surpris'd at such times as it is like the party that they work upon, will come upon them: and to be found with a letter in their hand, or doing somewhat which they are not accustomed; to the end they may be *apposed* of those things which of themselves they are desirous to utter. *Bacon.*

A'PPPOSITE. *adj.* [*appositus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumstances.

The duke's delivery of his mind was not so sharp, as solid

VOL. I.

and grave, and *apposite* to the times and occasions. *Wotton.*

Neither was Perkin, for his part, wanting to himself, either in gracious and princely behaviour, or in ready and *apposite* answers. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Remarkable instances of this kind have been: but it will administer reflections very *apposite* to the design of this present solemnity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

A'PPOSITELY. *adv.* [from *apposite*.] Properly; fitly; suitably.

When we come into a government, and see this place of honour allotted to a murderer, another filled with an atheist or a blasphemer, may we not *appositely* and properly ask, Whether there be any virtue, sobriety, or religion, amongst such a people? *South.*

We may *appositely* compare this disease, of a proper and improper consumption, to a decaying house. *Harvey on Conf.*

A'PPOSITENESS. *n. f.* [from *apposite*.] Fitness; propriety; suitability.

Judgment is either concerning things to be known, or of things done, of their congruity, fitness, rightness, *appositeness*.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

APPOSIT'ION. *n. f.* [*appositio*, Lat.]

1. The addition of new matter, so as that it may touch the first mass.

Urine inspected with a microscope, will discover a black sand; wherever this sand sticks, it grows still bigger, by the *apposition* of new matter. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case; as, *Liber Mariæ matris*, the book of his mother Mary.

To APPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*apprecier*, Fr.] To set a price upon any thing, in order to sale.

APPRA'ISER. *n. f.* [from *appraise*.] A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

To APPRE'HEND. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat. to take hold of.]

1. To lay hold on.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at least we have two hands to *apprehend* it. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. To seize in order for trial or punishment.

The governour kept the city with a garrison, desirous to *apprehend* me. *2 Cor. xi. 32.*

It was the rabble, of which no body was named; and, which is more strange, not one *apprehended*. *Clarendon.*

3. To conceive by the mind.

The good which is gotten by doing, causeth not action; unless, *apprehending* it as good, we like and desire it. *Hooker.*

Yet this I *apprehend* not, why to those

Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth,

So many, and so various laws are giv'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The First Being is invisible and incorruptible, and can only be *apprehended* by our minds. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To think on with terror; to fear.

From my grandfather's death I had reason to *apprehend* the stone; and, from my father's life, the gout. *Temple.*

APPREHE'NDER. *n. f.* [from *apprehend*.] Conceiver; thinker.

Gross *apprehenders* may not think it any more strange, than that a bullet should be moved by the rarified fire. *Glanville.*

APPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *apprehend*.] That which may be apprehended, or conceived.

The north and southern poles are incommunicable and fixed points, whereof the one is not *apprehensible* in the other.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 7.*

APPREHE'NSION. *n. f.* [*apprehensio*, Lat.]

1. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them. So we think of a horse, high, swift, animal, time, matter, mind, death, &c. *Watts.*

Simple *apprehension* denotes no more than the soul's naked intellect of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica, c. iv.*

2. Opinion; sentiments; concession.

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men who act not according to truth, but *apprehension*. *South.*

The expressions of scripture are commonly suited in those matters to the vulgar *apprehensions* and conceptions of the place and people where they were delivered. *Locke on St. Paul's Ep.*

3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them.

I nam'd them as they pass'd, and understood

Their nature, with such knowledge God indu'd

My sudden *apprehension*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

4. Fear.

It behoveth that the world should be held in awe, not by a vain surmise, but a true *apprehension* of somewhat which no man may think himself able to withstand. *Hooker, b. v. § 2.*

And he the future evil shall no less

In *apprehension*, than in substance, feel. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

The *apprehension* of what was to come from an unknown, at least unacknowledged successor to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity. *Clarendon.*

After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no small *apprehension* for his own life. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

5. Suspicion of something to happen, or be done.

I'll note you in my book of memory,

And scourge you for this *apprehension*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*



That he might take away the apprehension, that he meant suddenly to depart, he sent out orders, which he was sure would come into the enemies hands, to two or three villages next the house, that they should, by the next day noon, send portions of corn into Basinghouse. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

As they have no apprehension of these things, so they need no comfort against them. *Tillotson.*

6. Seizure.

See that he be convey'd unto the tower:

And go we brothers to the man that took him,

To question of his apprehension. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

APPREHENSIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend.*]

1. Quick to understand.

And gives encouragement to those who teach such apprehensive scholars. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

If conscience be naturally apprehensive and sagacious, certainly we should trust and rely upon the reports of it. *South.*

2. Fearful.

The inhabitants of this country, when I passed through it, were extremely apprehensive of seeing Lombardy the seat of war. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

They are not at all apprehensive of evils at a distance, nor tormented with the fearful prospect of what may befall them hereafter. *Tillotson.*

APPREHENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *apprehensive.*] In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *apprehensive.*] The quality of being apprehensive.

Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them last, great help by the *apprehensiveness* already gained in learning the consonants. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

APPRENTICE. *n. f.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant, to serve another man of trade, for a certain term of years, upon condition, that the artificer, or tradesman, shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art or mystery. *Cowell.*

Love enjoined such diligence, that no apprentice, no, no bond slave could ever be more ready than that young prince's was. *Sidney, b. ii.*

He found him such an apprentice, as knew well enough how to set up for himself. *Watton.*

This rule sets the painter at liberty; it teaches him, that he ought not to be subject himself servilely, and be bound like an apprentice to the rules of his art. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

TO APPRENTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out to a master as an apprentice.

Him portion'd maids, *apprentic'd* orphans blest,

The young who labour, and the old who rest. *Pope's Epist.*

APPRENTICEHOOD. *n. f.* [from *apprentice.*] The years of an apprentice's servitude.

Must I not serve a long *apprenticehood*

To foreign passages, and in the end,

Having my freedom, boast of nothing else

But that I was a journeyman to grief? *Shakesp. Richard II.*

APPRENTICESHIP. *n. f.* [from *apprentice.*] The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

In every art, the simplest that is, there is an apprenticeship necessary, before it can be expected one should work it in a fashionable piece. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

Many rushed into the ministry, as being the only calling that they could profess, without serving any apprenticeship. *South.*

TO APPRIZE. *v. a.* [*apprendre*; part. *appris*, Fr.] To inform; to give the knowledge of any thing.

He considers the tendency of such a virtue or vice; he is well apprized, that the representation of some of these things may convince the understanding, and some may terrify the conscience. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

It is fit he be apprized of a few things, that may prevent his mistaking. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

But if *appriz'd* of the severe attack,

The country be shut up, lur'd by the scent

On church yard drear (inhuman to relate),

The disappointed prowlers fall. *Thomson's Winter.*

TO APPROACH. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]

1. To draw near locally.

'Tis time to look about: the powers of the kingdom *approach* apace. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

We suppose Ulysses *approaching* toward Polypheme.

*Notes on Odyssey.*

2. To draw near, as time.

Hark! I hear the sound of coaches,

The hour of attack *approaches*. *Gay's Beggar's Opera.*

3. To make a progress towards, in the figurative sense, as mentally.

He shall *approach* unto me: for who is this that engaged his heart to *approach* unto me? *Jer. xxx. 21.*

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

To have knowledge in all the objects of contemplation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the instances are few of those who have, in any measure, *approached* towards it. *Locke.*

TO APPROACH. *v. a.* To bring near to. This sense is rather French than English.

This they will nimbly perform, if objected to the extremes, but slowly and not at all, if *approached* unto their roots. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 20.*

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak spirit of wine, and *approaching* it to a candle, the spirituous parts will burn, without harming the paper. *Boyle.*

*Approach'd*, and looking underneath the sun,

He saw proud Arcite. *Dryden's Fables.*

APPROACH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing near.

If I could bid the seventh welcome with so good heart as I can bid the other five farewell, I should be glad of his *approach*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

'Tis with our souls

As with our eyes, that after a long darkness

Are dazzled at th' *approach* of sudden light. *Denh. Sophy.*

2. Access.

Honour hath in it the vantage ground to do good; the *approach* to kings and principal persons; and the raising of a man's own fortunes. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Hostile advance.

For England his *approaches* makes as fierce

As waters to the sucking of a gulph. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

4. Means of advancing.

Against beleagu'rd heav'n the giants move,

Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,

To make their mad *approaches* to the sky. *Dryden's Ovid.*

APPROACHER. *n. f.* [from *approach.*] The person that approaches or draws near.

Thou gav'st thine ears, like tapsters, that bid welcome

To knaves and all *approachers*. *Shakesp. Timon.*

APPROACHMENT. *n. f.* [from *approach.*] The act of coming near.

As for ice, it will not concrete, but in the *approachment* of the air, as we have made trial in glasses of water, which will not easily freeze. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 1.*

APPROBATION. *n. f.* [*approbatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased.

That not past me, but

By learned *approbation* of my judges. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

2. The liking of any thing.

There is no positive law of men, whether received by formal consent, as in councils, or by secret *approbation*, as in customs, but may be taken away. *Hooker, b. iv. § 14.*

The bare *approbation* of the worth and goodness of a thing, is not properly the willing of that thing; yet men do very commonly account it so. *South.*

3. Attestation; support.

How many now in health

Shall drop their blood in *approbation*

Of what your reverence shall incite us to. *Shak. Henry V.*

APPROOF. *n. f.* [from *approve*, as *proof* from *prove.*] *Approbation*; commendation: a word rightly derived, but old.

O most perilous mouths,

That bear in them one and the self-same tongue

Either of condemnation or *approof*! *Shak. Measure for M.*

TO APPROPERATE. *v. a.* [*appropero*, Lat.] To hasten; to set forward. *Diët.*

TO APPROPINQUATE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw nigh unto; to approach.

TO APPROPINQUE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To approach; to draw near to.

The clotted blood within my hose,

That from my wounded body flows,

With mortal crisis doth portend

My days to *appropinque* an end. *Hudibras.*

APPROPRIABLE. *adj.* [from *appropriare*.] That which may be appropriated; that which may be restrained to something particular.

This conceit applied unto the original of man, and the beginning of the world, is more justly *appropriable* unto its end. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 1.*

TO APPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [*appropriare*, Fr. *approprio*, low Lat.]

1. To consign to some particular use or person.

Things sanctified were thereby in such sort *appropriated* unto God, as that they might never afterwards again be made common. *Hooker, b. v. § 20.*

As for this spot of ground, this person, this thing, I have selected and *appropriated*, I have inclosed it to myself and my own use; and I will endure no sharer, no rival or companion in it. *South.*

Some they *appropriated* to the gods,

And some to publick, some to private ends. *Roscommon.*

Marks of honour are *appropriated* to the magistrate, that he might be invited to reverence himself. *Atterbury.*

2. To claim or exercise an exclusive right.

To themselves *appropriating*

The spirit of God, promis'd alike, and giv'n

To all believers. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*



Why should people engross and appropriate the common benefits of fire, air, and water, to themselves? *L'Estrange.*

Every body else has an equal title to it; and therefore he cannot appropriate, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his fellow commoners, all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To make peculiar to something; to annex.

He need but be furnished with verses of sacred scripture; and his system, that has appropriated them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irrefragable arguments.

*Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn their appropriated connection one with another. *Locke.*

4. In law, to alienate a benefice. See APPROPRIATION.

Before Richard II. it was lawful to appropriate the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the house finding one to serve the cure; that king redressed that horrid evil. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

APPROPRIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; consigned to some particular use or person.

He did institute a band of fifty archers, by the name of yeomen of his guard; and that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, than any matter of diffidence appropriate to his own case, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in succession for ever. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The heathens themselves had an apprehension of the necessity of some appropriate acts of divine worship. *Stillingfleet.*

APPROPRIATION. *n. f.* [from appropriate.]

1. The application of something to a particular purpose.

The mind should have distinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar appropriation to that idea. *Locke.*

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and make a great appropriation to his good parts, that he can shoe him himself. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

3. The fixing a particular signification to a word.

The name of faculty may, by an appropriation that disguises its true sense, palliate the absurdity. *Locke.*

4. In law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean, and chapter, bishoprick, or college; because, as persons ordinarily have no right of fee simple, these, by reason of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee simple; and therefore are called proprietors. To an appropriation, after the licence obtained of the king in chancery, the consent of the diocesan, patron, and incumbent, are necessary, if the church be full: but if the church be void, the diocesan and the patron, upon the king's licence, may conclude. *Cowel.*

APPROPRIATOR. *n. f.* [from appropriate.] He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

These appropriators, by reason of their perpetuities, are accounted owners of the fee simple; and therefore are called proprietors. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

APPROVABLE. *adj.* [from approve.] That which merits approbation.

The solid reason, or confirmed experience, of any men, is very approvable in what profession soever. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

APPROVAL. *n. f.* [from approve.] Approbation: a word not much used.

There is a censor of justice and manners, without whose approval no capital sentences are to be executed. *Temple.*

APPROVANCE. *n. f.* [from approve.] Approbation: a word not much used.

Should she seem

Soft'ning the least approbance to bestow,

Their colours burnish, and, by hope inspir'd,

They brisk advance.

*Thomson's Spring.*

TO APPROVE. *v. a.* [approver, Fr. approbo, Lat.]

1. To like; to be pleased with.

There can be nothing possibly evil which God approveth, and that he approveth much more than he doth command. *Hooker.*

What power was that, whereby Medea saw,

And well approv'd, and prais'd the better course,

When her rebellious sense did so withdraw

Her feeble pow'rs, that she pursu'd the worse?

*Davies.*

2. To express liking.

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to set up his own opinion against that of some learned doctor, or otherwise approved writer. *Locke.*

3. To prove; to show; to justify.

His meaning was not, that Archimedes could simply in nothing be deceived; but that he had in such sort approved his skill, that he seemed worthy of credit for ever after, in matters appertaining to the science he was skilful in. *Hooker, b. ii.*

In religion,

What damned error, but some sober brow

Will bless it, and approve it with a text. *Shak. M. of Venice.*

I'm sorry

That he approves the common liar, Fame,

Who speaks him thus at Rome. *Shak. Antony and Cleop.*

Wouldst thou approve thy constancy? Approve

First thy obedience.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

Refer all the actions of this short life to that state which will

never end; and this will approve itself to be wisdom at the last, whatever the world judge of it now. *Tillotson.*

4. To experience.

Oh, 'tis the curse in love, and still approv'd,

When women cannot love, where they're belov'd.

*Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

5. To make worthy of approbation.

The first care and concern must be to approve himself to God by righteousness, holiness, and purity. *Rogers.*

6. It has of before the object.

I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer; which you were pleased to approve of, and be my customer for. *Swift.*

APPROVEMENT. *n. f.* [from approve.] Approbation; liking.

It is certain that at the first you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your approvement. *Hayward.*

APPROVER. *n. f.* [from approve.]

1. He that approves.

2. He that makes trial.

Their discipline,

Now mingled with their courages, will make known

To their approvers, they are people such

As mend upon the world.

*Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

3. In our common law, one that confessing felony of himself, appealeth or accuseth another, one or more, to be guilty of the same: and he is called so, because he must prove what he hath alleged in his appeal. *Cowel.*

APPROXIMATE. *adj.* [from ad, to, and proximus, near, Lat.] Near to.

These receive a quick conversion, containing approximate dispositions unto animation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 21.*

APPROXIMATION. *n. f.* [from approximate.]

1. Approach to any thing.

Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter solstice, it had been a spring; for, unto that position, it had been in a middle point, and that of ascent or approximation. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The fiery region gains upon the inferiour elements; a necessary consequent of the sun's gradual approximation towards the earth. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Quadrupeds are better placed according to the degrees of their approximation to the human shape. *Grew's Museum.*

2. In science, a continual approach nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought, without a possibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

APPULSE. *n. f.* [appulsus, Lat.] The act of striking against any thing.

An hectic fever is the innate heat kindled into a destructive fire, violently absorbing the radical moisture, through the appulse of saline steams. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

In vowels, the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulse of an organ of speech to another: but, in all consonants, there is an appulse of the organs. *Holder.*

TO APRICATE. *v. n.* [apricor, Lat.] To bask in the sun. *Diët.*

APRICITY. *n. f.* [apricitas, Lat.] Warmth of the sun; sunshine. *Diët.*

APRICOT, or APRICOCK. *n. f.* [from apricus, Lat. sunny.] A kind of wall fruit.

The ordinary sorts of this fruit cultivated in English gardens are, 1. The masculine apricock. 2. The orange apricock. 3. The Algier apricock. 4. The Roman apricock. 5. The Turkey apricock. 6. The transparent apricock. 7. The Breda apricock. 8. The Bruxelles apricock. They are generally propagated by budding them on plum stocks, and will readily take upon almost any sort of plum, provided the stock be free and thriving. *Millar.*

APRIL. *n. f.* [Aprilis, Lat. Avril, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted first.

April is represented by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds; in one hand primroses and violets, in the other the sign Taurus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Men are April when they woo, December when they wed: Maids are May when they are maids, but the sky changes when they are wives. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

APRON. *n. f.* [A word of uncertain etymology, but supposed by some to be contracted from afore one.] A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean.

Give us gold, good Timon: hast thou more?—

Hold up, you sluts,

Your aprons mountant.

*Shakespeare. Timon.*

The nobility think scorn to go in leather aprons. *Shak. H. VI.*

How might we see Falstaff, and not ourselves be seen?—

Put on two leather jerkins and aprons, and wait upon him at his table as drawers. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

In both these figures the vest is gathered up before them, like an apron, which you must suppose filled with fruits, as well as the cornucopiae. *Addison on Medals.*

APRON. [in gunnery.] A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

APRON of a goose. The fat skin which covers the belly.

APRON-MAN. *n. f.* [from apron and man.] A man that wears an apron; a workman; an artificer.



You have made good work,

You and your *apron-men*, that stood so much

Upon the voice of occupation, and

The breath of garlick eaters.

*Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

**APRONED.** *adj.* [from *apron*.] Wearing an apron.

The cobbler *apron'd*, and the parson gown'd. *Pope's Eff. on M.*

**APSIS.** *n. f.* *apsides*, plural. [*ἀψις*.]

Is applied, in astronomy, to two points in the orbits of planets, in which they are at the greatest, and the least distance from the sun or earth. The higher *apsis* is more particularly denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.

*Chambers.*

If bodies revolve in orbits that are pretty near circles, and the *apsides* of these orbits be fixed, then the centripetal forces of those bodies will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances.

*Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

**APT.** *adj.* [*aptus*, Lat.]

1. Fit.

This so eminent industry in making proselytes, more of that sex than of the other, groweth; for that they are deemed *apter* to serve as instruments in the cause. *Apter* they are through the eagerness of their affection; *apter* through a natural inclination unto piety; *apter* through sundry opportunities, &c. Finally, *apter* through a singular delight which they take in giving very large and particular intelligence how all near about them stand affected as concerning the same cause. *Hooker, Pr.*

2. Having a tendency to.

Things natural, as long as they keep those forms which give them their being, cannot possibly be *apt* or inclinable to do otherwise than they do.

*Hooker.*

3. Inclined to; led to.

You may make her you love, believe it; which, I warrant, she is *apter* to do, than confess she does.

*Shak. As you like it.*

Men are *apt* to think well of themselves, and of their nation, of their courage and strength.

*Temple.*

One, who has not these lights, is a stranger to what he reads, and *apt* to put a wrong interpretation upon it.

*Addison. Spect.*

Even those who are near the court, are *apt* to deduct wrong consequences, by reasoning upon the motives of actions.

*Swift.*

What we have always seen to be done in one manner, we are *apt* to imagine there was but that one way.

*Bentl. Sermons.*

4. Ready; quick; as, an apt wit.

I have a heart as little *apt* as yours,

But yet a brain that leads my use of anger

To better vantage.

*Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

5. Qualified for.

All that were strong and *apt* for war, even them the king of Babylon brought captive to Babylon.

*2 Kings, xxiv. 16.*

**TO APT.** *v. a.* [*apto*, Lat.]

1. To suit; to adapt.

We need a man that knows the several graces

Of history, and how to *apt* their places;

Where brevity, where splendour, and where height,

Where sweetness is required, and where weight.

*B. Johnson.*

2. To fit; to qualify.

The king is melancholy,

*Apted* for any ill impressions.

*Denham's Sophy.*

**TO APTATE.** *v. a.* [*aptatum*, Lat.] To make fit.

To *aptate* a planet, is to strengthen the planet in position of house and dignities to the greatest advantage, in order to bring about the desired end.

*Bailey.*

**A'PTITUDE.** *n. f.* [French.]

1. Fitness.

This evinces its perfect *aptitude* and fitness for the end to which it was aimed, the planting and nourishing all true virtue among men.

*Decay of Piety.*

2. Tendency.

In an abortion, the mother, besides the frustration of her hopes, acquires an *aptitude* to miscarry for the future.

*Decay of Piety.*

3. Disposition.

He that is about children, should study their nature and *aptitudes*, what turns they easily take, and what becomes them; what their native stock is, and what it is fit for.

*Locke.*

**A'PTLY.** *adv.* [from *apt*.]

1. Properly; with just connection, or correspondence; fitly.

That part

Was *aptly* fitted, and naturally perform'd.

But what the mass nutritious does divide?

What makes them *aptly* to the limbs adhere,

In youth encrease them, and in age repair?

*Blackmore.*

2. Justly; pertinently.

Irenæus very *aptly* remarks, that those nations, who were not possessors of the gospels, had the same accounts of our Saviour, which are in the Evangelists.

*Addison on the Christian Relig.*

3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his business very *aptly*.

**A'PTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *apt*.]

1. Fitness; suitability.

The nature of every law must be judged of by the *aptness* of things therein prescribed, unto the same end.

*Hooker.*

There are antecedent and independent *aptnesses* in things; with respect to which, they are fit to be commanded or forbidden.

*Norris's Miscel.*

2. Disposition to any thing.

The nobles receive so to heart the banishment of that worthy Coriolanus, that they are in a ripe *aptness* to take all power from the people.

*Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness to learn.

What should be the *aptness* of birds, in comparison of beasts, to imitate speech, may be enquired.

*Bacon's Nat. History.*

4. Tendency.

Some seeds of goodness give him a relish of such reflections, as have an *aptness* to improve the mind.

*Addison. Spectator.*

**A'PTOTE.** *n. f.* [of *α* and *πρωτος*.] A noun which is not declined with cases.

**A'QUA.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A word signifying *water*, very much used in chymical writings.

**AQUA FORTIS.** [Latin.] A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol in a strong heat: the liquor, which rises in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the spirit of nitre or *aqua fortis*; which serves as a menstruum for dissolving of silver, and all other metals, except gold. But if sea salt, or sal ammoniac, be added to *aqua fortis*, it commences *aqua regia*, and will then dissolve no metal but gold. *Aqua fortis* is commonly held to have been invented about the year 1300; though others will have it to have been known in the time of Moses. It is serviceable to refiners, in separating silver from gold and copper; to the workers in mosaick, for staining and colouring their woods; to dyers, in their colours, particularly scarlet; and to other artists, for colouring bone and ivory. With *aqua fortis* bookbinders marble the covers of books, and diamond cutters separate diamonds from metalline powders. It is also used in etching copper or brass plates.

*Chambers.*

The dissolving of silver in *aqua fortis*, and gold in *aqua regia*, and not *vice versa*, would not be difficult to know.

*Locke.*

**AQUA MARINA,** of the Italian lapidaries, is of a sea or bluish green. This stone seems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny.

*Woodward's Meth. of Fossils.*

**AQUA MIRABILIS.** [Latin.] The wonderful water, is prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardomums, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine, digested twenty four hours, then distilled. It is a good and agreeable cordial.

**AQUA REGIA,** or **AQUA REGALIS.** [Latin.] An acid corrosive spirit or water, so called because it serves as a menstruum to dissolve gold, commonly esteemed the king of metals. Its basis, or essential ingredient, is common sea salt, the only salt in nature which will operate on gold. It is commonly prepared by mixing common sea salt, or sal ammoniac, or the spirit of them, with spirit of nitre, or common *aqua fortis*.

*Chambers.*

He adds to his complex idea of gold, that of fixedness or solubility in *aqua regia*.

*Locke.*

**AQUA-VITÆ.** [Latin.] It is commonly understood of what is otherwise called brandy, or spirit of wine, either simple or prepared with aromatics. But some appropriate the term brandy to what is procured from wine, or the grape; *aqua-vitæ*, to that drawn after the same manner from malt.

*Chambers.*

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, parson Hugh the Welchman with my cheese, an Irishman with my *aqua vitæ* bottle, or a thief to walk with my ambling gelding, than my wife with herself.

*Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**AQUA'TICK.** *adj.* [*aquaticus*, Lat. from *aqua*, water.]

1. That which inhabits the water.

The vast variety of worms found in animals, as well terrestrial as *aquatick*, are taken into their bodies by meats and drinks.

*Ray on Creation.*

Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, *aquatick*, or amphibious. *Aquatick* are those whose constant abode is upon the water.

*Locke.*

2. Applied to plants, that which grows in the water.

Flags, and such like *aquaticks*, are best destroyed by draining.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**A'QUATILE.** *adj.* [*aquatilis*, Lat.] That which inhabits the water.

**A'QUEDUCT.** *n. f.* [*aquæductus*, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preserve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some aqueducts are under ground, and others above it, supported by arches.

Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth shews itself chiefly in temples, highways, *aqueducts*, walls and bridges of the city.

*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

Hither the rills of water are convey'd

In curious *aqueducts*, by nature laid

To carry all the humour.

*Blackmore, Creation.*

**A'QUEOUS.** *adj.* [from *aqua*, water; Lat.] Watery.

The vehement fire requisite to its fusion, forced away all the aqueous and fugitive moisture.

*Ray on Creation.*

**A'QUEOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [*aqueositas*, Lat.] Wateriness.

**A'QUILINE.** *adj.* [*aquilinus*, Lat. from *aquila*, an eagle.] Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

His nose was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue,

Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue.

*Dryden's Fables.*



**Gryps** signifies some kind of eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *grypus* for an hooked or *aquiline* nose. *Br. Vul. Err.*  
**AQUO'SE.** *adj.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water. *Diët.*

**AQUO'SITY.** *n. f.* [from *aquose*.] Wateriness. *Diët.*

**A. R.** *anno regni*; that is, the year of the reign: as, *A. R. G. R.*  
 20. *Anno regni Georgii regis vigesimo*, in the twentieth year of the reign of king George.

**A'RABLE.** *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plow.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; productive of corn.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field,

Part *arable*, and tilth; whereon were sheaves

New reap'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

'Tis good for *arable*, a glebe that asks

Tough teams of oxen, and laborious tasks. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Having but very little *arable* land, they are forced to fetch all

their corn from foreign countries. *Addison's Rem. on Italy.*

**ARACHNOIDES.** *n. f.* [from *αράχνη*, a spider, and *ειδος*, form.]

1. One of the tunicks of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb.

As to the tunicks of the eye, many things might be taken notice of; the prodigious fineness of the *arachnoides*, the acute sense of the retina, &c. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

2. It is also a fine thin transparent membrane, which, lying between the dura and the pia mater, is supposed to invest the whole substance of the brain. *Chambers.*

**ARA'IGNEE.** *n. f.* [French.] A term in fortification, which sometimes denotes a branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *Diët.*

**ARA'NEOUS.** *adj.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Resembling a cobweb.

The curious *araneous* membrane of the eye constringeth and dilateth it, and so varieth its focus. *Derham's Ph. Theol.*

**ARA'TION.** *n. f.* [aratio, Lat.] The act or practice of plowing.

**A'RATORY.** *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plow.] That which contributes to tillage. *Diët.*

**A'RBALIST.** *n. f.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *balista*, an engine to throw stones.] A cross-bow.

It is reported by William Brito, that the arcubalista, or *arbalist*, was first shewed to the French by our king Richard the first, who was shortly after slain by a quarrel thereof. *Camden.*

**ARBITER.** *n. f.* [Lat.]

1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit.

He would put himself into the king's hands, and make him *arbiter* of the peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. One who has the power of decision or regulation; a judge.

Next him, high *arbiter*,

Chance governs all. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii. l. 909.*

His majesty, in this great conjuncture, seems to be generally allowed for the sole *arbiter* of the affairs of christendom. *Temple.*

**A'RBITRABLE.** *adj.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will.

The ordinary revenue of a parsonage is in land, called the glebe; in tythe, a set part of our goods rendered to God; in other offerings bestowed upon God by the people, either in such *arbitrable* proportion as their own devotion moveth them, or as the laws or customs of particular places do require them. *Spelman.*

**ARBI'TRAMENT.** *n. f.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice.

Stand fast! to stand or fall,

Free in thine own *arbitrament* it stands,

Perfect within, no outward aid require;

And all temptation to transgress repel. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

**A'RBITRARILY.** *adv.* [from *arbitrary*.] With no other rule than the will; despotically; absolutely.

He governed *arbitrarily*, he was expelled; and came to the deserved end of all tyrants. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneid, Pref.*

**ARBITRA'RIOUS.** *adj.* [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending on the will.

These are standing and irrepealable truths, such as have no precarious existence, or *arbitrarius* dependance upon any will or understanding whatsoever. *Norris's Miscellanies.*

**ARBITRA'RIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *arbitrarius*.] Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleasure.

Where words are imposed *arbitrarily*, distorted from their common use, the mind must be led into misprision. *Glanville.*

**A'RBITRARY.** *adj.* [arbitrarius, Lat.]

1. Despotick; absolute; bound by no law; following the will without restraint. It is applied both to persons and things.

In vain the Tyrian queen resigns her life

For the chaste glory of a virtuous wife,

If lying bards may false amours rehearse,

And blast her name with *arbitrary* verse. *Walsh.*

Their regal tyrants shall with blushes hide

Their little lusts of *arbitrary* pride,

Nor bear to see their vassals ty'd. *Prior.*

2. Depending on no rule; capricious.

It may be perceived, with what insecurity we ascribe effects depending on the natural period of time, unto *arbitrary* calcu-

VOL. I.

lations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
**TO A'RBITRATE.** *v. a.* [arbitror, Lat.]

1. To decide; to determine.

This might have been prevented, and made whole,

With very easy arguments of love,

Which now the manage of two kingdoms must

With fearful bloody issue *arbitrate*. *Shakesp. King John.*

2. To judge of.

Yet where an equal poise of hope and fear

Docs *arbitrate* th' event, my nature is

That I incline to hope, rather than fear. *Milton's Comus.*

**TO A'RBITRATE.** *v. n.* To give judgment.

It did *arbitrate* upon the several reports of sense, not like a drowsy judge, only hearing, but also directing their verdict. *South.*

**A'RBITRARINESS.** *n. f.* [from *arbitrary*.] Despoticalness; tyranny.

He that by harshness of nature, and *arbitrariness* of commands, uses his children like servants, is what they mean by a tyrant. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

**ARBITRA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending.

**ARBITRA'TOR.** *n. f.* [from *arbitrate*.]

1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent. *Cowel.*

Be a good soldier, or upright trustee,

An *arbitrator* from corruption free. *Dryd. Juv.*

2. A governour; a president.

Though heav'n be shut,

And heav'n's high *arbitrator* sit secure

In his own strength, this place may be expos'd. *M. Par. Lost.*

3. He that has the power of acting by his own choice without limit or controul.

Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates masters of their own terms, and *arbitrators* of a peace. *Addison on the State of the War.*

4. The determiner; he that puts an end to any affair.

But now the *arbitrator* of despair,

Just death, kind umpire of man's miseries,

With sweet enlargement doth dismiss me hence. *Sh. H. VI.*

The end crowns all;

And that old common *arbitrator*, time,

Will one day end it. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

**ARBI'TREMENT.** *n. f.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.]

1. Decision; determination.

I know the knight is incensed against you, even to a mortal *arbitrement*; but nothing of the circumstance more. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

Aid was granted, and the quarrel brought to the *arbitrement* of the sword. *Hayward.*

2. Compromise.

Lukewarm persons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways, and witty reconcilements; as if they would make an *arbitrement* between God and man. *Bacon's Ess.*

**A'RBORARY.** *adj.* [arborarius, Lat.] Of or belonging to a tree. *D.*

**A'RBORET.** *n. f.* [arbor, Lat. a tree.] A small tree or shrub.

No *arboret* with painted blossoms drest,

And smelling sweet, but there it might be found,

To bud out fair, and her sweet smells throw all around. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 6.*

Now hid, now seen,

Among thick woven *arborets*, and flow'rs, Imbroider'd on each bank. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

**ARBO'REOUS.** *adj.* [arbores, Lat.]

1. Belonging to trees.

2. A term in botany, to distinguish such funguses or mosses as grow upon trees, from those that grow on the ground. *Quincy.*

They speak properly, who make it an *arbores* excrescence, or rather a superplant bred of a viscous and superfluous lopp,

which the tree itself cannot assimilate. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

**A'RBORIST.** *n. f.* [arboriste, Fr. from *arbor*, a tree.] A naturalist who makes trees his study.

The nature of the mulberry, which the *arborists* observe to be long in the begetting his buds; but the cold seasons being past, he shoots them all out in a night. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

**A'RBOROUS.** *adj.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.

From under shady *arborous* roof

Soon as they forth were come to open fight

Of day-spring, and the sun. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

**A'RBOUR.** *n. f.* [from *arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A bower; a place covered with green branches of trees.

Nay you shall see mine orchard, where, in an *arbour*, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Let us divide our labours: thou, where choice

Leads thee, or where most needs, whether to wind

The woodbine round this *arbour*, or direct

The clasping ivy where to climb. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

For noon-day's heat are closer *arbours* made,

And for fresh ev'ning air the op'ner glade. *Dryd. State of Inn.*

**ARBOUR VINE.** A species of bind weed; which see.

**A'RBUSCLE.** *n. f.* [arbuscula, Lat.] Any little shrub. *Diët.*



**A'RBU'TE.** *n. f.* [*arbutus*, Lat.]

*Arbute*, or strawberry tree, grows common in Ireland. It is difficult to be raised from the seeds, but may be propagated by layers. It grows to a goodly tree, endures our climate, unless the weather be very severe, and makes beautiful hedges.

*Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

Rough *arbute* slips into a hazel bough  
Are oft ingrafted; and good apples grow  
Out of a plain tree stock.

*May's Virgil's Georg.*

**ARC.** *n. f.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. A segment; a part of a circle; not more than a semicircle.

Their segments, or *arcs*, for the most part, exceeded not the third part of a circle.

*Newton's Opticks.*

2. An arch.

Load some vain church with old theatrick state,

Turn *arcs* of triumph to a garden gate;

Reverse your ornaments, and hang them all

On some patch'd dog-hole ek'd with ends of wall.

*Pope.*

**ARCA'DE.** *n. f.* [French.] A continued arch; a walk arched over.

Or call the winds through long *arcades* to roar,

Proud to catch hold at a Venetian door.

*Pope's Epistles.*

**ARCA'NUM.** *n. f.* in the plural *arcana*. A Latin word, signifying a secret.

**ARCH.** *n. f.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. Part of a circle, not more than the half.

The mind perceives, that an *arch* of a circle is less than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle.

*Locke.*

2. A building in form of a segment of a circle, used for bridges and other works.

Ne'er through an *arch* so hurried the blown tide,

As the recomfited through the gates.

*Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide *arch*

Of the rais'd empire fall! here is my space.

*Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

The royal squadron marches,

Erect triumphal *arches*

For Albion and Albanus:

*Dryden's Albion.*

3. The sky, or vault of heaven.

Hath nature given them eyes

To see this vaulted *arch*, and the rich cope

Of sea and land.

*Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

4. [from ἀρχῆς.] A chief: obsolete.

The noble duke, my master,

My worthy *arch* and patron comes to night.

*Sh. King. Lear.*

**TO ARCH.** *v. a.* [*arcuo*, Lat.]

1. To build arches.

The nations of the field and wood

Build on the wave, or *arch* beneath the sand.

*Pope.*

2. To cover with arches.

Gates of monarchs

Are *arch'd* so high, that giants may jet through.

*Sh. Cymbel.*

The proud river which makes her bed at her feet, is *arched* over with such a curious pile of stones, that considering the rapid course of the deep stream that roars under it, it may well take place among the wonders of the world.

*Hewel's Voc. For.*

**ARCH.** *adj.* [from ἀρχῆς, chief.]

1. Chief; of the first class.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;

The most *arch* deed of piteous massacre,

That ever yet this land was guilty of.

*Shakesp. Richard III.*

There is sprung up

An heretick, an *arch* one, Cranmer.

*Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

2. Wagging; mirthful; triflingly mischievous. This signification it seems to have gained, by being frequently applied to the boy most remarkable for his pranks; as the *arch* rogue, &c.

Eugenio set out from the same university, and about the same time with Corusades; he had the reputation of an *arch* lad at school.

*Swift's Fates of Clergy.*

**ARCH**, in composition, signifies chief, or of the first class, [from ἀρχῆς, or ἀρχῆς.] as, *archangel*, *archbishop*. It is pronounced variously with regard to the *ch*, which before a consonant sound as in *cheese*, as *archdeacon*; before a vowel like *k*, as *archangel*.

**ARCHA'NGEL.** *n. f.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] One of the highest order of angels.

His form had yet not left

All her original brightness, nor appear'd

Less than *archangel* ruin'd, and th' excess

Of glory obscur'd.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

'Tis sure th' *archangel's* trump I hear,

Nature's great passing-bell, the only call

Of gods that will be heard by all.

*Norris's Miscellanies.*

**ARCHANGEL.** *n. f.* [*lamium*, Lat.] The name of a plant, called also *Dead nettle*.

It hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whose upper lip is hollow like a spoon; but the under one divided into two segments, in the form of a heart, and both end in chaps brimmed and edged; out of the flower cup, which is fistulous and cut into segments, rises the pointal, fixed, like a nail, to the hinder part of the flower, with four embryos which become triangular seeds inclosed in a husk formed of the flower cup. The species are fourteen, and seven of them grow wild

on dry banks, or under hedges, two sorts of which are used in medicine.

*Millar.*

**ARCHANGE'LICK.** *adj.* [from *archangel*.] Belonging to archangels:

He ceas'd, and th' *archangelick* pow'r prepar'd

For swift descent; with him the cohort bright

Of watchful cherubim.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

**ARCHBE'ACON.** *n. f.* [from *arch* and *beacon*.] The chief place of prospect, or of signal.

You shall win the top of the Cornish *archbeacon* Hainborough, which may for prospect compare with Rama in Palestina.

*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**ARCHBI'SHOP.** *n. f.* [from *arch* and *bishop*.] A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffragans.

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,

Install'd lord *archbishop* of Canterbury.

*Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

The *archbishop* was the known architect of this new fabrick.

*Clarendon.*

**ARCHBI'SHOPRICK.** *n. f.* [from *archbishop*.] The state or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

'Tis the cardinal;

And merely to revenge him on the emperor,

For not bestowing on him, at his asking,

The *archbishoprick* of Toledo this is purpos'd:

*Sh. H. VIII.*

This excellent man, from the time of his promotion to the *archbishoprick*, underwent the envy and malice of men who agreed in nothing else.

*Clarendon.*

**ARCHCHA'NTER.** *n. f.* [from *arch* and *chanter*.] The chief chanter.

**ARCHDE'ACON.** *n. f.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] One that supplies the bishop's place and office in such matters as do belong to the episcopal function. The law styles him the bishop's vicar, or vicegerent.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Least negligence might foist in abuses, an *archdeacon* was appointed to take account of their doings.

*Carew's Surv. of Irel.*

**ARCHDE'ACONRY.** *n. f.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

It oweth subjection to the metropolitan of Canterbury, and hath one only *archdeaconry*.

*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**ARCHDE'ACONSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *archdeacon*.] The office of an archdeacon.

**ARCHDU'KE.** *n. f.* [*archidux*, Lat.] A title given to some foreign princes, as of Austria and Tuscany.

Philip *archduke* of Austria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth.

*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**ARCHDU'CHESS.** *n. f.* [from *arch* and *duchess*.] A title given to the sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tuscany.

**ARCH-PHILO'SOPHER.** *n. f.* [from *arch* and *philosopher*.] Chief philosopher.

It is no improbable opinion therefore, which the *arch-philosopher* was of, that the chiefest person in every household was always as it were a king.

*Hooker, b. i.*

**ARCH-PRE'LATE.** *n. f.* [from *arch* and *prelate*.] Chief prelate.

May we not wonder, that a man of St. Basil's authority and quality, an *arch-prelate* in the house of God, should have his name far and wide called in question.

*Hooker, b. v. § 42.*

**ARCH-PRE'SBYTER.** *n. f.* [from *arch* and *presbyter*.] Chief presbyter.

As simple deacons are in subjection to presbyters, according to the canon law; so are also presbyters and *arch-presbyters* in subjection to these archdeacons.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**ARCH-PRI'EST.** *n. f.* [from *arch* and *priest*.] Chief priest.

The word decanus was extended to an ecclesiastical dignity, which included the *arch-priests*.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**ARCHAIO'LOGY.** *n. f.* [from ἀρχαῖος, ancient, and λόγος, a discourse.] A discourse on antiquity.

**ARCHAIOLO'GICK.** *adj.* [from *archaiology*.] Relating to a discourse on antiquity.

**A'RCHAISM.** *n. f.* [ἀρχαϊσμός.] An ancient phrase, or mode of expression.

I shall never use *archaisms*, like Milton.

*Watts.*

**A'RCHED.** *participial adj.* [from *To arch*.] Bent in the form of an arch.

I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou hast the right *arched* bent of the brow.

*Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**A'RCHER.** *n. f.* [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. a bow.] He that shoots with a bow; he that carries a bow in battle.

Fight, gentlemen of England; fight, bold yeomen!

Draw, *archers*, draw your arrows to the head:

Spur your proud horses hard.

*Shakesp. Richard III.*

This Cupid is no longer an *archer*, his glory shall be ours, for we are the only love-gods.

*Shakesp. Much ado about Noth.*

Thou frequent bring'st the smitten deer;

For seldom, *archers* say, thy arrows err.

*Prior.*

**A'RCHERY.** *n. f.* [from *archer*.]

1. The use of the bow.

Among the English artillery, *archery* challengeth the pre-eminence, as peculiar to our nation.

*Camden's Remains.*

2. The



2. The act of shooting with the bow.  
Flower of this purple dye,  
Hit with Cupid's archery,  
Sink in apple of his eye !  
*Shakesf. Mids. Night's Dr.*
3. The art of an archer.  
Blest seraphims shall leave their quire,  
And turn love's soldiers upon thee,  
To exercise their archery.  
*Crawshaw's Steps to Temple.*
- A'RCHES-COURT.** *n. f.* [from *arches* and *court*.] The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes, so called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whose top is raised of stone-pillars, built arch-wise. The judge of this court is termed the dean of the arches, or official of the *arches-court*: dean of the arches, because with this office is commonly joined a peculiar jurisdiction of thirteen parishes in London, termed a deanery, being exempted from the authority of the bishop of London, and belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury; of which the parish of Bow is one. Some others say, that he was first called dean of the arches, because the official to the archbishop, the dean of the arches, was his substitute in his court; and by that means the names became confounded. The jurisdiction of this judge is ordinary, and extends through the whole province of Canterbury: so that, upon any appeal, he forthwith, and without any further examination of the cause, sends out his citation to the party appealed, and his inhibition to the judge from whom the appeal is made.  
*Cowell.*
- A'RCHETYPE.** *n. f.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] The original of which any resemblance is made.  
Our souls, though they might have perceived images themselves by simple sense; yet it seems inconceivable, how they should apprehend their *archetypes*.  
*Glanville's Scepis Scientifica.*  
As a man, a tree, are the outward objects of our perception, and the outward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas; so our sensations of hunger, cold, are also inward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas. But the notions or pictures of these things, as they are in the mind, are the ideas.  
*Watts's Logick.*
- A'RCHETYPAL.** *adj.* [*archetypus*, Lat.] Original; being a pattern from which copies are made.  
Through contemplation's opticks I have seen  
Him who is fairer than the sons of men:  
The source of good, the light *archetypal*.  
*Norris's Miscell.*
- ARCHEUS.** *n. f.* [probably from *ἀρχεῖν*.] A word by which Paracelsus seems to have meant a power that presides over the animal œconomy, distinct from the rational soul.
- ARCHIDIA'CONAL.** *adj.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat. an archdeacon.] Belonging to an archdeacon; as, this offence is liable to be censured in an *archidiaconal* visitation.
- ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL.** *adj.* [from *archiepiscopus*, Lat. an archbishop.] Belonging to an archbishop; as, Canterbury is an *archiepiscopal* see; the suffragans are subject to *archiepiscopal* jurisdiction.
- A'RCHITECT.** *n. f.* [*architectus*, Lat.]
1. A professor of the art of building.  
The *architect's* glory consists in the designment and idea of the work; his ambition should be to make the form triumph over the matter.  
*Wotton.*
  2. A contriver of a building; a builder.  
The hasty multitude  
Admiring enter'd, and the work some praise,  
And some the *architect*: his hand was known  
In heav'n, by many a tow'rd structure high,  
Where scepter'd angels held their residence,  
And sat as princes.  
*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
  3. The contriver or former of any compound body.  
This inconvenience the divine *architect* of the body obviated.  
*Ray on the Creation.*
  4. The contriver of any thing.  
An irreligious Moor,  
Chief *architect* and plotter of these woes. *Shak. Tit. Andron.*
- ARCHITE'CTIVE.** *adj.* [from *architect*.] That performs the work of architecture.  
How could the bodies of many of them, particularly the last mentioned, be furnished with *architective* materials?  
*Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- ARCHITECTO'NICK.** *adj.* [from *ἀρχεῖν*, chief, and *τέκτων*, an artificer.] That which has the power or skill of an architect; that which can build or form any thing.  
To say that some more fine part of either, or all the hypothetical principle, is the architect of this elaborate structure, is to give occasion to demand, what proportion of the tria prima afforded this *architectonick* spirit, and what agent made so skilful and happy a mixture.  
*Boyle's Scept. Chym.*
- ARCHITE'CTURE.** *n. f.* [*architectura*, Lat.]
1. The art or science of building.  
*Architecture* is divided into *civil architecture*, called by way of eminence *architecture*; *military architecture*, or fortification; and *naval architecture*, which, besides building of ships and vessels, includes also ports, moles, docks, &c. Some think the Tyrians were the first improvers of *architecture*; but others contend, that the rules of this art were delivered by God himself to Solomon, from whom the Tyrians had their instruction, which they afterwards communicated to the Egyptians; these

- to the Grecians, and these again to the Romans. Under Augustus, *architecture* arrived to its greatest glory; but it afterwards dwindled by degrees, and at last fell with the western empire, in the fifth century, when the Visigoths destroyed all the most beautiful monuments of antiquity; and a new manner of building took its rise, called the Gothick, coarse, artless, and massive. Of the same kind was the Arabesk, Moorisk or Moorish *architecture*, brought from the South by the Moors and Saracens. The architects of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, who had some knowledge of sculpture, seemed to make perfection consist altogether in the delicacy and multitude of ornaments, which they frequently bestowed on their buildings without any conduct or taste. In the two last centuries, the architects of Italy and France were wholly bent upon retrieving the primitive simplicity and beauty of ancient *architecture*, in which they did not fail of success. This art is divided into five orders; the Tuscan, Dorick, Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite; which took their rise from the different proportions that the different kinds of buildings rendered necessary, according to the bulk, strength, delicacy, richness, or simplicity required.  
*Chambers.*
- Our fathers next in *architecture* skill'd,  
Cities for use, and forts for safety build:  
Then palaces and lofty domes arose,  
These for devotion, and for pleasure those. *Blackm. Creat.*
2. The effect or performance of the science of building.  
The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine *architecture*, ascribed to a particular providence. *Burnet's Theory.*
- A'RCHITRAVE.** *n. f.* [from *ἀρχή*, chief, and *trabs*, Lat. a beam; because it is supposed to represent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature. This member is different in the different orders; and, in building *architrave* doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The *architrave* is sometimes called the reason piece, or master beam, in timber buildings, as porticos, cloisters, &c. In chimnies it is called the mantle piece; and over jambs of doors, and lintels of windows, hyperthyron.  
*Builders Dict.*
- The materials laid over this pillar were of wood; through the lightness whereof the *architrave* could not suffer, nor the column itself, being so substantial.  
*Wotton's Architecture.*
- Westward a pompous frontispiece appear'd,  
On Dorick pillars of white marble rear'd,  
Crown'd with an *architrave* of antique mold,  
And sculpture rising on the roughen'd gold. *Pope's T. of F.*
- A'RCHIVES.** *n. f.* without a singular. [*archiva*, Lat.] The places where records or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps sometimes used for the writings themselves.  
Though we think our words vanish with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his *archives*, as witnesses either for or against us.  
*Government of the Tongue, § 1.*
- I shall now only look a little into the Mosaick *archives*, to observe what they furnish us with upon this subject. *Woodward.*
- A'RCHWISE.** *adv.* [from *arch* and *wise*.] In the form of an arch.  
The court of arches, so called *ab arcuata ecclesia*, or from Bow church in London, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by reason of the steeple or clochier thereof, raised at the top with stone pillars in fashion of a bow bent *archwise*.  
*Ayliffe's Par.*
- ARCI'TENENT.** *adj.* [*arcitenens*, Lat.] Bow-bearing. *Dict.*
- ARCTA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *ἀρξω*, to strengthen.] Strengthening; confinement to a narrower compass.
- A'RCTICK.** *n. f.* [from *Ἀρκτικός*, the northern constellation.] Northern; lying under the Arctos, or bear. See **ARTICK**.  
Ever during snows, perpetual shades  
Of darkness, would congeal their livid blood,  
Did not the *arctick* tract spontaneous yield  
A cheering purple berry big with wine. *Philips.*
- A'RCTICK Circle.** See **CIRCLE**.
- A'RCUATE.** *adj.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch.  
The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the inconfusion of species visible, is, for that the sight worketh in right lines; but sounds that move in oblique and *arcuate* lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- In the gullet, where it perforateth the midriff, the carneous fibres are inflected and *arcuate*.  
*Ray on Creation.*
- A'RCUATILE.** *adj.* [from *arcuate*.] Bent; inflected. *Dict.*
- ARCUA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *arcuate*.]
1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.
  2. The state of being bent; curvity, or crookedness.
  3. [In gardening.] The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seed, or that bear no seed, as the elm, lime, alder, willow; and is so called from bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the offsets or stools after they are planted.  
*Chambers.*
- A'RCUATURE.** *n. f.* [*arcuatura*, low Latin.] The bending or curvature of an arch. *Dict.*
- ARCUBA'LISTER.** *n. f.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *balista*, an engine.] A crossbow man.  
King John was espied by a very good *arcubalist*, who said, that he would soon dispatch the cruel tyrant. God forbid, vile  
varlet,



# ARE

varlet, quoth the earl, that we should procure the death of the holy one of God. *Camden's Remains.*

**ARD.** [Saxon.] Signifies natural disposition; as, *Goddard* is a divine temper; *Reinard*, a sincere temper; *Giffard*, a bountiful and liberal disposition; *Bernard*, filial affection, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

**A'RDENCY.** *n. f.* [from *ardent*.] Ardour; eagerness; warmth of affection.

Accepted they shall be, if qualified with humility, and *ardency*, and perseverance, so far as concerns the end immediate to them. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*

The ineffable happiness of our dear Redeemer must needs bring an increase to ours, commensurate to the *ardency* of our love for him. *Boyle.*

**ARDENT.** *adj.* [*ardens*, Lat. burning.]

1. Hot; burning; fiery.

Chymists observe, that vegetables, as lavender, rue, marjoram, &c. distilled before fermentation, yield oils without any burning spirits; but, after fermentation, yield *ardent* spirits without oils; which shews, that their oil is, by fermentation, converted into spirit. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Fierce; vehement.

A knight of swarthy face,  
High on a cole-black steed pursued the chace;  
With flashing flames his *ardent* eyes were filled. *Dryd. Fab.*

3. Passionate; affectionate: used generally of desire.

Another nymph with fatal pow'r may rise,  
To damp the sinking beams of Cælia's eyes;  
With haughty pride may hear her charms confess,  
And scorn the *ardent* vows that I have blest. *Prior.*

**A'RDENTLY.** *adv.* [from *ardent*.] Eagerly; affectionately.  
With true zeal may our hearts be most *ardently* inflamed to our religion. *Sprat's Sermons.*

**A'RDOUR.** *n. f.* [*ardor*, Lat. heat.]

1. Heat.

2. Heat of affection, as love, desire, courage.

Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater *ardour* and quickness, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his friend. *South.*

The soldiers shout around with gen'rous rage;  
He prais'd their *ardour*, inly pleas'd to see  
His host. *Dryden's Fables.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd,  
And the vain *ardours* of our love restrain'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. The person ardent or bright. This is only used by *Milton*.

Nor delay'd the winged faint,  
After his charge receiv'd; but from among  
Thousand celestial *ardours*, where he stood  
Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up-springing light,  
Flew thro' the midst of heav'n. *Paradise Lost, b. v.*

**ARDU'ITY.** *n. f.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty. *Dict.*

**A'RDUOUS.** *adj.* [*arduus*, Lat.]

1. Lofty; hard to climb.

High on Parnassus' top her sons she show'd,  
And pointed out those *arduous* paths they trod. *Pope.*

2. Difficult.

It was a means to bring him up in the school of arts and policy, and so to fit him for that great and *arduous* employment that God designed him to. *South.*

**A'RDUOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty.

**ARE.** The third person plural of the present tense of the verb to be; as, young men *are* rash, old *are* cautious.

**ARE,** or *Alamire.* The lowest note but one in Guido's scale of musick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,  
*Are* to plead Hortensio's passion;  
B mi Bianca take him for thy lord,  
C faut, that loves with all affection. *Shakesp. Tam. Shrew.*

**A'REA.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The surface contained between any lines or boundaries.

The *area* of a triangle is found by knowing the height and the base. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Any open surface, as the floor of a room; the open part of a church; the vacant part or stage of an amphitheatre. An inclosed place, as lifts, or a bowling-green, or grass-plot.

Let us conceive a floor or *area* of goodly length, with the breadth somewhat more than half the longitude. *Wotton.*

The Alban lake is of an oval figure, and, by reason of the high mountains that encompass it, looks like the *area* of some vast amphitheatre. *Addison on Italy.*

In *areas* vary'd with Mosaic art,

Some whirl the disk, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**TO ARE'AD, or ARE'ED.** *v. a.* [*areban*, Sax. to counsel.] To advise; to direct.

Knights and ladies gentle deeds,  
Whose praises having slept in silence long,  
Me, all too meane, the sacred muse *areeds*  
To blazon broad. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

But mark what I *aread* thee now: avant,  
Fly thither whence thou fled'st! If from this hour  
Within these hallow'd limits thou appear,  
Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd. *Paradise Lost.*

# ARG

**AREFA'CTION.** *n. f.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] The state of growing dry; the act of drying.

From them, and their motions, principally proceed *arefaction*, and most of the effects of nature. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

**TO A'REFY.** *v. a.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] To dry; to exhale moisture.

Heat drieth bodies that do easily expire, as parchment, leaves, roots, clay, &c. and so doth time or age *arefy*, as in the same bodies, &c. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 294.*

**ARENA'CEOUS.** *adj.* [*arena*, Lat. sand.] Sandy; having the qualities of sand.

A piece of the stone of the same mines, of a yellowish brown colour, an *arenaceous* friable substance, and with some white spar mixed with it. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**ARENA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *arena*, Lat. sand.] Is used by some physicians for a sort of dry bath, when the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand. *Dict.*

**ARENO'SE.** *adj.* [from *arena*, Lat.] Sandy; full of sand. *Dict.*

**ARE'NULOUS.** *adj.* [from *arenula*, Lat. sand.] Full of small sand; gravelly. *Dict.*

**AREO'TICK.** *adj.* [*ἀραιωτική*.] Such medicines as open the pores of the skin, so that the morbidick matter may be carried off by sweat, or insensible perspiration. *Dict.*

**ARETO'LOGY.** *n. f.* [from *ἀρετή*, virtue, and *λέγω*, to discourse.] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of arriving at it. *Dict.*

**A'RGAL.** *n. f.* Hard lees sticking to the sides of wine vessels, more commonly called tartar. *Dict.*

**A'RGENT.** *adj.* [from *argentum*, Lat. silver.]

1. The white colour used in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets, supposed to be the representation of that metal.

Rinaldo flings

As swift as fiery light'ning kindled new,

His *argent* eagle with her silver wings

In field of azure, fair Erminia knew. *Fairfax, b. iii.*

In an *argent* field, the god of war

Was drawn triumphant on his iron car. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Silver; bright like silver.

Those *argent* fields more likely habitants,

Translated faints, or middle spirits hold,

Betwixt th' angelical and human kind. *Milton.*

Or ask of yonder *argent* fields above,

Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

**ARGENTA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *argentum*, Lat. silver.] An overlaying with silver. *Dict.*

**A'RGENTINE.** *adj.* [*argentum*, Fr.] Sounding like silver. *Dict.*

**A'RGIL.** *n. f.* [*argilla*, Lat.] Potters clay; a fat soft kind of earth of which vessels are made.

**ARGILLA'CEOUS.** *adj.* [from *argil*.] Clayey; partaking of the nature of argil; consisting of argil, or potter's clay.

**ARGI'LOUS.** *adj.* [from *argil*.] Consisting of clay; clayish; containing clay.

Albuquerque derives this redness from the sand and *argillous* earth at the bottom. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*

**A'RGOSY.** *n. f.* [derived by *Pope* from *Argo*, the name of Jason's ship.] A large vessel for merchandise; a carrack.

Your mind is tossing on the ocean;

There where your *argosies* with portly sail,

Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,

Or as it were the pageants of the sea

Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

**TO ARGUE.** *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat.]

1. To reason; to offer reasons.

I know your majesty has always lov'd her

So dear in heart, not to deny her what

A woman of less place might ask by law;

Scholars allow'd freely to *argue* for her. *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*

Publick *arguing* oft serves not only to exasperate the minds, but to whet the wits of hereticks. *Decay of Piety.*

An idea of motion, not passing on, would perplex any one, who should *argue* from such an idea. *Locke.*

2. To persuade by argument.

It is a sort of poetical logick which I would make use of, to *argue* you into a protection of this play. *Congr. Ded. to Old Bat.*

3. To dispute; with the particles *with* or *against* before the opponent, and *against* before the thing opposed.

Why do christians, of several persuasions, so fiercely *argue against* the salvability of each other. *Decay of Piety.*

He that by often *arguing against* his own sense, imposes falsehoods on others, is not far from believing himself. *Locke.*

I do not see how they can *argue with* any one, without setting down strict boundaries. *Locke.*

**TO ARGUE.** *v. a.*

1. To prove any thing by argument.

If the world's age and death be *argued* well,

By the sun's fall, which now toward's earth doth bend,

Then we might fear that virtue, since she fell

So low as woman, should be near her end. *Donne.*

2. To debate any question; as, to *argue* a cause.

3. To prove, as an argument.

So many laws *argue* so many sins

Among them: how can God with such reside? *Parad. Lost.*

It



It *argues* distemper of the mind as well as of the body, when a man is continually tossing from one side to the other. *South.*

This *argues* a virtue and disposition in those sides of the rays, which answers to that virtue and disposition of the crystal. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. To charge with, as a crime; with *of*.

I have pleaded guilty to all thoughts and expressions of mine, which can be truly *argued of* obscenity, profaneness, or immorality, and retract them. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The accidents are not the same, which would have *argued* him of a servile copying, and total barrenness of invention; yet the seas were the same. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

**A'RGUER.** *n. f.* [from *argue*.] A reasoner; a disputer; a controvertist.

Men are ashamed to be proselytes to a weak *arguer*, as thinking they must part with their reputation as well as their sin. *Decay of Piety.*

**A'RGUMENT.** *n. f.* [*argumentum*, Lat.]

1. A reason alleged for or against any thing.

We sometimes see, on our theatres, vice rewarded, at least unpunished; yet it ought not to be an *argument* against the art. *Dryden's Pref. to Tyrannick Love.*

When any thing is proved by as good *arguments* as that thing is capable of, supposing it were; we ought not in reason to make any doubt of the existence of that thing. *Tillotson's Preface.*

And thus we have our author's two great and only *arguments* to prove, that heirs are lords over their brethren. *Locke.*

2. The subject of any discourse or writing.

That she who ev'n but now was your best object,  
Your praise's *argument*, balm of your age,  
Dearest and best. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

To the height of this great *argument*

I may assert eternal providence,  
And justify the ways of God to man. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*  
Sad task! yet *argument*

Not less, but more heroic than the wrath  
Of stern Achilles. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

A much longer discourse my *argument* requires; your merciful dispositions a much shorter. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. The contents of any work summed up by way of abstract.

The *argument* of the work, that is, its principal action, the œconomy and disposition of it, are the things which distinguish copies from originals. *Dryden's Æn. Pref.*

4. A controversy.

This day, in *argument* upon a case,

Some words there grew 'twixt Somerset and me. *Sh. H. VI.*  
If the idea be not agreed on betwixt the speaker and hearer, the *argument* is not about things, but names. *Locke.*

It was much like an *argument* that fell out last night, where each of us fell in praise of our country mistresses. *Sh. Cymbeline.*

5. It has sometimes the particle *to* before the thing to be proved, but generally *for*.

The best moral *argument* to patience, in my opinion, is the advantage of patience itself. *Tillotson.*

This, before that revelation had enlightened the world, was the very best *argument* for a future state. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

6. [In astronomy.] An arch by which we seek another unknown arch, proportional to the first. *Chambers.*

**ARGUMENTAL.** *adj.* [from *argument*.] Belonging to argument; reasoning.

Afflicted sense thou kindly dost set free,

Oppress'd with *argumental* tyranny,  
And routed reason finds a safe retreat in thee. *Pope.*

**ARGUMENTA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *argument*.] Reasoning; the act of reasoning.

*Argumentation* is that operation of the mind, whereby we infer one proposition from two or more propositions premised. Or it is the drawing a conclusion, which before was unknown, or doubtful, from some propositions more known and evident; so when we have judged that matter cannot think, and that the mind of man doth think, we conclude, that therefore the mind of man is not matter. *Watts's Logick.*

I suppose it is no ill topick of *argumentation*, to shew the prevalence of contempt, by the contrary influences of respect. *South.*

His thoughts must be masculine, full of *argumentation*, and that sufficiently warm. *Dryden.*

It is certain, that the whole course of his *argumentation* comes 'to nothing. *Addison. Freeholder, N° 31.*

**ARGUMENTATIVE.** *adj.* [from *argument*.] Consisting of argument; containing argument.

This omission, considering the bounds within which the *argumentative* part of my discourse was confined, I could not avoid. *Atterb. Pref. to his Sermons.*

**ARGUTA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *arguo*, Lat.] A proving by argument; a disputing for and against. *Dict.*

**A'RGUTE.** *adj.* [*arguto*, Ital. *argutus*, Lat.]

1. Subtile; witty; sharp.

2. Shrill.

**A'RIA.** *n. f.* [Ital. in musick.] An air, song, or tune.

**A'RID.** *adj.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry.] Dry; parched up.

My complexion is become adust, and my body *arid*, by visiting lands. *Arbutnot and Pope's M. Scrib.*

VOL. I.

His harden'd fingers deck the gaudy spring,

Without him summer were an *arid* waste. *Thomf. Autumn.*

**ARI'DITY.** *n. f.* [from *arid*.]

1. Dryness; ficcidity.

Salt taken in great quantities will reduce an animal body to the great extremity of *aridity*, or dryness. *Arbutn. on Aliments.*

2. In the theological sense, a kind of insensibility in devotion, contrary to melting.

Strike my soul with lively apprehensions of thy excellencies, to bear up my spirit under the greatest *aridities* and dejections, with the delightful prospect of thy glories. *Norris.*

**A'RIES.** *n. f.* [Lat.] The Ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiack.

At last from *Aries* rolls the bounteous sun,

And the bright Bull receives him. *Thomson's Spring.*

To **ARI'ETATE.** *v. n.* [*arieto*, Lat.]

1. To butt like a ram.

2. To strike in imitation of the blows which rams give with their heads.

**ARIETA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *arietate*.]

1. The act of butting like a ram.

2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram.

The strength of the percussion, wherein ordnance do exceed all *arietations* and ancient inventions. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. The act of striking, or conflicting in general.

Now those heterogeneous atoms, by themselves, hit so exactly into their proper residence, in the midst of such tumultuary motions, and *arietations* of other particles. *Glanv. Sceptis.*

**ARIETTA.** *n. f.* [Ital. in musick.] A short air, song, or tune.

**ARI'GHT.** *adv.* [from *a* and *right*.]

1. Rightly; without mental error.

How him I lov'd, and love with all my might;

So thought I eke of him, and think I thought *aright*. *F. 2.*

These were thy thoughts, and thou could'st judge *aright*,

Till interest made a jaundice in thy sight. *Dryden's Fables.*

The motions of the tongue are so easy, and so subtile, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them *aright*. *Holder.*

2. Rightly; without crime.

A generation that set not their heart *aright*. *Pf. lxxviii. 8.*

3. Rightly; without failing of the end designed.

Guardian of groves, and goddess of the night,

Fair queen, he said, direct my dart *aright*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

**ARIOLA'TION, or HARIOLA'TION.** *n. f.* [*bariolus*, Lat. a soothsayer.] Soothsaying; vaticination.

The priests of elder time have deluded their apprehensions with *ariolation*, soothsaying, and such oblique idolatries. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 3.*

**ARIO'SO.** *n. f.* [Ital. in musick.] The movement of a common air, song, or tune. *Dict.*

To **ARI'SE.** *v. n.* pret. *arose*, particip. *arisen*. [from *a* and *rise*.]

1. To mount upward as the sun.

He rose, and, looking up, beheld the skies

With purple blushing, and the day *arise*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To get up as from sleep, or from rest.

So Esdras *arose* up, and said unto them, ye have transgressed the law. *1 Esd. ix. 7.*

How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard; when wilt thou *arise* out of thy sleep? *Prov. vi. 9.*

3. To come into view, as from obscurity.

There shall *arise* false Christs and false prophets. *Matt. xxiv.*

4. To revive from death.

Thy dead men shall live, together with my body shall they *arise*: awake and sing, ye that dwell in dust. *Isaiah xxvi. 19.*

5. To proceed, or have its original.

They which were scattered abroad upon the persecution that *arose* about Stephen, travelled as far as Phœnice. *Acts xi. 19.*

I know not what mischief may *arise* hereafter from the example of such an innovation. *Dryden.*

6. To enter upon a new station.

Another Mary then *arose*,

And did rig'rous laws impose. *Cowley.*

7. To commence hostility.

And when he *arose* against me, I caught him by his beard, and smote him. *1 Sam. xvii. 35.*

For the various senses of this word, see *RISE*.

**ARISTO'CRACY.** *n. f.* [*ἀριστος*, greatest, and *κρατία*, to govern.] That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles, without a king, and exclusively of the people.

The *aristocracy* of Venice hath admitted so many abuses through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration seems to approach. *Swift.*

**ARISTOCRA'TICAL, or ARISTOCRA'TICK.** *adj.* [from *aristocracy*.] Relating to aristocracy; including a form of government by the nobles.

Ockham distinguishes, that the papacy, or ecclesiastical monarchy, may be changed in an extraordinary manner, for some time, into an *aristocratical* form of government. *Ayliffe's Par.*

**ARISTOCRA'TICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *aristocratical*.] An aristocratical state. *Dict.*

**ARI'HMANCY.** *n. f.* [from *ἀριθμός*, number, and *μαντεία*, divination.] A foretelling future events by numbers. *Dict.*



**ARITHMETICAL** *adj.* [from *arithmetick*.] According to the rules or method of arithmetick.

The principles of bodies may be infinitely small, not only beyond all naked or assisted sense, but beyond all *arithmetical* operation or conception. *Grew's Cosm. Sacra.*

The squares of the diameters of these rings, made by any prismatic colour, were in *arithmetical* progression, as in the fifth observation. *Newton's Opticks.*

**ARITHMETICALLY** *adv.* [from *arithmetical*.] In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithmetick.

Though the fifth part of a xestes being a simple fraction, and *arithmetically* regular, it is yet no proper part of that measure. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

**ARITHMETICIAN** *n. f.* [from *arithmetick*.] A master of the art of numbers.

A man had need be a good *arithmetician*, to understand this author's works. His description runs on like a multiplication table. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

**ARITHMETICK** *n. f.* [*ἀριθμός*, number, and *μέτρον*, to measure.] The science of numbers; the art of computation.

We have very little intelligence about the origin and invention of *arithmetick*; but probably it must have taken its rise from the introduction of commerce, and consequently be of Tyrian invention. From Asia it passed into Egypt, where it was greatly cultivated. From thence it was transmitted to the Greeks, who conveyed it to the Romans with additional improvements. But, from some treatises of the ancients remaining on this subject, it appears that their *arithmetick* was much inferior to that of the moderns. *Chambers.*

On fair ground I could beat forty of them;

But now 'tis odds beyond *arithmetick*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The christian religion, according to the Apostle's *arithmetick*, hath but these three parts of it; sobriety, justice, religion. *Taylor.*

**ARK** *n. f.* [*arca*, Lat. a chest.]

1. A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge.

Make thee an *ark* of gopher wood; rooms shalt thou make in the *ark*, and shalt pitch it within and without. *Gen. vi. 14.*

The one just man alive, by his command,

Shall build a wondrous *ark*, as thou beheld'st,

To save himself and household, from amidst

A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

2. The repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.

This coffer was of shittim wood, covered with plates or leaves of gold, being two cubits and an half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high. It had two rings of gold on each side, through which the staves were put for carrying it. Upon the top of it was a kind of gold crown all around it, and two cherubim were fastened to the cover. It contained the two tables of stone, written by the hand of God. *Calmet.*

**ARM** *n. f.* [*capm*, *copm*, Sax.]

1. The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder.

If I have lift up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw my help in the gate, then let mine *arm* fall from my shoulder-blade, and mine *arm* be broken from the bone. *Job, xxxi. 21.*

Like helpless friends, who view from shore

The labouring ship, and hear the tempest roar,

So stood they with their *arms* across. *Dryden.*

2. The bough of a tree.

The trees spread out their *arms* to shade her face,

But she on elbow lean'd. *Sidney.*

Hide me, ye forests, in your closest bowers,

Where the tall oak his spreading *arms* entwines,

And with the beech a mutual shade combines. *Gay.*

3. An inlet of water from the sea.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood,

An *arm* ariseth of the Stygian flood. *Dryden's Æneid.*

We have yet seen but an *arm* of this sea of beauty. *Norris.*

4. Power; might. In this sense is used the secular *arm*, &c.

Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his

*arm*, and whose heart departeth from the Lord. *Jer. xvii. 5.*

O God, thy *arm* was here!

And not to us, but to thy *arm* alone,

Ascribe we all. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

**ARM'S END** *n. f.* A phrase taken from boxing, in which the weaker man may overcome the stronger, if he can keep him from closing.

Such a one as can keep him at *arm's end*, need never wish for a better companion. *Sidney's Arcad.*

For my sake be comfortable, hold death awhile at the *arm's*

*end*. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

To ARM. *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.]

1. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence.

And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he *armed* his trained servants, born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and pursued them unto Dan. *Gen. xiv. 14.*

True conscious honour is to feel no sin;

He's *arm'd* without, that's innocent within. *Pope.*

2. To plate with any thing that may add strength.

Their wounded steeds

Yerk out their *armed* heels at their dead masters. *Sh. H. V.*

3. To furnish; to fit up; as, to *arm* a loadstone, is to case it with iron.

You must *arm* your hook with the line in the inside of it.

*Walton's Angler.*

Having wasted the callus, I left off those tents, and dressed it with others *armed* with digestives. *Wise man's Surgery.*

To ARM. *v. n.*

1. To take arms.

Think we king Harry strong;

And, princes, look you strongly *arm* to meet him. *Sh. H. V.*

2. To provide against.

His servant, throughly *arm'd* against such coverture,

Reported unto all, that he was sure

A noble gentleman of high regard. *Spenser's Hubb. Tale.*

**ARMADA** *n. f.* [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for sea; a fleet of war. It is often erroneously spelt *armado*.

In all the mid-earth seas was left no road

Wherein the pagan his bold head untwines,

Spread was the huge *armado* wide and broad,

From Venice, Genes, and towns which them confines.

*Fairfax, b. i. stanza 79.*

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,

A whole *armado* of collected sail

Is scatter'd and disjoin'd from fellowship. *Shak. King John.*

At length resolv'd t' assert the wat'ry ball,

He in himself did whole *armados* bring:

Him aged seamen might their master call,

And choose for general, were he not their king. *Dryden.*

**ARMADILLO** *n. f.* [Spanish.] A four-footed animal of Brasil, as big as a cat, with a snout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard scales

like armour, whence he takes his name, and retires under them

like the tortoise. He lives in holes, or in the water, being of

the amphibious kind. His scales are of a bony or cartilaginous

substance; but they are easily pierced. This animal hides him-

self a third part of the year under ground. He feeds upon

roots, sugar-canes, fruits, and poultry. When he is caught, he

draws up his feet and head to his belly, and rolls himself up in

a ball, which the strongest hand cannot open; and he must be

brought near the fire before he will shew his nose. His flesh is

white, fat, tender, and more delicate than that of a sucking pig.

*Trevoux.*

**ARMAMENT** *n. f.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A force equipped for war; generally used of a naval force.

**ARMAMENTARY** *n. f.* [*armamentarium*, Lat.] An armoury; a magazine or arsenal of warlike implements. *Dict.*

**ARMAN** *n. f.* A confection for restoring lost appetite in horses. *D.*

**ARMATURE** *n. f.* [*armatura*, Lat.] Armour; something to defend the body from hurt.

Others should be armed with hard shells; others with prickles; the rest that have no such *armature*, should be endued with great swiftness and perniciousity. *Ray on the Creation.*

**ARMED** *adj.* [in heraldry.] Is used in respect of beasts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tusks, are of a different colour from the rest; as, he bears a cock or a falcon *armed*, or. *Chambers.*

**ARMED Chair** *n. f.* [from *armed* and *chair*.] An elbow chair, or a chair with rests for the arms.

**ARME'NIAN Bole** *n. f.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddish colour, of considerable use as an absorbent, astringent, and vulnerary; which takes its name from the country of Armenia, whence it is chiefly brought.

**ARMENIAN Stone** *n. f.* A mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green, black and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany, and the Tyrol. It bears a near resemblance to lapis lazuli, from which it seems only to differ in degree of maturity; it being softer, and speckled with green instead of gold. Boerhaave ranks it among semimetals; and supposes it composed of a metal and earth. Woodward says, it owes its colour to an admixture of copper. Its chief use is in mosaick work, though it has some place also in physick. *Chambers.*

**ARMENTAL** } *adj.* [*armentalis*, or *armentinus*, Lat.] Belong-

**ARMENTINE** } ing to a drove or herd of cattle. *Dict.*

**ARMENTO'SE** *adj.* [*armentosus*, Lat.] Abounding with cattle. *D.*

**ARMGAUNT** *adj.* [from *arm* and *gaunt*.] Slender as the arm.

So he nodded,

And soberly did mount an *armgaunt* steed. *Sh. Ant. and Cl.*

**ARM-HOLE** *n. f.* [from *arm* and *hole*.] The cavity under the

shoulder. Tickling is most in the soles of the feet, and under the *arm-holes*, and on the sides. The cause is the thinness of the skin in those parts, joined with the rareness of being touched there.

*Bacon's Natural Hist. N° 766.*

**ARMIGEROUS** *adj.* [from *armiger*, Lat. an armour-bearer.]

Bearing arms.

**ARMILLARY** *adj.* [from *armilla*, Lat. a bracelet.] Resembling

a bracelet.

When the circles of the mundane sphere are supposed to be described on the convex surface of a sphere, which is hollow within, and, after this, you imagine all parts of the sphere's surface to be cut away, except those parts on which such circles are described; then that sphere is called an *armillary* sphere, because it appears in the form of several circular rings, or bracelets.



# A R M

lets, put together in a due position. *Harris's Description of the Globes.*

**A'RMILLATED.** *adj.* [*armillatus*, Lat.] Wearing bracelets. *Dict.*

**A'RMINGS.** *n. f.* [in a ship.] The same with waiteclothes, being red clothes, hung about the outside of the ship's upper works fore and aft, and before the cubbrige heads. Some are also hung round the tops, called *top armings*. *Chambers.*

**ARMIPOTENCE.** *n. f.* [from *arma*, arms, and *potentia*, power, Lat.] Power in war.

**ARMIPOTENT.** *adj.* [*armipotens*, Lat.] Powerful in arms; mighty in war.

This is your devoted friend, Sir, the manifold linguist, and the *armipotent* soldier. *Shakefp. All's well that ends well.*

For if our God the Lord *armipotent*,  
Those armed angels in our aid down send,  
That were at Dathan to his prophet sent,  
Thou wilt come down with them, and well defend  
Our host. *Fairfax, b. iii. Stan. 70.*

Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a bent,  
The temple stood of Mars *armipotent*. *Dryden's Fab.*

**ARMISONOUS.** *adj.* [*armisonus*, Lat.] Rustling with armour.

**A'RMISTICE.** *n. f.* [*armistitium*, Lat.] A short truce; a cessation of arms for a short time.

**A'RMLET.** *n. f.* [from *arm*.]

1. A little arm; as, an *armlet* of the sea.

2. A piece of armour for the arm.

3. A bracelet for the arm.

And, when she takes thy hand, and doth seem kind,  
Doth search what rings and *armlets* she can find. *Donne.*

**ARMON'ACK.** *n. f.* [erroneously so written for *ammoniac*.] A sort of volatile salt. See **AMMONIAC**.

**A'RMORER.** *n. f.* [*armorier*, Fr.]

1. He that makes armour, or weapons.

Now thrive the *armorers*, and honour's thought  
Reigns solely in the breast of every man. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

The *armorers* make their steel more tough and pliant, by asperision of water and juice of herbs. *Bacon's Phys. Remains.*

The whole division that to Mars pertains,  
All trades of death that deal in steel for gains  
Were there: The butcher, *armorers*, and smith,  
Who forges sharpen'd fauchions, or the scythe. *Dryd. Fab.*

When *arm'ers* temper in the ford  
The keen-edg'd pole-ax, or the shining sword,  
The red-hot metal hisses in the lake. *Pope's Odyssey, b. ix.*

2. He that dresses another in armour.

The *armorers* accomplishing the knights,  
With busy hammers closing rivets up,  
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

The morning he was to join battle with Harold, his *armorers* put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate behind. *Cambd.*

**ARMO'RIAL.** *adj.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family, as *armorial*.

**A'RMORIST.** *n. f.* [from *armour*.] A person skilled in heraldry. *Dict.*

**A'RMORY.** *n. f.* [from *armour*.]

1. The place in which arms are repositied for use.

The sword

Of Michael, from the *armory* of God,  
Was giv'n him temper'd so, that neither keen,  
Nor solid, might resist that edge. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*

With plain heroick magnitude of mind,  
And celestial vigour arm'd,  
Their *armories* and magazines contemns. *Sampson Agonist.*

Let a man consider these virtues, with the contrary sins, and then, as out of a full *armory*, or magazine, let him furnish his conscience with texts of scripture. *South.*

2. Armour; arms of defence.

Nigh at hand

Celestial *armory*, shields, helm-, and spears,  
Hung high, with diamond flaming, and with gold. *Par. Lost.*

3. Ensigns armorial.

Well worthy be you of that *armory*,  
Wherein you have great glory won this day. *Fairy Queen.*

**A'RMOUR.** *n. f.* [*armateur*, Fr. *armatura*, Lat.] Defensive arms.

Your friends are up, and buckle on their *armour*. *Shakefp. Richard III.*

That they might not go naked among their enemies, the only *armour* that Christ allows them, is prudence and innocence. *South.*

**A'RMOUR BEARER.** *n. f.* [from *armour* and *bear*.] He that carries the armour of another.

His *armour bearer* first, and next he kills

His charioteer. *Dryden's Aeneis.*

**A'RMPI.** *n. f.* [from *arm* and *pit*.] The hollow place under the shoulder.

The handles to these gouges are made so long, that the handle may reach under the *armpit* of the workman. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

Others hold their plate under the left *arm-pit*, the best situation for keeping it warm. *Swift's Direct. to the Footman.*

**ARMS.** *n. f.* without the singular number. [*arma*, Lat.]

1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence.

# A R Q

Those *arms* which Mars before

Had giv'n the vanquish'd, now the victor bore. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. A state of hostility.

Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,  
With many more confed'rates, are in *arms*. *Shakefp. R. III.*

3. War in general.

*Arms* and the man I sing. *Dryd. Virgil.*

Him Paris follow'd to the dire alarms,

Both breathing slaughter, both resolv'd in *arms*. *Pope's Iliad.*

4. Action; the act of taking arms.

Up rose the victor angels, and to *arms*

The matin trumpet sung. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

5. The ensigns armorial of a family.

**A'RMV.** *n. f.* [*armée*, Fr.]

1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man. *Locke.*  
Number itself importeth not much in *armies*, where the people are of weak courage. *Bacon.*

The meanest soldier, that has fought often in an *army*, has a truer knowledge of war, than he that has writ whole volumes, but never was in any battle. *South.*

The Tuscan leaders, and their *army* sing,

Which follow'd great Æneas to the war;

Their arms, their numbers, and their names declare. *Dryd.*

2. A great number.

The fool hath planted in his memory an *army* of good words.

*Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

**AROMA'TICAL.** *adj.* [from *aromatick*.] Spicy; fragrant; high scented.

All things that are hot and *aromatical* do preserve liquors or powders. *Bacon's Natural Hist. N° 346.*

Volatile oils refresh the animal spirits, but likewise are endued with all the bad qualities of such substances, producing all the effects of an oily and *aromatical* acrimony.

*Arbutnot on Aliment.*

**AROMA'TICK.** *adj.* [from *aroma*, Lat. spice.]

1. Spicy.

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,  
And now their odours arm'd against them fly:  
Some preciously by shatter'd porcelain fall,

And some by *aromatick* splinters die. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

2. Fragrant; strong scented.

Or quick effluvia darting through the brain,  
Dye of a rose in *aromatick* pain. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

**AROMA'TICKS.** *n. f.* Spices.

They were furnished for exchange of their *aromaticks*, and other proper commodities. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

**AROMATIZA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *aromatize*.] The mingling of a due proportion of *aromatick* spices or drugs with any medicine.

**TO ARO'MATIZE.** *v. a.* [from *aroma*, Lat. spice.]

1. To scent with spices; to impregnate with spices.

Drink the first cup at supper hot, and half an hour before supper something hot and *aromatized*. *Bacon's Phys. Remains.*

2. To scent; to perfume.

Unto converted Jews no man imputeth this unfavoury odour, as though *aromatized* by their conversion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

**ARO'SE.** The preterite of the verb *arise*. See **ARISE**.

**ARO'UND.** *adv.* [from *a* and *round*.]

1. In a circle.

He shall extend his propagated sway,  
Where Atlas turns the rowling heav'ns *around*,  
And his broad shoulders with their lights are crown'd. *Dryd.*

2. On every side.

**AROUND.** *prep.* About.

From young Iulus head

A lambent flame arose, which gently spread  
*Around* his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden's Æn.*

**TO ARO'USE.** *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouse*.]

1. To wake from sleep.

2. To raise up; to excite.

But absent, what fantastick woes *arous'd*  
Rage in each thought, by restless musing fed,  
Chill the warm cheek, and blast the bloom of life. *Thomson.*

**ARO'W.** *adv.* [from *a* and *row*.] In a row; with the breasts all bearing against the same line.

Then some green gowns are by the lasses worn  
In chafest plays, till home they walk *arow*. *Sidney.*

But with a pace more sober and more slow,  
And twenty, rank in rank, they rode *arow*. *Dryden's Fab.*

**ARO'YNT.** *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology, but very ancient use.] Be gone; away: a word of expulsion, or avoiding.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,  
He met the night-mare, and her name told,  
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,

And *aroynt* thee, witch, *aroynt* thee right. *Shak. King Lear.*

**A'ROQUEBUSE.** *n. f.* [Fr. spelt falsely *harquebuse*.] A hand gun, It seems to have anciently meant much the same as our carbine, or fusée.

A *harquebuse*, or ordnance, will be farther heard from the mouth of the piece, than backwards or on the sides.

*Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 204.*

**ARQUE.**



**ARQUEBUSIER.** *n. f.* [from *arquebuse*.] A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

He compassed them in with fifteen thousand *arquebusiers*, whom he had brought with him well appointed.

*Knolles's History of the Turks.*

**ARRA'CK, or ARA'CK.** *n. f.* A spirituous liquor imported from the East Indies, used by way of dram and in punch. The word *arack* is an Indian name for strong waters of all kinds; for they call our spirits and brandy English *arack*. But what we understand by the name *arack*, is really no other than a spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree. There are divers kinds of it; single, double, and treble distilled. The double distilled is commonly sent abroad, and is preferred to all other *aracks* of India.

*Chambers.*

I send this to be better known for choice of china, tea, *arack*, and other Indian goods.

*Spectator, N° 288.*

**A'RRACH, O'RRACH, or O'RRAGE.** *n. f.* One of the quickest plants both in coming up and running to seed. Its leaves are very good in pottage. It should be used as soon as it peeps out, because it decays quickly. It thrives very well in all sorts of ground. See **O'RRAGE**.

*Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

**To ARRATGN.** *v. a.* [arranger, Fr. to set in order.]

1. To set a thing in order, or in its place. One is said to *arraign* a writ in a county, that fits it for trial before the justices of the circuit. A prisoner is said to be *arraigned*, where he is indicted and brought forth to his trial.

*Cowel.*

Summon a session, that we may *arraign*

Our most disloyal lady; for as she hath

Been publicly accused, so shall she have

A just and open trial.

*Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

2. To accuse; to charge with faults in general, as in controversy, in a satire.

Reverse of nature! shall such copies then

*Arraign* th' originals of Maro's pen?

*Roscommon.*

He that thinks a man to the ground, will quickly endeavour to lay him there: for while he despises him, he *arraigns* and condemns him in his heart.

*South.*

3. It has *for* before the fault.

My own enemies I shall never answer; and if your lordship has any, they will not *arraign* you for want of knowledge.

*Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.*

**ARRA'IGNMENT.** *n. f.* [from *arraign*.] The act of arraigning; an accusation; a charge.

In the sixth satire, which seems only an *arraignment* of the whole sex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women.

*Dryden's Juven. Dedication.*

**To ARRANGE.** *v. a.* [arranger, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpose.

I chanc'd this day

To see two knights in travel on my way,

(A sorry sight!) *arrang'd* in battle new.

*Fairy Queen, b. i.*

How effectually are its muscular fibres *arranged*, and with what judgment are its columns and furrows disposed!

*Cheyne.*

**ARRA'NGEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *arrange*.] The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order.

There is a proper *arrangement* of the parts to be brought about in elastic bodies, which may be facilitated by use.

*Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

**A'RRANT.** *adj.* [a word of uncertain etymology, but probably from *errant*, which being at first applied to its proper signification to vagabonds, as an *errant* or *arrant* rogue, that is, a rambling rogue, lost, in time, its original signification, and being by its use understood to imply something bad, was applied at large to any thing that was mentioned with hatred or contempt.] Bad in a high degree.

Country folks, who hallooed and hooted after me, as at the *arrantest* coward that ever shewed his shoulders to the enemy.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

A vain fool grows forty times an *arranter* sot than before.

*L'Estrange's Fables.*

And let him every deity adore,

If his new bride prove not an *arrant* whore.

*Dryd. Juven.*

**A'RRANTLY.** *adv.* [from *arrant*.] Corruptly; shamefully.

Funeral tears are as *arrantly* hired out as mourning clokes.

*L'Estrange.*

**A'RRAS.** *n. f.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois, where hangings are woven.] Tapestry; hangings woven with images.

Thence to the hall, which was on every side

With rich array and costly *arras* dight.

*Fairy Queen, b. i.*

He's going to his mother's closet;

Behind the *arras* I'll convey myself,

To hear the process.

*Shakesp. Hamlet.*

As he shall pass the galleries, I'll place

A guard behind the *arras*.

*Denham's Sophy.*

**ARRA'UGHT.** *v. a.* [a word used by *Spenser* in the preter tense, of which I have not found the present, but suppose he derived *arrach* from *arracher*, Fr.] Seized by violence.

His ambitious sons unto them twain

*Arraught* the rule, and from their father drew.

*Fairy Q.*

**ARRA'Y.** *n. f.* [arroy, Fr. *arreo*, Sp. *arredo*, Ital. from *rey*, Teut. order. It was adopted into the middle Latin, *mille hominum ar. aitorum*, Knighton.]

1. Order, chiefly of war.

The earl espying them scattered near the army, sent one to command them to their *array*.

*Sir J. Hayward.*

Wer't thou fought to deeds,

That might require th' *array* of war, thy skill

Of conduct would be such, that all the world

Could not sustain thy prowess.

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.*

A gen'ral sets his army in *array*

In vain, unless he fight and win the day.

*Sir J. Denham.*

2. Drefs.

A rich throne, as bright as sunny day,

On which there sat most brave embellished

With royal robes, and gorgeous *array*,

A maiden queen.

*Fairy Queen, b. i.*

In this remembrance, Emily ere day

Arose, and dres'd herself in rich *array*;

Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair.

*Dryd. Fables.*

3. In law. *Array*, of the Fr. *array*, i. e. *ordo*, the ranking or setting forth of a jury or inquest of men impannelled upon a cause. Thence is the verb *to array* a pannel, that is, to set forth one by another the men impannelled.

*Cowel.*

**To ARRAY.** *v. a.* [arroyer, old Fr.]

1. To put in order.

2. To deck; to drefs; to adorn the person; with the particle *with*.

Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency, and *array* thyself *with* glory and beauty.

*Job, xl. 10.*

Now went forth the morn,

Such as in highest heav'n, *array'd* in gold

Empyreal.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

One vest *array'd* the corps, and one they spread

O'er his clos'd eyes, and wrapp'd around his head.

*Dryden.*

3. In law. See **ARRAY** in law.

**ARRA'YERS.** *n. f.* [from *array*.] Officers who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour.

*Cowel.*

**ARRE'AR.** *adv.* [arriere, Fr. behind.] Behind. This is the primitive signification of the word, which, though not now in use, seems to be retained by *Spenser*. See **REAR**.

To leave with speed Atlanta swift *arrear*,

Through forests wild and unfrequented land,

To chase the lion, boar, or rugged bear.

*Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

**ARRE'AR.** *n. f.* That which remains behind unpaid, though due. See **ARREARAGE**.

His boon is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,

But lost the prize; th' *arrears* are yet to pay.

*Dryd. Fables.*

If a tenant run away in *arrear* of some rent, the land remains; that cannot be carried away, or lost.

*Locke.*

It will comfort our grand-children, when they see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the *arrears*, and boasting as beggars do, that their grandfathers were rich.

*Swift.*

**ARRE'ARAGE.** *n. f.* a word now little used. [from *arriere*, Fr. behind.]

*Arrearage* is the remainder of an account, or a sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; or, more generally, any money unpaid at the due time, as *arrearage* of rent.

*Cowel.*

Page set forth the king of England's title to his debts and pension from the French king; with all *arrearages*.

*Hayward.*

I think,

He'll grant the tribute, send th' *arrearages*,

Ere look upon our Romans.

*Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

The old *arrearages* under which that crown had long groaned, being defrayed, he hath brought Lurana to uphold and maintain herself.

*Hewel's Vocal Forest.*

**ARRE'ARANCE.** *n. f.* The same with *arrear*. See **ARREAR**. *D.*

**ARRENTA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm.] Is, in the forest law, the licensing an owner of lands in the forest, to inclose them with a low hedge and small ditch, in consideration of a yearly rent.

*Dist.*

**ARREPTI'TIOUS.** *adj.* [arreptus, Lat.]

1. Snatched away.

2. Crept in privily.

*Dist.*

**ARRE'ST.** *n. f.* [from *arrest*, Fr. to stop.]

1. In law.

A stop or stay; as, a man apprehended for debt, is said to be arrested. To plead in *arrest* of judgment, is to shew cause why judgment should be stayed, though the verdict of the twelve be passed. To plead in *arrest* of taking the inquest upon the former issue, is to shew cause why an inquest should not be taken. An *arrest* is a certain restraint of a man's person, depriving him of his own will, and binding it to become obedient to the will of the law, and may be called the beginning of imprisonment.

*Cowel.*

If I could speak so wisely under an *arrest*, I would send for my creditors; yet I had as lief have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of imprisonment.

*Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

2. Any caption.

To the rich man, who had promised himself ease for many years, it was a sad *arrest*, that his soul was surpris'd the first night.

*Taylor's Holy Living.*



3. A stop.  
The stop and *arrest* of the air sheweth; that the air hath little appetite of ascending. *Bacon's Nat. History*, N<sup>o</sup> 24.  
To ARREST. *v. a.* [*arrest*, Fr. to stop.]
1. To seize by a mandate from a court or officer of justice. See ARREST.  
Good tidings, my lord Hastings, for the which I do *arrest* thee, traitor, of high treason. *Shak. Hen. IV.*  
Well, well; there's one yonder *arrested*, and carried to prison, was worth five thousand of you all. *Shakesp. Meas. for M.*
2. To seize any thing by law.  
He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's but twenty pounds of money, which must be paid to master Brook; his horses are *arrested* for it. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
3. To seize; to lay hands on.  
But when as Morpheus had with leaden maze *Arrested* all that goodly company. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.  
Are itself, which, of all things in the world, will not be baffled or defied, shall begin to *arrest*, seize, and remind us of our mortality. *South.*
4. To with-hold; to hinder.  
This defect of the English justice was the main impediment that did *arrest* and stop the course of the conquest. *Sir John Davies.*  
As often as my dogs with better speed *Arrest* her flight, is she to death decreed. *Dryd. Fables.*  
Nor could her virtues, nor repeated vows Of thousand lovers, the relentless hand Of death *arrest*. *Philips.*
5. To stop motion.  
To manifest the coagulative power, we have *arrested* the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance. *Boyle.*
- ARREST. *n. f.* [In horsemanship.] A mangey humour between the ham and paster of the hinder legs of a horse. *Dict.*
- ARRESTED. *adj.* [*arrestatus*, low Lat.] He that is convened before a judge, and charged with a crime. It is used sometimes for *imputed* or *laid unto*; as, no folly may be *arrested* to one under age. *Cowel.*
- To ARRIDE. *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Lat.]
1. To laugh at.
2. To smile; to look pleasantly upon one.
- ARRIERE. *n. f.* [French.] The last body of an army, for which we now use *rear*.  
The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the foot, and the avant-guard without shuffling with the battail or *arriere*. *Sir J. Hayward.*
- ARRIERE BAN. *n. f.* [*Casseneuve* derives this word from *arriere* and *ban*; *ban* denotes the convening of the noblesse or vassals, who hold fees immediately of the crown; and *arriere*, those who only hold of the king mediately.] A general proclamation, by which the king of France summons to the war all that hold of him, both his own vassals or the noblesse, and the vassals of his vassals.
- ARRIERE FEE, or FIEF. Is a fee dependant on a superior one. These fees commenced, when the dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary in their families, distributed to their officers parts of the royal domains, which they found in their respective provinces; and even permitted those officers to gratify the soldiers under them, in the same manner.
- ARRIERE VASSAL. The vassal of a vassal. *Trevoux.*
- ARRISION. *n. f.* [*arrisio*, Lat.] A smiling upon. *Dict.*
- ARRIVAL. *n. f.* [from *arrive*.]  
The act of coming to any place; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpose.  
How are we changed, since we first saw the queen?  
She, like the sun, does still the same appear,  
Bright as she was at her *arrival* here. *Waller.*  
The unravelling is the *arrival* of Ulysses upon his own island. *Broom's View of Epick Poetry.*
- ARRIVANCE. *n. f.* [from *arrive*.] Company coming.  
Every minute is expectancy  
Of more *arrivance*. *Shakesp. Othello.*
- To ARRIVE. *v. n.* [*arriver*, Fr. to come on shore.]
1. To come to any place by water.  
At length *arriving* on the banks of Nile,  
Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,  
She laid her down. *Dryden.*
2. To reach any place by travelling.  
When we were *arrived* upon the verge of his estate, we stopped at a little inn, to rest ourselves and our horses.
3. To reach any point.  
The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to *arrive* at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress. *Locke.*
4. To gain any thing.  
It is the highest wisdom by despising the world to *arrive* at heaven; they are blessed who converse with God. *Taylor.*  
The virtuous may know in speculation, what they could never *arrive* at by practice, and avoid the snares of the crafty. *Addison. Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup> 245.
5. The thing at which we *arrive* is always supposed to be good.

6. To happen; with *to* before the person. This sense seems not proper.  
Happy! *to* whom this glorious death *arrives*,  
More to be valued than a thousand lives. *Waller.*
- To ARRO'DE. *v. a.* [*arrodo*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. *Dict.*
- ARROGANCE. } *n. f.* [*arrogantia*, Lat.] The act or quality of  
ARROGANCY. } taking much upon one's self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims.  
Stanley, notwithstanding she's your wife;  
And loves not me; be you, good lord, assur'd;  
I hate not you for her proud *arrogance*. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*  
Pride hath no other glass  
To shew itself but pride; for supple knees  
Feed *arrogance*, and are the proud man's fees. *Sh. Tr. and Cr.*  
Pride and *arrogance*, and the evil way, and the froward mouth do I hate. *Prov. viii. 13.*  
Discouring of matters dubious, and on any controvertible truths, we cannot, without *arrogancy*, entreat a credulity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i.  
Humility it expresses by the stooping and bending of the head; *arrogance*, when it is lifted, or, as we say, tossed up. *Dryd. Dufresn.*
- ARROGANT. *adj.* [*arrogans*, Lat.] Given to make exorbitant claims; haughty; proud.  
Feagh's right unto that country which he claims, or the signiory therein, must be vain and *arrogant*. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
An *arrogant* way of treating with other princes and states, is natural to popular governments. *Temple.*
- ARROGANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrogant*.] In an arrogant manner:  
Our poet may  
Himself admire the fortune of his play;  
And *arrogantly*, as his fellows do,  
Think he writes well, because he pleases you.  
*Dryden's Prol. to Indian Emperour.*  
Another, warm'd  
With high ambition, and conceit of prowess  
Inherent, *arrogantly* thus presum'd;  
What if this sword, full often drench'd in blood,  
Should now cleave sheer the execrable head  
Of Churchill. *Philips.*
- ARROGANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *arrogant*.] The same with *arrogance*; which see. *Dict.*
- To ARROGATE. *v. a.* [*arrog*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims only prompted by pride.  
I intend to describe this battle fully, not to derogate any thing from one nation, or to *arrogate* to the other. *Sir J. Hayw.*  
The popes *arrogated* unto themselves, that the empire was held of them in homage. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Essays.*  
Who, not content  
With fair equality, fraternal state,  
Will *arrogate* dominion undeserv'd;  
Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xii.  
Rome never *arrogated* to herself any infallibility, but what she pretended to be founded upon Christ's promise. *Tillot. Pr.*
- ARROGA'TION. *n. f.* [from *arrogate*.] A claiming in a proud unjust manner. *Dict.*
- ARRO'SION. *n. f.* [from *arrosus*, Lat.] A gnawing. *Dict.*
- ARROW. *n. f.* [*apepe*, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand, but in poetry they are confounded.  
I swear to thee by Cupid's strongest bow,  
By his best *arrow* with the golden head. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*  
Here were boys so desperately resolved, as to pull *arrows* out of their flesh, and deliver them to be shot again by the archers on their side. *Sir J. Hayward.*
- ARROWHEAD. *n. f.* [from *arrow* and *head*.] A water plant, so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow. *Dict.*
- ARROWY. *adj.* [from *arrow*.] Consisting of arrows.  
He saw them in their forms of battle rang'd;  
How quick they wheel'd, and flying, behind them shot  
Sharp fleet of *arrowy* show'r against the face  
Of their pursuers, and o'ercame by flight. *Par. Lost*, b. iii.
- ARSE. *n. f.* [*earpe*, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.
- To hang an ARSE. A vulgar phrase, signifying to be tardy, sluggish, or dilatory.  
For Hudibras wore but one spur,  
As wisely knowing, could he stir  
To active trot one side of 's horse,  
The other would not hang an *arse*. *Hudibras*, cant. i.
- ARSE FOOT. *n. f.* A kind of water fowl, called also a *didapper*. *D.*
- ARSE-SMART. [*Perficaria*, Lat.]  
It is a plant with an apetalous flower, having several chives from the multifid calyx: the pointal becomes an oval pointed smooth seed, inclosed in the capsule, which was before the flower-cup; it hath jointed stalks, and the flowers are produced in spikes. Several species of this plant grow wild upon moist foils and dunghills. *Millar.*
- ARSENAL. *n. f.* [*arsenale*, Ital.] A repository of things requisite to war; a magazine.



# A R T

I would have a room for the old Roman instruments of war, where you might see all the ancient military furniture, as it might have been in an *arsenal* of old Rome. *Add. on An. Med.*  
**ARSENICAL.** *adj.* [from *arsenick*.] Containing arsenick; consisting of arsenick.

An hereditary consumption, or one engendered by *arsenical* fumes under ground, is incapable of cure. *Harvey on Consump.*

There are *arsenical*, or other like noxious minerals lodged underneath. *Woodward's Natural History.*

**ARSENICK.** *n. f.* [*ἀρσενικόν*.] A ponderous mineral substance, volatile and unflammable, which gives a whiteness to metals in fusion, and proves a violent corrosive poison; of which there are three sorts. *Native* or *yellow arsenick*, called also *aureipigmentum* or *orpiment*, is chiefly found in copper mines, in a sort of glebes or stones of different figures and sizes. Its colour, though always yellow, yet admits of different shades and mixtures, as a golden yellow, a reddish yellow, or a green yellow. It contains a small portion of gold, but not worth the expence of separating it. *White* or *crystalline arsenick* is extracted from the native kind, by subliming it with a proportion of sea salt, and is chiefly used among us. It is said to be found native in some German mines. The smallest quantity of crystalline *arsenick*, being mixed with any metal, absolutely destroys its malleability; and a single grain will turn a pound of copper into a beautiful seeming silver, but without ductility. There is a method practised in Hungary, of procuring yellow and white *arsenick* from cobalt. *Red arsenick* is a preparation of the white, made by adding to it a mineral sulphur. There are several chymical preparations of *arsenick*, intended to blunt its corrosive salts, and render it a safe medicine; but experience proves that it should never be used inwardly, in any form. *Chambers.*

*Arsenick* is a very deadly poison; held to the fire, it emits fumes, but liquates very little. *Woodw. on Foss.*

**ART.** *n. f.* [*arte*, *Fr.* *ars*, *Lat.*]

1. The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct; as, to *walk* is natural, to *dance* is an *art*.

*Art* is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, by which a man is governed and directed in his actions. *South.*

Bless'd with each grace of nature and of *art*. *Pope.*

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,

The last and greatest *art*, the *art* to blot. *Pope.*

2. A science; as, the liberal *arts*.

*Arts* that respect the mind were ever reputed nobler than those that serve the body. *Ben. Johnson's Discovery.*

3. A trade.

This observation is afforded us by the *art* of making sugar. *Boyle.*

4. Artfulness; skill; dexterity.

The *art* of our necessities is strange,

That can make vile things precious. *Shak. King Lear.*

5. Cunning.

6. Speculation.

I have as much of this in *art* as you;

But yet my nature could not bear it so. *Shakesp. J. Caesar.*

**ARTERIAL.** *adj.* [from *artery*.] That which relates to the artery; that which is contained in the artery.

Had not the Maker wrought the springy frame,

The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,

Had cool'd and languish'd in th' *arterial* road. *Blackmore.*

As this mixture of blood and chyle passeth through the *arterial* tube, it is pressed by two contrary forces; that of the heart driving it forward against the sides of the tube, and the elastick force of the air, pressing it on the opposite sides of those air-bladders; along the surface of which this *arterial* tube creeps. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**ARTERIO'TOMY.** *n. f.* [from *ἀρτηρία*, and *τέμνω*, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery: a practice much in use among the French.

**ARTERY.** *n. f.* [*arteria*, *Lat.*] An artery is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. Each *artery* is composed of three coats; of which the first seems to be a thread of fine blood vessels and nerves, for nourishing the coats of the *artery*; the second is made up of circular, or rather spiral fibres, of which there are more or fewer strata, according to the bigness of the *artery*. These fibres have a strong elasticity, by which they contract themselves with some force, when the power by which they have been stretched out ceases. The third and inmost coat is a fine transparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its canal, that otherwise, upon the dilatation of an *artery*, would easily separate the spiral fibres from one another. As the *arteries* grow smaller, these coats grow thinner, and the coats of the veins seem only to be continuations of the capillary *arteries*. *Quincy.*

The *arteries* are elastick tubes, endued with a contractile force, by which they drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the valves of the heart. *Arb.*

**ARTFUL.** *adj.* [from *art* and *full*.]

1. Performed with art.

The last of these was certainly the most easy, but, for the same reason, the least *artful*. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. Artificial; not natural.

3. Cunning; skilful; dexterous.

O still the same, Ulysses, she rejoin'd,

In useful craft successfully refin'd,

*Artful* in speech, in action, and in mind. *Pope's Od.*

**ARTFULLY.** *adv.* [from *artful*.] With art; skilfully; dexterously.

The rest in rank: Honoria chief in place,

Was *artfully* contriv'd to set her face,

To front the thicket, and behold the chace. *Dr yd. Fab.*

Vice is the natural growth of our corruption. How irresistibly must it prevail, when the seeds of it are *artfully* sown, and industriously cultivated? *Rogers's Sermons.*

**ARTFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *artful*.]

1. Skill.

Consider with how much *artfulness* his bulk and situation is contrived, to have just matter to draw round him these massy bodies. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

2. Cunning.

**ARTHRITICK.** } *adj.* [from *arthritis*.]

**ARTHRITICAL.** }

1. Gouty; relating to the gout.

Frequent changes produce all the *arthritick* diseases. *Arbuth.*

2. Relating to joints.

Serpents, worms, and leaches, though some want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have they *arthritical* analogies; and, by the motion of fibrous and musculous parts, are able to make progression. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. i.*

**ARTHRITIS.** *n. f.* [*ἀρθριτις*, from *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] Any distemper that affects the joints, but the gout most particularly. *Quin.*

**ARTICHOKE.** *n. f.* [*artichault*, *Fr.*]

This plant is very like the thistle, but hath large scaly heads shaped like the cone of the pine tree; the bottom of each scale, as also at the bottom of the florets, is a thick fleshy eatable substance. The species are, 1. The garden *artichoke*, with prickly and smooth leaves. 2. Garden *artichoke*, without prickles, and reddish heads. 3. The wild *artichoke* of Boeotia. There is at present but one sort of *artichoke* cultivated in the gardens near London, which is commonly known by the name of the red *artichoke*. It is propagated from slips or suckers taken from the old roots in February or March. *Millar.*

No herbs have curled leaves, but cabbage and cabbage lettuce; none have double leaves, one belonging to the stalk, another to the fruit or seed, but the *artichoke*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

*Artichokes* contain a rich, nutritious, stimulating juice. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**ARTICHOKE of Jerusalem.** See **SUN-FLOWER**, of which it is a species.

**ARTICK.** *adj.* [It should be written *arctick*, from *ἀρκτικός*.] Northern; under the Bear. See **ARCTICK**.

But they would have winters like those beyond the *artick* circle; for the sun would be 80 degrees from them.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 5.*

In the following example it is, contrary to custom, spelt after the French manner, and accented on the last syllable.

To you, who live in chill degree,

As map informs, of fifty three,

And do not much for cold atone,

By bringing thither fifty one,

Methinks all climes should be alike,

From tropick e'en to pole *artique*. *Dryden.*

**ARTICLE.** *n. f.* [*articulus*, *Lat.*]

1. A part of speech, as *the*, *an*; *the* man, *an* ox.

2. A single clause of an account; a particular part of any complex thing.

Laws touching matters of order are changeable by the power of the church; *articles* concerning doctrine not so. *Hooker.*

Have the summary of all our griefs,

When time shall serve to shew in *articles*. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Many believe the *article* of remission of sins, but believe it without the condition of repentance. We believe the *article* otherwise than God intended it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

All the precepts, promises, and threatenings of the gospel will rise up in judgment against us; and the *articles* of our faith will be so many *articles* of accusation; and the great weight of our charge will be this, that we did not obey the gospel which we professed to believe; that we made confession of the christian faith, but lived like heathens. *Tillotson.*

You have small reason to repine upon that *article* of life. *Swift.*

3. Terms; stipulations.

I embrace these conditions; let us have *articles* between us. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

It would have gall'd his furly nature,

Which easily endures not *article*,

Tying him to aught. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

4. Point of time; exact time.

If Cansfield had not, in that *article* of time, given them that brisk charge, by which other troops were ready, the king himself had been in danger. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

To **ARTICLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun *article*.] To stipulate; to make terms.

Such



Such in love's warfare is my case,  
I may not *article* for grace,  
Having put love at last to show this face. *Donne.*  
He had not infringed the least tittle of what was *articled*, that  
they aimed at one mark, and their ends were concentrick.

*Howel's Vocal Forest.*

If it be said, God chose the successor, that is manifestly not  
so in the story of Jephtha, where he *articled* with the people,  
and they made him judge over them. *Locke.*

TO ARTICLE. *v. a.* To draw up in particular articles.

He, whose life seems fair, yet if all his errors and follies  
were *articled* against him, the man would seem vicious and mi-  
serable. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

ARTICULAR. *adj.* [*articularis*, Lat. belonging to the joints.] Is,  
in medicine, an epithet applied to a disease, which more imme-  
diately infects the joints. Thus the gout is called *morbus arti-*  
*cularis*.

ARTICULATE. *adj.* [from *articulus*, Lat.]

1. Distinct, as the parts of a limb by joints; not continued in  
one tone, as *articulate* sounds; that is, sounds varied and chang-  
ed at proper pauses, in opposition to the voice of animals, which  
admit no such variety. An *articulate* pronunciation, a manner  
of speaking clear and distinct, in which one sound is not con-  
founded with another.

In speaking under water, when the voice is reduced to an  
extreme exility, yet the *articulate* sounds, the words, are not  
confounded. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 195.*

The first, at least, of these I thought deny'd

To beasts; whom God, on their creation-day,  
Created mute to all *articulate* sound. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

2. Branched out into articles. This is a meaning little in use.

His instructions were extreme curious and *articulate*; and,  
in them, more articles touching inquisition, than negotiation:  
requiring from his ambassadors an answer in distinct articles to  
his questions. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TO ARTICULATE. *v. a.* [from *article*.]

1. To form words; to speak as a man.

The dogmatist knows not by what art he directs his tongue,  
in *articulating* sounds into voices. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

Parisian academists, in their anatomy of apes, tell us, that the  
muscles of the tongue, which do most serve to *articulate* a word,  
were wholly like to those of man. *Ray on Creation.*

They would advance in knowledge, and not deceive them-  
selves with a little *articulated* air. *Locke.*

2. To draw up in articles.

These things, indeed, you have *articulated*,  
Proclaim'd at market-crosses, read in churches,  
To face the garment of rebellion  
With some fine colour. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

3. To make terms. These two latter significations are unusual.  
Send us to Rome

The best, with whom we may *articulate*

For their own good and ours. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

ARTICULATELY. *adv.* [from *articulate*.] In an *articulate* voice.

The secret purpose of our heart, no less *articulate*ly spoken to  
God, who needs not our words to discern our meaning.

*Decay of Piety.*

ARTICULATENESS. *n. f.* [from *articulate*.] The quality of be-  
ing *articulate*.

ARTICULATION. *n. f.* [from *articulate*.]

1. The juncture, or joint of bones.

With relation to the motion of the bones in their *articula-*  
*tions*, there is a twofold liquor prepared for the inunction and  
lubrication of their heads, an oily one, and a mucilaginous,  
supplied by certain glandules seated in the *articulations*. *Ray.*

2. The act of forming words.

I conceive that an extreme small, or an extreme great sound,  
cannot be *articulate*, but that the *articulation* requireth a me-  
diocrity of sound. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 196.*

By *articulation* I mean a peculiar motion and figure of some  
parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and lips.

*Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. [In botany.] The joints or knots in some plants, as the cane.

ARTIFICE. *n. f.* [*artificium*, Lat.]

1. Trick; fraud; stratagem.

It needs no legends, no service in an unknown tongue; none  
of all these laborious *artifices* of ignorance; none of all these  
cloaks and coverings. *South.*

2. Art; trade.

ARTIFICER. *n. f.* [*artifex*, Lat.]

1. An artist; a manufacturer; one by whom any thing is made.

The lights, doors, and stairs, rather directed to the use of  
the guest, than to the eye of the *artificer*. *Sidney.*

The great *artificer* would be more than ordinarily exact in  
drawing his own picture. *South.*

So in the practices of *artificers*, and the manufactures of se-  
veral kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways. *Locke.*

2. A forger; a contriver.

He soon aware,

Each perturbation smoooth'd with outward calm,

*Artificer* of fraud! and was the first

That practis'd falsehood under faintly shew. *Paradise Lost.*

Th' *artificer* of lies

Renews th' assault, and his last batt'ry tries. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. A dexterous or artful fellow.

Let you alone, cunning *artificer*.

*Ben. Johnson.*

ARTIFICIAL. *adj.* [*artificial*, Fr.]

1. Made by art; not natural.

Basilus used the *artificial* day of torches to lighten the sports  
their inventions could contrive. *Sidney, b. i.*

The curtains closely drawn the light to skreen,

As if he had contriv'd to lie unseen:

Thus cover'd with an *artificial* night,

Sleep did his office.

*Dryden's Fables.*

There is no natural motion perpetual; yet it doth not hin-  
der but that it is possible to contrive such an *artificial* revolu-  
tion. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

2. Fictitious; not genuine.

Why, I can smile, and murder while I smile,

And cry, content, to that which grieves my heart,

And wet my cheeks with *artificial* tears. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*

3. Artful; contrived with skill.

These seem to be the more *artificial*, as those of a single per-  
son the more natural governments, orders, and institutions.

*Temple.*

ARTIFICIAL Arguments. [in rhetorick.] Are proofs on confide-  
rations which arise from the genius, industry, or invention of  
the orator; such are definitions, causes, effects, &c. which are  
thus called, to distinguish them from laws, authorities, citations,  
and the like, which are said to be *inartificial* arguments.

ARTIFICIAL Lines, on a sector or scale, are lines so contrived as  
to represent the logarithmick sines and tangents; which, by  
the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness,  
questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c. *Chambers.*

ARTIFICIAL Numbers, are the same with logarithms.

ARTIFICIALLY. *adv.* [from *artificial*.]

1. Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance.

How cunningly he made his faultiness less, how *artificially* he  
set out the torments of his own conscience. *Sidney.*

Should any one be cast upon a desolate island, and find there  
a palace *artificially* contrived, and curiously adorned. *Ray.*

2. By art; not naturally.

It is covered on all sides with earth, crumbled into powder,  
as if it had been *artificially* sifted. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

ARTIFICIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *artificial*.] Artfulness. *Dict.*

ARTIFICIOUS. *adj.* [from *artifice*.] The same with *artificial*.

ARTILLERY. *n. f.* It has no plural. [*artillerie*, Fr.]

1. Weapons of war.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and said unto  
him, Go, carry them unto the city.

2. Cannon; great ordnance.

Have I not heard great ordnance in the field?

And heav'n's *artillery* thunder in the skies? *Shak. T. Shrew.*

I'll to the Tower with all the haste I can,

To view th' *artillery* and ammunition. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Upon one wing the *artillery* was drawn, being sixteen pieces,  
every piece having pioneers to plain the ways. *Hayward.*

He that views a fort to take it,

Plants his *artillery* 'gainst the weakest place. *Denh. Sophy.*

ARTISAN. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Artist; professor of an art.

What are the most judicious *artisans*, but the mimicks of  
nature? *Wotton's Architecture.*

Best and happiest *artisan*,

Best of painters, if you can,

With your many-colour'd art,

Draw the mistress of my heart.

*Guardian.*

2. Manufacturer; low tradesman.

I who had none but generals to oppose me, must have an *ar-*  
*tisan* for my antagonist. *Addison. Whig Examiner.*

ARTIST. *n. f.* [*artiste*, Fr.]

1. The professor of an art, generally of an art manual.

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance cast,

Instruct the *artists*, and reward their haste. *Waller.*

Rich with the spoils of many a conquer'd land,

All arts and *artists* Theseus could command,

Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame:

The master painters and the carvers came. *Dryden's Fables.*

When I made this, an *artist* undertook to imitate it; but  
using another way, fell much short. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. A skilful man; not a novice.

If any one thinks himself an *artist* at this, let him number up  
the parts of his child's body. *Locke.*

ARTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *artless*.] In an artless manner; natu-  
rally; sincerely.

Nature and truth, though never so low or vulgar, are yet  
pleasing when openly and *artlessly* represented. *Pope's Letters.*

ARTLESS. *adj.* [from *art* and *less*.]

1. Unskilful; sometimes with the particle of.

The high-shoo'd plowman, should he quit the land,

*Artless* of stars, and of the moving sand. *Dryden's Persf.*

2. Without fraud; as, an *artless* maid.

3. Contrived without skill; as, an *artless* tale.

TO ARTUATE. *v. a.* [*artuatus*, Lat.] To tear limb from limb. *D.*

ARTUN-



ARUNDINACEOUS. *adj.* [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of or like reeds.

*Diët.*

ARUNDINEOUS. *adj.* [*arundineus*, Lat.] Abounding with reeds.

*As. conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.]

1. In the same manner with something else.

When thou dost hear I am *as* I have been,  
Approach me, and thou shalt be *as* thou wast.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

In singing, *as* in piping, you excel;  
And scarce your master could perform so well. *Dryden.*  
I live *as* I did, I think *as* I did, I love you *as* I did; but all  
these are to no purpose: the world will not live, think, or love  
*as* I do. *Swift's Letters.*

2. In the manner that.

Mad *as* I was, I could not bear his fate  
With silent grief, but loudly blam'd the state. *Dryden's Æn.*  
The landlord, in his shirt *as* he was, taking a candle in one  
hand, and a drawn sword in the other, ventured out of the  
room. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

3. That; in a consequential sense.

The cunningest mariners were so conquered by the storm, *as*  
they thought it best with stricken sails to yield to be governed  
by it. *Sidney, b. ii.*

He had such a dexterous proclivity, *as* his teachers were fain  
to restrain his forwardness. *Wotton.*

The relations are so uncertain, *as* they require a great deal of  
examination. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 986.*

God shall by grace prevent sin so soon, *as* to keep the soul in  
the virginity of its first innocence. *South.*

4. In the state of another.

Madam, were I *as* you, I'd take her counsel;  
I'd speak my own distress. *A. Philips, Distress Mother.*

5. Under a particular consideration; with a particular respect.

Besides that law which concerneth men *as* men, and that  
which belongs unto men *as* they are men, linked with others in  
some society; there is a third which touches all several bodies  
politick, so far forth as one of them hath publick concerns with  
another. *Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, b. i.*

I say 'tis copper. Dar'st thou be *as* good as thy word now?—  
— Why, Hal, thou knowest, *as* thou art but a man, I dare;  
but *as* thou art a prince, I fear thee, *as* I fear the roaring of the  
lion's whelp. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The objections that are raised against it *as* a tragedy, are *as*  
follow. *Gay's Pref. to What d'ye call it.*

6. Like; of the same kind with.

A simple idea is one uniform idea, *as* sweet, bitter. *Watts.*

7. In the same degree with.

Where you, unless you are *as* matter blind,  
Conduct and beauteous disposition find. *Blackmore.*  
Well hast thou spoke, the blue-eyed maid replies,  
Thou good old man, benevolent *as* wife. *Pope's Odyssey.*

8. As if; in the same manner.

The squire began nigher to approach,  
And wind his horn under the castle-wall,  
That with the noise it shook *as* it would fall. *Fairy Queen.*  
They all contended to creep into his humour, and to do that,  
*as* of themselves, which they conceived he desired they should  
do. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Contented in a nest of snow  
He lies, *as* he his bliss did know,  
And to the wood no more would go. *Waller.*  
So hot th' assault, so high the tumult rose,  
*As* all the Dardan and Argolick race  
Had been contracted in that narrow space. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Can misery no place of safety know,  
The noise pursues me wherefoe'er I go,  
*As* fate sought only me. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

9. According to what.

Who then is Paul, and who is Apollos, but ministers by  
whom ye believed, even *as* the Lord gave to every man.

*1 Cor. iii. 5.*

Their figure being printed,  
*As* just before, I think, I hinted,  
Alma inform'd can try the case,  
*As* she had been upon the place. *Prior.*  
The republick is shut up in the great duke's dominions, who  
at present is very much incensed against it. The occasion is *as*  
follows. *Addison on Italy.*

10. As it were; in some sort.

*As* for the daughters of king Edward IV. they thought king  
Richard had said enough for them; and took them to be but  
*as* of the king's party, because they were in his power, and at  
his disposal. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

11. While; at the same time that.

At either end, it whistled *as* it flew,  
And as the brands were green, so dropp'd the dew;  
Infected *as* it fell with sweat of sanguine hue. *Dryd. Fab.*  
These haughty words Aleto's rage provoke,  
And frighted Turnus trembled *as* she spoke. *Dryden's Æn.*  
So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains  
Of rushing torrents, and descending rains,  
Works itself clear, and *as* it runs refines. *Addison's Cato.*

12. Because.

He that commanded the injury to be done, is first bound;  
then he that did it; and they also are obliged who did so assist,  
*as* without them the thing could not have been done. *Taylor.*

13. As being.

The kernels draw out of the earth juice fit to nourish the  
tree, *as* those that would be trees themselves. *Bacon's Nat Hist.*

14. Equally.

Before the place  
A hundred doors a hundred entries grace;  
*As* many voices issue, and the sound  
Of Sibyl's word *as* many times rebound. *Dryden's Æn.*

15. How; in what manner.

Men are generally permitted to publish books; and contra-  
dict others, and even themselves, *as* they please, with as little  
danger of being confuted, *as* of being understood. *Boyle.*

16. With; answering to like or same.

Sister, well met; whither away so fast?—  
—No further than the Tower; and, *as* I guess,  
Upon the like devotion *as* yourselves,  
To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

17. In a reciprocal sense, answering to *as*.

Every offence committed in the state of nature, may, in the  
state of nature, be also punished, and *as* far forth *as* it may in  
a commonwealth. *Locke.*

*As* sure *as* it is good, that human nature should exist; so cer-  
tain it is, that the circular revolutions of the earth and planets,  
rather than other motions which might *as* possibly have been,  
do declare God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

18. Going before *as*, in a comparative sense; the first *as* being  
sometimes understood.

Sempronius is *as* brave a man *as* Cato. *Addison's Cato.*  
Bright *as* the sun, and like the morning fair. *Granville.*

19. Answering to *such*.

Is it not every man's interest, that there should be *such* a go-  
vernour of the world *as* designs our happiness, *as* would govern  
us for our advantage. *Tillotson.*

20. Having *so* to answer it; in a conditional sense.

*As* far *as* they carry light and conviction to any other man's  
understanding, *so* far, I hope, my labour may be of use to  
him. *Locke.*

21. *So* is sometimes understood.

*As* in my speculations I have endeavoured to extinguish pas-  
sion and prejudice, I am still desirous of doing some good in  
this particular. *Spectator, N° 126.*

22. Answering to *so* conditionally.

*So* may th' auspicious queen of love,  
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind;  
*As* thou to whom the muse commends,  
The best of poets and of friends,  
Dost thy committed pledge restore. *Dryden.*

23. Before *how* it is sometimes redundant; but this is in low lan-  
guage.

*As* how, dear Syphax? *Addison's Cato.*

24. It seems to be redundant before *yet*; to this time.

Though that war continued nine years, and this hath *as* yet  
lasted but six, yet there hath been much more action in the pre-  
sent war. *Addison.*

25. In a sense of comparison, followed by *so*.

*As* when a dab-chick waddles through the copse  
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops;  
*So* lab'ring on, with shoulders, hands, and head,  
Wide as a windmill all his figure spread. *Pope's Dunciad.*

26. *As* FOR; with respect to.

*As* for the rest of those who have written against me, they  
deserve not the least notice. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

27. *As* IF; in the same manner that it would be, if.

Answering their questions, *as* if it were a matter that needed  
it. *Locke.*

28. *As* TO; with respect to.

I pray thee, speak to me *as* to thy thinkings,  
*As* thou dost ruminate; and give thy worst of thoughts  
The worst of words. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
They pretend, in general, to great refinements, *as* to what  
regards christianity. *Addison on Italy.*  
I was mistaken *as* to the day, placing that accident about  
thirty-six hours sooner than it happened. *Swift.*

29. *As* WELL *As*; equally with.

Each man's mind has some peculiarity, *as* well *as* his face,  
that distinguishes him from all others. *Locke.*  
It is adorned with admirable pieces of sculpture, *as* well mo-  
dern *as* ancient. *Addison on Italy.*

30. *As* THOUGH; *as* if.

These should be at first gently treated, *as* though we expected  
an imposthumation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

A'SA DULCIS. See BENZOIN.

A'SA FOETIDA. } *n. f.* A gum or resin brought from the East  
ASSA FOETIDA. } Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong of-  
fensive smell; which is said to distil, during the heat of sum-  
mer, from a little shrub, frequent in Media, Persia, Assyria, and  
Arabia. It is at first white, bordering on yellow, then on red,  
and, lastly, violet; and melts under the fingers like wax. It is  
of



of known efficacy in some uterine disorders; but the rankness of its smell occasions it to be seldom used but by farriers; yet, in the East Indies, it makes an ingredient in their ragouts.

*Chambers.*

**ASARABACCA.** *n. f.* [*asarum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The flower cup is divided into four parts, and the fruit into six cells, filled with oblong seeds. The leaves are roundish, thick, and almost of the colour of those of the ivy tree. There are two sorts, the common *asarabacca*, and that of Canada. The first sort is used in medicine. It delights in a moist shady place, and is increased by parting the roots in autumn.

*Millar.*

**ASBESTINE.** *adj.* [from *asbestos*.] Something incombustible, or that partakes of the nature and qualities of the *lapis asbestos*.

**ASBESTOS.** *n. f.* [*ἀσβεστος*.] A sort of native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable, silky, and of a greyish colour, not unlike talc of Venice. It is almost insipid to the taste, indissoluble in water, and endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire, which only whitens it. But, notwithstanding the common opinion, in two trials before the Royal Society, a piece of cloth made of this stone was found to lose a dram of its weight each time. Paper as well as cloth has been made of this stone; and Pliny says he had seen napkins of it, which, being taken foul from the table, were thrown into the fire, and better scoured than if they had been washed in water. This stone is found in many places of Asia and Europe; particularly in the island of Anglesey in Wales, and in Aberdeenshire in Scotland.

*Chambers.*

**ASCARIDES.** *n. f.* [*ἀσκαρις*, from *ἀσκαρίζω*, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum, so called from their continual troublesome motion, causing an intolerable itching.

*Quincy.*

**TO ASCEND.** *v. n.* [*ascendo*, Lat.]

1. To mount upwards.

Then to the heav'n of heav'ns shall he *ascend*

With victory, triumphing through the air

Over his foes and thine.

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

2. To proceed from one degree of knowledge to another.

By these steps we shall *ascend* to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ, who is intimately united to God, and is one with him.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. To stand higher in genealogy.

The only incest was in the *ascending*, not collateral or descending branch; as when parents and children married, this was accounted incest.

*Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

**TO ASCEND.** *v. a.* To climb up any thing.

They *ascend* the mountains, they descend the vallies.

*Delane's Revelation examined.*

**ASCENDABLE.** *adj.* [from *ascend*.] That may be ascended. *Dict.*

**ASCENDANT.** *n. f.* [from *ascend*.]

1. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence.

2. Height; elevation.

He was initiated, in order to gain instruction in sciences that were there in their highest *ascendant*.

*Temple.*

3. Superiority; influence.

By the *ascendant* he had in his understanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could persuade him very much.

*Claren.*

What star I know not, but some star I find,

Has giv'n thee an *ascendant* o'er my mind.

*Dryden's Pers.*

When they have got an *ascendant* over them, they should use it with moderation, and not make themselves scarecrows.

*Locke.*

4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

The most nefarious kind of bastards, are incestuous bastards, which are begotten between *ascendants* and descendants in *infinitum*; and between collaterals, as far as the divine prohibition.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**ASCENDANT.** *adj.*

1. Superiour; predominant; overpowering.

Christ outdoes Moses, before he displaces him; and shews an *ascendant* spirit above him.

*South.*

2. In an astrological sense, above the horizon.

Let him study the constellation of Pegasus, which is about that time *ascendant*.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

**ASCENDENCY.** *n. f.* [from *ascend*.] Influence; power.

Custom has some *ascendency* over understanding, and what at one time seemed decent, appears disagreeable afterwards.

*Watts.*

**ASCENSION.** *n. f.* [*ascensio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ascending or rising; frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.

Then rising from his grave,

Spoil'd principalities, and pow'rs, triumph'd

In open shew; and, with *ascension* bright,

Captivity led captive through the air.

*Paradise Lost, b. x.*

2. The thing rising, or mounting.

Men err in the theory of inebriation, conceiving the brain doth only suffer from vaporous *ascensions* from the stomach.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**ASCENSION,** in astronomy, is either *right* or *oblique*. *Right ascension* of the sun, or a star, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun or star in a right sphere. *Oblique ascension* is an arch of the

VOL. I.

equator intercepted between the first point of Aries, and that point of the equator which rises together with a star in an oblique sphere.

**ASCENSION DAY.** The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

**ASCENSIONAL Difference,** is the difference between the right and oblique ascension, of the same point to the surface of the sphere.

*Chambers.*

**ASCENSIVE.** *adj.* [from *ascend*.] In a state of ascent.

The cold augments when the days begin to encrease, though the sun be then *ascensive*, and returning from the winter tropick.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

**ASCENT.** *n. f.* [*ascensus*, Lat.]

1. Rise; the act of rising.

To him with swift *ascent* he up return'd,

Into his blissful bosom reassum'd

In glory, as of old.

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

2. The way by which one ascends.

The temple, and the several degrees of *ascent*, whereby men did climb up to the same, as if it had been a *scala cœli*, be all poetical and fabulous.

*Bacon's New Atlant.*

It was a rock

Conspicuous far; winding with one *ascent*

Accessible from earth, one entrance high.

*Par. Lost, b. iv.*

3. An eminence, or high place.

No land like Italy erects the sight,

By such a vast *ascent*, or swells to such a height.

*Addison.*

A wide flat cannot be pleasant in the Elysian fields, unless it be diversified with depressed valleys and swelling *ascents*.

*Bentl.*

**TO ASCERTAIN.** *v. a.* [*ascertener*, Fr.]

1. To make certain; to fix; to establish.

The divine law both *ascertaineth* the truth, and supplieth unto us the want of other laws.

*Hooker, b. i.*

Money differs from uncoined silver in this, that the quantity of silver in each piece is *ascertained* by the stamp.

*Locke.*

2. To make confident; to take away doubt; often with *of*.

If it be on right judgment of myself, it may give me the other certainty, that is, *ascertain* me that I am in the number of God's children.

*Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

This makes us act with a repose of mind and wonderful tranquillity, because it *ascertains* us of the goodness of our work.

*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**ASCERTA'INER.** *n. f.* [from *ascertain*.] The person that proves or establishes.

**ASCERTA'INMENT.** *n. f.* [from *ascertain*.] A settled rule; an established standard.

For want of *ascertainment*, how far a writer may express his good wishes for his country, innocent intentions may be charged with crimes.

*Swift to Lord Middleton.*

**ASCETICK.** *adj.* [*ἀσκητικός*.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.

None lived such long lives as monks and hermits, sequestered from plenty to a constant *ascetick* course of the severest abstinence and devotion.

*South.*

**ASCETICK.** *n. f.* He that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit.

I am far from commending those *asceticks*, that, out of a pretence of keeping themselves unsported from the world, take up their quarters in desarts.

*Norris.*

He that preaches to man, should understand what is in man; and that skill can scarce be attained by an *ascetick* in his solitudes.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

**ASCH.** *n. f.* It has no singular. [from *α*, without, and *σκιω*, a shadow.] Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, because they have the sun twice a year vertical to them.

*Dict.*

**ASCITES.** *n. f.* [from *ἀσκη*, a bladder.] A particular species of dropsy; a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation and collection of water broke out of its proper vessels. This case, when certain and inveterate, is universally allowed to admit of no cure but by means of the manual operation of tapping.

*Quincy.*

There are two kinds of dropsy, the anasarca, called also leucophlegmacy, when the extravasated matter swims in the cells of the membrana adiposa; and the *ascites*, when the water possesses the cavity of the abdomen.

*Sharp's Surgery.*

**ASCITICAL.** } *adj.* [from *ascites*.] Belonging to an ascites; drop-

**ASCITICK.** } fical; hydropical.

When it is part of another tumour, it is hydropical, either anasarcaous or *ascitical*.

*Wise's Surgery.*

**ASCITITIOUS.** *adj.* [*ascititius*, Lat.] Supplemental; additional; not inherent; not original.

Homer has been reckoned an *ascititious* name, from some accident of his life.

*Pope's Essay on Homer.*

**ASCRIBABLE.** *adj.* [from *ascribe*.] That which may be ascribed.

The greater part have been forward to reject it, upon a mistaken persuasion, that those phenomena are the effects of nature's abhorrency of a vacuum, which seem to be more fitly *ascribable* to the weight and spring of the air.

*Boyle.*

**TO ASCRIBE.** *v. a.* [*ascribo*, Lat.]

1. To attribute to as a cause.



# A S I

The cause of his banishment is unknown, because he was unwilling to provoke the emperor, by *ascribing* it to any other reason than what was pretended. *Dryden.*

To this we may justly *ascribe* those envies, jealousies, and encroachments, which render mankind uneasy to one another. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To attribute to as a possessor, or substance receiving accidents. These perfections must be somewhere, and therefore may much better be *ascribed* to God, in whom we suppose all other perfections to meet, than to any thing else. *Tillotson.*

ASCRPTION. *n. f.* [*ascriptio*, Lat.] The act of ascribing. *Dict.*

ASCRPTIOUS. *adj.* [*ascriptitius*, Lat.] That which is ascribed. *Dict.*

ASH. *n. f.* [*fraxinus*, Lat. ærc, Saxon.]

This tree hath pennated leaves, which end in an odd lobe. The male flowers, which grow at a remote distance from the fruit, have no petals, but consist of many stamina. The ovary becomes a seed vessel, containing one seed at the bottom, shaped like a bird's tongue. The species are, 1. The common *ash tree*. 2. The striped *ash*. 3. The manna *ash*, &c. The first sort is a common timber tree in every part of England. The second is a variety of the first. The third sort is supposed to be the tree from whence the true Calabrian manna is taken: The timber is of excellent use to the wheelwright and cartwright. *Millar.*

Let me twine

Mine arms about that body, where against

My grained *ash* an hundred times hath broke,

And fear'd the moon with splinters. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

With which of old he charm'd the savage train,

And call'd the mountain *ashes* to the plain. *Dryd. Silenus.*

ASH COLOURED. *adj.* [from *ash* and *colour*.] Coloured between brown and grey, like the bark of an *ashen* branch.

Clay, *ash coloured*, was part of a stratum which lay above the strata of stone. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ASHAMED. *adj.* [from *shame*.] Touched with shame; generally with of before the cause of shame.

Profess publicly the doctrine of Jesus Christ, not being *ashamed* of the word of God, or of any practices enjoined by it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

One wou'd have thought she would have stirr'd; but strove With modesty, and was *asham'd* to move. *Dryd. Fables.*

This I have shadowed, that you may not be *ashamed* of that hero, whose protection you undertake. *Dryd. Conq. of Gr. Ded.*

A'SHEN. *adj.* [from *ash*.] Made of *ash* wood.

At once he said, and threw

His *ashen* spear; which quiver'd as it flew. *Dryden.*

A'SHES. *n. f.* wants the singular. [arca, Sax. *asche*, Dutch.]

1. The remains of any thing burnt.

Some relics would be left of it, as when *ashes* remain of burned bodies. *Digby on Bodies.*

This late dissension, grown betwixt the peers,

Burns under feigned *ashes* of forg'd love,

And will at last break out into a flame. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

*Ashes* contain a very fertile salt, and are the best manure for cold lands, if kept dry, that the rain doth not wash away their salt. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. The remains of the body; often used in poetry for the carcase, from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!

Pale *ashes* of the house of Lancaster!

Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood! *Shak. R. III.*

To great Laertes I bequeath

A task of grief, his ornaments of death;

Left, when the fates his royal *ashes* claim,

The Grecian matrons taint my spotless name. *Pope.*

ASHWEDNESDAY. *n. f.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling *ashes* on the head.

A'SHLAR. *n. f.* [with mafons.] Free stones as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thickneses.

A'SHLERING. *n. f.* [with builders.] Quartering to tack to in garrets, about two foot and a half or three foot high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the underside of the rafters. *Builder's Dict.*

ASHORE. *adv.* [from *a* and *shore*.]

1. On shore; on the land.

The poor Englishman riding in the road, having all that he brought thither *ashore*, would have been undone. *Raleigh.*

Moor'd in a Chian creek, *ashore* I went,

And all the following night in Chios spent. *Addison's Ovid.*

2. To the shore; to the land.

We may as bootless spend our vain command,

As send our precepts to the leviathan

To come *ashore*.

*Shakesp. Henry V.*

May thy billows rowl *ashore*

The beryl, and the golden ore.

*Milton's Comus.*

A'SHWEED. *n. f.* [from *ash* and *weed*.] An herb.

A'SHY. *adj.* [from *ash*.] *Ash* coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish grey.

Oft have I seen a timely parted ghost

Of *ashy* semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless. *Sh. H. VI.*

ASIDE. *adv.* [from *a* and *side*.]

# A S K

1. To one side; out of the perpendicular direction.

The storm rush'd in, and Arcite stood aghast;

The flames were blown *aside*, yet shone they bright,

Fann'd by the wind, and gave a ruffled light. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. To another part; out of the true direction.

He had no brother; which though it be a comfortable thing for kings to have, yet it draweth the subjects eyes a little *aside*. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

3. From the company; as, to speak *aside*.

He took him *aside* from the multitude.

*Mark, vii. 33.*

A'SINARY. *adj.* [*asinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an *as*. *Dict.*

A'SININE. *adj.* [from *asinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an *as*.

You shall have more ado to drive our dullest youth, our flocks and stubs, from such nurture, than we have now to hale our choicest and hopefulest wits to that *asinine* feast of sow thistles and brambles. *Milt. on Education.*

To Ask. *v. a.* [arcian, Saxon.]

1. To petition; to beg; sometimes with an *accusative* only; sometimes with *for*.

When thou dost *ask* me blessing, I'll kneel down,

And *ask* of thee forgiveness.

*Shakesp. King Lear.*

We have nothing else to *ask*, but that

Which you deny already: yet will *ask*,

That, if we fail in our request, the blame

May hang upon your hardness.

*Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

My son, hast thou sinned? do so no more, but *ask* pardon for thy former sins. *Ecclus, xxi. 1.*

If he *ask* for bread, will he give him a stone? *Matt. vii. 9.*

In long journies, *ask* your master leave to give ale to the horses. *Swift.*

2. To demand; to claim; as, to *ask* a price for goods.

*Ask* me never so much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say unto me; but give me the damsel to wife. *Gen. xxxiv. 12.*

He saw his friends, who, whelm'd beneath the waves,

Their funeral honours claim'd, and *ask'd* their quiet graves.

*Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To enquire; to question; with *for* before the thing, and sometimes of before the person.

Stand ye in the ways, and see, and *ask for* the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls. *Jerem. vi. 16.*

For *ask* now of the days that are past, which were before thee, since the day that God created man upon the earth, and *ask* from the one side of heaven unto the other, whether there hath been any such thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it. *Deut. iv. 32.*

O inhabitant of Aroer, stand by the way and espy, *ask* him that flieth, and her that escapeth, and say, what is done? *Jeremiah, xlviii. 19.*

4. To enquire; with *after* before the thing.

He said, wherefore is it that thou dost *ask after* my name?

And he blessed him there.

*Genesis, xxxii. 29.*

5. To require, as physically necessary.

A lump of ore in the bottom of a mine will be stirred by two men's strength; which, if you bring it to the top of the earth, will *ask* six men to stir it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The administration passes into different hands at the end of two months, which contributes to dispatch: but any exigence of state *asks* a much longer time to conduct any design to its maturity. *Addison's Rem. on Italy.*

ASK, ASH, As, do all come from the Saxon ærc, an *ash* tree.

*Gibson's Camden.*

ASKA'NCE. } *adv.* Sideways; obliquely.

ASKA'UNCE. } *adv.* Sideways; obliquely. *Zelmane*, keeping a countenance *askance*, as she understood him not, told him, it became her evil. *Sidney, b. i.*

His wannish eyes upon them bent *askance*.

And when he saw their labours well succeed,

He wept for rage, and threaten'd dire mischance. *Fairfax.*

Some say, he bid his angels turn *askance*

The poles of earth, twice ten degrees, and more,

From the sun's axle; they with labour push'd

Oblique the centrick globe.

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

ASKA'UNT. *adv.* Obliquely; on one side.

At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes,

Fix'd on the king *askaunt*; and thus replies,

O, impudent.

*Dryden's Iliad.*

Since the space, that lies on either side

The solar orb, is without limits wide,

Grant that the sun had happen'd to prefer

A feat *askaunt*, but one diameter:

Lost to the light by that unhappy place,

This globe had lain a frozen lonesome mass.

*Blackmore.*

A'SKER. *n. f.* [from *ask*.]

1. Petitioner.

Have you

Ere now denied the *asker*? and, now again

On him that did not ask, but mock, bestow

Your su'd for tongues.

*Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The greatness of the *asker*, and the smallness of the thing asked, had been sufficient to enforce his request. *South.*

2. En-



2. Enquirer.

Every *asker* being satisfied, we may conclude, that all their conceptions of being in a place are the same. *Digby of Bodies.*

ASKER. *n. f.* A water newt.

ASKE'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *skew*.] Aside; with contempt; contemptuously; disdainfully.

For when ye mildly look with lovely hue,  
Then is my soul with life and love inspir'd:  
But when ye lowre, or look on me askew,  
Then do I die.

*Spenser, Sonnet vii.*

Then take it, Sir, as it was writ,  
Nor look askew at what it saith;

*Prior.*

• There's no petition in it. —  
To ASLA'KE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *flake*, or *slack*.] To remit; to mitigate; to slacken.

But this continual, cruel, civil war,  
No skill can stint, nor reason can *aslake*. *Spenser, Son. xlv.*  
Whilst seeking to *aslake* thy raging fire,  
Thou in me kindest much more great desire. *Spenser.*

ASLA'NT. *adv.* [from *a* and *slant*.] Obliquely; on one side; not perpendicularly.

There is a willow grows *aslant* a brook,  
That shews his hoar leaves in the glassy stream. *Sh. Hamlet.*  
He fell; the shaft  
Drove through his neck *aslant*; he spurns the ground,  
And the soul issues through the weazon's wound. *Dryden.*  
*Aslant* the dew-bright earth, and colour'd air,  
He looks in boundless majesty abroad. *Thomson's Summer.*

ASLE'EP. *adv.* [from *a* and *sleep*.]

1. Sleeping; at rest.

How many thousands of my poorest subjects  
Are at this hour *asleep*! O gentle sleep,  
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee! *Sh. H. IV.*  
The diligence of trade, and noiseful gain,  
And luxury more late *asleep* were laid:  
All was the night's, and, in her silent reign,  
No found the rest of nature did invade. *Dryden's Ann. M.*  
There is no difference between a person *asleep*, and in an apoplexy, but that the one can be awaked, and the other cannot. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To sleep.

If a man watch too long, it is odds but he will fall *asleep*.  
*Bacon's Essays.*

Thus done the tales, to bed they creep,  
By whispering winds soon lull'd *asleep*. *Milton's l' Allegro.*

ASLO'PE. *adv.* [from *a* and *slope*.] With declivity; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Set them not upright, but *aslope*, a reasonable depth under the ground.  
*Bacon's Nat. History, N° 425.*

The curse *aslope*

Glanc'd on the ground; with labour I must earn  
My bread: what harm? Idleness had been worse:  
My labour will sustain me. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. x.*

The knight did stoop,

And sate on further side *aslope*. *Hudibras.*

ASO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *a*, priv. and *σῶμα*, a body.] Incorporal, or without a body.

ASP. } *n. f.* [*aspis*, Lat.] A kind of serpent, whose poison  
A'SPICK. } is so dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. It is said to be very small, and peculiar to Egypt and Lybia. Those that are bitten by it, die within three hours; and the manner of their dying being by sleep and lethargy, without any pain, Cleopatra chose it, as the easiest way of dispatching herself. *Calmet.*

High-minded Cleopatra, that with stroke  
Of *asp's* sting, herself did kill. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Scorpion, and *asp*, and amphibæna dire,  
And dipfas. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

ASP. *n. f.* A tree. See ASPEN.

ASPALATHUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A plant called the rose of Jerusalem, or our lady's rose.

2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste, and anciently in much repute as an astringent, but now little used. There are four kinds of this wood; the first of the colour of box, hard, solid, heavy, and smelling like roses; which is therefore called rosewood. The second, red like yew, and of a very agreeable smell. The third, hard, twisted, knotty, of a rank smell, like that of a goat, and a disagreeable taste. The fourth has an ash coloured bark, and the wood is of a purple dye. *Aspalathus* affords an oil of admirable scent, reputed one of the best perfumes. *Chambers.*

I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and *aspalathus*, and I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh. *Ecclus, xxiv. 15.*

ASPARAGUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The name of a plant. It has a roseaceous flower of six leaves, placed orbicularly, out of whose center rises the pointal, which turns to a soft globular berry, full of hard seeds. The leaves are finely cut. The species are twelve, of which all but the two first are exoticks. 1. Garden *asparagus*. 2. Wild *asparagus*, with narrow leaves. The first sort is cultivated for the table, and propagated by the seeds, which should be sown in the beginning of February. The

next year they should be planted out; the third spring, after planting, they may be begun to be cut, and, by proper management, a plot of *asparagus* may be continued ten or twelve years in cutting. The second sort grows wild in some parts, but, producing slender shoots, it is rarely cultivated. *Millar.*

*Asparagus* affects the urine with a fetid smell, especially if cut when they are white; and therefore have been suspected by some physicians, as not friendly to the kidneys; when they are older, and begin to ramify, they lose this quality; but then they are not so agreeable. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'SPECT. *n. f.* [*aspectus*, Lat.] It appears anciently to have been pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, which is now placed on the first.]

1. Look; air; appearance.

I have presented the tongue under a double *aspect*, such as may justify the definition, that it is the best and worst part. *Government of the Tongue.*

They are both, in my judgment, the image or picture of a great ruin, and have the true *aspect* of a world lying in its rubbish. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Countenance; look.

Fairer than fairest, in his faining eye,  
Whose sole *aspect* he counts felicity. *Spensf. Hymn on Love.*  
Those eyes of thine from mine have drawn salt tears,  
Sham'd their *aspects* with store of childish drops. *Sh. R. III.*  
I am fearful: wherefore frowns he thus?  
'Tis his *aspect* of terror. All's not well. *Sh. Richard III.*  
Yet had his *aspect* nothing of severe,  
But such a face as promis'd him sincere. *Dryden's Fables.*  
Then shall thy Craggs (and let me call him mine)  
On the east ore another Pollio shine;  
With *aspect* open shall erect his head. *Pope.*

3. Glance; view; act of beholding.

When an envious or an amorous *aspect* doth infect the spirits of another, there is joined both affection and imagination. *Bacon's Natural Hist. N° 908.*

The setting sun

Slowly descended; and with right *aspect*  
Against the eastern gate of paradise,  
Levell'd his ev'ning rays. *Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

4. Direction towards any point; view; position.

I have built a strong wall, faced to the south *aspect* with brick. *Swift's Last Will.*

5. Disposition of any thing to something else; relation.

The light got from the opposite arguings of men of parts, shewing the different sides of things, and their various *aspects* and probabilities, would be quite lost, if every one were obliged to assent to, and say after the speaker. *Locke.*

6. Disposition of a planet to other planets.

There's some ill planet reigns,  
I must be patient till the heavens look  
With an *aspect* more favourable. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*  
Not unlike that which astrologers call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign *aspect* the one to the other. *Wotton.*  
To the blank moon  
Her office they prescrib'd: to th' other five  
Their planetary motions, and *aspects*,  
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite. *Paradise Lost.*  
Why does not every single star shed a separate influence, and have *aspects* with other stars of their own constellation?  
*Bentley's Sermons.*

To ASPE'CT. *v. a.* [*aspicio*, Lat.] To behold.

Happy in their mistake, those people whom  
The northern pole *aspects*; whom fear of death  
(The greatest of all human fears) ne'er moves. *Temple.*

ASPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [*aspectabilis*, Lat.] Visible; being the object of sight.

He was the sole cause of this *aspectable* and perceivable universal. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

To this use of informing us what is in this *aspectable* world, we shall find the eye well fitted. *Ray on Creation.*

ASPE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *aspect*.] Beholding; view.

A Moorish queen, upon *aspection* of the picture of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth a fair one. *Brown's V. Err.*  
A'SPEN, or ASP. *n. f.* [*espe*, Dutch; *asp*, Dan. epre, trembling, Sax. *Sommer*.] See POPLAR, of which it is a species. The leaves of this tree always tremble.

The *aspen* or *asp* tree hath leaves much the same with the poplar, only much smaller, and not so white. *Mortim. Husb.*

The builder oak sole king of forests all,  
The *aspen*, good for statues, the cypress funeral. *Spenser.*

ASPEN. *adj.* [from *asp* or *aspen*.]

1. Belonging to the asp tree.

Oh! had the monster seen those lily hands  
Tremble like *aspen* leaves upon a lute. *Shak. Titus Andron.*  
No gale disturbs the trees,  
Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentlest breeze. *Gay.*

2. Made of aspen wood.

ASPER. *adj.* [Lat.] Rough; rugged. This word I have found only in the following passage.

All base notes, or very treble notes, give an *asper* sound; for that the base striketh more air than it can well strike equally. *Bacon.*



# ASP

To ASPERATE. *v. a.* [*aspero*, Lat.] To roughen; to make rough or uneven.

Those corpuscles of colour, insinuating themselves into all the pores of the body to be dyed, may *asperate* its superficies, according to the bigness and texture of the corpuscles. *Boyle.*

ASPERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *asperate*.] A making rough. *Dict.*

ASPERIFO'LIUS. *adj.* [from *asper*, rough, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.] One of the divisions of plants, so called from the roughness of their leaves.

ASPERITY. *n. f.* [*asperitas*, Lat.]

1. Unevenness; roughness of surface.

Sometimes the pores and *asperities* of dry bodies are so incommensurate to the particles of the liquor, that they glide over the surface. *Boyle.*

2. Roughness of sound; harshness of pronunciation.

3. Roughness, or ruggedness of temper; moroseness; sourness; crabbedness.

The charity of the one, like kindly exhalations, will descend in showers of blessings; but the rigour and *asperity* of the other, in a severe doom upon ourselves. *Govern. Tongue.*

Avoid all unseemliness and *asperity* of carriage; do nothing that may argue a peevish or froward spirit. *Rogers.*

ASPERNA'TION. *n. f.* [*aspernatio*, Lat.] Neglect; disregard. *D.*

A'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*asper*, Lat.] Rough; uneven.

Black and white are the most *asperous* and unequal of colours; so like, that it is hard to distinguish them: black is the most rough. *Boyle.*

To ASPERSE. *v. a.* [*aspergo*, Lat.] To bespatter with censure, or calumny.

In the business of Ireland, besides the opportunity to *asperse* the king, they were safe enough. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Curb that impetuous tongue, nor rashly vain,  
And singly mad, *asperse* the sov'reign reign. *Pope's Iliad.*

Unjustly poets we *asperse*,  
Truth shines the brighter clad in verse. *Swift.*

ASPERSION. *n. f.* [*aspersio*, Lat.]

1. A sprinkling.

If thou dost break her virgin knot, before  
All sanctimonious ceremonies,  
No sweet *aspersions* shall the heav'ns let fall,  
To make this contract grow. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas the instauration gives the new unmixed, otherwise than with some little *aspersio* of the old, for taste's sake. *Bacon's Holy War.*

2. Calumny; censure.

The same *aspersions* of the king, and the same grounds of a rebellion. *Dryden's Epistle to the Whigs.*

ASPHALTICK. *adj.* [from *asphaltos*.] Gummy; bituminous.

And with *asphaltick* slime, broad as the gate,

Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach

They fasten'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

ASPHALTOS. *n. f.* [*ἀσφαλτος*, bitumen.] A solid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the *Lacus Asphaltites*, or Dead sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is cast up from time to time, in the nature of liquid pitch, from the earth at the bottom of this sea; and, being thrown upon the water, swims like other fat bodies, and condenses gradually by the heat of the sun, and the salt that is in it. It burns with great vehemence. The Arabs use it for pitching their ships; and much of it was employed in the embalming of the ancients.

ASPHALTUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon, and lately in the province of Neufchâtel; which, mixed with other matters, makes an excellent cement, incorruptible by air, and impenetrable by water; supposed to be the mortar so much celebrated among the ancients, with which the walls of Babylon were laid. *Chambers.*

A'SPHODEL. *n. f.* [*lilio-asphodelus*, Lat.] Day-lily.

The characters are; It hath a root like kingspear; the flower consists of one leaf, which is deeply cut into six segments, and expands in form of a lily; the flower is succeeded by an oval fruit, which contains several roundish seeds. The species are, 1. The yellow *asphodel*. 2. The red *asphodel*. These two sorts are very common in most of the English gardens; the first is often called by the gardeners the yellow tuberose, from its having a very agreeable scent; but the other is called the day-lily, or the tuberose orange-lily, in most places. They are both hardy plants, and multiply exceedingly, if suffered to remain two or three years undisturbed; especially the red sort, which sends forth offsets. The best time to transplant their roots is in September or October. They will grow in any soil or situation; the yellow produces its flowers in May and June; the red a month later. *Millar.*

*Asphodels* were by the ancients planted near burying-places, in order to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment.

By those happy souls who dwell

In yellow meads of *asphodel*. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

A'SPICK. *n. f.* [See ASP.] The name of a serpent.

Why did I 'scape th' invenom'd *aspick's* rage,

And all the fiery monsters of the desert,

To see this day?

*Addison's Cato.*

# ASS

To A'SPIRATE. *v. a.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To pronounce with aspiration, or full breath; as we *aspiro* *horse*, *house*, and *hog*.

To A'SPIRATE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath.

Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a consonant, or what is its equivalent; for our *w* and *b* *aspiro*. *Dryd. Dedication to Æneid.*

A'SPIRATE. *adj.* [*aspiratus*, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath.

For their being pervious, you may call them, if you please, *perspire*; but yet they are not *aspiro*, i. e. with such an aspiration as *h*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

ASPIRA'TION. *n. f.* [*aspiratio*, Lat.]

1. A breathing after; an ardent wish; used generally of a wish for spiritual blessings.

A soul inspired with the warmest *aspirations* after celestial beatitude, keeps its powers attentive. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

2. The act of aspiring, or desiring something high and great.

'Tis he; I ken the manner of his gate;

He rises on his toe; that spirit of his

In *aspiration* lifts him from the earth. *Shak. Troil. and Cress.*

3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

*H* is only a guttural *aspiration*, i. e. a more forcible impulse of the breath from the lungs. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To ASPIRE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.]

1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after something higher; sometimes with the particle *to*.

Most excellent lady, no expectation in others, nor hope in himself, could *aspire to* a higher mark, than to be thought worthy to be praised by you. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Hence springs that universal strong desire,

Which all men have of immortality:

Not some few spirits *unto* this thought *aspire*,

But all men's minds in this united be. *Sir J. Davies.*

Horace did ne'er *aspire to* epic bays:

Nor lofty Maro stoop to lyric lays. *Roscommon.*

Till then a helpless, hopeless, homely swain;

I fought not freedom, nor *aspir'd to* gain. *Dryden's Virgil.*

*Aspiring to* be gods, if angels fell,

*Aspiring to* be angels, men rebel. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

2. Sometimes with *after*.

Those are raised above sense, and *aspire after* immortality, who believe the perpetual duration of their souls. *Tillotson.*

There is none of us but who would be thought, throughout the whole course of his life, to *aspire after* immortality,

*Atterbury's Sermons, Pref.*

3. To rise higher.

There is betwixt that smile we would *aspire to*,

That sweet aspect of princes and our ruin,

More pangs and fears than war or women have. *Sh. H. VIII.*

My own breath still foment the fire,

Which flames as high as fancy can *aspire*. *Waller.*

ASPORTA'TION. *n. f.* [*asportatio*, Lat.] A carrying away. *D.*

ASQU'INT. *adv.* [from *a* and *squint*.] Obliquely; not in the straight line of vision.

A single guide may direct the way better than five hundred, who have contrary views, or look *asquint*, or shut their eyes.

*Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

Ass. *n. f.* [*asinus*, Lat.]

1. An animal of burden, remarkable for sluggishness, patience, hardiness, coarseness of food, and long life.

You have among you many a purchas'd slave,

Which, like your *asses*, and your dogs and mules,

You use in abject and in slavish part,

Because you bought them. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. A stupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt.

I do begin to perceive that I am made an *ass*.

*Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

That such a crafty mother

Should yield the world to this *ass*!—a woman that

Bears all down with her brain; and her son

Cannot take two from twenty for his heart,

And leave eighteen. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

To ASSAIL. *v. a.* [*assailier*, Fr.]

1. To attack in a hostile manner; to assault; to fall upon; to invade.

So when he saw his flatt'ring arts to fail,

With greedy force he 'gan the fort t' *assail*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To attack with argument; censure; or motives applied to the passions.

My gracious lord, here in the parliament

Let us *assail* the family of York. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

She will not stay the siege of loving terms,

Nor bide th' encounter of *assailing* eyes. *Sh. Romeo and Jul.*

How have I fear'd your fate! but fear'd it most,

When love *assail'd* you on the Libyan coast. *Dryden's Æn.*

All books he reads, and all he reads *assails*,

From Dryden's Fables down to D—y's Tales. *Pope.*

In vain Thalestris with reproach *assails*;

For who can move when fair Belinda fails? *Pope.*

ASSAILABLE. *adj.* [from *assail*.] That which may be attacked.



Banquo, and his Fleance, lives.—

— But in them nature's copy's not eternal.—

— There's comfort yet, they are *assailable*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

ASSA'ILANT. *n. f.* [*assaillant*, Fr.] He that attacks; in opposition to *defendant*.

The same was so well encountered by the defendants, that the obstinacy of the *assailants* did but increase the loss.

*Sir J. Hayward.*

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,  
And with a kind of umber smirch my face,  
The like do you; so shall we pass along,  
And never stir *assailants*.

*Shakesp. As you like it.*

ASSA'ILANT. *adj.* Attacking; invading.

And as ev'ning dragon came,

*Assailant* on the perched roofs

Of tame villatick fowl.

*Milton's Sampson Agonistes.*

ASSA'ILER. *n. f.* [from *assail*.] One who attacks another.

Palladius heated, so pursued our *assailers*, that one of them flew him.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

ASSAPA'NICK. *n. f.* A little animal of Virginia, which is said to fly by stretching out its shoulders and its skin, and is called in English the flying squirrel.

*Trevoux.*

ASSARABA'CCA. See ASARABACCA.

ASSA'RT. *n. f.* [*essart*, from *essarter*, Fr. to clear away wood in a forest.] An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up those woods by the roots, that are thickets or coverts of the forest, and by making them as plain as arable land.

*Cowel.*

To ASSA'RT. *v. a.* [*essartir*, Fr.] To commit an *assart*. See ASSART.

ASSA'SSIN. } *n. f.* [*assassin*, Fr. a word brought originally  
ASSA'SSINATE. } from Asia, where, about the time of the holy war, there was a set of men called *assassins*, as is supposed for *Arfacidæ*, who killed any man, without regard to danger, at the command of their chief.] A murderer; one that kills by treachery, or sudden violence.

In the very moment as the knight withdrew from the duke, this *assassinate* gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side.

*Wotton.*

The Syrian king, who, to surprize

One man, *assassin* like, had levy'd war,

War unproclaim'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Here hir'd *assassins* for their gain invade,

And treach'rous pois'ners urge their fatal trade. *Dryd. Juv.*

When he hears of a murder, she enlarges more on the guilt of the suffering person, than of the *assassin*. *Addison. Spectator.*

Orestes brandish'd the revenging sword,

Slew the dire pair, and gave to fun'ral flame

The vile *assassin*, and adult'rous dame. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Useful, we grant, it serves what life requires,

But dreadful too, the dark *assassin* hires. *Pope, Epist. iii.*

ASSA'SINATE. *n. f.* [from *assassin*.] The crime of an *assassin*; murder.

Were not all *assassinates* and popular insurrections wrongfully chastised, if the meanness of the offenders indemnified them from punishment?

*Pope's Dunciad.*

To ASSA'SSINATE. *v. a.* [from *assassin*.]

1. To murder by violence.

Help, neighbours, my house is broken open by force, and I am ravished, and like to be *assassinated*. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

What could provoke thy madness

To *assassinate* so great, so brave a man! *A. Philips, D. Moth.*

2. To way-lay; to take by treachery. This meaning is perhaps peculiar to *Milton*.

Such usage as your honourable lords

Afford me, *assassinated* and betray'd,

Who durst not, with your whole united pow'rs,

In fight withstand one single and unarm'd. *Sampf. Agonist.*

ASSASSINATION. *n. f.* [from *assassinate*.] The act of *assassinating*; murder by violence.

If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well

It were done quickly: if th' *assassination*

Could trammel up the consequence, and catch,

With its surcease, success. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The duke finish'd his course by a wicked *assassination*. *Claren.*

ASSASSINATOR. *n. f.* [from *assassinate*.] Murderer; mankiller; the person that kills another by violence.

ASSA'TION. *n. f.* [*assatus*, roasted, Lat.] Roasting.

The egg expiring less in the elixation or boiling; whereas, in the *assation* or roasting, it will sometimes abate a drachm.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

ASSA'ULT. *n. f.* [*assault*, French.]

1. Attack; hostile onset; opposed to *defence*.

Her spirit had been invincible against all *assaults* of affection. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

Not to be shook thyself, but all *assaults*

Baffing, like thy hoar cliffs the loud sea wave. *Thomson.*

2. Storm; opposed to *sap* or *siege*.

Jason took at least a thousand men, and suddenly made an *assault* upon the city.

*2 Macc. v. 5.*

After some days siege, he resolved to try the fortune of an *assault*: he succeeded therein so far, that he had taken the principal tower and fort.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

VOL. I.

3. Violence.

Themselves at discord fell,

And cruel combat join'd in middle space,

With horrible *assault*, and fury fell. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

4. Invasion; hostility; attack.

After some unhappy *assaults* upon the prerogative by the parliament, which produced its dissolution, there followed a composition.

*Clarendon.*

Theories built upon narrow foundations, are very hard to be supported against the *assaults* of opposition.

*Locke.*

5. In law. A violent kind of injury offered to a man's person. It may be committed by offering of a blow, or by a fearful speech.

*Cowel.*

6. It has upon before the thing assaulted.

To ASSA'ULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade; to fall upon with violence.

The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together, and to stand for their life, to destroy all the power that would *assault* them.

*Esth. viii. 111*

Before the gates the cries of babes new-born,

Whom fate had from their tender mothers torn,

*Assault* his ears. *Dryd. Æneid vi.*

Curs'd steel, and more accursed gold,

Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold:

And double death did wretched man invade,

By steel *assaulted*, and by gold betray'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*

ASSA'ULTER. *n. f.* [from *assault*.] One who violently assaults another.

Neither liking their eloquence, nor fearing their might, we esteemed few swords in a just defence, able to resist many unjust *assaulters*.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

ASSA'Y. *n. f.* [*essaye*, Fr. from which the ancient writers borrowed *assay*, according to the sound, and the latter, *essay*, according to the writing; but the senses now differing, they may be considered as two words.]

1. Examination.

This cannot be

By no *assay* of reason. 'Tis a pageant,

To keep us in false gaze.

*Shakesp. Othello.*

2. In law. The examination of measures and weights used by the clerk of the market.

*Cowel.*

3. The first entrance upon any thing; a taste.

For well he weened, that so glorious bait

Would tempt his guest to take thereof *assay*. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Attack; trouble.

She heard with patience all unto the end,

And strove to master sorrowful *assay*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

The men he prest from Tours and Blois but late,

To hard *assays* unfit, unsure at need,

Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate. *Fairfax, b. i.*

Be sure to find,

What I foretel thee, many a hard *assay*

Of dangers, and adversities, and pains,

Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get fast hold. *Parad. Lost, b. iv.*

To ASSA'Y. *v. a.* [*essayer*, Fr.]

1. To make trial of; to make experiment of.

Gray and Bryan obtained leave of the general a little to *assay* them; and so with some horsemen charged them home.

*Sir J. Hayward.*

What unweighed behaviour hath this drunkard picked out of my conversation, that he dares in this manner *assay* me?

*Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. To apply to, as the touchstone in *assaying* metals.

Whom thus afflicted, when sad Eve beheld,

Desolate where she sat, approaching nigh,

Soft words to his fierce passion she *assay'd*. *Par. Lost, b. x.*

3. To try; to endeavour.

David girded his sword upon his armour, and he *assayed* to go, for he had not proved it.

*1 Sam. xvii. 39.*

ASSA'YER. *n. f.* [from *assay*.] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver, appointed between the master of the mint and the merchants that bring silver thither for exchange.

*Cowel.*

The smelters come up to the *assayers* within one in twenty.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

ASSECTA'TION. *n. f.* [*assectatio*, Lat.] Attendance, or waiting upon.

*Dict.*

ASSECUT'ION. *n. f.* [from *assequor*, *asssecutum*, to obtain.] Acquisition; the act of obtaining.

By the canon law, a person, after he has been in full possession of a second benefice, cannot return again to his first; because it is immediately void by his *asseccution* of a second.

*Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ASSE'MBLAGE. *n. f.* [*assemblage*, Fr.] A collection; a number of individuals brought together. It differs from *assembly*, by being applied only, or chiefly, to things; *assembly* being used only, or generally, of persons.

All that we amass together in our thoughts is positive, and the *assemblage* of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration.

*Locke.*

O Hartford, fitted or to shine in courts

With unaffected grace, or walk the plains,

2 H

With



With innocence and meditation join'd  
In soft *assemblage*, listen to my song. *Thomson's Spring.*  
To ASSEMBLE. *v. a.* [*assembler*, Fr.] To bring together into one place. It is used both of persons and things.  
And he shall set up an ensign for the nations, and shall *assemble* the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah. *Job*, xi. 12.  
He wonders for what end you have *assembled*  
Such troops of citizens to come to him. *Shak. Richard III.*  
To ASSEMBLE. *v. n.* To meet together.  
These men *assembled*, and found Daniel praying. *Dan*. vi. 11.  
ASSE'MELY. *n. f.* [*assemblée*, Fr.] A company met together.  
Having heard, by fame,  
Of this so noble, and so fair *assembly*,  
This night to meet here, they could do no less,  
Out of the great respect they bear to beauty. *Shak. H. VIII.*  
ASSE'NT. *n. f.* [*assensus*, Lat.]  
1. The act of agreeing to any thing.  
All the arguments on both sides must be laid in balance, and, upon the whole, the understanding determine its *assent*. *Locke.*  
2. Consent; agreement.  
To urge any thing upon the church, requiring thereunto that religious *assent* of christian belief, wherewith the words of the holy prophets are received, and not to shew it in scripture; this did the Fathers evermore think unlawful, impious, and execrable. *Hooker*, b. ii. § 5.  
The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural *assent* of reason concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little comfort and confirm the same. *Hooker*, b. i. § 12.  
Without the king's *assent* or knowledge,  
You wrought to be a legate. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*  
Faith, on the other side, is the *assent* to any proposition, not thus made out by the deduction of reason, but upon the credit of the proposer. *Locke.*  
To ASSENT. *v. n.* [*assentire*, Lat.] To concede; to yield to, or agree to.  
And the Jews also *assented*, saying, that these things were so. *Acts*, xxiv. 9.  
ASSENTA'TION. *n. f.* [*assentatio*, Lat.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery or dissimulation. *Dict.*  
ASSE'NTMENT. *n. f.* [from *assent*.] Consent.  
We may shrink at their bare testimonies, whose arguments are but precarious, and subsist upon the charity of our *assentments*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i.  
To ASSERT. *v. a.* [*asserto*, Lat.]  
1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions.  
Your forefathers have *asserted* the party which they chose till death, and died for its defence. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*  
2. To affirm.  
3. To claim; to vindicate a title to.  
Nor can the grovelling mind,  
In the dark dungeon of the limbs confin'd,  
*Assert* the native skies, or own its heav'nly kind. *Dryden.*  
ASSE'RTION. *n. f.* [from *assert*.] The act of asserting.  
If any affirm the earth doth move, and will not believe with us it standeth still; because he hath probable reasons for it, and I no infallible sense or reason against it, I will not quarrel with his *assertion*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i.  
ASSE'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *assert*.] Positive; dogmatical; peremptory.  
He was not so fond of the principles he undertook to illustrate, as to boast their certainty; proposing them not in a confident and *assertive* form, but as probabilities and hypotheses. *Glanv.*  
ASSE'RTOR. *n. f.* [from *assert*.] Maintainer; vindicator; supporter; affirmer.  
Among th' *assertors* of free reason's claim,  
Our nation's not the least in worth or fame. *Dryden.*  
Faithful *assertor* of thy country's cause,  
Britain with tears shall bathe thy glorious wound. *Prior.*  
It is an usual piece of art to undermine the authority of fundamental truths, by pretending to shew how weak the proofs are, which their *assertors* employ in defence of them. *Atterbury.*  
To ASSE'VE. *v. a.* [*asservio*, Lat.] To serve, help, or second. *Dict.*  
To ASSE'SS. *v. a.* [from *assettare*, Ital.] To make an equilibrium, or balance. To charge with any certain sum.  
Before the receipt of them in this office, they were *assessed* by the affidavit from the time of the inquisition found. *Bacon.*  
ASSE'SSION. *n. f.* [*assessio*, Lat.] A sitting down by one; a giving assistance or advice. *Dict.*  
ASSE'SSMENT. *n. f.* [from *to assess*.]  
1. The sum levied on certain property.  
2. The act of assessing.  
What greater immunity and happiness can there be to a people, than to be liable to no laws, but what they make themselves? To be subject to no contribution, *assessment*, or any pecuniary levy whatsoever, but what they vote, and voluntarily yield unto themselves? *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliam.*  
ASSE'SSOR. *n. f.* [*assessor*, Lat.]  
1. The person that sits by another; generally used of those who assist the judge.  
Mimos, the strict inquisitor, appears;  
And lives and crimes, with his *assessors*, hears.

Round in his urn the blended balls he rowls,  
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryden's En.*  
2. He that sits by another as next in dignity.  
To his Son,  
Th' *assessor* of his throne, he thus began. *Par. Lost*, b. vi.  
Twice stronger than his fire, who sat above,  
*Assessor* to the throne of thund'ring Jove. *Dryden's Hiad.*  
3. He that lays taxes; derived from *assess*.  
A'SSETS. *n. f.* without the singular. [*assez*, Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the executor or heir, in satisfying the testators or ancestors debts or legacies. Whoever pleads *assets*, sayeth nothing; but that the person against whom he pleads, hath enough come to his hands, to discharge what is in demand. *Cowel.*  
To ASSE'VE. } *v. a.* [*assevero*, Lat.] To affirm with great  
To ASSE'VERATE. } solemnity, as upon oath.  
ASSEVERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *asseverate*.] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.  
That which you are persuaded of, ye have it no otherwise than by your own only probable collection; and therefore such bold *asseverations*, as in him were admirable, should, in your mouths, but argue rashness. *Hooker, Preface.*  
Another abuse of the tongue I might add; vehement *asseverations* upon slight and trivial occasions. *Ray on Creation.*  
The repetition gives a greater emphasis to the words, and agrees better with the vehemence of the speaker in making his *asseveration*. *Broome's Notes on Odyssey.*  
A'SSHEAD. *n. f.* [from *ass* and *head*.] One flow of apprehension; a blockhead.  
Will you help an *asshead*, and a coxcomb, and a knave, a a thin-faced knave, a gull. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
ASSIDU'ITY. *n. f.* [*assiduité*, Fr. *assiduitas*, Lat.] Diligence; closeness of application.  
Can he, who has undertaken this, want conviction of the necessity of his utmost vigour and *assiduity* to acquit himself of it? *Rogers.*  
We observe the address and *assiduity* they will use to corrupt us. *Rogers.*  
I have, with much pains and *assiduity*, qualified myself for a nomenclator. *Addison. Guardian*, N° 107.  
ASSIDUOUS. *adj.* [*assiduus*, Lat.] Constant in application.  
And if by pray'r  
Incessant I could hope to change the will  
Of him who all things can, I would not cease  
To weary him with my *assiduous* cries. *Parad. Lost*, b. xi.  
The most *assiduous* talebearers, and bitterest revilers, are oftentimes half-witted people. *Government of the Tongue*, § 6.  
In summer, you see the hen giving herself greater freedoms, and quitting her care for above two hours together; but in winter, when the rigour of the season would chill the principles of life, and destroy the young one, she grows more *assiduous* in her attendance, and stays away but half the time. *Addison. Spectator*.  
Each still renews her little labour,  
Nor juffles her *assiduous* neighbour. *Prior.*  
ASSIDUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *assiduus*.] Diligently; continually.  
The trade, that obliges artificers to be *assiduously* conversant with their materials, is that of glass-men. *Boyle.*  
The habitable earth may have been perpetually the drier, seeing it is *assiduously* drained and exhausted by the seas. *Bentley.*  
To ASSI'EGE. *v. a.* [*assieger*, Fr.] To besiege. *Dict.*  
ASSI'ENTO. *n. f.* [In Spanish a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves. This contract was transferred from the French to the English South-Sea company, by the treaty of 1713, for thirty years; who were likewise permitted to send a register ship, of 500 tons, yearly to the Spanish settlements, with European goods. *Chambers.*  
To ASSI'GN. *v. a.* [*assigner*, Fr. *assigno*, Lat.]  
1. To mark out; to appoint.  
He *assigned* Uriah unto a place where he knew that valiant men were. *2 Sam.* xi. 16.  
Both joining,  
As join'd in injuries, one enmity  
Against a foe by doom express *assign'd* us,  
That cruel serpent. *Milt. Par. Lost*, b. x.  
True quality is neglected, virtue is oppressed, and vice triumphant. The last day will *assign* to every one a station suitable to his character. *Addison. Spect.* N° 219.  
2. To fix with regard to quantity or value.  
There is no such intrinsic, natural, settled value in any thing, as to make any *assigned* quantity of it constantly worth any *assigned* quantity of another. *Locke.*  
3. In law. In general, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another; in particular, to appoint or set forth, as to *assign* error, is to shew in what part of the process error is committed: to *assign* false judgment, is to declare how and where the judgment is unjust: to *assign* the cessor, is to shew how the plaintiff had cess'd, or given over: to *assign* waste, is to shew wherein especially the waste is committed. *Cowel.*  
ASSI'GNABLE. *adj.* [from *assign*.] That which may be marked out, or fixed.  
Aristotle



Aristotle held that it streamed by connatural result and emanation from God; so that there was no instant *assignable* of God's eternal existence, in which the world did not also co-exist. *South.*

ASSIGNA'TION. *n. f.* [*assignation*, French.]

1. An appointment to meet; used generally of love appointments.

The lovers expected the return of this stated hour with as much impatience as if it had been a real *assignation*. *Spectator.*

Or when a whore, in her vocation,

Keeps punctual to an *assignation*.

*Swift.*

2. A making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE'. *n. f.* [*assigne*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another, to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. And an *assignee* may be either in deed or in law; *assignee* in deed, is he that is appointed by a person; *assignee* in law, is he whom the law maketh so, without any appointment of the person. *Cowel.*

ASSIGNER. *n. f.* [from *assign*.] He that appoints.

The Gospel is at once the *assigner* of our tasks, and the magazine of our strength. *Decay of Piety.*

ASSIGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *assign*.] Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or person.

The only thing which maketh any place publick, is the publick *assignment* thereof unto such duties. *Hooker, b. v. § 12.*

This institution, which assigns it to a person, whom we have no rule to know, is just as good as an *assignment* to no body at all. *Locke.*

ASSIMILABLE. *adj.* [from *assimilate*.] That which may be converted to the same nature with something else.

The spirits of many, long before that time, will find but naked habitations; and meeting no *assimilables* wherein to react their natures, must certainly participate such natural desolations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*

TO ASSIMILATE. *v. a.* [*assimilo*, Lat.]

1. To convert to the same nature with another thing.

Birds *assimilate* less, and excrete more, than beasts; for their excrements are ever liquid, and their flesh generally more dry. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Birds be commonly better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth *assimilate* more finely, and fecerneth more subtly. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 680.*

Tasting concoct, digest, *assimilate*,

And corporeal to incorporeal turn.

*Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Hence also animals and vegetables may *assimilate* their nourishment; moist nourishment easily changing its texture, till it becomes like the dense earth. *Newton.*

2. To bring to a likeness, or resemblance.

A ferine and necessitous kind of life would easily *assimilate* at least the next generation to barbarism and ferineness.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

They are not over patient of mixture; but such, whom they cannot *assimilate*, soon find it their interest to remove. *Swift.*

ASSIMILATENESS. *n. f.* [from *assimilate*.] Likeness. *Dict.*

ASSIMILA'TION. *n. f.* [from *assimilate*.]

1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another.

It furthers the very act of *assimilation* of nourishment, by some outward emollients that make the parts more apt to *assimilate*. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 59.*

2. The state of being assimilated.

A nourishment in a large acceptation, but not in propriety, conserving the body, not repairing it by *assimilation*, but preserving it by ventilation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

3. The act of growing like some other being.

It is as well the instinct as duty of our nature, to aspire to an *assimilation* with God; even the most laudable and generous ambition. *Dec. of Piety.*

TO ASSIMULATE. *v. a.* [*assimulo*, Lat.] To feign; to counterfeit. *Dict.*

ASSIMULA'TION. *n. f.* [*assimulatio*, Lat.] A dissembling; a counterfeiting. *Dict.*

TO ASSIST. *v. a.* [*assister*, Fr. *assist*, Lat.] To help.

Receive her in the Lord, as becometh saints, and *assist* her in whatsoever business she hath need. *Rom. xvi. 2.*

It is necessary and *assisting* to all our other intellectual faculties. *Locke.*

Acquaintance with method will *assist* one in ranging human affairs. *Watts's Logick.*

She no sooner yielded to adultery, but she agreed to *assist* in the murder of her husband. *Broome on Odyssy.*

ASSISTANCE. *n. f.* [*assistance*, French.] Help; furtherance.

The council of Trent commends recourse, not only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and *assistance*: What doth this aid and *assistance* signify? *Stillingfleet.*

You have abundant *assurances* for this knowledge, in excellent books. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Let us entreat this necessary *assistance*, that by his grace he would lead us. *Rogers.*

ASSISTANT. *adj.* [from *assist*.] Helping; lending aid.

Some perchance did adhere to the duke, and were *assistant* to him openly, or at least under hand. *Hale's Com. Law of Engl.*

ASSISTANT. *n. f.* [from *assist*.]

1. A person engaged in an affair not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial.

Some young towardly noblemen or gentlemen were usually sent as *assistants* or attendants, according to the quality of the persons. *Bacon's Advice to Sir George Villiers.*

2. Sometimes it is only a softer word for an attendant.

The pale *assistants* on each other star'd,

With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd.

*Dryden.*

ASSI'ZE. *n. f.* [*assise*, a fitting, Fr.]

1. An assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the bailiff or justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.

2. A jury.

3. An ordinance or statute.

4. The court, place, or time, where and when the writs and processes of *assize* are taken.

*Cowel.*

The law was never executed by any justices of *assize*, but the people left to their own laws. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

At each *assize* and term we try

A thousand rascals of as deep a dye.

*Dryden's Juvenal.*

5. Any court of justice.

The judging God shall close the book of fate,

And there the last *assizes* keep,

For those who wake, and those who sleep.

*Dryden.*

6. *Assize* of bread, ale, &c. Measure, or quantity. Thus it is said, when wheat is of such a price, the bread shall be of such *assize*.

7. Measure; rate: for which we now use *size*. See *SIZE*.

On high hill's top I saw a stately frame,

An hundred cubits high by just *assize*,

With hundred pillars.

*Spem. Vision of Belay.*

TO ASSI'ZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing by an *assize* or writ.

ASSI'ZER, or ASSISER. *n. f.* [from *assize*.] Is an officer that has the care and oversight of weights and measures. *Chambers.*

ASSOCIABLE. *adj.* [*associabilis*, Lat.] That which may be joined to another.

TO ASSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*associer*, Fr. *associe*, Lat.]

1. To unite with another as a confederate.

A fearful army led by Caius Marcius,

*Associated* with Aufidius, rages

Upon our territories.

*Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms.

*Associate* in your town a wand'ring train,

And strangers in your palace entertain.

*Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To accompany; to keep company with another.

Friends should *associate* friends in grief and woe.

*Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.*

4. It has generally the particle *with*; as, he *associated* with his master's enemies.

ASSOCIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Confederate; joined in interest or purpose.

While I descend through darkness,

To my *associate* pow'rs, them to acquaint

With these successes.

*Milt. Par. Lost, b. x.*

ASSOCIATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A person joined with another; a partner.

They persuade the king, now in old age, to make Plangus his *associate* in government with him. *Sian'y, b. ii.*

2. A confederate.

Their defender, and his *associates*, have thence proposed to the world a form such as themselves like. *Hooker, l. v. § 27.*

3. A companion; implying some kind of equality.

He was accompanied with a noble gentleman, no unsuitable *associate*. *Wotton.*

Sole Eve, *associate* sole, to me beyond

Compare, above all living creatures dear.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

But my *associates* now my stay deplore,

Impatient.

*Pope's Odyssy.*

ASSOCIATION. *n. f.* [from *associate*.]

1. Union; conjunction; society.

The church being a society, hath the self-same original grounds, which other politick societies have; the natural inclination which all men have unto sociable life, and consent to some certain bond of *association*; which bond is the law that appointeth what kind of order they shall be associated in. *Hooker, b. i.*

2. Confederacy; union for particular purposes.

This could not be done but with mighty opposition: against which, to strengthen themselves, they secretly entered into a league of *association*. *Hooker, Preface.*

3. Partnership.

Self-denial is a kind of holy *association* with God; and, by making you his partner, interests you in all his happiness. *Boyle.*

4. Connection.

*Association* of ideas is of great importance, and may be of excellent use. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. Apposition; union of matter.

The changes of corporeal things are to be placed only in the various separations, and new *associations* and motions of these permanent particles.

*Newton's Opticks.*



# A S S

**A'SSONANCE.** *n. f.* [*assonance*, Fr.] Reference of one sound to another resembling it. *Dict.*  
**A'SSONANT.** *adj.* [*assonant*, French.] Sounding in a manner resembling another sound. *Dict.*  
**To ASSO'RT.** *v. a.* [*assortir*, Fr.] To range in classes, as one thing suits with another.  
**To ASSO'T.** *v. a.* [from *sot*; *assoter*, Fr.] To infatuate; to besot: a word out of use.

But whence they sprung, or how they were begot,  
 Uneath is to assure, uneath to weene

That monstrous error which doth some *assot*. *Fairy Queen.*  
**To ASSUA'GE.** *v. a.* [The derivation of this word is uncertain; *Minsheu* deduces it from *adsuadere*, or *assuaviare*; *Ju-nius*, from *ῥῥᾱρ*, sweet; from whence *Skinner* imagines *ar-pæ-ran* might have been formed.]

1. To mitigate; to soften; to allay.  
 Refreshing winds the summer's heats *assuage*,  
 And kindly warmth disarms the winter's rage. *Addison.*

2. To appease; to pacify.  
 Yet is his hate, his rancour ne'er the less,  
 Since nought *assuageth* malice when 'tis told. *Fairfax, b. iv.*  
 This was necessary for the securing the people from their fears; which were capable of being *assuaged* by no other means. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Shall I, t' *assuage*  
 Their brutal rage,  
 The regal stem destroy? *Dryden's Albion.*

3. To ease; as, the medicine *assuages* pain.

**To ASSUA'GE.** *v. n.* To abate.  
 God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters *assuaged*. *Gen. viii. 1.*

**ASSUA'GEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *assuage*.] What mitigates or softens.

Tell me, when shall these weary woes have end,  
 Or shall their ruthless torment never cease?  
 But all my days in pining languor spend,  
 Without hope of *assuagement* or release. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

**ASSUA'GER.** *n. f.* [from *assuage*.] One who pacifies or appeases.

**ASSUA'SIVE.** *adj.* [from *assuage*.] Softening; mitigating.

If in the breast tumultuous joys arise.  
 Musick her soft *assuasive* voice applies. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

**To ASSU'BJUGATE.** *v. a.* [*subjugo*, Lat.] To submit to.

This valiant lord  
 Must not so state his palm, nobly acquir'd;  
 Nor by my will *assubjugate* his merit,  
 By going to Achilles. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

**ASSUEFACTION.** *n. f.* [*assuefacio*, Lat.] The state of being accustomed to any thing.

Right and left, as parts inservient unto the motive faculty,  
 are differenced by degrees from use and *assuefaction*, or accord-  
 ing whereto the one grows stronger. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**ASSU'ETUDE.** *n. f.* [*assuetudo*, Lat.] Accustomance; custom.

We see that *assuetude* of things hurtful, doth make them lose  
 the force to hurt. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 67.*

**To ASSU'ME.** *v. a.* [*assumo*, Lat.]

1. To take.  
 This when the various God had urg'd in vain,  
 He strait *assum'd* his native form again. *Pope.*

2. To take upon one's self.  
 With ravish'd ears,  
 The monarch hears,  
*Assumes* the God,  
 Affects to nod,  
 And seems to shake the spheres. *Dryden's St. Cecilia.*

3. To arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly.  
 'This makes him over-forward in business, *assuming* in con-  
 versation, and peremptory in answers. *Collier of Confidence.*

4. To suppose something granted without proof.  
 In every hypothesis, something is allowed to be *assumed*. *Boyle.*

5. To apply to one's own use; to appropriate.  
 His majesty might well *assume* the complaint and expression  
 of king David. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

**ASSU'MER.** *n. f.* [from *assume*.] An arrogant man; a man who  
 claims more than his due.

Can man be wise in any course, in which he is not safe too?  
 But can these high *assumers* and pretenders to reason, prove  
 themselves so? *South.*

**ASSU'MING.** *participial adj.* [from *assume*.] Arrogant; haughty.

His haughty looks, and his *assuming* air,  
 The son of Isis could no longer bear. *Dryden.*

**ASSU'MPSIT.** *n. f.* [*assumo*, Lat.] A voluntary promise made  
 by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay  
 any thing to another: It contains any verbal promise made  
 upon consideration. *Cowel.*

**ASSU'MPTION.** *n. f.* [*assumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking any thing to one's self.  
 The personal descent of God himself, and his *assumption* of  
 our flesh to his divinity, more familiarly to insinuate his pleasure  
 to us, was an enforcement beyond all methods of wisdom.

2. The supposition, or act of supposing of any thing without farther  
 proof. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

# A S S

These by way of *assumption*, under the two general proposi-  
 tions, are intrinsically and naturally good or bad. *Norris.*

For the *assumption*, that Christ did such miraculous and su-  
 pernatural works, to confirm what he said, we need only repeat  
 the message sent by him to John the Baptist. *South.*

3. The thing supposed; a postulate.

Hold, says the Stoick, your *assumption's* wrong:

I grant, true freedom you have well defin'd. *Dryd. Persius.*

4. The taking up any person into heaven, which is supposed by  
 the Romish church of the Blessed Virgin.

Upon the feast of the *assumption* of the Blessed Virgin, the  
 pope and cardinals keep the vespers. *Stillingsf. on Rom. Idolat.*

Had Adam done this after a certain period of years, he would  
 have been rewarded with an *assumption* to eternal felicity.

*Wake's Preparation for Death.*

**ASSU'MPTIVE.** *adj.* [*assumptivus*, Lat.] That may be assumed.

**ASSU'RANCE.** *n. f.* [*assurance*, French.]

1. Certain expectation.

Though hope be, indeed, a lower and lesser thing than *as-  
 surance*, yet, as to all the purposes of a pious life, it may prove  
 more useful. *South.*

What encouragement can be given to goodness, beyond the  
 hopes of heaven, and the *assurance* of an endless felicity? *Tillot.*

2. Secure confidence; trust.

What man is he, that boasts of fleshly might,  
 And vain *assurance* of mortality,

Which all so soon as it doth come to fight  
 Against spiritual foes, yields by and by. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge.

I grant that proof from the authority of man's judgment, is  
 not able to work that *assurance*, which doth grow by a stronger  
 proof. *Hooker, b. ii.*

'Tis far off,

And rather like a dream, than an *assurance*  
 That my remembrance warrants. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

The obedient, and the man of practice, shall outgrow all  
 their doubts and ignorances, till persuasion pass into knowledge,  
 and knowledge advance into *assurance*. *South.*

Hath he found, in an evil course, that comfortable *assurance*  
 of God's favour, and good hopes of his future condition, which  
 a religious life would have given him? *Tillotson.*

4. Firmness; undoubting steadiness.

Men whose consideration will relieve our modesty, and give  
 us courage and *assurance* in the duties of our profession. *Rogers.*

5. Confidence; want of modesty; exemption from awe or fear.

My behaviour ill governed, gave you the first comfort; my  
 affection ill hid, hath given you this last *assurance*. *Sidney.*

Conversation, when they come into the world, will add to  
 their knowledge and *assurance*. *Locke.*

6. Ground of confidence; security given.

The nature of desire itself is no easier to receive belief, than  
 it is hard to ground belief; for as desire is glad to embrace the  
 first shew of comfort, so is desire desirous of perfect *assurance*.  
*Sidney, b. ii.*

As the conquest was but slight and superficial, so the pope's  
 donation to the Irish submissions were but weak and fickle *as-  
 surances*. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

None of woman born

Shall harm Macbeth. —

— Then live, Macduff, what need I fear of thee?

But yet I'll make *assurance* double sure,  
 And take a bond of fate; Thou shalt not live. *Shak. Macb.*

I must confess your offer is the best;  
 And, let your father make her the *assurance*,

She is your own, else you must pardon me,  
 If you should die before him, where's her dower.

*Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

7. Spirit; intrepidity.

With all th' *assurance* innocence can bring,  
 Fearless without, because secure within;

Arm'd with my courage, unconcern'd I see  
 This pomp, a shame to you, a pride to me. *Dryd. Aureng.*

8. Sanguinity; readiness to hope.

This is not the grace of hope, but a good natural *assurance*  
 or confidence, which Aristotle observes young men to be full  
 of, and old men not so inclined to. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

9. Testimony of credit.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding,  
 And from some knowledge and *assurance* of you,

Offer this office. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

We have as great *assurance* that there is a God, as we could  
 expect to have, supposing that he were. *Tillotson, Preface.*

10. Conviction.

Such an *assurance* of things as will make men careful to avoid  
 a lesser danger, ought to awaken men to avoid a greater. *Tillot.*

11. The same with *insurance*. See **INSURANCE**.

**To ASSU'RE.** *v. a.* [*assurere*, Fr. from *asscurare*, low Latin.]

1. To give confidence by a firm promise.

So when he had *assured* them with many words, that he  
 would restore them without hurt, according to the agreement,  
 they let him go for the saving of their brethren. 2 *Mac. xii. 25.*



## 2. To secure to another.

And, for that dowry, I'll *assure* her of  
Her widowhood, be it that she survives me,  
In all my lands and leaves whatsoever.

*Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

So irresistible an authority cannot be reflected on, without  
the most awful reverence, even by those whose piety *assures* its  
favour to them. *Rogers.*

## 3. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to confer security.

And hereby we know, that we are of the truth, and shall *as-*  
*sure* our hearts before him. *1 John, iii. 19.*

I revive

At this last sight; *assur'd* that man shall live  
With all the creatures, and their seed preserve. *Parad. Lost.*

## 4. To make secure.

But what on earth can long abide in state?

Or who can him *assure* of happy day? *Spens. Muirpotmos.*

## 5. To affiancé; to betroth.

This diviner laid claim to me, called me Dromio, swore I  
was *assured* to her. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errors.*

ASSURED. *participial adj.* [from *assure*.]

## 1. Certain; indubitable.

It is an *assured* experience, that flint laid about the bottom  
of a tree makes it prosper. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 422.*

## 2. Certain; not doubting.

Young princes, close your hands,

— And your lips too; for, I am well assured,  
That I did so, when I was first *assur'd*. *Shak. King John.*

As when by night the glass

Of Galilæo, less *assur'd*, observes

Imagin'd lands, and regions, in the moon. *Par. Lost, b. v.*

## 3. Immodest; viciously confident.

ASSUREDLY. *adv.* [from *assured*.] Certainly; indubitably.

They promis'd me eternal happiness,

And brought me garlands, Griffith, which I feel

I am not worthy yet to wear: I shall *assuredly*.

*Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

God is absolutely good, and so, *assuredly*, the cause of all that  
is good; but, of any thing that is evil, he is no cause at all.

*Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

*Assuredly* he will stop our liberty, till we restore him his wor-  
ship. *South.*

ASSUREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *assured*.] The state of being assured;  
certainty.

ASSURER. *n. f.* [from *assure*.]

## 1. He that gives assurance.

## 2. He that gives security to make good any loss.

To ASSWAGE. See ASSUAGE.

A'STERISK. *n. f.* [*ἀστέριον*.] A mark in printing or writing, in  
form of a little star; as \*.

He also published the translation of the Septuagint by itself,  
having first compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by *aste-*  
*risks* what was defective, and by obelisks what was redundant.

*Grew's Cosmol. Sacra, b. iv.*

A'STERISM. *n. f.* [*asterismus*, Lat.]

## 1. A constellation.

Poetry had filled the skies with *asterisms*, and histories be-  
longing to them; and then astrology devises the feigned virtues  
and influences of each. *Bentley's Sermons.*

## 2. An asterisk, or mark. This is a very improper use.

Dwell particularly on passages with an *asterism* \*; for the  
observations which follow such a note, will give you a clear  
light. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

A'STHMA. *n. f.* [*ἄσθμα*.] A frequent, difficult, and short respi-  
ration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough, especially in  
the night-time, and when the body is in a prone posture; be-  
cause then the contents of the lower belly bear so against the  
diaphragm, as to lessen the capacity of the breast, whereby the  
lungs have less room to move. *Quincy.*

An *asthma* is the inflation of the membranes of the lungs,  
and of the membranes covering the muscles of the thorax, but  
does not continue long. *Floyer on the Humours.*

ASTHMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *asthma*.] Troubled with an

ASTHMA'TICK. } *asthma*.

In *asthmatical* persons, we often see, that though the lungs  
be very much stuffed with tough phlegm, yet the patient may  
live some months, if not some years. *Boyle.*

After drinking, our horses are most *asthmatick*; and, for a-  
voiding the watering of them, we wet their hay.

*Floyer on the Humours.*

ASTE'RN. *adv.* [from *a* and *stern*.] In the hinder part of the  
ship; behind the ship.

The galley gives her side, and turns her prow,

While those *astern* descending down the steep,

Thro' gaping waves behold the boiling deep. *Dryden.*

To ASTE'RT. *v. a.* [a word used by *Spenser*, as it seems, for  
*start*, or *startle*.] To terrify; to startle; to fright.

We deem of death, as doom of ill desert;

But knew we fools what it us brings until,

Die would we daily, once it to expert;

No danger there the shepherd can *astert*. *Spenser's Past.*

VOL. I.

ASTO'NIED. *particip. adj.* A word used in the version of the  
bible for *astonished*.

Many were *astonied* at thee. *Isaiah, lii. 14.*

To ASTO'NISH. *v. a.* [*astonner*, Fr. from *attonitus*, Lat.] To  
confound with some sudden passion, as with fear or wonder;  
to amaze; to surprise.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,

When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send

Such dreadful heralds to *astonish* us. *Shak. Julius Caesar.*

*Astonish'd* at the voice, he stood amaz'd,

And all around with inward horror gaz'd. *Addison's Ovid.*

A genius universal as his theme,

*Astonishing* as chaos. *Thomson's Summer.*

ASTO'NISHINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *astonish*.] Of a nature to ex-  
cite astonishment.

ASTO'NISHMENT. *n. f.* [*estonnement*, Fr.] Amazement; con-  
fusion of mind from fear or wonder.

We found, with no less wonder to us, than *astonishment* to  
themselves, that they were the two valiant and famous bro-  
thers. *Sidney, b. ii.*

She esteemed this as much above his wisdom, as *astonishment*  
is beyond bare admiration. *South.*

To ASTO'UND. *v. a.* [*astonner*, Fr.] To astonish; to confound  
with fear or wonder. This word is now somewhat obsolete.

These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound*

The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended

By a strong fiding champion, conscience. *Paradise Regain.*

ASTRA'DDLE. *adv.* [from *a* and *straddle*.] With one's legs a-  
cross any thing. *Diët.*

A'STRAGAL. *n. f.* [*ἀστέριον*, the ankle, or ankle-bone.] A little  
round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, serving as an  
ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Build. Diët.*

We see none of that ordinary confusion, which is the result  
of quarter rounds of the *astragal*, and I know not how many  
other intermingled particulars. *Spectator, N° 415.*

A'STRAL. *adj.* [from *astrum*, Lat.] Starry; relating to the stars.

Some *astral* forms I must invoke by pray'r,

Fram'd all of purest atoms of the air;

Not in their natures simply good or ill;

But most subservient to bad spirits will. *Dryd. Tyran. Love.*

ASTRA'Y. *adv.* [from *a* and *stray*.] Out of the right way.

May seem the wain was very evil led,

When such an one had guiding of the way,

That knew not, whether right he went, or else *astray*. *F. 2.*

You run *astray*, for whilst we talk of Ireland, you rip up the  
original of Scotland. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Like one that had been led *astray*

Through the heav'n's wide pathless way. *Milt. Il Penseroso.*

To ASTRIC'T. *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] To contract by applica-  
tions, in opposition to *relax*: a word not so much used as *con-*  
*stringe*.

The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astric'ted*, as they let the  
humours pass either in too small or too great quantities.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ASTRIC'TION. *n. f.* [*astrictio*, Lat.] The act or power of con-  
tracting the parts of the body by applications.

*Astriction* is in a substance that hath a virtual cold; and it  
worketh partly by the same means that cold doth. *Bacon.*

This virtue requireth an *astriction*, but such an *astriction* as is  
not grateful to the body; for a pleasing *astriction* doth rather  
bind in the nerves than expel them: and therefore such *astric-*  
*tion* is found in things of a harsh taste. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Such lenitive substances are proper for dry atrabilarian con-  
stitutions, who are subject to *astriction* of the belly and the piles.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ASTRIC'TIVE. *adj.* [from *astric't*.] Stiptick; of a binding qua-  
lity. *Diët.*

ASTRIC'TORY. *adj.* [*astrictorius*, Lat.] Astringent; apt to  
bind. *Diët.*

ASTRIDE. *adv.* [from *a* and *stride*.] With the legs open.

To lay their native arms aside,

Their modesty, and ride *astride*. *Hudibras.*

I saw a place, where the Rhone is so straitened between two

rocks, that a man may stand *astride* upon both at once. *Boyle.*

ASTRI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*astrifer*, Lat.] Bearing, or having stars. *Diët.*

ASTRI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*astriger*, Lat.] Adorned with stars. *Diët.*

To ASTRINGE. *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] To press by contrac-  
tion; to make the parts draw together.

Tears are caused by a contraction of the spirits of the brain;  
which contraction, by consequence, *astringeth* the moisture of  
the brain, and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes. *Bacon.*

ASTRINGENCY. *n. f.* [from *astringe*.] The power of contrac-  
ting the parts of the body; opposed to the power of *relaxa-*  
*tion*.

*Astriction* prohibiteth dissolution; as, in medicines, astrin-  
gents inhibit putrefaction: and, by *astringency*, some small quan-  
tity of oil of vitriol will keep fresh water long from putrefying.

*Bacon's Natural History, N° 342.*

Acid, acrid, austere, and bitter substances, by their *astrin-*  
*gency*, create horror, that is, stimulate the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

ASTRINGENT. *adj.* [*astringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting;  
opposed to *laxative*.



*Astringent* medicines are binding, which act by the asperity of their particles, whereby they corrugate the membranes, and make them draw up closer. *Quincy.*

The juice is very *astringent*, and therefore of slow motion.

*Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 641.*

What diminisheth sensible perspiration, encreaseth the insensible; for that reason a strengthening and *astringent* diet often conduceth to this purpose. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**A'STROGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [from *ἀστρον* and *γραφω*.] The science of describing the stars. *Dict.*

**A'STROLABE.** *n. f.* [*ἀστρολάβιον*, of *ἀστρον*, and *λαβειν*, to take.]

1. An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun or stars, at sea.
2. A stereographick projection of the circles of the sphere upon the plain of some great circle. *Chambers.*

**ASTRO'LOGER.** *n. f.* [*astrologus*, Lat. from *ἀστρον* and *λόγος*.]

1. One that, supposing the influences of the stars to have a causal power, professes to foretel or discover events depending on those influences.

Not unlike that which *astrologers* call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign aspect the one to the other. *Wotton.*

A happy genius is the gift of nature: it depends on the influence of the stars, say the *astrologers*; on the organs of the body, say the naturalists; it is the particular gift of heaven, say the divines, both christians and heathens. *Dryd. Pr. Dufr. Astrologers*, that future fates foreflew. *Pope.*

I never heard a finer satire against lawyers, than that of *astrologers*, when they pretend, by rules of art, to tell when a suit will end, and whether to the advantage of the plaintiff or defendant. *Swift.*

2. It was antiently used for one that understood or explained the motions of the planets, without including prediction.

A worthy *astrologer* now living, who, by the help of perspective glasses, hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients, affirms much to have been discovered in Venus. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

**ASTROLO'GIAN.** *n. f.* [from *astrology*.] The same with *astrologer*.

The twelve houses of heaven, in the form which *astrologians* use. *Camden.*

The stars, they say, cannot dispose,

No more than can the *astrologian*. *Hudibras.*

**ASTROLO'GICAL.** } *adj.* [from *astrology*.] Relating to astrology;

**ASTROLO'GICK.** } professing astrology.

Some seem a little *astrological*, as when they warn us from places of malign influence. *Wotton.*

No *astrologick* wizard honour gains,

Who has not oft been banish'd, or in chains. *Dryd. Juu.*

*Astrological* prayers seem to me to be built on as good reason as the predictions. *Stillingfl. Def. of Disc. on R. Idol.*

The poetical fables are more ancient than the *astrological* influences, that were not known to the Greeks till after Alexander the Great. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**ASTROLO'GICALLY.** *adv.* [from *astrology*.] In an astrological manner.

**TO ASTRO'LOGIZE.** *v. n.* [from *astrology*.] To practise astrology.

**ASTRO'LOGY.** *n. f.* [*astrologia*, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars; an art now generally exploded, as without reason.

I know it hath been the opinion of the learned, who think of the art of *astrology*, that the stars do not force the actions or wills of men. *Swift.*

**ASTRO'NOMER.** *n. f.* [from *ἀστρον*, a star, and *νόμος*, a rule or law.] He that studies the celestial motions, and the rules by which they are governed.

The motions of factions under kings, ought to be like the motions, as the *astronomers* speak of, in the inferiour orbs. *Bacon.*

The old and new *astronomers* in vain

Attempt the heav'nly motions to explain. *Blackmore.*

Since *astronomers* no longer doubt of the motion of the planets about the sun, it is fit to proceed upon that hypothesis. *Locke.*

**ASTRONO'MICAL.** } *adj.* [from *astronomy*] Belonging to astro-

**ASTRONO'MICK.** } nomy.

Our forefathers marking certain mutations to happen in the sun's progress through the zodiack, they registrate and set them down in their *astronomical* canons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Can he not pass an *astronomick* line,

Or does he dread th' imaginary sign,

That he should ne'er advance to either pole. *Blackmore.*

**ASTRONO'MICALLY.** *adv.* [from *astronomical*.] In an astronomical manner.

**ASTRONOMY.** *n. f.* [*ἀστρονομία*, from *ἀστρον*, a star, and *νόμος*, a law, or rule.] A mixed mathematical science teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order. The origin of *astronomy* is uncertain; but from Egypt it travelled into Greece, where Pythagoras was the first European who taught that the earth and planets turn round the sun, which stands immoveable in the center; as he himself had been instructed by the Egyptian priests. From the time of Pythagoras, *astronomy* sunk in-

to neglect, till it was revived by the Ptolemys, kings of Egypt, and the Saracens, after their conquest of that country, having acquired some knowledge of it, brought it from Africa to Spain, and again restored this science to Europe, where it has since received very considerable improvements. *Chambers.*

To this must be added the understanding of the globes, and the principles of geometry and *astronomy*. *Cowley.*

**A'STROSCOPY.** *n. f.* [*αστρον*, a star, and *σκοπεω*, to view.] Observation of the stars. *Dict.*

**ASTRO-THEOLOGY.** *n. f.* [from *astrum*, a star, and *theologia*, divinity.] Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

That the diurnal and annual revolutions are the motions of the terraqueous globe, not of the sun, I shew in the preface of my *Astro-Theology*. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**ASU'NDER.** *adv.* [a $\ddot{u}$ nd $\ddot{u}$ ran, Sax.] Apart; separately; not together.

Two indirect lines, the further that they are drawn out, the further they go *asunder*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Sense thinks the planets spheres not much *asunder*;

What tells us then their distance is so far. *Sir J. Davies.*

Greedy hope to find

His wish, and best advantage, us *asunder*. *Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

The fall'n archangel, envious of our state,

Seeks hid advantage to betray us worse;

Which, when *asunder*, will not prove too hard,

For both together are each other's guard. *Dryd. State of Inn.*

Born far *asunder* by the tides of men,

Like adamant and steel they meet agen. *Dryd. Fables.*

All this metallick matter, both that which continued *asunder*, and in single corpuscles, and that which was amassed and concreted into nodules, subsided. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

**ASY'LUM.** *n. f.* [Lat. *ασυλον*, from *a*, not, and *συλέω*, to pillage.]

A place out of which he that has fled to it, may not be taken; a sanctuary; a refuge.

So sacred was the church to some, that it had the right of an *asylum*, or sanctuary. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**ASY'MMETRY.** *n. f.* [from *a*, without, and *συμμετρία*, symmetry.]

1. Contrariety to symmetry; disproportion.

The *asymmetries* of the brain, as well as the deformities of the legs or face, may be rectified in time. *Grew's Cosm. Sacra.*

2. This term is sometimes used in mathematicks, for what is more usually called incommensurability; when between two quantities there is no common measure.

**A'SYMP'TOTE.** *n. f.* [from *a*, priv. *σύν*, with, and *πίνω*, to fall; which never meet; incoincident.] *Asymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which, though they and their curve were infinitely continued, would never meet; and may be conceived as tangents to their curves at an infinite distance. *Chambers.*

*Asymptote* lines, though they may approach still nearer together, till they are nearer than the least assignable distance, yet, being still produced infinitely, will never meet. *Grew's Cosm.*

**ASYMPTO'TICAL.** *adj.* [from *asymptote*.] Curves are said to be *asymptotical*, when they continually approach, without a possibility of meeting.

**ASYN'DETON.** *n. f.* [*ἀσύνδετον*, of *a*, priv. and *συνδέω*, to bind together.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a sentence; as in *veni, vidi, vici*, & is left out.

**AT.** *prep.* [æt, Saxon.]

1. *At* before a place, notes the nearness of the place; as, a man is *at* the house before he is *in* it.

This custom continued among many, to say their prayers at fountains. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Romish Idolatry.*

To all you ladies now *at* land

We men *at* sea indite. *Buckhurst.*

2. *At* before a word signifying time, notes the coexistence of the time with the event; the word *time* is sometimes included in the adjective.

We thought it *at* the very first a sign of cold affection. *Hooker.*

How frequent to desert him, and *at* last

To heap ingratitude on worthiest deeds. *Milt. Samp. Agon.*

*At* the same time that the storm beats upon the whole species, we are falling foul upon one another. *Addison. Spect.*

We made no efforts at all, where we could have most weakened the common enemy, and, *at* the same time, enriched ourselves. *Swift.*

3. *At* before a causal word signifies nearly the same as *with*.

*At* his touch,

Such sanctity hath heav'n giv'n his hand,

They presently amend. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

O sir, when he shall hear of your approach,

If that young Arthur be not gone already,

Ev'n *at* this news he dies. *Shakesp. King John.*

Much *at* the sight was Adam in his heart

Dismay'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

High o'er their heads a moulding rock is plac'd,

That promises a fall, and shakes at ev'ry blast. *Dryden.*

4. *At* before a superlative adjective implies *in the state*, as *at most*, *in the state of most perfection*, &c.



# A T A

Consider any man as to his personal powers, they are not great; for, *at* greatest, they must still be limited. *South.*

We bring into the world with us a poor needy uncertain life, short *at* the longest, and unquiet *at* the best. *Temple.*

5. *At* before a person, is seldom used otherwise than ludicrously; as, he longed to be *at* him, that is, to attack him.

6. *At* before a substantive sometimes signifies the particular condition or circumstances of the person; as, *at* peace, in a state of peace.

Under pardon,

You are much more *at* task for want of wisdom,  
Than prais'd for harmful mildness. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

It bringeth the treasure of a realm into a few hands: for the usurer being *at* certainties, and others *at* uncertainties, at the end of the game most of the money will be in the box. *Bac.*

Hence walk'd the fiend *at* large in spacious field. *P. Lost.*

The rest, for whom no lot is yet decreed,  
May run in pastures, and *at* pleasure feed. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Deserted, *at* his utmost need,  
By those his former bounty fed. *Dryden's St. Cecilia.*

What hinder'd either in their native soil,  
*At* ease to reap the harvest of their toil. *Dryden's Fables.*

Wife men are sometimes over-borne, when they are taken *at* a disadvantage. *Collier of Confidence.*

These have been the maxims they have been guided by: take these from them, and they are perfectly *at* a loss, their compass and pole-star then are gone, and their understanding is perfectly *at* a nonplus. *Locke.*

One man manages four horses *at* once, and leaps from the back of another *at* full speed. *Pope's Essay on Homer's Battles.*

They will not let me be *at* quiet in my bed, but pursue me to my very dreams. *Swift.*

7. *At* before a substantive sometimes marks employment or attention.

We find some arrived to that sottishness, as to own roundly what they would be *at*. *South.*

How d'ye find yourself, says the doctor to his patient? A little while after he is *at* it again, with a pray how d'ye find your body? *L'Estrange.*

But she who well enough knew what,  
Before he spoke, he would be *at*,  
Pretended not to apprehend. *Hudibras.*

The creature's *at* his dirty work again. *Pope.*

8. *At* sometimes the same with *furnished with*, after the French *a*.

Infuse his breast with magnanimity,  
And make him naked foil a man *at* arms. *Shak. Henry VI.*

9. *At* sometimes notes the place where any thing is, or acts.

Your husband is *at* hand, I hear his trumpet. *Sh. M. of Ven.*

He that in tracing the vessels began *at* the heart, though he thought not at all of a circulation; yet made he the first true step towards the discovery. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

There various news I heard, of love and strife,  
Of storms *at* sea, and travels on the shore. *Pope.*

10. *At* sometimes signifies in consequence of.

Impeachments *at* the prosecution of the house of commons, have received their determinations in the house of lords. *Hale.*

11. *At* marks sometimes the effect proceeding from an act.

Rest in this tomb, rais'd *at* thy husband's cost. *Dryden.*

Tom has been *at* the charge of a penny upon this occasion. *Addison. Spectator, N° 482.*

Those may be of use to confirm by authority, what they will not be *at* the trouble to deduce by reasoning. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

12. *At* sometimes is nearly the same as *in*, noting situation.

She hath been known to come *at* the head of these rascals, and beat her lover. *Swift.*

13. *At* sometimes marks the occasion, like *on*.

Others, with more helpful care,  
Cry'd out aloud, Beware, brave youth, beware!  
*At* this he turn'd, and, as the bull drew near,  
Shunn'd, and receiv'd him on his pointed spear. *Dryden.*

14. *At* sometimes seems to signify in the power of, or obedient to.

But thou of all the kings, Jove's care below,  
Art least *at* my command, and most my foe. *Dryd. Iliad.*

15. *At* sometimes notes the relation of a man to an action.

To make pleasure the vehicle of health, is a doctor *at* it in good earnest. *Collier of Friendship.*

16. *At* sometimes imports the manner of an action.

One warms you by degrees, the other sets you on fire all *at* once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Not with less ruin than the Bajan mole,  
*At* once comes tumbling down. *Dryden's Æneid.*

17. *At*, like the French *chez*, means sometimes application to, or dependence on.

The worst authors might endeavour to please us, and in that endeavour deserve something *at* our hands. *Pope.*

18. *At* all. In any manner; in any degree.

Nothing more true than what you once let fall,  
Most women have no characters *at* all. *Pope.*

A'TABAL. *n. f.* A kind of tabour used by the Moors.

Children shall beat our *atabals* and drums,  
And all the noisy trades of war no more  
Shall wake the peaceful morn. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

# A T H

ATARAXIA. } *n. f.* [ἀταραξία.] Exemption from vexation;  
A'TARAXY. } tranquillity.

The scepticks affected an indifferent equiponderous neutrality, as the only means to their *ataraxia*, and freedom from passionate disturbances. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

ATE. The preterite of *eat*. See To EAT.

And by his side, his steed the grassy forage *ate*. *Fairy Q.*

Even our first parents *ate* themselves out of paradise; and Job's children junketed and feasted together often. *South.*

ATHANOR. *n. f.* [a chymical term, borrowed from ἀθανόρ; or, as others think, ἄθρον.] A digesting furnace, to keep heat for some time; so that it may be augmented or diminished at pleasure, by opening or shutting some apertures made on purpose with sliders over them, called registers. *Quincy.*

A'THEISM. *n. f.* [from *atheist*. It is only of two syllables in poetry.] The disbelief of a God.

God never wrought miracles to convince *atheism*, because his ordinary works convince it. *Bacon's Essays.*

It is the common interest of mankind, to punish all those who would seduce men to *atheism*. *Tillotson.*

A'THEIST. *n. f.* [ἀθεῖς, without God.] One that denies the existence of God.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives  
Religious, titled them the sons of God,  
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,  
Ignobly! to the trains, and to the smiles  
Of these fair *atheists*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Though he were really a speculative *atheist*, yet if he would but proceed rationally, he could not however be a practical *atheist*, nor live without God in this world. *South.*

*Atheist*, use thine eyes,  
And having view'd the order of the skies,  
Think, if thou canst, that matter blindly hurl'd,  
Without a guide, should frame this wond'rous world. *Creech.*  
No *atheist*, as such, can be a true friend, an affectionate relation, or a loyal subject. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ATHEIST. *adj.* Atheistical; denying God.

Nor stood unmindful Abdiel to annoy  
The *atheist* crew. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

ATHEISTICAL. *adj.* [from *atheist*.] Given to atheism; impious.

Men are *atheistical*, because they are first vicious; and question the truth of christianity, because they hate the practice. *South.*

ATHEISTICALLY. *adv.* [from *atheistical*.] In an atheistical manner.

Is it not enormous, that a divine, hearing a great sinner talk *atheistically*, and scoff profanely at religion, should, instead of vindicating the truth, tacitly approve the scoffer. *South.*

I entreat such as are *atheistically* inclined, to consider these things. *Tillotson.*

ATHEISTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *atheistical*.] The quality of being atheistical.

Lord, purge out of all hearts profaneness and *atheisticalness*. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

ATHEISTICK. *adj.* [from *atheist*.] Given to atheism.

This argument demonstrated the existence of a Deity, and convinced all *atheistick* gainfayers. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'THEL, ATHELING, ADEL, and ÆTHEL. [from *adel*, noble, Germ.] So *Æthelred* is noble for counsel; *Æthelard*, a noble genius; *Æthelbert*, eminently noble; *Æthelward*, a noble protector. *Gibson's Camden.*

A'THEOUS. *adj.* [ἀθεός.] Atheistick; godless.

Thy Father, who is holy, wise, and pure,  
Suffers the hypocrite, or *atheous* priest,  
To tread his sacred courts. *Paradise Regained, b. i.*

ATHEROMA. *n. f.* [ἀθήρωμα, from ἀθεῖν, pap or pulse.] A species of wen, which neither causes pain, discolours the skin, nor yields easily to the touch.

If the matter forming them, resembles milk curds, the tumour is called *atheroma*; if it be like honey, meliceris; and if composed of fat, or a suety substance, steatoma. *Sharp.*

ATHEROMATOUS. *adj.* [from *atheroma*.] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen.

Feeling the matter fluctuating, I thought it *atheromatous*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

ATHIRST. *adv.* [from *a* and *thirst*.] Thirsty; in want of drink.

With scanty measure then supply their food;  
And, when *athirst*, restrain 'em from the flood. *Dryden.*

ATHLETICK. *adj.* [from *athleta*, Lat. ἀθλητής, a wrestler.]

1. Belonging to wrestling.

2. Strong of body; vigorous; lusty; robust.

Seldom shall one see in rich families that *athletick* soundness and vigour of constitution, which is seen in cottages, where nature is cook, and necessity caterer. *South.*

Science distinguishes a man of honour from one of those *athletick* brutes, whom undeservedly we call heroes. *Dryden.*

ATHWA'RT. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart*.]

1. Across; transverse to any thing.

Themistocles made Xerxes pass out of Grecia, by giving out a purpose to break his bridge *athwart* the Hellespont. *Bacon's Essays.*



# A T O

- Execrable shape!  
That dar'st, though grim and terrible, advance  
Thy miscreated front *athwart* my way. *Parad. Lost, b. ii.*
2. Through.  
Now, *athwart* the terrors that thy vow  
Has planted round thee, thou appear'st more fair. *Add. Cato.*
- ATHWART. *adv.*  
1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing; crossly.  
All *athwart* there came  
A post from Wales, loaden with heavy news. *Sh. Hen. IV.*
2. Wrong.  
The baby beats the nurse, and quite *athwart*  
Goes all decorum. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*
- ATI'LT. *adv.* [from *a* and *tilt*.]  
1. In the manner of a tilter; with the action of a man making  
a thrust at an antagonist.  
In the city Tours,  
Thou ran'st *atilt*, in honour of my love,  
And stol'st away the ladies hearts from France. *Sh. Hen. VI.*  
To run *atilt* at men, and wield  
Their naked tools in open field. *Hudibras, p. i. c. i.*
2. In the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind, to make it  
run out.  
Such a man is always *atilt*; his favours come hardly from  
him. *Spectator.*
- A'TLAS. *n. f.*  
1. A collection of maps, so called probably from a picture of  
*Atlas* supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collection.  
2. A large square folio; so called from these folios, which, con-  
taining maps, were made large and square.  
3. Sometimes the supporters of a building.  
4. A rich kind of silk or stuff made for women's cloaths.  
I have the conveniency of buying Dutch *atlasses* with gold  
and silver, or without. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 288.*
- A'TMOSPHERE. *n. f.* [*ἀτμός*, vapour, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.]  
The exterior part of this our habitable world is the air, or  
*atmosphere*; a light, thin, fluid, or springy body, that encom-  
passes the solid earth on all sides. *Locke.*  
It is generally supposed to be about forty-five miles high.  
Immense the whole excited *atmosphere*  
Impetuous rushes o'er the sounding world. *Thomson's Aut.*
- ATMOSPHERICAL. *adj.* [from *atmosphere*.] Consisting of the  
*atmosphere*; belonging to the *atmosphere*.  
We did not mention the weight of the incumbent *atmosphe-*  
*rical* cylinder, as a part of the weight resisted. *Boyle.*
- A'TOM. *n. f.* [*ἄτομος*, Lat. *ἀτομος*.]  
1. Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided: and these  
are the first rudiments, or the component parts of all bodies. *Quin.*  
Innumerable minute bodies are called *atoms*, because, by rea-  
son of their perfect solidity, they were really indivisible. *Ray.*  
See *plastick* nature working to this end,  
The single *atoms* each to other tend,  
Attract, attracted to, the next in place,  
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*
2. Any thing extremely small.  
It is as easy to count *atoms*, as to resolve the propositions of  
a lover. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
- ATO'MICAL. *adj.* [from *atom*.]  
1. Consisting of atoms.  
Vitrified and pellucid bodies are clearer in their continuities,  
than in powders and *atomical* divisions. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
2. Relating to atoms.  
Vacuum is another principal doctrine of the *atomical* philo-  
sophy. *Bentley's Sermons.*
- A'TOMIST. *n. f.* [from *atom*.] One that holds the *atomical* phi-  
losophy, or doctrine of atoms.  
The *atomists*, who define motion to be a passage from one  
place to another, what do they more than put one synonymous  
word for another? *Locke.*
- Now can judicious *atomists* conceive,  
Chance to the fun could his just impulse give? *Blackmore.*
- A'TOMY. *n. f.* An obsolete word for *atom*.  
Drawn with a team of little *atomies*,  
Athwart men's noses, as they be asleep. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*
- To ATONE. *v. n.* [from *at one*, as the etymologists remark,  
*to be at one*, is the same as *to be in concord*.] This derivation is  
much confirmed by the following passage.]  
1. To agree; to accord.  
He and Aufidus can no more *atone*,  
Than violentest contrariety. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
2. To stand as an equivalent for something; and particul rly used  
of expiatory sacrifices; with the particle *for* before the thing  
for which something else is given.  
From a mean flock the pious Decii came;  
Yet such their virtues, that their loss alone,  
For Rome and all our legions did *atone*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
The good intention of a man of weight and worth, or a real  
friend, seldom *atones* for the uncausness produced by his grave  
representations. *Locke.*
- Let thy sublime meridian course  
For Mary's setting rays *atone*:  
Our lustre, with redoubl'd force,  
Must now proceed from thee alone. *Prior.*

# A T T

- His virgin sword *Ægythus'* veins imbru'd;  
The murd'rer fell, and blood *aton'd* for blood. *Pope's Odyss.*
- To ATO'NE. *v. a.* To expiate; to answer for.  
Soon should yon' boasters cease their haughty strife,  
Or each *atone* his guilty love with life. *Pope's Odyss.*
- ATO'NEMENT. *n. f.* [from *atone*.]  
1. Agreement; concord.  
He seeks to make *atonement*  
Between the duke of Glo'ster and your brothers. *Sh. R. III.*
2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent; with *for*.  
And the Levites were purified, and they washed their cloaths;  
and Aaron offered them as an offering before the Lord; and  
Aaron made an *atonement* for them to cleanse them. *Num. viii. 21.*  
Surely it is not a sufficient *atonement* for the writers, that they  
profess loyalty to the government, and sprinkle some arguments  
in favour of the dissenters, and, under the shelter of popular  
politicks and religion, undermine the foundations of all piety  
and virtue. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man.*
- ATO'P. *adv.* [from *a* and *top*.] On the top; at the top.  
*Atop* whereof, but far more rich, appear'd  
The work as of a kingly palace-gate. *Par. Lost, b. iii.*  
What is extracted by water from coffee is the oil, which  
often swims *atop* of the decoction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
- ATRABILA'RIAN. *adj.* [from *atra bilis*, black choler.] Melan-  
choly; replete with black choler.  
The *atrabilarian* constitution, or a black, viscous, pitchy  
consistence of the fluids, makes all secretions difficult and spar-  
ing. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
- ATRABILA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *atra bilis*, black choler.] Melan-  
cholick.  
The blood, deprived of its due proportion of serum, or  
finer and more volatile parts, is *atrabilarious*; whereby it is  
rendered gross, black, unctuous, and earthy. *Quincy.*  
From this black adust state of the blood, they are *atrabila-*  
*rious*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*
- ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *atrabilarious*.] The state of  
being melancholy; repletion with melancholy.
- ATRA'MENTAL. *adj.* [from *atramentum*, ink. Lat.] Inky; black.  
If we enquire in what part of vitriol this *atramental* and de-  
nigrating condition lodgeth, it will seem especially to lie in the  
more fixed salt thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi.*
- ATRA'MENTOUS. *adj.* [from *atramentum*, ink, Lat.] Inky; black.  
I am not satisfied, that those black and *atramentous* spots,  
which seem to represent them, are ocular. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
- ATRO'CIOUS. *adj.* [*atrox*, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree;  
enormous; horribly criminal.  
An advocate is necessary, and therefore audience ought not  
to be denied him in defending causes, unless it be an *atrocious*  
offence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
- ATRO'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *atrocious*.] In an atrocious man-  
ner; with great wickedness.
- ATRO'CIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *atrocious*.] The quality of being  
enormously criminal.
- ATRO'CITY. *n. f.* [*atrocitas*, Lat.] Horrible wickedness; excess  
of wickedness.  
I never recall it to mind, without a deep astonishment of the  
very horror and *atrocicy* of the fact in a christian court. *Wotton.*  
They desired justice might be done upon offenders, as the  
*atrocicy* of their crimes deserved. *Clarendon.*
- A'TROPHY. *n. f.* [*ἀτροφία*.] Want of nourishment; a disease in  
which what is taken at the mouth cannot contribute to the sup-  
port of the body.  
Pining *atrophy*,  
Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence. *Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
The mouths of the lacteals may be shut up by a viscid mucus,  
in which case the chyle passeth by stool, and the person falleth  
into an *atrophy*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
- To ATTA'CH. *v. a.* [*attacher*, Fr.]  
1. To arrest; to take or apprehend by commandment or writ. *Cowel.*  
Eftsoons the guard, which on his state did wait,  
*Attach'd* that traitor false, and bound him strait. *Fairy Q.*  
The Tower was chosen, that if Clifford should accuse great  
ones, they might, without suspicion or noise, be presently *at-*  
*tached*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- Bohemia greets you,  
Desires you to *attach* his son, who has  
His dignity and duty both cast off. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
2. Sometimes with the particle *of*, but not in present use.  
You, lord archbishop, and you, lord Mowbray,  
Of capital treason I *attach* you both. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
3. To seize.  
France hath slaw'd the league, and hath *attach'd*  
Our merchants goods at Bourdeaux. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
4. To lay hold on.  
I cannot blame thee,  
Who am myself *attach'd* with weariness,  
To th' dulling of my spirits. *Shakesp. Tempest.*
5. To win; to gain over; to enamour.  
Songs, garlands, flow'rs,  
And charming symphonies, *attach'd* the heart  
Of Adam. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
6. To



6. To fix to one's interest.

The great and rich depend on those whom their power or their wealth *attaches* to them. *Rogers.*

ATTACHMENT. *n. f.* [*attachement*, Fr.]

1. Adherence; attention; regard.

The Jews are remarkable for an *attachment* to their own country. *Addison. Freeholder*, N° 5.

The Romans burnt this last fleet, which is another mark of their small *attachment* to the sea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. An apprehension of a man to bring him to answer an action; and sometimes it extends to his moveables.

3. *Foreign attachment*, is the attachment of a foreigner's goods found within a city, to satisfy creditors within a city.

To ATTA'CK. *v. a.* [*attaquer*, Fr.]

1. To assault an enemy; opposed to *defence*.

The front, the rear

*Attack*, while Yvo thunders in the center. *A. Philips's Briton.*

Those that *attack*, generally get the victory, though with disadvantage of ground. *Cane's Campaigns.*

2. To impugn in any manner, as with satire, confutation, calumny; as, the declaimer *attacked* the reputation of his adversaries.

ATTACK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An assault upon an enemy.

Hector opposes, and continues the *attack*; in which, after many actions, Sarpedon makes the first breach in the wall.

*Pope's Iliad*, *argum. b. xii.*

If appriz'd of the severe *attack*,

The country be shut up. *Thomson.*

I own 'twas wrong, when thousands call'd me back,

To make that hopeles, ill-advis'd *attack*. *Young.*

ATTACKER. *n. f.* [from *attack*.] The person that attacks.

To ATTA'IN. *v. a.* [*atteindre*, Fr. *attingo*, Lat.]

1. To gain; to procure; to obtain.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I cannot *attain* unto it. *Pf. cxxxix. 6.*

Is he wife who hopes to *attain* the end without the means, nay by means that are quite contrary to it? *Tillotson.*

2. To overtake; to come up with: a sense now little in use.

The earl hoping to have overtaken the Scottish king, and to have given him battle; but not *attaining* him in time, set down before the castle of Aton. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. To come to; to enter upon.

Canaan he now *attains*; I see his tents  
Pitch'd above Sichem. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, *b. xii.*

4. To reach: to equal.

So the first precedent, if it be good, is seldom *attained* by imitation. *Bacon's Essays.*

To have knowledge in most objects of contemplation, is what the mind of one man can hardly *attain* unto. *Locke.*

To ATTA'IN. *v. n.*

1. To come to a certain state.

Milk will soon separate itself into a cream, and a more ferous liquor, which, after twelve days, *attains* to the highest degree of acidity. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To arrive at.

ATTA'IN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The thing attained; attainment: a word not in use.

Crowns and diadems, the most splendid terrene *attains*, are akin to that which to-day is in the field, and to-morrow is cut down. *Glanville's Scepssis.*

ATTA'INABLE: *adj.* [from *attain*.] That which may be attained; procurable.

He wilfully neglects the obtaining unspeakable good, which he is persuaded is certain and *attainable*. *Tillotson.*

None was proposed that appeared certainly *attainable*, or of value enough. *Rogers.*

ATTA'INABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *attainable*.] The quality of being attainable.

Persons become often enamoured of outward beauty, without any particular knowledge of its possessor, or its *attainableness* by them. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

ATTA'INDER. *n. f.* [from *to attain*.]

1. The act of attaining in law; conviction of a crime. See To ATTAINT.

The ends in calling a parliament were chiefly to have the *attainers* of all of his party reversed; and, on the other side, to attain by parliament his enemies. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Taint.

So smooth he daub'd his vice with shew of virtue,  
He liv'd from all *attainder* of suspect. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

ATTA'INMENT. *n. f.* [from *attain*.]

1. That which is attained; acquisition.

We dispute with men that count it a great *attainment* to be able to talk much, and little to the purpose. *Glanville's Scepssis.*

Our *attainments* are mean, compared with the perfection of the universe. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra*, *b. ii.*

2. The act or power of attaining.

The Scripture must be sufficient to imprint in us the character of all things necessary for the *attainment* of eternal life.

*Hooker*, *b. v.*

Education in extent, more large, of time shorter, and of *attainment* more certain. *Milton on Education.*

VOL. I.

Government is an art above the *attainment* of an ordinary genius. *South.*

If the same actions be the instruments, both of acquiring fame and procuring this happiness, they would nevertheless fail in the *attainment* of this last end, if they proceeded from a desire of the first. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 257.

The great care of God for our salvation must appear in the concern he expressed for our *attainment* of it. *Rogers.*

To ATTA'INT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]

1. To *attaint* is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence, and especially of felony or treason. A man is *attainted* two ways, by appearance, or by process. Attainder by appearance is by confession, battle, or verdict. Confession is double; one at the bar before the judges, when the prisoner, upon his indictment read, being asked guilty or not guilty, answers guilty, never putting himself upon the verdict of the jury. The other is before the coroner in sanctuary, where he, upon his confession, was in former times constrained to abjure the realm; which kind is called attainder by abjuration. Attainder by battle is, when the party appealed, and choosing to try the truth by combat rather than by jury, is vanquished. Attainder by verdict is, when the prisoner at the bar, answering to the indictment not guilty, hath an inquest of life and death passing upon him, and is by the verdict pronounced guilty. Attainder by process is, where a party flies, and is not found till five times called publickly in the county, and at last outlawed upon his default. *Cowel.*

Were it not an endless trouble, that no traitor or felon should be *attainted*, but a parliament must be called. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I must offend before I be *attainted*. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

2. To taint; to corrupt.

My tender youth was never yet *attaint*

With any passion of inflaming love. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

ATTA'INT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing injurious, as illness, weariness. This sense is now obsolete.

Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour

Unto the weary and all-watched night;

But freshly looks, and overbears *attaint*

With chearful semblance.

*Shakesp. Henry V.*

2. Stain; spot; taint.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse of; nor any man an *attaint*, but he carries some stain of it.

*Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

3. In horsemanship. A blow or wound on the hinder feet of an horse.

*Farrier's Dict.*

ATTA'INTURE. *n. f.* [from *attaint*.] Reproach; imputation.

Hume's knavery will be the duchess's wreck,

And her *attainture* will be Humphry's fall.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

To ATTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*attamino*, Lat.] To corrupt; to spoil.

To ATTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.]

1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of something else; to dilute.

Nobility *attempers* sovereignty, and draws the eyes of the people somewhat aside from the line royal. *Bacon's Essays.*

*Attemper'd* suns arise,

Sweet-beam'd, and shedding oft thro' lucid clouds

A pleasing calm.

*Thomson's Summer.*

2. To regulate; to soften.

His early providence could likewise have *attemper'd* his nature therein. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Those smiling eyes, *attemp'ring* ev'ry ray,

Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day. *Pope's El. to Abel.*

3. To mix in just proportions.

Alma, like a virgin queen most bright,

And to her guests doth bounteous banquet dight,

*Attemper'd*, goodly, well for health and for delight. *F. Queen.*

4. To fit to something else.

Phemius! let arts of gods and heroes old,

*Attemper'd* to the lyre, your voice employ. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To ATTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] To proportion to something.

Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and tympany of hope. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*

To ATTE'MPT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]

1. To attack; to invade; to venture upon.

He flatt'ring his displeasure,

Tript me behind, got praises of the king,

For him *attempting* who was self-subdu'd. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Who, in all things wise and just,

Hinder'd not Satan to *attempt* the mind

Of man; with strength entire, and free-will, arm'd.

*Milton's Paradise Lost*, *b. xi.*

I have been so hardy to *attempt* upon a name, which among some is yet very sacred. *Glanville's Scepssis, Preface.*

2. To try; to endeavour.

I have nevertheless *attempted* to send unto you, for the renewing of brotherhood and friendship. *1 Macc. xii. 17.*



ATTE'MPT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An attack.

If we be always prepared to receive an enemy, we shall long live in peace and quietness, without any *attempts* upon us. *Bacon.*

2. An essay; an endeavour.

Alack! I am afraid, they have awak'd;  
And 'tis not done, th' *attempt*, and not the deed,  
Confounds us. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

He would have cry'd; but hoping that he dreamt,  
Amazement ty'd his tongue, and stopp'd th' *attempt.* *Dryd.*  
I subjoin the following *attempt* towards a natural history of  
fossils. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ATTE'MPTABLE. *adj.* [from *attempt*.] Liable to attempts or attacks.

The gentleman vouching his to be more fair, virtuous, wife,  
and less *attemptable* than the rarest of our ladies. *Shak. Cymbel.*

ATTE'MPTER. *n. f.* [from *attempt*.]

1. The person that attempts; an invader.

The Son of God, with godlike force endu'd  
Against th' *attempter* of thy Father's throne. *Par. Lost, b. iv.*

2. An endeavourer.

You are no factors for glory or treasure, but disinterested  
*attempters* for the universal good. *Glanville's Sceps. Scientifica.*

To ATTEND. *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr. *attendo*, Lat.]

1. To regard; to fix the mind upon.

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark,  
When neither is *attended.* *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*

2. To wait on; to accompany as an inferior.

His companion, youthful Valentine,  
*Attends* the emperor in his royal court. *Sh. T. Gent. of Ver.*

3. To accompany as an enemy.

He was at present strong enough to have stopped or *attended*  
Walter in his western expedition. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

4. To be present with, upon a summons.

If any minister refused to admit a lecturer recommended by  
him, he was required to *attend* upon the committee, and not  
discharged till the houses met again. *Clarendon.*

5. To accompany; to be appendant to.

England is so idly king'd,  
Her sceptre so fantastically born,  
That fear *attends* her not. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

My pray'rs and wishes always shall *attend*

The friends of Rome. *Addison's Cato.*

A vehement, burning, fixed, pungent pain in the stomach,  
*attended* with a fever. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

6. To expect. This sense is French.

So dreadful a tempest, as all the people *attended* therein the  
very end of the world, and judgment-day. *Raleigh's Hist.*

7. To wait on, as on a charge.

The fifth had charge sick persons to *attend*,  
And comfort those in point of death which lay. *Fairy Q.*

8. To be consequent to.

The duke made that unfortunate descent upon Rhée, which  
was afterwards *attended* with many unprosperous attempts. *Clar.*

9. To remain to; to await; to be in store for.

To him, who hath a prospect of the state that *attends* all men  
after this, the measures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

10. To wait for insidiously.

Thy interpreter, full of despight, bloody as the hunter, *at-*  
*tends* thee at the orchard end. *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*

11. To be bent upon any object.

Their hunger thus appeas'd, their care *attends*  
The doubtful fortune of their absent friends. *Dryd. Virgil.*

12. To stay for.

I died whilst in the womb he staid,  
*Attending* nature's law. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

I hasten to our own; nor will relate  
Great Mithridates, and rich Cræsus' fate;  
Whom Solon wisely counsell'd to *attend*

The name of happy, till he knew his end. *Dryden's Juv.*

To ATTEND. *v. n.*

1. To yield attention.

But, thy relation now! for I *attend*,  
Pleas'd with thy words. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*

Since man cannot at the same time *attend* to two objects, if  
you employ your spirit upon a book or a bodily labour, you  
have no room left for sensual temptation. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

2. To stay; to delay.

This first true cause, and last good end,  
She cannot here so well, and truly see;  
For this perfection she must yet *attend*,

Till to her Maker she espoused be. *Sir J. Davies.*

Plant anemonies after the first rains, if you will have flowers  
very forward; but it is surer to *attend* till October, or the  
month after. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

ATTENDANCE. *n. f.* [*attendance*, Fr.]

1. The act of waiting on another; or of serving.

I dance *attendance* here,  
I think the duke will not be spoke withal. *Shakefp. R. III.*

For he, of whom these things are spoken, pertaineth to  
another tribe, of which no man gave *attendance* at the al-  
tar. *Heb. vii. 13.*

The other, after many years *attendance* upon the duke, was  
now one of the bedchamber to the prince. *Clarendon.*

2. Service.

Why might not you, my lord, receive *attendance*  
From those that she calls servants? *Shakefp. King Lear.*

3. The persons waiting; a train.

*Attendance* none shall need, nor train; where none  
Are to behold the judgment, but the judg'd,  
Those two. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 80.*

4. Attention; regard.

Give *attendance* to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine.  
*1 Tim. iv. 13.*

5. Expectation; a sense now out of use.

That which causeth bitterness in death, is the languishing  
*attendance* and expectation thereof ere it come. *Hooker, b. i.*

ATTENDANT. *adj.* [*attendant*, Fr.] Accompanying as subor-  
dinate.

Other suns, perhaps,

With their *attendant* moons, thou wilt descry,  
Communicating male and female light. *Par. Lost, b. viii.*

ATTENDANT. *n. f.*

1. One that attends.

I will be returned forthwith; dismiss your *attendant* there;  
look it be done. *Shakefp. Othello.*

2. One that belongs to the train.

When some gracious monarch dies,  
Soft whispers first and mournful murmurs rise  
Among the sad *attendants.* *Dryden.*

3. One that waits the pleasure of another, as a suitor or agent.

I endeavour that my reader may not wait long for my  
meaning: to give an *attendant* quick dispatch is a civility.  
*Burnet's Theory, Preface.*

4. One that is present at any thing.

He was a constant *attendant* at all meetings relating to cha-  
rity, without contributing. *Swift's Fates of Clergymen.*

5. In law. One that oweth a duty or service to another; or,  
after a sort, dependeth upon another. *Cowel.*

6. That which is united with another; a concomitant; a con-  
sequent.

Beware,

And govern well thy appetite, lest sin  
Surprise thee, and her black *attendant*, death. *Par. L. b. vii.*

They secure themselves first from doing nothing, and then  
from doing ill; the one being so close an *attendant* on the  
other, that it is scarce possible to sever them. *Decay of Piety.*

He had an unlimited sense of fame, the *attendant* of noble  
spirits, which prompted him to engage in travels. *Pop. Ess. on H.*

It is hard to take into view all the *attendants* or consequents  
that will be concerned in the determination of a question.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

ATTENDER. *n. f.* [from *attend*.] Companion; associate.

The gypsies were there,

Like lords to appear,

With such their *attenders*,

As you thought offenders. *Ben Jonson's Gypsies.*

ATTENT. *adj.* [*attentus*, Lat.] Intent; attentive; heedful;  
regardful.

Now mine eyes shall be open, and mine ears *attent* unto the  
prayer that is made in this place. *2 Chron. vii. 15.*

What can then be less in me than desire,

To see thee, and approach thee, whom I know,

Declar'd the Son of God, to hear *attent*

Thy wisdom, and behold thy godlike deeds. *Par. Regained.*

Read your chapter in your prayers; little interruptions will  
make your prayers less tedious, and yourself more *attent* upon  
them. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

To want of judging abilities, we may add their want of  
leisure to apply their minds to such a serious and *attent* confide-  
ration. *South.*

Being denied communication by their ear, their eyes are  
more vigilant, *attent*, and heedful. *Holder's El. of Speech.*

ATTENTATES. *n. f.* [*attentata*, Lat.] Proceedings in a court  
of judicature, pending suit, and after an inhibition is decreed  
and gone out; those things which are done after an extraju-  
dicial appeal, may likewise be stiled *attentates.* *Ayliff. Par.*

ATTENTION. *n. f.* [*attention*, Fr.] The act of attending or  
heeding; the act of bending the mind upon any thing.

They say the tongues of dying men

Inforce *attention* like deep harmony. *Shakefp. Richard II.*

He perceived nothing but silence, and signs of *attention* to  
what he would further say. *Bacon's Holy War.*

But him the gentle angel by the hand

Soon rais'd, and his *attention* thus recall'd. *Par. Lost, b. xi.*

By *attention* the ideas, that offer themselves, are taken notice  
of, and, as it were, registered in the memory. *Locke.*

*Attention* is a very necessary thing; truth doth not always  
strike the soul at first sight. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

ATTENTIVE. *adj.* [from *attent*.] Heedful; regardful; full of  
attention.

Being moved with these and the like your effectual dis-  
courses, whereunto we gave most *attentive* ear, till they entered  
even unto our souls. *Hooker, Preface.*

I'm



# A T T

I'm never merry when I hear sweet musick.

— The reason is, your spirits are *attentive*. *Sh. M. of Venice.*

I saw most of them *attentive* to three Sirens, distinguished by the names of Sloth, Ignorance, and Pleasure. *Tatler, N° 81.*

A critick is a man who, on all occasions, is more *attentive* to what is wanting than what is present. *Addison. Guardian.*

Musick's force can tame the furious beast ;

Can make the wolf, or foaming boar, restrain

His rage ; the lion drop his crested main,

*Attentive* to the song.

*Prior.*

ATTENTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attentive*.] Heedfully ; carefully.

If a man look sharply and *attentively*, he shall see Fortune ; for though she be blind, she is not invisible. *Bacon.*

The cause of cold is a quick spirit in a cold body ; as will appear to any that shall *attentively* consider of nature. *Bacon.*

ATTENTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *attentive*.] The state of being attentive ; heedfulness ; attention.

At the relation of the queen's death, bravely confessed and lamented by the king, how *attentiveness* wounded his daughter.

*Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

ATTENUANT. *adj.* [attenuans, Lat.] What has the power of making thin, or diluting.

TO ATTENUATE. *v. a.* [attenuo, Lat.] To make thin, or slender.

The finer part belonging to the juice of grapes, being *attenuated* and subtilized, was changed into an ardent spirit. *Boyle.*

Vinegar curd, put upon an egg, not only dissolves the shell, but also *attenuates* the white contained in it into a limpid water.

*Wiseman's Surgery.*

It is of the nature of acids to dissolve or *attenuate*, and of alkalies to precipitate or incrassate. *Newton's Opticks.*

The ingredients are digested and *attenuated* by heat ; they are stirred and constantly agitated by winds. *Arbuth. on Air.*

ATTENUATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Made thin, or slender.

Vivification ever consisteth in spirits *attenuate*, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate. *Bacon's Natural History.*

ATTENUATION. *n. f.* [from *attenuate*.] The act of making any thing thin or slender ; lessening.

Chiming with a hammer upon the outside of a bell, the sound will be according to the inward concave of the bell ; whereas the elision or *attenuation* of the air, can be only between the hammer and the outside of the bell. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

A'TTER. *n. f.* [æter, Sax. venom.] Corrupt matter. A word much used in Lincolnshire. *Skinner.*

TO ATTE'ST. *v. a.* [attestor, Lat.]

1. To bear witness of ; to witness.

Many particular facts are recorded in holy writ, *attested* by particular pagan authors. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

2. To call to witness ; to invoke as conscious.

The sacred streams, which heav'n's imperial state *Attests* in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden's Æneid.*

ATTE'ST. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Witness ; testimony ; attestation.

With the voice divine

Nigh thunderstruck, th' exalted man, to whom

Such high *attest* was giv'n, a while survey'd

With wonder.

*Paradise Regained, b. i.*

ATTESTATION. *n. f.* [from *attest*.] Testimony ; witness ; evidence.

There remains a second kind of peremptoriness, of those who can make no relation without an *attestation* of its certainty. *Government of the Tongue.*

The next coal-pit, mine, quarry, or chalk-pit, will give *attestation* to what I write, these are so obvious that I need not seek for a compurgator. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

We may derive a probability from the *attestation* of wife and honest men by word or writing, or the concurring witness of multitudes who have seen and known what they relate. *Watts.*

ATTIGUOUS. *adj.* [attiguus, Lat.] Hard by ; adjoining. *Dict.*

TO ATTINGE. *v. a.* [atingo, Lat.] To touch lightly or gently. *Dict.*

TO ATTIRE. *v. a.* [attirer, Fr.] To dress ; to habit ; to array.

Let it likewise your gentle breast inspire

With sweet infusion, and put you in mind

Of that proud maid, whom now those leaves *attire*,

Proud Daphne.

*Spenser, Sonnet xxxvii.*

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies ;

Finely *attired* in a robe of white. *Shakesp. M. W. of Windf.*

With the linen mitre shall he be *attired*.

*Lev. xvi. 4.*

Now the sappy boughs

*Attire* themselves with blooms.

*Philips.*

ATTIRE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes ; dress ; habit.

It is no more disgrace to Scripture to have left things free to be ordered by the church, than for nature to have left it to the wit of man to devise his own *attire*. *Hooker, b. iii.*

After that the Roman *attire* grew to be in account, and the gown to be in use among them. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's *attire*,

Hath cost a mass of publick treasury.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

# A T T

And in this coarse *attire*, which I now wear,

With God and with the Muses I confer.

*Donne.*

When lavish nature, with her best *attire*;

Cloaths the gay spring, the season of desire.

*Waller.*

I pass their form, and ev'ry charming grace;

But their *attire*, like liveries of a kind,

All rich and rare, is fresh within my mind.

*Dryd.*

2. In hunting. The horns of a buck or stag.

3. In botany. The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the *attire*, which is either florid or semiform. *Florid attire*, called thrums or suits, as in the flowers of marigold and tansey, consist sometimes of two, but commonly of three parts. The outer part is the floret, the body of which is divided at the top, like the cowslip flower, into five distinct parts. *Semiform attire* consists of two parts, the chives and apices ; one upon each *attire*. *Dict.*

ATTIRER. *n. f.* [from *attire*.] One that attires another ; a dresser. *Dict.*

A'TTITUDE. *n. f.* [attitude, Fr. from *atto*, Ital.] The posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed.

Bernini would have taken his opinion upon the beauty and *attitude* of a figure. *Prior's Dedication.*

They were famous originals that gave rise to statues, with the same air, posture, and *attitudes*. *Addison.*

ATTO'LLENT. *adj.* [attollens, Lat.] That which raises or lifts up.

I shall farther take notice of the exquisite libration of the *attollent* and depriment muscles. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

ATTO'RNEY. *n. f.* [attornatus, low Lat. from *tour*, Fr. *Celui qui vient à tour d'autrui ; qui alterius vices subit.*]

1. Such a person as by consent, commandment, or request, takes heed, fees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's business, in their absence. *Attorney* is either general or special : *Attorney general* is he that by general authority is appointed to all our affairs or suits ; as the *attorney general* of the king, which is nearly the same with *Procurator Cæsaris* in the Roman empire. *Attorneys general* are made either by the king's letters patent, or by our appointment before justices in eyre, in open court. *Attorney special* or *particular*, is he that is employed in one or more causes particularly specified. There are also, in respect of the divers courts, *attorneys at large*, and *attorneys special*, belonging to this or that court only. *Cowel.*

*Attorneys* in common law, are nearly the same with proctors in the civil law, and solicitors in courts of equity. *Attorneys* sue out writs or process, or commence, carry on, and defend actions, or other proceedings, in the names of other persons, in the courts of common law. None are admitted to act without having served a clerkship for five years, taking the proper oath, being enrolled, and examined by the judges. The *attorney general* pleads within the bar. To him come warrants for making out patents, pardons, &c. and he is the principal manager of all law affairs of the crown. *Chambers.*

I am a subject,

And challenge law : *attorneys* are deny'd me,

And therefore personally I lay my claim

To mine inheritance.

*Shakesp. Richard II.*

The king's *attorney*, on the contrary,

Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions,

Of divers witnesses.

*Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Despairing quacks with curses fled the place,

And vile *attorneys*, now an useless race.

*Pope, Epist. iii.*

2. It was anciently used for those who did any business for another ; now only in law.

I will attend my husband ; it is my office ;

And will have no *attorney* but myself ;

And therefore let me have him home.

*Shak. Com. of Err.*

Why should calamity be full of words ?—

— Windy *attorneys* to their client woes,

Airy succeders of intestate joys.

*Shakesp. Richard III.*

TO ATTO'RNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun ; the verb is now no in use.]

1. To perform by proxy.

Their encounters, though not personal, have been royally *attornied* with interchange of gifts. *Shakesp. Winter's Tales*

2. To employ as a proxy.

As I was then

Advertising, and holy to your business,

Not changing heart with habit, I am still

*Attornied* to your service.

*Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

ATTO'RNEYSHIP. *n. f.* [from *attorney*.] The office of an attorney.

But marriage is a matter of more worth,

Than to be dealt in by *attorneyship*.

*Shakesp. Henry VI.*

ATTO'URNMENT. *n. f.* [attournement, Fr.] An yielding of the tenant to a new lord, or acknowledgment of him to be his lord ; for, otherwise, he that buyeth or obtaineth any lands or tenements of another, which are in the occupation of a third, cannot get possession. *Cowel.*

TO ATTRACT. *v. a.* [attraho; attractum, Lat.]

1. To draw to something.

A man should scarce persuade the affections of the loadstone, or that jet and amber *attracteth* straws and light bodies.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The



# A T T

The single atoms each to other tend,  
*Attract*, *attracted* to, the next in place,  
 Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace.

Pope.

2. To allure; to invite.

Adorn'd

She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract*  
 Thy love; not thy subjection. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
 Shew the care of approving all actions so, as may most effec-  
 tually *attract* all to this profession. *Hammond's Fundam.*

Deign to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart subdue!

What nymph could e'er *attract* such crowds as you! *Pope.*

ATTRACT. *n. f.* [from *to attract*.] Attraction; the power of drawing.

Feel darts and charms, *attracts* and flames,

And woe and contract in their names.

*Hudibras.*

ATTRACTICAL. *adj.* [from *attract*.] Having the power to draw to it.

Some stones are endued with an electrical or *attractical* virtue.

*Ray on the Creation.*

ATTRACTION. *n. f.* [from *attract*.]

1. The power of drawing any thing.

The drawing of amber and jet, and other electrick bodies, and the *attraction* in gold of the spirit of quicksilver at distance; and the attraction of heat at distance; and that of fire to naphtha; and that of some herbs to water, though at distance; and divers others, we shall handle. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Loadstones and touched needles, laid long in quicksilver, have not admitted their *attraction*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*Attraction* may be performed by impulse, or some other means; I use that word, to signify any force by which bodies tend towards one another. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The power of alluring or enticing.

Setting the *attraction* of my good parts aside, I have no other charms.

*Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

ATTRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *attract*.]

1. Having the power to draw any thing.

What if the sun

Be centre to the world; and other stars,

By his *attractive* virtue, and their own,

Incited, dance about him various rounds. *Paradise Lost.*

Some the round earth's cohesion to secure,

For that hard task employ magnetick power;

Remark, say they, the globe, with wonder own

Its nature, like the fam'd *attractive* stone.

*Blackmore.*

Bodies act by the attractions of gravity, magnetism, and

electricity; and these instances make it not improbable but

there may be more *attractive* powers than these. *Newt. Opt.*

2. Inviting; alluring; enticing.

Happy is Hermia, wherefoe'er she lies;

For she hath blessed and *attractive* eyes.

*Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

I pleas'd, and with *attractive* graces won,

The most averse, thee chiefly.

*Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

ATTRACTIVE. *n. f.* [from *attract*.] That which draws or incites allurement; except that *attractive* is of a good or indifferent sense, and *allurement* generally bad.

The condition of a servant staves him off to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but *attractives* and invitation.

*South.*

ATTRACTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attractive*.] With the power of attracting or drawing.

ATTRACTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *attractive*.] The quality of being attractive.

ATTRACTOR. *n. f.* [from *attract*.] The agent that attracts; a drawer.

If the straws be in oil, amber draweth them not; oil makes the straws to adhere so, that they cannot rise unto the *attractor*.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

ATTRAHENT. *n. f.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] That which draws.

Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the steel to its *atrahent*.

*Glanville's Scepss.*

ATTRECTA'TION. *n. f.* [*attractatio*, Lat.] Frequent handling. *D.*

ATTRIBUTABLE. *adj.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] That which may be ascribed or attributed; ascribable; imputable.

Much of the origination of the Americans seems to be *attributable* to the migrations of the Seri.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO ATTRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.]

1. To ascribe; to give; to yield.

To their very bare judgment somewhat a reasonable man would *attribute*, notwithstanding the common imbecillities which are incident unto our nature.

*Hooker, b. ii.*

We *attribute* nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. Power and wisdom have no repugnancy in them.

*Tillotson.*

2. To impute, as to a cause.

I have observed a Campania determine contrary to appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general, which were *attributed* to his infirmities.

*Temple.*

The imperfection of telescopes is *attributed* to spherical glasses; and mathematicians have propounded to figure them by the conical sections.

*Newton's Opticks.*

# A V A

ATTRIBUTE. *n. f.* [from *to attribute*.]

1. The thing attributed to another, as perfection to the Supreme Being.

Power, light, virtue, wisdom, and goodness, being all but *attributes* of one simple essence, and of one God, we in all admire, and in part discern.

*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Your vain poets after did mistake,

Who ev'ry *attribute* a god did make. *Dryden's Tyr. Love.*

All the perfections of God are called his *attributes*; for he cannot be without them. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Quality; adherent.

They must have these three *attributes*; they must be men of courage, fearing God, and hating covetousness. *Bacon.*

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant.

His sceptre shews the force of temporal pow'r,

The *attribute* to awe and majesty;

But mercy is above this scepter'd sway,

It is an attribute to God himself. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

The sculptor, to distinguish him, gave him, what the medallists call his proper *attributes*, a spear and a shield. *Addison.*

4. Reputation; honour.

It takes

From our achievements, though perform'd at height,

The pith and marrow of our *attribute*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

ATTRIBUTION. *n. f.* [from *to attribute*.] Commendation.

If speaking truth,

In this fine age, were not thought flattery,

Such *attribution* should the Douglas have,

As not a soldier of this season's stamp

Should go so general current through the world.

*Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

ATTRITE. *adj.* [*attritus*, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing.

Or by collision of two bodies, grind

The air *attrite* to fire.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

ATTRITENESS. *n. f.* [from *attrite*.] The being much worn.

ATTRITION. *n. f.* [*attritio*, Lat.]

1. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one against another.

This vapour, ascending incessantly out of the abyss, and pervading the strata of gravel, and the rest, decays the bones and vegetables lodged in those strata; this fluid, by its continual *attrition*, fretting the said bodies. *Woodw. Nat. History.*

The change of the aliment is effected by *attrition* of the inward stomach, and dissolvent liquor assisted with heat.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. [With divines.] Grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.

TO ATTUNE. *v. a.* [from *tune*.]

1. To make any thing musical.

Airs, vernal airs,

Breathing the smell of field and grove, *attune*

The trembling leaves.

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*

2. To tune one thing to another; as, he *attunes* his voice to his harp.

ATTURNEY. *n. f.* See ATTORNEY.

ATWE'EN. *adv.* or *prep.* [See BETWEEN.] Betwixt; between; in the midst of two things.

Her loose long yellow locks, like golden wire,

Sprinkled with pearl, and perling flowers *atween*,

Do, like a golden mantle, her attire. *Spenser's Epithalam.*

ATWIXT. *prep.* [See BETWIXT.] In the middle of two things.

But with outrageous strokes did him restrain,

And with his body barr'd the way *atwixt* them twain.

*Fairy Queen, b. i.*

TO AVAIL. *v. a.* [from *valoir*, Fr. *to avail* being nearly the same thing with *faire valoir*.]

1. To profit; to turn to profit; with *of* before the thing used.

Then shall they seek t' *avail* themselves of names,

Places, and titles; and with these to join

Secular pow'r.

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

Both of them *avail* themselves of those licences, which A-

pollo has equally bestowed on them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To promote; to prosper; to assist.

Meantime he voyag'd to explore the will

Of Jove on high Dodona's holy hill,

What means might best his safe return *avail*. *Pope's Odyss.*

TO AVAIL. *v. n.* To be of use; to be of advantage.

Nor can my strength *avail*, unless by thee

Endu'd with force, I gain the victory. *Dryden's Fables.*

When real merit is wanting, it *avails* nothing to have been

encouraged by the great. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*

AVAIL. *n. f.* [from *to avail*.] Profit; advantage; benefit.

For all that else did come, were sure to fail;

Yet would he further none but for *avail*.

*Spenser's Hubbard's Tale.*

I charge thee,

As heav'n shall work in me for thine *avail*,

To tell me truly.

*Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

Truth, light upon this way, is of no more *avail* to us than

error.

*Locke.*

AVAILABLE. *adj.* [from *avail*.]

1. Profitable; advantageous.

All things subject to action, the will does so far incline unto,



as reason judges them more *available* to our blifs. *Hooker, b. i.*  
2. Powerful; in force.

Laws human are *available* by consent. *Hooker, b. i.*  
Mighty is the efficacy of fuch interceffions to avert judgments; how much more *available* then may they be to fecure the continuance of bleffings? *Atterbury's Serm.*

AVA'ILABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *available*.] Power of promoting the end for which it is ufed.

We differ from that fuppofition of the efficacy or *available- nefs*, or fuitablenefs of thefe to the end *Hale's Origin of Man.*

AVA'ILABLY. *adv.* [from *available*.] Powerfully; profitably; advantageoufly.

AVA'ILMENT. *n. f.* [from *avail*.] Ufeulnefs; advantage; profit.

To AVA'LE. *v. a.* [*avalier*, to let fink, Fr.] To let fall; to deprefs; to make abject; to fink: a word out of ufe.

He did abafe and *avale* the fovereignty into more fervitude towards that fee, than had been among us. *Wotton.*

To AVA'LE. *v. n.* To fink.  
But when his latter ebb 'gins to *avale*,  
Huge heaps of mud he leaves. *Spenser.*

AVA'NT. See VAN.

AVA'NT-GUARD. *n. f.* [*avantgarde*, Fr.] The van; the firft body of an army.

The horfemen might iffue forth without difturbance of the foot, and the *avant-guard* without fhuffling with the battail or arriere. *Sir J. Hayward.*

A'VARICE. *n. f.* [*avarice*, Fr. *avaritia*, Lat.] Covetoufnefs; infatiable defire.

There grows  
In my moft ill compos'd affection, fuch  
A ftanchlefs *avarice*, that were I king,  
I fhould cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

This *avarice* of praife in times to come,  
Thofe long infcriptions crouded on the tomb. *Dryd. Juven.*

Nor love his peace of mind deftroys,  
Nor wicked *avarice* of wealth. *Dryden.*

*Avarice* is infatiable; and fo he went ftill pushing on for more. *L'Eſtrange.*

AVARI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*avaricieux*, Fr.] Covetous; infatiably defirous.

I grant him bloody,  
Luxurious, *avaricious*, falfe, deceitful. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

This fpeech has been condemned, as *avaricious*; and Euftathius judges it to be fpoken artfully. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

AVARI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *avaricious*.] Covetoufly.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *avaricious*.] The quality of being *avaricious*.

AVA'NT. *adv.* [from *baſta*, Ital. it is enough.] Enough; ceafe.

A word ufed among feamen.

AVA'UNT. *interjeft.* [*avdunt*, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.

O, he is bold, and blufhes not at death;  
*Avaunt*, thou hateful villain, get thee gone! *Sh. King John.*

After this procefs  
To give her the *avaunt*! it is a pity  
Would move a monfter. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

Miftrefs! difmiſs that rabble from your throne.  
*Avaunt*!—is Ariſtarchus yet unknown? *Dunciad, b. iv.*

A'UBURNE. *adj.* [from *aubour*, bark, Fr.] Brown; of a tan colour.

Her hair is *auburne*, mine is perfect yellow. *Sh. T. G. of Ver.*

His *auburne* locks on either ſhoulder flow'd,  
Which to the fun'ral of his friend he vow'd. *Dryd. Fables.*

Lo, how the arable with barley grain  
Stands thick, o'erſhadow'd, thefe, as modern ufe  
Ordains, infus'd, an *auburne* drink compoſe,  
Wholeſome, of deathlefs fame. *Philips.*

A'UCTION. *n. f.* [*auftio*, Lat.]

1. A manner of fale in which one perſon bids after another, till fo much is bid as the feller is content to take.

2. The things fold by auction.

Aſk you why Phrine the whole *auktion* buys;  
Phrine foreſees a general exciſe. *Pope.*

To A'UCTION. *v. a.* [from *auktion*.] To ſell by auction.

A'UCTIONARY. *adj.* [from *auktion*.] Belonging to an auction.

And much more honeſt, to be hir'd, and ſtand,  
With *auktionary* hammer in thy hand,  
Provoking to give more, and knocking thrice  
For the old houſhold ſtuff of picture's price. *Dryd. Juven.*

A'UCTIONIER. *n. f.* [from *auktion*.] The perſon that manages an auction.

A'UCTIVE. *adj.* [from *auktus*, Lat.] Of an increaſing quality.

AUCUPA'TION. *n. f.* [*aucupatio*, Lat.] Fowling; bird-catching:

AUDA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*audacieux*, Fr. *audax*, Lat.] Bold; impudent; daring; always in a bad ſenſe.

Such is thy *audacious* wickednefs,  
Thy leud, peſtif'rous, and diſſentious pranks. *Shak. H. VI.*

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time  
T' avenge with thunder their *audacious* crime. *Dryden.*

Young ſtudents, by a conſtant habit of diſputing, grow impudent and *audacious*, proud and diſdainful.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
AUDA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *audacious*.] Boldly; impudently.

VOL. I.

An angel ſhalt thou ſee,  
Yet fear not thou, but ſpeak *audaciuſly*. *Sh. Love's Lab. L.*

AUDA'CIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *audacious*.] Impudence.

AUDA'CITY. *n. f.* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldnefs; confidence.

Lean, raw-bon'd rafcals! who would e'er ſuppoſe,  
They had ſuch courage and *audacity*. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

Great effects come of induſtry and perfeverance; for *audacity* doth almoſt bind and mate the weaker fort of minds.

*Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 902.*

For want of that freedom and *audacity*, neceſſary in commerce with men, his perſonal modeſty overthrew all his publick actions.

*Tatler, N° 52.*

A'UDIBLE. *adj.* [*audibilis*, Lat.]

1. That which may be perceived by hearing.

Viſibles work upon a looking-glaſs, and *audibles* upon the places of echo, which reſemble in ſome ſort the cavern of the ear.

*Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory, N° 263.*

Eve, who unſeen,  
Yet all had heard, with *audible* lament

Discover'd ſoon the place of her retire. *Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi.*

Every ſenſe doth not operate upon fancy with the ſame force.  
The conceits of viſibles are clearer and ſtronger than thoſe of *audibles*.

*Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b. ii.*

2. Loud enough to be heard.

One leaning over a wall twenty-five fathom deep, and ſpeaking ſoftly, the water returned an *audible* echo. *Bacon.*

A'UDIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *audible*.] Capableneſs of being heard.

A'UDIBLY. *adv.* [from *audible*.] In ſuch a manner as to be heard.

And laſt, the ſum of all, my Father's voice  
*Audibly* heard from heav'n, pronounc'd me his. *Par. Reg.*

A'UDIENCE. *n. f.* [*audience*, Fr.]

1. The act of hearing or attending to any thing.

Now I breathe again  
Aloft the flood, and can give *audience*

To any tongue, ſpeak it of what it will. *Shak. King John.*

Thus far his bold diſcourſe, without controul,  
Had *audience*. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. v.*

His look  
Drew *audience*, and attention ſtill as night,  
Or ſummer's noon-tide air. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. ii.*

2. The liberty of ſpeaking granted; a hearing.

Were it reaſon to give men *audience*, pleading for the overthrow of that which their own deed hath ratified? *Hooker.*

According to the fair play of the world,  
Let me have *audience*: I am ſent to ſpeak,  
My holy lord of Milan, from the king. *Shakefp. K. John.*

3. An auditory; perſons collected to hear.

Or, if the ſtar of ev'ning, and the moon,  
Haſte to thy *audience*, night with her will bring

Silence. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. vii.*

The hall was filled with an *audience* of the greateſt eminence for quality and politeneſs.

*Addiſon. Guard. N° 115.*

It proclaims the triumphs of goodneſs in a proper *audience*, even before the whole race of mankind. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. The reception of any man who delivers a ſolemn meſſage.

In this high temple, on a chair of ſtate,  
The ſeat of *audience*, old Latinus ſate. *Dryden's Æneid.*

AUDIENCE Court. A court belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court, though inferior both in dignity and antiquity. The original of this court was, becauſe the archbiſhop of Canterbury heard ſeveral cauſes extrajudicially at home in his own palace; in which, before he would finally determine any thing, he uſually committed them to be diſcuſſed by men learned in the civil and canon laws, whom thereupon he called his auditors: and ſo in time it became the power of the man, who is called *cauſarum negotiorumque audientie Cantuarienſis auditor, ſeu officinalis*.

*Cowel.*

A'UDIT. *n. f.* [from *audit*, he hears, Lat.] A final account.

If they, which are accuſtomed to weigh all things, ſhall here fit down to receive our *audit*, the ſum, which truth amounteth to, will appear to be but this. *Hooker, b. v.*

He took my father groſſly, full of bread,  
With all his crimes broad blown, and fluſh as May;

And how his *audit* ſtands, who knows ſave heav'n? *Hamlet.*

I can make my *audit* up, that all  
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,  
And leave me but the bran. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

To A'UDIT. *v. a.* [from *audit*.] To take an account finally.

Biſhops ordinaries *auditing* all accounts, take twelve pence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

I love exact dealing, and let Hocus *audit*; he knows how the money was diſburſed. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

AUDI'TION. *n. f.* [*auditio*, Lat.] Hearing.

A'UDITOR. *n. f.* [*auditor*, Lat.]

1. A hearer.

Dear couſin, you that were laſt day ſo high in the pulpit againſt lovers, are you now become ſo mean an *auditor*?

*Sidney, b. ii.*

What a play tow'rd? I'll be an *auditor*;

An actor too, perhaps. *Shakefp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

2 L This



# A V E

- This first doctrine, though admitted by many of his *auditors*, is expressly against the Epicureans. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. A person employed to take an account ultimately.  
If you suspect my husbandry,  
Call me before th' exactest *auditors*,  
And set me on the proof. *Shakesp. Timon.*
  3. In ecclesiastical law.  
The archbishop's usage was to commit the discussing of causes to certain persons learned in the law, stiled his *auditors*.  
*Ayliffe's Parergon.*
  4. In the state.  
A king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book. *Cowel.*  
**AUDITORY.** *adj.* [*auditorius*, Lat.] That which has the power of hearing.  
Is not hearing performed by the vibrations of some medium, excited in the *auditory* nerves by the tremours of the air, and propagated through the capillaments of those nerves? *Newton.*  
**AUDITORY.** *n. f.* [*auditorium*, Lat.]  
1. An audience; a collection of persons assembled to hear.  
Met in the church, I look upon you as an *auditory* fit to be waited on, as you are, by both universities. *South.*  
Demades never troubled his head to bring his *auditory* to their wits, by dry reason. *L'Estrange.*  
Several of this *auditory* were, perhaps, entire strangers to the person whose death we now lament. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
2. A place where lectures are to be heard.  
**AUDITRESS.** *n. f.* [from *auditor*.] The woman that hears; a she hearer.  
Yet went she not, as not with such discourse  
Delighted, or not capable her ear  
Of what was high: such pleasure she reserv'd,  
Adam relating, the sole *auditress*. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. viii.*  
**TO AVEL.** *v. a.* [*avello*, Lat.] To pull away.  
The beaver in chafe makes some divulsion of parts, yet are not these parts *avelled* to be termed testicles. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
**A'VE MARY.** *n. f.* [from the first words of the salutation to the Blessed Virgin, *Ave Maria*.] A form of worship repeated by the Romanists in honour of the Virgin Mary.  
All his mind is bent on holiness,  
To number *Ave Marias* on his beads. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*  
**A'VENAGE.** *n. f.* [of *avena*, oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord, instead of some other duties, or as a rent by the tenant. *Dist.*  
**TO AVE'NGE.** *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.]  
1. To revenge.  
I will *avenge* me of mine enemies. *Isaiah, i. 24.*  
They stood against their enemies, and were *avenged* of their adversaries. *Wisd. xi. 3.*  
I will *avenge* the blood of Jezreel upon the house of Jehu. *Hosea, i. 4.*  
2. To punish.  
Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time  
T' *avenge* with thunder your audacious crime. *Dryden.*  
**AVE'NGEANCE.** *n. f.* [from *avenge*.] Punishment.  
This neglected fear  
Signal *avengeance*, such as overtook  
A miser. *Philips.*  
**AVE'NGEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *avenge*.] Vengeance; revenge.  
That he might work th' *avengement* for his shame  
On those two caitives which had bred him blame.  
*Spenser's Hubberd's Tale.*  
All those great battles which thou boasts to win  
Through strife and bloodshed, and *avengement*  
Now praised, hereafter thou shalt repent. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
**AVE'NGER.** *n. f.* [from *avenge*.]  
1. Punisher.  
That no man go beyond his brother, because that the Lord is the *avenger* of all such. *1 Thess. iv. 6.*  
Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n  
By his *avengers*; since no place like this  
Can fit his punishment, or their revenge. *Par. Lost, b. x.*  
2. Revenger; taker of vengeance for.  
The just *avenger* of his injured ancestors, the victorious Louis was darting his thunder. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
But just disease to luxury succeeds,  
And ev'ry death its own *avenger* breeds. *Pope's Ess. on M.*  
**A'VENS.** *n. f.* [*caryophyllata*, Lat.] The same with herb bennet.  
The characters are; It hath pennated or winged leaves; the cup of the flower consists of one leaf, cut into ten segments; the flower consists of five leaves, spreading open; the seeds are formed into a globular figure, each having a tail; the roots are perennial, and smell sweet. The species are, 1. Common *avens*.  
2. Mountain *avens*, with large yellow flowers, &c. The first sort grows wild in England, Scotland and Ireland; but the second sort came from the Alps. The first is used in medicine, and in confectionary for feed-cakes. *Millar.*  
**AVE'NTURE.** *n. f.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony; as when he is suddenly drowned, or burnt, by any sudden disease falling into the fire or water. See *ADVENTURE.* *Cowel.*  
**A'VENUE.** *n. f.* [*avenue*, Fr.] It is sometimes pronounced with

# A V E

- the accent on the second syllable, as *Watts* observes; but it is generally placed on the first.]
1. A way by which any place may be entered.  
Good guards were set up at all the *avenues* of the city, to keep all people from going out. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Truth is a strong-hold, and diligence is laying siege to it: so that it must observe all the *avenues* and passies to it. *South.*
  2. An alley, or walk of trees before a house.  
**TO AVER.** *v. a.* [*averer*, Fr. from *verum*, truth, Lat.] To declare positively, or peremptorily.  
The reason of the thing is clear;  
Would Jove the naked truth *aver*. *Prior.*  
Then vainly the philosopher *avers*,  
That reason guides our deed, and instinct theirs.  
How can we justly diff'rent causes frame,  
When the effects entirely are the same? *Prior.*  
We may *aver*, though the power of God be infinite, the capacities of matter are within limits. *Bentley's Sermons.*
  - A'VERAGE.** *n. f.* [*averagium*, Lat.]  
1. In law, that duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king, or other lord, by his beasts and carriages. *Chambers.*  
2. In navigation, a certain contribution that merchants and others proportionably make towards the losses of such as have their goods cast overboard for the safety of the ship; or of the goods and lives of those in the ship, in a tempest; and this contribution seems to be so called, because it is so proportioned, after the rate of every man's *average* or goods carried. *Cowel.*
  3. A small duty which merchants, who send goods in another man's ship, pay to the master thereof for his care of them, over and above the freight. *Chambers.*
  4. A medium; a mean proportion.
  - AVE'EMENT.** *n. f.* [from *aver*.]  
1. Establishment of any thing by evidence.  
To avoid the oath, for *avement* of the continuance of some estate, which is eigne, the party will sue a pardon. *Bacon on Alien.*  
2. An offer of the defendant to justify an exception, and the act as well as the offer. *Blount.*
  - AVE'RNAT.** *n. f.* A sort of grape. See *VINE*.
  - AVERRUNCA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *averruncate*.] The act of rooting up any thing.
  - TO AVERRU'NCATE.** *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Lat.] To root up; to tear up by the roots.  
Sure some mischief will come of it,  
Unless by providential wit,  
Or force, we *averruncate* it. *Hudibras.*
  - AVERSA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *aversor*, Lat.]  
1. Hatred; abhorrence; turning away with detestation.  
Hatred is the passion of defiance, and there is a kind of *aversion* and hostility included in its essence. *South.*  
2. It is most properly used with *from* before the object of hate.  
There was a stiff *aversion* in my lord of Essex *from* applying himself to the earl of Leicester. *Wotton.*  
3. Sometimes with *to*, less properly.  
There is such a general *aversion* in human nature to contempt, that there is scarce any thing more exasperating. I will not deny, but the excess of the *aversion* may be levelled against pride. *Government of the Tongue, § 7.*
  4. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*.  
A natural and secret hatred and *aversion* towards society, in any man, hath somewhat of the savage beast. *Bacon.*
  - AVE'RSE.** *adj.* [*aversus*, Lat.]  
1. Malign; not favourable.  
Their courage languish'd, as their hopes decay'd,  
And Pallas, now *averse*, refus'd her aid. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
2. Not pleased with; unwilling to; having such a hatred as to turn away.  
Has thy uncertain bosom ever strove  
With the first tumults of a real love?  
Hast thou now dreaded, and now bless'd his sway,  
By turns *averse*, and joyful to obey? *Prior.*  
*Averse* alike to flatter, or offend,  
Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend. *Pope.*  
3. It has most properly *from* before the object of aversion.  
Laws politick are never framed as they should be, unless presuming the will of man to be inwardly obstinate, rebellious, and *averse from* all obedience unto the sacred laws of his nature. *Hooker, b. i.*  
They believed all who objected against their undertaking to be *averse from* peace. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
These cares alone her virgin breast employ,  
*Averse from* Venus and the nuptial joy. *Pope.*
  4. Very frequently, but improperly, *to*.  
He had, from the beginning of the war, been very *averse to* any advice of the privy council. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Diodorus tells us of one Charondos, who was *averse to* all innovation, especially when it was to proceed from particular persons. *Swift on the Dissensions in Athens and Rome.*
  - AVE'RSELY.** *adv.* [from *averse*.]  
1. Unwillingly.  
2. Backwardly.  
Not only they want those parts of secretion, but it is emitted *aversely*, or backward, by both sexes. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*



# AUG

**AVE'RSENES.** *n. f.* [from *averse*.] Unwillingness; backwardness.  
The corruption of man is in nothing more manifest, than in his *averseness* to entertain any friendship or familiarity with God.

**AVE'RSION.** *n. f.* [*aversion*, Fr. *aversio*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; dislike; detestation; such as turns away from the object.  
What if with like *aversion* I reject  
Riches and realms?

2. It is used most properly with *from* before the object of hate.  
They had an inward *aversion from* it, and were resolved to prevent it by all possible means.

With men these considerations are usually causes of despite, disdain, or *aversion from* others; but with God, so many reasons of our greater tenderness towards others.

The same adhesion to vice, and *aversion from* goodness, will be a reason for rejecting any proof whatsoever.

3. Sometimes, less properly, with *to*.  
A freeholder is bred with an *aversion to* subjection.

I might borrow illustrations of freedom and *aversion to* receive new truths from modern astronomy.

4. Sometimes with *for*.  
The Lucques would rather throw themselves under the government of the Genoese, than submit to a state *for* which they have so great *aversion*.

This *aversion* of the people *for* the late proceedings of the commons, might be improved to good uses.

5. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*.  
His *aversion towards* the house of York was so predominant, as it found place not only in his councils but in his bed.

6. The cause of *aversion*.  
They took great pleasure in compounding law-suits among their neighbours; for which they were the *aversion* of the gentlemen of the long robe.

Self-love and reason to one end aspire;  
Pain their *aversion*, pleasure their desire.

**TO AVERT.** *v. a.* [*averto*, Lat.]

1. To turn aside; to turn off.  
I beseech you  
T' *avert* your liking a more worthy way,  
Than on a wretch.

2. To put by, as a calamity.  
O Lord! *avert* whatsoever evil our swerving may threaten unto his church.

Diversity of conjectures made many, whose conceits *averted* from themselves the fortune of that war, to become careless and secure.

These affections earnestly fix our minds on God, and forcibly *avert* from us those things which are displeasing to him, and contrary to religion.

Thro' threaten'd lands they wild destruction throw,  
Till ardent prayer *averts* the publick woe.

**AUF.** *n. f.* [of *alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow.

**A'UGER.** *n. f.* [*egger*, Dut.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.  
The *auger* hath a handle and bit; its office is to make great round holes. When you use it, the stuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you, that you may the easier use your strength; for in twisting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the stuff.

**AUGHT.** *pronoun.* [auht, aphr, Saxon. It is sometimes, improperly, written *ought*.] Any thing.

If I can do it,  
By *aught* that I can speak in his dispraise,  
She shall not long continue love to him.

They may, for *aught* I know, obtain such substances as may induce the chymists to entertain other thoughts.

But go, my son, and see if *aught* be wanting  
Among thy father's friends.

**TO AUGMENT.** *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] To encrease; to make bigger, or more.

Some cur'd weeds her cunning hand did know,  
That could *augment* his harm, encrease his pain.

Rivers, though they continue the denomination of their first stream, have streams added to them in their passage, which enlarge and *augment* them.

**TO AUGMENT.** *v. n.* To encrease; to grow bigger.  
But as his heat with running did *augment*,  
Much more his sight encreas'd his hot desire.

The rocks are from their old foundations rent;  
The winds redouble, and the rains *augment*;  
The waves on heaps are dash'd.

**A'UGMENT.** *n. f.* [*augmentum*, Lat.]

1. Encrease.  
You shall find this *augment* of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth.

2. State of encrease.  
Discutients are improper in the beginning of inflammations but proper, when mixed with repellents, in the *augment*.

**AUGMENTA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *augment*.]

1. The act of encreasing or making bigger.  
Those who would be zealous against regular troops after a

# AUG

peace, will promote an *augmentation* of those on foot.

2. The state of being made bigger.  
What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of so prodigiously vast *augmentation*, while another is confined to the minuteness of an insect.

3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger.  
By being glorified, it does not mean that he doth receive any *augmentation* of glory at our hands; but his name we glorify, when we testify our acknowledgment of his glory.

**AUGMENTATION Court.** A court erected by king Henry the eighth, for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by the suppression of monasteries.

**A'UGRE.** *n. f.* A carpenter's tool. See **AUGER**.  
Your temples burned in the cement, and  
Your franchises, whereon you stood, confin'd  
Into an *augre's* bore.

**AUGRE-HOLE.** *n. f.* [from *augre* and *hole*.] A hole made by boring with an *augre*.  
What should be spoken here,  
Where our fate hid within an *augre-hole*,  
May rush and seize us?

**A'UGUR.** *n. f.* [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens, particularly by the flight of birds.  
What say the *augurs*?—  
—They would not have you stir forth to-day:  
Plucking the entrails of an offering forth,  
They could not find a heart within the beast.

Calchas, the sacred seer, who had in view  
Things present and the past, and things to come foreknew:  
Supreme of *augurs*.

As I and mine consult thy *augur*,  
Grant the glad omen; let thy fav'rite rise  
Propitious, ever soaring from the right.

**TO A'UGUR.** *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To guess; to conjecture by signs.  
The people love me, and the sea is mine,  
My pow'r's a crescent, and my *aug'ring* hope  
Says it will come to the full.

Fought for a crown and bright Lavinia's bed;  
So will I meet thee hand to hand oppos'd;  
My *aug'ring* mind assures the same success.

**TO A'UGURATE.** *v. n.* [*auguror*, Lat.] To judge by augury.  
**AUGURA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *augur*.] The practice of augury, or of foretelling by events and prodigies.

And Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success, when he continued the tripudiary *augurations*.

**A'UGURER.** *n. f.* [from *augur*.] The same with *augur*.  
These apparent prodigies,  
The unaccustom'd terror of this night,  
And the persuasion of his *augurers*,  
May hold him from the capitol to-day.

**A'UGURIAL.** *adj.* [from *augury*.] Relating to augury.  
On this foundation were built the conclusions of southsayers, in their *augurial* and tripudiary divinations.

**TO A'UGURISE.** *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To practise divination by augury.

**A'UGUROS.** *adj.* [from *augur*.] Predicting; prescient; foreboding.  
So fear'd  
The fair-man'd horses, that they flew back, and their chariots turn'd,  
Presaging in their *augurous* hearts the labours that they mourn'd.

**A'UGURY.** *n. f.* [*augurium*, Lat.]

1. The act of prognosticating by omens or prodigies.  
The winds are chang'd, your friends from danger free,  
Or I renounce my skill in *augury*.

She knew by *augury* divine,  
Venus would fail in her design.

2. The rules observed by augurs.  
The goddess has such an *aversion* to ye, that you are particularly excluded out of all *auguries*.

3. An omen or prediction.  
Thy face and thy behaviour,  
Which, if my *augury* deceive me not,  
Witness good breeding.

What if this death, which is for him design'd,  
Had been your doom (far be that *augury*!)  
And you not, Aurengzebe, condemn'd to die.

The pow'rs we both invoke,  
To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,  
And firm our purpose with an *augury*.

**AUGU'ST.** *adj.* [*augustus*, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent; awful.  
There is nothing so contemptible, but antiquity can render it *august* and excellent.

The Trojan chief appear'd in open fight,  
*August* in visage, and serenely bright;  
His mother goddess, with her hands divine,  
Had form'd his curling locks, and made his temples shine.

**A'UGUST.** *n. f.* [*augustus*, Lat.] The name of the eighth month from January inclusive.



*August* was dedicated to the honour of Augustus Cæsar, because, in the same month, he was created consul, thrice triumpher in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of civil wars; being before called *Sextilis*, or the sixth from March. *Peacham.*

**AUGUSTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *august*.] Elevation of look; dignity; loftiness of mien or aspect.

**AVIARY.** *n. f.* [from *avis*, Lat. a bird.] A place inclosed to keep birds in.

In *aviaries* of wire, to keep birds of all sorts, the Italians bestow vast expence; including great scope of ground, variety of bushes, trees of good height, running waters, and sometimes a stove annexed, to contemper the air in the winter. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Look now to your *aviary*; for now the birds grow sick of their feathers. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

**AVIDITY.** *n. f.* [avidité, Fr. aviditas, Lat.] Greediness; eagerness; appetite; insatiable desire.

**AVITOUS.** *adj.* [avitus, Lat.] Left by a man's ancestors; ancient. *Dict.*

**To AVIZE.** *v. a.* [aviser, Fr.] A word out of use.

1. To counsel.

With that, the husbandman 'gan him *avize*,  
That it for him was fittest exercise. *Spens. Hubb. Tale.*

2. With a reciprocal pronoun, to bethink himself; *s'aviser*, Fr.

But him *avizing*, he that dreadful deed  
Forbore, and rather chose, with scornful shame,  
Him to avenge. *Spenser's Hubberd's Tale.*

3. To consider.

No power he had to stir, nor will to rise,  
That when the careful knight 'gan well *avize*,  
He lightly left the foe. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

**AWKWARD.** See **AWKWARD.**

**AULD.** *adj.* [alb, Sax.] A word now obsolete; but still used in the Scotch dialect.

'Tis pride that pulls the country down;  
Then take thine *auld* cloak about thee. *Shakesp. Othello.*

**AULETICK.** *adj.* [auleticus, Lat.] Belonging to pipes. *Dict.*

**AULICK.** *adj.* [aulicus, Lat.] Belonging to the court.

**AULN.** *n. f.* [aulne, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.

**To AUMAIL.** *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr. the mesh of a net; whence a coat of *amail*, a coat with network of iron.] To variegate; to figure.

In golden buskins of costly cordwaine,  
All hard with golden bendes, which were entail'd  
With curious anticks, and full fair *aumail'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

**AU'MBRY.** See **AMBRY.**

**AUNT.** *n. f.* [tante, Fr. amita, Lat.] A father or mother's sister; correlative to nephew or niece.

Who meets us here? my niece Plantagenet,  
Led in the hand of her kind *aunt* of Glo'ster. *Shak. R. III.*

She went to plain work, and to purling brooks,  
Old fashion'd halls, dull *aunts*, and croaking rooks. *Pope.*

**AVOCADO.** *n. f.* [Span. *Perfisa*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This plant hath a rose-shaped flower, consisting of several leaves, which are ranged in a circle; from whose middle rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a soft, fleshy, pear-shaped fruit, in which is an hard stone or seed, having two lobes, which is included in a membrane or pericardium.

The tree grows in great plenty in the Spanish West Indies, as also in the island of Jamaica; and hath been transplanted into the English settlements in America, upon account of its fruit, which is very necessary for the support of life. The fruit is of itself very insipid, for which reason they generally eat it with the juice of lemons and sugar, to give it a poignancy. This tree, in warm countries where it is planted, grows to the height of thirty feet, with a trunk as large as common apple-trees; the bark smooth and of an ash colour; the branches are beset with pretty large oblong smooth leaves, of a deep green colour throughout the year. The flowers and fruit are produced towards the extremity of the branches. *Millar.*

**To AVOCATE.** *v. a.* [avoco, Lat.] To call off from business; to call away.

Their divesture of mortality dispenses them from those laborious and *avocating* duties to distressed christians, and their secular relations, which are here requisite. *Boyle.*

**AVOCATION.** *n. f.* [from *avocate*.]

1. The act of calling aside.

The bustle of business, the *avocations* of our senses, and the din of a clamorous world, are impediments. *Glanville's Scep.*

Stir up that remembrance, which his many *avocations* of business have caused him to lay aside. *Dryd. Aurengz. Pref.*

2. The business that calls; or the call that summons away.

It is a subject that we may make some progress in its contemplation within the time, that the ordinary time of life, and the permission of necessary *avocations*, a man may employ in such a contemplation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

God does frequently inject into the soul blessed impulses to duty, and powerful *avocations* from sin. *South.*

By the secular cares and *avocations* which accompany marriage, the clergy have been furnished with skill in common life. *Atterbury.*

**To AVOID.** *v. a.* [vuider, Fr.]

1. To shun; to escape.

The wisdom of pleasing God, by doing what he commands, and *avoiding* what he forbids. *Tillotson.*

2. To endeavour to shun.

The fashion of the world is to *avoid* cost, and you encounter it. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

3. To evacuate; to quit.

What have you to do here, fellow? pray you, *avoid* the house. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

If any rebel should be required of the prince confederate, the prince confederate should command him to *avoid* the country. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

He desired to speak with some few of us: whereupon six of us only stayed, and the rest *avoided* the room. *Bacon's N. Atl.*

4. To oppose; to hinder effect.

The removing that which caused putrefaction, doth prevent and *avoid* putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 340.*

**To AVOID.** *v. n.*

1. To retire.

And Saul cast the javelin; for he said, I will smite David even to the wall with it: and David *avoided* out of his presence twice. *1 Sam. xviii. 11.*

2. To become void or vacant.

Bishopricks are not included under benefices: so that if a person takes a bishoprick, it does not *avoid* by force of that law of pluralities, but by the ancient common law. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

**AVOIDABLE.** *adj.* [from *avoid*.] That which may be avoided, shunned, or escaped.

Want of exactness in such nice experiments is scarce *avoidable*. *Boyle.*

To take several things for granted, is hardly *avoidable* to any one, whose task it is to shew the falsehood or improbability of any truth. *Locke.*

**AVOIDANCE.** *n. f.* [from *avoid*.]

1. The act of avoiding.

It is appointed to give us vigour in the pursuit of what is good, or in the *avoidance* of what is hurtful. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The course by which any thing is carried off.

For *avoidances*, and drainings of water, where there is too much, we shall speak of. *Bacon's Nat. History, N° 600.*

**AVOIDER.** *n. f.* [from *avoid*.]

1. The person that avoids or shuns any thing.

2. The person that carries any thing away.

3. The vessel in which things are carried away.

**AVOIDLESS.** *adj.* [from *avoid*.] Inevitable; that which cannot be avoided.

That *avoidless* ruin in which the whole empire would be involved. *Dennis's Letters.*

**AVOIRDUPOIS.** *n. f.* [avoir du poids, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen. All the larger and coarser commodities are weighed by *avoirdu pois* weight. *Chambers.*

Probably the Romans left their ounce in Britain, which is now our *avoirdu pois* ounce: for our Troy ounce we had elsewhere. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

**AVOLATION.** *n. f.* [from *avolo*, to fly away, Lat.] The act of flying away; flight; escape.

These airy vegetables are made by the relics of plantal emissives, whose *avolation* was prevented by the condensed enclosure. *Glanville's Scepis, c. vii.*

Strangers, or the fungous parcels about candles, only signify a pluvius air hindering the *avolation* of the favillous particles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**To AVOUCH.** *v. a.* [avouer, Fr. for this word we now generally say *vouch*.]

1. To affirm; to maintain; to declare peremptorily.

They boldly *avouched* that themselves only had the truth, which they would at all times defend. *Hooker, Pref.*

Wretched though I seem,  
I can produce a champion that will prove  
What is *avouched* here. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

2. To produce in favour of another.

Such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Irish. *Spenser's Ireland.*

3. To vindicate; to justify.

You will think you made no offence, if the duke *avouch* the justice of your dealing. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

**AVO'UCH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence.

I might not this believe,  
Without the sensible and try'd *avouch*  
Of mine own eyes. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

**AVO'UCHABLE.** *adj.* [from *avouch*.] That may be avouched.

**AVO'UCHER.** *n. f.* [from *avouch*.] He that avouches.

**To AVO'W.** *v. a.* [avouer, Fr.] To declare with confidence; to justify; not to dissemble.

His cruel stepdame seeing what was done,  
Her wicked days with wretched knife did end;  
In death *avowing* th' innocence of her son. *Fairy Queen.*

He that delivers them mentions his doing it upon his own particular



particular knowledge, or the relation of some credible person, avowing it upon his own experience. *Boyle.*

Left to myself, I must avow, I strove,  
From publick shame to skreen my secret love. *Dryden.*

Such assertions proceed from principles which cannot be avowed by those who are for preserving church and state. *Swift.*

Then blaz'd his smother'd flame, avow'd and bold. *Thomf.*

AVO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *avow*.] That which may be openly declared; that which may be declared without shame.

AVO'WAL. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] Justificatory declaration; open declaration.

AVO'WEDLY. *adv.* [from *avow*.] In an avowed manner.

Wilmot could not avowedly have excepted against the other. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

AVOWE'E. *n. f.* [*avoué*, Fr.] He to whom the right of avow-son of any church belongs. *Dict.*

AVO'WER. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] He that avows or justifies.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his own virtues. *Dryd.*

AVO'WRY. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] In law, is where one takes a distress for rent, or other thing, and the other sues replevin. In which case the taker shall justify, in his plea, for what cause he took it; and, if he took it in his own right, is to shew it, and so avow the taking, which is called his avowry. *Chambers.*

AVO'WSAL. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] A confession. *Dict.*

AVO'WTRY. *n. f.* [See ADVOWTRY.] Adultery.

A'URATE. *n. f.* A sort of pear; which see.

AURE'LIA. *n. f.* [Lat.] A term used for the first apparent change of the cruce, or maggot of any species of insects. *Chambers.*

The solitary maggot, found in the dry heads of teal, is sometimes changed into the aurelia of a butterfly, sometimes into a fly-case. *Ray on Creation.*

A'URICLE. *n. f.* [*auricula*, Lat.]

1. The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent from the head.

2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof; thus called from the resemblance they bear to the external ear. They move regularly like the heart, only in an inverted order; their systole corresponding to the diastole of the heart. *Chambers.*

Blood should be ready to join with the chyle, before it reaches the right auricle of the heart. *Ray on Creation.*

AURI'CUA. *n. f.* See BEARS EAR.

AURI'CLAR. *n. f.* [from *auricula*, Lat. the ear.]

1. Within the sense or reach of hearing.

You shall hear us confer, and by an auricular assurance have your satisfaction. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

2. Secret; told in the ear; as auricular confession.

AURI'CLARLY. *adv.* [from *auricular*.] In a secret manner.

These will soon confess, and that not auricularly, but in a loud and audible voice. *Decay of Piety.*

AURI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] That which produces gold.

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,

Whence many a bursting stream auriferous plays. *Thomson.*

AURIGA'TION. *n. f.* [*auriga*, Lat.] The act or practice of driving carriages. *Dict.*

AURI'PIGMENTUM. See ORPIMENT.

AURO'RA. *n. f.* [Lat.]

1. A species of crowfoot; which see.

2. The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.

*Aurora sheds,*

On Indus' smiling banks the rosy shower. *Thomson's Summ.*

AURO'RA Borealis. See STREAMERS.

AURUM fulminans. [Latin.] A preparation made by dissolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with salt of tartar; whence a very small quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a pistol. *Quincy.*

Some aurum fulminans the fabrick shook. *Garth.*

AUSCULTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *ausculto*, Lat.] A hearkening or listening to. *Dict.*

A'USPICE. *n. f.* [*auspiciu*, Lat.]

1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.

2. Protection; favour shewn by prosperous men.

Great father Mars, and greater Jove,  
By whose high auspice Rome hath stood  
So long. *Ben Johnson's Catiline.*

3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron.

But so may he live long, that town to sway,  
Which by his auspice they will nobler make,  
As he will hatch their ashes by his stay. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

AUSPI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *auspice*.] Relating to prognosticks.

AUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *auspice*.]

1. With omens of success.

You are now, with happy and auspicious beginnings, forming a model of a christian charity. *Sprat.*

2. Prosperous; fortunate; applied to persons.

Auspicious chief! thy race in times to come,  
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome. *Dryd. Æneid.*

3. Favourable; kind; propitious; applied to persons.

Fortune play upon thy prosp'rous helm,  
As thy auspicious mistress! *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

VOL. I.

4. Lucky; happy; applied to things.

I'll deliver all,

And promise you calm seas, auspicious gales,

And sails expeditious. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

A pure, an active, an auspicious flame,

And bright as heav'n from whence the blessing came. *Roscommon.*

Two battles your auspicious cause has won;

Thy sword can perfect what it has begun;

And, from your walls, dislodge that haughty son. *Dryden.*

AUSPI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *auspicious*.] Happily; prosperously;

with prosperous omens.

AUSPI'CIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *auspicious*.] Prosperity; happiness.

AUSTERE. *adj.* [*austerus*, Lat.]

1. Severe; harsh; rigid.

When men represent the Divine nature, as an austere and rigorous master, always lifting up his hand to take vengeance; such conceptions must unavoidably raise terror. *Rogers.*

Austere Saturnius, say,

From whence this wrath? or who controuls thy sway? *Pope.*

2. Sower of taste; harsh.

Th' austere and pond'rous juices they sublime,

Make them ascend the porous soil, and climb

The orange-tree, the citron, and the lime. *Blackm.*

Austere wines, diluted with water, cool more than water alone, and at the same time do not relax. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

AUSTERE'LY. *adv.* [from *austere*.] Severely; rigidly.

Ah! Luciana, did he tempt thee so?

Might'st thou perceive austere'ly in his eye,

That he did plead in earnest, yea or no?

Look'd he or red, or pale, or sad, or merrily?

*Shakesp. Comedy of Errors.*

Hypocrites austere'ly talk

Of purity, and place, and innocence. *Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

AUSTERE'NESS. *n. f.* [from *austere*.]

1. Severity; strictness; rigour.

My unsoil'd name, th' austere'ness of my life,

May vouch against you; and my place i' th' state

Will so your accusation overweigh. *Shak. Measure for M.*

2. Roughness in taste.

AUSTERITY. *n. f.* [from *austere*.]

1. Severity; mortified life; strictness.

Now, Marcus Cato, our new consul's spy,

What is your sower austerity sent t' explore? *B. Johnson's Catil.*

What was that snaky-headed Gorgon shield

That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,

Wherewith she freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone,

But rigid looks of chaste austerity,

And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence

With sudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

This prince kept the government, and yet lived in this convent with all the rigour and austerity of a capuchin. *Add. Italy.*

2. Cruelty; harsh discipline.

Let not austerity breed servile fear;

No wanton sound offend her virgin ear. *Roscommon.*

A'USTRAL. *adj.* [*australis*, Lat.] Southern; as the austral signs.

TO A'USTRALIZE. *v. n.* [from *auster*, the south wind, Lat.] To

tend towards the south.

Steel and good iron discover a verticity, or polary faculty;

whereby they do septentriate at one extreme, and australize at another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 2.*

A'USTRINE. *adj.* [from *austrinus*, Lat.] Southern; southernly.

AUTHEN'TICAL. *adj.* [from *authentick*.] The same with authentic.

Of statutes made before time of memory, we have no authentic records, but only transcripts. *Hale's Common Law of Engl.*

AUTHEN'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *authentical*.] After an authentic manner; with all the circumstances requisite to procure authority.

This point is dubious, and not yet authentically decided.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 5.*

Conscience never commands or forbids any thing authentically, but there is some law of God which commands or forbids it first. *South.*

AUTHEN'TICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *authentical*.] The quality of being authentic; genuineness; authority.

Nothing can be more pleasant than to see a circle of these virtuoso's about a cabinet of medals, descanting upon the value, rarity, and authenticity of the several pieces.

*Addison on ancient Medals.*

AUTHENTI'CITY. *n. f.* [from *authentick*.] Authority; genuineness; the being authentic.

AUTHENTICK. *adj.* [*authenticus*, Lat.] That which has every thing requisite to give it authority, as an authentic register. It is used in opposition to any thing by which authority is destroyed, as authentic, not counterfeit. It is never used of persons.

Thou art wont his great authentic will

Interpreter through highest heav'n to bring. *Par. Lost, b. iii.*

She joy'd th' authentic news to hear,

Of what she guess'd before, with jealous fear. *Cowley.*

2 M

But



# A U T

But censure's to be understood  
Th' *authentick* mark of the elect,

The publick stamp heav'n sets on all that's great and good. *Swift.*  
**AUTHE'NTICKLY.** *adv.* [from *authentick*.] After an *authentick* manner.

**AUTHE'NTICKNESS.** *n. f.* [from *authentick*.] The same with *authenticity*.

**AUTHOR.** *n. f.* [*author*, Lat.]

1. The first beginner or mover of any thing; he to whom any thing owes its original.

That law, the *author* and observer whereof is one only God, to be blessed for ever. *Hooker*, b. i.

The *author* of that which causeth another thing to be, is *author* of that thing also which thereby is caused. *Hooker*, b. iii.

I'll never

Be such a gosling to obey instinct; but stand  
As if a man was *author* of himself,  
And knew no other kin. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Thou art my father, thou my *author*, thou  
My being gav'st me; whom should I obey,  
But thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

But Faunus came from Picus, Picus drew  
His birth from Saturn, if records be true.  
Thus king Latinus, in the third degree,  
Had Saturn *author* of his family. *Dryden, Æneid vii.*

If the worship of false Gods had not blinded the heathen, instead of teaching to worship the sun, and dead heroes, they would have taught us to worship our true *Author* and benefactor, as their ancestors did under the government of Noah and his sons, before they corrupted themselves. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing.

That which is the strength of their amity, shall prove the immediate *author* of their variance. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopat.*

Now while the tortur'd savage turns around,  
And flings about his foam, impatient of the wound;  
The wound's great *author* close at hand provokes  
His rage. *Dryden's Fables.*

From his loins

New *authors* of dissention spring; from him  
Two branches, that in hosting long contend  
For sov'reign sway. *Philips.*

3. The first writer of any thing; distinct from the *translator* or *compiler*.

To stand upon every point in particulars, belongeth to the first *author* of the story. *2 Macc. ii. 30.*

An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts and words, which a translator has not. *Dryden.*

4. A writer in general.

Yet their own *authors* faithfully affirm,  
That the land Salike lies in Germany. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

**AUTHORITATIVE.** *adj.* [from *authority*.]

1. Having due authority.

2. Having an air of authority.

I dare not give them the *authoritative* title of aphorisms, which yet may make a reasonable moral prognostick. *Wotton.*

The two worthies have done mischief, the mock *authoritative* manner of the one, and the insipid mirth of the other. *Swift's Examiner*, N<sup>o</sup> 15.

**AUTHORITATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *authoritative*.]

1. In an authoritative manner; with a shew of authority.

2. With due authority.

No law that is foreign binds here in England, till it be received, and *authoritatively* engrafted, into the law of England. *Hale's History of Law.*

**AUTHORITATIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *authoritative*.] An acting by authority; authoritative appearance. *Dict.*

**AUTHORITY.** *n. f.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.]

1. Legal power.

Idle old man,

That still would manage those *authorities*,  
That he hath given away! *Shakesp. King Lear.*

I know, my lord,

If law, *authority*, and pow'r deny not,  
It will go hard with poor Antonio. *Shakesp. Merch. of Ven.*

Power arising from strength, is always in those that are governed, who are many: but *authority* arising from opinion, is in those that govern, who are few. *Temple.*

Adam's sovereignty, that by virtue of being proprietor of the whole world, he had any *authority* over men, could not have been inherited by any of his children. *Locke.*

2. Influence; credit.

The woods are fitter to give rules than cities, where those that call themselves civil and rational, go out of their way, by the *authority* of example. *Locke.*

3. Power; rule.

But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp *authority* over the man, but to be in silence. *1 Tim. ii. 12.*

4. Support; justification; countenance.

Do'st thou expect th' *authority* of their voices,  
Whose silent wills condemn thee? *Ben. Johnf. Catiline.*

5. Testimony.

Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by so sweet an *authority* confirmed. *Sidney*, b. ii.

# A U T

We urge *authorities* in things that need not, and introduce the testimony of ancient writers, to confirm things evidently believed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 6.

Having been so hardy as to undertake a charge against the philosophy of the schools, I was liable to have been overborn by a torrent of *authorities*. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica*, Pref.

6. Weight of testimony; credibility.

They consider the main consent of all the churches in the whole world, witnessing the sacred *authority* of scriptures, ever since the first publication thereof, even till this present day and hour. *Hooker*, b. v. § 22.

**AUTHORIZA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *authorize*.] Establishment by authority.

The obligation of laws arises not from their matter, but from their admission and reception, and *authorization* in this kingdom. *Hale's History of Law.*

**TO AUTHORIZE.** *v. a.* [*autoriser*, Fr.]

1. To give authority to any person.

Making herself an impudent suitor, *authorizing* herself very much, with making us see, that all favour and power depended upon her. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Deaf to complaints they wait upon the ill,  
Till some safe crisis *authorize* their skill. *Dryden.*

2. To make any thing legal.

Yourself first made that title which I claim,  
First bid me love, and *authoriz'd* my flame. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

My prayers are heard,  
And I have nothing farther to desire,  
But Sancho's leave to *authorize* our marriage. *Dryd. Sp. Fr.*

To have countenanced in him irregularity and disobedience to that light which he had, would have been, to have *authorized* disorder, confusion, and wickedness in his creatures. *Locke.*

3. To establish any thing by authority.

Lawful it is to devise any ceremony, and to *authorize* any kind of regiment, no special commandment being thereby violated. *Hooker*, b. iii. § 4.

Those forms are best which have been longest received and *authorized* in a nation by custom and use. *Temple.*

4. To justify; to prove a thing to be right.

All virtue lies in a power of denying our own desires, where reason does not *authorize* them. *Locke.*

5. To give credit to any person or thing.

Although their intention be sincere, yet doth it notoriously strengthen vulgar error, and *authorize* opinions injurious unto truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 9.

Be a person in vogue with the multitude, he shall *authorize* any nonsense, and make incoherent stuff, seasoned with twang and tautology, pass for rhetorick. *South.*

**AUTO'CRASY.** *n. f.* [*αὐτοκρασία*, from *αὐτο*, self, and *κρατο*, power.] Independent power; supremacy. *Dict.*

**AUTOGRA'PHICAL.** *adj.* [from *autography*.] Of one's own writing. *Dict.*

**AUTO'GRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*αὐτογραφία*, from *αὐτο*, and *γραφω*, to write.] A particular person's own writing; or the original of a treatise, in opposition to a copy.

**AUTO'LOGY.** *n. f.* [*αὐτολογία*.] A speaking of, or to one's own self. *Dict.*

**AUTOMA'TICAL.** *adj.* [from *automaton*.] Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving themselves.

**AUTO'MATON.** *n. f.* [*αὐτόματον*. In the plural, automata.] A machine that hath the power of motion within itself, and which stands in need of no foreign assistance. *Quincy.*

For it is greater to understand the art, whereby the Almighty governs the motions of the great *automaton*, than to have learned the intrigues of policy. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica*, Pref.

The particular circumstances for which the *automata* of this kind are most eminent, may be reduced to four.

*Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

**AUTO'MATOUS.** *adj.* [from *automaton*.] Having in itself the power of motion.

Clocks, or *automatous* organs, whereby we distinguish of time, have no mention in ancient writers. *Vulgar Err. b. v.*

**AUTO'NOMY.** *n. f.* [*αὐτονομία*.] The living according to one's mind and prescription. *Dict.*

**A'UTOPSY.** *n. f.* [*αὐτοψία*.] Ocular demonstration; seeing a thing one's self. *Quincy.*

In those that have forked tails, *autopsy* convinceth us, that it hath this use. *Ray on the Creation.*

**AUTO'PTICAL.** *adj.* [from *autopsy*.] Perceived by one's own eyes.

**AUTO'PTICALLY.** *adv.* [from *autoptical*.] By means of one's own eyes.

Were this true, it would *autoptically* silence that dispute, out of which Eve was framed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vii.

That the galaxy is a meteor, was the account of Aristotle; but the telescope hath *autoptically* confuted it: and he, who is not Pyrrhonian enough to the disbelief of his senses, may see that it is no exhalation. *Glanville's Scepſis*, c. 20.

**AUTOTHE'IST.** *n. f.* [from *αὐτο*, and *θεός*, God.] One who believes God's self-subsistence. *Dict.*

**A'UTUMN.** *n. f.* [*autumnus*, Lat.] The season of the year between summer and winter, beginning astronomically at the equi-



# A W A

equinox, and ending at the solstice; popularly, *autumn* comprises August, September, and October.

For I will board her, though she chide as loud  
As thunder, when the clouds in *autumn* crack. *As you like it.*  
I would not be over confident, till he hath passed a spring or *autumn.* *Wifeman's Surgery.*

The starving brood,  
Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield  
A slender *autumn.*

*Philips.*

While *autumn* nodding o'er the yellow plain,  
Comes jovial on; the Dorick reed once more  
Well pleas'd I'll tune. *Thomson's Autumn.*

**AUTUMNAL.** *adj.* [from *autumn*.] Belonging to autumn; produced in autumn.

No spring, or summer's beauty, hath such grace,  
As I have seen in one *autumnal* face. *Donne.*

Thou shalt not long  
Rule in the clouds; like an *autumnal* star,  
Or lightning, thou shalt fall. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. iv. l. 620.*  
Bind now up your *autumnal* flowers, to prevent sudden gusts,  
which will prostrate all. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows,  
With that ripe red th' *autumnal* sun bestows. *Pope.*

**AVULSION.** *n. f.* [from *avulso*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another.

Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow  
Redundant; but the thronging clusters thin  
By kind *avulsion*. *Philips.*

The pressure of any ambient fluid can be no intelligible cause  
of the cohesion of matter; though such a pressure may hinder  
the *avulsion* of two polished superficies one from another, in a  
line perpendicular to them. *Locke.*

**AUXESIS.** *n. f.* [Latin.] An encreasing; an exornation, when,  
for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put  
instead of the proper word. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

**AUXILIAR.** *n. f.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.] Helper; assistant;  
**AUXILIARY.** *n. f.* confederate.

In the strength of that power, he might, without the *auxi-*  
*liaries* of any further influence, have determined his will to a  
full choice of God. *South.*

There are, indeed, a sort of underling *auxiliars* to the diffi-  
culty of a work, called commentators and critics. *Pope.*

**AUXILIAR.** *adj.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.] Assistant; helping;  
**AUXILIARY.** *n. f.* confederate.

The giant brood,  
That fought at Thebes and Ilium on each side,  
Mix'd with *auxiliar* gods. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

Their tractates are little *auxiliary* unto ours; nor afford us  
any light to detenebrate this truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

There is not the smallest capillary vein but it is present with,  
and *auxiliary* to it, according to its use. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

Nor from his patrimonial heav'n alone  
Is Jove content to pour his vengeance down;  
Aid from his brother of the seas he craves,  
To help him with *auxiliary* waves. *Dryden.*

**AUXILIARY Verb.** A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.

In almost all languages, some of the commonest nouns and  
verbs have many irregularities; such are the common *auxiliary*  
verbs, *to be* and *to have*, *to do* and *to be done*, &c. *Watts.*

**AUXILIA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] Help; aid; suc-  
cour. *Diët.*

**TO AWA'IT.** *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait*. See **WAIT.**]

1. To expect; to wait for.  
Even as the wretch condemn'd to lose his life,  
*Awaits* the falling of the murd'ring knife. *Fairfax, b. iv.*

Between the rocky pillars Gabriel sat,  
Chief of th' angelick guards, *awaiting* night. *Par. Lost, b. iv.*

2. To attend; to be in store for.  
To shew thee what reward  
*Awaits* the good; the rest, what punishment. *Par. L. b. xi.*

Unless his wrath be appeased, an eternity of torments *awaits*  
the objects of his displeasure. *Rogers.*

**AWA'IT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Ambush. See **WAIT.**

And least mishap the most bliss alter may?  
For thousand perils lie in close *await*

About us daily, to work our decay. *Spenser's Muirpotmos.*

**TO AWA'KE.** *v. a.* [peccan, Sax. *To awake* has the preterite  
*awoke*, or, as we now more commonly speak, *awaked*.]

1. To rouse out of sleep.  
Take heed,  
How you *awake* our sleeping sword of war. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*

Our friend Lazarus sleepeth; but I go that I may *awake* him  
out of sleep. *John, xi. 11.*

2. To raise from any state resembling sleep.  
Hark, hark, the horrid sound  
Has rais'd up his head:  
As *awak'd* from the dead,  
And amaz'd he stirs round. *Dryden's St. Cecilia.*

3. To put into new action.  
The fair  
Repairs her smiles, *awakens* ev'ry grace,  
And calls forth all the wonders of her face. *Pope.*

# A W A

**TO AWA'KE.** *v. n.* To break from sleep; to cease to sleep:

Alack, I am afraid, they have *awak'd*;  
And 'tis not done. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
I *awaked* up last of all, as one that gathereth after the grape-  
gatherers. *Ecclus, xxxiii. 16.*

**AWA'KE.** *adj.* [from the verb.] Without sleep; not sleeping.  
Imagination is like to work better upon sleeping men, than  
men *awake.* *Bacon's Nat. History, N° 955.*

Cares shall not keep him on the throne *awake*,  
Nor break the golden slumbers he would take. *Dryden.*

**TO AWA'KEN.** *v. a.* and *v. n.* See **AWAKE.**

**TO AWA'RD.** *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner*, somewhat improbably,  
from *pearb*, Sax. towards.]

1. To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial sentence.  
A pound of that same merchant's flesh is thine;  
The court *awards* it, and the law doth give it.

*Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

A church which allows salvation to none without it, nor  
*awards* damnation to almost any within it. *South.*

It advances that grand business, and according to which their  
eternity hereafter will be *awarded*. *Decay of Piety.*

Satisfaction for every affront cannot be *awarded* by stated  
laws. *Collier on Duelling.*

2. To judge; to determine.  
Th' unwise *award* to lodge it in the tow'rs,  
An off'ring sacred. *Pope's Odyssey, b. viii. l. 555.*

**AWA'RD.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Judgment; sentence; deter-  
mination.

Now hear th' *award*, and happy may it prove  
To her, and him who best deserves her love. *Dryden's Fab.*

Affection bribes the judgment, and we cannot expect an equi-  
table *award*, where the judge is made a party. *Glanville's Sceps.*

To urge the foe,  
Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,  
Were to refuse th' *awards* of providence. *Addison's Cato.*

**AWA'RE.** *adv.* [from *a* and *ware*; an old word for *cautious*; it  
is however, perhaps an *adjective*; *gepawian*, Sax.] Vigilant;  
in a state of alarm; attentive.

Ere I was *aware*, I had left myself nothing but the name of  
a king. *Sidney.*

Ere sorrow was *aware*, they made his thoughts bear away  
something else besides his own sorrow. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

Temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves; so that we  
are but little *aware* of them, and less able to withstand them.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

**TO AWA'RE.** *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious.  
So warn'd he them, *aware* themselves; and  
Instant, without disturb, they took alarm. *Par. Lost, b. vi.*

**AWA'Y.** *adv.* [apeg, Saxon.]

1. Absent.  
They could make  
Love to your dress, although your face were *away*.

*Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

It is impossible to know properties that are so annexed to it,  
that any of them being *away*, that essence is not there. *Locke.*

2. From any place or person.  
I have a pain upon my forehead here——  
—Why that's with watching; 'twill *away* again.

*Shakefp. Othello.*

When the fowls came down upon the carcases, Abraham  
drove them *away* again. *Gen. xv. 11.*

Would you youth and beauty stay,  
Love hath wings, and will *aw y.* *Waller.*

Summer suns roll unperceiv'd *away*. *Pope.*

3. Let us go.  
*Away*, old man; give me thy hand; *away*;  
King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter ta'en;  
Give me thy hand. Come on. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

4. Begone.  
*Away*, and glister like the god of war,  
When he intendeth to become the field. *Shakefp. King John.*

I'll to the woods among the happier brutes:  
Come, let's *away*; hark, the still horn resounds.

*Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

*Away*, you flatt'rer!

Nor charge his gen'rous meaning. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

5. Out of one's own hands; into the power of something else.  
It concerns every man, who will not trifle *away* his soul,  
and fool himself into irrecoverable misery, to enquire into these  
matters. *Tillotson.*

6. It is often used with a verb; as, to *drink away* an estate; to  
*idle away* a manor; that is, to drink or idle till an estate or ma-  
nor is gone.

He *play'd* his life *away*. *Pope.*

7. On the way; on the road: perhaps this is the original import  
of the following phrase.  
Sir Valentine, whither *away* so fast? *Sh. T. G. of Verona.*

8. Perhaps the phrase, *he cannot away with*, may mean *he cannot*  
*travel with*; *he cannot bear the company*.

She never could *away* with me.——Never, never: she  
would always say, she could not abide master Shallow.

*Shakefp. Henry IV.*

9. *Away*



# A W K

9. *Away with.* Throw away; take away.

If you dare think of deserving our charms,

*Away with* your sheephooks, and take to your arms. *Dryd.*

AWE. *n. f.* [æge, oga, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence.

They all be brought up idly, without *awe* of parents, without precepts of masters, and without fear of offence.

*Spenser's State of Ireland.*

It fixed upon him who is only to be feared, God: and yet with a filial fear, which at the same time both fears and loves. It was *awe* without amazement, and dread without distraction.

*South.*

What is the proper *awe* and fear, which is due from man to God?

*Rogers.*

To AWE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with reverence, or fear.

If you will work on any man, you must either know his nature and fashions, and so lead him; or his ends, and so persuade him; or his weaknesses and disadvantages, and so *awe* him; or those that have interest in him, and so govern him.

*Bacon.*

Why then was this forbid? Why, but to *awe*?

Why, but to keep you low, and ignorant,

His worshippers? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give law,

To balance Europe, and her states to *awe*. *Waller.*

The rods and axes of princes, and their deputies, maye *awe* many into obedience; but the fame of their goodness, justice, and other virtues, will work on more. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

A'WEBAND. *n. f.* [from *awe* and *band*] A check. *Dict.*

A'WFUL. *adj.* [from *awe* and *full*.]

1. That which strikes with awe, or fills with reverence.

So *awful*, that with honour thou may'st love

Thy mate; who sees, when thou art seen least wise.

*Milt. Par. Lost, b. viii. l. 577.*

I approach thee thus, and gaze

Infatiate; I thus single; nor have fear'd

Thy *awful* brow, more *awful* thus retir'd,

Fairest resemblance of thy Maker fair!

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

2. Worshipful; in authority; invested with dignity. This sense is obsolete.

Know then, that some of us are gentlemen,

Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth

Thrust from the company of *awful* men.

*Shakefp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

3. Struck with awe; timorous; scrupulous. This sense occurs but rarely.

It is not nature and strict reason, but a weak and *awful* reverence for antiquity, and the vogue of fallible men.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

A'WFULLY. *adv.* [from *awful*.] In a reverential manner.

It will concern a man, to treat this great principle *awfully* and warily, by still observing what it commands, but especially what it forbids.

*South.*

A'WFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *awful*.]

1. The quality of striking with awe; solemnity.

These objects naturally raise seriousness; and night heightens the *awfulness* of the place, and pours out her supernumerary horrors upon every thing.

*Addison. Spect. N° 110.*

2. The state of being struck with awe.

An help to prayer, producing in us reverence and *awfulness* to the divine majesty of God.

*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To AWHAPPE. *v. a.* [This word I have met with only in *Spenser*, nor can I discover whence it is derived; but imagine, that the Teutonic language had anciently *wapen*, to strike, or some such word, from which *weapons*, or offensive arms, took their denomination.] To strike; to confound.

Ah! my dear gossip, answer'd then the ape,

Deeply do your sad words my wits *awhape*,

Both for because your grief doth great appear,

And eke because myself am touched near. *Hubberd's Tale.*

AWHILE. *adv.* [This word, generally reputed an *adverb*, is only a *while*, that is, a time, an interval.] Some time; some space of time.

Stay, stay, I say;

And if you love me, as you say you do,

Let me persuade you to forbear *awhile*. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

Into this wild abyss the wary fiend

Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd *awhile*,

Pond'ring his voyage. *Milt. Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 918.*

AWK. *adj.* [a barbarous contraction of the word *awkward*.] Odd; out of order.

We have heard as arrant jangling in the pulpits, as the steeples; and professors ringing as *awk* as the bells to give notice of the conflagration.

*L'Estrange.*

A'WKWARD. *adj.* [[æpərd, Saxon; that is, backward, untoward.]

1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught; ungenteel.

Proud Italy,

Whose manners still our tardy, apish nation

Limps after in base *awkward* imitation. *Shak. Rich. II.*

Their own language is worthy their care; and they are

# A W R

judged of by their handsome or *awkward* way of expressing themselves in it.

*Locke.*

An *awkward* shame, or fear of ill usage, has a share in this conduct.

*Swift.*

2. Unready; unhandy; not dexterous; clumsy.

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick:

So true, that he was *awkward* at a trick. *Dryd. Hind and P.*

3. Perverse; untoward.

A kind and constant friend

To all that regularly offend;

But was implacable, and *awkward*,

To all that interlop'd and hawker'd.

*Hindibras.*

A'WKWARDLY. *adv.* [from *awkward*.] Clumsily; unready; inelegantly; ungainly.

Dametas nodding from the waste upwards, and swearing he never knew man go more *awkwardly* to work.

*Sidney.*

If any pretty creature is void of genius, and would perform her part but *awkwardly*, I must nevertheless insist upon her working.

*Addison. Spectator, N° 606.*

And when any thing is done *awkwardly*, the common saying will pass upon them, that it is suitable to their breeding.

*Locke.*

She still renews the ancient scene;

Forgets the forty years between;

*Awkwardly* gay, and oddly merry;

Her scarf pale pink, her head-knot cherry.

*Prior.*

If a man be taught to hold his pen *awkwardly*, yet writes sufficiently well, it is not worth while to teach him the accurate methods of handling that instrument.

*Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

A'WKWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *awkward*.] Inelegance; want of gentility; oddness; unsuitableness.

One may observe *awkwardness* in the Italians, which easily discovers their airs not to be natural.

*Addison. Rem. on Italy.*

All his airs of behaviour have a certain *awkwardness* in them; but these *awkward* airs are worn away by degrees in company.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

AWL. *n. f.* [æle, ale, Sax.] A pointed instrument to bore holes with.

He which was minded to make himself a perpetual servant, should, for a visible token thereof, have also his ear bored through with an *awl*.

*Hooker, b. iv. § 1.*

You may likewise prick many holes with an *awl*, about a joint that will lie in the earth.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'WLESS. *adj.* [from *awe*, and the negative *less*.]

1. Without reverence.

Against whose fury, and th' unmatched force,

The *awless* lion could not wage the fight. *Shak. King John.*

He claims the bull with *awless* insolence,

And having seiz'd his horns, accosts the prince. *Dryden.*

2. Without the power of causing reverence.

Ah me! I see the ruin of my house;

The tyger now hath seiz'd the gentle hind:

Insulting tyranny begins to jut

Upon the innocent and *awless* throne. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*

AWME, or AUME. *n. f.* A Dutch measure of capacity for liquids, containing eight steckans, or twenty verges or verteels; answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one sixth of a ton of France, or one seventh of an English ton.

*Arbuth. Tab.*

AWN. *n. f.* [arista, Lat.] The beard growing out of the corn or grass.

*Chambers.*

A'WNING. *n. f.* A cover spread over a boat or vessel, to keep off the weather.

Of these boards I made an *awning* over me. *Robinson Crusoe.*

AWO'KE. The preterite from *awake*.

And she said, the Philistines be upon thee, Samson. And he *awoke* out of his sleep.

*Judges, xvi. 20.*

A'WORK. *adv.* [from *a* and *work*.] On work; into a state of labour.

So after Pyrrhus' pause,

Aroused vengeance sets him new *awork*. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

By prescribing the condition, it sets us *awork* to the performances of it, and that by living well. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

A'WORKING. *adj.* [from *awork*.] In the state of working.

Long they thus travelled, yet never met

Adventure which might them *aworking* set. *Hubberd's Tale.*

AWR'Y. *adv.* [from *a* and *wry*.]

1. Not in a straight direction; obliquely.

But her sad eyes still fast'ned on the ground,

Are governed with goodly modesty;

That suffers not one look to glance *awry*,

Which may let in a little thought unsound. *Spens. Epithal.*

Like perspectives which rightly gaz'd upon,

Shew nothing but confusion; ey'd *awry*,

Distinguish form.

*Shakefp. Richard II.*

When lo!

A violent cross wind, from either coast,

Blows them transverse; ten thousand leagues *awry*

Into the devious air.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

2. Asquint; with oblique vision.

You know the king

With jealous eyes has look'd *awry*

On his son's actions.

*Denham's Sophy.*

3. Not



- 3 Not level; unevenly.  
I hap to step *awry*, where I see no path, and can discern but few steps afore me. *Brerewood on Languages.*
4. Not equally between two points.  
Not tyrants fierce that unrepenting die,  
Not Cynthia when her manteau's pinn'd *awry*,  
Ere felt such rage. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*
5. Not in a right state; perversely.  
All *awry*, and which wried it to the most wry course of all, wit abused, rather to feign reason why it should be amiss, than how it should be amended. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Much of the soul they talk, but all *awry*,  
And in themselves seek virtue, and to themselves  
All glory arrogate, to God give none. *Paradise Regained.*
- AXE. *n. f.* [eas, acre, Sax. *ascia*, Lat.] An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge, fixed in a helve or handle, to cut with.  
No metal can,  
No, not the hangman's *axe*, bear half the keenness  
Of thy sharp envy. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*  
There stood a forest on the mountain's brow,  
Which overlook'd the shaded plains below;  
No fouding *axe* presum'd these trees to bite,  
Coeval with the world; a venerable sight. *Dryden's Fables.*
- AXILLA. *n. f.* [axilla, Lat.] The cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the arm-pit. *Quincy.*
- AXILLAR. } *adj.* [from *axilla*, Lat.] Belonging to the arm-  
AXILLARY. } pit.  
In the same manner is the *axillary* artery distributed unto the hand; below the cubit, it divideth unto two parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
- AXIOM. *n. f.* [axioma, Lat. *ἀξίωμα*, from *ἀξιόω*.]  
1. A proposition evident at first sight, that cannot be made plainer by demonstration.  
*Axioms*, or principles more general, are such as this, that the greater good is to be chosen before the lesser. *Hooker, b. i.*  
2. An established principle to be granted without new proof.  
The *axioms* of that law, whereby natural agents are guided, have their use in the moral. *Hooker, b. i.*  
Their affirmations are unto us no *axioms*; we esteem thereof as things unsaid, and account them but in list of nothing. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*
- AXIS. *n. f.* [axis, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve.  
But since they say our earth, from morn to morn,  
On its own *axis* is oblig'd to turn;  
That swift rotation must disperse in air  
All things which on the rapid orb appear. *Blackmore.*  
It might annually have compassed the sun, and yet never have once turned upon its *axis*. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
On their own *axis* as the planets run,  
And make at once their circle round the sun;  
So two consistent motions act the soul,  
And one regards itself, and one the whole. *Pope's Essay on Man, epist. iii. l. 313.*
- A'XLE. } *n. f.* [axis, Lat.] The pin which passes through  
A'XLE-TREE. } the midst of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.  
Venerable Nestor  
Should with a bond of air, strong as the *axle-tree*  
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecians ears  
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

- The fly fate upon the *axle-tree* of the chariot-wheel, and said, what a dust do I raise? *Bacon's Essays.*  
And the gilded car of day  
His glowing *axle* doth allay  
In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton's Comus.*  
He saw a greater sun appear,  
Than his bright throne or burning *axle-tree* could bear. *Milton's Christ's Nativity.*
- AY. *adv.* [perhaps from *aio*, Lat.]  
1. Yes; an *adverb* of answering affirmatively.  
Return you thither? —  
—*Ay*, madam, with the swiftest wing of speed. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*  
What say'st thou? Wilt thou be of our comfort?  
Say *ay*; and be the captain of us all. *Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*
2. It is a word by which the sense is enforced; even; yes, certainly; and more than that.  
Remember it, and let it make thee crest-fall'n;  
*Ay*, and allay this thy abortive pride. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
- AYE. *adv.* [aya, Saxon.] Always; to eternity; for ever.  
And now in darksome dungeon, wretched thrall,  
Remedylefs for *aye* he doth him hold. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Either prepare to die,  
Or on Diana's altar to protest,  
For *aye*, austeritey and single life. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*  
The soul, though made in time, survives for *aye*;  
And, though it hath beginning, sees no end. *Sir John Davies.*  
And hears the muses, in a ring,  
*Aye* round about Jove's altar sing. *Milton's Il Penseroso.*  
Th' astonish'd mariners *aye* ply the pump;  
No stay, nor rest, till the wide breach is clos'd. *Philips.*
- A'YGREEN. *n. f.* The same with *houfeleek*; which see. *Dict.*
- A'YRY. *n. f.* [See AIRY.]  
I should discourse on the brancher, the haggard, and then treat of their several *ayries*. *Walton's Angler.*
- A'ZIMUTH. *n. f.* [Arab.]  
1. The *azimuth* of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line.  
2. *Magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent distance of the sun from the north or south point of the compass.  
3. *Azimuth Compass*, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetical *azimuth*.  
4. *Azimuth Dial*, is a dial whose style or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.  
5. *Azimuths*, called also vertical circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles, in all the points thereof. *Chambers.*
- AZU'RE. *adj.* [azur, Fr. *azurro*, Span. *lazur*, Arab. from *lazuli*, a blue stone.] Blue; faint blue.  
The blue of the first order, though very faint and little, may be the colour of some substances; and the *azure* colour of the skies seems to be of this order. *Newton's Opticks.*  
Thus replies  
Minerva, graceful with her *azure* eyes. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*  
The sea,  
Far through his *azure* turbulent domain,  
Your empire owns. *Thomson's Spring.*





# B.

## B A B

**B,** The second letter of the English alphabet, is pronounced as in most other European languages, by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. It has a near affinity with the other labial letters, and is confounded by the Germans with *P*, and by the Gascons with *V*; from which an epigrammatist remarks, that *libere* and *vivere* are in Gascony the same. The Spaniards, in most words, use *B* or *V* indifferently.

**BAA.** *n. f.* [See the verb.] The cry of a sheep.

**TO BAA.** *v. n.* [*balō*, Lat.] To cry like a sheep.

Or like a lamb, whose dam away is fet,

He treble *baas* for help, but none can get.

Sidney.

**TO BA'BBLE.** *v. n.* [*babbelen*, Germ. *babiller*, Fr.]

1. To prattle like a child; to prate imperfectly.

My *babbling* praises I repeat no more,

But hear, rejoice, stand silent, and adore.

Prior.

2. To talk idly, or irrationally.

John had conned over a catalogue of hard words; these he used to *babble* indifferently in all companies. *Arbutn. J. Bull.*

Let the silent sanctuary show,

What from the *babbling* schools we may not know. *Prior.*

3. To talk thoughtlessly; to tell secrets.

There is more danger in a reserved and silent friend, than in a noisy *babbling* enemy. *L'Estrange.*

4. To talk much.

The *babbling* echo mocks the hounds,

Replying shrilly to the well tun'd horns,

As if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shakesp. Tit. Andr.*

And had I pow'r to give that knowledge birth,

In all the speeches of the *babbling* earth. *Prior.*

The *babbling* echo had descry'd his face;

She, who in others words her silence breaks. *Addison's Ovid.*

**BA'BBLE.** *n. f.* [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk; senseless prattle.

This *babble* shall not henceforth trouble me;

Here is a coil with protestation! *Shakesp. Two G. of Verona.*

Come, no more,

This is mere moral *babble*.

Milton.

With volleys of eternal *babble*,

And clamour more unanswerable.

Hudibras.

The *babble*, impertinence, and folly, I have taken notice of in disputes. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

**BA'BBLEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *babble*.] Senseless prate.

Deluded all this while with ragged notions and *babblements*, while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge. *Milton.*

**BA'BBLER.** *n. f.* [from *babble*.]

1. An idle talker; an irrational prattler.

We hold our time too precious to be spent

With such a *babbler*.

*Shakesp. King John.*

Great *babblers*, or talkers, are not fit for trust. *L'Estrange.*

The apostle of my text had no sooner proposed it to the greater masters at Athens, but he himself was ridiculed as a *babbler*. *Rogers.*

2. A teller of secrets.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd;

*Babblers* of folly, and blazers of crime. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

**BABE.** *n. f.* [*baban*, Welch; *babbaerd*, Dutch.] An infant; a child of either sex.

Those that do teach your *babes*,

Do it with gentle means, and easy tasks;

He might have chid me so: for, in good faith,

I am a child to chiding.

*Shakesp. Othello.*

Nor shall Sebastian's formidable name

Be longer us'd, to lull the crying *babe*. *Dryden's Don Seb.*

The *babe* had all that infant care beguiles,

And early knew his mother in her smiles.

*Dryden.*

**BA'BERY.** *n. f.* [from *babe*.] Finery to please a babe or child.

So have I seen trim books in velvet dight,

With golden leaves and painted *babery*

Of feely boys, please unacquainted sight.

Sidney.

**BA'BISH.** *adj.* [from *babe*.] Childish.

If he be bashful, and will soon blush, they call him a *babish* and ill brought up thing. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

**BABO'ON.** *n. f.* [*labouin*, Fr. It is supposed by *Skinner* to be the augmentation of *babe*, and to import a great *babe*.] A monkey of the largest kind.

You had looked through the grate like a geminy of *baboons*.

*Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

He cast every human feature out of his countenance, and became a *baboon*. *Addison. Spect. N° 174.*

**BA'BY.** *n. f.* [See *BABE*.]

1. A child; an infant.

The *baby* beats the nurse, and quite athwart

Goes all decorum.

*Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

The child must have sugar plumbs, rather than make the poor *baby* cry. *Locke.*

## B A C

He must marry, and propagate: the father cannot stay for the portion, nor the mother for *babies* to play with. *Locke.*

2. A small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

The archduke saw that *Perkin* would prove a runnagate; and that it was the part of children to fall out about *babies*.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

Since no image can represent the great Creator, never think to honour him by your foolish puppets, and *babies* of dirt and clay. *Stillingsfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idolatry.*

**BA'CCATED.** *adj.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Belet with pearls; having many berries. *Diët.*

**BACCHANA'LIAN.** *n. f.* [from *bacchanalia*, Lat.] A riotous person; a drunkard.

**BA'CCHANALS.** *n. f.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feasts and revels of *Bacchus*, the god of wine.

Ha, my brave emperor, shall we dance now the Egyptian *bacchanals*, and celebrate our drink? *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

What wild fury was there in the heathen *bacchanals*, which we have not seen equalled. *Decay of Piety.*

Both extremes were banished from their walls,

*Carthusian* fasts, and fulsome *bacchanals*.

*Pope.*

**B'ACCHUS BOLE.** *n. f.* A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved; of a sad light purple, and a proper white; having the three outmost leaves edged with a crimson colour, bluish bottom, and dark purple. *Mortimer.*

**BACCI'FEROUS.** *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] Berry-bearing.

*Bacciferous* trees are of four kinds.

1. Such as bear a caliculate or naked berry; the flower and calix both falling off together, and leaving the berry bare; as the *sassafras* trees.

2. Such as have a naked monospermous fruit, that is, containing in it only one seed; as the *arbutus*.

3. Such as have but polyspermous fruit, that is, containing two or more kernels or seeds within it; as the *jasminum*, *ligustrum*.

4. Such as have their fruit composed of many acini, or round soft balls set close together like a bunch of grapes; as the *uva marina*. *Ray.*

**BACCI'VOROUS.** *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *voro*, to devour, Lat.] A devourer of berries. *Diët.*

**BA'CHELOR.** *n. f.* [This is a word of very uncertain etymology, it not being well known what was its original sense. *Junius* derives it from *βακχολος*, foolish; *Menage*, from *bas chevalier*, a knight of the lowest rank; *Spelman*, from *baculus*, a staff; *Cujas*, from *buccella*, an allowance of provision. The most probable derivation seems to be from *bacca laurus*, the berry of a laurel or bay; bachelors being young, are of good hopes, like laurels in the berry. In Latin, *baccalaureus*.]

1. A man unmarried.

Such separation

Becomes a virtuous *bachelor* and a maid.

*Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

The haunting of those dissolute places, or resort to courtesans, are no more punished in married men than in *bachelors*.

*Bacon's New Atlantis.*

A true painter naturally delights in the liberty which belongs to the *bachelor's* estate. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Let sinful *bachelors* their woes deplore,

Full well they merit all they feel, and more. *Pope.*

2. A man who takes his first degrees at the university in any profession.

Being a boy, new *bachelor* of arts, I chanced to speak against the pope. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

I appear before your honour, in behalf of *Martinus Scriblerus*, *bachelor* of physick. *Arbutn. and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

3. A knight of the lowest order. This is a sense now little used.

**BA'CHELORS BUTTON.** [See *CAMPION*, of which it is a species.] All the sorts of this plant are hardy; they grow above two foot, and produce their flower in June and July. *Millar.*

**BA'CHELORSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *bachelor*.] The condition of a bachelor.

Her mother, living yet, can testify,

She was the first fruit of my *bachelorship*. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

**BACK.** *n. f.* [*bac*, *bæc*, Sax. *bach*, Germ.]

1. The hinder part of the body, from the neck to the thighs.

As the voice goeth round, as well towards the *back* as towards the front of him that speaketh, so likewise doth the echo: for you have many *back* echoes to the place where you stand.

*Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 247.*

Part following enter, part remain without,

With envy hear their fellow's conqu'ring shout;

And mount on others *backs*, in hope to share. *Dryden.*

2. The outer part of the hand when it is shut; opposed to the palm.

Methought love pitying me, when he saw this, Gave me your hands, the *backs* and palms to kiss. *Donne.*



# B A C

3. The outward part of the body; that which requires cloaths; opposed to the *belly*.  
Those who, by their ancestors, have been set free from a constant drudgery to their *backs* and their bellies, should bestow some time on their heads. *Locke*.
  4. The rear; opposed to the *van*.  
He might conclude, that Walter would be upon the king's *back*, as his majesty was upon his. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
  5. The place behind.  
Antheus, Sergestus grave, Cleanthus strong,  
And at their *backs* a mighty Trojan throng. *Dryden*.
  6. The part of any thing out of sight.  
Trees set upon the *backs* of chimneys do ripen fruit sooner. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 856.*
  7. The thick part of any tool, opposed to the edge; as the *back* of a knife or sword; whence *backsword*, or sword with a *back*; as,  
Bull dreaded not old Lewis either at *backsword*, single fault-chion, or cudgel-play. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*
  8. To turn the *back* on one, is to forsake him, or neglect him.  
At the hour of death, all the friendships of the world shall bid him adieu, and the whole creation turn its *back* upon him. *South.*
  9. To turn the *back*, is to go away; to be not within the reach of taking cognizance.  
His *back* was no sooner turned, but they returned to their former rebellion. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*
- BACK. *adv.* [from the noun.]
1. To the place from which one came.  
*Back* you shall not to the house, unless  
You undertake that with me. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*  
He sent many to seek the ship *Argo*, threatening that if they brought not *back* *Medea*, they should suffer in her stead. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
But where they are, and why they came not *back*,  
Is now the labour of my thoughts. *Milton.*  
*Back* to thy native island might'st thou sail,  
And leave half-heard the melancholy tale. *Pope's Odyssey.*
  2. Backward; from the present station.  
I've been surpris'd in an unguarded hour,  
But must not now go *back*; the love that lay  
Half smother'd in my breast, has broke through all  
Its weak restraints. *Addison's Cato.*
  3. Behind; not coming forward.  
I thought to promote thee unto great honour; but lo the  
Lord hath kept thee *back* from honour. *Numb. xxiv. 11.*  
Constrains the glebe, keeps *back* the hurtful weed. *Blackmore's Creation, b. ii.*
  4. Toward things past.  
I had always a curiosity to look *back* unto the sorrows of things, and to view in my mind the beginning and progress of a rising world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
  5. Again; in return.  
The lady's mad; yet if 'twere so,  
She could not sway her house, command her followers,  
Take and give *back* affairs, and their despatch,  
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*
  6. Again; a second time.  
This *Cæsar* found, and that ungrateful age,  
With losing him, went *back* to blood and rage. *Waller.*  
The epistles being written from ladies forsaken by their lovers, many thoughts came *back* upon us in divers letters. *Dryden.*
- TO BACK. *v. a.* [from the noun *back*.]
1. To mount on the back of a horse.  
That roan shall be my throne.  
Well I will *back* him strait. O *Esperance*!  
Bid *Butler* lead him forth into the park. *Shak. Henry IV.*
  2. To break a horse; to train him to bear upon his back.  
Direct us how to *back* the winged horse;  
Favour his flight, and moderate his course. *Roscommon.*
  3. To place upon the back.  
As I slept, methought  
Great *Jupiter*, upon his eagle *back'd*,  
Appear'd to me. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
  4. To maintain; to strengthen.  
Belike, he means,  
*Back'd* by the pow'r of *Warwick*, that false peer,  
T'aspire unto the crown. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*  
You are strait enough in the shoulders, you care not who sees your *back*: call you that *backing* of your friends? a plague upon such *backing*! give me them that will face me. *Sh. H. VI.*  
These were seconded by certain demilaunces, and both *backed* with men at arms. *Sir J. Hayward.*  
Did they not swear, in express words,  
To prop and *back* the house of lords?  
And after turn'd out the whole houseful. *Hudibras.*  
A great malice, *backed* with a great interest, can have no advantage of a man, but from his expectations of something without himself. *South.*  
How shall we treat this bold aspiring man?  
Success still follows him, and *backs* his crimes. *Addis. Cato.*

# B A C

5. To justify; to support.  
The patrons of the ternary number of principles, and those that would have five elements, endeavour to *back* their experiments with a specious reason. *Boyle.*  
We have I know not how many adages to *back* the reason of this moral. *L'Estrange.*
  6. To second.  
Factionous, and fav'ring this or t'other side,  
Their wagers *back* their wishes. *Dryden's Fables.*
- TO BA'CKBITE. *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite*.] To censure or reproach the absent.  
Most untruly and maliciously do these evil tongues *backbite* and slander the sacred ashes of that most just and honourable personage. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
I will use him well; a friend i' th' court is better than a penny in purse. Use his men well, *Davy*, for they are arrant knaves, and will *backbite*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
- BA'CKBITER. *n. f.* [from *backbite*.] A privy calumniator; a censurer of the absent.  
No body is bound to look upon his *backbiter*, or his underminer, his betrayer, or his oppressor, as his friend. *South.*
- BA'CKBONE. *n. f.* [from *back* and *bone*.] The bone of the back.  
The *backbone* should be divided into many vertebres for commodious bending, and not be one entire rigid bone. *Ray.*
- BA'CKCARRY. Having on the back.  
Manwood, in his forest laws, noteth it for one of the four circumstances, or cases, wherein a forester may arrest an offender against vert or venison in the forest, *viz.* stable-stand, dog-draw, *backcarry*, and bloody hand. *Cowel.*
- BA'CKDOOR. *n. f.* [from *back* and *door*.] The door behind the house; privy passage.  
The procession durst not return by the way it came; but, after the devotion of the monks, passed out at a *backdoor* of the convent. *Addison on Italy.*  
Popery, which is so far shut out as not to re-enter openly, is stealing in by the *backdoor* of atheism. *Atterbury.*
- BA'CKED. *adj.* [from *back*.] Having a back.  
Lofty-neck'd,  
Sharp headed, barrel-belly'd, broadly *back'd*. *Dryd. Virgil.*
- BA'CKFRIEND. *n. f.* [from *back* and *friend*.] A friend backwards; that is, an enemy in secret.  
Set the restless importunities of talebearers and *backfriends* against fair words and professions. *L'Estrange.*  
Far is our church from encroaching upon the civil power; as some who are *backfriends* to both, would maliciously insinuate. *South.*
- BACKGA'MMON. *n. f.* [from *bach gammon*, Welch, a little battle.] A play or game at tables, with box and dice.  
In what esteem are you with the vicar of the parish? can you play with him at *backgammon*? *Swift.*
- BA'CKHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *back* and *house*.] The buildings behind the chief part of the house.  
Their *backhouses*, of more necessary than cleanly service, as kitchens, stables, are climb'd up unto by steps. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- BA'CKPIECE. *n. f.* [from *back* and *piece*.] The piece of armour which covers the back.  
The morning that he was to join battle, his armourer put on his *backpiece* before, and his breastplate behind. *Camden.*
- BA'CKROOM. *n. f.* [from *back* and *room*.] A room behind; not in the front.  
If you have a fair prospect backwards of gardens, it may be convenient to make *backrooms* the larger. *Mox. Mech. Exerc.*
- BA'CKSIDE. *n. f.* [from *back* and *side*.]
1. The hinder part of any thing.  
If the quicksilver were rubbed from the *backside* of the speculum, the glass would cause the same rings of colours, but more faint; the phænomena depends not upon the quicksilver, unless so far as it encreases the reflection of the *backside* of the glass. *Newton's Opticks.*
  2. The hind part of an animal.  
A poor ant carries a grain of corn, climbing up a wall with her head downwards and her *backside* upwards. *Addison.*
  3. The yard or ground behind a house.  
The wash of pastures, fields, commons, roads, streets, or *backsides*, are of great advantage to all sorts of land. *Mortimer.*
- TO BACKSLIDE. *v. n.* [from *back* and *slide*.] To fall off; to apostatize: a word only used by divines.  
Hast thou seen that which *backsliding* *Israel* hath done? She is gone up upon every high mountain, and under every green tree. *Jeremiah, iii. 6.*
- BACKSLIDER. *n. f.* [from *backslide*.] An apostate.  
The *backslider* in heart shall be filled. *Prov. xiv. 14.*
- BA'CKSTAFF. *n. f.* [from *back* and *staff*; because, in taking an observation, the observer's back is turned towards the sun.] An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea; invented by Captain *Davies*.
- BA'CKSTAIRS. *n. f.* [from *back* and *stairs*.] The private stairs in the house.  
I condemn the practice which hath lately crept into the court at the *backstairs*, that some pricked for sheriffs get out of the bill. *Bacon's Advice to Sir George Villiers.*
- BACK-



# B A C

**BA'CKSTAYS.** *n. f.* [from *back* and *stay*.] Ropes or stays which keep the masts of a ship from pitching forward or overboard.

**BA'CKSWORD.** *n. f.* [from *back* and *sword*.] A sword with one sharp edge.

Bail dreaded not old Lewis at *lacksword*. *Arbuth. f. Bull.*

**BA'CKWARD.** *adv.* [from *back* and *peap*, Sax. that is, to-  
**BA'CKWARDS.** *adv.* wards the back.]

1. With the back forwards.

They went *backward*, and their faces were *backward*. *Gen. ix.*

2. Towards the back.

In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast *backwards*, and then forwards, with so much the greater force; for the hands go *backward* before they take their rise. *Bacon's Nat. H.*

3. On the back.

Then darting from her malignant eyes,  
She cast him *backward* as he strove to rise. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. From the present station to the place behind the back.

We might have met them dareful, beard to beard,  
And beat them *backward* home. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

The monstrous fight

Struck them with horreur *backward*; but far worse

Urg'd them behind. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

5. Regressively.

Are not the rays of light, in passing by the edges and sides of bodies, bent several times *backwards* and forwards with a motion like that of an eel? *Newton's Opticks.*

6. Towards something past.

To prove the possibility of a thing, there is no argument to that which looks *backwards*; for what has been done or suffered, may certainly be done or suffered again. *South.*

7. Out of the progressive state; reflex.

No, doubtless; for the mind can *backward* cast  
Upon herself, her understanding light. *Sir J. Davies.*

8. From a better to a worse state.

The work went *backward*; and the more he strove  
T' advance the suit, the farther from her love. *Dryden.*

9. Past; in time past.

They have spread one of the worst languages in the world,  
if we look upon it some reigns *backwards*. *Locke.*

10. Perversely; from the wrong end.

I never yet saw man,  
But she would spell him *backward*; if fair-fac'd,  
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;  
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,  
Made a foul blot; if tall, a launce ill-headed.  
*Shakefp. Much ado about Nothing.*

**BA'CKWARD.** *adj.*

1. Unwilling; averse.

Cities laid waste, they storm'd the dens and caves;  
For wiser brutes are *backward* to be slaves. *Pope.*

We are strangely *backward* to lay hold of this safe, this only method of cure. *Atterbury.*

Our mutability makes the friends of our nation *backward* to engage with us in alliances. *Addison. Freeholder.*

2. Hesitating.

All things are ready, if our minds be so;  
Perish the man, whose mind is *backward* now. *Shak. H. V.*

3. Sluggish; dilatory.

The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. Dull; not quick or apprehensive.

It often falls out, that the *backward* learner makes amends another way. *South.*

**BA'CKWARD.** *n. f.* The things or state behind or past.

What seest thou else

In the dark *backward* or abyss of time? *Shakefp. Tempest.*

**BA'CKWARDLY.** *adv.* [from *backward*.]

1. Unwillingly; averse; with the back forward.

Like Numid lions by the hunters chas'd,  
Though they do fly, yet *backwardly* do go  
With proud aspect, disdaining greater haste. *Sidney.*

2. Perversely.

I was the first man  
That e'er receiv'd gift from him;  
And does he think so *backwardly* of me,  
That I'll requite it last? *Shakefp. Timon.*

**BA'CKWARDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *backward*.] Dulness; unwillingness; sluggishness.

The thing by which we are apt to excuse our *backwardness* to good works, is the ill success that hath been observed to attend well designed charities. *Atterbury.*

**BA'CON.** *n. f.* [probably from *baken*, that is, dried flesh.]

1. The flesh of a hog salted and dried.

High o'er the hearth a chine of *bacon* hung,  
Good old Philemon seiz'd it with a prong,  
Then cut a slice. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To save the *bacon*, is a phrase for preserving one's self from being unhurt; borrowed from the care of housewives in the country, where they have seldom any other provision in the house than dried bacon, to secure it from the marching soldiers.

What frightens you thus? my good son! says the priest;  
You murder'd, are sorry, and have been confess'd.

# B A F

O father! my sorrow will scarce save my *bacon*;

For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken. *Prior.*

**BACULO'METRY.** *n. f.* [from *baculus*, Lat. and *metron*.] The art of measuring distances by one or more staves. *Dict.*

**BAD.** *adj.* [quoad, Dutch; compar. *worse*; superl. *worst*.]

1. Ill; not good: a general word used in regard to physical or moral faults, either of men or things.

Most men have politicks enough to make, through violence, the best scheme of government a *bad* one. *Pope.*

2. Vicious; corrupt.

Thou may'st repent,

And one *bad* act, with many deeds well done,  
May'st cover. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 256.*

Thus will the latter, as the former, world  
Still tend from *bad* to worse. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. xii.*

Our unhappy fates

Mix thee amongst the *bad*, or make thee run  
Too near the paths, which virtue bids thee shun. *Prior.*

3. Unfortunate; unhappy.

The sun his annual course obliquely made,  
Good days contracted, and enlarg'd the *bad*. *Dryden.*

4. Hurtful; unwholesome.

Reading was *bad* for his eyes, writing made his head ache. *Add.*

5. Sick.

**BAD.** } The preterite of *bid*.  
**BADE.** }

And, for an earnest of greater honour,

He *bad* me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawder. *Mach.*  
**BADGE.** *n. f.* [A word of uncertain etymology; derived by *Ju-nius* from *bode* or *bade*, a messenger; and supposed to be corrupted from *badage*, the credential of a messenger: but taken by *Skinner* and *Minsbrow* from *bagge*, Dut. a jewel, or *bague*, a ring, Fr.]

1. A mark or cognizance worn to shew the relation of the wearer to any person or thing.

But on his breast a bloody cross he bore,  
The dear remembrance of his dying lord;  
For whose sweet sake that glorious *badge* he wore. *Spenser.*  
The outward splendour of his office, is the *badge* and token of that glorious and sacred character which he inwardly bears. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. A token by which one is known.

A savage tygers on her helmet lies;  
The famous *badge* Clarinda us'd to bear. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

3. The mark of any thing.

There appears much joy in him; even so much, that joy could not shew itself modest enough, without a *badge* of bitterness. *Shakefp. Much ado about Nothing.*

Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge*. *Shakefp. Tit. Andron.*

Let him not bear the *badges* of a wreck,  
Nor beg with a blue table on his back. *Dryden's Persius.*

**TO BADGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a badge.  
Your royal father's murder'd. —  
— Oh, by whom? —

Those of his chamber, as it seem'd, had don't;  
Their hands and faces were all *badg'd* with blood,  
So were their daggers. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

**BADGER.** *n. f.* [bedour, Fr.] An animal that earths in the ground, used to be hunted.

That a brock, or *badger*, hath legs of one side shorter than the other, is very generally received not only by theorists and unexperienced believers, but most who behold them daily. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

**BADGER LEGGED.** *adj.* [from *badger* and *legged*.] Having legs of an unequal length, as the badger is supposed to have.

His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger legged*, and his complexion swarthy. *L'Estrange.*

**BA'DGER.** *n. f.* [perhaps from the Latin *bagulus*, a carrier; but, by *Junius*, derived from the *badger*, a creature who stows up his provision.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it unto another. *Cowel.*

**BA'DLY.** *adv.* [from *bad*.] In a bad manner; not well.

How goes the day with us? Oh tell me, Hubert. —  
Badly, I fear. How fares your majesty? *Shak. King John.*

**BA'DNESS.** *n. f.* [from *bad*.] Want of good qualities, either natural or moral.

It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit, set awork by a reprovable *badness* in himself. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

There is one convenience in this city, which makes some amends for the *badness* of the pavement. *Addison on Italy.*

I did not see how the *badness* of the weather could be the king's fault. *Addison. Freeholder.*

**TO BA'FFLE.** *v. a.* [beffier, Fr.]

1. To clude.

They made a shift to think themselves guiltless, in spite of all their sins; to break the precept, and at the same time to *baffle* the curse. *South.*

He hath deserved to have the grace withdrawn, which he hath so long *baffled* and defied. *Atterbury.*

2. To confound; to defeat with some confusion, as by perplexing or amusing; to *baffle* is sometimes less than to conquer. *Mezen-*



Etruria lost,

He brings to Turnus' aid his *baffled* host. *Dryden's Æneid.*When the mind has brought itself to close thinking, it may go on roundly. Every abstruse problem, every intricate question will not *baffle*, discourage, or break it. *Locke.*

3. To crush; to bring to nothing.

A foreign potentate trembles at a war with the English nation, ready to employ against him such revenues as shall *baffle* his designs upon their country. *Addison. Freeholder, N° 20.*BA'FFLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A defeat.It is the skill of the disputant that keeps off a *baffle*. *South.*The authors having missed of their aims, are fain to retreat with frustration and a *baffle*. *South.*BA'FFLER. *n. f.* [from *baffle*.] He that puts to confusion, or defeats.Experience, that great *laffler* of speculation, assures us the thing is too possible, and brings, in all ages, matter of fact to confute our suppositions. *Government of the Tongue, § 2.*BAG. *n. f.* [belge, Sax. from whence perhaps by dropping, as is usual, the harsh consonant, came *bege*, *bage*, *tag*.]

1. A sack, or pouch, to put any thing in, as money, corn.

Cousin, away for England; haste before,

And, ere our coming, see thou shake the *bags*

Of hoarding abbots; their imprison'd angels

Set thou at liberty. *Shakesp. King John.*What is it that opens thy mouth in praises? Is it that thy *bags* and thy barns are full? *South.*Those waters were inclosed within the earth as in a *bag*.*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,

From the crack'd *bag* the dropping guinea spoke. *Pope.*

2. That part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poison of vipers.

The swelling poison of the several sects,

Which, wanting vent, the nation's health infects,

Shall burst its *bag*. *Dryden.*

Sing on, sing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd;

So may thy cows their burden'd *bags* distend. *Dryden.*

3. An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair.

We saw a young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a bob wig and black filken *bag* tied to it. *Addison. Spectator.*4. A term used to signify different quantities of certain commodities; as a *bag* of pepper; a *bag* of hops.To BAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a bag.

Accordingly he drain'd those marshy grounds,

And *bagg'd* them in a blue cloud. *Dryden's King Arthur.*Hops ought not to be *bagged* up hot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To load with a bag.

Like a bee *bagg'd* with his honey'd venom,He brings it to your hive. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*To BAG. *v. n.* To swell like a full bag.The skin seemed much contracted, yet it *bagged*, and had a porringer full of matter in it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

Two kids that in the valley stray'd,

I found by chance, and to my fold convey'd:

They drain two *tagging* udders every day. *Dryden's Virgil.*BA'GATELLE. *n. f.* [*tagatelle*, Fr.] A trifle; a thing of no importance.

Heaps of hair rings and cypher'd seals;

Rich trifles, serious *bagatelles*. *Prior.*BA'GGAGE. *n. f.* [from *tag*, *bagage*, Fr.]

1. The furniture and utensils of an army.

The army was an hundred and seventy thousand footmen, and twelve thousand horsemen, beside the *baggage*. *Judith, vii. 2.*Riches are the *baggage* of virtue; they cannot be spared, nor left behind, but they hinder the march. *Bacon.*They were probably always in readiness, and carried among the *baggage* of the army. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*2. The goods that are to be carried away, as *bag* and *baggage*.

Dolabella designed, when his affairs grew desperate in Egypt,

to pack up *bag* and *baggage*, and sail for Italy. *Arbuth. on Coins.*3. A worthless woman; in French *bagaste*; so called, because such women follow camps.A spark of indignation did rise in her, not to suffer such a *baggage* to win away any thing of hers. *Sidney.*When this *baggage* meets with a man who has vanity to credit relations, she turns him to account. *Spestat. N° 205.*BA'GNIO. *n. f.* [*bagno*, Ital. a bath.] A house for bathing, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body.I have known two instances of malignant fevers produced by the hot air of a *bagno*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*BA'GPIPE. *n. f.* [from *bag* and *pipe*; the wind being received in a bag.] A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag,

which blows up like a foot-ball, by means of a port vent or little tube fixed to it, and stopped by a valve; and three pipes

or flutes, the first called the great pipe or drone, and the second the little one; which pass the wind out only at the bottom;

the third has a reed, and is plaid on by compressing the bag under the arm, when full; and opening or stopping the holes,

which are eight, with the fingers. The *bagpipe* takes in the compass of three octaves. *Chambers.*

VOL. I.

No banners but shirts, with some bad *bagpipes* instead of drum and fife. *Sidney, b. i.*He heard a *bagpipe*, and saw a general animated with the sound. *Addison. Freeholder, N° 27.*BAGPIPER. *n. f.* [from *bagpipe*.] One that plays on a bagpipe.

Some that will evermore peep thro' their eyes,

And laugh, like parrots, at a *bagpiper*. *Shak. M. of Venice.*BAGUETTE. *n. f.* [Fr. a term of architecture.] A little round moulding, less than an astragal; sometimes carved and enriched.To BAIGNE. *v. a.* [*bagner*, Fr.] To drench; to soak: a word out of use.The women forflow not to *baigne* them, unless they plead their heels, with a worse perfume than Jugurth found in the dungeon. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*BAIL. *n. f.* [of this word the etymologists give many derivations; it seems to come from the French *bailler*, to put into the hand; to deliver up, as a man delivers himself up in surety.]*Bail* is the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance. There is both common and special *bail*; *common bail* is in actions of small prejudice, or slight proof, called common, because any sureties in that case are taken: whereas, upon causes of greater weight, or apparent speciality, *special bail* or surety must be taken. There is a difference between *bail* and mainprise; for he that is mainprised, is at large, until the day of his appearance: but where a man is bailed, he is always accounted by the law to be in their ward and custody for the time: and they may, if they will, keep him in ward or in prison at that time, or otherwise at their will. *Cowel.*Worry'd with debts, and past all hopes of *bail*,The unpy'd wretch lies rotting in a jail. *Roscommon.*

And bribe with presents, or when presents fail,

They send their prostituted wives for *bail*. *Dryden.*To BAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give bail for another.

Let me be their bail—

They shall be ready at your highness' will,

To answer their suspicion—

Thou shalt not *bail* them. *Shakesp. Titus Andronicus.*

2. To admit to bail.

When they had *bailed* the twelve bishops, who were in the Tower, the house of commons, in great indignation, caused them immediately again to be recommitted to the Tower. *Clarendon.*BA'ILABLE. *adj.* [from *bail*.] That may be set at liberty by bail or sureties.BA'ILIFF. *n. f.* [a word of doubtful etymology in itself, but borrowed by us from *baillie*, Fr.]

1. A subordinate officer.

Lausanne is under the canton of Berne, and governed by a *bailiff* sent them every three years from the senate of Berne. *Addison on Italy.*

2. An officer whose business it is to execute arrests.

It many times happeneth, that, by the under-sheriffs and their *bailiffs*, the owner hath incurred the forfeiture, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that runneth against him. *Bacon.*A *bailiff*, by mistake, seized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a spunging-house. *Swift.*Swift as a bard the *bailiff* leaves behind. *Pope.*

3. An under-steward of a manor.

BA'ILIWICK. *n. f.* [of *baillie*, Fr. and *wic*, Sax.] The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff within his hundred, or the lord's franchise. It is that liberty which is exempted from the sheriff of the county, over which the lord of the liberty appointeth a bailiff. *Cowel.*A proper officer is to walk up and down his *bailiwick*.*Spenser on Ireland.*There issued writs to the sheriffs, to return the names of the several land-owners in their several *bailiwicks*.*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*To BAIT. *v. a.* [*bazan*, Sax. *baitzen*, Germ.]

1. To put meat upon a hook, in some place, to tempt fish or other animals.

Oh, cunning enemy, that to catch a saint,

With saints dost *bait* thy hook! most dangerous

Is that temptation that doth goad us on

To sin in loving virtue. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a meeting, give him a show of comfort in his suit, and lead him on with a sure *baited* delay, till he hath pawned his horses to mine host of the garter. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*Many sorts of fishes feed upon insects, as is well known to anglers, who *bait* their hooks with them. *Ray.*

How are the sex improv'd in am'rous arts!

What new-found snares they *bait* for human hearts! *Gay.*

2. To give meat to one's self, or horses, on the road.

What so strong,

But wanting rest, will also want of might?

The sun, that measures heaven all day long,

At night doth *bait* his steeds the ocean waves among. *F. 2.*



# B A K

**TO BAIT.** *v. a.* [from *battre*, Fr. to beat.] To attack with violence; to set dogs upon.

Who seeming sorely chafed at his band,  
As chained bear, whom cruel dogs do bait,  
With idle force did fain them to withstand. *Fairy Queen.*  
I will not yield

To kiss the ground before young Malcolm's feet;  
And so be baited with the rabble's curse. *Shak. Macbeth.*

**TO BAIT.** *v. n.* To stop at any place for refreshment; perhaps this word is more properly *bate*; to abate speed.

But our desires, tyrannical extortion  
Doth force us there to set our chief delightfulness,  
Where but a baiting place is all our portion. *Sidney.*

As one who on his journey baits at noon,  
Tho' bent on speed: so here the archangel paus'd. *Par. Lost.*

In all our journey from London to his house, we did not so much as bait at a whig inn. *Addison. Spectat. N° 126.*

**TO BAIT.** *v. n.* [as an hawk.] To clap the wings; to make an offer of flying; to flutter.

All plum'd like estridges, that with the wind  
Baited like eagles having lately bath'd;  
Glittering in golden coats like images. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Hood my unman'd blood baiting in my cheeks  
With thy black mantle; till strange love, grown bold,  
Thinks true love acted simple modesty. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

Another way I have to man my haggard,  
To make her come, and know her keepers call;  
That is, to watch her as we watch these kites,  
That bait and beat, and will not be obedient.

*Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

**BAIT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Meat set to allure fish, or other animals, to a snare.

The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish  
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,  
And greedily devour the treacherous bait.  
*Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

2. A temptation; an enticement.

And that same glorious beauty's idle boast,  
Is but a bait such wretches to beguile. *Spens. sonnet xli.*  
Taketht therewith the souls of men, as with certain baits.

*Hooker, b. v. § 35.*

Sweet words I grant, baits and allurements sweet  
But greatest hopes of greatest crosses meet. *Fairfax, b. ii.*  
Fruit, like that

Which grew in paradise, the bait of Eve  
Us'd by the tempter. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x. l. 551.*

Secure from foolish pride's affected state,  
And specious flattery's more pernicious bait. *Roscommon.*

Her head was bare,

But for her native ornament of hair,  
Which in a simple knot was ty'd above:  
Sweet negligence! unheeded bait of love! *Dryden's Fab.*

Grant that others could with equal glory,  
Look down on pleasures, and the baits of sense. *Add. Cato.*

3. A refreshment on a journey.

**BAIZE.** *n. f.* A kind of coarse open cloth stuff, having a long nap; sometimes frized on one side, and sometimes not frized, according to the uses it is intended for. This stuff is without wale, being wrought on a loom with two treddles, like flannel. *Chambers.*

**TO BAKE.** *v. a.* participle passive, *baked*, or *baken*. [bæcan, Sax. *becken*, Germ. supposed by *Wachter* to come from *bec*, which, in the Phrygian language, signified *bread*.]

1. To heat any thing in a close place; generally in an oven.

He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea, he kindleth it,  
and baketh bread. *Isaiah, xlii. 15.*

The difference of prices of bread proceeded from their delicacy in bread, and perhaps something in their manner of *baking*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To harden in the fire.

The work of the fire is a kind of *baking*; and whatsoever the fire *baketh*, time doth in some degree dissolve. *Bacon.*

3. To harden with heat.

With vehement suns

When dusty summer *bakes* the crumbling clods,  
How pleasant is't, beneath the twisted arch,  
To ply the sweet carouse! *Philips:*

The sun with flaming arrows pierc'd the flood,  
And, darting to the bottom, bak'd the mud. *Dryden.*

**TO BAKE.** *v. n.*

1. To do the work of baking.

I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew, *bake*, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. To be heated or baked.

Fillet of a fenny snake,  
In the cauldron boil and *bake*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

**BAKED Meats.** Meats dressed by the oven.

There be some houses, wherein sweetmeats will relent, and *baked meats* will mould, more than others. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

**BA'KEHOUSE.** *n. f.* [from *bake* and *house*.] A place for baking bread.

# B A L

I have marked a willingness in the Italian artizans, to distribute the kitchen, pantry, and *bakehouse*, under ground. *Wotton.*

**BA'KEN.** The participle from *to bake*.

There was a cake *taken* on the coals, and a cruse of water at his head. *Kings, xix. 6.*

**BA'KER.** *n. f.* [from *to bake*.] He whose trade is to bake.

In life and health, every man must proceed upon trust, there being no knowing the intention of the cook or *baker*. *South.*

**BA'LANCE.** *n. f.* [*balance*, Fr. *bilanx*, Lat.]

1. One of the six simple powers in mechanicks, used principally for determining the difference of weight in heavy bodies. It is of several forms. *Chambers.*

2. A pair of scales.

A balance of power, either without or within a state, is best conceived by considering what the nature of a *balance* is. It supposes three things; first, the part which is held, together with the hand that holds it; and then the two scales, with whatever is weighed therein. *Swift.*

For when on ground the burden'd *balance* lies,  
The empty part is lifted up the higher. *Sir John Davies.*

3. A metaphorical *balance*, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another.

I have in equal *balance* justly weighed,  
What wrong our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer:  
Griefs heavier than our offences. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

4. The act of comparing two things, as by the *balance*.

Comfort arises not from others being miserable, but from this inference upon the *balance*, that we suffer only the lot of nature. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Upon a fair *balance* of the advantages on either side, it will appear, that the rules of the gospel are more powerful means of conviction than such message. *Atterbury.*

5. The overplus of weight; that quantity by which, of two things weighed together, one exceeds the other.

Care being taken, that the exportation exceed in value the importation; and then the *balance* of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or bullion. *Bacon's Adv. to Sir G. Villiers.*

6. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; as, he stated the account with his correspondent, and paid the *balance*.

7. Equipoise; as *balance* of power. See the second sense.

Love, hope, and joy, fair pleasure's smiling train,  
Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain;  
These mixed with art, and to due bounds confin'd,  
Make and maintain the *balance* of the mind. *Pope.*

8. The beating part of a watch.

It is but supposing that all watches, whilst the *balance* beats, think; and it is sufficiently proved, that my watch thought all last night. *Locke.*

9. In astronomy. One of the twelve signs of the zodiack, commonly called *Libra*.

**TO BA'LANCE.** *v. a.* [*valancer*, Fr.]

1. To weigh in a balance, either real or figurative; to compare by the balance.

If men would but *balance* the good and the evil of things, they would not venture soul and body for a little dirty interest. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

2. To regulate the weight in a balance.

Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give law,  
To *balance* Europe, and her states to awe. *Waller.*

3. To counterpoise; to weigh equal to.

The attraction of the glass is *balanced*, and rendered ineffectual by the contrary attraction of the liquor. *Newton's Opt.*

4. To regulate an account, by stating it on both sides.

Judging is, *balancing* an account, and determining on which side the odds lie. *Locke.*

5. To pay that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account equal.

Give him leave

To *balance* the account of Blenheim's day. *Prior.*

Though I am very well satisfied, that it is not in my power to *balance* accounts with my Maker, I am resolved, however, to turn all my endeavours that way. *Addison. Spectator.*

**TO BA'LANCE.** *v. n.* To hesitate; to fluctuate between equal motives, as a balance plays when charged with equal weights.

Were the satisfaction of lust, and the joys of heaven, offered at any one's present possession, he would not *balance*, or err in the determination of his choice. *Locke.*

Since there is nothing that can offend, I see not why you should *balance* a moment about printing it. *Atterbury to Pope.*

**BA'LANCER.** *n. f.* [from *balance*.] The person that weighs any thing.

**BA'LESS Ruby.** *n. f.* [*balas*, Fr. supposed to be an Indian term.] A kind of ruby.

*Balass ruby* is of a crimson colour, with a cast of purple, and seems best to answer the description of the ancients. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**TO BALBU'CIATE.** *v. n.* [from *balbutio*, Lat.] To stammer in speaking. *Dict.*

**TO BALBU'TIATE.** *v. n.* The same with *balbucinate*. *Dict.*

**BALCO'NY.** *n. f.* [*balcon*, Fr. *balcone*, Ital.] A frame of iron, wood, or stone, before the window of a room.

1 Then



# B A L

Then pleasure came, who, liking not the fashion,  
Began to make balconies, terraces,  
Till she had weaken'd all by alteration. *Herbert.*  
When dirty waters from balconies drop,  
And dext'rous damsels twirl the sprinkling mop. *Gay.*

**BALD.** *adj.* [*bal*, Welch.]

1. Without hair.

Neither shall men make themselves *bald* for them. *Jer. xvi. 6.*  
I find it remarked by Marchetti, that the cause of baldness  
in men is the dryness of the brain, and its shrinking from the  
skull; he having observed, that in *bald* persons, under the *bald*  
part, there was a vacuity between the skull and the brain. *Ray.*  
He should imitate Cæsar, who, because his head was *bald*,  
covered that defect with laurels. *Addison. Spect. N° 232.*

2. Without natural covering.

Under an oak, whose boughs were moss'd with age,  
And high top *bald* with dry antiquity. *Shakefp. As you like it.*

3. Without the usual covering.

He is set at the upper end o' th' table; but they stand *bald*  
before him. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

4. Unadorned; inelegant.

Hobbes, in the preface to his own *bald* translation of the  
Ilias, begins the praise of Homer when he should have ended it.  
*Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

And that, though labour'd, line must *bald* appear,  
That brings ungrateful musick to the ear. *Creech.*

5. Stripped; naked; without dignity; without value; bare.

What should the people do with these *bald* tribunes?  
On whom depending, their obedience fails  
To th' greater bench. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

6. *Bald* was used by the northern nations, to signify the same as  
*audax*, bold; and is still in use. So *Baldwin*, and by inversion  
*Winbald*, is bold conqueror; *Ethelbald*, nobly bold; *Eadbald*, hap-  
pily bold; which are of the same import as *Thraseas*, *Thrasyma-  
chus*, and *Thrasymbulus*, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

**BA'LDACHIN.** *n. f.* [*baldachino*, Ital.] A piece of architecture,  
in form of a canopy, supported with columns, and serving as a  
covering to an altar. It properly signifies a rich silk, *du cange*,  
and was a canopy carried over the host. *Build. Dict.*

**BA'LDERDASH.** *n. f.* [probably of *balb*, Sax. bold, and *dash*, to  
mingle.] Any thing jumbled together without judgment;  
rude mixture; a confused discourse.

**To BA'LDERDASH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mix or adulte-  
rate any liquor.

**BA'LDLY.** *adv.* [from *bald*.] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

**BA'LDMONY.** *n. f.* The same with *GENTIAN*; which see.

**BA'LDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *bald*.]

1. The want of hair.

2. The loss of hair.

Which happen'd on the skin to light,  
And there corrupting to a wound,  
Spreads leprosy and baldness round. *Swift.*

3. Meanness of writing; inelegance.

**BA'LDRIK.** *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A girdle. By some *Dictionary*s it is explained a *bracelet*; but  
I have not found it in that sense.

Athwart his breast a *baldrick* brave he ware,  
That shin'd like twinkling stars, with stones most precious  
rare. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

A radiant *baldrick*, o'er his shoulders ty'd,  
Sustain'd the sword, that glitter'd at his side. *Pope.*

2. The zodiack.

That like the twins of Jove, they seem'd in fight,  
Which deck the *baldrick* of the heavens bright. *Spenser.*

**BALE.** *n. f.* [*balle*, Fr.] A bundle or parcel of goods packed up  
for carriage.

One hired an ass in the dog-days, to carry certain *bales* of  
goods to such a town. *L'Estrange.*

It is part of the *bales* in which bohea tea was brought over  
from China. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**BALE.** *n. f.* [*bæl*, Sax. *bale*, Dan. *bal*, *bol*, Icelandic.] Misery;  
calamity.

She look'd about, and seeing one in mail,  
Armed to point, fought back to turn again;  
For light she hated as the deadly *bale*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

**To BALE.** *v. a.* A word used by the sailors, who bid *bale* out the  
water; that is, *lave* it out, by way of distinction from pump-  
ing. *Skinner.*

**To BALE.** *v. n.* [*embeller*, Fr. *imballure*, Ital.] To make up in-  
to a *bale*.

**BA'LEFUL.** *adj.* [from *bale*.]

1. Full of misery; full of grief; sorrowful; sad; woful.

Ah! luckless babe, born under cruel star,  
And in dead parents *baleful* ashes bred. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
But when I feel the bitter *baleful* smart,  
Which her fair eyes unwares do work in me,  
I think that I a new Pandora see. *Spenser, sonnet xxiv.*

Round he throws his *baleful* eyes,  
That witness'd huge affliction and disinay,  
Mix'd with obdurate pride and stedfast hate. *Par. Lost, b. i.*

2. Full of mischief; destructive.

But when he saw his threat'ning was but vain,  
He turn'd about, and search'd his *baleful* books again. *F. 2.*

# B A L

Boiling choler chokes,  
By sight of these, our *baleful* enemies. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*  
Unseen, unfelt, the fiery serpent skims  
Betwixt her linen and her naked limbs;  
His *baleful* breath inspiring, as he glides. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
Happy Ierne, whose most wholesome air  
Poisons envenom'd spiders, and forbids  
The *baleful* toad, and vipers from her shore. *Philips.*

**BA'LEFULLY.** *adv.* [from *baleful*.] Sorrowfully; mischievously.

**BALK.** *n. f.* [*balk*, Dut. and Germ.] A great beam, such as is  
used in building; a rafter over an outhouse or barn.

**BALK.** *n. f.* [derived by *Skinner* from *valicare*, Ital. to pass over.]  
A ridge of land left unploughed between the furrows, or at the  
end of the field.

**To BALK.** *v. a.* [See the noun.]

1. To disappoint; to frustrate.

Another thing in the grammar schools I see no use of, unless  
it be to *balk* young lads in the way to learning languages. *Locke.*

Every one has a desire to keep up the vigour of his faculties,  
and not to *balk* his understanding by what is too hard for it. *Locke.*

But one may *balk* this good intent,  
And take things otherwise than meant. *Prior.*

The prices must have been high; for a people so rich would  
not *balk* their fancy. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

*Balk'd* of his prey, the yelling monster flies,  
And fills the city with his hideous cries. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Is there a variance? enter but his door,  
*Balk'd* are the courts, and contest is no more. *Pope.*

2. To miss any thing.

By grisly Pluto he doth swear,  
He rent his clothes, and tore his hair;  
And as he runneth here and there,  
An acorn cup he greeteth;  
Which soon he taketh by the stalk,  
About his head he lets it walk,  
Nor doth he any creature *balk*,  
But lays on all he meeteth. *Drayt. Nymphid.*

3. To omit, or refuse any thing.

This was looked for at your hand, and this was *bal't*.  
*Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*

4. To heap, as on a ridge. This, or something like this, seems  
to be intended here.

Ten thousand bold Scots, three and twenty knights,  
*Balk'd* in their own blood, did Sir Walter see  
On Holmedon's plains. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

**BA'LKERS.** *n. f.* [In fishery.] Men who stand on a cliff, or high  
place on the shore, and give a sign to the men in the fishing-  
boats, which way the passage or shoal of herrings is. *Cowel.*

The pilchards are pursued by a bigger fish, called a plusher,  
who leapeth above water, and bewrayeth them to the *balker*.

*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**BALL.** *n. f.* [*bal*, Dan. *bol*, Dut.]

*Bel*, diminutively *Belin*, the sun, or Apollo of the Celtæ, was  
called by the ancient Gauls *Abellio*. Whatever was round, and  
in particular the head, was called by the ancients either *Bal*,  
or *Bel*, and likewise *Bil* and *Biil*. Among the modern Per-  
sians, the head is called *Pole*; and the Flemings still call the  
head *Bolle*. *Πόλος* is the head or poll, and *κεφάλειον* is to turn.  
*Βόλος* likewise signifies a round ball, whence *bowl*, and *tell*, and  
*ball*, which the Welch term *bél*. By the Scotch also the head  
is named *thél*; whence the English *till* is derived, signifying the  
beak of a bird. Figuratively, the Phrygians and Thuriens, by  
*βαλλων* understood a king. Hence also, in the Syriack dialects,  
*βαδλ*, *βιλ*, and likewise *βωλ*, signifies lord, and by this name  
also the sun; and, in some dialects, *ἡλ* and *ἰλ*, whence *ἰλ*,  
and *ἡλ*, *ἡλ*, and *ἡλ*, and also in the Celtick diminutive  
way of expression, *ἑλεν*, *ἑλεν*, and *ἑλεν*, signified the  
sun; and *ἑλένη*, *ἑλένη*, and *ἑλένη*, the moon. Among the Teu-  
tonicks, *bol* and *heil* have the same meaning; whence the ad-  
jective *helig*, or *heilig*, is derived, and signifies divine or holy;  
and the aspiration being changed into *s*, the Romans form their  
*Sol*. *Baxter.*

1. Any thing made in a round form.

The worms with many feet, which round themselves into  
*balls* under logs of timber, but not in the timber. *Bacon.*

Nor arms they wear, nor swords and bucklers wield,  
But whirl from leathern strings huge *balls* of lead. *Dryden.*

Like a *ball* of snow tumbling down a hill, he gathered strength  
as he passed. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

Still unripen'd in the dewy mines,  
Within the *ball* a trembling water shines,  
That through the chrystal darts. *Addison's Rem. on Italy.*

Such of those corpuscles as happened to combine into one  
mass, formed the metallick and mineral *balls*, or nodules, which  
we find. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. A round thing to play with, either with the hand or foot, or  
a racket.

*Balls* to the stars, and thralls to fortune's reign,  
Turn'd from themselves, infected with their cage,  
Where death is fear'd, and life is held with pain. *Sidney.*  
Those I have seen play at *ball*, grow extremely earnest who  
should have the *ball*. *Sidney.*



3. A small round thing, with some particular mark, by which votes are given, or lots cast.

Let lots decide it.

For ev'ry number'd captive put a ball  
Into an urn; three only black be there,  
The rest, all white, are safe. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears;  
Round in his urn the blended balls he rows;  
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryden.*

4. A globe; as, the ball of the earth.  
Julius and Antony, those lords of all,  
Low at her feet present the conquer'd ball. *Granville.*

Ye gods, what justice rules the ball?  
Freedom and arts together fall. *Pope.*

5. A globe borne as an ensign of sovereignty.  
Hear the tragedy of a young man, that by right ought to  
hold the ball of a kingdom; but, by fortune, is made himself  
a ball, tossed from misery to misery, and from place to place.  
*Bacon's Henry VII.*

6. Any part of the body that approaches to roundness; as the  
lower and swelling part of the thumb, the apple of the eye.  
Be subject to no fight but mine; invisible  
To every eye ball else. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

To make a stern countenance, let your brow bend so, that  
that it may almost touch the ball of the eye. *Peacham.*

7. The parchment spread over a hollow piece of wood, stuffed  
with hair or wool, which the printers dip in ink, to spread it  
on the letters.

BALL. *n. f.* [*bal*, Fr. from *ballare*, low Lat. from *βαλλίζω*, to  
dance.] An entertainment of dancing, at which the prepara-  
tions are made at the expence of some particular person.

If golden sconces hang not on the walls,  
To light the costly suppers and the balls. *Dryden.*

He would make no extraordinary figure at a ball; but I can  
assure the ladies, for their consolation, that he has writ better  
verses on the sex than any man. *Swift.*

BA'LLAD. *n. f.* [*balade*, Fr.] A song.  
Ballad once signified a solemn and sacred song, as well as  
trivial, when Solomon's Song was called the ballad of ballads;  
but now it is applied to nothing but trifling verse. *Watts.*

An' I have not ballads made on you all, and sung to filthy  
tunes, may a cup of sack be my poison. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Like the sweet ballad, this amusing lay  
Too long detains the lover on his way. *Gay's Trivia.*

To BA'LLAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make or sing bal-  
lads.

Saucy liſtors

Will catch at us like strumpets, and scall'd rhimers  
Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BA'LLAD-SINGER. *n. f.* [from *ballad* and *sing*.] One whose em-  
ployment it is to sing ballads in the streets.

No sooner 'gan he raise his tuneful song,  
But lads and lasses round about him throng.  
Not ballad-singer, plac'd above the crowd,  
Sings with a note so shrilling, sweet and loud. *Gay.*

BA'LLAST. *n. f.* [*ballaste*, Dutch.]

1. Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady  
to the center of gravity.

There must be some middle counsellors to keep things  
steady; for, without that ballast, the ship will roul too much.  
*Bacon's Essays.*

As for the ascent of it, this may be easily contrived, if there  
be some great weight at the bottom of the ship, being part of  
its ballast; which, by some cord within, may be loosened from  
it. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

As when empty barks or billows float,  
With sandy ballast sailors trim the boat;  
So bees bear gravel stones, whose poisoning weight  
Steers through the whistling winds their steady flight. *Dryd.*

2. That which is used to make any thing steady.

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to prefs?  
His lading little, and his ballast less. *Swift.*

To BA'LLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put weight at the bottom of a ship, in order to keep her  
steady.

If this ark be so ballasted, as to be of equal weight with the  
like magnitude of water, it will be moveable.  
*Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

2. To keep any thing steady.

Whilst thus to ballast love, I thought,  
And so more steadily t' have gone,  
I saw, I had love's pinnace overfraught. *Donne.*

Now you have given me virtue for my guide,  
And with true honour ballasted my pride. *Dryden's Aureng.*

BALLE'TTE. *n. f.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance in which some history  
is represented.

BA'LLIARDS. *n. f.* [from *ball* and *yard*, or stick to push it with.]  
A play at which a ball is driven by the end of a stick; now  
corruptly called billiards.

With dice, with cards, with balliards, far unfit,  
With shuttlecocks misseeming manly wit. *Hubberd's Tale.*

BA'LLISTER. See BALUSTRE.

BALLO'N. } *n. f.* [*ballon*, Fr.]

- BALLO'ON. }  
1. A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry.  
2. In architecture; a ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar.  
3. In fireworks; a ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible  
matter, which, when fired, mounts to a considerable height in  
the air, and then bursts into bright sparks of fire, resembling  
stars.

BA'LLOT. *n. f.* [*ballote*, Fr.]

1. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes, being put privately  
into a box or urn.

2. The act of voting by ballot.

To BA'LLOT. *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To choose by ballot, that is, by  
putting little balls or tickets, with particular marks, privately in  
a box; by counting which it is known what is the result of the  
poll, without any discovery by whom each vote was given.

No competition arriving to a sufficient number of balls, they  
fell to ballot some others. *Wotton.*

Giving their votes by balloting, they lie under no awe. *Swift.*

BALLOTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *ballot*.] The act of voting by ballot.  
The election is intricate and curious, consisting of ten se-  
veral ballotations. *Wotton.*

BALM. *n. f.* [*baume*, Fr. *balsamum*, Lat.]

1. The sap or juice of a shrub, remarkably odoriferous.  
Balm trickles through the bleeding veins

Of happy shrubs, in Idumean plains. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.

Thy place is filled, thy sceptre wrung from thee;  
Thy balm wash'd off wherewith thou wast anointed.  
*Shakesp. Henry VI.*

3. Any thing that sooths or mitigates pain.

You were conducted to a gentle bath,  
And balms apply'd to you. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Your praise's argument, balm of your age;  
Dearest and best. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

BALM. } *n. f.* [*melissa*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It is a verticillate plant, with a labiated flower, consisting of  
one leaf, whose upper lip is roundish, upright, and divided into  
two; but the under lip, into three parts: out of the flower-  
cup rises the pointal, attended, as it were, with four embryos;  
these afterwards turn to so many seeds, which are roundish, and  
inclosed in the flower-cup; to these notes may be added, the  
flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves, but are not  
whorled round the stalks. The species are, 1. Garden balm.  
2. Garden balm, with yellow variegated flowers. 3. Stinking  
Roman balm, with softer hairy leaves. The first of these sorts  
is cultivated in gardens for medicinal and culinary use: it is  
propagated by parting the roots either in spring or autumn.  
When they are first planted, if the season proves dry, you must  
carefully water them until they have taken root. *Millar.*

BALM of Gilead.

1. The juice drawn from the balsam tree, by making incisions in  
its bark. Its colour is first white, soon after green; but when  
it comes to be old, it is of the colour of honey. The smell of  
it is agreeable, and very penetrating; the taste of it bitter, sharp  
and astringent. As little issues from the plant by incision, the  
balm sold by the merchants, is made of the wood and green  
branches of the tree, distilled by fire, which is generally adul-  
terated with turpentine. *Calmet.*

It seems most likely to me, that the zori of Gilead, which we  
render in our English bible by the word balm, was not the same  
with the balsam of Mecca, but only a better sort of turpentine,  
then in use for the cure of wounds and other diseases.

*Prideaux's Connection.*

2. A plant remarkable for the strong balsamick scent, which its  
leaves emit, upon being bruised; whence some have supposed,  
erroneously, that the balm of Gilead was taken from this plant.

*Millar.*

To BALM. *v. a.* [from *balm*.]

1. To anoint with balm.

Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,  
And burn sweet wood. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

2. To sooth; to mitigate; to assuage.

Opprest nature sleeps:  
This rest might yet have balm'd thy senses,  
Which stand in hard cure. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

BA'LMY. *adj.* [from *balm*.]

1. Having the qualities of balm.

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid,  
In balmy sweat; which with his beams the sun  
Soon dry'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

2. Producing balm.

3. Soothing; soft; mild.

Come, Desdemona, 'tis the soldier's life  
To have their balmy slumbers wak'd with strife. *Shak. Othello.*

Such visions hourly pass before my sight,  
Which from my eyes their balmy slumbers fright. *Dryden.*

4. Fragrant; odoriferous.

Those rich perfumes which, from the happy shore,  
The winds upon their balmy winds convey'd,  
Whose guilty sweetness first the world betray'd. *Dryden.*

First



First Eurus to the rising morn is sent,  
The regions of the *balmy* continent. *Dryden's Ovid.*

5. Mitigating; affluative.  
Oh *balmy* breath, that dost almost persuade  
Justice to break her sword! *Shakesp. Othello.*

BA'LINEARY. *n. f.* [*balnearium*, Lat.] A bathing-room.  
The *balnearies*, and bathing-places, he exposeth unto the summer setting. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 7.*

BALNEATION. *n. f.* [from *balneum*, Lat. a bath.] The act of bathing.  
As the head may be disturbed by the skin, it may the same way be relieved, as is observable in *balneations*, and fomentations of that part. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 6.*

BA'LINEATORY. *adj.* [*balneatorius*, Lat.] Belonging to a bath or stove.

BA'LOTADE. *n. f.* The leap of an horse, so that when his fore-feet are in the air, he shews nothing but the shoes of his hinder-feet, without yerking out. A *balotade* differs from a capriole; for when a horse works at caprioles, he yerks out his hinder legs with all his force. *Farrier's Dict.*

B'ALSAM. *n. f.* [*balsamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent; an unctuous application thicker than oil, and softer than salve.  
Christ's blood's our *balsam*; if that cure us here,  
Him, when our judge, we shall not find severe. *Denham.*

BALSAM Apple. [*momordica*, Lat.] An annual Indian plant.  
The flower consists of one leaf, is of the expanded bell-shaped kind, but so deeply cut, as to appear composed of five distinct leaves: the flowers are some male, or barren; others female, growing upon the top of the embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fruit, which is fleshy, and sometimes more or less tapering and hollow, and, when ripe, usually bursts, and casts forth the seeds with an elasticity; which seeds are wrapped up in a membranous covering, and are, for the most part, indented on the edges. *Millar.*

BALSAM Tree.  
This is a shrub which scarce grows taller than the pomegranate tree; it shoots out abundance of long slender branches, with a few small rounding leaves, always green; the wood of it is gummy, and of a reddish colour; the blossoms are like small stars, white, and very fragrant; whence spring out little pointed pods, inclosing a fruit like an almond, called *carpobalsamum*, as the wood is called *xylobalsamum*, and the juice *opobalsamum*; which see. This tree is cultivated in Arabia and Judea; but it is forbid to be sown or multiplied without the permission of the grand signior. *Calmet. Chambers.*

BALSA'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *balsam*.] Having the qualities of  
BALSA'MICK. } balsam; unctuous; mitigating; soft; mild; oily.

If there be a wound in my leg, the vital energy of my soul thrusts out the *balsamical* humour of my blood to heal it. *Halé's Origin of Mankind.*

The aliment of such as have fresh wounds ought to be such as keeps the humours from putrefaction, and renders them oily and *balsamick*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

BA'LUSTER. *n. f.* [according to *du Cange*, from *balustrum*, low Lat. a bathing place.] A small column or pilaster, from an inch and three quarters to four inches square or diameter. Their dimensions and forms are various; they are frequently adorned with mouldings; they are placed with rails on stairs, and in the fronts of galleries in churches.  
This should first have been planched over, and railed about with *balusters*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

BA'LUSTRADE. *n. f.* [from *baluster*.] An assemblage of one or more rows of little turned pillars, called *balusters*, fixed upon a terras, or the top of a building, for separating one part from another.

BAM, BEAM, being initials in the name of any place, usually imply it to have been woody; from the Saxon beam, which we use in the same sense to this day. *Gibson's Camden.*

BA'MBOO. *n. f.* An Indian plant of the reed kind. It has several shoots, much larger than our ordinary reeds, which are knotty, and separated from space to space by joints. They are said by some, but by mistake, to contain sugar; the *bamboo* being much larger than the sugar-cane. The leaves grow out of each knot, and are prickly. They are four or five inches long, and an inch in breadth, somewhat pointed, and ribbed through the whole length with green and sharp fibres. Its flowers grow in ears, like those of wheat.

To BAMBO'OZLE. *v. a.* [a cant word not used in pure or in grave writings.] To deceive; to impose upon; to confound.  
After Nick had *bamboozled* about the money, John called for counters. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

BAMBO'OZLER. *n. f.* [from *bamboozle*.] A tricking fellow; a cheat.  
There are a set of fellows they call banterers and *bamboozlers*, that play such tricks. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

BAN. *n. f.* [*ban*, Teut. a publick proclamation, as of proscription, interdiction, excommunication, publick sale.]

1. Publick notice given of any thing, whereby any thing is publickly commanded or forbidden. This word we use especially in the publishing matrimonial contracts in the church, before marriage, to the end that if any man can say against the inter-

tion of the parties, either in respect of kindred or otherwise, they may take their exception in time. And, in the canon law, *banna sunt proclamationes sponsi & sponsæ in ecclesiis fieri soliti.* *Cowel.*

I bar it in the interest of my wife;  
'Tis she is subcontracted to this lord,  
And I her husband contradict your *bans*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
Our *bans* thrice bid! and for our wedding-day  
To draw her neck into the *bans*. *Hudibras.*

2. A curse; excommunication.  
My kerchief bought! then press'd, then forc'd away! *Gay.*  
In th' interim, spare for no trepan  
Thou mixture rank of midnight weeds collected,  
With Hecate's *ban* thrice blasted, thrice infected. *Hamlet.*  
A great oversight it was of St. Peter, that he did not accurse Nero, whereby the pope might have got all; yet what need of such a *ban*, since friar Vincent could tell Atafalipa, that kingdoms were the pope's. *Raleigh's Essays.*

3. Interdiction.  
Much more to taste it, under *ban* to touch. *Parad Lost.*

4. *Ban of the Empire*; a publick censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended.  
He proceeded so far by treaty, that he was proferred to have the imperial *ban* taken off Altapinus, upon submission. *Howel.*

To BAN. *v. a.* [*bannen*, Dut. to curse.] To curse; to execrate.  
Shall we think that it *baneth* the work which they leave behind them, or taketh away the use thereof. *Hooker, b. v.*  
It is uncertain whether this word, in the foregoing sense, is to be deduced from *ban*, to curse, or *bane*, to poison.  
In thy closet pent up, rue my shame,  
And *ban* our enemies, both mine and thine. *Shakesp. H. VI.*  
Before these Moors went a Numidian priest, bellowing out charms, and casting scrowls of paper on each side, wherein he cursed and *banned* the Christians. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

BANA'NA Tree. See PLANTAIN; of which it is a species.

BAND. *n. f.* [*bende*, Dut. band, Saxon.]

1. A tye; a bandage; that by which one thing is joined to another.  
You shall find the *band*, that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very strangler of their amity. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. A chain by which any animal is kept in restraint. This is now usually spelt, less properly, *bond*.  
So wild a beast, so tame ytaught to be,  
And buxom to his *bands*, is joy to see. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
Since you deny him entrance, he demands  
His wife, whom cruelly you hold in *bands*. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

3. Any means of union or connexion between persons.  
Here's eight that must take hands,  
To join in Hymen's *bands*. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

4. Something worn about the neck; a neckcloth. It is now restrained to a neckcloth of particular form worn by clergymen; lawyers, and students in colleges.  
For his mind I do not care,  
That's a toy that I could spare:  
Let his title be but great,  
His cloaths rich, and *band* sit neat. *Ben Johnson's Underwoods.*  
He took his present lodging at the mansion-house of a taylor's widow, who washes and can clear-starch his *bands*. *Addison.*

5. Any thing bound round another.  
In old statues of stone in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden *bands*, it appeared that the lead did swell. *Bacon.*

6. A company of persons joined together in any common design.  
And, good my lord of Somerset, unite  
Your troops of horsemen with his *bands* of foot. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. i.*  
We few, we happy few, we *band* of brothers. *Sh. H. V.*  
The queen in white array before her *band*,  
Saluting took her rival by the hand. *Dryden's Fables.*  
On a sudden, methought this select *band* sprang forward,  
with a resolution to climb the ascent, and follow the call of that heavenly musick. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup> 81.*  
Strait the three *bands* prepare in arms to join,  
Each *band* the number of the sacred Nine. *Pope.*

7. In architecture. Any flat low member or moulding, called also fascia, face, or plinth.  
To BAND. *v. a.* [from *band*.]

1. To unite together into one body or troop.  
The bishop, and the duke of Glo'ster's men,  
Have fill'd their pockets full of pebble stones,  
And *banding* themselves in contrary parts,  
Do pelt at one another's pates. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. i.*  
Some of the boys *banded* themselves as for the major, and others for the king; who, after six days skirmishing, at last made a composition, and departed. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
To live exempt  
From heav'n's high jurisdiction, in new league  
*Banded* against his throne. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*

2. To bind over with a band.  
And by his mother stood an infant lover,  
With wings unfledg'd, his eyes were *banded* over. *Dryden.*



# B A N

**BANDS** of a saddle, are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows of the saddle, to hold the bows in the right situation.

**BA'NDAGE**. *n. f.* [*bandage*, Fr.]

1. Something bound over another.

Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a *bandage* over her eyes; though one would not have expected to have seen her represented in snow. *Addison. Freeholder*, N° 27.

Cords were fastened by hooks to my *bandages*, which the workmen had girt round my neck. *Gulliver's Travels*.

2. It is used, in surgery, for the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member; and, sometimes, for the act or practice of applying *bandages*.

**BANDBOX**. *n. f.* [from *band* and *box*.] A slight box used for bands and other things of small weight.

My friends are surprized to find two *bandboxes* among my books, till I let them see that they are lined with deep erudition.

*Addison. Spectator*, N° 85.

With empty *bandbox* she delights to range,

And feigns a distant errand from the 'Change. *Gay's Trivia*.

**BA'NDELET**. *n. f.* [*bandelet*, Fr. In architecture.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.

**BA'NDIT**. *n. f.* [*bandito*, Ital.] A man outlawed.

No savage fierce, *bandit*, or mountaineer,  
Will dare to foil her virgin purity. *Milton's Poems*.

No *bandit* fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,

No cavern'd hermit, rests self satisfy'd. *Pope's Essay on Man*.

**BANDITTO**. *n. f.* in the plural *banditti*. [*bandito*, Ital.]

A Roman sworder, and *banditto* slave,

Murder'd sweet Tully. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

**BA'NDOG**. *n. f.* [from *ban* or *band*, and *dog*.] The original of this word is very doubtful. *Caius, de canibus Britannicis*, derives it from *band*, that is, a dog chained up. *Skinner* inclines to deduce it from *bana*, a murderer. May it not come from *ban* a curse, as we say a *curst cur*; or rather from *baund*, swelled or large, a Danish word; from whence, in some counties, they call a great nut a *ban-nut*.] A kind of large dog.

The time of night when Troy was set on fire,

The time when screech-owls cry, and *bandogs* howl.

*Shakesp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

Or privy, or pert, if any bin,

We have great *bandogs* will tear their skin. *Spensf. Pastorals*.

**BA'NDOLEERS**. *n. f.* [*bandouliers*, Fr.] Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.

**BA'NDROL**. *n. f.* [*banderol*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer; the little fringed silk flag that hangs on a trumpet.

**BA'NDY**. *n. f.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom for striking a ball at play.

**TO BA'NDY**. *v. a.* [probably from *bandy*, the instrument with which they strike balls at play, which being crooked, is named from the term *bander un arc*, to string or bend a bow.]

1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another.

They do cunningly, from one hand to another, *bandy* the service like a tennis-ball. *Spenser's Ireland*.

And like a ball *bandy'd* 'twixt pride and wit,

Rather than yield, both sides the prize will quit. *Denham*.

What, from the tropicks, can the earth repel?

What vigorous arm, what percussive blow,  
*Bandies* the mighty globe still to and fro? *Blackmore*.

2. To exchange; to give and take reciprocally.

Do you *bandy* looks with me, you rascal? *Shakesp. K. Lear*.

'Tis not in thee

To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train,

To *bandy* hasty words. *Shakesp. King Lear*.

3. To agitate; to toss about.

This hath been so *bandied* amongst us, that one can hardly miss books of this kind. *Locke*.

Ever since men have been united into governments, the endeavours after universal monarchy have been *bandied* among them. *Swift*.

Let not obvious and known truths, or some of the most plain and certain propositions, be *bandied* about in a disputation.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

**TO BA'NDY**. *v. n.* To contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way.

No simple man that sees

This factious *bandying* of their favourites,

But that he doth presage some ill event. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

A valiant son in law thou shalt enjoy:

One fit to *bandy* with thy lawless sons,  
To ruffle in the commonwealth. *Shakesp. Tit. Andron.*

Could set up grandee against grandee,

To squander time away, and *bandy*,

Make lords and commoners lay sieges

To one another's privileges. *Hudibras*.

After all the *bandying* attempts of resolution, it is as much a question as ever. *Glanville's Scepssis, c. iv.*

**BA'NDYLEG**. *n. f.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A crooked leg.

He tells aloud your greatest failing,

Nor makes a scruple to expose

Your *bandyleg*, or crooked nose. *Swift*.

**BA'NDYLEGGED**. *adj.* [from *bandyleg*.] Having crooked legs.

# B A N

The Ethiopians had an one-eyed *bandylegged* prince; such a person would have made but an odd figure. *Collier on Duelling*.

**BANE**. *n. f.* [*bana*, Sax. a murderer.]

1. Poison.

Begone, or else let me. 'Tis *bane* to draw

The same air with thee. *Ben Johnson's Catiline*.

All good to me becomes

*Bane*; and in heav'n much worse would be my state.

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix. l. 122.*

They, with speed,

Their course through thickest constellations held,

Spreading their *bane*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x. l. 412.*

Thus, am I doubly armed; my death and life,

My *bane* and antidote, are both before me:

This, in a moment, brings me to an end;

But that informs me I shall never die. *Addison's Cato*.

2. That which destroys; mischief; ruin.

Insolency must be repress'd, or it will be the *bane* of the Christian religion. *Hooker, b. ii. § 7.*

I will not be afraid of death and *bane*,

Till Birnam forest come to Dunfinane. *Shakesp. Macbeth*.

Suffices that to me strength is my *bane*,

And proves the source of all my miseries. *Milton's S. Agon*:

So entertain'd those odorous sweets the fiend,

Who came their *bane*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 167.*

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare

The Scipios' worth, those thunderbolts of war,

The double *bane* of Carthage? *Dryden, Æneid vi.*

False religion is, in its nature, the greatest *bane* and destruction to government in the world. *South*.

**TO BANE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To poison.

What if my house be troubled with a rat,

And I be pleas'd to give ten thousand ducats

To have it *ban'd*. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice*.

**BA'NEFUL**. *adj.* [from *bane* and *full*.]

1. Poisonous.

For voyaging to learn the direful art,

To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;

Observant of the gods, and sternly just,

Ilus refus'd t' impart the *baneful* trust. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

2. Destructive.

The silver eagle too is sent before,

Which I do hope will prove to them as *baneful*,

As thou conceiv'st it to the commonwealth. *B. Johnson's Catil.*

The nightly wolf is *baneful* to the fold,

Storms to the wheat, to buds the bitter cold. *Dryden's Virgil*.

**BA'NEFULNESS**. *n. f.* [from *baneful*.] Poisonousness; destructiveness.

**BA'NEWORT**. *n. f.* [from *bane* and *wort*.] A plant, the same with *deadly nightshade*. See **NIGHTSHADE**.

**TO BANG**. *v. a.* [*vengolen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat; to thump; to cudgel: a low and familiar word.

One receiving from them some affronts, met with them handsomely, and *banged* them to good purpose. *Howel's V. For*.

He having got some iron out of the earth, put it into his servants hands to fence with, and *bang* one another. *Locke*.

Formerly I was to be *banged*, because I was too strong, and now, because I am too weak to resist; I am to be brought down, when too rich, and oppress'd, when too poor. *Arbuth. J. Bull*.

2. To handle roughly; to treat with violence in general.

The desperate tempest hath so *bang'd* the Turks,

That their designment halts. *Shakesp. Othello*.

You should accost her with jests fire-new from the mint; you should have *banged* the youth into dumbness.

*Shakesp. Twelfth Night*.

**BANG**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow; a thump; a stroke: a low word.

I am a bachelor.—That's to say, they are fools that marry; you'll bear me a *bang* for that. *Shakesp. Julius Caesar*.

With many a stiff twack, many a *bang*,

Hard crabtree and old iron rang. *Hudibras, cant. ii.*

I heard several *bangs* or buffets, as I thought, given to the eagle that held the ring of my box in his beak. *Gulliv. Travels*.

**TO BA'NISH**. *v. a.* [*banir*, Fr. *banio*, low Lat. probably from *ban*, Teut. an outlawry, or proscription.]

1. To condemn to leave his own country.

Oh, fare thee well!

Those evils thou repeat'st upon thyself,

Have *banish'd* me from Scotland. *Shakesp. Macbeth*.

2. To drive away.

It is for wicked men only to dread God, and to endeavour to *banish* the thoughts of him out of their minds. *Tillotson*.

Successful all her soft caresses prove,

To *banish* from his breast his country's love. *Pope's Odysse*.

**BA'NISHER**. *n. f.* [from *banish*.] He that forces another from his own country.

In mere spite,

To be full quit of those my *banishers*,

Stand I before thee here. *Shakesp. Coriolanus*.

**BA'NISHMENT**. *n. f.* [*bannissement*, Fr.]

1. The act of banishing another; as, he secured himself by the *banishment* of his enemies.

2. The



# B A N

2. The state of being banished; exile.

Now go we in content

To liberty, and not to *banishment*. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Round the wide world in *banishment* we roam,

Forc'd from our pleasing fields and native home. *Dryden.*

BANK. *n. f.* [banc, Saxon.]

1. The earth rising on each side of a water. We say, properly, the *shore* of the *sea*, and the *banks* of a *river*, *brook*, or small water.

Have you not made an universal shout,

That Tyber trembled underneath his *bank*. *Shak. Jul. Cæs.*

Richmond, in Devonshire, sent out a boat

Unto the shore, to ask those on the *banks*,

If they were his assistants. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

A brook whose stream so great, so good,

Was lov'd, was honour'd as a flood:

Whose *banks* the Muses dwelt upon *Craslow.*

'Tis happy when our streams of knowledge flow,

To fill their *banks*, but not to overthrow. *Denham.*

O early lost! what tears the river shed,

When the sad pomp along his *banks* was led! *Pope.*

2. Any heap of earth piled up.

They besieged him in Abel of Bethmaachah, and they cast up a *bank* against the city; and it stood in the trench.

*2 Samuel, xx. 15.*

3. [from *banc*, Fr. a bench.] A seat or bench of rowers.

Plac'd on your *banks*, the lusty Trojans sweep

Neptune's smooth face, and cleave the yielding deep. *Waller.*

Mean time the king with gifts a vessel stores,

Supplies the *banks* with twenty chosen oars. *Dryd. Homer.*

That *banks* of oars were not in the same plain, but raised above one another, is evident from descriptions of ancient ships.

*Arbutnot on Coins.*

4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally.

Let it be no *bank*, or common stock, but every man be master of his own money. Not that I altogether dislike *banks*, but they will hardly be brooked in regard of certain suspicions.

*Bacon's Essays.*

This mass of treasure you should now reduce;

But you your store have hoarded in some *bank*. *Denham.*

Their pardons and indulgences, and giving men a share in saints merits, out of the common *bank* and treasury of the church, which the pope has the sole custody of. *South.*

5. The company of persons concerned in managing a bank.

To BANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lay up money in a bank.

2. To inclose with banks.

Amid the cliffs

And burning sands, that *bank* the shrubby vales. *Thomson.*

BA'NK-BILL. *n. f.* [from *bank* and *bill*] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the sight of which the money is paid.

Let three hundred pounds be paid her out of my ready money, or *bank-bills*. *Swift's Last Will.*

BA'NKER. *n. f.* [from *bank*.] One that trafficks in money; one that keeps or manages a bank.

Whole droves of lenders croud the *banker's* doors, To call in money. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

By powerful charms of gold and silver led, The Lombard *bankers* and the change to waste. *Dryden.*

BA'NKRUPTCY. *n. f.* [from *bankrupt*.]

1. The state of a man broken, or bankrupt.  
2. The act of declaring one's self bankrupt; as, he silenced the clamours of his creditors by a sudden *bankruptcy*.

BA'NKRUPT. *adj.* [*banqueroute*, Fr. *bancorupto*, Ital.] In debt beyond the power of payment.

The king's grown *bankrupt*, like a broken man. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Sir, if you spend word for word with me,

I shall make your wit *bankrupt*. *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*

BA'NKRUPT. *n. f.* A man in debt beyond the power of payment.

Perkin gathered together a power, neither in number nor in hardness contemptible; but, in their fortunes, to be feared; being *bankrupts*, and many of them felons. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

It is with wicked men as with a *bankrupt*: when his creditors are loud and clamorous, and speak big, he giveth them many good words. *Calamy.*

In vain at court the *bankrupt* pleads his cause;

His thankless country leaves him to her laws. *Pope.*

To BA'NKRUPT. *v. a.* To break; to disable one from satisfying his creditors.

We cast off the care of all future thirst, because we are already *bankrupted*. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

BA'NNER. *n. f.* [*banniere*, Fr. *banair*, Welch.]

1. A flag; a standard; a military ensign.

From France there comes a power,

Who already have secret seize

In some of our best ports, and are at point

To shew their open *banner*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

All in a moment through the gloom were seen

Ten thousand *banners* rise into the air,

With orient colours waving. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*

# B A N

He said no more;

But left his sister and his queen behind,

And wav'd his royal *banner* in the wind. *Dryden.*

Fir'd with such motives, you do well to join

With Cato's foes, and follow Cæsar's *banners*. *Addison's Cato.*

2. A streamer borne at the end of a lance, or elsewhere.

BA'NNERET. *n. f.* [from *banner*.] A knight made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his standard, and making it a banner. They are next to barons in dignity; and were anciently called by summons to parliament. *Blount.*

A gentleman told king Henry, that Sir Richard Croftes, made *banneret* at Stoke, was a wise man; the king answered, he doubted not that, but marvelled how a fool could know.

*Cambden's Remains.*

BA'NNEROL, more properly BANDEROL. *n. f.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer.

King Oswald had a *bannerol* of gold and purple set over his tomb. *Camden's Remains.*

BA'NNIAN. *n. f.* A man's undress, or morning-gown; such as is worn by the *Bannians* in the East Indies.

BA'NNOCK. *n. f.* A kind of oaten or pease meal cake, mixed with water, and baked upon an iron plate over the fire; used in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

BANQUET. *n. f.* [*banquet*, Fr. *banchetto*, Ital. *vanqueto*, Span.] A feast.

If a fasting day come, he hath on that day a *banquet* to make.

*Hooker, b. v. § 41.*

In his commendations I am fed;

It is a *banquet* to me. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

You cannot have a perfect palace, except you have two several sides; a side for the *banquet*, and a side for the household; the one for feasts and triumphs, and the other for dwelling.

*Bacon's Essays.*

Shall the companions make a *banquet* of him? Shall they part him among the merchants? *Job, xli. 6.*

At that tasted fruit,

The fun, as from Thyestean *banquet*, turn'd

His course intended. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 688.*

That dares prefer the toils of Hercules

To dalliance, *banquets*, and ignoble ease. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To BA'NQUET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat any one with feasts.

Welcome his friends,

Visit his countrymen, and *banquet* them.

*Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

They were *banqueted* by the way, and the nearer they approached, the more encreased the nobility. *Sir J. Harward.*

To BA'NQUET. *v. n.* To feast; to fare daintily.

The mind shall *banquet*, tho' the body pine.

Fat paunches make lean pates, and dainty bits

Make rich the ribs, but banker out the wits.

*Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.*

So long as his innocence is his repast, he feasts and *banquets* upon bread and water. *South.*

I purpos'd to unbend the evening hours,

And *banquet* private in the women's bow'rs. *Prior.*

BA'NQUETER. *n. f.* [from *banquet*.]

1. A feaster; one that lives deliciously:  
2. He that makes feasts.

BA'NQUET-HOUSE. } *n. f.* [from *banquet* and *house*.] A  
BA'NQUETING-HOUSE. } house where banquets are kept.

In a *banqueting-house*, among certain pleasant trees, the table

was set near to an excellent water-work. *Sidney.*

But at the walk's end behold, how rais'd on high

A *banquet-house* salutes the southern sky. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

BANQUETTE. *n. f.* [Fr. in fortification.] A small bank at the foot of the parapet, for the soldiers to mount upon when they fire.

BA'NSTICLE. *n. f.* A small fish, called also a stickleback.

To BANTER. *v. a.* [a barbarous word, without etymology, unless it be derived from *badiner*, Fr.] To play upon; to rally; to turn to ridicule; to ridicule.

The magistrate took it that he *bantered* him, and bad an officer take him into custody. *L'Estrange.*

It is no new thing for innocent simplicity to be the subject of *bantering* drolls. *L'Estrange.*

Could Alcinous' guests withhold

From scorn or rage? Shall we, cries one, permit

His leud romances, and his *bantring* wit? *Tate's Juvenal.*

BA'NTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; raillery.

This humour, let it look never so silly, as it passes many times for frolick and *banter*, is one of the most pernicious snares in human life. *L'Estrange.*

Metaphysicks are so necessary to a distinct conception, solid judgment, and just reasoning on many subjects, that those who

ridicule it, will be supposed to make their wit and *banter* a refuge and excuse for their own laziness. *Watts's Logick.*

BA'NTERER. *n. f.* [from *banter*.] One that banters; a droll.

What opinion have these religious *banterers* of the divine power? or what have they to say for this mockery and contempt? *L'Estrange.*

BA'NTLING. *n. f.* [if it has any etymology, it is perhaps corrupted



# BAR

ted from the old word *bairn*, *bairnling*, a little child.] A little child: a low word.

If the object of their love

Chance by Lucina's aid to prove,  
They seldom let the *bantling* roar,  
In basket, at a neighbour's door.

Prior.

BA'PTISM. *n. f.* [*baptismus*, Lat. βαπτισμός.]

1. An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, which operates and denotes an internal ablution or washing of the soul from original sin. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

*Baptism* is given by water, and that prescript form of words which the church of Christ doth use. *Hooker, b. iv. § 1.*

To his great *baptism* flock'd,

With awe, the regions round, and with them came

From Nazareth the son of Joseph deem'd,

Unmarkt, unknown. *Paradise Regained, b. i. l. 21.*

2. *Baptism* is often taken in Scripture for sufferings.

I have a *baptism* to be baptized with, and how am I straitened till it be accomplished? *Luke, xii. 15.*

BA'PTISMAL. *adj.* [from *baptism*.] Of or pertaining to baptism.

When we undertake the *baptismal* vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to discourage us. *Hammond.*

BA'PTIST. *n. f.* [*baptiste*, Fr. βαπτιστής.] He that administers baptism.

Him the *Baptist* soon

Descry'd, divinely warn'd, and witness bore

As to his worthier— *Parad. Regained, b. i. l. 25.*

BA'PTISTERY. *n. f.* [*baptisterium*, Lat.] The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.

The great church, *baptistry*, and leaning tower, are well worth seeing. *Addison on Italy.*

To BAPTIZE. *v. a.* [*baptiser*, Fr. from βαπτίζω.] To christen; to administer the sacrament of baptism.

He to them shall leave in charge,

To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,

And his salvation; them who shall believe,

*Baptizing* in the profuent stream, the sign

Of washing them from guilt of sin, to life

Pure, and in mind prepar'd, if so befall,

For death, like that which the Redeemer dy'd.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Let us reflect that we are christians; that we are called by the name of the Son of God, and *baptized* into an irreconcilable enmity with sin, the world, and the devil. *Rogers.*

BAPTIZER. *n. f.* [from *to baptize*.] One that christens; one that administers baptism.

BAR. *n. f.* [*barre*, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid cross a passage to hinder entrance.

And he made the middle *bar* to shoot through the boards from the one end to the other. *Exodus, xxxvi. 33.*

2. A bolt; a piece of iron or wood fastened to a door, and entering into the post or wall to hold it.

The fish-gate did the sons of Haffenaah build, who also laid the beams thereof, and set up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the *bars* thereof. *Nehem. iii. 3.*

3. Any obstacle which hinders or obstructs.

I brake up for it my decreed place, and set *bars* and doors, and said, hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther.

*Job, xxxviii. 10.*

And had his heir surviv'd him in due course,

What limits, England, hadst thou found? what *bar*?

What world could have resisted? *Daniel's Civil War.*

Hard, thou know'st it, to exclude

Spiritual substance with corporeal *bar*. *Parad. Lost, b. iv.*

Must I new *bars* to my own joy create,

Refuse myself, what I had forc'd from fate? *Dryd. Aureng.*

Fatal accidents have set

A most unhappy *bar* between your friendship.

*Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

4. A rock, or bank of sand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ships cannot sail over at low water.

5. Any thing used for prevention.

Left examination should hinder and lett your proceedings, behold, for a *bar* against that impediment, one opinion newly added. *Hooker, Preface.*

Which Salique land the French unjustly gloze to be

The founder of this law, and female *bar*. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*

6. The place where causes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged; so called from the *bar* placed to hinder crouds from incommoding the court.

The great duke

Came to the *bar*, where, to his accusations,

He pleaded still not guilty. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

Some at the *bar* with subtlety defend,

Or on the bench the knotty laws untye. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

7. An inclosed place in a tavern or coffehouse, where the house-keeper sits and receives reckonings.

I was under some apprehension that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the *bar*, and made the best of my way. *Addison. Spectator, N° 403.*

# BAR

8. In law. A peremptory exception against a demand or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that destroys the action of the plaintiff for ever. It is divided into a *bar* to common intent, and a *bar* special: a *bar* to a common intent, is an ordinary or general *bar*, that disables the declaration or plea of the plaintiff: a *bar* special, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the case in hand, upon some special circumstance of the fact. *Cowel.*

Bastardy is laid in *bar* of something that is principally commenced. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

9. Any thing by which the compages or structure is held together.

I went down to the bottoms of the mountains: the earth, with her *bars*, was about me for ever. *Jonah, ii. 6.*

10. Any thing which is laid across another, as *bars* in heraldry.

11. *Bar of gold* or *silver*, is a lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a sort of mould, and never wrought.

12. *Bars of a horse*. The upper part of the gums between the tusks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied, and, by its friction, the horse governed.

13. *Bars, in musick*, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of musick; used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

BAR SHOT. *n. f.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar; used in sea engagements for cutting down the masts and rigging.

To BAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or shut any thing with a bolt, or bar.

My duty cannot suffer

T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;

Though their injunction be to *bar* my doors,

And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you.

*Shakefp. King Lear.*

When you *bar* the window-shutters of your lady's bedchamber at nights, leave open the sashes to let in the air.

*Swift's Directions to the Chambermaid.*

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

When law can do no right,

Let it be lawful, that law *bar* no wrong. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*

3. To prevent.

The houses of the country were all scattered, and yet not so far off as that it *barred* mutual succour. *Sidney, b. i.*

Doth it not seem a thing very probable, that God doth purposely add, Do after my judgments; as giving thereby to understand, that his meaning in the former sentence was but to *bar* similitude in such things as were repugnant to his ordinances, laws, and statutes? *Hooker.*

4. To shut out from.

Hath he set bounds between their love and me?

I am their mother; who shall *bar* them from me?

*Shakefp. Richard III.*

Our hope of Italy not only lost,

But shut from ev'ry shore, and *barr'd* from ev'ry coast. *Dryd.*

5. To exclude from a claim.

God hath abridged it, by *barring* us from some things of themselves indifferent. *Hooker, b. ii. § 4.*

Give my voice on Richard's side,

To *bar* my master's heirs in true descent!

God knows I will not.

*Shakefp. Richard III.*

His civil acts do bind and *bar* them all;

And as from Adam, all corruption take,

So, if the father's crime be capital,

In all the blood, law doth corruption make. *Sir J. Davies.*

It was thought sufficient not only to exclude them from that benefit, but to *bar* them from their money. *Clarendon.*

If he is qualified, why is he *barred* the profit, when he only performs the conditions? *Collier on Pride.*

6. To prohibit.

For though the law of arms doth *bar*

The use of venom'd shot in war.

*Hudibras.*

What is a greater pedant than a mere man of the town?

*Bar* him the playhouses, and you strike him dumb. *Addison.*

7. To except; to make an exception.

Well, we shall see your bearing.—

—Nay, but I *bar* to-night; you shall not gage me

By what we do to-night.

*Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

8. In law. To hinder the process of a suit.

But buff and belt men never know these cares;

No time, nor trick of law, their action *bars*:

Their cause they to an easier issue put. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

From such delays as conduce to the finding out of truth, a criminal cause ought not to be *barred*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

If a bishop be a party to a suit, and excommunicates his adversary, such excommunication shall not disable or *bar* his adversary.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

9. To bar a vein.

This is an operation performed upon the veins of the legs of a horse, and other parts, with intent to stop the malignant humours. It is done by opening the skin above it, disengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and striking between two ligatures.



BARB. *n. f.* [*barba*, a beard, Lat.]

1. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard.

The barbel, so called by reason of his *barb* or wattels at his mouth, under his chaps. *Walton's Angler.*

2. The points that stand backward in an arrow, or fishing-hook, to hinder them from being extracted.

Nor less the Spartan fear'd, before he found

The shining *barb* appear above the wound. *Pope's Iliad.*

3. The armour for horses.

Their horses were naked, without any *barbs*; for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on. *Hayward.*

BARB. *n. f.* [contracted from *Barbary*] A Barbary horse.

These horses are brought from Barbary; they are commonly of a slender light size, and very lean and thin, usually chosen for stallions. *Barbs*, as it is said, may die, but never grow old; the vigour and mettle of *barbs* never cease, but with their life. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BARB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shave; to dress out the beard.

Shave the head, and tie the beard, and say it was the desire of the penitent to be so *barbed* before his death. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

2. To furnish horses with armour.

A warrior train

That like a deluge pour'd upon the plain;

On *barbed* steeds they rode in proud array,

Thick as the college of the bees in May. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To jag arrows with hooks.

The twanging bows

Send showers of shafts, that on their *barbed* points

Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*

BA'RBACAN. *n. f.* [*barbacane*, Fr. *barbacana*, Span.]

1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town.

Within the *barbacan* a porter fate,

Day and night duly keeping watch and ward:

Nor wight, nor word mote pass out of the gate,

But in good order, and with due regard. *Fairy Queen.*

2. A fortress at the end of a bridge.

3. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADOES *Cherry*. [*malpighia*, Lat.]

It has a small quinquefid calix, of one leaf, having bifid segments; the flower consists of five leaves, in form of a rose, having several stamina collected in form of a tube; the ovary, in the bottom of the flower-cup, becomes a globular, fleshy, soft fruit; in which is a single capsule, containing three stony winged nuts. In the West Indies, it rises to be fifteen or sixteen feet high, where it produces great quantities of a pleasant tart fruit; propagated in gardens there, but in Europe it is a curiosity. *Millar.*

BA'RBA'DOES *Tar*. A bituminous substance, differing little from the petroleum floating on several springs in England and Scotland. *Woodward's Method of Fossils.*

BARBA'RIAN. *n. f.* [*barbarus*, Lat. It seems to have signified at first only *foreign*, or a *foreigner*; but, in time, implied some degree of wildness or cruelty.]

1. A man uncivilized; untaught; a savage.

Proud Greece, all nations else *barbarians* held,

Boasting, her learning all the world excell'd. *Denham.*

There were not different gods among the Greeks and *barbarians*. *Stillfleet's Defence of Disc. on Romish Idolatry.*

But with descending show'rs of brimstone fir'd,

The wild *barbarian* in the storm expir'd. *Addison.*

2. A foreigner.

I would they were *barbarians*, as they are,

Though in Rome litter'd. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

3. A brutal monster; a man without pity: a term of reproach.

Thou fell *barbarian*!

What had he done? what could provoke thy madness

To assassinate so great, so brave a man! *A. Philips D. Mot.*

BARBA'RIAN. *adj.* Belonging to barbarians; savage.

Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,

*Barbarian* blindness. *Pope's Epistles.*

BARBA'RICK. *adj.* [*barbaricus*, Lat.] Foreign; far-fetched.

The gorgeous East, with richest hand,

Show'rs on her kings *barbarick* pearl and gold. *Par. Lost.*

The eastern front was glorious to behold,

With diamond flaming, and *barbarick* gold. *Pope.*

BA'REARISM. *n. f.* [*barbarismus*, Lat.]

1. A form of speech contrary to the purity and exactness of any language.

The language is as near approaching to it, as our modern *barbarism* will allow; which is all that can be expected from any now extant. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.

I have for *barbarism* spoke more

Than for that angel knowledge you can say.

*Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.*

The genius of Raphael having succeeded to the times of *barbarism* and ignorance, the knowledge of painting is now arrived to perfection. *Dryd. Dufresnoy, Preface.*

3. Brutality; savageness of manners; incivility.

Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the

VOL. I.

Irish, to bring them from their delight of licentious *barbarism* unto the love of goodness and civility. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Divers great monarchies have risen from *barbarism* to civility, and fallen again to ruin. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

4. Cruelty; barbarity; un pitying hardness of heart.

They must per force have melted,

And *barbarism* itself have pity'd him. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

BARBA'RITY. *n. f.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Savageness; incivility.

2. Cruelty; inhumanity.

And they did treat him with all the rudeness, reproach, and barbarity imaginable. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

3. Barbarism; impurity of speech.

Next Petrarch followed, and in him we see

What rhyme improv'd in all its height, can be

At best a pleasing sound, and sweet barbarity. *Dryden.*

Latin often expresses that in one word, which either the *barbarity* or narrowness of modern tongues cannot supply in more. *Dryden.*

Affected refinements, which ended by degrees in many *barbarities*, before the Goths had invaded Italy. *Swift.*

BARBAROUS. *adj.* [*barbare*, Fr. *barbare*.]

1. Stranger to civility; savage; uncivilized.

What need I say more to you? What ear is so *barbarous*, but hath heard of Amphialus? *Sidney.*

The doubtful damsel dare not yet commit

Her single person to their *barbarous* truth. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

Thou art a Roman; be not *barbarous*. *Shakesp. T. Andron.*

And he left governour, Philip, for his country a Phrygian, and for manners more *barbarous* than he that set him there. *2 Macc. v. 22.*

A *barbarous* country must be broken by war, before it be capable of government; and when subdued, if it be not well planted, it will oftfoons return to barbarism. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Ignorant; unacquainted with arts.

They who restored painting in Germany, not having those reliques of antiquity, retained that *barbarous* manner. *Dryden.*

3. Cruel; inhuman.

By their *barbarous* usage, he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

BARBAROUSLY. *adv.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Ignorantly; without knowledge or arts.

2. In a manner contrary to the rules of speech.

We *barbarously* call them blest,

Whilst swelling coffers break their owner's rest. *Stepney.*

3. Cruelly; inhumanly.

But yet you *barbarously* murder'd him. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

She wishes it may prosper; but her mother used one of her nieces very *barbarously*. *Spectator, N° 483.*

BARBAROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Incivility of manners.

Excellencies of musick and poetry are grown to be little more, but the one fiddling, and the other rhiming; and are indeed very worthy of the ignorance of the friar, and the *barbarousness* of the Goths. *Temple.*

2. Impurity of language.

It is also much degenerated and impaired, as touching the pureness of speech; being overgrown with *barbarousness*. *Brerewood on Languages.*

3. Cruelty.

The *barbarousness* of the trial, and the persuasives of the clergy, prevailed to antiquate it. *Hale's Common Law of Engl.*

To BA'RECUE. *v. a.* A term used in the West-Indies for dressing a hog whole; which, being split to the backbone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron, raised about two foot above a charcoal fire, with which it is surrounded.

Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endu'd,

Cries, send me, gods, a whole hog *barbecu'd*. *Pope.*

BA'RECUE. *n. f.* A hog dressed whole, in the West Indian manner.

BA'RBED. *participial adj.* [from *to barb*.]

1. Furnished with armour.

His glittering armour he will command to rust,

His *barbed* steeds to stables. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points.

If I conjecture right, no drizzling show'r,

But rattling storm of arrows *barb'd* with fire.

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi. l. 544.*

BA'RBEL. *n. f.* [from *barb*.]

1. A kind of fish found in rivers, large and strong, but coarse.

The *barbel* is so called, by reason of the barb or wattels at his mouth, or under his chaps. *Walton's Angler.*

2. Knots of superfluous flesh growing up in the channels of the mouth of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

BA'RBER. *n. f.* [from *to barb*.] A man who shaves the beard.

His chamber being stived with friends or suitors, he gave his legs, arms, and breasts to his servants to dress; his head and face to his *barber*; his eyes to his letters, and his ears to petitioners. *Wotton.*

With those thy boist'rous locks, no worthy match

For valour to assail —

But by the *barber's* razor best subdu'd. *Milton's Samf. Agon.*



# B A R

What system, Dick, has right averr'd  
The cause, why woman has no beard?  
In points like these we must agree;  
Our *barber* knows as much as we. *Prior.*  
To BA'RBBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress out; to powder.  
Our courteous Antony,  
Whom ne'er the word of No, woman heard speak,  
Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feast.

*Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
BARBER-CHIRURGEON. *n. f.* A man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade; such as were all surgeons formerly, but now it is used only for a low practiser of surgery.  
He put himself into *barber-chirurgeons* hands, who, by unfit applications, rarified the tumour. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

BARBER-MONGER. *n. f.* A word of reproach in *Shakespeare*, which seems to signify a fop; a man decked out by his barber.  
Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, the moon shines; I'll make a fop of the moonshine of you; you whorfen, cul-lionly, *barber-monger*, draw. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

BA'RBERRY. *n. f.* [*berberis*, Lat.] Pipperidge bush.  
It is set with sharp prickles; the leaves are long, and serrated on the edges; the flowers consist of six leaves, which expand in form of a rose, and are of a yellow colour; the fruit is long, of an acid taste, and, for the most part, of a red colour, and grows in clusters; the bark of the tree is whitish. The species are, 1. The common *barberry*. 2. *Barberry* without stones. The first of these sorts is very common in England, and often planted for hedges. *Millar.*

*Barberry* is a plant that bears a fruit very useful in housewifery; that which beareth its fruit without stones is counted best. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BARD. *n. f.* [*bardd*, Welch.] A poet.  
There is amongst the Irish a kind of people called *bards*, which are to them instead of poets; whose profession is to set forth the praises or dispraises of men in their poems or rhimes; the which are had in high regard and estimation among them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

And many *bards* that to the trembling chord,  
Can tune their timely voices cunningly. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
The *lurd* who first adorn'd our native tongue,  
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient song,  
Which Homer might without a blush rehearse. *Dryden.*

BARE. *adj.* [*bape*, Sax. *bar*, Dan.]  
1. Naked; without covering.  
The trees are *bare* and naked, which use both to cloath and house the kern. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Then stretch'd her arms t' embrace the body *bare*;  
Her clasping hands inclose but empty air. *Dryden.*  
In the old Roman statues, these two parts were always *bare*, and expos'd to view, as much as our hands and face at present. *Addison's Travels.*

2. Uncovered in respect.  
Though the lords used to be covered whilst the commons were *bare*, yet the commons would not be *bare* before the Scottish commissioners; and so none were covered. *Clarendon.*  
3. Unadorned; plain; simple; without ornament.  
Yet was their manners then but *bare* and plain;  
For th' antique world excess and pride did hate. *Fairy Q.*  
4. Detected; without concealment.  
These false pretexes and varnish'd colours failing,  
*Bare* in thy guilt, how foul must thou appear?  
*Milton's Sampson Agonistes, l. 901.*

5. Poor; without plenty.  
Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy should be left as *bare* as the apostles, when they had neither staff nor scrip; God would, I hope, endue them with the self-same affection. *Hooker, Preface.*

Even from a *bare* treasury, my success has been contrary to that of Mr. Cowley. *Dryden's Epistles, Dedication.*

6. Mere.  
It was a *bare* petition of a state  
To one whom they had punish'd. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
You have an exchequer of words, and no other treasure for your followers; for it appears, by their bare liveries, that they live by your *bare* words. *Shakefp. Two Gent. of Verona.*  
Nor are men prevail'd upon by *bare* words, only through a defect of knowledge; but carried, with these puffs of wind, contrary to knowledge. *South.*

7. Threadbare; much worn; as, *bare* liveries, in the last quotation from *Shakespeare*.

8. Not united with any thing else.  
A desire to draw all things to the determination of *bare* and naked Scripture, hath caus'd much pains to be taken in abating the credit of man. *Hooker, b. ii. § 7.*

That which offendeth us, is the great disgrace which they offer unto our custom of *bare* reading the word of God. *Hooker.*

9. Sometimes it has of before the thing taken away:  
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair;  
For, tho' your violence should leave them *bare*  
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden's Juv.*  
Making a law to reduce interest, will not raise the price of land; it will only leave the country *barer* of money. *Locke.*

# B A R

To BARE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To strip; to make bare or naked.

The turtle on the *bared* branch,  
Laments the wounds that death did launch. *Spenser.*  
There is a fabulous narration, that an herb groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the grass, in such sort as it will *bare* the grass round about. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Eriphyle here he found  
*Baring* her breast, yet bleeding with the wound. *Dryden.*  
He *bar'd* an ancient oak of all her boughs:  
Then on a rising ground the trunks he plac'd. *Dryden.*

For virtue, when I point the pen,  
*Bare* the mean heart that lurks beneath a star;  
Can there be wanting to defend her cause,  
Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws? *Pope.*

BARE, or BORE. The *preterite* of *to bear*. See To BEAR.

BA'REBONE. *n. f.* [from *bare* and *bone*.] Lean, so that the bones appear.

Here comes lean Jack, here comes *barebone*; how long is it ago, Jack, since thou sawest thy own knee? *Shakefp. Hen. IV.*

BA'REFACED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *face*.]

1. With the face naked; not masked.  
Your French crowns have no hair at all, and then you will play *barefaced*. *Shakefp. Midsummer's Night's Dream.*

2. Shameless; unreserved; without concealment; without disguise.

The animosities encreased, and the parties appeared *barefaced* against each other. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

It is most certain, that *barefaced* bawdry is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BA'REFACEDLY. *adv.* [from *barefaced*.] Openly; shamefully; without disguise.

Though only some profligate wretches own it too *barefacedly*, yet, perhaps, we should hear more, did not fear the people's tongues. *Locke.*

BA'REFACEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *barefaced*.] Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

BA'REFOOT. *adj.* [from *bare* and *foot*.] Without shoes.

She must have a husband;  
I must dance *barefoot* on her wedding day. *Shakefp.*  
Going to find a *barefoot* brother out,  
One of our order. *Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet.*  
Ambitious love hath so in me offended,  
That *barefoot* plod I the cold ground upon  
With faintest vow. *Shakespeare.*

Envoys describe this holy man, with his Alcaydes about him, standing *barefoot*, bowing to the earth. *Addison.*

BA'REFOOTED. *adj.* Without shoes.

He himself, with a rope about his neck, *barefooted*, came to offer himself to the discretion of Leonatus. *Sidney, b. ii.*

BA'REGNAWN. *adj.* [from *bare* and *gnawn*.] Eaten bare.

Know my name is lost;  
By treason's tooth *baregnawn* and cankerbit. *Shak. K. Lear.*  
BA'REHEADED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *head*.] Uncovered in respect.

He, *bareheaded*, lower than his proud steed's neck,  
Bespoke them thus. *Shakefp. Richard II.*  
Next, before the chariot, went two men *bareheaded*. *Bacon.*  
The victor knight had laid his helm aside,  
*Bareheaded*, popularly low he bow'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

BA'RELY. *adv.* [from *bare*.]

1. Nakedly.  
2. Merely; only; without any thing more.

The external administration of his word is as well by reading *barely* the Scripture, as by explaining the same. *Hooker.*

The duke of Lancaster is dead;  
And living too, for now his son is duke—  
—*Barely* in title, not in revenue. *Shakefp. Richard II.*

He *barely* nam'd the street, promis'd the wine;  
But his kind wife gave me the very sign. *Donne.*

Where the balance of trade *barely* pays for commodities with commodities, there money must be sent, or else the debts cannot be paid. *Locke.*

BA'RENESS. *n. f.* [from *bare*.]

1. Nakedness.  
So you serve us,  
Till we serve you; but when you have our roses,  
You *barely* leave our thorns to prick ourselves,  
And mock us with our *bareness*. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

2. Leanness.  
For their poverty, I know not where they had that; and for their *bareness*, they never learned that of me. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

3. Poverty.  
Were it stript of its privileges, and made as like the primitive church for its *bareness* as its purity, it could legally want all such privileges. *South.*

4. Meanness of clothes.

BA'RGAIN. *n. f.* [*bargen*, Welch; *bargaigne*, Fr.]

1. A contract or agreement concerning the sale of something.  
What is marriage but a very *bargain*? wherein is sought alliance, or portion, or reputation, with some desire of issue; and not the faithful nuptial union of man and wife. *Bacon.*



# B A R

- No more can be due to me,  
Than at the *bargain* made was meant: *Donne.*
2. The thing bought or sold.  
Give me but my price for the other two, and you shall even have that into the *bargain*. *L'Estrange.*  
He who is at the charge of a tutor at home, may give his son a more genteel carriage, with greater learning into the *bargain*, than any at school can do. *Locke.*
3. Stipulation.  
There was a difference between courtesies received from their master and the duke; for that the duke's might have ends of utility and *bargain*; whereas their master's could not. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
4. An unexpected reply, tending to obscenity.  
Where sold he *bargains*, whiptitch? *Dryden's Macflecknoe.*  
As to *bargains*, few of them seem to be excellent, because they all terminate in one single point. *Swift.*  
No maid at court is less ashamed,  
How'er for felling *bargains* fam'd. *Swift.*
5. An event; an upshot: a low sense.  
I am sorry for thy misfortune; however we must make the best of a bad *bargain*: thou art in jeopardy, that is certain. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*
6. In law.  
*Bargain* and sale is a contract or agreement made for manours, lands, &c. also the transferring the property of them from the bargainer to the bargainee. *Cowel.*  
To BA'RGAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a contract for the sale or purchase of any thing; often with *for*.  
Henry is able to enrich his queen;  
And not to seek a queen to make him rich.  
So worthless peasants *bargain* for their wives,  
As market men for oxen, sheep, or horse. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*  
For those that are like to be in plenty, they may be *bargained* for upon the ground. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 675.*  
The thrifty state will *bargain* ere they fight. *Dryden.*  
It is possible the great duke may *bargain* for the republick of Lucca, by the help of his great treasures. *Addison on Italy.*  
BARGAINEE'. *n. f.* [from *bargain*.] He or she that accepts a bargain.  
BA'RGAINER. *n. f.* [from *bargain*.] The person who professes, or makes a bargain.  
BARGE. *n. f.* [*bargie*, Dut. from *barga*, low Lat.]  
1. A boat for pleasure.  
The *barge* she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,  
Burnt on the water. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
It was consulted, when I had taken my *barge*, and gone ashore, that my ship should have set sail and left me there. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
Plac'd in the gilded *barge*,  
Proud with the burden of so sweet a charge;  
With painted oars the youths begin to sweep  
Neptune's smooth face. *Waller.*
2. A boat for burden.  
BA'RGER. *n. f.* [from *barge*.] The manager of a barge.  
Howsoever, many wafarers make themselves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, especially the women, like the Campellians in the north, and the London *bargers*, forswore not to baigne them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- BARK. *n. f.* [*barck*, Dan.]  
1. The rind or covering of a tree.  
Trees last according to the strength and quantity of their sap and juice; being well munit by their *bark* against the injuries of the air. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 583.*  
Wand'ring in the dark,  
Physicians for the tree have found the *bark*. *Dryden.*
2. A small ship. [from *barca*, low Lat.]  
Things, I say, being in this state, it came to pass, that the duke of Parma must have flown, if he would have come into England; for he could neither get *bark* nor mariner to put to sea. *Bacon on the War with Spain.*  
It was that fatal and perfidious *bark*,  
Built in th' eclipse, and rigg'd with curses dark,  
That sunk so low that sacred head of thine. *Milton.*  
Who to a woman trusts his peace of mind,  
Trusts a frail *bark* with a tempestuous wind. *Granville.*
- To BARK. *v. n.* [beorcan, Saxon.]  
1. To make the noise which a dog makes, when he threatens or pursues.  
Sent before my time  
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up,  
And that so lamely and unfashionably,  
That dogs *bark* at me. *Shakesp. Richard III.*  
Why do your dogs *bark* so? be there bears i' th' town?  
*Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
In vain the herdman calls him back again;  
The dogs stand off afar, and *bark* in vain. *Cowley.*
2. To clamour at; to pursue with reproaches.  
Vile is the vengeance on the ashes cold,  
And envy base, to *bark* at sleeping fame. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. viii.*

# B A R

- You dare patronage  
The envious *barking* of your saucy tongue,  
Against my lord the duke of Somerset! *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
- To BARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip trees of their bark.  
The severest penalties ought to be put upon *barking* any tree that is not felled. *Temple.*  
These trees, after they are *barked*, and cut into shape, are tumbled down from the mountains into the stream. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- BARK-BARED. *adj.* [from *bark* and *bare*.] Stripped of the bark.  
Excorticated and *bark-bared* trees may be preserved, by nourishing up a shoot from the foot, or below the stripped place, cutting the body of the tree sloping off a little above the shoot, and it will quickly heal, and be covered with bark. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*
- BA'RKER. *n. f.* [from *bark*.]  
1. One that barks or clamours.  
What hath he done more than a base cur? barked and made a noise? had a fool or two to spit in his mouth? But they are rather enemies of my fame than me, these *barkers*. *Ben. Johnson's Discovery.*
2. [from *bark* of trees.] One that is employed in stripping trees.  
BA'RKY. *adj.* [from *bark*.] Consisting of bark; containing bark.  
Ivy so enrings the *barky* fingers of the elm. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- BA'RLEY. *n. f.* [derived by *Junius* from *bar*.]  
It hath a thick spike; the calyx, husk, awn, and flower, are like those of wheat or rye, but the awns are rough; the seed is swelling in the middle, and, for the most part, ends in a sharp point, to which the husks are closely united. The species are,  
1. Common long-eared *barley*. 2. Winter or square *barley*, by some called *big*. 3. Sprat *barley*, or battledoor *barley*. All these sorts of *barley* are sown in the spring of the year, in a dry time. In some very dry light land, the *barley* is sown early in March; but in strong clayey soils it is not sown till April. The square *barley*, or *big*, is chiefly cultivated in the north of England, and in Scotland; and is hardier than the other sorts. Where *barley* is sown upon new broken up land, the usual method is to plough up the land in March, and let it lie fallow until June; at which time it is ploughed again, and sown with turneps, which are eaten by sheep in winter, by whose dung the land is greatly improved; and then, in March following, the ground is ploughed again, and sown with *barley*. *Millar.*  
*Barley* is emollient, moistening, and expectorating; *barley* was chosen by Hippocrates as proper food in inflammatory distempers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
- BA'RLEYBRAKE. *n. f.* A kind of rural play.  
By neighbours prais'd she went abroad thereby,  
At *barleybrake* her sweet swift feet to try. *Sidney.*
- BARLEY BROTH. *n. f.* [from *barley* and *broth*.] A low word, sometimes used for strong beer.  
Can foddren water,  
A drench for surreyn'd jades, their *barley broth*,  
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat? *Shak. Hen. V.*
- BARLEY CORN. *n. f.* [from *barley* and *corn*.] A grain of barley; the beginning of our measure of length; the third part of an inch.  
A long, long journey, choak'd with brakes and thorns,  
Ill measur'd by ten thousand *barley corns*. *Tickell.*
- BARLEY MOW. *n. f.* [from *barley* and *mow*.] The place where reaped barley is stowed up.  
Whenever by yon *barley mow* I pass,  
Before my eyes will trip the tidy lass. *Gay's Pastorals.*
- BARM. *n. f.* [*burm*, Welch; *beorpn*, Sax.] Yeast; the ferment put into drink to make it work, and into bread, to lighten and swell it.  
Are you not he  
That sometimes make the drink to bear no *barm*,  
Mislead light wand'ers, laughing at their harm? *Shakespear.*  
You may try the force of imagination, upon staying the working of beer when the *barm* is put into it. *Bacon's Nat. History, N° 992.*
- BA'RMY. *adj.* [from *barm*.] Containing barm.  
Their jovial nights in frolicks and in play  
They pass, to drive the tedious hours away;  
And their cold stomachs with crown'd goblets cheer,  
Of windy cider, and of *barmy* bear. *Dryden's Virgil.*
- BARN. *n. f.* [beorpn, Sax.] A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw, &c.  
In vain the barns expect their promis'd load,  
Nor barns at home, nor reeks are heap'd abroad. *Dryden.*  
I took notice of the make of several barns here: after having laid a frame of wood, they place, at the four corners of it, four blocks, in such a shape as neither mice nor vermin can creep up. *Addison on Italy.*
- BA'RNACLE. *n. f.* [probably of beorpn, Sax. a child, and aac, Sax. an oak.]



1. A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees.

Surely it is beyond even an atheist's credulity and impudence, to affirm that the first men might grow upon trees, as the story goes about *barnacles*; or perhaps might be the lice of some vast prodigious animals, whose species is now extinct.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

And from the most refin'd of faints,

As naturally grow miscreants,

As *barnacles* turn solan geese

In th' islands of the Orcades.

*Hudibras*, p. iii. c. ii.

2. An instrument made commonly of iron for the use of farriers, to hold a horse by the nose, to hinder him from struggling when any incision is made.

*Farrier's Dict.*

**BAROMETER.** *n. f.* [from *βάρος*, weight, and *μέτρον*, measure.]

A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. It differs from the baroscope, which only shews that the air is heavier at one time than another, without specifying the difference. The *barometer* is founded upon the Torricellian experiment, so called from Torricelli the inventor of it, at Florence, in 1643; which is a glass tube filled with mercury, horizontally sealed at one end; the other open and immersed in a basin of stagnant mercury; so that, as the weight of the atmosphere diminishes, the mercury in the tube will descend, and, as it encreases, the mercury will ascend; the column of mercury suspended in the tube, being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmosphere. Many attempts have been made to render the changes in the *barometer* more sensible, in order to measure the atmosphere more accurately; and hence arose a great number of *barometers*, of different structures. Dr. Halley observes, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, that in calm weather, when the air is inclined to rain, the mercury is commonly low; in serene good settled weather, high. On great winds, though unaccompanied with rain, the mercury is lowest of all, with regard to the point of the compass the wind blows on. The greatest heights of the mercury are on easterly and north-easterly winds, *cæteris paribus*. After great storms of wind, when the mercury has been low, it rises again very fast. In calm frosty weather, it stands high. The more northerly places find greater alterations than the more southern; and within the tropicks, and near them, there is little or no variation of the height of the mercury. The rising of the mercury forebodes fair weather after foul, and an easterly or north-easterly wind; its falling portends southerly or westerly winds, or both. In a storm, the mercury beginning to rise, is a pretty sure sign that it begins to abate. But there are frequently great changes in the air, without any perceptible alteration in the *barometer*. The alterations of the weight of the air, are generally allowed to be the cause of those in the *barometer*; but philosophers cannot easily determine whence those alterations rise in the atmosphere.

The measuring the heights of mountains, and finding the elevation of places above the level of the sea, hath been much promoted by barometrical experiments, founded upon that essential property of the air, its gravity or pressure. As the column of mercury in the *barometer* is counterpoised by a column of air of equal weight, so whatever causes make the air heavier or lighter, the pressure of it will be thereby encreased or lessened, and of consequence the mercury will rise or fall. Again, the air is condensed or expanded, in proportion to the weight or force that presses it. Hence it is, that the higher from the sea, in the midland countries, the mercury descends the lower; because the air becomes more rarified and lighter, and it falls lowest upon the tops of the highest mountains. *Harris.*

Gravity is another property of air, whereby it counterpoises a column of mercury from twenty-seven inches and one half to thirty and one half, the gravity of the atmosphere varying one tenth, which are its utmost limits; so that the exact specific gravity of the air cannot be determined when the *barometer* stands at thirty inches, with a moderate heat of the weather.

*Arbuthnot on Air.*

**BAROMETRICAL.** *adj.* [from *barometer*.] Relating to the barometer.

He is very accurate in making *barometrical* and thermometrical instruments.

*Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**BARON.** *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is very uncertain. *Baro*, among the Romans, signified a brave warrior, or a brutal man; and, from the first of these significations, *Menage* derives *baron*, as a term of military dignity. Others suppose it originally to signify only a man; in which sense *baron*, or *varon*, is still used by the Spaniards; and, to confirm this conjecture, our law yet uses *baron* and *femme*, husband and wife. Others deduce it from *ber*, an old Gaulish word, signifying commander; others from the Hebrew *בַּר*, of the same import. Some think it a contraction of *par homme*, or *peer*, which seems least probable.]

1. A degree of nobility next to a viscount. It may be probably thought, that anciently, in England, all those were called *barons*, that had such signiories as we now call *court barons*. And it is said, that, after the conquest, all such came to the parliament, and sat as nobles in the upper house. But when, by experience, it appeared, that the parliament was too much crouded

with such multitudes, it became a custom, that none should come, but such as the king, for their extraordinary wisdom or quality, thought good to call by writ; which writ ran *hac vice tantum*. After that, men, seeing that this state of nobility was but casual, and depending merely on the prince's pleasure, obtained of the king letters patent of this dignity to them and their heirs male: and these were called *barons* by letters patent, or by creation; whose posterity are now those *barons* that are called lords of the parliament; of which kind the king may create more at his pleasure. It is nevertheless thought, that there are yet *barons* by writ, as well as *barons* by letters patent, and that they may be discerned by their titles; the *barons* by writ being those, that to the title of lord have their own surnames annexed; whereas the *barons* by letters patent, are named by their baronies. These *barons* which were first by writ, may now justly also be called *barons* by prescription; for that they have continued *barons*, in themselves and their ancestors, beyond the memory of man. There are also *barons* by tenure, as the bishops of the land, who, by virtue of baronies annexed to their bishopricks, have always had place in the upper house of parliament, and are called lords spiritual.

2. *Baron* is an officer, as *barons* of the exchequer to the king: of these the principal is called lord chief *baron*, and the three others are his assistants, between the king and his subjects, in causes of justice, belonging to the exchequer.

3. There are also *barons* of the cinque ports; two to each of the seven towns, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rye, Rumney, Hithe, Dover, and Sandwich, that have places in the lower house of parliament.

*Cowel.*

They that bear

The cloth of state above, are four *barons*

Of the cinque ports.

*Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

4. *Baron* is used for the husband in relation to his wife.

*Cowel.*

5. A *baron* of beef is when the two sirloins are not cut afunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone.

*Dict.*

**BARONAGE.** *n. f.* [from *baron*.]

1. The body of barons and peers.

His charters of the liberties of England, and of the forest, were hardly, and with difficulty, gained by his *baronage* at Staines, *A. D.* 1215.

*Hale's Common Law of England.*

2. The dignity of a baron.

3. The land which gives title to a baron.

**BARONESS.** *n. f.* [*baronessa*, Ital. *baronissa*, Lat.] A baron's lady.

**BARONET.** *n. f.* [of *baron* and *et*, diminutive termination.] The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron and above a knight; and has the precedency of all other knights, except the knights of the garter. It was first founded by king James I. *A. D.* 1611. *Cowel.* But it appears by the following passage, that the term was in use before, though in another sense.

King Edward III. being bearded and crossed by the clergy, they being too strong for him, so as he could not order and reform things, was advised to direct out his writs to certain gentlemen of the best abilities, entitling them therein barons in the next parliament. By which means he had so many barons in his parliament, as were able to weigh down the clergy; which barons were not afterwards lords, but *baronets*, as sundry of them do yet retain the name.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

**BARONY.** *n. f.* [*baronnie*, Fr. *beopny*, Sax.] That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron. Such are not only the fees of temporal barons, but of bishops also.

*Cowel.*

**BAROSCOPE.** *n. f.* [*βάρος* and *σκοπέω*.] An instrument to shew the weight of the atmosphere. See **BAROMETER**.

If there was always a calm, the equilibrium could only be changed by the contents; where the winds are not variable, the alterations of the *baroscope* are very small.

*Arbuth. on Air.*

**BARRACAN.** *n. f.* [*bouracan*, or *barracan*, Fr.] A strong thick kind of camelot.

**BARRRACK.** *n. f.* [*barracca*, Span.]

1. Little cabins made by the Spanish fishermen on the sea shore; or little lodges for soldiers in a camp.

2. It is generally taken among us for buildings to lodge soldiers.

**BARRRATOR.** *n. f.* [from *barat*, old Fr. from which is still retained *barateur*, a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of law suits.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character, Nic, to turn *barrator* in thy old days, a stirrer up of quarrels amongst thy neighbours.

*Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

**BARRRATRY.** *n. f.* [from *barrator*.] The practice or crime of a barrator; foul practice in law.

'Tis arrant *barratry*, that bears

Point blank an action 'gainst our laws.

*Hudibras.*

**BARREL.** *n. f.* [*baril*, Welch.]

1. A round wooden vessel to be stopped close.

It hath been observed by one of the ancients, that an empty *barrel* knocked upon with the finger, giveth a diapason to the sound of the like *barrel* full.

*Bacon's Nat. History*, N° 186.

Trembling to approach

The little *barrel*, which he fears to broach.

*Dryden's Persius.*

2. A particular measure in liquids. A *barrel* of wine is thirty one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty two gallons; of beer, thirty six gallons, and of beer vinegar, thirty four gallons.

3. In dry measure. A *barrel* of Essex butter contains one hundred and



and six pounds; of Suffolk butter, two hundred and fifty six. A barrel of herrings should contain thirty two gallons wine measure, holding usually a thousand herrings.

Several colleges, instead of limiting their rents to a certain sum, prevailed with their tenants to pay the price of so many barrels of corn, as the market went. *Swift.*

4. Any thing hollow, as the barrel of a gun; that part which holds the shot.

Take the barrel of a long gun perfectly bored, set it upright with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; then if you suck at the mouth of the barrel ever so gently, the bullet will come up so forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out your teeth. *Digby on Bodies.*

5. A cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound.

Your string and bow must be accommodated to your drill; if too weak, it will not carry about the barrel.

*Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

6. Barrel of the ear, is a cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane. *Diët.*

TO BARREL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put any thing in a barrel for preservation.

I would have their beef beforehand barrelled, which may be used as it is needed. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Barrel up earth, and sow some seed in it, and put it in the bottom of a pond. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 531.*

BARREL-BELLIED. *adj.* [from barrel and belly.] Having a large belly.

Dauntless at empty noises; lofty neck'd,  
Sharp headed, barrel-belly'd, broadly back'd. *Dryd. Virgil.*

BARREN. *adj.* [bare, Sax. naked; properly applied to trees or ground unfruitful.]

1. Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolifick; applied to animals.

They hail'd him father to a line of kings.  
Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown,  
And put a barren sceptre in my gripe,  
No son of mine succeeding. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
There shall not be male or female barren among you, or among your cattle. *Deuter. vii. 14.*

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; sterile.

The situation of this city is pleasant, but the water is naught, and the ground barren. *2 Kings, ii. 19.*

Telemachus is far from exalting the nature of his country; he confesses it to be barren. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv. notes.*

From his far excursion thro' the wilds  
Of barren ether, faithful to his time,  
They see the blazing wonder rise anew. *Thomson's Summer.*

3. Not copious; scanty.

Some schemes will appear barren of hints and matter, but prove to be fruitful. *Swift.*

4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull.

There be of them that will make themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh too. *Shakespeare.*

BARRENLY. *adv.* [from barren.] Unfruitfully.

BARRENNESS. *n. f.* [from barren.]

1. Want of offspring; want of the power of procreation.

I pray'd for children, and thought barrenness  
In wedlock a reproach. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 350.*  
No more be mention'd then of violence  
Against ourselves; and wilful barrenness,  
That cuts us off from hope. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

2. Unfruitfulness; sterility; infertility.

Within the self same hamlet, lands have divers degrees of value, through the diversity of their fertility or barrenness. *Bacon on Alienations.*

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new.

The adventures of Ulysses are imitated in the Æneis; though the accidents are not the same, which would have argued him of a total barrenness of invention. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

4. Want of matter.

The importunity of our adversaries hath constrained us longer to dwell than the barrenness of so poor a cause could have seem'd either to require or to admit. *Hooker, b. v. § 22.*

5. In theology: aridity; want of emotion or sensibility.

The greatest saints sometimes are fervent, and sometimes feel a barrenness of devotion. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

BARREN WORT. *n. f.* [epimedium, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The stalks are divided into three branches, each sustaining three leaves, shaped like ivy; the calyx consists of four leaves; the flower, of four petals, hollow, and expanded in form of a cross; the pointal of the flower becomes a pod with one cell, having two valves, in which are contained round flat seeds. *Millar.*

BARREFUL. *adj.* [from bar and full.] Full of obstructions.

A barrful strife!

Whoe'er I woo, myself would be his wife. *Shak. Tw. Night.*

BARRICA'DE. *n. f.* [barricade, Fr.]

1. A fortification made in haste, of trees, earth, waggons, or any thing else, to keep off an attack.

2. Any stop; bar; obstruction.

VOL. I.

There must be such a *barricade*, as would greatly annoy, or rather absolutely stop, the currents of the atmosphere.

*Derham's Physico-Theology.*

TO BARRICA'DE. *v. a.* [barricader, Fr.] To stop up a passage.

A new vulcano continually discharging that matter, which being till then *barricaded* up, and imprisoned in the bowels of the earth, was the occasion of very great and frequent calamities. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Now all the pavement sounds with trampling feet,

And the mixt hurry *barricades* the street,

Entangled here, the waggon's lengthen'd team. *Gay.*

BARRICA'DO. *n. f.* [barricada, Span.] A fortification; a bar;

any thing fixed to hinder entrance.

The access of the town was only by a neck of land, between the sea on the one part, and the harbour water, or inner sea on the other; fortified clean over with a strong rampier and *barricado*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

TO BARRICADO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to bar;

to stop up.

Fast we found, fast shut

The dismal gates, and *barricado'd* strong! *Paradise Lost.*

He had not time to *barricado* the doors; so that the enemy entered. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

The truth of causes we find so obliterated, that it seems almost *barricadoed* from any intellectual approach.

*Harvey on Consumptions.*

BA'RRIER. *n. f.* [barriere, Fr. It is sometimes pronounced with

the accent on the last syllable, but it is placed more properly on the first.]

1. A barricade; an entrenchment.

Safe in the love of heav'n an ocean flows

Around our realm, a *barrier* from the foes. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A fortification, or strong place, as on the frontiers of a country.

The queen is under the obligation of being guarantee of the Dutch having possession of the said *barrier*, and the revenues thereof, before a peace. *Swift.*

3. A stop; an obstruction.

If you value yourself as a man of learning, you are building a most unpassable *barrier* against all improvement.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. A bar to mark the limits of any place.

For jousts, and tourneys, and *barriers*, the glories of them are chiefly in the chariots, wherein the challengers make their entries. *Bacon's Essays.*

Pris'ners to the pillar bound,

At either *barrier* plac'd; nor, captives made,

Be freed, or arm'd anew. *Dryden's Fables.*

5. A boundary.

But wave whate'er to Cadmus may belong,

And fix, O muse, the *barrier* of thy song,

At Oedipus. *Pope's Statius.*

How instinct varies in the groveling swine,

Compar'd, half reas'ning elephant! with thine:

'Twixt that and reason, what a nice *barrier*!

For ever sep'rate, yet for ever near. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

BA'RRISTER. *n. f.* [from bar.] A person qualified to plead the

causes of clients in the courts of justice, called an advocate or licentiate in other countries and courts. *Barriers*, now usually denominated counsellors at law, were formerly obliged to study eight years before they were pass'd, now only seven, and sometimes fewer. Outer *barriers* are pleaders without the bar, to distinguish them from inner *barriers*; such are the benchers, or those who have been readers, the council of the king, queen, and princes, who are admitted to plead within the bar. *Blount. Chambers.*

BA'RRROW. *n. f.* [benepe, Sax. supposed by Skinner to come from

bear.] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand, as a *hand-barrow*; a frame of boards, with handles at each end, carried between two men; a *wheelbarrow*, that which one man pushes forward, by raising it upon one wheel.

Have I lived to be carried in a basket, like a *barrow* of butcher's offal, and to be thrown into the Thames?

*Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

No *barrow's* wheel

Shall mark thy stocking with a miry trace. *Gay's Trivia.*

BA'RRROW. *n. f.* [berz, Saxon.] A hog; whence *barrow* grease,

or hog's lard.

BARROW, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, signifies a grove; from beappe, which the Saxons used in the same sense. *Gibson's Camden.*

BARROW is likewise used in Cornwall for a hillock, under which, in old times, bodies have been buried.

TO BARTER. *v. n.* [baratter, Fr. to trick in traffick; from

barat, craft, fraud.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another, in opposition to purchasing with money.

As if they scorn'd to trade and *barter*,

By giving or by taking quarter. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. i.*

A man has not every thing growing upon his soil, and therefore is willing to *barter* with his neighbour. *Collier.*

TO BARTER. *v. a.*

1. To give any thing in exchange for something else.

2 R

For



For him was I exchang'd and ransom'd;  
But with a baser man of arms by far,  
Once, in contempt, they would have barter'd me.  
*Shakefp. Henry VI. p. i.*

Then as thou wilt dispose the rest,  
To those who, at the market rate,  
Can barter honour for estate. *Prior.*  
I see nothing left us, but to truck and barter our goods, like  
the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*  
2. Sometimes it is used with the particle *away* before the thing  
given.

If they will barter away their time, methinks they should at  
least have some ease in exchange. *Decay of Piety.*

He also bartered away plums that would have rotted in a  
week, for nuts that would last good for his eating a whole  
year. *Locke.*

BA'RTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of traf-  
ficking by exchange of commodities; sometimes the thing gi-  
ven in exchange.

From England they may be furnished with such things as  
they may want, and, in exchange or barter, send other things,  
with which they may abound. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

He who corrupteth English with foreign words, is as wise as  
ladies that change plate for china; for which, I think, the lau-  
dable traffick of old cloaths is much the fairest barter.  
*Felton on the Classics.*

BA'RTERER. *n. f.* [from barter.] He that trafficks by exchange  
of commodities.

BA'RTERY. *n. f.* [from barter.] Exchange of commodities.  
It is a received opinion, that, in most ancient ages, there  
was only bartery or change of commodities amongst most na-  
tions. *Camden's Remains.*

BA'RTAM. *n. f.* A plant; the same with *pellitory*; which see.

BA'RTON. *n. f.* The demesne lands of a manour; the manour-  
house itself; and sometimes the out-houses. *Blount.*

BASE. *adj.* [*bas*, Fr. *basso*, Ital. *basso*, Span. *basso*, low Latin;  
*basus*.]

1. Mean; vile; worthless.

The harvest white plumb is a *base* plumb, and the white  
date plumb are no very good plumbs. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

Pyreicus was only famous for counterfeiting all *base* things,  
as earthen pitchers, a scullery; whereupon he was surnamed  
*Rupographus*. *Peacham.*

2. Of mean spirit; disingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous; low;  
without dignity of sentiment.

Since the perfections are such in the party I love, as the feel-  
ing of them cannot come unto any un noble heart; shall that  
heart, lifted up to such a height, be counted *base*? *Sidney.*

It is *base* in his adversaries thus to dwell upon the excesses of  
a passion. *Atterbury.*

I might be *base* enough to suspect, that you acted like some  
philosopher, who writ much better upon virtue than he prac-  
tised it. *Swift.*

3. Of low station; of mean account; without dignity of rank;  
without honour.

If the lords and chief men degenerate, what shall be hoped  
of the peasants and *base* people? *Spenser on Ireland.*

If that rebellion  
Came like itself, in *base* and abject routs,  
You reverend father, and these noble lords,  
Had not been here. *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

It could not else be, I should prove so *base*,  
To sue and be denied such common grace. *Shak. Timon.*

And I will yet be more vile than this, and will be *base* in  
mine own fight. *2 Sam. vi. 22.*

Insurrections of *base* people are commonly more furious in  
their beginnings. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

He whose mind  
Is virtuous, is alone of noble kind;  
Though poor in fortune, of celestial race,  
And he commits the crime who calls him *base*. *Dryden.*

4. *Base-born*; born out of wedlock, and by consequence of no  
honourable birth.

Why bastard? wherefore *base*?

When my dimensions are as well compact  
As honest madam's issue. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

This young lord lost his life with his father in the field, and  
with them a *base* son. *Camden's Remains.*

5. Applied to metals: without value; it is used in this sense of all  
metal except gold and silver.

A guinea is pure gold, if it has nothing but gold in it, with-  
out any alloy or *base* metal. *Watts's Logick.*

6. Applied to sounds, deep; grave. It is more frequently writ-  
ten *bas*, though the comparative *baser* seems to require *base*.

In pipes, the lower the note holes be, and the further from  
the mouth of the pipe, the more *base* sound they yield.

*Bacon's Natural History, N° 178.*

BASE-BORN. *adj.* Born out of wedlock.

But see thy *base-born* child, thy babe of shame,

Who, left by thee, upon our parish came. *Gay.*

BASE-COURT. *n. f.* Lower court; not the chief court that leads  
to the house.

My lord, in the *base-court* he doth attend,  
To speak with you. *Shakefp. Richard II.*

BASE-MINDED. *adj.* Mean spirited; worthless.

It signifieth, as it seemeth, no more than abject, *base-minded*,  
false hearted, coward, or nidget. *Camden's Remains.*

BASE-VIOL. *n. f.* [usually written *bas* viol.] An instrument  
which is used in concerts for the *base* sound.

At the very first grin he cast every human feature out of his  
countenance; at the second, he became the head of a *base-viol*.  
*Addison. Spectator, N° 174.*

BASE. *n. f.* [*bas*, Fr. *basis*, Lat.]

1. The bottom of any thing; commonly used for the lower part  
of a building, or column.

What if it tempt thee tow'rd the flood, my lord?  
Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,  
That beetles o'er his *base* into the sea. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

Firm Dorick pillars found your solid *base*;  
The fair Corinthian crowns the higher space. *Dryden.*

Columns of polish'd marble firmly set  
On golden *bases*, are his legs and feet. *Prior.*

2. The pedestal of a statue.

Men of weak abilities in great place, are like little statues  
set on great *bases*, made the less by their advancement. *Bacon.*

Mercury was patron of flocks, and the ancients placed a ram  
at the *base* of his images. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

3. That part of any ornament which hangs down, as housings.  
Phalantus was all in white, having his *bases* and caparison  
embroidered. *Sidney.*

4. The broad part of any body; as the bottom of a cone.

5. Stockings, or perhaps the armour for the legs, from *bas*, Fr.

Nor shall it e'er be said that wight,  
With gauntlet blue and *bases* white,  
And round blunt truncheon by his side,

So great a man at arms defy'd. *Hudibras.*

6. The place from which racers or tilters run; the bottom of the  
field.

He said; to their appointed *base* they went;  
With beating heart th' expecting sign receive,  
And, starting all at once, the barrier leave. *Dryden's Virg.*

7. The string that gives a *base* sound.

At thy well sharpen'd thumb, from shore to shore,  
The trebles squeak for fear, the *bases* roar. *Dryden's Mackfl.*

8. An old rustick play; written by *Skinner*, bays.

He with two striplings (lads, more like to run  
The country *base*, than to commit such slaughter)  
Made good the passage. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

To BASE. *v. a.* [*basier*, Fr.] To embase; to make less valu-  
able by admixture of meaner metals.

I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals,  
which we cannot *base*; as, whether iron, brass, and tin be re-  
fined to the height? *Bacon's Natural History, N° 849.*

BA'SELY. *adv.* [from *base*.]

1. In a *base* manner; meanly; dishonourably.

The king is not himself, but *basely* led  
By flatterers. *Shakefp. Richard II.*

A lieutenant *basely* gave it up, as soon as Essex in his pas-  
sage demanded it. *Clarendon.*

With broken vows his fame he will not stain,  
With conquest *basely* bought, and with inglorious gain.  
*Dryden.*

2. In bastardy.

These two Mitylene brethren, *basely* born, crept out of a  
small galliot unto the majesty of great kings.

*Knolles's History of the Turks.*

BA'SENESS. *n. f.* [from *base*.]

1. Meanness; vileness; badness.

Such is the power of that sweet passion,  
That it all fordid *baseness* doth expel. *Spens. Hymn on Love.*

When a man's folly must be spread open before the angels,  
and all his *baseness* ript up before those pure spirits, this will be  
a double hell. *South.*

Your soul's above the *baseness* of distrust:  
Nothing but love could make you so unjust. *Dryd. Aureng.*

2. Vileness of metal.

We alleged the fraudulent obtaining and executing his pa-  
tent, the *baseness* of his metal, and the prodigious sum to be  
coined. *Swift.*

3. Bastardy.

Why brand they us  
With *base*? with *baseness*? bastardy? *Shakefp. King Lear.*

4. Deepness of sound.

The just and measured proportion of the air percussed to-  
wards the *baseness* or trebleness of tones, is one of the greatest  
secrets in the contemplation of sounds. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

To BASH. *v. n.* [probably from *base*.] To be ashamed; to be  
confounded with shame.

His countenance was bold, and *bas*d not  
For Guyon's looks, but scornful eye-glance at him shot.

*Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. iv.*

BASHA'W. *n. f.* [sometimes written *bassa*.] A title of honour  
and command among the Turks; the viceroy of a province;  
the general of an army.



# B A S

The Turks made an expedition into Persia; and because of the straits of the mountains, the *basbaw* consulted which way they should get in.

*Bacon's Apophthegms.*

**BA'SHFUL.** *adj.* [This word, with all those of the same race, are of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines them derived from *bafē*, or mean; *Minshew*, from *verbaesen*, Dut. to strike with astonishment; *Junius*, from *basia*, which he finds in *He-sychius* to signify shame. The conjecture of *Minshew* seems most probable.]

1. Modest; shamefaced.

I never tempted her with word too large;

But, as a brother to his sister, shew'd

*Bashful* sincerity, and comely love. *Shakesp. M. ado about N.*

2. Sheepish; vitiously modest.

He looked with an almost *bashful* kind of modesty, as if he feared the eyes of man.

*Sidney.*

Hence, *bashful* cunning!

And prompt me plain and holy innocence. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Our authour, anxious for his fame to night,

And *bashful* in his first attempt to write,

Lies cautiously obscure.

*Addison's Drummer, Prologue.*

**BA'SHFULLY.** *adv.* [from *bashful*.] Timorously; modestly.

**BA'SHFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *bashful*.]

1. Modesty, as shewn in outward appearance.

*Philoclea* a little mused how to cut the thread even, with eyes, cheeks and lips, whereof each sang their part, to make up the harmony of *bashfulness*.

*Sidney.*

Such looks, such *bashfulness* might well adorn

The cheeks of youths that are more nobly born. *Dryden.*

2. Vitious or rustick shame.

For fear had bequeathed his room to his kinsman *bashfulness*, to teach him good manners.

*Sidney, b. i.*

There are others who have not altogether so much of this foolish *bashfulness*, and who ask every one's opinion. *Dryden.*

**BA'SIL.** *n. f.* [*ocymum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This plant hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whose crest is upright, roundish, notched, and larger than the beard, which is generally curled, or gently cut. Out of the flower cup rises the pointal, attended by four embryos, that become so many feeds inclosed in a husk, which was before the flower cup; the husk is divided into two lips, the upper one growing upright, and is split into two; but the under one is cut into several parts. The species are eight; 1. Common *basil*. 2. Common *basil*, with dark green leaves, and white flowers. 3. Lesser *basil*, with narrow ferrated leaves. 4. The least *basil*, commonly called *busb-basil*, &c. These annual plants are propagated from seeds in March, upon a moderate hot bed. In August they perfect their feeds. The first sort is prescribed in medicine; but the fourth is most esteemed for its beauty and scent.

*Millar.*

**BA'SIL.** *n. f.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away.

**BA'SIL.** *n. f.* The skin of a sheep tanned.

*Diēt.*

To **BA'SIL.** *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle.

These chissels are not ground to such a *basil* as the joiners chissels on one of the sides, but are *bafied* away on both the flat sides; so that the edge lies between both the sides in the middle of the tool.

*Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

**BASI'LICA.** *n. f.* [*βασιλική*.] The middle vein of the arm so called, by way of pre-eminence. It is likewise attributed to many medicines for the same reason.

*Quincy.*

**BASI'LICAL.** } *adj.* [from *basilica*. See **BASILICA**.] Belonging

**BASI'LICK.** } to the basilick vein.

These aneurisms following always upon bleeding the *basilick* vein, must be aneurisms of the humeral artery.

*Sharp.*

**BASILICK.** *n. f.* [*basilique*, Fr. *βασιλική*.] A large hall, having two ranges of pillars, and two isles or wings, with galleries over them. These *basilicks* were first made for the palaces of princes, and afterwards converted into courts of justice, and lastly into churches; whence a *basilick* is generally taken for a magnificent church, as the *basilick* of St. Peter at Rome.

**BASI'LICON.** *n. f.* [*βασιλικόν*.] An ointment called also *tetrapharmacum*.

*Quincy.*

I made incision into the cavity, and put a pledget of *basilicon* over it.

*Wifeman's Surgery.*

**BA'SILISK.** *n. f.* [*basiliscus*, Lat. of *ασιδισκος*, of *βασιλευς*, a king.]

1. A kind of serpent, called also a cockatrice, which is said to drive away all others by his hissing, and to kill by looking.

Make me not sighted like the *basilisk*;

I've look'd on thousands who have sped the better

By my regard, but kill'd none so. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

The *basilisk* was a serpent not above three palms long, and differenced from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks or coronary spots upon the crown.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. A species of cannon or ordnance.

There we imitate and practise to make swifter motions than any you have: and to make them stronger and more violent than yours are; exceeding your greatest cannons and *basilisks*.

*Bacon's New Atlantis.*

**BA'SIN.** *n. f.* [*basun*, Fr. *bacile*, *bacino*, Ital. It is often written *bason*, but not according to etymology.]

# B A S

1. A small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses.

Let one attend him with a silver *basin*,

Full of rosewater, and bestrew'd with flowers.

*Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

We have little wells for infusions, where the waters take the virtue quicker and better, than in vessels and *basins*.

*Bacon.*

We behold a piece of silver in a *basin*, when water is put upon it, which we could not discover before, as under the verge thereof.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. A small pond.

On one side of the walk you see this hollow *basin*, with its several little plantations lying conveniently under the eye of the beholder.

*Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup> 477.

3. A part of the sea inclosed in rocks, with a narrow entrance.

The jutting land two ample bays divides;

The spacious *basins* arching rocks inclose,

A sure defence from ev'ry storm that blows. *Pope's Odyssey.*

4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids.

If this rotation does the seas affect,

The rapid motion rather would eject

The stores, the low capacious caves contain,

And from its ample *basin* cast the main. *Blackmore's Creat.*

5. A dock for repairing and building ships.

6. In anatomy, a round cavity situated between the anterior ventricles of the brain.

7. A concave piece of metal by which glass grinders form their convex glasses.

8. A round shell or case of iron placed over a furnace, in which hatters mould the matter of a hat into form.

9. *Basins* of a balance; the same with the scales; one to hold the weight, the other the thing to be weighed.

**BA'SIS.** *n. f.* [*basis*, Lat.]

1. The foundation of any thing, as of a column or a building.

It must follow, that paradise, being raised to this height, must have the compass of the whole earth for a *basis* and foundation.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*

Ascend my chariot, guide the rapid wheels

That shake heav'n's *basis*.

*Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

In altar-wise a stately pile they rear;

The *basis* broad below, and top advanc'd in air.

*Dryden.*

2. The lowest of the three principal parts of a column, which are the *basis*, *shaft*, and *capital*.

Upon our coming to the bottom, observing an English inscription upon the *basis*, we read it over several times.

*Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup> 47.

3. That on which any thing is raised.

Such seems thy gentle height, made only proud

To be the *basis* of that pompous load,

Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears. *Denham.*

4. The pedestal.

How many times shall Cæsar bleed in sport,

That now on Pompey's *basis* lies along

No worthier than the dust? *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

5. The groundwork or first principle of any thing.

Build me thy fortune upon the *basis* of valour.

*Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

The friendships of the world are oft

Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure;

Ours has severest virtue for its *basis*.

*Addison's Cato.*

To **BASK.** *v. a.* [*backeren*, Dut. *Skinner*.] To warm by laying out in the heat; used almost always of animals.

And stretched out all the chimney's length,

*Basks* at the fire his hairy strength.

*Milton.*

He was *basking* himself in the gleam of the sun. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis all thy business, business how to shun,

To *bask* thy naked body in the sun.

*Dryden's Persius.*

To **BASK.** *v. n.* To lie in the warmth.

About him, and above, and round the wood,

The birds that haunt the borders of his flood;

That bath'd within, or *bask'd* upon his side,

To tuneful songs their narrow throats apply'd.

*Dryden.*

Unlock'd, in covers let her freely run,

To range thy courts, and *bask* before the sun.

*Tickell.*

Some in the fields of purest æther play,

And *bask* and whiten in the blaze of day.

*Pope.*

**BA'SKET.** *n. f.* [*bafged*, Welch; *bascauda*, Lat. *Barbara depictis venit bascauda Britannis*. Martial.] A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters, or some other slender body interwoven.

Here is a *basket*; he may creep in, and throw foul linen upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Thus while I sung, my sorrows I deceiv'd,

And bending osiers into *baskets* weav'd.

*Dryden.*

Poor Peg was forced to go hawking and peddling; now and then carrying a *basket* of fish to the market.

*Arbuth. J. Bull.*

**BA'SKET-HILT.** *n. f.* [from *basket* and *hilt*.] A hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.

His puissant sword unto his side,

Near his undaunted heart, was ty'd:

With *basket-hilt*, that would hold broth,

And serve for fight and dinner both. *Hudibras*, cant. i.

Their



# B A S

Their beef they often in their murrions flew'd,  
And in their *lasket* hilts their bev'rage brew'd.

*King's Art of Cookery.*

**BA'SKET-WOMAN.** *n. f.* [from *basket* and *woman*.] A woman that plies at markets with a basket, ready to carry home any thing that is bought.

**BASS.** *adj.* [See **BASE**.] In musick; grave; deep.

**BASS-VIOL.** See **BASE-VIOL**.

On the sweep of the arch lies one of the Muses, playing on a *bass-viol*.

*Dryden.*

**BASS.** *n. f.* [supposed by *Junius* to be derived, like *basket*, from some British word signifying a *rush*; but perhaps more properly written *boss*, from the French *bossé*.] A mat used in churches.

Having woollen yarn, *bass* mat, or such like, to bind them withal.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**BASS-RELIEF.** *n. f.* [from *bas*, and *relief*, raised work, Fr.]

Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion. *Felibien* distinguishes three kinds of *bass-relief*; in the first, the front figures appear almost with the full relief; in the second, they stand out no more than one half; and, in the third, much less, as in coins.

**BA'SSA.** See **BASHAW**.

**BA'SSET.** *n. f.* [*basset*, Fr.] A game at cards, invented at Venice.

Gamesters would no more blaspheme; and lady Dabcheek's *basset* bank would be broke.

*Dennis.*

**BASSO RELIEVO.** [Ital.] See **BASS-RELIEF**.

**BASSO'N.** } *n. f.* [*basson*, Fr.] A musical instrument of the wind

**BASSO'ON.** } kind, blown with a reed, and furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped like other large flutes; its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and it serves for the *bass* in concerts of hautboys, &c.

*Trevoux.*

**BA'SSOCK.** *n. f.* The same with *bass*.

**BA'STARD.** *n. f.* [*bastard*, Welch, of low birth; *bastarde*, Fr.]

1. *Bastard*, according to the civil and canon law, is a person born of a woman out of wedlock, or not married; so that, according to order of law, his father is not known.

*Ayliffe.*

Him to the Lydian king Lycimnia bare,

And sent her boasted *bastard* to the war.

*Dryden.*

2. Any thing spurious or false.

It lies on you to speak to th' people;

Not by your own instruction, but with words

But rooted in your tongue; *bastards* and syllables

Of no allowance to your bosom's truth. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

**BA'STARD.** *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Begotten out of wedlock.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, insensible, a getter of more *bastard* children than war's a destroyer of men.

*Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

2. Spurious; not genuine; supposititious; false; adulterate. In this sense, any thing which bears some relation or resemblance to another, is called spurious or *bastard*.

You may partly hope that your father got you not, that you are not the Jew's daughter.—That were a kind of *bastard* hope indeed.

*Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Men who, under the disguise of publick good, pursue their own designs of power, and such *bastard* honours as attend them.

*Temple.*

**BA'STARD Cedar Tree.** [called *guazuma* in the West Indies.]

The characters are; It hath a regular flower, consisting of five leaves, hollowed like a spoon at their base; but, at their tops, divided into two parts, like a fork. The flower cup consists of three leaves, from whence arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a roundish warted fruit, which has five cells, inclosing many seeds.

It grows plentifully in the low lands in Jamaica, where it rises to the height of forty or fifty feet, and has a large trunk. The timber of this tree is cut into staves, for cases of all sorts, and used for many other purposes. The fruit is eat by cattle, as it falls from the trees, and is esteemed very good to fatten them; so that the planters often leave these trees standing in their savannas, when they clear them from all other wood.

*Millar.*

**TO BA'STARD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convict of being a *bastard*; to stigmatize with *bastardy*.

She lived to see her brother beheaded, and her two sons deposed from the crown, *bastarded* in their blood, and cruelly murdered.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

**TO BA'STARDIZE.** *v. a.* [from *bastard*.]

1. To convict of being a *bastard*.

2. To beget a *bastard*.

I should have been what I am, had the maidenliest star in the firmament twinkled on my *bastardizing*.

*Shakesp. King Lear.*

**BA'STARDLY.** *adv.* [from *bastard*.] In the manner of a *bastard*; spuriously.

Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys

The soil's disease, and into cockle strays;

Let the mind's thoughts but be transplanted so

Into the body, and *bastardly* they grow.

*Donne.*

**BA'STARDY.** *n. f.* [from *bastard*.] An unlawful state of birth, which disables the *bastard*, both according to the laws of God and man, from succeeding to an inheritance.

*Ayliffe's Parerg.*

# B A T

Once she slander'd me with *bastardy*;

But whether I be true begot, or no,

That still I lay upon my mother's head. *Shakesp. K. John.*

In respect of the evil consequents, the wife's adultery is worse, as bringing *bastardy* into a family. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

No more of *bastardy* in heirs of crowns. *Pope's Epistles.*

**TO BASTE.** *v. a.* participle pass. *basted*, or *basten*. [*bastonner*, Fr. *Bazata*, in the Armorick dialect, signifies to strike with a stick; from which perhaps *baston* a stick, and all its derivatives, or collaterals, may be deduced.]

1. To beat with a stick.

Quoth she, I grant it is in vain

For one's that *basted* to feel pain,

Because the pangs his bones endure,

Contribute nothing to the cure.

*Hudibras.*

Tir'd with dispute, and speaking Latin,

As well as *basting*, and bear bating.

*Hudibras.*

*Bastings* heavy, dry, obtuse,

Only dulness can produce;

While a little gentle jerking

Sets the spirits all aworking.

*Swift.*

2. To drip butter, or any thing else, upon meat as it turns upon the spit.

Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, a *basting*.

*Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

3. To moisten meat on the spit by falling upon it.

The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds, will serve to *baste* them, and so save time and butter.

*Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

4. To sew slightly. [*baster*, Fr. to stitch.]

**BASTINA'DE.** } *n. f.* [*bastonnade*, Fr.]

**BASTINA'DO.** }

1. The act of beating with a cudgel; the blow given with a cudgel.

But this courtesy was worse than a *bastinado* to Zelmane; so that again, with rageful eyes, she bad him defend himself.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

And all those harsh and rugged sounds

Of *bastinados*, cuts and wounds.

*Hudibras.*

2. It is sometimes taken for a Turkish punishment of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

**TO BASTINA'DE.** } *v. a.* [from the noun; *bastonner*, Fr.] **TO**

**TO BASTINA'DO.** } beat; to give the *bastinado*.

Nick seized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to *bastinado* old Lewis, who had slunk into a corner, waiting the event of the squabble.

*Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

**BA'STION.** *n. f.* [*bastion*, Fr.] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, sometimes with brick, rarely with stone, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part, and was anciently called a bulwark.

*Harris.*

Toward: but how? ay there's the question;

Fierce the assault, unarm'd the *bastion*.

*Prior.*

**BAT.** *n. f.* [*bat*, Sax. This word seems to have given rise to a great number of words in many languages; as, *battre*, Fr. to beat; *baton*, *battle*, *beat*, *batty*, and others. It probably signified a weapon that did execution by its weight, in opposition to a sharp edge; whence *whirlbat* and *brickbat*.] A heavy stick or club.

A handsome *bat* he held,

On which he leaned, as one far in eld.

*Hubberd's Tale.*

They were fried in arm chairs, and their bones broken with *bats*.

*Hakewell on Providence.*

**BAT.** *n. f.* [the etymology unknown.] An animal having the body of a mouse and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a sort of skin which is extended. It lays no eggs, but brings forth its young alive, and suckles them. It never grows tame, feeds upon flies, insects, and fatty substances, such as candles, oil, and cheese; and appears only in the summer evenings, when the weather is fine.

*Calmet.*

When owls do cry,

On the *bat's* back I do fly.

*Shakesp. Tempest.*

But then grew reason dark; that fair star no more

Could the fair forms of good and truth discern;

*Bats* they became who eagles were before;

And this they got by their desire to learn. *Sir J. Davies.*

Some animals are placed in the middle betwixt two kinds, as *bats*, which have something of birds and beasts.

*Locke.*

Where swallows in the winter season keep,

And how the drowsy *bat* and dormouse sleep.

*Gay.*

**BAT-FOWLING.** *n. f.* [from *bat* and *fowl*.] A particular manner of birdcatching in the night time, while they are at roost upon perches, trees, or hedges. They light torches or straw, and then beat the bushes; upon which the birds flying to the flames, are caught either with nets, or otherwise.

You would lift the moon out of her sphere, if she would continue in it five weeks without changing.—We should so, and then go a *bat-fowling*.

*Shakesp. Tempest.*

Bodies lighted at night by fire, must have a brighter lustre given them than by day; as sacking of cities, *bat-fowling*, &c.

*Peacham on Drawing.*

**BATABLE.** *adj.* [from *late*.] Disputable.

*Batable*



*Batable* ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, lying between both kingdoms. *Cowel.*

**BATCH.** *n. f.* [from *bake.*]

1. The quantity of bread baked at a time.  
The joiner puts the boards into ovens after the *batch* is drawn, or lays them in a warm stable. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. Any quantity of any thing made at once, so as to have the same qualities.  
Except he were of the same meal and *batch.* *Ben. Johnson.*

**BA'TCHELOR.** See **BACHELOR.**

**BATE.** *n. f.* [perhaps contracted from *debate.*] Strife; contention; as a *make-bate.*

**TO BATE.** *v. a.* [contracted from *abate.*]

1. To lessen any thing; to retrench.  
Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's key,  
With *bated* breath, and whisp'ring humbleness,  
Say this? *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*  
Nor envious at the sight will I forbear  
My plenteous bowl, nor *bate* my plenteous cheer. *Dryden.*
2. To sink the price.  
When the landholder's rent falls, he must either *bate* the labourer's wages, or not employ, or not pay him. *Locke.*
3. To lessen a demand.  
*Bate* me some, and I will pay you some, and, as most debtors do, promise you infinitely. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
4. To cut off; to take away.  
*Bate* but the last, and 'tis what I would say. *Dryd. Sp. Friar.*

**TO BATE.** *v. n.*

1. To grow less.  
Bardolph, am not I fallen away vilely since this last election? Do I not *bate*? do I not dwindle? Why, my skin hangs about me like an old lady's loose gown. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
2. To remit; with *of* before the thing.  
*Abate* thy speed, and I will *bate* of mine. *Dryden.*

**BATE** seems to have been once the preterite of *bite*, as *Shakespeare* uses *biting faulchion*; unless, in the following lines, it may be rather deduced from *beat*.  
Yet there the steel staid not, but inly *bate*  
Deep in his flesh, and open'd wide a red flood gate. *F. Queen.*

**BA'TEFUL.** *adj.* [from *bate* and *full.*] Contentious.  
He knew her haunt, and haunted in the same,  
And taught his sheep her sheep in food to thwart;  
Which soon as it did *bateful* question frame,  
He might on knees confess his guilty part. *Sidney.*

**BA'TEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *abatement.*] Diminution; a term only used among artificers.  
To *abate*, is to waste a piece of stuff; instead of asking how much was cut off, carpenters ask what *batement* that piece of stuff had. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

**BATH.** *n. f.* [bað, Saxon.]

1. A *bath* is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. Artificial *baths* have been in great esteem with the ancients, especially in complaints to be relieved by revulsion, as inveterate headaches, by opening the pores of the feet, and also in cutaneous cases. But the modern practice has greatest recourse to the natural *baths*; most of which abound with a mineral sulphur, as appears from their turning silver and copper blackish. The cold *baths* are the most convenient springs, or reservoirs, of cold water to wash in, which the ancients had in great esteem; and the present age can produce abundance of noble cures performed by them. *Quincy.*  
Why may not the cold *bath*, into which they plunged themselves, have had some share in their cure? *Addison. Spectator.*
2. A state in which great outward heat is applied to the body, for the mitigation of pain, or any other purpose.  
In the height of this *bath*, when I was more than half stewed in grease like a Dutch dish, to be thrown into the Thames. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Sleep, the birth of each day's life, fore labour's *bath*,  
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
3. In chymistry, it generally signifies a vessel of water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire. *Balneum Mariæ* is a mistake, for *balneum maris*, a sea or water *bath*. A sand heat is sometimes called *balneum siccum*, or *cine-reum.* *Quincy.*  
We see that the water of things distilled in water, which they call the *bath*, differeth not much from the water of things distilled by fire. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 684.*
4. A sort of Hebrew measure, containing the tenth part of an homer, or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for things liquid; and three pecks and three pints, as a measure for things dry. *Calmet.*  
Ten acres of vineyard shall yield one *bath*, and the seed of an homer shall yield an ephah. *Isaiah, v. 10.*

**TO BATHE.** *v. a.* [baðian, Saxon.]

1. To wash in a bath.  
Others, on silver lakes and rivers, *bath'd*  
Their downy breast. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 437.*  
Chancing to *bathe* himself in the river Cydnus, through the excessive coldness of these waters, he fell sick, near unto death, for three days. *South.*

2. To supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquours.  
*Bathe* them, and keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters, and lenitive boluses. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
I'll *bathe* your wounds in tears for my offence. *Dryden.*
3. To wash with any thing.  
Phœnician Dido stood,  
Fresh from her wound, her bosom *bath'd* in blood. *Dryden.*  
Mars could in mutual blood the centaurs *bathe*,  
And Jove himself give way to Cinthia's wrath. *Dryden.*

**TO BATHE.** *v. n.* To be in the water, or in any thing resembling a bath.  
Except they meant to *bathe* in reeking wounds,  
I cannot tell. *Macbeth.*

The delighted spirit  
To *bathe* in fiery floods, or to reside  
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice. *Sh. Meas. for Meas.*  
The gallants dancing by the river side,  
They *bathe* in summer, and in winter slide. *Waller.*  
But *bathe*, and, in imperial robes array'd,  
Pay due devotions. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**BA'TING, or ABA'TING.** *prep.* [from *bate*, or *abate.* This word, though a participle in itself, seems often used as a preposition.] Except.  
The king, your brother, could not choose an advocate,  
Whom I would sooner hear on any subject,  
*Bating* that only one, his love, than you. *Rowe's R. Conu.*  
If we consider children, we have little reason to think, that they bring many ideas with them, *bating*, perhaps, some faint ideas of hunger and thirst. *Locke.*

**BA'TLET.** *n. f.* [from *bat.*] A square piece of wood, with a handle, used in beating linen when taken out of the buck.  
I remember the kissing of her *batlet*, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopt hands had milked. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

**BATO'ON.** *n. f.* [*baston*, or *bâton*, Fr. formerly spelt *baston.*]

1. A staff or club.  
We came close to the shore, and offered to land; but straightways we saw divers of the people with *bastons* in their hands, as it were, forbidding us to land. *Bacon's N. Atlantis.*  
That does not make a man the worse,  
Although his shoulders with *batoon*  
Be claw'd and cudgell'd to some tune. *Hudibras.*
2. A truncheon or marshal's staff; a badge of military honour.

**BA'TTAILLOUS.** *adj.* [from *bataille*, Fr.] Having the appearance of a battle; warlike; with military appearance.  
He started up, and did himself prepare  
In sun bright arms and *battailous* array. *Fairfax, b. i.*  
The French came foremost *battailous* and bold. *Fairf. b. i.*  
A fiery region, stretch'd  
In *battailous* aspect, and nearer view  
Bristled with upright beams innumerable  
Of rigid spears, and helmets throng'd. *Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

**BATTA'LIA.** *n. f.* [*battaglia*, Ital.] The order of battle.  
Next morning the king put his army into *battalia.* *Clarend.*

**BATTA'LION.** *n. f.* [*bataillon*, Fr.]

1. A division of an army; a troop; a body of forces. It is now confined to the infantry, and the number is uncertain, but generally from five to eight hundred men. Some regiments consist of one *battalion*, and others are divided into two, three, or more.  
When sorrows come, they come not single spies,  
But in *battalions.* *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
In this *battalion* there were two officers, called Therfites and Pandarus. *Tatler, N° 56.*  
The pierc'd *battalions* disunited fall,  
In heaps on heaps: one fate o'erwhelms them all. *Pope.*
2. An army. This sense is not now in use.  
Six or seven thousand is their utmost power.  
—Why, our *battalion* trebles that account. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

**TO BA'TTEN.** *v. a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.]

1. To fatten, or make fat; to feed plenteously.  
We drove afield,  
*Batt'ning* our flock with the fresh dews of night. *Milton.*
2. To fertilize.  
The meadows here, with *batt'ning* ooze enrich'd,  
Give spirit to the grass; three cubits high  
The jointed herbage shoots. *Philips.*

**TO BA'TTEN.** *v. n.* To grow fat; to live in indulgence.  
Follow your function, go and *batten* on cold bits. *Sh. Coriol.*  
Burnish'd and *batt'ning* on their food, to show  
The diligence of careful herds below. *Dryden's H. and P.*  
The lazy glutton safe at home will keep,  
Indulge his sloth, and *batten* on his sleep. *Dryden.*  
As at full length the pamper'd monarch lay,  
*Batt'ning* in ease, and slumb'ring life away. *Garth.*  
Tway mice, full blythe and amicable,  
*Batten* beside erle Robert's table. *Prior.*  
While paddling ducks the standing lake desire,  
Or *batt'ning* hogs roll in the sinking mire. *Gay's Pastorals.*

**BA'TTEN.** *n. f.* A word used only by workmen.  
A *batten* is a scantling of wooden stuff, two, three or four inches broad, seldom above one thick, and the length unlimited. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*



# B A T

To BA'TTER. *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, Fr.]

1. To beat; to beat down; frequently used of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war.

To appoint *battering* rams against the gates, to cast a mount, and to build a fort. *Ezek. xxi. 22.*

These haughty words of hers

Have *batter'd* me like roaring cannon shot,

And made me almost yield upon my knees. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

Britannia there, the fort in vain

Had *batter'd* been with golden rain:

Thunder itself had fail'd to pass. *Waller.*

Be then, the naval stores, the nation's care,

New ships to build, and *batter'd* to repair. *Dryden.*

2. To wear with beating.

Crowds to the castle mounted up the street,

*Batt'ring* the pavement with their courfers feet. *Dryden.*

If you have a silver saucepan for the kitchen use, let me advise you to *batter* it well; this will shew constant good house-keeping. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

3. Applied to persons: to wear out with service.

The *batter'd* veteran strumpets here,

Pretend at least to bring a modest ear. *Southern.*

I am a poor old *battered* fellow, and I would willingly end my days in peace. *Arbutnot's History of J. Bull.*

As the same dame, experienc'd in her trade,

By names of toasts retails each *batter'd* jade. *Pope.*

To BA'TTER. *v. n.* A word used only by workmen.

The side of a wall, or any timber, that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is said to *batter*. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

BA'TTER. *n. f.* [from *to batter*.] A mixture of several ingredients beaten together with some liquor; so called from its being so much beaten.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd

Turkey poult fresh'd from th' egg in *batter* fry'd. *King's Art of Cookery.*

BA'TTERER. *n. f.* [from *batter*.] He that batters.

BA'TTERY. *n. f.* [from *batter*, or *batterie*, Fr.]

1. The act of battering.

Strong wars they make, and cruel *battery* bend,

'Gainst fort of reason, it to overthrow. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Earthly minds, like mud walls, resist the strongest *batteries*. *Locke.*

2. The instruments with which a town is battered, placed in order for action.

Where is best place to make our *batt'ry* next?—

— I think at the north gate. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

It plants this reasoning and that argument, this consequence and that distinction, like so many intellectual *batteries*, till at length it forces a way and passage into the obstinate inclosed truth. *South.*

See, and revere th' artillery of heav'n,

Drawn by the gale, or by the tempest driv'n:

A dreadful fire the floating *batt'ries* make,

O'erturn the mountain, and the forest shake. *Blackmore.*

3. The frame, or raised work, upon which cannons are mounted.

4. In law, a violent striking of any man. In trespass for assault and *battery*, one may be found guilty of the assault, yet acquitted of the *battery*. There may therefore be assault without *battery*; but *battery* always implies an assault. *Chambers.*

Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the sconce with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action and *battery*? *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Sir, quo' the lawyer, not to flatter ye,

You have as good and fair a *battery*,

As heart can wish, and need not shame

The proudest man alive to claim. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. iii.*

BA'TTLE. *n. f.* [*bataille*, Fr.]

1. A fight; an encounter between opposite armies. We generally say a *battle* of many, and a *combat* of two.

The English army that divided was

Into two parts, is now conjoin'd in one;

And means to give you *battle* presently. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

The *battle* done, and they within our power,

She'll never see his pardon. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

The race is not to the swift, nor the *battle* to the strong.

*Ecclef. ix. 11.*

So they joined *battle*, and the heathen being discomfited fled into the plain. *I Maccab. iv. 14.*

2. A body of forces, or division of an army.

The king divided his army into three *battles*; whereof the vanguard only, well strengthened with wings, came to fight. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. The main body, as distinct from the van and rear.

The earl of Angus led the avant-guard, himself followed with the *battle* a good distance behind, and after came the arrier. *Hayward.*

4. We say to join *battle*; to give *battle*.

To BA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*batailler*, Fr.] To join battle; to contend in fight.

'Tis ours by craft and by surprize to gain:

'Tis yours to meet in arms, and *battle* in the plain. *Prior.*

We daily receive accounts of ladies *battling* it on both sides.

*Addison. Freeholder, N° 23.*

# B A W

I own, he hates an action base,

His virtues *batt'ling* with his place. *Swift.*

BA'TTLE-ARRAY. *n. f.* [See *BATTLE* and *ARRAY*.] Array, or order of battle.

Two parties of fine women, placed in the opposite side boxes; seemed drawn up in *battle-array* one against another. *Addison.*

BA'TTLE-AXE. *n. f.* A weapon used anciently, probably the same with a *bill*.

Certain tinnors, as they were working, found spear heads, *battle-axes*, and swords of copper, wrapped in linen cloths. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

BA'TTLEDOOR. *n. f.* [so called from *door*, taken for a flat board, and *battle*, or *striking*.] An instrument with a handle and a flat blade, used in play to strike a ball, or shuttlecock.

Play-things, which are above their skill, as tops, gigs, *battle-doors*, and the like, which are to be used with labour, should indeed be procured them. *Locke.*

BA'TTLEMENT. *n. f.* [generally supposed to be formed from *battle*, as the parts from whence a building is defended against assailants; perhaps only corrupted from *bâtiment*, Fr.] A wall raised round the top of a building, with embrasures, or interstices, to look through, to annoy an enemy.

He fix'd his head upon our *battlements*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Thou shalt make a *battlement* for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man fall from thence. *Deut. xxii. 8.*

Through this we pass

Up to the highest *battlement*, from whence

The Trojans threw their darts. *Denham.*

Their standard planted on the *battlement*,

Despair and death among the soldiers sent. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

No, I shan't envy him, whoe'er he be,

That stands upon the *battlements* of state;

I'd rather be secure than great. *Norris.*

The weighty mallet deals resounding blows,

Till the proud *battlements* her tow'rs inclose. *Gay's Trivia.*

BA'TTY. *adj.* [from *bat*.] Belonging to a bat.

Till o'er their brows death counterfeiting sleep,

With leaden legs and *batty* wings doth creep. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

BA'VAROY. *n. f.* A kind of cloke, or furtout.

Let the loop'd *bavaroy* the fop embrace,

Or his deep cloke be spatter'd o'er with lace. *Gay's Trivia.*

BA'UBEE. *n. f.* A word used in Scotland, and the northern counties, for a halfpenny.

Tho' in the draw'rs of my japan bureau,

To lady Gripeall I the Cæsars show,

'Tis equal to her ladyship or me,

A copper Otho, or a Scotch *baubee*. *Bramst. Man of Taste.*

BA'VIN. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.] A stick like those bound up in faggots; a piece of waste wood.

He ambled up and down

With shallow jesters and rash *bavin* wits,

Soon kindled, and soon burnt. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

For moulded to the life in cloths,

Th' have pick'd from dunghills thereabouts,

He's mounted on a hazel *bavin*,

A crop'd malignant baker gave him. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. iii.*

The smaller truncheons make billet, *bavin*, and coals.

*Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

To BAULK. See *BALK*.

BA'WBLE. *n. f.* [*Baubellum*, in barbarous Latin, signified a jewel, or any thing valuable, but not necessary. *Omnia baubella sua dedit Othoni. Howden.* Probably from *beau*, Fr.] A gew-gaw; a trifling piece of finery; a thing of more show than use; a trifle. It is in general, whether applied to persons or things, a term of contempt.

She haunts me in every place. I was on the sea bank with some Venetians, and thither comes the *bawble*, and falls me thus about my neck. *Shakesp. Othello.*

It is a paltry cap,

A custard coffin, a *bawble*, a filken pie. *Shak. Tam. Shrew.*

If, in our contest, we do not interchange useful notions, we shall traffick toys and *bawbles*. *Government of the Tongue.*

This shall be writ to fright the fry away,

Who draw their little *bawbles*, when they play. *Dryden.*

A lady's watch needs neither figures nor wheels;

'Tis enough that 'tis loaded with *bawbles* and seals. *Prior.*

Our author then, to please you in your way,

Presents you now a *bawble* of a play,

In ginglyng rhyme. *Granville.*

A prince, the moment he is crown'd,

Inherits every virtue round,

As emblems of the sov'reign pow'r;

Like other *bawbles* of the Tow'r. *Swift.*

BA'WBLING. *adj.* [from *bawble*.] Trifling; contemptible: a word not now in use, except in conversation.

A *bawbling* vessel was he captain of,

For shallow draught and bulk unprired;

With which such scathful grapple did he make,

With the most noble bottom of our fleet. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

BA'W-



# B A W

**BA'WCOCK.** *n. f.* [perhaps from *beau*, or *baude*, and *cock*.] A familiar word, which seems to signify the same as *fine fellow*.

Why, how now, my *bawcock*? how dost thou, chuck?  
*Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

**BAWD.** *n. f.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer, or procuress; one that introduces men and women to each other, for the promotion of debauchery.

If your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the *bawds*. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

This commodity,  
This *bawd*, this broker, this all changing word,  
Hath drawn him from his own determin'd aid. *Sh. K. John.*

Our author calls colouring *lena fororis*, the *bawd* of her sister design; she dresses her up, she paints her, she procures for the design, and makes lovers for her. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**To BAWD.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure; to provide gallants with strumpets.

Leucippe is agent for the king's lust, and *bawds*, at the same time, for the whole court. *Addison. Spectator, N° 266.*

And in four months a batter'd harridan;  
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,  
To *bawd* for others, and go shares with punk. *Swift.*

**BA'WDILY.** *adv.* [from *bawdy*.] Obscenely.

**BA'WDINESS.** *n. f.* [from *bawdy*.] Obsceneness.

**BA'WDRICK.** *n. f.* [See **BALDRICK**.] A belt.

Fresh garlands too, the virgin's temples crown'd;  
The youth's gilt swords wore at their thighs, with silver *bawdricks* bound. *Chapman's Iliad, b. xviii.*

**BA'WDRY.** *n. f.* [contracted from *bawdery*, the practice of a *bawd*.]

1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Cheating and *bawdry* go together in the world. *L'Estrange.*

2. Obscenity; unchaste language.

Pr'ythee, say on; he's for a jig, or a tale of *bawdry*, or he sleeps. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

I have no fault: no *bawdry* he doth mean:  
For witty, in his language, is obscene. *B. Johnson.*  
It is most certain, that barefaced *bawdery* is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

**BA'WDY.** *adj.* [from *bawd*.] Obscene; unchaste; generally applied to language.

The *bawdy* wind that kisses all it meets,  
Is huff'd within the hollow mine of earth,  
And will not hear't. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Only they,

That come to hear a merry *bawdy* play,  
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakesp. Henry VIII. Prologue.*

Not one poor *bawdy* jest shall dare appear;  
For now the batter'd veteran strumpets here  
Pretend at least to bring a modest ear. *Southern.*

**BA'WDY-HOUSE.** *n. f.* A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery.

Has the pope lately shut up the *bawdy-houses*, or does he continue to lay a tax upon sin? *Dennis.*

**To BAWL.** *v. n.* [*ballo*, Lat.]

1. To hoot; to cry with great vehemence, whether for joy or pain. A word always used in contempt.

They *bawl* for freedom in their senseless mood,  
And still revolt, when truth would set them free. *Par. Reg.*

To cry the cause up heretofore,  
And *bawl* the bishops out of door. *Hudibras.*

Through the thick shades th' eternal scribbler *bawls*,  
And shakes the statues on their pedestals. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

From his lov'd home no lucre him can draw;  
The senate's mad decrees he never saw;  
Nor heard at *bawling* bars corrupted law. *Dryden.*

Loud menaces were heard, and foul disgrace,  
And *bawling* infamy, in language base,  
Till sense was lost in sound, and silence fled the place. *Dryden's Fables.*

So on the tuneful Margarita's tongue  
The list'ning nymphs, and ravish'd heroes hung;  
But cits and fops the heav'n born musick blame,  
And *bawl*, and hiss, and damn her into fame. *Smith on J. Philips.*

I have a race of orderly elderly people, who can *bawl* when I am deaf, and tread softly when I am only giddy and would sleep. *Swift.*

2. To cry as a froward child.

A little child was *bawling*, and an old woman chiding it. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

If they were never suffered to have what they cried for, they would never, with *bawling* and peevishness, contend for mastery. *Locke.*

My husband took him in, a dirty boy; it was the business of the servants to attend him, the rogue did *bawl* and make such a noise. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

**To BAWL.** *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier.

It grieved me, when I saw labours which had cost so much, *bawled* about by common hawkers. *Swift.*

**BA'WREL.** *n. f.* A kind of hawk. *Dict.*

# B A Y

**BA'WSIN.** *n. f.* A badger. *Dict.*

**BAY.** *adj.* [*badius*, Lat.]

A *bay* horse is what is inclining to a chestnut; and this colour is various, either a light *bay* or a dark *bay*, according as it is less or more deep. There are also coloured horses, that are called dappled *bays*. All *bay* horses are commonly called brown by the common people.

All *bay* horses have black manes, which distinguish them from the sorrel, that have red or white manes.

There are light *bays* and gilded *bays*, which are somewhat of a yellowish colour. The chestnut *bay* is that which comes nearest to the colour of the chestnut. *Farricr's Dict.*

I remember, my lord, you gave good words the other day of a *bay* courser I rode on. 'Tis yours because you liked it. *Shakesp. Timon.*

Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride on a *bay* trotting horse over four inch'd bridges. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

His colour grey,

For beauty dappled, or the brightest *bay*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

**BAY.** *n. f.* [*baye*, Dutch.]

1. An opening into the land, where the water is shut in on all sides, except at the entrance.

A reverend Syracusan merchant,

Who put unluckily into this *bay*. *Shakesp. Comedy of Err.*

We have also some works in the midst of the sea, and some *bays* upon the shore for some works, wherein is required the air and vapour of the sea. *Bacon.*

Here in a royal bed the waters sleep,  
When tir'd at sea, within this *bay* they creep. *Dryden.*

Some of you have already been driven to this *bay*. *Dryden's Epistle to the Whigs.*

Hail, sacred solitude! from this calm *bay*

I view the world's tempestuous sea. *Roscommon.*

2. A pond head raised to keep in store of water for driving a mill.

**BAY.** *n. f.* [*aboi*, Fr. signifies the last extremity; as, *Innocence est aux aboins*. Boileau. *Innocence is in the utmost distress*. It is taken from *aboi*, the barking of a dog at hand, and thence signified the condition of a stag when the hounds were almost upon him.] The state of any thing surrounded by enemies, and obliged to face them by an impossibility of escape.

This ship, for fifteen hours, sat like a stag among hounds at the *bay*, and was sieged and fought with, in turn, by fifteen great ships. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Fair liberty pursu'd, and meant a prey  
To lawless power, here turn'd, and stood at *bay*. *Denham.*

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;  
Embolden'd by despair, he stood at *bay*;  
Resolv'd on death, he dissipates his fears,  
And bounds aloft against the pointed spears. *Dryden's Æneid.*

All, fir'd with noble emulation, strive;  
And, with a storm of darts, to distance drive  
The Trojan chief; who held at *bay*, from far

On his Vulcanian orb, sustain'd the war. *Dryden's Virgil.*

We have now, for ten years together, turned the whole force and expence of the war, where the enemy was best able to hold us at a *bay*. *Swift.*

He stands at *bay*,

And puts his last weak refuge in despair. *Thomson.*

**BAY.** *n. f.* In architecture, a term used to signify the magnitude of a building; as if a barn consists of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they call it a barn of two *bays*. These *bays* are from fourteen to twenty feet long, and floors, from ten to twelve broad, and usually twenty feet long, which is the breadth of the barn. *Builder's Dict.*

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the fairest house in it after threepence a *bay*. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

There may be kept one thousand bushels in each *bay*, there being sixteen *bays*, each eighteen foot long, about seventeen wide, or three hundred square feet in each *bay*. *Mortimer.*

**BAY Tree.** [*laurus*, Lat.] This tree hath a flower of one leaf, shaped like a funnel, and divided into four or five segments. The male flowers, which are produced on separate trees from the female, have eight stamina, which are branched into arms; the ovary of the female flowers becomes a berry, inclosing a single seed within an horny shell, which is covered with a skin. The species are, 1. The common *bay* with male flowers. 2. The common fruit bearing *bay tree*. 3. The gold striped *bay tree*, &c. The first and second sorts are old inhabitants of the English gardens; and as there are varieties obtained from the same seeds, they are promiscuously cultivated, and are not to be distinguished asunder until they have produced flowers. These plants are propagated either from seeds, or by laying down the tender branches, which will take root in one year's time. *Mill.*

I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green *bay tree*. *Psalms xxxviii 35.*

**BAY.** *n. f.* A poetical name for an honorary crown or garland, bestowed as a prize for any kind of victory or excellence.

Beneath his reign shall Eusden wear the *bays*. *Pope.*

**To BAY.** *v. n.* [*abbayer*, Fr.]

1. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he pursues.

And all the while she stood upon the ground,  
The wakeful dogs did never cease to *bay*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

The



- The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bay'd;  
The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid;  
She rent the heav'n with loud laments, imploring aid.  
*Dryden's Fables.*
2. [from bay, an inclosed place.] To encompass about; to shut in.  
We are at the stake,  
And bay'd about with many enemies. *Shakesp. Julius Caesar.*  
To BAY. *v. a.* To follow with barking; to bark at.  
I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,  
When in the wood of Crete they bay'd the bear  
With hounds of Sparta. *Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*  
If he should do so,  
He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and Welch  
Baying him at the heels. *Shak. Henry IV.*  
BAY Salt. Salt made of sea water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour. The greatest quantities of this salt are made in France, on the coast of Bretagne, Saintonge, &c. from the middle of May to the end of August, by letting the sea water into square pits or basons, where its surface being struck and agitated by the rays of the sun, it thickens at first imperceptibly, and becomes covered over with a slight crust, which hardening by the continuance of the heat, is wholly converted into salt. The water in this condition is scalding hot, and the crystallization is perfected in eight, ten, or at most fifteen days. *Chamb.*  
All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give sound, which we call crackling, puffing, spitting, &c. as in bay salt and bay leaves cast into the fire. *Bacon's Nat. History, N° 123.*  
BAY Window. A window jutting outward, and therefore forming a kind of bay or hollow in the room.  
It hath bay windows transparent as barricadoes.  
*Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*  
BAY Yarn. A denomination sometimes used promiscuously with woollen yarn. *Chambers.*  
BA'YARD. *n. f.* [from bay.] A bay horse.  
BA'YONET. *n. f.* [bayonette, Fr.] A short sword or dagger fixed at the end of a musket, by which the foot hold off the horse.  
One of the black spots is long and slender, and resembles a dagger or bayonet. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
BAYZE. See BAIZE.  
BDE'LLIUM. *n. f.* [βδέλλιον; בדרלה.] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant, used as a medicine and a perfume. *Bdellium* is mentioned both by the ancient naturalists and in scripture; but it is doubtful whether any of these be the same with the modern kind. *Chambers.*  
This *bdellium* is a tree of the bigness of an olive, whereof Arabia hath great plenty, which yieldeth a certain gum, sweet to smell to, but bitter in taste, called also *bdellium*. The Hebrews take the loadstone for *bdellium*. *Raleigh's History.*  
To BE. *v. n.* [This word is so remarkably irregular, that it is necessary to set down many of its terminations.  
Present. *I am, thou art, he is, we are, &c.*  
eom, eapt, is, anon, Sax.  
Preter. *I was, thou wert, he was, we were, &c.*  
pær, pære, pær, pæron, Sax.  
The conjunctive mood.  
*I be, thou beest, he be, we be, &c.*  
beo, byr, beo, beon, Sax.]  
1. To have some certain state, condition, quality, or accident; as, the man *is* wife.  
Seventy senators died  
By their proscriptions, Cicero being one. *Shakesp. J. Caesar.*  
He hath to night *been* in unusual pleasure. *Macbeth.*  
Be what thou hop'st to *be*, or what thou art,  
Reign to death, it is not worth enjoying. *Shakesp. H. VI.*  
Be but about  
To say, she's a goodly lady, and  
The justice of your hearts will add thereto,  
'Tis pity she's not honest, honourable. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*  
Let them shew the former things what they *be*, that we may consider them. *Isaiah, xli. 22.*  
Therefore *be* sure,  
Thou, when the bridegroom with his feastful friends  
Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,  
Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wife and pure. *Par. Reg.*  
Is it not easy to discern what such men would *be* at. *Stillingsf.*  
To say a man has a clear idea of quantity, without knowing how great it *is*, *is* to say, he has the clear idea of the number of the sands, who knows not how many they *be*. *Locke.*  
2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed.  
The wine of life *is* drawn, and the meer lees  
*Is* left this vault to brag of. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
3. To exist; to have existence.  
The times have *been*,  
That when the brains were out the man would die. *Macbeth.*  
Here cease, ye pow'rs, and let your vengeance end,  
Troy *is* no more, and can no more offend. *Dryden.*  
All th' impossibilities, which poets  
Count to extravagance of loose description,  
Shall sooner *be*. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*  
To *be* contents his natural desire;  
He asks no angel's wing, nor seraph's fire. *Pope's Ess. on M.*

4. To have something by appointment or rule.  
If all political power be derived only from Adam, and *be* to descend only to his successive heirs, by the ordinance of God, and divine institution, this is a right antecedent and paramount to all government. *Locke.*  
BEACH. *n. f.* The shore; particularly that part that is dashed by the waves; the strand.  
The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,  
Appear like mice. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
Deep to the rocks of hell, the gather'd beach  
They fasten'd, and the mole immense wrought on,  
Over the foaming deep. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x. l. 299.*  
They find the washed amber further out upon the beaches and shores, where it has been longer exposed. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
BE'ACHED. *adj.* [from beach.] Exposed to the waves.  
Timon hath made his everlasting mansion  
Upon the beached verge of the salt flood;  
Which once a day, with his embossed froth,  
The turbulent surge shall cover. *Shakesp. Timon.*  
BE'ACHY. *adj.* [from beach.] Having beaches.  
Other times, to see  
The beachy girdle of the ocean  
Too wide for Neptune's hips. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
BE'ACON. *n. f.* [beacon, Sax. from becn, a signal, and becnan, whence beckon, to make a signal.]  
1. Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy, to alarm the country.  
His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,  
Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;  
As two broad beacons set in open fields,  
Send forth their flames. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Modest doubt is called  
The beacon of the wise. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
The king seemed to account of the designs of Perkin as a may-game; yet had given order for the watching of beacons upon the coasts, and erecting more where they stood too thin. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
No flaming beacons cast their blaze afar,  
The dreadful signal of invasive war. *Gay's Rural Sports*  
2. Marks erected, or lights made in the night, to direct navigators in their courses, and warn them from rocks, shallows and sandbanks.  
BEAD. *n. f.* [beabe, prayer, Saxon.]  
1. Small globes or balls of glass or pearl, or other substance, strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers; from whence the phrase to tell beads, or to be at one's beads, is to be at prayer.  
That aged dame, the lady of the place,  
Who all this while was busy at her beads. *Fairy Q. b. i.*  
Thy voice I seem in every hymn to hear,  
With ev'ry bead I drop too soft a tear. *Pope's El. to Abel.*  
2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament.  
With scarfs and fans, and double change of brav'ry,  
With amber bracelets, beads, and all such knav'ry. *Shakesp. Taming of a Shrew.*  
3. Any globular bodies.  
Thy spirit within thee hath been so at war,  
That beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow. *Sh. H. IV.*  
Several yellow lumps of amber, almost like beads, with one side flat, had fastened themselves to the bottom. *Boyle.*  
BEAD Tree. [AZEDARACH.]  
It hath pennated leaves like those of the ash; the flowers consist of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose; in the centre of the flower is a long fimbriated tube, containing the style; the fruit is roundish and fleshy, containing a hard furrowed nut, divided into five cells, each containing one oblong broadish seed. The outside pulp of the fruit in some countries is eaten; but the nut is, by religious persons, bored through, and strung as beads; whence it takes its name. It produces ripe fruits in Italy and Spain. *Millar.*  
BE'ADLE. *n. f.* [bydel, Sax. a messenger; bedeau, Fr. bedel, Sp. bedelle, Dutch.]  
1. A messenger or servitor belonging to a court. *Cowel.*  
2. A petty officer in parishes, whose business it is to punish petty offenders.  
A dog's obey'd in office.  
Thou rascal beadle, hold thy bloody hand:  
Why dost thou lash that whore? *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
They ought to be taken care of in this condition, either by the beadle or the magistrate. *Spectator, N° 130.*  
Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,  
The beadle's lash still flagrant on their back. *Prior.*  
BE'ADROLL. *n. f.* [from bead and roll.] A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers.  
The king, for the better credit of his espials abroad, did use to have them cursed by name amongst the beadroll of the king's enemies. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
BE'ADSMAN. *n. f.* [from bead and man.] A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another.  
An holy hospital,  
In which seven beadsmen, that had vowed all  
Their life to service of high heaven's king. *Fairy Queen, l. i.*  
In



# B E A

In thy danger,  
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer;  
For I will be thy *beadsman*, Valentine. *Sh. T. Gentl. of Ver.*  
**BE'AGLE.** *n. f.* [*bisle*, Fr.] A small hound with which hares  
are hunted.

The rest were various huntings.  
The graceful goddess was array'd in green;  
About her feet were little *beagles* seen,  
That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of their queen.  
*Dryden's Fables.*

To plains with well bred *beagles* we repair,  
And trace the mazes of the circling hare. *Pope.*

**BEAK.** *n. f.* [*bec*, Fr. *pig*, Welch.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird.  
His royal bird  
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloy's his *beak*,  
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*  
He saw the ravens with their horny *beaks*  
Food to Elijah bringing. *Milton's Par. Regained, b. ii.*  
The magpye, lighting on the stock,  
Stood chatt'ring with incessant din,  
And with her *beak* gave many a knock. *Swift.*

2. A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient  
gallies, with which they pierced their enemies.  
With boiling pitch another, near at hand,  
From friendly Sweden brought, the seams instops;  
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand,  
And shakes them from the rising *beak* in drops. *Dryden.*

3. A beak is a little shoe, at the toe about an inch long, turned  
up and fastened in upon the forepart of the hoof. *Farrier's D.*

4. Any thing ending in a point like a beak; as the spout of a  
cup; a prominence of land.

Cuddenbeak, from a well advanced promontory, which en-  
titled it *beak*, taketh a prospect of the river. *Carew's Survey.*

**BE'AKED.** *adj.* [from *beak*.] Having a beak; having the form  
of a beak.

And question'd every gust of rugged winds,  
That blows from off each *beaked* promontory. *Milton.*

**BE'AKER.** *n. f.* [from *beak*.] A cup with a spout in the form of  
a bird's beak.

And into pikes and musqueteers  
Stamp'd *beakers*, cups and porringers. *Hudibras, cant. ii.*  
With dulcet bev'rage this the *beaker* crown'd,  
Fair in the midst, with gilded cups around. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**BEAL.** *n. f.* [*bolla*, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.

**TO BEAL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather mat-  
ter, or come to a head, as a fore does.

**BEAM.** *n. f.* [beam, Sax. a tree; runnebeam, a ray of the sun.]

1. The main piece of timber that supports the house.  
A *beam* is the largest piece of wood in a building, which al-  
ways lies cross the building or the walls, serving to support  
the principal rafters of the roof, and into which the feet of the  
principal rafters are framed. No building has less than two  
*beams*, one at each head. Into these, the girders of the garret  
floor are also framed; and if the building be of timber, the  
teazel-tenons of the posts are framed. The proportions of  
*beams* in or near London, are fixed by act of parliament. A  
*beam* fifteen feet long, must be seven inches on each side its  
square, and five on the other; if it be sixteen feet long, one  
side must be eight inches, the other six; and so proportionable  
to their lengths. *Builder's Dict.*

The building of living creatures is like the building of a  
timber house; the walls and other parts have columns and  
*beams*, but the roof is tile, or lead, or stone. *Bacon's N. Hist.*  
He heav'd, with more than human force, to move  
A weighty stone, the labour of a team,  
And rais'd from thence he reach'd the neighb'ring *beam*. *Dryd.*

2. Any large and long piece of timber: a *beam* must have more  
length than thickness, by which it is distinguished from a  
block.

But Lycus, swifter,  
Springs to the walls and leaves his foes behind,  
And snatches at the *beam* he first can find. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are sus-  
pended.

Poise the cause in justice' equal scales,  
Whose *beam* stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails.  
*Shakesp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

If the length of the sides in the balance, and the weights at  
the ends be both equal, the *beam* will be in a horizontal situa-  
tion: but if either the weights alone be equal, or the distances  
alone, the *beam* will accordingly decline. *Wilk. Mathem. Mag.*

4. The horn of a stag.  
And taught the woods to echo to the stream  
His dreadful challenge, and his clashing *beam*. *Denham.*

5. The pole of a chariot; that piece of wood which runs between  
the horses.

Juturna heard, and seiz'd with mortal fear,  
Forc'd from the *beam* her brother's charioteer. *Dryden.*

6. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the  
loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove.

The staff of his spear was like a weaver's *beam*. *1 Chr. xi. 23.*

# B E A

7. The ray of light emitted from some luminous body, or receiv-  
ed by the eye.

Let them present me death upon the wheel,  
Or pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,  
That the precipitation might downstretch  
Below the *beam* of fight. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Pleasing, yet cold, like Cynthia's silver *beam*. *Dryden.*  
As heav'n's blest *beam* turns vinegar to sour. *Pope.*

**BEAM of an anchor.** The straight part or shank of an anchor;  
to which the hooks are fastened.

**BEAM Compasses.** A wooden or brass instrument; with sliding  
sockets, to carry several shifting points, in order to draw cir-  
cles with very long radii; and useful in large projections, for  
drawing the furniture on wall dials. *Harris.*

**TO BEAM.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams.  
Each emanation of his fires

That *beams* on earth, each virtue he inspires. *Pope.*

**BEAM Tree.** See **WILDSERVICE**, of which it is a species.

**BE'AMY.** *adj.* [from *beam*.]

1. Radiant; shining; emitting beams.  
His double-biting axe, and *beamy* spear;  
Each asking a gigantic force to rear. *Dryden's Fables.*

Hide, hide in shameful night, thy *beamy* head. *Smith.*

2. Having horns or antlers.  
Rouze from their desert dens the bristled rage  
Of boars, and *beamy* stags in toils engag'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

**BEAN.** *n. f.* [*faba*, Lat.]

It hath a papilionaceous flower, succeeded by a long pod, filled  
with large flat kidney-shaped seeds; the stalks are firm and  
hollow; the leaves grow by pairs, and are fastened to a mid-  
rib. The species are, 1. The common garden *bean*. 2. The  
horse *bean*. There are several varieties of the garden *beans*,  
differing either in colour or size. The principal sorts which  
are cultivated in England, are the Mazagan, the small Lisbon,  
the Spanish, the Tokay, the Sandwich, and Windsor *beans*.  
The Mazagan *bean* is brought from a settlement of the Portu-  
guese on the coast of Africa, of the same name; and is by far  
the best sort to plant for an early crop, a great bearer, and al-  
so an excellent tasted *bean*. The broad Spanish, Tokay, Sand-  
wich, and Windsor *beans* are for the latter crops. *Millar.*

His allowance of oats and *beans* for his horse was greater than  
his journey required. *Swift.*

**BEAN Caper.** [*fabago*.]

The leaves of this plant are produced by pairs upon the same  
footstalk, and the footstalks grow opposite at the joints of the  
stalks; the cup of the flower consists of five leaves; and the  
flowers have also five leaves, expanded like a rose, with sta-  
mina surrounding the style, in the center of the flower cup.  
This style becomes a cylindrical fruit, five cornered; divided  
into five cells, each containing many flat seeds. *Millar.*

**BEAN Treffel.** An herb.

**TO BEAR.** *v. a.* pret. *I bore*, or *bare*; patt. pass. *bore*, or *born*.  
[beonan, bejan, Sax. *bairan*, Gothick. It is sounded as *bare*,  
as the *are* in *care* and *dare*.]

1. This is a word used with such latitude, that it is not easily ex-  
plained.

We say to *bear* a burden, to *bear* sorrow or reproach, to  
*bear* a name, to *bear* a grudge, to *bear* fruit, or to *bear* chil-  
dren. The word *bear* is used in very different senses.  
*Watts's Logick.*

2. To carry as a burden.

They *bear* him upon the shoulder; they carry him and set  
him in his place. *Isaiah, xlvii. 7.*

And Solomon had threescore and ten thousand that *bare*  
burdens. *1 Kings, v. 15.*

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young;  
spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, *beareth* them on her  
wings. *Deuteronomy, xxxii. 11.*

We see some, who, we think, have *born* less of the burden,  
rewarded above ourselves. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To convey or carry.

My message to the ghost of Priam *bear*;  
Tell him a new Achilles sent thee there. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A guest like him, a Trojan guest before,  
In shew of friendship, fought the Spartan shore,  
And ravish'd Helen from her husband *bore*. *Dryd.*

4. To carry as a mark of authority.

I do commit into your hand  
Th' unstained sword that you have us'd to *bear*.  
*Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

5. To carry as a mark of distinction.

He may not *bear* so fair and so noble an image of the divine  
glory, as the universe in its full system. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

His pious brother, sure the best  
Who ever *bore* that name. *Dryden.*

The sad spectators stiffen'd with their fears,  
She sees, and sudden every limb she smears;  
Then each of savage beasts the figure *bears*. *Garth.*

His supreme spirit or mind will *bear* its best resemblance,  
when it represents the supreme infinite. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

So we say, to *bear* arms in a coat.



6. To carry as in show.  
Look like the time; *bear* welcome in your eye,  
Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower,  
But be the serpent under't. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
7. To carry as in trust.  
He was a thief, and had the bag, and *bare* what was put therein. *John, xii. 6.*
8. To support; to keep from falling.  
Under colour of rooting out popery, the most effectual means to *bear* up the state of religion may be removed, and so a way be made either for paganism, or for extreme barbarism to enter. *Hooker, b. iv. § 1.*  
And Samson took hold of the two middle pillars, upon which the house stood, and on which it was *born* up. *Judges, xvi. 29.*  
A religious hope does not only *bear* up the mind under her sufferings, but makes her rejoice in them. *Addison. Spectat.*  
Some power invisible supports his soul,  
And *bears* it up in all its wonted greatness. *Addison's Cato.*
9. To keep afloat.  
The waters encreased, and *bare* up the ark, and it was lifted up above the earth. *Genesis, vii. 17.*
10. To support with proportionate strength.  
Animals that use a great deal of labour and exercise, have their solid parts more elastick and strong; they can *bear*, and ought to have stronger food. *Arbuthnot on Aliments,*
11. To carry in the mind, as love, hate.  
How did the open multitude reveal  
The wond'rous love they *bear* him under hand!  
*Daniel's Civil War.*  
They *bare* great faith and obedience to the kings. *Bacon.*  
Darah, the eldest *bears* a generous mind,  
But to implacable revenge inclin'd. *Dryden's Aurengz.*  
The coward *bore* the man immortal spite. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
As for this gentleman, who is fond of her, she *bear*eth him an invincible hatred. *Swift.*  
That inviolable love I *bear* to the land of my nativity, prevailed upon me to engage in so bold an attempt. *Swift.*
12. To endure, as pain, without sinking.  
It was not an enemy that reproached me, then I could have *born* it. *Psalms liv. 12.*
13. To suffer; to undergo.  
I have *born* chastisements, I will not offend any more. *Job, xxxiv. 31.*  
That which was torn of beasts, I brought not unto thee, I *bare* the loss of it; of my hand didst thou require it. *Genesis, xxxi. 39.*
14. To permit; to suffer without resentment.  
Not the gods, nor angry Jove will *bear*  
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in upper air. *Dryd. Æneid.*
15. To be capable of; to admit.  
To reject all orders of the church which men have established, is to think worse of the laws of men in this respect, than either the judgment of wise men alloweth, or the law of God itself will *bear*. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
Being the son of one earl of Pembroke, and younger brother to another, who liberally supplied his expence, beyond what his annuity from his father would *bear*. *Clarendon.*  
Give his thought either the same turn, if our tongue will *bear* it, or, if not, vary but the dress. *Dryden.*  
Do not charge your coins with more uses than they can *bear*.  
It is the method of such as love any science, to discover all others in it. *Addison on Medals.*  
Had he not been eager to find mistakes, he would not have strained my words to such a sense as they will not *bear*. *Atterb.*  
In all criminal cases, the most favourable interpretation should be put upon words that they possibly can *bear*. *Swift.*
16. To produce, as fruit.  
There be some plants that *bear* no flower, and yet *bear* fruit: there be some that *bear* flowers, and no fruit: there be some that *bear* neither flowers nor fruit. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
They wing'd their flight aloft; then stooping low,  
Perch'd on the double tree that *bears* the golden bough. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
Say, shepherd, say, in what glad soil appears  
A wond'rous tree that sacred monarchs *bears*. *Pope's Past.*
17. To bring forth, as a child.  
The queen that *bore* thee,  
Often upon her knees than on her feet,  
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
Ye know that my wife *bare* two sons. *Genesis, xlv. 27.*  
What could that have done?  
What could the muse herself that Orpheus *bore*,  
The muse herself, for her enchanting son? *Milton.*  
The same Æneas, whom fair Venus *bore*  
To fam'd Anchises on th' Idean shore. *Dryden's Æneid.*
18. To give birth to.  
Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore*,  
But now self-banish'd from his native shore. *Dryden.*
19. To possess, as power or honour.  
When vice prevails, and impious men *bear* sway,  
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison's Cato.*
20. To gain; to win.

- As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,  
So may he with more facile question *bear* it;  
For that it stands not in such warlike brace. *Shakesp. Othello.*  
Because the Greek and Latin have ever *born* away the prerogative from all other tongues, they shall serve as touchstones to make our trials by. *Camden.*  
Some think to *bear* it by speaking a great word, and being peremptory; and go on, and take by admittance that which they cannot make good. *Bacon.*
21. To maintain; to keep up.  
He finds the pleasure and credit of *bearing* a part in the conversation, and of hearing his reasons approved. *Locke.*
  22. To support any thing good or bad.  
I was carried on to observe, how they did *bear* their fortunes, and principally, how they did employ their times. *Bacon's Holy War.*
  23. To exhibit.  
Ye Trojan flames, your testimony *bear*,  
What I perform'd and what I suffer'd there. *Dryden.*
  24. To be answerable for.  
If I bring him not unto thee, let me *bear* the blame for ever. *Genesis, xliii. 9.*  
O more than madmen! you yourselves shall *bear*  
The guilt of blood and sacrilegious war. *Dryden.*
  25. To supply.  
What have you under your arm? Somewhat, that will *bear* your charges in your pilgrimage? *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
  26. To be the object of.  
I'll be your father and your brother too;  
Let me but *bear* your love, I'll bear your cares. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*
  27. To behave; to act in character.  
Some good instruction give,  
How I may *bear* me here. *Shakesp. Tempest.*  
Hath he *born* himself penitent in prison? *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*
  28. To hold; to restrain.  
Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now so feeble, that it cannot *bear* off a greater blow than this? *Hayward.*
  29. To impel; to urge; to push.  
The residue were so disordered as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only jostled and *bore* down one another, but, in their confused tumbling back, brake a part of the avant-guard. *Sir J. Hayward.*  
Contention, like a horse  
Full of high feeding, madly hath broke loose,  
And *bears* down all before him. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
Their broken oars, and floating planks, withstand  
Their passage, while they labour to the land;  
And ebbing tides *bear* back upon th' uncertain sand. *Dryden's Æneid.*
  - Now with a noiseless gentle course  
It keeps within the middle bed;  
Anon it lifts aloft the head,  
And *bears* down all before it with impetuous force. *Dryden.*  
Truth is *born* down, attestations neglected, the testimony of sober persons despised. *Swift.*  
The hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would soon *bear* down all considerations, and be an effectual incitement to their perversion. *Swift.*
  30. To conduct; to manage.  
My hope is  
So to *bear* through, and out, the consulship,  
As spite shall ne'er wound you, though it may me. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
  31. To press.  
Cæsar doth *bear* me hard; but he loves Brutus. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*  
Though he *bear* me hard,  
I yet must do him right. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*  
These men *bear* hard upon the suspected party, pursue her close through all her windings. *Addison. Spectator, N° 170.*
  32. To incite; to animate.  
But confidence then *bore* thee on; secure  
Either to meet no danger, or to find  
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i. l. 1175.*
  33. To bear a body. A colour is said to *bear* a body in painting, when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixing with the oil so entirely, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same colour.
  34. To bear date. To carry the mark of the time when any thing was written.
  35. To bear a price. To have a certain value.
  36. To bear in hand. To amuse with false pretences; to deceive.  
Your daughter, whom she *bore* in hand to love  
With such integrity, she did confess,  
Was as a scorpion to her sight. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*  
He griev'd,  
That so his sickness, age, and impotence,  
Was falsely *born* in hand, sends out arrests  
On Fortinbras. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
He repaired to Bruges, desiring of the states of Bruges, to enter



# B E A

enter peaceably into their town, with a retinue fit for his estate; and *bearing* them in hand, that he was to communicate with them of divers matters of great importance, for their good.

Bacon's *Henry VII.*

It is no wonder, that some would *bear* the world in hand, that the apostle's design and meaning is for presbytery, though his words are for episcopacy.

South.

37. To *bear off*. To carry away by force.

I will respect thee as a father, if

Thou *bear'st* my life off hence.

Shakesp. *Winter's Tale.*

The sun views half the earth on either way,

And here brings on, and there *bears off* the day.

Creech.

Give but the word, we'll snatch this damsel up,

And *bear* her off.

Addison's *Cato.*

My soul grows desperate.

I'll *bear* her off.

A. Philips's *Distrest Mother.*

38. To *bear out*. To support; to maintain; to defend.

I hope your warrant will *bear out* the deed.

Shak. *K. John.*

I can once or twice a quarter *bear out* a knave against an honest man.

Shakesp. *Henry IV. p. ii.*

Changes are never without danger, unless the prince be able to *bear out* his actions by power.

Sir J. Hayward.

Quoth Sidrophel, I do not doubt

To find friends that will *bear* me out.

Hudibras.

It is company only that can *bear* a man out in an ill thing.

South.

I doubted whether that occasion could *bear* me out in the confidence of giving your ladyship any further trouble.

Temple.

To BEAR. *v. n.*

1. To suffer pain.

Stranger, cease thy care;

Wife is the foul; but man is born to *bear* :

Jove weighs affairs of earth in dubious scales,

And the good suffers while the bad prevails.

Pope's *Odyssey.*

2. To be patient.

I cannot, cannot *bear*; 'tis past, 'tis done;

Perish this impious, this detested son.

Dryden's *Fables.*

3. To be fruitful or prolifick.

A fruit tree hath been blown up almost by the roots, and set up again, and the next year *bear* exceedingly.

Bacon.

Betwixt two season comes th' auspicious air,

This age to blossom, and the next to *bear*.

Dryden.

Melons on beds of ice are taught to *bear*,

And, strangers to the sun, yet ripen here.

Granville.

4. To take effect; to succeed.

Having pawned a full suit of cloaths for a sum of money, which, my operator assured me, was the last he should want to bring all our matters to *bear*.

Guardian, N<sup>o</sup> 166.

5. To act in character.

Instruct me

How I may formally in person *bear*,

Like a true friar.

Shakesp. *Measure for Measure.*

6. To tend; to be directed to any point.

The oily drops swimming on the spirit of wine, moved reflexly to and fro, sometimes *bearing* up to one another, as if all were to unite into one body, and then falling off, and continuing to shift places.

Boyle.

Never did men more joyfully obey,

Or sooner understood the sign to fly :

With such alacrity they bore away.

Dryden's *Annus Mirab.*

Whose navy like a stiff-stretch'd cord did shew,

Till he bore in, and bent them into flight.

Dryden.

On this the hero fix'd an oak in fight,

The mark to guide the mariners aright :

To *bear* with this, the seamen stretch their oars,

Then round the rock they steer, and seek the former shores.

Dryden's *Æneid.*

In a convex mirrour, we view the figures and all other things, which *bear* out with more life and strength than nature itself.

Dryden's *Dufresnoy.*

7. To act as an impellent, or as a reciprocal power; generally with the particles *upon* or *against*.

We were encounter'd by a mighty rock,

Which being violently *bore upon*,

Our helpless ship was splitted in the midst.

Shakespeare.

Upon the tops of mountains, the air which *bears against* the stagnant quicksilver, is less pressed.

Boyle.

The sides *bearing* one *against* the other, they could not lie so close at the bottoms.

Burnet's *Theory of the Earth.*

As a lion bounding in his way,

With force augmented *bears against* his prey,

Sideling to seize.

Dryden's *Fables.*

Because the operations to be performed by the teeth, require a considerable strength in the instruments which move the lower jaw, nature hath provided this with strong muscles, to make it *bear* forcibly *against* the upper jaw.

Ray.

The weight of the body doth *bear* most *upon* the knee-joints, in raising itself up, and most *upon* the muscles of the thighs, in coming down.

Wilkins's *Mathematical Magick.*

The waves of the sea *bear* violently and rapidly *upon* some shores, the waters being pent up by the land.

Broome on the *Odyssey.*

# B E A

8. To act upon.

Spinola, with his shot, did *bear upon* those within, who appeared upon the walls.

Hayward.

9. To be situated with respect to other places.

10. To *bear up*. To stand firm without falling.

So long as nature

Will *bear up* with this exercise, so long

I daily vow to use it.

Shakesp. *Winter's Tale.*

Persons in distress may speak of themselves with dignity; it shews a greatness of soul, that they *bear up* against the storms of fortune.

Broome's *Notes on the Odyssey.*

The consciousness of integrity, the sense of a life spent in doing good, will enable a man to *bear up* under any change of circumstances.

Atterbury.

When our commanders and soldiers were raw and unexperienced, we lost battles and towns; yet we *bore up* then, as the French do now; nor was there any thing decisive in their successes.

Swift.

11. To *bear with*. To endure an unpleasing thing.

They are content to *bear with* my absence and folly.

Sidney.

Though I must be content to *bear with* those that say you are reverend grave men; yet they lie deadly, that tell you, you have good faces.

Shakesp. *Coriolanus.*

Look you lay home to him;

Tell him his pranks have been too broad to *bear with*.

Shakesp. *Hamlet.*

*Bear with* me then, if lawful what I ask.

Paradise Lost.

BEAR. *n. f.* [bena, Saxon.]

1. A rough savage animal.

Every part of the body of these animals is covered with thick shaggy hair, of a dark brown colour, and their claws are hooked, which they use in climbing trees. They feed upon fruits, honey, bees, and flesh. Some have falsely reported, that *bears* bring their young into the world shapeless, and that their dams lick them into form. The dams go no longer than thirty days, and generally produce five young ones. In the winter, they lie hid and asleep, the male forty days, and the female four months; and so soundly for the first fourteen days, that blows will not wake them. In the sleepy season, they are said to have no nourishment but from licking their feet; for it is certain they eat nothing, and, at the end of it, the males are very fat. This animal has naturally an hideous look, but when enraged it is terrible; and, as rough and stupid as it seems to be, it is capable of discipline; it leaps, dances, and plays a thousand little tricks at the sound of a trumpet. The flesh of *bears* was much esteemed by the ancients. They abound in Poland, Muscovy, Lithuania, and the great forests in Germany; and also in the remote northern countries, where the species is white.

Calmet.

Call hither to the stake my two brave *bears*,

Bid Salisbury and Warwick come to me.—

—Are these thy *bears*? we'll bait thy *bears* to death,

And manacle the bearward in their chains.

Shak. *Henry VI.*

Thou'dst shun a *bear*;

But if thy flight lay tow'rd the roaring sea,

Thou'dst meet the *bear* i' th' mouth.

Shakesp. *King Lear.*

2. The name of two constellations, called the greater and lesser

*bear*; in the tail of the lesser *bear*, is the pole star.

E'en then when Troy was by the Greeks o'erthrown,

The *bear* oppos'd to bright Orion shone.

Creech.

BEAR-BIND. *n. f.* A species of bindweed; which see:

BEAR-FLY. *n. f.* [from *bear* and *fly*.] An insect.

There be of flies, caterpillars, canker-flies, and *bear-flies*.

Bacon's *Natural History.*

BEAR-GARDEN. *n. f.* [from *bear* and *garden*.]

1. A place in which bears are kept for sport.

Hurrying me from the playhouse, and the scenes there,

to the *bear-garden*, to the apes, and asses, and tygers.

Stillingfl.

I could not forbear going to a place of renown for the galantry of Britons, namely to the *bear-garden*.

Spect. N<sup>o</sup> 436.

2. Any place of tumult or misrule.

BEAR-GARDEN. *adj.* A word used in familiar or low phrase for rude or turbulent; as, a *bear-garden* fellow; that is, a man rude enough to be a proper frequenter of the *bear-garden*. *Bear-garden* sport, is used for gross inelegant entertainment.

BEAR'S-BREECH. *n. f.* [*acanthus*.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are like those of the thistle; the flowers labiated; the under lip of the flower is divided into three segments, which, in the beginning, is curled up in the form of a tube; in the place of the under lip are produced the stamina, which support the pointals; the cup of the flowers is composed of prickly leaves, the upper part of which is bent over, like an arch, and supplies the defect of the upper lip of the flower; the fruit is of an oval form, divided in the middle into two cells, each containing one smooth seed. The species are, 1. The smooth-leaved garden *bear's-breech*. 2. The prickly *bear's-breech*. 3. The middle *bear's-breech*, with short spines, &c. The first is used in medicine, and is supposed to be the *mollis acanthus* of Virgil. The leaves of this plant are cut upon the capitals of the Corinthian pillars, and were formerly in great esteem with the Romans. They are easily propagated by paring the roots in February or March, or by the seeds sown at the same time.

Millar.

BEAR'S-



BEAR'S-EAR, or *Auricula*. [*auricula urfi*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a perennial root; the leaves are thicker and smoother than those of the primrose; the cup of the flower is shorter, so that the tube appears naked; the flower is shaped like a funnel; the upper part is expanded, and divided into five segments; this is succeeded by a globular seed-vessel, containing many small seeds; every year it produces vast quantities of new flowers, differing in shape, size, or colour; and there is likewise a great variety in the leaves of these plants. They flower in April, and ripen their seeds in June. *Millar.*

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Sanicle*. [*cortusa*, Lat.]

This plant hath a perennial root; the leaves are roundish, rough, and crenated on the edges, like those of ground ivy; the cup of the flower is small, and divided into six parts; the flowers are shaped, like a funnel, cut at the top into many segments; and disposed in an umbel; the fruit is roundish, terminating in a point, and is closely fixt in the cup, in which are contained many small angular seeds. We have but one species of this plant, which is nearly allied to the *auricula urfi*; but the flowers are not quite so large and fair. It loses its leaves in winter, but puts out new ones early in the spring; and, in April, it produces flowers, which are sometimes succeeded by seed pods; but it is very rare that they perfect their seeds with us. *Millar.*

BEAR'S-FOOT. *n. f.* See HELLEBORE, of which it is a species.

BEAR'S-WORT. *n. f.* An herb.

BEARD. *n. f.* [*beard*, Saxon.]

1. The hair that grows on the lips and chin.

Ere on thy chin the springing beard began  
To spread a doubtful down, and promise man. *Prior.*

2. *Beard* is used for the face; as, to do any thing to a man's beard, is to do it in defiance, or to his face.

Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd  
Their rev'rend parsons to my beard. *Hudibras.*

3. *Beard* is used to mark age or virility; as, he has a long beard, means he is old.

This ancient ruffian, Sir, whose life I have spared at suit of  
his grey beard. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Some thin remains of chastity appear'd,  
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a beard. *Dryden.*

Would it not be an insufferable thing, for a professor to have  
his authority, of forty years standing, confirmed by general tradi-  
tion, and a reverend beard, overturned by an upstart nove-  
list? *Locke.*

4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn.

The ploughman lost his sweat, and the green corn  
Hath rotted ere its youth attain'd a beard.  
*Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

A certain farmer complained, that the beards of his corn cut  
the reapers and threshers fingers. *L'Estrange.*

5. A barb on an arrow.

6. The beard or chuck of a horse, is that part which bears the  
curb of the bridle. *Farrier's Dict.*

TO BEARD. *v. a.* [from *beard*.]

1. To take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or anger.

No man so potent breathes upon the ground,  
But I will beard him. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

2. To oppose to the face; to set at open defiance.

He, whensoever he should swerve from duty, may be able to  
beard him. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The design of utterly extirpating monarchy and episcopacy,  
the presbyterians alone begun, continued, and would have  
ended, if they had not been bearded by that new party, with  
whom they could not agree about dividing the spoil. *Swift.*

BE'ARDED. *adj.* [from *beard*.]

1. Having a beard.

Think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd,  
May draw with you. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Old prophecies foretel our fall at hand,  
When bearded men in floating castles land. *Dryden.*

2. Having sharp prickles, as corn.

As when a field  
Of Ceres, ripe for harvest, waving bends  
Her bearded grove of ears, which way the wind  
Sways them. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 982.*

The fierce virago  
Flew o'er the fields, nor hurt the bearded grain. *Dryden.*

3. Barbed or jagged.

Thou shouldst have pull'd the secret from my breast,  
Torn out the bearded steel to give me rest. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

BE'ARDLESS. *adj.* [from *beard*.]

1. Without a beard.

There are extant some coins of Cunobelin, king of Essex  
and Middlesex, with a beardless image, inscribed Cunobelin.  
*Cambden's Remains.*

2. Youthful.

And, as young striplings wheep the top for sport,  
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,  
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,  
Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dryden.*

BE'ARER. *n. f.* [from *to bear*.]

1. A carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing from one place or person to another.

He should the bearers put to sudden death,  
Not thriving time allow'd. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Forgive the bearer of unhappy news;  
Your alter'd father openly pursues  
Your ruin. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

No gentleman sends a servant with a message, without en-  
deavouring to put it into terms brought down to the capacity of  
the bearer. *Swift.*

2. One employed in carrying burthens.

And he set threescore and ten thousand of them to be bearers  
of burdens. *2 Chron. ii. 18.*

3. One who wears any thing.

O majesty!

When thou dost pinch thy bearer, thou dost sit  
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,  
That scalds with safety. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

4. One who carries the body to the grave.

5. A tree that yields its produce.

This way of procuring autumnal roses, in some that are good  
bearers, will succeed. *Boyle.*

Reprune apricots and peaches, saving as much of the young  
likeliest shoots as are well placed; for the raw bearers com-  
monly perish the new ones succeeding. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

6. In architecture. A post or brick wall raised up between  
the ends of a piece of timber, to shorten its bearing; or to  
prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.

7. In heraldry. See SUPPORTER.

BE'ARHERD. *n. f.* [from *bear* and *herd*; as *shepherd*, from *sheep*.]  
A man that tends bears.

He that is more than a youth, is not for me; and he that is  
less than a man, I am not for him; therefore I will even take  
sixpence in earnest of the bearherd, and lead his apes into hell.  
*Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

BE'ARING. *n. f.* [from *bear*.]

1. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else.

But of this frame, the bearings and the ties,  
The strong connections, nice dependencies,  
Gradations just, has thy pervading soul

Look'd through? or can a part contain the whole? *Pope.*

2. Gesture; mien; behaviour.

That is Claudio; I know him by his bearing.  
*Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

3. In architecture. Bearing of a piece of timber, with carpen-  
ters, is the space either between the two fixt extremes thereof,  
or between one extreme and a post, brick-wall, &c. trimmed up  
between the ends, to shorten its bearing. *Builder's Dict.*

BE'ARWARD. *n. f.* [from *bear* and *ward*.] A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,  
And manacle the bearward in their chains. *Shak. Henry VI.*

The bear is led after one manner, the multitude after an-  
other; the bearward leads but one brute, and the mountebank  
leads a thousand. *L'Estrange.*

BEAST. *n. f.* [*beste*, Fr. *bestia*, Lat.]

1. An animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man.

The man that once did sell the lion's skin,  
While the beast liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him. *Shakesp.*

Beasts of chase are the buck, the doe, the fox, the martren,  
and the roe. Beasts of the forest are the hart, the hind, the  
hare, the boar, and the wolf. Beasts of warren are the hare  
and cony. *Cowel.*

2. An irrational animal, opposed to man; as man and beast.

I dare do all that may become a man;  
Who dares do more, is none. —

What beast was't then  
That made you break this enterprize to me? *Macbeth.*

Medea's charms were there, Circean feasts,  
With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youths to beasts. *Dryden.*

3. A brutal savage man, a man acting in any manner unworthy  
of a reasonable creature.

BE'ASTINGS. See BEESTINGS.

BE'ASTLINESS. *n. f.* [from *beastly*.] Brutality; practice of any  
kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

They held this land, and with their filthiness  
Polluted this same gentle soil long time;

That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,  
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime. *Fairy Queen.*

BE'ASTLY. *adj.* [from *beast*.]

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. It is used  
commonly as a term of reproach.

Wouldst thou have thyself fall in the confusion of men, or  
remain a beast with beasts? — Ay — a beastly ambition. *Shakesp.*

You beastly knave, know you no reverence? *King Lear.*

With lewd, prophane, and beastly phrase,  
To catch the world's loose laughter or vain gaze. *B. Johns.*

Vain idols,  
It is commonly charged upon the gentlemen of the army,  
that the beastly vice of drinking to excess, hath been lately, from  
their example, restored among us. *Swift.*

2. Having the nature or form of beasts.

Beastly divinities, and droves of gods. *Prior.*

To



To BEAT. *v. a.* preter. *beat*, part. pass. *beat*, or *beaten*. [*battre*, French.]

1. To strike; to knock; to lay blows upon.  
So fight I, not as one that *beateth* the air. *1 Cor. ix. 26.*  
He rav'd with all the madness of despair;  
He roar'd, he *beat* his breast, he tore his hair. *Dryden.*
2. To punish with stripes or blows.  
They've chose a consul that will from them take  
Their liberties; make them of no more voice  
Than dogs, that are as often *beat* for barking,  
And therefore kept to do so. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
Mistress Ford, good heart, is *beaten* black and blue, that you  
cannot see a white spot about her. *Shakesp. M. Wives of Windsor.*  
There is but one fault for which children should be *beaten*;  
and that is obstinacy or rebellion. *Locke.*
3. To strike an instrument of musick.  
Bid them come forth and hear,  
Or at their chamber door I'll *beat* the drum,  
Till it cry, sleep to death. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
4. To break to powder, or comminute by blows.  
The people gathered manna, and ground it in mills, or *beat*  
it in a mortar, and baked it. *Numbers, xi. 8.*  
They did *beat* the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires,  
to work it. *Exodus, xxxix. 3.*  
They save the laborious work of *beating* of hemp, by making  
the axletree of the main wheel of their corn mills longer than  
ordinary, and placing of pins in them, to raise large hammers  
like those used for paper and fulling mills, with which they *beat*  
most of their hemp. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Nestor, we see, furnished the gold, and he *beat* it into leaves,  
so that he had occasion to make use of his anvil and hammer.  
*Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*
5. To strike bushes or ground, or make a motion to rouse game.  
It is strange how long some men will lie in wait to speak,  
and how many other matters they will *beat* over to come near  
it. *Bacon's Essays.*  
When from the cave thou risest with the day,  
To *beat* the woods, and rouse the bounding prey. *Prior.*  
Together let us *beat* this ample field,  
Try what the open, what the covert yield. *Pope.*
6. To thresh; to drive the corn out of the husk.  
She gleaned in the field, and *beat* out that she had gleaned.  
*Ruth, ii. 17.*
7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation.  
By long *beating* the white of an egg, you may bring it into  
white curds. *Boyle.*
8. To batter with engines of war.  
And he *beat* down the tower of Penue!, and slew the men of  
the city. *Judges, viii. 17.*
9. To dash, as water, or brush as wind.  
Beyond this flood a frozen continent  
Lies dark and wild; *beat* with perpetual storms  
Of whirlwind and dire hail. *Milt. Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
With tempests *beat*, and to the winds a scorn. *Roscommon.*  
While winds and storms his lofty forehead *beat*,  
The common fate of all that's high or great. *Denham.*  
As when a lion in the midnight hours,  
*Beat* by rude blasts, and wet with wintry show'rs,  
Descends terrifick from the mountain's brow. *Pope.*
10. To tread a path.  
While I this unexampled task essay,  
Pass awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way,  
Celestial dove, divine assistance bring. *Blackmore.*
11. To make a path by marking it with tracks.  
He that will know the truth of things, must leave the com-  
mon and *beaten* track. *Locke.*
12. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish.  
If Hercules and Lichas play at dice,  
Which is the better man? The greater throw  
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:  
So is Alcides *beaten* by his page. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*  
You souls of geese,  
That bear the shapes of men, how have you run  
From slaves that apes would *beat*? *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
Five times, Marcius,  
I have fought with thee, so often hast thou *beat* me. *Shakesp.*  
I have discern'd the foe securely lie,  
Too proud to fear a *beaten* enemy. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*  
The common people of Lucca are firmly persuaded, that one  
Lucquese can *beat* five Florentines. *Addison on Italy.*  
Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, joining his ships to those of the Sy-  
racusans, *beat* the Carthaginians at sea. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
13. To harrafs; to over-labour.  
It is no point of wisdom for a man to *beat* his brains, and  
spend his spirits about things impossible. *Hakewell on Providence.*  
And as in prisons mean rogues beat  
Hemp, for the service of the great;  
So Whacum *beat* his dirty brains  
T' advance his master's fame and gains. *Hudibras.*  
I know not why any one should waste his time, and *beat* his  
head about the Latin grammar, who does not intend to be a  
critick. *Locke.*

14. To lay, or press, as standing corn by hard weather.  
Her own shall bless her;  
Her foes shake, like a field of *beaten* corn,  
And hang their heads with sorrow. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
  15. To depress; to crush by repeated opposition; usually with  
the particle *down*.  
Albeit a pardon was proclaimed, touching any speech tend-  
ing to treason, yet could not the boldness be *beaten down* either  
with that severity, or with this lenity be abated. *Hayward.*  
Our warriors propagating the French language, at the same  
time they are *beating down* their power. *Addison. Spect. N° 165.*  
Such an unlook'd for storm of ills falls on me,  
It *beats down* all my strength. *Addison's Cato.*
  16. To drive by violence.  
Twice have I sally'd, and was twice *beat* back. *Dryden.*  
He that proceeds upon other principles in his inquiry, does  
at least post himself in a party, which he will not quit, till he  
be *beaten* out. *Locke.*  
He cannot *beat* it out of his head, but that it was a cardinal  
who picked his pocket. *Addison. Freeholder, N° 44.*  
The younger part of mankind might be *beat* off from the be-  
lief of the most important points even of natural religion, by  
the impudent jests of a profane wit. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*
  17. To move with fluttering agitation.  
Thrice have I *beat* the wing, and rid with night  
About the world. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
  18. To *beat down*. To endeavour by treaty to lessen the price  
demanded.  
Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,  
*Beats down* the price, and threatens still to buy. *Dryden.*  
She persuaded him to trust the renegado with the money he  
had brought over for their ransom; as not questioning but he  
would *beat down* the terms of it. *Addison. Spectat. N° 199.*
  19. To *beat down*. To sink or lessen the value.  
Usury *beats down* the price of land; for the employment of  
money is chiefly either merchandizing or purchasing; and usury  
way-lays both. *Bacon's Essays, N° 42.*
  20. To *beat up*. To attack suddenly; to alarm.  
They lay in that quiet posture, without making the least im-  
pression upon the enemy, by *beating up* his quarters, which  
might easily have been done. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Will. fancies he should never have been the man he is, had  
not he broke windows, knocked down constables, and *beat up*  
a lewd woman's quarters, when he was a young fellow. *Addis.*
  21. To *beat the h. of*. To walk; to go on foot.
- To BEAT. *v. n.*
1. To move in a pulsatory manner.  
I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and see  
it *beat* the first conscious pulse. *Collier on Thought.*
  2. To dash, as a flood or storm.  
This publick envy seemeth to *beat* chiefly upon ministers.  
*Bacon's Essays, N° 9.*  
Your brow, which does no fear of thunder know,  
Sees rowling tempests vainly *beat* below. *Dryden.*  
And one sees many of the like hollow spaces worn in the  
bottoms of the rocks, as they are more or less able to resist the  
impressions of the water that *beats* against them. *Addison.*
  3. To knock at a door.  
The men of the city beset the house round about, and *beat*  
at the door, and spake to the master of the house. *Judg. xix. 22.*
  4. To move with frequent repetitions of the same act or stroke.  
No pulse shall keep  
His nat'ral progress, but surcease to *beat*. *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*  
My temp'rate pulse does regularly *beat*;  
Feel, and be satisfy'd. *Dryden's Persius, Sat. iii.*  
A man's heart *beats*, and the blood circulates, which it is not  
in his power, by any thought or volition, to stop. *Locke.*
  5. To throb; to be in agitation, as a fore swelling.  
A turn or two I'll walk,  
To still my *beating* mind. *Shakesp. Tempest.*
  6. To fluctuate; to be in agitation.  
The tempest in my mind  
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,  
Save what *beats* there. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
  7. To try different ways; to search.  
I am always *beating* about in my thoughts for something that  
may turn to the benefit of my dear countrymen. *Addison. Guard.*  
To find an honest man, I *beat* about,  
And love him, court him, praise him in or out. *Pope.*
  8. To act upon with violence.  
The sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and  
wished in himself to die. *Jonah, iv. 48.*
  9. To speak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition.  
We are drawn on into a larger speech, by reason of their so  
great earnestness, who *beat* more and more upon these last al-  
leged words. *Hooker, b. ii. § 4.*  
How frequently and fervently doth the scripture *beat* upon  
this cause? *Hakewell on Providence.*
  10. To *beat up*; as, to *beat up* for soldiers. The word *up* seems re-  
dundant.
- BEAT. *part. passive*. [from the verb.]



Like a rich vessel *beat* by storms to shore,  
'Twere madness should I venture out once more. *Dryden.*  
**BEAT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.
2. Manner of striking.

Albeit the base and treble strings of a viol be turned to an unison; yet the former will still make a bigger or broader sound than the latter, as making a broader *beat* upon the air.

*Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. ii. c. 2.*

With a careless *beat*,

Struck out the mute creation at a *beat*. *Dryd. Hind and P.*

3. Manner of being struck; as, the *beat* of the pulse, or a drum.

**BE'ATEN.** *particip. adj.* [from *to beat*.]

What makes you, Sir, so late abroad,

Without a guide, and this no *beaten* road? *Dryd. W. of Bath.*

**BE'ATER.** *n. f.* [from *beat*.]

1. An instrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled.

Beat all your mortar with a *beater* three or four times over, before you use it; for thereby you incorporate the sand and lime well together. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

2. A person much given to blows.

The best schoolmaster of our time, was the greatest *beater*.

*Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

**BEATIFICAL.** } *adj.* [*beatificus*, low Lat. from *beatus*, happy.]

**BEATIFICK.** } That which has the power of making happy, or compleating fruition; blissful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death.

Admiring the riches of heav'n's pavement

Than ought divine or holy else, enjoy'd

In vision *beatifick*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i. l. 684.*

It is also their felicity to have no faith; for, enjoying the *beatifical* vision in the fruition of the object of faith, they have received the full evacuation of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*

We may contemplate upon the greatness and strangeness of the *beatifick* vision; how a created eye should be so fortified, as to bear all those glories, that stream from the fountain of uncreated light. *South.*

**BEATIFICALLY.** *adv.* [from *beatifical*.] In such a manner as to compleat happiness.

*Beatifically* to behold the face of God in the fulness of wisdom, righteousness and peace, is blessedness no way incident unto the creatures beneath man. *Hakewell on Providence.*

**BEATIFICATION.** *n. f.* [from *beatifick*.] A term in the Romish church, distinguished from canonization. *Beatification* is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be revered as blessed; but is not a concession of the honours due to saints, which are conferred by canonization.

**To BEA'TIFY.** *v. a.* [*beatifico*, Lat.]

1. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

I wish I had the wings of an angel, to have ascended into paradise, and to have beheld the forms of those *beatified* spirits, from which I might have copied my archangel. *Dryden.*

The use of spiritual conference is unimaginable and unspeakable, especially if free and unrestrained, bearing an image of that conversation which is among angels and *beatified* saints. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

We shall know him to be the fullest good, the nearest to us, and the most certain; and, consequently, the most *beatifying* of all others. *Brown's Cosmologia Sacra, b. iii. c. 4.*

2. To settle the character of any person by a publick acknowledgment that he is received in heaven, though he is not invested with the dignity of a saint.

Over-against this church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker, who has been *beatified*, though never sainted. *Addison on Italy.*

**BE'ATING.** *n. f.* [from *beat*.] Correction; punishment by blows.

Playwright, convict of publick wrongs to men,

Takes private *beatings*, and begins again. *Ben. Johnson.*

**BEA'TITUDE.** *n. f.* [*beatitudo*, Lat.]

1. Blessedness; felicity; happiness: commonly used of the joys of heaven.

The end of that government, and of all man's aims, is agreed to be *beatitude*, that is, his being completely well. *Digby.*

This is the image and little representation of heaven; it is *beatitude* in picture. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

He set out the felicity of his heaven, by the delights of sense; slightly passing over the accomplishment of the soul, and the *beatitude* of that part which earth and visibilities too weakly affect. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 2.*

2. A declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

**BEAU.** *n. f.* [*beau*, Fr. It is founded like *bo*, and has often the French plural *beaux*.] A man of dress; a man whose great care is to deck his person.

What, will not *beaux* attempt to please the fair? *Dryden.*

The water nymphs are too unkind

To Vill'roy; are the land nymphs so?

And fly they all, at once combin'd

To shame a general, and a *beau*?

*Prior.*

You will become the delight of nine ladies in ten; and the envy of ninety-nine *beaux* in a hundred. *Swift's Direct. to Footm.*

**BE'AVER.** *n. f.* [*bievre*, Fr.]

1. An animal, otherwise named the *castor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; of which many wonderful accounts are delivered by travellers. His skin is very valuable on account of the fur.

The *beaver* being hunted, biteth off his stones, knowing that for them only his life is sought. *Hakewell on Providence.*

They placed this invention upon the *beaver*, for the sagacity and wisdom of that animal; indeed from its artifice in building. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, c. 4.*

2. A hat of the best kind; so called from being made of the fur of beaver.

You see a smart rhetorician turning his hat, moulding it into different cocks, examining the lining and the button during his harangue: A deaf man would think he was cheapening a *beaver*, when he is talking of the fate of a nation. *Addison. Sp.*

The broker here his spacious *beaver* wears,

Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares. *Gay's Trivia.*

3. The part of a helmet that covers the face. [*baviere*, Fr.]

His dreadful hideous head

Close couched on the *beaver*, seem'd to throw,  
From flaming mouth, bright sparkles fry red. *Fairy Queen.*

Big Mars seems bankrupt in their beggar'd host,

And faintly through a rusty *beaver* peeps. *Shakesp. H. V.*

He was slain upon a course at tilt, the splinters of the staff going in at his *beaver*. *Bacon's Essays, N° 36.*

**BE'AVERED.** *adj.* [from *beaver*.] Covered with a beaver; wearing a beaver.

His *beaver'd* brow a birchen garland bears,

Dropping with infant's blood, and mother's tears:

All flesh is humbled.

*Pope's Dunciad.*

**BEAU'ISH.** *adj.* [from *beau*.] Befitting a beau; foppish.

**BEAU'TEOUS.** *adj.* [from *beauty*.] Fair; elegant in form; pleasing to the sight; beautiful. This word is chiefly poetical.

I can, Petrucio, help thee to a wife,

With wealth enough, and young, and *beauteous*.

*Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Alas! not hoping to subdue,

I only to the flight aspir'd;

To keep the *beauteous* foe in view,

Was all the glory I desir'd.

*Prior.*

**BEAU'TEOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *beauteous*.] In a *beauteous* manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look *beauteously*; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

**BEAU'TEOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *beauteous*.] The state or quality of being *beauteous*; beauty.

From less virtue, and less *beauteousness*,

The gentiles fram'd them gods and goddesses.

*Donne.*

**BEAU'TIFUL.** *adj.* [from *beauty* and *full*.] Fair; having the qualities that constitute beauty.

He stole away and took by strong hand all the *beautiful* women in his time. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

The principal and most important parts of painting, is to know what is most *beautiful* in nature, and most proper for that art; that which is the most *beautiful*, is the most noble subject: so, in poetry, tragedy is more *beautiful* than comedy, because the persons are greater whom the poet instructs, and consequently the instructions of more benefit to mankind. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*

*Beautiful* looks are rul'd by fickle minds,

And summer seas are turn'd by sudden winds.

*Prior.*

**BEAU'TIFULLY.** *adv.* [from *beautiful*.] In a *beautiful* manner.

No longer shall the boddice aptly lac'd,

From thy full bosom to thy slender waist,

That air and harmony of shape express,

Fine by degrees, and *beautifully* less.

*Prior.*

**BEAU'TIFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *beautiful*.] The quality of being *beautiful*; beauty; excellence of form.

**To BEAU'TIFY.** *v. a.* [from *beauty*.] To adorn; to embellish; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to.

Never was sorrow more sweetly set forth, their faces seeming rather to *beautify* their sorrow, than their sorrow to cloud the beauty of their faces. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

Sufficeth not that we are brought to Rome,

To *beautify* thy triumphs and return,

Captive to thee and to thy Roman yoke. *Shakesp. T. Andron.*

These were not created to *beautify* the earth alone, but for the use of man and beast. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

How all conspire to grace

Th' extended earth, and *beautify* her face. *Blackmore's Creat.*

There is charity and justice; and the one serves to heighten and *beautify* the other. *Atterbury.*

**To BEAU'TIFY.** *v. n.* To grow *beautiful*; to advance in beauty.

It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself, to see his creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes, and drawing nearer to him, by greater degrees of resemblance. *Addison. Spectator.*

**BEAU'TY.** *n. f.* [*beauti*, Fr.]

1. That



# B E C

1. That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the eye.  
*Beauty* consists of a certain composition of colour and figure, causing delight in the beholder. *Locke.*  
Your *beauty* was the cause of that effect,  
Your *beauty*, that did haunt me in my sleep.—  
—If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,  
These nails should rend that *beauty* from my cheeks. *Shakefp. Richard III.*  
*Beauty* is best in in a body that hath rather dignity of presence than *beauty* of aspect. The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit, and study for the most part rather behaviour than virtue. *Bacon.*  
The best part of *beauty* is that which a picture cannot express. *Bacon's Ornament. Ration. N° 64.*  
Of the *beauty* of the eye I shall say little, leaving that to poets and orators; that it is a very pleasant and lovely object to behold, if we consider the figure, colours, splendour of it, is the least I can say. *Ray on Creation.*  
He view'd their twining branches with delight,  
And prais'd the *beauty* of the pleasing sight. *Pope.*  
2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament.  
The ancient pieces are beautiful, because they resemble the *beauties* of nature; and nature will ever be beautiful, which resembles those *beauties* of antiquity. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
Wherever you place a patch, you destroy a *beauty*. *Addison.*  
3. Any thing more eminently excellent than the rest of that with which it is united.  
This gave me an occasion of looking backward on some *beauties* of my author in his former books. *Dryd. Fab. Pref.*  
With incredible pains have I endeavoured to copy the several *beauties* of the ancient and modern historians. *Arbutnot.*  
4. A beautiful person.  
Remember that Pellean conquerour,  
A youth, how all the *beauties* of the east  
He slightly view'd, and slightly overpass'd. *Paradise Lost.*  
What can thy ends, malicious *beauty*, be?  
Can he, who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryden.*  
To BEAU'TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify; to embellish.  
The harlot's cheek, *beautied* with platt'ring art,  
Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it,  
Than is my deed to your most painted word. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
BEAUTY-SPOT. *n. f.* [from *beauty* and *spot*.] A spot placed to direct the eye to something else, or to heighten some beauty; a foil; a patch.  
The filthiness of swine makes them the *beauty-spot* of the animal creation. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. iii. c. 2. § 49.*  
BECAFI'CO. *n. f.* [*becafigo*, Span.] A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes; a fig-pecker. *Pineda.*  
The robin-redbreast, till of late, had rest,  
And children sacred held a martin's nest;  
Till *becaficos* sold so dev'lish dear,  
To one that was, or would have been, a peer. *Pope.*  
To BECA'LM. *v. a.* [from *calm*.]  
1. To still the elements.  
The moon shone clear on the *becalmed* flood. *Dryden.*  
2. To keep a ship from motion.  
A man *becalmed* at sea, out of sight of land, in a fair day, may look on the sun, or sea, or ship, a whole hour, and perceive no motion. *Locke.*  
3. To quiet the mind.  
Soft whisp'ring airs, and the lark's matten song,  
Then woo to musing, and *becalm* the mind  
Perplex'd with irksome thoughts. *Philips.*  
Banish his sorrows, and *becalm* his soul  
With easy dreams. *Addison's Cato.*  
4. To *becalm* and to *calm* differ in this, that to *calm* is to stop motion, and to *becalm* is to with-hold from motion.  
BECA'ME. The preterite of *become*; which see.  
BECA'USE. *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cause*.]  
1. For this reason that; on this account that; for this cause that.  
How great soever the sins of any person are, Christ died for him, *because* he died for all; and he died for those sins, *because* he died for all sins; only he must reform. *Hammond's Fundam.*  
Men do not so generally agree in the sense of these as of the other, *because* the interests, and lusts, and passions of men, are more concerned in the one than the other. *Tillot's Preface.*  
2. It has, in some sort, the force of a *preposition*; but, *because* it is compounded of a noun, has *of* after it.  
Infancy demands aliment, such as lengthens fibres without breaking, *because* of the state of accretion. *Arbut. on Aliments.*  
To BECHA'NCE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance*.] To befall; to happen to: a word proper, but now in little use.  
My sons, God knows what has *bechanced* them. *Shakefp. Henry VI. p. ii.*  
All happiness *bechance* to thee at Milan. *Shakefp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*  
BE'CHICKS. *n. f.* [*βήχια*, of *βήξ*, a cough.] Medicines proper for relieving coughs. *Diët.*  
To BECK. *v. a.* [*beacn*, Sax. *bec*, Fr. head.] To make a sign with the head.

# B E C

- Bell, book, and candle, shall not drive me back,  
When gold and silver *beck* me to come on. *Shakep. K. John.*  
Oh, this false soul of Egypt, this gay charm,  
Whose eye *beck'd* forth my wars, and called them home. *Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
- BECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A sign with the head; a nod.  
Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee  
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,  
Nods, and *becks*, and wreathed smiles. *Milton.*  
2. A nod of command.  
Neither the lusty kind shewed any roughness, nor the easier any idleness; but still like a well obeyed master, whose *beck* is enough for discipline. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Then forthwith to him takes a chosen band  
Of spirits, likest to himself in guile,  
To be at hand, and at his *beck* appear. *Milton's Par. Reg.*  
The menial fair, that round her wait,  
At Helen's *beck* prepare the room of state. *Pope's Odyss. b. iii.*  
To BE'CKON. *v. a.* [from *beck*, or *beacn*, Sax. a sign.] To make a sign to.  
With her two crooked hands she signs did make,  
And *beckon'd* him. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. iv. stanza. 13.*  
It *beckons* you to go away with it,  
As if it some impartment did desire  
To you alone. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
With this his distant friends he *beckons* near,  
Provokes their duty, and prevents their fear. *Dryden.*  
To BE'CKON. *v. n.* To make a sign.  
Alexander *beckoned* with the hand, and would have made his defence unto the people. *Acts, xix. 33.*  
When he had raised my thoughts by those transporting airs, he *beckoned* to me, and, by the waving of his hand, directed me to approach. *Addison. Spectator, N° 159.*  
Sudden you mount! you *beckon* from the skies,  
Clouds interpose, waves roar, and winds arise. *Pope.*  
To BECLIP. *v. a.* [of *be clyppan*, Sax.] To embrace. *Diët.*  
To BECO'ME. *v. a.* pret. *I became*; comp. pret. *I have become*. [from *by* and *come*.]  
1. To enter into some state or condition, by a change from some other.  
The Lord God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man *became* a living soul. *Gen. ii. 7.*  
And unto the Jews I *became* a Jew; that I might gain the Jews. *1 Cor. ix. 20.*  
A smaller pear, grafted upon a stock that beareth a greater pear, will *become* great. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 453.*  
My voice thou oft hast heard, and hast not fear'd;  
But still rejoic'd; how is it now *become*  
So dreadful to thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 120.*  
So the least faults, if mix'd with fairest dead,  
Of future ill *become* the fatal seed. *Prior.*  
2. To *become* of. To be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the final condition of. It is observable, that this word is never, or very seldom, used but with the interrogative *what*.  
*What* is then *become* of so huge a multitude, as would have overspread a great part of the continent? *Raleigh's Essays.*  
Perplex'd with thoughts, *what* would *become*  
Of me, and all mankind. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii. l. 275.*  
The first hints of the circulation of the blood were taken from a common person's wondering, *what* *became* of all the blood which issued out of the heart. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*  
*What* will *become* of me then? for when he is free, he will infallibly accuse me. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
*What* *became* of this thoughtful busy creature, when removed from this world, has amazed the vulgar, and puzzled the wife. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
3. In the following passage, the phrase; *where is he become*, is used for *what is become of him*.  
I cannot joy, until I be resolved  
*Where* our right valiant father *is become*. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*  
To BECO'ME. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and *comen*, Sax. to please.]  
1. Applied to persons; to appear in a manner suitable to something.  
If I *become* not a cart as well as another man, a plague on my bringing up. *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.*  
Why would I be a queen? because my face  
Would wear the title with a better grace;  
If I *became* it not, yet it would be  
Part of your duty, then, to flatter me. *Dryd. Cong. of Gran.*  
2. Applied to things; to be suitable to the person; to best; to be congruous to the appearance, or character, or circumstances, in such a manner as to add grace; to be graceful.  
She to her fire made humble reverence,  
And bowed low, that her right well *became*,  
And added grace unto her excellence. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
I would I had some flowers of the spring that might  
*Become* your time of day; and your's, and your's,  
That wear upon your virgin branches yet  
Your maidenheads growing. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*  
Yet be sad, good brothers;  
For, to speak truth, it very well *becomes* you. *Sh. Henry IV.*  
Your



# B E D

Your dishonour

Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state  
Of that integrity, which should *become* it. *Shakesp. Coriol.*  
Wicherly was of my opinion, or, rather, I of his: for it *be-*  
*comes* me so to speak of so excellent a poet. *Dryd. Dufr. Pref.*  
He utterly rejected their fables concerning their gods, as not  
*becoming* good men, much less those which were worshipped  
for gods. *Stillingsf. Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idolatry.*

**BECOMING.** *particip. adj.* [from *become*.] That which pleases  
by an elegant propriety; graceful. It is sometimes used with  
the particle *of*; but generally without any government of the  
following words.

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white

To make up my delight,

No odd *becoming* graces,

Black eyes, or little know not what, in faces. *Suckling.*

Their discourses are such as belong to their age, their call-  
ing, and their breeding; such as are *becoming* of them, and of  
them only. *Dryd. Fables, Preface.*

Yet some *becoming* boldness I may use;

I've well deserv'd, nor will he now refuse. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

Make their pupils repeat the action, that they may correct  
what is constrained in it, till it be perfected into an habitual  
and *becoming* easiness. *Locke.*

**BECOMING.** *n. f.* [from *become*.] Behaviour: a word not now  
in use.

Sir, forgive me,

Since my *becomings* kill me, when they do not

Eye well to you. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

**BECOMINGLY.** *adv.* [from *becoming*.] After a becoming or pro-  
per manner.

**BECOMINGNESS.** *n. f.* [from *becoming*. See **TO BECOME**.] De-  
cency; elegant congruity; propriety.

Nor is the majesty of the divine government greater in its  
extent, than the *becomingness* hereof is in its manner and form.  
*Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. iii. c. i.*

**BED.** *n. f.* [bed, Sax.]

1. Something made to sleep on:

Lying not erect, but hollow, which is in the making of the  
*bed*; or with the legs gathered up, which is in the posture of  
the body, is the more wholesome. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 738.*

Rigour now is gone to *bed*,

And advice with scrupulous head. *Milton.*

Those houses then were caves, or homely sheds,

With twining oziars fenc'd, and moss their *beds*. *Dryden.*

2. Lodging; the convenience of a place to sleep in.

On my knees I beg,

That you'll vouchsafe me, raiment, *bed*, and food.

*Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. Marriage.

George, the eldest son of this second *bed*, was, after the  
death of his father, by the singular care and affection of his  
mother, well brought up. *Clarendon.*

4. Bank of earth raised in a garden.

Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take them out of  
*beds*, when they are newly come up, and remove them into  
pots, with better earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 459.*

5. The channel of a river, or any hollow.

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, so low

Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad, and deep,

Capacious *bed* of waters. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. vii. l. 288.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is supposed to be  
the *bed* of the Tiber. We may be sure, when the Romans lay  
under the apprehensions of seeing their city sacked by a barba-  
rous enemy, that they would take care to bestow such of their  
riches that way, as could best bear the water. *Addison.*

6. The place where any thing is generated, or reposit.

See hoary Albula's infected tide

O'er the warm *bed* of smoking sulphur glide. *Addison.*

7. A layer; a stratum; a body spread over another.

I see no reason, but the surface of the land should be as re-  
gular as that of the water, in the first production of it; and  
the strata, or *beds* within, lie as even. *Burnet's Theory.*

8. To bring to **BED.** To deliver of a child. It is often used  
with the particle *of*; as, *she was brought to bed of a daughter.*

Ten months after Florimel happen'd to wed,

And was brought in a laudable manner to *bed*. *Prior.*

9. To make the **BED.** To put the bed in order after it has been  
used.

I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress  
meat, and make the *beds*, and do all myself. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**BED of a Mortar.** [with gunners.] A solid piece of oak hol-  
lowed in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trun-  
nions. *Dict.*

**BED of a great gun.** That thick plank which lies immediately  
under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the car-  
riage. *Dict.*

**TO BED.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to bed with.

They have married me:

I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never *bed* her.

*Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

# B E D

2. To be placed in bed.

She was publicly contracted, stated as a bride, and solemnly  
*bedded*; and, after she was laid, Maximilian's ambassadour put  
his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the espousal sheets.  
*Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. To be made partaker of the bed.

There was a doubt ripped up, whether Arthur was *bedded*  
with his lady. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

4. To sow, or plant in earth.

Lay the turf with the grass-side downward, upon which lay  
some of your best mould to *bed* your quick in, and lay your  
quick upon it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. To lay in a place of rest, or security.

Let coarse bold hands, from slimy nest,

The *bedded* fish in banks outwrest.

A snake *bedded* himself under the threshold of a country-  
house. *Donne.*  
*L'Estrange's Fables.*

6. To lay in order; in strata.

And as the sleeping soldiers in th' alarm,

Your *bedded* hairs, like life in excrements,

Start up, and stand on end.

*Shakesp. Hamlet.*

**TO BED.** *v. n.* To cohabit.

If he be married, and *bed* with his wife, and afterwards re-  
lapse, he may possibly fancy that she infected him.

*Wifeman's Surgery.*

**TO BEDD'BLE.** *v. a.* [from *dabble*.] To wet; to besprinkle.

It is generally applied to persons, in a sense including inconve-  
nience.

Never so weary, never so in woe,

*Beddabled* with the dew, and torn with briars,

I can no further crawl, no further go.

*Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

**TO BEDD'GGLE.** *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To bemire; to soil  
cloaths, by letting them reach the dirt in walking.

**TO BEDD'SH.** *v. a.* [from *dash*.] To bemire by throwing dirt;  
to bespatter; to wet with throwing water.

When thy warlike father, like a child,

Told the sad story of my father's death,

That all the standers by had wet their cheeks,

Like trees *beddashed* with rain.

*Shakesp. Richard III.*

**TO BEDD'WB.** *v. a.* [from *dawb*.] To dawb over; to besmear;  
to soil, with spreading any viscous body over it.

A piteous coarse, a bloody piteous coarse,

Pale, pale as ashes, all *bedawb'd* in blood,

All in gore blood.

*Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

**TO BEDD'ZZLE.** *v. a.* [from *dazzle*.] To make the sight dim  
by too much lustre.

My mistaken eyes,

That have been so *bedazzled* by the sun,

That every thing I look on seemeth green.

*Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

**BEDCHA'MBER.** *n. f.* [from *bed* and *chamber*.] The chamber  
appropriated to rest.

They were brought to the king, abiding then in his *bed-*  
*chamber*. *Hayward.*

He was now one of the *bedchamber* to the prince. *Clarendon.*

**BEDCLO'ATHS.** *n. f.* [from *bed* and *cloaths*.] It has no singular.]

Coverlets spread over a bed.

For he will be swine drunk, and, in his sleep, he does little  
harm, save to his *bedcloaths* about him.

*Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

**BE'DDER.** } *n. f.* [from *bed*.] The nether-stone of an oil-  
**BEDE'TTER.** } mill. *Dict.*

**BE'DDING.** *n. f.* [from *bed*.] The materials of a bed; a bed.

There be no inns where meet *bedding* may be had; so that  
his mantle serves him then for a bed. *Spenser's Ireland.*

First, with assiduous care from winter keep,

Well fother'd in the stalls, thy tender sheep;

Then spread with straw the *bedding* of thy fold,

With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold. *Dryd. Georg.*

Arcite return'd, and, as in honour ty'd,

His foe with *bedding*, and with food supply'd.

*Dryden.*

**TO BEDE'CK.** *v. a.* [from *deck*.] To deck; to adorn; to grace.

Thou sham'st thy shape, thy love, thy wit,

And usest none in that true use indeed,

Which should *bedeck* thy shape, thy love, thy wit.

*Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Female it seems,

That so *bedeck'd*, ornate, and gay,

Comes this way. *Milton's Samf. Agonistes, l. 710.*

With ornamental drops *bedeck'd* I stood,

And writ my victory with my enemy's blood.

*Norris.*

Now Ceres, in her prime,

Smiles fertile, and with ruddiest freight *bedeck't*.

*Philips.*

**BE'DEHOUSE.** *n. f.* [from *bede*, Sax. a prayer, and *house*.] An  
hospital or almshouse, where the poor people prayed for their  
founders and benefactors.

**BEDE'TTER.** See **BEDDER**.

**TO BEDE'W.** *v. a.* [from *dew*.] To moisten gently, as with the  
fall of dew.

*Bedew* her pasture's grass with faithful English blood.

*Shakesp. Richard II.*

Let



# B E D

Let all the tears that should *bedew* my herse,  
Be drops of balm to sanctify thy head. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*  
The countess received a letter from him, whereunto all the  
while she was writing her answer, she *bedewed* the paper with  
her tears. *Wotton.*  
What slender youth, *bedew'd* with liquid odours,  
Courts thee on roses, in some pleasant cave? *Milton.*  
Balm from a silver box distill'd around,  
Shall all *bedew* the roots, and scent the sacred ground. *Dryd.*  
He said: and falling tears his face *bedew*. *Dryd. Æneid.*  
**BE'DFELLOW.** *n. f.* [from *bed* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the  
same bed.  
He loves your people,  
But tie him not to be their *bedfellow*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
Misery acquaints a man with strange *bedfellows*.  
*Shakesp. Tempest.*  
And how doth my cousin, your *bedfellow*?  
And your fairest daughter, and mine? *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,  
Being so troublesom a *bedfellow*? *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
A man would as soon choose him for his *bedfellow* as his play-  
fellow. *L'Estrange.*  
What charming *bedfellows*, and companions for life, men  
choose out of such women? *Addison. Guardian, N° 120.*  
**TO BEDIGHT.** *v. a.* [from *dight*.] To adorn; to dress; to  
set off.  
A maiden fine *bedight* he hapt to love;  
The maiden fine *bedight* his love retains,  
And for the village he forsakes the plains. *Gay.*  
**TO BEDIM.** *v. a.* [from *dim*.] To make dim; to obscure; to  
cloud; to darken.  
I have *bedimm'd*  
The noontide sun, call'd forth the mutinous winds,  
And 'twixt the green sea and the azur'd vault  
Set roaring war. *Shakesp. Tempest.*  
**TO BEDIZEN.** *v. a.* [from *dizen*.] To dress out.  
**BE'DLAM.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *Pethlehem*, the name of a reli-  
gious house in London, converted afterwards into an hospital  
for the mad and lunatick.]  
1. A madhouse; a place appointed for the cure of lunacy.  
2. A madman; a lunatick.  
Let's follow the old earl, and get the *bedlam*  
To lead him where he would; his roguish madness  
Allows itself to any thing. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
**BE'DLAM.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Belonging to a madhouse;  
fit for a madhouse.  
The country gives me proof and precedent  
Of *bedlam* beggars, who, with roaring voices,  
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms,  
Pins, wooden pricks. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
**BE'DLAMITE.** *n. f.* [from *bedlam*.] An inhabitant of *Bedlam*;  
a madman.  
If wild ambition in thy bosom reign,  
Alas! thou boast'st thy sober sense in vain;  
In these poor *bedlamites* thyself survey. *Lewis's Miscel.*  
**BE'DMAKER.** *n. f.* [from *bed* and *make*.] A person in the uni-  
versities, whose office it is to make the beds, and clean the  
chambers.  
I was deeply in love with my *bedmaker*, upon which I was  
rusticated for ever. *Spectator, N° 598.*  
**BE'DMATE.** *n. f.* [from *bed* and *mate*.] A bedfellow; one that  
partakes of the same bed.  
Had I so good occasion to lie long  
As you, prince Paris, nought but heav'nly business  
Should rob my *bedmate* of my company. *Shak. Tr. and Cress.*  
**BE'DMOULDING.** } *n. f.* [from *bed* and *mould*.] A term  
**BE'DDING MOULDING.** } used by workmen, to signify those  
members in the cornice, which are placed below the coronet.  
*Builder's Dict.*  
**BE'DPOST.** *n. f.* [from *bed* and *post*.] The post at the corner of  
the bed, which supports the canopy.  
I came the next day prepared, and placed her in a clear light,  
her head leaning to a *bedpost*, another standing behind, hold-  
ing it steady. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
**BE'DPRESSER.** *n. f.* [from *bed* and *press*.] A heavy lazy fellow.  
This sanguine coward, this *bedpresser*, this horseback-break-  
er, this huge hill of flesh. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*  
**TO BEDRAGGLE.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *dragg*.] To soil the  
cloaths, by suffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.  
Poor Patty Blount, no more be seen  
*Bedraggled* in my walks so green. *Swift.*  
**TO BEDRENCH.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *drench*.] To drench; to  
soak; to saturate with moisture.  
Far off from the mind of Bolingbroke  
It is, such crimson tempest should *bedrench*  
The fresh green lap of fair king Richard's land.  
*Shakesp. King Richard III.*  
**BE'DRID.** *adj.* [from *bed* and *ride*.] Confined to the bed by age  
or sickness.  
Norway, uncle of young Fontinbras,  
Who, impotent and *bedrid*, scarcely hears  
Of this his nephew's purpose. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

# B E E

Lies he not *bedrid*? and, again, does nothing,  
But what he did being childish? *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*  
Now, as a myriad  
Of ants durst th' emperor's lov'd snake invade:  
The crawling galleys, seagulls, finny chips,  
Might brave our pinnaces, our *bedrid* ships. *Donne.*  
Hanging old men, who were *bedrid*, because they would not  
discover where their money was. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Infirm persons, when they come to be so weak as to be fixed  
to their beds, hold out many years; some have lain *bedrid*  
twenty years. *Ray.*  
**BE'DRITE.** *n. f.* [from *bed* and *rite*.] The privilege of the mar-  
riage bed.  
Whose vows are, that no *bedrite* shall be paid  
Till Hymen's torch be lighted. *Shakesp. Tempest.*  
**TO BEDROP.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop*.] To besprinkle; to  
mark with spots or drops; to speckle.  
Not so thick swarm'd once the soil  
*Bedrop'd* with blood of Gorgon. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. x. l. 527.*  
Our plenteous streams a various taste supply;  
The silver eel in shining volumes roll'd,  
The yellow carp, in scales *bedrop'd* with gold. *Pope's W. For.*  
**BE'DSTEAD.** *n. f.* [from *bed* and *stead*.] The frame on which  
the bed is placed.  
Chimnies with scorn rejecting smoak;  
Stools, tables, chairs, and *bedsteads* broke. *Swift.*  
**BE'DSTRAW.** *n. f.* [from *bed* and *straw*.] The straw laid un-  
der a bed to make it soft.  
Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath  
been a little moisture; or the chamber or *bedstraw* kept close,  
and not aired. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 696.*  
**BEDSWERVER.** *n. f.* [from *bed* and *swerve*.] One that is false  
to the bed; one that ranges or swerves from one bed to an-  
other.  
She's a *bedswerver*, even as bad as those,  
That vulgars give bold'st titles to. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*  
**BE'DTIME.** *n. f.* [from *bed* and *time*.] The hour of rest; sleep-  
ing time.  
What masks, what dances shall we have,  
To wear away this long age of three hours;  
Between our after-supper and *bedtime*?  
*Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*  
After evening repasts, till *bedtime*, their thoughts will be best  
taken up in the easy grounds of religion. *Milt. on Education.*  
The scouring drunkard, if he does not fight  
Before his *bedtime*, takes no rest that night. *Dryden's Juv.*  
**TO BEDUNG.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *dung*.] To cover, or manure  
with dung.  
**TO BEDUST.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *dust*.] To sprinkle with dust.  
**BE'DWARD.** *adv.* [from *bed* and *ward*.] Toward bed.  
In heart  
As merry, as when our nuptial day was done,  
And tapers burnt to *bedward*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
**TO BEDWARF.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *dwarf*.] To make little;  
to hinder in growth; to stunt.  
'Tis shrinking, not close weaving, that hath thus  
In mind and body both *bedwarfed* us. *Donne.*  
**BE'DWORK.** *n. f.* [from *bed* and *work*.] Work done in bed;  
work performed without toil of the hands.  
The still and mental parts,  
That do contrive how many hands shall strike;  
When fulness call them on, and know, by measure  
Of their observant toil, the enemy's weight;  
Why this hath not a finger's dignity,  
They call this *bedwork*, mapp'ry, closet war.  
*Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
**BEE.** *n. f.* [beo, Saxon.]  
1. The animal that makes honey, remarkable for its industry  
and art.  
So work the honey bees,  
Creatures that, by a ruling nature, teach  
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*  
From the Moorish camp,  
There has been heard a distant humming noise,  
Like bees disturb'd, and arming in their hives. *Dryden.*  
A company of poor insects, whereof some are bees, delight-  
ed with flowers, and their sweetness; others beetles, delighted  
with other viands. *Locke.*  
2. An industrious and careful person. This signification is only  
used in familiar language.  
**BEE-EATER.** *n. f.* [from *bee* and *eat*.] A bird that feeds upon  
bees.  
**BEE-FLOWER.** *n. f.* [from *bee* and *flower*.] A species of fool-  
stones; which see. It grows upon dry places, and flowers in  
April. *Millar.*  
**BEE-GARDEN.** *n. f.* [from *bee* and *garden*.] A plate to set hives  
of bees in.  
A convenient and necessary place ought to be made choice  
of, for your apiary, or *bee-garden*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**BEE-HIVE.** *n. f.* [from *bee* and *hive*.] The case, or box, in which  
bees are kept.  
**BEE-MASTER.** *n. f.* [from *bee* and *master*.] One that keeps bees.  
They



# B E E

They that are *bee-masters*, and have not care enough of them, must not expect to reap any considerable advantage by them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**BEECH.** *n. f.* [bece, or boc, Saxon.]

This tree hath leaves somewhat resembling those of the horn-beam; the male flowers grow together in a round bunch, at remote distances from the fruit, which consists of two triangular nuts, inclosed in a rough hairy rind, divided into four parts. There is but one species of this tree at present known, except two varieties, with striped leaves. It will grow to a considerable stature, though the soil be stony and barren; as also, upon the declivities of mountains. The shade of this tree is very injurious to most sorts of plants, which grow near it; but is generally believed to be very salubrious to human bodies. The timber is of great use to turners and joiners. The mast is very good to fatten swine and deer; and affords a sweet oil, and has supported some families with bread. *Millar.*

Black was the forest, thick with *beech* it stood. *Dryden.*

Nor is that sprightly wildness in their notes,  
Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the *beech*.

*Thomson's Spring.*

**BE'ECHEN.** *adj.* [bucene, Sax.] Consisting of the wood of the beech; belonging to the beech.

With diligence he'll serve us when we dine,  
And in plain *beechen* vessels fill our wine. *Dryden's Juv.*

**BEEF.** *n. f.* [bœuf, French.]

1. The flesh of black cattle prepared for food.

What say you to a piece of *beef* and mustard?

*Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The fat of roasted *beef* falling on the birds, will baste them.

*Swift.*

2. An ox, bull, or cow, considered as fit for food. In this sense it has the plural *beeves*; the singular is seldom found.

A pound of man's flesh

Is not so estimable or profitable,

As flesh of muttons, *beeves*, or goats. *Shakesp. M. of Ven.*

Alcinous slew twelve sheep, eight white-tooth'd swine,

Two crook-haunch'd *beeves*. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

There was not any captain, but had credit for more victuals than we spent there; and yet they had of me fifty *beeves* among them. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Apology.*

On hides of *beeves*, before the palace gate,

Sad spoils of luxury! the suitors fate. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**BEEF.** *adj.* [from the substantive.] Consisting of the flesh of black cattle.

If you are employed in marketing, do not accept of a treat of a *beef* stake, and a pot of ale, from the butcher. *Swift.*

**BEEF-EATER.** *n. f.* [from *beef* and *eat*, because the commons is beef when on waiting.] A yeoman of the guard.

**BE'EMOL.** *n. f.* This word I have found only in the example, and know nothing of the etymology, unless it be a corruption of *bymodule*, from *by* and *modulus*, a note; that is, a note out of the regular order.

There be intervenient in the rise of eight, in tones, two *bee-mols*, or half notes; so as, if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

**BEEN.** [beon, Saxon.] The participle preterite of To BE; which see.

**BEER.** *n. f.* [bir, Welch.] Liquour made of malt and hops. It is distinguished from ale, either by being older or smaller.

Here's a pot of good double *beer*, neighbour; drink.

*Shakesp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

It were good to try clarifying with almonds in new *beer*.

*Bacon's Natural History, N° 768.*

Flow, Wellsted! flow, like thine inspirer, *beer*;

Tho' stale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet never clear;

So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull;

Heady, not strong; and foaming, tho' not full. *Pope.*

**BE'ESTINGS.** See **BIESTINGS.**

**BEET.** *n. f.* [beta, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a thick, fleshy root; the flowers have no visible leaves, but many stamina, or threads, collected into a globe; the cup of the flower is divided into five segments; the seeds are covered with an hard outer coat, and grow two or three together in a bunch. The species are; 1. The common white *beet*. 2. The common green *beet*. 3. The common red *beet*. 4. The turnep-rooted red *beet*. 5. The great red *beet*. 6. The yellow *beet*. 7. The Swiss or Chard *beet*. The two first mentioned are preserved in gardens, for the use of their leaves in pot herbs. The other sorts are propagated for their roots, which are boiled as parsneps. The red *beet* is most commonly cultivated and used in garnishing dishes. The Swiss *beet* is by some much esteemed. *Millar.*

**BE'ETLE.** *n. f.* [byrtel, Saxon.]

1. An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings.

They are as shards, and he their *beetle*. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*

The poor *beetle*, that we tread upon,

In corporal suff'rance finds a pang as great,

As when a giant dies. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

Others come in place, sharp of sight, and too provident for that which concerned their own interest; but as blind as

# B E F

*beetles* in foreseeing this great and common danger.

*Knolles's History of the Turks.*

A grott there was with hoary moss o'ergrown,

The clasping ivies up the ruins creep,

And there the bat and drowfy *beetle* sleep. *Garth.*

The butterflies and *beetles* are such numerous tribes, that I believe, in our own native country alone, the species of each kind may amount to one hundred and fifty, or more. *Ray.*

2. A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer, with which wedges are driven.

If I do, fillip me with a three-man *beetle*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

When, by the help of wedges and *beetles*, an image is cleft out of the trunk of some well grown tree; yet, after all the skill of artificers to set forth such a divine block, it cannot, one moment, secure itself from being eaten by worms, or defiled by birds, or cut in pieces by axes. *Stillingfleet.*

To BE'ETLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To jut out; to hang over.

What if it tempt you tow'rd the flood, my lord?

Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,

That *beetles* o'er his base into the sea. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Or where the hawk,

High in the *beetling* cliff, his airy builds. *Thomson's Spring.*

**BEETLEBRO'WED.** *adj.* [from *beetle* and *brow*.] Having prominent brows.

**BEETLEHE'ADED.** *adj.* [from *beetle* and *head*.] Loggerheaded; wooden headed; having a head stupid, like the head of a wooden beetle.

A whoreson, *beetleheaded*, flap-ear'd knave.

*Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

**BE'ETLESTOCK.** *n. f.* [from *beetle* and *stock*.] The handle of a beetle.

To crouch, to please, to be a *beetlestock*

Of thy great master.

*Shakespeare.*

**BE'ETRAVE.**

**BE'ET RADISH.** } See **BEET.**

**BEEVES.** *n. f.* [The plural of *beef*.] Black cattle; oxen.

One way, a band select from forage drives

A herd of *beeves*, fair oxen, and fair kine,

From a fat meadow ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the length and duration of their days; whereof there want not examples in animals uniparous: first, in bifurcous or cloven-hoofed, as camels and *beeves*; whereof there is above a million annually slain in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 6.*

*Beeves*, at his touch, at once to jelly turn,

And the huge boar is shrunk into an urn. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To BEFA'LL. *v. n.* [from *fall*. It befell, it hath befallen.]

1. To happen to: used generally of ill.

Let me know

The worst that may befall me in this case.

*Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Other doubt possesses me, lest harm

Befall thee, sever'd from me. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. ix.*

This venerable person, who probably heard our Saviour's prophecy of the destruction of Jerusalem, drew his congregation out of those unparalleled calamities, which befell his countrymen. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

This disgrace has befallen them, not because they deserved it, but because the people love new faces. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. To happen to, as good.

Bion asked an envious man, that was very sad, what harm had befallen unto him, or what good had befallen unto another man? *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

No man can certainly conclude God's love or hatred to any person, from what befalls him in this world. *Tillotson.*

3. To happen; to come to pass.

But since th' affairs of men are still uncertain,

Let's reason with the worst that may befall. *Shak. J. Caesar.*

I have reveal'd

This discord which befell, and was in heav'n

Among th' angelick pow'rs. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. vi.*

4. It is used sometimes with *to* before the person to whom any thing happens.

Some great mischief hath befall'n

To that meek man. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

5. To befall of. To become of; to be the state or condition of: a phrase little used.

Do me the favour to dilate at full,

What hath befall'n of them, and thee, till now.

*Shakespeare's Comedy of Errours.*

To BEFI'T. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fit*.] To suit; to be suitable to; to become.

Blind is his love, and best befits the dark.

*Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Out of my sight, thou serpent!—That name best

Befits thee, with him leagu'd; thyself as false. *Parad. Lost.*

I will bring you where she sits,

Clad in splendour, as befits

Her deity.

*Milton.*

Thou, what befits the new lord mayor,

Art anxiously inquisitive to know.

*Dryden.*

To



# B E F

**TO BEFO'OL.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *fool*.] To infatuate; to fool; to deprive of understanding; to lead into error.

Men *befool* themselves infinitely, when, by venting a few sighs, they will needs persuade themselves that they have repented. *South.*

Jeroboam thought policy the best piety, though in nothing more *befooled*; the nature of sin being not only to defile, but to infatuate. *South.*

**BEFO'RE.** *prep.* [before, Sax.]

1. Farther onward in place.

Their common practice was to look no further *before* them than the next line; whence it will follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

2. In the front of; not behind.

Who shall go  
Before them in a cloud, and pillar of fire:  
By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire,  
To guide them in their journey, and remove  
Behind them, while th' obdurate king pursues. *Par. Lost.*

3. In the presence of; noting authority or conquest.

Great queen of gathering clouds,  
See, we fall *before* thee!  
Prostrate we adore thee! *Dryden's Albion.*  
The Alps and Pyreneans sink *before* him. *Addison's Cato.*

4. In the presence of; noting respect.

We see that blushing, and the casting down of the eyes  
both, are more when we come *before* many. *Bacon.*  
They represent our poet betwixt a farmer and a courtier,  
when he dress'd himself in his best habit, to appear *before* his  
patron. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

5. In sight of.

*Before* the eyes of both our armies here,  
Let us not wrangle. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

6. Under the cognizance of; noting jurisdiction.

If a suit be begun *before* an archdeacon, the ordinary may  
license the suit to an higher court. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

7. In the power of; noting the right of choice.

Give us this evening; thou hast morn and night,  
And all the year *before* thee, for delight. *Dryden.*  
He hath put us in the hands of our own counsel. Life and  
death, prosperity and destruction, are *before* us. *Tillotson.*

8. By the impulse of something behind.

Her part, poor soul! seeming as burdened  
With lesser weight, but not with lesser woe,  
Was carried with more speed *before* the wind. *Sh. Com. of Err.*  
Hurried by fate, he cries, and born *before*  
A furious wind, we leave the faithful shore. *Dryden.*

9. Preceding in time.

Particular advantages it has *before* all the books which have  
appeared *before* it in this kind. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

10. In preference to.

We should but presume to determine which should be the  
fittest, till we see he hath chosen some one, which one we may  
then boldly say to be the fittest, because he hath taken it *before*  
the rest. *Hooker, b. iii.*

We think poverty to be infinitely desirable *before* the tor-  
ments of covetousness. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

11. Prior to; nearer to any thing; as, the eldest son is *before* the  
younger in succession.

12. Superiour to; as, he is *before* his competitors both in right  
and power.

**BEFORE.** *adv.*

1. Sooner than; earlier in time:

Heav'nly born;  
*Before* the hills appear'd, or fountain flow'd,  
Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse. *Par. Lost, b. vii.*  
*Before* two months their orb with light adorn,  
If heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. In time past.

Such a plenteous crop they bore  
Of purest and well winnow'd grain,  
As Britain never knew *before*. *Dryden.*

3. In some time lately past.

I shall resume somewhat which hath been *before* said, touch-  
ing the question *beforegoing*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. Previously to; in order to.

*Before* this elaborate treatise can become of use to my coun-  
try, two points are necessary. *Swift.*

5. To this time; hitherto.

The peaceful cities of th' Ausonian shore,  
Lull'd in their ease, and undisturb'd *before*,  
Are all on fire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

6. Already.

You tell me, mother, what I knew *before*,  
The Phrygian fleet is landed on the shore. *Dryden's Æneid.*

7. Farther onward in place.

Thou'rt so far *before*,  
The swiftest wing of recompence is slow  
To overtake. *Shakespeare.*

**BEFO'REHAND.** *adv.* [from *before* and *hand*.]

1. In a state of anticipation, or preoccupation; sometimes with  
the particle *with*.

# B E G

Quoth Hudibras, I am *beforehand*  
In that already, *with* your command. *Hudibras.*

Your soul has been *beforehand with* your body;  
And drunk so deep a draught of promis'd bliss,  
She slumbers o'er the cup. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

I have not room for many reflections; the last cited author  
has been *beforehand with* me, in its proper moral. *Addison.*

2. Previously; by way of preparation, or preliminary.

His profession is to deliver precepts necessary to eloquent  
speech; yet so, that they which receive them, may be taught  
*beforehand* the skill of speaking. *Hooker, b. i.*

It would be resisted by such as had *beforehand* resisted the ge-  
neral proofs of the gospel. *Atterbury.*

When the lawyers brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger used  
to bargain *beforehand*, to cut off a quarter of a yard in any  
part of the bill. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

3. In a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been receiv-  
ed than expended.

Stranger's house is at this time rich, and much *beforehand*;  
for it hath laid up revenue these thirty-seven years. *Bacon.*

4. At first; before any thing is done.

What is a man's contending with insuperable difficulties,  
but the rolling of Sisyphus's stone up the hill, which is soon  
*beforehand* to return upon him again? *L'Estrange's Fables.*

**BEFO'RETIME.** *adv.* [from *before* and *time*.] Formerly; of old  
time.

*Beforetime* in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God,  
thus he spake. *1 Sam. ix. 9.*

**TO BEFO'RTUNE.** *v. n.* [from *be* and *fortune*.] To happen to;  
to betide.

I give consent to go along with you;  
Recking as little what betideth me,  
As much I wish all good *befortune* you.  
*Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

**TO BEFO'UL.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *foul*.] To make foul; to soil;  
to dirt.

**TO BEFRI'END.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *friend*.] To favour; to be  
kind to; to countenance; to shew friendship to; to benefit.

If it will please Cæsar  
To be so good to Cæsar, as to hear me,  
I shall beseech him to *befriend* himself. *Shakesp. J. Cæsar.*  
Now if your plots be ripe, you are *befriended*  
With opportunity. *Denham's Sophy.*

See them embarked;  
And tell me if the winds and seas *befriend* them. *Addison.*

Be thou the first true merit to *befriend*;  
His praise is lost, who stays till all commend. *Pope.*  
Brother-servants must always *befriend* one another. *Swift.*

**TO BEFRINGE.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *fringe*.] To decorate, as  
with fringes.

When I flatter, let my dirty leaves  
Cloath spice, line trunks, or, flutt'ring in a rowe;  
*Befringe* the rails of Bedlam and Soho. *Pope.*

**TO BEG.** *v. n.* [beggere, Germ.] To live upon alms; to live  
by asking relief of others.

I cannot dig; to *beg* I am ashamed. *Luke, xvi. 3.*

**TO BEG.** *v. a.*

1. To ask; to seek by petition.

He went to Pilate, and *begged* the body: *Matth. xxvii. 58.*

2. To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof.

We have not *begged* any principles or suppositions, for the  
proof of this; but taking that common ground, which both  
Moses and all antiquity present. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

**TO BEGE'T.** *v. a.* I *begot*, or *begat*; I have *begotten*, or *begot*.  
[begettan, Sax; to obtain. See **TO GET**.]

1. To generate; to procreate; to become the father of children.

But first come the hours, which were *begot*  
In Jove's sweet paradise, of day and night,  
Which do the seasons of the year allot. *Spenser's Epithal.*

I talk of dreams;  
Which are the children of an idle brain;  
*Begot* of nothing but vain phantasy. *Shakesp. Romeo and Jul.*

Who hath *begotten* me these, seeing I have lost my children;  
and am desolate. *Isaiah, xlix. 21.*

'Twas he the noble Claudian race *begat*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Love is *begot* by fancy, bred  
By ignorance, by expectation fed. *Granville.*

2. To produce, as effects.

If to have done the thing you gave in charge,  
*Beget* you happiness, be happy then;  
For it is done. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

My whole intention was to *beget*, in the minds of men, mag-  
nificent sentiments of God and his works. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

3. To produce, as accidents.

Is it a time for story, when each minute  
*Begets* a thousand dangers? *Denham's Sophy.*

4. It is sometimes used with *on*, or *upon*, before the mother.

*Begot upon*  
His mother Martha by his father John. *Spectator.*

**BEGE'TTER.** *n. s.* [from *beget*.] He that procreates, or *begets*;  
the father.



# B E G

For what their prowess gain'd, the law declares  
Is to themselves alone, and to their heirs:  
No share of that goes back to the *begetter*,  
But if the son fights well, and plunders better,— *Dryden*.  
Men continue the race of mankind, commonly without the  
intention, and often against the consent and will of the *beget-*  
*ter*. *Locke*.  
**BE'GGAR.** *n. f.* [from *beg*. It is more properly written *begger*;  
but the common orthography is retained, because the deriva-  
tives all preserve the *a*.]  
1. One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what is  
given him.  
He raiseth up the poor out of the dust, and lifteth up the  
*beggar* from the dunghill, to set them among princes. *1 Samuel, ii. 8.*  
We see the whole equipage of a *beggar* so drawn by Homer,  
as even to retain a nobleness and dignity. *Broome on the Odyssey*.  
2. One who supplicates for any thing; a petitioner; for which,  
*beggar* is a harsh and contemptuous term.  
What subjects will precarious kings regard?  
A *beggar* speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryd. Conq. of Gran.*  
3. One who assumes what he does not prove.  
These shameful *beggars* of principles, who give this preca-  
rious account of the original of things, assume to themselves to  
be men of reason. *Tillotson*.  
**TO BE'GGAR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish.  
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,  
And *beggar'd* your's for ever. *Shakesp. Macbeth*.  
They shall spoil the clothiers wool, and *beggar* the present  
spinners. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality*.  
If the miser durst his farthings spare,  
With heav'n, for twopence, cheaply wipes his score,  
Lifts up his eyes, and hastes to *beggar* more. *Gay's Trivia*.  
2. To deprive.  
Necessity, of matter *beggar'd*,  
Will nothing stick our persons to arraign  
In ear and ear. *Shakesp. Hamlet*.  
3. To exhaust.  
For her person,  
It *beggar'd* all description; she did lie  
In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tissue,  
O'er-picturing Venus. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra*.  
**BE'GGARLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *beggarly*.] The state of being beg-  
garly; meanness; poverty.  
**BE'GGARLY.** *adj.* [from *beggar*.] Mean; poor; indigent; in  
the condition of a *beggar*: used both of persons and things.  
I ever will, though he do shake me off  
To *beggarly* divorcement, love him dearly. *Shakesp. Othello*.  
Who, that beheld such a bankrupt *beggarly* fellow as Crom-  
well entering the parliament house, with a thread bare torn  
cloak, and a greasy hat, could have suspected, that he should,  
by the murder of one king, and the banishment of another,  
ascend the throne? *South*.  
The next town has the reputation of being extremely poor  
and *beggarly*. *Addison on Italy*.  
Corusodes, by extreme parsimony, saved thirty-four pounds  
out of a *beggarly* fellowship. *Swift*.  
**BE'GGARLY.** *adv.* [from *beggar*.] Meanly; despicably; indi-  
gently.  
Touching God himself, hath he revealed, that it is his de-  
light to dwell *beggarly*? and that he taketh no pleasure to be  
worshipped, saving only in poor cottages? *Hooker, b. v.*  
**BE'GGARY.** *n. f.* [from *beggar*.] Indigence; poverty in the ut-  
most degree.  
On he brought me into so bare a house, that it was the pic-  
ture of miserable happiness and rich *beggary*. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
While I am a *beggar*, I will rail,  
And say there is no sin, but to be rich:  
And being rich, my virtue then shall be,  
To say there is no vice, but *beggary*. *Shakesp. King John*.  
We must become not only poor for the present, but reduc-  
ed, by further mortgages, to a state of *beggary* for endless years  
to come. *Swift*.  
**TO BEGIN.** *v. n.* I *began*, or *begun*; I have *begun*. [beginnan,  
Sax. from *be*, or *by to*, and *gangan*, *gaan*, or *gan*, to go.]  
1. To enter upon something new: applied to persons.  
*Begin* every day to repent; not that thou shouldst at all de-  
fer it; but all that is past ought to seem little to thee, seeing it  
is so in itself. *Begin* the next day with the same zeal, fear,  
and humility, as if thou hadst never *begun* before. *Taylor*.  
I'll sing of heroes and of kings;  
*Begin* my muse. *Cowley*.  
2. To commence any action or state; to do the first act, or first  
part of an act; to make the first step from not doing to doing.  
They *began* at the ancient men which were before the house.  
*Ezekiel, ix. 6.*  
Of these no more you hear him speak;  
He now *begins* upon the Greek:  
These rang'd and show'd, shall, in their turns,  
Remain obscure as in their urns. *Prior*.  
*Beginning* from the rural gods, his hand  
Was lib'ral to the pow'rs of high command. *Dryden's Fab.*

# B E G

Rapt into future times, the bard *begun*,  
A virgin shall conceive. *Pope's Messiah*.  
3. To enter upon existence; as, the world *began*; the practice  
*began*.  
4. To have its original.  
And thus the hard and stubborn race of man,  
From animated rock and flint *began*. *Blackmore*.  
From Nimrod first the savage chase *began*;  
A mighty hunter, and his game was man. *Pope*.  
5. To take rise.  
Judgment must *begin* at the house of God. *1 Pet. iv. 17.*  
The song *begun* from Jove. *Dryden*.  
All *began*,  
All ends in love of God, and love of man. *Pope*.  
6. To come into act.  
Now and then a sigh he stole,  
And tears *began* to flow. *Dryden*.  
**TO BEGIN.** *v. a.*  
1. To do the first act of any thing; to pass from not doing to do-  
ing, by the first act.  
Ye nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the song. *Pope's Messiah*.  
They have been awaked, by these awful scenes, to *begin* re-  
ligion; and, afterwards, their virtue has improved itself into  
more refined principles, by divine grace. *Watts*.  
2. To trace from any thing as the first ground.  
The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which  
leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke*.  
3. To *begin with*. To enter upon; to fall to work upon.  
A lesson which requires so much time to learn, had need be  
early *begun with*. *Government of the Tongue*.  
**BEGIN'NER.** *n. f.* [from *begin*.]  
1. He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing.  
Thus heaping crime on crime, and grief on grief,  
To loss of love adjoining loss of friend,  
I meant to purge both with a third mischief,  
And, in my woe's *beginner*, it to end. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Socrates maketh Ignatius, the bishop of Antioch in Syria, the  
first *beginner* thereof, even under the apostles themselves. *Hook*.  
2. An unexperienced attempter; one in his rudiments; a young  
practitioner.  
Palladius, behaving himself nothing like a *beginner*, brought  
the honour to the Iberian side. *Sidney, b. i.*  
They are, to *beginners*, an easy and familiar introduction; a  
mighty augmentation of all virtue and knowledge in such as  
are entered before. *Hooker, b. v. §. 37.*  
I have taken a list of several hundred words in a sermon of  
a new *beginner*, which not one hearer could possibly under-  
stand. *Swift*.  
**BEGIN'NING.** *n. f.* [from *begin*.]  
1. The first original or cause.  
Wherever we place the *beginning* of motion, whether from  
the head or the heart, the body moves and acts by a consent of  
all its parts. *Swift*.  
2. The entrance into act, or being.  
Also in the day of your gladness, and in your solemn days,  
and in the *beginnings* of your months, you shall blow the trum-  
pets over your burnt offering. *Numbers, x. 10.*  
Youth, what man's age is like to be, doth show;  
We may our end by our *beginning* know. *Denham*.  
3. The state in which any thing first is.  
By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art  
Makes mighty things from small *beginnings* grow:  
Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,  
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden*.  
4. The rudiments, or first grounds or materials.  
The understanding is passive; and whether or not it will  
have these *beginnings*, and materials of knowledge, is not in its  
own power. *Locke*.  
5. The first part of any thing.  
The causes and designs of an action, are the *beginning*; the  
effects of these causes, and the difficulties that are met with in  
the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unrav-  
elling and resolution of these difficulties, are the end. *Pope on Epick Poetry*.  
**TO BEGI'RD.** *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begirded*; I have *begirt*. [from *be*  
and *gird*.]  
1. To bind with a girdle.  
Or should she confident,  
As sitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne,  
Descend, with all her winning charms *begirt*,  
T' enamour. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 213.*  
2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass.  
*Begird* th' almighty throne,  
Beseeching, or besieging. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v. l. 868.*  
At home surrounded by a servile croud,  
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud:  
Abroad *begirt* with men, and swords, and spears;  
His very state acknowledging his fears. *Prior*.  
3. To shut in with a siege; to beleague; to block up.  
It was so closely *begirt* before the king's march into the west,  
that the council humbly desired his majesty, that he would re-  
lieve it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
To



**TO BEGIRT.** *v. a.* [This is, I think, only a corruption of *begird*; perhaps by the printer.] To begird. See **BEGIRD**.

And, Lentulus, *begirt* you Pompey's house,  
To seize his sons alive; for they are they  
Must make our peace with him. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

**BEGLERBEG.** *n. f.* [Turkish.] The chief governour of a province among the Turks.

**TO BEGNA'W.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw*.] To bite; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble.

His horse is stark spoiled with the staggers, *begnawn* with the bots, waid in the back, and shoulder shotten.

*Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.*  
The worm of conscience still *begnaw* thy soul.

*Shakefp. Richard III.*  
**BEGO'NE.** *interject.* [only a coalition of the words *be gone*.] Go away; hence; haste away.

*Begone!* the goddess cries, with stern disdain;  
*Begone!* nor dare the hallow'd stream to stain.

She fled, for ever banish'd from the train. *Addison.*

**BEGO'T.** } The *participle passive* of the verb *beget*.  
**BEGO'TTEN.** }

Remember that thou wast *begot* of them. *Ecclus, vii. 28.*  
The first he met, Antiphates the brave,

But base *begotten* on a Theban slave. *Dryden's Æneid.*

**TO BEGRE'ASE.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *grease*.] To soil or dawb with unctuous or fat matter.

**TO BEGRIME.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *grime*. See **GRIME** and **GRIM**.] To soil with dirt deep impressed; to soil in such a manner that the natural hue cannot easily be recovered.

Her name, that was as fresh  
As Dian's visage, is now *begrin'd*, and black

As my own face. *Shakefp. Othello.*

**TO BEGUI'LE.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile*.]  
1. To impose upon; to delude; to cheat.

This I say, lest any man should *beguile* you with enticing words. *Coloss. ii. 4.*

The serpent me *beguil'd*, and I did eat!  
*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Whosoever sees a man, who would have *beguiled*, and imposed upon him, by making him believe a lie, he may truly say, that is the man who would have ruined me. *South.*

2. To deceive; to evade.  
Is wretchedness depriv'd that benefit,  
To end itself by death? 'Twas yet some comfort,

When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,  
And frustrate his proud will. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

3. To deceive pleasingly; to amuse.  
With these sometimes she doth her time *beguile*;  
These do by fits her phantasy possess. *Sir J. Davies.*

Sweet leave me here a while;  
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would *beguile*  
The tedious day with sleep. *Hamlet.*

**BEGU'N.** The *participle passive* of *begin*.  
But thou bright morning star, thou rising sun,  
Which in these latter times hast brought to light  
Those mysteries, that, since the world *begun*,  
Lay hid in darkness and eternal night. *Sir J. Davies.*

**BEHA'LF.** *n. f.* [This word *Skinner* derives from *half*, and interprets it, *for my half*; as, *for my part*. It seems to me rather corrupted from *behoof*, profit; the pronunciation degenerating easily to *behave*; which, in imitation of other words so founded, was written, by those who knew not the etymology, *be-half*.]

1. Favour; cause.  
He was in confidence with those who designed the destruction of Strafford; against whom he had contracted some prejudice, in the *behalf* of his nation. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Were but my heart as naked to thy view,  
Marcus would see it bleed in his *behalf*. *Addison's Cato.*

Never was any nation blessed with more frequent interpositions of divine providence in its *behalf*. *Atterbury.*

2. Vindication; support.  
He might, in his presence, defy all Arcadian knights, in the *behalf* of his mistress's beauty. *Sidney.*

Lest the fiend,  
Or in *behalf* of man, or to invade  
Vacant possession, some new trouble raise. *Paradise Lost.*

Others believe, that, by the two Fortunes, were meant prosperity or affliction; and produce, in their *behalf*, an ancient monument. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

**TO BEHA'VE.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *have*.]  
1. To carry; to conduct: used almost always with the reciprocal pronoun.

We *behaved* not *ourselves* disorderly among you. *2 Thessal. iii. 7.*

Manifest signs came from heaven, unto those that *behaved* *themselves* manfully. *2 Macc. ii. 21.*

To their wills wedded, to their errors slaves,  
No man, like them, they think, *himself* *behaves*. *Denham.*

We so live, and so act, as if we were secure of the final issue and event of things, however we may *behave* *ourselves*. *Atterbury.*

2. It seems formerly to have had the sense of, to govern; to subdue; to discipline: but this is not now used.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind  
*Behaves* with cares, cannot so easy mis. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

With such sober and unnoted passion,  
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent,  
As if he had but prov'd an argument. *Shakefp. Timon.*

**TO BEHAVE.** *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self. It is taken either in a good or a bad sense; as, he *behaved* well or ill.

**BEHA'VIOUR.** *n. f.* [from *behave*.]  
1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad; manners.

Mopsa, curious in any thing but her own good *behaviour*, followed Zelmane. *Sidney.*

2. External appearance.  
And he changed his *behaviour* before them, and feigned himself mad in their hands. *1 Sam. xxi. 13.*

3. Gesture; manner of action, adapted to particular occasions.  
Well witnessing the most submissive *behaviour*, that a thrall'd heart could express. *Sidney.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the *behaviour* of humility. *Hooker, b. v.*

One man sees how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his *behaviour* to love. *Shakefp. Much ado about Noth.*

4. Elegance of manners; gracefulness.  
He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handsome *behaviour*. *Sidney, b. i.*

The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit; and study, for the most part, rather *behaviour* than virtue. *Bacon's Ornam. Rational. N° 63.*

He who adviseth the philosopher, altogether devoted to the Muses, sometimes to offer sacrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without *behaviour*. *Wotton.*

5. Conduct; general practice; course of life.  
To him, who hath a prospect of the state that attends men after this life, depending on their *behaviour* here, the measures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

6. To be upon one's *behaviour*. A familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution; a state in which a failure in *behaviour* will have bad consequences.  
Tyrants themselves are upon their *behaviour* to a superiour power. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

**TO BEHE'AD.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *head*.] To deprive of the head; to kill by cutting off the head.  
See a reverend Syracusan merchant  
*Beheaded* publicly. *Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet.*

His *beheading* he underwent with all christian magnanimity. *Clarendon, b. vii.*

On each side they fly,  
By chains connext, and, with destructive sweep,  
*Behead* whole troops at once. *Philips.*

Mary, queen of the Scots, was *beheaded* in the reign of queen Elizabeth. *Addison on Italy.*

**BEHE'LD.** *participle passive*, from *behold*; which see.  
All hail! ye virgin daughters of the main!  
Ye streams, beyond my hopes *beheld* again! *Pope's Odyssey.*

**BE'HEMOTH.** *n. f.* *Behemoth*, in Hebrew, signifies beasts in general, particularly the larger kind, fit for service. But Job speaks of an animal, which he calls *behemoth*, and describes its particular properties at large, in *chap. xl. 15.* *Bochart* has taken much care to make it appear to be the *hippopotamus*, or river-horse. *Sanctius* thinks it is an ox. The Fathers suppose the devil to be meant by it. But we agree with the generality of interpreters, in their opinion, that it is the elephant. *Calmet.*

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox. *Job, xl. 15.*

Behold! in plaited mail  
*Behemoth* rears his head. *Thomson's Summer, l. 695.*

**BE'HEN.** } *n. f.* Valerian roots. Also a fruit resembling the tamarisk, from which perfumers extract an oil. *Diet.*

**BEHE'ST.** *n. f.* [from *be* and *best*; hæst, Saxon.] Command; precept; mandate.  
Her tender youth had obediently lived under her parents *behests*, without framing, out of her own will, the forechoosing of any thing. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Such joy he had their stubborn hearts to quell,  
And sturdy courage tame with dreadful awe,  
That his *behest* they fear'd as proud tyrant's law. *Fairy Q.*

I, messenger from everlasting Jove,  
In his great name thus his *behest* do tell. *Fairfax, b. i. st. 17.*

To visit oft those happy tribes,  
On high *behests* his angels to and fro  
Pass'd frequent. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 153.*

Reign thou in hell, thy kingdom; let me serve  
In heav'n God ever blest, and his divine  
*Behests* obey, worthiest to be obey'd! *Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

**TO BEHIGHT.** *v. a.* pret. *behot*, part. *behight*. [from *hazan*, to promise, Sax.]  
1. To promise.

2. It seems formerly to have had the sense of, to govern; to subdue; to discipline: but this is not now used.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind  
*Behaves* with cares, cannot so easy mis. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

With such sober and unnoted passion,  
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent,  
As if he had but prov'd an argument. *Shakefp. Timon.*

**TO BEHAVE.** *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self. It is taken either in a good or a bad sense; as, he *behaved* well or ill.

**BEHA'VIOUR.** *n. f.* [from *behave*.]  
1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad; manners.

Mopsa, curious in any thing but her own good *behaviour*, followed Zelmane. *Sidney.*

2. External appearance.  
And he changed his *behaviour* before them, and feigned himself mad in their hands. *1 Sam. xxi. 13.*

3. Gesture; manner of action, adapted to particular occasions.  
Well witnessing the most submissive *behaviour*, that a thrall'd heart could express. *Sidney.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the *behaviour* of humility. *Hooker, b. v.*

One man sees how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his *behaviour* to love. *Shakefp. Much ado about Noth.*

4. Elegance of manners; gracefulness.  
He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handsome *behaviour*. *Sidney, b. i.*

The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit; and study, for the most part, rather *behaviour* than virtue. *Bacon's Ornam. Rational. N° 63.*

He who adviseth the philosopher, altogether devoted to the Muses, sometimes to offer sacrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without *behaviour*. *Wotton.*

5. Conduct; general practice; course of life.  
To him, who hath a prospect of the state that attends men after this life, depending on their *behaviour* here, the measures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

6. To be upon one's *behaviour*. A familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution; a state in which a failure in *behaviour* will have bad consequences.  
Tyrants themselves are upon their *behaviour* to a superiour power. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

**TO BEHE'AD.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *head*.] To deprive of the head; to kill by cutting off the head.  
See a reverend Syracusan merchant  
*Beheaded* publicly. *Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet.*

His *beheading* he underwent with all christian magnanimity. *Clarendon, b. vii.*

On each side they fly,  
By chains connext, and, with destructive sweep,  
*Behead* whole troops at once. *Philips.*

Mary, queen of the Scots, was *beheaded* in the reign of queen Elizabeth. *Addison on Italy.*

**BEHE'LD.** *participle passive*, from *behold*; which see.  
All hail! ye virgin daughters of the main!  
Ye streams, beyond my hopes *beheld* again! *Pope's Odyssey.*

**BE'HEMOTH.** *n. f.* *Behemoth*, in Hebrew, signifies beasts in general, particularly the larger kind, fit for service. But Job speaks of an animal, which he calls *behemoth*, and describes its particular properties at large, in *chap. xl. 15.* *Bochart* has taken much care to make it appear to be the *hippopotamus*, or river-horse. *Sanctius* thinks it is an ox. The Fathers suppose the devil to be meant by it. But we agree with the generality of interpreters, in their opinion, that it is the elephant. *Calmet.*

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox. *Job, xl. 15.*

Behold! in plaited mail  
*Behemoth* rears his head. *Thomson's Summer, l. 695.*

**BE'HEN.** } *n. f.* Valerian roots. Also a fruit resembling the tamarisk, from which perfumers extract an oil. *Diet.*

**BEHE'ST.** *n. f.* [from *be* and *best*; hæst, Saxon.] Command; precept; mandate.  
Her tender youth had obediently lived under her parents *behests*, without framing, out of her own will, the forechoosing of any thing. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Such joy he had their stubborn hearts to quell,  
And sturdy courage tame with dreadful awe,  
That his *behest* they fear'd as proud tyrant's law. *Fairy Q.*

I, messenger from everlasting Jove,  
In his great name thus his *behest* do tell. *Fairfax, b. i. st. 17.*

To visit oft those happy tribes,  
On high *behests* his angels to and fro  
Pass'd frequent. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 153.*

Reign thou in hell, thy kingdom; let me serve  
In heav'n God ever blest, and his divine  
*Behests* obey, worthiest to be obey'd! *Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

**TO BEHIGHT.** *v. a.* pret. *behot*, part. *behight*. [from *hazan*, to promise, Sax.]  
1. To promise.

2. It seems formerly to have had the sense of, to govern; to subdue; to discipline: but this is not now used.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind  
*Behaves* with cares, cannot so easy mis. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

With such sober and unnoted passion,  
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent,  
As if he had but prov'd an argument. *Shakefp. Timon.*

**TO BEHAVE.** *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self. It is taken either in a good or a bad sense; as, he *behaved* well or ill.

**BEHA'VIOUR.** *n. f.* [from *behave*.]  
1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad; manners.

Mopsa, curious in any thing but her own good *behaviour*, followed Zelmane. *Sidney.*

2. External appearance.  
And he changed his *behaviour* before them, and feigned himself mad in their hands. *1 Sam. xxi. 13.*

3. Gesture; manner of action, adapted to particular occasions.  
Well witnessing the most submissive *behaviour*, that a thrall'd heart could express. *Sidney.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the *behaviour* of humility. *Hooker, b. v.*

One man sees how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his *behaviour* to love. *Shakefp. Much ado about Noth.*

4. Elegance of manners; gracefulness.  
He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handsome *behaviour*. *Sidney, b. i.*

The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit; and study, for the most part, rather *behaviour* than virtue. *Bacon's Ornam. Rational. N° 63.*

He who adviseth the philosopher, altogether devoted to the Muses, sometimes to offer sacrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without *behaviour*. *Wotton.*

5. Conduct; general practice; course of life.  
To him, who hath a prospect of the state that attends men after this life, depending on their *behaviour* here, the measures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

6. To be upon one's *behaviour*. A familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution; a state in which a failure in *behaviour* will have bad consequences.  
Tyrants themselves are upon their *behaviour* to a superiour power. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

**TO BEHE'AD.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *head*.] To deprive of the head; to kill by cutting off the head.  
See a reverend Syracusan merchant  
*Beheaded* publicly. *Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet.*

His *beheading* he underwent with all christian magnanimity. *Clarendon, b. vii.*

On each side they fly,  
By chains connext, and, with destructive sweep,  
*Behead* whole troops at once. *Philips.*

Mary, queen of the Scots, was *beheaded* in the reign of queen Elizabeth. *Addison on Italy.*

**BEHE'LD.** *participle passive*, from *behold*; which see.  
All hail! ye virgin daughters of the main!  
Ye streams, beyond my hopes *beheld* again! *Pope's Odyssey.*

**BE'HEMOTH.** *n. f.* *Behemoth*, in Hebrew, signifies beasts in general, particularly the larger kind, fit for service. But Job speaks of an animal, which he calls *behemoth*, and describes its particular properties at large, in *chap. xl. 15.* *Bochart* has taken much care to make it appear to be the *hippopotamus*, or river-horse. *Sanctius* thinks it is an ox. The Fathers suppose the devil to be meant by it. But we agree with the generality of interpreters, in their opinion, that it is the elephant. *Calmet.*

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox. *Job, xl. 15.*

Behold! in plaited mail  
*Behemoth* rears his head. *Thomson's Summer, l. 695.*

**BE'HEN.** } *n. f.* Valerian roots. Also a fruit resembling the tamarisk, from which perfumers extract an oil. *Diet.*

**BEHE'ST.** *n. f.* [from *be* and *best*; hæst, Saxon.] Command; precept; mandate.  
Her tender youth had obediently lived under her parents *behests*, without framing, out of her own will, the forechoosing of any thing. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Such joy he had their stubborn hearts to quell,  
And sturdy courage tame with dreadful awe,  
That his *behest* they fear'd as proud tyrant's law. *Fairy Q.*

I, messenger from everlasting Jove,  
In his great name thus his *behest* do tell. *Fairfax, b. i. st. 17.*

To visit oft those happy tribes,  
On high *behests* his angels to and fro  
Pass'd frequent. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 153.*

Reign thou in hell, thy kingdom; let me serve  
In heav'n God ever blest, and his divine  
*Behests* obey, worthiest to be obey'd! *Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

**TO BEHIGHT.** *v. a.* pret. *behot*, part. *behight*. [from *hazan*, to promise, Sax.]  
1. To promise.

2. It seems formerly to have had the sense of, to govern; to subdue; to discipline: but this is not now used.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind  
*Behaves* with cares, cannot so easy mis. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

With such sober and unnoted passion,  
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent,  
As if he had but prov'd an argument. *Shakefp. Timon.*

**TO BEHAVE.** *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self. It is taken either in a good or a bad sense; as, he *behaved* well or ill.

**BEHA'VIOUR.** *n. f.* [from *behave*.]  
1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad; manners.

Mopsa, curious in any thing but her own good *behaviour*, followed Zelmane. *Sidney.*

2. External appearance.  
And he changed his *behaviour* before them, and feigned himself mad in their hands. *1 Sam. xxi. 13.*

3. Gesture; manner of action, adapted to particular occasions.  
Well witnessing the most submissive *behaviour*, that a thrall'd heart could express. *Sidney.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the *behaviour* of humility. *Hooker, b. v.*

One man sees how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his *behaviour* to love. *Shakefp. Much ado about Noth.*

4. Elegance of manners; gracefulness.  
He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handsome *behaviour*. *Sidney, b. i.*

The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit; and study, for the most part, rather *behaviour* than virtue. *Bacon's Ornam. Rational. N° 63.*

He who adviseth the philosopher, altogether devoted to the Muses, sometimes to offer sacrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without *behaviour*. *Wotton.*



# B E H

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vow yplight,  
Up rose from drowsy couch, and him address't,  
Unto the journey which he had *behight*.

*Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. ii.*

2. To entrust; to commit.

That most glorious house that glist' reth bright,

Whereof the keys are to thy hand *behight*

By wife Fidelia.

*Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. x. stanz. 50.*

3. Perhaps to call; to name; *hight* being often put, in old authors, for *named*, or *was named*.

BEH'ND. *prep.* [hindan, Saxon.]

1. At the back of another.

Acomates hasted with two hundred harquebusiers, which he had caused his horsemen to take *behind* them upon their horses.

*Knolles's History of the Turks.*

2. On the back part; not before.

She came in the press *behind*, and touched. *Mark, v. 27.*

3. Towards the back.

The Benjamites looked *behind* them. *Judges, xx. 40.*

4. Following another.

Her husband went with her, weeping *behind* her. *2 Sam. iii. 16.*

5. Remaining after the departure of something else.

He left *behind* him, myself, and a sister, both born in one hour.

*Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*

Piety and virtue are not only delightful for the present, but they leave peace and contentment *behind* them. *Tillotson.*

6. Remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged.

What he gave me to publish, was but a small part of what he left *behind* him.

*Pope's Letters.*

7. At a distance from something going before.

Such is the swiftness of your mind,

That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense *behind*. *Dryden.*

8. Inferiour to another; having the posteriour place with regard to excellence.

After the overthrow of this first house of God, a second was erected; but with so great odds, that they wept, which beheld how much this latter came *behind* it.

*Hooker, b. 5. § 1.*

9. On the other side of something.

From light retir'd, *behind* his daughter's bed,

He, for approaching sleep, compos'd his head. *Dryden.*

BEH'ND. *adv.*

1. Out of sight; not yet produced to view; remaining.

We cannot be sure, that we have all the particulars before us; and that there is no evidence *behind*, and yet unseen, which may cast the probability on the other side. *Locke.*

2. Most of the former senses may become *adverbial*, by suppressing the *accusative case*; as, I left my money *behind*, or *behind me*.

BEH'NDHAND. *adv.* [from *behind* and *hand*.]

1. In a state in which rents or profits, or any advantage, is anticipated; so that less is to be received, or more performed, than the natural or just proportion.

Your trade would suffer, if your being *behindhand* has made the natural use so high, that your tradesman cannot live upon his labour. *Locke.*

2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness. In this sense, it is followed by *with*.

Consider, whether it is not better to be half a year *behindhand* with the fashionable part of the world, than to strain beyond his circumstances. *Spectator, N° 488.*

3. *Shakespeare* uses it as an *adjective*, but licentiously, for backward; tardy.

And these thy offices,

So rarely kind, are as interpreters

Of my *behindhand* slackness.

*Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

To BEHO'LD. *v. a. pret.* I beheld, I have beheld, or beholden. [behealban, Saxon.] To view; to see; to look upon.

Son of man, behold with thine eyes, and hear with thine ears. *Ezek. xl. 4.*

When some young Thessalians, on horseback, were beheld afar off, while their horses watered, while their heads were depressed, they were conceived by the spectators to be one animal.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 4.*

Man looks aloft, and, with erected eyes,

Beholds his own hereditary skies.

*Dryden.*

At this, the former tale again he told,

With thund'ring tone, and dreadful to behold. *Dryden's Fab.*

BEHO'LD. *interject.* [from the verb.] See; lo: a word by which attention is excited, or admiration noted.

Behold! I am with thee, and will keep thee. *Gen. xxviii. 15.*

When out of hope, behold her! not far off,

Such as I saw her in my dream, adorn'd

With what all earth or heaven could bestow,

To make her amiable. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii. l. 481.*

BEHO'LDEN. *particip. adj.* [gehouden, Dutch; that is, held in obligation. It is very corruptly written *beholding*.] Obligated; bound in gratitude; with the particle *to*.

Horns, which such as you are fain to be beholden to your wives for. *Shakefp. As you like it.*

Little are we beholden to your love,

And little looked for at your helping hands. *Shakefp. R. III.*

I found you next; in respect of bond both of near alliance,

# B E I

and particularly of communication in studies: wherein I must acknowledge myself beholden to you. *Bacon's Essays.*

I think myself mightily beholden to you for the reprehension you then gave us. *Addison, Guardian, N° 109.*

We, who see men under the awe of justice, cannot conceive, what savage creatures they would be without it; and how much beholden we are to that wise contrivance. *Atterbury.*

BEHO'LDER. *n. s.* [from *behold*.] Spectator; he that looks upon any thing.

Was this the face,

That, like the sun, did make beholders wink? *Shakefp. R. II.*

These beasts among

Beholders rude, and shallow to discern

Half what in thee is fair, one man except,

Who sees thee?

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 543.*

Things of wonder give no less delight

To the wise Maker's, than beholder's sight. *Denham.*

The juggling chiefs in rude encounters join,

Each fair beholder trembling for her knight. *Granville.*

The charitable foundations in the church of Rome, exceed all the demands of charity, and raise envy, rather than compassion, in the breasts of beholders. *Atterbury.*

BEHO'LDING. *adj.* [corrupted from *beholden*.] Obligated. See

BEHOLDEN.

Because I would not be beholding to fortune for any part of the victory, I descended. *Sidney, b. ii.*

BEHO'LDING. *n. s.* Obligation.

Love to virtue, and not to any particular beholdings, hath expressed this my testimony. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

BEHO'LDINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *beholding*, mistaken for *beholden*.] The state of being obliged.

The king invited us to his court, so as I must acknowledge a beholdingness unto him. *Sidney, b. ii.*

In this my debt I seem'd loth to confess,

In that I shunn'd beholdingness. *Donne.*

BEHO'OF. *n. s.* [from *behoove*.] That which behooves; that which is advantageous; profit; advantage.

Her majesty may alter any thing of those laws, that may be more both for her own behoof, and for the good of the people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

No mean recompence it brings

To your behoof: if I that region lost,

All usurpation thence expell'd, reduce

To her original darkness, and your sway. *Milton.*

Wer't thou some star, which, from the ruin'd roof

Of shak'd Olympus, by mischance didst fall;

Which careful Jove, in nature's true behoof,

Took up, and in fit place did reinstate. *Milton.*

Because it was for the behoof of the animal, that, upon any sudden accident, it might be awakened, there were no shuts or stopples made for the ears. *Ray on the Creation.*

It would be of no behoof, for the settling of government, unless there were a way taught, how to know the person to whom belonged this power and dominion. *Locke.*

To BEHO'OVE. *v. n.* [behofap, Saxon; it is a duty.] To be fit; to be meet; either with respect to duty, necessity, or convenience. It is used only impersonally with *it*.

For better examination of their quality, it behooveth the very foundation and root, the highest wellspring and fountain of them, to be discovered. *Hooker, b. i. § 1.*

He did so prudently temper his passions, as that none of them made him wanting in the offices of life, which it behooved, or became him to perform. *Atterbury.*

But should you lure the monarch of the brook,

Behooves you then to ply your finest art. *Thomson's Spring.*

BEHO'OVEFUL. *adj.* [from *behoof*.] Useful; profitable; advantageous. This word is somewhat antiquated.

It is very behooveful in this country of Ireland, where there are waste deserts full of grass, that the same should be eaten down. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Laws are many times full of imperfections; and that which is supposed behooveful unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious. *Hooker, b. iv. § 14.*

Madam, we have culled such necessities

As are behooveful for our state tomorrow. *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*

It may be most behooveful for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publicly; so it is as requisite, in matters of judgment, punishment, and censure, that the same be transacted privately. *Claarendon.*

BEHO'OVEFULLY. *adv.* [from *behooveful*.] Profitably; usefully.

Tell us of more weighty dislikes than these, and that may more behoovefully import the reformation. *Spenser on Ireland.*

BEHO'T. [preterite, as it seems, of *behight*, to promise.]

With sharp intended sting so rude him smote,

That to the earth him drove as stricken dead,

Ne living wight would have him life behot. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

To BEHO'WL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *howl*.]

1. To howl at.

Now the hungry lion roars,

And the wolf howls the moon. *Shakefp. Midsum. N. Dr.*

2. Perhaps, to howl over, or lament clamorously.

BE'ING. *particip.* [from *be*.]

Those,



# BEL

Those, who have their hope in another life, look upon themselves as *being* on their passage through this. *Atterbury.*  
**BE'ING.** *n. f.* [from *be*.]

1. Existence; opposed to nonentity.

Of him all things have both received their first *being*, and their continuance to be that which they are. *Hooker, b. v.*

Yet is not God the author of her ill,

Though author of her *being*, and being there. *Davies.*

There is none but he,

Whose *being* I do fear: and under him

My genius is rebuked.

*Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Thee, Father, first they sung, omnipotent,

Immutable, immortal, infinite,

Eternal king! Thee, author of all *being*,

Fountain of light!

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii. l. 374.*

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us *being*, raising us from nothing to be an excellent creation. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Consider every thing as not yet in *being*; then examine, if it must needs have been at all, or what other ways it might have been. *Bentley.*

2. A particular state or condition.

Those happy spirits, which ordain'd by fate

For future *being*, and new bodies wait.

*Dryden's Æneid.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate;

From brutes what men, from men what spirits know;

Or who could suffer *being* here below? *Pope's Essay on Man.*

3. The person existing.

Ah, fair, yet false; ah, *being* form'd to cheat,

By seeming kindness, mixt with deep deceit.

*Dryden.*

It is folly to seek the approbation of any *being*, besides the supreme; because no other *being* can make a right judgment of us, and because we can procure no considerable advantage from the approbation of any other *being*.

*Addison. Spectator.*

As now your own, our *beings* were of old,

And once inclos'd in woman's beauteous mold.

*Pope.*

**BE'ING.** *conjunct.* [from *be*.] Since.

*Dict.*

**BE IT SO.** A phrase of anticipation, *suppose it be so*; or of permission, *let it be so*.

My gracious duke,

Be't so she will not here, before your grace,

Consent to marry with Demetrius;

I beg the ancient privilege of Athens. *Sh. Midf. N. Dream.*

**TO BELA'BOUR.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour*.] To beat; to thump: a word in low speech.

What several madnesses in men appear:

Orestes runs from fancy'd furies here;

Ajax *belabours* there an harmless ox,

And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks. *Dryden, jun.*

He sees virago Nell *belabour*,

With his own staff, his peaceful neighbour.

*Swift.*

**TO BELA'CE.** *v. a.* [Sea term.] To fasten; as to *belace* a rope.

*D.*

**BEL'AMIE.** *n. f.* [*bel amie*, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. This word is out of use.

Wife Socrates

Pour'd out his life, and last philosophy,

To the fair Critias, his dearest *belamie*. *Fairy Q. b. ii. c. vii.*

**BEL'AMOUR.** *n. f.* [*bel amour*, Fr.] Gallant; consort; paramour: obsolete.

Lo, lo, how brave she decks her bounteous bow'r,

With filken curtains, and gold coverlets,

Therein to shroud her sumptuous *belamour*. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*

**BELA'TED.** *adj.* [from *be* and *late*.] Benighted; out of doors late at night.

Fairy elves,

Whose midnight revels, by a forest side,

Or fountain, some *belated* peasant sees,

Or dreams he sees. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 781.*

Or near Fleetditch's oozy brinks,

*Belated*, seems on watch to lie.

*Swift.*

**TO BELA'Y.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *lay*; as, to *waylay*, to lie in wait, to lay wait for.]

1. To block up; to stop the passage.

The speedy horse all passages *belay*,

And spur their smoaking steeds to cross their way. *Dryden.*

2. To place in ambush.

'Gainst such strong castles needeth greater might,

Than those small forces ye were wont *belay*. *Spens. sonn. xiv.*

**TO BELAY a rope.** [Sea term.] To splice; to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

**TO BELCH.** *v. n.* [*bealcan*, Saxon.]

1. To eject the wind from the stomach; to eruct.

The waters boil, and, *belching* from below,

Black sands as from a forceful engine throw. *Dryden's Virg.*

The symptoms are, a four smell in their faces, *belchings*, and distensions of the bowels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To issue out by eructation.

A triple pile of plumes his crest adorn'd,

On which with *belching* flames Chimæra burn'd. *Dryden.*

**TO BELCH.** *v. a.* To throw out from the stomach; to eject from any hollow place. It is a word implying coarseness; hatefulness; or horror.

They are all but stomachs, and we all but food;

# BEL

They eat us hungerly, and, when they're full,

They'll *belch* us. *Shakespeare.*

The bitterness of it I now *belch* from my heart. *Sh. Cymbel.*

Immediate in a flame,

But soon obscur'd with smoke, all heav'n appear'd;

From those deep-throated engines *belch'd*. *Parad. Lost, b. vi.*

The gates that now

Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame

Far into chaos, since the fiend pass'd through. *Parad. Lost.*

Rough as their savage lords who rang'd the wood,

And, fat with acorns, *belch'd* their windy food. *Dryden.*

There *belcht* the mingl'd streams of wine and blood,

And human flesh, his indigest food. *Pope's Odyssey, b. ix.*

When I an am'rous kiss design'd,

I *belch'd* an hurricane of wind.

*Swift.*

**BELCH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of eructation.

2. A cant term for malt liquor.

A sudden reformation would follow, among all sorts of people; porters would no longer be drunk with *belch*. *Dennis.*

**BELDA'M.** *n. f.* [*belle dame*, which, in old French, signified probably an old woman, as *belle age*, old age.]

1. An old woman; generally a term of contempt, marking the last degree of old age, with all its faults and miseries.

Then sing of secret things that came to pass,

When *beldam* nature in her cradle was.

*Milton.*

2. A hag.

Why, how now, Hecat, you look angrily?—

—Have I not reason, *beldams*, as you are?

Saucy and overbold?

*Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The resty sieve wagg'd ne'er the more;

I wept for woe, the testy *beldam* swore.

*Dryden.*

**TO BELE'AGUER.** *v. a.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] To besiege; to block up a place; to lie before a town.

Their business, which they carry on, is the general concernment of the Trojan camp, then *beleaguér'd* by Turnus and the Latins. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*

Against *beleaguér'd* heav'n the giants move:

Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,

To make their mad approaches to the sky. *Dryden. Ovid.*

**BEL'AGURER.** *n. f.* [from *beleaguer*.] One that besieges a place.

**BEL'EMNITES.** *n. f.* [from *βέλος*, a dart or arrow, because of its resemblance to the point of an arrow.] Arrowhead, or finger-stone, of a whitish and sometimes a gold colour.

**BELFLOWER.** *n. f.* [from *bell* and *flower*, because of the shape of its flower; in Latin *campanula*.] A plant.

The flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a bell, and, before it is blown, is of a pentagonal figure; and, when fully opened, cut into five segments at the top. The seed vessel is divided into three cells, each having a hole at the bottom, by which the seed is emitted. There is a vast number of the species of this plant. 1. The tallest pyramidal *belflower*. 2. The blue peach-leaved *belflower*. 3. The white peach-leaved *belflower*. 4. Garden *belflower*, with oblong leaves and flowers; commonly called *Canterbury bells*. 5. Canary *belflower*, with orrach leaves and a tuberose root. 6. Blue *belflower*, with edible roots, commonly called *rampions*. 7. Venus looking-glass *belflower*, &c. The first sort is commonly cultivated to adorn chimnies, halls, &c. in summer. It produces sometimes twelve branches, four or five feet high, with large beautiful flowers, almost the whole length of the stalks. The peach-leaved *belflowers* are very hardy, and may be planted in open beds or borders, where they will flower very strong. The *Canterbury bells* are biennial. The *Canary belflower* is one of the most beautiful plants of the greenhouse, yielding its flowers in December, January, and February. The *rampion* is propagated for its root, which was formerly in greater esteem in England than at present. The sorts of *Venus looking-glass* are annual plants. *Millar.*

**BELFOUNDER.** *n. f.* [from *bell* and *found*.] He whose trade it is to found or cast bells.

Those that make recorders know this, and likewise *belfounders*, in fitting the tune of their bells. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

**BEL'FRY.** *n. f.* [*Belfroy*, in French, is a tower; which was perhaps the true word, till those, who knew not its original, corrupted it to *belfry*, because bells were in it.] The place where the bells are rung.

Fetch the leathern bucket that hangs in the *belfry*; that is curiously painted before, and will make a figure

*Gay's What d' ye call it.*

**BELGA'RD.** *n. f.* [*belle egard*, Fr.] A soft glance; a kind regard: an old word, now wholly disused.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,

Under the shadow of her even brows,

Working *belgards*, and amorous retreats. *Fairy Q. b. ii. c. iii.*

**TO BELI'E.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie*.]

1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimic.

Which durst, with horses hoofs that beat the ground,

And martial brags, *belie* the thunder's sound.

*Dryden.*

The shape of man, and imitated beast

The walk, the words, the gesture could supply,

The habit mimic, and the mien *belie*.

*Dryden's Fables.*



# BEL

2. To give the lie to; to charge with falsehood.  
Sure there is none but fears a future state;  
And when the most obdurate swear they do not,  
Their trembling hearts *belie* their boastful tongues. *Dryden.*  
Paint, patches, jewels laid aside,  
At night astronomers agree,  
The evening has the day *belied*,  
And Phyllis is some forty-three. *Prior.*
  3. To calumniate; to raise false reports of any man.  
'Tis slander, whose breath  
Rides on the posting winds, and doth *belie*  
All corners of the world. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*  
Thou dost *belie* him, Piercy, thou *beliefst* him;  
He never did encounter with Glendower. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*
  4. To give a false representation of any thing.  
Uncle, for heav'n's sake, comfortable words.—  
—Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts. *Shakesp. R. II.*  
Tuscan Valerius by force o'ercame,  
And not *belied* his mighty father's name. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
In the dispute whate'er I said,  
My heart was by my tongue *belied*;  
And in my looks you might have read,  
How much I argu'd on your side. *Prior.*
- BELI'EF.** *n. f.* [from *believe*.]  
1. Credit given to something which we know not of ourselves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.  
Those comforts that shall never cease,  
Future in hope, but present in *belief*. *Wotton.*  
Faith is a firm *belief* of the whole word of God, of his gospel, commands, threats, and promises. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*  
2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion.  
No man can attain *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth; for that they neither are sufficient to give us as much as the least spark of light concerning the very principal mysteries of our faith. *Hooker, b. v. §. 22.*  
3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the professors of faith.  
In the heat of general persecution, whereunto christian *belief* was subject upon the first promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the sufferings of martyrs. *Hooker, b. v.*  
4. Persuasion; opinion.  
He can, I know, but doubt to think he will;  
Yet hope would fain subscribe, and tempts *belief*. *Milton.*  
All treaties are grounded upon the *belief*, that states will be found in their honour and observance of treaties. *Temple.*  
5. The thing believed; the object of belief.  
Superstitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk sometimes of wise men. *Bacon.*  
6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.
- BELI'EVABLE.** *adj.* [from *believe*.] Credible; that which may be credited or believed.
- To BELI'EVE.** *v. a.* [gelyran, Saxon.]  
1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from some other reason than our personal knowledge.  
A proposition, which they are persuaded, but do not know to be true, it is not seeing, but *believing*. *Locke.*  
Ten thousand things there are, which we *believe* merely upon the authority or credit of those who have spoken or written of them. *Watts's Logick.*  
2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.  
The people may hear when I speak with thee, and *believe* thee for ever. *Exodus, xix. 9.*
- To BELIEVE.** *v. n.*  
1. To have a firm persuasion of any thing.  
They may *believe* that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee. *Genesis, xlv.*  
2. To exercise the theological virtue of faith.  
Now God be prais'd, that, to *believing* souls,  
Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair. *Shakesp. H. VI.*  
For with the heart man *believeth* unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. *Romans, x. 10.*  
3. With the particle *in*; to hold as an object of faith.  
*Believe in* the Lord your God, so shall you be established. *2 Chron. xx. 20.*  
4. With the particle *upon*; to trust; to place full confidence in; to rest upon with faith.  
To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that *believe on* his name. *John, i. 12.*  
5. *I believe*, is sometimes used as a way of slightly noting some want of certainty or exactness.  
Though they are, *I believe*, as high as most steeples in England, yet a person, in his drink, fell down, without any other hurt than the breaking of an arm. *Addison on Italy.*
- BELI'EVER.** *n. f.* [from *believe*.]  
1. He that believes, or gives credit.  
Discipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which, in extremity, had been *believers* of it. *Hooker, Pref.*  
2. A professor of christianity.  
Infidels themselves did discern in matters of life, when *believers* did well, when otherwise. *Hooker, b. 2. §. 2.*

# BEL

- If he which writeth, do that which is forcible, how should he which readeth, be thought to do that, which, in itself, is of no force to work belief, and to save *believers*? *Hooker, b. v.*  
Mysteries held by us have no power, pomp, or wealth, but have been maintained by the universal body of true *believers*, from the days of the apostles, and will be to the resurrection; neither will the gates of hell prevail against them. *Swift.*
- BELI'EVINGLY.** *adv.* [from *to believe*.] After a believing manner.
- BELI'KE.** *adv.* [from *like*, as *by likelihood*.]  
1. Probably; likely; perhaps.  
There came out of the same woods a horrible foul bear, which fearing, *belike*, while the lion was present, came furiously towards the place where I was. *Sidney.*  
*Belike* fortune was afraid to lay her treasures, where they should be stained with so many perfections. *Sidney.*  
Lord Angelo, *belike*, thinking me remiss in my office, awakens me with this unwonted putting on. *Shakesp. M. for Meas.*  
Josephus affirmeth, that one of them remained even in his time; meaning, *belike*, some ruin or foundation thereof. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
2. It is sometimes used in a sense of irony; as, *we are to suppose*.  
We think, *belike*, that he will accept what the meanest of them would disdain. *Hooker, b. viii. §. 15.*  
God appointed the sea to one of them, and the land to the other, because they were so great, that the sea could not hold them both; for else, *belike*, if the sea had been large enough, we might have gone a fishing for elephants. *Brerew. on Languages.*
- BELI'VE.** *adv.* [bilve, Sax. probably from *bi* and *live*, in the sense of vivacity; speed; quickness.] Speedily; quickly; a word out of use.  
By that same way the direful dames do drive  
Their mournful chariot, fill'd with rusty blood,  
And down to Pluto's house are come *belive*. *Fairy Q. b. i.*
- BELL.** *n. f.* [bel, Saxon; supposed, by Skinner, to come from *pelvis*, Lat. a basin. See **BALL**.]  
1. A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of a clapper, hammer, or some other instrument striking against it. *Bells* are always in the towers of churches, to call the congregation together.  
Your flock, assembled by the *bell*,  
Encircled you, to hear, with rev'rence. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
Get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself,  
And bid the merry *bells* ring to thy ear,  
That thou art crowned, not that I am dead. *Shakesp. H. IV.*  
Four *bells* admit twenty four changes in ringing, and five *bells* one hundred and twenty. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
He has no one necessary attention to any thing, but the *bell*, which calls to prayers twice a day. *Addison. Spect. N° 264.*  
2. It is used for any thing in the form of a *bell*, as the cups of flowers.  
Where the bee sucks, there suck I,  
In a cowslip's *bell* I lie. *Shakesp. Tempest.*  
The humming bees that hunt the golden dew,  
In summer's heat on tops of lilies feed,  
And creep within their *bells* to suck the balmy seed. *Dryden.*  
3. A small hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a solid ball; which, when it is shaken by bounding against the sides, gives a sound.  
As the ox hath his yoke, the horse his curb, and the falcon his *bells*, so hath man his desire. *Shakesp. As you like it.*  
4. *To bear the bell.* To be the first, from the wether, that carries a *bell* among the sheep, or the first horse of a drove that has *bells* on his collar.  
5. The Italians have carried away the *bell* from all other nations, as may appear both by their books and works. *Hakewell on Providence.*
- To shake the bells.* A phrase, in *Shakespeare*, taken from the *bells* of a hawk.  
Neither the king, nor he that loves him best,  
The proudest he that holds up Lancaster,  
Dares stir a wing, if Warwick *shakes his bells*. *Shakesp. H. VI.*
- To BELL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in buds or flowers, in the form of a bell.  
Hops, in the beginning of August, *bell*, and are sometimes ripe. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- BELL-FASHIONED.** *adj.* [from *bell* and *fashion*.] Having the form of a bell.  
The thorn apple rises with a strong round stalk, having large *bell-fashioned* flowers at the joints. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*
- BELLE.** *n. f.* [beau, belle, Fr.] A young lady.  
What motive could compel  
A well-bred lord t' assault a gentle *belle*;  
O say, what stranger cause yet unexplor'd,  
Could make a gentle *belle* reject a lord? *Pope's R. of the Lock.*
- BELLES LETTRES.** *n. f.* [Fr.] Polite literature. It has no singular.  
The exactness of the other, is to admit of something like discourse, especially in what regards the *belles lettres*. *Tatler.*
- BELLIBONE.** *n. f.* [from *bellus*, beautiful, and *bonus*, good, Lat. *belle & bonne*, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. A word now out of use.



# BEL

Pan may be proud, that ever he begot

Such a *bellibone*,

And Syrinx rejoice, that ever was her lot

To bear such a one.

*Spenser's Pastorals.*

**BELLY'GEROUS.** *adj.* [*belliger*, Lat.] Waging war. *Dict.*

**BELLING.** *n. f.* A hunting term, spoken of a roe, when she makes a noise in rutting time. *Dict.*

**BELLYPOTENT.** *adj.* [*bellipotens*, Lat.] Puissant; mighty in war. *Dict.*

**TO BELLOW.** *v. n.* [*bellan*, Saxon.]

1. To make a noise as a bull.

Jupiter became a bull, and *bellow'd*; the green Neptune  
A ram, and bleated. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

What bull dares *bellow*, or what sheep dares bleat

Within the lion's den?

*Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

But now, the husband of a herd must be

Thy mate, and *bellowing* sons thy progeny.

*Dryden.*

2. To make any violent outcry.

He fasten'd on my neck, and *bellow'd* out,

As he'd burst heav'n.

*Shakefp. King Lear.*

3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this sense, it is a word of contempt.

The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,  
Would *bellow* out a laugh in a base note. *Dryd. Pers. sat. v.*

This gentleman is accustomed to roar and *bellow* so terribly  
loud, that he frightens us. *Tatler, N° 54.*

4. To roar as the sea in a storm; or as the wind; to make any continued noise, that may cause terrour.

Till, at the last, he heard a dreadful sound,

Which through the wood loud *bellowing* did rebound.

*Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 7. stanza. 7.*

The rising rivers float the nether ground;

And rocks the *bellowing* voice of boiling seas rebound. *Dryd.*

**BELLOWS.** *n. f.* [*bilg*, Sax. perhaps it is corrupted from *bellies*, the wind being contained in the hollow, or *belly*. It has no singular; for we usually say a pair of bellows; but *Dryden* has used bellows as a singular.]

1. The instrument used to blow the fire.

Since sighs into my inward furnace turned,

For bellows serve to kindle more the fire.

*Sidney.*

One, with great bellows, gather'd filling air,

And, with forc'd wind, the fuel did inflame. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,

While the lung'd bellows hissing fire provoke. *Dryden's Juv.*

The lungs, as bellows, supply a force of breath; and the *aspera arteria* is as the nose of bellows, to collect and convey the breath. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. In the following passage, it is singular.

Thou neither, like a bellows, swell'st thy face,

As if thou wert to blow the burning mass

Of melting ore.

*Dryden's Persius, sat. v.*

**BELLUINE.** *adj.* [*belluinus*, Lat.] Beastly; belonging to a beast; savage; brutal.

If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beasts. At this rate, the animal and belluine life would be the best. *Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons.*

**BELLY.** *n. f.* [*balg*, Dutch; *bol*, *bola*, Welch.]

1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels.

The body's members

Rebell'd against the belly; thus accus'd it;—

That only like a gulf it did remain,

Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing

Like labour with the rest.

*Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

2. In beasts, it is used, in general, for that part of the body next the ground.

And the Lord said unto the serpent, upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life. *Gen. iii. 14.*

3. The womb; in this sense, it is commonly used ludicrously or familiarly.

I shall answer that better, than you can the getting up of the negro's belly: the Moor is with child by you.

*Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

The secret is grown too big for the pretence, like Mrs. Primly's big belly. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

4. That part of man which requires food, in opposition to the back, or that which demands cloaths.

They were content with a licentious and idle life, wherein they might fill their bellies by spoil, rather than by labour.

*Sir J. Hayward.*

Whose god is their belly.

*Phil. iii. 19.*

He that sows his grain upon marble, will have many a hungry belly before harvest. *Arbutnot's History of J. Bull.*

5. The part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity.

Fortune sometimes turneth the handle of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and, after, the belly, which is hard to grasp. *Bacon's Ornament. Ration.*

An Irish harp hath the concave, or belly, not along the strings, but at the end of the strings. *Bacon's Nat. History, N° 146.*

6. Any place in which something is inclosed.

Out of the belly of hell cried I, and thou heardst my voice.

*Jonah, ii. 2.*

VOL. I.

# BEL

**TO BELL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell into a larger capacity; to hang out; to bulge out.

Thus by degrees day wastes, signs cease to rise,

For *bellying* earth, still rising up, denies

Their light a passage, and confines our eyes.

*Creech's Manilius.*

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds suffic'd the sail,

The *bellying* canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryden's Fables.*

Loud rattling shakes the mountains and the plain,

Heav'n bellies downwards, and descends in rain. *Dryden.*

'Midst these disports, forget they not to drench

Themselves with *bellying* goblets.

*Philips.*

**BELLYACHE.** *n. f.* [from *belly* and *ache*.] The colick; or pain in the bowels.

**BELLYBOUND.** *adj.* [[from *belly* and *bound*.] Diseased, so as to be costive, and shrunk in the belly.

**BELLY-FRETTEING.** *n. f.* [from *belly* and *fret*.]

1. [With farriers.] The chafing of a horse's belly with the fore-girt.

2. A great pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms. *Dict.*

**BELLYFUL.** *n. f.* [from *belly* and *full*.] As much food as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite.

**BELLYGOD.** *n. f.* [from *belly* and *god*.] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.

What infinite waste they made this way, the only story of Apicus, a famous *bellygod*, may suffice to shew.

*Hakewell on Providence.*

**BELLY-PINCHED.** *adj.* [from *belly* and *pinch*.] Starved.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,

The lion, and the *belly-pinched* wolf,

Keep their furr dry; unbonnetted he runs. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*

**BELLYROLL.** *n. f.* [from *belly* and *roll*.] A roll so called, as it seems, from entering into the hollows.

They have two small harrows that they clap on each side of the ridge, and so they harrow right up and down, and roll it with a *bellyroll*, that goes between the ridges, when they have sown it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**BELLY-TIMBER.** *n. f.* [from *belly* and *timber*.] Food; materials to support the belly.

Where *belly-timber*, above ground

Or under, was not to be found.

*Hudibras, cant. i.*

The strength of every other member

Is founded on your *belly-timber*.

*Prior.*

**BELLY-WORM.** *n. f.* [from *belly* and *worm*.] A worm that breeds in the belly.

**BELMAN.** *n. f.* [from *bell* and *man*.] He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.

It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal *belman*

Which gives the stern'st good night.

*Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,

Now hangs the *belman*'s song, and pasted here

The colour'd prints of Overton appear.

*Gay's Trivia.*

The *belman* of each parish, as he goes his circuit, cries out every night, Past twelve o'clock. *Swift.*

**BELMETAL.** *n. f.* [from *bell* and *metal*.] The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter.

*Belmetal* has copper one thousand pounds, tin from three hundred to two hundred pounds, brass one hundred and fifty pounds. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

Colours which arise on *belmetal*, when melted and poured on the ground, in open air, like the colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. *Newton's Opt.*

**TO BELOCK.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *lock*.] To fasten, as with a lock.

This is the hand, with which a vow'd contract

Was fast *belock'd* in thine. *Shakefp. Measure for Measure.*

**BELLOMANCY.** *n. f.* [from *bell* and *magic*.]

*Belomancy*, or divination by arrows, hath been in request with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans and Turks of Algier. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 22.*

**TO BELO'NG.** *v. n.* [*belangen*, Dutch.]

1. To be the property of.

To light on a part of a field *belonging* to Boaz. *Ruth, ii. 3.*

2. To be the province or business of.

There is no need of any such redress;

Or if there were, it not *belongs* to you. *Shakefp. Hen. IV.*

The declaration of these latent philosophers *belongs* to another paper. *Boyle.*

To Jove the care of heav'n and earth *belongs*. *Dryd. Virg.*

3. To adhere, or be appendent to.

He went into a desert *belonging* to Bethsaida. *Luke, ix. 10.*

4. To have relation to.

To whom *belongest* thou? whence art thou? *1 Sam. xxx. 13.*

5. To be the quality or attributes of.

The faculties *belonging* to the supreme spirit, are unlimited and boundless, fitted and designed for infinite objects. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

6. To be referred to.

He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord. *1 Cor. vii. 32.*

**BELO'VED.** *participle.* [from *belove*, derived of *love*. It is ob-

2 Z

servable,



# B E M

servable, that, though the *participle* be of very frequent use, the *verb* is seldom or never admitted; as we say, you are much *beloved* by me, but not, I *belove* you.] Loved; dear.

I think, it is not meet,

Mark Anthony, so well *belov'd* of Cæsar,  
Should outlive Cæsar.

*Shakefp. Julius Cæsar.*

In likeness of a dove

The spirit descended, while the father's voice  
From heav'n pronounc'd him his *beloved* son.

*Milton's Paradise Regained, b. i. l. 32.*

**BELO'W.** *prep.* [from *be* and *low*.]

1. Under in place; not so high.

He'll beat Aufidius' head *below* his knee,  
And tread upon his neck.

*Shakefp. Macbeth.*

2. Inferiour in dignity.

The noble Venetians think themselves equal at least to the  
electors of the empire, and but one degree *below* kings.

*Addison on Italy.*

3. Inferiour in excellence.

His Idylliums of Theocritus are as much *below* his Manilius,  
as the fields are below the stars.

*Felton on the Classics.*

4. Unworthy of; unbecoming.

'Tis much *below* me on his throne to sit;

But when I do, you shall petition it. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

**BELO'W.** *adv.*

1. In the lower place; in the place nearest the center.

To men standing *below* on the ground, those that be on the  
top of Paul's, seem much less than they are, and cannot be  
known; but, to men above, those *below* seem nothing so much  
lessened, and may be known. *Bacon's Nat. History, N° 205.*

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the  
matter of the tempests and winds before the air here *below*;  
and therefore the obscuring of the smaller stars, is a sign of tem-  
pest following. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 818.*

His sultry heat infects the sky;

The ground *below* is parch'd, the heav'ns above us fry. *Dryd.*

This said, he led them up the mountain's brow,

And shews them all the shining fields *below*.

*Dryden.*

2. On earth; in opposition to *heaven*.

And let no tears from erring pity flow,

For one that's blest'd above, immortaliz'd *below*.

*Smith, To the Memory of J. Philips.*

The fairest child of Jove,

*Below* for ever fought, and blest'd above.

*Prior.*

3. In hell; in the regions of the dead; opposed to *heaven* and  
*earth*.

The gladsome ghosts in circling troops attend,

Delight to hover near; and long to know

What bus'ness brought him to the realms *below*. *Dryd. Æn.*

When suff'ring saints aloft in beams shall glow,

And prosp'rous traitors gnash their teeth *below*.

*Tickell.*

**TO BELO'WT.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *lowt*, a word of contempt.]

To treat with opprobrious language; to call names.

Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman report, that, at a  
supper, they had not only good cheer, but also savoury epi-  
grams, and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and *below'd*  
his cook, as an ignorant scullion, that never dress'd him either  
epigrams or anagrams.

*Camden's Remains.*

**BELSWA'GGER.** *n. f.* A cant word for a whoremaster.

You are a charitable *belswagger*; my wife cried out fire, and  
you called out for engines.

*Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

**BELT.** *n. f.* [belt, Sax. *balthaus*, Lat.] A girdle; a cincture in  
which a sword, or some weapon, is commonly hung.

He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause

Within the *belt* of rule.

*Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Ajax flew himself with the sword given him by Hector, and  
Hector was dragged about the walls of Troy by the *belt* given  
him by Ajax.

*South.*

Then snatch'd the shining *belt*, with gold inlaid;

The *belt* Eurytion's artful hands had made. *Dryden's Æneid.*

**BELWE'THER.** *n. f.* [from *bell* and *wether*.] A sheep which leads  
the flock with a bell on his neck.

The fox will serve my sheep to gather,

And drive to follow after their *belwether*. *Spens. Hub. Tale.*

To offer to get your living by the copulation of cattle; to  
be a bawd to a *belwether*.

*Shakefp. As you like it.*

The flock of sheep, and *belwether*, thinking to break into  
another's pasture, and being to pass over another bridge, just-  
led till both fell into the ditch.

*Howel's England's Tears.*

**TO BELY'.** See **BELIE**.

**TO BEMA'D.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *mad*.] To make mad; to turn  
the brain.

Making just report

Of how unnatural and *bemadding* sorrow,

The king hath cause to plain.

*Shakefp. King Lear.*

**TO BEMI'RE.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire*.] To drag, or encumber  
in the mire; to soil by passing through dirty places.

Away they rode in homely fort,

Their journey long, their money short,

The loving couple well *bemir'd*;

The horse and both the riders tir'd.

*Swift.*

**TO BEMO'AN.** *v. a.* [from *to moan*.] To lament; to bewail;  
to express sorrow for.

# B E N

He falls, he fills the house with heavy groans,  
Implores their pity, and his pain *bemoans*. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
The gods themselves the ruin'd seats *bemoan*,  
And blame the mischiefs that themselves have done.

*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

**BEMO'ANER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A lamenter; the person  
that laments.

**TO BEMO'IL.** *v. a.* [*be* and *moil*, from *mouiller*, Fr.] To be-  
draggled; to bemire; to encumber with dirt and mire.

Thou shouldst have heard in how miry a place, how she was  
*bemoiled*, how he left her with the horse upon her. *Shakefp.*

**TO BEMO'NSTER.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *monster*.] To make mon-  
strous.

Thou chang'd, and self-converted thing! for shame,

*Bemonster* not thy feature.

*Shakefp. King Lear.*

**BEMU'SED.** *adj.* [from *to muse*.] Overcome with musing;  
dreaming: a word of contempt.

Is there a parson much *bemus'd* in beer,

A maudlin poetess, a rhiming peer?

*Pope's Epistles.*

**BEN.** See **BEHEN**.

**BENCH.** *n. f.* [benc, Sax. *banc*, Fr.]

1. A seat, distinguished from a *stool* by its greater length.

The seats and *benches* shone of ivory,

An hundred nymphs sat side by side about. *Spens. Vis. of Bellay.*

All Rome is pleas'd, when Statius will rehearse,

And longing crouds expect the promis'd verse;

His lofty numbers, with so great a gust,

They hear, and swallow with such eager lust:

But while the common suffrage crown'd his cause,

And broke the *benches* with their loud applause,

His muse had starv'd, had not a piece unread,

And by a player bought, supply'd her bread. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

2. A seat of justice; the seat where judges sit.

A son set your decrees at naught:

To pluck down justice from your awful *bench*;

To trip the course of law, and blunt the sword

That guards the peace and safety of your person.

*Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Cyriac, whose grandfire on the royal *bench*

Of British Themis, with no mean applause,

Pronounc'd, and in his volumes taught our laws,

Which others at their bar so often wrench.

*Milton.*

3. The persons sitting on a *bench*; as, the whole *bench* voted the  
same.

Fools to popular praise aspire,

Of publick speeches, which worse fools admire;

While, from both *benches*, with redoubl'd sounds,

Th' applause of lords and commoners abounds. *Dryd. Virg.*

**TO BENCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with benches.

'Twas *bench'd* with turf, and, goodly to be seen,

The thick young grass arose in fresher green. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. To seat upon a bench.

His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form

Have *bench'd*, and rear'd to worship. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

**BENCHER.** *n. f.* [from *bench*.] Those gentlemen of the inns of

court are called *benchers*, who have been readers; they being

admitted to plead within the bar, are also called inner barristers.

The *benchers*, being the seniors of the house, are intrusted with

its government and direction, and out of them is a treasurer

yearly chosen.

*Blount. Chambers.*

I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's-Inn, a fa-  
vour that is indulged me by several *benchers*, who are grown old  
with me.

*Tatler, N° 100.*

**TO BEND.** *v. a.* pret. *bended*, or *bent*; part. pass. *bended*, or *bent*.  
[bendan, Saxon; *bander*, Fr. as *Skinner* thinks, from *pandare*,  
Lat.]

1. To make crooked; to crook; to inflect.

The rainbow compasseth the heaven with a glorious circle,  
and the hands of the Most High hath *bended* it. *Ecclus. xliii. 12.*

They *bend* their bows, they whirl their slings around:

Heaps of spent arrows fall, and strew the ground;

And helms, and shields, and rattling arms resound.

*Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To direct to a certain point.

Octavius, and Mark Anthony,

Came down upon us with a mighty power,

*Bending* their expedition tow'rd Philippi. *Shakefp. J. Csar.*

Why dost thou *bend* thy eyes upon the earth,

And start so often, when thou sitt'st alone.

*Shakefp.*

Your gracious eyes upon this labour *bend*.

*Fairfax, b. i.*

To that sweet region was our voyage *bent*,

When winds, and ev'ry warring element,

Disturb'd our course.

*Dryden's Virgil.*

Then, with a rushing sound, th' assembly *bend*

Diverse their steps: the rival rout ascend

The royal dome.

*Pope's Odyssey, b. ii. l. 295.*

3. To apply.

Men will not *bend* their wits to examine, whether things,  
wherewith they have been accustomed, be good or evil. *Hoo. er.*

He is within, with two right reverend fathers,

Divinely *bent* to meditation.

*Shakefp. Richard III.*

When



# B E N

When he fell into the gout, he was no longer able to *bend* his mind or thoughts to any publick business. *Temple.*

4. To put any thing in order for use; a metaphor taken from bending the bow.

I'm settled, and *bend* up

Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

As a fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing. *L'Estrange, fab. xcvi.*

5. To incline.

But when to mischief mortals *bend* their will,

How soon they find fit instruments of ill? *Pope's R. of the L.*

6. To subdue; to make submissive; as, war and famine will *bend* our enemies.

7. To *bend* the brow. To knit the brow; to frown.

Some have been seen to bite their pen, scratch their head, *bend* their brows, bite their lips, beat the board, and tear their paper. *Camden's Remains.*

TO BEND. *v. n.*

1. To be incurvated.

2. To lean or jut over.

There is a cliff, whose high and *bending* head  
Looks fearfully on the confined deep. *Shakesp.*

Earth seems

Far stretch'd around, to meet the *bending* sphere. *Thomson.*

3. To resolve; to determine.

Not so, for once, indulg'd they sweep the main,

Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain;

But, *bent* on mischief, bear the waves before. *Dryd. Fables.*

While good, and anxious for his friend,

He's still severely *bent* against himself;

Renouncing sleep, and rest, and food, and ease. *Addis. Cato.*

A state of slavery, which they are *bent* upon with so much eagerness and obstinacy. *Addison. Freeholder.*

He is every where *bent* on instruction, and avoids all manner of digressions. *Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.*

4. To be submissive; to bow.

The sons of them that afflicted thee, shall come *bending* unto thee. *Isaiah, lx. 14.*

BEND. *n. f.* [from *to bend*.]

1. Flexure; incurvation.

'Tis true, this god did shake;

His coward lips did from their colour fly;

And that same eye, whose *bend* doth awe the world,

Did lose its lustre. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship.

*Skinner.*

3. With heralds. One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged; but when charged, a third part of the escutcheon. It is made by two lines, drawn thwartways from the dexter chief to the sinister base point. *Harris.*

BE'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *bend*.] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined.

BE'NDER. *n. f.* [from *to bend*.]

1. The person who bends.

2. The instrument with which any thing is bent.

These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any *bender*, or rack, that are used to others. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

BE'NDWITH. *n. f.* An herb. *Diët.*

BENE'APED. *adj.* [from *neap*.] A ship is said to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock. *Diët.*

BENE'ATH. *prep.* [beneop, Sax. *beneden*, Dutch.]

1. Under; lower in place.

Their woolly fleeces, as the rites requir'd,

He laid *beneath* him, and to rest retir'd. *Dryden, Æn. vii.*

Ages to come might Ormond's picture know;

And palms for thee *beneath* his laurels grow. *Prior.*

2. Under, as overborn or overwhelmed by some pressure.

Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke;

It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash

Is added to her wounds. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

And oft on rocks their tender wings they tear,

And sink *beneath* the burdens which they bear. *Dryden's Virg.*

3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.

We have reason then to be persuaded, that there are far more species of creatures above us, than there are *beneath*. *Locke.*

4. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station, nor omit doing any thing which becomes it. *Atterbury.*

BENE'ATH. *adv.*

1. In a lower place; under.

I destroyed the Amorite before them; I destroyed his fruits from above, and his roots from *beneath*. *Amos, ii. 9.*

The earth which you take from *beneath*, will be barren and unfruitful. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

2. Below, as opposed to heaven.

Any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth *beneath*. *Exodus, xx. 4.*

BE'NEDICT. *adj.* [*benedictus*, Lat.] Having mild and salubrious qualities: an old physical term.

# B E N

It is not a small thing won in physick, if you can make *rhubarb*, and other medicines that are *benedict*, as strong purgers as those that are not without some malignity. *Bacon's N. Hist.*

BENEDICTION. *n. f.* [*benedictio*, Lat.]

1. Blessing; a decretory pronounciation of happiness.

A sov'reign shame so bows him; his unkindness,

That stript her from his *benediction*, turn'd her

To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights

To his doghearted daughters. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

From him will raise

A mighty nation; and upon him show'r

His *benediction* so, that, in his seed,

All nations shall be blest. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii. l. 125.*

2. The advantage conferred by blessing.

Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament; adversity is the blessing of the New; which carrieth the greater *benediction*, and the clearer revelation of God's favour. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Acknowledgments for blessings received; thanks.

Could he less expect

Than glory and *benediction*, that is, thanks? *Parad. Reg.*

Such ingenious and industrious persons are delighted in searching out natural rarities; reflecting upon the Creator of them his due praises and *benedictions*. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. The form of instituting an abbot.

What consecration is to a bishop, that *benediction* is to an abbot; but in a different way: for a bishop is not properly such, till consecration; but an abbot, being elected and confirmed, is properly such before *benediction*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BENEFAC'TION. *n. f.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.

2. The benefit conferred; which is the more usual sense.

One part of the *benefactions*, was the expression of a generous and grateful mind. *Atterbury.*

BENEFAC'TOR. *n. f.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] He that confers a benefit; frequently he that contributes to some publick charity.

Then swell with pride, and must be titled gods,

Great *benefactors* of mankind, deliverers,

Worshipp'd with temple, priest, and sacrifice.

*Milton's Paradise Regained, b. iii. l. 82.*

From that preface he took his hint, though he had the baseness not to acknowledge his *benefactor*. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

I cannot but look upon the writer as my *benefactor*, if he conveys to me an improvement of my understanding. *Addison. Freeholder, N° 40.*

Whoever makes ill returns to his *benefactor*, must needs be a common enemy to mankind. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

BENEFAC'TRESS. *n. f.* [from *benefactor*.] A woman who confers a benefit.

BE'NEFICE. *n. f.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all ecclesiastical livings, be they dignities or others. *Cowel.*

And of the priest estoons 'gan to enquire,

How to a *benefice* he might aspire. *Spenser's Hubb. Tale.*

Much to himself he thought, but little spoke,

And, undpriv'd, his *benefice* forfook. *Dryden's Fables.*

BE'NEFICED. *adj.* [from *benefice*.] Possessed of a *benefice*, or church preferment.

The usual rate between the *beneficed* man and the religious person, was one moiety of the *benefice*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BENEFICENCE. *n. f.* [from *beneficent*.] The practice of doing good; active goodness.

You could not extend your *beneficence* to so many persons; yet you have lost as few days as that excellent emperour.

*Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

Love and charity extends our *beneficence* to the miseries of our brethren. *Rogers.*

BENEFICENT. *adj.* [from *beneficus*, *beneficentior*, Lat.] Kind; doing good. It differs from *benign*, as the act from the disposition; *beneficence* being kindness, or *benignity*, exerted in action.

Such a creature could not have his origination from any less than the most wise and *beneficent* being, the great God.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

But Phœbus, thou, to man *beneficent*,

Delight'ft in building cities. *Prior.*

BENEFICIAL. *adj.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; useful; with to before the person benefited.

Not that any thing is made to be *beneficial* to him, but all things for him, to shew *beneficence* and grace in them. *Hooker, b. i. § 8.*

This supposition grants the opinion to conduce to order in the world, and consequently to be very *beneficial* to mankind. *Tillotson, sermon i.*

The war, which would have been most *beneficial* to us, and destructive to the enemy, was neglected. *Swift.*

Are the present revolutions in circular orbs, more *beneficial* than the other would be? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Helpful; medicinal.

In the first access of such a disease, any deobstruent, without much acrimony, is *beneficial*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

BENEFICIAL. *n. f.* An old word for a *benefice*.

For



# B E N

For that the groundwork is, and end of all,  
How to obtain a *beneficial*. *Spenser's Hubberd's Tale*.  
**BENEFICIALLY**. *adv.* [from *beneficial*.] Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.  
**BENEFICIALNESS**. *n. f.* [from *beneficial*.] Usefulness; profit; helpfulness.

Though the knowledge of these objects be commendable for their contentation and curiosity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us, upon the account of their usefulness and *beneficialness*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

**BENEFICIARY**. *adj.* [from *benefice*.] Holding something in subordination to another; having a dependent and secondary possession, without sovereign power.

The duke of Parma was tempted by no less promise, than to be made a feudatory, or *beneficiary* king of England, under the feignory in chief of the pope. *Bacon's War with Spain*.

**BENEFICIARY**. *n. f.* He that is in possession of a benefice.

A benefice is either said to be a benefice with the cure of souls, or otherwise. In the first case, if it be annexed to another benefice, the *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

**BENEFIT**. *n. f.* [*beneficium*, Lat.]

1. A kindness; a favour conferred; an act of love.

When noble *benefits* shall prove  
Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,  
They turn to vicious forms. *Shakesp. Henry VIII*.  
Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits*.  
*Psaln ciii. 2.*

As many as offer'd life,  
Neglect not, and the *benefit* embrace  
By faith, not void of works. *Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 426*.  
2. Advantage; profit; use.

The creature abateth his strength for the *benefit* of such as put their trust in thee. *Wisdom, xvi. 24*.  
3. In law.

*Benefit of clergy* is an ancient liberty of the church, when a priest, or one within orders, is arraigned of felony before a secular judge, he may pray his clergy; that is, pray to be delivered to his ordinary, to purge himself of the offence objected to him: and this might be done in case of murder. The ancient law, in this point of *clergy*, is much altered; for clerks are no more delivered to their ordinaries to be purged, but now every man, though not within orders, is put to read at the bar, being found guilty, and convicted of such felony as this *benefit* is granted for; and so burnt in the hand, and set free for the first time, if the ordinary's commissioner, or deputy, standing by, do say, *Legit ut clericus*; or, otherwise, suffereth death for his transgression. *Cowel*.

**TO BENEFIT**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to; to advantage.

What course I mean to hold,  
Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge. *Shakesp. Wint. Tale*.  
He was so far from *benefiting* trade, that he did it a great injury, and brought Rome in danger of a famine. *Arbuthnot*.

**TO BENEFIT**. *v. n.* To gain advantage.

To tell you therefore what I have *benefited* herein, among old renowned authors, I shall spare. *Milton on Education*.

**BENE'MPT**. *adj.* [See *NEMPT*.] Appointed; marked out; an obsolete word.

Much greater gifts for Guerdon thou shalt gain,  
Than kid or collet, which I thee *benempt*;  
Then up, I say. *Spenser's Pastorals*.

**TO BENET**. *v. a.* [from *net*.] To ensnare; to surround as with toils.

Being thus *benetted* round with villains,  
Ere I could mark the prologue, to my bane,  
They had begun the play. *Shakesp. Hamlet*.

**BENEVOLENCE**. *n. f.* [*benevolentia*, Lat.]

1. Disposition to do good; kindness; charity; good will.  
Grasp the whole worlds of reason, life, and sense,  
In one close system of *benevolence*. *Pope's Essay on Man*.  
2. The good done; the charity given.  
3. A kind of tax.

This tax, called a *benevolence*, was devised by Edward IV. for which he sustained much envy. It was abolished by Richard III. *Bacon's Henry VII*.

**BENEVOLENT**. *adj.* [*benevolens*, *benevolentia*, Lat.] Kind; having good will, or kind inclinations.

Thou good old man, *benevolent* as wise. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
Nature all  
Is blooming and *benevolent* like thee. *Thomson*.

**BENEVOLENTNESS**. *n. f.* The same with *benevolence*.

**BENGAL**. *n. f.* [from *Bengal* in the East Indies.] A sort of thin slight stuff, made of silk and hair, for womens apparel.

**BENJAMIN**. *n. f.* [*Benjamin*.] The name of a tree.

From a calyx, which consists of four leaves, are produced three small flowers, which have an oblong tube; the upper part, which is expanded, is divided into eight segments; between which are several short threads, and, in the middle of the tube, is the ovary, which becomes a fruit. It was brought from Virginia into England, and is propagated by laying down the tender branches in the spring of the year. *Millar*.

# B E N

**BENJAMIN**. *n. f.* A gum. See *BENZOIN*.

**TO BENIGHT**. *v. a.* [from *night*.]

1. To involve in darkness; to embarrass by want of light; to bring on night.

He that has light within his own breast,  
May sit i' th' centre, and enjoy bright day;  
But he that hides a dark soul, and foul thoughts,  
*Benighted* walks under the mid-day sun;  
Himself is his own dungeon. *Milton*.

Those bright stars that did adorn our hemisphere, as those dark shades that did *benight* it, vanish. *Boyle*.

But what so long in vain, and yet unknown  
By poor mankind's *benighted* wit, is fought,  
Shall in this age to Britain first be shown. *Dryd. Ann. Mir*.

A storm begins, the raging waves run high,  
The clouds look heavy, and *benight* the sky. *Garth's Ovid*.

The miserable race of men, that live  
*Benighted* half the year, benumm'd with frosts  
Under the polar Bear. *Philips*.

2. To surprise with the coming on of night.

Being *benighted*, the sight of a candle I saw a good way off, directed me to a young shepherd's house. *Sidney, b. i.*

Or some *benighted* angel, in his way,  
Might ease his wings; and, seeing heav'n appear  
In its best work of mercy, think it there. *Dryden*.

**BENIGN**. *adj.* [*benignus*, Lat. It is pronounced without the *g*, as if written *benine*; but the *g* is preserved in *benignity*.]

1. Kind; generous; liberal; actually good. See *BENEFICENT*.  
This turn hath made amends! Thou hast fulfill'd

Thy words, Creator bounteous and *benign*!  
Giver of all things fair. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. viii. l. 492*.  
So shall the world go on,

To good malignant, to bad men *benign*. *Par. Lost, b. xii*.  
We owe more to heav'n than to the sword,  
The wish'd return of so *benign* a lord. *Waller*.

What heaven bestows upon the earth, in kind influences and *benign* aspects, is paid it back again in sacrifice and adoration. *South*.

They who delight in the suffering of inferiour creatures, will not be very compassionate or *benign*. *Locke*.

Diff'rent are thy names,  
As thy kind hand has founded many cities,  
Or dealt *benign* thy various gifts to men. *Prior*.

2. Wholesome; not malignant.

These salts are of a *benign* mild nature, in healthy persons; but, in others, retain their original qualities, which they discover in cachexies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

**BENIGN Disease**, is when all the usual symptoms appear in the small pox, or any acute disease, favourably, and without any irregularities, or unexpected changes. *Quincy*.

**BENIGNESS**. *n. f.* [from *benign*.] The same with *benignity*.

**BENIGNITY**. *n. f.* [from *benign*.]

1. Graciousness; goodness; actual kindness.

He which useth the benefit of any special *benignity*, may enjoy it with good conscience. *Hooker, b. v. § 9*.

The king was desirous to establish peace rather by *benignity* than blood. *Hayward*.

It is true, that his mercy will forgive offenders, or his *benignity* co-operate to their conversions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is unconcerned to value the *benignity* of him that does it. *South*.

2. Salubrity; wholesome quality; friendliness to vital nature.

Bones receive a quicker agglutination in sanguine than in cholerick bodies, by reason of the *benignity* of the serum, which sendeth out better matter for a callus. *Wiseman's Surgery*.

**BENIGNLY**. *adv.* [from *benign*.] Favourably; kindly; graciously.

'Tis amazement more than love,  
Which her radiant eyes do move;  
If less splendour wait on thine,  
Yet they so *benignly* shine,  
I would turn my dazzled sight  
To behold their milder light. *Waller*.

Oh truly good, and truly great!  
For glorious as he rose, *benignly* so he set. *Prior*.

**BENISON**. *n. f.* [*benir*, to bless; *benissons*, Fr.] Blessing; benediction.

We have no such daughter; nor shall ever see  
That face of hers again; therefore, begone  
Without our grace, our love, our *benison*. *Shakesp. K. Lear*.

Unmuffle, ye fair stars, and thou, fair moon,  
That won't to love the traveller's *benison*. *Milton*.

**BENNET**. *n. f.* An herb; the same with *avens*, which see.

**BENT**. *n. f.* [from the verb *to bend*.]

1. The state of being bent; a state of flexure; curvity.  
Strike gently, and hold your rod at a *bent* a little while. *Walton's Angler*.

2. Degree of flexure.

There are divers subtle inquiries concerning the strength required to the bending of them; the force they have in the discharge, according to the several *bents*; and the strength required to be in the string of them. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick*.

3. De-



# B E N

## 3. Declivity.

A mountain flood,  
Threat'ning from high, and overlook'd the wood :  
Beneath the lowring brow, and on a *bent*,  
The temple stood of Mars armipotent. *Dryd. Pal. and Arc.*

## 4. Utmost power, as of a bent bow.

Then let thy love be younger than thyself,  
Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent*. *Shakesp. Tw. Night.*  
We both obey,

And here give up ourselves, in the full *bent*,  
To lay our service freely at your feet. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

## 5. Application of the mind ; strain of the mental powers.

The understanding should be brought to the knotty parts of  
knowledge, that try the strength of thought, and a full *bent* of  
the mind, by insensible degrees. *Locke.*

## 6. Inclination ; disposition towards something.

O who does know the *bent* of womens fantasy !  
*Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. iv. stanza. 24.*

To your own *bents* dispose you ; you'll be found,  
Be you beneath the sky. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

He knew the strong *bent* of the country towards the house of  
York. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Soon inclin'd t' admit delight,

The *bent* of nature ! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 597.*

The golden age was first ; when man, yet new,  
No rule but uncorrupted reason knew ;

And, with a native *bent*, did good pursue. *Dryden. Ovid.*

Let there be the same propensity and *bent* of will to religion,  
and there will be the same sedulity and indefatigable industry. *South.*

'Tis odds but the scale turns at last on nature's side, and the  
evidence of one or two senses gives way to the united *bent* and  
tendency of all the five. *Atterbury.*

## 7. Determination ; fixed purpose.

Their unbelief we may not impute unto insufficiency in the  
mean which is used, but to the wilful *bent* of their obstinate  
hearts against it. *Hooker, b. v. § 22.*

Yet we saw them forced to give way to the *bent*, and current  
humour of the people, in favour of their ancient and lawful go-  
vernment. *Temple.*

## 8. Turn of the temper, or disposition ; shape, or fashion, super- induced by art.

Not a courtier,  
Although they wear their faces to the *bent*  
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is  
Glad at the thing they scowl at. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Two of them hath the very *bent* of honour.  
*Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

Then thy streight rule set virtue in my sight,  
The crooked line reforming by the right ;  
My reason took the *bent* of thy command,  
Was form'd and polish'd by thy skilful hand. *Dryden's Pers.*

## 9. Tendency ; flexion ; particular direction.

The exercising the understanding, in the several ways of rea-  
soning, teacheth the mind suppleness, to apply itself more dex-  
terously to *bents* and turns of the matter, in all its researches. *Locke.*

## 10. A stalk of grass, called bent-grass.

His spear, a *bent* both stiff and strong,  
And well near of two inches long ;  
The pile was of a horse-fly's tongue,  
Whose sharpness naught reversed. *Drayt. Nymphid.*

Then the flowers of the vines ; it is a little dust, like the  
dust of a *bent*, which grows upon the cluster, in the first com-  
ing forth. *Bacon's Essays.*

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass-green, upon his  
head a garland of *bents*, kingcups, and maidenhair. *Peacham on Drawing.*

**BE'NTING Time.** [from *bent*.] The time when pigeons feed on  
*bents* before peas are ripe.

Bare *benting times*, and moulting months, may come,  
When, lagging late, they cannot reach their home. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

**TO BENU'M.** *v. a.* [benumen, Saxon.]

## 1. To make torpid ; to take away the sensation and use of any part by cold, or by some obstruction.

So stings a snake that to the fire is brought,  
Which harmless lay with cold *benumm'd* before. *Fairfax, b. ii. stanza. 85.*

The winds blow moist and keen, which bids us seek  
Some better shroud, some better warmth, to cherish  
Our limbs *benumm'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 1069.*

My sinews slacken, and an icy stiffness  
*Benums* my blood. *Denham's Sophy.*

It seizes upon the vitals, and *benums* the senses ; and where  
there is no sense, there can be no pain. *South.*

Will they be the less dangerous, when warmth shall bring  
them to themselves, because they were once frozen and *benum-*  
*med* with cold ? *L'Estrange, fab. ix.*

## 2. To stupify.

These accents were her last : the creeping death  
*Benumm'd* her senses first, then stopp'd her breath. *Dryden.*

VOL. I.

# B E R

**BENZO'IN.** *n. f.* A medicinal kind of resin imported from the  
East Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*. It is procured by  
making an incision in a tree, whose leaves resemble those of the  
lemon tree. It is of a yellowish colour, an agreeable scent,  
it melts easily, and is of three sorts. The first, which is  
esteemed the best, comes from Siam, and is called *amygdaloides*,  
being interspersed with white spots, resembling broken almonds.  
The second is black, and very odoriferous ; it drops from  
young trees, and comes from Sumatra. The third is also  
black, but less odoriferous, and is found in Java and Sumatra.  
*Trevoux. Chambers.*

The liquor we have distilled from *benzoin*, is subject to fre-  
quent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness. *Boyle.*

**BENZOIN Tree.** See **BENJAMIN Tree.**

**TO BEPA'INT:** *v. a.* [from *paint*.] To cover with paint.

Thou know'st, the mask of night is on my face ;  
Else would a maiden blush *bepaint* my cheek. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

**TO BEPI'NCH.** *v. a.* [from *pinch*.] To mark with pinches.

In their sides, arms, shoulders, all *bepincht*,  
Ran thick the weals, red with blood, ready to start out. *Chapman's Iliad.*

**TO BEPI'SS.** *v. a.* [from *piss*.] To wet with urine.

One caused, at a feast, a bagpipe to be played, which made  
the knight *bepiss* himself, to the great diversion of all then pre-  
sent, as well as confusion of himself. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

**TO BEQUE'ATH.** *v. a.* [cpip, Sax. a will.] To leave by will  
to another.

She had never been disinherited of that goodly portion,  
which nature had so liberally *bequeathed* to her. *Sidney.*

Let's choose executors, and talk of wills ;  
And yet not so—for what can we *bequeath*,  
Save our deposed bodies to the ground ? *Shakesp. Richard II.*  
My father *bequeath'd* me by will but a poor thousand crowns. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Methinks this age seems resolved to *bequeath* posterity some-  
what to remember it. *Glanville's Scepiss, c. 21.*

For you, whom best I love and value most,  
But to your service I *bequeath* my ghost. *Dryden's Fables.*

**BEQUE'ATHMENT.** *n. f.* [from *bequeath*.] A legacy. *Dict.*

**BEQU'EST.** *n. f.* [from *bequeath*.] Something left by will ; a  
legacy.

He claimed the crown to himself ; pretending an adoption,  
or *bequest*, of the kingdom unto him by the Confessor. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

**TO BERA'TTLE.** *v. a.* [from *rattle*.] To rattle off ; to make  
a noise at in contempt.

These are now the fashion, and so *berattle* the common stage,  
so they call them, that many, wearing rapiers, are afraid of  
goosequills, and dare scarce come thither. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

**BE'RBERRY.** *n. f.* [berberis, sometimes written *barberry*, which  
see.] A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles.

Some never ripen to be sweet, as tamarinds, *berberries*, crabs,  
fioes, &c. *Bacon's Natural History, No 644.*

**TO BERE'AVE.** *v. n.* preter. *I bereaved*, or *bereft*. [beneopian,  
Saxon.]

## 1. To strip of ; to deprive of. It has generally the particle of before the thing taken away.

Madam, you have *bereft* me of all words,  
Only my blood speaks to you in my veins. *Shakesp. M. of V.*  
That when thou com'st to kneel at Henry's feet,  
Thou may'st *bereave* him of his wits with wonder. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. i.*

There was never a prince *bereaved* of his dependences by  
his council, except there hath been either an overgreatness in  
one counsellor. *Bacon's Essays.*

The sacred priests with ready knives *bereave*  
The beasts of life. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To deprive us of metals, is to make us mere savages ; it is  
to *bereave* us of all arts and sciences, of history and letters, nay  
of revealed religion too, that inestimable favour of heaven. *Bentley's Sermons.*

## 2. Sometimes it is used without of.

*Bereave* me not,  
Whereon I live ! thy gentle looks, thy aid,  
Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress. *Parad. Lost, b. x.*

## 3. To take away from.

All your interest in those territories  
Is utterly *bereft* you, all is lost. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

**BERE'AVEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *bereave*.] Deprivation. *Dict.*

**BERE'FT.** *part. pass.* of *bereave*.

The chief of either side, *bereft* of life ;

Or yielded to the foe, concludes the strife. *Dryden's Fab.*

**BERG.** See **BURROW.**

**BERGAMOT.** *n. f.* [bergamotte, Fr.]

1. A sort of pear, commonly called *burgamot*. See **PEAR.**

2. A sort of essence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by  
ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear stock.

3. A sort of snuff, which is only clean tobacco, with a little of the  
essence rubbed into it.

**BERGMASTER.** *n. f.* [from *berg*, Sax. and *master*.] The bai-  
liff, or chief officer, among the Derbyshire miners.



# B E S

**BE'RGMO'.** *n. f.* [of *berg*, a mountain, and *mote*, a meeting, Saxon.] A court held upon a hill for deciding controversies among the Derbyshire miners. *Blount.*

**TO BERHY'ME.** *v. a.* [from *rhyme*.] To celebrate in rhyme, or verses: a word of contempt.

Now is he for the numbers that Petrarch flow'd in: Laura to his lady was but a kitchen wench; marry, she had a better love to *berhyme* her. *Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet.*

I sought no homage from the race that write;

I kept, like Asian monarchs, from their fight:

Poems I heeded, now *berhymed* so long,

No more than thou, great George! a birthday song. *Pope.*

**BERLI'N.** *n. f.* [from *Berlin*, the city where they were first made.] A coach of a particular form.

Beware of Latin authors all!

Nor think your verses sterling,

Though with a golden pen you scrawl,

And scribble in a *berlin*. *Swift.*

**BERME.** *n. f.* [Fr. In fortification.] A space of ground three, four, or five feet wide, left without between the foot of the rampart and the side of the mote, to prevent the earth from falling down into the mote; and sometimes it is palisadoed. *Harris.*

**TO BERO'E.** *v. a.* [from *rob*.] To rob; to plunder; to wrong any, by taking away something from him by stealth or violence.

She said, ah dearest lord! what evil star

On you hath frown'd, and pour'd his influence bad,

That of yourself you thus *berobbed* are. *Fairy Queen, b. viii.*

**BERRY.** *n. f.* [from *ber*, Sax. from *beran*, to bear.] Any small fruit, with many seeds or small stones.

She smote the ground, the which straight forth did yield

A fruitful olive tree, with *berries* spread,

That all the gods admir'd. *Spens. Muirpotmos.*

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,

And wholesome *berries* thrive and ripen best,

Neighbour'd by fruit of basest quality. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

**TO BE'RRY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.

**BE'RRY-BEARING Cedar.** [*cedrus baccifera*.]

The leaves are squamose, somewhat like those of the cypress. The katkins, or male flowers, are produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The fruit is a berry, inclosing three hard seeds in each. The species are, 1. The yellow *berry-bearing cedar*. 2. The Phœnician *cedar*. These trees are propagated by sowing their berries, which are brought from the Straights, in boxes of light sandy earth; but they are at present very rare, and only to be found in some curious old collections. The wood is of great use in the Levant, is large timber, and may be thought the shittim-wood mentioned in the Scripture, of which many of the ornaments to the famous temple of Solomon were made. It is accounted excellent for carving, and esteemed equal almost to any sort of timber for its durability. *Millar.*

**BE'RRY-BEARING Orach.** See **MULBERRY BLIGHT.**

**BERT,** is the same with our *bright*; in the Latin, *illustris* and *clarus*. So *Ecbert*, eternally famous, or *bright*; *Sigbert*, famous conquerour. And she who was termed by the Germans *Bertha*, was by the Greeks called *Eudoxia*, as is observed by *Lintprandus*. Of the same sort were these, *Phædrus*, *Epibanius*, *Photius*, *Lampridius*, *Fulgentius*, *Illustris*. *Gibson's Camden.*

**BERTH.** *n. f.* [with sailors.] See **BIRTH.**

**BE'RRAM.** *n. f.* [*pyrethrum*, Lat.] A sort of herb, called also *bastard pellitory*.

**BE'RYL.** *n. f.* [*beryllus*, Lat.] A kind of precious stone.

May thy billows roul ashore

The *beryl* and the golden ore. *Milton.*

The *beryl* of our lapidaries is only a fine sort of cornelian, of a more deep bright red, sometimes with a cast of yellow, and more transparent than the common cornelian.

*Woodward's Method of Fossils.*

**TO BESCRE'EN.** *v. a.* [from *screen*.] To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal.

What man art thou, that thus *bescree'd* in night,

So stumblest on my counsel? *Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet.*

**TO BESE'CH.** *v. a.* pret. I *befought*, I have *befought*. [from *re-can*, Sax. *versaken*, Dutch.]

1. To entreat; to supplicate; to implore; sometimes before a person.

I *befeech* you, Sir, pardon me; it is only a letter from my brother, that I have not all over-read. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

I *befeech* thee for my son Onesimus, whom I have begotten in my bonds. *Philemon, 10.*

I, in the anguish of my heart, *befeech* you

To quit the dreadful purpose of your soul. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To beg; to ask; before a thing.

But Eve fell humble, and *befought*

His peace, and thus proceeded in her plaint. *Par. Lost, b. x.*

Before I come to them, I *befeech* your patience, whilst I speak something to ourselves here present. *Sprat.*

**TO BESE'EM.** *v. n.* [*beziemen*, Dutch.] To become; to be fit; to be decent for.

What form of speech, or behaviour, *beseemeth* us in our pray-

# B E S

ers to Almighty God?

*Hooker, b. v. § 34.*

This oversight

*Beseems* thee not, in whom such virtues spring.

*Fairfax, b. i. stanza. 78.*

Verona's ancient citizens

Cast by their brave *beseeming* ornaments.

*Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet.*

What thoughts he had, *beseems* not me to say;

Though some surmise he went to fast and pray. *Dryden.*

**BESE'EN.** *particip.* [from *bese*. *Skinner.* This word I have only found in *Spenser*.] Adapted; adjusted; becoming.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,

Armed in antique robes down to the ground,

And sad habiliments, right well *beseen*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

**TO BESE'T.** *v. a.* pret. I *befet*; I have *befet*. [*bezetan*, Sax.]

1. To besiege; to hem in; to inclose, as with a siege.

Follow him that's fled;

The thicket is *befet*, he cannot 'scape. *Shakefp. T. G. of Ver.*

Now, Cæsar, let thy troops *befet* our gates,

And barr each avenue——

*Addison's Cato.*

I know thou look'st on me, as on a wretch

*Befet* with ills, and cover'd with misfortunes. *Addis. Cato.*

2. To embarrass; to perplex; to entangle without any means of escape.

Now, daughter Sylvia, you are hard *befet*.

*Shakefp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Thus Adam, fore *befet*, reply'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

Sure, or I read her visage much amiss,

Or grief *befets* her hard.

*Rowe's Jane Shore.*

We be in this world *befet* with fundry uneasinesses, distracted

with different desires. *Locke.*

3. To waylay; to surround.

Draw forth thy weapon; we're *befet* with thieves;

Rescue thy mistress.

*Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The only righteous in a world perverse,

And therefore hated, therefore so *befet*

With foes, for daring single to be just. *Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

True fortitude I take to be the quiet possession of a man's self, and an undisturbed doing his duty, whatever evil *befets*, or danger lies in his way. *Locke.*

4. To fall upon; to harass.

But they him spying, both with greedy force

At once upon him ran, and him *befet*

With strokes of mortal steel. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. ii.*

**TO BESHRE'W.** *v. a.* [The original of this word is somewhat obscure; as it evidently implies *to wish ill*, some derive it from *beshryen*, Germ. to enchant. *Topsel*, in his *Book of Animals*, deduces it from the *shrew mouse*, an animal, says he, so poisonous, that its bite is a severe curse. A *shrew* likewise signifies a scolding woman; but its origin is not known.]

1. To wish a curse to.

Nay, quoth the cock; but I *beshrew* us both,

If I believe a faint upon his oath.

*Dryden's Fables.*

2. To happen ill to.

*Beshrew* thee, cousin, which did'st lead me forth

Of that sweet way I was in to despair. *Shakefp. Richard II.*

Now much *beshrew* my manners, and my pride,

If *Hermia* meant to say *Lysander* lied. *Shakefp.*

**BESI'DE.** } *prep.* [from *be* and *side*.]

**BESI'DES.** }

1. At the side of another; near.

*Beside* the hearse a fruitful palmtree grows,

Ennobled since by this great funeral. *Fairfax, b. iii. st. 72.*

He caus'd me to sit down *beside* him.

*Bacon's N. Atlantis.*

At his right hand, Victory

Sat eagle-wing'd: *beside* him hung his bow. *Par. Lost, b. vi.*

Fair Lavinia fled the fire

Before the gods, and stood *beside* her fire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows;

Fair is the daisy that *beside* her grows.

*Gay's Pastorals.*

Now under hanging mountains,

*Beside* the falls of fountains,

Unheard, unknown,

He makes his moan.

*Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

2. Over and above.

Doubtless, in man there is a nature found,

*Beside* the senses, and above them far.

*Sir J. Davies.*

In brutes, *besides* the exercise of sensitive perception and imagination, there are lodged instincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

We may be sure there were great numbers of wise and learned men, *beside* those whose names are in the christian records, who took care to examine our Saviour's history.

*Addison on the Christian Religion.*

Precepts of morality, *besides* the natural corruption of our tempers, are abstracted from ideas of sense.

*Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.*

3. Not according to, though not contrary; as we say, some things are *beside* nature, some are *contrary* to nature.

The Stoicks did hold a necessary connexion of causes; but they believed, that God doth act *præter & contra naturam*, *besides*



*And against nature.*

*Bramhall against Hobbes.*

To say a thing is a chance, as it relates to second causes, signifies no more, than that there are some events *beside* the knowledge, purpose, expectation, and power of second causes. *South.*  
Providence often disposes of things by a method *beside*, and above the discoveries of man's reason. *South.*

It is *beside* my present business to enlarge upon this speculation. *Locke.*

4. Out of; in a state of deviating from.

You are too wilful blame,

And, since your coming here, have done

Enough to put him quite *besides* his patience. *Shakefp. H. IV.*

Of vagabonds we say,

That they are ne'er *beside* their way. *Hudibras, cant. i.*

These may serve as landmarks, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite *besides* it. *Locke.*

5. Before a reciprocal pronoun; out of; as, *beside himself*; out of the order of rational beings; out of his wits.

They be carried *besides themselves*, to whom the dignity of publick prayer doth not discover somewhat more fitness in men of gravity, than in children. *Hooker, b. ii. § 31.*

Only be patient, till we have appeas'd

The multitude, *beside themselves* with fear. *Shakefp. J. Cæs.*

Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art *beside thyself*: much learning doth make thee mad. *Acts, xxvi. 24.*

BESIDE. } *adv.*

BESIDES. }

1. More than that; over and above.

If Cassio do remain,

He hath a daily beauty in his life,

That makes me ugly; and, *besides*, the Moor

May unfold me to him; there stand I in peril. *Othello.*

*Besides*, you know not, while you here attend,

Th' unworthy fate of your unhappy friend. *Dryden's Æn.*

That man that doth not know those things, which are of necessity for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know *besides*. *Tillotson, serm. i.*

Some wondered, that the Turk never attacks this treasury.

But, *besides*, that he has attempted it formerly with no success, it is certain the Venetians keep too watchful an eye. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

2. Not in this number; beyond this class; not included here.

And the men said unto Lot, hast thou here any *besides*?

*Genesis, xix. 12.*

Outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world *besides*, must keep faith among themselves. *Locke.*

All that we feel of it, begins and ends

In the small circle of our foes or friends;

To all *beside* as much an empty shade,

An Eugene living, as a Cæsar dead. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

And dead, as living, 'tis our author's pride

Still to charm those who charm the world *beside*. *Pope.*

BESIDERY. *n. f.* A species of pear, which see.

TO BESIEGE. *v. a.* [from *siege*.] To beleague; to lay siege to; to beset with armed forces; to endeavour to win a town or fortress, by surrounding it with an army, and forcing the defendants, either by violence or famine, to give admission.

And he shall *besiege* thee in all thy gates, until thy high and fenced walls come down. *Deut. xxviii. 52.*

The queen, with all the northern earls and lords,

Intend here to *besiege* you in your castle. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

BESIEGER. *n. f.* [from *besiege*.] One employed in a siege.

There is hardly a town taken, in the common forms, where the *besiegers* have not the worse of the bargain. *Swift.*

TO BESLU'BBER. *v. a.* [from *slubber*.] To dawb; to smear.

He persuaded us to tickle our noses with speargrass, and make them bleed; and then *beslubber* our garments with it, and swear it was the blood of true men. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

TO BESME'AR. *v. a.* [from *smear*.]

1. To bedawb; to overspread with something that sticks on.

He lay as in a dream of deep delight,

*Besmeared* with precious balm, whose virtuous might Did heal his wounds. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. ii.*

That face of his I do remember well;

Yet when I saw it last, it was *besmeared* As black as Vulcan. *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*

First Moloch! horrid king! *besmeared* with blood

Of human sacrifice, and parents tears. *Paradise Lost, b. i.*

Her fainting hand let fall the sword, *besmeared*

With blood. *Sir J. Denham.*

Her gushing blood the pavement all *besmeared*. *Dryden.*

2. To soil; to foul.

My honour would not let ingratitude

So much *besmeare* it. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

TO BESMIRCH. *v. a.* To soil; to discolour.

Perhaps he loves you now,

And now no soil of cautel doth *besmirch*

The virtue of his will. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

Our gayness, and our guilt, are all *besmirched*

With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

TO BESMO'KE. *v. a.* [from *smoke*.]

1. To foul with smoke.

2. To harden or dry in smoke.

TO BESMU'T. *v. a.* [from *smut*.] To blacken with smoke or soot.

BE'SOM. *n. f.* [berm, beyrna, Saxon.] An instrument to sweep with.

Bacon commended an old man that sold *besoms*: a proud young fellow came to him for a *besom* upon trust; the old man said, borrow of thy back and belly, they will never ask thee again; I shall dun thee every day. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

I will sweep it with the *besom* of destruction, saith the Lord of hosts. *Isaiah, xiv. 22.*

TO BESO'RT. *v. a.* [from *sort*.] To suit; to fit; to become.

Such men as may *besort* your age,

And know themselves and you. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

BESO'RT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,

With such accomodation and *besort*,

As levels with her breeding. *Shakefp. Othello.*

TO BESO'T. *v. a.* [from *so't*.]

1. To infatuate; to stupify; to dull; to take away the senses.

Swinish gluttony

Ne'er looks to heav'n amidst his gorgeous feast,

But, with *besotted* base ingratitude,

Crams and blasphemes his feeder. *Milton.*

Or fools *besotted* with their crimes,

That know not how to shift betimes. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. ii.*

He is *besotted*, and has lost his reason; and what then can there be for religion to take hold of him by. *South.*

2. To make to doat.

Paris, you speak

Like one *besotted* on your sweet delights.

*Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Trust not thy beauty; but restore the prize,

Which he, *besotted* on that face and eyes,

Would rend from us. *Dryden's Fables.*

BESO'UGHT. [part. passive of *besecch*; which see.]

Hasten to appease

Th' incensed Father, and th' incensed Son,

While pardon may be found, in time *besought*.

*Milt. Paradise Lost, b. v. l. 848.*

TO BESPAN'GLE. *v. a.* [from *spangle*.] To adorn with spangles; to besprinkle with something shining.

Not Berenice's locks first rose so bright,

The heav'n's *bespangling* with dishevell'd light. *Pope.*

TO BESPAT'TER. *v. a.* [from *spatter*.] To soil by throwing

filth; to spot or sprinkle with dirt or water.

Those who will not take vice into their bosoms, shall yet have it *bespatter* their faces. *Government of the Tongue, § 5.*

His weapons are the same which women and children use; a pin to scratch, and a squirt to *bespatter*. *Swift, lett. lxix.*

Fair Britain, in the monarch blest,

Whom never faction could *bespatter*. *Swift.*

TO BESPAN'WL. *v. a.* [from *spawl*.] To dawb with spittle.

TO BESPE'AK. *v. a.* I *bespoke*, or *bespake*; I have *bespoke*, or *bespoken*. [from *speak*.]

1. To order, or entreat any thing beforehand, or against a future time.

If you will marry, make your loves to me;

My lady is *bespoke*. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

Here is the cap your worship did *bespeak*.

*Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.*

When Baboon came to Strutt's estate, his tradesmen waited upon him, to *bespeak* his custom. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

A heavy writer was to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were *bespoke*. *Swift.*

2. To make way by a previous apology.

My preface looks as if I were afraid of my reader, by so tedious a *bespeaking* of him. *Dryden.*

3. To forebode; to tell something beforehand.

Thy started fears *bespoke* dangers, and formed ominous prognosticks, in order to scare the allies. *Swift, Examin. N° 45.*

4. To speak to; to address. This sense is chiefly poetical.

With hearty words her knight she 'gan to cheer,

And, in her modest manner, thus *bespoke*,

Dear knight. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. i. stanz. 8.*

At length with indignation thus he broke

His awful silence, and the powers *bespoke*. *Dryden.*

Then staring on her with a ghastly look,

And hollow voice, he thus the queen *bespoke*. *Dryden.*

5. To betoken; to shew.

When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had so little of the figure of a man, that it *bespoke* him rather a monster. *Locke.*

He has dispatch'd me hence,

With orders that *bespeak* a mind compos'd. *Addison's Cato.*

BESPE'AKER. *n. f.* [from *bespeak*.] He that bespeaks any thing.

They mean not with love to the *bespeaker* of the work, but

delight in the work itself. *Watton's Architecture.*

TO BESPE'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *speckle*.] To mark with speckles,

or spots.

TO BESPE'W. *v. a.* [from *spew*.] To dawb with spew or vomit.

TO BESPI'CE. *v. a.* [from *spice*.] To season with spices.

Thou might'st *bespice* a cup

To give mine enemy a lasting wink. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

To



**TO BESPI'T.** *v. a.* I bespat, or bespit; I have bespit, or bespitten. [from *spit*.] To dawb with spittle.

**BESPO'KE.** [*irreg. particip. from bespeak; which see.*]

**TO BESPO'T.** *v. a.* [from *spot*.] To mark with spots. Mildew rests on the wheat, bespotting the stalks with a different colour from the natural. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**TO BESPREAD.** *v. a.* [from *spread*.] To spread over; to cover over. His nuptial bed, With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers bespread. *Dryden.*

The globe is equally bespread; so that no place wants proper inhabitants. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**TO BESPRI'NKLE.** *v. a.* [from *sprinkle*.] To sprinkle over; to scatter over. He indeed, imitating the father poet, whose life he had also written, hath besprinkled his work with many fabulofities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 8.*

A purple flood Flows from the trunk, that welters in the blood: The bed besprinkles, and bedews the ground. *Dryden.*

**TO BESPUTTER.** *v. a.* [from *sputter*.] To sputter over something; to dawb any thing by sputtering, or throwing out spittle upon it.

**BEST.** *adj.* the superlative from good. [bet, betera, betet, good, better, best, Saxon.]

1. Most good; that which has good qualities in the highest degree. And he will take your fields, even the best of them, and give them to his servants. *1 Samuel, viii. 14.* When the best things are not possible, the best may be made of those that are. *Hooker, b. v. § 9.* When he is best, he is a little more than a man; and when he is worst, he is a little better than a beast. *Shakesp. M. of Ven.* I think it a good argument to say, the infinitely wise God hath made it so: and therefore it is best. But it is too much confidence of our own wisdom, to say, I think it best, and therefore God hath made it so. *Locke.* An evil intention perverts the best actions, and makes them fins. *Addison. Spectator, No 213.*
2. The best. The utmost power; the strongest endeavour; the most; the highest perfection. I profess not talking: only this, Let each man do his best. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.* The duke did his best to come down. *Bacon's War with Sp.* He does this to the best of his power. *Locke.* My friend, said he, our sport is at the best. *Addis. Ovid.*
3. To make the best. To carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost. Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may make the best of them, except there be some special cause of caution. *Bacon.* His father left him an hundred drachmas; Alnaschar, in order to make the best of it, laid it out in glasses. *Addison. Spect.* We set sail, and made the best of our way, till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo. *Addison on Italy.*

**BEST.** *adv.* [from *well*.] In the highest degree of goodness. He shall dwell in that place where he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best. *Deut. xxiii. 16.*

**BEST** is sometimes used in composition. These latter best-be-trust-spies had some of them further instructions, to draw off the best friends and servants of Perkin, by making remonstrances to them, how weakly his enterprize and hopes were built. *Bacon's Henry VII.* By this law of loving even our enemies, the christian religion discovers itself to be the most generous and bestnatured institution that ever was in the world. *Tillotson, sermon v.*

**TO BESTA'IN.** *v. a.* [from *stain*.] To mark with stains; to spot. We will not line his thin bestained cloke With our pure honours. *Shakesp. King John.*

**TO BESTE'AD.** *v. a.* I bested; I have bested. [from *stead*.]

1. To profit. Hence vain deluding joys, The brood of folly, without father bred, How little you bestead, Or fill the fixed mind with-all your toys. *Milton.*
2. To treat; to accommodate. And they shall pass through it hardly bestead, and hungry. *Isaiah, viii. 21.*

**BESTIAL.** *adj.* [from *beast*.]

1. Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts. His wild disorder'd walk, his haggard eyes, Did all the bestial citizens surprize. *Dryden's Hind and P.*
2. Having the qualities of beasts; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal. I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is bestial. *Shakesp. Othello.* Moreover, urge his hateful luxury, And bestial appetite, in change of lust. *Shakesp. Rich. III.* For those, the race of Israel oft forsook Their living strength, and, unfrequented, left

His righteous altar, bowing lowly down To bestial gods. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 435.*

The things promised are not gross and carnal, such as may court and gratify the most bestial part of us. *Decay of Piety.*

**BESTIALITY.** *n. f.* [from *bestial*.] The quality of beasts; degeneracy from human nature. What can be a greater absurdity, than to affirm bestiality to be the essence of humanity, and darkness the center of light? *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

**BESTIALLY.** *adv.* [from *bestial*.] Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

**TO BESTICK.** *v. a.* preter. I bestuck, I have bestuck. [from *stick*.] To stick over with any thing; to mark any thing by infixing points or spots here and there. Truth shall retire, Bestuck with stand'rous darts; and works of faith Rarely be found. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. xii. l. 536.*

**TO BESTIR.** *v. a.* [from *stir*.]

1. To put into vigorous action. It is seldom used otherwise than with the reciprocal pronoun. As when men wont to watch On duty, sleeping found by whom they dread, Rouze and bestir themselves ere well awake. *Milton.* Bestirs her then, and from each tender stalk Whatever earth, all-bearing mother, yields, She gathers. *Par. Lost, b. v.* But, as a dog that turns the spit, Bestirs himself, and plies his feet To climb the wheel, but all in vain, His own weight brings him down again. *Hudibras, p. ii. c. iii.* What aileth them, that they must needs bestir themselves to get in air, to maintain the creature's life? *Ray on Creation.*
2. It is used by Shakespeare with a common word. I am scarce in breath, my lord.—No marvel you have so bestirred your valour, you cowardly rascal! *Shakesp. King Lear.*

**TO BESTOW.** *v. a.* [from *besteden, Dutch*.]

1. To give; to confer upon. All men would willingly have yielded him praise; but his nature was such as to bestow it upon himself, before any could give it. *Sidney.* All the dedicate things of the house of the Lord did they bestow upon Baalim. *2 Chron. xxiv. 7.* Sir Julius Cæsar had, in his office, the disposition of the six clarks places; which he had bestowed to such persons as he thought fit. *Clarendon.*
2. To give as charity. Our Saviour doth plainly witness, that there should not be as much as a cup of cold water bestowed for his sake, without reward. *Hooker, b. ii. § 8.* And though he was unsatisfied in getting, Which was a sin; yet in bestowing, madam, He was most princely. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.* Spain to your gift alone her Indies owes; For what the pow'ful takes not, he bestows. *Dryden.* You always exceed expectations: as if yours was not your own, but to bestow on wanting merit. *Dryden's Fables, Ded.*
3. To give in marriage. Good rev'rend father, make my person yours; And tell me how you would bestow yourself. *Shakesp.* I could have bestowed her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely admired her. *Tatler, No 75.*
4. To give as a present. Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw, And fat of victims which his friends bestow. *Dryden.*
5. To apply. The sea was not the duke of Marlborough's element; otherwise the whole force of the war would infallibly have been bestowed there. *Swift.*
6. To lay out upon. And thou shalt bestow that money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after, for oxen, for sheep, or for wine. *Deut. xiv. 26.*
7. To lay up; to stow; to place. And when he came to the tower, he took them from their hand, and bestowed them in the house. *2 Kings, v. 24.*

**BESTOWER.** *n. f.* [from *bestow*.] Giver; he that confers any thing; disposer. They all agree in making one supreme God; and that there are several beings that are to be worshipped under him; some as the bestowers of thrones, but subordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfl.*

**BESTRAUGHT.** *particip.* [Of this participle I have not found the verb; by analogy we may derive it from *bestraet*; perhaps it is corrupted from *distraught*.] Distracted; mad; out of one's senses; out of one's wits. Ask Marian, the fat alewife, if she knew me not. What! I am not bestraught. *Shakesp. Tam. the Shrew.*

**TO BESTREW.** *v. a.* particip. pass. bestrewn, or bestrown. [from *strew*.] To sprinkle over. So thick bestrown, Abject and lost lay these, covering the flood. *Par. Lost, b. i.*

**TO BESTRIDE.** *v. a.* I bestrid; I have bestrid, or bestridden. [from *stride*.]

1. To stride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs. Why



# B E T

Why, man, he doth *bestride* the narrow world  
Like a colossus. *Shakefp. Julius Cæsar.*

Make him *bestride* the ocean, and mankind  
Ask his consent, to use the sea and wind. *Waller.*

## 2. To step over.

That I see thee here,  
Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heart,  
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw  
*Bestride* my threshold. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

## 3. It is often used of riding.

He *bestrides* the lazy pacing clouds,  
And sails upon the bosom of the air. *Shakefp. Rom. and Jul.*  
That horse, that thou so often hast *bestrid*:  
That horse, that I so carefully have dress'd. *Shakefp. R. II.*  
Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,  
Than did their lubber state mankind *bestride*. *Dryden.*  
The bounding steed you pompously *bestride*,  
Shares with his lord the pleasure and the pride. *Pope.*

## 4. It is used sometimes of a man standing over something which he defends.

He *bestrid*  
An o'erpress'd Roman, and i' th' consul's view  
Slew three opposers: Tarquin's self he met,  
And struck him on his knee. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

Let us rather  
Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,  
*Bestride* our downfaln birthdom. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
If thou see me down in the battle, and *bestride* me, so; 'tis  
a point of friendship. *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.*

He doth *bestride* a bleeding land,  
Gasping for life, under great Bolingbroke. *Shak. Henry IV.*  
To *BESTU'D. v. a.* [from *stud.*] To adorn with studs, or shining  
prominences.

Th' unfought diamonds  
Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep,  
And so *bestud* with stars, that they below  
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*

**BET. n. f.** [pebbian, to wager; *peb*, a wager, Sax. from which  
the etymologists derive *bet*. I should rather imagine it to come  
from *bezan*, to mend, encrease, or *better*, as a *bet* encreases the  
original wager.] A wager; something laid to be won upon  
certain conditions.

The hoary fool, who many days  
Has struggl'd with continu'd sorrow,  
Renews his hope, and blindly lays  
The desp'rate *bet* upon tomorrow. *Prior.*

His pride was in piquette,  
Newmarket fame, and judgment at a *bet*: *Pope.*

To *BET. v. a.* [from the noun.] To wager; to stake at a  
wager.

He drew a good bow: and dead? John of Gaunt loved him  
well, and *betted* much upon his head. *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
He flies the court for want of clothes,

Cries out 'gainst cocking, since he cannot *bet*. *B. Johnson.*  
The god, unhappily engag'd,  
Complain'd, and sigh'd, and cry'd, and fretted,  
Lost ev'ry earthly thing he *betted*. *Prior.*

**BET.** The old *preterite* of *beat*.  
He staid for a better hour, till the hammer had wrought and  
*bet* the party more pliant. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To *BETA'KE. v. a.* *preter.* I *betook*; *part. pass. betaken.* [from  
*take*.]

1. To take; to seize: an obsolete sense.  
Then to his hands that writ he did *betake*,  
Which he disclosing read. *Fairy Queen, b. i. c. xii. st. 25.*

2. To have recourse to; with the reciprocal pronoun.  
The adverse party *betaking itself* to such practices as men em-  
brace, when they behold things brought to desperate extremi-  
ties. *Hooker, b. iv. § 14.*

Thou tyrant!  
Do not repent these things; for they are heavier  
Than all thy woes can stir: therefore *betake thee*  
To nothing but despair. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*  
The rest, in imitation, to like arms  
*Betook them*, and the neighb'ring hills up tore.  
*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 663.*

3. To apply; with the reciprocal pronoun.  
With ease such fond chimeras we pursue,  
As fancy frames for fancy to subdue:  
But when *ourselves* to action we *betake*,  
It shuns the mint, like gold that chymists make. *Dryden.*  
As my observations have been the light whereby I have hi-  
therto steer'd my course, so I here *betake myself* to them again.  
*Woodward's Natural History.*

4. To move; to remove.  
Soft she withdrew; and, like a wood nymph light,  
Oread or Dryad, or of Delia's train,  
*Betook her* to the groves. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 389.*  
They both *betook them* several ways;  
Both to destroy. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 610.*  
To *BETE'EM. v. a.* [from *teem*.] To bring forth; to bestow;  
to give.

# B E T

So would I, said th' enchanter, glad and fain  
*Betoom* to you his sword, you to defend;  
But that this weapon's pow'r I well have kend;  
To be contrary to the work that ye intend. *Fairy Q. b. iii.*  
Belike for want of rain; which I could well  
*Betoom* them from the tempest of mine eyes.

*Shakefp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

To *BETHINK. v. a.* I *bethought*; I have *bethought*. [from *think*.]  
To recal to reflection; to bring back to consideration, or re-  
collection. It is generally used with the reciprocal pronoun,  
and of before the subject of thought.

They were sooner in danger than they could almost *bethink*  
*themselves* of change. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I have *bethought me* of another fault. *Shak. Meas. for M.*  
I, better *bethinking myself*, and misliking his determination,  
gave him this order. *Raleigh's Essays.*

He himself,

Insatiable of glory, had lost all:  
Yet of another plea *bethought him* soon. *Parad. Regained.*  
The nets were laid, yet the birds could never *bethink them-*  
*selves*, till hamper'd, and past recovery. *L'Estrange.*

*Cherippus*, then in time *yourself* *bethink*,  
And what your rags will yield by auction sink. *Dryden.*

A little consideration may allay his heat, and make him *be-*  
*think himself*, whether this attempt be worth the venture. *Locke.*

**BE'THLEHEM. n. f.** [See *BEDLAM*.] A hospital for lu-  
natics.

**BE'THLEHEMITE. n. f.** [See *BEDLAMITE*.] A lunatick; an  
inhabitant of a madhouse.

**BETHOUGHT. particip.** [from *bethink*; which see.]

To *BETHRAL. v. a.* [from *thrall*.] To enslave; to conquer;  
to bring into subjection.

Ne let that wicked woman 'scape away;

For she it is that did my lord *bethral*. *Shakefp. King John.*

To *BETHU'MP. v. a.* [from *thump*.] To beat; to lay blows  
upon: a ludicrous word.

I was never so *bethumpt* with words,

Since first I call'd my brother's father dad. *Shak. King John.*

To *BETIDE. v. n. pret.* It *betided*; or *betid*; *part. pass. betid*:  
[from *tid*, Sax. See *TIDE*.]

1. To happen to; to befall; to bechance; whether good or bad.

Said he then to the Palmer, reverend fire,

What great misfortune hath *betid* this knight? *Fairy Queen.*

But say, if our deliverer up to heav'n

Must reascend, what will *betide* the few;

His faithful, left among th' unfaithful herd,

The enemies of truth? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 480.*

2. Sometimes it has to.

Neither know I,

What is *betid* to Cloten; but remain

Perplex'd in all. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

3. To come to pass; to fall out; to happen.

She, when her turn was come her tale to tell,

Told of a strange adventure that *betided*,

Betwixt the fox and th' ape by him misguided. *Spens. Hubb.*

In winter's tedious nights, sit by the fire

With good old folks, and let them tell thee tales

Of woful ages, long ago *betid*. *Shakefp. Richard II.*

Let me hear from thee by letters,

Of thy success in love; and what news else

*Betideth* here in absence of thy friend. *Sh. Two Gent. of Ver.*

4. To become.

If he were dead, what would *betide* of thee? *Sh. Rich. III.*

**BETIME. } adv.** [from *by* and *time*; that is, by the proper  
**BETIMES. } time.**

1. Seasonably; early.

Send succours, lords, and stop the rage *betime*.

*Shakefp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

To measure life, learn thou *betimes*, and know

Toward solid good what leads the nearest way. *Par. Reg.*

2. Soon; before long time has passed.

Whiles they are weak, *betimes* with them contend;

For when they once to perfect strength do grow,

Strong wars they make. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. iv. st. 34.*

He tires *betimes*, that spurs too fast *betimes*. *Sh. Rich. II.*

There be some have an over early ripeness in their years,

which fadeth *betimes*: these are first, such as have brittle wits,

the edge whereof is soon turned. *Bacon's Essays.*

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth; that is,

enter upon a religious course *betimes*. *Tillotson, sermon i.*

Short is the date, alas! of modern rhymes;

And 'tis but just to let them live *betimes*. *Pope's Essay on Crit.*

3. Early in the day.

He that drinks all night, and is hanged *betimes* in the morn-

ing, may sleep the sounder next day. *Sh. Measure for Measure.*

They rose *betimes* in the morning, and offered sacrifice.

*1 Macc. iv. 52.*

**BE'TLE. } n. f.** An Indian plant, called water pepper. *Dict.*

**BE'TRE. } n. f.** [from *to'en*.]

To *BETO'KEN. v. a.* [from *to'en*.]

1. To signify; to mark; to represent.

We know not wherefore churches should be the worst, if, at



# B E T

this time, when they are delivered into God's own possession, ceremonies fit to *betoken* such intents, and to accompany such actions, be usual. *Hooker, b. v. § 12:*

2. To foreshew; to presignify.

The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow,

Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach

*Betoken* glad.

*Thomson's Summer, l. 80.*

BE'TONY. *n. f.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are green, rough, and crenated on the edges: the flowers are disposed in a spike; the upper crest of the flower is advanced, and divided into two segments; the beard, or lower part of the flower, is divided into three, and the middle segment is bifid; each flower is, for the most part, succeeded by four naked seeds. The species are, 1. Common or wood *betony*. 2. *Betony*, with a white flower. 3. Greater Danish *betony*. The first is very common in woods and shady places, and is greatly esteemed as a vulnerary herb. *Millar.*

BE'TO'OK. [*irreg. pret.* from *betake*; which see.]

To BE'TO'SS. *v. a.* [from *tofs.*] To disturb; to agitate; to put into violent motion.

What said my man, when my *betossed* soul

Did not attend him as we rode? *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

To BETRAY. *v. a.* [*trahir*, Fr.]

1. To give into the hands of enemies by treachery, or breach of trust.

If ye be come to *betray* me to mine enemies, seeing there is no wrong in mine hands, the God of our fathers look thereon, and rebuke it. *1 Chron. xii. 17.*

Jesus said unto them, the Son of man shall be *betrayed* into the hands of men. *Matt. xvii. 22.*

For fear is nothing else but a *betraying* of the succours which reason offereth. *Wisdom, xvii. 12.*

He was not to be won, either by promise or reward, to *betray* the city. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

2. To discover that which has been entrusted to secrecy.

3. To make known something that were better concealed.

Be swift to hear, but be cautious of your tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. To make liable to fall into something inconvenient.

His abilities created in him great confidence; and this was like enough to *betray* him to great errors, and many enemies. *King Charles.*

The bright genius is ready to be so forward, as often *betrays* itself into great errors in judgment. *Watts:*

5. To show; to discover; in a neutral sense.

The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs shall fall,

And one promiscuous ruin cover all;

Nor, after length of years, a stone *betray*

The place where once the very ruins lay. *Addison on Italy.*

BETRA'YER. *n. f.* [from *betray*.] He that betrays; a traitor.

The wise man doth so say of fear, that it is a *betray*er of the forces of reasonable understanding. *Hooker, b. v. § 3:*

You cast down your courage through fear, the *betray*er of all succours which reason can afford. *Sir J. Hayward:*

They are only a few *betray*ers of their country; they are to purchase coin, perhaps, at half price, and vend it among us to the ruin of the publick. *Swift.*

To BETRI'M. *v. a.* [from *trim*.] To deck; to dress; to grace; to adorn; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate.

Thy banks with pionied and tulip'd brims,

Which spongy April at thy heft *betrim*s,

To make cold nymphs chaste crowns. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

To BETRO'TH. *v. a.* [from *troth*; *betrowen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract to any one, in order to marriage; to affianse.

He, in the first flower of my freshest age,

*Betrothed* me unto the only heir

Of a most mighty king, most rich and sage. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

To her, my lord,

Was I *betrothed*, ere I *Hermia* saw. *Shakesp. Midsum. N. Dr.*

By foul's publick promise she

Was sold then, and *betroth'd* to Victory. *Cowley's Davideis.*

2. To unite any one to another by promise of marriage.

And what man is there that hath *betrothed* a wife, and hath not taken her? let him go and return unto his house. *Deut. xx. 7.*

3. To nominate to a bishoprick, in order to consecration.

If any person be consecrated a bishop to that church, whereunto he was not before *betrothed*, he shall not receive the habit of consecration, as not being canonically promoted. *Ayliffe.*

To BETRU'ST. *v. a.* [from *trust*.] To entrust; to put into the power of another, in confidence of fidelity.

*Betrust* him with all the good, which our own capacity will allow us, or his sufficiency encourage us to hope for, either in this life, or that to come. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. iii. c. 5.*

Whatsoever you would *betrust* to your memory, let it be disposed in a proper method. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

BET'TER. *adj.* The comparative of good. [bet, good, *betepa*, better, Sax.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else. See GOOD.

He has a horse *better* than the Neapolitan's; a *better* bad habit of frowning than the count Palatine. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

# B E T

I have seen *better* faces in my time,  
Than stand on any shoulders that I see  
Before me at this instant.

*Shakesp. King Lear.*

Having a desire to depart, and be with Christ; which is far *better.* *Phil. i. 23.*

The BETTER.

1. The superiority; the advantage; with the particle of before him, or that, over which the advantage is gained.

The Corinthians that morning, as the days before, had *the better.* *Sidney, b. ii.*

The voyage of Drake and Hawkins was unfortunate; yet, in such sort, as doth not break our prescription, to have had *the better* of the Spaniards. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Dionysius, his countryman, in an epistle to Pompey, after an express comparison, affords him *the better* of Thucydides. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 8.*

You think fit

To get *the better* of me, and you shall;

Since you will have it so—I will be yours. *Southerne.*

The gentleman had always so much *the better* of the satyrist, that the persons touched did not know where to fix their resentment. *Prior, Preface to his Poems.*

2. Improvement; as, for *the better*, so as to improve it.

If I have altered him any where for *the better*, I must at the same time acknowledge, that I could have done nothing without him. *Dryden's Fab. Preface.*

BE'TTER. *adv.* [comparative of *well*.] Well, in a greater degree.

Then it was *better* with me than now. *Hof. vii.*

*Better* a mechanick rule were stretched or broken, than a great beauty were omitted. *Dryd. Virg. Dedication.*

The *better* to understand the extent of our knowledge, one thing is to be observed. *Locke.*

He that would know the idea of infinity, cannot do *better*, than by considering to what infinity is attributed. *Locke.*

To BE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To improve; to meliorate.

The very cause of his taking upon him our nature, was to *better* the quality, and to advance the condition thereof. *Hooker, b. viii. § 54.*

He is furnished with my opinion, which is *bettered* with his own learning. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Heir to all his lands and goods,

Which I have *better'd*, rather than decreas'd.

*Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

But Jonathan, to whom both hearts were known,

With well-tim'd zeal, and with an artful care,

Restor'd, and *better'd* soon, the nice affair. *Cowley's David.*

The church of England, the purest and best reformed church in the world; so well reformed, that it will be found easier to alter than to *better* its constitution. *South.*

The Romans took pains to hew out a passage for these lakes, to discharge themselves, for the *bettering* of the air. *Addison.*

2. To surpass; to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot be *bettered*. *Hooker, b. i. § 5.*

He hath born himself beyond the promise of his age; he hath, indeed, *bettered* expectation, than you must expect of me to tell you. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

What you do

Still *bett*ers what is done; when you speak sweet,

I'd have you do it ever. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

3. To advance.

The king thought his honour would suffer, during a treaty, to *better* a party. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

BE'TTER. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Superiour in good-nefs.

Their *bett*ers would be hardly found, if they did not live among men, but in a wilderness by themselves. *Hooker, b. i.*

The courtesy of nations allows you my *better*, in that you are the first-born. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

That ye thus hospitably live,

Is mighty grateful to your *bett*ers,

And makes e'en gods themselves your debtors. *Prior:*

I have some gold and silver by me, and shall be able to make a shift, when many of my *bett*ers are starving. *Swift.*

BE'TTOR. *n. f.* [from *to bet*.] One that lays betts or wagers.

I observed a stranger among them, of a genteeler behaviour than ordinary; but notwithstanding he was a very fair *bettor*, nobody would take him up. *Addison. Spectator, N° 126.*

BE'TTY. *n. f.* [probably a cant word, without etymology.] An instrument to break open doors.

Record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal scalades of needy heroes, describing the powerful *betty*, or the artful picklock. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

BETWE'EN. *prep.* [*betweonan*, *betwinnan*, Saxon; from the original word *twā*, two.]

1. In the intermediate space.

What modes

Of smell the headlong lions *betw*een,  
And hound sagacious on the tainted green?

*Pope.*



# B E W

2. From one to another; noting intercourse.  
He should think himself unhappy, if things should go so *between* them, as he should not be able to acquit himself of ingratitude towards them both. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Belonging to two in partnership.  
I ask, whether Castor and Pollux, with only one soul *between* them, which thinks and perceives in one what the other is never conscious of, are not two distinct persons? *Locke.*

4. Bearing relation to two.  
If there be any discord or suits *between* them and any of the family, they are compounded and appeased. *Bacon's Atlantis.*  
Friendship requires, that it be *between* two at least; and there can be no friendship where there are not two friends. *South.*

5. In separation, or distinction of one from the other.  
Their natural constitutions put so wide a difference *between* some men, that art would never master. *Locke.*  
Children quickly distinguish *between* what is required of them, and what not. *Locke.*

6. *Between* is properly used of two, and *among* of more; but perhaps this accuracy is not always preserved.  
**BETWIXT.** *prep.* [*betwýx*, Saxon. It has the same signification with *between*, and is indifferently used for it.]

1. In the midst of two:  
Hard by, a cottage chimney smokes,  
From *betwixt* two aged oaks. *Milton.*  
Methinks, like two black storms on either hand,  
Our Spanish army and your Indians stand;  
This only place *betwixt* the clouds is clear. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*  
If contradicting interests could be mixt,  
Nature herself has cast a bar *betwixt*. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

2. From one to another.  
Five years since there was some speech of marriage  
*Betwixt* myself and her. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*  
**BE'VEL.** } *n. s.* In masonry and joinery, a kind of square, one  
**BE'VIL.** } leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or vault. It is moveable on a point or centre, and so may be set to any angle. An angle that is not square, is called a *bevil* angle, whether it be more obtuse, or more acute, than a right angle. *Builder's Dict.*  
Their houses are very ill built, their walls *bevil*, without one right angle in any apartment. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*  
**To BE'VEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle.  
These rabbits are ground square; but the rabbits on the groundfel are *bevelled* downwards, that rain may the freelier fall off. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

**BE'VEER.** See **BEAVER.**  
**BE'VERAGE.** *n. s.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Ital.]

1. Drink; liquor to be drank in general.  
I am his cupbearer;  
If from me he have wholesome *beverage*,  
Account me not your servant. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*  
Grains, pulses, and all sorts of fruits, either bread or *beverage*, may be made almost of all. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*  
A pleasant *beverage* he prepar'd before,  
Of wine and honey mix'd. *Dryden's Fables.*  
The coarse lean gravel on the mountain sides,  
Scarce dewy *bev'rage* for the bees provides. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. *Beverage*, or water cyder, is made by putting the mure into a fat, adding water, as you desire it stronger or smaller. The water should stand forty eight hours on it, before you press it; when it is pressed, turn it up immediately. *Mortimer's Husband.*

3. A treat upon wearing a new suit of cloaths.  
4. A treat at first coming into a prison, called also *garnish*.

**BE'VY.** *n. s.* [*beva*, Ital.]

1. A flock of birds.  
2. A company; an assembly.  
And in the midst thereof, upon the floor,  
A lovely *bevy* of fair ladies sat,  
Courtied of many a jolly paramour. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. ix.*  
They on the plain  
Long had not walk'd, when, from the tents, behold  
A *bevy* of fair women. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 582.*  
Nor rode the nymph alone,  
Around a *bevy* of bright damsels shone. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**To BEWA'IL.** *v. a.* [from *wail*.] To bemoan; to lament; to express sorrow for.

In this city he  
Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,  
Which to this hour *bewail* the injury. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
Thy ambition,  
Thou scarlet sin, robb'd this *bewailing* land  
Of noble Buckingham, my father in law. *Shakesp. H. VIII.*  
Yet wiser Ennius gave command to all  
His friends, not to *bewail* his funeral. *Sir J. Denham.*

I cannot but *bewail*, as in their first principles, the miseries and calamities of our children. *Addison's Spectator, N° 127.*

**To BEWA'RE.** *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware*, or *wary*; that is, cautious: thus, in an old treatise, I have found, *be ye ware*. See **WARY.** *Leoparian, Saxon; warer, Danish.*]

1. To regard with caution; to be suspicious of danger from: generally the particle *of* goes before the thing which excites caution.

# B E Y

You must *beware* of drawing or painting clouds, winds, and thunder, towards the bottom of your piece. *Dryden's Dufres.*  
Every one ought to be very careful to *beware* what he admits for a principle. *Locke.*

Warn'd by the sylph, oh, pious maid, *beware*!  
This to disclose is all thy guardian can;  
*Beware* of all, but most *beware* of man. *Pope's Rape of the L.*  
2. It is observable, that it is only used in such forms of speech as admit the word *be*: thus we say, *he may beware, let him beware, he will beware*; but not, *he did beware, or he has been ware*.

**To BEWE'EP.** *v. a.* [from *weep*.] To weep over or upon; to bedew with tears.

Old fond eyes,  
*Beweep* this cause again; I'll pluck ye out,  
And cast you, with the waters that you lose,  
To temper clay. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
Larded all with sweet flowers,  
Which *bewept* to the grave did go,  
With true love showers. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

**To BEWE'T.** *v. a.* [from *wet*.] To wet; to moisten; to bedew; to water.

His napkin, with his true tears all *bewet*,  
Can do no service on her sorrowful cheeks. *Shakesp. Titus Andronicus.*

**To BEWILDER.** *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To lose in pathless places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex; to entangle; to puzzle.

We parted thus; I homeward sped my way,  
*Bewilder'd* in the wood till dawn of day. *Dryden's Fables.*

We no solution of our question find;  
Your words *bewilder*, not direct the mind. *Blackmore.*

Our understanding traces 'em in vain,  
Lost and *bewilder'd* in the fruitless search. *Addison's Cato.*  
It is good sometimes to lose and *bewilder* ourselves in such studies. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

**To BEWITCH.** *v. a.* [from *witch*.]

1. To injure by witchcraft, or fascination, or charms.  
Look how I am *bewitch'd*; behold, mine arm  
Is like a blasted sapling wither'd up. *Shakesp. Richard III.*  
I have forsworn his company hourly this twenty year; and yet I am *bewitched* with the rogue's company. If the rascal has not given me medicines to make me love him, I'll be hang'd. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

My flocks are free from love, yet look so thin;  
What magick has *bewitch'd* the woolly dams,  
And what ill eyes beheld the tender lambs? *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To charm; to please to such a degree, as to take away the power of resistance.

Doth even beauty beautify,  
And most *bewitch* the wretched eye. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch*;  
The curse of writing is an endless itch. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

I do not know, by the character that is given of her works, whether it is not for the benefit of mankind that they were lost; they were filled with such *bewitching* tenderness and rapture, that it might have been dangerous to have given them a reading. *Addison's Spectator, N° 223.*

**BEWITCHERY.** *n. s.* [from *bewitch*.] Fascination; charm; resistless prevalence.

There is a certain *bewitchery*, or fascination in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can give an account of. *South.*

**BEWITCHMENT.** *n. s.* [from *bewitch*.] Fascination; power of charming.

I will counterfeit the *bewitchment* of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the desirers. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

**To BEWRA'Y.** *v. a.* [*pregan, bepnegan, Saxon.*]

1. To betray; to discover perfidiously.  
Fair feeling words he wisely 'gan display,  
And, for her humour fitting purpose, fain  
To tempt the cause itself for to *bewray*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

2. To shew; to make visible: this word is now little in use.  
She saw a pretty blush in Philodea's cheeks *bewray* a modest discontentment. *Sidney.*

Men do sometimes *bewray* that by deeds, which to confess they are hardly drawn: *Hooker, b. i. § 7.*

Next look on him that seems for counsel fit,  
Whose silver locks *bewray* his store of days. *Fairfax, b. iii.*

**BEWRA'YER.** *n. s.* [from *bewray*.] Betrayer; discoverer; divulger.

When a friend is turned into an enemy, and a *bewrayer* of secrets, the world is just enough to accuse the perfidiousness of the friend. *Addison's Spectator, N° 225.*

**BEYO'ND.** *prep.* [*begeond, begeondan, Saxon.*]

1. Before; at a distance not yet reached.  
What's fame? a fancy'd life in others breath,  
A thing *beyond* us, ev'n before our death  
Just what you hear, you have. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

2. On the farther side of.  
Neither is it *beyond* the sea, that thou shouldst say, who shall go over the sea for us, and bring it unto us. *Deut. xxx. 13.*



Now we are on land, we are but between death and life;  
for we are *beyond* the old world and the new.

Bacon's *New Atlantis*.

We cannot think men *beyond* sea will part with their money  
for nothing. Locke.

3. Farther onward than.

He that sees a dark and shady grove,  
Stays not, but looks *beyond* it on the sky. Herbert.

4. Past; out of the reach of.

*Beyond* the infinite and boundless reach  
Of mercy, if thou did'st this deed of death,  
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. Shakesp. *King John*.

Yet these declare  
Thy goodness *beyond* thought, and pow'r divine.  
Milton's *Paradise Lost*, b. v. l. 158.

The just, wise, and good God, neither does, nor can require  
of man any thing that is impossible, or naturally *beyond* his  
power to do. South.

Consider the situation of our earth; it is placed so conven-  
iently, that plants flourish, and animals live; this is matter of  
fact, and *beyond* all dispute. Bentley's *Sermons*.

5. Above; exceeding to a greater degree than.

Timotheus was a man both in power, riches, parentage,  
goodness, and love of his people, *beyond* any of the great men  
of my country. Sidney.

One thing, in this enormous accident, is, I must confess, to  
me *beyond* all wonder. Wotton.

To his expences, *beyond* his income, add debauchery, idle-  
ness, and quarrels amongst his servants, whereby his manufac-  
tures are disturbed, and his business neglected. Locke.

As far as they carry conviction to any man's understanding,  
my labour may be of use: *beyond* the evidence it carries with it,  
I advise him not to follow any man's interpretation. Locke.

6. Above in excellence.

His satires are incomparably *beyond* Juvenal's; if to laugh  
and rally, is to be preferred to railing and declaiming. Dryden.

7. Remote from; not within the sphere of.

With equal mind, what happens, let us bear;  
Nor joy, nor grieve too much for things *beyond* our care.  
Dryden's *Fables*.

8. To go *beyond*, is to deceive; to circumvent.

She made earnest benefit of his jest, forcing him to do her  
such services, as were both cumbersome and costly; while he  
still thought he *went beyond* her, because his heart did not com-  
mit the idolatry. Sidney.

That no man go *beyond*, and defraud his brother in any mat-  
ter. 1 *Theff.* iv. 6.

BE'ZEL. } *n. f.* That part of a ring in which the stone is  
BE'ZIL. } fixed.

BE'ZOAR. *n. f.* [from *pa*, against, and *zabar*, poison, Perfick.]  
A medicinal stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote, and  
brought from the East Indies, where it is said to be found in  
the dung of an animal of the goat kind, called *pazan*; the  
stone being formed in its belly, and growing to the size of an  
acorn, and sometimes to that of a pigeon's egg. Were the  
real virtues of this stone answerable to its reputed ones, it  
were doubtless a panacea. Indeed its rarity, and the peculiar  
manner of its formation, which is now supposed to be fabu-  
lous, have perhaps contributed as much to its reputation as its  
intrinsic worth. At present, it begins to be discarded in the  
practice of medicine, as of no efficacy at all. There are also  
some occidental *bezoars* brought from Peru, which are reckon-  
ed inferior to the oriental. The name of this stone is also ap-  
plied to several chymical compositions, designed for antidotes,  
or counter-poisons; as mineral, solar, and jovial *bezoars*.

Savary. Chambers.

BEZOAR'DICK. *adj.* [from *bezoar*.] Medicines compounded with  
*bezoar*.

The *bezoardicks* are necessary to promote sweat, and drive  
forth the putrefied particles. Floyer on the *Humours*.

BIA'NGULATED. } *adj.* [from *binus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having  
BIA'NGULOUS. } corners or angles. Dict.

BI'AS. *n. f.* [*biais*, Fr. said to come from *bihay*, an old Gaulish  
word, signifying *cross*, or *thwart*.]

1. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from  
the strait line.

Madam, we'll play at bowls—

—'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,  
And that my fortune runs against the *bias*. Shakesp. *R. II.*

2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular course; or gives  
the direction to his measures.

You have been mistook:

But nature to her *bias* drew in that. Shakesp. *Twelfth Night*.

This is that boasted *bias* of thy mind,

By which one way to dulness 'tis inclin'd. Dryden's *Mackfl.*

Morality influences mens lives, and gives a *bias* to all their  
actions. Locke.

Wit and humour, that expose vice and folly, furnish useful  
diversions. Raillery, under such regulations, unbends the  
mind from severer contemplations, without throwing it off  
from its proper *bias*.

Addison's *Freeholder*, N° 45.

Thus nature gives us, let it check our pride,

The virtue nearest to our vice ally'd;

Reason the *bias* turns to good or ill. Pope's *Essay on Man*.

3. Propension; inclination.

As for the religion of our poet, he seems to have some little  
*bias* towards the opinions of Wickliff. Dryd. *Fab. Preface*.

To BI'AS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incline to some side; to  
balance one way; to prejudice.

Were I in no more danger to be misled by ignorance, than I  
am to be *biased* by interest, I might give a very perfect ac-  
count. Locke.

A desire leaning to either side, *biasses* the judgment strange-  
ly; by indifference for every thing but truth, you will be ex-  
cited to examine. Watts's *Improvement of the Mind*.

BI'AS. *adv.* It seems to be used *adverbially* in the following pas-  
sage, conformably to the French, *mettre une chose de biais*, to  
give any thing a wrong interpretation.

Every action that hath gone before,

Whereof we have record, trial did draw

*Bias* and thwart, not answering the aim.

Shakesp. *Troilus and Cressida*.

BIB. *n. f.* A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of chil-  
dren, over their cloaths.

I would fain know, why it should not be as noble a task, to  
write upon a *bib* and hanging-sleeves, as on the *bullæ* and *præ-  
textæ*. Addison on ancient *Medals*.

To BIB. *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple; to sip; to drink fre-  
quently.

He playeth with *bibbing* mother Meroë, as though she were  
so named, because she would drink mere wine without water.  
Camden.

To appease a froward child, they gave him drink as often as  
he cried; so that he was constantly *bibbing*, and drank more in  
twenty four hours than I did. Locke.

BIBA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Much addicted to drinking. *D.*

BIBA'CITY. *n. f.* [*bibacitas*, Lat.] The quality of drinking  
much.

BI'BBER. *n. f.* [from *to bib*.] A tippler; a man that drinks  
often.

BI'BLE. *n. f.* [from *βιβλίον*, a book; called, by way of excellence,  
*The Book*.] The sacred volume in which are contained the re-  
velations of God.

If we pass from the apostolic to the next ages of the church,  
the primitive christians looked on their *bibles* as their most im-  
portant treasure. Government of the *Tongue*, § 3.

We must take heed how we accustom ourselves to a slight  
and irreverent use of the name of God, and of the phrases and  
expressions of the holy *bible*, which ought not to be applied up-  
on every slight occasion. Tillotson, *sermon i.*

In questions of natural religion, we should confirm and im-  
prove, or connect our reasonings, by the divine assistance of  
the *bible*. Watts's *Logick*.

BIBLIO'GRAPHER. *n. f.* [from *βιβλος*, and *γραφω*, to write.] A  
writer of books; a transcriber. Dict.

BIBLIOTHE'CAL. *adj.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] Belonging to a  
library. Dict.

BI'BULOUS. *adj.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of  
drinking moisture; spongy.

Strow'd *bibulous* above, I see the sands,

The pebbly gravel next, and guttur'd rocks. Thomson.

BICA'PSULAR. *adj.* [*bicapsularis*, Lat.] A plant whose seed ves-  
is divided into two parts.

BICE. *n. f.* The name of a colour used in painting. It is either  
green or blue.

Take green *bice*, and order it as you do your blue *bice*, you  
may diaper upon it with the water of deep green. Peacham.

BICI'PITAL. } *adj.* [*biceps*, *bicipitis*, Lat.]

1. Having two heads.

While men believe *bicipitous* conformation in any species,  
they admit a gemination of principal parts. Brown's *Vulg. Err.*

2. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

A piece of flesh is exchanged from the *bicipital* muscle of  
either party's arm. Brown's *Vulgar Errors*, b. ii. c. 3.

To BICKER. *v. n.* [*bicre*, Welsh, a contest.]

1. To skirmish; to fight without a set battle; to fight off  
and on.

They fell to such a *bickering*, that he got a halting, and lost  
his picture. Sidney.

In thy face

I see thy fury; if I longer stay,

We shall begin our ancient *bickerings*. Shakesp. *Henry VI.*

2. To quiver; to play backward and forward.

And from about him fierce effusion rowl'd

Of smoke, and *bickering* flame, and sparkles dire.

Milton's *Paradise Lost*, b. vi. l. 674.

An icy gale, oft shifting o'er the pool,

Breathes a blue film, and, in its mid career,

Arrests the *bickering* stream. Thomson's *Winter*, l. 730.

BI'CKERER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A skirmisher.

BI'CKERN. *n. f.* [apparently corrupted from *beakiron*.] An iron  
ending in a point.



# B I D

A blacksmith's anvil is sometimes made with a pike, or *bickern*, or beakiron, at one end. *Moxon's Mechan. Exercises.*

**BICO'RNE.** } *adj.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Having two horns.

We should be too critical, to question the letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras; that is, the making of the horns equal. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 19.*

**BICO'RPOREAL.** *adj.* [*bicorpor*, Lat.] Having two bodies.

**To BID.** *v. a. pret.* I *bid*, *bad*, *bade*, I have *bid*, or *bidden*. [*bīdan*, Saxon.]

1. To desire; to ask; to call; to invite.

I am *bid* forth to supper, Jessica;  
There are my keys. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Go ye into the highways, and, as many as you shall find, *bid* to the marriage. *Matt. xxii. 9.*

We ought, when we are *bidden* to great feasts and meetings, to be prepared beforehand. *Hakewell on Providence.*

2. To command; to order; before things or persons.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,  
He met the nightmare, and her name told,  
*Bid* her alight, and her troth plight. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

He chid the sisters,  
When first they put the name of king upon me,  
And *bade* them speak to him. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Haste to the house of sleep, and *bid* the god,  
Who rules the nightly visions with a nod,  
Prepare a dream. *Dryden's Fables.*

Curse on the tongue that *bids* this general joy.  
—Can they be friends of Antony, who revel  
When Antony's in danger? *Dryd. All for Love.*

Thames heard the numbers, as he flow'd along,  
And *bade* his willows learn the moving song. *Pope.*

Acquire a government over your ideas, that they may come  
when they are called, and depart when they are *bidden*. *Watts's Logick.*

3. To offer; to propose; as, to *bid* a price.

Come, and be true.—  
—Thou *bidst* me to my loss: for true to thee,  
Were to prove false. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

When a man is resolute to keep his sins while he lives, and  
yet unwilling to relinquish all hope, he will embrace that pro-  
fession, which *bids* fairest to the reconciling those so distant in-  
terests. *Decay of Piety.*

As when the goddesses came down of old,  
With gifts, their young Dardanian judge they try'd,  
And each *bade* high to win him to their side. *Granville.*

To give interest a share in friendship, is to sell it by inch of  
candle; he that *bids* most shall have it: and when it is merce-  
nary, there is no depending on it. *Collier on Friendship.*

4. To proclaim; to offer; or to make known by some publick  
voice.

Our bans thrice *bid*! and for our wedding day  
My kerchief bought! then press'd, then forc'd away.  
*Gay's What d'ye call it.*

5. To pronounce; to declare.

You are retir'd,  
As if you were a feasted one, and not  
The hostess of the meeting; pray you, *bid*  
These unknown friends to's welcome. *Shakesp. Wint. Tale.*

Divers of them, as we pass'd by them, put their arms a little  
abroad; which is their gesture, when they *bid* any welcome.  
*Bacon's New Atlantis.*

How, Didius, shall a Roman, fore repuls'd,  
Greet your arrival to this distant isle?  
How *bid* you welcome to these shatter'd legions? *A. Philips.*

6. To denounce.

Thyself and Oxford, with five thousand men,  
Shall cross the seas, and *bid* false Edward battle.  
*Shakesp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

She *bid* war to all that durst supply  
The place of those her cruelty made die. *Waller.*

The captive cannibal, oppress'd with chains,  
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdains;  
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,  
He *bids* defiance to the gaping croud,  
And spent at last, and speechless as he lies,  
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies. *Granville.*

7. To pray. See **BEAD**.

If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, re-  
ceive him not into your house, neither *bid* him God speed.  
*2 John, 10.*

When they desired him to tarry longer with them, he con-  
sented not, but *bade* them farewell. *Acts, xviii. 21.*

By some haycock, or some shady thorn,  
He *bids* his beads both even song and morn. *Dryd. W. of B.*

**BI'DALE.** *n. f.* [from *bid* and *ale*.] An invitation of friends to  
drink at a poor man's house, and there to contribute cha-  
rity. *Dict.*

**BI'DDEN.** *part. pass.* [from *to bid*.]

1. Invited.

There were two of our company *bidden* to a feast of the fa-  
mily. *Bacon.*

VOL. I.

# B I G

Madam, the *bidden* guests are come: *A. Philips.*

2. Commanded.

'Tis these that early taint the female soul;  
Instruct the eyes of young coquettes to roll;  
Teach infants cheeks a *bidden* blush to know,  
And little hearts to flutter at a beau. *Pope's R. of the Lock.*

**BI'DDER.** *n. f.* [from *to bid*.] One who offers or proposes a  
price.

He looked upon several dresses which hung there, and ex-  
posed to the purchase of the best *bidder*. *Addison. Spectator.*

**BI'DDING.** *n. f.* [from *bid*.] Command; order.

How, say'st thou, that Macduff denies his person  
At our great *bidding*? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

At his second *bidding*, darkness fled,  
Light shone, and order from disorder sprung.  
*Milton's Parad. Lost, b. iii. l. 712.*

**To BIDE.** *v. a.* [*bīdan*, Sax.] To endure; to suffer.

Poor naked wretches, whereof'er you are,  
That *bide* the pelting of this pitiless storm. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

The wary Dutch this gathering storm forefaw,  
And durst not *bide* it on the English coast. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

**To BIDE.** *v. n.*

1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit.

All knees to thee shall bow, of them that *bide*  
In heav'n, or earth, or under earth in hell. *Par. Lost, b. iii.*

2. To remain in a place.

Safe in a ditch he *bides*,  
With twenty trenched gashes on his head;  
The least a death to nature. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. To continue in a state.

And they also, if they *bide* not still in unbelief, shall be graf-  
fed in. *Romans, xi. 23.*

4. It has probably all the significations of the word *abide*; which  
see: but it being grown somewhat obsolete, the examples of  
its various meanings are not easily found.

**BIDE'NTAL.** *adj.* [*bīdens*, Lat.] Having two teeth.

Ill management of forks is not to be helped, when they are  
only *bidental*. *Swift.*

**BI'DING.** *n. f.* [from *bide*.] Residence; habitation.

At Antwerp has my constant *biding* been. *Rowe's J. Sh.*

**BI'E'NNIAL.** *adj.* [*biennis*, Lat.] Of the continuance of two  
years.

Then why should some be very long lived, others only an-  
nual or *biennial*? *Ray on the Creation.*

**BIER.** *n. f.* [from *to bear*, as *feretrum*, in Latin, from *fero*.] A  
carriage, or frame of wood, on which the dead are carried to  
the grave.

And now the prey of fowls he lies,  
Nor wail'd of friends, nor laid on groaning *bier*. *Fairy 2.*

They bore him barefaced on the *bier*,  
And on his grave remains many a tear. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

He must not float upon his wat'ry *bier*,  
Unwept. *Milton.*

Griefs always green, a household still in tears:  
Sad pomps, a threshold throng'd with daily *biers*,  
And liveries of black. *Dryden's Juvenal, sat. x.*

Make as if you hanged yourself, they will convey your bo-  
dy out of prison in a *bier*. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

**BI'ESTINGS.** *n. f.* [*býrting*, Saxon.] The first milk given by a  
cow after calving, which is very thick.

And twice besides, her *bieftings* never fail  
To store the dairy with a brimming pail. *Dryden's Virgil.*

**BIFA'RIOUS.** *adj.* [*bifarius*, Lat.] Twofold; what may be un-  
derstood two ways. *Dict.*

**BI'FEROUS.** *adj.* [*biferens*, Lat.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

**BI'FID.** } *adj.* [*bifidus*, Lat. a botanical term.] Divided

**BI'FIDATED.** } in two; split in two; opening with a cleft.

**BIFO'LD.** *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold*.] Twofold; double.

If beauty have a soul, this is not she;  
If souls guide vows, if vows are sanctimony,  
If sanctimony be the gods delight,  
If there be rule in unity itself,  
This is not she; O madness of discourse!  
That cause sets up with and against thyself!

*Bifold* authority. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

**BIFO'RMED.** *adj.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Compounded of two forms,  
or bodies.

**BIFU'RCATED.** *adj.* [from *binus*, two, and *furca*, a fork, Lat.]  
Shooting out, by a division, into two heads.

A small white piece, *bifurcated*, or branching into two, and  
finely reticulated all over. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**BIFURCA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *binus* and *furca*, Lat.] Division in-  
to two; opening into two parts.

The first catachrestical and far derived similitude, it holds  
with man; that is, in a *bifurcation*, or division of the root into  
two parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 6.*

**BIG.** *adj.* [This word is of uncertain, or unknown etymology;  
*Junius* derives it from *Bayard*; *Skinner*, from *bug*, which, in  
Danish, signifies the belly.]

1. Great in bulk; large.

Both in addition and division, either of space or duration,  
when the idea under consideration becomes very *big*, or very  
small;



small, its precise bulk becomes very obscure and confused.

Locke.

A troubled ocean, to a man who sails in it, is, I think, the *biggest* object that he can see in motion. *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup> 489.

Then commerce brought into the publick walk

The busy merchant, the *big* warehouse built. *Thomson*.

2. Teeming; pregnant; great with young; with the particle *with*.

A bear *big with* young hath seldom been seen. *Bacon*.

Lately on yonder swelling bush,

*Big with* many a common rose,

This early bud began to blush.

*Waller*.

3. Sometimes with *of*; but rarely.

His gentle lady,

*Big of* this gentleman, our theam, deceas'd

As he was born.

*Shakesp. Cymbeline*.

4. Full of something; and desirous, or about, to give it vent.

The great, th' important day,

*Big with* the fate of Cato and of Rome.

*Addison's Cato*.

Now *big with* knowledge of approaching woes,

The prince of augurs, Halithreses, rose.

*Pope's Odyssey*.

5. Distended; swollen; ready to burst; used often of the effects of passion, as grief, rage.

Thy heart is *big*; get thee apart, and weep.

*Shakesp. Julius Cæsar*.

6. Great in air and mien; proud; swelling; tumid; haughty; furly.

How else, said he, but with a good bold face,

And with *big* words, and with a stately pace.

*Hub. Tale*.

To the meaner man, or unknown in the court, seem somewhat solemn, coy, *big*, and dangerous of look, talk, and answer.

*Afham's Schoolmaster*.

If you had but looked *big*, and spit at him, he'd have run.

*Shakesp. Winter's Tale*.

Or does the man i' th' moon look *big*,

Or wear a huger perriwig,

Than our own native lunatics.

*Hudibras*, p. ii. cant. iii.

Of governments that once made such a noise, and looked so *big* in the eyes of mankind, as being founded upon the deepest counsels, and the strongest force; nothing remains of them but a name.

*South*.

In his most prosperous season, he fell under the reproach of being a man of *big* looks, and of a mean and abject spirit.

*Clarendon*.

Thou thyself, thus insolent in state,

Art but perhaps some country magistrate,

Whose power extends no farther than to speak

*Big* on the bench, and scanty weights to break.

*Dryden*.

To grant *big* Thrafo valour, Phormio sense,

Should indignation give, at least offence.

*Garth*.

7. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.

What art thou? have not I

An arm as *big* as thine? a heart as *big*?

Thy words, I grant, are *bigger*: for I wear not

My dagger in my mouth.

*Shakesp. Cymbeline*.

BI'GAMIST. *n. f.* [*bigamius*, low Lat.] One that has committed bigamy. See BIGAMY.

By the papal canons, a clergyman, that has a wife, cannot have an ecclesiastical benefice; much less can a *bigamist* have such a benefice, according to that law.

*Ayliffe's Parergon*.

BI'GAMY. *n. f.* [*bigamia*, low Latin.]

1. The crime of having two wives at once.

A beauty-wining and distressed widow

Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts,

To base declension, and loath'd *bigamy*.

*Shakesp. Richard III*.

Randal determined to commence a suit against Martin, for *bigamy* and incest.

*Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus*.

2. In the canon law. The marriage of a second wife, or of a widow, or a woman already debauched; which, in the church of Rome, were considered as bringing a man under some incapacities for ecclesiastical offices.

BIGBE'LLIED. *adj.* [from *big* and *belly*.] Pregnant; with child; great with young.

When we have laught to see the sails conceive,

And grow *bigbellied* with the wanton wind.

*Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Children, and *bigbellied* women require antidotes somewhat more grateful to the palate.

*Harvey on the Plague*.

So many well shaped innocent virgins are blocked up, and waddling up and down like *bigbellied* women.

*Addison. Spect.*

We pursued our march, to the terrour of the market people, and the miscarriage of half a dozen *bigbellied* women.

*Addison's Freeholder*.

BI'GGIN. *n. f.* [*beguin*, Fr.] A child's cap.

Sleep now!

Yet not so found, and half so deeply sweet,

As he, whose brow with homely *biggin* bound,

Snores out the watch of night.

*Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii*.

BIGHT. *n. f.* It is explained by *Skinner*, the circumference of a coil of rope.

BI'GLY. *adv.* [from *big*.] Tumidly; haughtily; with a blustering manner.

Would'st thou not rather choose a small renown,

To be the may'r of some poor paltry town;

*Bigly* to look, and barb'rously to speak;

To pound false weights, and scanty measures break?

*Dryden's Juvenal, sat. x.*

BI'GNESS. *n. f.* [from *big*.]

1. Bulk; greatness of quantity.

If panicum be laid below, and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an excessive *bigness*.

*Bacon*.

People were surpris'd at the *bigness*, and uncouth deformity of the camel.

*L'Estrange's Fables*.

The brain of man, in respect of his body, is much larger than in any other animal's; exceeding in *bigness* three oxens brains.

*Ray on the Creation*.

2. Size; whether greater or smaller.

Several sorts of rays make vibrations of several *bignesses*, which, according to their *bignesses*, excite sensations of several colours; and the air, according to their *bignesses*, excites sensations of several sounds.

*Newton's Opticks*.

BI'GOT. *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is unknown; but it is supposed, by *Camden* and others, to take its rise from some occasional phrase.] A man devoted to a certain party; prejudiced in favour of certain opinions; a blind zealot. It is used often with *to* before the object of zeal; as, a *bigot to* the Cartesian tenets.

Religious spite, and pious spleen bred first

This quarrel, which so long the *bigots* nurs'd.

*Tate. Juvenal*.

In philosophy and religion, the *bigots* of all parties are generally the most positive.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

BI'GOTED. *adj.* [from *bigot*.] Blindly prepossessed in favour of something; irrationally zealous; with *to*.

*Bigotted to* this idol, we disclaim

Rest, health, and ease, for nothing but a name.

*Garth*.

Presbyterian merit, during the reign of that weak, *bigotted*, and ill advised prince, will easily be computed.

*Swift*.

BI'GOTRY. *n. f.* [from *bigot*.]

1. Blind zeal; prejudice; unreasonable warmth in favour of party or opinions; with the particle *to*.

Were it not for a *bigotry to* our own tenets, we could hardly imagine, that so many absurd, wicked, and bloody principles, should pretend to support themselves by the gospel.

*Watts*.

2. The practice or tenet of a bigot.

Our silence makes our adversaries think we persist in those *bigotries*, which all good and sensible men despise.

*Pope*.

BI'GSWOLN. *adj.* [from *big* and *swoln*.] Turgid; ready to burst. Might my *bigswoln* heart

Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow.

*Addis. Cato*.

BI'G-UDDERED. *adj.* [from *big* and *udder*.] Having large udders; having dugs swelled with milk.

Now driv'n before him, through the arching rock,

Came, tumbling heaps on heaps, th' unnumber'd flock,

*Big-udder'd* ewes, and goats of female kind.

*Pope's Odyssey*.

BI'LANDER. *n. f.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A small vessel of about eighty tons burden, used for the carriage of goods. It is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and has masts and sails after the manner of a hoy. They are used chiefly in Holland, as being particularly fit for the canals.

*Savary. Trevaux*.

Like *bilanders* to creep

Along the coast, and land in view to keep.

*Dryden*.

BI'LBERRY. *n. f.* [from *bilg*, Sax. a bladder, and *berry*; according to *Skinner*.] The same with *whortleberry*; which see.

Cricket, to Windfor chimneys shalt thou leap;

There pinch the maids as blue as *bilberries*.

*Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor*.

BI'LBO. *n. f.* [corrupted from *Bilboa*, where the best weapons are made.] A rapier; a sword.

To be compass'd like a good *bilbo*, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head.

*Shakesp. M. W. of Windsor*.

BI'LBOES. *n. f.* A sort of stocks, or wooden shekles for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea.

Methought I lay,

Worse than the mutines, in the *bilboes*.

*Shakesp. Hamlet*.

BILE. *n. f.* [*bilis*, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum, by the common duct. Its use is to theathe or blunt the acids of the chyle; because they, being entangled with its sulphurs, thicken it so, that it cannot be sufficiently diluted by the fuccus pancreaticus, to enter the lacteal vessels.

*Quincy*.

In its progression, soon the labour'd chyle

Receives the confluent rills of bitter *bile*;

Which, by the liver sever'd from the blood,

And striving through the gall-pipe, here unload

Their yellow streams.

*Blackmore*.

BILE. *n. f.* [*bile*, Sax. perhaps from *bilis*, Lat. This is generally spelt *boil*; but, I think, less properly.] A sore angry swelling.

But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter;

Or, rather, a disease that's in my flesh;

Thou art a *bile* in my corrupted blood.

*Shakesp. King Lear*.

Those *biles* did run—say so—did not the general run? were not that a botchy sore?

*Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida*.



# B I L

A furunculus is a painful tubercle, with a broad basis, arising in a cone. It is generally called a *bile*, and, in its state, is accompanied with inflammation, pulsation, and tension.

*Wifeman's Surgery.*

**BILGE** in a ship. The compass or breadth of the ship's bottom.

*Skinner.*

To **BILGE**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spring a leak; to let in water, by striking upon a rock: a sea term.

*Skinner.*

**BILIARY**. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to the bile.

Voracious animals, and such as do not chew, have a great quantity of gall; and some of them have the *biliary* duct inserted into the pylorus.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**BILINGSATE**. *n. f.* [A cant word, borrowed from *Bilingsgate* in London, a place where there is always a croud of low people, and frequent brawls and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language.

There stript, fair rhet'rick languish'd on the ground,

And shameful *bilingsgate* her robes adorn. *Dunciad*, b. iv.

**BILINGUOUS**. *adj.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having, or speaking two tongues.

**BILIOUS**. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Consisting of bile; partaking of bile.

Why *bilious* juice a golden light puts on,

And floods of chyle in silver currents run.

*Garth.*

When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of redundancy of a *bilious* alkali.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **BILK**. *v. a.* [derived by Mr. *Lye* from the Gothick, *bilai-can*.] To cheat; to defraud, by running in debt, and avoiding payment.

*Bilk'd* stationers for yeomen stood prepar'd.

*Dryden.*

What comedy, what farce can more delight,

Than grinning hunger, and the pleasing sight

Of your *bilk'd* hopes?

*Dryden's Juvenal*, sat. v.

**BILL**. *n. f.* [bile, Sax. See **BALL**.] The beak of a fowl.

Their *bills* were thwarted crossways at the end, and, with these, they would cut an apple in two at one snap.

*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *bills*, or greater and longer talons.

*Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup> 757.

In his *bill*

An olive leaf he brings, pacifick sign! *Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

No crowing cock does there his wings display,

Nor with his horny *bill* provoke the day. *Dryden's Fables.*

**BILL**. *n. f.* [bille, Sax. *epibille*, a two edged axe.]

1. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point, used in country work, as a *hedging bill*; so called from its resemblance in form to the beak of a bird of prey.

Standing troops are servants armed, who use the lance and sword, as other servants do the fickle, or the *bill*, at the command of those who entertain them.

*Temple.*

2. A kind of weapon anciently carried by the foot; a battle axe.

Yea distaff women manage rusty *bills*;

Against thy feat both young and old rebel, *Shakesp. R. II.*

**BILL**. *n. f.* [*billet*, French.]

1. A written paper of any kind.

He does receive

Particular addition from the *bill*

That writes them all alike.

*Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. An account of money.

Ordinary expence ought to be limited by a man's estate, and ordered to the best, that the *bills* may be less than the estimation abroad.

*Bacon's Essays.*

3. A law presented to the parliament, not yet made an act.

No new laws can be made, nor old laws abrogated or altered, but by parliament; where *bills* are prepared, and presented to the two houses.

*Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

How now, for mitigation of this *bill*,

Urg'd by the commons? Doth his majesty

Incline to it, or no?

*Shakesp. Henry V.*

4. An act of parliament.

There will be no way left for me to tell you, that I remember you, and that I love you; but that one, which needs no open warrant, or secret conveyance; which no *bills* can preclude, or no kings prevent.

*Atterbury to Pope.*

5. A physician's prescription.

Like him that took the doctor's *bill*,

And swallow'd it instead o' th' pill. *Hudibras*, p. i. cant. ii.

The medicine was prepar'd according to the *bill*.

*L'Estrange*, fab. 183:

Let them, but under your superiours, kill,

When doctors first have sign'd the bloody *bill*.

*Dryden.*

6. An advertisement.

And in despair, their empty pit to fill,

Set up some foreign monster in a *bill*.

*Dryden.*

7. In law.

1. An obligation, but without condition or forfeiture for nonpayment. 2. A declaration in writing, that expresseth either the grief and the wrong, that the complainant hath suffered by the party complained of; or else some fault, that the party complained of, hath committed against some law. This *bill* is sometimes offered to justices errants in the general as-

# B I L

sizes; but most to the lord chancellor. It containeth the fact complained of, the damages thereby suffered, and petition of process against the defendant for redress.

*Cowel.*

The fourth thing very maturely to be consulted by the jury, is, what influence their finding the *bill* may have upon the kingdom.

*Swift.*

8. *A bill of mortality*. An account of the numbers that have died in any district.

Most who took in the weekly *bills of mortality*, made little other use of them, than to look at the foot, how the burials encreased or decreased.

*Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

So liv'd our fires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,

And multiply'd with theirs the weekly *bill*.

*Dryden.*

9. *A bill of fare*. An account of the season of provisions, or of the dishes at a feast.

It may seem somewhat difficult to make out the *bills of fare* for some of the forementioned suppers.

*Arbuthnot on Coins.*

10. *A bill of exchange*. A note ordering the payment of a sum of money in one place, to some person assigned by the drawer or remitter, in consideration of the value paid to him in another place.

The comfortable sentences are our *bills of exchange*, upon the credit of which we lay our cares down, and receive provisions.

*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

All that a *bill of exchange* can do, is to direct to whom money is due, or taken up upon credit, in a foreign country, shall be paid.

*Locke.*

To **BILL**. *v. n.* [from *bill*, a beak.] To caress, as doves by joining bills; to be fond.

Doves, they say, will *bill*, after their pecking, and their murmuring.

*Ben Johnson's Catiline.*

Still amorous, and fond, and *billing*,

Like Philip and Mary on a shilling. *Hudibras*, p. iii. c. i.

They *bill*, they tread; Alcyone compress'd,

Seven days sits brooding on her floating nest.

*Dryden.*

He that bears th' artillery of Jove,

The strong pounc'd eagle, and the *billing* dove.

*Dryden.*

To **BILL**. *v. a.* [from *bill*, a writing.] To publish by an advertisement: a cant word.

His masterpiece was a composition that he *billed* about under the name of a sovereign antidote.

*L'Estrange.*

**BILLET**. *n. f.* [*billet*, French.]

1. A small paper; a note.

When he found this little *billet*, in which was only written, *Remember Caesar*, he was exceedingly confounded.

*Clarendon.*

2. A ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge.

3. *Billet doux*, or a soft *billet*; a love letter.

'Twas then, Belinda! if report say true,

Thy eyes first open'd on a *billet doux*. *Pope's Rape of the L.*

Bawds and pimps will be carrying about *billet doux*.

*Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

4. A small log of wood for the chimney.

Let us then calculate, when the bulk of a faggot or *billet*, is dilated and rarified to the degree of fire, how vast a place it must take up.

*Digby on Bodies.*

Their *billet* at the fire was found.

*Prior.*

To **BILLET**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To direct a soldier by a ticket, or note, where he is to lodge.

Retire thee; go where thou art *billeted*:

Away, I say.

*Shakesp. Othello.*

2. To quarter soldiers.

They remembered him of charging the kingdom, by *billeting* soldiers.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*

The counties throughout the kingdom were so incensed, and their affections poisoned, that they refused to suffer the soldiers to be *billeted* upon them.

*Clarendon.*

**BILLIARDS**. *n. f.* without a singular. [*billard*, Fr. of which that language has no etymology; and therefore they probably derived from England both the play and the name; which is corrupted from *balyards*; yards or sticks with which a ball is driven along a table. Thus *Spenser*:

*Balyards* much unfit,

And shuttlecocks misseeming manly wit.

*Hubb. Tale.*

A game at which a ball is forced against another on a table.

Let it alone; let's to *billiards*. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleop.*

Even nose and cheek, withal,

Smooth as is the *billiard* ball.

*Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*

Some are forced to bound or fly upwards, almost like ivory balls meeting on a *billiard* table.

*Boyle.*

When the ball obeys the stroke of a *billiard* stick, it is not any action of the ball, but bare passion.

*Locke.*

**BILLOW**. *n. f.* [*bilge*, Germ. *bolg*, Dan. probably of the same original with *bilg*, Sax. a bladder.] A wave swollen, and hollow.

From whence the river Dee, as silver cleen,

His tumbling *billows* roll with gentle rore. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

*Billows* sink by degrees, even when the wind is down that first stirred them.

*Wotton.*

Chasing Nereus with his trident throws

The *billows* from the bottom.

*Sir J. Denham.*

But when loud *billows* lash the sounding shore,

The hoarse rough verse should like the torrent roar. *Pope.*

To



To BILLOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell, or roll, as a wave.

The billowing snow, and violence of the show'r,  
That from the hills disperse their dreadful store,  
And o'er the vales collected ruin pour. *Prior.*

BILLOWY. *adj.* [from *billow*.] Swelling; turgid; wavy.  
And whitening down the mossy-tinctur'd stream,  
Descends the billowy foam. *Thomson's Spring, l. 380.*

BIN. *n. f.* [binne, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is reposit.

The most convenient way of picking hops, is into a long square frame of wood, called a *bin*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

As when from rooting in a *bin*,  
All powder'd o'er from tail to chin,  
A lively maggot fallies out,  
You know him by his hazel finout. *Swift.*

BI'NARY. *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat.] Two; dual; double.

BI'NARY *Arithmetick*. A method of computation proposed by Mr. Leibnitz, in which, in lieu of the ten figures in the common arithmetick, and the progression from ten to ten, he has only two figures, and uses the simple progression from two to two. This method appears to be the same with that used Chinese four thousand years ago. *Chambers.*

To BIND. *v. a.* pret. *I bound*; particip. pass. *bound*, or *bounden*. [binban, Saxon.]

1. To confine with bonds; to enchain.

Wilt thou play with him as with a bird? or wilt thou bind him for thy maidens? *Job, xli. 5.*

2. To gird; to enwrap; to involve.

Who hath bound the waters in a garment. *Prov. xxx. 4.*

3. To fasten to any thing.

Thou shalt bind this line of scarlet thread in the window, which thou didst let us down by. *Joshua, ii. 18.*

Keep my commandments, and live: and my law, as the apple of thine eye. Bind them upon thy fingers, write them upon the table of thine heart. *Prov. vii. 3, 4.*

4. To fasten together.

Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles, to burn them. *Matt. xiii. 20.*

5. To cover a wound with dressings and bandages.

When he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him, and bound up his wounds. *Luke, x. 34.*

Having filled up the bared cranium with our dressings, we bound up the wound. *Wise man's Surgery.*

6. To compel; to constrain.

Those canons, or imperial constitutions, which have not been received here, do not bind. *Hale's Common Law of Engl.*

7. To oblige by stipulation, or oath.

If a man vow a vow, or swear an oath to bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word. *Numbers, xxx. 2.*

Swear by the solemn oath, that binds the gods. *Pope.*

8. To oblige by duty or law.

Though I am bound to every act of duty,

I am not bound to that, all slaves are free to. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Duties expressly required in the plain language of Scripture, ought to bind our consciences more than those which are but dubiously inferred. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

9. To oblige by kindness.

10. To confine; to hinder.

Now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in

To faucy doubts and fears. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

You will sooner, by imagination, bind a bird from singing, than from eating or flying. *Bacon's Natural Hist. N° 989.*

Though passion be the most obvious and general, yet it is not the only cause that binds up the understanding, and confines it, for the time, to one object, from which it will not be taken off. *Locke.*

In such a dismal place,

Where joy ne'er enters, which the sun ne'er cheers,  
Bound in with darkness, overspread with damps. *Dryden.*

11. To hinder the flux of the bowels; to make costive.

Rhubarb hath manifestly in it parts of contrary operations; parts that purge, and parts that bind the body. *Bacon.*

The whey of milk doth loose, the milk doth bind. *Herbert.*

12. To restrain.

The more we are bound up to an exact narration, we want more life, and fire, to animate and inform the story. *Felton.*

13. To bind a book. To put it in a cover.

Was ever book, containing such vile matter,  
So fairly bound? *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Those who could never read the grammar,  
When my dear volumes touch the hammer,  
May think books best, as richest bound. *Prior.*

14. To bind to. To oblige to serve some one.

If still thou do'st retain

The same ill habits, the same follies too,  
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden's Pers.*

15. To bind to. To contract with any body.

Art thou bound to a wife? seek not to be loosed. *I Cor. vii.*

16. To bind over. To oblige to make appearance.

Sir Roger was staggered with the reports concerning this woman, and would have bound her over to the country sessions. *Aldison. Spectator, N° 117.*

To BIND. *v. n.*

1. To contract the parts together; to grow stiff and hard.

If the land rise full of clots, and if it is a binding land, you must make it fine by harrowing of it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To make costive.

3. To be obligatory.

The promises and bargains for truck, between a Swiss and an Indian, in the woods of America, are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

BIND. *n. f.* A species of hops.

The two best sorts are the white and the grey bind; the latter is a large square hop, and more hardy. *Mortimer.*

BI'NDER. *n. f.* [from *to bind*.]

1. A man whose trade it is to bind books.

2. A man that binds sheaves.

Three binders stood, and took the handfuls reapt

From boys that gather'd quickly up. *Chapman's Iliads.*

A man, with a binder, may reap an acre of wheat in a day, if it stand well. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. A fillet; a shred cut to bind with.

Upon that I laid a double cloth, of such length and breadth as might serve to encompass the fractured member; which I cut from each end to the middle, into three binders. *Wise man.*

BI'NDING. *n. f.* [from *bind*.] A bandage.

This beloved young woman began to take off the binding of his eyes. *Tattler, N° 55.*

BI'NDWEED. *n. f.* [*convolvulus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath, for the most part, trailing stalks; the leaves grow alternately on the branches; the flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a bell, whose mouth is widely expanded; the ovary becomes a roundish membranous fruit, wrapped up within the flower cup; and is generally divided into three cells, each containing one angular seed. The species are thirty six. 1. The common white great bindweed, vulgarly called bearbind. 2. Lesser field bindweed, with a rose coloured flower, vulgarly called gravelbind. 3. Common sea bindweed, with round leaves. 4. Great American bindweed, with spacious yellow sweet scented flowers, commonly called Spanish arbour vine, or Spanish woodbine. 5. White and yellow Spanish potatoes. 6. Red Spanish potatoes. 7. The jalap, &c. The first of these species is a very troublesome weed in gardens; and the second sort is still a worse weed than the former. The third sort is found upon gravelly or sandy shores, where the salt water overflows: this is a strong purge, and, as such, is often used in medicine. The fourth sort is common in the hot parts of America, and is planted to cover arbours and seats: one of these plants will grow to the length of sixty or an hundred feet, and produce great quantities of side branches, and large fragrant yellow flowers, succeeded by three large angular seeds. The two kinds of potatoes are much cultivated in the West Indies, for food; and, from the roots, a drink is made, called mobby, stronger or weaker: it is a sprightly liquor, but not subject to fly into the head; nor will it keep beyond four or five days. These roots have been brought from America, and are cultivated in Spain and Portugal; but, in general, they are not so well liked as the common potato, being too sweet and luscious. The jalap, whose root has been long used in medicine, is a native of the province of Italapa, about two days journey from La Vera Cruz. *Millar.*

Bindweed is of two sorts, the larger and the smaller; the first sort flowers in September, and the last in June and July.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BI'NOCLE. *n. f.* [from *binus* and *oculus*.] A kind of dioptrick telescope, fitted so with two tubes joining together in one, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes together. *Harris.*

BINO'CLAR. *adj.* [from *binus* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having two eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders, for the most part, octonocular, and some senocular. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

BINO'MIAL Root. [in algebra.] A root composed of only two parts or members, connected with the signs plus or minus. *Harris.*

BINO'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having two names.

BIO'GRAPHER. *n. f.* [*βίος* and *γραφω*.] A writer of lives; a relator not of the history of nations, but of the actions of particular persons.

Our Grubstreet biographers watch for the death of a great man, like so many undertakers, on purpose to make a penny of him. *Addison. Freeholder, N° 35.*

BIO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [*βίος* and *γραφω*.]

In writing the lives of men, which is called biography, some authors place every thing in the precise order of time when it occurred. *Watts's Logick.*

BI'OVAC. } *n. f.* [Fr. from *wey wach*, a double guard, Germ.

BI'HOVAC. } in war.] A guard at night performed by the whole

BI'VOUAC. } army; which, either at a siege, or lying before an enemy, every evening draws out from its tents or huts, and continues all night in arms before its lines or camp, to prevent any surprise. To raise the biovac, is to return the army to their tents at break of day. *Trevoux. Harris.*

BI'PAROUS.



# B I R

**BI'PAROUS.** *adj.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

**BI'PARTITE.** *adj.* [from *binus* and *partior*, Lat.] Having two correspondent parts; divided into two.

**BIPARTITION.** *n. f.* [from *bipartite*.] The act of dividing into two; or of making two correspondent parts.

**BI'PED.** *n. f.* [*bipes*, Lat.] An animal with two feet.  
No serpent, or fishes oviparous, have any stones at all; neither *biped* nor quadruped oviparous, have any exteriorly.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. c. 4.

**BI'PEDAL.** *adj.* [*bipedalis*, Lat.] Two feet in length; or having two feet.

**BIPE'NNATED.** *adj.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Lat.] Having two wings.  
All *bipennated* insects have poises joined to the body.  
*Derham's Physico-Theology*.

**BIPE'TALOUS.** *adj.* [of *bis*, Lat. and *πτελον*.] A flower consisting of two leaves. *Dict.*

**BI'QUADRATE.** } *n. f.* [in algebra.] The fourth power, arising  
**BIQUADRA'TICK.** } from the multiplication of a square number, or quantity by itself. *Harris.*

**BIRCH Tree.** [*byn*, Sax. *betula*, Lat.]  
The leaves are like those of the poplar; the shoots are very slender and weak; the katkins are produced at remote distances from the fruits, on the same tree; the fruit becomes a little squamose cone; the seeds are winged, and the tree casts its outer rind every year. This tree is propagated by suckers, which may be transplanted either in October or February; it delights in a poor soil. The timber of this tree is used to make chairs, &c. It is also planted for hop poles, hoops, &c. and it is often used to make brooms. *Millar.*

**BI'RCHEN.** *adj.* [from *birch*.] Made of birch.  
His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland bears. *Dunciad*, b. iv.

**BIRD.** *n. f.* [*byrd*, or *byrd*, a chicken, Saxon.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. In common talk, *fowl* is used for the larger, and *bird* for the smaller kind of feathered animals.  
The poor wren,  
The most diminutive of *birds*, will fight,  
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Macbeth.*  
Sh' had all the regal makings of a queen;  
As holy oil, Edward confessor's crown,  
The rod and *bird* of peace, and all such emblems,  
Laid nobly on her. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
The *bird* of Jove, stoop'd from his airy tour,  
Two *birds* of gayest plume before him drove.  
*Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi. l. 186.  
Hence men and beasts the breath of life obtain,  
And *birds* of air, and monsters of the main. *Dryden's Æn.*  
There are some *birds* that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish days. *Locke.*  
Some squire perhaps you take delight to rack,  
Who visits with a gun, presents with *birds*. *Pope.*

**TO BIRD.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch birds.  
I do invite you tomorrow morning to my house, to breakfast; after, we'll a *birding* together. *Shakefp. M. W. of Windsf.*

**BI'RDBOLT.** *n. f.* [from *bird* and *bolt*, or *arrow*.] A small shot, or arrow, to be shot at birds.  
To be generous, guileless, and of free disposition, is to take those things for *birdbolts*, that you deem cannon bullets.  
*Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*

**BI'RDCAGE.** *n. f.* [from *bird* and *cage*. See *CAGE*.]  
*Birdcages* taught him the pulley, and tops the centrifugal force. *Arbutnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

**BI'RDCATCHER.** *n. f.* [from *bird* and *catch*.] One that makes it his employment to take birds.  
A poor lark entered into a miserable expostulation with a *birdcatcher*, that had taken her in his net. *L'Estrange.*

**BI'RDER.** *n. f.* [from *bird*.] A birdcatcher.

**BI'RDING PIECE.** *n. f.* [from *bird* and *piece*.] A fowling piece; a gun to shoot birds with.  
I'll creep up into the chimney.—There they always use to discharge their *birding pieces*; creep into the kill hole.  
*Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**BI'RDLINE.** *n. f.* [from *bird* and *lime*.] A glutinous substance, which is spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.  
*Birdlime* is made of the bark of holly, boiled for ten or twelve hours; and when the green coat is separated from the other, they cover it up for a fortnight, in a moist place, and pound it into a tough paste, that no fibres of the wood be left; then it is washed in a running stream, till no motes appear, and put up to ferment for four or five days, and scummed as often as any thing arises, and then laid up for use; at which time they incorporate with it a third part of nut oil, over the fire. The *birdlime* brought from Damascus is supposed to be made of febestens, the kernels being frequently found in it; but this will not endure the frost or wet. That brought from Spain is of an ill smell; but the bark of our lantone, or wayfaring shrub, will make very good *birdlime*. *Chambers.*

# B I R

Holly is of so viscous a juice, as they make *birdlime* of the bark of it. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 592.

With stores of gather'd glue, contrive  
To stop the vents and crannies of their hive;  
Not *birdlime*, or Idean pitch, produce  
A more tenacious mass of clammy juice. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
I'm ensnar'd;  
Heav'n's *birdlime* wraps me round, and glues my wings.  
*Dryden's King Arthur.*

The woodpecker, and other birds of this kind, because they prey upon flies which they catch with their tongue, have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour, as if it were a natural *birdlime*, or liquid glue.  
*Grew's Cosmologia Sacra*, b. i. c. 5.

**BI'RDMAN.** *n. f.* [from *bird* and *man*.] A birdcatcher; a fowler.  
As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing; why, says he, I am laying the foundations of a city; and so the *birdman* drew out of sight. *L'Estrange.*

**BI'RDSEYE.** *n. f.* [*Adonis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.  
The leaves are like fennel or chamomile; the flowers consist of many leaves, which are expanded in form of a rose; the seeds are collected into oblong heads. The species are, 1. The common red *birds eye*. 2. The long leaved yellow *birds eye*, &c. The first sort is found in open borders, as an annual flower plant. The yellow sort is uncommon in England. *Millar.*

**BI'RDSFOOT.** [*ornithopodium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.  
It has a papilionaceous flower; the ovary, which rises out of the flower cup, afterwards becomes a pod, sometimes distinguished into bells by transverse partitions, full of seeds, for the most part roundish; the leaves grow by threes, but have two wings, or little leaves, at the origin of their foot stalks. The species are, 1. The tallest hairy *birdsfoot* trefoil, with a glomerated flower. 2. Upright hoary *birdsfoot* trefoil, &c. The first of these plants is, by some, supposed to be the *cytisus* of Virgil; it dies to the ground with us every winter, and rises again the succeeding spring; and, when the roots are strong, the shoots will rise to four or five feet high, and produce flowers in great plenty; if it be cut while young, the cows are very fond of it, but horses will not eat it, unless they are very hungry. *Millar.*

**BI'RDSNEST.** *n. f.* An herb. *Dict.*

**BI'RDSTONGUE.** *n. f.* An herb. *Dict.*

**BI'RGANDER.** *n. f.* A fowl of the goose kind. *Dict.*

**BIRT.** *n. f.* A fish; the same with the *turbot*; which see.

**BIRTH.** *n. f.* [*beorþ*, Sax.]  
1. The act of coming into life.  
But thou art fair, and, at thy *birth*, dear boy,  
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great. *Shakefp. K. J.*  
In Spain, our springs like old mens children be,  
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy;  
No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,  
To hatch the seasons in a timely *birth*. *Dryden.*

2. Extraction; lineage.  
Most virtuous virgin, born of heav'nly *birth*. *Fairy Q.*  
All truth I shall relate: nor first can I  
Myself to be of Grecian *birth* deny. *Sir J. Denham.*

3. Rank which is inherited by descent.  
He doth object, I am too great of *birth*.  
*Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Be just in all you say, and all you do;  
Whatever be your *birth*, you're sure to be  
A peer of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

4. The condition, or circumstances, in which any man is born.  
High in his chariot then Halesus came,  
A foe by *birth* to Troy's unhappy name. *Dryden's Virgil.*

5. Thing born; production.  
The people fear me; for they do observe  
Unfather'd heirs and loathly *births* of nature. *Shakefp. H. IV.*  
That poets are far rarer *births* than kings,  
Your noblest father prov'd. *Ben. Johnson's Epigrams.*  
Who of themselves  
Abhor to join: and, by imprudence mix'd,  
Produce prodigious *births*, of body, or mind.  
*Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi. l. 687.  
She, for this many thousand years,  
Seems to have practis'd with much care,  
To frame the race of woman fair;  
Yet never could a perfect *birth*  
Produce before, to grace the earth. *Waller.*  
His eldest *birth*  
Flies, mark'd by heav'n, a fugitive o'er earth. *Prior.*  
The vallies smile, and, with their flow'ry face,  
And wealthy *births*, confess the flood's embrace. *Blackmore.*  
Others hatch their eggs, and tend the *birth*, till it is able to  
Shift for itself. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 120.

6. The act of bringing forth.  
That fair Syrian shepherdess,  
Who after years of barrenness,  
The highly favour'd Joseph bore  
To him that serv'd for her before;



And at her next *birth*, much like thee,  
Through pangs fled to felicity.

Milton.

7. The seamen call a due or proper distance between ships lying at an anchor, or under sail, a *birth*. Also the proper place aboard for a masts to put their chefts, &c. is called the *birth* of that masts. Also a convenient place to moor a ship in, is called a *birth*.

Harris.

BI'RTHDAY. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *day*.]

1. The day on which any one is born.

Orient light,

Exhaling first from darkness, they beheld

*Birthday* of heaven and earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vii.

2. The day of the year in which any one was born, annually observed.

This is my *birthday*; as this very day

Was Cassius born.

Shakefp. *Julius Cæsar*.

They tell me, 'tis my *birthday*, and I'll keep it

With double pomp of sadness:

'Tis what the day deserves, which gave me breath. *Dryden*.

Your country dames,

Whose cloaths returning *birthday* claims.

Prior.

BI'RTHDOM. *n. f.* [This is erroneously, I think, printed in *Shakespeare*, *birthdom*. It is derived from *birth* and *dom*. See *Dom*; as *kingdom*, *dukedom*.] Privilege of birth.

Let it rather

Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,

Bestride our downfaln *birthdom*.

Shakefp. *Macbeth*.

BI'RTHNIGHT. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *night*.]

1. The night in which any one is born.

Th' angelick song in Bethlehem field,

On thy *birthnight*, that sung the Saviour born. *Par. Regain*.

2. The night annually kept in memory of any one's birth.

A youth more glittering than a *birthnight* beau.

Pope.

BI'RTHPPLACE. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *place*.] Place where any one is born.

My *birthplace* have I and my lovers left;

This enemy's town I'll enter.

Shakefp. *Coriolanus*.

A degree of stupidity beyond even what we have been ever charged with, upon the score of our *birthplace* and climate.

Swift's *Address to Parliament*.

BI'RTHRIGHT. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *right*.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first born.

Thy blood and virtue

Contend for empire in thee, and thy goodness

Shares with thy *birthright*. *Shakefp. All's well that ends well*.

And hast been found

By merit, more than *birthright*, Son of God.

*Milton's Parad. Lost*, b. iii. l. 308.

I lov'd her first, I cannot quit the claim,

But will preserve the *birthright* of my passion. *Otway's Orph*.

While no baseness in this breast I find,

I have not lost the *birthright* of my mind. *Dryden's Aurengz*.

To say, that liberty and property are the *birthright* of the English nation, but that if a prince invades them by illegal methods, we must upon no pretence resist, is to confound governments.

*Addison's Whig Examiner*.

BIRTHSTRANGL'D. *adj.* [from *birth* and *strangle*.] Strangled or suffocated in being born.

Finger of *birthstrangl'd* babe,

Ditch deliver'd by a drab.

Shakefp. *Macbeth*.

BI'RTHWORT. *n. f.* [from *birth* and *wort*; I suppose from a quality of hastening delivery. *Aristolochia*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The stalks are flexible; the leaves are placed alternately on the branches; the flowers consist of one leaf, are of an anomalous figure, hollowed like a pipe, and shaped like a tongue, generally hooked; the flower cup turns to a membrane, oval shaped fruit, divided into five cells, and full of flat seeds. The species are, 1. The round rooted *birthwort*. 2. The climbing *birthwort*. 3. Spanish *birthwort*, &c. The first and second are sometimes used in medicine, and are easily propagated by parting their roots.

Millar.

BI'SCOTIN. *n. f.* [French.] A confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, eggs, &c.

BI'SCUIT. *n. f.* [from *bis*, twice, Lat. and *cuit*, baked, Fr.]

1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea; it is baked for long voyages four times.

The *biscuit* also in the ships, especially in the Spanish galleys, was grown hoary, and unwholesome.

*Knolles's History of the Turks*.

Many have been cured by abstinence from drink, eating dry *biscuit*, which creates no thirst, and strong frictions four or five times a day.

*Arbuthnot on Diet*.

2. A composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar, made by the confectioners.

To BI'SECT. *v. a.* [from *binus* and *seco*, to cut, Lat.] To divide into two parts.

The rational horizon *bisecteth* the globe into two equal parts.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi. c. 5.

BI'SECTION. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP. *n. f.* [from *episcopus*, Lat. the Saxons formed *biscop*,

which was afterwards softened into *bishop*.] One of the head order of the clergy.

A *bishop* is an overseer, or superintendant, of religious matters in the christian church.

*Ayliffe's Parergon*.

You shall find him well accompany'd

With reverend fathers, and well learned *bishops*.

Shakefp. *Richard III*.

Their zealous superstition thinks, or pretends, they cannot do God a greater service, than to destroy the primitive, apostolical, and anciently universal government of the church by *bishops*.

K. Charles.

In case a *bishop* should commit treason and felony, and forfeit his estate, with his life, the lands of his bishoprick remain still in the church.

South.

On the word *bishop*, in French *evêque*, I would observe, that there is no natural connexion between the sacred office and the letters or sound; for *evêque*, and *bishop*, signify the same office, though there is not one letter alike in them.

Watts's *Logic*.

BI'SHOP. *n. f.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.

Fine oranges,

Well roasted, with sugar and wine in a cup;

They'll make a sweet *bishop*, when gentle folks sup. *Swift*.

To BI'SHOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church.

They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad,

Except confirm'd and *bishoped* by thee.

Donne.

BI'SHOPRICK. *n. f.* [*biscoprice*, Saxon.] The diocese of a bishop; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends.

It will be fit, that, by the king's supreme power in causes ecclesiastical, they be subordinate under some bishop, and *bishoprick*, of this realm.

*Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.

A virtuous woman should reject marriage, as a good man does a *bishoprick*; but I would advise neither to persist in refusing.

*Addison. Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup> 89.

Those pastors had episcopal ordination, possessed preferences in the church, and were sometimes promoted to *bishopricks* themselves. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of E. man*.

BI'SHOPSWOED. [*Ammi*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This is an umbelliferous weed, with small striated seeds; the petals of the flowers are unequal, and shaped like a heart. The seeds of the greater *bishopswweed* are used in medicine, and should be sown in an open situation, early in the spring.

Mill.

BISK. *n. f.* [*bisque*, Fr.] Soup; broth made by boiling several sorts of flesh.

A prince, who in a forest rides astray,

And, weary, to some cottage finds the way,

Talks of no pyramids, or fowl, or *bisks* of fish,

But hungry sups his cream serv'd up in earthen dish.

*King's Art of Cookery*.

BI'SKET. See BISCUIT.

BI'SMUTH. *n. f.* The same as *marcasite*; it properly signifies a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metalline nature, found at Misnia; though supposed to be only a recementitious matter thrown off in the formation of tin, as unfit to enter its composition. There are some, however, who esteem it a metal *sui generis*; though it usually contains some silver. There is an artificial *bismuth* made, for the shops, of tin.

Quincy.

BI'SSEXTILE. *n. f.* [from *bis*, and *sextilis*, Lat.] Leap year; the year in which the day, arising from six odd hours in each year, is intercalated.

The year of the sun consisteth of three hundred and sixty five days and six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six hours omitted, will, in time, deprave the compute; and this was the occasion of *bissextile*, or leap year.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iv. c. 12.

Towards the latter end of February is the *bissextile* or intercalary day; called *bissextile*, because the sixth of the calends of March is twice repeated.

*Holder on Time*.

BI'SSON. *adj.* [derived by *Skinner* from *by* and *sin*.] Blind.

But who, oh! who hath seen the mobled queen,

Run barefoot up and down, threat'ning the flames

With *bisson* rheum.

Shakefp. *Hamlet*.

What harm can your *bisson* conspectivities glean out of this character.

Shakefp. *Coriolanus*.

BI'STRE. *n. f.* [French.] A colour made of chimney foot boiled, and then diluted with water; used by painters in washing their designs.

Trevoux.

BI'STORT. *n. f.* [*bistorta*, Lat.] The name of a plant called also *snakeweed*; which see.

BI'STOURY. *n. f.* [*bistouri*, Fr.] A surgeon's instrument used in making incisions, of which there are three sorts; the blade of the first turns like that of a lancet; but the straight *bistoury* has the blade fixed in the handle; the crooked *bistoury* is shaped like a half moon, having the edge on the inside.

Chambers.

BI'SULCOUS. *adj.* [*bisulcus*, Lat.] Clovenfooted.

For the swine, although multiparous, yet being *bisulcus*, and only clovenhoofed, are farrowed with open eyes, as other *bisulcus* animals.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. c. 26.

BIT. *n. f.* [*bitol*, Saxon.] Signifies the whole machine of all the iron



# BIT

iron appurtenances of a bridle, as the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb, the sevil holes, the trancheſil, and the croſs chains; but ſometimes it is uſed to ſignify only the bit-mouth in particular.

*Farrier's Dict.*

They light from their horſes, pulling off their *bits*, that they might ſomething reſreſh their mouths upon the graſs. *Sidney.*

We have ſtrict ſtatutes, and moſt biting laws;  
The needful *bits* and curbs of headſtrong ſteeds.

*Shakeſp. Measure for Measure.*

He hath the *bit* faſt between his teeth, and away he runs.

*Stillingfleet.*

Unuſ'd to the reſtraint

Of curbs and *bits*, and ſleeter than the winds. *Addiſ. Cato.*

**BIT.** *n. ſ.* [from *bite*.]

1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once.

How many prodigal *bits* have ſlaves and peaſants

This night englutted?

*Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Follow your function, go and batten on cold *bits*. *Shakeſp.*

The mice found it troubleſome to be ſtill climbing the oak  
for every *bit* they put in their bellies.

*L'Eſtrange.*

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,

And to the table ſent the ſmoaking lard,

A ſav'ry *bit*, that ſerv'd to reliſh wine.

*Dryden's Fables.*

John was the darling; he had all the good *bits*, was cram-  
med with good pullet, chicken, and capon. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

2. A ſmall piece of any thing.

Then clap four ſlices of pilaſter on't,

That, lac'd with *bits* of ruſtick, makes a front.

*Pope.*

He bought at thouſands, what with better wit

You purchaſe as you want, and *bit* by *bit*.

*Pope's Epistles.*

His majeſty has power to grant a patent for ſtamping round  
*bits* of copper, to every ſubject he hath.

*Swift.*

3. A Spaniſh Weſt Indian ſilver coin, valued at ſevenpence half-  
penny.

4. *A bit the better or worſe.* In the ſmalleſt degree.

There are few that know all the tricks of theſe lawyers;  
for aught I can ſee, your caſe is not a *bit* clearer than it was  
ſeven years ago.

*Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

To **BIT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put the bridle upon a  
horſe.

**BITCH.** *n. ſ.* [briſge, Saxon.]

1. The female of the canine kind; as the wolf, the dog, the fox,  
the otter.

And at his feet a *bitch* wolf fuck did yield

To two young babes.

*Spens. Vision of Bellay.*

I have been credibly informed, that a *bitch* will nurſe, play  
with, and be fond of young foxes, as much as, and in place of  
her puppies.

*Locke.*

2. A name of reproach for a woman.

John had not run a madding ſo long, had it not been for an  
extravagant *bitch* of a wife.

*Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

To **BITE.** *v. a.* pret. I *bit*; part. paſſ. I have *bit*, or *bitten*. [bi-  
zan, Saxon.]

1. To cruſh, or pierce with the teeth.

My very enemy's dog,

Though he had *bit* me, ſhould have ſtood that night

Againſt my fire.

*Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe,

Like rats, oft *bite* the holy cords in twain,

Too intricate t' unlooſe.

*Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Theſe are the youths that thunder at a playhouſe, and fight  
for *bitten* apples.

*Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

He falls; his arms upon his body ſound,

And with his bloody teeth he *bites* the ground.

*Dryden.*

There was lately a young gentleman *bit* to the bone, who has  
now indeed recovered.

*Tatler, N° 62.*

Their foul mouths have not opened their lips without a fal-  
ſity; though they have ſhowed their teeth as if they would *bite*  
off my noſe.

*Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. To give pain by cold.

Here feel we the icy phang,

And churliſh chiding of the winter's wind;

Which when it *bites* and blows upon my body,

Ev'n till I ſhrink with cold, I ſmile.

*Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Full fifty years harnes'd in rugged ſteel,

I have endur'd the *biting* winter's blaſt,

And the ſeverer heats of parching ſummer.

*Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

3. To hurt or pain with reproach.

Each poet with a diff'rent talent writes;

One praiſes, one inſtructs, another *bites*.

*Roſcommon.*

4. To cut; to wound.

I've ſeen the day, with my good *biting* ſatclion,

I would have made them ſkip.

*Shakeſp. King Lear.*

5. To make the mouth ſmart with an acrid taſte.

It may be the firſt water will have more of the ſcent, as  
more fragrant; and the ſecond more of the taſte, as more bit-  
ter, or *biting*.

*Bacon's Natural History, N° 21.*

6. To cheat; to trick; to defraud: a low phraſe.

Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,

An honeſt factor ſtole a gem away:

He pledg'd it to the knight; the knight had wit,

So kept the diamond, and the rogue was *bit*.

*Pope.*

# BIT

If you had allowed half the fine gentlemen to have converſed  
with you, they would have been ſtrangely *bit*, while they  
thought only to fall in love with a fair lady. *Pope's Letters.*

**BITE.** *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſeizure of any thing by the teeth.

Does he think he can endure the everlaſting burnings, or  
arm himſelf againſt the *bites* of the never dying worm? *South.*

Noſt dogdays parching heat, that ſplits the rocks,

Are half ſo harmful as the greedy flocks;

Their venom'd *bite*, and ſcars indented on the ſtocks.

*Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks, b. ii. l. 522.*

2. The act of a fiſh that takes the bait.

I have known a very good fiſher angle diligently four or ſix  
hours for a river carp, and not have a *bite*. *Walton's Angler.*

3. A cheat; a trick; a fraud; in low and vulgar language.

Let a man be ne'er ſo wiſe,

He may be caught with ſober lies;

For take it in its proper light,

'Tis juſt what coxcombs call a *bite*.

*Swift.*

4. A ſharper; one who commits frauds.

**BITER.** *n. ſ.* [from *bite*.]

1. He that bites.

Great barkers are no *biters*.

*Camden's Remains.*

2. A fiſh apt to take the bait.

He is ſo bold, that he will invade one of his own kind, and  
you may therefore eaſily believe him to be a bold *biter*. *Walton.*

3. A tricker; a deceiver.

A *biter* is one who tells you a thing, you have no reaſon to  
diſbelieve in itſelf, and perhaps has given you, before he bit  
you, no reaſon to diſbelieve it for his ſaying it; and, if you  
give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has  
deceived you. He is one who thinks you a fool, becauſe you  
do not think him a knave.

*Spectator, N° 504.*

**BITTACLE.** *n. ſ.* A frame of timber in the ſteerage of a ſhip,  
where the compaſs is placed.

*Diſt.*

**BITTEN.** *particip. paſſ.* [from *to bite*; which ſee.]

**BITTER.** *adj.* [biter, Saxon.]

1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taſte, like wormwood.

*Bitter* things are apt rather to kill than engender putrefac-  
tion.

*Bacon's Nat. Hiſt. N° 696.*

Though a man in a fever ſhould, from ſugar, have a *bitter*  
taſte, which, at another time, produces a ſweet one; yet the  
idea of *bitter* in that man's mind, would be as clear and diſ-  
tinct from the idea of ſweet, as if he had taſted only gall.

*Locke.*

2. Sharp; cruel; ſevere.

Friends now faſt ſworn;

Unſeparable, ſhall within this hour,

On a diſſenſion of a doit, break out

To *bittereſt* enmity.

*Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Huſbands, love your wives, and be not *bitter* againſt them.

*Coloff. iii. 19.*

The word of God, inſtead of a *bitter*, teaches us a charitable  
zeal.

*Sprat.*

3. Calamitous; miſerable.

Noble friends and fellows, whom to leave

Is only *bitter* to him, only dying;

Go with me, like good angels, to my end. *Shakeſp. H. VIII.*

A dire induction am I witneſs to;

And will to France, hoping, the conſequence

Will prove as *bitter*, black, and tragical. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Tell him, that if I bear my *bitter* fate,

'Tis to behold his vetigeance for my ſon. *Dryden's Æneis.*

4. Painful; inclement.

And ſhun the *bitter* conſequence: for know,

The day thou eat'ſt thereof, my ſole command

Transgreſt, inevitably thou ſhalt die. *Paradiſe Loſt, b. viii.*

The fowl the borders fly;

And ſhun the *bitter* blaſt, and wheel about the ſky. *Dryden.*

5. Sharp; reproachful; ſatirical.

Go with me,

And, in the breath of *bitter* words, let's ſmother

My damned ſon.

*Shakeſp. Richard III.*

6. Mournful; afflicted.

Wherefore is light given unto him that is in miſery, and life  
unto the *bitter* in ſoul?

*Job, iii. 20.*

7. In any manner, unpleaſing or hurtful.

*Bitter* is an equivocal word; there is *bitter* wormwood,  
there are *bitter* words, there are *bitter* enemies, and a *bitter* cold  
morning.

*Watts's Logick.*

**BITTERGOURD.** *n. ſ.* [*colocynthis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It is, in all reſpects, like the gourd, excepting the leaves of  
the plant being deeply jagged, and the fruit being exceſſively  
*bitter*, and not eatable. There are ſeveral varieties of this  
plant, which are very common in divers parts of the Eaſt and  
Weſt Indies.

*Millar.*

**BITTERLY.** *adv.* [from *bitter*.]

1. With a bitter taſte.

2. In a bitter manner; ſorrowfully; calamitouſly.

I ſo lively acted with my tears,

That my poor miſtreſs, moved therewithal,

Wept *bitterly*.

*Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

*Bitterly*



# B I V

- Bitterly* haft thou paid, and still art paying  
That rigid score. *Milton's Agonistes*, l. 432.
3. Sharply; severely.  
His behaviour is not to censure *bitterly* the errors of their zeal. *Sprat*.
- BI'TTERN. *n. f.* [*butour*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fish; remarkable for the noise which he makes, usually called *bumping*. See BITTOUR.  
The poor fish have enemies enough, besides such unnatural fishermen as otters, the cormorant, and the *bittern*. *Walton*.  
So that scarce  
The *bittern* knows his time, with bill ingulphed,  
To shake the sounding marsh. *Thomson's Spring*.
- BI'TTERN. *n. f.* [from *bitter*.] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making of common salt, and used in the preparation of Epsom salt. *Quincy*.
- BI'TTERNESS. *n. f.* [from *bitter*.]  
1. A bitter taste.  
The idea of whiteness, or *bitterness*, is in the mind, exactly answering that power which is in any body to produce it there. *Locke*.
2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability.  
The *bitterness* and animosity between the chief commanders was such, that a great part of the army was marched. *Clarend*.
3. Sharpness; severity of temper.  
His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,  
Shall we be thus afflicted in his wrecks,  
His fits, his frenzy, and his *bitterness*? *Shakesp. Tit. Andr*.  
Pierpoint and Crew appeared now to have contracted more *bitterness* and sourness than formerly, and were more reserved towards the king's commissioners. *Clarendon*, b. viii.
4. Satire; piquancy; keenness of reproach.  
Some think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat piquant, and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between saltness and *bitterness*. *Bacon*, *Essay* 33.
5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction.  
There appears much joy in him, even so much, that joy could not shew itself modest enough, without a badge of *bitterness*. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing*.  
They shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in *bitterness* for him, as one that is in *bitterness* for his firstborn. *Zech*. xii. 10.  
Most pursue the pleasures, as they call them, of their natures, which begin in sin, are carried on with danger, and end in *bitterness*. *Wake's Preparation for Death*.  
I oft, in *bitterness* of soul, deplor'd  
My absent daughter, and my dearer lord. *Pope's Odyssey*.
- BI'TTERSWEET. *n. f.* [from *bitter* and *sweet*.] The name of an apple, which has a compound taste of sweet and bitter.  
It is but a *bittersweet* at best, and the fine colours of the serpent do by no means make amends for the smart and poison of his sting. *South*.  
When I express the taste of an apple, which we call the *bittersweet*, none can mistake what I mean. *Watts's Logick*.
- BI'TTERVETCH. *n. f.* [*orobus*, Lat.]  
This plant hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the pointal, wrapt up in the membrane, which becomes a round pod, full of oval shaped seeds; two leaves, joined together, grow upon a rib that terminates in a point. *Millar*.
- BI'TTOUR. *n. f.* [*butour*, Fr.] The name of a bird, commonly called the *bittern*; [See BITTERN.] but perhaps as properly *bittour*.  
Then to the waters brink she laid her head;  
And, as a *bittour* bumps within a reed,  
To thee alone, O lake, she said, I tell. *Dryden's W. of Bath*.
- BITU'ME. *n. f.* [from *bitumen*.] Bitumen. See BITUMEN.  
Mix with these  
Idæan pitch, quick sulphur, silver's spume,  
Sea onion, hellebore, and black *bitume*. *May's Virgil*.
- BITU'MEN. *n. f.* [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes, as the Asphaltis in Judæa, of various kinds; some so hard as to be used for coals; others so glutinous as to serve for mortar. *Savary*.  
It is reported, that *bitumen* mingled with lime, and put under water, will make, as it were, an artificial rock, the substance becometh so hard. *Bacon's Nat. History*, N° 783.  
The fabrick seem'd a work of rising ground,  
With sulphur and *bitumen* cast between. *Dryden's Fables*.  
*Bitumen* is a body that readily takes fire, yields an oil, and is soluble in water. *Woodward's Method of Fossils*.
- BITU'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *bitumen*.] Having the nature and qualities of bitumen; compounded of bitumen.  
Naphtha, which was the *bituminous* mortar used in the walls of Babylon, grows to an entire and very hard matter, like a stone. *Bacon's Physical Remains*.  
The fruitage fair to fight, like that which grew  
Near that *bituminous* lake, where Sodom flam'd.  
*Milton's Par. Lost*, b. x. l. 562.
- BIVA'LV. *adj.* [from *binus* and *valva*, Lat.] Having two valves or shutters; a term used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters; and of those plants whose seed pods open

# B L A

- their whole length, to discharge their seeds, as peas.  
In the cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of *bivalve*, larger than could be introduced in at either of those holes. *Woodward on Fossils*.
- BIVA'LVULAR. *adj.* [from *bivalve*.] Having two valves. *Dict*.
- BI'XWORT. *n. f.* An herb. *Dict*.
- BI'ZANTINE. *n. f.* [more properly spelt *byzantine*; from *Byzantium*.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pound, which the king offereth upon high festival days; it is yet called a *bizantine*, which anciently was apiece of gold coined by the emperours of Constantinople. *Camden's Remains*.
- To BLAB. *v. a.* [*blabberen*, Dutch.]  
1. To tell what ought to be kept secret; it usually implies rather thoughtlessness than treachery; but may be used in either sense.  
The gaudy, *blabbing*, and remorseful day,  
Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shakesp. Henry VI*.  
Thy dues be done, and none left out,  
Ere the *blabbing* eastern scout  
The nice morn on the Indian steep,  
From her cabin'd loophole peep.  
Nature has made man's breast no windores,  
To publish what he does within doors;  
Nor what dark secrets there inhabit,  
Unless his own rash folly *blab* it. *Hudibras*, p. ii. c. ii.  
Sorrow nor joy can be disguis'd by art,  
Our foreheads *blab* the secrets of our heart. *Dryden's Juv*.  
It is unlawful to give any kind of religious worship to a creature; but the very *indices* of the fathers cannot escape the *index expurgatorius*, for *blabbing* so great a truth. *Stillingfleet*.  
Nor whisper to the tattling reeds  
The blackest of all female deeds;  
Nor *blab* it on the lonely rocks,  
Where echo fits, and list'ning mocks. *Swift*.
2. To tell; in a good sense.  
That delightful engine of her thoughts,  
That *blab'd* them with such pleasing eloquence,  
Is torn from forth that pretty hollow cage. *Shakesp. Titus Andronicus*.
- To BLAB. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales.  
Your mute I'll be;  
When my tongue *blabs*, then let mine eyes not see. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night*.
- BLAB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A teltale; a thoughtless babbler; a treacherous betrayer of secrets.  
The secret man heareth many confessions; for who will open himself to a *blab*, or babbler?  
To have reveal'd  
Secrets of man, the secrets of a friend,  
Contempt and scorn of all, to be excluded  
All friendship, and avoided as a *blab*. *Milton's Agonistes*.  
Whoever shews me a very inquisitive body, I'll shew him a *blab*, and one that shall make privacy as publick as a proclamation. *L'Estrange*.  
I should have certainly gone about shewing my letters, under the charge of secrecy, to every *blab* of my acquaintance. *Swift's Letters*.
- BLA'BBER. *n. f.* [from *blab*.] A tattler; a teltale.
- To BLA'BBER. *v. n.* To whistle to a horse. *Skinner*.
- BLA'BBERLIPPED. *Skinner*. See BLOBBERLIPPED.
- BLACK. *adj.* [blac, Saxon.]  
1. Of the colour of night.  
In the twilight in the evening, in the *black* and dark night. *Prov*. vii. 9.  
By Aristotle it seems to be implied, in these problems which enquire why the sun makes man *black*, and not the fire, why it whitens wax, yet blacks the skin. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
2. Dark.  
The heaven was *black* with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain. *1 Kings*, xviii. 45.
3. Cloudy of countenance; fullen.  
She hath abated me of half my train;  
Look'd *black* upon me. *Shakesp. King Lear*.
4. Horrible; wicked; atrocious.  
Either my country never must be freed,  
Or I consenting to so *black* a deed. *Dryden's Indian Emp*.
5. Dismal; mournful.  
A dire induction am I witness to;  
And will to France, hoping, the consequence,  
Will prove as bitter, *black*, and tragical. *Shakesp. Rich*. III.
6. *Black and blue*. The colour of a bruise; a stripe.  
Mistress Ford, good heart, is beaten *black and blue*, that you cannot see a white spot about her. *Merry Wives of Windsor*.  
And, wing'd with speed and fury, flew  
To rescue knight from *black and blue*. *Hudibras*, cant. ii.
- BLACK-BROWED. *adj.* [from *black* and *brow*.] Having black eyebrows; gloomy; dismal; threatening.  
Come, gentle night; come, loving, *black-brow'd* night,  
Give me my Romeo. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet*.  
Thus when a *black-brow'd* gust begins to rise,  
White foam at first on the curl'd ocean fries,  
Then roars the main, the billows mount the skies. *Dryden, Æneid* vii. l. 736.
- BLACK-



**BLACK-BRYONY.** *n. f.* [*tamnus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It is male and female in different plants; the flowers of the male plant consist of one leaf, and are bell shaped; but these are barren; the embryos are produced on the female plants, which become oval berries, including roundish seeds. These plants have no clasper, as the white bryony hath. The species are, 1. The common *black-bryony*. 2. *Black-bryony* of Crete, with a trifid leaf, &c. The first is rarely cultivated in gardens, but grows wild under hedges, and is gathered for medicinal use. It may be easily propagated by sowing the seeds, soon after they are ripe, under the shelter of bushes; where, in the spring, the plants will come up, and spread their branches over the bushes. *Millar.*

**BLACK-CATTLE.** Oxen; bulls; and cows.

The other part of the grazier's business is what we call *black-cattle*, producing hides, tallow, and beef, for exportation. *Swift.*

**BLACK-EARTH.** *n. f.* It is every where obvious on the surface of the ground, and what we call mould. *Woodw. on Fossils.*

**BLACK-GUARD.** *adj.* [from *black* and *guard*.] A cant word amongst the vulgar; by which is implied a dirty fellow; of the meanest kind.

Let a *black-guard* boy be always about the house, to send on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days. *Swift.*

**BLACK-LEAD.** *n. f.* [from *black* and *lead*.] A mineral found in the lead-mines, much used for pencils; it is not fusible, or not without a very great heat.

You must first get your *black-lead* sharpened finely, and put fast into quills, for your rude and first draught. *Peacham.*

**BLACK-MAIL.** *n. f.* A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other consideration, paid to men allied with robbers, to be by them protected from the danger of such as usually rob or steal. *Cowel.*

**BLACK-PUDDING.** *n. f.* [from *black* and *pudding*.] A kind of food made of blood and grain.

Through they were lin'd with many a piece  
Of ammunition bread and cheese,  
And fat *black-puddings*, proper food

For warriors that delight in blood. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. i.*

**BLACK-ROD.** *n. f.* [from *black* and *rod*.] The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand. He is of the king's chamber, and likewise usher of the parliament. *Cowel.*

**BLACK.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A black colour.

*Black* is the badge of hell,  
The hue of dungeons, and the fowl of night.

*Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.*

For the production of *black*, the corpuscles must be less than any of those which exhibit colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Mourning.

Rise, wretched widow, rise; nor, undeplor'd,  
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford:  
But rise, prepar'd in *black*, to mourn thy perish'd lord. }  
*Dryden's Fables.*

3. A blackamoor.

4. That part of the eye which is black.

It suffices that it be in every part of the air, which is as big as the *black* or sight of the eye. *Digby.*

**TO BLACK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken.

*Blackening* over the paper with ink, not only the ink would be quickly dried up, but the paper, that I could not burn before, would be quickly set on fire. *Boyle on Colours.*

Then in his fury *black'd* the raven o'er,  
And bid him prate in his white plumes no more.

*Addison's Ovid's Metamorph. b. ii.*

**BLA'CKAMoor.** *n. f.* [from *black* and *Moor*.] A man by nature of a black complexion; a negro.

They are no more afraid of a *blackamoor*, or a lion, than of a nurse, or a cat. *Locke on Education, § 115.*

**BLA'CKBERRIED Heath.** [*empetrum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath leaves like those of the heath; the flowers are male and female, which grow in different parts of the same plant; the male flowers have no petals; the female are succeeded by blackberries, in each of which are contained three or four hard seeds. This little shrub grows wild upon the mountains in Staffordshire, Devonshire, and Yorkshire. *Millar.*

**BLA'CKBERRY Bush.** *n. f.* A species of bramble; which see.

**BLA'CKBERRY.** *n. f.* The fruit of the blackberry bush.

The policy of these crafty sneering rascals, that stale old mouse eaten cheese Nestor, and that same dogfox Ulysses, is not proved worth a *blackberry*. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Then sad he sung the children in the wood;

How *blackberries* they pluck'd in desarts wild,  
And fearless at the glittering faulchion smil'd. *Gay's Past.*

**BLA'CKBIRD.** *n. f.* [from *black* and *bird*.] The name of a bird.

Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, *blackbirds*, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

A schoolboy ran unto't, and thought

The crib was down, the *blackbird* caught. *Swift.*

**TO BLA'CKEN.** *v. a.* [from *black*.]

1. To make of a black colour.

Bless'd by aspiring winds, he finds the strand  
*Blacken'd* by crouds. *Prior.*

While the long fun'erals *blacken* all the way. *Pope.*

2. To darken.

That little cloud that appear'd at first to Elijah's servant, no bigger than a man's hand, but presently after grew, and spread, and *blackened* the face of the whole heaven. *South.*

3. To defame; or make infamous.

Let us *blacken* him what we can, said that miscreant Harrison, of the blessed king, upon the wording and drawing up his charge against his approaching trial. *South.*

The morals *blacken'd*, when the writings 'scape

The libell'd person, and the pictur'd shape. *Pope.*

**TO BLA'CKEN.** *v. n.* To grow black.

The hollow sound

Sung in the leaves, the forest shook around,

Air *blacken'd*, roll'd the thunder, groan'd the ground. *Dryden.*

**BEA'CKISH.** *adj.* [from *black*.] Somewhat black.

Part of it all the year continues in the form of a *blackish* oil. *Boyle.*

**BLA'CKMOOR.** *n. f.* [from *black* and *Moor*.] A negro.

The land of Chus makes no part of Africa; nor is it the habitation of *blackmoors*; but the country of Arabia, especially the happy and stony. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 11.*

More to west

The realm of Bacchus to the *blackmoor* sea. *Par. Reg. b. iv.*

**BLA'CKNESS.** *n. f.* [from *black*.]

1. Black colour.

*Blackness* is only a disposition to absorb, or stifle, without reflection, most of the rays of every sort that fall on the bodies. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. ii.*

There would emerge one or more very black spots, and, within those, other spots of an intenser *blackness*. *Newt. Opt.*

His tongue, his prating tongue, had chang'd him quite,

To footy *blackness* from the purest white. *Addison's Ovid.*

2. Darkness.

His faults in him seem as the spots of heav'n,

More fiery by night's *blackness*. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**BLA'CKSMITH.** *n. f.* [from *black* and *smith*.] A smith that works in iron; so called from being very smutty.

The *blacksmith* may forge what he pleases. *Howel's E. Tears.*

Shut up thy doors with bars and bolts; it will be impossible for the *blacksmith* to make them so fast, but a cat and a whore-master will find a way through them. *Spectator, N° 205.*

**BLA'CKTAIL.** *n. f.* [from *black* and *tail*.] A fish; a kind of perch, by some called *ruffs*, or *popes*. See *POPE*. *Dict.*

**BLA'CKTHORN.** *n. f.* [from *black* and *thorn*.] The same with the *floe*. See *PLUM*, of which it is a species.

**BLA'DDER.** *n. f.* [blabbne, Saxon; *blader*, Dutch.]

1. That vessel in the body which contains the urine.

The *bladder* should be made of a membranous substance, and extremely dilatible for receiving and containing the urine, till an opportunity of emptying it. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. It is often filled with wind, to which allusions are frequently made.

That huge great body which the giant bore,  
Was vanquish'd quite, and of that monstrous mass

Was nothing left, but like an empty *bladder* was. *Fairy Q.*

A *bladder* but moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, being held near the fire, grew exceeding turgid and hard; but afterwards being brought nearer to the fire, it suddenly broke,

with so loud a noise as made us for a while after almost deaf. *Boyle.*

3. It is usual for those that learn to swim, to support themselves with blown bladders.

I have ventur'd,

Like little wanton boys, that swim on *bladders*,  
These many summers, in a sea of glory;

But far beyond my depth: my highblown pride  
At length broke under me. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

4. A blister; a pustule.

**BLA'DDER-NUT.** *n. f.* [*staphylodendron*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose; out of whose many headed flower cup rises the pointal, which becomes a membranaceous fruit, somewhat like the inflated bladder of fishes, and divided into two or three cells, containing seeds in form of a scull.

The species are, 1. The common wild *bladder-nut*. 2. Three leaved Virginian *bladder-nut*. 3. *Bladder-nut*, with single shining leaves. 4. *Bladder-nut*, with narrow bay leaves. 5. Three leaved American *bladder-nut*, with cut leaves. The first of these trees is found wild in the woods, and other shady places, in the northern parts of England. The second sort is a native of America, but is so hardy as to endure the severest cold of our climate, in the open air. Both these kinds may be propagated, by sowing their seeds early in the spring. They will commonly grow in England to the height of twelve or fourteen feet. *Mill.*

**BLA'DDER-SENA.** *n. f.* [*colutea*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, succeeded by pods, resembling the inflated bladder of fishes, in which are contained several kidney shaped seeds. The species are five. These shrubs grow to the height of eight or ten feet; and, among flowering

trees,



trees, the oddness of their flowers and pods will make a pretty variety. *Millar.*

**BLADE.** *n. f.* [blæd, bleb, Sax. *bled*, Fr.] The spire of grass before it grows to seed; the green shoots of corn which rise from the seed. This seems to me the primitive signification of the word *blade*; from which, I believe, the *blade* of a sword was first named, because of its similitude in shape; and, from the *blade* of a sword, that of other weapons or tools.

There is hardly found a plant that yieldeth a red juice in the *blade* or ear, except it be the tree that beareth *sanguis draconis*. *Bacon.*

Sends in his feeding flocks betimes, t' invade  
The rising bulk of the luxuriant *blade*. *Dryden's Georg.*

If we were able to dive into her secret recesses, we should find that the smallest *blade* of grass, or most contemptible weed, has its particular use. *Swift on the Faculties of the Mind.*

Hung on every spray, on every *blade*  
Of grass, the myriad dewdrops twinkle round. *Thomson.*

**BLADE.** *n. f.* [*blatte*, Germ. *blad*, Dutch.]

1. The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument, distinct from the handle. It is usually taken for a weapon, and so called probably from the likeness of a sword *blade* to a *blade* of grass.

He fought all round about, his thirsty *blade*  
To bathe in blood of faithless enemy. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

She knew the virtue of her *blade*, nor would  
Pollute her fabre with ignoble blood. *Dryden's Hind and P.*

Be his this sword, whose *blade* of brass displays  
A ruddy gleam; whose hilt a silver blaze. *Pope.*

2. A brisk man, either fierce or gay, called so in contempt. So we say *mettle* for *courage*.

You'll find yourself mistaken, Sir, if you'll take upon you to judge of these *blades* by their garbs, looks, and outward appearance. *L'Estrange.*

Then turning about to the hangman, he said,  
Dispatch me, I pri'thee, this troublesome *blade*. *Prior.*

**BLADE of the Shoulder.** } *n. f.* The bone called by anatomists the  
**BLA'DEBONE.** } scapula, or scapular bone.

He fell most furiously on the broiled relics of a shoulder of mutton, commonly called a *bladebone*. *Pope.*

**TO BLADE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish, or fit with a *blade*.

**BLA'DED.** *adj.* [from *blade*.] Having blades or spires.

Her silver visage in the wat'ry glass,  
Decking with liquid pearl the *bladed* grass. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

As where the lightning runs along the ground,  
Nor *bladed* grass, nor bearded corn succeeds,  
But scales of scurf and putrefaction breeds. *Dryden.*

**BLAIN.** *n. f.* [blegene, Sax. *bleyne*, Dutch.] A pustule; a botch; a blister.

Itches, *blains*,  
Sow all th' Athenian bosoms, and the crop  
Be general leprosy. *Shakesp. Timon.*

Botches and *blains* must all his flesh imbosh,  
And all his people. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii. l. 180.*

Whene'er I hear a rival nam'd,  
I feel my body all inflam'd;  
Which breaking out in boils and *blains*,  
With yellow filth my linen stains. *Swift.*

**BLA'MABLE.** *adj.* [from *blame*.] Culpable; faulty.

Virtue is placed between two extremes, which are on both sides equally *blamable*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**BLA'MABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *blamable*.] Fault; the state of being liable to blame.

**BLA'MABLY.** *adv.* [from *blamable*.] Culpable; in a manner liable to censure.

A process may be carried on against a person, that is maliciously or *blamably* absent, even to a definitive sentence. *Ayliffe.*

**TO BLAME.** *v. a.* [*blamer*, Fr.]

1. To censure; to charge with a fault: it generally implies a slight censure.

Our pow'r  
Shall do a court'fy to our wrath, which men  
May *blame*, but not controul. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Porphyrius, you too far did tempt your fate;  
'Tis true, your duty to me it became;  
But praising that, I must your conduct *blame*. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

Each finding, like a friend,  
Something to *blame*, and something to commend. *Pope.*

2. To *blame* has usually the particle *for* before the fault.

The reader must not *blame* me *for* making use here, all along of the word sentiment. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes, but rarely, *of*.

Tomoreus he *blam'd of* inconsiderate rashness, for that he would busy himself in matters not belonging to his vocation. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

**BLAME.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Fault; imputation of a fault.

In arms, the praise of success is shared amongst many; yet the *blame* of misadventures is charged upon one. *Sir J. Hayward.*

They lay the *blame* on the poor little ones, sometimes passionately enough, to divert it from themselves. *Locke.*

2. Crime; that which produces or deserves censure.

Who would not judge us to be discharged of all *blame*, which are confest to have no great fault, even by their very word and testimony, in whose eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been accustomed to seem small. *Hooker, b. v. § 27.*

I unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure  
The taints and *blames* I laid upon myself,  
For strangers to my nature. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. Hurt.

Therewith upon his crest,  
With rigour so outrageous he smit,  
That a large share it hew'd out of the rest,  
And glancing down his shield, from *blame* him fairly blest. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. ii. stanza. 18.*

4. There is a peculiar structure of this word, in which it is not very evident whether it be a *noun* or a *verb*; but I conceive it to be the *noun*. To *blame*, in French, *à tort*.

You were to *blame*, I must be plain with you,  
To part so slightly with your wife's first gift. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

I do not ask whether they were mistaken; but, on supposition they were not, whether they were to *blame* in the manner. *Stillingsfleet.*

Now we should hold them much to *blame*,  
If they went back before they came. *Prior.*

**BLA'MEFUL.** *adj.* [from *blame* and *full*.] Criminal; guilty; meriting blame.

Is not the causer of these timeless deaths,  
As *blameful* as the executioner? *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour,  
If ever lady wrong'd her lord so much,  
Thy mother took into her *blameful* bed  
Some stern untutor'd churl. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

**BLA'MELESS.** *adj.* [from *blame*.]

1. Guiltless; innocent; exempt from censure or blame.

She found out the righteous, and preserved him *blameless* unto God. *Wisdom, x. 5.*

The flames ascend on either altar clear,  
While thus the *blameless* maid address'd her pray'r. *Dryden.*

Such a lessening of our coin will deprive great numbers of *blameless* men, of a fifth part of their estates. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes it is used with *of*.

We will be *blameless* of this thine oath. *Josiah, ii. 17.*

**BLA'MELESSLY.** *adv.* [from *blameless*.] Innocently; without crime.

It is the wilful opposing explicit articles, and not the not believing them when not revealed, or not with that conviction, against which he cannot *blamelessly*, without pertinacy, hold out, that will bring danger of ruin on any. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

**BLA'MELESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *blameless*.] Innocence; exemption from censure.

Having resolved, with him in Homer, that all is chargeable on Jupiter and fate, they infer, with him, the *blamelessness* of the inferiour agent. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

**BLA'MER.** *n. f.* [from *blame*.] One that blames or finds fault; a censurer.

In me you've hallowed a pagan muse,  
And denizon'd a stranger, who, mistaught  
By *blamers* of the times they marr'd, hath fought  
Virtues in corners. *Donne.*

**BLAMEWORTHY.** *adj.* [from *blame* and *worthy*.] Culpable; blameable; worthy of blame or censure.

Although the same should be *blameworthy*, yet this age hath reasonably well forborn to incur the danger of any such blame. *Hooker, b. v. § 12.*

**TO BLANCH.** *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To whiten; to change from some other colour to white.

You can behold such fights,  
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,  
When mine is *blanch'd* with fear. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

A way of whitening wax cheaply may be of use; and we have set down the practice of tradesmen who *blanch* it. *Boyle.*

And fin's black dye seems *blanch'd* by age to virtue. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

2. To strip or peel such things as have husks.

Their suppers may be bisket, raisins of the sun, and a few *blanched* almonds. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

3. To obliterate; to wash out; to balk; to pass over.

The judges thought it dangerous to admit ifs and ands, to qualify treason; whereby every one might express his malice, and *blanch* his danger. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

You are not transported in an action that warms the blood and is appearing holy, to *blanch*, or take for admitted, the point of lawfulness. *Bacon's Holy War.*

**TO BLANCH.** *v. n.* To evade; to shift; to speak soft.

*Optimi consilarii mortui*; books will speak plain, when counsellors *blanch*. *Bacon.*

**BLA'NCHER.** *n. f.* [from *blanch*.] A whitener. *Diët.*

**BLAND.** *adj.* [*blandus*, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle.



# BLA

In her face excuse

Came prologue; and apology too prompt;  
Which, with *bland* words at will, she thus address'd.

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix. l. 855.*

An even calm

Perpetual reign'd, save what the zephyrs *blend*  
Breath'd o'er the blue expanse.

*Thomson's Spring.*

To BLA'NDISH. *v. a.* [*blandior*, Lat.] To smooth; to soften.  
I have met with this word in no other passage.

Must ring all her wiles,

With *blandish'd* parleys, feminine assaults,  
Tongue-batteries, she surceas'd not day nor night,  
To storm me over-watch'd, and weary'd out.

*Milton's Agonistes, l. 402.*

BLA'NDISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *blandish*; *blanditiæ*, Lat.]

1. Act of fondness; expression of tenderness by gesture.

The little babe up in his arms he hent,

Who, with sweet pleasure and bold *blandishment*,

'Gan smile.

*Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. ii. stanza. 1.*

Each bird and beast, behold

Approaching two and two; these cowering low

With *blandishment*. *Milt. Paradise Lost, b. viii. l. 351.*

2. Soft words; kind speeches.

He was both well and fair spoken, and would use strange  
sweetness and *blandishment* of words, where he desired to effect  
or persuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon's H. VII.*

3. Kind treatment; caress.

Him Dido now with *blandishment* detains;

But I suspect the town where Juno reigns. *Dryden's Virgil.*

In order to bring those infidels within the wide circle of  
whiggish community, neither *blandishments* nor promises are  
omitted.

*Swift's Examiner, No 47.*

BLANK. *adj.* [*blanc*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *Albianus*, thus:  
*Albianus*, *albianicus*, *bianicus*, *biancus*, *bianco*, *blanicus*, *blancus*,  
*blanc*; by others, from *blanc*, which, in Danish, signifies *shin-*  
*ing*; in conformity to which, the Germans have *blancker*, to  
*shine*; the Saxons, *blæcan*; and the English, *bleach*, to *whiten*.]

1. White.

To the blank moon

Her office they prescrib'd: to th' other five

Their planetary motions. *Parad. Lost, b. x. l. 656.*

2. Without writing; unwritten; empty of all marks.

Our substitutes at home shall have blank charters,

Whereto, when they know that men are rich,

They shall subscribe them for large sums of gold.

*Shakespeare. Richard II.*

Upon the debtor side, I find innumerable articles; but, upon  
the creditor side, little more than blank paper. *Addison's Spectat.*

3. Confused; crushed; dispirited; subdued; depressed.

There without such boast, or sign of joy,

Sollicitous and blank, he thus began. *Par. Regained, b. ii.*

Adam soon as he heard

The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd,

Astonied stood, and blank, while horror chill

Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 888.*

But now no face divine contentment wears;

'Tis all blank sadness, or continual fears.

*Pope.*

4. Without rhyme; where the rhyme is *blanched*, or missed.

The lady shall say her mind freely, or the blank verse shall  
halt for it. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

Long have your ears been fill'd with tragick parts;

Blood and blank verse have harden'd all your hearts.

*Addison's Drummer, Prologue.*

Our blank verse, where there is no rhyme to support the ex-  
pression, is extremely difficult to such as are not masters in the  
tongue. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

BLANK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A void space.

I cannot write a paper full as I used to do; and yet I will  
not forgive a blank of half an inch from you. *Swift.*

2. A lot, by which nothing is gained; which has no prize mark-  
ed upon it.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,

And of his friends there, it is lots to blanks

My name hath touch'd your ears. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

In fortune's lottery lies

A heap of blanks, like this, for one small prize. *Dryden.*

The world the coward will despise,

When life's a blank, who pulls not for a prize. *Dryden.*

3. A paper from which the writing is effaced.

She has left him

The blank of what he was;

I tell thee, eunuch, she has quite unmann'd him. *Dryden.*

4. A paper unwritten; any thing without marks or characters.

For him, I think not on him; for his thoughts,

Would they were blanks, rather than fill'd with me.

*Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

Omission to do what is necessary,

Seals a commission to a blank of danger. *Shakespeare. Tr. and Cr.*

For the book of knowledge fair,

Presented with an universal blank

Of nature's works, to me expung'd and ras'd. *Par. Lost.*

# BLA

A life so spent is one great *blank*, which, though not blotted  
with sin, is yet without any characters of grace or virtue.

*Rogers, serm. xii.*

5. The point to which an arrow is directed; so called, because,  
to be more visible, it was marked with white.

Slander,

Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter,

As level as the cannon to his blank,

Transports its poison'd shot.

*Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

6. Aim; shot.

The harlot king

Is quite beyond my aim; out of the blank

And level of my brain.

*Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

I have spoken for you all my best,

And stood within the blank of his displeasure,

For my free speech.

*Shakespeare. Othello.*

7. Object to which any thing is directed.

See better, Lear, and let me still remain

The true blank of thine.

*Shakespeare. King Lear.*

To BLANK. *v. a.* [from *blank*; *blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To damp; to confuse; to dispirit.

Each opposite, that blanks the face of joy,

Meet what I would have well, and it destroy. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive

Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him

Of all these boasted trophies won on me,

And with confusion blank his worshippers. *Milton's Agonist.*

If the atheist, when he dies, should find that his soul remains,

how will this man be amazed and blanked?

*Tillotson.*

2. To efface; to annul.

All former purposes were blanked, the governour at a bay,

and all that charge lost and cancelled.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

BLANKET. *n. f.* [*blanchette*, Fr.]

1. An woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven, spread commonly  
upon a bed, over the linen sheet, for the procurement of  
warmth.

Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the dark,

To cry, hold! hold!

*Shakespeare. King Lear.*

The abilities of man must fall short on one side or other, like

too scanty a blanket when you are abed; if you pull it upon

your shoulders, you leave your feet bare; if you thrust it down

upon your feet, your shoulders are uncovered.

*Temple.*

Himself among the storied chiefs he spies,

As from the blanket high in air he flies.

*Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A kind of pear, sometimes written *blanquet*. See PEAR.

To BLANKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a blanket.

My face I'll grime with filth;

Blanket my loins; tie all my hair in knots. *Sh. King Lear.*

2. To toss in a blanket, by way of penalty or contempt.

Ah, oh! he cry'd, what street, what lane, but knows

Our purgings, pumpings, blanketings, and blows?

*Pope.*

BLANKLY. *adv.* [from *blank*.] In a blank manner; with white-  
ness; with paleness; with confusion.

To BLARE. *v. n.* [*blaren*, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar. *Skin.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. a.* [*blasphemo*, low Lat.]

1. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God.

2. To speak evil of.

The truest issue of thy throne,

By his own interdiction stands accurs'd,

And does blaspheme his breed.

*Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Those who from our labours heap their board,

Blaspheme their feeder, and forget their lord. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. n.* To speak blasphemy.

Liver of blaspheming Jew,

Gall of goat, and slips of yew.

*Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

I punished them oft in every synagogue, and compelled them

to blaspheme.

*Acts, xxvi. 11.*

BLASPHE'MER. *n. f.* [from *blaspheme*.] A wretch that speaks of  
God in impious and irreverent terms.

Who was before a blasphemer, and a persecutor, and inju-  
rious.

*1 Tim. i. 13.*

Even that blasphemer himself would inwardly reverence him,  
as he in his heart really despises him for his cowardly base  
silence.

*South.*

Deny the curst blasphemer's tongue to rage,

And turn God's fury from an impious age.

*Tickell.*

Should each blasphemer quite escape the rod,

Because the insult's not to man, but God.

*Pope.*

BLASPHEMOUS. *adj.* [from *blaspheme*.] It is usually spoken with  
the accent on the first syllable, but used by *Milton* with it on  
the second.] Impiously irreverent with regard to God.

O man, take heed how thou the gods do move,

To cause full wrath, which thou canst not resist;

Blasphemous words the speaker vain do prove. *Sidney, b. ii.*

And dar'st thou to the Son of God propound,

To worship thee accurs'd; now more accurs'd

For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,

And more blasphemous? *Milton's Paradise Regained, b. iii.*

A man can hardly pass the streets, without having his ears

grated with such horrid and blasphemous oaths and curses. *Tillot.*

That any thing that wears the name of a christian, or but of

man,



# BLA

man, should venture to own such a villainous, impudent, and blasphemous assertion in the face of the world, as this! *South.*  
**BLASPHEMOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *blaspheme*.] Impiously; with wicked irreverence.

Where is the right use of his reason, while he would *blasphemously* set up to controul the commands of the Almighty? *Swift.*  
**BLASPHEMY.** *n. f.* [from *blaspheme*.]

*Blasphemy*, strictly and properly, is an offering of some indignity, or injury, unto God himself, either by words or writing. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

But that my heart's on future mischief set,  
 I would speak *blasphemy*, ere bid you fly;  
 But fly you must. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. ii.*  
 Intrinick goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety, to the secret will of God; or else God could not be defined good, so far as his thoughts and secrets, but only superficially good, as far as he is pleased to reveal himself, which is perfect *blasphemy* to imagine. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

**BLAST.** *n. f.* [from *blæȝe*, Saxon; *blasen*, Germ. to blow.]

1. A gust, or puff of wind.  
 They that stand high, have many *blasts* to shake them;  
 And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Welcome, then,  
 Thou unsubstantial air, that I embrace;  
 The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst,  
 Owes nothing to thy *blasts*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
 Perhaps thy fortune doth controul the winds,  
 Doth loose or bind their *blasts* in secret cave. *Fairfax, b. i.*  
 Three ships were hurry'd by the southern *blast*,  
 And on the secret shelves with fury cast. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
 2. The sound made by blowing any instrument of wind musick.  
 In peace there's nothing so becomes a man,  
 As modest stillness and humility;  
 But when the *blast* of war blows in our ears,  
 Then imitate the action of the tyger. *Shakesp. Henry V.*  
 He blew his trumpet—the angelick *blast*  
 Fill'd all the regions. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 76.*  
 The Veline fountains, and sulphureous Nar,  
 Shake at the baleful *blast*, the signal of the war. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 Whether there be two different goddesses called Fame, or one goddess sounding two different trumpets, it is certain, villainy has as good a title to a blast from the proper trumpet, as virtue has from the former. *Swift.*

3. The stroke of a malignant planet; the infection of any thing pestilential.

By the *blast* of God they perish: *Job, iv. 9.*  
**TO BLAST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To strike with some sudden plague or calamity.  
 You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames  
 Into her scornful eyes! infect her beauty,  
 You fenfuk'd fogs, drawn by the powerful fun,  
 To fall and *blast* her pride. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
 Oh! Portius, is there not some chosen curse,  
 Some hidden thunder in the store of heaven,  
 Red with uncommon wrath, to *blast* the man,  
 Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin. *Addison. Cato.*
2. To make to wither.  
 Upon this *blasted* heath you stop our way. *Macbeth.*  
 And behold seven thin ears, and *blasted* with the eastwind  
 sprung up after them. *Gen. xli. 6.*  
 She that like lightning shin'd, while her face lasted,  
 The oak now resembles, which lightning had *blasted*. *Waller.*

To his green years your censures you would suit,  
 Not *blast* that blossom, but expect the fruit. *Dryden.*  
 Agony unmix'd, incessant gall  
 Corroding every thought, and *blasting* all  
 Love's paradise. *Thomson's Spring, l. 1075.*

3. To injure; to invalidate.  
 He shews himself either very weak, if he will take my word,  
 when he thinks I deserve no credit; or very malicious, if he  
 knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to *blast* it.  
*Stillingsfleet's Defence of Discourses on Romish Idolatry.*

4. To cut off; to hinder from coming to maturity.  
 This commerce, Jeshophat king of Juda endeavoured to renew;  
 but his enterprize was *blasted* by the destruction of vessels  
 in the harbour. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

5. To confound; to strike with terrour.  
 Trumpeters,  
 With brazen din, *blast* you the city's ears;  
 Make mingle with your ratt'ling tabourines. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

**BLASTMENT.** *n. f.* [from *blast*.] Blast; sudden stroke of infection.

In the morn, and liquid dew of youth,  
 Contagious *blastments* are most imminent. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

**BLATANT.** *adj.* [blatant, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf.  
 You learn'd this language from the *blatant* beast. *Dryden.*

**TO BLATTER.** *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Lat.] To roar; to make a senseless noise. It is a word not now used.

She rode at peace, through his only pains and excellent en-

# BLA

durance, however envy list to *blatter* against him. *Spens, Irel.*  
**BLATTERATION.** *n. f.* [blateratio, Lat.] Noise; senseless roar.  
**BLAY.** *n. f.* A small white river fish; called also a *bleak*, which see.

**BLAZE.** *n. f.* [blaze, a torch, Saxon.]  
 1. A flame; the light of the flame: *blaze* implies more the light than the heat.

They are in a most warlike preparation, and hope to come upon them in the heat of their division.—The main *blaze* of it is past; but a small thing would make it flame again. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,  
 A *blaze* of glory that forbids the fight. *Dryden's Hind and P.*  
 What groans of men shall fill the martial field!  
 How fierce a *blaze* his flaming pile shall yield!  
 What fun'ral pomp shall floating Tiber see! *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Publication; wide diffusion of report.  
 For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame;  
 The people's praise, if always praise unmixt?  
*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. l. 47.*

3. *Blaze* is a white mark upon a horse, descending from the forehead almost to the nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

**TO BLAZE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To flame; to shew the light of the flame.  
 Thus you may long live an happy instrument for your king and country; you shall not be a meteor, or a *blazing* star, but *stella fixa*; happy here, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

2. To be conspicuous.  
**TO BLAZE.** *v. a.*  
 1. To publish; to make known; to spread far and wide.  
 The noise of this fight, and issue thereof, being *blazed* by the country people to some noblemen thereabouts, they came thither. *Sidney, b. ii.*

My words, in hopes to *blaze* a steadfast mind,  
 This marble chose, as of like temper known. *Sidney.*  
 Thou shalt live, till we can find a time  
 To *blaze* your marriage; reconcile your friends,  
 Beg pardon of thy prince, and call thee back. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

When beggars die, there are no comets seen;  
 The heav'ns themselves *blaze* forth the death of princes: *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*  
 But he went out, and began to publish it much, and to *blaze* abroad the matter. *Mark, i. 45.*

Such musick worthiest were to *blaze*  
 The peerless height of her immortal praise,  
 Whose lustre leads us. *Milton.*

Far beyond  
 The sons of Anak, famous now and *blaz'd*,  
 Fearless of danger, like a petty god  
 I walk'd about. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 527.*

Whose follies, *blaz'd* about, to all are known,  
 And are a secret to himself alone. *Granville.*  
 But, mortals, know, 'tis still our greatest pride  
 To *blaze* those virtues, which the good would hide. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to give an account of ensigns armorial in proper terms. This is not now used.  
 This, in ancient times, was called a fierce; and you should then have *blazed* it thus: he bears a fierce, fable, between two fierces, or. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. To inflame; to fire. This is not a proper use.  
 Pall'd thy *blazed* youth  
 Becomes assuag'd, and doth beg the alms  
 Of palsied eld. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

**BLAZER.** *n. f.* [from *blaze*.] One that spreads reports.  
 Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd,  
 Babblers of folly, and *blazers* of crime;  
 His larum-bell might loud and wide be heard,  
 When cause requir'd, but never out of time;  
 Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime. *Fairy Queen.*

**TO BLAZON.** *v. a.* [blazonner, Fr.]  
 1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial.  
 King Edward gave to them the coat of arms, which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into English. *Addison. Guardian.*

2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.  
 Then *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form;  
 So lightning gilds the unrelenting storm. *Garth's Dispensat.*
3. To display; to set to show.

O thou goddess,  
 Thou divine nature! how thyself thou *blazon'st*  
 In these two princely boys! they are as gentle  
 As zephyrs blowing below the violet,  
 Not wagging his sweet head. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

4. To celebrate; to set out.  
 One that excels the quirk of *blazoning* pens,  
 And, in terrestrial vesture of creation,  
 Does bear all excellency. *Shakesp. Othello.*

5. To blaze about; to make publick.



# BLE

- What's this but libelling against the senate,  
And *blazoning* our injustice every where? *Shakesp. Tit. Andr.*
- BLAZON.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.  
Proceed unto beasts that are given in arms, and teach me  
what I ought to observe in their *blazon*. *Peacham.*
  2. Show; divulgation; publication.  
But this eternal *blazon* must not be  
To ears of flesh and blood. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
  3. Celebration; proclamation of some quality.  
I am a gentleman.—I'll be sworn thou art;  
Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, action, and spirit,  
Do give thee five-fold *blazon*. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*  
Men con over their pedigrees, and obtrude the *blazon* of their  
exploits upon the company. *Collier on Pride.*
- BLAZONRY.** *n. f.* [from *blazon*.] The art of blazoning.  
Give me certain rules as to the principles of *blazonry*.  
*Peacham on Drawing.*
- TO BLEACH.** *v. a.* [*bleechen*, Germ.] To whiten; common-  
ly to whiten by exposure to the open air.  
When turtles tread, and rooks and daws;  
And maidens *bleach* their summer smocks.  
*Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.*  
Should I not seek  
The clemency of some more temp'rate clime,  
To purge my gloom; and, by the sun refin'd,  
Bask in his beams, and *bleach* me in the wind? *Dryden.*  
For there are various penances enjoin'd;  
And some are hung to *bleach* upon the wind;  
Some plung'd in waters. *Dryden's Æneid.*
- TO BLEACH.** *v. n.* To grow white; to grow white in the  
open air.  
The white sheet *bleaching* in the open field. *Sh. W. Tale.*  
On every nerve  
The deadly winter seizes; shuts up sense;  
Lays him along the snows, a stiffen'd corse,  
Stretch'd out, and *bleaching* in the northern blast. *Thomson.*
- BLEAK.** *adj.* [blac, blæc, Saxon.]
1. Pale.
  2. Cold; chill.
- Intreat the north  
To make his *bleak* winds kiss my parched lips,  
And comfort me with cold. *Shakesp. King John.*  
The goddess that in rural shrine  
Dwell'd here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song  
Forbidding every *bleak* unkindly fog  
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton.*  
Her desolation presents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren  
prospects. *Addison. Spectator, N° 477.*  
Say, will ye bless the *bleak* Atlantick shore,  
Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more. *Pope.*
- BLEAK.** *n. f.* [from his white or *bleak* colour.] A small river fish.  
The *bleak*, or freshwater sprat, is ever in motion, and there-  
fore called by some the river swallow. His back is of a plea-  
sant, sad sea water green; his belly white and shining like the  
mountain snow. *Bleaks* are excellent meat, and in best season  
in August. *Walton's Angler.*
- BLEAKNESS.** *n. f.* [from *bleak*.] Coldness; chiliness.  
The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked, without com-  
plaining of the *bleakness* of the air in which they are born; as  
the armies of the northern nations keep the field all winter.  
*Addison. Guardian, N° 102.*
- BLEAKY.** *adj.* [from *bleak*.] Bleak; cold; chill.  
On shrubs they browse, and, on the *bleaky* top  
Of rugged hills, the thorny bramble crop. *Dryden.*
- BLEAR.** *adj.* [*blaer*, a blister, Dutch.]
1. Dim with rheum or water; sore with rheum.  
It is an ancient tradition, that *blear* eyes affect sound eyes.  
*Bacon's Natural History, N° 923.*  
It is no more in the power of calumny to blast the dignity  
of an honest man, than of the *blear* eyed owl to cast scandal  
on the sun. *L'Estrange.*  
His *blear* eyes ran in gutters to his chin;  
His beard was stubble, and his cheeks were thin. *Dryden.*  
When thou shalt see the *blear* ey'd fathers teach  
Their sons this harsh and mouldy sort of speech. *Dryden.*
  2. Dim; obscure in general; or that which makes dimness.  
Thus I hurl  
My dazzling spells into the spongy air,  
Of power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion,  
And give it false presentments. *Milton.*
- TO BLEAR.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make the eyes watry, or sore with rheum.  
All tongues speak of him, and the *bleared* fights  
Are spectacl'd to see him. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
The Dardanian wives,  
With *bleared* visages, come forth to view  
Th' issue of th' exploit. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*  
When I was young, I, like a lazy fool,  
Would *blear* my eyes with oil, to stay from school;  
Averse to pains. *Dryden's Persius, sat. iii.*
  2. To dim the eyes.

# BLE

- This may stand for a pretty superficial argument, to *blear*  
our eyes, and lull us asleep in security. *Raleigh's Essays.*
- BLEAREDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *bleared*.] The state of being *blear*-  
ed, or dimmed with rheum.  
The defluxion falling upon the edges of the eyelids, makes a  
*blearedness*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- TO BLEAT.** *v. n.* [*blætan*, Sax.] To cry as a sheep.  
We were as twinn'd lambs, that did frisk i' th' sun,  
And *bleat* the one at th' other, *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*  
You may as well use question with the wolf,  
Why he hath made the ewe *bleat* for the lamb.  
*Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*  
While on sweet grass her *bleating* charge does lie,  
Our happy lover feeds upon her eye. *Roscommon.*  
What bull dares bellow, or what sheep dares *bleat*  
Within the lion's den? *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
- BLEAT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] The cry of a sheep or lamb.  
Set in my ship, mine ear reach'd, where we rood,  
The bellowing of oxen, and the *bleat*  
Of fleecy sheep. *Chapman's Odyssey, b. xii.*  
The rivers and their hills around,  
With lowings, and with dying *bleats* resound. *Dryden.*
- BLEB.** *n. f.* [*blaen*, to swell, Germ.] A blister. *Skinner.*
- BLED.** *particip.* [from *to bleed*.]
- TO BLEED.** *v. n.* pret. I *bled*; I have *bled*. [*bleban*, Saxon.]
1. To lose blood; to run with blood.  
I *bled* inwardly for my lord. *Shakesp. Timon.*  
*Bleed, bleed, poor country!*  
Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure;  
For goodness dare not check thee! *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
Many, upon the seeing of others *bleed*, or strangled, or tor-  
tured, themselves are ready to faint, as if they *bled*.  
*Bacon's Nat. History, N° 795.*
  2. To die a violent death.  
The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* today;  
Had he thy reason, would he skip and play? *Pope.*
  3. To drop, as blood. It is applied to any thing that drops from  
some body, as blood from an animal.  
For me the balm shall *bleed*, and amber flow,  
The coral redden, and the ruby glow. *Pope's Windsor Forest.*
- TO BLEED.** *v. a.* To let blood; to take blood from:  
That from a patriot of distinguish'd note,  
Have *bled*, and purg'd me to a simple vote. *Pope.*
- BLEIT.** *adj.* Bashful. It is used in Scotland, and the border-
- BLATE.** *ing* counties.
- TO BLEMISH.** *v. a.* [from *blame*, Junius; from *blême*, white,  
Fr. *Skinner*.]
1. To mark with any deformity.  
Likelier that my outward face might have been disguised,  
than that the face of so excellent a mind could have been thus  
*blemished*. *Sidney.*
  2. To defame; to tarnish, with respect to reputation.  
Not that my verse would *blemish* all the fair;  
But yet if some be bad, 'tis wisdom to beware: *Dryden.*  
Those, who, by concerted defamations, endeavour to *blemish*  
his character, incur the complicated guilt of slander and per-  
jury. *Addison. Freeholder.*
- BLEMISH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A mark of deformity; a scar; a diminution of beauty.  
As he hath caus'd a *blemish* in a man, so shall it be done to  
him again. *Lev. xxiv. 20.*  
Open it such a distance off from the eyelid, that you divide  
not that; for, in so doing, you will leave a remediless *blemish*.  
*Wifeman's Surgery.*
  2. Reproach; disgrace; imputation.  
Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest,  
That clear she died from *blemish* criminal. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
That you have been earnest, should be no *blemish* or discredit  
at all unto you. *Hooker, Preface.*  
And if we shall neglect to propagate these blessed dispositions,  
what others can undertake it, without some *blemish* to us? some  
reflection on our negligence? *Sprat.*  
None more industriously publish the *blemishes* of an extraor-  
dinary reputation, than such as lie open to the same censures;  
raising applause to themselves, for resembling a person of an ex-  
alted reputation, though in the blamable parts of his cha-  
racter. *Addison. Spectator, N° 256.*
  3. A soil; turpitude; taint; deformity.  
First shall virtue be vice, and beauty be counted a *blemish*;  
Ere that I leave with song of praise her praise to solemnize.  
*Sidney, b. i.*  
Is conformity with Rome a *blemish* unto the church of Eng-  
land, and unto churches abroad an ornament?  
*Hooker, b. iv. §. 6.*  
Not a hair perish'd:  
On their sustaining garments not a *blemish*,  
But fresher than before. *Shakesp. Tempest.*  
Evadne's husband 'tis a fault  
To love, a *blemish* to my thought. *Waller's M. Trag.*  
That your duty may no *blemish* take,  
I will myself your father's captive make. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*



# BLE

Such a mirth as this is capable of making a beauty, as well as a *blemish*, the subject of derision. *Addison. Spect. N° 291.*

To BLEND. *v. n.* To shrink; to start back; to fly off.  
I'll observe his looks;  
I'll tent him to the quick; if he but *blench*,  
I know my course. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Patience herself, what goddesses ere she be,  
Doth lesser *blench* at sufferance than I do. *Shakesp. Tr. and Cr.*  
Hold you ever to our special drift;

Though sometimes you do *blench* from this to that,  
As cause doth minister. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

To BLEND. *v. a.* To hinder; to obstruct.  
The rebels besieged them, winning the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trusses of hay before them, to *blench* the defendants fight, and dead their shot. *Carew's Survey.*

To BLEND. *v. a.* preter. I *blended*; anciently, *blent*. [*blendan*, Saxon.]

1. To mingle together.  
'Tis beauty truly *blent*, whose red and white  
Nature's own sweet and cunning hand hath laid on.  
*Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

The mission taught by the ancients is too slight or gross; for bodies, mixed according to their hypothesis, would not appear such to the acute eyes of a lynx, who would discern the elements, if they were no otherwise mingled, than but *blended*, but not united. *Boyle.*

He had his calmer influence, and his mien  
Did love and majesty together *blend*. *Dryden.*

The grave, where even the great find rest,  
And *blended* lie th' oppressor and th' oppress'd. *Pope.*

2. To confound.  
The moon should wander from her beaten way, the times and seasons of the year *blend* themselves by disordered and confused mixture. *Hooker, b. i. § 3.*

3. To pollute; to spoil; to corrupt. This signification was anciently much in use, but is now wholly obsolete.

Which when he saw, he burnt with jealous fire;  
The eye of reason was with rage *yblent*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Regard of worldly muck doth foully *blend*,  
And low abase the high heroick spirit. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

The whilst thy kingdom from thy head is rent,  
And thy throne royal with dishonour *blent*. *Spens. Hubb.*

BLENDER. *n. f.* [from *to blend*.] The person that mingles.

BLENT. The obsolete participle of *blend*. See BLEND.

To BLESS. *v. a.* [*blessan*, Saxon.]

1. To make happy; to prosper.  
The quality of mercy is not strain'd;  
It droppeth as the gentle rain of heaven  
Upon the place beneath. It is twice *blest*'d;  
It *blesteth* him that gives, and him that takes. *Merch. of Ven.*  
Had I but died an hour before this chance,  
I had liv'd a *blest* time: for, from this instant,  
There's nothing. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

This kingdom enjoyed the greatest calm, and the fullest measure of felicity, that any people, in any age for so long time together, have been *blest* with. *Clarendon.*

Happy this isle, which such a hero *blest*;  
What virtue dwells not in his loyal breast? *Waller.*

In vain with folding arms the youth assay'd  
To stop her flight, and strain the flying shade;  
But she return'd no more, to *blest* his longing eyes. *Dryden.*

O hospitable Jove! we thus invoke,  
*Blest* to both nations this auspicious hour. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To wish happiness to another; to pronounce a blessing upon him.

And this is the blessing wherewith Moses the man of God *blest* the children of Israel, before his death. *Deut. xxxiii. 1.*

3. To praise; to glorify for benefits received; to celebrate.

Unto us there is one only guide of all agents natural, and he both the creator and worker of all in all, alone to be *blest*, adored, and honoured by all for ever. *Hooker, b. i. § 3.*

But *blest*'d be that great pow'r, that hath us *blest*'d  
With longer life than earth and heav'n can have. *Davies.*

4. It seems, in one place of *Spenser*, to signify the same as *to wave*; *to brandish*; *to flourish*.

Whom when the prince to battle new addrest,  
And threat'ning high his dreadful stroke did see,  
His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*,

And smote off quite his right leg by the knee. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

BLESS'D. *particip. adj.* [from *to blest*.] Happy; enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLESS'D Thistle. [*cnicus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The characters are; It hath flosculous flowers; consisting of many florets, which are multifid, and stand upon the embryo; these florets are inclosed in a scaly cup, surrounded with leaves.

The species are, 1. The *blest* thistle. 2. The yellow distaff thistle. The *blest* thistle is cultivated in gardens for the herb, which is dried and preserved for medicinal uses; but of late years it hath been less used than formerly. *Millar.*

BLESS'DLY. *adv.* [from *blest*.] Happily.

This accident of Clitophon's taking had so *blest*ly procured their meeting. *Sidney, b. i.*

# BLI

BLESS'DNESS. *n. f.* [from *blest*.]

1. Happiness; felicity.  
Many times have I, leaning to yonder palm, admired the *blest*ness of it, that it could bear love without the sense of pain. *Sidney.*

His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;  
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,  
And found the *blest*ness of being little. *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*

2. Sanctity.

Earthlier happy is the rose distill'd,  
Than that, which, withering on the virgin thorn,  
Grows, lives, and dies in single *blest*ness. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

3. Heavenly felicity.

It is such an one, as, being begun in grace, passes into glory, *blest*ness, and immortality. *South.*

4. Divine favour.

BLESSER. *n. f.* [from *blest*.] He that blesses, or gives a blessing; he that makes any thing prosper.

When thou receivest praise, take it indifferently, and return it to God, as the giver of the gift, or the *blesser* of the action. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

BLESSING. *n. f.* [from *blest*.]

1. Benediction; a prayer by which happiness is implored for any one.

2. A declaration by which happiness is promised in a prophetick and authoritative manner.

The person that is called, kneeleth down before the chair, and the father layeth his hand upon his head, or her head, and giveth the *blessing*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

3. Any of the means of happiness; a gift; an advantage; a benefit.

Nor are his *blessings* to his banks confin'd,  
But free, and common, as the sea and wind. *Denham.*

Political jealousy is very reasonable in persons persuaded of the excellency of their constitution, who believe that they derive from it the most valuable *blessings* of society. *Addison.*

A just and wise magistrate is a *blessing* as extensive as the community to which he belongs: a *blessing* which includes all other *blessings* whatsoever, that relate to this life. *Atterbury.*

4. Divine favour.

My pretty cousin,  
*Blessing* upon you! *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

I had most need of *blessing*, and amen,  
Stuck in my throat. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Honour thy father and mother, both in word and deed, that a *blessing* may come upon thee from them. *Eccles. iii. 8.*

He shall receive the *blessing* from the Lord. *Psalms xxix. 5.*

5. The Hebrews, under this name, often understand the presents which friends make to one another; in all probability, because they are generally attended with *blessings* and compliments both from those who give, and those who receive. *Calmet.*

And Jacob said, receive my present at my hand; take, I pray thee, my *blessing* that is brought to thee. *Gen. xxxiii. 10.*

BLEST. *particip. adj.* [from *blest*.]

Peace to thy gentle shade, and endless rest!  
*Blest* in thy genius, in thy love too *blest*! *Pope.*

BLEW. The preterite from *blow*; which see.

The rest fled into a strong tower, where, seeing no remedy, they desperately *blew* up themselves, with a great part of the castle, with gunpowder. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

BLEYME. *n. f.* An inflammation in the foot of a horse, proceeding from bruised blood, between the sole and the bone. *Farrier's Dict.*

BLIGHT. *n. f.* [The etymology unknown.]

1. Mildew; according to *Skinner*; but it seems taken by most writers, in a general sense, for any cause of the failure of fruits.

I complained to the oldest and best gardeners, who often fell into the same misfortune, and esteemed it some *blight* of the spring. *Temple.*

2. Any thing nipping, or blasting.

When you come to the proof once, the first *blight* of frost shall most infallibly strip you of all your glory. *L'Estrange.*

To BLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To corrupt with mildew.

This vapour bears up along with it any noxious mineral steams; it then blasts vegetables, *blights* corn and fruit, and is sometimes injurious even to men. *Woodward's Natural Hist.*

2. In general, to blast; to hinder from fertility.

My country neighbours do not find it impossible to think of a lame horse they have, or their *blighted* corn, till they have run over in their minds all beings. *Locke.*

But lest harsh care the lover's peace destroy,  
And roughly *blight* the tender buds of joy,  
Let reason teach. *Lyttleton.*

BLIND. *adj.* [*blind*, Saxon.]

1. Without sight; deprived of the sense of seeing; dark.

The *blind* man that governs his steps by feeling, in defect of eyes, receives advertisement of remote things through a staff. *Digby on the Soul.*



- Those other two equall'd with me in fate,  
So were I equall'd with them in renown!  
*Blind* Thamyras, and *blind* Mæonides;  
And Tiresias, and Phineus, prophets old. *Par. Lost, b. iii.*
2. Intellectually dark; unable to judge; ignorant; with *to* before that which is unseen.  
All authors *to* their own defects are *blind*;  
Hadst thou, but Janus like, a face behind,  
To see the people, what splay mouths they make;  
To mark their fingers, pointed at thy back. *Dryden's Persf.*
3. Sometimes of.  
*Blind* of the future, and by rage misled,  
He pulls his crimes upon his people's head. *Dryden's Fab.*
4. Unseen; out of the publick view; private; generally with some tendency to some contempt or censure.  
To grievous and scandalous inconveniencies they make themselves subject, with whom any *blind* or secret corner is judged a fit house of common prayer. *Hooker, b. v. § 25.*
5. Not easily discernible; hard to find; dark; obscure; unseen.  
There be also *blind* fires under stone, which flame not out; but oil being poured upon them, they flame out. *Bacon.*  
Where else  
Shall I inform my unacquainted feet  
In the *blind* mazes of this tangl'd wood? *Milton.*  
How have we wander'd a long dismal night,  
Led through *blind* paths by each deluding light. *Roscommon.*  
Part creeping underground, their journey *blind*,  
And climbing from below, their fellows meet. *Dryden.*  
So mariners mistake the promis'd gulf,  
And, with full sails, on the *blind* rocks are lost. *Dryden.*  
A postern door, yet unobserv'd and free,  
Join'd by the length of a *blind* gallery,  
To the king's closet bed. *Dryden's Æneid.*
6. *Blind Vessels*. [with chymists.] Such as have no opening but on one side.  
To BLIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To make blind; to deprive of sight.  
You nimble lightnings, dart your *blinding* flames  
Into her scornful eyes! *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
Of whose hand have I received any bribe to *blind* mine eyes  
therewith? and I will restore it. *1 Sam. xii. 3.*  
A blind guide is certainly a great mischief; but a guide that  
*blinds* those whom he should lead, is undoubtedly a much  
greater. *South.*
2. To darken; to obscure to the eye.  
So whirl the seas, such darkness *blinds* the sky,  
That the black night receives a deeper dye. *Dryden's Fab.*
3. To obscure to the understanding.  
The state of the controversy between us he endeavoured,  
with all his art, to *blind* and confound. *Stillingfleet.*
- BLIND. *n. f.*
1. Something to hinder the sight.  
Hardly any thing in our conversation is pure and genuine;  
civility casts a *blind* over the duty, under some customary  
words. *L'Estrange.*
2. Something to mislead the eye, or the understanding.  
These discourses set an opposition between his commands  
and decrees; making the one a *blind* for the execution of the  
other. *Decay of Piety.*
- To BLINDFOLD. *v. a.* [from *blind* and *fold*.] To hinder from seeing, by blinding the eyes.  
When they had *blindfolded* him, they struck him on the  
face. *Luke, xxii. 64.*
- BLINDFOLD. *adj.* [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered.  
And oft himself he chanc'd to hurt unwares,  
Whilst reason, blent through passion, nought descried,  
But, as a *blindfold* bull, at random fares,  
And where he hits, nought knows, and where he hurts,  
nought cares. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. iv. stanz. 7.*  
Who *blindfold* walks upon a river's brim,  
When he should see, has he deserv'd to swim? *Dryden.*  
When lots are shuffled together, or a man *blindfold* casts a  
dye, what reason can he have to presume, that he shall draw a  
white stone rather than a black? *South.*  
They will look into the state of the nation with their own  
eyes, and be no longer led *blindfold* by a male legislature.  
*Addison. Freeholder, N° 32.*
- BLINDLY. *adv.* [from *blind*.]
1. Without sight.  
2. Implicitly; without examination.  
The old king, after a long debate,  
By his imperious mistress *blindly* led,  
Has given Cydaria to Orbellan's bed. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*  
How ready zeal for interest and party, is to charge atheism  
on those, who will not, without examining, submit, and *blindly*  
swallow their nonsense. *Locke.*
2. Without judgment or direction.  
How seas, and earth, and air, and active flame,  
Fell through the mighty void; and, in their fall,  
Were *blindly* gather'd in this goodly ball. *Dryden's Silenus.*
- BLINDMAN'S BUFF. *n. f.* A play in which some one is to have  
his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company.

- Disguis'd in all the mask of night;  
We left our champion on his flight:  
At *blindman's buff* to grope his way,  
In equal fear of night and day. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. ii.*  
He imagines I shut my eyes again; but surely he fancies I  
play at *blindman's buff* with him; for he thinks I never have  
my eyes open. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Disc. on Romish Idolatry.*
- BLINDNESS. *n. f.* [from *blind*.]
1. Want of sight.  
Nor can we call it choice, when what we chuse,  
Folly and *blindness* only could refuse. *Denham.*
2. Ignorance; intellectual darkness.  
All the rest as born of savage brood,  
But with base thoughts are into *blindness* led;  
And kept from looking on the lightsome day. *Spenser.*  
Whensoever we would proceed beyond these simple ideas,  
we fall presently into darkness and difficulties, and can discover  
nothing farther but our own *blindness* and ignorance. *Locke.*
- BLINDSIDE. *n. f.* [from *blind* and *side*.] Weakness; foible;  
weak part.  
He is too great a lover of himself; but this is one of his  
*blindfides*; and the best of men, I fear, are not without them.  
*Swift's Wonderful Wonder of Wonders.*
- BLINDWORM. *n. f.* [from *blind* and *worm*.] A small viper, the  
least of our English serpents, but venomous.  
You spotted snakes, with double tongue;  
Thorny hedgehogs, be not seen;  
Newts and *blindworms*, do no wrong;  
Come not near our fairy queen. *Shakesp. Mid. N. Dr.*  
The greater slow worm, called also the *blindworm*, is com-  
monly thought to be blind, because of the littleness of his eyes.  
*Grew's Museum.*
- To BLINK. *v. n.* [blincken, Danish.]
1. To wink, or twinkle with the eyes.  
So politick, as if one eye  
Upon the other were a spy;  
That to trepan the one to think  
The other blind, both strove to *blink*. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. ii.*
2. To see obscurely.  
What's here! the portrait of a *blinking* idiot.  
*Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*  
Sweet and lovely well,  
Shew me thy chink, to *blink* through with mine eyne.  
*Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*  
His figure such as might his soul proclaim;  
One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame. *Pope's Iliad.*
- BLINKARD. *n. f.* [from *blink*.]
1. One that has bad eyes.  
2. Something twinkling.  
In some parts we see many glorious and eminent stars, in  
others few of any remarkable greatness, and, in some, none  
but *blinkards*, and obscure ones. *Hakewell on Providence.*
- BLISS. *n. f.* [blisse, Sax. from blisarian, to rejoice.]
1. The highest degree of happiness; blessedness; felicity; gene-  
rally used of the happiness of blessed souls.  
A mighty Saviour hath witnessed of himself, I am the way;  
the way that leadeth us from misery into *bliss*. *Hooker, b. i.*  
Dim sadness did not spare  
That time celestial visages; yet, mix'd  
With pity, violated not their *bliss*. *Par. Lost, b. x. l. 25.*  
With me  
All my redeem'd may dwell, in joy and *bliss*. *Par. Lost, b. xi.*
2. Felicity in general.  
Condition, circumstance is not the thing;  
*Bliss* is the same in subject or in king. *Pope.*
- BLISSFUL. *adj.* [from *bliss* and *full*.] Full of joy; happy in  
the highest degree.  
Yet swimming in that sea of *blissful* joy,  
He nought forgot. *Fairy Queen, b. i. c. i. stan. 41.*  
The two saddest ingredients in hell, are deprivation of the  
*blissful* vision, and confusion of face. *Hammond.*  
Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love;  
Uninterrupted joy, unrival'd love,  
In *blissful* solitude. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. l. 89.*  
First in the fields I try the silvan strains;  
Nor blush to sport in Windsor's *blissful* plains. *Pope.*
- BLISSFULLY. *adv.* [from *blissful*.] Happily.
- BLISSFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *blissful*.] Happiness; fulness of joy.
- To BLISSOM. *v. n.* To caterwaul; to be lustful. *Dict.*
- BLISTER. *n. f.* [bluyster, Dutch.]
1. A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis, and  
filled with serous blood.  
In this state she gallops, night by night,  
O'er ladies lips, who strait on kisses dream;  
Which oft the angry mob with *blisters* plagues,  
Because their breaths with sweetmeats tainted are.  
*Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*  
I found a great *blister* drawn by the garlick, but had it cut,  
which run a good deal of water, but filled again by next  
night. *Temple.*
2. Any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from  
the other parts.



# B L O

Upon the leaves there riseth a tumour like a blister. *Bacon.*  
**To BLISTER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in blisters.  
 If I prove honeymouth, let my tongue blister,  
 And never to my red look'd anger be  
 The trumpet any more. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*  
 Embrace thy knees with loathing hands,  
 Which blister when they touch thee. *Dryden's Don Sebast.*  
**To BLISTER.** *v. a.*  
 1. To raise blisters by some hurt, as a burn, or rubbing.  
 Look, here comes one, a gentlewoman of mine,  
 Who falling in the flames of her own youth,  
 Hath blister'd her report. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*  
 2. To raise blisters with a medical intention.  
 I blistered the legs and thighs; but was too late, he died  
 howling. *Wiseman's Surgery.*  
**BLITHE.** *adj.* [blithe, Saxon.] Gay; airy; merry; joyous;  
 sprightly; mirthful.  
 We have always one eye fixed upon the countenance of our  
 enemies; and, according to the blithe or heavy aspect thereof,  
 our other eye sheweth some other suitable token either of dislike  
 or approbation. *Hooker, b. iv. § 9.*  
 Then sigh not so, but let them go,  
 And be you blithe and bonny. *Shakesp. M. ado about Noth.*  
 For that fair female troop thou saw'st, that seem'd  
 Of goddesses, so blithe, so smooth, so gay;  
 Yet empty of all good. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
 To whom the wily adder, blithe and glad:  
 Empress! the way is ready, and not long. *Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
 And the milkmaid fingeth blithe,  
 And the mower whets his scythe. *Milton.*  
 Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold,  
 Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope.*  
**BLITHELY.** *adv.* [from blithe.] In a blithe manner.  
**BLITHESS.** *n. f.* [from blithe.] The quality of being  
 blithe.  
**BLITHESOMENESS.** *n. f.* [from blithe.] The quality of being  
 blithe.  
**BLITHESOME.** *adj.* [from blithe.] Gay; cheerful.  
 Frosty blasts deface  
 The blithesome year: trees of their shrivell'd fruits  
 Are widow'd. *Philips.*  
**To BLOAT.** *v. a.* [probably from blow.] To swell, or make  
 turgid with wind.  
 His rude essays  
 Encourage him, and bloat him up with praise,  
 That he may get more bulk before he dies. *Dryden.*  
 The strutting petticoat smooths all distinctions, levels the  
 mother with the daughter. I cannot but be troubled to see  
 so many well-shaped innocent virgins bloated up, and waddling  
 up and down like bigbellied women. *Addison. Spectator.*  
**To BLOAT.** *v. n.* To grow turgid.  
 If a person of a firm constitution begins to bloat, from be-  
 ing warm grows cold, his fibres grow weak. *Arbuthnot.*  
**BLOATEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from bloat.] Turgidness; swelling; tu-  
 mour.  
 Lassitude, laziness, bloatedness, and scorbutical spots, are sym-  
 ptoms of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
**BLOBBER.** *n. f.* [from blob.] A word used in some counties for  
 a bubble.  
 There swimmeth also in the sea a round slimy substance,  
 called a blobber, reputed noisome to the fish. *Carew.*  
**BLOBBERLIP.** *n. f.* [from blob, or blobber, and lip.] A thick lip.  
 They make a wit of their insipid friend,  
 His blobberlips and beetlebrows commend. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
**BLOBLIPPED.** *adj.* Having swelled or thick lips.  
**BLOBBERLIPPED.** *adj.* Having swelled or thick lips.  
 A bloblipped shell, which seemeth to be a kind of mussel.  
*Grew's Musæum.*  
 His person deformed to the highest degree; flat nosed, and  
 blobberlipped. *L'Estrange.*  
**BLOCK.** *n. f.* [block, Dutch; bloc, Fr.]  
 1. A heavy piece of timber, rather thick than long.  
 2. A mass of matter.  
 Homer's apotheosis consists of a groupe of figures, cut in the  
 same block of marble, and rising one above another. *Addison.*  
 3. A massy body.  
 Small causes are sufficient to make a man uneasy, when great  
 ones are not in the way: for want of a block, he will stumble  
 at a straw. *Swift's Thoughts on various Subjects.*  
 4. A rude piece of timber; in contempt.  
 When, by the help of wedges and beetles, an image is cleft  
 out of the trunk of some tree, yet, after all the skill of artifi-  
 cers to set forth such a divine block, it cannot one moment se-  
 cure itself from being eaten by worms. *Stillingfleet.*  
 5. The piece of wood on which hats are formed.  
 He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat; it ever  
 changes with the next block. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*  
 6. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.  
 Some guard these traitors to the block of death,  
 Treason's true bed, and yielder up of breath. *Shakesp. H. IV.*  
 At the instant of his death, having a long beard, after his  
 head was upon the block, he gently drew his beard aside, and  
 said, this hath not offended the king. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
 I'll drag him thence,  
 Even from the holy altar to the block. *Dryden's W. of B.*

# B L O

7. An obstruction; a stop.  
 Can he ever dream, that the suffering for righteousness sake  
 is our felicity, when he sees us run so from it, that no crime  
 is block enough in our way, to stop our flight? *Decay of Piety.*  
 8. A sea term for a pulley.  
 9. A blockhead; a fellow remarkable for stupidity.  
 The country is a desert, where the good  
 Gain'd, inhabits not; born's not understood;  
 There men become beasts, and prone to all evils;  
 In cities, blocks. *Donne.*  
 What tongueless blocks were they, would they not speak?  
*Shakesp. Richard III.*  
**To BLOCK.** *v. a.* [bloquer, Fr.] To shut up; to inclose, so as  
 to hinder egress.  
 The states about them should neither by encrease of domi-  
 nion, nor by blocking of trade, have it in their power to hurt  
 or annoy. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
 Recommend it to the governour of Abingdon, to send some  
 troops to block it up, from infesting the great road. *Clarendon.*  
 They block the castle kept by Bertram;  
 But now they cry, down with the palace, fire it. *Dryden.*  
 The abbot raises an army, and blocks up the town on the  
 side that faces his dominions. *Addison on Italy.*  
**BLOCK-HOUSE.** *n. f.* [from block and house.] A fortress built to  
 obstruct or block up a pass.  
 His entrance is guarded with block-houses, and that on the  
 town's side fortified with ordnance. *Carew's Survey of Cornw.*  
 Rochester water reacheth far within the land, and is under  
 the protection of some block-houses. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
**BLOCK-TIN.** *n. f.* [from block and tin.] So the tradesmen call  
 that which is most pure or unmixed, and as yet unwrought.  
*Boyle.*  
**BLOCKADE.** *n. f.* [from block.] A siege carried on by shutting  
 up the place.  
 The enemy was necessitated wholly to abandon the blockade  
 of Olivenza. *Tatler, N° 51.*  
 Round the goddess's roll  
 Broad hats and hoods, and caps, a fable shoal;  
 Thick, and more thick, the black blockade extends. *Pope.*  
**To BLOCKADE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up.  
 Huge bales of British cloth blockade the door,  
 A hundred oxen at your levee roar. *Pope.*  
**BLOCKHEAD.** *n. f.* [from block and head.] A stupid fellow; a  
 dolt; a man without parts.  
 Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will; it is  
 strongly wedged up in a blockhead. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
 We idly fit like stupid blockheads,  
 Our hands committed to our pockets. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. ii.*  
 A blockhead rubs his thoughtless skull,  
 And thanks his stars he was not born a fool. *Pope.*  
**BLOCKHEADED.** *adj.* [from blockhead.] Stupid; dull.  
 Says a blockheaded boy, these are villainous creatures.  
*L'Estrange's Fables.*  
**BLOCKISH.** *adj.* [from block.] Stupid; dull.  
 Make a lott'ry,  
 And, by decree, let blockish Ajax draw  
 The sort to fight with Hector. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cress.*  
**BLOCKISHLY.** *adv.* [from blockish.] In a stupid manner.  
**BLOCKISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from blockish.] Stupidity.  
**BLOMARY.** *n. f.* The first forge in the iron mills, through  
 which the metal passes, after it has been first melted from the  
 mine. *Dict.*  
**BLOUNKET.** *n. f.* [I suppose for blanket.]  
 Our blonket livery's been all too sad  
 For thilke same season, when all is yclad  
 With pleasance. *Spenser's Pastorals.*  
**BLOOD.** *n. f.* [blob, Saxon.]  
 1. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals.  
 But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof,  
 shall you not eat. *Gen. ix. 4.*  
 2. Child; progeny.  
 We'll no more meet, no more see one another:  
 But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter.  
*Shakesp. King Lear.*  
 3. Family; kindred.  
 As many and as well born bloods as those,  
 Stand in his face, to contradict his claim. *Shakesp. K. John.*  
 O! what an happiness is it to find  
 A friend of our own blood, a brother kind. *Waller.*  
 According to the common law of England, in administra-  
 tions, the whole blood ought to be preferred to the half blood.  
*Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
 4. Descent; lineage.  
 Epithets of flattery, deserved by few of them; and not run-  
 ning in a blood, like the perpetual gentleness of the Ormond  
 family. *Dryden's Fab. Dedication.*  
 5. Blood royal; royal lineage.  
 They will almost  
 Give us a prince o' th' blood, a son of Priam,  
 In change of him. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
 6. Birth; high extraction.  
 I am a gentleman of blood and breeding. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*  
 7. Mur-



7. Murder; violent death.

It will have blood; they say, *blood* will have blood.

*Shakefp. Macbeth.*

The voice of thy brother's *blood* crieth unto me from the ground.

*Gen. iv. 10.*

8. Life.

When wicked men have slain a righteous person in his own house, upon his bed, shall I not therefore now require his *blood* at your hand?

*2 Sam. iv. 11.*

9. For blood. Though his blood or life was at stake: a low phrase.

A crow lay battering upon a muscle, and could not, for his *blood*, break the shell to come at the fish.

*L'Estrange.*

10. The carnal part of man.

Flesh and *blood* hath not revealed it unto thee, but my father which is in heaven.

*Matt. xvi. 17.*

11. Temper of mind; state of the passions.

Will you, great sir, that glory blot,

In cold *blood*, which you gain'd in hot?

*Hudibras.*

12. Hot spark; man of fire.

The news put divers young *bloods* into such a fury, as the English ambassadors were not, without peril, to be outraged.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

13. The juice of any thing.

He washed his garments in wine, and his cloaths in the *blood* of grapes.

*Gen. xlix. 11.*

To BLOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stain with blood.

When the faculties intellectual are in vigour, not drenched, or, as it were, *blooded* by the affections.

*Bacon's Apophth.*

Then all approach the slain with vast surprise,

And, scarce secure, reach out their spears afar,

And *blood* their points, to prove their partnership in war.

*Dryden's Fables.*

He was *blooded* up to his elbows by a couple of Moors, whom he had been butchering with his own imperial hands.

*Addison.*

2. To enter; to enure to blood, as a hound.

Fairer than fairest, let none ever say,

That ye were *blooded* in a yielded prey.

*Spenser, sonn. xx.*

3. To blood, is sometimes to let blood medically.

4. To heat; to exasperate.

By this means, matters grew more exasperate; the auxiliary forces of French and English were much *blooded* one against another.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

BLOOD-BOLTERED. *adj.* [from *blood* and *bolter*.] Blood-sprinkled.

The *blood-bolter'd* Banquo smiles upon me.

*Macbeth.*

BLOOD-HOT. *adj.* [from *blood* and *hot*.] Hot in the same degree with blood.

A good piece of bread first to be eaten, will gain time to warm the beer *blood-hot*, which then he may drink safely.

*Locke.*

To BLOOD-LET. *v. a.* [from *blood* and *let*.] To bleed; to open a vein medically.

The chyle is not perfectly assimilated into blood, by its circulation through the lungs, as is known by experiments of *blood-letting*.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BLOOD-LETTER. *n. f.* [from *blood-let*.] A phlebotomist; one that takes away blood medically.

This mischief happening to aneurisms, proceedeth from the ignorance of the *blood-letter*, who, not considering the error committed in letting blood, binds up the arm carelessly.

*Wiseman's Surgery.*

BLOOD-STONE. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *stone*.] The name of a stone.

There is a stone, which they call the *blood-stone*, which, worn, is thought to be good for them that bleed at the nose; which, no doubt, is by attrition, and cooling of the spirits.

*Bacon.*

The *blood-stone* is green, spotted with a bright blood-red.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

BLOOD-THIRSTY. *adj.* [from *blood* and *thirst*.] Desirous to shed blood.

And high advancing his *blood-thirsty* blade,

Struck one of those deformed heads.

*Fairy Queen, b. i.*

The image of God the *blood-thirsty* have not; for God is charity and mercy itself.

*Raleigh's History.*

BLOOD-VESSEL. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *vessel*.] A vessel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood.

The skins of the forehead were extremely tough and thick, and had not in them any *blood-vessel*, that we were able to discover.

*Addison. Spectator, N° 275.*

BLO'ODFLOWER. *n. f.* [*hæmanthus*, Lat.] A plant.

This plant was originally brought from the Cape of Good Hope, and has been many years preserved in the curious gardens in Holland, where they now have many sorts; but in England it is still very rare.

*Millar.*

BLOODGUILTINESS. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *guilty*.] Murder; the crime of shedding blood.

And were there rightful cause of difference,

Yet were't not better, fair it to accord,

Than with *bloodguiltiness* to heap offence,

And mortal vengeance join to crime abhor'd.

*Fairy Q. b. ii.*

BLO'ODHOUND. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *hound*.] A hound that follows by the scent, and seizes with great fierceness.

Hear this, hear this, thou tribune of the people:

Thou zealous, publick *bloodhound*, hear, and melt.

*Dryden.*

Where are these rav'ning *bloodhounds*, that pursue

In a full cry, gaping to swallow me?

*Southerne's Inn. Adult.*

A *bloodhound* will follow the tract of the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular game they have in chase.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

And though the villain 'scape a while, he feels

Slow vengeance, like a *bloodhound*, at his heels.

*Swift.*

BLO'ODILY. *adv.* [from *bloody*.] With disposition to shed blood; cruelly.

I told the pursuivant,

As too triumphing, how mine enemies,

To day at Pomfret, *bloodily* were butcher'd.

*Shakefp. R. III.*

This day, the poet, *bloodily* inclin'd,

Has made me die, full fore against my mind.

*Dryden.*

BLO'ODINESS. *n. f.* [from *bloody*.] The state of being bloody.

It will manifest itself by its *bloodiness*; yet sometimes the scull is so thin as not to admit of any.

*Sharp's Surgery.*

BLO'ODLESS. *adj.* [from *blood*.]

1. Without blood; dead.

He cheer'd my sorrows, and, for fums of gold,

The *bloodless* carcase of my Hector fold.

*Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Without slaughter.

War brings ruin where it should amend;

But beauty, with a *bloodless* conquest, finds

A welcome sov'reignty in rudest minds.

*Waller.*

BLO'ODSHED. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *shed*.]

1. The crime of blood, or murder.

Full many mischiefs follow cruel wrath;

Abhorred *bloodshed*, and tumultuous strife,

Unmanly murder, and unthrifty scath.

*Fairy Queen, b. i.*

All murders past do stand excus'd in this;

And this so sole, and so unmatchable,

Shall prove a deadly *bloodshed* but a jest,

Exampled by this heinous spectacle.

*Shakefp. King John.*

A man, under the transports of a vehement rage, passes a different judgment upon murder and *bloodshed*, from what he does when his revenge is over.

*South.*

2. Slaughter.

So by him Cæsar got the victory,

Through great *bloodshed*, and many a sad assay.

Of wars and *bloodshed*, and of dire events,

I could with greater certainty foretel.

*Dryden's Tyran. Love.*

BLO'ODSHEDDER. *n. f.* [from *bloodshed*.] Murderer.

He that taketh away his neighbour's living, slayeth him: and he that defraudeth the labourer of his hire, is a *bloodshedder*.

*Ecclus. xxxiv. 22.*

BLO'ODSHOT. } *adj.* [from *blood* and *shot*.] Filled with

BLOODSHO'TTEN. } blood bursting from its proper vessels.

And that the winds their bellowing throats would try,

When redd'ning clouds reflect his *bloodshot* eye.

*Garth.*

BLO'ODSUCKER. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *suck*.]

1. A leech; a fly; any thing that sucks blood.

2. A cruel man; a murderer.

God keep the prince from all the pack of you;

A knot you are of damned *bloodsuckers*.

*Shakefp. Rich. III.*

The nobility cried out upon him, that he was a *bloodsucker*, a murderer, and a parricide.

*Hayward.*

BLO'ODY. *adj.* [from *blood*.]

1. Stained with blood.

2. Cruel; murderous; applied either to men or facts.

By continual martial exercises, without blood, she made them perfect in that *bloody* art.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

False of heart, light of ear; *bloody* of hand.

*Shakefp. K. Lear.*

I grant him *bloody*,

Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful.

*Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Thou *bloodier* villain;

Than terms can give thee out,

*Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Alas! why gnaw you so your nether lip?

Some *bloody* passion shakes your very frame;

These are portents: but yet I hope, I hope,

They do not point on me.

*Shakefp. Othello.*

The *bloody* fact

Will be aveng'd; and th' other's faith approv'd,

Lose no reward; though here thou see him die,

Rolling in dust and gore.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 457.*

The *bloodiest* vengeance which she could pursue,

Would be a trifle to my loss of you.

*Dryden's Indian Emp.*

Proud Nimrod first the *bloody* chase began;

A mighty hunter, and his prey was man.

*Pope's W. Forest.*

BLOODY-FLUX. See FLUX.

Cold, by retarding the motion of the blood, and suppressing perspiration, produces giddiness, sleepiness, pains in the bowels, looseness, *bloody-fluxes*.

*Arbuthnot on Air.*

BLOODY-MINDED. *adj.* [from *bloody* and *mind*.] Cruel; inclined to bloodshed.

I think you'll make me mad: truth has been at my tongue's end this half hour, and I have not the power to bring it out, for fear of this *bloody-minded* colonel.

*Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

BLOOM. *n. f.* [*blum*, Germ. *bloem*, Dutch.]

1. A blossom; the flower which precedes the fruit.



How nature paints her colours, how the bee  
Sits on the *bloom*, extracting liquid sweet. *Par. Lost*, b. v.  
A medlar tree was planted by;  
The spreading branches made a goodly show,  
And full of opening *blossoms* was ev'ry bough. *Dryden*.  
Haste to yonder woodbine bow'rs;  
The turf with rural dainties shall be crown'd,  
While opening *blossoms* diffuse their sweets around. *Pope*.  
2. The state of immaturity; the state of any thing improving, and  
ripening to higher perfection.  
Were I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,  
My youth in *bloom*, your age in its decay. *Dryden's Aurengz.*  
3. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.  
4. [In the iron works.] A piece of iron wrought into a mass,  
two feet square.  
To BLOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To bring or yield blossoms.  
The rod of Aaron for the house of Levi was budded, and  
brought forth buds, and *bloomed* blossoms, and yielded almonds.  
*Numb. xvii. 8.*  
It is a common experience, that if you do not pull off some  
blossoms the first time a tree *bloometh*, it will blossom itself to  
death. *Bacon's Natural Hist. N° 449.*  
2. To produce, as blossoms.  
Rites and customs, now superstitious, when the strength of  
virtuous, devout, or charitable affection *bloomed* them, no man  
could justly have condemned as evil. *Hooker, b. v. § 3.*  
3. To be in a state of youth and improvement.  
Beauty, frail flow'r, that ev'ry season fears,  
*Blossoms* in thy colours for a thousand years. *Pope's Epistles.*  
O greatly blest'd with every *blossoming* grace!  
With equal steps the paths of glory trace. *Pope's Odyss. b. i.*  
BLO'OMY. *adj.* [from *bloom*.] Full of blossoms; flowery.  
O nightingale! that on yon *blossomy* spray  
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still. *Milton*.  
Departing spring could only stay to shed  
Her *blossomy* beauties on the genial bed,  
But left the manly summer in her stead. *Dryden*.  
Hear how the birds, on ev'ry *blossomy* spray,  
With joyous music wake the dawning day. *Pope*.  
BLORE. *n. f.* [from *blow*.] Act of blowing; blast.  
Out rusht, with an unmeasur'd roar,  
Those two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps; ushers to ei-  
ther's *blore*. *Chapman's Iliads.*  
BLO'SSOM. *n. f.* [blor-me, Sax.] The flower that grows on  
any plant, previous to the seed or fruit. We generally call  
those flowers *blossoms*, which are not much regarded in them-  
selves, but as a token of some following production.  
Cold news for me:  
Thus are my *blossoms* blasted in the bud,  
And caterpillars eat my leaves away. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
Merrily, merrily shall I live now,  
Under the *blossom* that hangs on the bough. *Shakesp. Tempest.*  
The pulling off many of the *blossoms* of a fruit tree, doth  
make the fruit fairer. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 449.*  
To his green years your censure you would suit,  
Not blast the *blossom*, but expect the fruit. *Dryden*.  
Sweeter than spring,  
Thou sole surviving *blossom* from the root,  
That nourish'd up my fortune. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
To BLO'SSOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put forth blossoms.  
This is the state of man: to day he puts forth  
The tender leaves of hope; tomorrow *blossoms*,  
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him. *Sh. H. VIII.*  
Although the figtree shall not *blossom*, neither shall fruit be in  
the vines, yet I will rejoice in the Lord. *Habb. iii. 17.*  
The want of rain at *blossoming* time, often occasions the  
dropping off of the blossoms, for want of sap. *Mortimer*.  
To BLOT. *v. a.* [from *blottir*, Fr. to hide.]  
1. To obliterate; to make writing invisible, by covering it with  
ink.  
You that are king,  
Have caus'd him, by new act of parliament,  
To blot out me, and put his own son in. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*  
Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,  
The last and greatest art, the art to blot. *Pope*.  
A man of the most understanding will find it impossible to  
make the best use of it, while he writes in constraint, perpetu-  
ally softening, correcting, or blotting out expressions. *Swift*.  
2. To efface; to erase.  
O Bertran, oh! no more my foe, but brother:  
One act like this blots out a thousand crimes. *Dryden*.  
These simple ideas, offered to the mind, the understanding  
can no more refuse, nor alter, nor blot out, than a mirror can  
refuse, alter, or obliterate, the images which the objects pro-  
duce. *Locke*.  
3. To make black spots on a paper; to blur.  
Heads overfull of matter, be like pens over full of ink,  
which will sooner blot, than make any fair letter at all.  
*Ascham's Schoolmaster.*  
O sweet Portia!  
Here are a few of the unpleasant words  
That ever blotted paper. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

4. To disgrace; to disfigure.  
Unknit that threat'ning unkind brow;  
It blots thy beauty, as frost bites the meads,  
Confounds thy fame. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*  
My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;  
My blackness blotted thy unblemish'd name. *Dryden's Æn.*  
For mercy's sake, restrain thy hand,  
Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rowe*.  
5. To darken.  
He sung how earth blots the moon's gilded wane,  
Whilst foolish men beat sounding brass in vain. *Cowley*.  
BLOT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. An obliteration of something written.  
Let flames on your unlucky papers prey,  
Your wars, your loves, your praises, be forgot,  
And make of all an universal blot. *Dryden's Juven. sat. vii.*  
2. A blur; a spot upon paper.  
3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach.  
Make known,  
It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness,  
That hath depriv'd me. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
A lie is a foul blot in a man; yet it is continually in the  
mouth of the untaught. *Ecclus. xx. 24.*  
A disappointed hope, a blot of honour, a strain of consci-  
ence, an unfortunate love, will serve the turn. *Temple*.  
4. [At backgammon.] When a single man lies open to be ta-  
ken up; whence to hit a blot.  
He is too great a master of his art, to make a blot which may  
so easily be hit. *Dryden's Dedication, Æneid.*  
BLOTCH. *n. f.* [from blot.] A spot or pustule upon the skin.  
Spots and blotches, of several colours and figures, straggling  
over the body; some are red, others yellow, livid, or black.  
*Harvey on Consumptions.*  
To BLOTE. *v. a.* To smoke, or dry by the smoke; as bloted  
herrings, or red herrings.  
BLOW. *n. f.* [blowe, Dutch.]  
1. A stroke.  
A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,  
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,  
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
A woman's tongue,  
That gives not half so great a blow to th' ear,  
As will a chesnut. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*  
Words of great contempt, commonly finding a return of  
equal scorn, blows were fastened upon the most pragmatical of  
the crew. *Clarendon*.  
2. The fatal stroke; the stroke of death.  
Assuage your thirst of blood, and strike the blow. *Dryd.*  
3. A single action; a sudden event.  
Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are  
once defeated, they lose a province at a blow. *Dryden*.  
4. The act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.  
I much fear, lest with the blows of flies,  
His brass inflicted wounds are fill'd. *Chapman's Iliads.*  
To BLOW. *v. n.* pret. *blew*; particip. pass. *blown*. [blapan, Sax.]  
1. To move with a current of air.  
At his sight the mountains are shaken, and at his will the  
south wind bloweth. *Ecclus. xliii. 16.*  
Fruits, for long keeping, gather before they are full ripe, and  
in a dry day, towards noon, and when the wind bloweth not  
south; and when the moon is in decrease. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
By the fragrant winds that blow  
O'er th' Elyian flow'rs. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*  
2. This word is used sometimes impersonally with it.  
It blew a terrible tempest at sea once, and there was one sea-  
man praying. *L'Estrange*.  
If it blows a happy gale, we must set up all our sails, though  
it sometimes happens, that our natural heat is more powerful  
than our care and correctness. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
3. To pant; to puff; to be breathless.  
Here's Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and blowing, and  
looking wildly. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Each aking nerve refuse the lance to throw,  
And each spent courser at the chariot blow. *Pope's Iliad.*  
4. To breathe.  
Says the satyr, if you have gotten a trick of blowing hot and  
cold out of the same mouth, I've e'en done with ye. *L'Estrange*.  
5. To sound by being blown.  
Nor with less dread the loud  
Ethereal trumpet from on high 'gan blow. *Par. Lost, b. vi.*  
There let the prating organ blow,  
To the full-voic'd quire below. *Milton*.  
6. To sound, or play musically by wind.  
When ye blow an alarm, then the camps that lie on the east  
parts shall go forward. *Numb. x. 5.*  
7. To blow over. To pass away without effect.  
Storms, though they blow over divers times, yet may fall at  
last. *Bacon's Essays, N° 16.*  
When the storm is blown over,  
How blest is the swain,  
Who begins to discover  
An end of his pain. *Granville.*  
But



# B L O

- But those clouds being now happily *blown over*, and our sun clearly shining out again, I have recovered the relapse. *Denham.*
8. To *blow up*. To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder. On the next day, some of the enemy's magazines *blew up*; and it is thought they were destroyed on purpose by some of their men. *Tatler, N° 59.*
- To BLOW. *v. a.*
1. To drive by the force of the wind. Though you unty the winds, Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees *blown down*, Though castles topple on their warders heads. *Macbeth.* Fair daughter, *blow* away those mists and clouds, And let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre. *Denham.* These primitive heirs of the christian church, could not so easily *blow off* the doctrine of passive obedience. *South.*
  2. To inflame with wind. I have created the smith that *bloweth* the coals in the fire. *Isaiah, liv. 16.*
  3. To swell; to puff into size. No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite, But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. *King Lear.*
  4. To form by blowing them into shape. Spherical bubbles, that boys sometimes *blow* with water, to which soap hath given a tenacity. *Boyle.*
  5. To sound an instrument of wind musick. Where the bright seraphim, in burning row, Their loud uplifted angel trumpets *blow*. *Milton.*
  6. To warm with the breath. When icicles hang by the wall, And Dick the shepherd *blows* his nail, And Tom bears logs into the hall, And milk comes frozen home in pail. *Shak. L. Lab. Loft.*
  7. To spread by report. But never was there man of his degree, So much esteem'd, so well belov'd as he: So gentle of condition was he known, That through the court his courtesy was *blown*. *Dryden.*
  8. To *blow out*. To extinguish by wind or the breath. Your breath first kindled the dead coal of war, And brought in matter, that should feed this fire: And now 'tis far too huge to be *blown out*, With that same weak wind which enkindled it. *Sh. K. John.* Moon, slip behind some cloud, some tempest, rise, And *blow out* all the stars that light the skies. *Dryden.*
  9. To *blow up*. To raise or swell with breath. A plague of fighting and grief! it *blows* a man up like a bladder. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.* *Blown up* with the conceit of his merit, he did not think he had received good measure from the king. *Bacon's Hen. VII.* Before we had exhausted the receiver, the bladder appeared as full as if *blown up* with a quill. *Boyle.* It was my breath that *blew* this tempest up, Upon your stubborn usage of the pope. *Shakesp. K. John.* His presence soon *blows up* the unkindly fight, And his loud guns speak thick like angry men. *Dryden.* An empty bladder gravitates no more than when *blown up*, but somewhat less; yet descends more easily, because with less resistance. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. ii. c. 6.* When the mind finds herself very much inflamed with devotion, she is too much inclined to think that it is *blown up* with something divine within herself. *Addis. Spect. N° 201.*
  10. To *blow up*. To destroy with gunpowder; to raise into the air. The captains hoping, by a mine, to gain the city, approached with soldiers ready to enter upon *blowing up* of the mine. *Knolles's History of the Turks.* Their chief *blown up* in air, not waves, expir'd, To which his pride presum'd to give the law. *Dryden.* Not far from the said well, *blowing up* a rock, he formerly observed some of these. *Woodward on Fossils.*
  11. To infect with the eggs of flies. I would no more endure This wooden slavery, than I would suffer The flesh-fly *blow* my mouth. *Shakesp. Tempest.* Rather at Nilus' mud Lay me stark naked, and let the water flies Blow me into abhorring. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
  12. To *blow upon*. To make stale. I am wonderfully pleased, when I meet with any passage in an old Greek or Latin author, that is not *blown upon*, and which I have never met with in any quotation. *Addison.* He will whisper an intrigue that is not yet *blown upon* by common fame. *Addison. Spectator, N° 105.*
- To BLOW. *v. n.* [blopan, Saxon.] To bloom; to blossom. We lose the prime to mark how spring Our tended plants, how *blows* the citron grove, What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v. l. 22.* This royal fair Shall, when the blossom of her beauty's *blown*, See her great brother on the British throne. *Waller.* Fair is the kingcup that in meadow *blows*, Fair is the daisy that beside her grows. *Gay's Pastorals.*

# B L U

- For thee Idume's spicy forests *blow*, And seeds of gold in Ophir's mountains glow. *Pope.*
- BLO'WER. *n. f.* [from *blow*.] A melter of tin. Add his care and cost in buying wood, and in fetching the same to the blowing-house, together with the *blowers*, two or three months extreme and encreasing labour. *Carew's Survey.*
- BLOWN. The *participle passive* of *blow*. All the sparks of virtue, which nature had kindled in them, were so *blown* to give forth their uttermost heat, that justly it may be affirmed, they inflamed the affections of all that knew them. *Sidney, b. ii.* The trumpets sleep, while cheerful horns are *blown*, And arms employ'd on birds and beasts alone. *Pope.*
- BLO'WPOINT. *n. f.* A child's play. Shortly boys shall not play At spancounter or *blowpoint*, but shall pay Toll to some courtier. *Donne.*
- BLOWTH. *n. f.* [from *blow*.] Bloom, or blossom. Ambition and covetousness being but green, and newly grown up, the seeds and effects were as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
- BLOWZE. *n. f.* A ruddy fat-faced wench.
- BLO'WZY. *adj.* [from *blowze*.] Sun burnt; high coloured.
- BLU'BBER. *n. f.* [See BLOB.] The part of a whale that contains the oil.
- To BLU'BBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks. Even so lies she, *Blubb'ring* and weeping, weeping and *blubb'ring*. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.* A thief came to a boy that was *blubbering* by the side of a well, and asked what he cried for. *L'Estrange.* Soon as Glumdalclitch mis'd her pleasing care, She wept, she *blubber'd*, and she tore her hair. *Swift.*
- To BLU'BBER. *v. a.* To swell the cheeks with weeping. Fair streams represent unto me my *blubbered* face; let tears procure your stay. *Sidney.* The wild wood gods arrived in the place, There find the virgin doleful, desolate, With ruffled raiment, and fair *blubber'd* face, As her outrageous foe had left her late. *Fairy Queen, b. i.* Tir'd with the search, not finding what she seeks, With cruel blows she pounds her *blubber'd* cheeks. *Dryden.*
- BLU'BBERED. *particip. adj.* [from *to blubber*.] Swelled; big; applied commonly to the lip. Thou sing with him, thou booby! never pipe Was so profan'd, to touch that *blubber'd* lip. *Dryden.*
- BLU'DGEON. *n. f.* A short stick, with one end loaded, used as an offensive weapon.
- BLUE. *adj.* [blæp, Sax. *bleu*, Fr.] One of the seven original colours. There's gold, and here, My *bluest* veins to kiss; a hand that kings Have lipt. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra:* Where fires thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths unswept, There pinch the maids as *blue* as bilberry. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.* O coward conscience! how dost thou afflict me? The lights burn *blue*—Is it not dead midnight? Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shakesp. Richard III.* Why does one climate, and one foil endue The blushing poppy with a crimson hue; Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet *blue*? } *Prior.* There was scarce any other colour sensible, besides red and *blue*; only the *blues*, and principally the second *blue*, inclined a little to green. *Newton's Opticks.*
- BLUEBOTTLE. *n. f.* [from *blue* and *bottle*.]
1. A flower of the bell shape; a species of *bottleflower*; which see. If you put *bluebottles*, or other blue flowers, into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red; because the ants thrust their stings, and infill into them their stinging liquor. *Ray.*
  2. A fly with a large blue belly. Say, fire of insects, mighty Sol, A fly upon the chariot-pole Cries out, what *bluebottle* alive Did ever with such fury drive? *Prior:*
- BLUE-EYED. *adj.* [from *blue* and *eye*.] Having blue eyes. Rise then, fair *blue-ey'd* maid, rise and discover Thy silver brow, and meet thy golden lover. *Craslow.* Nor to the temple was she gone, to move, With prayers, the *blue-ey'd* progeny of Jove. *Dryden.*
- BLUEHA'ired. *adj.* [from *blue* and *hair*.] Having blue hair. This place, The greatest and the best of all the main, He quarters to his *bluehair'd* deities. *Milton's Par. Regain.*
- BLU'ELY. *adv.* [from *blue*.] With a blue colour. This 'squire he drop'd his pen full soon, While as the light burnt *blueely*. *Swift.*
- BLU'ENESS. *n. f.* [from *blue*.] The quality of being blue. In a moment our liquor may be deprived of its *blueness*, and restored to it again, by the affusion of a few drops of liquours. *Boyle on Colours;*



# B L U

- BLUFF.** *adj.* Big; furly; blustering.  
Like those whom stature did to crowns prefer,  
Black-brow'd and *bluff*, like Homer's Jupiter. *Dryden.*
- BLU'ISH.** *adj.* [from *blue*.] Blue in a small degree.  
Side sleeves and skirts, round underborne, with a *bluish* tinsel.  
*Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*  
At last, as far as I could cast my eyes  
Upon the sea, somewhat, methought, did rise  
Like *bluish* mists. *Dryden's Indian Emperour.*  
Here, in full light, the ruffet plains extend,  
There wrapt in clouds the *bluish* hills ascend. *Pope.*
- LU'ISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *blue*.] A small degree of blue colour.  
I could make, with crude copper, a solution without the  
*bluishness*, that is wont to accompany its vulgar solutions. *Boyle.*
- TO BLU'NDER.** *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Dutch; perhaps from *blind*.]  
1. To mistake grossly; to err very widely; to mistake stupidly. It is a word implying contempt.  
It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and another to *blunder* upon the reason of it. *L'Estrange.*  
The grandees and giants in knowledge, who laughed at all  
besides themselves, as barbarous and insignificant, yet *blundered*, and stumbled, about their grand and principal concern. *South.*
2. To flounder; to stumble.  
He who now to sense, now nonsense leaning,  
Means not, but *blunders* round about a meaning. *Pope.*
- TO BLUNDER.** *v. a.* To mix foolishly or blindly.  
He seems to understand no difference between titles of respect and acts of worship; between expressions of esteem and devotion; between religious and civil worship: for he *blunders* and confounds all these together; and whatever proves one, he thinks, proves all the rest. *Stillingfleet.*
- BLU'NDER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A gross or shameful mistake.  
It was the advice of Schomberg to an historian, that he should avoid being particular in the drawing up of an army, and other circumstances in the day of battle; for that he had observed notorious *blunders* and absurdities committed by writers not conversant in the art of war. *Addison. Freeholder.*  
It is our own ignorance that makes us charge those works of the Almighty, as defects or *blunders*, as ill-contrived or ill-made. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- BLU'NDERBUSS.** *n. f.* [from *blunder*.] A gun that is charged with many bullets, so that, without any exact aim, there is a chance of hitting the mark.  
There are *blunderbusses* in every loop-hole, that go off of their own accord, at the squeaking of a fiddle. *Dryden.*
- BLU'NDERER.** *n. f.* [from *blunder*.] A man apt to commit blunders; a blockhead.  
Another sort of judges will decide in favour of an authour, or will pronounce him a mere *blunderer*, according to the company they have kept. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
- BLU'NDERHEAD.** *n. f.* [from *blunder* and *head*.] A stupid fellow.  
At the rate of this thick-skulled *blunderhead*, every plow-jobber shall take upon him to read upon divinity. *L'Estrange.*
- BLUNT.** *adj.* [etymology uncertain.]
1. Dull on the edge or point; not sharp.  
If the iron be *blunt*, and he do not whet the edge, then must he put to more strength. *Eccles. x. 10.*  
Thanks to that beauty, which can give an edge to the *bluntest* swords. *Sidney, b. i.*
2. Dull in understanding; not quick.  
Valentine being gone, I'll quickly cross,  
By some fly trick, *blunt* Thurio's dull proceeding. *Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*  
Whitehead, a grave divine, was of a *blunt* stoical nature; one day the queen happened to say, I like thee the better, because thou livest unmarried. He answered; Madam, I like you the worse. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
3. Rough; not delicate; not civil.  
The mayor of the town came to seize them in a *blunt* manner, alleging a warrant to stop them. *Wotton.*  
'Tis not enough your counsel still be true;  
*Blunt* truths more mischief than nice falsehoods do. *Pope.*
4. Abrupt; not elegant.  
To use too many circumstances, ere one come to the matter, is wearisome; to use none at all, is *blunt*. *Bacon.*
5. Hard to penetrate. This use is improper.  
I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions; it will scarce receive or retain affections of yesterday. *Pope, Lett. lxxxiii. to Swift.*
- TO BLUNT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dull the edge or point.  
So sickening moons too near the sun,  
And *blunt* their crescents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*  
Earthly limbs, and gross allay,  
*Blunt* not the beams of heav'n, and edge of day. *Dryden.*  
He had such things to urge against our marriage,  
As, now declar'd, would *blunt* my sword in battle,  
And daunt my courage. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
2. To repress, or weaken any appetite, desire, or power of the mind.

# B L U

- Blunt* not his love;  
Nor loose the good advantage of his grace,  
By seeming cold. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. 2.*
- BLU'NTLY.** *adv.* [from *blunt*.]  
1. In a blunt manner; without sharpness.  
2. Coarsely; plainly; roughly.  
I can keep honest counsels, marr a curious tale in telling it, and deliver a plain message *bluntly*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
A man of honest blood,  
Who to his wife, before the time assign'd  
For childbirth came, thus *bluntly* spoke his mind. *Dryden.*
- BLU'NTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *blunt*.]  
1. Want of edge or point; dulness; obtuseness; want of sharpness.  
The crafty boy, that had full oft essay'd  
To pierce my stubborn and resisting breast,  
But still the *bluntness* of his darts betray'd. *Suckling.*  
2. Coarseness; roughness of manners; rude sincerity.  
His silence grew wit, his *bluntness* integrity, his beastly ignorance, virtuous simplicity. *Sidney, b. i.*  
Manage disputes with civility; whence some readers will be assisted to discern a difference betwixt *bluntness* of speech and strength of reason. *Boyle.*  
False friends, his deadliest foes, could find no way,  
But shows of honest *bluntness* to betray. *Dryd. H. and Pan.*
- BLU'NTWITTED.** *adj.* [from *blunt* and *wit*.] Dull; stupid.  
*Bluntwitted* lord, ignoble in demeanour. *Shakesp. H. VI.*
- BLUR.** *n. f.* [*borra*, Span. a blot. *Skin*.] A blot; a stain; a spot.  
Man, once fallen, was nothing but a great *blur*; a total universal pollution. *South.*
- TO BLUR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To blot; to efface; to obscure.  
Such an act,  
That *blurs* the grace and blush of modesty,  
Calls virtue hypocrite. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
Long is it since I saw him;  
But time hath nothing *blurr'd* those lines of favour,  
Which then he wore. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*  
Concerning innate principles, I desire these men to say, whether they can, or cannot, by education and custom, be *blurred* and blotted out. *Locke.*
2. To blot; to stain.  
Sarcasms may eclipse thine own,  
But cannot *blur* my lost renown. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. iii.*
- TO BLURT.** *v. a.* [without etymology.] To speak inadvertently; to let fly without thinking.  
Others cast out bloody and deadly speeches at random, and cannot hold, but *blurt* out those words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewell on Providence.*  
They had some belief of a Deity, which they, upon surprisal, thus *blurt* out. *Government of the Tongue, § 5.*
- TO BLUSH.** *v. n.* [*blofen*, Dutch.]
1. To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour in the cheek.  
I have mark'd  
A thousand *blushing* apparitions  
To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames,  
In angel whiteness, bear away these blushes. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*  
Pale and bloodless,  
Being all descended to the lab'ring heart,  
Which with the heart there cools, and ne'er returneth  
To *blush* and beautify the cheek again. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*  
I will go wash:  
And when my face is fair, you shall perceive  
Whether I *blush*, or no. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*  
All these things are graceful in a friend's mouth, which are *blushing* in a man's own. *Bacon, Essay 28.*  
Shame causeth *blushing*; *blushing* is the resort of the blood to the face; although *blushing* will be seen in the whole breast, yet that is but in passage to the face. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
*Blush* then, but *blush* for your destructive silence,  
That tears your soul. *Smith's Phædr. and Hippolitus.*
2. To carry a red colour, or any soft and bright colour.  
To day he puts forth  
The tender leaves of hope; tomorrow blossoms,  
And bears his *blushing* honours thick upon him. *Sh. H. VI.*  
Along those *blushing* borders, bright with dew. *Thomson.*
3. It has at before the cause of shame.  
He whin'd, and roar'd away your victory,  
That pages *blush'd* at him; and men of heart  
Look'd wond'ring at each other. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
You have not yet lost all your natural modesty, but *blush* at your vices. *Calamy's Sermons.*
- BLUSH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The colour in the cheeks, raised by shame or confusion.  
The virgin's wish, without her fears, impart,  
Excuse the *blush*, and pour out all the heart. *Pope.*
2. A red or purple colour.  
But here the roses *blush* so rare,  
Here the mornings smile so fair,  
As if neither cloud, nor wind,  
But would be courteous, would be kind. *Crashaw.*
3. Sudden



3. Sudden appearance; a signification that seems barbarous, yet used by good writers.

All purely identical propositions, obviously and at first *blush*, appear to contain no certain instruction in them. *Locke.*

BLUSHY. *adj.* [from *blush*.] Having the colour of a blush.

Blossoms of trees, that are white, are commonly inodorate; those of apples, crabs, and peaches, are *blushy*, and smell sweet.

*Bacon's Natural Hist. N° 507.*

Stratonica entering, moved a *blushy* colour in his face; but, deserting him, he relapsed into the same paleness and languour.

*Harvey on Consumptions.*

To BLUSTER. *v. n.* [supposed from *blast*.]

1. To roar as a storm; to be violent and loud.

Earth his uncouth mother was,

And *blustering* Æolus his boasted fire.

*Spenser.*

So now he storms with many a sturdy store;

So now his *blustering* blast each coast doth scour. *Spenser.*

2. To bully; to puff; to swagger; to be tumultuous.

My heart's too big to bear this, says a *blustering* fellow; I'll destroy myself. Sir, says the gentleman, here's a dagger at your service; so the humour went off. *L'Estrange.*

Either he must sink to a downright confession, or else he must huff and *bluster*, till perhaps he raise a counter-storm.

*Government of the Tongue.*

Virgil had the majesty of a lawful prince, and Statius only the *blustering* of a tyrant. *Dryden's Spanish Friar, Dedication.*

There let him reign the jailor of the wind;

With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,

And boast and *bluster* in his empty hall. *Dryden's Æneid.*

BLUSTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Roar; noise; tumult.

The skies look grimly,

And threaten present *blusters*. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

To the winds they set

Their corners; when with *bluster* to confound

Sea, air, and shore. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 665.*

So, by the brazen trumpet's *bluster*,

Troops of all tongues and nations muster. *Swift.*

2. Boast; boisterousness; turbulence; fury.

Spare thy Athenian cradle, and those kin,

Which in the *bluster* of thy wrath must fall

With those that have offended. *Shakesp. Timon.*

A coward makes a great deal more *bluster* than a man of honour.

*L'Estrange.*

BLUSTERER. *n. s.* [from *bluster*.] A swaggerer; a bully; a tumultuous noisy fellow.

BLUSTROUS. *adj.* [from *bluster*.] Tumultuous; noisy.

The ancient heroes were illustrious

For being benign, and not *blustrous*. *Hudibras, p. i. c. iii.*

BMI. *n. s.* A note in musick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,

*Bmi*, Bianca, take him for thy lord. *Shakesp. Tam. Shrew.*

Bo. *interj.* A word of terrour; from *Bo*, an old northern captain, of such fame, that his name was used to terrify the enemy. *Temple.*

BOAR. *n. s.* [bar, Saxon; beer, Dutch.] The male swine.

To fly the *boar*, before the *boar* pursues,

Were to incense the *boar* to follow us. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

She sped the *boar* away;

His eyeballs glare with fire, suffus'd with blood;

His neck shuts up a thickest thorny wood;

His bristled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryden's Fables.*

BO'AR-SPEAR. *n. s.* [from *boar* and *spear*.] A spear used in hunting the boar.

And in her hand a sharp *boar-spear* she held,

And at her back a bow and quiver gay,

Stuff'd with steel-headed darts. *Fairy Queen, b. i. c. iii.*

Echion threw the first, but miss'd his mark,

And struck his *boar-spear* on a maple bark. *Dryden's Ovid.*

BOARD. *n. s.* [baurd, Goth. bræd, Saxon.]

1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness. With the saw they have fundred trees in *boards* and planks.

*Raleigh's Essays.*

Every house has a *board* over the door, whereon is written the number, sex, and quality of the persons living in it. *Temple.*

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,

Remov'd four fingers from approaching death;

Or seven at most, when thickest is the *board*. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. A table. [from *burdd*, Welch.]

Soon after which, three hundred lords he slew,

Of British blood, all sitting at his *board*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

In bed he slept not, for my urging it;

At *board* he fed not, for my urging it. *Shakesp. Com. of Err.*

I'll follow thee in fun'ral flames; when dead,

My ghost shall thee attend at *board* and bed. *Sir J. Denham.*

Cleopatra made Antony a supper, which was sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary service upon the *board*. *Hakewell on Providence.*

May ev'ry god his friendly aid afford;

Pan guard thy flock, and Ceres blest thy *board*. *Prior.*

3. Entertainment; food.

4. A table at which a council or court is held.

VOL. I.

Both better acquainted with affairs, than any other who sat then at that *board*. *Clarendon.*

5. An assembly seated at a table; a court of jurisdiction.

I wish the king would be pleased sometimes to be present at that *board*; it adds a majesty to it. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

6. The deck or floor of a ship; *on board* signifies in a ship.

Now *board* to *board* the rival vessels row,

The billows lave the skies, and ocean groans below. *Dryd.*

Our captain thought his ship in so great danger, that he

confessed himself to a capuchin, who was *on board*. *Addison.*

He ordered his men to arm long poles with sharp hooks,

wherewith they took hold of the tackling, which held the main-

yard to the mast of their enemy's ship; then, rowing their own

ship, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the

*board*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

To BOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enter a ship by force; the same as to storm, used of a city.

I *boarded* the king's ship: now on the beak,

Now in the waste, the deck, in every cabin,

I flam'd amazement. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Yet not inclin'd the English ship to *board*,

More on his guns relies than on his sword,

From whence a fatal volley we receiv'd;

It miss'd the duke; but his great heart it griev'd. *Waller.*

Arm, arm, she cry'd, and let our Tyrians *board*

With our's his fleet, and carry fire and sword. *Denham.*

2. To attack, or make the first attempt upon a man; *aborder quelqu'un*, Fr.

Whom thus at gaze, the Palmer 'gan to *board*

With goodly reason, and thus fair bespake. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*

Away, I do beseech you, both away;

I'll *board* him presently. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

3. Sure, unless he knew some strain in me, that I knew not myself, he would never have *boarded* me in this fury. *Shakespeare.*

They learn what associates and correspondents they had, and how far every one is engaged, and what new ones they meant afterwards to try or *board*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. To lay or pave with boards.

Having thus *boarded* the whole room, the edges of some boards lie higher than the next board; therefore they peruse the whole floor; and, where they find any irregularities, plane them off. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

To BOARD. *v. n.* To live in a house, where a certain rate is paid for eating.

That we might not part,

As we at first did *board* with thee,

Now thou wouldst taste our misery. *Herbert.*

We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the same house; and, after dinner, one of our company stands up, and reads your paper to us all. *Spectator, N° 961.*

To BOARD. *v. a.* To place as a boarder in another's house.

BOARD-WAGES. *n. s.* [from *board* and *wages*.] Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

What more than madness reigns,

When one short sitting many hundreds drains,

And not enough is left him, to supply

*Board-wages*, or a footman's livery? *Dryden's Juv. sat. i.*

Bo'ARDER. *n. s.* [from *board*.] A tabler; one that eats with another at a settled rate.

Bo'ARDING-SCHOOL. *n. s.* [from *board* and *school*.] A school where the scholars live with the teacher.

A blockhead, with melodious voice,

In *boarding-schools* can have his choice. *Swift.*

Bo'ARISH. *adj.* [from *boar*.] Swinish; brutal; cruel.

I would not see thy cruel nails

Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce sister,

In his anointed flesh stick *boarish* phangs. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

To BOAST. *v. n.* [bôst, Welch.]

1. To brag; to display one's own worth, or actions, in great words; to talk ostentatiously; with *of*.

For I know the forwardness of your mind, for which I *boast* of you to them of Macedonia. *2 Cor. ix. 2.*

2. Sometimes it is used with *in*.

Some surgeons I have met, carrying bones about in their pockets, *boasting in* that which was their shame. *Wifeman.*

3. To exalt one's self.

Thus with your mouth you have *boasted* against me, and multiplied your words against me. *Ezek. xxxv. 13.*

To BOAST. *v. a.*

1. To brag of; to display with ostentatious language.

For if I have *boasted* any thing to him of you, I am not ashamed. *2 Cor. vii. 14.*

If they vouchsafed to give god the praise of his goodness; yet they did it only, in order to *boast* the interest they had in him. *Atterbury.*

2. To magnify; to exalt.

They that trust in their wealth, and *boast* themselves in the multitude of their riches. *Psaln xlix. 6.*

Confounded be all them that serve graven images, that *boast* themselves of idols. *Psaln xcvi. 7.*

BOAST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A cause of boasting; an occasion of pride; the thing boasted,



# B O B

- Not Tyro, nor Mycene, match her name,  
Nor great Alcmena, the proud *boasts* of fame. *Pope's Odyssey*.
2. An expression of ostentation; a proud speech.  
Thou that makest thy *boast* of the law, through breaking  
the law dishonourest thou God? *Rom. ii. 23.*  
The world is more apt to find fault than to commend; the  
*boast* will probably be censured, when the great action that oc-  
casioned it, is forgotten. *Spectator, N° 255.*
- BO'ASTER. *n. f.* [from *boast*.] A bragger; a man that vaunts  
any thing ostentatiously.  
Complaints the more candid and judicious of the chymists  
themselves are wont to make of those *boasters*, that confidently  
pretend, that they have extracted the salt or sulphur of quick-  
silver, when they have disguised it by additaments, wherewith  
it resembles the concretes. *Boyle.*  
No more delays, vain *boaster*! but begin;  
I prophesy beforehand I shall win:  
I'll teach you how to brag another time. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
He the proud *boasters* sent, with stern assault,  
Down to the realms of night. *Philips.*
- BO'ASTFUL. *adj.* [from *boast* and *full*.] Ostentatious; inclined  
to brag.  
*Boastful*, and rough, your first son is a 'squire;  
The next a tradesman, meek, and much a liar. *Pope.*
- BO'ASTINGLY. *adv.* [from *boasting*.] Ostentatiously.  
We look on it as a pitch of impiety, *boastingly* to avow our  
sins; and it deserves to be considered, whether this kind of con-  
fessing them, have not some affinity with it. *Decay of Piety.*
- BOAT. *n. f.* [bat, Saxon.]  
1. A vessel to pass the water in. It is usually distinguished from  
other vessels, by being smaller and uncovered, and commonly  
moved by rowing.  
I do not think that any one nation, the Syrian excepted, to  
whom the knowledge of the ark came, did find out at once  
the device of either ship or *boat*, in which they durst venture  
themselves upon the seas. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
An effeminate scoundrel multitude!  
Whose utmost daring is to cross the Nile,  
In painted *boats*, to fright the crocodile. *Tate's Juv. sat. xv.*
2. A ship of a small size; as, a *passage boat*, *packet boat*, *advice  
boat*, *fly boat*.  
BOA'TION. *n. f.* [from *boare*, Lat.] Roar; noise; loud sound.  
In Messina insurrection, the guns were heard from thence  
as far as Augusta and Syracuse, about an hundred Italian miles.  
These distances being, in a short time, in loud *boations*.  
*Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- BO'ATMAN. } *n. f.* [from *boat* and *man*.] He that manages a  
BO'ATSMAN. } *boat*.  
*Boatmen* through the crystal water show,  
To wond'ring passengers, the walls below. *Dryden.*  
That booby Phaon only was unkind,  
An ill-bred *boatman*, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*
- BO'ATSWAIN. *n. f.* [from *boat* and *swain*.] An officer on board  
a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors,  
sails, flags, colours, pendants, &c. He also takes care of the  
long-boat and its furniture, and steers her either by himself or  
his mate. He calls out the several gangs and companies to the  
execution of their watches, works, and spells; and he is also a  
kind of provost marshal, seizes, and punishes all offenders, that  
are sentenced by the captain, or court martial of the whole  
fleet. *Harris.*  
Sometimes the meanest *boatswain* may help to preserve the  
ship from sinking. *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*
- To BOB. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology; *Skinner* deduces it  
from *bobo*, foolish, Span.]  
1. To cut. *Junius.*  
2. To beat; to drub; to bang.  
Those bastard Britons, whom our fathers  
Have in their own land beaten, *bobb'd*, and thump'd.  
*Shakespeare. Richard III.*
3. To cheat; to gain by fraud.  
I have *bobbed* his brain more than he has beat my bones.  
*Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Live, Roderigo!  
He calls me to a restitution large,  
Of gold and jewels, that I *bobb'd* from him,  
As gifts to Desdemona. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
Here we have been worrying one another, who should have  
the booty, till this cursed fox has *bobbed* us both on't. *L'Estr.*
- To BOB. *v. n.* To play backward and forward; to play loosely  
against any thing.  
And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,  
In very likeness of a roasted crab;  
And when she drinks, against her lips I *bob*,  
And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale. *Midsum. N. Dr.*  
They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;  
A birthday jewel *bobbing* at their ear. *Dryd. Persius, sat. i.*  
You may tell her,  
I'm rich in jewels, rings, and *bobbing* pearls,  
Pluck'd from Moors ears. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
- BOB. *n. f.* [from the verb neuter.]  
1. Something that hangs so as to play loosely; generally an orna-  
ment at the ear; a pendant; an ear-ring.

# B O D

- The gaudy gossip, when she's set agog,  
In jewels drest, and at each ear a *bob*. *Dryd. Juv. sat. vi.*
2. The word repeated at the end of a stanza.  
To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the song. *L'Estrange.*
3. A blow.  
I am sharply taunted, yea, sometimes with pinches, nips,  
and *bobs*. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
- BO'BBIN. *n. f.* [bobine, Fr. from *bombyx*, Lat.] A small pin of  
wood, with a notch, to wind the thread about, when women  
weave lace.  
The things you follow, and make songs on now, should be  
sent to knit, or sit down to *bobbins*, or bone-lace. *Tatler.*
- BO'BBINWORK. *n. f.* [from *bobbin* and *work*.] Work woven with  
bobbins.  
Not netted nor woven with warp and woof, but after the  
manner of *bobbinwork*. *Grew's Museum.*
- BO'BBERRY. *n. f.* [from *bob* and *cherry*.] A play among chil-  
dren, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the  
mouth.  
*Bobcherry* teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and  
constancy; the first, in adhering to the pursuit of one end;  
the latter, in bearing a disappointment. *Arb. and Pop. M. Scr.*
- BO'BTAIL. [from *bob*, in the sense of *cut*.] Cut tail; short tail.  
Avaunt, you curs!  
Be thy mouth or black or white,  
Or *bobtail* like, or trundle tail,  
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
- BO'BTAILED. *adj.* [from *bobtail*.] Having a tail cut, or short.  
There was a *bobtailed* cur cried in a gazette, and one that  
found him, brought him home to his master. *L'Estrange.*
- BO'BWIG. *n. f.* [from *bob* and *wig*.] A short wig.  
A young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a *bobwig*  
and a black filken bag tied to it, stopt short at the coach, to ask  
us how far the judges were behind. *Spectator, N° 129.*
- BO'CASINE. *n. f.* A sort of linen cloth; a fine buckram. *Dict.*
- BO'CKELET. } *n. f.* A kind of long-winged hawk. *Dict.*  
BO'CKERET. }
- To BODE. *v. a.* [bodian, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen  
of. It is used in a sense of either good or bad.  
This *bodes* some strange eruption to our state. *Hamlet.*  
By this design, you have opposed their false policy, with  
true and great wisdom; what they *boded* would be a mischief to  
us, you are providing, shall be one of our principal strengths.  
*Sprat's Sermons.*
- It happen'd once, a *boding* prodigy!  
A swarm of bees that cut the liquid sky,  
Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
If fiery red his glowing globe descends,  
High winds and furious tempests he portends:  
But if his cheeks are swoln with livid blue,  
He *bodes* wet weather by his watry hue. *Dryden's Georg.*
- To BODE. *v. n.* To be an omen; to foreflew.  
Sir, give me leave to say, whatever now  
The omen prove, it *boded* well to you. *Dryden's Aurengz.*
- BO'DEMENT. *n. f.* [from *bode*.] Portent; omen; prognostick.  
This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl  
Makes all these *bodements*. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Macbeth shall never vanquish't be, until  
Great Birnam wood to Dunfinane's high hill  
Shall come against him. —  
That will never be:  
Sweet *bodements*, good. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
- To BODGE. *v. n.* [a word in *Shakespeare*, which is perhaps cor-  
rupted from *boggle*.] To boggle; to stop; to fail.  
With this we charg'd again; but out! alas,  
We *bodg'd* again; as I have seen a swan,  
With bootless labour, swim against the tide. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*
- BO'DICE. *n. f.* [from *bodies*.] Stays; a waistcoat quilted with  
whalebone, worn by women.  
Her *bodice* halfway she unlac'd,  
About his arms she flily cast  
The filken band, and held him fast. *Prior.*  
This consideration should keep ignorant nurses and *bodice*  
makers from meddling. *Locke on Education, § 11.*
- BO'DILESS. *adj.* [from *body*.] Incorporeal; without a body.  
Which *bodiless* and immaterial are,  
And can be only lodg'd within our minds. *Davies.*  
This is the very coinage of your brain,  
This *bodiless* creation ecstacy  
Is very cunning in. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
These are but shadows,  
Phantoms *bodiless* and vain,  
Empty visions of the brain. *Swift.*
- BO'DILY. *adj.* [from *body*.]  
1. Corporeal; containing body.  
What resemblance could wood or stone bear to a spirit void  
of all sensible qualities, and *bodily* dimensions? *South.*  
2. Relating to the body, not the mind.  
Of such as resorted to our Saviour Christ, being present on  
earth, there came not any unto him with better success, for the  
benefit of their souls everlasting happiness, than they whose *bo-  
di'y* necessities gave occasion of seeking relief. *Hooker, b. v.*  
Virtue



Virtue atones for *bodily* defects; beauty is nothing worth, without a mind.

*L'Estrange.*

As clearness of the *bodily* eye doth dispose it for a quicker sight, so doth freedom from lust and passion, dispose us for the most perfect acts of reason.

*Tillotson.*

I would not have children much beaten for their faults, because I would not have them think *bodily* pain the greatest punishment.

*Locke on Education, § 115.*

3. Real; actual.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state,

That could be brought to *bodily* act, ere Rome

Had circumvention?

*Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

Bo'DILY. *adv.* Corporeally; united with matter.

It is his human nature, in which the godhead dwells *bodily*, that is advanced to these honours, and to this empire.

*Watts.*

Bo'DKIN. *n. f.* [*boddiken*, or small body, *Skinner.*]

1. An instrument with a small blade and sharp point, used to bore holes.

Each of them had *bodkins* in their hands, wherewith continually they pricked him.

*Sidney's Arcadia.*

2. An instrument to draw a thread or ribbon through a loop.

Or plung'd in lakes of bitter washes lie,

Or wedg'd whole ages in a *bodkin's* eye.

*Pope's R. of the L.*

3. An instrument to dress the hair.

You took constant care

The *bodkin*, comb, and essence to prepare:

For this your locks in paper-durance bound.

*Pope.*

BO'DY. *n. f.* [*bodiz*, Saxon; it originally signified the height or stature of a man.]

1. The material substance of an animal, opposed to the immaterial soul.

All the valiant men arose, and went all night, and took the *body* of Saul, and the *bodies* of his sons, from the wall.

*1 Sam. xxxi. 12.*

Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your *body*, what ye shall put on.

*Matt. vi. 25.*

By custom, practice, and patience, all difficulties and hardships, whether of *body* or of fortune, are made easy to us.

*L'Estrange.*

2. Matter; opposed to spirit.

3. A person; a human being; whence *somebody*, and *nobody*.

Surely, a wise *body's* part it were not, to put out his fire, because his foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might say, were it not for me, thou wouldst freeze.

*Hooker, b. iv. § 9.*

A deflowred maid!

And by an eminent *body*, that enforced

The law against it!

*Shakefp. Measure for Measure.*

'Tis a passing shame,

That I, unworthy *body* as I am,

Should censure thus one lovely gentleman.

*Sh. Two G. of Ver.*

No *body* seeth me; what need I to fear? the Most High will not remember my sins.

*Ecclus. xxiii. 18.*

All civility and reason obliged every *body* to submit.

*Clarend.*

Good may be drawn out of evil, and a *body's* life may be saved, without having any obligation to his preserver.

*L'Estr.*

4. Reality; opposed to representation.

A shadow of things to come; but the *body* is of Christ.

*Coloss.*

5. A collective mass; a joint power.

There is in the knowledge both of God and man this certainty, that life and death have divided between them the whole *body* of mankind.

*Hooker, b. v. § 49.*

There were so many disaffected persons of the nobility, that there might a *body* start up for the king.

*Clarendon, b. viii.*

When these pigmies pretend to form themselves into a *body*, it is time for us, who are men of figure, to look about us.

*Addison. Guardian, N° 108.*

6. The main army; the battle; distinct from the wings, van and rear.

The van of the king's army was led by the general and Wilmot; in the *body* was the king and the prince; and the rear consisted of one thousand foot, commanded under colonel Thelwell.

*Clarendon, b. viii.*

7. A corporation; a number of men united by some common tie.

I shall now mention a particular, wherein your whole *body* will be certainly against me, and the laity, almost to a man, on my side.

*Swift.*

Nothing was more common, than to hear that reverend *body* charged with what is inconsistent, despised for their poverty, and hated for their riches.

*Swift.*

8. The outward condition.

I verily, as absent in *body*, have judged.

*1 Cor. v. 3.*

9. The main part; the bulk; as, the *body*, or hull, of a ship; the *body* of a coach; the *body* of a church; the *body*, or trunk, of a man; the *body*, or trunk, of a tree.

Thence sent rich merchandizes by boat to Babylon, from whence, by the *body* of Euphrates, as far as it bended westward, and, afterward, by a branch thereof.

*Raleigh's History.*

This city has navigable rivers, that run up into the *body* of Italy, by which they might supply many countries with fish.

*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

10. A substance.

Even a metalline *body*, and therefore much more a vegetable or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water.

*Boyle.*

11. [In geometry.] Any solid figure.

12. A pandect; a general collection; as, a *body* of the civil law; a *body* of divinity.

13. Strength; as, wine of a good *body*.

BODY-CLOATHS. *n. f.* [from *body* and *cloaths*.] Cloathing for horses that are dieted.

However it be, I am informed, that several asses are kept in *body-cloaths*, and sweated every morning upon the heath.

*Addison. Spectator, N° 173.*

To Bo'DY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To produce in some form.

As imagination *bodies* forth

The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen

Turns them to shape.

*Shakefp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

BOG. *n. f.* [*bog*, soft, Irish.] A marsh; a morass; a ground too soft to bear the weight of the body.

Through fire and through flame, through ford and whirlpool, o'er *bog* and quagmire.

*Shakefp. King Lear.*

A gulf profound! as that Serbonian *bog*,

Betwixt Damietta and Mount Casius old.

*Par. Lost, b. ii.*

He walks upon *bogs* and whirlpools; wheresoever he treads, he sinks.

*South.*

Learn from so great a wit, a land of *bogs*

With ditches fenced, a heaven fat with fogs.

*Dryden.*

He is drawn, by a sort of *ignis fatuus*, into *bogs* and mire, almost every day of his life.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

BOG-TROTTER. *n. f.* [from *bog* and *trot*.] One that lives in a boggy country.

To BO'GGLE. *v. n.* [from *bogil*, Dutch, a spectre; a bugbear; a phantom.]

1. To start; to fly back; to fear to come forward.

You *boggle* shrewdly; every feather starts you.

*Shakefp. All's well that ends well.*

We start and *boggle* at every unusual appearance, and cannot endure the sight of the bugbear.

*Glanville's Scepis, c. 16.*

Nature, that rude, and in her first essay,

Stood *boggling* at the roughness of the way;

Us'd to the road, unknowing to return,

Goes boldly on, and loves the path when worn.

*Dryden.*

2. To hesitate; to be in doubt.

And never *boggle* to restore

The members you deliver o'er;

Upon demand.

*Hudibras, p. iii. c. i.*

The well-shaped changeling is a man that has a rational soul, say you. Make the ears a little longer, and more pointed, and the nose a little flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to *boggle*.

*Locke.*

3. To play fast and loose; to dissemble.

When summoned to his last end, it was no time for him to *boggle* with the world.

*Howel's Vocal Forest.*

BO'GGLER. *n. f.* [from *boggle*.] A doubter; a timorous man.

You have been a *boggler* ever.

*Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.*

BO'GGY. *adj.* [from *bog*.] Marshy; swampy.

Their country was very narrow, low, and boggy, and, by great industry and expences, defended from the sea.

*Arbutnot.*

BO'GHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *bog* and *house*.] A house of office.

BOHE'A. *n. f.* [an Indian word.] A species of tea, of higher colour, and more astringent taste, than green tea.

Coarse pewter, appearing to consist chiefly of lead, is part of the bales in which *bohea* tea was brought from China.

*Woodw.*

As some frail cup of China's fairest mold,

The tumults of the boiling *bohea* braves,

And holds secure the coffee's sable waves.

*Tickell.*

She went from op'ra, park, assembly, play;

To morning walks, and pray'rs three hours a day;

To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*,

To muse, and spill her solitary tea.

*Pope.*

To BOIL. *v. n.* [*bouiller*, Fr. *bullio*, Lat.]

1. To be agitated by heat; to fluctuate with heat.

He saw there *boil* the fiery whirlpools.

*Chapman's Odyssey.*

Suppose the earth removed, and placed nearer to the sun, in the orbit of Mercury, there the whole ocean would *boil* with extremity of heat.

*Bentley.*

2. To be hot; to be fervent, or effervescent.

That strength with which my *boiling* youth was fraught, When in the vale of Balafor I fought.

*Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Well I knew,

What perils youthful ardour would pursue;

That *boiling* blood would carry thee too far.

*Dryden's Æn.*

3. To move with an agitation like that of boiling water.

Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide,

The trembling fins the *boiling* waves divide.

*Gay.*

In the dubious point, where, with the pool,

Is mixt the trembling stream, or where it *boils*

Around the stone.

*Thomson's Spring.*

4. To be in hot liquor, in order to be made tender by the heat.

Fillet of a fenny snake,

In the cauldron *boil* and bake.

*Shakefp. Macbeth.*

5. To cook by boiling.

If you live in a rich family, roasting and *boiling* are below the



the dignity of your office, and which it becomes you to be ignorant of. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

6. *To boil over.* To run over the vessel with heat.

A few soft words and a kiss, and the good man melts; see how nature works and *boils over* in him. *Congreve's Old Batchel.*

This hollow was a vast cauldron, filled with melted matter, which, as it *boiled over* in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain. *Addison on Italy.*

*To BOIL.* *v. a.* To heat, by putting into boiling water; to seeth.

To try whether seeds be old or new, the sense cannot inform; but if you *boil* them in water, the new seeds will sprout sooner. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In eggs *boiled* and roasted, into which the water entereth not at all, there is scarce any difference to be discerned. *Bacon.*

*BOIL.* *n. f.* See *BILE.*

*BO'ILARY.* *n. f.* [from *to boil.*] A place at the salt-works where the salt is boiled.

*BO'ILER.* *n. f.* [from *boil.*]

1. The person that boils any thing.

That such alterations of terrestrial matter are not impossible, seems evident from that notable practice of the *boilers* of salt-petre. *Boyle.*

2. The vessel in which any thing is boiled.

This coffee-room is much frequented; and there are generally several pots and *boilers* before the fire. *Woodward.*

*BO'ISTEROUS.* *adj.* [*byster*, furious, Dutch.]

1. Violent; loud; roaring; stormy.

By a divine instinct, men's minds mistrust

Ensuing danger; as by proof we see

The waters swell before a *boisterous* storm. *Shakesp. R. III.*

As when loud winds a well-grown oak would rend

Up by the roots, this way and that they bend

His reeling trunk, and with a *boist'rous* sound

Scatter his leaves, and strew them on the ground. *Waller.*

2. Turbulent; tumultuous; furious.

Spirit of peace,

Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself

Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,

Into the harsh and *boist'rous* tongue of war? *Shakesp. H. IV.*

His sweetness won a more regard

Unto his place, than all the *boist'rous* moods

That ignorant greatness practiseth. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

God, into the hands of their deliverer,

Puts invincible might,

To quell the mighty of the earth, th' oppressor,

The brute and *boist'rous* force of violent men. *Milton.*

Still must I beg thee not to name Sempronius:

Lucia; I like not that loud *boisterous* man. *Addison's Cato.*

3. Unwieldy.

His *boisterous* club, so buried in the ground,

He could not rearen up again so light,

But that the knight him at advantage found. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

4. It is used by *Woodward* of heat.

When the sun hath gained a greater strength, the heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous* for them. *Natural History.*

*BO'ISTEROUSLY.* *adv.* [from *boisterous.*] Violently; tumultuously.

A sceptre snatch'd, with an unruly hand,

Must be as *boisterously* maintain'd, as gain'd. *Sh. King John.*

Those are all remains of the universal deluge, when the water of the ocean, being *boisterously* turned out upon the earth, bore along with it all moveable bodies. *Woodward's N. Hist.*

Another faculty of the intellect comes *boisterously* in, and wakes me from so pleasing a dream. *Swift's Letters.*

*BO'ISTEROUSNESS.* *n. f.* [from *boisterous.*] The state or quality of being boisterous; tumultuousness; turbulence.

*BO'LARY.* *adj.* [from *bole.*] Partaking of the nature of bole, or clay.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone, with a few magnetical lines, but chiefly consisting of a *bolary* and clammy substance. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 3.*

*BOLD.* *adj.* [balb, Saxon.]

1. Daring; brave; stout; courageous; magnanimous; fearless; intrepid.

The wicked flee when no man pursueth; but the righteous are *bold* as a lion. *Prov. xxviii. 1.*

I have seen the councils of a noble country grow *bold*, or timorous, according to the fits of his good or ill health that managed them. *Temple.*

2. Executed with spirit, and without mean caution.

These, nervous, *bold*; those, languid and remiss. *Roscom.*

The cathedral church is a very *bold* work, and a masterpiece in Gothick architecture. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Confident; not scrupulous; not timorous.

We were *bold* in our God to speak unto you the gospel of God with much contention. *1 Theff. ii. 2.*

I can be *bold* to say, that this age is adorned with some men of that judgment, that they could open new and undiscovered ways to knowledge. *Locke.*

4. Impudent; rude.

In thy prosperity he will be as thyself, and will be *bold* over thy servants. If thou be brought low, he will be against thee. *Ecclus, vi. 11.*

5. Licentious; such as shew great liberty of fiction.

Which no *bold* tales of Gods or monsters swell,

But human passions, such as with us dwell. *Waller.*

6. Standing out to the view; striking to the eye.

Catechreses and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows are in painting, to make the figures *bolder*, and cause it to stand off to fight. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.*

7. Open; smooth; even; level: a sailor's term.

Her dominions lie scattered, and have *bold* accessible coasts. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

8. *To make bold.* To take freedoms: a phrase not grammatical, though common. *To be bold* is better; as, *I was bold to speak.*

I have *made bold* to send to your wife;

My suit is, that she will to Desdemona

Procure me some access. *Shakesp. Othello.*

*Making so bold,*

My fears forgetting manners, to unseal

Their grand commission. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

And were y' as good as George a Green,

I shall *make bold* to turn agen. *Hudibras, p. ii. c. ii.*

I durst not *make* thus *bold* with Ovid, lest some future Milbourn should arise. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Some men have the fortune to be esteemed wits, only for *making bold* to scoff at these things, which the greatest part of mankind reverence. *Tillotson.*

*To BO'LDEN.* *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To make bold; to give confidence.

Quick inventers, and fair ready speakers, being *boldened* with their present abilities, to say more, and perchance better too, at the sudden, for that present, than any other can do, use less help of diligence and study. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

I am much too vent'rous,

In tempting of your patience; but am *bolden'd*

Under your promis'd pardon. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

*BO'LDFACE.* *n. f.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudence; sauciness; a term of reproach and reprehension.

How now, *boldface*! cries an old trot; firrah, we eat our own hens, I'd have you to know; and what you eat, you steal. *L'Estrange.*

*BO'LDFACED.* *adj.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudent.

I have seen those filliest of creatures; and, seeing their rare works, I have seen enough to confute all the *boldfaced* atheists of this age. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

*BO'LDLY.* *adv.* [from *bold.*]

1. In a bold manner; with courage; with spirit.

Thus we may *boldly* speak, being strengthened with the example of so reverend a prelate. *Hooker, b. v. § 19.*

I speak to subjects, and a subject speaks,

Stirr'd up by heav'n thus *boldly* for his king. *Shakesp. R. III.*

2. It may perhaps be sometimes used in a bad sense, for *impudently.*

*BO'LDNESS.* *n. f.* [from *bold.*]

1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daringness.

Her horse she rid so, as might shew a fearful *boldness*, daring to do that, which she knew not how to do. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Exemption from caution, and scrupulous nicety.

The *boldness* of the figures is to be hidden, sometimes by the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.*

3. Freedom; liberty.

Great is my *boldness* of speech toward you; great is my glorying in you. *2 Cor. vii. 4.*

4. Confident trust in God.

Our fear excludeth not that *boldness* which becometh saints. *Hooker, b. v. § 47.*

We have *boldness* and access with confidence, by the faith of him. *Ephes. iii. 12.*

Having therefore *boldness* to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus. *Heb. x. 19.*

5. Assurance; freedom from fear.

Wonderful is the case of *boldness* in civil business; what first? *Boldness.* What second, and third? *Boldness.* And yet *boldness* is a child of ignorance and baseness, far inferior to other parts. *Bacon's Essays, N° 12.*

Sure if the guilt were theirs, they could not charge thee With such a gallant *boldness*: if 'twere thine,

Thou couldst not heart with such a silent scorn. *Denham.*

His distance, though it does not instruct him to think wiser than other princes, yet it helps him to speak with more *boldness* what he thinks. *Temple.*

*Boldness* is the power to speak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder. *Locke.*

6. Impudence.

That moderation, which useth to suppress *boldness*; and to make them conquer that suffer. *Hooker, Dedication.*

*BOLE.* *n. f.*

1. The body or trunk of a tree.

All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks, and down their curled brows  
Fell bustling to the earth; and up went all the *boles* and boughs. *Chapman's Iliads.*

But



# B O L

- But when the smooother *bole* from knots is free,  
We make a deep incision in the tree. *Dryden's Virgil, Georg.*  
View well this tree, the queen of all the grove;  
How vast her *bole*, how wide her arms are spread;  
How high above the rest she shoots her head! *Dryden.*
2. A kind of earth.  
*Bol* *Armeniack* is an astringent earth, which takes its name from Armenia, the country from which we have it. *Woodward.*
3. A measure of corn, containing six bushels.  
Of good barley put eight *boles*, that is, about six English quarters, in a stone trough. *Mortimer.*
- BOLIS.** *n. f.* [Lat.]  
*Bolis* is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Aristotle calls it *capra*. There have often been immense balls of this kind. *Muschenbrock.*
- BOLL.** *n. f.* A round stalk or stem; as, a *boll* of flax.  
To **BOLL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in a stalk.  
And the flax and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled*. *Exodus, ix. 31.*
- BOLSTER.** *n. f.* [bolster, Sax. *bolster*, Dutch.]
1. Something laid on the bed, to raise and support the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.  
Perhaps some cold bank is her *bolster* now,  
Or 'gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm,  
Leans her unpillow'd head. *Milton.*  
This arm shall be a *bolster* for thy head;  
I'll fetch clean straw to make a soldier's bed. *Gay.*
2. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any pressure, or fill up any vacuity.  
Up goes her hand, and off she slips  
The *bolsters* that supply her hips. *Swift.*
3. A pad, or compress, to be laid on a wound.  
The bandage is the girt, which hath a *bolster* in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together. *Wise man's Surgery.*
4. In horfemanfhip.  
The *bolsters* of a saddle are those parts raised upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh. *Farrier's Dict.*
- To **BOLSTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To support the head with a bolster.  
2. To afford a bed to.  
Mortal eyes do see them *bolster*,  
More than their own. *Shakefp. Othello.*
3. To hold wounds together with a compress.  
The practice of *bolstering* the cheeks forward, does little service to the wound, and is very uneasy to the patient. *Sharp.*
4. To support; to hold up; to maintain. This is now an expression somewhat coarse and obsolete.  
We may be made wiser by the publick persuasions grafted in men's minds, so they be used to further the truth, not to *bolster* error. *Hooker, b. iii. § 4.*  
The lawyer sets his tongue to sale for the *bolstering* out of unjust causes. *Hakewell on Providence.*  
It was the way of many to *bolster* up their crazy, doating consciences with confidences. *South.*
- BOLT.** *n. f.* [*boult*, Dutch; *βολος*.]
1. An arrow; a dart shot from a crossbow.  
Yet mark'd I where the *bolt* of Cupid fell;  
It fell upon a little western flower;  
Before milk white, now purple with love's wound.  
*Shakefp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*  
The blunted *bolt* against the nymph he drest;  
But, with the sharp, transfix'd Apollo's breast. *Dryden.*
2. Lightning; a thunderbolt.  
Sing'd with the flames, and with the *bolts* transfix'd,  
With native earth your blood the monsters mix'd. *Dryden.*
3. *Bolt upright*; that is, upright as an arrow.  
Brush-iron, native or from the mine, consisteth of long stræ, about the thickness of a small knitting needle, *bolt upright*, like the bristles of a stiff brush. *Grew's Musæum.*  
As I stood *bolt upright* upon one end, one of the ladies burst out. *Addison. Spectator, N° 90.*
4. The bar of a door, so called from being strait like an arrow; we now say, *shoot the bolt*, when we speak of fastening or opening a door.  
'Tis not in thee, to oppose the *bolt*  
Against my coming in. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
5. An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner.  
Away with him to prison; lay *bolts* enough upon him.  
*Shakefp. Measure for Measure.*
6. A spot or stain. See BLOOD-BOLTERED.  
That supernal judge, that stirs good thoughts  
In my breast, of strong authority,  
To look into the *bolts* and stains of right. *Shakefp. K. John.*
- To **BOLT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shut or fasten with a bolt.  
The *bolted* gates flew open at the blast;  
The storm rush'd in, and Arcite stood aghast. *Dryden.*
2. To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly.  
I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments,  
And virtue has no tongue to check her pride. *Milton.*
3. To fasten, as a bolt or pin; to pin; to keep together.  
That I could reach the axel, where the pins are,  
Which *bolt* this frame; that I might pull them out. *B. Johnson.*
- VOL. I.

# B O M

4. To fetter; to shackle.  
It is great  
To do that thing that ends all other deeds,  
Which shackles accidents, and *bolts* up change.  
*Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
5. To sift; or separate the parts of any thing with a sieve. [*bluter*, Fr.]  
Saying, he now had *boulted* all the flour,  
And that it was a groom of base degree,  
Which of my love was partner. *Fairy Queen, b. li. c. 4.*  
In the *bolting* and sifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal. *Wotton.*  
I cannot *bolt* this matter to the bran,  
As Bradwardin and holy Austin can. *Dryden's Fables.*
6. To examine by sifting; to try out; to lay open.  
It would be well *bolted* out, whether great refractions may not be made upon reflections, as well as upon direct beams.  
*Bacon's Natural History, N° 762.*  
The judge, or jury, or parties, or the council, or attorneys, propounding occasional questions, beats and *bolts* out the truth much better than when the witness delivers only a formal series.  
*Hale's History of the Common Law.*  
Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things, through all disguises. *L'Estrange.*
7. To purify; to purge.  
The fanned snow  
That's *bolted* by the northern blast twice o'er. *Winter's Tale.*
- To **BOLT.** *v. n.* To spring out with speed and suddenness; to start out with the quickness of an arrow.  
This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt,  
Still walking like a ragged colt,  
And oft out of a bush doth *bolt*,  
Of purpose to deceive us. *Drayton's Nymphid.*  
They erected a fort, and from thence they *bolted* like beasts of the forest, sometimes into the forest, sometimes into the woods and fastnesses, and sometimes back again to their den.  
*Bacon's War with Spain.*  
As the house was all in a flame, out *bolts* a mouse from the ruins, to save herself. *L'Estrange.*  
I have reflected on those men, who, from time to time, have shot themselves into the world. I have seen many successions of them; some *bolting* out upon the stage with vast applause, and others hissed off. *Dryden.*  
The birds to foreign feats repair'd,  
And beasts, that *bolted* out, and saw the forest bar'd. *Dryd.*
- BOLT-ROPE.** *n. f.* [from *bolt* and *rope*.] The rope on which the sail of a ship is sewed and fastened. *Sea Dict.*
- BOLTER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sieve to separate meal from bran or husks; or to separate finer from coarser parts.  
These hakes, and divers others of the fore-cited, are taken with threads, and some of them with the *bolter*, which is a spiller of a bigger size. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made *bolters* of them. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
With a good strong chopping-knife mince the two capons, bones and all, as small as ordinary minced meat; put them into a large neat *bolter*. *Bacon's Natural Hist. N° 46.*  
When superciliously he sifts  
Through coarsest *bolter* others gifts. *Hudibras, p. i. c. iii.*
- BOLTHEAD.** *n. f.* A long strait-necked glass vessel, for chymical distillations, called also a *matrafs*, or *receiver*.  
This spirit abounds in salt, which may be separated, by putting the liquor into a *bolthead*, with a long and narrow neck. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymistry.*
- BOLTING-HOUSE.** *n. f.* [from *bolt* and *house*.] The place where meal is sifted.  
The jade is returned as white, and as powdered, as if she had been at work in a *bolting-house*. *Dennis's Letters.*
- BOLTSPRIT.** *n. f.* A mast running out at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aslope. The but-end of it is generally set against the foot of the foremast; so that they are a stay to one another. The length without board is sufficient to let its sails hang clear of all incumbrances. If the *boltspit* fail in bad weather, the foremast cannot hold long after. *Bowspit* is perhaps the right spelling. *Sea Dictionary.*  
Sometimes I'd divide,  
And burn in many places; on the topmast,  
The yards, and *boltspit*, would I flame distinctly. *Sh. Temp.*
- BOLUS.** *n. f.* [*βολος*.] A form of medicine, in which the ingredients are made up into a soft mass, larger than pills, to be swallowed at once.  
Keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters, lenitive *boluses* of cassia and manna, with syrup of violets. *Wise man.*  
By poets we are well assur'd,  
That love, alas! can ne'er be cur'd;  
A complicated heap of ills,  
Despising *boluses* and pills. *Swift.*
- BOMB.** *n. f.* [*bombus*, Lat.]
1. A loud noise.  
There was an upper chamber, which being thought weak, was supported by a pillar of iron, of the bigness of one's arm in the midst; which, if you had struck, would make a little flat noise



noise in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath.

*Bacon's Natural Hist.* N<sup>o</sup> 151.

2. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusée, or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar, which had its name from the noise it makes. The fusée, being set on fire, burns slowly till it reach the gunpowder, which goes off at once, bursting the shell to pieces with incredible violence; whence the use of *bombs* in besieging towns. The largest are about eighteen inches in diameter. By whom they were invented, is not known, and the time is uncertain, some fixing it to 1588, and others to 1495. *Chambers.*

The loud cannon missive iron pours,

And in the slaughter ring *bomb* Gradivus roars. *Rowe.*

To BOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall upon with bombs; to bombard.

Our king thus trembles at Namur,

Whilst Villeroy, who ne'er afraid is,

To Bruxelles marches on secure,

To *bomb* the monks, and scare the ladies. *Prior.*

BOMB-CHEST. *n. f.* [from *bomb* and *chest*.] A kind of chest filled usually with bombs, and sometimes only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to tear and blow it up in the air, with those who stand on it. They are now much disused. *Chambers.*

BOMB-KETCH. } *n. f.* A kind of ship, strongly built, to bear

BOMB-VESSEL. } the shock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired into a town.

Nor could an ordinary fleet, with *bomb-vessels*, hope to succeed against a place that has in its arsenal galleys and men of war. *Addison on Italy.*

Bo'MBARD. *n. f.* [*bombardus*, Lat.] A great gun; a cannon: it is a word now obsolete.

They planted in divers places twelve great *bombards*, where-with they threw huge stones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houses. *Knolles's History.*

To BOMBARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs.

A medal is struck on the English failing in their attempts on Dunkirk, when they endeavoured to blow up a fort, and bombard the town. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

BOMBARDIER. *n. f.* [from *bombard*.] The engineer whose employment it is to shoot bombs.

The *bombardier* tosses his balls sometimes into the midst of a city, with a design to fill all around him with terror and combustion. *Tatler*, N<sup>o</sup> 88.

BOMBARDMENT. *n. f.* [from *bombard*.] An attack made upon any city, by throwing bombs into it.

Genoa is not yet secure from a *bombardment*, though it is not so exposed as formerly. *Addison on Italy.*

Bo'MBASIN. *n. f.* [*bombasin*, Fr. from *bombycinus*, silken, Lat.] A slight silken stuff, for mourning.

Bo'MBAST. *n. f.* [This word seems to be derived from *Bombastius*, one of the names of Paracelsus; a man remarkable for founding professions, and unintelligible language.] Fustian; big words, without meaning.

Not pedants motley tongue, soldiers *bombast*,  
Mountebanks drug-tongue, nor the terms of law,  
Are strong enough preparatives to draw  
Me to hear this. *Donne.*

Are all the flights of heroick poetry to be concluded *bombast*, unnatural, and mere madness, because they are not affected with their excellencies? *Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.*

Bo'MBAST. *adj.* [from the substantive.] High sounding; of big sound without meaning.

He, as loving his own pride and purpose,

Evades them with a *bombast* circumstance,

Horribly stuff'd with epithets of war. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

BOMBILATION. *n. f.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] Sound; noise; report.

How to abate the vigour, or silence the *bombilation* of guns, a way is said to be by borax and butter, mixt in a due proportion, which will almost take off the report, and also the force of the charge. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. ii. c. 5.

BOMBYCINOUS. *adj.* [*bombycinus*, Lat.] Silken; made of silk. *D.*

BONA ROBA. *n. f.* [Ital. a fine gown.] A whore.

We knew where the *bona robas* were. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

BONA'SUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

BONCHRETIEN. *n. f.* [French.] A species of pear, so called, probably, from the name of a gardener. See PEAR.

BOND. *n. f.* [bond, Sax. bound; it is written indifferently, in many of its senses, *bond*, or *band*. See BAND.]

1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound.

There left me, and my man, both bound together;

Till, gnawing with my teeth my *bonds* asunder,

I gain'd my freedom. *Shakespeare. Comedy of Errors.*

2. Ligament that holds any thing together.

Let any one send his contemplation to the extremities of the universe, and see, what conceivable hoops, what *bond* he can imagine to hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together. *Locke.*

3. Union; connexion.

Observe, in working up the walls, that no side of the house, nor any part of the walls, be wrought up three feet above the other, before the next adjoining wall be wrought up to it, so that they may be all joined together, and make a good *bond*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Chains; imprisonment; captivity.

Whom I perceived to have nothing laid to his charge, worthy of death, or of *bonds*. *Acts*, xxiii. 29.

5. Cement of union; cause of union; link of connexion.

Wedding is great Juno's crown;

O blessed *bond* of board and bed! *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

Love cools, brothers divide, and the *bond* is cracked 'twixt son and father. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

6. A writing of obligation to pay a sum, or perform a contract.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there

Your single *bond*. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

What if I ne'er consent to make you mine;

My father's promise ties me not to time;

And *bonds* without a date, they say are void. *Dryden.*

7. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.

Unhappy that I am! I cannot heave

My heart into my mouth: I love your majesty

According to my *bond*, no more nor less. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

Take which you please, it dissolves the *bonds* of government and obedience. *Locke.*

BOND. *adj.* [from *bind*, perhaps for *bound*; from *gebonden*, Saxon.] Captive; in a servile state.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. *1 Cor.* xii. 13.

Bo'NDAGE. *n. f.* [from *bond*.] Captivity; imprisonment; state of restraint.

You only have overthrown me, and in my *bondage* consists my glory. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Say, gentle princess, would you not suppose

Your *bondage* happy, to be made a queen?—

—To be a queen in *bondage*, is more vile

Than is a slave in base servility. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.* p. i.

Our cage

We make a choir, as doth the prison'd bird,

And sing our *bondage* freely. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

He must resolve by no means to be enslaved, and brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths, which ought to vanish, when they stand in competition with eating or drinking, or taking money. *South.*

The king, when he design'd you for my guard,

Resolv'd he would not make my *bondage* hard. *Dryden.*

If she has a struggle for honour, she is in a *bondage* to love; which gives the story its turn that way. *Pope; notes on Iliad.*

Bo'NDMAID. *n. f.* [from *bond*, captive, and *maid*.] A woman slave.

Good sister, wrong me not, nor wrong yourself,

To make a *bondmaid* and a slave of me. *Shakespeare. T. Shrew.*

Bo'NDMAN. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *man*.] A man slave.

Amongst the Romans, in making of a *bondman* free, was it not wondered wherefore so great ado should be made; the master to present his slave in some court, to take him by the hand, and not only to say, in the hearing of the publick magistrate, I will that this man become free; but, after those solemn words uttered, to strike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the hair of his head to be shaved off, the magistrate to touch him thrice with a rod; in the end, a cap and a white garment given him. *Hooker*, b. iv. § 1.

O freedom! first delight of human kind;

Not that which *bondmen* from their masters find. *Dryden.*

BONDSE'RVANT. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *servant*.] A slave; a servant without the liberty of quitting his master.

And if thy brother, that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee; thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bondservant*. *Lev.* xxv. 39.

BONDSE'RVICE. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *service*.] The condition of a bondservant; slavery.

Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of *bondservice*.

*1 Kings*, ix. 21.

Bo'NDSLAVE. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *slave*.] A man in slavery; a slave.

Love enjoined such diligence, that no apprentice, no, no *bondslave*, could ever be, by fear, more ready at all commandments, than that young princess was. *Sidney*, b. ii.

All her ornaments are taken away; of a freewoman she is become a *bondslave*. *1 Mac.* ii. 11.

Commonly the *bondslave* is fed by his lord, but here the lord was fed by his *bondslave*. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

Bo'NDSMAN. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *man*.]

1. A slave.

Carnal greedy people, without such a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor *bondsmen* and beasts. *Derb. Ph. Theol.*

2. A person bound, or giving security for another.

Bo'NDSWOMAN. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *woman*.] A woman slave.

My lords, the senators

Are sold for slaves, and their wives for *bondswomen*.

*Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

BONE.



# B O N

BONE. *n. f.* [ban, Saxon.]

1. The solid parts of the body of an animal are made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by small transverse fibres, as those of the muscles. In a fœtus they are porous, soft, and easily discerned. As their pores fill with a substance of their own nature, so they increase, harden, and grow close to one another. They are all spongy, and full of little cells, or are of a considerable firm thickness, with a large cavity, except the teeth; and where they are articulated, they are covered with a thin and strong membrane, called the periosteum. Each bone is much bigger at its extremity than in the middle, that the articulations might be firm, and the bones not easily put out of joint. But, because the middle of the bone should be strong, to sustain its allotted weight, and resist accidents, the fibres are there more closely compacted together, supporting one another; and the bone is made hollow, and consequently not so easily broken, as it must have been, had it been solid and smaller.

Quincy.

Thy bones are marrowless, thy blood is cold. *Macbeth.*

There was lately a young gentleman bit to the bone. *Tatler.*

2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it.

Like Æsop's hounds, contending for the bone,  
Each pleaded right, and would be lord alone. *Dryden.*

3. To be upon the bones. To attack.

Pufs had a month's mind to be upon the bones of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel. *L'Estrange.*

4. To make no bones. To make no scruple; a metaphor taken from a dog, who readily swallows meat that has no bones.

5. BONES. A sort of bobbins, made of trotter bones, for weaving bonelace.

6. BONES. Dice.

But then my study was to cog the dice,  
And dext'rously to throw the lucky sice:  
To shun ames ace that swept my stakes away;  
And watch the box, for fear they should convey  
False bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dryden's Pers.*

To BONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the flesh.

Bo'NELACE. *n. f.* [from bone and lace; the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, such as women wear on their linen.

The things you follow, and make songs on now, should be sent to knit, or sit down to bobbins or bonelace. *Tatler.*

We destroy the symmetry of the human figure, and foolishly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beauties, to childish gewgaw ribbands and bonelace. *Spectator, N° 99.*

Bo'NELESS. *adj.* [from bone.] Without bones.

I would, while it was smiling in my face,  
Have pluckt my nipple from his boneless gums,  
And dasht the brains out. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

To Bo'NESET. *v. n.* [from bone and set.] To restore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other part.

A fractured leg set in the country by one pretending to bone-setting. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

Bo'NESETTER. *n. f.* [from boneset.] A surgeon; one who particularly professes the art of restoring broken or luxated bones.

At present my desire is only to have a good bonesetter. *Denham's Sophy.*

Bo'NFIRE. *n. f.* [from bon, good, Fr. and fire.] A fire made for some publick cause of triumph or exultation.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear away,  
And bonfires make all day. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*

How came so many bonfires to be made in queen Mary's days? Why, she had abused and deceived her people. *South.*

Full soon by bonfire, and by bell,  
We learnt our liege was passing well. *Gay.*

Bo'NGRACE. *n. f.* [bonne grace, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead. *Skinner.*

I have seen her beset all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about her cawl, her peruke, her bongrace, and chapel. *Hakewell on Providence.*

Bo'NNET. *n. f.* [bonnet, Fr.] A covering for the head; a hat; a cap.

Go to them with this bonnet in thy hand,  
And thus far having stretch'd it, here be with them,  
Thy knee bussing the stones; for, in such business,  
Action is eloquence. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

They had not probably the ceremony of veiling the bonnet in their salutations; for, in medals, they still have it on their heads. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

Bo'NNET. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the salient angles of the glacis; being pallisadoed round: of late also used before the angles of bastions, and the points of ravelins.

Bo'NNET à prestre, or priest's cap, is an outwork, having at the head three salient angles, and two inwards. It differs from the double tenaille, because its sides, instead of being parallel, grow narrow at the gorge, and open wider at the front.

Bo'NNETS. [In the sea language.] Small sails set on the courses

# B O O

on the mizzen, mainfail, and foresail of a ship, when these are too narrow or shallow to cloath the mast, or in order to make more way in calm weather. *Chambers.*

Bo'NNILY. *adv.* [from bonny.] Gayly; handsomely; plumply.

Bo'NNINESS. *n. f.* [from bonny.] Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness.

BONNY. *adj.* [from bon, bonne, Fr. It is a word now almost confined to the Scottish dialect.]

1. Handsome; beautiful.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,

And made a prey for carrion kites and crows,

Ev'n of the bonny beast he lov'd so well. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

Thus wail'd the louts in melancholy strain,

Till bonny Susan sped across the plain. *Gay's Pastorals.*

2. Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe.

Then sigh not so, but let them go,

And be you blithe and bonny. *Shakefp. Much ado about N.*

3. It seems to be generally used in conversation for plump.

BONNY-CLABBER. *n. f.* A word used in some counties for sour buttermilk.

We scorn, for want of talk, to jabber,

Of parties o'er our bonny-clabber;

Nor are we studious to enquire,

Who votes for manours, who for hire. *Swift.*

BO'NUM MAGNUM. *n. f.* See PLUM; of which it is a species.

Bo'NY. *adj.* [from bone.]

1. Consisting of bones.

At the end of this hole is a membrane, fastened to a round bony limb, and stretched like the head of a drum; and therefore, by anatomists, called tympanum. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Full of bones.

Bo'OBY. *n. f.* [a word of no certain etymology; Henshaw thinks it a corruption of bull-beef ridiculously; Skinner imagines it to be derived from bobo, foolish, Span. Junius finds bowbard to be an old Scottish word for a coward, a contemptible fellow; from which he naturally deduces booby; but the original of bowbard is not known.] A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a lubber.

But one exception to this fact we find,

That booby Phaon only was unkind,

An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

Young master next must rise to fill him wine,

And starve himself to see the booby dine. *King.*

BOOK. *n. f.* [boc, Sax. supposed from boc, a beech; because they wrote on beechen boards, as liber in Latin, from the rind of a tree.]

1. A volume in which we read or write.

See a book of prayer in his hand;

True ornaments to know a holy man. *Shakefp. Richard III.*

Receive the sentence of the law for sins,

Such as by God's book are adjudg'd to death.

*Shakefp. Henry IV.*

But in the coffin that had the books, they were found as fresh as if they had been but newly written; being written on parchment, and covered over with watch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Books are a sort of dumb teachers; they cannot answer sudden questions, or explain present doubts: this is properly the work of a living instructor. *Watts.*

2. A particular part of a work.

The first book we divide into sections; whereof the first is these chapters past. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. The register in which a trader keeps an account of his debts.

This life

Is nobler than attending for a check;

Prouder, than rustling in unpaid for silk:

Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine,

Yet keeps his book uncross'd. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

4. In books. In kind remembrance.

I was so much in his books, that, at his decease, he left me the lamp by which he used to write his lucubrations. *Addison.*

5. Without book. By memory; by repetition; without reading.

Sermons read they abhor in the church; but sermons without book, sermons which spend their life in their birth, and may have publick audience but once. *Hooker, b. v. § 21.*

To BOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To register in a book.

I beseech your grace, let it be booked with the rest of this day's deeds; or I will have it in a particular ballad else, with mine own picture on the top of it. *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

He made wilful murder high treason; he caused the marchers to book their men, for whom they should make answer. *Davies on Ireland.*

BOOK-KEEPING. *n. f.* [from book and keep.] The art of keeping accounts, or recording the transactions of a man's affairs, in such a manner, that at any time he may thereby know the true state of the whole, or any part, of his affairs, with clearness and expedition. *Harris.*

Bo'OKBINDER. *n. f.* [from book and bind.] A man whose profession it is to bind books.

Bo'OKFUL. *adj.* [from book and full.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crouded with undigested knowledge.



The *bookful* blockhead, ignorantly read,  
With loads of learned lumber in his head,  
With his own tongue still edifies his ears,  
And always list'ning to himself appears. *Pope's Ess. on Crit.*  
**Bo'OKISH.** *adj.* [from *book*.] Given to books; acquainted only  
with books. It is generally used contemptuously.

I'll make him yield the crown,  
Whose *bookish* rule hath pull'd fair England down.  
*Shakefp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

I'm not *bookish*, yet I can read waiting gentlewomen in the  
'scape. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

Xantippe follows the example of her namesake; being mar-  
ried to a *bookish* man, who has no knowledge of the world.  
*Spectator, N° 482.*

**Bo'OKISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *bookish*.] Much application to books;  
over-studiousness.

**BOOKLE'ARNED.** *adj.* [from *book* and *learned*.] Versed in books,  
or literature: a term implying some slight contempt.

Whate'er these *booklearn'd* blockheads say,  
Solon's the verifit fool in all the play. *Dryden's Persius.*

He will quote passages out of Plato and Pindar, at his own  
table, to some *booklearned* companion, without blushing. *Swift.*

**BOOKLE'ARNING.** *n. f.* [from *book* and *learning*.] Skill in lite-  
rature; acquaintance with books; a term of some contempt.

They might talk of *booklearning* what they would; but, for  
his part, he never saw more unfeaty fellows than great clerks.  
*Sidney.*

Neither does it so much require *booklearning* and scholarship,  
as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false, and to dis-  
cern what is well proved, and what is not. *Burnet's Th. Earth.*

**Bo'OKMAN.** *n. f.* [from *book* and *man*.] A man whose profession  
is the study of books.

This civil war of wits were much better us'd  
On Navarre and his *bookmen*; for here 'tis abus'd.  
*Shakefp. Love's Labour Lost.*

**Bo'OKMATE.** *n. f.* [from *book* and *mate*.] Schoolfellow.

This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court,  
A phantasm, a monarch, and one that makes sport  
To the prince and his *bookmates*. *Shakefp. Love's Labour Lost.*

**Bo'OKSELLER.** *n. f.* [from *book* and *sell*.] He whose profession it  
is to sell books.

He went to the *bookseller*, and told him in anger, he had sold  
a book in which there was false divinity.  
*Walton's Life of Bishop Saunderson.*

**Bo'OKWORM.** *n. f.* [from *book* and *worm*.]

1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp.

My lion, like a moth or *bookworm*, feeds upon nothing but  
paper, and I shall beg of them to diet him with wholesome and  
substantial food. *Guardian, N° 114.*

2. A student too closely given to books; a reader without judg-  
ment.

Among those venerable galleries and solitary scenes of the  
university, I wanted but a black gown, and a salary, to be as  
mere a *bookworm* as any there. *Pope's Letters.*

**Bo'OLY.** *n. f.* [an Irish term.]

All the Tartarians, and the people about the Caspian sea,  
which are naturally Scythians, live in herds; being the very  
fame that the Irish *boodies* are, driving their cattle continually  
with them, and feeding only on their milk and white meats.  
*Spenser's Ireland.*

**BOOM.** *n. f.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch.]

1. [In sea language.] A long pole used to spread out the clue of  
the fudding sail; and sometimes the clues of the mainfail and  
forefail are boomed out.

2. A pole with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to shew the fail-  
ors how to steer in the channel, when a country is overflown.  
*Sea Dict.*

3. A bar of wood laid cross a harbour, to keep off the enemy.

As his heroick worth struck envy dumb,  
Who took the Dutchman, and who cut the boom. *Dryden.*

To Boom. *v. n.* [from the noun. A sea term.] To rush with  
violence; as a ship is said to come booming, when she makes all  
the sail she can.

Forfook by thee, in vain I fought thy aid,  
When booming billows clos'd above my head. *Pope's Odyss.*

**BOON.** *n. f.* [from bene, Sax. a petition.] A gift; a grant; a  
benefaction; a present.

Vouchsafe me for my meed but one fair look:  
A smaller boon than this I cannot beg,  
And less than this, I'm sure, you cannot give.  
*Shakefp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

That courtier, who obtained a boon of the emperour, that he  
might every morning whisper him in the ear, and say nothing,  
asked no unprofitable suit for himself. *Bacon.*

The blust'ring fool has satisfy'd his will;  
His boon is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,  
But lost the prize. *Dryden's Fables.*

What rhetorick didst thou use,  
To gain this mighty boon? she pities me! *Addison's Cato.*

**BOON.** *adj.* [bon, Fr.] Gay; merry; as, a boon companion.

Satiate at length,  
And heighten'd as with wine, jocund and boon,  
Thus to herself she pleasingly began. *Parad. Lost, b. ix.*

I know the infirmity of our family; we are apt to play the  
boon companion, and throw our money away in our cups.  
*Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

**BOOR.** *n. f.* [beer, Dutch; gebuene, Sax.] A ploughman; a  
country fellow; a lout; a clown.

The bare sense of a calamity is called grumbling; and if a  
man does but make a face upon the boor, he is presently a male-  
content. *L'Estrange.*

He may live as well as a boor of Holland, whose cares of  
growing still richer waste his life. *Temple.*

To one well-born, th' affront is worse and more,  
When he's abus'd and baff'd by a boor. *Dryden.*

**Bo'ORISH.** *adj.* [from boor.] Clownish; rustick; untaught;  
uncivilized.

Therefore, you clown, abandon, which is in the vulgar,  
leave the society, which, in the boorish, is, company of this fe-  
male. *Shakefp. As you like it.*

**Bo'ORISHLY.** *adv.* [from boorish.] In a boorish manner; after  
a clownish manner.

**Bo'ORISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from boorish.] Clownishness; rusticity;  
coarseness of manners.

**BOOSE.** *n. f.* [bozig, Sax.] A stall for a cow or an ox.

To BOOT. *v. a.* [baten, to profit, Dutch; botz, in Saxon, is re-  
compence, repentance, or fine paid by way of expiation; botan  
is, to repent, or to compensate; as,

He is þir þ botz and boze,  
And bet bivopen dome.]

1. To profit; to advantage.

It shall not boot them, who derogate from reading, to excuse  
it, when they see no other remedy; as if their intent were only  
to deny, that aliens and strangers from the family of God are  
won, or that belief doth use to be wrought at the first in them,  
without sermons. *Hooker, b. v. § 22.*

For what I have, I need not to repeat;  
And what I want, it boots not to complain. *Shakefp. R. II.*

If we shun  
The purpos'd end, or here lie fixed all,  
What boots it us these wars to have begun. *Fairfax, b. i.*

What boots the regal circle on his head,  
That long behind he trails his pompous robe? *Pope.*

2. To enrich; to benefit.

And I will boot thee with what gift beside,  
That modesty can beg. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**BOOT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Profit; gain; advantage.

My gravity,  
Wherein, let no man hear me, I take pride,  
Could I, with boot, change for an idle plume,  
Which the air beats for vain. *Shakefp. Measure for Measure.*

2. To boot. With advantage; over and above.

Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose  
To the wet seaboy, in an hour so rude:  
And, in the calmest and the stillest night,  
With all appliances, and means to boot,  
Deny it to a king? *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Man is God's image; but a poor man is  
Christ's stamp to boot: both images regard. *Herbert.*

He might have his mind and manners formed, and he be in-  
structed to boot in several sciences. *Locke.*

3. It seems, in the following lines, used for booty, or plunder.

Others, like soldiers, armed in their flings,  
Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

**BOOT.** *n. f.* [bottas, Armorick; botes, a shoe, Welch; botte,  
French.]

1. A covering for the leg, used by horsemen.

That my leg is too long—  
—No; that it is too little.—  
—I'll wear a boot, to make it somewhat rounder.  
*Shakefp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Shew'd him his room, where he must lodge that night,  
Pull'd off his boots, and took away the light. *Milton.*

Bishop Wilkins says, he does not question, but it will be as  
usual for a man to call for his wings, when he is going a jour-  
ney, as it is now to call for his boots. *Addison. Guardian.*

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used in Scotland for tor-  
turing criminals.

**BOOT of a Coach.** The space between the coachman and the  
coach.

To BOOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put on boots.

Boot, boot, Master Shallow; I know the young king is sick  
for me: let us take any man's horses. *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

**BOOT-HOSE.** *n. f.* [from boot and hose.] Stockings to serve for  
boots; spatterdashies.

His lacquey with a linen stock on one leg, and a boot-hose on  
the other, gartered with a red and blue list. *Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.*

**BOOT-TREE.** *n. f.* [from boot and tree.] Two pieces of wood,  
shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for stretching and  
widening them.

**Bo'OTCATCHER.** *n. f.* [from boot and catch.] The person whose  
business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers.



The offler and the *bootcatcher* ought to partake. *Swift.*  
**Bo'OTED.** *adj.* [from *boot*.] In boots; in a horseman's habit.  
 A *booted* judge shall sit to try his cause,  
 Not by the statute, but by martial laws. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
**BoOTH.** *n. f.* [*boed*, Dutch; *bwth*, Welch.] A house built of  
 boards, or boughs, to be used for a short time.  
 The clothiers found means to have all the quest made of the  
 northern men, such as had their *booths* standing in the fair.  
*Camden's Remains.*

Much mischief will be done at Bartholomew fair, by the fall  
 of a *booth*. *Swift's Predictions.*

**Bo'OTLESS.** *adj.* [from *boot*.]

1. Useless; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage.  
 When those accursed messengers of hell  
 Came to their wicked man, and 'gan tell  
 Their *bootless* pains, and ill succeeding night. *Fairy Q. b. i.*  
 God did not suffer him, being desirous of the light of wis-  
 dom, with *bootless* expence of travel, to wander in darkness.  
*Hooker, b. i. p. 36.*

*Bootless* speed,  
 When cowardice pursues, and valour flies. *Shakespeare.*  
 Let him alone;  
 I'll follow him no more with *bootless* pray'rs:  
 He seeks my life. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
 2. Without success; perhaps without booty; *Shakespeare* having,  
 in another place, used the word *boot* for *booty*.

Thrice from the banks of Wye,  
 And sandy bottom'd Severn, have I sent  
 Him *bootless* home, and weatherbeaten back. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*

**Bo'OTY.** *n. f.* [*buyt*, Dutch; *butin*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; pillage; spoils gained from the enemy.  
 One way a band select from forage drives  
 A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,  
 Their *booty*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 650.*  
 His conscience is the hue and cry that pursues him; and  
 when he reckons that he has gotten a *booty*, he has only caught  
 a Tartar. *L'Estrange.*

For, should you to extortion be inclin'd,  
 Your cruel guilt will little *booty* find. *Dryden's Juv. sat. viii.*  
 2. Things gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to be honest, I see, fortune would not suffer  
 me; she drops *booties* in my mouth. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

3. To play *booty*. To play dishonestly, with an intent to lose. The  
 French use, *Je suis botte*, when they mean to say, *I will not go*.

We understand what we ought to do; but when we delibe-  
 rate, we play *booty* against ourselves: our consciences direct us  
 one way, our corruptions hurry us another. *L'Estrange.*

I have set this argument in the best light, that the ladies may  
 not think I write *booty*. *Dryden.*

**BoPE'EP.** *n. f.* [from *bo* and *peep*.] To look out, and draw back  
 as if frightened, or with the purpose to fright some other.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,  
 And I for sorrow sung,  
 That such a king should play *bopeep*,  
 And go the fools among. *Shakespeare. King Lear:*  
 Rivers,

That serve instead of peaceful barriers,  
 To part th' engagements of their warriours,  
 Where both from side to side may skip,  
 And only encounter at *bopeep*. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. iii.*

There the devil plays at *bopeep*, puts out his horns to do mis-  
 chief, then shrinks them back for safety. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

**BORACHIO.** *n. f.* [*borracho*, Span.] A drunkard.

How you stink of wine! D' ye think my niece will ever en-  
 dure such a *borachio*! you're an absolute *borachio*.  
*Congreve's Way of the World.*

**Bo'RABLE.** *adj.* [from *bore*.] That may be bored.

**Bo'RAGE.** *n. f.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are broad and rough; the flowers consist of one  
 leaf; are of a wheel shape, and divided into five segments, al-  
 most to the bottom, which end in sharp points, like a star; the  
 apices, in the middle of the flower, are sharp-pointed, and ad-  
 here together; the seeds are rough, and appear like a viper's  
 head. This plant is often used in the kitchen, and for a cool  
 tankard in the summer time; and the flowers are used in me-  
 dicinal cordials. *Millar.*

**BORAMEZ.** *n. f.* The Scythian lamb, generally known by  
 the name of *Agnus Scythicus*.

Much wonder is made of the *boramez*, that strange plant-  
 animal, or vegetable lamb of Tartary, which wolves delight to  
 feed on; which hath the shape of a lamb, affordeth a bloody  
 juice upon breaking, and liveth while the plants be consumed  
 about it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 27.*

**BORAX.** *n. f.* [*borax*, low Latin.] An artificial salt, prepared  
 from sal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum,  
 dissolved in wine. It is principally used to solder metals, and  
 sometimes an uterine ingredient in medicine. *Quincy.*

**Bo'RDEL.** *n. f.* [*bordeel*, Teut. *bordel*, Armorick.] A brothel;  
 a bawdyhouse.

Making even his own house a stews, a *bordel*, and a school  
 of lewdness, to instil vice into the unwary years of his poor  
 children. *South.*

**Bo'OTLESS.** *adj.* [from *boot*.]

1. Useless; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage.

When those accursed messengers of hell  
 Came to their wicked man, and 'gan tell  
 Their *bootless* pains, and ill succeeding night. *Fairy Q. b. i.*  
 God did not suffer him, being desirous of the light of wis-  
 dom, with *bootless* expence of travel, to wander in darkness.  
*Hooker, b. i. p. 36.*

*Bootless* speed,  
 When cowardice pursues, and valour flies. *Shakespeare.*  
 Let him alone;  
 I'll follow him no more with *bootless* pray'rs:  
 He seeks my life. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
 2. Without success; perhaps without booty; *Shakespeare* having,  
 in another place, used the word *boot* for *booty*.

Thrice from the banks of Wye,  
 And sandy bottom'd Severn, have I sent  
 Him *bootless* home, and weatherbeaten back. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*

**Bo'OTY.** *n. f.* [*buyt*, Dutch; *butin*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; pillage; spoils gained from the enemy.

One way a band select from forage drives  
 A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,  
 Their *booty*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 650.*  
 His conscience is the hue and cry that pursues him; and  
 when he reckons that he has gotten a *booty*, he has only caught  
 a Tartar. *L'Estrange.*

For, should you to extortion be inclin'd,  
 Your cruel guilt will little *booty* find. *Dryden's Juv. sat. viii.*  
 2. Things gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to be honest, I see, fortune would not suffer  
 me; she drops *booties* in my mouth. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

3. To play *booty*. To play dishonestly, with an intent to lose. The  
 French use, *Je suis botte*, when they mean to say, *I will not go*.

We understand what we ought to do; but when we delibe-  
 rate, we play *booty* against ourselves: our consciences direct us  
 one way, our corruptions hurry us another. *L'Estrange.*

I have set this argument in the best light, that the ladies may  
 not think I write *booty*. *Dryden.*

**BoPE'EP.** *n. f.* [from *bo* and *peep*.] To look out, and draw back  
 as if frightened, or with the purpose to fright some other.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,  
 And I for sorrow sung,  
 That such a king should play *bopeep*,  
 And go the fools among. *Shakespeare. King Lear:*  
 Rivers,

That serve instead of peaceful barriers,  
 To part th' engagements of their warriours,  
 Where both from side to side may skip,  
 And only encounter at *bopeep*. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. iii.*

There the devil plays at *bopeep*, puts out his horns to do mis-  
 chief, then shrinks them back for safety. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

**BORACHIO.** *n. f.* [*borracho*, Span.] A drunkard.

How you stink of wine! D' ye think my niece will ever en-  
 dure such a *borachio*! you're an absolute *borachio*.  
*Congreve's Way of the World.*

**Bo'RABLE.** *adj.* [from *bore*.] That may be bored.

**Bo'RAGE.** *n. f.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are broad and rough; the flowers consist of one  
 leaf; are of a wheel shape, and divided into five segments, al-  
 most to the bottom, which end in sharp points, like a star; the  
 apices, in the middle of the flower, are sharp-pointed, and ad-  
 here together; the seeds are rough, and appear like a viper's  
 head. This plant is often used in the kitchen, and for a cool  
 tankard in the summer time; and the flowers are used in me-  
 dicinal cordials. *Millar.*

**BORAMEZ.** *n. f.* The Scythian lamb, generally known by  
 the name of *Agnus Scythicus*.

Much wonder is made of the *boramez*, that strange plant-  
 animal, or vegetable lamb of Tartary, which wolves delight to  
 feed on; which hath the shape of a lamb, affordeth a bloody  
 juice upon breaking, and liveth while the plants be consumed  
 about it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 27.*

**BORAX.** *n. f.* [*borax*, low Latin.] An artificial salt, prepared  
 from sal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum,  
 dissolved in wine. It is principally used to solder metals, and  
 sometimes an uterine ingredient in medicine. *Quincy.*

**Bo'RDEL.** *n. f.* [*bordeel*, Teut. *bordel*, Armorick.] A brothel;  
 a bawdyhouse.

Making even his own house a stews, a *bordel*, and a school  
 of lewdness, to instil vice into the unwary years of his poor  
 children. *South.*

**Bo'OTLESS.** *adj.* [from *boot*.]

1. Useless; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage.

When those accursed messengers of hell  
 Came to their wicked man, and 'gan tell  
 Their *bootless* pains, and ill succeeding night. *Fairy Q. b. i.*  
 God did not suffer him, being desirous of the light of wis-  
 dom, with *bootless* expence of travel, to wander in darkness.  
*Hooker, b. i. p. 36.*

*Bootless* speed,  
 When cowardice pursues, and valour flies. *Shakespeare.*  
 Let him alone;  
 I'll follow him no more with *bootless* pray'rs:  
 He seeks my life. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
 2. Without success; perhaps without booty; *Shakespeare* having,  
 in another place, used the word *boot* for *booty*.

Thrice from the banks of Wye,  
 And sandy bottom'd Severn, have I sent  
 Him *bootless* home, and weatherbeaten back. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*

**Bo'OTY.** *n. f.* [*buyt*, Dutch; *butin*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; pillage; spoils gained from the enemy.

One way a band select from forage drives  
 A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,  
 Their *booty*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 650.*  
 His conscience is the hue and cry that pursues him; and  
 when he reckons that he has gotten a *booty*, he has only caught  
 a Tartar. *L'Estrange.*

For, should you to extortion be inclin'd,  
 Your cruel guilt will little *booty* find. *Dryden's Juv. sat. viii.*  
 2. Things gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to be honest, I see, fortune would not suffer  
 me; she drops *booties* in my mouth. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

3. To play *booty*. To play dishonestly, with an intent to lose. The  
 French use, *Je suis botte*, when they mean to say, *I will not go*.

We understand what we ought to do; but when we delibe-  
 rate, we play *booty* against ourselves: our consciences direct us  
 one way, our corruptions hurry us another. *L'Estrange.*

I have set this argument in the best light, that the ladies may  
 not think I write *booty*. *Dryden.*

**BoPE'EP.** *n. f.* [from *bo* and *peep*.] To look out, and draw back  
 as if frightened, or with the purpose to fright some other.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,  
 And I for sorrow sung,  
 That such a king should play *bopeep*,  
 And go the fools among. *Shakespeare. King Lear:*  
 Rivers,

That serve instead of peaceful barriers,  
 To part th' engagements of their warriours,  
 Where both from side to side may skip,  
 And only encounter at *bopeep*. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. iii.*

There the devil plays at *bopeep*, puts out his horns to do mis-  
 chief, then shrinks them back for safety. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

**BORACHIO.** *n. f.* [*borracho*, Span.] A drunkard.

How you stink of wine! D' ye think my niece will ever en-  
 dure such a *borachio*! you're an absolute *borachio*.  
*Congreve's Way of the World.*

**Bo'RABLE.** *adj.* [from *bore*.] That may be bored.

**Bo'RAGE.** *n. f.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are broad and rough; the flowers consist of one  
 leaf; are of a wheel shape, and divided into five segments, al-  
 most to the bottom, which end in sharp points, like a star; the  
 apices, in the middle of the flower, are sharp-pointed, and ad-  
 here together; the seeds are rough, and appear like a viper's  
 head. This plant is often used in the kitchen, and for a cool  
 tankard in the summer time; and the flowers are used in me-  
 dicinal cordials. *Millar.*

**BORAMEZ.** *n. f.* The Scythian lamb, generally known by  
 the name of *Agnus Scythicus*.

Much wonder is made of the *boramez*, that strange plant-  
 animal, or vegetable lamb of Tartary, which wolves delight to  
 feed on; which hath the shape of a lamb, affordeth a bloody  
 juice upon breaking, and liveth while the plants be consumed  
 about it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 27.*

**BORAX.** *n. f.* [*borax*, low Latin.] An artificial salt, prepared  
 from sal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum,  
 dissolved in wine. It is principally used to solder metals, and  
 sometimes an uterine ingredient in medicine. *Quincy.*

**Bo'RDEL.** *n. f.* [*bordeel*, Teut. *bordel*, Armorick.] A brothel;  
 a bawdyhouse.

Making even his own house a stews, a *bordel*, and a school  
 of lewdness, to instil vice into the unwary years of his poor  
 children. *South.*

**Bo'OTLESS.** *adj.* [from *boot*.]

1. Useless; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage.

When those accursed messengers of hell  
 Came to their wicked man, and 'gan tell  
 Their *bootless* pains, and ill succeeding night. *Fairy Q. b. i.*  
 God did not suffer him, being desirous of the light of wis-  
 dom, with *bootless* expence of travel, to wander in darkness.  
*Hooker, b. i. p. 36.*

*Bootless* speed,  
 When cowardice pursues, and valour flies. *Shakespeare.*  
 Let him alone;  
 I'll follow him no more with *bootless* pray'rs:  
 He seeks my life. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
 2. Without success; perhaps without booty; *Shakespeare* having,  
 in another place, used the word *boot* for *booty*.

Thrice from the banks of Wye,  
 And sandy bottom'd Severn, have I sent  
 Him *bootless* home, and weatherbeaten back. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*

**Bo'OTY.** *n. f.* [*buyt*, Dutch; *butin*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; pillage; spoils gained from the enemy.

One way a band select from forage drives  
 A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,  
 Their *booty*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 650.*  
 His conscience is the hue and cry that pursues him; and  
 when he reckons that he has gotten a *booty*, he has only caught  
 a Tartar. *L'Estrange.*

For, should you to extortion be inclin'd,  
 Your cruel guilt will little *booty* find. *Dryden's Juv. sat. viii.*  
 2. Things gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to be honest, I see, fortune would not suffer  
 me; she drops *booties* in my mouth. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

3. To play *booty*. To play dishonestly, with an intent to lose. The  
 French use, *Je suis botte*, when they mean to say, *I will not go*.

We understand what we ought to do; but when we delibe-  
 rate, we play *booty* against ourselves: our consciences direct us  
 one way, our corruptions hurry us another. *L'Estrange.*

I have set this argument in the best light, that the ladies may  
 not think I write *booty*. *Dryden.*

**BoPE'EP.** *n. f.* [from *bo* and *peep*.] To look out, and draw back  
 as if frightened, or with the purpose to fright some other.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,  
 And I for sorrow sung,  
 That such a king should play *bopeep*,  
 And go the fools among. *Shakespeare. King Lear:*  
 Rivers,

That serve instead of peaceful barriers,  
 To part th' engagements of their warriours,  
 Where both from side to side may skip,  
 And only encounter at *bopeep*. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. iii.*

There the devil plays at *bopeep*, puts out his horns to do mis-  
 chief, then shrinks them back for safety. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

**BORACHIO.** *n. f.* [*borracho*, Span.] A drunkard.

How you stink of wine! D' ye think my niece will ever en-  
 dure such a *borachio*! you're an absolute *borachio*.  
*Congreve's Way of the World.*

**Bo'RABLE.** *adj.* [from *bore*.] That may be bored.

**Bo'RAGE.** *n. f.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are broad and rough; the flowers consist of one  
 leaf; are of a wheel shape, and divided into five segments, al-  
 most to the bottom, which end in sharp points, like a star; the  
 apices, in the middle of the flower, are sharp-pointed, and ad-  
 here together; the seeds are rough, and appear like a viper's  
 head. This plant is often used in the kitchen, and for a cool  
 tankard in the summer time; and the flowers are used in me-  
 dicinal cordials. *Millar.*

**BORAMEZ.** *n. f.* The Scythian lamb, generally known by  
 the name of *Agnus Scythicus*.

Much wonder is made of the *boramez*, that strange plant-  
 animal, or vegetable lamb of Tartary, which wolves delight to  
 feed on; which hath the shape of a lamb, affordeth a bloody  
 juice upon breaking, and liveth while the plants be consumed  
 about it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 27.*

**BORAX.** *n. f.* [*borax*, low Latin.] An artificial salt, prepared  
 from sal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum,  
 dissolved in wine. It is principally used to solder metals, and  
 sometimes an uterine ingredient in medicine. *Quincy.*

**Bo'RDEL.** *n. f.* [*bordeel*, Teut. *bordel*, Armorick.] A brothel;  
 a bawdyhouse.

Making even his own house a stews, a *bordel*, and a school  
 of lewdness, to instil vice into the unwary years of his poor  
 children. *South.*

**Bo'OTLESS.** *adj.* [from *boot*.]

1. Useless; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage.

When those accursed messengers of hell  
 Came to their wicked man, and 'gan tell  
 Their *bootless* pains, and ill succeeding night. *Fairy Q. b. i.*  
 God did not suffer him, being desirous of the light of wis-  
 dom, with *bootless* expence of travel, to wander in darkness.  
*Hooker, b. i. p. 36.*

*Bootless* speed,  
 When cowardice pursues, and valour flies. *Shakespeare.*  
 Let him alone;  
 I'll follow him no more with *bootless* pray'rs:  
 He seeks my life. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
 2. Without success; perhaps without booty; *Shakespeare* having,  
 in another place, used the word *boot* for *booty*.

Thrice from the banks of Wye,  
 And sandy bottom'd Severn, have I sent  
 Him *bootless* home, and weatherbeaten back. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*

**Bo'OTY.** *n. f.* [*buyt*, Dutch; *butin*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; pillage; spoils gained from the enemy.

One way a band select from forage drives  
 A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,  
 Their *booty*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 650.*  
 His conscience is the hue and cry that pursues him; and  
 when he reckons that he has gotten a *booty*, he has only caught  
 a Tartar. *L'Estrange.*

For, should you to extortion be inclin'd,  
 Your cruel guilt will little *booty* find. *Dryden's Juv. sat. viii.*  
 2. Things gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to be honest, I see, fortune would not suffer  
 me; she drops *booties* in my mouth. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

3. To play *booty*. To play dishonestly, with an intent to lose. The  
 French use, *Je suis botte*, when they mean to say, *I will not go*.

We understand what we ought to do; but when we delibe-  
 rate, we play *booty* against ourselves: our consciences direct us  
 one way, our corruptions hurry us another. *L'Estrange.*

I have set this argument in the best light, that the ladies may  
 not think I write *booty*. *Dryden.*

**BoPE'EP.** *n. f.* [from *bo* and *peep*.] To look out, and draw back  
 as if frightened, or with the purpose to fright some other.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,  
 And I for sorrow sung,  
 That such a king should play *bopeep*,  
 And go the fools among. *Shakespeare. King Lear:*  
 Rivers,

That serve instead of peaceful barriers,  
 To part th' engagements of their warriours,  
 Where both from side to side may skip,  
 And only encounter at *bopeep*. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. iii.*



# B O R

Those milk paps,  
That through the window lawn *bore* at men's eyes,  
Are not within the leaf of pity writ. *Shakesp. Timon.*  
Nor southward to the raining regions run;  
But *boring* to the west, and hov'ring there,  
With gaping mouths they draw prolifick air. *Dryden.*  
To BORE. *v. n.* [with farriers.] Is when a horse carries his nose  
near the ground. *Dist.*  
BORE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The hole made by boring.  
Into hollow engines long and round,  
Thick ramm'd, at th' other *bore* with touch of fire  
Dilated, and infuriate. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*  
We took a cylindrical pipe of glass, whose *bore* was about a  
quarter of an inch in diameter. *Boyle.*  
2. The instrument with which a hole is bored.  
So shall that hole be fit for the file, or square *bore*, if the cu-  
riosity of your proposed work cannot allow it to pass without  
filing. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*  
3. The size of any hole.  
Our careful monarch stands in person by,  
This new-cast cannon's firmness to explore;  
The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,  
And ball and cartridge forts for every *bore*. *Dryden.*  
It will best appear in the *bore*s of wind instruments; there-  
fore cause pipes to be made with a single, double, and so on, to  
a sextuple *bore*; and mark what tone every one giveth. *Bacon.*  
BORE. The preterite of *bear*.  
The father *bore* it with undaunted soul,  
Like one who durst his destiny controul;  
Yet with becoming grief he *bore* his part,  
Resign'd his son, but not resign'd his heart. *Dryden.*  
'Twas my fate  
To kill my father, and pollute his bed,  
By marrying her who *bore* me. *Dryden and Lee's OEdipus.*  
BO'REAL. *adj.* [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern.  
Crete's ample fields diminish to our eye;  
Before the *boreal* blasts the vessels fly. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
BO'REAS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The north wind.  
*Boreas*, and *Cærias*, and *Argestas* loud,  
And *Thrascias*, rend the woods, and seas up-turn.  
*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 699.*  
BO'REE. *n. f.* A kind of dance.  
Dick could neatly dance a jig,  
But Tom was best at *borees*. *Swift.*  
BO'RER. *n. f.* [from *bore*.] A piercer; an instrument to make  
holes with.  
The master-bricklayer must try all the foundations, with a  
*borer*, such as well-diggers use, to try what ground they have.  
*Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*  
BORN. The participle passive of *bear*.  
Their charge was always *born* by the queen, and duly paid  
out of the exchequer. *Bacon.*  
The great men were enabled to oppress their inferiours; and  
their followers were *born* out and countenanced in wicked ac-  
tions. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*  
Upon some occasions, Clodius may be bold and insolent,  
*born* away by his passion. *Swift.*  
To be BORN. *v. n. pass.* [derived from the word to *bear*, in the  
sense of *bringing forth*; as, my mother *bore* me twenty years  
ago; or, I was *born* twenty years ago.]  
1. To come into life.  
When we are *born*, we cry, that we are come  
To this great stage of fools. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
Nor nature's law with fruitless sorrow mourn,  
But die, O mortal man! for thou wast *born*. *Prior.*  
All that are *born* into the world, are surrounded with bodies,  
that perpetually and diversly affect them. *Locke.*  
2. It is usually spoken with regard to circumstances; as, he was  
*born* a prince; he was *born* to empire; he was *born* for great-  
ness; that is, formed at the birth.  
The stranger that dwelleth with you, shall be unto you as  
one *born* among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself. *Levit. xix. 34.*  
Yet man is *born* unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward. *Job, v. 7.*  
A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is *born* for adver-  
sity. *Prov. xvii. 17.*  
The new *born* babe by nurses overlaid. *Dryden.*  
Either of you knights may well deserve  
A prince's *born*; and such is she you serve. *Dryden's Fab.*  
Two rising crests his royal head adorn;  
*Born* from a god, himself to godhead *born*. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Both must alike from heav'n derive their light;  
These *born* to judge, as well as those to write. *Pope.*  
For all mankind alike require their grace;  
All *born* to want; a miserable race! *Pope's Odyssey.*  
I was *born* to a good estate, although it now turneth to little  
account. *Swift's Story of an injured Lady.*  
Their lands are let to lords, who never designed to be te-  
nants, naturally murmur at the payment of rents, as a sub-  
serviency they were not *born* to. *Swift.*

# B O S

3. It has usually the particle *of* before the mother.  
Be bloody, bold, and resolute, laugh to scorn  
The pow'r of man; for none of woman *born*  
Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
I being *born* of my father's first wife, and she of his third, she  
converses with me rather like a daughter than a sister. *Tatler.*  
BO'ROUGH. *n. f.* [*borhoe*, Saxon.]  
1. It signified anciently a surety, or a man bound for others.  
A *borough*, as I here use it, and as the old laws still use, is  
not a borough town, that is, a franchised town; but a main  
pledge of an hundred free persons, therefore called a free *bo-*  
*rough*, or, as you say, *francplegium*. For *berth*, in old Saxon,  
signifieth a pledge or surety; and yet it is so used with us in  
some speeches, as Chaucer saith, *St. John to Boreh*; that is, for  
assurance and warranty. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
2. A town with a corporation.  
BO'ROUGH *English*, is a customary descent of lands or tenements,  
whereby, in all places where this custom holds, lands and te-  
nements descend to the youngest son; or, if the owner have  
no issue, to his youngest brother. *Cowel.*  
BO'RREL. *n. f.* [it is explained by *Junius* without etymology.]  
A mean fellow.  
Siker thou speak'st like a lewd sorrel,  
Of heaven, to deemen so:  
Howbe I am but rude and *borrel*,  
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser's Past.*  
To BO'RROW. *v. a.* [*borgen*, Dutch; *borxian*, Saxon.]  
1. To take something from another upon credit.  
He *borrowed* a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore  
he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*  
We have *borrowed* money for the king's tribute, and that  
upon our lands and vineyards. *Neh. v. 4.*  
2. To ask of another the use of something for a time.  
Then he said, go, *borrow* thee vessels abroad of all thy neigh-  
bours. *2 Kings, iv. 3.*  
Where darkness and surprize made conquest cheap!  
Where virtue *borrowed* the arms of chance,  
And struck a random blow! *Dryden's Span. Friar.*  
3. To take something of another.  
A *borrow'd* title hast thou bought too dear;  
Why didst thou tell me that thou wert a king? *Sh. H. IV.*  
They may *borrow* something of instruction even from their  
past guilt. *Decay of Piety.*  
I was engaged in the translation of Virgil, from whom I have  
*borrowed* only two months. *Dryden's Dufresn.*  
These verbal signs they sometimes *borrow* from others, and  
sometimes make themselves; as one may observe among the  
new names children give to things. *Locke.*  
Some persons of bright parts have narrow remembrance; for  
having riches of their own, they are not solicitous to *borrow*.  
*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
4. To use as one's own, though not belonging to one.  
Unkind and cruel, to deceive your son  
In *borrow'd* shapes, and his embrace to shun. *Dryden's Æn.*  
BO'RROW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The thing borrowed.  
Yet of your royal presence I'll adventure  
The *borrow* of a week. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*  
BO'RROWER. *n. f.* [from *borrow*.]  
1. He that borrows; he that takes money upon trust.  
His talk is of nothing but of his poverty, for fear belike lest  
I should have proved a young *borrower*. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be;  
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,  
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry. *Hamlet.*  
Go not, my horse, the better;  
I must become a *borrower* of the night  
For a dark hour or twain. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
But you invert the cov'nants of her trust,  
And harshly deal, like an ill *borrower*,  
With that which you receiv'd on other terms. *Milton.*  
2. He that takes what is another's, and uses it as his own.  
Some say, that I am a great *borrower*; however, none of my  
creditors have challenged me for it. *Pope.*  
BO'SCAGE. *n. f.* [*boscage*, Fr.] Wood, or woodlands; repre-  
sentation of woods.  
We bent our course thither, where we saw the appearance of  
land; and, the next day, we might plainly discern that it was  
a land flat to our sight, and full of *boscage*, which made it shew  
the more dark. *Bacon's N. Atlantis.*  
Chearful paintings in feasting and banqueting rooms; graver  
stories in galleries; landskips and *boscage*, and such wild works,  
in open terraces, or summer-houses. *Wotton.*  
BO'SKY. *adj.* [*bosque*, Fr.] Woody.  
And with each end of thy blue bow do'st crown  
My *bosky* acres, and my unshrub'd down. *Shakesp. Tempest.*  
I know each land, and every alley green,  
Dingle, or bushy dell, of this wild wood,  
And every *bosky* bourn from side to side. *Milton.*  
BO'SOM. *n. f.* [*boyme*, *bojom*, Saxon.]  
1. The embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breast.  
2. The breast; the heart.



# B O S

- Our good old friend,  
Lay comforts to your *bosom*; and bestow  
Your needful counsel to our businesses. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
3. The inclosure.  
Unto laws thus made and received by a whole church, they  
which live within the *bosom* of that church, must not think it a  
matter indifferent, either to yield, or not to yield, obedience.  
*Hooker, b. ii.*
4. The folds of the dress that cover the breast.  
Put now thy hand into thy *bosom*; and he put his hand into  
his *bosom*: and when he took it out, behold his hand was le-  
prous as snow. *Exodus, iv. 6.*
5. The tender affections; kindness; favour.  
Whose age has charms in it, whose title more,  
To pluck the common *bosoms* on his side. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*  
To whom the great Creator thus reply'd:  
O Son, in whom my soul hath chief delight;  
Son of my *bosom*, Son who art alone  
My word, my wisdom, and effectual might. *Par. Lost, b. iii.*
6. Inclination; desire.  
If you can pace your wisdom  
In that good path that I could wish it go,  
You shall have your *bosom* on this wretch.  
*Shakefp. Measure for Measure.*
- BOSOM**, in composition, implies intimacy; confidence; a fond-  
ness.  
No more that thane of Cawder shall deceive  
Our *bosom-int'rest*; go, pronounce his death. *Macbeth.*  
This Antonio,  
Being the *bosom-lover* of my lord,  
Must needs be like my lord. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*  
Those domestick traitors, *bosom-thieves*,  
Whom custom hath call'd wives; the readiest helps  
To betray the heady husbands, rob the easy.  
*Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*  
He sent for his *bosom-friends*, with whom he most confidently  
consulted, and shewed the paper to them; the contents where-  
of he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*  
The fourth privilege of friendship is that which is here spe-  
cified in the text, a communication of secrets. A *bosom-secret*,  
and a *bosom-friend*, are usually put together. *South.*  
She who was a *bosom-friend* of her royal mistress, he calls an  
insolent woman, the worst of her sex. *Addison's Whig Exam.*
- TO BOSOM**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To inclose in the bosom.  
*Bosom* up my counsel;  
You'll find it wholesome. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
I do not think my sister so to seek,  
Or so unprincipled in virtue's book,  
And the sweet peace that *bosoms* goodness ever. *Milton.*
2. To conceal in privacy.  
The groves, the fountains, and the flow'rs,  
That open now their choicest *bosom'd* smells,  
Reserv'd for night, and kept for thee in store. *Par. Lost, b. v.*  
Towers and battlements it sees,  
*Bosom'd* high in tufted trees,  
Where perhaps some beauty lies,  
The cynosure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*  
To happy convents, *bosom'd* deep in vines,  
Where slumber abbots, purple as their wines. *Pope.*
- BO'SON**. *n. f.* [corrupted from *boatswain*.]  
The barks upon the billows ride,  
The master will not stay;  
The merry *boson* from his side  
His whistle takes, to check and chide  
The ling'ring lad's delay. *Dryden's Albion.*
- BOSS**. *n. f.* [*bosse*, Fr.]  
1. A stud; an ornament raised above the rest of the work; a  
shining prominence.  
What signifies beauty, strength, youth, fortune, embroidered  
furniture, or gaudy *bosses*? *L'Estrange.*  
This ivory was intended for the *bosses* of a bridle, was laid up  
for a prince, and a woman of Caria or Mæonia dyed it.  
*Pope's Notes on Iliad.*
2. The part rising in the midst of any thing.  
He runneth upon him, even on his neck, upon the thick  
*bosses* of his bucklers. *Job, xv. 26.*
3. A thick body of any kind.  
A *boss* made of wood, with an iron hook, to hang on the  
laths, or on a ladder, in which the labourer puts the mortar at  
the britches of the tiles. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*  
If a close appulse be made by the lips, then is framed M; if  
by the *boss* of the tongue to the palate, near the throat, then K.  
*Holder's Elements of Speech.*
- BO'SSAGE**. *n. f.* [in architecture.]  
1. Any stone that has a projecture, and is laid in a place in a  
building, to be afterwards carved.
2. Rustick work, which consists of stones, which seem to advance  
beyond the naked of a building, by reason of indentures or  
channels left in the joinings: these are chiefly in the corners  
of edifices, and called rustick quoins. *Builder's Dict.*
- BO'SVEL**. *n. f.* A species of crowfoot; which see.

# B O T

- BOTA'NICAL**. } *adj.* [from *βότανον*, an herb.] Relating to herbs;  
**BOTA'NICK**. } skilled in herbs.
- Some *botanical* critics tell us, the poets have not rightly fol-  
lowed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphosing the sisters  
of Phaeton into poplars. *Addison on Italy.*
- BO'TANIST**. *n. f.* [from *botany*.] One skilled in plants; one  
who studies the various species of plants.  
The uliginous lacteous matter, taken notice of by that dili-  
gent *botanist*, was only a collection of corals. *Woodward.*  
Then spring the living herbs, beyond the power  
Of *botanist* to number up their tribes. *Thomson's Spring.*
- BOTANO'LOGY**. *n. f.* [*βότανολογία*.] A discourse upon plants. *D.*
- BO'TANY**. *n. f.* [from *βότανον*, an herb.] The science of plants;  
that part of natural history which relates to vegetables.
- BOTA'RG**. *n. f.* [*botarga*, Span.] A relishing sort of food,  
made of the roes of the mullet fish; much used on the coasts  
of the Mediterranean, as an incentive to drink. *Chambers.*
- BOTCH**. *n. f.* [*bozza*, pronounced *botza*, Ital.]  
1. A swelling, or eruptive discoloration of the skin.  
Time, which rots all, and makes *botches* pox,  
And, plodding on, must make a calf an ox,  
Hath made a lawyer. *Donne.*  
*Botches* and blains must all his flesh imbosh,  
And all his people. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 180.*  
It proves far more incommodious, which, if it were propelled  
in boils, *botches*, or ulcers, as in the scurvy, would rather con-  
duce to health. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
2. A part in any work ill finished, so as to appear worse than the  
rest.  
With him,  
To leave no rubs or *botches* in the work,  
Fleance, his son, must embrace the fate. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
3. An adscititious, adventitious part clumsily added.  
If both those words are not notorious *botches*, I am much de-  
ceived; though the French translator thinks otherways.  
*Dryden's Dedication, Æneid.*  
A comma ne'er could claim  
A place in any British name;  
Yet, making here a perfect *botch*,  
Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch. *Swift.*
- TO BOTCH**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To mend or patch cloaths clumsily.  
Their coats, from *botching* newly brought, are torn. *Dryden.*
2. To mend any thing awkwardly.  
To *botch* up what th' had torn and rent,  
Religion and the government. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. ii.*
3. To put together unsuitably, or unskilfully; to make up of un-  
suitable pieces.  
Go with me to my house,  
And hear thou there, how many fruitless pranks  
This ruffian hath *botch'd* up, that thou thereby  
May smile at this. *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*  
Her speech is nothing,  
Yet the unshaped use of it doth move  
The hearers to collection; they aim at it,  
And *botch* the words up fit to their own thoughts. *Hamlet.*  
For treason *botch'd* in rhyme will be thy bane;  
Rhime is the rock on which thou art to wreck. *Dryden.*
4. To mark with botches.  
Young Hylas, *botch'd* with stains too foul to name,  
In cradle here renews his youthful frame. *Garth's Dispens.*
- BO'TCHER**. *n. f.* [from *botch*.] A mender of old cloaths; the  
same to a taylor as a cobbler to a shoemaker.  
He was a *botcher's* prentice in Paris, from whence he was  
whipt for getting the sheriff's fool with child.  
*Shakefp. All's well that ends well.*  
*Botchers* left old cloaths in the lurch,  
And fell to turn and patch the church. *Hudibras, c. ii.*
- BO'TCHY**. *adj.* [from *botch*.] Marked with botches.  
And those boils did run—say so—Did not the general run?  
Were not that a *botchy* fore? *Shakefp. Troilus and Cress.*
- BORE**. *n. f.* [*bore*, Sax. a word now out of use.]  
1. A compensation or amends for a man slain, which is bound  
to another. *Cowel.*
2. It was used for any payment.
- BOTH**. *adj.* [*bazū, bazja*, Sax.] The two; as well the one as  
the other. *Et l'un & l'autre*, Fr. It is used only of two.  
And the next day, *both* morning and afternoon, he was kept  
by our party. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Moses and the prophets, Christ and his apostles, were in their  
times all preachers of God's truth; some by word, some by  
writing; some by *both*. *Hooker, b. v. § 19.*  
Which of them shall I take?  
*Both*? one? or neither? neither can be enjoy'd,  
If *both* remain alive. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
Two lovers cannot share a single bed;  
As therefore *both* are equal in degree,  
The lot of *both* he left to destiny. *Dryden's Fables.*  
A Venus and a Helen have been seen,  
*Both* perjurd wives, the goddesses and the queen. *Granville.*
- BOTH**. *conj.* [from the adjective.] As well: it has the conjunc-  
tion and to correspond with it.



# B O T

Both the boy was worthy to be prais'd,  
And Stimichon has often made me long,  
To hear, like him, so soft, so sweet a song. *Dryden's Past.*  
**Bo'tryoid.** *adj.* [*Botryoides*] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

The outside is thick set with *botryoid* efflorescencies, or small knobs, yellow, bluish, and purple; all of a shining metallick hue. *Woodward of Fossils.*

**Bots.** *n. f.* [*without a singular.*] A species of small worms in the entrails of horses; answering, perhaps, to the *ascarides* in human bodies.

Pease and beans are as dank here as a dog, and that is the next way to give poor jades the *bots*: this house is turned upside down since Robin the ostler died. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

**Bo'ttle.** *n. f.* [*bouteille, Fr.*]

1. A small vessel of glass, or other matter, with a narrow mouth, to put liquor in.

The shepherd's homely curds,

His cold thin drink out of his leather *bottle*,

Is far beyond a prince's delicates. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

Many have a manner, after other men's speech, to shake their heads. A great officer would say, it was as men shake a *bottle*, to see if there was any wit in their heads, or no. *Bacon.*

Then if thy ale in glass thou wouldst confine,

Let thy clean *bottle* be entirely dry. *King's Molly of Mount.*

He threw into the enemy's ships earthen *bottles* filled with serpents, which put the crew in disorder, and made them fly.

*Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart.

Sir, you shall stay, and take t'other *bottle*. *Spect. N° 462.*

3. A quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

Methinks I have a great desire to a *bottle* of hay; good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow. *Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

But I should wither in one day, and pass

To a lock of hay, that am a *bottle* of grass. *Donne.*

**To Bo'ttle.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in bottles.

You may have it a most excellent cyder royal, to drink or to *bottle*.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

When a hoghead of wine is to be *bottled* off, wash your bottles immediately before you begin; but be sure not to drain them.

*Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

**Bo'ttle** is often compounded with other words; as, *bottle-friend*, a drinking friend; *bottle-companion*.

Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diversion of his friends. *Addison. Spect. N° 89.*

**Bo'ttleflower.** *n. f.* [*cyaneus, Lat.*] A plant.

It hath a squamose hairy calyx; the disk of the flower is almost plain, but the outer florets, round the borders, are large, tubulous, and deeply cut in; these outer florets are always barren; but the inner florets have a single naked seed succeeding each. The species are, 1. The greater broad-leaved *blue-bottle*, commonly called *globe-flower*. 2. The greater narrow-leaved *blue-bottle*, or *globe-flower*. 3. The purple *sweet sultan*. 4. *Corn-bottle*, with a white flower. The first and second sorts are abiding plants, which increase greatly by their creeping roots. The *sweet sultans* will begin to flower, and continue till the frost prevents them. The *corn-bottles* were also annuals, which, for the diversity of their flowers, were propagated in gardens; but of late years they are almost excluded. *Millar.*

**Bo'ttlescrew.** *n. f.* [from *bottle* and *screw*.] A screw to pull out the cork.

A good butler always breaks off the point of his *bottlescrew* in two days, by trying which is hardest, the point of the screw, or the neck of the bottle. *Swift.*

**Bo'ttom.** *n. f.* [*botm, Saxon; bodem, Germ.*]

1. The lowest part of any thing.

2. The ground under the water.

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear,

The *bottom* did the top appear.

*Dryden.*

3. The foundation; the ground-work.

On this supposition my reasonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the same *bottom*.

*Atterbury.*

4. A dale; a valley; a low ground.

In the purlieus stands a sheep-cote,

West of this place; down in the neighbour *bottom*.

*Shakesp. As you like it.*

On both the shores of that fruitful *bottom*, which I have before mentioned, are still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices.

*Addison on Italy.*

Equal convexity could never be seen: the inhabitants of such an earth could have only the prospect of a little circular plane, which would appear to have an acclivity on all sides; so that every man would fancy himself the lowest, and that he always dwelt and moved in a *bottom*.

*Bentley.*

5. The part most remote from the view; the deepest part.

His proposals and arguments should with freedom be examined to the *bottom*, that, if there be any mistake in them, no body may be misled by his reputation.

*Locke.*

6. Bound; limit.

But there's no *bottom*, none,

In my voluptuousness.

*Shakesp. Macbeth.*

# B O U

7. The utmost extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or shallow.

As I return, I will fetch off these justices: I do see the *bottom* of Justice Shallow: how subject we old men are to the vice of lying! *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

8. The last resort; the remotest cause; first motion.

He wrote many things which are not published in his name; and was at the *bottom* of many excellent counsels, in which he did not appear. *Addison.*

9. A ship; a vessel for navigation.

A bawbling vessel was he captain of,

With which, such scathful grapple did he make

With the most noble *bottom* of our fleet. *Shakesp. T. Night.*

My ventures are not in one *bottom* trusted;

Nor to one place. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

We have memory, not of one ship that ever returned, and but of thirteen persons only, at several times, that chose to return in our *bottoms*.

*Bacon's New Atlantis.*

He's a foolish seaman,

That when his ship is sinking, will not

Unlade his hopes into another *bottom*. *Denham's Sophy.*

He puts to sea upon his own *bottom*; holds the stern himself; and now, if ever, we may expect new discoveries. *Norris.*

He spreads his canvas, with his pole he steers,

The freights of flitting ghosts in his thin *bottom* bears. *Dryd.*

10. A chance; an adventure; or security.

He began to say, that himself and the prince were too much to venture in one *bottom*.

*Clarendon, b. viii.*

We are embarked with them on the same *bottom*, and must be partakers of their happiness or misery. *Spect. N° 273.*

11. A ball of thread wound up together.

This whole argument will be like *bottoms* of thread, close wound up.

*Bacon's War with Spain.*

The silkworms finish their *bottoms* in about fifteen days.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Each Christmas they accounts did clear,

And wound their *bottom* round the year.

*Prior.*

12. **BOTTOM** of a lane. The lowest end.

13. **BOTTOM** of beer. The grounds, or dregs.

**To Bo'ttom.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a support.

They may have something of obscurity, as being *bottomed* upon, and fetched from the true nature of the things. *Hale.*

Pride has a very strong foundation in the mind; it is *bottomed* upon self-love. *Collier on Pride.*

The grounds upon which we *bottom* our reasoning, are but a part; something is left out, which should go into the reckoning. *Locke.*

Every action is supposed to be *bottomed* upon some principle.

*Atterbury.*

2. To wind upon something; to twist thread round something.

Therefore, as you unwind your love for him,

Left it should ravel, and be good to none,

You must provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shakesp. T. G. of Ver.*

**To Bo'ttom.** *v. n.* To rest upon as its support.

Find out upon what foundation any proposition, advanced, *bottoms*; and observe the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected. *Locke.*

**Bo'ttomed.** *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Having a bottom; it is usually compounded.

There being prepared a number of *flat-bottomed* boats, to transport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

**Bo'ttomless.** *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Without a bottom; faithless.

Wickedness may well be compared to a *bottomless* pit, into which it is easier to keep one's self from falling, than, being fallen, to give one's self any stay from falling infinitely. *Sidney.*

Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom?

Then be my passions *bottomless* with them. *Shakesp. T. Andr.*

Him the Almighty pow'r

Hurl'd headlong, flaming from th' etherial sky,

To *bottomless* perdition. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i. l. 47.*

**Bo'ttomry.** *n. f.* [in navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom; that is, by engaging the vessel for the repayment of it, so as that, if the ship miscarry, the lender loses the money advanced; but, if it arrives safe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money lent, with a certain premium or interest agreed on; and this on pain of forfeiting the ship.

*Harris.*

**BOUCHET.** *n. f.* [French.] A sort of pear.

*Dict.*

**BOUD.** *n. f.* An insect which breeds in malt; called also a *weevil*.

*Dict.*

**To BOUGE.** *v. n.* [*bouge, Fr.*] To swell out.

**BOUGH.** *n. f.* [*boz, Saxon; the gh is mute.*] An arm or large shoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always distinguished from it.

He saw a vine-labourer, that, finding a *bough* broken, took a branch of the same *bough*, and tied it about the place broken.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

Their lord and patron loud did him proclaim,

And at his feet their laurel *boughs* did throw. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

From



From the *bough*  
She gave him of that fair enticing fruit. *Parad. Lost*, b. ix.  
As the dove's flight did guide Æneas, now  
May thine conduct me to the golden *bough*. *Denham*.  
Under some fav'rite myrtle's shady *boughs*,  
They speak their passions in repeated vows. *R. common*.  
See how, on every *bough*, the birds express,  
In their sweet notes, their happiness. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*  
'Twas all her joy the rip'ning fruits to tend,  
And see the *boughs* with happy burdens bend. *Pope*.

BOUGHT. preter. of *to buy*; which see.

BOUGHT. *n. f.* [from *to bow*.]

1. A twist; a link; a knot.

His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds,  
Whose wreathed *boughts* whenever he unfolds,  
And thick entangled knots adown does slack. *Fairy Q.* b. i.  
Immortal verse,  
Such as the meeting soul may pierce  
In notes, with many a winding *bought*  
Of linked sweetness, long drawn out. *Milton*.

2. A flexure.

The flexure of the joints is not the same in elephants as in  
other quadrupeds, but nearer unto those of a man; the *bought*  
of the fore-legs not directly backward, but laterally, and some-  
what inward. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. c. i.

BOUILLON. *n. f.* [French.] Broath; soup; any thing made  
to be supped: a term used in cookery.

BO'ULDER *Walls*. [in architecture.] Walls built of round flints or  
pebbles, laid in a strong mortar; used where the sea has a beach  
cast up, or where there are plenty of flints. *Builder's Dict.*

TO BOULT. *v. a.* See TO BOLT.

TO BOUNCE. *v. n.* [a word formed, says *Skinner*, from the  
sound.]

1. To fall or fly against any thing with great force, so as to re-  
bound.

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a start,  
Against his bosom *bounc'd* his heaving heart. *Dryden*.  
Just as I was putting out my light, another *bounces* as hard as  
he can knock. *Swift's Bickerstaff detected*.

2. To spring; to make a sudden leap.

High nonsense is like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality,  
no strength and spirit, but froths, and flies, and *bounces*, and imi-  
tates the passions of a much nobler liquor. *Add. Whig Exam.*

Rous'd by the noise,

And musical clatter,

They *bounce* from their nest,

No longer will tarry. *Swift*.

Out *bounc'd* the mastiff of the triple head;

Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift*.

3. To boast; to bully: a sense used only in familiar speech.

4. To be bold, or strong.

Forsooth the *bouncing* Amazon,

Your buskin'd mistress, and your warrior love,

To Theseus must be wedded. *Shakefp. Midsum. Night's Dr.*

BOUNCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A strong sudden blow.

The *bounce* burst open the door; the scornful fair  
Relentless look'd, and saw him beat his quiv'ring feet in air. *Dryden*.

2. A sudden crack of noise.

What cannoner begot this lusty blood?  
He speaks plain cannon fire, and smoke, and *bounce*;  
He gives the bastinado with his tongue. *Shakefp. K. John*.

Two hazel-nuts I threw into the flame,

And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name;

This with the loudest *bounce* me sore amaz'd,

That in a flame of brightest colour blaz'd. *Gay*.

3. A boast; a threat; in low language.

BO'UNCER. *n. f.* [from *bounce*.] A boaster; a bully; an empty  
threatner.

BOUND. *n. f.* [from *bind*.]

1. A limit; a boundary; that by which any thing is terminated.

Illimitable ocean! without *bound*;

Without dimension; where length, breadth, and height,

And time, and place, are lost. *Paradise Lost*, b. ii. l. 892.

Those vast Scythian regions were separated by the common

natural *bounds*, of rivers, lakes, mountains, woods, or marshes. *Temple*.

Indus and Ganges, our wide empire's *bounds*,

Swell their dy'd currents with their natives wounds. *Dryden*.

Through all th' infernal *bounds*,

Which flaming Phlegethon surrounds,

Sad Orpheus sought his consort lost. *Pope's St. Cecilia*.

2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained.

Hath he set *bounds* between their love and me?

I am their mother, who shall bar me from them. *Rich. III*.

Stronger and fiercer by restraint he roars,

And knows no *bound*, but makes his pow'r his shores. *Denb.*

Any *bounds* made with body, even adamantine walls, are far

from putting a stop to the mind, in its farther progress in space. *Locke*.

3. [from *to bound*, *v. n.*] A leap; a jump; a spring.

VOL. I.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,  
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,  
Fetiching mad *bounds*, bellowing, and neighing loud.

*Shakefp. Merchant of Venice*.

The horses started with a sudden *bound*,

And flung the reins and chariot to the ground. *Addis. Ovid*.

Dext'rous he escapes the coach with nimble *bounds*,

Whilst ev'ry honest tongue stop thief resounds. *Gay*.

4. A rebound; the leap of something flying back by the force of  
the blow.

These inward disgusts are but the first *bound* of this ball of  
contention. *Decay of Piety*.

TO BOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To limit; to terminate.

A lofty tow'r, and strong on every side,

With treble walls, which Phlegethon surrounds,

Whose fiery flood the burning empire *bounds*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To restrain; to confine.

Take but degree away, untune that string,

The *bounded* waters

Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,

And make a sop of all this solid globe. *Shakefp. Tr. and Cr.*

TO BOUND. *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]

1. To jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps.

My mother's blood

Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister

*Bounds* in my fire's. *Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida*.

Torrismond appear'd,

Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er,

Leaping and *bounding* on the billows heads. *Dryden*.

Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds*,

Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds. *Pope*.

When sudden through the woods a *bounding* stag

Rush'd headlong down, and plung'd amidst the river. *Rowe*.

Warbling to the vary'd strain, advance

Two sprightly youths, to form the *bounding* dance. *Pope*.

2. To rebound; to fly back by repercussion.

Mark then a *bounding* valour in our English,

That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,

Breaks out into a second course of mischief. *Shakefp. H. V.*

TO BOUND. *v. a.* To make to bound.

If I might buffet for any love, or *bound* my horse for her fa-  
vours, I would lay on like a butcher, and sit like a jackanapes,  
never off. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

If love, ambitious, fought a match of birth,

Whose veins *bound* richer blood than lady Blanch. *Rich. III.*

BOUND. *participle passive* of *bind*.

Nay, said Pamela, none shall take that office from myself,  
being so much *bound* as I am for my education. *Sidney*, b. ii.

This is Antonio;

To whom I am so infinitely *bound*.—

—You should in all sense be much *bound* to him;

For, as I hear, he was much *bound* for you. *Merch. of Ven.*

The gentleman is learn'd, a most rare speaker;

To nature none more *bound*. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

The bishops of Hungary, being wonderfully rich, were *bound*  
to keep great numbers of horsemen, which they used to bring  
into the field. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.

They summoned the governour to deliver it to them, or else  
they would not leave one stone upon another. To which the  
governour made no other reply, than that he was not *bound* to  
repair it; but, however, he would, by God's help, keep the  
ground afterwards. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

BOUND. *adj.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Destined; in-  
tending to come to any place.

His be that care, whom most it doth concern,

Said he; but whither with such hasty flight

Art thou now *bound*? for well might I discern

Great cause, that carries thee so swift and light. *Fairy Q.* b. ii.

To be *bound* for a port one desires extremely, and sail to it,  
with a fair gale, is very pleasant. *Temple*.

Willing we sought your shores; and hither *bound*,

The port so long desir'd, at length we found. *Dryden*.

BO'UNDARY. *n. f.* [from *bound*.] Limit; bound.

He suffers the confluence and clamours of the people to pass  
all *boundaries* of laws, and reverence to his authority. *K. Charles*.

Sensation and reflection are the *boundaries* of our thoughts;  
beyond which the mind, whatever efforts it would make, is not  
able to advance. *Locke*.

Great part of our sins consist in the irregularities attending  
the ordinary pursuits of life; so that our reformation must ap-  
pear, by pursuing them within the *boundaries* of duty. *Rogers*.

BO'UNDEN. *participle passive* of *bind*.

Hereafter, in a better world than this,

I shall desire more love and knowledge of you.—

—I rest much *bounden* to you: fare you well. *Shakefp.*

We also most humbly besought him to accept of us as his true  
servants, by as just a right as ever men on earth were *bounden*:

*Bacon's New Atlantis*.

To be careful for a provision of all necessities for ourselves,  
and those who depend on us, is a *bounden* duty. *Rogers*.



# B O U

BO'UNDING-STONE. } *n. f.* A stone to play with.  
BOUND-STONE.

I am past a boy ;

A sceptre's but a play-thing, and a globe

A bigger *bounding-stone*. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

BO'UNDLESNESS. *n. f.* [from *boundless*.] Exemption from limits.  
God has corrected the *boundlessness* of his voluptuous desires,  
by stinting his capacities. *South.*

BO'UNDLESS. *adj.* [from *bound*.] Unlimited ; unconfined ; immeasurable ; illimitable.

Beyond the infinite and *boundless* reach

Of mercy, if thou didst this deed of death,

Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakesp. King John.*

Heav'n has of right all victory design'd ;

Whence *boundless* power dwells in a will confin'd. *Dryden.*

Man seems as *boundless* in his desires, as God is in his being ;  
and therefore nothing but God himself can satisfy him. *South.*

Though we make duration *boundless* as it is, we cannot extend it beyond all being. God fills eternity, and it is hard to find a reason, why any one should doubt that he fills immensity. *Locke.*

Some guide the course of wand'ring orbs on high,

Or roll the planets through the *boundless* sky. *Pope.*

BO'UNTEOUS. *adj.* [from *bounty*.] Liberal ; kind ; generous ; munificent ; beneficent : a word used chiefly in poetry for *bountiful*.

Every one,

According to the gift, which *bounteous* nature

Hath in him inclos'd. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Her soul abhorring avarice,

*Bounteous* ; but almost *bounteous* to a vice. *Dryden.*

BO'UNTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *bounteous*.] Liberally ; generously ; largely.

He *bounteously* bestow'd unenvy'd good

On me. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

BO'UNTEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *bounteous*.] Munificence ; liberality ; kindness.

He filleth all things living with *bounteousness*. *Psalms.*

BO'UNTIFUL. *adj.* [from *bounty* and *full*.]

1. Liberal ; generous ; munificent.

As *bountiful* as mines of India. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

If you will be rich, you must live frugal ; if you will be popular, you must be *bountiful*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

I am obliged to return my thanks to many, who, without considering the man, have been *bountiful* to the poet. *Dryden.*

God, the *bountiful* author of our being. *Locke.*

2. It has of before the thing given, and to before the person receiving.

Our king spares nothing, to give them the share of that felicity, of which he is so *bountiful* to his kingdom. *Dryden's Dufr.*

BO'UNTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *bountiful*.] Liberally ; in a bountiful manner ; largely.

And now thy alms is giv'n,

And thy poor starv'ling *bountifully* fed. *Donne.*

It is affirmed, that it never raineth in Egypt ; the river *bountifully* requiting it in its inundation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BO'UNTIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *bountiful*.] The quality of being bountiful ; generosity.

Enriched to all *bountifulness*. *2 Cor. ix. 11.*

BO'UNTIHEAD. } *n. f.* [from *bounty* and *head*, or *hood*. See

BO'UNTIHEDE. } HOOD.] Goodness ; virtue. It is now

BO'UNTIHOOD. } wholly out of use.

This goodly frame of temperance,

Formerly grounded, and fast settled

On firm foundation of true *bountihead*. *Fairy 2. b. ii.*

How shall frail pen, with fear disparaged,

Conceive such sovereign glory, and great *bountihood* ? *F. 2.*

BO'UNTY. *n. f.* [*bonté*, Fr.]

1. Generosity ; liberality ; munificence.

We do not so far magnify her exceeding *bounty*, as to affirm, that she bringeth into the world the sons of men, adorned with gorgeous attire. *Hooker, b. iii. § 4.*

If you knew to whom you shew this honour,

I know you would be prouder of the work,

Than customary *bounty* can enforce you. *Shakesp.*

Such moderation with thy *bounty* join ;

That thou may'st nothing give, that is not thine. *Denham.*

Those godlike men, to wanting virtue kind,

*Bounty* well plac'd preferr'd, and well design'd,

To all their titles. *Dryden's Juv. sat. v.*

2. It seems distinguished from charity, as a present from an alms ; being used, when persons, not absolutely necessitous, receive gifts ; or when gifts are given by great persons.

Tell a miser of *bounty* to a friend, or mercy to the poor, and he will not understand it. *South.*

Her majesty did not see this assembly so proper to excite charity and compassion ; though I question not but her royal *bounty* will extend itself to them. *Addison. Guardian, N° 105.*

To BO'URGEON. *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] To sprout ; to shoot into branches ; to put forth buds.

Long may the dew of heaven distil upon them, to make them *bourgeon*, and propagate among themselves. *Howell.*

# B O W

O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydra,

That one might *bourgeon* where another fell !

Still would I give thee work ! *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

BOURN. *n. f.* [*borne*, Fr.]

1. A bound ; a limit.

*Bourn*, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none. *Sh. Tempest.*

That undiscover'd country, from whose *bourn*

No traveller e'er returns. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

False,

As dice are to be wish'd, by one that fixes

No *bourn* 'twixt his and mine. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

I know each lane, and every alley green,

And every bosky *bourn* from side to side. *Milton.*

2. [from *burn*, Saxon.] A brook ; a torrent : whence many towns, seated near brooks, have names ending in *bourn*. It is not now used in either sense ; though the second continues in the Scottish dialect.

Ne swelling Neptune, ne loud thund'ring Jove,

Can change my cheer, or make me ever mourn ;

My little boat can safely pass this perilous *bourn*. *Fairy 2.*

To BOUSE. *v. n.* [*buysen*, Dut.] To drink lavishly ; to tope.

As he rode, he somewhat still did eat,

And in his hand did bear a *bousing* can,

Of which he sipt. *Fairy Queen, b. iii. c. iv.*

Bo'USY. *adj.* [from *bouse*.] Drunken.

The guests upon the day appointed came,

Each *bousy* farmer, with his simp'ring dame. *King.*

With a long legend of romantick things,

Which in his cups the *bousy* poet sings. *Dryden's Juv. sat. x.*

BOU. *n. f.* [*botta*, Ital.] A turn ; as much of an action as is performed at one time, without interruption ; a single part of any action carried on by successive intervals.

The play began : Pas durst not Cosma chace ;

But did intend next *bout* with her to meet. *Sidney.*

Ladies, that have your feet

Unplagu'd with corns, we'll have a *bout*. *Shakesp.*

When in your motion you are hot,

As make your *bouts* more violent to that end,

He calls for drink. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

If he chance to 'scape this dismal *bout*,

The former legates are blotted out. *Dryden's Juv. sat. xii.*

A weasel seized a bat ; the bat begged for life : says the weasel, I give no quarter to birds : says the bat, I am a mouse ; look on my body : so she got off for that *bout*. *L'Estrange.*

We'll see when 'tis enough,

Or if it wants the nice concluding *bout*. *King.*

BOUTEFEU. *n. f.* [French.] An incendiary ; one who kindles feuds and discontents.

Animated by a base fellow, called John à Chamber, a very *boutefeu*, who bore much sway among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Nor could ever any order be obtained impartially to punish the known *boutefeus*, and open incendiaries. *King Charles.*

Besides the herd of *boutefeus*,

We set on work without the house. *Hudibras.*

BO'UTISALE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *bouty*, or *booty*, and *sale*.] A sale at a cheap rate ; as booty or plunder is commonly sold.

To speak nothing of the great *boutisale* of colleges and chantries. *Sir J. Hayward.*

BOUITS RIMEZ. [French.] The last words or rhimes of a number of verses given to be filled up.

To BOW. *v. a.* [*bugen*, Saxon.]

1. To bend, or inflect.

A threepence *bow'd*, would hire me,

Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Orpheus, with his lute, made trees,

And the mountain tops, that freeze,

*Bow* themselves when he did sing. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Some *bow* the vines, which bury'd in the plain,

Their tops in distant arches rise again. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The mind has not been made obedient to discipline, when at first it was most tender, and most easy to be *bowed*. *Locke.*

2. To bend the body in token of respect or submission.

They came to meet him, and *bowed* themselves to the ground before him. *2 Kings, ii. 15.*

Is it to *bow* down his head as a bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him ? wilt thou call this a fast, and an acceptable day to the Lord ? *Isaiah, lviii. 5.*

3. To bend, or incline, in condescension.

Let it not grieve thee to *bow* down thine ear to the poor, and give him a friendly answer. *Ecclus, iv. 8.*

4. To depress ; to crush.

Are you so gospell'd,

To pray for this good man, and for his issue,

Whose heavy hand hath *bow'd* you to the grave,

And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Now wasting years my former strength confound,

And added woes may *bow* me to the ground. *Pope.*

To Bow. *v. n.*

1. To bend ; to suffer flexure.

2. To make a reverence.



# B O W

- Rather let my head  
Stoop to the block, than these knees *bow* to any,  
Save to the God of heav'n, and to my king. *Shakesp. H. VI.*  
This is the great idol to which the world *bows*; to this we  
pay our devoutest homage. *Decay of Piety.*  
Admir'd, ador'd by all the circling crowd,  
For where'er she turn'd her face, they *bow'd*. *Dryden.*
3. To stoop.  
The people *bow'd* down upon their knees, to drink water. *Judges, vii. 6.*
4. To sink under pressure.  
They stoop, they *bow* down together; they could not deliver the burden. *Isaiah, xlvi. 2.*
- Bow. *n. f.* [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as *now*, *bow*.] An act of reverence or submission, by bending the body.  
Some clergy too she wou'd allow,  
Nor quarrel'd at their awkward *bow*. *Swift.*
- Bow. *n. f.* [pronounced as *grow*, *no*, *lo*, without any regard to the *w*.]  
1. An instrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent with a string, which, by its spring, shoots arrows with great force.  
Take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver and thy *bow*,  
and go out to the field, and take me some venison. *Gen. xxvii. 3.*  
The white faith of hist'ry cannot show,  
That e'er the musket yet could beat the *bow*. *Alleyne's Henry VII.*  
Twining woody haunts, or the tough yew  
To *bows* strong-straining. *Thomson's Autumn.*
2. A rainbow.  
I do set my *bow* in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of  
a covenant between me and the earth. *Gen. ix. 13.*
3. The instrument with which string-instruments are struck.  
Their instruments were various in their kind;  
Some for the *bow*, and some for breathing wind:  
The sawtry, pipe, and hautboy's noisy band,  
And the soft lute trembling beneath the touching hand. *Dryden's Fables.*
4. The doubling of a string in a slip-knot.  
Make a knot, and let the second knot be with a *bow*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
5. A yoke.  
As the ox hath his *bow*, Sir, the horse his curb, and the faulcon his bells, so man hath his desire. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
6. Bow of a saddle. The *bows* of a saddle are two pieces of wood laid archwise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight. *Farrier's D.*
7. Bow of a ship. That part of her which begins at the loof, and compassing ends of the stern, and ends at the sternmost parts of the fore-castle. If a ship hath a broad bow, they call it a *bald bow*; if a narrow thin bow, they say she hath a *lean bow*. The piece of ordnance that lies in this place, is called the *bow-piece*; and the anchors that hang here, are called her *great and little bows*.
8. Bow is also a mathematical instrument, made of wood, formerly used by seamen in taking the sun's altitude.
9. Bow is likewise a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that direct a lath of wood or steel to any arch; used commonly to draw draughts of ships, projections of the sphere, or wherever it is requisite to draw long arches. *Harris.*
- Bow-rearer. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *bear*.] An under-officer of the forest. *Cowel.*
- Bow-bent. *adj.* [from *bow* and *bent*.] Crooked.  
A sibyl old, *bow-bent* with crooked age,  
That far events full wisely could preface. *Milton.*
- Bow-hand. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *hand*.] The hand that draws the bow.  
Surely he shoots wide on the *bow-hand*, and very far from the mark. *Spenser's Ireland.*
- Bow-legged. *adj.* [from *bow* and *leg*.] Having crooked legs.
- Bow-shot. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *shot*.] The space which an arrow may pass in its flight from the bow.  
Though he were not then a *bow-shot* off, and made haste; yet, by that time he was come, the thing was no longer to be seen. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*
- To Bow'wel. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce the bowels.  
But to the *bowell'd* cavern darting deep  
The mineral kinds confess thy mighty power. *Thomson.*
- BOWELS. *n. f.* [*boyaux*, Fr.]  
1. Intestines; the vessels and organs within the body.  
He smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out his *bowels*. *2 Sam. xx. 10.*
2. The inner parts of any thing.  
Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that  
Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all  
From twelve to seventy; and pouring war  
Into the *bowels* of ungrateful Rome,  
Like a bold flood appear. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
His soldiers spying his undaunted spirit,  
A Talbot! Talbot! cried out amain,  
And rush'd into the *bowels* of the battle. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*  
As he saw drops of water distilling from the rock, by fol-

# B O W

- lowing the veins, he has made himself two or three fountains in the *bowels* of the mountain. *Addison on Italy.*
3. Tendernefs; compassion.  
He had no other consideration of money, than for the support of his lustre; and whilst he could do that, he cared not for money; having no *bowels* in the point of running in debt, or borrowing all he could. *Clarendon.*
4. This word seldom has a *singular*, except in writers of anatomy.
- Bo'WER. *n. f.* [from *bough* or *branch*, or from the verb *to bow* or *bend*.]  
1. An arbour; a sheltered place covered with green trees, twined and bent.  
But, O sad virgin, that thy power  
Might raise Musæus from his *bower*. *Milton.*  
To Gods appealing, when I reach their *bow'rs*  
With loud complaints, they answer me in show'rs. *Waller.*  
Refresh'd, they wait them to the *bow'r* of state,  
Where, circl'd with his peers, Atrides sat. *Pope.*
2. It seems to signify, in *Spenser*, a blow; a stroke: *bourrer*, Fr. to fall upon.  
His rawbone arms, whose mighty brawned *bowers*  
Were wont to rive steel plates, and helmets hew,  
Were clean consum'd, and all his vital powers  
Decay'd. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. viii. stanza. 41.*
- Bo'WER. *n. f.* [from the *bow* of a ship.] Anchors so called. See Bow.
- To Bo'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower; to inclose.  
Thou didst *bower* the spirit,  
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh. *Shakesp.*
- Bo'WERY. *adj.* [from *bower*.] Full of bowers.  
Landscips how gay the *bow'ry* grotto yields,  
Which thought creates, and lavish fancy builds. *Tickell.*  
Snatch'd through the verdant maze, the hurried eye  
Distracted wanders: now the *bowery* walk  
Of covert close, where scarce a speck of day  
Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted sweeps. *Thomson.*
- To BOWGE. See To BOUGE.
- BOWL. *n. f.* [*buelin*, Welch; which signifies, according to *Ju-nius*, any thing made of horn, as drinking cups anciently were. It is pronounced *bole*.]  
1. A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; distinguished from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.  
Give me a *bowl* of wine;  
I have not that alacrity of spirit,  
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Richard III.*  
If a piece of iron be fastened on the side of a *bowl* of water, a loadstone, in a boat of cork, will presently make into it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. iii.*  
The sacred priests, with ready knives, bereave  
The beasts of life, and in full *bowls* receive  
The streaming blood. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
While the bright Sein, t' exalt the soul,  
With sparkling plenty crowns the *bowl*,  
And wit and social mirth inspires. *Fenton to Lord Gower.*
2. The hollow part of any thing.  
If you are allowed a large silver spoon for the kitchen, let half the *bowl* of it be worn out with continual scraping. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*
3. A basin, or fountain.  
But the main matter is so to convey the water, as it never stay either in the *bowl* or in the cistern. *Bacon's Essays.*
- BOWL. *n. f.* [*boule*, Fr. It is pronounced as *cow*, *bowl*.] A round mass, which may be rolled along the ground.  
Like to a *bowl* upon a subtle ground,  
I've tumbld past the throw. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
How finely dost thou times and seasons spin!  
And make a twist checker'd with night and day!  
Which, as it lengthens, winds, and winds us in,  
As *bowls* go on, but turning all the way. *Herbert.*  
Like him, who would lodge a *bowl* upon a precipice, either my praise falls back, or stays not on the top, but rolls over. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*  
Men may make a game at *bowls* in the summer, and a game at whisk in the winter. *Dennis's Letters.*  
Though that piece of wood, which is now a *bowl*, may be made square, yet, if roundness be taken away, it is no longer a *bowl*. *Watts's Logick.*
- To BOWL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To play at bowls.  
2. To throw bowls at any thing.  
Alas! I had rather be set quick i' th' earth,  
And *bowl'd* to death with turnips. *Merry W. of Windsor.*
- Bo'WLER-STONES. *n. f.* Lumps or fragments of stones or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the action of the water; whence their name. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- Bo'WLER. *n. f.* [from *bowl*.] He that plays at bowls.
- Bo'WLINE. *n. f.* [sea term.] A rope fastened to the middle
- Bo'WLING. *n. f.* part of the outside of a sail; it is fastened in three or four parts of the sail, called the *bowling bridle*. The use of the *bowling* is to make the sails stand sharp or close to a wind. *Harr.*
- Bo'WLING-



# BOX

**Bo'WLING-GREEN.** *n. f.* [from *bowl* and *green*.] A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

A bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain *bowling-green*, will run necessarily in a direct line. *Bentley.*

**Bo'WMAN.** *n. f.* [from *bow* and *man*.] An archer; he that shoots with a bow.

The whole city shall flee, for the noise of the horsemen and *bowmen*. *Jerem. iv. 29.*

**Bo'WSPRIT.** *n. f.* [from the *bow* of the ship.] This word is generally spelt *boltspnit*; which see.

**To Bo'WSSEN.** *v. a.* [probably of the same original with *bouffe*, but found in no other passage.] To drench; to soak.

The water fell into a close walled plot; upon this wall was the frantick person set, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong fellow tossed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury: but if there appeared small amendment, he was *bowssened* again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life, for recovery. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**Bo'WSTRING.** *n. f.* [from *bow* and *string*.] The string by which the bow is kept bent.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's *bowstring*, and the little hangman dare not shoot at him. *Shakefp. Much ado about Noth.*

Sound will be conveyed to the ear, by striking upon a *bowstring*, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear. *Bacon.*

**Bo'WYER.** *n. f.* [from *bow*.]

1. An archer; one that uses the bow.

Call for vengeance from the *bowyer* king. *Dryden.*

2. One whose trade is to make bows.

**BOX.** *n. f.* [box, Saxon; *boxus*, Lat.] A tree.

The characters are; The leaves are pennated, and evergreen; it hath male flowers, that are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is shaped like a porridge-pot inverted, and is divided into three cells, containing two seeds in each, which, when ripe, are cast forth by the elasticity of the vessels. The species are; 1. The *box-tree*. 2. The narrow-leaved *box-tree*. 3. Striped *box*. 4. The golden edged *box-tree*. 5. The dwarf *box*. 6. The dwarf striped *box*. 7. The silver edged *box*. On Boxhill, near Dorking in Surrey, were formerly many large trees of this kind; but, of late years, their number is pretty much decreased; yet some remain of a considerable bigness. The wood is very useful for engravers and mathematical instrument-makers; being so hard, close, and ponderous, as to sink in water. *Millar.*

*Box*, there are two sorts of it; the dwarf *box*, and a taller sort, that grows to a considerable height. The dwarf *box* is very good for borders, and is easily kept in order, with one clipping in the year. It will increase of slips set in March, or about Bartholomew-tide, and may be raised of layers and suckers, and will prosper on the declivity of cold, dry, barren, chalky hills, where nothing else will grow. *Mortimer.*

**Box.** *n. f.* [box, Sax. *busfe*, Germ.]

1. A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. It is distinguished from *chest*, as the *less* from the *greater*. It is supposed to have its name from the *box* wood.

A perfect magnet, though but in an ivory *box*, will, through the *box*, send forth his embracing virtue to a beloved needle. *Sidney, b. ii.*

About his shelves

A beggarly account of empty *boxes*. *Shakefp. Rom. and Jul.*

This head is to open a most wide voracious mouth, which shall take in letters and papers. There will be under it a *box*, of which the key will be kept in my custody, to receive such papers as are dropped into it. *Addison. Guard. N° 98.*

This casket India's glowing gems unlocks,  
And all Arabia breathes from yonder *box*. *Pope.*

2. The case of the mariners compass.

3. The chest into which money given is put.

So many more, so every one was used,  
That to give largely to the *box* refused. *Spenser.*

4. The seats in the playhouse, where the ladies are placed.

'Tis left to you, the *boxes* and the pit  
Are sovereign judges of this sort of wit. *Dryden.*

She glares in balls, front *boxes*, and the ring,  
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing. *Pope.*

**To Box.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a box.

*Box'd* in a chair, the beau impatient sits,  
While spouts run clatt'ring o'er the roof by fits. *Swift.*

**BOX.** *n. f.* [*bock*, a cheek, Welch.] A blow on the head given with the hand.

For the *box* o' th' ear that the prince gave you, he gave it like a rude prince. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

If one should take my hand perforce, and give another a *box* on the ear with it, the law punisheth the other.

*Bramhall against Hobbes.*

There may happen concussions of the brain from a *box* on the ear. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

Olphis, the fisherman, received a *box* on the ear from Thestylis. *Addison. Spectator, N° 233.*

**To Box.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fist.

The ass very fairly looked on, till they had *boxed* themselves a-weary, and then left them fairly in the lurch. *L'Estrange.*

# BRA

A leopard is like a cat; he *boxes* with his forefeet, as a cat doth her kitlins. *Grew.*

The fighting with a man's shadow consists in brandishing two sticks, loaden with plugs of lead; this gives a man all the pleasure of *boxing*, without the blows. *Spectat. N° 115.*

He hath had six duels, and four and twenty *boxing* matches, in defence of his majesty's title. *Spectator, N° 629.*

**To Box.** *v. a.* To strike with the fist.

**Bo'XEN.** *adj.* [from *box*.]

1. Made of box.

The young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon tablets of *boxen* wood. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

As lads and lasses stood around,

To hear my *boxen* hautboy sound. *Gay's Pastorals.*

2. Resembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue,  
And in her eyes the tears are ever new. *Dryden.*

**Bo'XER.** *n. f.* [from *box*.] A man who fights with his fist.

**BOY.** *n. f.* [*beb*, Germ. the etymology is not agreed on.]

1. A male child; not a girl.

2. One in the state of adolescence; older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood.

Speak thou, *boy*;

Perhaps thy childishness will move him more

Than can our reasons. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

Sometimes forgotten things, long cast behind,

Rush forward in the brain, and come to mind:

The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd,  
And the man dreams but what the *boy* believ'd. *Dryden.*

3. A word of contempt for young men, as noting their immaturity.

Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of *boys*, who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke.*

The pale *boy* senator yet tingling stands,

And holds his breeches close with both his hands. *Pope.*

**To Boy.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To act apishly, or like a boy.

Anthony

Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see

Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness,  
I th' posture of a whore. *Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

**Bo'YHOOD.** *n. f.* [from *boy*.] The state of a boy; the part of life in which we are boys.

If you should look at him, in his *boyhood*, through the magnifying end of a perspective, and, in his manhood, through the other, it would be impossible to spy any difference; the same air, the same strut. *Swift.*

**Bo'YISH.** *adj.* [from *boy*.]

1. Belonging to a boy.

I ran it through, e'en from my *boyish* days,

To th' very moment that he bade me tell it. *Shakefp. Othello.*

2. Childish; trifling.

This unheard fauciness, and *boyish* troops,

The king doth smile at, and is well prepar'd

To whip this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms. *Sh. K. John.*

Young men take up some English poet for their model, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective, where he is *boyish* and trifling. *Dryden.*

**Bo'YISHLY.** *adv.* [from *boyish*.] Childishly; triflingly.

**Bo'YISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *boyish*.] Childishness; trivialness.

**Bo'YISM.** *n. f.* [from *boy*.] Puerility; childishness.

He had complain'd he was farther off, by being so near, and a thousand such *boyisms*, which Chaucer rejected as below the subject. *Dryden's Fab. Preface.*

**BP.** An abbreviation of bishop.

**BRA'BBLE.** *n. f.* [*brabbelen*, Dutch.] A clamorous contest; a squabble; a broil.

Here in the streets, desperate in shame and state,

In private *brabble* did we apprehend him. *Shakefp. T. Night.*

**To BRA'BBLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To clamour; to contest noisily.

**BRA'BBLER.** *n. f.* [from *brabble*.] A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

**To BRACE.** *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.]

1. To bind; to tie close with bandages.

The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.*

2. To intend; to make tense; to strain up.

The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is *braced*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The diminution of the force of the pressure of the external air, in *bracing* the fibres, must create a debility in muscular motion. *Arbutnot on Air.*

**BRACE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cincture; bandage.

2. That which holds any thing tight.

The little bones of the ear-drum do the same office in straining and relaxing it, as the *braces* of the war drum do in that. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

3. **BRACE.** [in architecture.] Is a piece of timber framed in with bevil joints, used to keep the building from swerving either way. *Builder's Dict.*

4. **BRACES.** [a sea term.] Ropes belonging to all the yards, except



cept the mizen. They have a pendant seized to the yard-arm, two *braces* to each yard; and, at the end of the pendant, a block is seized, through which the rope called the *brace* is reeved. The *braces* serve to square and traverse the yards.

*Sea Dict.*

5. *BRACES of a coach.* Thick straps of leather on which it hangs.

6. *Harness.*

7. *BRACE.* [in printing.] A crooked line inclosing a passage, which ought to be taken together, and not separately; as in a triplet.

Charge Venus to command her son,  
Wherever else she lets him rove,  
To shun my house, and field, and grove;  
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love.

} *Prior.*

8. Warlike preparation; from *bracing* the armour; as we say, girded for the battle.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,  
So may he with more facile question bear it;  
For that it stands not in such warlike *brace*,  
But altogether lacks th' abilities  
That Rhodes is drest'd in.

*Shakesp. Othello.*

9. Tension; tightness.

The most frequent cause of deafness is the laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its *brace* or tension. *Holder.*

*BRACE.* *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A pair; a couple. It is not *braces*, but *brace*, in the plural.

Down from a hill the beasts that reign in woods,  
First hunter then, pursu'd a gentle *brace*,  
Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind. *Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
Ten *brace* and more of greyhounds, snowy fair,  
And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd around his chair.

*Dryden's Fables.*

2. It is used generally in conversation as a sportsman's word.

He is said, this summer, to have shot with his own hands fifty *brace* of pheasants. *Addison. Freeholder, N° 36.*

3. It is applied to men in contempt.

But you, my *brace* of lords, were I so minded,  
I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you. *Sh. Tempest.*

*BRA'CELET.* *n. f.* [*bracelet*, Fr.]

1. An ornament for the arms.

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn *bracelets* of gold about his wrists. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Tie about our tawny wrists

*Bracelets* of the fairy twigs. *Ben. Johnson's Fairy Prince.*

A very ingenious lady used to wear, in rings and *bracelets*, store of those gems. *Boyle.*

2. A piece of defensive armour for the arm.

*BRA'CER.* *n. f.* [from *brace*.] A cincture; a bandage.

When they affect the belly, they may be restrained by a *bracer*, without much trouble. *Wise man's Surgery.*

*BRACH.* *n. f.* [*braque*, Fr.] A bitch hound.

Truth's a dog must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when the lady *brach* may stand by the fire, and stink. *Shakesp.*

*BRA'CHIAL.* *adj.* [from *brachium*, an arm, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.

*BRACHY'GRAPHY.* *n. f.* [*βραχυς*, short, and *γραφω*, to write.] The art or practice of writing in a short compass.

All the certainty of those high pretenders, bating what they have of the first principles, and the word of God, may be circumscribed by as small a circle as the creed, when *brachygraphy* had confined it within the compass of a penny. *Glanville.*

*BRACK.* *n. f.* [from *break*.] A breach; a broken part.

The place was but weak, and the *bracks* fair; but the defendants, by resolution, supplied all the defects. *Hayward.*

Let them compare my work with what is taught in the schools, and if they find in theirs many *bracks* and short ends, which cannot be spun into an even piece, and, in mine, a fair coherence throughout, I shall promise myself an acquiescence.

*Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.*

*BRA'CKET.* *n. f.* A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.

Let your shelves be laid upon *brackets*, being about two feet wide, and edged with a small lath. *Mortimer.*

*BRA'CKISH.* *adj.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt; somewhat salt: it is used particularly of the water of the sea.

Pits upon the sea shore turn into fresh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand: but it is farther noted, after a time, the water in such pits will become *brackish* again. *Bacon.*

When I had gain'd the brow and top,  
A lake of *brackish* waters on the ground,

Was all I found. *Herbert.*

The wise contriver, on his end intent,  
Mix'd them with salt, and season'd all the sea.

What other cause could this effect produce?  
The *brackish* tincture through the main diffuse? *Blackmore.*

*BRA'CKISHNESS.* *n. f.* [from *brackish*.] Saltiness.

All the artificial strainings, hitherto discovered, leave a *brackishness* in salt water, that makes it unfit for animal uses.

*Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

*BRAD*, being an initial, signifies *broad*, *spacious*, from the Saxon *brad*, and the Gothick *braid*.

*Gibson's Camden.*

*BRAD.* *n. f.* A sort of nail to floor rooms with. They are about the size of a tenpenny nail, but have not their heads made with a shoulder over their flank, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, that the very top may be driven into, and buried in the board they nail down; so that the tops of these *brads* will not catch the thrums of the mops, when the floor is washing. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

To *BRAG.* *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To boast; to display ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories.

Thou coward! art thou *bragging* to the stars?

Telling the bushes that thou look'st for wars,

And wilt not come?

*Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

Mark me, with what violence she first loved the Moor, but for *bragging*, and telling her fantastical lies. *Shakesp. Othello.*

In *bragging* out some of their private tenets, as if they were the received established doctrine of the church of England.

*Sanderfon's Pax Ecclesiæ.*

The rebels were grown so strong there, that they intended then, as they already *bragged*, to come over, and make this the seat of war. *Clarendon.*

Mrs. Bull's condition was looked upon as desperate by all the men of art; but there were those that *bragged* they had an infallible ointment. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

2. It has of before the thing boasted.

Knowledge being the only thing *whereof* we poor old men can *brag*, we cannot make it known but by utterance. *Sidney.*

Verona *brags* of him,

To be a virtuous and well govern'd youth. *Shakesp.*

Ev'ry busy little scribbler now,

Swells with the praises which he gives himself,

And taking sanctuary in the croud,

*Brags* of his impudence, and scorns to mend. *Roscommon.*

3. *On* is used, but improperly.

Yet lo! in me what authors have to *brag on*,

Reduc'd at last to his in my own dragon. *Pope's Dunciad.*

*BRAG.* *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A boast; a proud expression.

A kind of conquest

Cæsar made here; but made not here his *brag*

Of came, and saw, and overcame. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

It was such a new thing for the Spaniards to receive so little hurt, upon dealing with the English, as Avellaneda made great *brags* of it, for no greater matter than the waiting upon the English afar off. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. The thing boasted.

Beauty is nature's *brag*, and must be shewn

In courts, at feasts, and high solemnities,

Where most may wonder. *Milton.*

*BRAGGADO'CIO.* *n. f.* [from *brag*.] A puffing, swelling, boasting fellow.

The world abounds in terrible fanfarons, in the masque of men of honour; but these *braggadocios* are easy to be detected. *L'Estrange.*

By the plot, you may guess much of the characters of the persons; a *braggadocio* captain, a parasite, and a lady of pleasure. *Dryden.*

*BRA'GGART.* *adj.* [from *brag*.] Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

Shall I, none's slave, of high-born or rais'd men

Fear frowns; and my mistress, truth, betray thee

To th' huffing, *braggart*, puff nobility?

*Donne.*

*BRA'GGART.* *n. f.* [from *brag*.] A boaster.

Who knows himself a *braggart*,

Let him fear this; for it will come to pass,

That every *braggart* shall be found an ass.

*Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

*BRA'GGER.* *n. f.* [from *brag*.] A boaster; an ostentatious fellow.

Such as have had opportunity to sound these *braggers* thoroughly, by having sometimes endured the penance of their sottish company, have found them, in converse, empty and insipid. *South.*

*BRA'GLESS.* *adj.* [from *brag*.] Without a boast; without ostentation.

The bruit is, Hector's slain, and by Achilles.—

—If it is so, *bragless* let it be,

Great Hector was as good a man as he. *Shak. Tr. and Creff.*

*BRA'GLY.* *adv.* [from *brag*.] Finely; so as it may be bragged.

Seest not thilk hawthorn stud,

How *bragly* it begins to bud,

And utter his tender head?

Flora new calleth forth each flower;

And bids make ready Maia's bower.

*Spenser's Past.*

To *BRAID.* *v. a.* [*brædan*, Saxon.] To weave together.

Close the serpent fly;

Insinuating, wove with gordian twine

His *braided* train, and of his fatal guile

Gave proof unheeded. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv. l. 347.*

Other wands, lying loosely, may each of them be easily dissociated from the rest; but when *braided* into a basket, they cohere strongly. *Boyle.*

A ribband did the *braided* tresses bind,

The rest was loose; and wanton'd in the wind. *Dryden.*



# B R A

Since in *braided* gold her foot is bound,  
And a long trailing manteau sweeps the ground,  
Her shoe disdains the street. *Gay's Trivia.*  
**BRAID.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A texture; a knot, or com-  
plication of something woven together.  
Listen where thou art sitting,  
Under the glossy, cool, translucent wave,  
In twisted *braids* of lillies knitting  
The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair. *Milton.*  
No longer shall thy comely traces break  
In flowing ringlets on thy snowy neck,  
Or sit behind thy head, an ample round,  
In graceful *braids*, with various ribbon bound. *Prior.*  
**BRAID.** *adj.* [To *brede*, in *Chaucer*, is to *deceive*.] An old word,  
which seems to signify *deceitful*.  
Since Frenchmen are so *braid*,  
Marry 'em that will. I'll live and die a maid.

*Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*  
**BRAILS.** *n. f.* [Sea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks,  
which are seized on either side the ties, a little off upon the  
yard; so that they come down before the sails of a ship, and  
are fastened at the skirt of the sail to the crengles. Their use is,  
when the sail is furled across, to hale up its bunt, that it may  
the more readily be taken up or let fall. *Harris.*

**BRAIN.** *n. f.* [bærgen, Sax. *breyne*, Dutch.]  
1. That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which  
sense and motion arise.

The *brain* is divided into *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*. *Cerebrum*  
is that part of the *brain*, which possesses all the upper and fore-  
part of the *cranium*, being separated from the *cerebellum* by the  
second process of the *dura mater*, under which the *cerebellum* is  
situated. The substance of the *brain* is distinguished into outer  
and inner; the former is called *corticalis*, *cinerea*, or *glandulosa*;  
the latter, *medullaris*, *alba*, or *nervea*. *Cheselden.*

If I be served such another trick, I'll have my *brains* ta'en  
out, and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new year's gift.  
*Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

That man proportionably hath the largest *brain*, I did, I con-  
fess, somewhat doubt, and conceived it might have failed in  
birds, especially such as having little bodies, have yet large cra-  
niums, and seem to contain much *brain*, as snipes and woodcocks;  
but, upon trial, I find it very true. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. That part in which the understanding is placed; therefore ta-  
ken for the understanding.

The force they are under is a real force, and that of their  
fate but an imaginary conceived one; the one but in their  
*brains*, the other on their shoulders. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

A man is first a geometrician in his *brain*, before he be such  
in his hand. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Sometimes the affections.  
My son Edgar! had he a hand to write this, a heart and  
*brain* to breed it in? *Shakesp. King Lear.*

**TO BRAIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dash out the brains;  
to kill by beating out the brains.

Why, as I told thee, 'tis a custom with him i' th' afternoon  
to sleep; there thou may'st *brain* him. *Shakesp. Tempest.*  
Outlaws of nature,  
Fit to be shot and *brain'd*, without a process,  
To stop infection; that's their proper death. *Dryden.*

Next seiz'd two wretches more, and headlong cast,  
*Brain'd* on the rock, his second dire repast. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**BRA'INISH.** *adj.* [from *brain*.] Hotheaded; furious; as, *cere-  
brosus* in Latin.

In his lawless fit,  
Behind the arras hearing something stir,  
He whips his rapier out, and cries, a rat!  
And, in his *brainish* apprehension, kills  
The unseen good old man. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

**BRA'INLESS.** *adj.* [from *brain*.] Silly; thoughtless; witless.  
Some *brainless* men have, by great travel and labour, brought  
to pass, that the church is now ashamed of nothing more than  
of saints. *Hooker, b. v. § 20.*

If the dull *brainless* Ajax come safe off,  
We'll dress him up in voices. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
The *brainless* stripling, who, expell'd the town,  
Damn'd the stiff college, and pedantick gown,  
Aw'd by thy name, is dumb. *Tickell.*

**BRA'INPAN.** *n. f.* [from *brain* and *pan*.] The skull containing  
the brains.

With those huge bellows in his hands, he blows  
New fire into my head: my *brainpan* glows. *Dryden.*

**BRA'INSICK.** *adj.* [from *brain* and *sick*.] Diseased in the under-  
standing; addleheaded; giddy; thoughtless.

Nor once deject the courage of our minds,  
Because *Cassandra's* mad; her *brainsick* raptures  
Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrel. *Troilus and Cress.*  
They were *brainsick* men, who could neither endure the go-  
vernment of their king, nor yet thankfully receive the authours  
of their deliverance. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

**BRA'INSICKLY.** *adv.* [from *brainsick*.] Weakly; headily.  
Why, worthythane,  
You do unbend your noble strength to think  
So *brainsickly* of things. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

# B R A

**BRA'INSICKNESS.** *n. f.* [from *brainsick*.] Indiscretion; giddi-  
ness.

**BRAIT.** *n. f.* A term used by jewellers for a rough diamond. *D.*  
**BRAKE.** The preterite of *break*.

He thought it sufficient to correct the multitude with sharp  
words, and *brake* out into this cholerick speech. *Knolles's Hist.*

**BRAKE.** *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.] A thicket of bram-  
bles, or of thorns.

A dog of this town used daily to fetch meat, and to carry  
the same unto a blind mastiff, that lay in a *brake* without the  
town. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither know  
My faculties nor person; let me say,  
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake*  
That virtue must go through. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

In every bush and *brake*, where hap may find  
The serpent sleeping. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix. l. 160.*

Full little thought of him the gentle knight,  
Who, flying death, had there conceal'd his flight;  
In *brakes* and brambles hid, and shunning mortal fight. }  
*Dryden's Fables.*

**BRAKE.** *n. f.*  
1. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax.  
2. The handle of a ship's pump.  
3. A baker's kneading trough.  
4. A sharp bit or snaffle for horses. *Dict.*

**BRA'KY.** *adj.* [from *brake*.] Thorny; prickly; rough.  
Redeem arts from their rough and *braky* seats, where they lie  
hid and overgrown with thorns, to a pure, open light, where  
they may take the eye, and may be taken by the hand.  
*Ben. Johnson's Discovery.*

**BRAMBLE.** *n. f.* [bæmblay, Sax. *rubus*, Lat.]

1. This plant hath a flower consisting of five leaves, which are  
placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose; the flower-cup  
is divided into five parts, containing many stamina, or chives,  
in the bosom of the flower; in the centre of which rises the  
pointal, which afterwards becomes the fruit, consisting of many  
protuberances, and full of juice. The species are; 1. The  
common *bramble*, or blackberry bush. 2. The dewberry bush,  
or lesser *bramble*. 3. The common greater *bramble* bush, with  
white fruit. 4. The greater *bramble* bush, with a beautiful  
striped leaf. 5. The raspberry bush, or hindberry. 6. The  
raspberry bush, with white fruit. 7. The raspberry bush, with  
late red fruit. 8. The raspberry bush, without thorns. 9. The  
Virginian raspberry bush, with black fruit. The first and se-  
cond sorts are very common in hedges, and upon dry banks,  
in most parts of England, and are rarely cultivated in gardens.  
The third sort was found by Mr. Jacob Bobart in a hedge, not  
far from Oxford. The fourth sort is a variety of the common  
*bramble*, differing therefrom only in having striped leaves. The  
raspberry bush is also very common in divers woods, in the nor-  
thern counties of England; but is cultivated in all curious gar-  
dens, for the sake of its fruit. All these plants are easily pro-  
pagated by suckers, which they send from the roots in great  
plenty. The best time to take them off, and transplant them,  
is in October. *Millar.*

2. It is taken, in popular language, for any rough prickly shrub.

The bush my bed, the *bramble* was my bow'r,  
The woods can witness many a woful store. *Spenser's Past.*  
There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young  
plants with carving *Rosalind* on their barks; hangs odes upon  
hawthorns, and elegies on *brambles*; all, forsooth, deifying the  
name of *Rosalind*. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Content with food, which nature freely bred,  
On wildings and on strawberries they fed:  
Cornels and *bramble* berries gave the rest,  
And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but just awake,  
No thrustles shrill the *bramble* bush forsake. *Gay's Past.*

**BRA'MBLING.** *n. f.* A bird, called also a *mountain chaffinch*. *Dict.*

**BRAN.** *n. f.* [brenna, Ital.] The husks of corn ground; the re-  
fuse of the sieve.

From me do back receive the flow'r of all,  
And leave me but the *bran*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The citizens were driven to great distress for want of vic-  
tuals; bread they made of the coarsest *bran*, moulded in cloaths;  
for otherwise it would not cleave together. *Hayward.*

In the sifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that  
came out, could not be pure meal, but must have, among it, a  
certain mixture of padar and *bran*, in this lower age of human  
fragility. *Wotton.*

I cannot bolt this matter to the *bran*,  
As Bradwardin and holy Austin can. *Dryden's Fables.*

Then water him, and, drinking what he can,  
Encourage him to thirst again with *bran*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

**BRANCH.** *n. f.* [branche, Fr.]

1. The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs. See  
BOUGH.

Why grow the *branches*, when the root is gone?  
Why wither not the leaves that want their sap? *Shakesp.*

2. Any member or part of the whole; any distinct article; any  
section or subdivision.

Your



Your oaths are past, and now subscribe your names,  
That his own hand may strike his honour down,  
That violates the smallest *branch* herein.

*Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.*

The belief of this was of special importance, to confirm our hopes of another life, on which so many *branches* of christian piety does immediately depend. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

In the several *branches* of justice and charity, comprehended in those general rules, of loving our neighbour as ourselves, and of doing to others as we would have them do to us, there is nothing but what is most fit and reasonable. *Tillotson.*

This precept will oblige us to perform our duty, according to the nature of the various *branches* of it. *Rogers.*

3. Any part that shoots out from the rest.

And six *branches* shall come out of the sides of it; three *branches* of the candlestick out of the one side, and three *branches* of the candlestick out of the other side. *Exod. xxv. 32.*

His blood, which disperseth itself by the *branches* of veins, may be resembled to waters carried by brooks. *Raleigh's Hist.*

4. A smaller river running into, or proceeding from a larger.

If, from a main river, any *branch* be separated and divided, then, where that *branch* doth first bound itself with new banks, there is that part of the river where the *branch* forsaketh the main stream, called the head of the river. *Raleigh's History.*

5. Any part of a family descending in a collateral line.

His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient stock planted in Somersetshire, took to wife the widow. *Carew's Survey.*

6. The offspring; the descendant.

Great Anthony! Spain's well-beseeming pride,  
Thou mighty *branch* of emperours and kings! *Crashaw.*

7. The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.

8. The *branches* of a bridle are two pieces of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

9. [In architecture.] The arches of Gothick vaults; which arches tranversing from one angle to another, diagonal ways, form a cross between the other arches, which make the sides of the square, of which the arches are diagonals. *Harris.*

To BRANCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To spread in branches.

They were trained together in their childhoods, and there rooted betwixt them such an affection, which cannot choose but *branch* now. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

The cause of scattering the boughs, is the hasty breaking forth of the sap; and therefore those trees rise not in a body of any height, but *branch* near the ground. The cause of the Pyramis, is the keeping in of the sap, long before it *branch*, and the spending of it, when it beginneth to *branch* by equal degrees. *Bacon's Natural Hist. N° 588.*

Plant it round with shade

Of laurel, ever-green, and *branching* plain. *Milt. Agonistes.*

Straight as a line in beauteous order stood,

Of oaks unshorn a venerable wood;

Fresh was the grass beneath, and ev'ry tree

At distance planted, in a due degree,

Their *branching* arms in air, with equal space,

Stretch'd to their neighbours with a long embrace. *Dryden.*

One sees her thighs transform'd, another views

Her arms shot out, and *branching* into boughs. *Addison. Ovid.*

2. To spread into separate and distinct parts and subdivisions.

The Alps at the one end, and the long range of Appenines that passes through the body of it, *branch* out, on all sides, into several different divisions. *Addison on Italy.*

If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what it is we are considering, that would best instruct us when we should, or should not, *branch* into farther distinctions. *Locke.*

3. To speak diffusively, or with the distinction of the parts of a discourse.

I have known a woman *branch* out into a long dissertation upon the edging of a petticoat. *Spectator, N° 247.*

4. To have horns shooting out into antlers.

The swift stag from under ground

Bore up his *branching* head. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii. l. 470.*

To BRANCH. *v. a.*

1. To divide as into branches.

The spirit of things animate are all continued within themselves, and are *branched* in canals, as blood is; and the spirits have not only branches, but certain cells or seats, where the principal spirits do reside. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

2. To adorn with needlework, representing flowers and sprigs.

In robe of lily white she was array'd,

That from her shoulder to her heel down raught,

The train whereof loose far behind her stray'd,

*Branch'd* with gold and pearl, most richly wrought.

*Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 9.*

BRA'NCHER. *n. f.* [from *branch*.]

1. One that shoots out into branches.

If their child be not such a speedy spreader and *brancher*, like the vine, yet he may yield, with a little longer expectation, as useful and more sober fruit than the other. *Wotton.*

2. In falconry, a young hawk. [*branchier*, Fr.]

I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the eires, the

*brancher*, and the two sorts of lentners. *Walton's Angler.*

BRA'NCHINESS. *n. f.* [from *branchy*.] Fulness of branches.

BRA'NCHLESS. *adj.* [from *branch*.]

1. Without shoots or boughs.

2. Without any valuable product; naked.

If I lose mine honour,

I lose myself; better I were not yours,

Than yours so *branchless*. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BRA'NCHY. *adj.* [from *branch*.] Full of branches; spreading.

Trees on trees o'erthrown,

Fall crackling round him, and the forests groan;

Sudden full twenty on the plain are strow'd,

And lopp'd, and lighten'd of their *branchy* load. *Pope.*

What carriage can bear away all the various, rude, and unwieldy loppings of a *branchy* tree at once? *Watts.*

BRAND. *n. f.* [branb, Saxon.]

1. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted in the fire.

Have I caught thee?

He that parts us shall bring a *brand* from heav'n,

And fire us hence. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Take it, she said, and when your needs require,

This little *brand* will serve to light your fire. *Dryden's Fab.*

If, with double diligence they labour to retrieve the hours they have lost, they shall be saved; though this is a service of great difficulty, and like a *brand* plucked out of the fire. *Rogers.*

2. A sword, in old language. [*brandar*, Runick.]

They looking back, all the eastern side beheld

Of paradise, so late their happy seat!

Wav'd over by that flaming *brand*; the gate

With dreadful faces throng'd, and fiery arms.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 643.*

3. A thunderbolt.

The fire omnipotent prepares the *brand*,

By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand;

Then flaming hurls it. *Granville.*

4. A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, to note him as infamous.

Clerks convict should be burned in the hand, both because they might taste of some corporal punishment, and that they might carry a *brand* of infamy. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

The rules of good and evil are inverted, and a *brand* of infamy passes for a badge of honour. *L'Estrange.*

Where did his wit on learning fix a *brand*,

And rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden's Macfleckno.*

To BRAND. *v. a.* [*branden*, Dutch.] To mark with a brand, or note of infamy.

Have I liv'd thus long a wife, a true one,

Never yet *branded* with suspicion? *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

The king was after *branded*, by Perkin's proclamation, for an execrable breaker of the rights of holy church. *Bacon.*

*Brand* not their actions with so foul a name;

Pity, at least, what we are forc'd to blame. *Dryden.*

Ha! dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare not

To *brand* the spotless virtue of my prince. *Rowe.*

Our Punick faith

Is infamous, and *branded* to a proverb. *Addison's Cato.*

The spreader of the pardons answered him an easier way, by

*branding* him with heresy. *Atterbury.*

BRA'NDGOOSE. *n. f.* A kind of wild fowl, less than a common goose, having its breast and wings of a dark colour. *Dict.*

To BRA'NDISH. *v. a.* [from *brand*, a sword.]

1. To wave, or shake, or flourish, as a weapon.

Brave Macbeth,

Disdaining fortune, with his *brandish'd* steel,

Like valour's minion, carved out his passage. *Shakesp.*

He said, and *brandishing* at once his blade,

With eager pace pursu'd the flaming shade. *Dryden.*

Let me march their leader, not their prince;

And, at the head of your renown'd Cydonians,

*Brandish* this fam'd sword. *Smith's Phædr. and Hippol.*

2. To play with; to flourish.

He, who shall employ all the force of his reason, only in

*brandishing* of syllogisms, will discover very little. *Locke.*

BRA'NDLING. *n. f.* The name for a particular worm.

The dew-worm, which some also call the lob-worm, and the *brandling*, are the chief. *Walton's Angler.*

BRA'NDY. *n. f.* [contracted from *brandewine*, or burnt wine.] A strong liquor distilled from wine.

If he travels the country, and lodgeth at inns, every dram of *brandy* extraordinary that you drink, raiseth his character.

*Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

BRA'NDY-WINE. The same with *brandy*.

It has been a common saying, A hair of the same dog; and thought, that *brandy-wine* is a common relief to such. *Wise man.*

BRA'NGLE. *n. f.* [uncertainly derived.] Squabble; wrangle.

The payment of tythes in this kingdom, is subject to many frauds, *brangles*, and other difficulties, not only from papists and dissenters, but even from those who profess themselves protestants. *Swift.*

To BRA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wrangle; to squabble.

When polite conversing shall be improved, company will be

no



# B R A

# B R A

no longer pestered with dull story-tellers, nor *brangling* disputers. *Swift's Introduction to genteel Conversation.*

**BRA'NGLEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *brangle*.] The same with *brangle*.

**BRANK.** *n. f.* Buckwheat, or *brank*, is a grain very useful and advantageous in dry barren lands. *Mortimer.*

**BRA'NNY.** *adj.* [from *bran*.] Having the appearance of bran. It became serpiginous, and was, when I saw it, covered with white *branny* scales. *Wise man.*

**BRA'SIER.** *n. f.* [from *brass*.]

1. A manufacturer that works in brass.

There is a fellow somewhat near the door, he should be a *brasier* by his face. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

*Brasiers* that turn andirons, pots, kettles, &c. have their lathe made different from the common turners lathe. *Moxon.*

2. A pan to hold coals. [probably from *embraser*, Fr.]

It is thought they had no chimneys, but were warmed with coals on *brasiers*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

**BRASI'L.** } *n. f.* An American wood, commonly supposed to have

**BRAZI'L.** } been thus denominated, because first brought from

Brasil: though Huert shews it had been known by that name, many years before the discovery of that country; and the best fort comes from Fernambuc. The tree ordinarily grows in dry barren rocky places, is very thick and large, usually crooked and knotty; its flowers, which are of a beautiful red, exhale an agreeable smell, which strengthens the brain. The bark is so thick, that when the trunk is peeled, which might before be equal in circumference to the body of a man, it is reduced to that of his leg. The wood is heavy, and so dry, that it scarce raises any smoke. It is used by turners, and takes a good polish; but chiefly in dying, though it gives but a spurious red. *Chamb.*

**BRASS.** *n. f.* [bnaz; Sax. *bræs*, Welch.]

1. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. It is used, in popular language, for any kind of metal in which copper has a part.

*Brass* is made of copper and calaminaris. *Bacon.*

Men's evil manners live in *brass*, their virtues

We write in water. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

Let others mold the running mass

Of metals, and inform the breathing *brass*. *Dryden.*

2. Impudence.

**BRA'SSINESS.** *n. f.* [from *brassy*.] An appearance like brass; some quality of brass.

**BRA'SSY.** *adj.* [from *brass*.]

1. Partaking of brass.

The part in which they lie, is near black, with some sparks of a *brassy* pyrites in it. *Woodward.*

2. Hard as brass.

Loffes,

Enough to press a royal merchant down,

And pluck commiseration of his state

From *brassy* bosoms, and rough hearts of flint. *Shakespeare.*

3. Impudent.

**BRAST.** *particip. adj.* [from *burst*.] Burst; broken.

There creature never past,

That back returned without heavenly grace,

But dreadful furies which their chains have *brast*,

And damned sprights sent forth to make ill men agast.

*Fairy Queen, b. v. c. v. stanza. 31.*

**BRAT.** *n. f.* [Its etymology is uncertain; *bratz*, in Saxon, signifies a blanket; from which, perhaps, the modern signification may have come.]

1. A child, so called in contempt.

He leads them like a thing

Made by some other deity than nature,

That shapen man better; and they follow him,

Against us *brats*, with no less confidence,

Than boys pursuing summer butterflies. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

This *brat* is none of mine:

Hence with it, and, together with the dame,

Commit them to the fire. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

The friends, that got the *brats*, were poison'd too;

In this sad case what could our vermin do? *Roscommon.*

Jupiter summoned all the birds and beasts before him, with their *brats* and little ones, to see which of them had the prettiest children. *L'Estrange.*

I shall live to see the invisible lady, to whom I was obliged, and whom I never beheld, since she was a *brat* in hanging-sleeves. *Swift.*

I give command to kill or save,

Can grant ten thousand pounds a year,

And make a beggar's *brat* a peer. *Swift.*

2. The progeny; the offspring.

The two late conspiracies were the *brats* and offspring of two contrary factions. *South.*

**BRAVA'DO.** *n. f.* [from *bravada*, Span.] A boast; a brag.

Spain, to make good the *bravado*,

Names it the invincible armado. *Anonymous.*

**BRAVE.** *adj.* [brave, Fr.]

1. Courageous; daring; bold; generous; high-spirited.

An Egyptian soothsayer made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherways was *brave* and confident, was, in the presence of Octavius Cæsar, poor and cowardly. *Bacon.*

From armed foes to bring a royal prize,  
Shows your *brave* heart victorious as your eyes. *Waller.*

2. Gallant; having a noble mien; lofty; graceful.

I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two,

And wear my dagger with a *braver* grace. *Shakespeare.*

3. Magnificent; grand.

Rings put upon his fingers,

And *brave* attendants near him, when he wakes;

Would not the beggar then forget himself? *Shakespeare.*

But whosoe'er it was nature design'd

First a *brave* place, and then as *brave* a mind. *Denham.*

4. Excellent; noble: it is an indeterminate word, used to express the superabundance of any valuable quality in men or things.

Let not old age disgrace my high desire,

O heavenly soul, in human shape contain'd;

Old wood inflam'd doth yield the *bravest* fire,

When younger doth in smoke his virtue spend. *Sidney.*

If there be iron-ore, and mills, iron is a *brave* commodity where wood aboundeth. *Bacon.*

If a statesman has not this science, he must be subject to a *braver* man than himself, whose province it is to direct all his actions to this end. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

**BRAVE.** *n. f.* [brave, Fr.]

1. A Hector; a man daring beyond decency or discretion.

Hot *braves*, like thee, may fight, but know not well

To manage this, the last great stake. *Dryden.*

Morat's too insolent, too much a *brave*,

His courage to his envy is a slave. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

2. A boast; a challenge; a defiance.

There end thy *brave*, and turn thy face in peace;

We grant thou canst outscold us. *Shakespeare. King John.*

To **BRAVE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To defy; to challenge; to set at defiance.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him

*Brave* me upon the watch. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

My nobles leave me, and my state is *brav'd*,

Ev'n at my gates, with ranks of foreign powers. *Shakespeare.*

The ills of love, not those of fate I fear;

These I can *brave*, but those I cannot bear. *Dryden.*

Like a rock unmov'd, a rock that *braves*

The raging tempest, and the rising waves. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To carry a boasting appearance of.

Both particular persons and factions are apt enough to flatter themselves, or, at least, to *brave* that which they believe not. *Bacon's Essays, N° 16.*

**BRA'VELY.** *adv.* [from *brave*.] In a brave manner; courageously; gallantly; splendidly.

Martin Swart, with his Germans, performed *bravely*. *Bacon.*

No fire, nor foe, nor fate, nor night,

The Trojan hero did affright, } *Denham.*

Who *bravely* twice renew'd the fight.

Your valour *bravely* did th' assault sustain,

And fill'd the moats and ditches with the slain. *Dryden.*

**BRA'VERY.** *n. f.* [from *brave*.]

1. Courage; magnanimity; generosity; gallantry.

Certainly it denotes no great *bravery* of mind, to do that out of a desire of fame, which we could not be prompted to by a generous passion for the glory of him that made us. *Spectator, N° 255.*

Juba, to all the *bravery* of a hero,

Adds softest love, and more than female sweetness. *Addison.*

2. Splendour; magnificence.

Where all the *bravery* that eye may see,

And all the happiness that heart desire,

Is to be found. *Spenser's Hubberd's Tale.*

3. Show; ostentation.

Let princes choose ministers more sensible of duty than of rising, and such as love business rather upon conscience than upon *bravery*. *Bacon's Essays, N° 37.*

4. Bravado; boast.

Never could man, with more unmanlike *bravery*, use his tongue to her disgrace, which lately had sung sonnets of her praises. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

For a *bravery* upon this occasion of power, they crowned their new king in the cathedral church of Dublin. *Bacon.*

There are those that make it a point of *bravery*, to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation. *L'Estrange.*

**BRA'VO.** *n. f.* [bravo, Ital.] A man who murders for hire.

For boldness, like the *bravoes* and banditti, is seldom employed, but upon desperate services. *Government of the Tongue.*

No *bravoes* here profess the bloody trade,

Nor is the church the murd'rer's refuge made. *Gay's Trivia.*

To **BRAWL.** *v. n.* [brouiller, or brauler, Fr.]

1. To quarrel noisily and indecently.

She troubled was, alas! that it might be,

With tedious *brawlings* of her parents dear. *Sidney.*

Here comes a man of comfort, whose advice

Hath often still'd my *brawling* discontent. *Shakespeare.*

How now, Sir John! what, are you *brawling* here?

Does this become your place, your time, your business? *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. ii.*



# B R A

- Their batt'ring cannon charged to the mouths,  
Till their soul-fearing clamours have *brawl'd* down  
The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city. *Shakefp. K. John.*  
In council she gives licence to her tongue  
Loquacious, *brawling*, ever in the wrong. *Dryden's Fables.*  
Leave all noisy contests, all immodest clamours, *brawling*  
language, and especially all personal scandal and scurrility to the  
meanest part of the vulgar world. *Watts.*
2. To speak loud and indecently.  
His divisions, as the times do *brawl*,  
Are in three heads; one pow'r against the French,  
And one against Glendower. *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.*
3. To make a noise.  
As he lay along  
Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out  
Upon the brook that *brawls* along this wood. *Shakefp.*  
**BRAWL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Quarrel; noise; scurrility.  
He findeth, that controversies thereby are made but *brawls*;  
and therefore wisheth, that, in some lawful assembly of churches,  
all these strifes may be decided. *Hooker, Preface.*  
Never since that middle summer's spring  
Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,  
But with thy *brawls* thou hast disturb'd our sport.  
*Shakefp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*  
That bonum is an animal,  
Made good with stout polemick *brawl*. *Hudibras.*  
**BRA'WLER.** *n. f.* [from *brawl*.] A wrangler; a quarrelsome,  
noisy fellow.  
An advocate may incur the censure of the court, for being a  
*brawler* in court, on purpose to lengthen out the cause. *Ayliffe.*  
**BRAWN.** *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. The fleshy or muscular part of the body.  
The *brawn* of the arm must appear full, shadowed on one  
side, then shew the wrist-bone thereof. *Peacham.*  
But most their looks on the black monarch bend,  
His rising muscles and his *brawn* commend;  
His double biting ax, and beamy spear,  
Each asking a gigantick force to rear. *Dryden's Fables.*
2. The arm, so called from its being muscular.  
I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,  
And in my vantbrace put this wither'd *brawn*. *Shakefp.*  
I had purpose  
Once more to hew thy target from thy *brawn*. *Shakefp.*
3. Bulk; muscular strength.  
Thy boist'rous hands are then of use, when I,  
With this directing head, those hands apply;  
*Brawn* without brain is thine. *Dryden's Fables.*
4. The flesh of a boar.  
The best age for the boar is from two years to five years old,  
at which time it is best to geld him, or sell him for *brawn*.  
*Mortimer.*
5. A boar.  
**BRA'WNER.** *n. f.* [from *brawn*.] A boar killed for the table.  
At Christmas time be careful of your fame,  
See the old tenant's table be the same;  
Then if you would send up the *brawner* head,  
Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread. *King.*
- BRA'WNINESS.** *n. f.* [from *brawny*.] Strength; hardness.  
This *brawniness* and insensibility of mind, is the best armour  
we can have against the common evils and accidents of life.  
*Locke.*
- BRA'WNY.** *adj.* [from *brawn*.] Muscular; fleshy; bulky; of  
great muscles and strength.  
The *brawny* fool, who did his vigour boast,  
In that presuming confidence was lost. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
The native energy  
Turns all into the substance of the tree,  
Starves and destroys the fruit, is only made  
For *brawny* bulk, and for a barren shade. *Dryden's Virgil.*
- To BRAY. *v. a.* [bracan, Sax. *braier*, Fr.] To pound; or  
grind small.  
I'll burst him; I will *bray*  
His bones as in a mortar. *Chapman's Iliads.*  
Except you would *bray* christendom in a mortar, and mould  
it into a new paste, there is no possibility of a holy war. *Bacon.*
- To BRAY. *v. n.* [broire, Fr. *barrio*, Lat.]
1. To make a noise as an ass.  
Laugh, and they  
Return it louder than an ass can *bray*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
2. To make an offensive or disagreeable noise.  
What, shall our feast be kept with slaughter'd men?  
Shall *braying* trumpets, and loud churlish drums,  
Clamours of hell, be measures to our pomp? *Shakefp.*  
Arms on armour clashing, *bray'd*  
Horrible discord. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 209.*  
'Agad if he should hear the lion roar, he'd cudgel him into  
an ass, and to his primitive *braying*. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*
- BRAY.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Noise; sound.  
Boist'rous untun'd drums,  
And harsh resounding trumpets dreadful *bray*. *Shakefp.*
- BRA'YER.** *n. f.* [from *bray*.]
1. One that brays like an ass.

# B R E

- Hold! cry'd the queen; a cat-call each shall win;  
Equal your merits, equal is your din!  
But that this well-disputed game may end,  
Sound forth, my *brayers*! and the welkin rend. *Pope.*
2. [With printers; from *to bray*, or *beat*.] An instrument to  
temper the ink.  
To BRAZE. *v. a.* [from *brass*.]
1. To solder with brass.  
If the nut be not to be cast in brass, but only hath a worm  
*brazed* into it, this niceness is not so absolutely necessary, be-  
cause that worm is first turned up, and bowed into the grooves  
of the spindle, and you may try that before it is *brazed* in the  
nut. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*
2. To harden to impudence.  
I have so often blushed to acknowledge him, that now I am  
*brazed* to it. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
If damned custom hath not *braz'd* it so,  
That it is proof and bulwark against sense. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
- BRA'ZEN.** *adj.* [from *brass*.]
1. Made of brass.  
Get also a small pair of *brazen* compasses, and a fine ruler,  
for taking the distance. *Peacham.*  
A bough his *brazen* helmet did sustain;  
His heavier arms lay scatter'd on the plain. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. Proceeding from brass: a poetical use.  
Trumpeters  
With *brazen* din blast you the city's ear,  
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shakefp.*
3. Impudent.  
To BRA'ZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully.  
When I used to reprimand him for his tricks, he would talk  
faucily, lye, and *brazen* it out, as if he had done nothing amiss.  
*Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*
- BRA'ZENFACE.** *n. f.* [from *brazen* and *face*.] An impudent  
wretch.  
You do, if you suspect me in any dishonesty.——Well  
said, *brazenface*; hold it out. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- BRA'ZENFACED.** *adj.* [from *brazenface*.] Impudent; shameless.  
What a *brazenfaced* varlet art thou, to deny thou knowest  
me? Is it two days ago, since I tript up thy heels, and beat thee  
before the king? *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
Quick-witted, *brazenfac'd*, with fluent tongues,  
Patient of labours, and dissembling wrongs. *Dryden.*
- BRA'ZENNESS.** *n. f.* [from *brazen*.]
1. Appearing like brass.  
2. Impudence.
- BRA'ZIER.** *n. f.* See **BRASIER**.  
The halfpence and farthings in England, if you should sell  
them to the *brazier*, you would not lose above a penny in a  
shilling. *Swift's Draper's Letters.*
- BREACH.** *n. f.* [from *break*; *breche*, Fr.]
1. The act of breaking any thing.  
This tempest  
Dashing the garment of this peace; aboded  
The sudden *breach* on't. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
2. The state of being broken.  
O you kind gods!  
Cure this great *breach* in his abused nature. *Shakefp.*
3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery.  
The wall was blown up in two places; by which *breach* the  
Turks seeking to have entered, made bloody fight. *Knolles.*  
Till mad with rage upon the *breach* he fir'd;  
Slew fiends and foes, and in the smoke retir'd. *Dryden.*
4. The violation of a law or contract.  
That oath would sure contain them greatly, or the *breach* of  
it bring them to shorter vengeance. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
What are those *breaches* of the law of nature and nations,  
which do forfeit all right in a nation to govern? *Bacon.*  
*Breach* of duty towards our neighbours, still involves in it a  
*breach* of duty towards God. *South.*  
The laws of the gospel are the only standing rules of mora-  
lity; and the penalties affixed by God to the *breach* of those  
laws, the only guards that can effectually restrain men within  
the true bounds of decency and virtue. *Rogers.*
5. The opening in a coast.  
But th' heedful boatman, strongly forth did stretch  
His *brawny* arms, and all his body strain,  
That th' utmost sandy *breach* they shortly fetch,  
While the dread danger does behind remain. *Fairy Queen.*
6. Difference; quarrel; separation of kindness.  
It would have been long before the jealousies and *breaches*  
between the armies, would have been composed. *Clarendon.*
7. Infraction; injury.  
This *breach* upon his kingly power was without a precedent.  
*Clarendon.*
- BREAD.** *n. f.* [bneod, Saxon.]
1. Food made of ground corn.  
Mankind have found the means to make them into *bread*,  
which is the lightest and properest aliment for human bodies.  
*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
*Bread* that decaying man with strength supplies;  
And gen'rous wine, which thoughtful sorrow flies. *Pope.*
2. Food



2. Food in general, such as nature requires; to get bread, implies, to get sufficient for support without luxury.  
In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. *Gen. iii. 19.*  
If these pretenders were not supported by the simplicity of the inquisitive fools, the trade would not find them bread.  
*L'Estrange.*

This dowager on whom my tale I found,  
A simple sober life in patience led,  
And had but just enough to buy her bread. *Dryden.*

When I submit to such indignities,  
Make me a citizen, a senator of Rome;  
To sell my country, with my voice, for bread. *Philips.*  
I neither have been bred a scholar, a soldier, nor to any kind  
of business; this creates uneasiness in my mind, fearing I shall  
in time want bread. *Spectator, N° 203.*

3. Support of life at large:

God is pleased to try our patience by the ingratitude of those,  
who, having eaten of our bread, have lift up themselves against  
us. *King Charles.*

But sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed;

What then? Is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*

BREAD-CHIPPER. *n. f.* [from bread and chip.] One that chips  
bread; a baker's servant.

No abuse, Hal, on my honour; no abuse.——Not to dis-  
praise me, and call me pantler, and bread-chipper, and I know  
not what? *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. ii.*

BREAD-CORN. *n. f.* [from bread and corn.] Corn of which bread  
is made.

There was not one drop of beer in the town; the bread,  
and bread-corn, sufficed not for six days. *Hayward.*

When it is ripe, they gather it, and, bruising it among  
bread-corn, they put it up into a vessel, and keep it as food for  
their slaves. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey, b. viii.*

BREAD-ROOM. *n. f.* [In a ship.] A part of the hold separated by  
a bulk-head from the rest, where the bread and basket for the  
men are kept. *Sea Dict.*

BREADTH. *n. f.* [from *bræd*, broad, Saxon.] The measure of  
any plain superficies from side to side.

There is in Ticinum, in Italy, a church that hath windows  
only from above: it is in length an hundred feet, in breadth  
twenty, and in height near fifty; having a door in the midst.  
*Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 794.*

The river Ganges, according unto later relations, if not in  
length, yet in breadth and depth, may be granted to excel it.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 7.*

Then all approach the slain with vast surprize,

Admire on what a breadth of earth he lies. *Dryden.*

In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes  
it rise in height; the lowness opens it in breadth. *Addison.*

To BREAK. *v. a.* pret. I broke, or brake; part. pass. broke, or  
broken. [*bræccan*, Saxon.]

1. To part by violence.

When I brake the five loaves among five thousand, how  
many baskets of fragments took ye up? *Mark, viii. 19.*

Let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their cords  
from us. *Psalms ii. 3.*

See, said the fire, how soon 'tis done;

Then took and broke them one by one:

So strong you'll be in friendship ty'd;

So quickly broke, if you divide. *Swift.*

2. To burst, or open by force.

Moses tells us, that the fountains of the earth were broke  
open, or clove asunder. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. To pierce; to divide, as light divides darkness.

By a dim winking lamp, which feebly broke

The gloomy vapours, he lay stretch'd along. *Dryden.*

4. To destroy by violence.

This is the fabrick, which, when God breaketh down, none  
can build up again. *Burnet's Theory.*

5. To overcome; to surmount.

Into my hand he forc'd the tempting gold,

While I with modest struggling broke his hold. *Gay.*

6. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in.

I'd give bay Curtal, and his furniture,

My mouth no more were broken than these boys,

And writ as little beard. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*

7. To crush or destroy the strength of the body.

O father abbot!

An old man, broken with the storms of state,

Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;

Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

The breaking of that parliament

Broke him; as that dishonest victory

At Chæroneæ, fatal to liberty,

Kill'd with report that old man eloquent. *Milton.*

Have not some of his vices weakened his body, and broke his  
health? have not others dissipated his estate, and reduced him  
to want? *Tillotson.*

8. To sink or appal the spirit.

I'll brave her to her face;

I'll give my anger its free course against her:

Thou shalt see, Phoenix, how I'll break her pride. *Philips.*

9. To subdue.

Why, then, thou can'st not break her to the lute:—

—Why, no; for she hath broke the lute to me.

*Shakespeare. Taming the Shrew.*

Behold young Juba, the Numidian prince,

With how much care he forms himself to glory,

And breaks the fierceness of his native temper. *Addison's Cato.*

10. To crush; to disable; to incapacitate.

The defeat of that day at Cropredy was much greater than  
it then appeared to be; and it even broke the heart of his army.  
*Clarendon.*

Your hopes without are vanish'd into smoke;

Your captains taken, and your armies broke. *Dryden.*

11. To weaken the mind.

Opprest nature sleeps:

This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken senses,

Which, if conveniency will not allow,

Stand in hard cure. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

If any dabler in poetry dares venture upon the experiment,

he will only break his brains. *Felton on the Classics.*

12. To tame; to train to obedience.

What boots it to break a colt, and to let him freight run  
loose at random? *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

So fed before he's broke, he'll bear

Too great a stomach patiently to feel

The lashing whip, or chew the curbing steel. *May's Virgil.*

That hot-mouth'd beast that bears against the curb,

Hard to be broken even by lawful kings. *Dryden.*

No sports but what belong to war they know,

To break the stubborn colt, to bend the bow. *Dryden.*

Virtues like these,

Make human nature shine, reform the soul,

And break our fierce barbarians into men. *Addison's Cato.*

13. To make bankrupt.

For this few know themselves: for merchants broke,

View their estate with discontent and pain. *Davies.*

The king's grown bankrupt, like a broken man. *Shakespeare.*

With arts like these, rich Matho, when he speaks,

Attracts all fees, and little lawyers breaks. *Dryden.*

A command or call to be liberal, all of a sudden impoverishes  
the rich, breaks the merchant, and shuts up every private man's  
exchequer. *South.*

14. To crack or open the skin, so as that the blood comes.

She could have run and waddled all about; even the day be-  
fore she broke her brow; and then my husband took up the  
child. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*

Weak soul! and blindly to destruction led:

She break her heart! she'll sooner break your head. *Dryden.*

15. To violate a contract or promise.

Lovers break not hours,

Unless it be to come before their time. *Shakespeare. T. G. of Ver.*

Pardon this fault, and, by my soul I swear,

I never more will break an oath with thee. *Shakespeare.*

Did not our worthies of the house,

Before they broke the peace, break vows? *Hudibras.*

16. To infringe a law.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws

Of nature, pleading in his children's cause. *Dryden.*

17. To intercept; to hinder the effect of.

Break their talk, mistress, quickly; my kinsman shall speak  
for himself. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, yet so as if the  
first fall be broken, by means of a sop, or otherwise, it stayeth  
above. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

Think not my sense of virtue is so small;

I'll rather leap down first, and break your fall. *Dryden.*

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,

Who sees before his eyes the depth below,

Stops short, and looks about for some kind shrub,

To break his dreadful fall. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

She held my hand, the destin'd blow to break,

Then from her rosy lips began to speak. *Dryden.*

18. To interrupt.

Some solitary cloister will I choose,

Coarse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,

Broke by the melancholy midnight bell. *Dryden's Sp. Friar.*

The father was so moved, that he could only command his  
voice, broke with sighs and sobbings, so far as to bid her pro-  
ceed. *Addison. Spectator, N° 164.*

The poor shade shiv'ring stands, and must not break

His painful silence, till the mortal speak. *Tickell.*

Sometimes in broken words he sigh'd his care,

Look'd pale, and tumbled when he view'd the fair. *Gay.*

19. To separate company.

Did not Paul and Barnabas dispute with that vehemence,  
that they were forced to break company? *Atterbury.*

20. To dissolve any union.

It is great folly, as well as injustice, to break off so noble a  
relation. *Collier of Friendship.*

21. To reform; with of.

The French were not quite broken of it, until some time after  
they became christians. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. iii. c. 6.*

22. To



22. To open something new; to propound something by an overture.

When any new thing shall be propounded, no counsellor should suddenly deliver any positive opinion, but only hear it, and, at the most, but to *break* it, at first, that it may be the better understood at the next meeting. *Bacon.*

I, who much desir'd to know

Of whence she was, yet fearful how to *break*

My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to speak. *Dryden's Fab.*

23. To *break the back*. To strain or dislocate the vertebræ with too heavy burdens.

I'd rather crack my sinews, *break my back*,

Than you should such dishonour undergo. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

24. To *break the back*. To disable one's fortune.

O, many

Have *broke their backs*, with laying manors on 'em,

For this great journey. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

25. To *break a deer*. To cut it up at table.

26. To *break fast*. To eat the first time in the day.

27. To *break ground*. To plow.

When the price of corn falleth, men generally give over surplus tillage, and *break no more ground* than will serve to supply their own turn. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The husbandman must first *break the land*, before it be made capable of good feed. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

28. To *break ground*. To open trenches.

29. To *break the heart*. To destroy with grief.

Good my lord, enter here.—

—Will't *break my heart*?—

I'd rather *break mine own*.

*Shakesp. King Lear.*

Should not all relations bear a part?

It were enough to *break a single heart*.

*Dryden.*

30. To *break a jest*. To utter a jest unexpected.

31. To *break the neck*. To lux, or put out the neck joints.

I had as lief thou didst *break his neck*, as his fingers. *Shakesp.*

32. To *break off*. To put a sudden stop.

33. To *break off*. To preclude by some obstacle suddenly interposed.

To check the starts and fallies of the soul,

And *break off* all its commerce with the tongue. *Addison.*

34. To *break up*. To dissolve; to put a sudden end to.

Who cannot rest till he good fellows find;

He *breaks up* house, turns out of doors his mind. *Herbert.*

He threatened, that the tradesmen would beat out his teeth,

if he did not retire immediately, and *break up* the meeting.

*Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

35. To *break up*. To open; to lay open.

The shells being thus lodged amongst this mineral matter, when this comes now to be *broke up*, it exhibits impressions of the shells. *Woodward on Fossils.*

36. To *break up*. To separate or disband.

After taking the strong city of Belgrade, Solyman returning to Constantinople, *broke up* his army, and there lay still the whole year following. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

37. To *break upon the wheel*. To punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.

38. To *break wind*. To give vent to wind in the body.

TO BREAK. v. n.

1. To part in two:

Give sorrow words, the grief that does not speak,

Whispers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it *break*. *Shakesp.*

2. To burst.

The clouds are still above; and, while I speak,

A second deluge o'er our heads may *break*. *Dryden.*

The Roman camp

Hangs o'er us black and threatening, like a storm

Just *breaking* on our heads. *Dryden's All for Love.*

3. To burst by dashing, as waves on a rock.

He could compare the confusion of a multitude to that tumult in the Icarian sea, dashing and *breaking* among its crowd of islands. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

At last a falling billow stops his breath,

*Breaks* o'er his head, and whelms him underneath. *Dryden.*

4. To break as a swelling; to open, and discharge matter.

Some hidden abscess in the mesentery, *breaking* some few days after, was discovered to be an apostome. *Harvey.*

Ask one who hath subdued his natural rage, how he likes the change, and undoubtedly he will tell you, that it is no less happy than the ease of a *broken* impostume, after the painful gathering and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To open as the morning.

The day *breaks* not, it is my heart,

Because that I and you must part.

Stay, or else my joys will die,

And perish in their infancy. *Donne.*

When a man thinks of any thing in the darkness of the night, whatever deep impressions it may make in his mind, they are apt to vanish as soon as the day *breaks* about him. *Addison. Spectator, N° 465.*

6. To burst forth; to exclaim.

Every man,

After the hideous storm that follow'd, was

A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, *broke*

Into a general prophecy.

*Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

7. To become bankrupt.

I did mean, indeed, to pay you with this; which, if, like an ill venture, it come unluckily home, I *break*, and you, my gentle creditors, lose. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii. Epilogue.*

He that puts all upon adventures, doth oftentimes *break*, and come to poverty. *Bacon's Essays, N° 35.*

Cutler saw tenants *break*, and houses fall,

For very want he could not build a wall.

*Pope.*

8. To decline in health and strength.

Yet thus, methinks, I hear them speak;

See how the dean begins to *break*:

Poor gentleman! he droops apace.

*Swift.*

9. To issue out with vehemence.

Whose wounds, yet fresh, with bloody hands he strook,

While from his breast the dreadful accents *broke*.

*Pope.*

10. To make way with some kind of suddenness, impetuosity, or violence.

Calamities may be nearest at hand; and readiest to *break* in suddenly upon us, which we, in regard of times or circumstances, may imagine to be farthest off. *Hooker, b. v. § 41.*

The three mighty men *broke* through the host of the Philistines. *2 Sam. xxiii. 16.*

They came into Judah, and *brake* into it. *2 Chron. xxi. 17.*

Or who shut up the sea within doors, when it *brake* forth, as if it had issued out of the womb? *Job, xxxviii. 8.*

This, this is he; softly awhile,

Let us not *break* in upon him. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 115.*

He resolved, that Balfour should use his utmost endeavour to *break* through with his whole body of horse. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

When the channel of a river is overcharged with water, more than it can deliver, it necessarily *breaks* over the banks, to make itself room. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Sometimes his anger *breaks* through all disguises,

And spares not gods nor men.

*Denham's Sophy.*

Till through those clouds the sun of knowledge *brake*,

And Europe from her lethargy did wake.

*Denham.*

Oh! could'st thou *break* through fate's severe decree,

A new Marcellus shall arise in thee.

*Dryden's Æneid.*

At length I've acted my severest part;

I feel the woman *breaking* in upon me,

And melt about my heart, my tears will flow. *Addison's Cato.*

How does the lustre of our father's actions,

Through the dark cloud of ills that cover him,

*Break* out, and burn with more triumphant blaze! *Addison.*

And yet, methinks, a beam of light *breaks* in,

On my departing soul.

*Addison's Cato.*

There are not wanting some, who, struck with the usefulness of these charities, *break* through all the difficulties and obstructions that now lie in the way towards advancing them. *Atterbury.*

Almighty pow'r, by whose most wise command,

Helpless, forlorn, uncertain here I stand;

Take this faint glimmering of thyself away,

Or *break* into my soul with perfect day!

*Arbuthnot.*

Heav'n its sparkling portals wide display,

And *break* upon thee in a flood of day!

*Pope's Messiah.*

I must pay her the last duty of friendship wherever she is, though I *break* through the whole plan of life which I have formed in my mind. *Swift's Letters.*

11. To come to an explanation.

But perceiving this great alteration in his friend, he thought fit to *break* with him thereof. *Sidney, b. i.*

Stay with me awhile;

I am to *break* with thee of some affairs,

That touch me near.

*Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

*Break* with them, gentle love,

About the drawing as many of their husbands

Into the plot, as can; if not, to rid 'em,

That'll be the easier practice.

*B. Johnson's Catiline.*

12. To fall out; to be friends no longer.

Be not afraid to *break*

With murd'ers, and traitors, for the saving

A life so near and necessary to you,

As is your country's.

*B. Johnson's Catiline.*

To *break* upon the score of danger or expence, is to be mean and narrow-spirited. *Collier on Friendship.*

Sighing, he says, we must certainly *break*,

And my cruel unkindness compels him to speak.

*Prior.*

13. To *break from*. To separate from with some vehemence.

How didst thou scorn life's meaner charms,

Thou who cou'dst *break from* Laura's arms?

*Roscommon.*

Thus radiant *from* the circling crowd he *broke*;

And thus with manly modesty he spoke.

*Dryden's Virgil.*

This custom makes bigots and scepticks; and those that

*break from* it, are in danger of heresy.

*Locke.*

14. To *break in*. To enter unexpectedly, without proper preparation.

The doctor is a pedant, that, with a deep voice, and a magisterial air, *breaks in* upon conversation, and drives down all before him. *Addison on Italy.*



15. *To break.* To discard.  
When I see a great officer *broke*, a change made in the court, or the ministry, and this under the most gracious prince that ever reigned. *Swift.*
16. *To break loose.* To escape from captivity.  
Who would not, finding way, *break loose* from hell,  
And boldly venture to whatever place,  
Farthest from pain? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv. l. 889.*
17. *To break loose.* To shake off restraint.  
If we deal falsely in covenant with God, and *break loose* from all our engagements to him, we release God from all the promises he has made to us. *Tillotson.*
18. *To break off.* To desist suddenly.  
Do not peremptorily *break off*, in any business, in a fit of anger; but howsoever you shew bitterness, do not act any thing that is not revocable. *Bacon.*  
Pius Quintus, at the very time when that memorable victory was won by the Christians at Lepanto, being then hearing of causes in consistory, *broke off* suddenly, and said to those about him, it is now more time we should give thanks to God. *Bacon.*
- When you begin to consider, whether you may safely take one draught more, let that be accounted a sign late enough to *break off*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
19. *To break off from.* To part from with violence.  
I must *from* this enchanting queen *break off*. *Shakesp.*
20. *To break out.* To discover itself in sudden effects.  
Let not one spark of filthy lustful fire  
*Break out*, that may her sacred peace molest. *Spenser.*  
They smother and keep down the flame of the mischief, so as it may not *break out* in their time of government; what comes afterwards, they care not. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
Such a deal of wonder is *broken out* within this hour, that ballad-makers cannot be able to express it. *Shakesp.*  
As fire *breaks out* of flint by percussion, so wisdom and truth issueth out of the agitation of argument. *Howel.*  
Fully ripe, his swelling fate *breaks out*,  
And hurries him to mighty mischiefs on. *Dryden.*  
All turn'd their sides, and to each other spoke;  
I saw their words *break out* in fire and smoke. *Dryden.*  
Like a ball of fire, the further thrown,  
Still with a greater blaze she shone,  
And her bright soul *broke out* on ev'ry side. *Dryden.*  
There can be no greater labour, than to be always dissembled; there being so many ways by which a smothered truth is apt to blaze, and *break out*. *South.*  
They are men of concealed fire, that doth not *break out* in the ordinary circumstances of life. *Addison on the War.*  
A violent fever *broke out* in the place, which swept away great multitudes. *Addison. Spectator, N° 164.*
21. *To break out.* To have eruptions from the body, as pustules or sores.
22. *To break out.* To become dissolute.  
He *broke not out* into his great excesses, while he was restrained by the counsels and authority of Seneca. *Dryden.*
23. *To break up.* To cease; to intermit.  
It is credibly affirmed, that, upon that very day, when the river first riseth, great plagues in Cairo use suddenly to *break up*. *Bacon's Natural Hist. N° 743.*
24. *To break up.* To dissolve itself.  
These, and the like conceits, when men have cleared their understanding, by the light of experience, will scatter and *break up*, like mist. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 124.*  
The speedy depredation of air upon watery moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible, than the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour, from glass, or any polished body; for the mistiness scattereth, and *breaketh up* suddenly. *Bacon.*  
But, ere he came near it, the pillar and cross of light *brake up*, and cast itself abroad, as it were, into a firmament of many stars. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
What we obtain by conversation, is oftentimes lost again, as soon as the company *breaks up*, or, at least, when the day vanishes. *Watts.*
25. *To break up.* To begin holidays; to be dismissed from business.  
Our army is dispers'd already:  
Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their course  
East, west, north, south: or, like a school *broke up*,  
Each hurries tow'ards his home and sporting-place. *Shakesp.*
26. *To break with.* To part friendship with any.  
There is a slave whom we have put in prison,  
Reports, the Volscians, with two several powers,  
Are entered in the Roman territories.—  
—Go see this rumourer whipt. It cannot be,  
The Volscians dare *break with* us. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
Can there be any thing of friendship in snares, hooks, and trapanes? Whosoever *breaks with* his friend upon such terms, has enough to warrant him in so doing, both before God and man. *South.*
- Invent some apt pretence,  
*To break with* Bertran. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

27. It is to be observed of this extensive and perplexed verb, that, in all its significations, whether *active* or *neutral*, it has some reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment, suddenness, or violence.
- BREAK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. State of being broken; opening.  
From the *break* of day until noon, the roaring of the cannon never ceased. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
For now, and since first *break* of day, the fiend,  
Mere serpent in appearance, forth was come. *Parad. Lost.*  
They must be drawn from far, and without *breaks*, to avoid the multiplicity of lines. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
The sight of it would be quite lost, did it not sometimes discover itself through the *breaks* and openings of the woods that grow about it. *Addison.*
2. A pause; an interruption.
3. A line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.  
All modern trash is  
Set forth with num'rous *breaks* and dashes. *Swift.*
- BRE'AKER. *n. f.* [from *break*.]
1. He that breaks any thing.  
Cardinal, I'll be no *breaker* of the law. *Shakesp. H. IV.*  
If the churches were not employed to be places to hear God's law, there would be need of them, to be prisons for the *breakers* of the laws of men. *South.*
2. A wave broken by rocks or sandbanks.
- To BRE'AKFAST. *v. n.* [from *break* and *fast*.] To eat the first meal in the day.  
As soon as Phœbus' rays inspect us,  
First, Sir, I read, and then I *breakfast*. *Prior.*
- BRE'AKFAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The first meal in the day.  
The duke was at *breakfast*, the last of his repasts in this world. *Wotton.*
2. The thing eaten at the first meal.  
Hope is a good *breakfast*, but it is a bad supper. *Bacon.*  
A good piece of bread would be often the best *breakfast* for my young master. *Locke.*
3. A meal, or food in general.  
Had I been seized by a hungry lion,  
I would have been a *breakfast* to the beast. *Shakesp.*  
I lay me down to gasp my latest breath,  
The wolves will get a *breakfast* by my death,  
Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply. *Dryden.*
- BRE'AKNECK. *n. f.* [from *break* and *neck*.] A fall in which the neck is broken; a steep place endangering the neck.  
I must  
For sake the court; to do't or no, is certain  
To me a *breakneck*. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
- BRE'AKPROMISE. *n. f.* [from *break* and *promise*.] One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.  
I will think you the most atheistical *breakpromise*, and the most hollow lover. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
- BRE'AKVOW. *n. f.* [from *break* and *vow*.] He that practises the breach of vows.  
That daily *breakvow*, he that wins of all,  
Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men, maids. *Shakesp. King John.*
- BREAM. *n. f.* [brame, Fr.] The name of a fish.  
The *bream* being at full growth, is a large fish; he will breed both in rivers and ponds, but loves best to live in ponds. He is, by *Gesner*, taken to be more elegant than wholesome. He is long in growing, but breeds exceedingly in a water that pleases him, and, in many ponds, so fast as to overstock them, and starve the other fish. He is very broad, with a forked tail, and his scales set in excellent order. He hath large eyes, and a narrow sucking mouth, two sets of teeth, and a lozing bone, to help his grinders. The male is observed to have two large melts, and the female two large bags of eggs or spawn. *Walton's Angler.*
- A broad *bream*, to please some curious taste,  
While yet alive in boiling water cast,  
Vex'd with unwonted heat, boils, flings about. *Waller.*
- BREAST. *n. f.* [bpeort, Saxon.]
1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.
2. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk.  
The substance of the breasts is composed of a great number of glands, of an oval figure, which lie in a great quantity of fat. Their excretory ducts, as they approach the nipple, join and unite together, till at last they form seven, eight, or more, small pipes, called *tubuli lactiferi*, which have several cross canals, by which they communicate with one another, that if any of them be stopped, the milk, which was brought to it, might not stagnate, but pass through by the other pipes, which all terminate in the extremity of the nipple. They have arteries and veins from the subclavian and intercostal. They have nerves from the vertebral pairs, and from the sixth pair of the brain. Their use is to separate the milk for the nourishment of the foetus. The tubes, which compose the glands of the *breast* in maids, like a sphincter muscle, contract so closely, that no part of the blood can enter them; but when the womb grows big with



with a foetus, and compresses the descending trunk of the great artery, the blood flows in a greater quantity, and with a greater force, through the arteries of the *breasts*, and forces a passage into their glands, which, being at first narrow, admits only of a thin water; but growing wider by degrees, as the womb grows bigger, the glands receive a thick serum, and, after birth, they run with a thick milk; because that blood, which before did flow to the foetus, and, for three or four days afterwards, by the uterus, beginning then to stop, does more dilate the mamillary glands. *Quincy.*

They pluck the fatherless from the *breast*. *Job, xxiv. 9.*

3. The part of a beast that is under the neck, between the fore-legs.

4. The heart; the conscience; the disposition of the mind.

Needless was written law, where none oppress;

The law of man was written in his *breast*. *Dryden's Ovid.*

5. The passions; the regard.

Margarita first possess'd,

If I remember well, my *breast*.

*Cowley.*

To BREAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front; to oppose breast to breast.

The threaten fails

Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,

Breasting the lofty surge.

*Shakefp. Henry V.*

BRE'ASTBONE. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *bone*.] The bone of the breast; the sternum.

The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the flank, and under the *breastbone*.

*Peacham.*

BRE'ASTCASKET. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *casket*.] With mariners. The largest and longest caskets, which are a sort of strings placed in the middle of the yard.

BRE'ASTFAST. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *fast*.] In a ship. A rope fastened to some part of her forward on, to hold her head to a warp, or the like.

*Harris.*

BRE'ASTHIGH. *adj.* [from *breast* and *high*.] Up to the breast. The river itself gave way unto her, so that she was straight *breasthigh*.

*Sidney.*

Lay madam Partlet basking in the sun,

*Breasthigh* in sand.

*Dryden's Fables.*

BRE'ASTHOOKS. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *hook*.] With shipwrights. The compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the forepart of the ship.

*Harris.*

BRE'ASTKNOT. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *knot*.] A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by women on the breast.

Our ladies have still faces, and our men hearts, why may we not hope for the same achievements from the influence of this *breastknot*?

*Addison. Freeholder, N° 11.*

BRE'ASTPLATE. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *plate*.] Armour for the breast.

What stronger *breastplate* than a heart untainted?

Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel just.

*Shakefp.*

'Gainst shield, helm, *breastplate*, and, instead of those,

Five sharp smooth stones from the next brook he chose.

*Cowley.*

This venerable champion will come into the field, armed only with a pocket-pistol, before his old rusty *breastplate* could be scoured, and his cracked headpiece mended.

*Swift.*

BRE'ASTPLOUGH. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *plough*.] A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast.

The *breastplough*, which a man shoves before him.

*Mortim.*

BRE'ASTROPES. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *rope*.] In a ship. Those ropes which fasten the yards to the parrels, and, with the parrels, hold the yards fast to the mast.

*Harris.*

BRE'ASTWORK. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *work*.] Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants; the same with *parapet*.

Sir John Astley cast up *breastworks*, and made a redoubt for the defence of his men.

*Clarendon, b. viii.*

BREATH. *n. f.* [bnaðe, Saxon.]

1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living animals.

Whither are they vanish'd?

Into the air: and what seem'd corporal

Melted, as *breath* into the wind.

*Shakefp. King Lear.*

2. Life.

No man has more contempt than I of *breath*;

But whence hast thou the pow'r to give me death?

*Dryden.*

3. The state or power of breathing freely; opposed to the condition in which a man is breathless and spent.

At other times, he casts to sue the chace

Of swift wild beasts, or run on foot a race,

T' enlarge his *breath*, large breath in arms most needful,

Or else, by wrestling, to wax strong and heedful.

*Spenser.*

What is your difference? speak.—

—I am scarce in *breath*, my lord.

*Shakefp. King Lear.*

Spaniard, take *breath*; some respite I'll afford;

My cause is more advantage than your sword.

*Dryden.*

Our swords so wholly did the fates employ,

That they, at length, grew weary to destroy;

Refus'd the work we brought, and out of *breath*,

Made sorrow and despair attend for death.

*Dryden's Aureng.*

4. Respiration; the power of breathing.

VOL. I.

Rest, that gives all men life, gave him his death,

And too much breathing put him out of *breath*.

*Milton.*

5. Respite; pause; relaxation.

Give me some *breath*; some little pause, dear lord;

Before I positively speak.

*Shakefp. Richard III.*

6. Breeze; moving air.

Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock,

Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,

When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface.

*Addis. Catò.*

7. A single act; an instant.

You menace me, and court me in a *breath*;

Your Cupid looks as dreadfully as death.

*Dryden.*

BRE'ATHABLE. *adj.* [from *breath*.] That may be breathed; as, *breathable* air.

To BREATHE. *v. n.* [from *breath*.]

1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs.

Safe return'd, the race of glory past,

New to his friends embrace, had *breath'd* his last.

*Pope.*

2. To live.

Let him *breathe*, between the heav'ns and earth;

A private man in Athens.

*Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

3. To take breath; to rest.

He presently followed the victory so hot upon the Scots, that he suffered them not to *breathe*, or gather themselves together again.

*Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Three times they *breath'd*, and three times did they drink;

Upon agreement.

*Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.*

When France had *breath'd*, after intestine broils,

And peace and conquest crown'd her foreign toils.

*Rescomin.*

4. To pass by breathing.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault;

To whose foul mouth no healthsome air *breathes* in;

And there be strangl'd ere my Romeo comes?

*Shakefp.*

To BREATHE. *v. a.*

1. To inspire, or inhale into one's own body, and eject or expire out of it.

They wish to live,

Their pains and poverty desire to bear,

To view the light of heav'n, and *breathe* the vital air.

*Dryd.*

They here began to *breathe* a most delicious kind of æther, and saw all the fields about them covered with a kind of purple light.

*Tatler, N° 81.*

2. To inject by breathing.

He *breathed* into us the breath of life, a vital active spirit; whose motions, he expects, should own the dignity of its original.

*Decay of Piety.*

I would be young, be handsome, be belov'd,

Could I but *breathe* myself into Adrastus.

*Dryden.*

3. To expire; to eject by breathing.

She is called, by ancient authours, the tenth muse; and, by Plutarch, is compared to Caius, the son of Vulcan, who *breathed* out nothing but flame.

*Spectator, N° 223.*

4. To exercise; to keep in breath.

Thy greyhounds are as swift as *breathed* stags.

*Shakefp.*

5. To inspire; to move or actuate by breath.

The artful youth proceed to form the quire;

They *breathe* the flute, or strike the vocal wire.

*Prior.*

6. To exhale; to send out as breath.

His altar *breathes*

Ambrosial odours, and ambrosial flow'rs.

*Milton's Par. Lost.*

7. To utter privately.

I have tow'rd heaven *breath'd* a secret vow,

To live in prayer and contemplation.

*Shakefp. Mer. of Ven.*

8. To give air or vent to.

The ready cure to cool the raging pain,

Is underneath the foot to *breathe* a vein.

*Dryden's Virgil.*

BRE'ATHER. *n. f.* [from *breathe*.]

1. One that breathes, or lives.

She shows a body rather than a life,

A statue than a *breather*.

*Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

I will chide no *breather* in the world but myself.

*Shakefp.*

2. One that utters any thing.

No particular scandal once can touch,

But it confounds the *breather*.

*Shakefp. Meas. for Measure.*

3. Inspirer; one that animates or infuses by inspiration.

The *breather* of all life does now expire:

His milder father summons him away.

*Norris.*

BRE'ATHING. *n. f.* [from *breathe*.]

1. Aspiration; secret prayer.

While to high heav'n his pious *breathings* turn'd,

Weeping he hop'd, and sacrificing mourn'd.

*Prior.*

2. Breathing place; vent.

The warmth distends the chinks, and makes

New *breathings*, whence new nourishment she takes.

*Dryd.*

BRE'ATHLESS. *adj.* [from *breath*.]

1. Out of breath; spent with labour.

Well knew

The prince, with patience and sufferance fly;

So hasty heat soon cooled to subdue;

Tho' when he *breathless* wax, that battle 'gan renew.

*Fairy Q.*

I remember when the fight was done,

When I was dry with rage, and extreme toil,

*Breathless,*



# B R E

*Breathless*, and faint, leaning upon my sword,  
Came there a certain lord. *Shakep. Henry IV. p. i.*  
Many so strained themselves in their race, that they fell  
down *breathless* and dead. *Hayward.*

*Breathless* and tir'd, is all my fury spent,  
Or does my glutt'd spleen at length relent? *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Dead.

Kneeling before this ruin of sweet life,  
And breathing to this *breathless* excellence,  
The incense of a vow, a holy vow. *Shakep. King John.*  
Yielding to the sentence, *breathless* thou  
And pale shalt lie, as what thou buriest now. *Prior.*

BRED. *particip. pass.* [from *to breed*.]

Their malice was *bred* in them, and their cogitation would  
never be changed. *Wisdom, xii. 10.*

BREDE. *n. f.* See BRAID.

In a curious *brede* of needle-work, one colour falls away by  
such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see  
the variety, without being able to distinguish the total vanish-  
ing of the one, from the first appearance of the other. *Addison.*

BREECH. *n. f.* [supposed from *bræcan*, Sax.]

1. The lower part of the body; the back part.  
When the king's pardon was offered by a herald, a lewd  
boy turned towards him his naked *breech*, and used words suit-  
able to that gesture. *Hayward.*

The storks devour snakes and other serpents; which when  
they begin to creep out at their *breeches*, they will presently clap  
them close to a wall, to keep them in. *Grew's Museum.*

2. Breeches.

Ah! that thy father had been so resolv'd!—  
—That you might still have worn the petticoat,  
And ne'er have stoln the *breech* from Lancaster. *Shakespeare.*

3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

So cannons, when they mount vast pitches,  
Are tumbld back upon their *breeches*. *Anonym.*

To BREECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into breeches.

2. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun.

BREECHES. *n. f.* [bræc, Sax. from *bracca*, an old Gaulish word;  
so that *Skinner* imagines the name of the part covered with  
*breeches*, to be derived from that of the garment. In this sense  
it has no singular.]

1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.

Petrachio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin, and a  
pair of old *breeches*, thrice turned. *Shakep. Taming the Shrew.*  
Rough fatires, fly remarks, ill-natur'd speeches,  
Are always aim'd at poets that wear *breeches*. *Prior.*

Give him a single coat to make, he'd do't;  
A vest, or *breeches*, singly; but the brute  
Cou'd ne'er contrive all three to make a suit.

*King's Art of Cookery.*

2. To wear the *breeches*, is, to usurp the authority of the hus-  
bands.

The wife of Xanthus was proud and domineering, as if her  
fortune, and her extraction, had entitled her to the *breeches*.

*L'Estrange.*

To BREED. *v. a.* preter. I *bred*, I have *bred*. [bræban, Sax.]

1. To procreate; to generate; to produce more of the species.

None fiercer in Numidia *bred*,  
With Carthage were in triumph led. *Roscommon.*

2. To occasion; to cause; to produce.

Thereat he roared for exceeding pain,  
That, to have heard, great horror would have *bred*. *F. 2.*  
Our own hearts we know, but we are not certain what hope  
the rites and orders of our church have *bred* in the hearts of  
others. *Hooker, b. iv.*

What hurt ill company, and overmuch liberty, *breedeth* in  
youth! *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Intemperance and lust *breed* infirmities and diseases, which,  
being propagated, spoil the strain of a nation. *Tillotson.*

3. To contrive; to hatch; to plot.

My son Edgar! had he a hand to write this! a heart and  
brain to *breed* it in! *Shakep. King Lear.*

4. To produce from one's self.

Children would *breed* their teeth with much less danger.  
*Locke on Education.*

5. To give birth to; to be the native place.

Mr. Harding, and the worthiest divine christendom hath *bred*  
for the space of some hundreds of years, were brought up toge-  
ther in the same university. *Hooker.*

Hail, foreign wonder!

Whom, certain, these rough shades did never *breed*. *Milton.*

6. To educate; to qualify by education.

Whoe'er thou art, whose forward years are bent  
On state-affairs to guide the government;  
Hear first what Socrates of old has said  
To the lov'd youth, whom he at Athens *bred*. *Dryden.*  
To *breed* up the son to common sense,  
Is evermore the parent's least expence. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

And left the pillagers, to rapine *bred*,  
Without controul, to strip and spoil the dead. *Dryden.*  
His farm may not remove his children too far from him, or  
the trade he *breeds* them up in. *Locke.*

# B R E

7. To bring up; to take care of from infancy.

*Bred* up in grief, can pleasure be our theme? }

Our endless anguish, does not nature claim? }

Reason and sorrow are to us the same. } *Prior.*

Ah, wretched me! by fates averse decreed

To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*. *Dryden.*

To BREED. *v. n.*

1. To bring young.

Lucina, it seems, was *breeding*, and she did nothing but en-  
tertain the company with a discourse upon the difficulty of rec-  
koning to a day. *Spectator, N° 431.*

2. To encrease by new production.

But could youth last, and love still *breed*,  
Had joys no date, and age no need;  
Then these delights my mind might move  
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. To be produced; to have birth.

Where they most *breed* and haunt, I have observ'd,  
The air is delicate. *Shakep. King Lear.*

There is a worm that *breedeth* in old snow, and dieth soon  
after it cometh out of the snow. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 696.*

The caterpillar is one of the most general of worms, and  
*breedeth* of dew and leaves. *Bacon.*

It hath been the general tradition and belief, that maggots  
and flies *breed* in putrefied carcases. *Bentley.*

4. To raise a breed.

In the choice of swine, choose such to *breed* of as are of  
long large bodies. *Mortimer.*

BREED. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A cast; a kind; a subdivision of species.

I bring you witness,

Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's *breed*. *Shakep.*

The horses were young and handsome, and of the best *breed*  
in the north. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*

Walled towns, stored arsenals, and ordnance; all this is but  
a sheep in a lion's skin, except the *breed* and disposition of the  
people be stout and warlike. *Bacon's Essays, N° 30.*

Infectious streams of crowding sins began,  
And through the spurious *breed* and guilty nation ran.

*Roscommon.*

Rode fair Ascanius on a fiery steed,  
Queen Dido's gift, and of the Tyrian *breed*. *Dryden.*

A cousin of his last wife's was proposed; but John would  
have no more of the *breed*. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

2. Progeny; offspring.

If thou wilt lend this money, lend it not

As to thy friend; for when did friendship take

A *breed* of barren metal of his friend? *Shakep. Mer. of Ven.*

3. A number produced at once; a hatch.

She lays them in the sand, where they lie till they are hatch-  
ed; sometimes above an hundred at a *breed*. *Grew's Museum.*

BREEDBATE. *n. f.* [from *breed* and *bate*.] One that breeds  
quarrels; an incendiary.

An honest, willing, kind fellow, as ever servant shall come  
in house withal; and, I warrant you, no teltale, nor no *breed-*  
*bate*. *Shakep. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

BREEDER. *n. f.* [from *breed*.]

1. That which produces any thing.

Time is the nurse and *breeder* of all good. *Shakep.*

2. The person which brings up another.

Time was, when Italy and Rome have been the best *breeders*  
and bringers up of the worthiest men. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

3. A female that is prolifick.

Get thee to a nunnery; why wouldst thou be a *breeder* of  
sinners? *Shakep. Hamlet.*

Here is the babe, as loathsome as a toad,

Amongst the fairest *breeders* of our time. *Shakep. Tit. Andr.*

Let there be an hundred persons in London, and as many in  
the country, we say, that if there be sixty of them *breeders* in  
London, there are more than sixty in the country. *Graunt.*

Yet if a friend a night or two should need her,

He'd recommend her as a special *breeder*. *Pope.*

4. One that takes care to raise a breed.

The *breeders* of English cattle turned much to dairy, or else  
kept their cattle to six or seven years old. *Temple.*

BREEDING. *n. f.* [from *breed*.]

1. Education; instruction; qualifications.

She had her *breeding* at my father's charge,  
A poor physician's daughter. *Shakep. All's well that ends well.*  
I am a gentleman of blood and *breeding*. *Shakep. K. Lear.*  
I hope to see it a piece of none of the meanest *breeding*, to be  
acquainted with the laws of nature. *Glanville's Scepssis, Pref.*

2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony.

As men of *breeding*, sometimes men of wit,  
T'avoid great errors, must the less commit. *Pope.*

The Graces from the court did next provide  
*Breeding*, and wit, and air, and decent pride. *Swift.*

3. Nurture; care to bring up from the infant state.

Why was my *breeding* order'd and prescrib'd,  
As of a person separate to God,  
Design'd for great exploits. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 30.*

BREESE. *n. f.* [bræsa, Saxon.] A stinging fly; the gadfly. *The*



# B R E

- The learned write, the insect *breefe*  
Is but the mongrel prince of bees. *Hudibras.*  
A fierce loud buzzing *breefe*, their stings draw blood,  
And drive the cattle gadding through the wood;  
Seiz'd with unusual pains, they loudly cry;  
Tanagrus hastens thence, and leaves his channels dry. *Dryd.*
- BREEZE.** *n. f.* [*brezza*, Ital.] A gentle gale; a soft wind.  
We find, that these hottest regions of the world, seated under the equinoctial line, or near it, are so refreshed with a daily gale of easterly wind, which the Spaniards call *breeze*, that doth ever more blow strongest in the heat of the day. *Raleigh.*  
From land a gentle *breeze* arose by night,  
Serenely shone the stars, the moon was light,  
And the sea trembled with her silver light. } *Dryden.*  
Gradual sinks the *breeze*  
Into a perfect calm: that not a breath  
Is heard to quiver through the closing wood. *Thomson.*
- BREEZY.** *adj.* [from *breeze*.] Fanned with gales.  
The seer, while zephyrs curl the swelling deep,  
Basks on the *breezy* shore, in grateful sleep,  
His oozy limbs. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. iii. l. 545.
- BRE'HON.** *n. f.* An Irish word.  
In the case of murder, the *brehon*, that is, their judge, will compound between the murderer and the party murdered, which prosecute the action, that the malefactor shall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an *eriach*. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
- BREME.** *adj.* [from *brēmman*, Sax. to rage or fume.] Cruel; sharp; severe.  
And when the shining sun laugheth once,  
You deemen the spring come at once:  
But erst, when you count, you freed from fear,  
Comes the *breme* winter, with chamfred brows,  
Full of wrinkles, and frosty furrows. *Spenser's Pastorals.*
- BRENT.** *adj.* [from *brēnnan*, Sax. to burn.] Burnt.  
What flames, quoth he, when I thee present see  
In danger rather to be drent than *brent*? *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.
- BREST.** *n. f.* [In architecture.] That member of a column, called also the *torus*, or *tore*.
- BREST** *Summers.* The pieces in the outward parts of any timber building, and in the middle floors, into which the girders are framed. *Harris.*
- BRET.** *n. f.* A fish of the turbut kind, called also *burt* or *brut*. *Dict.*
- BRE'THREN.** *n. f.* [The plural of *brother*.] See **BROTHER**.  
All these sects are *brethren* to each other in faction, ignorance, iniquity, perverseness, pride. *Swift.*
- BREVE.** *n. f.* [In musick.] A note or character of time, equivalent to two measures or minims. *Harris.*
- BRE'VIARY.** *n. f.* [*breviaire*, Fr. *breviarium*, Lat.]  
1. An abridgment; an epitome; a compendium.  
Cresconius, an African bishop, has given us an abridgment, or *breviary* thereof. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
2. The book containing the daily service of the church of Rome.
- BRE'VIAT.** *n. f.* [from *brevis*, *brevio*, Lat.] A short compendium.  
It is obvious for the shallowest discourser to infer, that the whole counsel of God, as far as it is incumbent for man to know, is comprised in that one *breviat* of evangelical truth. *Decay of Piety.*
- BRE'VIATURE.** *n. f.* [from *brevio*, Lat.] An abbreviation.
- BREVI'ER.** *n. f.* A particular size of letter used in printing; so called, probably, from being originally used in printing a *breviary*; as,  
Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'st,  
Live well, how long or short, permit to heav'n. *Milton.*
- BRE'VITY.** *n. f.* [*brevitas*, Lat.] Conciseness; shortness; contraction into few words.  
Virgil, studying *brevity*, and having the command of his own language, could bring those words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without circumlocutions. *Dryden.*
- To BREW.** *v. a.* [*brouwen*, Dutch; *bräwen*, German; *brüan*, Saxon.]  
1. To make liquours by mixing several ingredients.  
We have drinks also *brewed* with several herbs, and roots, and spices. *Bacon.*  
Mercy guard me!  
Hence with thy *brew'd* enchantments, foul deceiver. *Milton.*  
2. To prepare by mixing things together.  
Here's neither rush nor shrub to bear off any weather at all, and another storm *brewing*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
Take away these chalices; go, *brew* me a pottle of sack finely. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
• Or *brew* fierce tempests on the watry main,  
Or o'er the globe distil the kindly rain. *Pope's R. of the L.*  
3. To contrive; to plot.  
I found it to be the most malicious and frantick surmise, and the most contrary to his nature, that, I think, had ever been *brewed* from the beginning of the world, howsoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive physician, even in print. *Wotton.*

# B R I

- To BREW.** *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer.  
I keep his house, and wash, wring, *brew*, bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself. *Shakespeare.*
- BREW.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Manner of brewing; or thing brewed.  
Trial would be made of the like *brew* with potato roots, or burr roots, or the pith of artichokes, which are nourishing meats. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 47.
- BRE'WAGE.** *n. f.* [from *brew*.] Mixture of various things.  
Go, *brew* me a pottle of sack finely.  
——With eggs, Sir?——  
—Simple of itself: I'll no pullet-sperm in my *brewage*:  
*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- BRE'WER.** *n. f.* [from *brew*.] A man whose profession it is to make beer.  
When *brewers* marr their malt with water. *Sh. King Lear.*  
Men every day eat and drink, though I think no man can demonstrate out of Euclid or Apollonius, that his baker, or *brewer*, or cook, has not conveyed poison into his meat or drink. *Tillotson.*
- BRE'WHOUSE.** *n. f.* [from *brew* and *house*.] A house appropriated to brewing.  
In our *brewhouses*, bakehouses, and kitchens, are made divers drinks, breads, and meats. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
- BRE'WING.** *n. f.* [from *brew*.] Quantity of liquor brewed.  
A *brewing* of new beer, set by old beer, maketh it work again. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 314.
- BRE'WIS.** *n. f.* A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.
- BRI'AR.** *n. f.* See **BRIER**.
- BRIBE.** *n. f.* [*Bribe*, in French, originally signifies a piece of bread, and is applied to any piece taken from the rest; it is therefore likely, that a *bribe* originally signified, among us, a share of any thing unjustly got.] A reward given to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct.  
You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella,  
For taking *bribes* here of the Sardiens. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
Nor less may Jupiter to gold ascribe,  
When he turn'd himself into a *bribe*. *Waller.*  
If a man be covetous, profits or *bribes* may put him to the test. *L'Estrange.*  
There's joy when to wild will you laws prescribe,  
When you bid fortune carry back her *bribe*. *Dryden.*
- To BRIBE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gain by bribes; to give bribes, rewards, or hire, to bad purposes. It is seldom, and not properly, used in a good sense.  
How pow'rful are chaste vows! the wind and tide  
You *brib'd* to combat on the English side. *Dryden.*
- BRI'BER.** *n. f.* [from *bribe*.] One that pays for corrupt practices.  
Affection is still a *briber* of the judgment; and it is hard for a man to admit a reason against the thing he loves; or to confess the force of an argument against an interest. *South.*
- BRI'BERY.** *n. f.* [from *bribe*.] The crime of taking rewards for bad practices.  
There was a law made by the Romans, against the *bribery* and extortion of the governors of provinces: before, says Cicero, the governors did bribe and extort as much as was sufficient for themselves; but now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough not only for themselves, but for judges, jurors, and magistrates. *Bacon.*  
No *bribery* of courts, or cabals of factions, or advantages of fortune, can remove him from the solid foundations of honour and fidelity. *Dryden's Aurengz. Preface.*
- BRICK.** *n. f.* [*brick*, Dutch; *brique*, Fr. according to *Menage*, from *imbrex*, Lat. whence *brica*.]  
1. A mass of burnt clay, squared for the use of builders.  
For whatsoever doth so alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called *alteratio major*; as coals made of wood, or *bricks* of earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
They generally gain enough by the rubbish and *bricks*, which the present architects value much beyond those of a modern make, to defray the charges of their search. *Addison.*  
But spread, my sons, your glory thin or thick,  
On passive paper, or on solid *brick*. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
2. A loaf shaped like a brick.
- To BRICK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks.  
The sexton comes to know where he is to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or *bricked*. *Swift.*
- BRICKBAT.** *n. f.* [from *brick* and *bat*.] A piece of brick.  
Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do provoke in bed a sweat more daintily than *brickbats* hot. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*
- BRICKCLAY.** *n. f.* [from *brick* and *clay*.] Clay used for making brick.  
I have observed it only in pits wrought for tile and *brickclay*. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- BRICKDUST.** *n. f.* [from *brick* and *dust*.] Dust made by pounding bricks.  
This ingenious authour, being thus sharp set, got together a convenient quantity of *brickdust*, and disposed of it into several papers. *Spectator*, N° 283.
- BRICK'EARTH.** *n. f.* [from *brick* and *earth*.] Earth used in making bricks.



They grow very well both on the hazelly *brickearths*, and on gravel. *Mortimer.*

**BRICK-KILN.** *n. f.* [from *brick* and *kiln*.] A kiln; a place to burn bricks.

Like the Israelites in the *brick-kilns*, they multiplied the more for their oppression. *Decay of Piety.*

**BRICKLAYER.** *n. f.* [from *brick* and *lay*.] A man whose trade it is to build with bricks; a brick-mason.

The elder of them, being put to nurse,  
And ignorant of his birth and parentage,  
Became a *bricklayer*, when he came to age. *Shakefp. H. VI.*  
If you had liv'd, Sir,

Time enough to have been interpreter

To Babel's *bricklayers*, sure the tow'r had stood. *Donne.*

**BRICKMAKER.** *n. f.* [from *brick* and *make*.] One whose trade it is to make bricks.

They are common in clay-pits; but the *brickmakers* pick them out of the clay. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**BRIDAL.** *adj.* [from *bride*.] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

Our wedding cheer to a sad fun'ral feast,  
Our solemn hymns to fullen dirges change,  
Our *bridal* flowers serve for a buried corse. *Shakefp.*  
Come, I will bring thee to thy *bridal* chamber. *Shakefp.*

The amorous bird of night  
Sung spousal, and bid haste the ev'ning star,  
On his hill-top to light the *bridal* lamp. *Parad. Lost, b. viii.*

Your ill-meaning politician lords,  
Under pretence of *bridal* friends and guests,  
Appointed to await me thirty spies. *Milton's Agonist. l. 1195.*

When to my arms thou brought'st thy virgin love,  
Fair angels sung our *bridal* hymn above. *Dryden.*

With all the pomp of woe, and sorrow's pride!  
Oh, early lost! oh, fitter to be led

In cheerful splendour to the *bridal* bed! *Walsh.*

For her the spouse prepares the *bridal* ring,  
For her white virgins hymenæals sing. *Pope's Eloisa to Abel.*

**BRIDAL.** *n. f.* The nuptial festival.

Nay, we must think, men are not gods;  
Nor of them look for such observance always,  
As fits the *bridal*. *Shakefp. Othello.*

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,  
The *bridal* of the earth and sky,  
Sweet dew shall weep thy fall to-night;

For thou must die. *Herbert.*

In death's dark bow'rs our *bridals* we will keep,  
And his cold hand

Shall draw the curtain when we go to sleep. *Dryden.*

**BRIDE.** *n. f.* [bryð, Saxon; *brudur*, in Runick, signifies a beautiful woman.] A woman new married.

Help me mine own love's praises to resound,  
Ne let the fame of any be envy'd;  
So Orpheus did for his own *bride*. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*

The day approach'd, when fortune should decide  
Th' important enterprize, and give the *bride*. *Dryden's Fab.*

These are tributes due from pious *brides*,  
From a chaste matron, and a virtuous wife. *Smith's Phædr.*

**BRIDEBED.** *n. f.* [from *bride* and *bed*.] Marriage-bed.

Now until the break of day,  
Through this house each fairy stray;  
To the best *bridebed* will we,

Which by us shall blessed be. *Shakefp. Midsum. Night's Dr.*

Would David's son, religious, just, and brave,  
To the first *bridebed* of the world receive

A foreigner, a heathen, and a slave? *Prior.*

**BRIDECAKE.** *n. f.* [from *bride* and *cake*.] A cake distributed to the guests at the wedding.

With the phant'sies of hey-troll,  
Troll about the *bridal* bowl,  
And divide the broad *bridecake*

Round about the bride's stake. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*

The writer, resolved to try his fortune, fasted all day, and, that he might be sure of dreaming upon something at night, procured an handsome slice of *bridecake*, which he placed very conveniently under his pillow. *Spectator, N° 597.*

**BRIDEGROOM.** *n. f.* [from *bride* and *groom*.] A new married man.

As are those dulcet sounds in break of day,  
That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,  
And summon him to marriage. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*

Why, happy *bridegroom*!

Why dost thou steal so soon away to bed? *Dryden.*

**BRIDEMEN.** } *n. f.* The attendants on the bride and bride-

**BRIDEMAIDS.** } groom.

**BRIDESTAKE.** *n. f.* [from *bride* and *stake*.] It seems to be a post set in the ground, to dance round, like a maypole.

And divide the broad *bridecake*,  
Round about the *bridestake*. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*

**BRIDEWELL.** *n. f.* [The palace built by St. *Bride's*, or *Bridget's* well, was turned into a workhouse.] A house of correction.

He would contribute more to reformation than all the work-houses and *Bridewells* in Europe. *Spectator, N° 157.*

**BRIDGE.** *n. f.* [bryc, Saxon.]

1. A building raised over water for the convenience of passage.  
What need the *bridge* much broader than the flood?

*Shakefp. Much ado about Nothing.*  
And proud Araxes, whom no *bridge* could bind. *Dryden.*

2. The upper part of the nose.  
The raising gently the *bridge* of the nose, doth prevent the deformity of a saddle nose. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 28.*

3. The supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of musick.

To **BRIDGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To raise a bridge over any place.

Came to the sea; and over Hellepont  
Bridging his way, Europe with Asia join'd. *Par. Lost, b. x.*

**BRIDLE.** *n. f.* [bride, Fr.]

1. The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed.

Creeping and crying, till they seiz'd at last  
His courser's *bridle*, and his feet embrac'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. A restraint; a curb; a check.  
The king resolved to put that place, which some men fancied to be a *bridle* upon the city, into the hands of such a man as he might rely upon. *Clarendon.*

A bright genius often betrays itself into many errors, without a continual *bridle* on the tongue. *Watts.*

To **BRIDLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To restrain, or guide by a bridle.  
I *bridle* in my struggling muse with pain,  
That longs to launch into a bolder strain. *Addison.*

2. To put a bridle on any thing.  
The queen of beauty stop'd her *bridled* doves;  
Approv'd the little labour of the Loves. *Prior.*

3. To restrain; to govern.  
The disposition of these things is committed to them, whom law may at all times *bridle*, and superiour power controul.

*Hooker, b. v. § 9.*

With a strong, and yet a gentle hand,  
You *bridle* faction, and our hearts command. *Waller.*

To **BRIDLE.** *v. n.* To hold up the head.

**BRIDLEHAND.** *n. f.* [from *bridle* and *hand*.] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

In the turning, one might perceive the *bridlehand* something gently stir; but, indeed, so gently, as it did rather distil virtue than use violence. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The heat of summer put his blood into a ferment, which affected his *bridlehand* with great pain. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**BRIEF.** *adj.* [brevis, Lat. brief, Fr.]

1. Short; concise. It is now seldom used but of words.

A play there is, my lord, some ten words long,  
Which is as *brief* as I have known a play;  
But by ten words, my lord, it is too long,  
Which makes it tedious. *Shakefp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

I will be mild and gentle in my words.—  
—And *brief*, good mother, for I am in haste. *Shakefp. R. III.*

I must begin with rudiments of art,  
To teach you gamut in a *brief*er sort,  
More pleasant, pretty, and effectual. *Shakefp. Tam. Shrew.*

They nothing doubt prevailing, and to make it *brief* wars. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

The *brief* stile is that which expresseth much in little. *Ben. Johnson's Discovery.*

If I had quoted more words, I had quoted more profaneness; and therefore Mr. Congreve has reason to thank me for being *brief*. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

2. Contracted; narrow.

The shrine of Venus, or straight pight Minerva,  
Postures beyond *brief* nature. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

**BRIEF.** *n. f.* [brief, Dutch, a letter.]

1. A writing of any kind.

There is a *brief*, how many sports are ripe:  
Make choice of which your highness will see first. *Shakefp.*

The apostolical letters are of a twofold kind and difference, viz. some are called *briefs*, because they are comprised in a short and compendious way of writing. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. A short extract, or epitome.

But how you must begin this enterprize,  
I will your highness thus in *brief* advise. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

I doubt not but I shall make it plain, as far as a sum or *brief* can make a cause plain. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The *brief* of this transaction is, these springs that arise here, are impregnated with vitriol. *Woodward on Fossils.*

3. In law.

A writ whereby a man is summoned to answer to any action; or it is any precept of the king in writing, issuing out of any court, whereby he commands any thing to be done. *Cowel.*

4. The writing given the pleaders, containing the case.  
The *brief* with weighty crimes was charg'd,  
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

5. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any publick or private loss.

6. [In musick.] A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*

**BRIEFLY.** *adv.* [from *brief*.] Concisely; in few words.

I will



I will speak in that manner which the subject requires; that is, probably, and moderately, and *briefly*. *Bacon.*

The modest queen a while, with downcast eyes,  
Ponder'd the speech; then *briefly* thus replies. *Dryden.*

**BRIEFNESS.** *n. f.* [from *brief*.] Conciseness; shortness.

They excel in grandity and gravity, in smoothness and propriety, in quickness and *briefness*. *Camden's Remains.*

**BRIER.** *n. f.* [bræn, Sax.] A plant.

The sweet and the wild sorts are both species of the rose; which see.

What subtle hole is this,

Whose mouth is cover'd with rude growing *briers*? *Shakesp.*

Then thrice under a *brier* doth creep,

Which at both ends was rooted deep,

And over it three times doth leap;

Her magick much availing. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

**BRI'ERY.** *adj.* [from *brier*.] Rough; thorny; full of briers.

**BRIG,** and possibly also **BRIX**, is derived from the Saxon *bricc*, a bridge; which, to this day, in the northern counties, is called a *brigg*, and not a *bridge*. *Gibson's Camden.*

**BRIGADE.** *n. f.* [brigade, Fr.] It is now generally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable.] A division of forces; a body of men, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of foot.

Or fronted *brigades* form. *Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Here the Bavarian duke his *brigades* leads,

Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold. *Philips.*

**BRIGADE Major.** An officer appointed by the brigadier to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as a major general does in an army. *Harris.*

**BRIGADIER General.** An officer who commands a brigade of horse or foot in an army; next in order below a major general.

**BRIGAND.** *n. f.* [brigand, Fr.] A robber; one that belongs to a band of robbers.

There might be a rout of such barbarous theevish *brigands*

in some rocks; but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature. *Bramhal against Hobbes.*

**BRIGANDINE.** } *n. f.* [from *brigand*.]

**BRIGANTINE.** }

1. A light vessel; such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates.

Like as a a warlike *brigandine*, apply'd

To fight, lays forth her threatful pikes afore

The engines, which in them sad death do hide. *Spenser.*

Scarce five years are past,

Since in your *brigantine* you sail'd to see

The Adriatick wedded. *Otway's Venice Preserved.*

The consul obliged him to deliver up his fleet, and restore the ships, reserving only to himself two *brigantines*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A coat of mail.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet

And *brigandine* of brags, thy broad habergeon,

Vantbrags, and greaves. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 1119.*

**BRIGHT.** *adj.* [beoht, Saxon.]

1. Shining; glittering; full of light:

Through a cloud

Drawn round about thee like a radiant shrine,

Dark, with excessive *bright*, thy skirts appear. *Par. L. b. iii.*

Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light

Sprung through the vaulted roof, and made the temple *bright*. *Dryden.*

2. Clear; evident.

He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease, with *brighter* evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner on. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Illustrious; as, a *bright* reign, a *bright* action.

4. Witty; acute; subtle; as a *bright* genius.

To **BRIGHTEN.** *v. a.* [from *bright*.]

1. To make bright; to make to shine.

The purple morning rising with the year,

Salutes the spring, as her celestial eyes

Adorn the world, and *brighten* all the skies. *Dryden.*

2. To make luminous by light from without.

An ecstasy, that mothers only feel,

Plays round my heart, and *brightens* up my sorrow,

Like gleams of sunshine in a louring sky. *Philips's D. Moth.*

3. To make gay, or alert.

Hope elevates, and joy

*Brightens* his crest. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 634.*

4. To make illustrious.

The present queen would *brighten* her character, if she would exert her authority to infill virtues into her people. *Swift.*

Yet time ennobles, or degrades each line;

It *brighten'd* Craggs's, and may darken thine. *Pope.*

5. To make acute, or witty.

To **BRIGHTEN.** *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up; as, the sky *brightens*.

**BRIGHTLY.** *adv.* [from *bright*.] Splendidly; with lustre.

Safely I slept, till *brightly* dawning shone

The morn conspicuous on her golden throne. *Pope.*

**BRIGHTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *bright*.]

1. Lustre; splendour; glitter.

VOL. I.

The blazing *brightness* of her beauty's beam;

And glorious light of her sun-shining face,

To tell, were as to strive against the stream. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

A sword, by long lying still, will contract a rust, which shall deface its *brightness*. *South.*

Vex'd with the present moment's heavy gloom,

Why seek we *brightness* from the years to come? *Prior.*

2. Acuteness.

The *brightness* of his parts, the solidity of his judgment, and the candour and generosity of his temper, distinguished him in an age of great politeness. *Prior.*

**BRI'LLIANCY.** *n. f.* [from *brilliant*.] Lustre; splendour.

**BRI'LLIANT.** *adj.* [brillant, Fr.] Shining; sparkling; splendid; full of lustre.

So have I seen in larder dark

Of veal a lucid loin,

Replete with many a *brilliant* spark,

As wise philosophers remark,

At once both stink and shine. *Dorset.*

**BRI'LLIANT.** *n. f.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed into angles, so as to refract the light, and shine more.

In deference to his virtues, I forbear

To shew you what the rest in orders were;

This *brilliant* is so spotless and so bright,

He needs not foil, but shines by his own proper light. *Dryd.*

**BRI'LLIANTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *brilliant*.] Splendour; lustre.

**BRILLS.** *n. f.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse. *Dict.*

**BRIM.** *n. f.* [brim, Icelandic.]

1. The edge of any thing.

His hat being in the form of a turban, daintily made, the locks of his hair came down about the *brims* of it. *Bacon.*

2. The upper edge of any vessel.

To make the coming hours o'erflow with joy,

And pleasure down the *brim*. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

How my head in ointment swims!

How my cup o'erlooks her *brims*! *Crasshaw.*

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,

The bubbling waters from the bottom rise,

Above the *brims* they force their fiery way. *Dryden's Æn.*

Thus in a basin drop a shilling,

Then fill the vessel to the *brim*,

You shall observe, as you are filling,

The pond'rous metal seems to swim. *Swift.*

3. The top of any liquor.

The feet of the priests that bare the ark, were dipped in the *brim* of the water. *Job. iii. 15.*

4. The bank of a fountain.

It told me it was Cynthia's own,

Within whose cheerful *brims*

That curious nymph had oft been known

To bathe her snowy limbs. *Drayton.*

To **BRIM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill to the top.

May thy *brimmed* waves, for this,

Their full tribute never miss,

From a thousand rills. *Milton.*

This said, a double wreath Evander twin'd;

And poplars black and white his temples bind:

Then *brims* his ample bowl; with like design

The rest invoke the gods, with sprinkled wine. *Dryden.*

To **BRIM.** *v. n.* To be full to the brim.

Now horrid frays

Commence, the *brimming* glasses now are hurl'd

With dire intent. *Philips.*

**BRIMFUL.** *adj.* [from *brim* and *full*.] Full to the top; over-

charged.

Measure my case, how by thy beauty's filling,

With seed of woes my heart *brimful* is charg'd. *Sidney, b. i.*

We have try'd the utmost of our friends;

Our legions are *brimful*, our cause is ripe. *Shakesp. J. Cæs.*

Her *brimful* eyes, that ready stood,

And only wanted will to weep a flood,

Releas'd their watry store. *Dryden's Fables.*

The good old king at parting wrung my hand,

His eyes *brimful* of tears; then sighing, cry'd,

Prithee, be careful of my son. *Addison's Cato.*

**BRIMFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *brimful*.] Fulness to the top.

The Scot, on his unfurnish'd kingdom,

Came pouring like a tide into a breach,

With ample and *brimfulness* of his force. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

**BRIMMER.** *n. f.* [from *brim*.] A bowl full to the top.

When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers* flow,

Till the fresh garlands on their foreheads glow. *Dryden.*

**BRIMMING.** *adj.* [from *brim*.] Full to the brim.

And twice besides her beettings never fail,

To store the dairy with a *brimming* pail. *Dryden.*

**BRIMSTONE.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *brin* or *brenstone*, that is, fiery stone.] Sulphur. See **SULPHUR**.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw

Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,

Enroll'd in dusky smoke and *brimstone* blue. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

This vapour is generally supposed to be sulphureous, though I can see no reason for such a supposition: I put a whole bundle



of lighted *brimstone* matches to the smoke, they all went out in an instant. *Addison on Italy.*

**BRIMSTONY.** *adj.* [from *brimstone*.] Full of brimstone; containing sulphur; sulphureous.

**BRINDED.** *adj.* [*brin*, Fr. a branch.] Streaked; tabby; marked with branches.

Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

She tam'd the *brinded* lioness,

And spotted mountain pard. *Milton.*

My *brinded* heifer to the stake I lay;

Two thriving calves she suckles twice a day. *Dryden.*

**BRINDLE.** *n. f.* [from *brinded*.] The state of being brinded.

A natural *brindle*. *Clarissa.*

**BRINDLED.** *adj.* [from *brindle*.] Brinded; streaked.

The boar, my sisters! aim the fatal dart,

And strike the *brindled* monster to the heart. *Addison's Ovid.*

**BRINE.** *n. f.*

1. Water impregnated with salt.

The encreasing of the weight of water, will encrease its power of bearing; as we see *brine*, when it is salt enough, will bear an egg. *Bacon's Nat. History, N° 790.*

Dissolve the sheeps dung in water, and add to it as much salt as will make it a strong *brine*, in this liquor, to steep your corn. *Mortimer.*

2. The sea.

All, but mariners,

Plung'd in the foaming *brine*, did quit the vessel,

Then all afire with me. *Shakefp. Tempest.*

The air was calm, and, on the level *brine*,

Sleek Panope, with all her sisters, play'd. *Milton.*

As when two adverse winds

Engage with horrid shock, the ruffled *brine*

Roars stormy. *Philips.*

3. Tears.

What a deal of *brine*

Hath wash'd thy fallow cheeks for Rosaline! *Shakefp.*

**BRINEPIT.** *n. f.* [from *brine* and *pit*.] Pit of salt water.

Then I lov'd thee,

And shew'd thee all the qualities o' th' isle,

The fresh springs, *brinepits*, barren place, and fertile.

*Shakefp. Tempest.*

**TO BRING.** *v. a.* [*bringan*, Sax. preter. I brought; part. pass. brought; *bringan*, Sax.]

1. To fetch from another place; distinguished from to carry, or convey, to another place.

I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,

And I'll be chief to bring him down again. *Shakefp. H. VI.*

And as she was going to fetch it, he called to her, and said, Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thy hand.

*1 Kings, xvii. 11.*

A registry of lands may furnish easy securities of money, that shall be brought over by strangers. *Temple.*

2. To convey in one's own hand; not to send by another.

And if my wish'd alliance please your king,

Tell him he should not send the peace, but bring. *Dryden.*

3. To produce; to procure.

There is nothing will bring you more honour, and more ease, than to do what right in justice you may. *Bacon.*

4. To cause to come.

He protests he loves you,

And needs no other suitor, but his liking

To bring you in again. *Shakefp. Othello.*

There is but one God, who made heaven and earth, and sea and winds; but the folly and madness of mankind brought in the images of gods. *Stillfleet.*

The fountains of the great deep being broke open, so as a general destruction and devastation was brought upon the earth, and all things in it. *Burnet's Theory.*

Bring back gently their wandering minds, by going before them in the train they should pursue, without any rebuke. *Locke.*

The great question, which, in all ages, has disturbed mankind, and brought on them those mischiefs. *Locke.*

5. To introduce.

Since he could not have a seat among them himself, he would bring in one, who had more merit. *Tatler, N° 81.*

6. To reduce; to recal.

Nathan's fable had so good an effect, as to bring the man after God's own heart to a right sense of his guilt. *Spect. N° 83.*

7. To attract; to draw along.

In distillation, the water ascends difficultly, and brings over with it some part of the oil of vitriol. *Newton's Opticks.*

8. To put into any particular state or circumstances, to make liable to any thing.

Having got the way of reasoning, which that study necessarily brings the mind to, they might be able to transfer it to other parts of knowledge, as they shall have occasion. *Locke.*

The question for bringing the king to justice was immediately put, and carried without any opposition, that I can find.

*Swift's Presbyterian Plea.*

9. To conduct.

A due consideration of the vanities of the world, will naturally bring us to the contempt of it; and the contempt of the

world will as certainly bring us home to ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

The understanding should be brought to the difficult and knotty parts of knowledge, by insensible degrees. *Locke.*

10. To recal; to summons.

But those, and more than I to mind can bring,

Menalcas has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden.*

11. To induce; to prevail upon.

The nature of the things, contained in those words, would not suffer him to think otherwise, how, or whensoever, he is brought to reflect on them. *Locke.*

It seems so preposterous a thing to men, to make themselves unhappy in order to happiness, that they do not easily bring themselves to it. *Locke.*

Profitable employments would be no less a diversion than any of the idle sports in fashion, if men could but be brought to delight in them. *Locke.*

12. To bring about. [See ABOUT.] To bring to pass; to effect.

This he conceives not hard to bring about,

If all of you would join to help him out. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

This turn of mind threw off the oppositions of envy and competition; it enabled him to gain the most vain and impracticable into his designs, and to bring about several great events, for the advantage of the publick. *Addison's Freeholder.*

13. To bring forth. To give birth to; to produce.

The good queen,

For she is good, hath brought you forth a daughter:

Here 'tis; commends it to your blessing. *Shakefp.*

More wonderful

Than that which, by creation, first brought forth

Light out of darkness! *Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 472.*

Bewail thy falsehood, and the pious works

It hath brought forth, to make thee memorable

Among illustrious women, faithful wives. *Milton's Agonist.*

Bellona leads thee to thy lover's hand,

Another queen brings forth another brand,

To burn with foreign fires her native land!

*Dryden, Æneid vii. l. 444.*

Idleness and luxury bring forth poverty and want; and this tempts men to injustice; and that causeth enmity and animosity. *Tillotson.*

The value of land is raised, when it is fitted to bring forth a greater quantity of any valuable product. *Locke.*

14. To bring forth. To bring to light.

The thing that is hid, bringeth he forth to light.

*Job, xxviii. 11.*

15. To bring in. To reduce.

Send over into that realm such a strong power of men, as should perforce bring in all that rebellious rout, and loose people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

16. To bring in. To afford gain.

The sole measure of all his courtesies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will bring him in. *South.*

Trade brought us in plenty and riches. *Locke.*

17. To bring in. To introduce.

Entertain no long discourse with any; but, if you can, bring in something to season it with religion. *Taylor.*

The fruitfulness of Italy and the like, are not brought in by force, but naturally rise out of the argument. *Addison.*

Quotations are best brought in, to confirm some opinion controverted. *Swift.*

18. To bring off. To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cause to escape.

I trusted to my head, that has betrayed me; and I found fault with my legs, that would otherwise have brought me off. *L'Estrange.*

Set a kite upon the bench, and it is forty to one he'll bring off a crow at the bar. *L'Estrange.*

The best way to avoid this imputation, and to bring off the credit of our understanding, is to be truly religious. *Tillotson.*

19. To bring on. To engage in action.

If there be any that would reign, and take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on.

*Bacon, Essay 36.*

20. To bring over. To convert; to draw to a new party.

This liberty should be made use of upon few occasions, of small importance, and only with a view of bringing over his own side, another time, to something of greater and more publick moment. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Ch. of Engl. man.*

The protestant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to bring great numbers over to the church. *Swift.*

21. To bring out. To exhibit; to shew.

If I make not this cheat bring out another, and the shearers prove sheep, let me be unrolled. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

Which he could bring out, where he had,

And what he bought them for, and paid. *Hudibras.*

These shake his soul, and, as they boldly press,

Bring out his crimes, and force him to confess. *Dryden.*

Another way made use of, to find the weight of the denarii, was by the weight of Greek coins; but those experiments bring out the denarius heavier. *Arbuthnot.*

22. To bring under. To subdue; to repress.

That sharp course which you have set down, for the bringing under



# B R I

*under* of those rebels of Ulster, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation. *Spenser's Ireland.*

To say, that the more capable, or the better deserver, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily *bring under* the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon's Holy War.*

23. *To bring up.* To educate; to instruct; to form.

The well *bringing up* of the people, serves as a most sure bond to hold them. *Sidney, b. i.*

He that takes upon him the charge of *bringing up* young men, especially young gentlemen, should have something more in him than Latin. *Locke.*

They frequently conversed with this lovely virgin, who had been *brought up* by her father in the same course of knowledge. *Addison. Guardian, N° 167.*

24. *To bring up.* To bring into practice.

Several obliging deferences, condescensions, and submissions, with many outward forms and ceremonies, were first of all *brought up* among the politer part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities. *Spectator, N° 119.*

25. *To bring up.* To cause to advance.

*Bring up* your army; but, I think, you'll find,

They've not prepar'd for us. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

BRINGER. *n. f.* [from *bring*.] The person that brings any thing.

Yet the first *bringer* of unwelcome news

Hath but a losing office: and his tongue

Sounds ever after as a fullen bell,

Remember'd tolling a dead friend. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Best you see safe the *bringer*

Out of the host: I must attend mine office. *Shakespeare.*

BRINGER UP. Instructor; educator.

Italy and Rome have been breeders and *bringers up* of the worthiest men. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

BRINISH. *adj.* [from *brine*.] Having the taste of brine; salt.

Nero would be tainted with remorse

To hear and see her plaints, her *brinish* tears. *Shakespeare.*

For now I stand, as one upon a rock,

Environ'd with a wilderness of sea,

Who marks the waxing tide grow wave by wave;

Expecting ever when some envious surge

Will, in his *brinish* bowels, swallow him. *Shakespeare. T. Andr.*

BRINISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *brinish*.] Saltiness; tendency to saltiness.

BRINK. *n. f.* [*brink*, Danish.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

Th' amazed flames stand gather'd in a heap,

And from the precipice's *brink* retire,

Afraid to venture on so large a leap. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

We stand therefore on the *brinks* and confines of those states at the day of doom. *Atterbury.*

So have I seen, from Severn's *brink*,

A flock of geese jump down together;

Swim where the bird of Jove wou'd sink,

And, swimming, never wet a feather. *Swift.*

BRINY. *adj.* [from *brine*.] Salt.

He, who first the passage try'd,

In harden'd oak his heart did hide;

Or his, at least, in hollow wood,

Who tempted first the *briny* flood. *Dryden.*

Then, *briny* seas, and tasteful springs, farewell,

Where fountain nymphs, confus'd with Nereids, dwell. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

A muriatick or *briny* taste seems to be produced by a mixture of an acid and alkaline salt; for spirit of salt, and salt of tartar, mixed, produce a salt like sea salt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BR'ONY. See BRYONY.

BRISK. *adj.* [*brusque*, Fr.]

1. Lively; vivacious; gay; sprightly; applied to men.

Pr'ythee, die, and set me free,

Or else be

Kind and *brisk*, and gay like me. *Sir J. Denham.*

A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a *brisk* gamefome lass, was so altered in a few days, that he was liker a skeleton than a living man. *L'Estrange.*

Why shou'd all honour then be ta'en

From lower parts, to load the brain:

When other limbs we plainly see,

Each in his way, as *brisk* as he? *Prior.*

2. Powerful; spirituous.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;

Some sorts, when old, continue *brisk* and fine. *Denham.*

Under ground, the rude Riphæan race

Mimick *brisk* cyder, with the brake's product wild,

Sloes pounded, hips, and servis' harshiest juice. *Philips.*

It must needs be some exterior cause, and the *brisk* acting of some objects without me, whose efficacy I cannot resist. *Locke.*

3. Vivid; bright.

Objects appeared much darker, because my instrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty five times, it would have made the object appear more *brisk* and pleasant. *Newton's Opticks.*

TO BRISK UP. *v. n.* To come up briskly.

BRISKET. *n. f.* [*brichet*, Fr.] The breast of an animal.

# B R O

See that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the *brisket* skin red. *Mortimer.*

BRISKLY. *adv.* [from *brisk*.] Actively; vigorously.

We have seen the air in the bladder suddenly expand itself so much, and so *briskly*, that it manifestly lifted up some light bodies that leaned upon it. *Boyle.*

I could plainly perceive the creature to suck in many of the most minute animalcula, that were swimming *briskly* about in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

BRISKNESS. *n. f.* [from *brisk*.]

1. Liveliness; vigour; quickness.

Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguish, yet will slacken and allay the vigour and *briskness* of the renewed principle. *South.*

2. Gayety.

But the most distinguishing part of his character seems to me, to be his *briskness*, his jollity, and his good humour. *Dryden.*

BRISTLE. *n. f.* [*brizel*, Sax.] The stiff hair of swine.

I will not open my lips so wide as a *bristle* may enter. *Shakespeare.*

He is covered with hair, and not, as the boar, with *bristles*, which probably spend more upon the same matter which, in other creatures, makes the horns; for *bristles* seem to be nothing else but a horn split into a multitude of little ones. *Grew.*

Two boars whom love to battle draws,

With rising *bristles*, and with frothy jaws,

Their adverse breasts with tusks oblique they wound. *Dryden.*

TO BRISTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in bristles.

Now for the bare-pickt bone of majesty,

Doth dogged war *bristle* his angry crest,

And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shakespeare. K. John.*

Which makes him plume himself, and *bristle* up

The crest of youth against your dignity. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*

TO BRISTLE. *v. n.* To stand erect as bristles.

Be it ounce, or cat, or bear,

Pard, or boar with *bristled* hair,

In thy eye that shall appear,

When thou wak'st, it is thy dear. *Shakespeare. Midsum. N. Dr.*

Stood Theodore surpriz'd in deadly fright,

With chatt'ring teeth, and *bristling* hair upright;

Yet arm'd with inborn worth. *Dryden's Fables.*

Thy hair so *bristles* with unmanly fears,

As fields of corn that rise in bearded ears. *Dryden's Persius.*

TO BRISTLE a thread. To fix a bristle to it.

BRISTLY. *adj.* [from *bristle*.] Thick set with bristles.

The leaves of the black mulberry are somewhat *bristly*, which may help to preserve the dew. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest microscope, the sight of our own selves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be beset all over with rugged scales and *bristly* hairs. *Bentley.*

Thus mastful beech the *bristly* chefnut bears,

And the wild ash is white with bloomy pears. *Dryden's Virg.*

The careful master of the swine,

Forth hasteth he to tend his *bristly* care. *Pope's Odyss. b. xiv.*

BRISTOL STONE. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.

Of this kind of crystal are the better and larger sort of *Bristol* stones, and the Kerry stones of Ireland. *Woodward.*

BRIT. *n. f.* The name of a fish.

The pilchards were wont to pursue the *brit*, upon which they feed, into the havens. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

TO BRITE. } *v. n.* Barley, wheat, or hops, are said to *brite*,  
TO BRIGHT. } when they grow over-ripe. *Diet.*

BRITTLE. *adj.* [*brittan*, Saxon.] Fragile; apt to break; not tough.

The wood of vines is very durable; though no tree hath the twigs, while they are green, so *brittle*, yet the wood dried is extremely tough. *Bacon's Natural Hist. N° 622.*

From earth all came, to earth must all return,

Frail as the cord, and *brittle* as the urn. *Prior.*

Of airy pomp, and fleeting joys,

What does the busy world conclude at best,

But *brittle* goods, that break like glass? *Granville.*

If the stone is *brittle*, it will often crumble, and pass in the form of gravel. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

BRITTLENESS. *n. f.* [from *brittle*.] Aptness to break; fragility.

A wit quick without brightness, sharp without *brittleness*.

*Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Artificers, in the tempering of steel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or lesser in the flame, give it very differing tempers, as to *brittleness* or toughness. *Boyle.*

BRIZE. *n. f.* The gadfly.

A *brize*, a scorned little creature,

Through his fair hide his angry sting did threaten. *Spenser.*

BROACH. *n. f.* [*broche*, Fr.]

1. A spit.

He was taken into service in his court, to a base office in his kitchen; so that he turned a *broach*, that had worn a crown. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Whose offered entrails shall his crime reproach,

And drip their fatness from the hazle *broach*. *Dryden's Virgil.*



2. A musical instrument, the sounds of which are made by turning round a handle. *Diſt.*
3. [With hunters.] A ſtart of the head of a young ſtag, growing ſharp like the end of a ſpit. *Diſt.*
- To BROACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſpit; to pierce as with a ſpit.  
As by a low but loving likelihood,  
Were now the general of our gracious empreſs,  
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,  
Bringing rebellion *broached* on his ſword. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*  
He felled men as one would mow hay, and ſometimes  
*broached* a great number of them upon his pike, as one would  
carry little birds ſpitted upon a ſtick. *Hakewell on Providence.*
2. To pierce a veſſel in order to draw the liquour; to tap.
3. To open any ſtore.  
I will notably provide, that you ſhall want neither weapons,  
victuals, nor aid; I will open the old armouries, I will *broach*  
my ſtore, and bring forth my ſtores. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*
4. To give out, or utter any thing.  
This error, that Piſon was Ganges, was firſt *broached* by Jo-  
ſephus. *Raleigh.*  
Thoſe who were the chief inſtruments of raiſing the noiſe,  
made uſe of thoſe very opinions themſelves had *broached*, for  
arguments to prove, that the change of miniſters was dange-  
rous. *Swift's Examiner, N<sup>o</sup> 45.*
5. To let out any thing.  
And now the field of death, the liſts,  
Were enter'd by antagoniſts,  
And blood was ready to be *broach'd*,  
When Hudibras in haſte approach'd. *Hudibras, cant. ii.*
- BRO'ACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *broach*.]
1. A ſpit.  
The youth approach'd the fire, and, as it burn'd,  
On five ſharp *broachers* rank'd, the roaſt they turn'd;  
Theſe morſels ſtay'd their ſtomachs. *Dryden.*
2. An opener, or utterer of any thing; the firſt authour.  
There is much pride and vanity in the affectation of being  
the firſt *broacher* of an heretical opinion. *L'Eſtrange.*  
Numerous parties denominate themſelves, not from the grand  
Authour and Finiſher of our faith, but from the firſt *broacher*  
of their idolized opinions. *Decay of Piety.*  
This opinion is commonly, but falſely, aſcribed to Ariſtotle,  
not as its firſt *broacher*, but as its ableſt patron. *Cheyne.*
- BROAD. *adj.* [from *brad*, Saxon.]
1. Wide; extended in breadth; diſtinguiſhed from length.  
The weeds that his *broad* ſpreading leaves did ſhelter,  
Are pull'd up root and all by Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp. R. II.*  
The top may be juſtly ſaid to grow *broad*, as the bottom  
narrower. *Temple.*  
Of all your knowledge this vain fruit you have,  
To walk with eyes *broad* open to your grave. *Dryden.*  
So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,  
With vigour drawn, muſt ſend the ſhaft below,  
The bottom was full twenty fathom *broad*. *Dryden's Fables.*  
He launch'd the fiery bolt from pole to pole,  
*Broad* burſt the lightnings, deep the thunders roll. *Pope.*  
As cloath'd in cloudy ſtorm,  
Weak, wan, and *broad*, he ſkirts the ſouthern ſky. *Thomſon.*
2. Large.  
To keep him at a diſtance from falſehood and cunning, which  
has always a *broad* mixture of falſehood; this is the fitteſt pre-  
paration of a child for wiſdom. *Locke.*
3. Clear; open.  
In mean time he, with cunning to conceal  
All thought of this from others, himſelf bore  
In *broad* houſe, with the wooers us before. *Chapman's Odyſſ.*  
It no longer ſeeks the ſhelter of night and darkneſs, but ap-  
pears in the *broad* light. *Decay of Piety.*  
If children were left alone in the dark, they would be no  
more afraid than in *broad* ſunſhine. *Locke.*
4. Groſs; coarſe.  
The reeve and the miller are diſtinguiſhed from each other,  
as much as the lady prioreſs and the *broad* ſpeaking gap-toothed  
wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*  
Love made him doubt his *broad* barbarian ſound;  
By love, his want of words and wit he found. *Dryden.*  
If open vice be what you drive at,  
A name ſo *broad* will ne'er connive at. *Dryden's Albion.*  
The *broad*ſt mirth unfeeling folly wears,  
Leſs pleaſing far than virtue's very tears. *Pope.*  
Room for my lord! three jockeys in his train;  
Six huntſmen with a ſhout precede his chair;  
He grins, and looks *broad* nonſenſe with a ſtare. *Pope.*
5. Obſcene; fulſom; tending to obſcenity.  
As chaſte and modeſt as he is eſteemed, it cannot be denied,  
but in ſome places he is *broad* and fulſome. *Dryden's Juu. Ded.*  
Though, now arraign'd, he read with ſome delight;  
Be cauſe he ſeems to chew the cud again,  
When his *broad* comment makes the text too plain. *Dryden.*
6. Bold; not delicate; not reſerved.  
Who can ſpeak *broad*er than he that has no houſe to put his  
head in? Such may rail againſt great buildings. *Shakeſp.*

- From *broad* words, and 'cauſe he fail'd  
His preſence at the tyrant's feaſt, I hear,  
Macduff lives in diſgrace. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
- BROAD as long. Equal upon the whole.  
The mobile are ſtill for levelling; that is to ſay, for advanc-  
ing themſelves: for it is as *broad as long*, whether they riſe to  
others, or bring others down to them. *L'Eſtrange.*
- BROAD-CLOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *broad* and *cloth*.] A fine kind of  
cloth.  
Thus, a wiſe taylor is not pinching;  
But turns at ev'ry ſeam an inch in:  
Or elſe, be ſure, your *broad-cloth* breeches  
Will ne'er be ſmooth, nor hold their ſtitches. *Swift.*
- BROAD-EYED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *eye*.] Having a wide ſurvey.  
In deſpite of *broad-ey'd* watchful day,  
I would into thy boſom pour my thoughts:  
But, ah! I will not. *Shakeſp. King John.*
- BROAD-LEAVED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *leaf*.] Having broad  
leaves.  
Narrow and *broad-leaved* cypriſs-graſs of the ſame ſort.  
*Woodward on Foffils.*
- To BRO'ADEN. *v. n.* [from *broad*.] To grow broad. I know  
not whether this word occurs, but in the following paſſage.  
Low walks the ſun, and *broadens* by degrees,  
Juſt o'er the verge of day. *Thomſon's Summer, l. 1605.*
- BRO'ADLY. *adv.* [from *broad*.] In a broad manner.
- BRO'ADNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *broad*.]
1. Breadth; extent from ſide to ſide.
  2. Coarſeneſs; fulſomneſs.  
I have uſed the cleaneſt metaphor I could find, to palliate  
the *broadneſs* of the meaning. *Dryden.*
- BRO'ADSHOULDERED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *shoulder*.] Having  
a large ſpace between the ſhoulders.  
Big-bon'd, and large of limbs, with finews ſtrong,  
*Broadshouldered*, and his arms were round and long. *Dryden.*  
I am a tall, *broadshouldered*, impudent, black fellow; and, as  
I thought, every way qualified for a rich widow. *Speſtator:*
- BRO'ADSIDE. *n. ſ.* [from *broad* and *side*.]
1. The ſide of a ſhip, diſtinct from the head or ſtern.  
From vaſter hopes than this he ſeem'd to fall,  
That durſt attempt the Britiſh admiral:  
From her *broadſides* a ruder flame is thrown,  
Than from the fiery chariot of the ſun. *Waller:*
  2. The volley of ſhot fired at once from the ſide of a ſhip.
  3. [In printing.] A ſheet of paper containing one large page.
- BRO'ADSWORD. *n. ſ.* [from *broad* and *sword*.] A cutting ſword,  
with a broad blade.  
He, in fighting a duel, was run through the thigh with a  
*broadſword*. *Wiſeman.*
- BRO'ADWISE. *adv.* [from *broad* and *wise*.] According to the  
direction of the breadth.  
If one ſhould, with his hand, thruſt a piece of iron *broadwiſe*  
againſt the flat cieling of his chamber, the iron would not fall  
as long as the force of the hand perſeveres to preſs againſt it.  
*Boyle.*
- BROCA'DE. *n. ſ.* [from *brocado*, Span.] A filken ſtuff, variegated  
with colours of gold or ſilver.  
I have the conveniency of buying and importing rich *bro-*  
*cades*. *Speſtator, N<sup>o</sup> 288.*  
Or ſtain her honour, or her new *brocade*,  
Forget her pray'rs, or miſs a maſquerade. *Pope.*
- BROCA'DED. *adj.* [from *brocade*.]
1. Dreſt in brocade.
  2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.  
Should you the rich *brocaded* ſuit unfold,  
Where riſing flow'rs grow ſtiff with froſted gold. *Gay.*
- BRO'CAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *broke*.]
1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains.  
Yet ſure his honeſty  
Got him ſmall gains, but ſhameleſs flattery,  
And filthy *brocage*, and unſeemly ſhifts,  
And borrow baſe, and ſome good ladies gifts. *Spencer.*
  2. The hire given for any unlawful office.  
As for the politick and wholeſome laws, they were inter-  
preted to be but *brocage* of an uſurer, thereby to woo and win  
the hearts of the people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
  3. The trade of dealing in old things.  
Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,  
Whoſe works are e'en the frippery of wit,  
From *brocage* is become ſo bold a thief,  
As we, the rob'd, leave rage, and pity it: *Ben. Johnson.*  
So much as the quantity of money is leſſened, ſo much muſt  
the ſhare of every one that has a right to this money be the leſs,  
whether he be landholder, for his goods, or labourer, for his  
hire, or merchant, for his *brocage*. *Locke.*
- BRO'CCOLI. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] See CABBAGE; of which it is a ſpecies.  
Content with little, I can piddle here,  
On *broccoli* and mutton round the year;  
But ancient friends, tho' poor or out of play,  
That touch my bell, I cannot turn away. *Pope.*
- To BROCHE. See To BROACH.



# B R O

So Geoffry of Boullion, at one draught of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, *broched* three feeble birds. *Camden's Remains.*

**BROCK.** *n. f.* [broc, Saxon.] A badger.

**BROCKET.** *n. f.* A red deer, two years old.

**BROGUE.** *n. f.* [brog, Irish.]

1. A kind of shoe.

I thought he slept; and put

My clouted *brogues* from off my feet, whose rudeness

Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Sometimes it is given out, that we must either take three halfpence, or eat our *brogues*. *Swift.*

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or manner of pronunciation.

**To BROIDER.** *v. a.* [brodir, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needle-work.

A robe and a *broidered* coat, and a girdle. *Exodus; xxviii. 4.*  
 Infant Albion lay

In mantles *broider'd* o'er with gorgeous pride. *Tickell.*

**BROIDERY.** *n. f.* [from *broider*.] Embroidery; flower-work; additional ornaments wrought upon cloath.

The golden *broidery* tender Milkah wove;

The breast to Kenna sacred, and to love,  
 Lie rent and mangled. *Tickell.*

**BROIL.** *n. f.* [brouiller, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel.

Say to the king thy knowledge of the *broil*,

As thou didst leave it. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He has sent the sword both of civil *broils*, and publick war,  
 amongst us. *Wake.*

Rude were their revels, and obscene their joys,

The *broils* of drunkards, and the lust of boys. *Granville.*

**To BROIL.** *v. a.* [bruler, Fr.] To dress or cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire.

Some strip the skin, some portion out the spoil,

Some on the fire the reeking entrails *broil*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

**To BROIL.** *v. n.* To be in the heat.

Where have you been *broiling*?

—Among the croud i' th' abbey, where a finger  
 Could not be wedg'd in more. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Long ere now all the planets and comets had been *broiling* in the sun, had the world lasted from all eternity. *Cheyne.*

**To BROKE.** *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* seems inclined to derive it from *to break*, because *broken* men turn factors or *brokers*. *Casanbon*, from *ωρεστω*. *Skinner* thinks, again, that it may be contracted from *procurer*. Mr. *Lye* more probably deduces it from *bruccan*, Sax. to be busy.] To transact business for others, or by others. It is used generally in reproach.

He does, indeed,

And *brokes* with all that can, in such a suit,

Corrupt the tender honour of a maid. *Shakesp.*

The gains of bargains are of a more doubtful nature, when men should wait upon other's necessity; *broke* by servants and instruments to draw them on. *Bacon.*

**BRO'KING.** *particip. adj.* In the broker's hands.

Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemish'd crown,

Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt. *Shakesp.*

**BRO'KEN.** [particip. pass. of *break*.]

Preserve men's wits from being *broken* with the very bent of so long attention. *Hooker.*

**BRO'KEN MEAT.** Fragments; meat that has been cut.

Get three or four chairwomen to attend you constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay at small charges; only with the *broken meat*, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift.*

**BRO'KENHEARTED.** *adj.* [from *broken* and *heart*.] Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.

He hath sent me to bind up the *brokenhearted*. *Isa. lxi. 1.*

**BRO'KENLY.** *adv.* [from *broken*.] Without any regular series.

Sir Richard Hopkins hath done somewhat of this kind, but *brokenly* and glancingly; intending chiefly a discourse of his own voyage. *Hakewell on Providence.*

**BRO'KER.** *n. f.* [from *to broke*.]

1. A factor; one that does business for another; one that makes bargains for another.

*Brokers*, who, having no stock of their own, set up and trade with that of other men; buying here, and selling there, and commonly abusing both sides, to make out a little poultry gain. *Temple.*

Some South-sea *broker*, from the city,

Will purchase me, the more's the pity;

Lay all my fine plantations waste,

To fit them to his vulgar taste. *Swift.*

2. One who deals in old household goods.

3. A pimp; a match-maker.

A goodly *broker*!

Dare you presume to harbour wanton lines?

To whisper and conspire against my youth? *Shakesp.*

In chusing for yourself, you shew'd your judgment;

Which being shallow, you shall give me leave

To play the *broker* in mine own behalf. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

**BRO'KERAGE.** *n. f.* [from *broker*.] The pay or reward of a broker. See **BROGAGE**.

VOL. I.

# B R O

**BRO'NCHOCELE.** *n. f.* [βρογχοκήλη.] A tumour of that part of the aspera arteria, called the *bronchus*. *Quincy.*

**BRO'NCHIAL.** } *adj.* [βρόγχος.] Belonging to the throat.

**BRO'NCHICK.** }  
 Inflammation of the lungs may happen either in the *bronchial* or pulmonary vessels, and may soon be communicated from one to the other, when the inflammation affects both the lobes. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**BRONCHO'TOMY.** *n. f.* [βρόγχος and τέμνω.] That operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation in a quinsy. *Quincy.*

The operation of *bronchotomy* is an incision made into the aspera arteria, to make way for the air into the lungs, when respiration is obstructed by any tumour compressing the larynx. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**BROND.** *n. f.* See **BRAND**.

Foolish old man, said then, the pagan wroth,

That weenest words or charms may force withstand,

Soon shalt thou see, and then believe for troth,

That I can carve with this enchanted *brond*. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*

**BRONTO'LOGY.** *n. f.* [βροντή and λογία.] A dissertation upon thunder. *Dict.*

**BRONZE.** *n. f.* [bronze, Fr.]

1. Bras.

Imbrown'd with native *bronze*, lo! Henley stands,

Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands. *Pope's Dunci.*

2. A medal.

I view with anger and disdain,

How little gives thee joy or pain;

A print, a *bronze*, a flower, a root;

A shell, a butterfly can do't. *Prior.*

**BROOCH.** *n. f.* [broke, Dutch.]

1. A jewel; an ornament of jewels.

Ay, marry, our chains and our jewels.—

Your *brooches*, pearls, and owches. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Richly suited, but unseasonable; just like the *brooch* and the

toothpick, which we wear not now. *Shakesp.*

I know him well; he is the *brooch*, indeed,

And gem of all the nation. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

2. [With painters.] A painting all of one colour. *Dict.*

**To BROOCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels.  
 Not th' imperious shew

Of the full-fortun'd Cæsar, ever shall

Be *brooch'd* with me. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

**To BROOD.** *v. n.* [brædan, Saxon.]

1. To sit on eggs; to hatch them.

Thou from the first

Wast present, and, with mighty wings outspread,

Dove-like sat'st *brooding* on the vast abyss,

And mad'st it pregnant. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i. l. 21.*

Here nature spreads her fruitful sweetness round,

Breathes on the air, and *broods* upon the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To cover chickens under the wing.

Exalted hence, and drunk with secret joy,

Their young succession all their cares employ;

They breed, they *brood*, instruct and educate,

And make provision for the future state. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Find out some uncouth cell,

Where *brooding* darkness spreads his jealous wings,

And the night raven sings. *Milton.*

3. To watch, or consider any thing anxiously.

Defraud their clients, and, to lucre fold,

Sit *brooding* on unprofitable gold,

Who dare not give. *Dryden's Æneid.*

As rejoicing misers

*Brood* o'er their precious stores of secret gold. *Smith's Phædr.*

4. To mature any thing by care.

It was the opinion of Clitias, as if there were ever amongst

nations a *brooding* of a war, and that there is no sure league but

impuissance to do hurt. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

**To BROOD.** *v. a.* To cherish by care; to hatch.

Of clouds afraid, yet anxious when alone,

You'll sit and *brood* your sorrows on a throne. *Dryden.*

**BROOD.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Offspring; progeny.

The heavenly father keep his *brood*

From foul infection of so great a vice. *Fairfax, b. i.*

With terrors, and with clamours compass'd round,

Of mine own *brood*, that on my bowels feed. *Par. L. b. ii.*

Or any other of that heav'nly *brood*,

Let down in cloudy throne to do the world some good. *Milton.*

Ælian discourses of storks, and their affection toward their

*brood*, whom they instruct to fly. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Generation.

Have you forgotten Libya's burning wastes,

Its barren rocks, parch'd earth, and hills of sand,

Its tainted air, and all its *broods* of poison? *Addison's Cato.*

3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.

I was wonderfully pleased to see the different workings of

instinct in a hen followed by a *brood* of ducks. *Spect. N° 121.*

4. Something brought forth; a production.

3 Q

Such



# BRO

Such things become the hatch and brood of time. *Shakesp.*

5. The act of covering the eggs.  
 Something's in his soul,  
 O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;  
 And I doubt the hatch and the disclose  
 Will be some danger. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

BRO'ODY. *adj.* [from *brood*.] In a state of sitting on the eggs; inclined to sit.  
 The common hen, all the while she is broody, sits, and leads her chickens, and uses a voice which we call clocking. *Ray.*

BROOK. *n. f.* [bnoc, or bnoca, Saxon.] A running water, less than a river; a rivulet.  
 A substitute shines brightly as a king,  
 Until a king be by; and then his state  
 Empties itself, as doth an inland brook  
 Into the main of waters. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*  
 Or many grateful altars I would rear,  
 Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone,  
 Of lustre, from the brook; in memory,  
 Of monument to ages. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 325.*  
 And to Cephissus' brook their way pursue:  
 The stream was troubled, but the ford they knew. *Dryden.*  
 Springs make little rivulets; those united, make brooks; and those coming together, make rivers, which empty themselves into the sea. *Locke.*

To BROOK. *v. a.* [bnucan, Sax.] To bear; to endure; to support.  
 Even they, which brook it worst, that men should tell them of their duties, when they are told the same by a law, think very well and reasonably of it. *Hooker, b. i.*  
 A thousand more mischances than this one,  
 Have learn'd me to brook this patiently. *Shakesp. T. G. of Ver.*  
 How use doth breed a habit in a man!  
 This shadowy desert, unfrequented woods,  
 I better brook than flourishing peopl'd towns. *Shakesp.*  
 Heav'n, the seat of bliss,  
 Brooks not the works of violence, and war. *Par. Lost, b. vi.*  
 Most men can much rather brook their being reputed knaves, than for their honesty be accounted fools. *South.*  
 Restraint thou wilt not brook; but think it hard,  
 Your prudence is not trusted as your guard. *Dryden.*

To BROOK. *v. n.* To endure; to be content.  
 He, in these wars, had flatly refused his aid; because he could not brook, that the worthy prince Plangus was, by his chosen Tiridates, preferred before him. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

BRO'OKLIME. *n. f.* [becabunga, Lat.] A sort of water speed-well; very common in ditches.

BROOM. *n. f.* [bnrom, Saxon.]

1. This tree hath a papilionaceous flower, whose pointal, which rises from the flower-cup, afterward becomes a short, roundish, swelling pod, containing, for the most part, one kidney-shaped seed in each. *Millar.*  
 Ev'n humble broom, and osiers, have their use,  
 And shade for sheep, and food for flocks, produce. *Dryden.*

2. A besom; so called from the matter of which it is made.  
 Not a mouse  
 Shall disturb this hallow'd house;  
 I am sent with broom before,  
 To sweep the dust behind the door. *Sh. Midsum. Night's Dr.*  
 If they came into the best apartment, to set any thing in order, they were saluted with a broom. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

BRO'OMLAND. *n. f.* [broom and land.] Land that bears broom.  
 I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone with it, only by being put into broomlands. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BRO'OMSTAFF. *n. f.* [from broom and staff.] The staff to which the broom is bound; the handle of a besom.  
 They fell on; I made good my place; at length they came to the broomstaff with me; I defied 'em still. *Shakesp. H. VIII.*  
 From the age,  
 That children tread this worldly stage,  
 Broomstaff, or poker, they bestride,  
 And round the parlour love to ride. *Prior.*  
 Sir Roger pointed at something behind the door, which I found to be an old broomstaff. *Spectator, N° 117.*

BRO'OMY. *adj.* [from broom.] Full of broom.  
 If it grow mossy or broomy, which these lands are inclined to, then break it up again, and order it as you did before, laying of it down again from the wheat-stubble. *Mortimer.*  
 The youth with broomy stumps began to trace  
 The kennel edge, where wheels had worn the place. *Swift.*

BROTH. *n. f.* [bnoð, Sax.] Liquour in which flesh is boiled.  
 You may make the broth for two days, and take the one half every day. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*  
 Instead of light desserts, and luscious froth,  
 Our authour treats to-night with Spartan broth. *Southerne.*  
 If a nurse, after being sucked dry, eats broth, the infant will suck the broth almost unaltered. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

BRO'THEL. } *n. f.* [bordel, Fr.] A house of lewd enter-  
 BRO'THELHOUSE. } tainment; a bawdyhouse.  
 Perchance  
 I saw him enter such a house of sale,  
 Videlicet, a brothel. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

# BRO

Then courts of kings were held in high renown,  
 Ere made the common brothels of the town:  
 There, virgins honourable vows receiv'd,  
 But chaste as maids in monasteries liv'd. *Dryden's W. of B.*  
 From its old ruins brothelhouses rise,  
 Scenes of lewd loves, and of polluted joys. *Dryden's Mackfl.*  
 The libertine retires to the stewes, and to the brothel. *Rogers.*

BRO'THER. *n. f.* [broðer, broðor, Saxon.] Plural, brothers, or brethren.

1. One born of the same father and mother.  
 Be sad, good brothers;  
 Sorrow so royally in you appears,  
 That I will deeply put the fashion on. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*  
 Whilst kin their kin, brother the brother foils,  
 Like ensigns all, against like ensigns bend. *Daniel.*  
 T' whom Michael! thus, he also mov'd, reply'd:  
 These two are brethren, Adam, and to come  
 Out of thy loins. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 454.*  
 Comparing two men, in reference to one common parent, it is very easy to form the ideas of brothers. *Locke.*

2. Any one closely united.  
 We few, we happy few, we band of brothers;  
 For he, to day that sheds his blood with me,  
 Shall be my brother. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

3. Any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession.  
 He also that is slothful in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster. *Prov. xviii. 9.*

4. Brother is used, in theological language, for man in general.

BRO'THERHOOD. *n. f.* [from brother and hood.]

1. The state or quality of being a brother.  
 This deep disgrace of brotherhood  
 Touches me deeper than you can imagine. *Shakesp. R. II.*  
 Finds brotherhood in thee no sharper spur? *Shakesp. R. II.*  
 So it be a right to govern, whether you call it supreme fatherhood, or supreme brotherhood, will be all one, provided we know who has it. *Locke.*

2. An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity.  
 There was a fraternity of men at arms, called the brotherhood of St. George, erected by parliament, consisting of thirteen the most noble and worthy persons. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. A class of men of the same kind.  
 He was sometimes so engaged among the wheels, that not above half the poet appeared; at other times, he became as conspicuous as any of the brotherhood. *Addison's Guardian.*

BRO'THERLY. *adj.* [from brother.] Natural; such as becomes or befits a brother.  
 He was a priest, and looked for a priest's reward; which was our brotherly love, and the good of our souls and bodies. *Bacon.*  
 Though more our money than our cause,  
 Their brotherly assistance draws. *Denham.*  
 They would not go before the laws, but follow them; obeying their superiours, and embracing one another in brotherly piety and concord. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 33.*

BRO'THERLY. *adv.* After the manner of a brother; with kindness and affection.  
 I speak but brotherly of him; but should I anatomize him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep, and thou look pale and wonder. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

BROUGHT. [participle passive of bring.]  
 The Turks, possessed with a needless fear, forsook the walls, and could not, by any persuasions or threats of the captains, be brought on again to the assault. *Knolles's History.*  
 The instances brought by our authour are but slender proofs. *Locke.*

BROW. *n. f.* [bnopa, Saxon.]

1. The arch of hair over the eye.  
 'Tis now the hour which all to rest allow,  
 And sleep sits heavy upon every brow. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

2. The forehead.  
 She could have run, and waddled about;  
 For even the day before she broke her brow. *Shakesp.*  
 So we some antique hero's strength,  
 Learn by his lance's weight and length;  
 As these vast beams express the beast,  
 Whose shady brows alive they drest. *Waller.*

3. The general air of the countenance.  
 Then call them to our presence, face to face,  
 And frowning brow to brow. *Shakesp. Richard II.*  
 Though all things foul would bear the brows of grace,  
 Yet grace must look still so. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

4. The edge of any high place.  
 The earl, nothing dismayed, came forwards that day unto a little village, called Stoke, and there encamped that night, upon the brow or hanging of a hill. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 On the brow of the hill beyond that city, they were somewhat perplexed by espying the French ambassador, with the king's coach, and others, attending him. *Wotton.*  
 Them with fire, and hostile arms,  
 Fearless assault; and, to the brow of heav'n  
 Pursuing, drive them out from God and bliss. *Par. L. b. vi.*

To BROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bound; to limit; to be at the edge of.



# B R U

Tending my flocks hard by i' th' hilly crofts,  
That brow this bottom glad. *Milton.*

To BRO'WBEAT. *v. a.* [from *brow* and *beat*.] To depress with severe brows, and stern or lofty looks.  
It is not for a magistrate to frown upon, and *browbeat* those who are hearty and exact in their ministry; and, with a grave, insignificant nod, to call a resolved zeal, want of prudence. *South.*

What man will voluntarily expose himself to the imperious *browbeatings* and scorns of great men? *L'Estrange.*

Count Tariff endeavoured to *browbeat* the plaintiff, while he was speaking; but though he was not so imprudent as the count, he was every whit as sturdy. *Addison.*

I will not be *browbeaten* by the supercilious looks of my adversaries, who now stand cheek by jowl by your worship. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

BRO'WBOUND. *adj.* [from *brow* and *bound*.] Crowned; having the head encircled with a diadem.  
In that day's feats,  
He prov'd the best man i' th' field, and, for his meed,  
Was *browbound* with the oak. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

BRO'WSICK. *adj.* [from *brow* and *sick*.] Dejected; hanging the head.  
But yet a gracious influence from you,  
May alter nature in our *browsick* crew. *Suckling.*

BROWN. *adj.* [brun, Saxon.] The name of a colour, compounded of black and any other colour.  
*Brown*, in High Dutch, is called *braun*; in the Netherlands, *bruyn*; in French, *couleur brune*; in Italian, *bruno*; in Greek, *ἰσχυρὰ ἀνδροφύα*, from the colour of the Ethiopians; for *ἀνδρ* is to burn, and *φύα*, a face; for that blackness or swarthiness in their faces, is procured through heat. In Latin it is called *fuscus*; *quasi* φῶς σκιάται, that is, from darkening or overshadowing the light; or of φωσκεῖν, which is to burn or scorch. *Peacham.*

I like the new tire within excellently, if the hair were a little *browner*. *Shakespeare. Much ado about Nothing.*

From whence high Ithaca overlooks the floods,  
*Brown* with o'ercharging shades and pendent woods. *Pope.*  
Long untravell'd heaths,  
With desolation *brown*, he wanders waste. *Thomson.*

BRO'WNBILL. *n. f.* [from *brown* and *bill*.] The ancient weapon of the English foot; why it is called *brown*, I have not discovered; but we now say *brown musket* from it.  
And *brownbills*, levied in the city,  
Made bills to pass the grand committee. *Hudibras.*

BRO'WNISH. *adj.* [from *brown*.] Somewhat brown.  
A *brownish* grey iron-stone, lying in thin strata, is poor, but runs freely. *Woodward on Fossils.*

BRO'WNNESS. *n. f.* [from *brown*.] A brown colour.  
She would confess the contention in her own mind, between that lovely, indeed most lovely, *brownness* of Musidorus's face, and this colour of mine. *Sidney, b. ii.*

BRO'WNSTUDY. *n. f.* [from *brown* and *study*.] Gloomy meditations; study in which we direct our thoughts to no certain point.  
They live retired, and then they doze away their time in drowsiness and *brownstudies*; or, if brisk and active, they lay themselves out wholly in making common places. *Norris.*

To BROWSE. *v. a.* [*brouser*, Fr.] To eat branches, or shrubs.  
And being down, is trod in the dirt  
Of cattle, and *browsed*, and sorely hurt. *Spenser's Pastorals.*  
Thy palate then did deign  
The roughest berry on the rudest hedge:  
Yea, like the stag, when snow the pasture sheets,  
The barks of trees thou *browsedst*. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*

To BROWSE. *v. n.* To feed: it is used with the particle *on*.  
They have scared away two of my best sheep; if any where I have them, 'tis by the sea-side, *browsing on* ivy. *Shakespeare.*  
A goat, hard pressed, took sanctuary in a vineyard; so soon as he thought the danger over, he fell presently a *browsing upon* the leaves. *L'Estrange.*

Could eat the tender plant, and, by degrees,  
*Browse on* the shrubs, and crop the budding trees. *Blackm.*  
The Greeks were the descendants of savages, ignorant of agriculture, and *browsing on* herbage, like cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

BROWSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Branches, or shrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals.  
The greedy lions the wolf pursues,  
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the *browse*. *Dryden.*  
On that cloud-piercing hill,  
Plinlimmon, from afar the traveller kens,  
Astonish'd, how the goats their shrubby *browse*  
Gnaw pendent. *Philips.*

To BRUISE. *v. a.* [*briser*, Fr.] To crush or mangle with the heavy blow of something not edged or pointed; to crush by any weight; to beat into gross powder; to beat together coarsely.  
Fellows in arms, and my most loving friends,  
*Bruis'd* underneath the yoke of tyranny. *Shakespeare. R. III.*  
And fix far deeper in his head their stings,  
Than temporal death shall *bruise* the victor's heel,  
Or theirs whom he redeems. *Par. Lost, b. xii l. 433.*

# B R U

As in old chaos heav'n with earth confus'd,  
And stars with rocks together crush'd and *bruis'd*. *Waller.*  
They beat their breasts with many a *bruising* blow,  
Till they turn'd livid, and corrupt the snow. *Dryden's Fab.*

BRUISE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hurt with something blunt and heavy.  
One arm'd with metal, th' other with wood,  
This fit for *bruise*, and that for blood. *Hudibras.*  
I since have labour'd  
To bind the *bruises* of a civil war,  
And stop the issues of their wasting blood. *Dryden.*

BRUISEWORT. *n. f.* An herb; the same with COMFREY; which see.

BRUIT. *n. f.* [*bruit*, Fr.] Rumour; noise; report.  
Wherewith a *bruit* ran from one to the other, that the king was slain. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Upon some *bruits* he apprehended a fear, which moved him to send to Sir William Herbert to remain his friend. *Hayw.*  
I am not  
One that rejoices in the common wreck,  
As common *bruit* doth put it. *Shakespeare. Timon.*

To BRUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report; to noise abroad; to rumour. Neither the verb nor the noun are now much in use.  
His death,  
Being *bruted* once, took fire and heat away  
From the best temper'd courage in his troops. *Shak. Hen. V.*  
It was *bruted*, that I meant nothing less than to go to Guiana. *Raleigh's Essays.*

BRU'MAL. *adj.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.  
About the *brumal* solstice, it hath been observed, even unto a proverb, that the sea is calm, and the winds do cease, till the young ones are excluded, and forsake their nests. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 10.*

BRUN, BRAN, BROWN, BOURN, BURN, are all derived from the Sax. *born*, *bourn*, *brunna*, *burna*; all signifying a river or brook. *Gibson's Camden.*

BRUNETT. *n. f.* [*brunette*, Fr.] A woman with a brown complexion.  
Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion, to insult the olives and the *brunettes*. *Addison. Guardian, N° 109.*

BRUNION. *n. f.* [*brugnon*, Fr.] A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach. *Trevoux.*

BRUNT. *n. f.* [*brunst*, Dutch.]  
1. Shock; violence.  
Erona chose rather to bide the *brunt* of war, than venture him. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
God, who caus'd a fountain, at thy pray'r,  
From the dry ground to spring, thy thirst t' allay  
After the *brunt* of battle. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 581.*  
Faithful ministers are to stand and endure the *brunt*: a common soldier may fly, when it is the duty of him that holds the standard to die upon the place. *South.*

2. Blow; stroke.  
A wicked ambush, which lay hidden long  
In the close covert of her guileful eyen,  
Thence breaking forth, did thick about me throng,  
Too feeble I t' abide the *brunt* so strong. *Spenser's Sonnets.*  
The friendly rug preserv'd the ground,  
And headlong knight, from bruise or wound,  
Like featherbed betwixt a wall,  
An heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball. *Hudibras.*

BRUSH. *n. f.* [*broffe*, Fr. from *bruscus*, Lat.]  
1. An instrument to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or soil. It is generally made of bristles set in wood.  
2. It is used for the larger and stronger pencils used by painters.  
Whence comes all this rage of wit? this arming all the pencils and *brushes* of the town against me? *Stillingfleet.*  
With a small *brush* you must smear the glue well upon the joint of each piece. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

3. A rude assault; a shock; rough treatment; which, by the same metaphor, we call a *scouring*.  
Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,  
And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war. *Shakespeare.*  
It could not be possible, that, upon so little a *brush* as Waller had sustained, he could not be able to follow and disturb the king. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Else when we put it to the push,  
They had not giv'n us such a *brush*. *Hudibras.*

To BRUSH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To sweep or rub with a brush.  
If he be not in love with some woman, there is no believing old signs; he *brushes* his hat o' morning; what should that bode? *Shakespeare. Much ado about Nothing.*

2. To strike with quickness, as in brushing.  
The wrathful beast about him turned light,  
And him so rudely passing by, did *brush*  
With his long tail, that horse and man to ground did rush. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. ii. stanza. 16.*  
Has Somnus *brush'd* thy eyelids with his rod? *Dryden.*  
His son Cupavo *brush'd* the briny flood,  
Upon his stern a brawny centaur stood. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
High



# BRU

# BUB

High o'er the billows flew the massy load,  
And near the ship came thund'ring on the flood,  
It almost *brush'd* the helm. *Pope's Odyssey, b. ix.*

3. To paint with a brush.  
You have commissioned me to paint your shop, and I have  
done my best to *brush* you up like your neighbours. *Pope.*

4. To carry away, by an act like that of brushing.  
And from the boughs *brush* off the evil dew,  
And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blew. *Milton.*  
The receptacle of waters, into which the mouths of all ri-  
vers must empty themselves, ought to have so spacious a sur-  
face, that as much water may be continually *brushed* off by the  
winds, and exhaled by the sun, as, besides what falls again, is  
brought into it by all the rivers. *Bentley.*

5. To move as the brush.  
A thousand nights have *brush'd* their balmy wings  
Over these eyes. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

TO BRUSH. *v. n.*

1. To move with haste: a ludicrous word, applied to men.  
Nor wept his fate, nor cast a pitying eye,  
Nor took him down, but *brush'd* regardless by. *Dryden.*  
The French had gather'd all their force,  
And William met them in their way;  
Yet off they *brush'd*, both foot and horse. *Prior.*

2. To fly over; to skim lightly.  
Nor love is always of a vicious kind,  
But oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,  
Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,  
And, *brushing* o'er, adds motion to the pool. *Dryden's Fab.*

BRU'SHER. *n. f.* [from *brush*.] He that uses a brush.  
Sir Henry Wotton used to say, that criticks were like *brush-*  
*ers* of noblemens cloaths. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

BRU'SHWOOD. *n. f.* [from *brush* and *wood*.] I know not whether  
it may not be corrupted from *browsewood*.] Rough, low, close,  
shrubby thickets; small wood fit for fire.  
It smokes, and then with trembling breath she blows,  
Till in a cheerful blaze the flames arose.  
With *brushwood*, and with chips, she strengthens these,  
And adds at last the boughs of rotten trees. *Dryden's Fab.*

BRU'SHY. *adj.* [from *brush*.] Rough or shaggy, like a brush.  
I suspected, that it might have proceeded from some small  
unheeded drop of blood, wiped off by the *brushy* substance of  
the nerve, from the knife wherewith it was cut. *Boyle.*

TO BRU'STLE. *v. n.* [brastlan, Saxon.] To crackle; to make  
a small noise. *Skinner.*

BRU'TAL. *adj.* [brutal, Fr. from *brute*.]

1. That which belongs to a brute; that which we have in com-  
mon with brutes.  
There is no opposing *brutal* force to the stratagems of human  
reason. *L'Estrange.*

2. Savage; cruel; inhuman.  
The *brutal* bus'ness of the war  
Is manag'd by thy dreadful servants' care. *Dryden.*

BRU'TALITY. *n. f.* [brutalité, Fr.] Savageness; churlishness;  
inhumanity.  
Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not  
the opinion of *brutality*. *Locke.*

TO BRU'TALIZE. *v. n.* [brutaliser, Fr.] To grow brutal or sa-  
vage.  
Upon being carried to the Cape of Good Hope, he mixed,  
in a kind of transport, with his countrymen, *brutalized* with  
them in their habit and manners, and would never again return  
to his foreign acquaintance. *Addison's Freeholder.*

TO BRU'TALIZE. *v. a.* To make brutal or savage.

BRU'TALLY. *adv.* [from *brutal*.] Churlishly; inhumanly; cru-  
elly.  
Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John, though John threw a bot-  
tle at her head, very *brutally* indeed. *Arbuthnot.*

BRUTE. *adj.* [brutus, Lat.]

1. Senseless; unconscious.  
Nor yet are we so low and base as their atheism would de-  
press us; not walking statues of clay, not the sons of *brute*  
earth, whose final inheritance is death and corruption. *Bentl.*

2. Savage; irrational; ferine.  
Even *brute* animals make use of this artificial way of mak-  
ing divers motions, to have several significations to call, warn,  
chide, cherish, threaten. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
In the promulgation of the Mosaic law, if so much as a  
*brute* beast touched the mountain, it was to be struck through  
with a dart. *South.*

3. Bestial; in common with beasts.  
Then to subdue, and quell, through all the earth,  
*Brute* violence, and proud tyrannick pow'r. *Par. Regained.*

4. Rough; ferocious; uncivilized.  
The *brute* philosopher, who ne'er has prov'd  
The joy of loving, or of being lov'd. *Pope.*

BRUTE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A brute creature; a creature  
without reason; a savage.  
What may this mean? Language of man pronounce'd  
By tongue of *brute*, and human sense express'd? *Par. Lost.*  
To judgment he proceeded, on th' accurs'd  
Serpent, tho' *brute*; unable to transfer

The guilt on him, who made him instrument  
Of mischief. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 165.*  
*Brutes* may be considered as either, aerial, terrestrial, aqua-  
tick, or amphibious. I call those aerial, which have wings,  
wherewith they can support themselves in the air; terrestrial  
are those, whose only place of rest is upon the earth; aquatick  
are those, whose constant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*  
To those three present impulses, of sense, memory, and in-  
stinct, most, if not all, the sagacities of *brutes* may be reduced.  
*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate;  
All but the page prescrib'd, this present state;  
From *brutes* what men, from men what spirits know;  
Or who could suffer being here below? *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

TO BRUTE. *v. a.* [written ill for *bruit*.] To report.  
This, once *bruted* through the army, filled them all with  
heaviness. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

BRU'TENESS. *n. f.* [from *brute*.] Brutality; a word not now  
used.  
Thou dotard vile,  
That with thy *bruteness* shend'st thy comely age. *Fairy Q.*

TO BRU'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To make a man a brute.  
O thou falacious woman! am I then *brutified*? Ay; feel  
it here; I sprout, I bud, I blossom, I am ripe horn mad.  
*Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

BRU'TISH. *adj.* [from *brute*.]

1. Bestial; resembling a beast.  
Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train,  
With monstrous shapes and forceries abus'd  
Fanatick Egypt, and her priests, to seek  
Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in *brutish* forms. *Par. Lost.*

2. Having the qualities of a brute; rough; savage; ferocious.  
*Brutes*, and *brutish* men, are commonly more able to bear  
pain, than others. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. ii. c. 6.*

3. Gross; carnal.  
For thou thyself hast been a libertine,  
As sensual as the *brutish* sting itself. *Shakesp. As you like it.*  
After he has slept himself into some use of himself, by much  
ado he staggers to his table again, and there acts over the same  
*brutish* scene. *South.*

4. Ignorant; untaught; uncivilized.  
They were not so *brutish*, that they could be ignorant to  
call upon the name of God. *Hooker, b. v. § 35.*

BRU'TISHLY. *adv.* [from *brutish*.] In the manner of a brute;  
of a savage and unnatural man.  
I am not so diffident of myself, as *brutishly* to submit to any  
man's dictates. *K. Charles.*  
For a man to found a confident practice upon a disputable  
principle, is *brutishly* to outrun his reason. *South.*

BRU'TISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *brutish*.] Brutality; savageness; in-  
sensibility.  
All other courage, besides that, is not true valour, but *bru-*  
*tishness*. *Sprat.*

BRU'ONY. *n. f.* [bryonia, Lat.] A plant.  
It has a climbing stalk, with spines; the leaves are like those  
of the vine; the flowers consist of one leaf, which is expanded  
at the top, and divided into five parts, and, in the female plants,  
succeeded by round berries, growing on footstalks; the flowers  
of the male plants have five apices in each, but are barren. The  
species are, 1. The common white *bryony*. 2. Smooth African  
*bryony*, with deep cut leaves, and yellow flowers, &c. The  
first sort grows upon dry banks, under hedges, in many parts of  
England; but may be cultivated in a garden for use, by sowing  
the berries in the spring of the year, in a dry poor soil. The  
roots of this plant have been formerly cut into a human shape,  
and carried about the country, and shewn as mandrakes. *Mill.*

BUB. *n. f.* [a cant word.] Strong malt liquor.  
Or if it be his fate to meet  
With folks who have more wealth than wit,  
He loves cheap port, and double *bub*,  
And settles in the humdrum club. *Prior.*

BU'BBLE. *n. f.* [bobbel, Dutch.]

1. A small bladder of water; a film of water filled with wind.  
*Bubbles* are in the form of a hemisphere; air within, and a  
little skin of water without: and it seemeth somewhat strange,  
that the air should rise so swiftly, while it is in the water, and,  
when it cometh to the top, should be stayed by so weak a cover  
as that of the *bubble* is. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 24.*  
The colours of *bubbles*, with which children play, are va-  
rious, and change their situation variously, without any respect  
to confine or shadow. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Any thing which wants solidity and firmness; any thing that  
is more specious than real.  
The earl of Lincoln was induced to participate, not lightly  
upon the strength of the proceedings there, which was but a  
*bubble*, but upon letters from the lady Margaret. *Bacon.*  
Then a foldier,  
Seeking the *bubble*, reputation,  
Even in the cannon's mouth. *Shakesp. As you like it.*  
War, he sung, is toil and trouble,  
Honour but an empty *bubble*,  
Fighting still, and still destroying. *Dryden.*



3. A cheat; a false show.  
The nation then too late will find,  
Directors promises but wind,  
South-sea at best a mighty *bubble*. *Swift*.
4. The person cheated.  
Cease, dearest mother, cease to chide;  
Gany's a cheat, and I'm a *bubble*;  
Yet why this great excess of trouble. *Prior*:  
He has been my *bubble* these twenty years, and, to my certain knowledge, understands no more of his own affairs, than a child in swaddling clothes. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*
- To BU'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in bubbles.  
Alas! a crimson river of warm blood,  
Like to a *bubbling* fountain stirr'd with wind,  
Doth rise and fall. *Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus*.  
Adder's fork, and blindworm's sting,  
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing:  
For a charm of pow'rful trouble,  
Like a hellbroth boil and *bubble*. *Shakespeare. Macbeth*.  
Still *bubble* on, and pour forth blood and tears. *Dryden*.
2. To run with a gentle noise.  
For thee the *bubbling* springs appear'd to mourn,  
And whispering pines made vows for thy return. *Dryden*.  
The same spring suffers at some times a very manifest remission of its heat: at others, as manifest an increase of it; yea, sometimes to that excess, as to make it boil and *bubble* with extreme heat. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
Not *bubbling* fountains to the thirsty swain,  
Not show'rs to larks, or sunshine to the bee,  
Are half so charming as thy sight to me. *Pope*.
- To BU'BBLE. *v. a.* To cheat: a cant word.  
He tells me, with great passion, that she has *bubbled* him out of his youth; and that she has drilled him on to five and fifty. *Addison. Spectator, N° 89*.  
Charles Mather could not *bubble* a young beau better with a toy. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*
- BU'BBLER. *n. f.* [from *bubble*.] A cheat.  
What words can suffice to express, how infinitely I esteem you, above all the great ones in this part of the world; above all the Jews, jobbers, and *bubblers*. *Digby to Pope*.
- BU'BBY. *n. f.* A woman's breast.  
Foh! say they, to see a handsome, brisk, genteel, young fellow, so much governed by a doating old woman; why don't you go and suck the *bubby*? *Arbuthnot's John Bull*.
- BU'BO. *n. f.* [Lat. from *βουβων*, the groin.] That part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; and therefore all tumours in that part are called *buboes*. *Quincy*.  
I suppurated it after the manner of a *bubo*, opened it, and endeavoured detersion. *Wise man's Surgery*.
- BUBONOCE'LE. *n. f.* [Lat. from *βουβων*, the groin, and *κόλον*, a rupture.] A particular kind of rupture, when the intestines break down into the groin. *Quincy*.  
When the intestine, or omentum, falls through the rings of the abdominal muscles into the groin, it is called *hernia inguinalis*, or, if into the scrotum, *scrotalis*: these two, though the first only is properly so called, are known by the name of *bubonocoele*. *Sharp's Surgery*.
- BUCANI'ERS. *n. f.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America.
- BUCCELLA'TION. *n. f.* [*buccella*, a mouthful, Lat.] In some chymical authours, signifies a dividing into large pieces. *Harris*.
- BUCK. *n. f.* [*bauche*, Germ. fuds, or lye.]
1. The liquor in which cloaths are washed.  
*Buck*? I would I could wash myself of the *buck*: I warrant you, *buck*, and of the season too it shall appear. *Shakespeare*.
2. The cloaths washed in the liquor.  
Of late, not able to travel with her furred pack, she washes *bucks* here at home. *Shakespeare. Henry VI. p. ii*.
- BUCK. *n. f.* [*buoch*, Welch; *bock*, Dutch; *bouc*, Fr.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbits, and other animals.  
*Bucks*, goats, and the like, are said to be tripping or saliant, that is, going or leaping. *Peacham*.
- To BUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wash clothes.  
Here is a basket; he may creep in heré, and throw foul linen upon him, as if it were going to *bucketing*. *Shakespeare*.
- To BUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To copulate as bucks and does.  
The chief time of setting traps, is in their *bucketing* time. *Mortimer*.
- BU'CKBASKET. *n. f.* The basket in which cloaths are carried to the wash.  
They conveyed me into a *buckbasket*; rammed me in with foul shirts, foul stockings, and greasy napkins. *Shakespeare*.
- BU'CKBEAN. *n. f.* [*bocksboonen*, Dutch.] A plant; a sort of *trefoil*.  
The bitter nauseous plants, as centaury, *buckbane*, gentian, of which tea may be made, or wines by infusion. *Floyer*.
- BU'CKET. *n. f.* [*baquet*, Fr.]
1. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well.  
Now is this golden crown like a deep well,  
That owes two *buckets*, filling one another;  
The emptier ever dancing in the air,  
The other down unseen, and full of water. *Shakespeare. R. II.*

- Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the sun, or to be emptied with *buckets*? *Bentley*.
2. The vessels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.  
Now streets grow throng'd, and, busy as by day;  
Some run for *buckets* to the hallow'd quire;  
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play;  
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden*.  
The porringers, that in a row  
Hung high, and made a glitt'ring show,  
To a less noble substance chang'd,  
Were now but leathern *buckets* rang'd. *Swift*.
- BUCKLE. *n. f.* [*buccl*, Welch, and the same in the Armorick; *boucle*, Fr.]
1. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another.  
Fair lined slippers for the cold,  
With *buckles* of the purest gold. *Shakespeare*:  
The chlamys was a sort of short cloak tied with a *buckle*, commonly to the right shoulder. *Arbuthnot on Coins*.  
Three seal-rings; which after, melted down,  
Form'd a vast *buckle* for his widow's gown. *Pope*.
2. The state of the hair crisped and curled, by being kept long in the same state.  
The greatest beau was dressed in a flaxen periwig; the wearer of it goes in his own hair at home, and lets his wig lie in *buckle* for a whole half year. *Spectator, N° 129*.  
That live-long wig, which Gorgon's self might own,  
Eternal *buckle* takes in Parian stone. *Pope*.
- To BU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten with a buckle.  
Like saphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,  
*Buckled* below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakespeare*:  
France, whose armour conscience *buckl'd* on,  
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field. *Shakespeare*:  
Thus, ever, when I *buckle* on my helmet,  
Thy fears afflict thee. *Philips*.  
When you carry your master's riding-coat, wrap your own in it, and *buckle* them up close with a strap. *Swift*.
2. To prepare to do any thing: the metaphor is taken from *buckling* on the armour.  
The Saracen, this hearing, rose amain,  
And catching up in haste his three square shield,  
And shining helmet, soon him *buckled* to the field. *Fairy 2*.
3. To join in battle.  
The Lord Gray, captain of the men at arms, was forbidden to charge, until the foot of the avantguard were *buckled* with them in front. *Hayward*.
4. To confine.  
How brief the life of man  
Runs his erring pilgrimage!  
That the stretching of a span  
*Buckles* in his sum of age. *Shakespeare. As you like it*.
- To BU'CKLE. *v. n.* [*bucken*, Germ.]
1. To bend; to bow.  
As the wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints,  
Like strengthless hinges, *buckle* under life,  
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire  
Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. ii*.  
Now a covetous old crafty knave,  
At dead of night, shall raise his son, and cry,  
Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie;  
Go *buckle* to the law. *Dryden*.
2. To buckle to. To apply to; to attend. See *active*, second sense.  
This is to be done in children, by trying them, when they are by laziness unbent, or by avocation bent another way, and endeavouring to make them *buckle to* the thing proposed. *Locke*.
3. To buckle with. To engage with; to encounter.  
For single combat, thou shalt *buckle with* me. *Shakespeare*.  
Yet thou, they say, for marriage dost provide;  
Is this an age to *buckle with* a bride? *Dryden's Juv. sat. vi*.
- BUCKLER. *n. f.* [*buccler*, Welch; *bouclier*, Fr.] A shield; a defensive weapon buckled on the arm.  
He took my arms, and, while I forc'd my way,  
Through troops of foes, which did our passage stay;  
My *buckler* o'er my aged father cast,  
Still fighting, still defending as I past. *Dryden's Aurengzebe*.  
This medal compliments the emperour in the same sense as the old Romans did their dictator Fabius, when they called him the *buckler* of Rome. *Addison on ancient Medals*.
- To BU'CKLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support; to defend.  
Fear not, sweet wench, they shall not touch thee, Kate;  
I'll *buckler* thee against a million. *Shakespeare. Tam. the Shrew*.  
Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,  
Now *buckler* fallhood with a pedigree? *Shakespeare. Henry VI*.
- BU'CKLER-THORN. *n. f.* *Christ's-thorn*.
- BU'CKMAST. *n. f.* The fruit or mast of the beech tree.
- BU'CKRAM. *n. f.* [*bougran*, Fr.] A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum, used by taylors and staymakers.  
I have peppered two of them; two, I am sure, I have paid,  
two rogues in *buckram* suits. *Shakespeare. Henry IV*.
- BU'CKRAMS. *n. f.* The same with *wild garlick*. See *GARLICK*.



# B U D

**Bu'CKSHORN PLANTAIN.** *n. f.* [*coronopus*, Lat. from the form of the leaf.] A plant.

It agrees in flower and fruit with the plantain; but its leaves are deeply cut in on the edges; whereas the leaves of the plantain are either entire, or but slightly indented. The species are four; 1. Garden *buckshorn plantain*, or hartshorn, &c. The first species, though entitled a garden plant, yet is found wild upon most commons, and barren heaths; where, from the poorness of the soil, it appears to be very different from the garden kind, as being little more than a fourth part so large. This species was formerly cultivated in gardens as a salad herb, but, at present, is little regarded, and wholly disused. *Miller.*

**Bu'CKTHORN.** *n. f.* [*rhamnus*, Lat. supposed to be so called from bucc, Sax. the belly.]

It hath a funnel-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, divided toward the top into four or five segments; out of the flower-cup rises the pointal, which becomes a soft roundish berry, very full of juice, inclosing four hard seeds. The species are, Common purging *buckthorn*. 2. Lesser purging *buckthorn*. 3. *Buckthorn*, with long spines, and a white bark of Montpellier. The first of these trees is very common in hedges; the berries of which are used in medicine, particularly for making a syrup, which was formerly in great use; though, of late, other sorts of berries have either been mixed with those of the *buckthorn*, or wholly substituted in their place; which mixture hath spoiled the syrup, and rendered it less esteemed. The *buckthorn* berries may be distinguished whether they are right or not, by opening them, and observing the number of seeds in each; for these have commonly four. The second sort is less common in England. Both these sorts may be propagated, by laying down their tender branches in autumn. The first sort will grow to the height of eighteen or twenty feet; the second sort seldom rises above eight feet high. They may also be propagated by seeds. *Miller.*

**Bu'CKWHEAT.** *n. f.* [*buckweitz*, Germ. *fagopyrum*, Lat.]

The flowers grow in a spike, or branched from the wings of the leaves; the cup of the flower is divided into five parts, and resembles the petals of a flower; the seeds are black, and three cornered. The species are, 1. Common upright *buckwheat*. 2. Common creeping *buckwheat*. The first is cultivated in England, and is a great improvement to dry barren lands. The second grows wild, and is seldom cultivated. *Miller.*

**BUCOLICK.** *adj.* [*βουκολικα*, from *βουκολος*, a cowherd.] Pastoral.

**BUD.** *n. f.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; a gem.

Be as thou wast wont to be;

See as thou wast wont to see:

Dian's *bud* o'er Cupid's flower

Hath such force and blessed power. *Shakesp. Midf. N. Dr.*

Writers say, as the most forward *bud*

Is eaten by the canker ere it blow,

Even so by love the young and tender wit

Is turn'd to folly, blasting in the *bud*,

Losing his verdure even in the prime. *Shakesp. T. G. of Ver.*

When you the flow'rs for Chloe twine,

Why do you to her garland join,

The meanest *bud* that falls from mine?

} *Prior.*

Insects wound the tender *buds*, with a long hollow trunk, and deposit an egg in the hole, with a sharp corroding liquor, that causeth a swelling in the leaf, and closeth the orifice. *Bentley.*

**To BUD.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To put forth young shoots, or gems.

*Bud* forth as a rose growing by the brook of the field.

*Ecclus. xxxix. 13.*

There the fruit, that was to be gathered from such a conflux, quickly *budded* out. *Clarendon, b. ii.*

Heav'n gave him all at once, then snatch'd away,

Ere mortals all his beauties could survey;

Just like the flow'r that *buds* and withers in a day. } *Dryd.*

Tho' lab'ring yokes on their own necks they fear'd,

And felt for *budding* horns on their smooth foreheads rear'd.

*Dryden's Silenus.*

2. To be in the bloom, or growing.

Young *budding* virgin, fair and fresh and sweet,

Whither away, or where is thy abode?

*Shakesp.*

**To BUD.** *v. a.* To inoculate; to graff by inserting a bud into the rind of another tree.

Of apricocks, the largest masculine is much improved by *budding* upon a peach stock. *Temple.*

**To BUDGE.** *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To stir; to move off the place: a low word.

All your prisoners

In the lime grove, which weatherfends your cell,

They cannot *budge* till your release. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

The mouse ne'er shun'd the cat, as they did *budge*

From rascals worse than they. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

I thought th' hadst scorn'd to *budge*

For fear.

*Hudibras, cant. ii.*

**BUDGE.** *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Surly; stiff; formal.

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears

To those *budge* doctors of the stoicks.

*Milton.*

**BUDGE.** *n. f.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs.

*Diſt.*

**Bu'DGER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] One that moves or stirs from his place.

# B U F

Let the first *budger* die the other's slave,

And the gods doom him after.

*Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

**Bu'DGET.** *n. f.* [*bogette*, Fr.]

1. A bag, such as may be easily carried.

If tinkers may have leave to live,

And bear the sowskin *budget*;

Then my account I well may give,

And in the stocks avouch it.

*Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Sir Robert Clifford, in whose bosom, or *budget*, most of Perkin's secrets were laid up, was come into England. *Bacon.*

His *budget* with corruptions cramm'd,

The contributions of the damn'd.

*Swift.*

2. It is used for a store, or stock.

It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole *budget* of inventions failed him. *L'Estrange.*

**BUFF.** *n. f.* [from *buffalo*.]

1. A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for waist belts, pouches, &c.

A ropy chain of rheums, a visage rough,

Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of *buff*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. The skins of elks and oxen dressed in oil, and prepared after the same manner as that of the buffalo.

3. A military coat made of thick leather, so that a blow cannot easily pierce it.

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough,

A wolf, nay worse, a fellow all in *buff*.

*Shakesp.*

**To BUFF.** *v. a.* [*buffe*, Fr.] To strike: it is a word not in use.

There was a shock,

To have *buff'd* out the blood

From ought but a block.

*Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*

**BU'FFALO.** *n. f.* [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.

Become th' unworthy browbe

Of *buffaloes*, salt goats, and hungry cows. *Dryden's Virgil.*

**BU'FFET.** *n. f.* [*buffetto*, Ital.] A blow with the fist; a box on the ear.

O, I could divide myself, and go to *buffets*, for moving such a dish of skimmed milk with so honourable an action. *Shakesp.*

A man that fortune's *buffets* and rewards

Hast ta'en with equal thanks.

*Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Go, baffl'd coward, lest I run upon thee,

And with one *buffet* lay thy structure low. *Milton's Agonist.*

Round his hollow temples, and his ears,

His buckler beats; the son of Neptune, stunn'd

With these repeated *buffets*, quits the ground.

*Dryden.*

**BUFFE'T.** *n. f.* [*buffette*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or set of shelves, where plate is set out to shew, in a room of entertainment.

The rich *buffet* well-colour'd serpents grace,

And gaping Triton's spew to wash your face.

*Pope.*

**To BU'FFET.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To strike with the hand; to box; to beat.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunes again; he so *buffets* himself on the forehead, crying, peer out, peer out! that any madness I ever yet beheld, seemed but tameness. *Shakesp.*

Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his

But *buffets* better than a fist of France.

*Shakesp. K. John.*

The torrent roar'd, and we did *buffet* it

With lusty sinews; throwing it aside. *Shakesp. Jul. Caesar.*

Instantly I plung'd into the sea,

And, *buffeting* the billows to her rescue,

Redeem'd her life with half the loss of mine.

*Otway.*

**To BU'FFET.** *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.

If I might *buffet* for my love, I could lay on like a butcher.

*Shakesp. Henry V.*

**BU'FFETER.** *n. f.* [from *buffet*.] A boxer; one that *buffets*.

**BU'FFLE.** *n. f.* [*beuffle*, Fr.] The same with *buffalo*; a wild ox.

**To BU'FFLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be at a loss.

This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, *buffling*, well-meaning mortal, Pistorides, who lies equally under the contempt of both parties. *Swift.*

**BU'FFLEHEADED.** *adj.* [from *buffle* and *head*.] A man with a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.

**BUFFO'ON.** *n. f.* [*buffon*, Fr.]

1. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antick postures; a jackpudding.

No prince would think himself greatly honoured, to have his proclamation canvassed on a publick stage, and become the sport of *buffoons*. *Watts.*

2. A man that practises indecent raillery.

It is the nature of drolls and *buffoons*, to be insolent to those that will bear it, and slavish to others. *L'Estrange.*

The bold *buffoon*, whene'er they trade the green,

Their motion mimicks, but with geſt obscene.

*Garth.*

**BUFFO'ONERY.** *n. f.* [from *buffoon*.]

1. The practice or art of a buffoon.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion of brutality; learning becomes pedantry, and wit *buffoonery*. *Lock on Education.*

2. Low jests; ridiculous pranks; scurrile mirth. *Dryden* places the accent, improperly, on the first syllable.

Where publick ministers encourage *buffoonery*, it is no wonder



der if buffoons fet up for publick minifters. *L'Eſtrange.*  
 And whiſt it laſts, let *buffoonery* ſucceed,  
 To make us laugh; for never was more need. *Dryden.*  
**BUG.** *n. f.* A ſtinking inſect bred in old houſhold ſtuff. In the  
 following paſſage, wings are erroneouſly aſcribed to it.  
 Yet let me flap this *bug* with gilded wings,  
 This painted child of dirt, which ſtinks and ſtings. *Pope.*  
**BUG.** *n. f.* [It is derived by ſome from *big*, by others from  
**BU'GBEAR.** } *pug*; *bug*, in Welch, has the ſame meaning.] A  
 frightful object; a walking ſpectre, imagined to be ſeen; ge-  
 nerally now uſed for a falſe terrour to frighten babes.  
 Each trembling leaf and whiſtling wind they hear,  
 As ghaffly *bug* their hair on end does rear,  
 Yet both do ſtrive their fearfulneſs to feign. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*  
 Sir, ſpare your threats;  
 The *bug* which you would fright me with, I ſeek. *Shakeſp.*  
 Haſt not ſlept to-night? would he not, naughty man, let it  
 ſleep? a *bugbear* take him. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*  
 We have a horror for uncouth monſters; but, upon cuſtom  
 and experience, all theſe *lugs* grow familiar and eaſy to us.  
*L'Eſtrange.*  
 Such *bugbear* thoughts, once got into the tender minds of  
 children, ſink deep, ſo as not eaſily, if ever, to be got out  
 again. *Locke.*  
 To the world, no *bugbear* is ſo great,  
 As want of figure, and a ſmall eſtate. *Pope.*  
**BU'GGINESS.** *n. f.* [from *buggy*.] Being infected with bugs.  
**BUGGY.** *adj.* [from *bug*.] Abounding with bugs.  
**BUGLE.** *n. f.* [from *bugen*, Sax. to bend, *Skinner*; from  
**BU'GLEHORN.** } *bucala*, Lat. a heifer, *Junius*; from *bugle*, the  
 bonafus. *Lye.*] A hunting horn.  
 Then took that ſquire a horny *bugle* ſmall,  
 Which hung adown his ſide in twiſted gold,  
 And taſſels gay. *Fairy Queen, b. i. c. viii. ſtan. 3.*  
 That I will have a recheate winded in my forehead, or hang  
 my *bugle* in an inviſible baldrick, all women ſhall pardon me.  
*Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*  
 He gave his *buglehorn* a blaſt,  
 That through the woodland echo'd far and wide. *Tickell.*  
**BU'GLE.** *n. f.* A ſhining bead of black glaſs.  
*Bugle* bracelets, necklace amber,  
 Perfume for a lady's chamber. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*  
 'Tis not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,  
 Your *bugle* eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,  
 That can entame my ſpirits to your worſhip. *Shakeſp.*  
**BU'GLE.** *n. f.* [from *bugula*, Lat.] A plant.  
 It hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, divided into three  
 parts; out of the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, fixed like a  
 nail, attended by four embryos, which become ſo many ob-  
 long ſeeds, ſhut up in a huſk; the flowers are placed in whorles  
 round the ſtalk. The ſpecies are, 1. Common *bugle*. 2. The  
 greateſt *bugle* of the Alps. 3. Hairy eaſtern *bugle*, with an in-  
 verted blue flower, ſpotted with white. 4. Eaſtern *bugle*, with a  
 purpliſh violet coloured flower, &c. The firſt and ſecond forts  
 grow wild in moiſt woods and meadows, and continue in  
 flower from May to September. The *bugle* is greatly eſteemed  
 as a vulnerary herb, and is uſed both externally and internally.  
 They are very hardy plants, and propagate greatly by their  
 trailing ſtalks. *Miller.*  
**BU'GLE.** *n. f.* A ſort of wild ox. *Philips's World of Words.*  
**BU'GLOSS.** [from *bugloſſum*, Lat.] The herb ox-tongue.  
 The flowers are ſmall and tubulous, divided at the top into  
 five obtuſe ſegments, and are expanded in a round form; the  
 ſeeds are like the head of a viper. They may be cultivated by  
 ſowing their ſeeds in the ſpring; its flowers are uſed in medi-  
 cinal cordials. *Miller.*  
 To BUILD. *v. a.* preter. I built, I have built. [*bilden*, Dutch.]  
 1. To raiſe from the ground; to make a fabrick, or an edifice.  
 Thus ſaith the Lord, thou ſhalt not build me an houſe to  
 dwell in. *Hooker, b. ii. § 6.*  
 When uſurers tell their gold in the field,  
 And whores and bawds do churches build. *Shakeſp.*  
 When the head-dreſs was built up in a couple of cones and  
 ſpires, which ſtood ſo exceſſively high on the ſide of the head,  
 that a woman, who was but a pigmy without her head-dreſs,  
 appeared like a colofſus upon putting it on. *Spectator, N° 98.*  
 To build, to plant, whatever you intend,  
 To rear the column, or the arch to bend. *Pope.*  
 2. To raiſe any thing on a ſupport or foundation.  
 Love built on beauty, ſoon as beauty, dies;  
 Choofe this face, chang'd by no deformities. *Donne.*  
 I would endeavour to deſtroy thoſe curious, but groundleſs  
 ſtructures, that men have built up of opinions alone. *Boyle.*  
 To BUILD. *v. n.* To depend on; to reſt on.  
 By a man's authority, we here underſtand the force which  
 his word hath for the aſſurance of another's mind, that build-  
 eth upon it. *Hooker.*  
 Some build rather upon the abuſing of others, and putting  
 tricks upon them, than upon ſoundneſs of their own proceed-  
 ings. *Bacon's Eſſays, N° 23.*  
 Even thoſe who had not taſted of your favours, yet built ſo  
 much on the fame of your beneficence, that they bemoaned the

loſs of their expectations. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*  
 This is certainly a much ſurer way, than to build on the in-  
 terpretations of an authour, who does not conſider how the an-  
 cients uſed to think. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*  
**BUI'LDER.** *n. f.* [from *build*.] He that builds; an architect.  
 But fore-accounting oft makes *builders* miſs;  
 They found, they felt, they had no leaſe of bliſs. *Sidney.*  
 When they, which had ſeen the beauty of the firſt temple  
 built by Solomon, beheld how far it excelled the ſecond, which  
 had not *builders* of like abilities, the tears of their grieved eyes  
 the prophets endeavour'd, with comforts, to wipe away.  
*Hooker, b. v. § 14.*  
 Mark'd out for ſuch an uſe, as if 'twere meant  
 T' invite the *builder*, and his choice prevent. *Denham.*  
 Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her ſpread,  
 And, by her greatneſs, ſhew her *builder's* fame. *Prior.*  
**BUI'LDING.** *n. f.* [from *build*.] A fabrick; an edifice.  
 Thy ſumptuous *buildings*, and thy wife's attire,  
 Have coſt a maſs of publick treaſury. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*  
 View not this ſpire by meaſure giv'n  
 To *buildings* rais'd by common hands:  
 That fabrick riſes high as heav'n,  
 Whoſe baſis on devotion ſtands. *Prior.*  
 Among the great variety of ancient coins which I ſaw at  
 Rome, I could not but take particular notice of ſuch as relate  
 to any of the *buildings* or ſtatues that are ſtill extant. *Addiſon.*  
**BUILT.** *n. f.* [from *build*.] The form; the ſtructure.  
 As is the *built*, ſo different is the fight;  
 Their mounting ſhot is on our ſails deſign'd;  
 Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,  
 And through the yielding planks a paſſage find. *Dryden.*  
 There is hardly any country, which has ſo little ſhipping as  
 Ireland; the reaſon muſt be, the ſcarcity of timber proper for  
 this *built*. *Temple.*  
**BULB.** *n. f.* [*bulbus*, Lat.] A round body, or root.  
 Take up your early autumnal tulips, and *bulbs*, if you will  
 remove them. *Evelyn's Kalend.*  
 If we conſider the *bulb*, or ball of the eye, the exterior  
 membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or ſtrong,  
 that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it. *Ray.*  
**BULBA'CEOUS.** *adj.* [*bulbaceus*, Lat.] The ſame with *bulbous*. *D.*  
**BU'LEOUS.** *adj.* [from *bulb*.] Containing bulbs; conſiſting of  
 bulbs.  
 There are of roots, *bulbous* roots, fibrous roots, and hirsute  
 roots. And I take it, in the *bulbous*, the ſap haſteneth moſt to  
 the air and ſun. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory, N° 616.*  
 Set up your traps for vermin, eſpecially amongſt your *bulbous*  
 roots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*  
 There leaves, after they are ſwelled out, like a *bulbous* root,  
 to make the bottle, bend inward, or come again cloſe to the  
 ſtalk. *Ray on the Creation.*  
 The beginning of the internal jugulars have a *bulbous* cavity.  
*Ray on the Creation.*  
 To BULGE. *v. n.* [It was originally written *bilge*; *bilge* was the  
 lower part of the ſhip, where it ſwelled out; from *bilg*, Sax. a  
 bladder.]  
 1. To take in water; to founde.  
 Thrice round the ſhip was toſt,  
 Then *bulg'd* at once, and in the deep was loſt. *Dryden.*  
 2. To jut out.  
 The ſide, or part of the ſide of a wall, or any timber that  
 bulges from its bottom or foundation, is ſaid to batter, or hang  
 over the foundation. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*  
**BU'LIMY.** *n. f.* [*βελιμία*, from *βέσ*, an ox, and *λιμός*, hunger.]  
 An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldneſs of  
 the extremities. *Diſt.*  
**BULK.** *n. f.* [*bulke*, Dutch, the breaſt, or largeſt part of a man.]  
 1. Magnitude; ſize; quantity.  
 Againſt theſe forces there were prepared near one hundred  
 ſhips; not ſo great of *bulk* indeed, but of a more nimble mo-  
 tion, and more ſerviceable. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
 The Spaniards and Portugueſe have ſhips of great *bulk*, but  
 fitter for the merchant than the man of war; for burden than  
 for battle. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*  
 Though an animal arrives at its full growth, at a certain  
 age, perhaps it never comes to its full *bulk* till the laſt period of  
 life. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
 2. Greatneſs; largeneſs.  
 Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind, as they ſub-  
 ſiſt in themſelves, and, by their own natural *bulk*, paſs into the  
 apprehenſion; but they are taken in by their ideas. *South.*  
 3. The groſs; the majority.  
 Thoſe very points, in which theſe wiſe men diſagreed from  
 the *bulk* of the people, are points in which they agreed with the  
 received doctrines of our nature. *Addiſon. Freeholder, N° 51.*  
 Change in property, through the *bulk* of a nation, makes  
 ſlow marches, and its due power always attends it. *Swift.*  
 The *bulk* of the debt muſt be leſſened gradually. *Swift.*  
 4. Main fabrick.  
 He rais'd a ſigh, ſo piteous and profound,  
 That it did ſeem to ſhatter all his *bulk*,  
 And end his being. *Shakeſp. King Lear*  
 5. The



# BULL

5. The main part of a ship's cargo; as, to *break bulk*, is to open the cargo.
- BULK.** *n. f.* [from *bielcke*, Dan. a beam.] A part of a building jutting out.
- Here stand behind this *bulk*. Straight will he come:  
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home. *Shakesp. Othello.*  
The keeper coming up, found Jack with no life in him; he took down the body, and laid it on a *bulk*, and brought out the rope to the company. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*
- BULKHEAD.** *n. f.* A partition made across a ship, with boards, whereby one part is divided from another. *Harris.*
- BULKINESS.** *n. f.* [from *bulky*.] Greatness of stature, or size.  
Wheat, or any other grain, cannot serve instead of money, because of its *bulkiness*, and too quick change of its quantity. *Locke.*
- BULKY.** *adj.* [from *bulk*.] Of great size or stature.  
Latreus, the *bulkiest* of the double race,  
Whom the spoil'd arms of slain Hæfusus grace. *Dryden.*  
Huge Telephus, a formidable page,  
Cries vengeance; and Orestes' *bulky* rage,  
Unsatisfy'd with margins closely writ,  
Foams o'er the covers. *Dryden's Juvenal, sat. i.*  
The manner of sea engagements, which was to bore and sink the enemy's ships with the rostra, gave *bulky* and high ships a great advantage. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
- BULL.** *n. f.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]
- The male of black cattle; the male to a cow.  
A proper gentlewoman, Sir, and a kinswoman of my master's.—Even such kin as the parish heifers are to the town *bull*.  
*Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
*Bulls* are more crisp upon the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*  
Best age to go to *bull*, or calve, we hold,  
Begins at four, and ends at ten years old. *May's Virgil.*  
The nobler herds,  
Where round the lordly *bull*, in rural ease,  
They ruminating lie. *Thomson's Summer, l. 920.*
  - In the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent.  
Many *bulls* have compassed me: strong *bulls* of Bashan have beset me round. *Psalms xxii. 12.*
  - One of the twelve signs of the zodiack.  
At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun,  
And the bright *Bull* receives him. *Thomson's Spring.*
  - A letter published by the pope.  
A *bull* is letters called apostolick by the canonists, strengthened with a leaden seal, and containing in them the decrees and commandments of the pope or bishop of Rome. *Ayliffe.*  
There was another sort of ornament wore by the young nobility, called *bullæ*; round, or of the figure of a heart, hung about their necks like diamond crosses. Those *bullæ* came afterwards to be hung to the diplomas of the emperours and popes, from whence they had the name of *bulls*. *Arbuthnot.*  
It was not till after a fresh *bull* of Leo's had declared how inflexible the court of Rome was in the point of abuses. *Atterb.*
5. A blunder; a contradiction.  
I confess it is what the English call a *bull*, in the expression, though the sense be manifest enough. *Pope's Letters.*
- BULL**, in composition, generally notes the large size of any thing, as *bull-head*, *bulrush*, *bull-trout*; and is therefore only an inclusive particle, without much reference to its original signification.
- BULL-BAITING.** *n. f.* [from *bull* and *bait*.] The sport of baiting bulls with doogs.  
What am I the wiser for knowing that Trajan was in the fifth year of his tribuneship, when he entertained the people with a horse-race or *bull-baiting*? *Addison on ancient Medals.*
- BULL-BEEF.** *n. f.* [from *bull* and *beef*.] Coarse beef; the flesh of bulls.  
They want their porridge and their fat *bull-beeves*. *Shakesp.*
- BULL-BEGGAR.** *n. f.* [This word probably came from the influence of those who begged, or raised money by the pope's bull.] Something terrible; something to fright children with.  
These fulminations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule; and, as they were called *bull-beggars*, they were used as words of scorn and contempt. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
- BULL-CALF.** *n. f.* [from *bull* and *calf*.] A he-calf; used for a stupid fellow: a term of reproach.  
And, Falstaff, you carried your guts away as nimbly, and roared for mercy, and still ran and roared, as ever I heard *bull-calf*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
- BULL-DOG.** *n. f.* [from *bull* and *dog*.] A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. He is used in baiting the bull; and this species is so peculiar to Britain, that they are said to degenerate when they are carried to other countries.  
All the harmless part of him is no more than that of a *bull-dog*; they are tame no longer than they are not offended. *Addison. Spectator, N° 438.*
- BULL-FINCH.** *n. f.* A small bird, that has neither song nor whistle of its own, yet is very apt to learn, if taught by the mouth.  
The blackbird whistles from the thorny brake,  
The mellow *bull-finch* answers from the groves. *Thomson.*
- BULL-FLY.** } *n. f.* An insect. *Philips's World of Words.*  
**BULL-BEE.** }

# BULL

- BULL-HEAD.** *n. f.* [from *bull* and *head*.]
- A stupid fellow; a blockhead.
  - The name of a fish.  
The miller's thumb, or *bull-head*, is a fish of no pleasing shape; it has a head big and flat, much greater than suitable to its body; a mouth very wide, and usually gaping; he is without teeth, but his lips are very rough, much like a file; he hath two fins near to his gills, which are roundish or crested; two fins under his belly, two on the back, one below the vent, and the fin of his tail is round. Nature hath painted the body of this fish with whitish, blackish, brownish spots. They are usually full of spawn all the summer, which swells their vents in the form of a dug. The *bull-head* begins to spawn in April; in winter we know no more what becomes of them than of eels or swallows. *Walton's Angler.*
  - A little black water vermin. *Philips's World of Words.*
- BULL-TROUT.** *n. f.* A kind of trout.  
There is, in Northumberland, a trout called a *bull-trout*, of a much greater length and bigness than any in these southern parts. *Walton's Angler.*
- BULL-WEED.** *n. f.* The same with *knapweed*; which see.
- BULL-WORT, or BISHOPS-WEED.** *n. f.* [*ammi*, Lat.] An umbelliferous plant with small striated seeds; the petals of the flowers are unequal, and shaped like a heart. Its seeds are used in medicine. *Milcr.*
- BULLACE.** *n. f.* A wild four plum. See **PLUM**.  
In October, and the beginning of November, come services, medlars, *bullaces*; roses cut or removed, to come late; holly-oaks, and such like. *Bacon's Essays, N° 47.*
- BULLET.** *n. f.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal, usually shot out of guns.  
As when the devilish ironengine wrought  
In deepest hell, and fram'd by furies skill,  
With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught,  
And ramm'd with *bullet* round, ordain'd to kill. *Fairy Q. b. i.*  
Giaffer, their leader, desperately fighting amongst the foremost of the janizaries, was at once shot with two *bullets*, and slain. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
And as the built, so different is the fight;  
Their mounting shot is on our sails design'd:  
Deep in their hulls our deadly *bullets* light,  
And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Dryden.*
- BULLION.** *n. f.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or silver in the lump; unwrought; uncoined.  
The balance of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or *bullion*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
A second multitude,  
With wond'rous art, found out the massy ore,  
Severing each kind, and scumm'd the *bullion* dross. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
*Bullion* is silver, whose workmanship has no value. And thus foreign coin hath no value here for its stamp, and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions. *Locke.*  
In every vessel there is stowage for immense treasures, when the cargo is pure *bullion*. *Addison on the State of the War.*
- BULLI'TION.** *n. f.* [from *bullio*, Lat.] The act or state of boiling.  
There is to be observed in these dissolutions, which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are, as the *bullition*; the precipitation to the bottom; the ejaculation towards the top; the suspension in the midst; and the like. *Bacon's Physical Rem.*
- BULLOCK.** *n. f.* [from *bull*.] A young bull.  
Why, that's spoken like an honest drover: so they sell *bullocks*. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*  
Some drive the herds; here the fierce *bullock* scorns  
Th' appointed way, and runs with threat'ning horns. *Cowley.*  
Until the transportation of cattle into England was prohibited, the quickest trade of ready money here was driven by the sale of young *bullocks*. *Temple.*
- BULLY.** *n. f.* [*Skinner* derives this word from *bully*, as a corruption in the pronunciation; which is very probably right: or from *bulky*, or *bull-eyed*; which are less probable. May it not come from *bull*, the pope's letter, implying the insolence of those who came invested with authority from the papal court?] A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow: it is generally taken for a man that has only the appearance of courage.  
Mine host of the garter.—What says my *bully* rock? Speak scholarly and wisely. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
All on a sudden the doors flew open, and in comes a crew of roaring *bullies*, with their wenches, their dogs, and their bottles. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
'Tis so ridiculous, but so true withal,  
A *bully* cannot sleep without a brawl. *Dryden's Juv. sat. iii.*  
A scolding hero is, at the worst, a more tolerable character than a *bully* in petticoats. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 38.*  
The little man is a *bully* in his nature, but, when he grows choleric, I confine him till his wrath is over. *Addison. Spect.*
- TO BULLY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noise or menaces.  
Prentices, parish clerks, and hectors meet,  
He that is drunk, or *bully'd*, pays the treat. *King's Cookery.*
- TO BULLY.** *v. n.* To be noisy and quarrelsome.
- BULLRUSH.** *n. f.* [from *bul* and *rush*.] A large rush, such as grows



grows in rivers, without knots; though *Dryden* has given it the epithet *knotty*, confounding it, probably, with the reed.

To make fine cages for the nightingale,  
And baskets of *bulrushes*, was my wont. *Spenser*.  
All my praises are as but a *bulrush* cast upon a stream; they  
are born up by the strength of the current. *Dryden*.

The edges were with bending osiers crown'd;  
The *knotty bulrush* next in order stood,  
And all within of reeds a trembling wood. *Dryden's Fables*.  
**BULWARK**. *n. f.* [*bolwercke*, Dutch; probably only from its  
strength and largeness.]

1. A fortification; a citadel.  
But him the squire made quickly to retreat,  
Encountering fierce with single sword in hand,  
And 'twixt him and his lord did like a *bulwark* stand.  
*Spenser's Fairy Queen*, b. i. cant. viii. stanza. 12.

Who oft repair  
Their earthen *bulwarks* 'gainst the ocean flood. *Fairfax*, b. i.  
Taking away needless *bulwarks*, divers were demolished up-  
on the sea coasts. *Hayward*.

We have *bulwarks* round us;  
Within our walls are troops enur'd to toil. *Addison's Cato*.  
Our naval strength is a general *bulwark* to the British nation.  
*Addison's Freeholder*, N° 42.

2. A security.  
Some making the wars their *bulwark*, that have before gored  
the gentle bosom of peace with pillage and robbery. *Shakesp*.  
To **BULWARK**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to strengthen  
with bulwarks.

And yet no *bulwark'd* town, or distant coast,  
Preserves the beauteous youth from being seen. *Addison*.  
**BUM**. *n. f.* [*bomme*, Dutch.]

1. The buttocks; the part on which we sit.  
The wisest aunt telling the saddest tale,  
Sometime for threefoot stool mistaketh me,  
Then slip I from her *bum*, down topples she. *Shakesp*.  
This said, he gently rais'd the knight,  
And set him on his *bum* upright. *Hudibras*.  
From dusty shops neglected authours come,  
Martyrs of pies, and relics of the *bum*. *Dryden's Mackst*.  
The learned Sydenham does not doubt,  
But profound thought will bring the gout;  
And that with *bum* on couch we lie,  
Because our reason's soar'd too high. *W—n*.

2. It is used, in composition, for any thing mean or low, as *bumbailiff*.  
**BUMBAILIFF**. *n. f.* [from *bum* and *bailiff*.] A bailiff of the  
meanest kind; one that is employed in arrests.

Go, Sir Andrew, scout me for him at the corner of the  
orchard, like a *bumbailiff*. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night*.

**BUMBARD**. *n. f.* [wrong written for *bombard*; which see.] A  
great gun; a great barrel.  
Yond same black cloud, yond huge one looks  
Like a foul *bumbard*, that would shed his liquor. *Shakesp. Tempest*.

**BU'MBAST**. *n. f.* [falsely written for *bombast*; the etymology of  
which I am now very doubtful of; *bombast* and *bombastine* being  
mentioned, with great probability, by *Junius*, as coming from  
*boom*, a tree, and *sein*, filk; the filk or cotton of a tree.]

1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patchwork.  
The usual *bumbast* of black bits sewed into ermine, our  
English women are made to think very fine. *Grew*.

2. Linen stuffed with cotton; stuffing.  
We have received your letters full of love,  
And, in our maiden council, rated them  
As courtship, pleasant jest, and courtesy,  
As *bumbast*, and as lining to the time. *Shakesp*.

**BUMP**. *n. f.* [perhaps from *bum*, as being prominent.] A swell-  
ing; a protuberance.

It had upon its brow a *bump* as big as a young cockrel's stone;  
a perilous knock, and it cried bitterly. *Shakesp. Rom. and Jul*.

Not though his teeth are beaten out, his eyes  
Hang by a string, in *bumps* his forehead rise. *Dryden's Juv*.

To **BUMP**. *v. a.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] To make a loud noise, or  
bomb. [See **BOMB**.] It is applied, I think, only to the bittern.

Then to the water's brink she laid her head,  
And as a bittour *bumps* within a reed,  
To thee alone, O lake, she said—— *Dryden*.

**BU'MPER**. *n. f.* [from *bump*.] A cup filled till the liquor swells  
over the brims.

Places his delight  
All day in plying *bumpers*, and at night  
Reels to the bawds. *Dryden's Juv. sat. viii*.

**BU'MPKIN**. *n. f.* [This word is of uncertain etymology; *Hen-  
shaw* derives it from *pumpkin*, a kind of worthless gourd, or  
melon. This seems harsh. *Bump* is used amongst us for a  
knob, or lump; may not *bumpkin* be much the same with *clod-  
pate*, *loggerhead*, *block*, and *blockhead*.] An awkward heavy rus-  
tick; a country lout.

The poor *bumpkin*, that had never seen nor heard of such de-  
lights before, blessed herself at the change of her condition.

*L'Estrange's Fables*.

A heavy *bumpkin*, taught with daily care;  
Can never dance three steps with a becoming air. *Dryden*.

In his white cloak the magistrate appears,  
The country *bumpkin* the same liv'ry wears. *Dryden*.

It was a favour to admit them to breeding; they might be  
ignorant *bumpkins* and clowns, if they pleased. *Locke*.

**BUMPKINLY**. *adj.* [from *bumpkin*.] Having the manners or  
appearance of a clown; clownish.

He is a simple, blundering, and yet conceited fellow, who,  
aiming at description, and the rustick wonderful, gives an air  
of *bumpkinly* romance to all he tells. *Clarissa*.

**BUNCH**. *n. f.* [*bunker*, Danish, the crags of the mountains.]

1. A hard lump; a knob.  
They will carry their treasures upon the *bunches* of camels, to  
a people that shall not profit them. *Josh. xxx. 6*.

He felt the ground, which he had wont to find even and  
soft, to be grown hard with little round balls or *bunches*, like  
hard boiled eggs. *Boyle*.

2. A cluster; many of the same kind growing together.  
Vines, with clust'ring *bunches* growing. *Shakesp. Tempest*.

Titian said, that he knew no better rule for the distribution  
of the lights and shadows, than his observations drawn from a  
*bunch* of grapes. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

For thee, large *bunches* load the bending vine,  
And the last blessings of the year are thine. *Dryden*.

3. A number of things tied together.  
And on his arms a *bunch* of keys he bore. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

All? I know not what ye call all; but if I fought not with  
fifty of them, I am a *bunch* of radish. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

Ancient Janus, with his double face,  
And *bunch* of keys, the porter of the place. *Dryden*.

The mother's *bunch* of keys, or any thing they cannot hurt  
themselves with, serves to divert little children. *Locke*.

4. Any thing bound into a knot.  
Upon the top of all his lofty crest;  
A *bunch* of hairs discolour'd diversly,  
With sprinkled pearl and gold full richly drest. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

To **BUNCH**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell out in a bunch;  
to grow out in protuberances.

It has the resemblance of a large champignon before it is  
opened, *bunching* out into a large round knob at one end.

*Woodward on Fossils*.

**BUNCHBACKED**. *adj.* [from *bunch* and *back*.] Having bunches  
on the back.

The day shall come, that thou shalt wish for me,  
To help thee curse this pois'nous *bunchback'd* toad. *Shakesp*.

**BU'NCHINESS**. *n. f.* [from *bunchy*.] The quality of being bunchy,  
or growing in bunches.

**BU'NCHY**. *adj.* [from *bunch*.] Growing into bunches; knotty.  
He is more especially distinguished from other birds, by his  
*bunchy* tail, and the shortness of his legs. *Grew's Museum*.

**BUNDLE**. *n. f.* [byñble, Sax. from byñb.]

1. A number of things bound together.  
As to the *bundles* of petitions in parliament, they were, for  
the most part, petitions of private persons. *Hale's Law of Engl*.

Try, lads, can you this *bundle* break;  
Then bids the youngest of the six  
Take up a well-bound heap of sticks. *Swift*.

In the north, they bind them up in small *bundles*, and make  
small ricks of them. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

2. A roll; any thing rolled up cylindrically.  
She carried a great *bundle* of Flanders lace under her arm;  
but finding herself overladen, she dropped the good man, and  
brought away the *bundle*. *Spectator*, N° 499.

To **BUNDLE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a bundle; to  
tie together; with *up*.

We ought to put things together, as well as we can, *doctrinæ  
causâ*; but, after all, several things will not be *bundled up* to-  
gether, under our terms and ways of speaking. *Locke*.

See how the double nation lies,  
Like a rich coat with skirts of frize;  
As if a man, in making posies,  
Should *bundle* thistles *up* with roses. *Swift*.

**BUNG**. *n. f.* [bing, Welch.] A stopple for a barrel.  
After three nights are expired, the next morning pull out the  
*bung* stick, or plug. *Mortimer*.

To **BUNG**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop; to close up.

**BU'NGHOLE**. *n. f.* [from *bung* and *hole*.] The hole at which the  
barrel is filled, and which is afterward stopped up.

Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander,  
till he find it stopping a *bunghole*. *Shakesp*.

To **BUNGLE**. *v. n.* [See **BUNGLER**.] To perform clumsily.

When men want light,  
They make but *bungling* work. *Dryden's Spanish Friar*.

Letters to me are not seldom opened, and then sealed in a  
*bungling* manner before they come to my hands. *Swift to Pope*.

To **BU'NGLE**. *v. a.* To botch; to manage clumsily; to con-  
duct awkwardly.

Other devils, that suggest by-treasons  
Do botch and *bungle up* damnation,  
With patches, colours, and with forms being fetcht  
From glitt'ring semblances of piety. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

3 S They



# BUR

They make lame mischief, though they mean it well :

Their int'rest is not finely drawn, and hid,

But seams are coarsely bungled up, and seen. *Dryden's D. Seb.*

**BU'NGLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardness; an inaccuracy; a clumsy performance.

Errours and *bungles* are committed, when the matter is inapt or contumacious. *Ray on the Creation.*

**BU'NGLER.** *n. f.* [*bwngler*, Welch; *q. bôn y glêr*, i. e. the last or lowest of the profession. *Davies.*] A bad workman; a clumsy performer; a man without skill.

Painters, at the first, were such *bunglers*, and so rude, that, when they drew a cow or a hog, they were fain to write over the head what it was; otherwise the beholder knew not what to make of it. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Hard features every *bungler* can command;

To draw true beauty shews a master's hand. *Dryden.*

A *bungler* thus, who scarce the nail can hit,

With driving wrong will make the pannel split. *Swift.*

**BU'NGLINGLY.** *adv.* [from *bungling*.] Clumsily; awkwardly.

To denominate them monsters, they must have had some system of parts, compounded of solids and fluids, that executed, though but *bunglingly*, their peculiar functions. *Bentley.*

**BUNN.** *n. f.* [*bunelo*, Span.] A kind of sweet bread.

Thy songs are sweeter to mine ear,

Than to the thirsty cattle rivers clear;

Or winter porridge to the lab'ring youth,

Or *bunns* and fugar to the damsel's tooth. *Gay's Pastorals.*

**BUNT.** *n. f.* [corrupted, as *Skinner* thinks, from *bent*.] A swelling part; an increasing cavity.

The Wear is a frith, reaching fopewise through the ooze, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a *bunt* or cod, with an eye-hook, where the fish entering, upon the coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the ooze. *Carew.*

To **BUNT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell out, as the sail *bunts* out.

**BU'NTER.** *n. f.* A cant word for a woman who picks up rags about the street; and used, by way of contempt, for any low vulgar woman.

**BU'NTING.** *n. f.* The name of a bird.

Then my dial goes not true; I took this lark for a *bunting*.

*Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

**BUOY.** *n. f.* [*bouë*, or *boye*, Fr. *boya*, Span.] A piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom.

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,

Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark

Diminish'd to her cock; her cock a *buoy*,

Almost too small for fight. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Like *buoys*, that never sink into the flood,

On learning's surface we but lie and nod. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To **BUOY.** *v. a.* [from the noun. The *u* is mute in both.] To keep afloat; to bear up by specifick lightness.

All art is used to sink episcopacy, and launch presbytery in England; which was lately *buoyed* up in Scotland, by the like artifice of a covenant. *K. Charles.*

The water which rises out of the abyfs, for the supply of springs and rivers, would not have stopped at the surface of the earth, but marched directly up into the atmosphere, wherever there was heat enough in the air to continue its ascent, and *buoy* it up. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

To **BUOY.** *v. n.* To float.

Rising merit will *buoy* up at last. *Pope's Essay on Crit.*

**BUO'YANCY.** *n. f.* [from *buoyant*.] The quality of floating.

All the winged tribes owe their flight and *buoyancy* to it.

*Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**BUO'YANT.** *adj.* [from *buoy*.] Floating; light; that which will not sink.

I swom with the tide, and the water under me was *buoyant*.

*Dryden.*

His once so vivid nerves,

So full of *buoyant* spirit, now no more

Inspire the course.

*Thomson's Autumn, l. 455.*

**BUR, BOUR, BOR,** come from the Sax. *bun*, an inner-chamber, or place of shade and retirement. *Gibson's Camden.*

**BUR.** *n. f.* [*bourre*, Fr. is down; the *bur* being filled with a soft tomentum, or down.] A rough head of a plant, which sticks to the hair or cloaths.

Nothing teems,

But hateful docks, rough thistles, keckfies, *burs*,

Losing both beauty and utility.

*Shakesp. Henry V.*

Hang off, thou cat, thou *bur*; vile thing, let loose;

Or I will shake thee from me like a serpent.

*Shakesp.*

Dependents and suitors are always the *burs*, and sometimes the briars of favourites. *Wotton.*

Whither betake her

From the chill dew, amongst rude *burs* and thistles. *Milton.*

And where the vales with violets once were crown'd,

Now knotty *burs* and thorns disgrace the ground. *Dryden.*

A fellow stuck like a *bur*, that there was no shaking him off.

*Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

**BU'RBOT.** *n. f.* A fish full of prickles.

*Dict.*

**BU'RDELAIS.** *n. f.* A sort of grape. See **VINE.**

# BUR

**BURDEN.** *n. f.* [*býrðen*, Sax. and therefore properly written *burthen*. It is supposed to come from *burdo*, Lat. a male, as *onus* from *ovis*, an afs.]

1. A load; something to be carried.

Camels have their provender

Only for bearing *burdens*, and sore blows

For sinking under them.

*Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

It is of use in lading of ships, and may help to shew what

*burden* in the several kinds they will bear. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

2. Something grievous or wearisome.

Couldst thou support

That *burden*, heavier than the earth to bear? *Par. Lost, b. x.*

None of the things they are to learn, should ever be made a

*burden* to them, or imposed on them as a task.

*Locke.*

Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone,

To all my friends a *burden* grown.

*Swift.*

3. A birth: now obsolete.

Thou hadst a wife once, called *Æmilia*,

That bore thee at a *burden* two fair sons.

*Shakesp.*

4. The verse repeated in a song.

At ev'ry close she made, th' attending throng

Reply'd, and bore the *burden* of the song. *Dryden's Fab.*

5. The quantity that a ship will carry; or the capacity of a ship.

To **BURDEN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To load; to incumber.

*Burden* not thyself above thy power.

*Ecclus, xiii. 2.*

I mean not that other men be eased, and you *burdened*.

*Cor. viii. 13.*

**BURDENER.** *n. f.* [from *burden*.] A loader; an oppressor.

**BURDENOUS.** *adj.* [from *burden*.]

1. Grievous; oppressive; wearisome.

Make no jest of that which hath so earnestly pierced me through, nor let that be light to thee, which to me is so *burdenous*.

*Sidney, b. i.*

2. Useless.

To what can I be useful, wherein serve,

But to sit idle on the household hearth,

A *burd'nous* drone; to visitants a gaze. *Milton's Agonistes.*

**BURDENSOME.** *adj.* [from *burden*.] Grievous; troublesome to be born.

His leisure told him, that his time was come,

And lack of load made his life *burdensome*.

*Milton.*

Could I but live till *burdensome* they prove,

My life would be immortal as my love. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

Assistances always attending us, upon the easy condition of our prayers, and by which the most *burdensome* duty will become light and easy.

*Rogers.*

**BURDENSOMENESS.** *n. f.* [from *burdensome*.] Weight; heaviness; uneasiness to be born.

**BURDOCK.** *n. f.* See **DOCK.**

**BUREAU.** *n. f.* [*bureau*, Fr.] A chest of drawers. It is pronounced as if it were spelt *buro*.

For not the desk with silver nails,

Nor *bureau* of expence,

Nor standish well japan'd, avails

To writing of good sense.

*Swift.*

**BURG.** *n. f.* See **BURROW.**

**BUR'GAGE.** *n. f.* [from *burg*, or *burrow*.] A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men of cities or burrows hold their lands or tenements of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent.

*Cowel.*

The gross of the borough is surveyed together in the beginning of the county; but there are some other particular *burgages* thereof, mentioned under the titles of particular mens possessions.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**BUR'GAMOT.** *n. f.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] A species of pear.

**BUR'GANET.** } *n. f.* [from *bourginote*, Fr.] A kind of hel-

**BUR'GONET.** } met.

Upon his head his glistering *burganet*,

The which was wrought by wonderous device,

And curiously engraven, he did fit. *Spenser's Muirpotmos.*

This day I'll wear aloft my *burgonet*,

Ev'n to affright thee with the view thereof. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

The demy Atlas of this earth, the arm

And *burgonet* of man. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

I was page to a footman, carrying after him his pike and

*burganet.* *Hakewell on Providence.*

**BURGEO'IS.** *n. f.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a burges.

It is a republick itself, under the protection of the eight ancient cantons. There are in it an hundred *bourgeois*, and about a thousand souls.

*Addison on Italy.*

2. A type of a particular fort, probably so called from him who first used it; as,

Laugh where we must, be candid where we can,

But vindicate the ways of God to man.

*Pope.*

**BUR'GESS.** *n. f.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a freeman of a city, or corporate town.

2. A representative of a town corporate.

The whole case was dispersed by the knights of shires, and *burgesses* of towns, through all the veins of the land. *Wotton.*

**BURGH.** *n. f.* [See **BURROW.**] A corporate town or burrow.

Many towns in Cornwall, when they were first allowed to

send



send burgesſes to the parliament, bore another proportion to London than now; for ſeveral of theſe *burghs* ſend two burgesſes, whereas London itſelf ſends but four. *Graunt.*  
**BURGER.** *n. ſ.* [from *burgh.*] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Locke.*

It irks me, the poor dappled fools,  
 Being native *burghers* of this deſart city,  
 Should in their own confines, with forked heads,  
 Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*  
 After the multitude of the common people was diſmiſſed,  
 and the chief of the *burghers* ſent for, the imperious letter was  
 read before the knights of the order, and the better ſort of ci-  
 tizens. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

**BURGHERSHIP.** *n. ſ.* [from *burgher.*] The privilege of a bur-  
 gher.

**BURGHMASTER.** See **BURGOMASTER.**

**BURGLAR.** *n. ſ.* [See **BURGLARY.**] The crime of houſe-  
 breaking.

**BURGLARY.** *n. ſ.* [from *burg*, a houſe, and *larron*, a thief.]  
 In the natural ſignification of the word, is nothing but the rob-  
 bing of a houſe: but as it is a term of art, our common law-  
 yers reſtrain it to robbing a houſe by night, or breaking in with  
 an intent to rob, or do ſome other felony. The like offence  
 committed by day, they call houſe-robbing, by a peculiar name.  
*Cowel.*

What ſay you, father? *Burglary* is but a venial fin among  
 ſoldiers. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

**BURGOMASTER.** *n. ſ.* [from *burg* and *maſter.*] One employed  
 in the government of a city.

They chuſe their councils and *burgomaſters* out of the bur-  
 geois, as in the other governments of Switzerland. *Addiſon.*  
**BURH,** is a tower; and from that, a defence or protection; ſo  
*Cwenburh* is a woman ready to aſſiſt; *Cuthbur*, eminent for aſ-  
 ſiſtance. *Gibſon's Camæen.*

**BURIAL.** *n. ſ.* [from *to bury.*]

1. The act of burying; ſepulture; interment.  
 Nor would we deign him *burial* of his men. *Shakeſp.*  
 See my wealthy Andrew dock'd in ſand,  
 Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,  
 To kiſs her *burial*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*  
 Your body I fought, and had I found  
 Deſign'd for *burial* in your native ground. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water.  
 We have great lakes, both ſalt and freſh; we uſe them for  
*burials* of ſome natural bodies: for we find a difference of  
 things buried in earth, and things buried in water. *Bacon.*

3. The church ſervice for funerals.  
 The office of the church is performed by the pariſh prieſt,  
 at the time of his interment, if not prohibited unto perſons ex-  
 communicated, and laying violent hands on themſelves, by a  
 rubrick of the *burial* ſervice. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**BURIER.** *n. ſ.* [from *bury.*] He that buries; he that performs  
 the act of interment.

Let one ſpirit of the firſtborn Cain  
 Reign in all boſoms, that, each heart being ſet  
 On bloody courſes, the rude ſcene may end,  
 And darkneſs be the *burier* of the dead. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

**BURINE.** *n. ſ.* [French.] A graving tool; a graver.  
 Wit is like the graver's *burine* upon copper, or the corroding  
 of aquafortis, which engrave and indent the characters,  
 that they can never be defaced. *Government of the Tongue.*

**BURLACE.** *n. ſ.* [corruptly written for *burdelais.*] A ſort of  
 grape. See **VINE.**

**TO BURL.** *v. a.* To dreſs cloth as fullers do. *Diſt.*

**BURLESCUE.** *adj.* [Fr. from *burlare*, Ital. to jeſt.] Jocular;  
 tending to raiſe laughter, by unnatural or unfuitable language  
 or images.

Homer, in his character of Vulcan and Therſites, in his  
 ſtory of Mars and Venus, in his behaviour of Irus, and in  
 other paſſages, has been obſerved to have lapſed into the *bur-  
 leſque* character, and to have departed from that ſerious air,  
 which ſeems eſſential to the magnificence of an epick poem.  
*Addiſon. Spectator, N° 279.*

**BURLESCUE.** *n. ſ.* Ludicrous language, or ideas; ridicule.  
 When a man lays out a twelvemonth on the ſpots in the  
 fun, however noble his ſpeculations may be, they are very apt  
 to fall into *burleſque*. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

**TO BURLESCUE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To turn to ridi-  
 cule.

Would Homer apply the epithet divine to a modern ſwine-  
 herd? if not, it is an evidence, that Eumeus was a man of con-  
 ſequence; otherwiſe Homer would *burleſque* his own poetry.  
*Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

**BURLINESS.** *n. ſ.* [from *burly.*] Bulk; bluffer.

**BURLY.** *adj.* [*Junius* has no etymology; *Skinner* imagines it  
 to come from *boorlike*, clowniſh.] Great of ſtature; great of  
 ſize; bulky; tumid.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the *burly* boned  
 clown in chines of beef, ere thou ſleep in thy ſheath, I beſeech  
 Jove on my knees, thou may'ſt be turned into hobnails.  
*Shakeſp. Henry VI. p. ii.*  
 It was the orator's own *burly* way of nonſenſe. *Cowley.*

Away with all your Carthaginian ſtate,  
 Let vanquiſh'd Hannibal without doors wait, } *Dryden.*  
 Too *burly* and too big to paſs my narrow gate.  
 Her husband, it ſeems, being a very *burly* man, ſhe thought  
 it would be leſs trouble for her to bring away little Cupid.  
*Addiſon. Spectator, N° 499.*

**TO BURN.** *v. a.* [beſnan, Saxon.]

1. To conſume with fire.  
 That where ſhe fed his amorous deſires  
 With ſoft complaints, and felt his hotteſt fires,  
 There other flames might waſte his earthly part,  
 And *burn* his limbs, where love had *burn'd* his heart. *Dryden.*  
 O that I could but weep, to vent my paſſion!  
 But this dry ſorrow *burns* up all my tears. *Dryden's Sp. Fr.*  
 A fleſhy excreſcence, becoming exceeding hard, is ſuppoſed  
 to demand extirpation, by *burning* away the induration, or  
 amputating. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To wound or hurt with fire or heat.  
 Hand for hand, foot for foot, *burning* for *burning*, wound  
 for wound, ſtripe for ſtripe. *Exodus, xxi. 25.*

**TO BURN.** *v. n.*

1. To be on fire; to be kindled.  
 The barge ſhe ſat in, like a burniſh'd throne,  
 Burnt on the water. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
 O coward conſcience! how doſt thou afflict me?  
 The light *burns* blue—Is it not dead midnight?  
 Cold trembling drops ſtand on my trembling fleſh. *Shakeſp.*  
 Oh! prince, oh! wherefore *burn* your eyes? and why  
 Is your ſweet temper turn'd to fury? *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

2. To be inflamed with paſſion.  
 When I *burnt* in deſire to queſtion them further, they made  
 themſelves air, into which they vaniſhed. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
 Tranio, I *burn*, I pine, I periſh Tranio,  
 If I atchieve not this young modeſt girl. *Shakeſp.*

3. To act as fire.  
 Theſe things ſting him  
 So venomouſly, that *burning* ſhame detains him  
 From his Cordelia. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
 In Raleigh mark their every glory mix'd;  
 Raleigh, the ſcourge of Spain! whoſe breſt with all  
 The ſage, the patriot, and the hero *burn'd*. *Thomſon.*

4. To be hot.  
 I had a glimpſe of him; but he ſhot by me  
 Like a young hound upon a *burning* ſcent. *Dryden's Sp. Fr.*

**BURN.** *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hurt cauſed by fire.  
 We ſee the phlegm of vitriol is a very effectual remedy  
 againſt *burns*. *Boyle.*

**BURNER.** *n. ſ.* [from *burn.*] A perſon that burns any thing.

**BURNET.** *n. ſ.* [*pimpinella*, Lat.] The name of a plant.  
 The common *burnet* is found wild in great plenty upon dry  
 chalky hills; yet is often cultivated in gardens for medicinal  
 uſes. *Millar.*

The even mead that erſt brought ſweetly forth  
 The freckled cowſlip, *burnet*, and green clover. *Shakeſp.*

**BURNING.** *n. ſ.* [from *burn.*] Fire; flame; ſtate of inflamma-  
 tion.

The mind ſurely, of itſelf, can feel none of the *burnings* of a  
 fever. *South.*

In liquid *burnings*, or on dry to dwell,  
 Is all the ſad variety of hell. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

**BURNING-GLASS.** *n. ſ.* [from *burning* and *glafs.*] A glaſs which  
 collects the rays of the ſun into a narrow compaſs, and ſo in-  
 creases their force.

The appetite of her eye did ſeem to ſcorch me up like a  
*burning-glaſs*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Love is of the nature of a *burning-glaſs*, which, kept ſtill in  
 one place, fireth; changed often, it doth nothing. *Suckling.*

O diadem, thou centre of ambition,  
 Where all its different lines are reconciled,  
 As if thou wert the *burning-glaſs* of glory. *Dryden and Lee.*

**TO BURNISH.** *v. a.* [*burnir*, Fr.] To poliſh; to give a  
 gloſs to.

The barge ſhe ſat in, like a burniſh'd throne,  
 Burnt on the water. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Miſlike me not for my complexion,  
 The ſhadow'd livery of the burniſh'd ſun,  
 To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shakeſp.*  
 Make a plate of them, and *burniſh* it as they do iron. *Bacon.*  
 The frame of *burniſh'd* ſteel, that caſt a glare  
 From far, and ſeem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden.*

**TO BURNISH.** *v. n.* To grow bright or gloſſy.

I've ſeen a ſnake in human form,  
 All ſtain'd with infamy and vice,  
 Leap from the dunghill in a trice,  
*Burniſh*, and make a gawdy ſhow,  
 Become a gen'ral, peer, and beau. *Swift.*

**TO BURNISH.** *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.] To grow; to  
 ſpread out.

This they could do, while Saturn fill'd the throne,  
 Ere Juno *burniſh'd*, or young Jove was grown. *Dryden's Juv. ſat. xiii.*

To ſhoot, and ſpread, and *burniſh* into man. *Dryden.*  
*Mrs.*



# BUR

# BUS

Mrs. Primly's great belly; she may lace it down before, but it *burnishes* on her lips. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

BU'RNISHER. *n. f.* [from *burnish*.]

1. The person that burnishes or polishes.
2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books; it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick.

BURNT. [*particip. pass.* of *burn*.]

I find it very difficult to know,

Who, to refresh th' attendants to a grave,

*Burnt* claret first, or Naples bisket gave. *King's Cookery.*

BURR. *n. f.* [See BUR.] The lobe or lap of the ear. *Dict.*

BURR Pump. [In a ship.] A pump by the side of a ship, into which a staff seven or eight foot long is put; having a burr or knob of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope fastened to the middle of it, called also a *bilge pump*. *Harris.*

BU'RRAS Pipe. [With surgeons.] An instrument or vessel used to keep corroding powders in, as vitriol, precipitate. *Harris.*

BU'REEL. *n. f.* A sort of pear, otherwise called the *red butter pear*, from its smooth, delicious, and soft pulp, which is ripe in the end of September. *Phillips's World of Words.*

BU'REEL Fly. [from *bourreler*, Fr. to execute; to torture.] An insect, called also *oxfly*, *gadbee*, or *breeze*. *Dict.*

BU'REEL Shot. [from *bourreler*, to execute, Fr. and *shot*.] In gunnery. Small bullets, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c. put into cases, to be discharged out of the ordnance; a sort of case-shot. *Harris.*

BU'RROCK. *n. f.* A small wear or dam, where wheels are laid in a river for catching of fish. *Phillips's World of Words.*

BU'RRROW, BERG, BURG, BURGH. *n. f.* [derived from the Saxon *burg*, *byrg*, a city, tower, or castle. *Gibson's Camden.*]

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to the parliament. All places that, in former days, were called *borough*, were such as were fenced or fortified. *Cowel.*

King of England shalt thou be proclaim'd

In ev'ry *burrow*, as we pass along. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

Possession of land was the original right of election among the commons; and *burrows* were entitled to sit, as they were possessed of certain tracts. *Temple.*

2. The holes made in the ground by conies.

When they shall see his crest up again, and the man in blood, they will out of their *burrows*, like conies after rain, and revel all with him. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

To BU'RRROW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make holes in the ground; to mine, as conies or rabbits.

Some strew sand among their corn, which, they say, prevents mice and rats *burrowing* in it; because of its falling into their ears. *Mortimer.*

Little sinuses would often form, and *burrow* underneath.

*Sharp's Surgery.*

BU'RSAR. *n. f.* [*bursarius*, Lat.]

1. The treasurer of a college.
2. Students sent as exhibitioners to the universities in Scotland by each presbytery, from whom they have a small yearly allowance for four years.

BURSE. *n. f.* [*bourse*, Fr. *bursa*, Lat. a purse; or from *byrsa*, Lat. the exchange of Carthage.] An exchange where merchants meet, and shops are kept; so called, because the sign of the purse was anciently set over such a place; whence the Exchange in the Strand was termed Britain's Burse by James I. *Phillips.*

To BURST. *v. n.* I *burst*; I have *burst*, or *bursten*. [*byrgan*, Saxon.]

1. To break, or fly open.

So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall *burst* out with new wine. *Prov. iii. 10.*

2. To fly asunder.

Yet am I thankful; if my heart were great,  
'Twould *burst* at this. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

3. To break away; to spring.

You *burst*, ah cruel! from my arms,  
And swiftly shoot along the mall,  
Or softly glide by the canal. *Pope.*

4. To come suddenly.

A resolved villain,  
Whose bowels suddenly *burst* out; the king  
Yet speaks, and, peradventure, may recover. *Shakesp.*

If the worlds

In worlds inclos'd, shou'd on his senses *burst*,  
He wou'd abhorrent turn. *Thomson's Summer, l. 310.*

5. To come by violence.

Well didst thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice;  
For had the passions of thy heart *burst* out,  
I fear, we should have seen decypher'd there  
More ranc'rous spight. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. i.*

Where is the notable passage over the river Euphrates, *bursting* out by the vallies of the mountain Antitaurus; from whence the plains of Mesopotamia, then part of the Persian kingdom, begin to open themselves. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Young spring protrudes the *bursting* gems. *Thomson.*

6. To begin an action violently.

She *burst* into tears, and wrung her hands. *Arbuthnot.*

To BURST. *v. a.* To break suddenly; to make a quick and violent disruption.

My breast I'll *burst* with straining of my courage,  
And from my shoulders crack my arms asunder,

But I will chastise this high-minded strumpet. *Shakesp.*

He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out,

As if he would *burst* heav'n. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Moses saith also, the fountains of the great abyss were *burst* asunder, to make the deluge; and what means this abyss, and the bursting of it, if restrained to Judea? what appearance is there of this disruption there? *Burnet's Theory.*

If the juices of an animal body were, so as by the mixture of the opposites, to cause an ebullition, they would *burst* the vessels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BURST. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sudden disruption; a sudden and violent action of any kind.

Since I was man,

Such sheets of fire, such *burst* of horrid thunder,

Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never

Remember to have heard. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Down they came, and drew

The whole roof after them, with *burst* of thunder,

Upon the heads of all. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 1650.*

Imprison'd fire, in the close dungeons pent,

Roar to get loose, and struggle for a vent,

Eating their way, and undermining all,

Till with a mighty *burst* whole mountains fall. *Addison.*

BURST. } *participial adj.* [from *burst*.] Diseased with a her-

BU'RSTEN. } nia, or rupture.

BU'RSTENESS. *n. f.* [from *burst*.] A rupture, or hernia.

BU'RSTWORT. *n. f.* [from *burst* and *wort*; *herniaria*, Lat.] An herb good against ruptures. *Dict.*

BURT. *n. f.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.

To BU'RTHEN. *v. a.* } See BURDEN.

BU'RTHEN. *n. f.* }

Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,

And the sad *burthen* of some merry song. *Pope.*

BU'RTON. *n. f.* [In a ship.] A small tackle to be fastened any where at pleasure, consisting of two single pullies, for hoisting small things in or out. *Phillips's World of Words.*

BU'RY. } *n. f.* [from *burg*, Sax.] A dwelling-place; a termina-

BE'RY. } tion still added to the names of several places; as, *Al-*

*dermanbury*, *St. Edmund's bury*. *Phillips's World of Words.*

BU'RY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *borough*.]

It is his nature to dig himself *buries*, as the coney doth; which he doth with very great celerity. *Grew.*

To BU'RY. *v. a.* [*byrgan*, Saxon.]

1. To inter; to put into a grave.

When he lies along,

After your way his tale pronounc'd, shall *bury*

His reasons with his body. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

2. To inter, with the rites and ceremonies of sepulture.

Slave, thou hast slain me!

If ever thou wilt thrive, *bury* my body. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

If you have kindness left, there see me laid;

To *bury* decently the injur'd maid,

Is all the favour. *Waller.*

3. To conceal; to hide.

This is the way to make the city flat,

And *bury* all, which yet distinctly ranges,

In heaps and piles of ruin. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

4. To place one thing within another.

A tearing groan did break

The name of Antony; it was divided

Between her heart and lips; she render'd life,

Thy name so *bury'd* in her. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BU'RYING-PLACE. *n. f.* A place appointed for the sepulture of dead bodies.

The place was formerly a church-yard, and has still several marks in it of graves and *burying-places*. *Spectator, N° 110.*

BUSH. *n. f.* [*bois*, Fr.]

1. A thick shrub.

Eft through the thick they heard one rudely rush,

With noise whereof, he, from his lofty steed,

Down fell to ground, and crept into a *bush*,

To hide his coward head from dying dread. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*

The poller, and exactor of fees, justifies the resemblance of the courts of justice to the *bush*, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence from the weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. *Bacon's Essays, N° 47.*

Her heart was that strange *bush*, whose sacred fire,

Religion did not consume, but inspire

Such piety, so chaste use of God's day,

That what we turn to feast, she turn'd to pray. *Donne.*

With such a care,

As roses from their stalks we tear,

When we would still prefer them new,

And fresh as on the *bush* they grew. *Waller.*

The sacred ground

Shall weeds and pois'nous plants refuse to bear;

Each common *bush* shall Syrian roses wear. *Dryden's Virg.*

2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to shew that liquours are sold there.



If it be true, that good wine needs no *busb*, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

To BUSH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow thick.

The roses *busbing* round  
About her glow'd; half stooping to support  
Each flow'r of tender stalk. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

A gushing fountain broke  
Around it, and above, for ever green,  
The *busbing* alders form'd a shady scene. *Pope's Odyssey.*

BU'SHEL. *n. f.* [*boisseau*, Fr. *buffellus*, low Lat.]

1. A measure containing eight gallons; a strike.  
His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two *busbels* of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them; and when you have them, they are not worth the search. *Shakesp.*

2. It is used, in common language, indefinitely for a large quantity.

The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with *busbels* of gold, without counting the weight or the number of pieces. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. *Busbels of a cart-wheel.* Irons within the hole of the nave, to preserve it from wearing. [from *bouche*, Fr. a mouth.] *Dict.*

BU'SHINESS. *n. f.* [from *busby*.] The quality of being bushy.

BU'SHMENT. *n. f.* [from *busb*.] A thicket; a cluster of bushes.  
Princes thought how they might discharge the earth of woods, briars, *busbments*, and waters, to make it more habitable and fertile. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

BU'SHY. *adj.* [from *busb*.]

1. Thick; full of small branches, not high.

The gentle shepherd sat beside a spring,  
All in the shadow of a *busby* brier. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

Generally the cutting away of boughs and suckers at the root and body, doth make trees grow high; and, contrariwise, the polling and cutting of the top, make them spread and grow *busby*. *Bacon's Nat. History, N° 424.*

2. Thick like a bush.

Statues of this god, with a thick *busby* beard, are still many of them extant in Rome. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Full of bushes.

The kids with pleasure browse the *busby* plain;  
The show'rs are grateful to the swelling grain. *Dryden.*

BU'SILESS. *adj.* [from *busy*.] At leisure; without business; unemployed.

These sweet thoughts do even refresh my labour,  
Most *busiless* when I do it. *Shakesp.*

BU'SILY. *adv.* [from *busy*.] With an air of importance; with an air of hurry; actively; importunately.

Or if too *busily* they will enquire  
Into a victory, which we disdain,  
Then let them know, the Belgians did retire,  
Before the patron faint of injur'd Spain. *Dryden.*

BU'SINESS. *n. f.* [from *busy*.]

1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs.

Must *business* thee from hence remove?  
Oh! that's the worst disease of love. *Donne.*

2. An affair. In this sense it has the plural.

Bestow  
Your needful counsel to our *businesses*,  
Which crave the instant use. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. The subject of business; the affair or object that engages the care.

You are so much the *business* of our souls, that while you are in fight, we can neither look nor think on any else; there are no eyes for other beauties. *Dryden.*

The great *business* of the senses, being to take notice of what hurts or advantages the body. *Locke.*

4. Serious engagement, in opposition to trivial transactions.

I never knew one, who made it his *business* to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself. *Addis.*

He had *business* enough upon his hands, and was only a poet by accident. *Prior's Preface.*

When diversion is made the *business* and study of life, though the actions chosen be in themselves innocent, the excess will render them criminal. *Rogers.*

5. Right of action.

What *business* has a tortoise among the clouds? *L'Estrange.*

6. A point; a matter of question; something to be examined or considered.

Fitness to govern, is a perplexed *business*; some men, some nations, excel in the one ability, some in the other. *Bacon.*

7. Something to be transacted.

They were far from the Zidonians, and had no *business* with any one. *Judges, xviii. 7.*

8. Something required to be done.

To those people that dwell under or near the equator, this spring would be most pestilent; as for those countries that are nearer the poles, in which number are our own, and the most considerable nations of the world, a perpetual spring will not do their *business*; they must have longer days, a nearer approach of the sun. *Bentley.*

9. To do one's business. To kill, destroy, or ruin him.

BU'SK. *n. f.* [*busque*, Fr.] A piece of steel or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays.

VOL. I.

Off with that happy *busk*, which I envy,  
That still can be, and still can stand so nigh. *Donne.*

BU'SKIN. *n. f.* [*brofcken*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half boot; a shoe which comes to the midleg.

The foot was dressed in a short pair of crimson velvet *buskins*; in some places open, to shew the fairness of the skin. *Sidney.*

Sometimes Diana he her takes to be,  
But misleth bow, and shafts, and *buskins* to her knee.

*Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. vi. stanza. 16.*

There is a kind of rusticity in all those pompous verses; somewhat of a holiday shepherd strutting in his country *buskins*. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of high shoe wore by the ancient actors of tragedy, to raise their stature.

Great Fletcher never treads in *buskins* here,  
Nor greater Johnson dares in socks appear.  
In her best light the comick Muse appears, *Dryden.*

When she, with borrow'd pride the *buskin* wears. *Smith.*

BU'SKINED. *adj.* [from *buskin*.] Dressed in buskins.

Or what, though rare, of later age,  
Ennobl'd hath the *buskin'd* stage? *Milton.*

Here, arm'd with silver bows, in early dawn,  
Her *buskin'd* virgins trac'd the dewy lawn. *Pope.*

BU'SKY. *adj.* [written more properly by Milton, *bosky*. See BOSKY.] Woody; shaded with woods; overgrown with trees.

How bloodily the sun begins to peer  
Above yon *busky* hill! *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

BUSS. *n. f.* [*bus*, the mouth, Irish; *baifer*, Fr.]

1. A kiss; a salute with the lips.

Thou dost give me flattering *busses*.—By my troth, I kiss thee with a most constant heart. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Some squire perhaps you take delight to rack,  
Who visits with a gun, presents with birds,  
Then gives a smacking *buss*. *Pope.*

2. A boat for fishing. [*bussé*, German.]

If the king would enter towards building such a number of boats and *busses*, as each company could easily manage, it would be an encouragement both of honour and advantage. *Temple.*

To BUSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiss; to salute with the lips.

Yonder walls, that partly front your town,  
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do *buss* the clouds,  
Must kiss their feet. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Go to them with this bonnet in thy hand,  
Thy knee *bussing* the stones; for, in such business,  
Action is eloquence. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

BUST. *n. f.* [*busto*, Ital.] A statue representing a man to his breast.

Agrippa, or Caligula, is a common coin, but a very extraordinary *bust*; and a Tiberius, a rare coin, but a common *bust*. *Addison on Italy.*

Ambition sigh'd: she found it vain to trust  
The faithless column, and the crumbling *bust*. *Pope.*

BU'STARD. *n. f.* [*bistarde*, Fr.] A wild turkey.

His sacrifices were phenicopters, peacocks, *bustards*, turkeys, pheasants; and all these were daily offered. *Hakewell.*

To BU'STLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *busy*.]

To be busy; to stir; to be active.  
Come, *bustle, bustle*—caparison my horse. *Shakesp. R. III.*

God take king Edward to his mercy,  
And leave the world for me to *bustle* in. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

Sir Henry Vane was a busy and *bustling* man, who had credit enough to do his business in all places. *Clarendon, b. ii.*

A poor abject worm,  
That crawl'd awhile upon a *bustling* world,  
And now am trampled to my dust again. *Southerne's Oroonoko.*

Ye sov'reign lords, who sit like gods in state,  
Awing the world, and *bustling* to be great! *Granville.*

BU'STLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry; a commotion.

Wisdom's self

Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude;  
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,  
That, in the various *bustle* of resort,  
Were all too ruffl'd. *Milton.*

This is the creature that pretends to knowledge, and that makes such a noise and *bustle* for opinions. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

Such a doctrine made a strange *bustle* and disturbance in the world, which then sat warm and easy in a free enjoyment of their lusts. *South.*

If the Count had given them a pot of ale after it, all would have been well, without any of this *bustle*. *Spectator, N° 481.*

BU'STLER. *n. f.* [from *bustle*.] An active stirring man.

BU'SY. *adj.* [*býrgan*, Sax. It is pronounced as *bissy*.]

1. Employed with earnestness.

My mistress sends you word, that she is *busy*, and cannot come. *Shakesp. Taming the Shr.*

The christians, sometimes valiantly receiving the enemy, and sometimes charging them again, repulsed the proud enemy, still *busy* with them. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

2. Bustling;



2. Bustling; active; meddling.

The next thing which the waking looks upon,  
On meddling monkey, or on *busy* ape,  
She shall pursue it with the soul of love. *Shakesp.*

This *busy* pow'r is working day and night;  
For when the outward senses rest do take,  
A thousand dreams, fantastical and light,  
With flutt'ring wings, do keep her still awake. *Davies.*

The coming spring would first appear,  
And all this place with roses strow,  
If *busy* feet would let them grow. *Waller.*

All written since that time, seem to have little more than  
events we are glad to know, or the controversy of opinions,  
wherein the *busy* world has been so much employed. *Temple.*

Religious motives and instincts are so *busy* in the heart of  
every reasonable creature, that no man would hope to govern a  
society, without regard to those principles. *Addison. Freeholder.*  
To Bu'sy. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To employ; to engage; to  
make or keep busy.

He in great passion all this while did dwell,  
More *busying* his quick eyes her face to view,  
Than his dull ears to hear what she did tell. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
The pleasure which I took at my friend's pleasure herein,  
idly *busied* me thus to express the same. *Carew's Survey.*

My Harry,  
Be it thy course to *busy* giddy minds  
With foreign quarrels. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

While they were *busied* to lay the foundations, their build-  
ings were overthrown by an earthquake, and many thousands  
of the Jews were overwhelmed. *Raleigh's History.*

The points which *busied* the devotion of the first ages, and  
the curiosity of the later. *Decay of Piety.*

The ideas it is *busied* about, should be natural and congenial  
ones, which it had in itself. *Locke.*

The learning and disputes of the schools have been much *bu-*  
*sied* about genus and species. *Locke.*

For the rest, it must be owned, he does not *busy* himself, by  
entering deep into any party, but rather spends his time in acts  
of hospitality. *Swift.*

Bu'sybody. *n. f.* [from *busy* and *body*.] A vain, meddling, fan-  
tastical person.

Going from house to house, tatlers and *busybodies*, are the  
canker and rust of idleness, as idleness is the rust of time.

*Busybodies* and intermeddlers are a dangerous sort of people  
to have to do withal. *Taylor's Holy Living.*  
*L'Estrange.*

She is well acquainted with all the favourite servants, *busy-*  
*bodies*, dependants, and poor relations of all persons of condi-  
tion in the whole town. *Spektor, N° 437.*

BUT. *conjunct.* [but, butan, Saxon.]

1. Except.

An emission of immaterial virtues we are a little doubtful to  
propound, it is so prodigious: *but* that it is so constantly a-  
vouched by many. *Bacon.*

Who can it be, ye gods! *but* perjur'd Lycon?

Who can inspire such storms of rage, *but* Lycon?

Where has my sword left one so black, *but* Lycon?

*Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

Your poem hath been printed, and we have no objection *but*  
the obscurity of several passages, by our ignorance in facts and  
persons. *Swift.*

2. Yet; nevertheless. It sometimes only enforces yet.

Then let him speak, and any that shall stand without, shall  
hear his voice plainly; *but* yet made extreme sharp and exile,  
like the voice of puppets: and yet the articulate sounds of the  
words will not be confounded. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 155.*

Our wants are many, and grievous to be born, *but* quite of  
another kind. *Swift.*

3. The particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism; now.

If there be a liberty and possibility for a man to kill himself  
today, then it is not absolutely necessary that he shall live till  
tomorrow; *but* there is such a liberty, therefore no such ne-  
cessity. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

God will one time or another make a difference between the  
good and the evil. *But* there is little or no difference made in  
this world: therefore there must be another world, wherein  
this difference shall be made. *Watts's Logick, Introd.*

4. Only; nothing more than.

If my offence be of mortal kind,  
That not my service, past or present sorrows,  
Can ransom me into his love again;  
*But* to know so, must be my benefit. *Shakesp. Othello.*

And *but* infirmity,

Which waits upon worn times, hath something seiz'd  
His wish'd ability, he had himself  
The lands and waters measur'd. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

What nymph so'er his voice *but* hears,  
Will be my rival, though she have *but* ears. *Ben. Johnson.*

No, Aurengzebe, you merit all my heart,  
And I'm too noble *but* to give a part. *Dryden.*

Did *but* men consider the true notion of God, he would ap-  
pear to be full of goodness. *Tillotson.*

If we do *but* put virtue and vice in equal circumstances, the  
advantages of ease and pleasure will be found to be on the side  
of religion. *Tillotson.*

The mischiefs or harms that come by play, inadvertency, or  
ignorance, are not at all, or *but* very gently, to be taken notice  
of. *Locke on Education.*

If a reader examines Horace's art of poetry, he will find *but*  
very few precepts in it, which he may not meet with in Ari-  
stotle. *Addison. Spectator.*

Prepar'd I stand: he was *but* born to try

The lot of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope's Odyssey.*

5. Than.

The full moon was no sooner up, and shining in all its  
brightness, *but* he privately opened the gate of paradise.  
*Guardian, N° 167.*

6. But that; without this consequence that.

Frosts that constrain the ground,  
Do seldom their usurping power withdraw,  
*But* raging floods pursue their hasty hand. *Dryden.*

7. Otherwise than that.

It cannot be *but* nature hath some director, of infinite  
power, to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker, b. i. § 3.*

Who shall believe,

*But* you misuse the reverence of your place? *Shakesp.*

8. Not otherwise than.

A genius so elevated and unconfined as Mr. Cowley's, was  
*but* necessary to make Pindar speak English. *Dryden.*

9. By any other means means than.

Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny: whose  
qualification shall come into no true taste again, *but* by trans-  
planting of Cassio. *Shakesp. Othello.*

10. If it were not for this; if this were not.

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse  
Full of cruozades. And *but* my noble Moor  
Is true of mind, and made of no such baseness,  
As jealous creatures are, it were enough  
To put him to ill-thinking. *Shakesp. Othello.*

I here do give thee that with all my heart,

Which, *but* thou hast already, with all my heart

I would keep from thee. *Shakesp. Othello.*

11. However; howbeit.

I do not doubt *but* I have been to blame;  
*But*, to pursue the end for which I came,  
Unite your subjects first, then let us go,  
And pour their common rage upon the foe. *Dryden.*

12. It is used after no doubt, no question, and such words, and sig-  
nifies the same with that. It sometimes is joined with that.

They made no account, *but that* the navy should be absolute-  
ly master of the seas. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

I fancied to myself a kind of ease in the change of the pa-  
roxysm; never suspecting *but that* the humour would have  
waited itself. *Dryden.*

There is no question *but* the king of Spain will reform most  
of the abuses. *Addison on Italy.*

13. That. This seems no proper sense in this place.

It is not therefore impossible, *but* I may alter the complexion  
of my play, to restore myself into the good graces of my fair  
criticks. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

14. Otherwise than.

I should sin

To think *but* nobly of my grandmother. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

15. Even; not longer ago than.

Beroe *but* now I left; whom, pin'd with pain,  
Her age and anguish from these rites detain. *Dryden.*  
It is evident, in the instance I gave *but* now, the consciof-  
ness went along. *Locke.*

16. A particle by which the meaning of the foregoing sentence is  
bounded or restrained.

Thus fights Ulysses, thus his fame extends,  
A formidable man, *but* to his friends. *Dryden.*

17. An objective particle; yet it may be objected.

*But* yet, madam——

I do not like *but* yet; it does allay  
The good precedence; fie upon *but* yet!  
*But* yet is as a jaylour, to bring forth  
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Must the heart then have been formed and constituted, be-  
fore the blood was in being? *But* here again, the substance of  
the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the  
blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. *Bentl.*

18. But for; without; had not this been.

Rash man! forbear, *but* for some unbelief,  
My joy had been as fatal as my grief. *Waller.*

Her head was bare,

*But* for her native ornament of hair,  
Which in a simple knot was ty'd above. *Dryden's Fables.*

When the fair boy receiv'd the gift of right,  
And, *but* for mischief, you had dy'd for spight. *Dryden.*

BUT. *n. f.* [bout, French.] A boundary.

*But*, if I ask you what I mean by that word, you will answer,  
I mean this or that thing, you cannot tell which; *but* if I join  
it with the words in construction and sense, as, *but* I will not,



# BUT

a but of wine, *but* and boundary, the ram will but, shoot at but, the meaning of it will be as ready to you as any other word.

*Holder's Elements of Speech.*

**BUT.** *n. f.* [In sea language.] The end of any plank which joins to another on the outside of a ship, under water. *Harris.*

**BUT-END.** *n. f.* [from *but* and *end*.] The blunt end of any thing; the end upon which it rests.

The reserve of foot galled their foot with several volleys, and then fell on them with the *but-ends* of their muskets. *Clarendon.*

Thy weapon was a good one when I wielded it, but the *but-end* remains in my hands. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Some of the soldiers accordingly pushed them forwards with the *but-ends* of their pikes, into my reach. *Gulliver's Travels.*

**BU'TCHER.** *n. f.* [*boucher*, Fr.]

1. One that kills animals to sell their flesh.

The shepherd and the *butcher* both may look upon one sheep with pleasing conceits. *Sidney.*

Hence he learnt the *butcher's* guile,

How to cut your throat, and smile;

Like a *butcher* doom'd for life,

In his mouth to wear his knife. *Swift.*

2. One that is delighted with blood.

Honour and renown are bestowed on conquerors, who, for the most part, are but the great *butchers* of mankind. *Locke.*

**TO BU'TCHER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill; to murder.

In suff'ring thus thy brother to be slaughter'd,

Thou shewest the naked pathway to thy life,

Teaching stern murder how to *butcher* thee. *Shakesp. R. II.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,

And shamefully by you my hopes are *butcher'd*. *Shakesp.*

The poison and the dagger are at hand to *butcher* a hero, when the poet wants brains to save him. *Dryden's Don Sebast.*

**BUTCHERS-BROOM, or KNEEHOLLY.** *n. f.* [*rufcus*, Lat.]

The flower-cup consists of one leaf, cut into several divisions, out of which is produced a globular bell-shaped flower, consisting also of one leaf, in the center of which rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a soft roundish fruit, in which are inclosed one or two hard seeds. It is very common in the woods, in divers parts of England, and is rarely cultivated in gardens. The roots are sometimes used in medicine, and the green shoots are cut and bound into bundles, and sold to the butchers, who use it as besoms to sweep their blocks; from whence it had the name of *butchers-broom*. *Millar.*

**BU'TCHERLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *butcherly*.] In a butcherly manner.

**BU'TCHERLY.** *adj.* [from *butcher*.] Cruel; bloody; barbarous.

There is a way, which, brought into schools, would take away this *butcherly* fear in making of Latin. *Ascham's Schoolm.*

What stratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*,

This deadly quarrel daily doth beget! *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

**BU'TCHERY.** *n. f.* [from *butcher*.]

1. The trade of a butcher.

Yet this man, so ignorant in modern *butchery*, has cut up half an hundred heroes, and quartered five or six miserable lovers, in every tragedy he has written. *Pope.*

2. Murder; cruelty; slaughter.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,

Behold this pattern of thy *butcheries*. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

The *butchery*, and the breach of hospitality, is represented in this fable under the mask of friendship. *L'Estrange.*

Can he a son to soft remorse incite,

Whom goals, and blood, and *butchery* delight? *Dryden.*

3. The place where blood is shed.

This is no place, this house is but a *butchery*;

Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

**BU'TLER.** *n. f.* [*bouteiller*, Fr. *boteler*, or *botiller*, old English, from *bottle*; he that is employed in the care of bottling liquours.] A servant in a family employed in furnishing the table.

Butlers forget to bring up their beer time enough. *Swift.*

**BU'TLERAGE.** *n. f.* [from *butler*.] The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.

Those ordinary finances are casual or uncertain, as be the escheats, the customs, *butlerage*, and impost. *Bacon.*

**BU'TLERSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *butler*.] The office of a butler.

**BU'TMENT.** *n. f.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

The supporters or *butments* of the said arch cannot suffer so much violence, as in the precedent flat posture. *Wotton.*

**BUTT.** *n. f.* [*but*, Fr.]

1. The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed.

He calls on Bacchus, and propounds the prize;

The groom his fellow groom at *butts* defies,

And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes. } *Dryd.*

2. The point at which the endeavour is directed.

Be not afraid though you do see me weapon'd;

Here is my journey's end; here is my *butt*,

The very sea-mark of my journey's end. *Shakesp. Othello.*

3. The object of aim; the thing against which any attack is directed.

The papists were the most common-place, and the *butt* against whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*

4. A man upon whom the company break their jests.

# BUT

I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very smart, when my ill genius suggested to him such a reply as got all the laughter on his side. *Spectator, N° 175.*

5. A stroke given in fencing.

If disputes arise

Among the champions for the prize;

To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,

John shews the chalk on Robert's coat. *Prior.*

**BUTT.** *n. f.* [*butz*, Saxon.] A vessel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty six gallons of wine; a butt contains one hundred and eight gallons of beer; and from fifteen to twenty two hundred weight, is a butt of currans.

I escaped upon a *butt* of sack, which the sailors heaved over-board. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

**TO BUTT.** *v. a.* [*botten*, Dutch.] To strike with the head.

Come, leave your tears: a brief farewell: the beast

With many heads *butts* me away. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Nor wars are seen,

Unless, upon the green,

Two harmless lambs are *butting* one the other. *Wotton.*

A snow-white steer, before thy altar led,

*Butts* with his threat'ning brows, and bellowing stands. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

A ram will *butt* with his head, though he be brought up tame, and never saw that manner of fighting. *Ray on the Cr.*

**BU'TTER.** *n. f.* [*buttere*, Sax. *butyrum*, Lat.]

1. An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil separates from the whey.

And he took *butter* and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set before them. *Gen. xviii. 8.*

2. *Butter of antimony.* A chymical preparation, made by uniting the acid spirits of sublimate corrosive with regulus of antimony. It is a great caustick. *Harris.*

3. *Butter of tin,* is made with tin and sublimate corrosive. This preparation continually emits fumes. *Harris.*

**TO BU'TTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear, or oil with butter.

'Twas her brother, that, in pure kindness to his horse, *buttered* his hay. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Words *butter* no parsnips. *L'Estrange.*

2. To encrease the stakes every throw, or every game: a cant term among gamesters.

It is a fine simile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a *buttering* gamester, that stakes all his winning upon one cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone. *Addison. Freeholder, N° 40.*

**BU'TTERBUMP.** *n. f.* A fowl; the same with *bittourn*.

**BU'TTERBUR.** *n. f.* [*petasites*, Lat.]

It is a plant with a flosculous flower, consisting of many florets, divided into many parts, fitting on the embryo, and continued in a cylindrical empalement, divided also into many parts; the embryo becomes afterwards a seed furnished with down, and the flowers appear before the leaves. It is used in medicine, and grows wild in great plenty by the sides of ditches. *Millar.*

**BU'TTERFLOWER.** *n. f.* A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May.

Let weeds, instead of *butterflow'rs*, appear,

And meads, instead of daisies, hemlock bear. *Gay.*

**BU'TTERFLY.** *n. f.* [*buttepplege*, Saxon.] A beautiful insect, so named because it first appears at the beginning of the season for butter.

Eftsoons that damsel, by her heav'nly might,

She turned into a winged *butterfly*,

In the wide air to make her wand'ring flight. *Spenser.*

Tell old tales, and laugh

At gilded *butterflies*; and hear poor rogues

Talk of court news. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

And so besel, that as he cast his eye

Among the colworts on a *butterfly*,

He saw false Reynard. *Dryden's Fables.*

That which seems to be a powder upon the wings of a *butterfly*, is an innumerable company of extreme small feathers, not to be discerned without a microscope. *Grew.*

**BU'TTERIS.** *n. f.* An instrument of steel set in a wooden handle, used in paring the foot, or cutting the hoof of a horse. *Farr. D.*

**BU'TTERMILK.** *n. f.* [from *butter* and *milk*.] The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made.

A young man, who was fallen into an ulcerous consumption, devoted himself to *buttermilk*, by which sole diet he recovered. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The scurvy of mariners is cured by acids; as ripe fruits, lemons, oranges, *buttermilk*; and alkaline spirits hurt them. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**BU'TTERPRINT.** *n. f.* [from *butter* and *print*.] A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

A *butterprint*, in which were engraven figures of all sorts and sizes, applied to the lump of butter, left on it the figure. *Locke.*

**BU'TTERTOOTH.** *n. f.* [from *butter* and *tooth*.] The great broad foreteeth.

**BU'TTERWOMAN.** *n. f.* [from *butter* and *woman*.] A woman that sells butter.

*Tongue,*



Tongue, I must put you into a *butterwoman's* mouth, and buy myself another of Bajazet's mute, if you prattle me into these perils. *Shakefp. All's well that ends well.*

BU'TTERWORT. *n. f.* A plant; the same with *sanicle*.

BU'TTERY. *adj.* [from *butter*.] Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

Nothing more convertible into hot cholerick humours, than its *buttery* parts. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The best oils, thickened by cold, have a white colour; and milk itself has its whiteness from the caseous fibres, and its *buttery* oil. *Floyer on the Humours.*

BU'TTERY. *n. f.* [from *butter*; or, according to *Skinner*, from *bouter*, Fr. to place or lay up.] The room where provisions are laid up.

Go, firrah, take them to the *buttery*,

And give them friendly welcome every one. *Shakefp.*

All that need a cool and fresh temper, as cellars, pantries, and *butteries*, to the north. *Wotton.*

My guts ne'er suffer'd from a college-cook,

My name ne'er enter'd in a *buttery* book.

*Brampton's Man of Taste.*

BU'TTOCK. *n. f.* [supposed, by *Skinner*, to come from *aboutir*, Fr. inserted by *Junius* without etymology.] The rump; the part near the tail.

It is like a barber's chair that fits all the *buttocks*. *Shakefp.*

Such as were not able to stay themselves, should be holden up by others of more strength, riding behind them upon the *buttocks* of the horse. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

The tail of a fox was never made for the *buttocks* of an ape.

*L'Estrange's Fables.*

BU'TTON. *n. f.* [*bottwn*, Welch; *bouton*, Fr.]

1. A catch, or small ball, by which the dress of man is fastened.

Pray you, undo this *button*. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

I mention those ornaments, because, of the simplicity of the shape, want of ornaments, *buttons*, loops, gold and silver lace, they must have been cheaper than ours. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. Any knob or ball fastened to a smaller body.

We fastened to the upper marble certain wires, and a *button*. *Boyle.*

Fair from its humble bed I rear'd this flow'r,

Suckled and chear'd, with air, and sun and show'r;

Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread,

Bright with the gilded *button* tipt its head. *Pope's Dunciad.*

3. The bud of a plant.

The canker galls the infants of the spring,

Too oft before their *buttons* be disclos'd. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

BU'TTON. *n. f.* The sea urchin, which is a kind of crabfish that has prickles instead of feet. *Ainsworth.*

TO BU'TTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress; to cloath.

One whose hard heart is *button'd* up with steel. *Shakefp.*

He gave his legs, arm, and breast, to his ordinary servant, to *button* and dress him. *Wotton.*

2. To fasten with buttons.

BU'TTONHOLE. *n. f.* [from *button* and *hole*.] The loop in which the button of the cloaths is caught.

Let me take you a *buttonhole* lower. *Shakefp. Love's Lab. L.*

I'll please the maids of honour, if I can:

Without black velvet breeches, what is man?

I will my skill in *buttonholes* display,

And brag, how oft I shift me ev'ry day. *Bramst. M. of Taste.*

BU'TTRESS. *n. f.* [from *aboutir*, Fr.]

1. A prop; a wall built to support another wall.

No jutting frize,

*Buttress*, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird,

Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. *Shakefp.*

Fruit trees, set upon a wall against the sun, between elbows or *buttresses* of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

But we inhabit a weak city here,

Which *buttresses* and props but scarcely bear. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. A prop; a support.

It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adversaries are still setting up against us, as the ground pillar and *buttress* of the good old cause of nonconformity. *South.*

TO BU'TTRESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To prop; to support.

BU'TWINK. *n. f.* The name of a bird. *Dict.*

BUTYRACEOUS. *adj.* [*butyrum*, Lat. butter.] Having the qualities of butter.

Chyle has the same principles as milk; a viscosity from the caseous parts, and an oiliness from the *butyraceous* parts.

*Floyer on the Humours.*

BU'TYROUS. *adj.* [*butyrum*, Lat.] Having the properties of butter.

Its oily red part is from the *butyrous* parts of chyle. *Floyer.*

BUXOM. *adj.* [*bucrum*, Sax. from *buzan*, to bend. It originally signified *obedient*, as *John de Trevisa*, a clergyman, tells his patron, that he is *obedient and buxom to all his commands*.

In an old form of marriage used before the Reformation, the bride promised to be *obedient and buxom in bed and at board*; from which expression, not well understood, its present meaning seems to be derived.]

1. Obedient; obsequious.

He did tread down, and disgrace all the English, and set up and countenance the Irish; thinking thereby to make them more tractable and *buxom* to his government. *Spenser's Ireland.*

He, with broad sails,

Winnow'd the *buxom* air.

*Milton.*

2. Gay; lively; brisk.

I'm born

Again a fresh child of the *buxom* morn,

Heir of the sun's first beams.

*Crashaw.*

Zephyr, with Aurora playing,

As he met her once a maying,

Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,

So *buxom*, blithe, and debonnaire.

*Milton.*

Sturdy swains,

In clean array, for rustick dance prepare,

Mixt with the *buxom* damsels, hand in hand,

They frisk and bound.

*Philips.*

3. Wanton; jolly.

Almighty Jove descends, and pours

Into his *buxom* bride his fruitful show'rs.

*Dryden's Virgil.*

She feign'd the rites of Bacchus! cry'd aloud,

And to the *buxom* god the virgin vow'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

BU'XOMLY. *adv.* [from *buxom*.] Wantonly; amorously.

BU'XOMNESS. *n. f.* [from *buxom*.] Wantonnefs; amorousness.

TO BUY. *v. a.* preter. I *bought*; I have *bought*. [bicgean, Sax.]

1. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price; to obtain for money, or something equivalent; to gain by sale, not gift or theft.

They must *buy* up no corn growing within twelve miles of Geneva, that so the filling of their magazines may not prejudice their market. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To procure some advantage by something that deserves it, or at some price.

I have *bought*

Golden opinions from all sorts of people. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Pent to linger

But with a grain a day, I would not *buy*

Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakefp. Coriol.*

Pleasure with praise, and danger they would *buy*,

And with a foe that would not only fly. *Denham.*

3. To manage by money.

You, and all the kings of christendom,

Are led so grossly by this meddling priest,

Dreading the curse that money may *buy* out. *Shakefp. K. J.*

What pitiful things are power, rhetorick, or riches, when they would terrify, dissuade, or *buy* off conscience? *South.*

TO BUY. *v. n.* To treat about a purchase.

I will *buy* with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

BU'YER. *n. f.* [from *to buy*.] He that buys; a purchaser.

When a piece of art is set before us, let the first caution be, not to ask who made it, lest the fame of the authour do captivate the fancy of the *buyer*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

TO BUZZ. *v. n.* [*bizzen*, Teut. to growl. *Junius*.]

1. To hum; to make a noise like bees, flies, or wasps.

And all the chamber filled was with flies,

Which *buzzed* all about, and made such sound,

That they encumber'd all men's ears and eyes,

Like many swarms of bees assembled round. *Fairy 2. b. ii.*

There be more wasps, that *buzz* about his nose,

Will make this sting the sooner. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

Herewith arose a *buzzing* noise among them, as if it had been the rustling sound of the sea afar off. *Hayward.*

For still the flowers ready stand,

One *buzzes* round about,

One lights, one tastes, gets in, gets out.

*Suckling.*

What though no bees around your cradle flew,

Nor on your lips distill'd their golden dew;

Yet have we oft' discover'd, in their stead,

A swarm of drones that *buzz'd* about your head. *Pope.*

We join, like flies and wasps, in *buzzing* about wit. *Swift.*

2. To whisper; to prate.

There is such confusion in my pow'rs,

As after some oration fairly spoke

By a beloved prince, there doth appear

Among the *buzzing* multitude. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*

TO BUZZ. *v. a.* To whisper; to spread secretly.

Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity,

That is not quickly *buzz'd* into his ears? *Shakefp. Rich. II.*

I will *buzz* abroad such prophecies,

That Edward shall be fearful of his life. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*

Did you not hear

A *buzzing* of a separation

Between the king and Catherine? *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

They might *buzz* and whisper it one to another, and, tacitely withdrawing from the presence of the apostles, they then lift their voices, and noise it about the city. *Bentley.*

Buzz. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hum; a whisper; a talk.

The hive of a city or kingdom, is in best condition, when there is least noise or *buzz* in it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Where I found the whole outward room in a *buzz* of politics. *Addison. Spectator, N° 403.*

BU'ZZARD.



BU'ZZARD. *n. f.* [*buzard*, Fr.]

1. A degenerate or mean species of hawk.  
More pity that the eagle should be maw'd,  
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shakefp. R. III.*  
The noble buzzard ever pleas'd me best;  
Of small renown, 'tis true: for, not to lie,  
We call him but a hawk by courtesy. *Dryden's Hind and P.*
2. A blockhead; a dunce.  
Those blind buzzards, who, in late years, of wilful malici-  
ousness, would neither learn themselves, nor could teach others  
any thing at all. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

BU'ZZER. *n. f.* [from *buzz*.] A secret whisperer.

- Her brother is in secret come from France,  
And wants not buzzers to infest his ear  
With petulant speeches of his father's death. *Shak. Hamlet.*

BY. *prep.* [*bi*, *big*, Saxon.]

1. It notes the agent.  
The Moor is with child *by* you, Launcelot. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
The grammar of a language is sometimes to be carefully stu-  
died *by* a grown man. *Locke.*
2. It notes the instrument, and is always used after a verb neuter,  
where *with* would be put after an active; as, he was killed *with*  
a sword; he died *by* a sword.  
But *by* Pelides' arms when Hector fell,  
He chose Æneas, and he chose as well. *Dryden, Æn. vi.*
3. It notes the cause of any event.  
This sight had the more weight with him, as *by* good luck  
not above two of that venerable body were fallen asleep.  
*Addison. Freeholder.*
4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed.  
You must think, if we give you any thing, we hope to gain  
*by* you. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
Happier! had it suffic'd him to have known  
Good *by* itself, and evil not at all. *Parad. Lost, b. xi. l. 89.*  
The heart knows that *by* itself, which nothing in the world  
besides can give it any knowledge of. *South.*  
We obtain the knowledge of a multitude of propositions *by*  
sensation and reflection. *Watts's Logick.*
5. It shews the manner of an action.  
I have not patience; she consumes the time  
In idle talk, and owns her false belief:  
Seize her *by* force, and bear her hence unheard.  
*Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
By chance, within a neighbouring brook,  
He saw his branching horns, and alter'd look. *Addison.*

6. It has a signification, noting the method in which any succes-  
sive action is performed, with regard to time or quantity.  
The best for you, is to re-examine the cause, and to try it  
even point *by* point, argument *by* argument, with all the exact-  
ness you can. *Hooker, Preface.*  
We are not to stay all together, but to come by him where  
he stands, *by* ones, *by* twos, and *by* threes. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
He calleth them forth *by* one, and *by* one, by the name, as he  
pleaseth, though seldom the order be inverted. *Bacon.*  
The captains were obliged to break that piece of ordnance,  
and so *by* pieces to carry it away, that the enemy should not get  
so great a spoil. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
Common prudence would direct me to take them all out,  
and examine them one *by* one. *Boyle.*  
Others will soon take pattern and encouragement by your  
building; and so house *by* house, street *by* street, there will at  
last be finished a magnificent city. *Sprat.*  
Explor'd her, limb *by* limb, and fear'd to find  
So rude a gripe had left a livid mark behind. *Dryden's Fab.*  
Thus year *by* year they pass, and day *by* day,  
Till once, 'twas on the morn of chearful May,  
The young Æmilia—— *Dryden's Fab.*  
I'll gaze for ever on thy god like father,  
Transplanting one *by* one into my life,  
His bright perfections, till I shine like him. *Addison's Cato.*  
Let the blows be *by* pauses laid on. *Locke.*

7. It notes the quantity had at one time.  
Bullion will sell *by* the ounce for six shillings and fivepence  
unclipped money. *Locke.*  
What we take daily *by* pounds, is at least of as much impor-  
tance as of what we take seldom, and only *by* grains and spoon-  
fuls. *Arbuthnot on Aliments, Preface.*  
The North, *by* myriads, pours her mighty sons;  
Great nurse of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns. *Pope.*
8. At, or in; noting place.  
We see the great effects of battles *by* sea; the battle of Ac-  
tium decided the empire of the world. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Arms, and the man, I sing, who, forc'd by fate,  
Expell'd, and exil'd, left the Trojan shore;  
Long labours both *by* sea and land he bore. *Dryden's Æn.*  
I would have fought *by* land, where I was stronger:  
You hinder'd it; yet, when I fought at sea,  
Forsook me fighting. *Dryden's All for Love.*
9. According to; noting permission.  
It is lawful, both *by* the laws of nature and nations, and *by*  
the law divine, which is the perfection of the other two.  
*Bacon's Holy War.*

10. According to; noting proof.

The present, or like, system of the world cannot possibly  
have been eternal, *by* the first proposition; and, without God,  
it could not naturally, nor fortuitously, emerge out of a chaos,  
*by* the third proposition. *Bentley.*

The faculty, or desire, being infinite, *by* the preceding  
proposition, may contain, or receive both these. *Cheyne.*

11. After; according to; noting imitation or conformity.  
The gospel gives us such laws, as every man, that under-  
stands himself, would chuse to live *by*. *Tillotson.*

In the divisions I have made, I have endeavoured, the best I  
could, to govern myself *by* the diversity of matter. *Locke.*

This ship, by good luck, fell into their hands at last, and  
served as a model to build others *by*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

12. From; noting judgment or token.

Thus, *by* the musick, we may know,  
When noble wits a hunting go, } *Waller.*  
Through groves that on Parnassus grow.

By what he has done, before the war in which he was en-  
gaged, we may expect what he will do after a peace. *Dryden.*

The son of Hercules he justly seems,  
By his broad shoulders and gigantick limbs. *Dryden.*

Who's that stranger? *By* his warlike port,  
His fierce demeanour, and erected look,  
He's of no vulgar note. *Dryden's All for Love.*

Judge the event  
By what has pass'd. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

The punishment is not to be measured *by* the greatness or  
smallness of the matter, but *by* the opposition it carries, and  
stands in, to that respect and submission that is due to the fa-  
ther. *Locke.*

By your description of the town, I imagine it to lie under  
some great enchantment. *Pope's Letters.*

By what I have always heard and read, I take the strength  
of a nation— *Swift.*

13. It notes the sum of the difference between two things com-  
pared.

Meantime she stands provided of a Laius,  
More young and vigorous too *by* twenty springs. *Dryden.*

Ere this, lies shorter *by* the head at Pomfret.  
*Rowe's Jane Shore.*

By giving the denomination to less quantities of silver *by* one  
twentieth, you take from them their due. *Locke.*

14. It notes co-operation, or cohabitation.  
By her he had two children at one birth. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*

15. For; noting continuance of time. This sense is not now in  
use.

Ferdinand and Isabella recovered the kingdom of Granada  
from the Moors; having been in possession thereof *by* the space  
of seven hundred years. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

16. As soon as; not later than; noting time.

By this, the sons of Constantine which fled,  
Ambrose and Uther, did ripe years attain. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*

Hector, *by* the fifth hour of the sun,  
Will, with a trumpet, 'twixt our tents and Troy,  
Tomorrow morning call some knight to arms.

*Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.*

He err'd not; for, *by* this, the heav'nly bands  
Down from a sky of jasper lighted now  
In paradise. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 208.*

These have their course to finish round the earth  
By morrow ev'ning. *Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 662.*

The angelick guards ascended, mute and sad  
For man: for, of his state *by* this they knew. *Par. L. b. x.*

By that time a siege is carried on two or three days, I am al-  
together lost and bewildered in it. *Addison. Spect. N° 165.*

By this time, the very foundation was removed. *Swift.*

By the beginning of the fourth century from the building of  
Rome, the tribunes proceeded so far, as to accuse and fine the  
consuls. *Swift.*

17. Beside; noting passage.

Many beautiful places standing along the sea-shore, make  
the town appear much longer than it is, to those that sail *by* it.  
*Addison on Italy.*

18. Beside; near to; in presence; noting proximity of place.

So thou may'st say, the king lies *by* a beggar, if a beggar  
dwell near him; or the church stands *by* thy tabour, if thy ta-  
bour stand *by* the church. *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*

Here he comes himself;  
If he be worth any man's good voice,  
That good man sit down *by* him. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

A spacious plain, whereon  
Were tents of various hue: *by* some, were herds  
Of cattle grazing. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 557.*

Stay *by* me; thou art resolute and faithful;  
I have employment worthy of thy arm. *Dryden's D. Sebast.*

19. Before *himself*, *herself*, or *themselves*, it notes the absence of all  
others.

Sitting in some place, *by himself*, let him translate into En-  
glish his former lesson. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Solyman resolved to assault the breach, after he had, *by him-  
self*



*Self*, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in his tent.

*Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

I know not whether he will annex his discourse to his appendix, or publish it *by itself*, or at all. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

He will imagine, that the king, and his ministers, sat down, and made them *by themselves*, and then sent them to their allies, to sign. *Swift.*

More pleas'd to keep it, till their friends could come,

Then eat the sweetest *by themselves* at home. *Pope.*

20. It is the solemn form of swearing.

His godhead I invoke, *by him* I swear. *Dryden's Fab.*

21. At hand.

He kept then some of the spirit *by him*, to verify what he believes. *Boyle.*

The merchant is not forced to keep so much money *by him*, as in other places, where they have not such a supply. *Locke.*

22. It is used in forms of adjuring, or obtesting.

Which, O! avert *by* yon ethereal light,

Which I have lost for this eternal night;

Or if, by dearer ties, you may be won,

*By* your dead fire, and *by* your living son. *Dryden's Æn.*

Now *by* your joys on earth, your hopes in heav'n,

O spare this great, this good, this aged king! *Dryden.*

O, cruel youth!

*By* all the pain that wrings my tortur'd soul!

*By* all the dear deceitful hopes you gave me,

O, cease! at least, once more delude my sorrows.

*Smith's Phædrus and Hippolita.*

23. It signifies specification and particularity.

Upbraiding heav'n, from whence his lineage came,

And cruel calls the gods, and cruel thee, *by* name. *Dryden.*

24. *By* proxy of; noting substitution.

The gods were said to feast with Ethiopians; that is, they were present with them *by* their statues. *Broome, notes on Odyss.*

25. In the same direction with.

They are also striated, or furrowed, *by* the length, and the sides curiously punched, or pricked. *Grew.*

*By. adv.*

1. Near; at a small distance.

And in it lies, the god of sleep;

And, snorting *by*,

We may descry

The monsters of the deep. *Dryden's Albion.*

2. Beside; passing.

I did hear

The galloping of horse. Who was't came *by*?

*Shakefp. Macbeth.*

3. In presence.

The same words in my lady Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, so as there was no other body *by*, might have had a better grace. *Sidney.*

I'll not be *by*, the while, my lieges, farewell:

What will become hereof, there's none can tell.

*Shakefp. Richard III.*

There while I sing, if gentle youth be *by*,

That tunes my lute, and winds the strings so high. *Waller.*

Pris'ners and witnesses were waiting *by*;

These had been taught to swear, and those to die.

*Roscommon.*

You have put a principle into him, which will influence his actions, when you are not *by*. *Locke.*

*By and by.* In a short time.

He overtook Amphialus, who had been staid here, and *by and by* called him to fight with him. *Sidney.*

The noble knight alighted *by and by*,

From lofty steed, and bad the lady stay,

To see what end of fight should him befall that day.

*Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. viii. stanza. 2.*

In the temple, *by and by*, with us,

These couples shall eternally be knit.

*Shakefp. Midsummer's Night's Dream.*

O how this spring of love resembleth

Th' uncertain glory of an April day;

Which now shews all the beauty of the sun,

And *by and by* a cloud takes all away.

*Shakefp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Now a sensible man, *by and by* a fool, and presently a beast.

*Shakefp. Othello.*

*By. n. f.* [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard.

In this instance, there is, upon the *by*, to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 79.*

This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a sheep in private, *by* the *by*. *L'Estrange.*

Hence we may understand, to add that upon the *by*, that it is not necessary. *Boyle.*

So, while my lov'd revenge is full and high,

I'll give you back your kingdom *by* the *by*.

*Dryden's Conquest of Granada.*

*By*, in composition, implies something out of the direct way; and, consequently, some obscurity, as a *by-road*; something

irregular, as a *by-end*; or something collateral, as a *by-concernment*; or private, as a *by-law*. This composition is used at pleasure, and will be understood by the examples following.

*BY-COFFEEHOUSE. n. f.* A coffeehouse in an obscure place.

I afterwards entered a *by-coffeehouse*, that stood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with a nonjuror.

*Addison. Spectator, N° 403.*

*BY-CONCERNMENT. n. f.* An affair which is not the main business.

Our plays, besides the main design, have under-plots, or *by-concernments*, or less considerable persons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot.

*Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

*BY-DEPENDENCE. n. f.* An appendage; something accidentally depending on another.

These,

And your three motives to the battle, with

I know not how much more, should be demanded;

And all the other *by-dependences*,

From chance to chance.

*Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

*BY-DESIGN. n. f.* An incidental purpose.

And if she miss the mouse-trap lines,

They'll serve for other *by-designs*,

And make an artist understand,

To copy out her seal or hand;

Or find void places in the paper,

To steal in something to entrap her. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. iii.*

*BY-END. n. f.* Private interest; secret advantage.

All people that worship for fear, profit, or some other *by-end*, fall within the intendment of this fable. *L'Estrange.*

*BY-GONE. adj.* [a Scotch word.] Past.

Tell him, you're sure

All in Bohemia's well: this satisfaction

The *by-gone* day proclaim'd. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

As we have a conceit of motion coming, as well as *bygone*; so have we of time, which dependeth thereupon.

*Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. ii. c. iii.*

*BY-INTEREST. n. f.* Interest distinct from that of the publick. Various factions and parties, all aiming at *by-interest*, without any sincere regard to the publick good. *Atterbury.*

*BY-LAW. n. f.*

*By-laws* are orders made in court-leets, or court-barons, by common assent, for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds. *Cowel.*

There was also a law, to restrain the *by-laws* and ordinances of corporations. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

In the beginning of this record is inserted the law or institution; to which are added two *by-laws*, as a comment upon the general law. *Addison. Spectator, N° 608.*

*BY-MATTER. n. f.* Something incidental.

I knew one, that, when he wrote a letter, he would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a *by-matter*. *Bacon's Essays, N° 23.*

*BY-NAME. n. f.* A nickname; name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

Robert, eldest son to the Conquerour, used short hose, and thereupon was *by-named* Court-hose, and shewed first the use of them to the English. *Camden's Remains.*

*BY-PAST. adj.* Past; a term of the Scotch dialect.

Wars, pestilences, and diseases, have not been fewer for these three hundred years *by-past*, than ever they have been since we have had records. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

*BY-PATH. n. f.* A private or obscure path.

Heav'n knows, my son,

By what *by-paths*, and indirect crooked ways,

I got this crown.

*Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

*BY-RESPECT. n. f.* Private end or view.

It may be, that some, upon *by-respects*, find somewhat friendly usage in usance, at some of their hands.

*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The archbishops and bishops, next under the king, have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to those places, for any *by-respects*, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Augustus, who was not altogether so good as he was wise, had some *by-respects* in the enacting of this law; for to do any thing for nothing, was not his maxim.

*Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

*BY-ROAD. n. f.* An obscure unfrequented path.

Through slipp'ry *by-roads*, dark and deep,

They often climb, and often creep.

*Swift.*

*BY-ROOM. n. f.* A private room within another.

I pr'ythee, do thou stand in some *by-room*, while I question my puny drawer to what end he gave the sugar.

*Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.*

*BY-SPEECH. n. f.* An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point.

When they come to allege what word and what law they meant, their common ordinary practice is to quote *by-speeches* in some historical narration or other, and to use them as if they were written in most exact form of law. *Hooker, b. iii. § 4.*

*BY-STANDER. n. f.* A looker one; one unconcerned.

She



## BYW

She broke her feathers against the frame of the picture, and, falling to the ground upon it, was taken up by the *by-standers*.

*L'Estrange's Fables.*

The *by-standers* asked him, why he ran away, his bread being weight? That was more than I knew, says he. *Locke.*

BY-STREET. *n. f.* An obscure street.

The broker here his spacious beaver wears,  
Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares;  
Bent on some mortgage, to avoid reproach,  
He seeks *by-streets*, and saves th' expensive coach.

*Gay's Trivia.*

BY-VIEW. *n. f.* Private self-interested purpose.

No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him. *Atterbury.*

BY-WALK. *n. f.* A private walk; not the main road.

All which he moves afterwards in *by-walks*, or under-plots, as diversions to the main design, lest it should grow tedious; though they are, still naturally joined. *Dryden.*

The chief avenue ought to be the most ample and noble; but there should be *by-walks*, to retire into sometimes, for ease and refreshment. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

BY-WAY. *n. f.* A private and obscure way.

Night stealths are commonly driven in *by-ways*, and by blind fords, unused of any but such like. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Other *by-ways* he himself betook,  
Where never foot of living wight did tread.

*Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. vii. stanz. 50.*

Wholly abstain, or wed: thy beauteous Lord  
Allows thee choice of paths; take no *by-ways*,  
But gladly welcome what he doth afford;  
Not grudging that thy lust hath bounds and stays. *Herbert.*

## BYZ

A servant, or a favourite, if he be in want, and no other apparent cause of esteem, is commonly thought but a *by-way* to close corruption. *Bacon's Essays, N° 11.*

This is wonderfully diverting to the understanding, thus to receive a precept, that enters, as it were, through a *by-way*, and to apprehend an idea that draws a whole train after it.

*Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.*

BY-WEST. Westward; to the west of.

Whereupon grew that *by-word*, used by the Irish, that they dwelt *by-west* the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

BY-WORD. *n. f.* A saying; a proverb.

Duke of York, be king;

And bashful Henry be deposed; whose cowardice  
Hath made us *by-words* to our enemies.

*Shakesp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

I knew a wise man, that had it for a *by-word*, when he saw men hasten to a conclusion, Stay a little, that we may make an end the sooner. *Bacon's Essays, N° 26.*

We are become a *by-word* among the nations for our ridiculous feuds and animosities. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 50.*

It will be his lot often, to look singular, in loose and licentious times, and to become a *by-word* and a reproach, on that account, among the men of wit and pleasure. *Atterbury.*

BY'ASS. *n. f.* See BIAS.

Every inordinate lust is a false *byass* upon men's understandings, which naturally draws towards atheism. *Tillotson.*

BYE, BEE, come immediately from the Saxon, *bý*, *býing*, i. e. a dwelling. *Gibson's Camden.*

BY'ZANTINE. See BIZANTINE.





# C.

## C A B

**C** The third letter of the alphabet, has two sounds; one like *k*, as, *call*, *clock*, *craft*, *coal*, *companion*, *cuneiform*; the other as *s*, as, *Cæsar*, *cessation*, *cinder*. It sounds like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant; and like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

**CAB.** *n. f.* [כַּב.] A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English, or the eighteenth part of the ephah.

**CABA'L.** *n. f.* [cabale, Fr. אַבְרָהָם, tradition.]

1. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins.
2. A body of men united in some close design. A *cabal* differs from a *party*, as *few* from *many*.

She often interposed her royal authority, to break the *cabals* which were forming against her first ministers. *Addison*.

3. Intrigue.

When each, by curs'd *cabals* of women, strove,  
To draw th' indulgent king to partial love. *Dryden's Aureng.*  
**TO CABA'L.** *v. n.* [cabaler, Fr.] To form close intrigues; to intrigue; to unite in small parties.

His mournful friends, summon'd to take their leaves,  
Are throng'd about his couch, and sit in council:  
What those *caballing* captains may design,  
I must prevent, by being first in action. *Dryden's D. Sebast.*

**CA'BALIST.** *n. f.* [from *cabal*.] One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

Then Jove thus spake: With care and pain  
We form'd this name, renown'd in rhyme,  
Not thine, immortal Neufgermain!  
Cost studious *cabalists* more time. *Swift*.

**CABALLI'STICAL.** } *adj.* [from *cabal*.] Something that has an  
**CABALLI'STICK.** } occult meaning.

The letters are *caballistical*, and carry more in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with. *Addison. Spect.*

He taught him to repeat two *caballistick* words, in pronouncing of which the whole secret consisted. *Spectator*, N° 578.

**CABA'LLER.** *n. f.* [from *cabal*.] He that engages in close designs; an intriguer.

Factionous and rich, bold at the council board,  
But cautious in the field, he shun'd the sword; }  
A close *caballer*, and tongue-valiant lord. } *Dryden*.

**CABA'LLINE.** *adj.* [caballinus, Lat.] Belonging to a horse; as, *caballine* aloes, or horse aloes.

**CA'BARET.** *n. f.* [French.] A tavern.

Suppose this servant passing by some *cabaret*, or tennis-court, where his comrades were drinking or playing, should stay with them, and drink or play away his money.

*Bramhall against Hobbes.*

**CA'BBAGE.** *n. f.* [cabus, Fr. brassica, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are large, fleshy, and of a glaucous colour; the flowers consist of four leaves, which are succeeded by long taper pods, containing several round acrid seeds. The species are, 1. The common white *cabbage*. 2. The red *cabbage*. 3. The Russian *cabbage*. 4. The flat-sided *cabbage*. 5. The sugar loaf *cabbage*. 6. The early Battersea *cabbage*. 7. The white Savoy *cabbage*. 8. The green Savoy *cabbage*. 9. The *boorcole*. 10. The green *broccoli*. 11. The Italian *broccoli*. 12. The turnep-rooted *cabbage*. 13. The *cauliflower*. 14. The turnep *cabbage*. 15. Curled *colewort*. 16. The musk *cabbage*. 17. Branching tree *cabbage*, from the sea coast. 18. Brown *broccoli*. 19. Common *colewort*. 20. Perennial Alpine *colewort*. 21. Perfoliated wild *cabbage*, with a white flower. 22. Perfoliated *cabbage*, with a purple flower. The common white, red, flat, and long-sided *cabbages*, are chiefly cultivated for winter use; the seeds of which must be sown in the middle of March, in beds of good fresh earth. The Russian *cabbage* was formerly in much greater esteem than at present, and is rarely brought to the market. The early Battersea and sugar-loaf *cabbages*, are called Michaelmas *cabbages*; the season for sowing them is in the middle of July, in an open spot of ground. The Savoy *cabbages* are propagated for winter use, as being generally esteemed the better, when pinched by frost. The *boorcole* is never eaten till the frost has rendered it tender. The turnep *cabbage* was formerly more cultivated in England than at present; and some esteem this kind for soups, but it is generally too strong, and seldom good, except in hard winters. The curled *colewort* is more generally esteemed, and is fit for

†

## C A B

use after Christmas, and continues good until April. The musk *cabbage* has, through negligence, been almost lost in England, though, for eating, it is one of the best kinds we have; for it is always looser, and the leaves more crisp and tender, and has a most agreeable musky scent when cut. It will be fit for use in October, November, and December. The branching sea *cabbage* is found wild in England, and on the sea coast, and is sometimes gathered by the poor inhabitants in the spring, and eaten; but it is apt to be strong and bitter. The brown *broccoli* is by many esteemed, though it does not deserve a place in the kitchen garden, where the Roman *broccoli* can be obtained, which is much sweeter, and will continue longer in season. The Roman *broccoli* has large heads, which appear in the center of the plants like clusters of buds. The heads should be cut before they run up to seed, with about four or five inches of the stems; the skin of these stems should be stripped off, before they are boiled; they will eat very tender, and little inferior to asparagus. The common *colewort* is now almost lost near London, where their markets are usually supplied with *cabbage* or Savoy plants instead of them; which, being tenderer and more delicate, are better worth cultivating. The perennial Alpine *colewort* is also little cultivated at present. The other two sorts of wild *cabbage* are varieties fit for a botanick garden, but are plants of no use. The *cauliflowers* have, of late years, been so far improved in England, as to exceed, in goodness and magnitude, what are produced in most parts of Europe; and, by the skill of the gardeners, are continued for several months together; but the most common season for them is in May, June, and July. *Miller*.

Cole, *cabbage*, and *coleworts*, which are soft and demulcent, without any acidity; the jelly, or juice, of red *cabbage*, baked in an oven, and mixed with honey, is an excellent pectoral.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**TO CA'BBAGE.** *v. a.* [a cant word among taylors.] To steal in cutting clothes.

Your taylor, instead of shreads, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

**CA'BBAGE TREE.** *n. f.* A species of *palm-tree*; which see.

It is very common in the Caribee islands, where it grows to a prodigious height. The leaves of this tree envelope each other, so that those which are inclosed, being deprived of the air, are blanched; which is the part the inhabitants cut for plaits for hats, &c. and the genuine, or young shoots, are pickled, and sent into England by the name of *cabbage*; but whenever this part is cut out, the trees are destroyed; nor do they rise again from the old roots; so that there are very few trees left remaining near plantations, except for ornament; for their stems being exceeding straight, and their leaves being produced very regularly at top, will afford a most beautiful prospect; for which reason, the planters generally spare two or three of them near their habitations. *Miller*.

**CA'BBAGE-WORM.** *n. f.* An insect.

**CA'BIN.** *n. f.* [cabane, Fr. chabin, Welch, a cottage.]

1. A small room.

So long in secret *cabin* there he held  
Her captive to his sensual desire,  
Till that with timely fruit her belly swell'd,  
And bore a boy unto a savage fire. *Fairy Queen*, b. i. c. vi.

2. A small chamber in a ship.

Give thanks you have lived so long, and make yourself ready, in your *cabin*, for the mischance of the hour, if it so happen. *Shakesp. Tempest*.

Men may not expect the use of many *cabins*, and safety at once, in the sea service. *Raleigh's Essays*.

The chessboard, we say, is in the same place it was, if it remain in the same part of the *cabin*, though, perhaps, the ship it is in, sails all the while. *Locke*.

3. A cottage, or small house.

Come from marble bow'rs, many times the gay harbour of anguish,  
Unto a silly *cabin*, though weak, yet stronger against woes. *Sidney*, b. i.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed, of flaying off the green surface of the ground, to cover their *cabins*, or make up their ditches. *Swift*.

4. A



## 4. A tent.

Some of green boughs their slender *cabins* frame,  
Some lodged were Tortosa's streets about. *Fairfax, b. i.*

TO CA'BIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin.

I'll make you feed on berries and on roots,  
And feed on curds and whey, and suck the goat,  
And *cabin* in a cave. *Shakefp. Titus Andronicus.*

TO CA'BIN. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin.

Fleance is 'scap'd :

Then comes my fit again ; I had else been perfect ;  
Whole as the marble, founded as the rock ;  
As broad and gen'ral as the casing air ;  
But now I'm *cabin'd*, *cribb'd*, *confin'd*, bound in,  
To saucy doubts and fear. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

CA'BINED. *adj.* [from *cabin*.] Belonging to a cabin.

The nice morn, on the Indian steep,  
From her *cabin'd* loophole peep. *Milton.*

CA'BINET. *n. f.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]

1. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities ; a private box.

At both corners of the farther side, by way of return, let there  
be two delicate or rich *cabinets*, daintily paved, richly hanged,  
glazed with crystalline glass, and a rich cupola in the midst, and  
all other elegancy that may be thought on. *Bacon's Essays.*

Who sees a soul in such a body set,  
Might love the treasure for the *cabinet*. *Ben. Johnson.*

In vain the workman shew'd his wit,

With rings and hinges counterfeit,

To make it seem, in this disguise,

A *cabinet* to vulgar eyes. *Swift.*

2. Any place in which things of value are hidden.

Thy breast hath ever been the *cabinet*,  
Where I have lock'd my secrets. *Denham's Sophy.*

We cannot discourse of the secret, but by describing our  
duty ; but so much duty must needs open a *cabinet* of mysteries.  
*Taylor's Worthly Communicant.*

3. A private room in which consultations are held.

You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practised in  
the camp. *Dryden.*

4. In *Spenser* it seems to signify a hut, or house.

Hearken awhile in thy green *cabinet*,  
The lawrel song of careful Colinet. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

CA'BINET-COUNCIL. *n. f.* A council held in a private manner,  
with unusual privacy and confidence.

The doctrine of Italy, and practice of France, in some kings  
times, hath introduced *cabinet-councils*. *Bacon's Essays.*

From the highest to the lowest it is universally read ; from  
the *cabinet-council* to the nursery. *Gay to Swift.*

CA'BINET-MAKER. *n. f.* [from *cabinet* and *make*.] One that  
makes small nice work in wood.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes  
and combs ; so that they would be of great use for the *cabinet-*  
*makers*, as well as the turners, and others. *Mortimer.*

CA'BLE. *n. f.* [*cabl*, Welch ; *cabel*, Dutch.] The great rope of  
a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

What though the mast be now blown overboard,  
The *cable* broke, the holding anchor lost,  
And half our sailors swallow'd in the flood,  
Yet lives our pilot still ? *Shakefp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

True it is, that the length of the *cable* is the life of the ship in  
all extremities ; and the reason is, because it makes so many  
bendings and waves, as the ship, riding at that length, is not  
able to stretch it ; and nothing breaks that is not stretched.

*Raleigh's Essays.*

The *cables* crack, the sailors fearful cries  
Ascend ; and sable night involves the skies. *Dryden's Virg.*

CA'BURNS. *n. f.* Small ropes used in ships. *Diſt.*

CA'CAO. See CHOCOLATENUT.

CACHE'CTICAL. } *adj.* [from *cachexy*.] Having an ill habit of

CACHE'CTICK. } body ; shewing an ill habit.

Young and florid blood, rather than vapid and *cachectical*.

*Arbuthnot on Air.*

The crude chyle swims in the blood, and appears as milk in  
the blood, let out of some persons who are generally *cachectick*.

*Floyer on the Humours.*

CACHE'XY. *n. f.* [*καχεξία*.] A general word to express a great  
variety of symptoms ; most commonly it denotes such a dis-  
temperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens  
the vital and animal functions, proceeding from weakness of  
the fibres, and an abuse of the non-naturals, and often from  
severe acute distempers. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CACHINNA'TION. *n. f.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] A loud laughter. *D.*

CA'CKEREL. *n. f.* A fish, said to make those who eat it laxative.

TO CACKLE. *v. n.* [*kaeckelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a noise as a goose.

The nightingale, if she should sing by day,  
When every goose is *cackling*, would be thought

No better a musician than the wren. *Shakefp. M. of Venice.*

Goose, if I had you upon Sarum plain,

I'd drive thee *cackling* home to Camelot. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*

Or rob the Roman geese of all their glories,

And save the state, by *cackling* to the tories. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen.

VOL. I.

Now to my story I return again :

The trembling widow, and her daughters twain,

This woful *cackling* cry, with horror heard,

Of those distracted damsels in the yard. *Dryden's Fab.*

3. To laugh ; to giggle.

Then Nic. grinned, *cackled*, and laughed, till he was like to  
kill himself, and seemed to be so pleased, that he fell a frisking  
and dancing about the room. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

CA'CKLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The voice of a goose or fowl.

The silver goose before the shining gate

There flew, and, by her *cackle*, sav'd the state. *Dryden.*

CAC'KLER. *n. f.* [from *cackle*.]

1. A fowl that cackles.

2. A tattler ; a tatler.

CACOCY'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *cacochymy*.] Having the humours

CACOCY'MICK. } corrupted.

It will prove very advantageous, if only *cacochymick*, to clarify  
his blood with a laxative. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

If the body be *cacochymical*, the tumours are apt to degene-  
rate into very venomous and malignant abscesses. *Wiseman.*

The ancient writers distinguished putrid fevers, by putrefac-  
tion of blood, choler, melancholy, and phlegm ; and this is to  
be explained by an effervescence happening in a particular *caco-*  
*chymical* blood. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CACOCY'MY. *n. f.* [*κακοχυμία*.] A depravation of the hu-  
mours from a sound state, to what the physicians call by a ge-  
neral name of a *cacochymy*. Spots, and discolourations of the  
skin, are signs of weak fibres ; for the lateral vessels, which lie  
out of the road of circulation, let gross humours pass, which  
could not, if the vessels had their due degree of stricture.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Strong beer, a liquor that attributes the better half of its ill  
qualities to the hops, consisting of an acrimonious fiery nature,  
sets the blood, upon the least *cacochymy*, into an orgasmus, by an  
ill ferment. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CACO'PHONY. *n. f.* [*κακοφωνία*.] A bad sound of words.

TO CACU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make sharp or  
pyramidal. *Diſt.*

CADA'VEROUS. *adj.* [*cadaver*, Lat.] Having the appearance of  
a dead carcass ; having the qualities of a dead carcass.

In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who livingly  
are *cadaverous*, for fear of any outward pollution, whose temper  
pollutes themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ix. c. 10.*

The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glass,  
will grow red, foetid, *cadaverous*, and alkaline. The case is the  
same with the stagnant waters of hydropical persons.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CA'DDIS. *n. f.*

1. A kind of tape or ribbon.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow ; inkles,  
*caddises*, cambricks, lawns ; why, he fings them over as if they  
were gods and goddesses. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

2. A kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw.

He especially loves the mayfly, which is bred of the cod-  
worm, or *caddis* ; and these make the trout bold and lusty.

*Walton's Angler.*

CADE. *n. f.* [It is deduced, by *Skinner*, from *cadeler*, Fr. an old  
word, which signifies to breed up tenderly.] Tame ; soft ; de-  
licate ; as a *cade* lamb, a lamb bred at home.

TO CADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To breed up in softness.

CADE. *n. f.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel.

We John Cade, so termed of our supposed father.—Or  
rather of stealing a *cade* of herrings. *Shakefp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

Soon as thy liquor from the narrow cells  
Of close press'd husks is freed, thou must refrain

Thy thirsty soul ; let none persuade to broach

Thy thick, unwholsome, undigested *ca des*. *Philips.*

CADE-WORM. *n. f.* The same with *caddis*.

CA'DENCE. } *n. f.* [*cadence*, Fr.]

CA'DENCY. } *n. f.* [*cadence*, Fr.]

1. Fall ; state of sinking ; decline.

Now was the sun in western *cadence* low  
From noon ; and gentle airs, due at their hours,  
To fan the earth, now wak'd. *Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 92.*

2. The fall of the voice.

The sliding, in the close or *cadence*, hath an agreement with  
the figure in rhetoric, which they call *præter expectatum* ; for  
there is a pleasure even in being deceived. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

There be words not made with lungs,

Sententious show'rs ! O ! let them fall,

Their *cadence* is rhetorical. *Craſhaw.*

3. The flow of verses, or periods.

The words, the versification, and all the other elegancies of  
sound, as *cadences*, and turns of words upon the thought, per-  
form exactly the same office both in dramatick and epick poe-  
try. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The *cadency* of one line must be a rule to that of the next ;  
as the sound of the former must slide gently into that which  
follows. *Dryden.*

4. The tone or sound.

Hollow rocks retain  
The sound of bluff'ring winds, which all night long



# C A I

Had rous'd the sea, now with horse *cadence* lull  
Sea-faring men, o'erwatch'd. *Paradise Lost*, b. ii. l. 287.  
He hath a confused remembrance of words since he left the  
university; he hath lost half their meaning, and puts them to-  
gether with no regard, except to their *cadence*. *Swift*.

## 5. In horsemanship.

*Cadence* is an equal measure or proportion, which a horse ob-  
serves in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed.

*Farrier's Dict.*

**CA'DENT.** *adj.* [*cadens*, Lat.] Falling down.

**CADE'T.** *n. f.* [*cadet*, Fr. pronounced *cadè*.]

1. The younger brother.

2. The youngest brother.

Joseph was the youngest of the twelve, and David the  
eleventh son, and the *cadet* of Jesse. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

3. A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a com-  
mission.

**CA'DEW.** *n. f.* A straw worm. See **CADDIS**. *Dict.*

**CA'DGER.** *n. f.* A huckster; one who brings butter, eggs, and  
poultry, from the country to market.

**CA'DI.** *n. f.* A magistrate among the Turks, whose office seems  
to answer to that of a justice of peace.

**CADILLACK.** *n. f.* A sort of pear; which see.

**CAECIAS.** *n. f.* [Lat.] A wind from the north.

Now, from the north,

Boreas and *Cæcias* and *Argestes* loud

And *Thracias* rend the woods, and seas upturn.

*Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x. l. 699.

**CÆSAREAN.** See **CESARIAN**.

**CÆSURA.** *n. f.* [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a short  
syllable after a complete foot is made long.

**CAFTAN.** *n. f.* [Persick.] A Persian vest or garment.

**CAG.** *n. f.* A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five  
gallons.

**CAGE.** *n. f.* [*cage*, Fr. from *cavea*, Lat.]

1. An inclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept.

See whether a *cage* can please a bird? or whether a dog  
grow not fiercer with tying? *Sidney*.

He taught me how to know a man in love; in which *cage*  
of rushes, I am sure, you are not a prisoner.

*Shakespeare. As you like it.*

Though slaves, like birds that sing not in a *cage*,

They lost their genius, and poetick rage;

Homers again and Pindars may be found,

And his great actions with their numbers crown'd. *Waller*.

And parrots, imitating human tongue,

And singing birds in silver *cages* hung;

And ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green,

Were fort'd well, with lumps of amber laid between.

*Dryden's Fables.*

A man recurs to our fancy, by remembering his garment,  
a beast, bird, or fish, by the *cage*, or court-yard, or cistern,  
wherein it was kept. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

The reason why so few marriages are happy, is, because  
young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making  
*cages*. *Swift's Thoughts on various Subjects*.

2. A place for wild beasts, inclosed with palisadoes.

3. A prison for petty malefactors.

To **CAGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a *cage*.

He swoln, and pamp'rd with high fare,

Sits down, and snorts, *cag'd* in his basket-chair. *Donne*.

**CAIMAN.** *n. f.* The American name of a crocodile.

To **CAJO'LE.** *v. a.* [*cageoller*, Fr.] To flatter; to sooth; to  
coax: a low word.

Thought he, 'tis no mean part of civil

State-prudence, to *cajole* the devil. *Hudibras*, cant. ii. p. iii.

The one affronts him, while the other *cajoles* and pities him;

takes up his quarrel, shakes his head at it, clasps his hand upon

his breast, and then protests and protests. *L'Estrange*.

**CAJO'LER.** *n. f.* [from *cajole*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

**CAJO'LERY.** *n. f.* [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.

**CAISSON.** *n. f.* [French.] A chest of bombs or powder, laid  
in the enemy's way, to be fired at their approach.

**CA'ITIFF.** *n. f.* [*cattivo*, Ital. a slave; whence it came to signify  
a bad man, with some implication of meanness; as *knave* in  
English, and *fur* in Latin; so certainly does slavery destroy  
virtue.

Ἡμισυ τῆς ἀρετῆς ἀποάνωται δόλον ἡμᾶς. *Homer*.

A slave and a scoundrel are signified by the same words in many  
languages.] A mean villain; a despicable knave.

Vile *caitiff*, vassal of dread and despair,

Unworthy of the common breathed air;

Why livest thou, dead dog, a longer day,

And dost not unto death thyself prepare? *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

'Tis not impossible

But one, the wicked 'st *caitiff* on the ground,

May seem as shy, as grave, as just, as absolute,

As Angelo.

*Shakespeare. Measure for Measure*.

The wretched *caitiff*, all alone,

As he believ'd, began to moan,

And tell his story to himself.

*Hudibras*, p. iii. c. iii.

†

# C A L

**CAKE.** *n. f.* [*cuch*, Teutonic.]

1. A kind of delicate bread.

You must be seeing christnings? do you look for ale and  
*cakes* here, you rude rascals? *Shakespeare. Henry VIII*.

My *cake* is dough, but I'll in among the rest,

Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast.

*Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew*.

The dismal day was come, the priests prepare

Their heaven'd *cakes*, and fillets for my hair. *Dryden's Æn*.

2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high; by which it is  
sometimes distinguished from a loaf.

There is a *cake* that groweth upon the side of a dead tree,  
that hath gotten no name, but it is large and of a chestnut co-  
lour, and hard and pithy. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 552.

Then when the fleecy skies new cloath the wood,

And *cakes* of rustling ice come rolling down the flood.

*Dryden's Virgil, Georg. i. l. 418*.

To **CAKE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the  
oven.

This burning matter, as it sunk very leisurely, had time to  
*cake* together, and form the bottom, which covers the mouth of  
that dreadful vault that lies underneath it. *Addison on Italy*.

This is that very Mab,

That plats the manes of horses in the night,

And *cakes* the elflocks in foul fluttish hairs,

Which, once entangl'd, much misfortune bodes. *Shakespeare*.

He rins'd the wound,

And wash'd away the strings and clotted blood,

That *cak'd* within.

*Addison*.

**CALABA'SH Tree.**

It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided at the brim in-  
to several parts; from whose cup rises the pointal, in the hinder  
part of the flower; which afterwards becomes a fleshy fruit,  
having an hard shell. They rise to the height of twenty-five or  
thirty feet in the West Indies, where they grow naturally in  
woods, and the savannas. The shells are used by the negroes  
for cups, as also for making instruments of musick, by making  
a hole in the shell, and putting in small stones, with which they  
make a sort of rattle. *Miller*.

**CALAMA'NCO.** *n. f.* [a word derived, probably by some acci-  
dent, from *calamancus*, Lat. which, in the middle ages, signi-  
fied a hat.] A kind of woollen stuff.

He was of a bulk and stature larger than ordinary, had a red  
coat, flung open to shew a *calamanco* waistcoat. *Tatler*, N° 96.

**CA'LAMINE**, or *Lapis Calaminaris.* *n. f.* A kind of fossile bitu-  
minous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it in-  
to brass; it is dug in barren rocky ground, and is often found  
in lead mines, or has lead mixed with it. It is used as an abso-  
rrent and drier, in outward medicinal applications, but is sel-  
dom given inwardly.

We must not omit those, which, though not of so much  
beauty, yet are of greater use, viz. loadstones, whetstones of all  
kinds, limestones, *calamine*, or *lapis calaminaris*. *Locke*.

**CA'LAMINT.** *n. f.* [*calamintha*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a long tubulous flower, which opens at the top into  
two lips; the upper lip is roundish, and divided into two seg-  
ments: these flowers are produced from the joints of the stalks,  
at the footstalks of the leaves, in bunches, upon pretty long pe-  
dicles, or footstalks. This plant grows wild, and is used in me-  
dicine. *Miller*.

**CALA'MITOUS.** *adj.* [*calamitosus*, Lat.]

1. Miserable; involved in distress; oppressed with infelicity;  
unhappy; wretched; applied to men.

This is a gracious provision God Almighty hath made in fa-  
vour of the necessitous and *calamitous*; the state of some, in  
this life, being so extremely wretched and deplorable, if com-  
pared with others. *Calamy*.

2. Full of misery; distressful; applied to external circum-  
stances.

What *calamitous* effects the air of this city wrought upon us

the last year, you may read in my discourse of the plague.

*Harvey on Consumptions*.

Strict necessity

Subdues me, and *calamitous* constraint!

Left on my head both sin and punishment,

However insupportable, be all

Devolv'd.

*Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x. l. 132.

Much rather I shall chuse

To live the poorest in my tribe, than richest,

And be in that *calamitous* prison left. *Milton's Agonistes*.

In this sad and *calamitous* condition, deliverance from an op-  
pressour would have even revived them. *South*.

**CALA'MITOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *calamitous*.] Misery; distress.

**CALA'MITY.** *n. f.* [*calamitas*, Lat.] Misfortune; cause of  
misery; distress.

Another ill accident is drought, and the spindling of the corn,  
which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; inso-  
much as the word *calamity* was first derived from *calamus*, when  
the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Bacon's Nat. Hist*.

Which infinite *calamity* shall cause

To human life, and household peace confound. *Par. L. b. x*.

From



From adverse shores in safety let her hear  
Foreign calamity, and distant war;  
Of which, great heav'n, let her no portion bear. *Prior.*  
**CALAMUS.** *n. f.* [Lat.] A sort of reed or sweet scented wood,  
mentioned in scripture with the other ingredients of the sacred  
perfumes. It is a knotty root, reddish without, and white with-  
in, which puts forth long and narrow leaves, and brought from  
the Indies. The prophets speak of it as a foreign commodity  
of great value. These sweet reeds have no smell when they  
are green, but when they are dry only. Their form differs not  
from other reeds, and their smell is perceived upon entering  
the marshes. *Calmet.*

Take thou also unto thee principal spices of pure myrrh, of  
sweet cinnamon, and of sweet calamus. *Exodus, xxx. 23.*  
**CALA'SH.** *n. f.* [caleche, Fr.] A small carriage of pleasure.  
Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to flash  
The vigorous steeds, that drew his lord's calash.  
*King's Mully of Mountown.*

The ancients used calashes, the figures of several of them be-  
ing to be seen on ancient monuments. They are very simple,  
light, and drove by the traveller himself. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

**CALCEATED.** *adj.* [calceatus, Lat.] Shod; fitted with shoes.  
**CALCEDONIVS.** *n. f.* [Lat.] A kind of precious stone.  
*Calcedonius* is of the agat kind, and of a misty grey, cloud-  
ed with blue, or with purple. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**TO CALCINATE.** See **TO CALCINE.**  
**CALCINATION.** *n. f.* [from calcine; calcination, Fr.] Such a  
management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to  
powder; wherefore it is called chymical pulverization. This  
is the next degree of the power of fire beyond that of fusion;  
for when fusion is longer continued, not only the more subtile  
particles of the body itself fly off, but the particles of fire like-  
wise insinuate themselves in such multitudes, and are so blend-  
ed through its whole substance, that the fluidity, first caused by  
the fire, can no longer subsist. From this union arises a third  
kind of body, which, being very porous and brittle, is easily re-  
duced to powder; for, the fire having penetrated everywhere  
into the pores of the body, the particles are both hindered from  
mutual contact, and divided into minute atoms. *Quincy.*

Divers residences of bodies are wont to be thrown away, as  
soon as the distillation or calcination of the body that yielded  
them is ended. *Boyle.*

This may be effected, but not without a calcination, or re-  
ducing it by art into a subtile powder. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
**CALCINATORY.** *n. f.* [from calcinate.] A vessel used in calci-  
nation.

**TO CALCINE.** *v. a.* [calciner, Fr. from calx, Lat.]  
1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable substance. See **CAL-**  
**CINATION.**

In hardening, by baking without melting, the heat hath these  
degrees; first, it induratheth, then maketh fragile, and, lastly, it  
doth calcinate. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 87.*

The solids seem to be earth, bound together with some oil;  
for if a bone be calcined, so as the least force will crumble it,  
being immerfed in oil, it will grow firm again.  
*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To burn up.  
Firy disputes that union have calcin'd,  
Almost as many minds as men we find. *Denham.*

**TO CALCINE.** *v. n.* To become a calx by heat.  
This crystal is a pellucid fissile stone, clear as water, and  
without colour, enduring a red heat without losing its transpa-  
rency, and, in a very strong heat, calcining without fusion.  
*Newton's Opticks.*

**TO CALCULATE.** *v. a.* [calculus, Fr. from calculus, Lat. a  
little stone or bead, used in operations of numbers.]

1. To compute; to reckon.  
2. To compute the situation of the planets at any certain time.  
A cunning man did calculate my birth,  
And told me, that by water I should die. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*  
Why all these fires, why all these gliding ghosts,  
Why old men fools, and children calculate,  
Why all those things change from their ordinance?  
*Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

Who were there then in the world, to observe the births of  
those first men, and calculate their nativities, as they sprawled  
out of ditches? *Bentley.*

3. To adjust; to project for any certain end.  
The reasonableness of religion clearly appears, as it tends  
so directly to the happiness of men, and is, upon all accounts,  
calculated for our benefit. *Tillotson.*

**CALCULATION.** *n. f.* [from calculate.]  
1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering.  
Cypher, that great friend to calculation; or rather, which  
changeth calculation, into easy computation. *Holder on Time.*

2. A reckoning; the result of arithmetical operation.  
If then their calculation be true; for so they reckon. *Hooker.*

Being different from calculations of the ancients, their obser-  
vations confirm not ours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

**CALCULATOR.** *n. f.* [from calculate.] A computer; a reckoner.

**CALCULATORY.** *adj.* [from calculate.] Belonging to calcula-  
tion.

**CALCULE.** *n. f.* [calculus, Lat.] Reckoning; compute.  
The general calcule, which was made in the last perambula-  
tion, exceeded eight millions. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

**CALCULOSE.** } *adj.* [from calculus, Lat.] Stony; gritty.  
**CALCULOUS.** }

The volatile salt of urine will coagulate spirits of wine;  
and thus, perhaps, the stones, or calculose concretions in the  
kidney or bladder, may be produced. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

I have found, by opening the kidneys of a calculous person,  
that the stone is formed earlier than I have suggested. *Shakesp.*  
**CALCULUS.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The stone in the bladder.

**CALDRON.** *n. f.* [chauldron, Fr. from calidus, Lat.] A pot;  
boiler; a kettle.

In the midst of all  
There placed was a caldron wide and tall,  
Upon a mighty furnace, burning hot. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Some strip the skin, some portion out the spoil;  
The limbs, yet trembling, in the caldrons boil;  
Some on the fire the reeking entrails broil. *Dryden's Æn.*  
In the late eruptions, this great hollow was like a vast caldron,  
filled with glowing and melted matter, which, as it boiled over  
in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain.  
*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

**CALECHE.** See **CALASH.**  
**CALEFACTION.** *n. f.* [from calefacio, Lat.]

1. The act of heating any thing.  
2. The state of being heated.

**CALEFACTIVE.** *adj.* [from calefacio, Lat.] That which makes  
any thing hot; heating.

**CALEFACTORY.** *adj.* [from calefacio, Lat.] That which heats.

**TO CALEFY.** *v. n.* [calefio, Latin.] To grow hot; to be  
heated.

Crystal will calefy unto electricity; that is, a power to at-  
tract straws, or light bodies, and convert the needle, freely  
placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 1.*

**CALNDAR.** *n. f.* [calendarium, Lat.] A register of the year,  
in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festi-  
vals and holidays.

What hath this day deserv'd? what hath it done,  
That it in golden letter should be set  
Among the high tides, in the calendar? *Shakesp. K. John.*  
We compute from calendars differing from one another; the  
compute of the one anticipating that of the other.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.*

Curs'd be the day when first I did appear;  
Let it be blotted from the calendar,  
Lest it pollute the month. *Dryden's Fab.*

**TO CALENDER.** *v. a.* [calendrer, Fr. Skinner.] To dress  
cloth; to lay the nap of cloth smooth.

**CALENDER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hot press; a press in  
which clothiers smooth their cloth.

**CALENDRER.** *n. f.* [from calender.] The person who calenders.

**CALENDS.** *n. f.* [calendæ, Lat. It has no singular.] The first day  
of every month among the Romans.

**CALENTURE.** *n. f.* [from caleo, Lat.] A distemper peculiar to  
sailors, in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be  
green fields, and will throw themselves into it, if not restrained.  
*Quincy.*

And for that lethargy was there no cure,  
But to be cast into a calenture. *Denham.*

So, by a calenture misled,  
The mariner with rapture sees,  
On the smooth ocean's azure bed,  
Enamell'd fields, and verdant trees;  
With eager haste, he longs to rove  
In that fantastick scene, and thinks  
It must be some enchanted grove;  
And in he leaps, and down he sinks. *Swift.*

**CALF.** *n. f.* calves in the plural. [cealf, Saxon; kalf, Dutch.]

1. The young of a cow.  
The colt hath about four years of growth; and so the fawn,  
and so the calf. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 759.*  
Acofta tells us of a fowl in Peru, called condores, which  
will, of themselves, kill and eat up a whole calf at a time.  
*Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Ah! Blouzelind, I love thee more by half,  
Than does their fawns, or cows the new-fall'n calf. *Gay.*

2. Calves of the lips, mentioned by Hosea, signify sacrifices of  
praise and prayers, which the captives of Babylon address'd to  
God, being no longer in a condition to offer sacrifices in his  
temple. *Calmet.*

Take with you words, and turn to the Lord, and say unto  
him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously: so will  
we render the calves of our lips. *Hosea, xiv. 2.*

3. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. [kalf, Dutch.]  
Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall,  
And all her calf into a gouty small.  
The calf of that leg blistered. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**CALIBER.** *n. f.* [calibre, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the  
barrel of a gun; the diameter of a bullet.

**CALICE.** *n. f.* [calix, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.

There is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body  
and



and the purification of the soul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred *calice*, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ. *Taylor.*

**CA'LICO.** *n. f.* [from *Calecut* in India.] An Indian stuff made of cotton; sometimes stained with gay and beautiful colours.

I wear the hoop petticoat, and am all in *calicoes*, when the finest are in silks. *Addison. Spect. N° 293.*

**CA'LID.** *adj.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning; fervent.

**CALIDITY.** *n. f.* [from *calid.*] Heat.

Ice will dissolve in any way of heat; for it will dissolve with fire, it will colliquate in water, or warm oil; nor doth it only submit unto an actual heat, but not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 1.*

**CA'LIF.** } *n. f.* [*khalifa*, Arab. an heir or successor.] A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens, who were vested with absolute power in affairs, both religious and civil.

**CALIGA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *caligo*, Lat. to be dark.] Darknes; cloudiness.

Instead of a diminution, or imperfect vision, in the mole, we affirm an abolition, or total privation; instead of *caligation*, or dimness, we conclude a cecity, or blindness. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

**CALIGINOUS.** *adj.* [*caliginosus*, Lat.] Obscure; dim; full of darknes.

**CALIGINOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *caliginous.*] Darknes; obscurity.

**CA'LIGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*καλλιγραφία.*] Beautiful writing.

This language is incapable of *caligraphy*. *Prideaux's Conn.*

**CA'LIPERS.** See **CALLIPERS.**

**CA'LIVER.** *n. f.* [from *caliber.*] A handgun; a harquebuse; an old musket.

Come, manage me your *caliver*. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

**CALIX.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A cup; a word used in botany; as, the *calix* of a flower.

**To CALK.** *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr. hemp, with which leaks are stopped; or from *cæle*, Sax. the keel. *Skinner.*] To stop the leaks of a ship.

There is a great error committed in the manner of *calking* his majesty's ships; which being done with rotten oakum, is the cause they are leaky. *Raleigh's Essays.*

So here some pick out bullets from the side;  
Some drive old oakum through each seam and rift;  
Their left-hand does the *calking* iron guide,  
The rattling mallet with the left they lift. *Dryden.*

**CA'LKER.** *n. f.* [from *calk.*] The workman that stops the leaks of a ship.

The ancients of Gebal, and the wise men thereof, were in thee thy *calkers*; all the ships of the sea, with their mariners, were in thee to occupy thy merchandize. *Ezek. xxvii. 9.*

**CA'LKING.** *n. f.* A term in painting, used where the backside is covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on a waxed plate, wall, or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the colour on the plate or wall. *Chambers.*

**To CALL.** *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat. *kaldar*, Danish.]

1. To name; to denominate.  
And God *called* the light day, and the darknes he *called* night. *Gen. i. 5.*

2. To summon, or invite, to or from any place, thing, or person.  
Be not amazed, *call* all your senses to you, defend my reputation, or bid farewell to your good life for ever.

*Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Why came not the slave back to me, when I *called* him?  
*Shakesp. King Lear.*

Are you *call'd* forth from out a world of men,  
To slay the innocent? *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Lodronius, that famous captain, was *called* up, and told by his servants, that the general was fled. *Knolles's Hist.*

Or *call* up him, that left half told  
The story of Cambuscan bold. *Milton.*

Drunkennes *calls* off the watchmen from their towers; and then evils proceed from a loose heart, and an untied tongue. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The soul makes use of her memory, to *call* to mind what she is to treat of. *Duppa's Rules to Devotion.*

Such fine employments our whole days divide,  
The salutations of the morning tide

*Call* up the sun; those ended, to the hall  
We wait the patron, hear the lawyers bawl. *Dryden.*

Then, by consent, abstain from further spoils,  
*Call* off the dogs, and gather up the spoils. *Addison.*

By the pleasures of the imagination or fancy, I mean such as arise from visible objects, when we *call* up their ideas into our minds by paintings, statues, or descriptions. *Addison. Spectator.*

Why dost thou *call* my sorrows up afresh!  
My father's name brings tears into my eyes. *Addis. Cato.*

I am *called* off from publick dissertations, by a domestick affair of great importance. *Tatler, N° 50.*

*Æschylus* has a tragedy, entitled *Perseæ*, in which the shade of *Darius* is *called* up. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

The passions *call* away the thoughts, with incessant impor-

tunity, toward the object that excited them. *Watts.*

3. To convoke; to summon together.  
Now *call* we our high court of parliament. *Shakesp.*

The king being informed of much that had passed that night, sent to the lord mayor to *call* a common council immediately. *Clarendon.*

4. To summon judicially.  
The king had sent for the earl to return home, where he should be *called* to account for all his miscarriages. *Clarendon.*

Once a day, especially in the early years of life and study, *call* yourselves to an account, what new ideas, what new proposition or truth, you have gained. *Watts.*

5. To summon by command.  
In that day did the Lord God of hosts *call* to weeping, and to mourning, and to baldness, and to girding with sackcloth. *Isaiah, xxii. 12.*

6. In the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety; or to summon into the church.  
Paul a servant of Jesus Christ, *called* to be an apostle, separated unto the gospel of God. *Rom. i. 1.*

7. To invoke; to appeal to.  
I *call* God for a record upon my soul, that, to spare you, I came not as yet unto Corinth. *2 Cor. i. 23.*

When that lord perplexed their counsels and designs, with inconvenient objections in law, the authority of the lord Manchester, who had trod the same paths, was still *called* upon. *Clarendon.*

8. To proclaim; to publish.  
Nor ballad-singer, plac'd above the croud,  
Sings with a note so thrilling, sweet, and loud,  
Nor parish-clerk, who *calls* the psalm so clear. *Gay.*

9. To make a short visit.  
And, as you go, *call* on my brother Quintus,  
And pray him, with the tribunes, to come to me. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

He ordered her to *call* at his house once a week, which she did for some time after, when he heard no more of her. *Temple.*

That I might begin as near the fountain-head as possible, I first of all *called* in at St. James's. *Addison. Spect. N° 403.*

We *called* in at Morge, where there is an artificial port. *Addison on Italy.*

10. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view.  
He swells with angry pride,  
And *calls* forth all his spots on every side. *Cowley.*

See Dionysius Homer's thoughts refine,  
And *call* new beauties forth from ev'ry line. *Pope.*

11. To stigmatize with some opprobrious denomination.  
Deafness unqualifies men for all company, except friends; whom I can *call* names, if they do not speak loud enough. *Swift to Pope.*

12. To call back. To revoke; to retract.  
He also is wise, and will bring evil, and will not *call back* his words; but will arise against the house of the evil doers, and against the help of them that work iniquity. *Isaiah, xxxi. 2.*

13. To call for. To demand; to require; to claim.  
Madam, his majesty doth *call* for you,  
And for your grace, and you, my noble lord. *Shakesp.*

You see, how men of merit are fought after; the undervener may sleep, when the man of action is *called* for. *Shakesp.*

Among them he a spirit of phrensy sent,  
Who hurt their minds,  
And urg'd you on, with mad desire,  
To *call* in haste for their destroyer. *Milton's Agonistes.*

For master, or for servant, here to *call*,  
Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden's Fab.*

He commits every sin that his appetite *calls* for, or perhaps his constitution or fortune can bear. *Rogers.*

14. To call in. To resume money at interest.  
Horace describes an old usurer, as so charmed with the pleasures of a country life, that, in order to make a purchase, he *called* in all his money; but what was the event of it? why, in a very few days after, he put it out again. *Addison. Spectator.*

15. To call in. To resume any thing that is in other hands.  
If clipped money be *called* in all at once, and stopped from passing by weight, I fear it will stop trade, and put our affairs all at a stand. *Locke.*

Neither is any thing more cruel and oppressive in the French government, than their practice of *calling* in their money, after they have sunk it very low, and then coining it anew, at a higher value. *Swift.*

16. To call in. To summon together; to invite.  
The heat is past, follow me no farther now;  
*Call* in the pow'rs, good cousin, Westmoreland. *Shakesp.*

He fears my subjects loyalty,  
And now must *call* in strangers. *Denham's Sophy.*

17. To call on. To solicit for a favour, or a debt.  
I would be loth to pay him before his day; what need I be so forward with him, that *calls* not on me? *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

18. To call on. To repeat solemnly.  
Thrice *call* upon my name, thrice beat your breast,  
And hail me thrice to everlasting rest. *Dryden.*

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, went to the shores,



shores, and, calling thrice on their names, raised a cenotaph, or empty monument, to their memories. *Broome on the Odys.*

19. *To call over.* To read aloud a list or muster-roll.

20. *To call out.* To challenge; to summon to fight.

When their sov'reign's quarrel calls 'em out,

His foes to mortal combat they defy. *Dryden's Virgil.*

21. *To call upon.* To implore; to pray to.

Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me. *Psalms i. 15.*

CALL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A vocal address.

But would you sing, and rival Orpheus' strain,

The wond'ring forests soon should dance again:

The moving mountains hear the pow'ful call,

And headlong streams hang list'ning in their fall. *Pope.*

2. Requisition.

It may be feared, whether our nobility would contentedly suffer themselves to be always at the call, and to stand to the sentence of a number of mean persons. *Hooker, Preface.*

But death comes not at call; justice divine

Mends not her slowest pace, for pray'rs or cries. *Par. Lost.*

3. Divine vocation; summons to true religion.

Yet he at length, time to himself best known,

Rememb'ring Abraham, by some wond'rous call,

May bring them back repentant and sincere. *Par. Regained.*

St. Paul himself believed he did well, and that he had a call to it, when he persecuted the christians, whom he confidently thought in the wrong: but yet it was he, and not they, who were mistaken. *Locke.*

4. A summons from heaven; an impulse.

How justly then will impious mortals fall,

Whose pride would soar to heav'n without a call? *Roscomm.*

Those who to empire by dark paths aspire,

Still plead a call to what they most desire. *Dryden.*

5. Authority; command.

Oh! Sir, I wish he were within my call, or your's. *Denb.*

6. A demand; a claim.

Dependence is a perpetual call upon humanity, and a greater incitement to tenderness and pity, than any other motive whatsoever. *Addison, Spectator, N° 181.*

7. An instrument to call birds.

For those birds or beasts were made from such pipes or calls, as may express the several tones of those creatures, which are represented. *Wilkins's Mathemat. Magick.*

8. Calling; vocation; employment.

Now, through the land, his cure of souls he stretch'd,

And, like a primitive apostle, preach'd:

Still chearful, ever constant to his call;

By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all. *Dryden.*

9. A nomination.

Upon the sixteenth was held the serjeants feast at Ely place, there being nine serjeants of that call. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CA'LLAT. } *n. f.* A trull.

CA'LEET. }

He call'd her whore; a beggar, in his drink,

Could not have laid such terms upon his callet. *Shakesp.*

CA'LLING. *n. f.* [from call.]

1. Vocation; profession; trade.

If God has interwoven such a pleasure with our ordinary calling, how much superiour must that be, which arises from the survey of a pious life? Surely, as much as christianity is nobler than a trade. *South.*

We find ourselves obliged to go on in honest industry in our callings. *Rogers.*

I cannot forbear warning you against endeavouring at wit in your sermons; because many of your calling have made themselves ridiculous by attempting it. *Swift.*

I left no calling for this idle trade,

No duty broke, no father disobey'd. *Pope.*

2. Proper station, or employment.

The Gauls found the Roman senators ready to die with honour in their callings. *Swift.*

3. Class of persons united by the same employment or profession.

It may be a caution to all christian churches and magistrates, not to impose celibacy on whole callings, and great multitudes of men or women, who cannot be supposable to have the gift of continence. *Hammond.*

4. Divine vocation; invitation or impulse to the true religion.

St. Peter was ignorant of the calling of the Gentiles.

*Hakewell on Providence.*

CA'LLIPERS. *n. f.* [of this word I know not the etymology, nor does any thing more probable occur, than that, perhaps, the word is corrupted from *clippers*, instruments with which any thing is clipped, inclosed or embraced.] Compasses with bowed shanks.

Callipers measure the distance of any round, cylindrick, conical body, either in their extremity, or any part less than the extreme; so that, when workmen use them, they open the two points to their described width, and turn so much stuff off the intended place, till the two points of the callipers fit just over their work. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CALLO'SITY. *n. f.* [callosité, Fr.] A kind of swelling without

VOL. I.

pain, like that of the skin, by hard labour; and therefore, when wounds, or the edges of ulcers, grow so, they are said to be callous. *Quincy.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet of his patient, as he finds the fibres loosen too much, are too flaccid, and produce funguses, or as they harden and produce callosities; in the first case, wine and spirituous liquours are useful, in the last hurtful. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CA'LLOUS. *adj.* [callus, Lat.]

1. Indurated; hardened; having the pores shut up.

In progress of time, the ulcers became sinuous and callous, with induration of the glands. *Wise's Surgery.*

2. Hardened; insensible.

Licentiousness has so long passed for sharpness of wit, and greatness of mind, that the conscience is grown callous. *L'Estr.*

The wretch is drench'd too deep,

His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep:

Fatten'd in vice, so callous and so gross,

He sins, and sees not, senseless of his loss. *Dryden's Persius.*

CA'LLOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from callous.]

1. Hardness; induration of the fibres:

The oftner we use the organs of touching, the more of these scales are formed, and the skin becomes the thicker, and so a callousness grows upon it. *Cheyne's Philosoph. Principles.*

2. Insensibility.

If they let go their hope of everlasting life with willingness, and entertain final perdition with exultation, ought they not to be esteemed destitute of common sense, and abandoned to a callousness and numbness of soul? *Bentley.*

CA'LLOW. *adj.* Unfledged; naked; without feathers.

Bursting with kindly rapture, forth disclos'd

Their callow young. *Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 420.*

Then as an eagle, who, with pious care,

Was beating widely on the wing for prey,

To her now silent airy does repair,

And finds her callow infants forc'd away. *Dryden.*

How in small flights they know to try their young,

And teach the callow child her parent's song. *Prior.*

CA'LLUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. An induration of the fibres.

2. The hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM. *adj.* [calme, Fr. kalm, Dutch.]

1. Quiet; serene; not stormy; not tempestuous; applied to the elements.

Calm was the day, and, through the trembling air,

Sweet breathing Zephyrus did softly play

A gentle spirit, that lightly did allay

Hot Titan's beams, which then did glister fair. *Spenser.*

2. Undisturb'd; unruffled; applied to the passions.

It is no ways congruous, that God should be frightening men into truth, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evidence, and gentle methods of persuasion. *Atterbury.*

The queen her speech with calm attention hears,

Her eyes restrain the silver-streaming tears. *Pope's Odyssey.*

CALM. *n. f.*

1. Serenity; stillness; freedom from violent motion.

It seemeth most agreeable to reason, that the waters rather stood in a quiet calm, than that they moved with any raging or overbearing violence. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Every pilot

Can steer the ship in calms; but he performs

The skilful part, can manage it in storms. *Denham's Sophy.*

Nor God alone in the still calm we find,

He mounts the storm, and walks upon the wind. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from disturbance; quiet; repose; applied to the passions.

Great and strange calms usually portend the most violent storms: and therefore, since storms and calms do always follow one another, certainly, of the two, it is much more eligible to have the storm first, and the calm afterwards: since a calm before a storm is commonly a peace of a man's own making; but a calm after a storm, a peace of God's. *South.*

To CALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To still; to quiet.

Neptune we find busy in the beginning of the Æneis, to calm the tempest raised by Æolus. *Dryden.*

2. To pacify; to appease.

Jesus, whose bare word checked the sea, as much exerts himself in silencing the tempests, and calming the intestine storms within our breasts. *Decay of Piety.*

Those passions, which seem somewhat calmed, may be entirely laid asleep, and never more awakened. *Atterbury.*

He will'd to stay,

The sacred rites and hecatombs to pay,

And calm Minerva's wrath. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iii. l. 175.*

CA'LMER. *n. f.* [from calm.] The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of contentedness. *Walton.*

CA'LMELY. *adv.* [from calm.]

1. Without storms, or violence; serenity.



# C A L

In nature, things move violently to their place, and *calmly* in their place; so virtue in ambition is violent, in authority settled and calm.  
*Bacon's Essays, N<sup>o</sup> 11.*

His curled brows

Frown on the gentle stream, which *calmly* flows. *Denham.*

2. Without passions; quietly.

The nymph did like the scene appear,

Serenely pleasant, *calmly* fair;

Soft fell her words, as flew the air.

*Prior.*

CA'LMNESS. *n. f.* [from *calm*.]

1. Tranquillity; serenity.

While the steep horrid roughness of the wood

Strives with the gentle *calmness* of the flood.

*Denham.*

2. Mildness; freedom from passion.

I've been i' th' market-place, and, Sir, 'tis fit

You have strong party, or defend yourself

By *calmness*, or by absence: all's in anger. *Shakesp. Coriol.*

I beg the grace,

You would lay by those terrors of your face;

Till *calmness* to your eyes you first restore,

I am afraid, and I can beg no more. *Dryden's Cong. of Gran.*

CA'LMY. *adj.* [from *calm*.] Calm; peaceful.

And now they nigh approached to the sted,

Where as those mermaides dwelt: it was a still

And *calmy* bay, on th' one side sheltered

With the broad shadow of an hoary hill. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

CA'LOMEL. *n. f.* [*calomelas*, a chymical word.] Mercury fix times sublimed.

He repeated lenient purgatives with *calomel*, once in three or four days.

*Wiseman's Surgery.*

CALORIFICK. *adj.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of producing heat; heating.

*Calorifick* principle is either excited within the heated body, or transferred to it, through any medium, from some other. Silver will grow hotter than the liquor it contains.

*Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. i. c. 2. § 9.*

CALOTTE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A cap or coif, worn as an ecclesiastical ornament in France.

2. [In architecture.] A round cavity or depresso, in form of a cap or cup, lathed and plaistered, used to diminish the rise or elevation of a moderate chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c. *Harris.*

CALOYERS. *n. f.* [*καλοῖ*] Monks of the Greek church.

CA'LTROPS. *n. f.* [*colt-ræppe*, Saxon.]

1. An instrument made with three spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright, to wound horses feet.

The ground about was thick sown with *caltrops*, which very much incommoded the shoeless Moors.

*Dr. Addison's Account of Tangiers.*

2. A plant.

It is very common in the South of France, Spain, and Italy, where it grows among corn, and on most of the arable land, and is very troublesome to the feet of cattle; for the fruit being armed with strong prickles, run into the feet of the cattle, which walk over the land. This is certainly the plant which is mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of *tribulus*.

*Miller.*

To CALVE. *v. n.* [from *calf*.]

1. To bring a calf; spoken of a cow.

When she has *calv'd*, then set the dam aside,

And for the tender progeny provide. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. It is used metaphorically for any act of bringing forth; and sometimes of men, by way of reproach.

I would they were barbarians, as they are,

Though in Rome litter'd; not Romans: as they are not;

Though *calv'd* in the porch o' th' capitol. *Shakesp. Coriolan.*

The grassy clods now *calv'd*, now half appear'd

The tawny lion, pawing to get free

His hinder parts. *Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 463.*

CALVES-SNOUT. See SNAPDRAGON.

CALVILLE. *n. f.* [French.] A sort of apple. See APPLE.

To CALU'MNIATE. *v. n.* [*calumniator*, Lat.] To accuse falsely; to charge without just ground.

Beauty, wit, high birth, desert in service,

Love, friendship, charity, are subject all

To envious and *calumniating* time. *Shakesp. Tr. and Cress.*

He mixes truth with falsehood, and has not forgotten the old rule of *calumniating* strongly, that something may remain.

*Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Do I *calumniate*! thou ungrateful Vanoc!—

Perfidious prince!—Is it a calumny

To say, that Gwendolen betroth'd to Yver,

Was by her father first assur'd to Valens? *A. Philips, Brit.*

To CALU'MNIATE. *v. a.* To slander.

One trade or art, even those that should be the most liberal, shall make it their business to disdain and *calumniate* another.

*Sprat.*

CALUMNIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *calumniate*.] That which we call *calumniation*, is a malicious and false representation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offensive purpose.

*Ayliffe.*

CALUMNI'ATOR. *n. f.* [from *calumniate*.] A forger of accusation; a slanderer.

# C A M

He that would live clear of the envy and hatred of potent *calumniators*, must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink-pot.

*L'Estrange.*

At the same time that Virgil was celebrated by Gallus, we know that Bavius and Mævius were his declared foes and *calumniators*.

*Addison. Spectator.*

CALU'MNIOUS. *adj.* [from *calumny*.] Slanderous; falsely reproachful.

Virtue itself 'scapes not *calumnious* strokes. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

With *calumnious* art

Of counterfeited truth, thus held their ears. *Par. L. b. v.*

CALUMNY. *n. f.* [*calumnia*, Lat.] Slander; false charge; groundless accusation.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,

Thou shalt not escape *calumny*.

*Shakesp. Hamlet.*

It is a very hard *calumny* upon our soil or climate, to affirm, that so excellent a fruit will not grow here.

*Temple.*

CALX. *n. f.* [Latin.] Any thing that is rendered reducible to powder by burning.

Gold, that is more dense than lead, resists peremptorily all the dividing power of fire; and will not at all be reduced into a *calx*, or lime, by such operation as reduces lead into it.

*Digby on Bodies.*

CA'LYCLE. *n. f.* [*calyculus*, Lat.] A small bud of a plant. *Diët.*

CAMA'IEU. *n. f.* [from *camachua*, which name is given by the orientals to the onyx, when, in preparing it, they find another colour.]

1. A stone with various figures and representations of landscips, formed by nature.

2. [In painting.] A term used where there is only one colour, and where the lights and shadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. This kind of work is chiefly used to represent basso relievos.

*Chambers.*

CA'MBER. *n. f.* [See CAMBERING.] A term among workmen.

*Camber*, a piece of timber cut arching, so as a weight considerable being set upon it, it may, in length of time, be induced to a straight.

*Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CA'MBERING. *n. f.* A word mentioned by Skinner, as peculiar to shipbuilders, who say, that a place is *cambering*, when they mean arched. [from *chambré*, French.]

CA'MBRICK. *n. f.* [from *Cambray*, a city in Flanders, where it was principally made.] A kind of fine linen, used for ruffles, womens sleeves and caps.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, caddises, *cambricks*, and lawns.

*Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Rebecca had, by the use of a looking-glass, and by the further use of certain attire, made of *cambrick*, upon her head, attained to an evil art.

*Tatler, N<sup>o</sup> 110.*

Confed'rate in the cheat, they draw the throng,

And *cambrick* handkerchiefs reward the song. *Gay's Trivia.*

CAME. The preterite of to come.

Till all the pack *came* up, and ev'ry hound

Tore the sad huntsman, grov'ling on the ground. *Addison.*

CA'MEL. *n. f.* [*camelus*, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. One sort is large, and full of flesh, and fit to carry burdens of a thousand pounds weight, having one bunch upon its back. Another have two bunches upon their backs, like a natural saddle, and are fit either for burdens, or men to ride on. A third kind is leaner, and of a smaller size, called dromedaries, because of their swiftness; which are generally used for riding by men of quality. See DROMEDARY.

*Camels* have large solid feet, but not hard; in the spring, their hair falls entirely off, in less than three days time, when the flies are extremely uneasy to them. *Camels*, it is said, will continue ten or twelve days without eating or drinking, and keep water a long time in their stomach, for their refreshment. It is reported, that nature has furnished them, for this purpose, with a very large ventricle, with many bags closed within the coats of it, round about it, for reserving the water. But the Jesuits in China, where they dissected several *camels*, found no such bags. When a *camel* is upon a journey, his master follows him, singing and whistling; and the louder he sings, the better the *camel* goes. The flesh of *camels* is served up at the best tables, among the Arabians, Persians, and other eastern nations; but the use of it was forbid the Hebrews, they being ranked by Moses among the unclean creatures, *Deut. xiv. 7.*

*Calmet.*

Patient of thirst and toil,

Son of the desert! even the *camel* feels,

Shot through his wither'd heart, the fiery blast.

*Thomson.*

CAME'LOPARD. *n. f.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Lat.] An Abyssinian animal, taller than an elephant, but not so thick. He is so named, because he has a neck and head like a camel; he is spotted like a pard, but his spots are white upon a red ground. The Italians call him *giaraffa*.

*Trevoux.*

CA'MELOT. } *n. f.* [from *camel*.] A kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and silk.

This habit was not of camels skin, nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some finer weave of *camelot*, grograin, or the like; in as much as these stuffs are supposed to be made of the hair of that animal.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Mean-



Meantime the pastor shears their hoary beards,  
And eases, of their hair, the loaden herds :

Their *camelots* warm in tents the soldier hold,  
And shield the shiv'ring mariner from cold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

**CAMERA OBSCURA.** [Latin.] An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects exposed to daylight, and opposite to the glass, are represented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glass. *Martin.*

**CA'MERADE.** *n. f.* [from *camera*, a chamber, Lat.] One that lodges in the same chamber; a bosom companion. By corruption we now use *comrade*.

*Camerades* with him, and confederates in his worthy design,  
*Rymer's Tragedies of last Age.*

**CA'MERATED.** *adj.* [cameratus, Lat.] Arched; roofed slope-wise.

**CAMERA'TION.** *adj.* [cameratio, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.

**CAMISA'DO.** *n. f.* [camisa, a shirt, Ital. *camisium*, low Lat.] An attack made by soldiers in the dark; on which occasion they put their shirts outward, to be seen by each other.

They had appointed the same night, whose darkness would have encreased the fear, to have given a *camisado* upon the English. *Hayward.*

**CA'MISATED.** *adj.* [from *camisa*, a shirt.] Dressed with the shirt outward.

**CA'MLET.** See **CAMELOT.**

He had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water *camlet*, of an excellent azure colour. *Bacon.*

**CA'MMOCK.** *n. f.* [cammoc, Saxon.] An herb; the same with *petty whin*, or *restharrow*.

Its flower is papilionaceous, and succeeded by a swelling pod, sometimes long, and sometimes short, which is bivalve, and filled with kidney-shaped seeds.

There are many species of this plant, of which four sorts grow wild in England; and that called the *prickly restharrow*, with purple flowers, is used in medicine. The roots of this plant spread far under ground, and are so tough, that, in ploughing, it often stops the oxen. *Miller.*

**CAMO'YS.** *adj.* [camus, Fr.] Flat; level; depressed. It is only used of the nose.

Many Spaniards, of the race of Barbary Moors, though after frequent commixture, have not worn out the *camoys* nose unto this day. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 10.*

**CAMP.** *n. f.* [camp, Fr. camp, Sax. from *campus*, Lat.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field. We use the phrase *to pitch a camp*, to encamp.

From *camp* to *camp*, through the foul womb of night,

The hum of either army stilly sounds. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

Next, to secure our *camp*, and naval pow'rs,

Raise an embattel'd wall, with lofty tow'rs. *Pope's Iliad.*

**TO CAMP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To encamp; to lodge in tents, for hostile purposes.

Had our great palace the capacity

To *camp* this host, we would all sup together. *Shakesp.*

**CAMP-FIGHT.** *n. f.* An old word for *combat*.

For their trial by *camp-fight*, the accuser was, with the peril of his own body, to prove the accused guilty; and, by offering him his glove or gantlet, to challenge him to this trial. *Hakewell.*

**CAMPA'IGN.** } *n. f.* [campaigne, French; *campania*, Ital.]

**CAMPANIA.** }

1. A large, open, level tract of ground, without hills.

The contrary of all this happens in countries thinly inhabited, and especially in vast *campanias*, where there are few cities, besides what grow by the residence of kings. *Temple.*

Those grateful groves, that shade the plain,

Wher Tiber rolls majestic to the main,

And fattens, as he runs, the fair *campaign*. *Garth's Ovid.* }

2. The time for which any army keeps the field, without entering into quarters.

This might have hastened his march, which would have made a fair conclusion of the *campaign*. *Clarendon.*

An *iliad* rising out of one *campaign*. *Addison.*

**CAMPA'NIFORM.** *adj.* [of *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, Lat.] A term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell. *Harris.*

**CAMPA'NULATE.** *adj.* The same with *campaniform*.

**CAMPE'STRAL.** *adj.* [campestris, Lat.] Growing in fields.

The mountain beech is the whitest; but the *campestral*, or wild beech, is of a blacker colour, and more durable.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**CA'MPHIRE TREE.** *n. f.* [camphora, Lat.]

It hath leaves like those of the pear tree, but full of ribs, which grow alternately on the branches; the flowers consist of one leaf, divided into five or six segments; the fruit is shaped like a nut, the shell tender, and the kernel bifid. There are two sorts of this tree; one is a native of the isle of Borneo, from which the best *camphire* is taken, which is supposed to be a natural exudation from the tree, produced in such places where the bark of the tree has been wounded or cut. The other sort is a native of Japan, which Dr. Kempfer describes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, and from whence the inhabitants prepare their *camphire*, by making a simple decoction of the root and wood of this tree, cut into

small pieces; but this sort of *camphire* is, in value, eighty or an hundred times less than the true Bornean *camphire*. *Miller.*

**CA'MPHORATE.** *adj.* [from *camphora*, Lat.] Impregnated with *camphire*.

By shaking the saline and *camphorate* liquours together, we easily confounded them into one high coloured liquor. *Boyle.*

**CA'MPION.** *n. f.* [lychnis, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are whole, and grow opposite by pairs upon the stalks; the cup of the flower is whole, and either tubulous or swelling; the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a clove gilliflower, and are generally heart shaped; the ovary, which rises in the centre of the calyx, becomes a conical fruit, which is wrapt up in the flower cup, and has commonly one cell, filled with seeds, which are roundish, angular, and kidney-shaped. *Miller.*

**CA'MUS.** *n. f.* [probably from *camisa*, Lat.] A thin dress, mentioned by *Spenser*.

And was yclad, for heat of scorching air,

All in filken *camus*, lilly white,

Purled upon with many a folded plight. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

**CAN.** *n. f.* [canne, Sax.] A cup; generally a cup made of metal, or some other matter than earth.

I hate it as an unfill'd *can*. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

One tree, the coco, affordeth stuff for housing, cloathing, shipping, meat, drink, and *can*. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

His empty *can*, with ears half worn away,

Was hung on high, to boast the triumph of the day. *Dryden.*

**CAN.** *v. n.* [konnen, Dutch. It is sometimes, though rarely, used alone; but is in constant use as an expression of the potential mood; as, I *can* do, thou *canst* do, I *could* do, thou *couldst* do. It has no other terminations.]

1. To be able; to have power.  
In place there is licence to do good and evil, whereof the latter is a curse; for, in evil, the best condition is not to will; the second not to *can*. *Bacon's Essays, N° 11.*

O, there's the wonder!

Mecænas and Agrippa, who *can* most  
With Cæsar, are his foes. His wife Octavia,  
Driv'n from his house, solicits her revenge,  
And Dolabella, who was once his friend.

*Dryden's All for Love.*

He *can* away with no company, whose discourse goes beyond what claret and dissoluteness inspires. *Locke.*

2. It expresses the potential mood; as, I *can* do it.  
If she *can* make me blest? She only *can*:  
Empire, and wealth, and all she brings beside,  
Are but the train and trappings of her love. *Dryden.*

3. It is distinguished from *may*, as *power* from *permission*; I *can* do it; it is in my power: I *may* do it; it is allowed me: but, in poetry, they are confounded.

4. *Can* is used of the person with the *verb active*, where *may* is used; of the thing, with the *verb passive*; as, I *can* do it; it *may* be done.

**CANA'ILLE.** *n. f.* [French.] The lowest people; the dregs; the lees; the offscouring of the people: a French term of reproach.

**CANA'L.** *n. f.* [canalis, Lat.]

1. A basin of water in a garden.

The walks and long *canals* reply. *Pope.*

2. Any tract or course of water made by art; as the *canals* in Holland.

3. [In anatomy.] A conduit or passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

**CANAL-COAL.** *n. f.* A fine kind of coal, dug up in England. Even our *canal-coal* nearly equals the foreign jet.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

**CANALI'LATED.** *adj.* [from *canaliculatus*, Lat.] Channelled; made like a pipe or gutter. *Dict.*

**CANA'RY.** *n. f.* [from the *Canary* islands.] Wine brought from the *Canaries*; sack.

I will to my honest knight Falstaff, and drink *canary* with him.—I think I shall drink in pipe wine first with him; I'll make him dance. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**TO CANA'RY.** *v. a.* A cant word, which seems to signify to frolick.

Master, will you win your love with a French brawl?—How mean'st thou, brawling in French?—No, my compleat master; but to jigg off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids.

*Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.*

**CANA'RY BIRD.** An excellent singing bird, of a green colour, formerly bred in the *Canaries*, and nowhere else, but now bred in several parts of Europe, particularly Germany.

Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks, *canary birds*, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers other.

*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**TO CANCEL.** *v. a.* [canceller, Fr. from *cancellis notare*, to mark with cross lines.]

1. To cross a writing.

2. To efface; to obliterate in general.

Now welcome night, thou night so long expected,  
That long day's labour doth at last defray,

And



And all my cares which cruel love collected,  
Has summ'd in one, and cancelled for aye. *Spenser.*  
Know then, I here forget all former griefs,  
Cancel all grudge; repeal thee home again.

*Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Thou whom avenging pow'rs obey,  
Cancel my debt, too great to pay,  
Before the sad accounting day. } *Roscommon.*

I pass the bills, my lords,  
For cancelling your debts. *Southerne's Spartan Dame.*

CA'NCELLATED. *particip. adj.* [from *cancel.*] Cross-barred,  
marked with lines crossing each other.

The tail of the castor is almost bald, though the beaft is very  
hairy; and *cancelled*, with some resemblance to the scales of  
fishes. *Grew's Musæum.*

CANCELLA'TION. *n. f.* [from *cancel.*] According to Bartolus,  
is an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an instrument,  
by two lines drawn in the manner of a cross. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

CANCER. *n. f.* [*cancer, Lat.*]

1. A crabfish.

2. The sign of the summer solstice.

When now no more th' alternate twins are fir'd,

And *Cancer* reddens with the solar blaze,  
Short is the doubtful empire of the night *Thomson.*

3. A virulent swelling, or sore, not to be cured.

Any of these three may degenerate into a schirrus, and that  
schirrus into a *cancer*. *Wiseman.*

As when a *cancer* on the body feeds,  
And gradual death from limb to limb proceeds;  
So does the chilness to each vital part,  
Spread by degrees, and creeps into the heart. *Addison's Ovid.*

TO CA'NCERATE. *v. n.* [from *cancer.*] To grow cancerous;  
to become a cancer.

But striking his fist upon the point of a nail in the wall, his  
hand *cancerated*, he fell into a fever, and soon after died on't.

*L'Estrange's Fables.*

CANCERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *cancerate.*] A growing cancerous.

CA'NCEROUS. *n. f.* [from *cancer.*] Having the virulence and  
qualities of a cancer.

How they are to be treated when they are strumous, schir-  
rhous, or *cancerous*, you may see in their proper places. *Wisem.*

CA'NCEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *cancerous.*] The state of being  
cancerous.

CA'NCRINE. *adj.* [from *cancer.*] Having the qualities of a crab.

CA'NDENT. *adj.* [*candens, Lat.*] Hot; in the highest degree of  
heat, next to fusion.

If a wire be heated only at one end, according as that end is  
cooled upward or downward, it respectively requires a verti-  
city, as we have declared in wires totally *candent*.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 2.*

CA'NDICANT. *adj.* [*candicans, Lat.*] Growing white; whitish.  
*Dict.*

CANDID. *adj.* [*candidus, Lat.*]

1. White. This sense is very rare.

The box receives all black: but, pour'd from thence,  
The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. *Dryd.*

2. Without malice; without deceit; fair; open; ingenuous.

The import of the discourse will, for the most part, if there  
be no designed fallacy, sufficiently lead *candid* and intelligent  
readers into the true meaning of it. *Locke.*

A *candid* judge will read each piece of wit,

With the same spirit that its authour writ. *Pope.*

CA'NDIDATE. *n. f.* [*candidatus, Lat.*] A competitor; one that  
solicites, or proposes himself for something of advancement.

So many *candidates* there stand for wit,

A place at court is scarce so hard to get. *Anonymous.*

One would be surpris'd to see so many *candidates* for glory.

*Addison. Spect. N° 256.*

2. It has generally for before the thing fought.

What could thus high thy rash ambition raise?

Art thou, fond youth, a *candidate* for praise? *Pope.*

3. Sometimes of.

Thy firstfruits of poesy were giv'n,

To make thyself a welcome inmate there,

While yet a young probationer,

And *candidate* of heav'n. *Dryden.*

CA'NDIDLY. *adv.* [from *candid.*] Fairly; without trick; with-  
out malice; ingenuously.

We have often desired, they would deal *candidly* with us;  
for if the matter stuck only there, we would propose, that every  
man should swear, that he is a member of the church of Ire-  
land. *Swift.*

CA'NDIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *candid.*] Ingenuity; openness of  
temper; purity of mind.

It presently sees the guilt of a sinful action; and, on the other  
side, observes the *candidness* of a man's very principles, and the  
sincerity of his intentions. *South.*

TO CA'NDIFY. *v. a.* [*candifico, Lat.*] To make white; to  
whiten. *Dict.*

CANDLE. *n. f.* [*candela, Lat.*]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, furrounding a wick of flax or  
cotton.

Here burns my *candle* out, ay, here it dies,  
Which, while it lasted, gave King Henry light. *Shakesp.*  
We see that wax *candles* last longer than tallow *candles*, be-  
cause wax is more firm and hard. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Take a child, and, setting a *candle* before him, he shall find his  
pupil to contract very much, to exclude the light, with the  
brightness whereof it would otherwise be dazzled. *Ray.*

2. Light, or luminary.

By these blest *candles* of the night,

Had you been there, I think you would have begg'd

The ring of me, to give the worthy doctor.

*Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

CA'NDLEBERRY TREE. See SWEET-WILLOW; of which it is  
a species.

CANDLEHO'LDER. *n. f.* [from *candle* and *hold.*]

1. He that holds the candle.

2. He that remotely assists.

Let wantons, light of heart,

Tickle the senseless rushes with their heels;

For I am proverb'd with a grandfire phrase,

To be a *candleholder*, and look on. *Shakesp.*

CA'NDLELIGHT. *n. f.* [from *candle* and *light.*] The light of a  
candle.

In darkness, *candlelight* may serve to guide men's steps,  
which, to use in the day, were madness. *Hooker, b. ii. § 4.*

Before the day was done, her work she sped,

And never went by *candlelight* to bed. *Dryden's Fab.*

The boding owl

Steals from her private cell by night,

And flies about the *candlelight*. *Swift.*

Such as are adapted to meals, will indifferently serve for din-  
ners or suppers, only distinguishing between daylight and  
*candlelight*. *Swift's Introduction to genteel Conversation.*

2. The necessary candles for use.

I shall find him coals and *candlelight*. *Molineux to Locke.*

CA'NDLEMAS. *n. f.* [from *candle* and *mas.*] The feast of the  
purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly cele-  
brated with many lights in churches.

The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy man, or, as  
we term it, by every good liver, between Michaelmas and *Can-*  
*dlemas*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

There is a general tradition in most parts of Europe, that  
inferreth the coldness of the succeeding winter, upon shining  
of the sun upon *Candlemas* day. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Come *Candlemas* nine years ago she dy'd,

And now lies bury'd by the yew-tree side. *Gay.*

CA'NDLESTICK. *n. f.* [from *candle* and *stick.*] The instrument  
that holds candles.

The horsemen sit like fixed *candlesticks*,

With torch-staves in their hands; and their poor jades

Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips.

*Shakesp. Henry V.*

These countries were once christian, and members of the  
church, and where the golden *candlesticks* did stand. *Bacon.*

I know a friend, who has converted the essays of a man of  
quality, into a kind of fringe for his *candlesticks*. *Addison.*

CA'NDLESTUFF. *n. f.* [from *candle* and *stuff.*] Kitchen stuff;  
grease; tallow.

But then you will say, that their vapour can last but a short  
time; to that it may be answered, that, by the help of oil, and  
wax, and other *candlestuff*, the flame may continue, and the  
wick not burn. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 774.*

CANDLEWA'STER. *n. f.* [from *candle* and *waste.*] That which  
consumes candles; a spendthrift.

Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune drunk

With *candlewasters*. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

CA'NDOCK. *n. f.* A weed that grows in rivers.

Let them dry six or twelve months, both to kill the water-  
weeds, as water-lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulrushes, and also,  
that as these die for want of water, so grafs may grow on the  
pond's bottom. *Walton's Angler.*

CA'NDOUR. *n. f.* [*candor, Lat.*] Sweetness of temper; purity  
of mind; openness; ingenuity; kindness.

He should have so much of a natural *candour* and sweetness,  
mixed with all the improvement of learning, as might convey  
knowledge with a sort of gentle insinuation. *Watts.*

TO CA'NDY. *v. a.* [probably from *candare*, a word used in later  
times, for to *whiten.*]

1. To conserve with sugar, in such a manner as that the sugar  
lies in flakes, or breaks into tangles.

Should the poor be flatter'd?

No, let the *candy'd* tongue lick absurd pomp,

And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,

Where thrift may follow fawning. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

They have in Turkey confections like to *candied* conserves,  
made of sugar and lemons, or sugar and citrons, or sugar and  
violets, and some other flowers, and some mixture of amber.

*Bacon.*

With *candy'd* plantanes, and the juicy pine,

On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine. *Waller.*

2. To form into congelations.



- Will the cold brook,  
Candied with ice, cawdle thy morning toast,  
To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit? *Shakesp. Timon.*
3. To incrust with congelations.  
Since when those frosts that winter brings,  
Which *candy* every green,  
Renew us like the teeming springs,  
And we thus fresh are seen. *Drayton.*

TO CA'NDY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CA'NDY *Lion's foot.* [*catanance*, Lat.] A plant.

The cup of the flower is squamose; the florets round the margin are much longer than those in the middle of the flower; the seeds are wrapt up in a leafy or downy substance within the cup, or outer covering. This plant begins to flower in May, and continues till August or September. *Miller.*

CANE. *n. f.* [*canna*, Lat.]

1. A kind of strong reed, of which walking staffs are made; a walking staff. See REED.

The king thrust the captain from him with his *cane*; whereupon he took his leave, and went home. *Harvey.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, stir the fire with your master's *cane*. *Swift.*

2. The plant which yields the sugar.

This cane or reed grows plentifully both in the East and West Indies. Other reeds have their skin hard and dry, and their pulp void of juice; but the skin of the sugar *cane* is soft, and the spongy matter or pith it contains very juicy. It usually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch in diameter; though some have been mentioned in the island of Tabago twenty four feet high. The stem or stalk is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. At the top it puts forth a number of long green tufted leaves, from the middle of which arise the flower and the seed. There are likewise leaves springing out from each knot; but these usually fall as the *cane* rises. The ground fit for sugar *canes* is light, soft, and spongy, lying on a descent proper to carry off the water, and well turned to the sun. They usually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower, and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months, though sometimes not till fifteen; at which time they are found quite full of a white succulent marrow, whence is expressed the liquor of which sugar is made. When ripe, they are cut, their leaves cleared off, and they are carried in bundles to the mills, which consist of three wooden rollers, covered with steel plates. *Chambers.*

And the sweet liquor on the *cane* bestow,

From which prepar'd the luscious sugars flow. *Blackmore.*

3. A lance; a dart made of cane; whence the Spanish *inigo de canas*.

Abenamar, thy youth these sports has known,

Of which thy age is now spectator grown;

Judge like thou litt'st, to praise or to arraign,

The flying skirmish of the darted *cane*. *Dryden's Conq. of Gr.*

4. A reed.

Food may be afforded to bees, by small *canes* or troughs conveyed into their hives. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO CANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a walking staff.

CANICULAR. *adj.* [*canicularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the dog-star; as, *canicular* or dog-days.

In regard to different latitudes unto some, the *canicular* days are in the winter; as unto such as are under the equinoctial line; for, unto them, it ariseth, when the sun is about the tropick of Cancer, which season unto them is winter.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 12.

CANINE. *adj.* [*caninus*, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of a dog.

A third kind of women are made up of *canine* particles: these are scolds, who imitate the animals out of which they were taken, always busy and barking, and snarl at every one that comes in their way. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 209.

2. *Canine* hunger, in medicine, is an appetite which cannot be satisfied.

It may occasion an exorbitant appetite of usual things, which they will take in such quantities, till they vomit them up like dogs, from whence it is called *canine*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CA'NISTER. *n. f.* [*canistrum*, Lat.]

1. A small basket.

My lovely care,

Take the presents, which the nymphs prepare:

White lilies in full *canisters* they bring,

With all the glories of the purple spring. *Dryden's Virg.*

2. A small vessel in which any thing, such as tea or coffee, is laid up.

CA'NKER. *n. f.* [*cancer*, Lat. It seems to have the same meaning and original with *cancer*, but to be accidentally written with a *k*, when it denotes bad qualities in a less degree; or, *canker* might come from *chancre*, Fr. and *cancer* from the Latin.]

1. A worm that preys upon, and destroys fruits.

And loathful idleness he doth detest,

The *canker* worm of every gentle breast. *Spenser.*

That which the locust hath left, hath the *canker* worm eaten.

*Joel*, i. 4.

A huffing, shining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,

A *canker* worm of peace, was rais'd above him.

*Otway.*

2. A fly that preys upon fruits.

There be of flies, caterpillars, *canker* flies, and bear flies.

*Walton's Angler.*

3. Any thing that corrupts or consumes.

Yet writers say, as in the sweetest bud

The eating *canker* dwells; so eating love

Inhabits in the finest wits of all. *Shakesp. Two G. of Verona.*

It is the *canker* and ruin of many men's estates, which, in

process of time, breeds a publick poverty.

*Bacon.*

Sacrilege may prove an eating *canker*, and a consuming moth; in the estate that we leave them. *Atterbury.*

No longer live the *cankers* of my court;

All to your several states with speed resort;

Waste in wild riot what your land allows,

There ply the early feast, and late carouse.

*Pope.*

4. A kind of wild worthless rose.

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,

And plant this thorn, this *canker* Bolingbroke.

*Shakesp.*

Draw a cherry with the leaf, the shaft of a steeple, a single or *canker* rose. *Peacham.*

5. An eating or corroding humour.

I am not glad, that such a fore of time

Should seek a plaister by a condemn'd revolt,

And heal th' inveterate *canker* of one wound,

By making many.

*Shakesp. King John.*

6. Corrosion; virulence.

As with age his body uglier grows,

So his mind with *cankers*.

*Shakesp. Tempest.*

7. A disease in trees.

TO CA'NKER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow corrupt.

That cunning architect of *canker'd* guile,

Whom princes late displeasure left in bands,

For falsed letters, and suborned wile. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii. c. i.

I will lift the down trod Mortimer

As high i' th' air as this unthankful king,

As this ingrate and *canker'd* Bolingbroke. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

Silvering will fully and *canker* more than gilding; which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, will be profitable. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

Or what the cross dire looking planet smite,

Or hurtful worm with *canker'd* venom bite.

*Milton.*

To some new clime, or to thy native sky,

Oh! friendless and forsaken virtue, fly:

The Indian air is deadly to thee grown;

Deceit and *canker'd* malice rule thy throne. *Dryden's Auren.*

Let envious jealousy, and *canker'd* spite

Produce my actions to severest light,

And tax my open day, or secret night.

} *Prior.*

TO CA'NKER. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt; to corrode.

Restore to God his due in tithe and time:

A tithe purloin'd, *cankers* the whole estate.

*Herbert.*

2. To infect; to pollute.

An honest man will enjoy himself better in a moderate fortune, that is gained with honour and reputation, than in an overgrown estate, that is *cankered* with the acquisitions of rapine and exaction. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 469.

CA'NKERBIT. *particip. adj.* [from *canker* and *bit*.] Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

Know thy name is lost;

By treason's tooth baregnawn and *cankerbit*. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

CA'NNABINE. *adj.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.] Hempen.

*Diët.*

CA'NNIEAL. *n. f.* An anthropophagite; a man-eater.

The *cannibals* themselves eat no man's flesh, of those that die of themselves, but of such as are slain. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

They were little better than *cannibals*, who do hunt one another; and he that hath most strength and swiftness, doth eat and devour all his fellows. *Davies on Ireland.*

It was my bent to speak,

Of the *cannibals* that each other eat;

The anthropophagi, and men whose heads

Did grow beneath their shoulders.

*Shakesp. Othello.*

The captive *cannibal*, oppress'd with chains,

Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdains;

Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,

He bids defiance to the gaping croud;

And spent at last, and speechless as he lies,

With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies. *Granville.*

If an eleventh commandment had been given, Thou shalt not eat human flesh; would not these *cannibals* have esteem'd it more difficult than all the rest?

*Bentley.*

CA'NNIBALLY. *adv.* [from *cannibal*.] In the manner of a cannibal.

Before Corioli, he scotch'd him and notch'd him like a carbanado.—Had he been *cannibally* given, he might have broiled, and eaten him too. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

CA'NNIPERS. *n. f.* [corrupted from *callipers*; which see.]

The square is taken by a pair of *cannipers*, or two rulers clapped to the side of a tree, measuring the distance between them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CANNON.



# C A N

**CANNON.** *n. f.* [*cannon*, Fr. from *canna*, Lat. a pipe, meaning a large tube.]

1. A great gun for battery.
2. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand. They are of so many sizes, that they decrease in the bore from a ball of forty-eight pounds to a ball of five ounces.

As *cannons* overcharg'd with double cracks,  
So they redoubled strokes upon the foe. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He had left all the *cannon* he had taken; and now he sent all his great *cannon* to a garrison. *Clarendon.*

The making, or price, of these gunpowder instruments, is extremely expensive, as may be easily judged by the weight of their materials; a whole *cannon* weighing commonly eight thousand pounds; a half *cannon*, five thousand; a culverin, four thousand five hundred; a demi-culverin, three thousand; which, whether it be in iron or brass, must needs be very costly.

*Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

**CANNON-BALL.** } *n. f.* [from *cannon*, *ball*, *bullet*, and *shot*.]  
**CANNON-BULLET.** } The balls which are shot from great  
**CANNON-SHOT.** } guns.

He reckons those for wounds that are made by bullets, although it be a *cannon-shot*. *Wise's Surgery.*

Let a *cannon-bullet* pass through a room, it must strike successively the two sides of the room. *Locke.*

To **CANNONADE.** *v. n.* [from *cannon*.] To play the great guns; to batter or attack with great guns.

Both armies *cannonaded* all the ensuing day. *Tatler, N° 63.*

To **CANNONADE.** *v. a.* To fire upon the enemy with cannon.

**CANNONIER.** *n. f.* [from *cannon*.] The engineer that manages the cannon.

Give me the cups:

And let the kettle to the trumpets speak,  
The trumpets to the *cannonier* without,

The cannons to the heav'ns, the heav'ns to earth. *Shakesp.*

A third was a most excellent *cannonier*, whose good skill did much endamage the forces of the king. *Hayward.*

**CANNO.** A word compounded of *can* and *not*.

I *cannot* but believe many a child can tell twenty, long before he has any idea of infinity at all. *Locke.*

**CANO.** } *n. f.* A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree in-  
**CANOE.** } to a hollow vessel.

Others made rafts of wood, and others devised the boat of one tree, called the *canoe*, which the Gauls, upon the river Roan, used in assisting the transportation of Hannibal's army.

*Raleigh's Essays.*

They maintained a war against Semiramis, in which they had four thousand monoxyla, or *canoes*, of one piece of timber.

*Arbutnot on Coins.*

**CANON.** *n. f.* [*κανων*.]

1. A rule; a law.

The truth is, they are rules and *canons* of that law, which is written in all mens hearts; the church had for ever, no less than now, stood bound to observe them, whether the apostle had mentioned them, or no. *Hooker, b. iii. § 4.*

His books are almost the very *canon* to judge both doctrine and discipline by. *Hooker, Pref.*

Religious *canons*, civil laws are cruel,  
Then what should war be? *Shakesp. Timon.*

*Canons* in logick are such as these: every part of a division, singly taken, must contain less than the whole; and a definition must be peculiar and proper to the thing defined.

*Watts's Logick.*

2. The laws made by ecclesiastical councils.

*Canon* law is that law, which is made and ordained in a general council, or provincial synod of the church. *Ayliffe.*

These were looked on as lapsed persons, and great severities of penance were prescribed them, as appears by the *canons* of Ancyra, and many others. *Stillingfleet.*

3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule.

*Canon* also denotes those books of Scripture, which are received as inspired and canonical, to distinguish them from either profane, apocryphal, or disputed books. Thus we say, that *Genesis* is part of the sacred *canon* of the Scripture. *Ayliffe.*

4. A dignitary in cathedral churches.

For deans and *canons*, or prebends, of cathedral churches, in their first institution, they were of great use in the church; they were to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, and for his government in causes ecclesiastical. *Bacon.*

Swift much admires the place and air,  
And longs to be a *canon* there.

A *canon*! that's a place too mean:  
No, doctor, you shall be a dean,

Two dozen *canons* round your stall,  
And you the tyrant o'er them all. *Swift.*

5. *Canons Regular.* Such as are placed in monasteries. *Ayliffe.*

6. *Canons Secular.* Lay *canons*, who have been, as a mark of honour, admitted into some chapters.

7. [Among churgeons.] An instrument used in sewing up wounds. *Dict.*

8. A large sort of printing letter, probably so called from being first used in printing a book of *canons*; or perhaps from its size, and therefore properly written *canon*.

# C A N

**CA'NON BIT.** *n. f.* That part of the bit let into the horse's mouth.

A goodly person, and could manage fair,

His stubborn steed with *canonbit*,  
Who under him did trample as the air. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

**CA'NONESS.** *n. f.* [*canonissa*, low Lat.]

There are also, in popish countries, women which they call secular *canonesses*, living after the example of secular *canons*.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**CANO'NICAL.** *adj.* [*canonicus*, low Lat.]

1. According to the canon.

2. Constituting the canon.

Publick readings there are of books and writings, not *canon-ical*, whereby the church doth also preach, or openly make known the doctrine of virtuous conversation. *Hooker, b. v.*

No such book was found amongst those *canonical* scriptures. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. Regular; stated; fixed by ecclesiastical laws.

Seven times in a day do I praise thee, said David; from this definite number some ages of the church took their pattern for their *canonical* hours. *Taylor.*

4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical; relating to the church.

York anciently had a metropolitan jurisdiction over all the bishops of Scotland, from whom they had their consecration, and to whom they swore *canonical* obedience. *Ayliffe.*

**CANO'NICALLY.** *adv.* [from *canonical*.] In a manner agreeable to the canon.

It is a known story of the friar, who, on a fasting day, bids his capon be carp, and then very *canonically* eat it.

*Government of the Tongue.*

**CANO'NICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *canonical*.] The quality of being *canonical*.

**CA'NONIST.** *n. f.* [from *canon*.] A man versed in the ecclesiastical laws; a professor of the canon law.

John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have translated him from that poor bishoprick, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife; thinking of the fifteenth canon of the Nicene council, and that of the *canonists*, *Matrimonium inter episcopum & ecclesiam esse contractum, &c.*

*Camden's Remains.*

Of whose strange crimes no *canonist* can tell,

In what commandment's large contents they dwell. *Pope.*

**CANONIZA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *canonize*.] The act of declaring any man a saint.

It is very suspicious, that the interests of particular families, or churches, have too great a sway in their *canonizations*.

*Addison on Italy.*

To **CA'NONIZE.** *v. a.* [from *canon*, to put into the canon, or rule for observing festivals.] To declare any man a saint.

The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster celestial honour, became suitor to pope Julius, to *canonize* king Henry VI. for a saint. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

By those hymns all shall approve

Us *canoniz'd* for love. *Donne.*

They have a pope too, who hath the chief care of religion, and of *canonizing* whom he thinks fit, and thence have the honour of saints. *Stillingfleet.*

**CA'NONRY.** } *n. f.* [from *canon*.] An ecclesiastical benefice in

**CA'NONSHIP.** } some cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or a stated allowance out of the revenues of such church, commonly annexed to it. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**CA'NOPIED.** *adj.* [from *canopy*.] Covered with a canopy.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank,

With ivy *canopy'd*, and interwove

With flaunting honeysuckle. *Milton.*

**CANOPY.** *n. f.* [*canopeum*, low Lat.] A covering of state over

a throne or bed; a covering spread over the head.

She is there brought unto a paled green,

And placed under a stately *canopy*,

The warlike feats of both those knights to see. *Fairy Queen.*

Now spread the night her spangled *canopy*,

And summon'd every restless eye to sleep. *Fairfax.*

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate,

With golden *canopies*, and beds of state. *Dryden.*

To **CA'NOPY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy.

The birch, the myrtle, and the bay,

Like friends did all embrace;

And their large branches did display,

To *canopy* the place. *Dryden.*

**CANO'ROUS.** *adj.* [*canorus*, Lat.] Musical; tuneful.

Birds that are most *canorous*, and whose notes we most com-

mend, are of little throats, and short. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

**CANT.** *n. f.* [probably from *cantus*, Lat. implying the odd tone of voice used by vagrants; but imagined by some to be corrupted from *quaint*.]

1. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds.

2. A particular form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men.

I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land service, or in the *cant* of any profession. *Dryden.*

If we would trace out the original of that flagrant and avowed impiety, which has prevailed among us for some years, we should find, that it owes its rise to that *cant* and hypocrisy, which



which had taken possession of the people's minds in the times of the great rebellion. *Addison. Freeholder, N° 37.*

Astrologers, with an old paltry *cant*, and a few pot-hooks for planets, to amuse the vulgar, have too long been suffered to abuse the world. *Swift's Predictions for the Year 1701.*

A few general rules, with a certain *cant* of words, has sometimes set up an illiterate heavy writer, for a most judicious and formidable critick. *Addison. Spectator, N° 291.*

3. A whining pretension to goodness, in formal and affected terms.

Of promise prodigal, while pow'r you want,

And preaching in the self-denying *cant*. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

4. Barbarous jargon.

The affectation of some late authours, to introduce and multiply *cant* words, is the most ruinous corruption in any language. *Swift.*

5. Auction.

Numbers of these tenants, or their descendants, are now offering to sell their leases by *cant*, even those which were for lives. *Swift.*

**To CANT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk in the jargon of particular professions, or in any kind of formal affected language, or with a peculiar and studied tone of voice.

Men *cant* endlessly about *materia* and *forma*; hunt chimeras by rules of art, or dress up ignorance in words of bulk or found, which may stop up the mouth of enquiry.

*Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

That uncouth affected garb of speech, or *canting* language rather, if I may so call it, which they have of late taken up, is the signal distinction and characteristical note of that, which, in that their new language, they call the godly party. *Sanderson.*

The busy, subtle serpents of the law,

Did first my mind from true obedience draw;

While I did limits to the king prescribe,

And took for oracles that *canting* tribe. *Roſcommon.*

Unskill'd in schemes by planets to foreshow,

Like *canting* rascals, how the wars will go. *Dryden's Juven.*

**CANTA'LIVER.** See **CANTILIVER.**

**CANTATA.** *n. f.* [Ital.] A song.

**CANTA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of singing.

**CA'NTER.** *n. f.* [from *cant*.] A term of reproach for hypocrites, who talk formally of religion, without obeying it.

**CANTERBURY BELLS.** See **BELFLOWER.**

**CANTERBURY GALLOP.** [In horsemanship.] The hard gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter; and probably derived from the monks riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses.

**CANTHARIDES.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Spanish flies; used to raise blisters.

The flies, *cantharides*, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees; as are the fig tree, the pinetree, and the wild brier; all which bear sweet fruit, and fruit that hath a kind of secret biting or sharpness: for the fig hath a milk in it, that is sweet and corrosive; the pine apple hath a kernel that is strong and absterfiv. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

**CANTHUS.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The corner of the eye. The internal is called the greater, and the external the lesser *canthus*. *Quincy.*

A gentlewoman was seized with an inflammation and tumour in the great *canthus*, or angle of her eye. *Wiseman.*

**CA'NTICLE.** *n. f.* [from *canto*, Lat.] A song; used generally for a song in scripture.

This right of estate, in some nations, is yet more significantly expressed by Moses in his *canticles*, in the person of God to the Jews. *Bacon's Holy War.*

**CANTI'LIVERS.** *n. f.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other sides of an house, to sustain the molding and eaves over it. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

**CANTLE.** *n. f.* [kant, Dutch, a corner; *eschantillon*, Fr. a piece.] A piece with corners. *Skinner.*

See how this river comes, me cranking in,

And cuts me from the best of all my land,

A huge halfmoon, a monstrous *cantle* out. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

**To CA'NTLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces.

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,

That must be *cantled*, and the judge go snack. *Dryden's Juv.*

**CA'NTLET.** *n. f.* [from *cantle*.] A piece; a fragment.

Raging with high disdain, repeats his blows;

Nor shield, nor armour can their force oppose;

Huge *cantlets* of his buckler strew the ground,

And no defence in his bor'd arms is found. *Dryden.*

**CANTO.** *n. f.* [Ital.] A book, or section of a poem.

Why, what would you do?—

—Make a willow cabbin at your gate,

And call upon my soul within the house;

Write loyal *cantos* of contemned love. *Shakeſp. Tw. Night.*

**CANTON.** *n. f.* [from *canto*, the corner of the eye; and hence came the *cantons* of the Switzers. It is the reward of a prince given to an earl. *Peacham.*]

1. A small parcel or division of land.

Only that little *canton* of land, called the English pale, containing four small shires, did maintain a bordering war with the

Irish, and retain the form of English government. *Davies.*

2. A small community, or clan.

The same is the case of rovers by land; such, as yet, are some *cantons* in Arabia, and some petty kings of the mountains, adjacent to straits and ways. *Bacon's Holy War.*

**To CA'NTON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divide into little parts.

Families shall quit all subjection to him, and *canton* his empire into less governments for themselves. *Locke.*

It would certainly be for the good of mankind, to have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world *cantoned* out into petty states and principalities. *Addison on Italy.*

The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories *cantoned* out into parcels by other princes, during his own life, and without his consent, rather chose to bequeath the monarchy entire to a younger son of France. *Swift.*

They *canton* out to themselves a little province in the intellectual world, where they fancy the light shines, and all the rest is in darkness. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

**To CA'NTONIZE.** *v. a.* [from *canton*.] To parcel out into small divisions.

Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten persons of the English nation. *Davies on Ireland.*

The whole forest was in a manner *cantonized* amongst a very few in number, of whom some had regal right. *Howel.*

**CA'NTRED.** *n. f.* The same in Wales as an *hundred* in England: For *cantre*, in the British language, signifieth an hundred. *Cowel.*

The king regrants to him all that province, reserving only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining, with the maritime towns. *Davies on Ireland.*

**CANVASS.** *n. f.* [*canevas*, Fr. *cannabis*, Lat. hemp.] A kind of cloth woven for several uses, as sails, painting cloths, tents.

The master commanded forthwith to set on all the *canvass* they could, and fly homeward. *Sidney.*

And eke the pens that did his pinions bind,

Were like main yards with flying *canvass* lin'd. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

Their *canvass* castles up they quickly rear,

And build a city in an hour's space. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

Where-e'er thy navy spreads her *canvass* wings,

Homage to thee, and peace to all she brings. *Waller.*

With such kind passion hastes the prince to fight,

And spreads his flying *canvass* to the Sound;

Him whom no danger, were he there, could fright;

Now absent, every little noise can wound. *Dryden.*

Thou, Kneller, long with noble pride,

The foremost of thy art, hast vy'd

With nature in a generous strife,

And touch'd the *canvass* into life. *Addison.*

**To CA'NVASS.** *v. a.* [*Skinner* derives it from *cannabasser*, Fr. to beat hemp; which being a very laborious employment, it is used to signify, to search diligently into.]

1. To sift; to examine.

I have made careful search on all hands, and *canvassed* the matter with all possible diligence. *Woodward.*

2. To debate; to controvert.

The curs discovered a raw hide in the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it: they *canvassed* the matter one way and t'other, and concluded, that the way to get it, was to drink their way to it. *L'Eſtrange.*

**To CA'NVASS.** *v. n.* To solicit.

This crime of *canvassing*, or soliciting for church preferment, is, by the canon law, called simony. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**CA'NY.** *adj.* [from *cane*.]

1. Full of canes.

2. Consisting of canes.

But in his way lights on the barren plains

Of Sericana, where Chineses drive,

With sails and wind, their *cany* wagons light. *Parad. Lost.*

**CA'NZONET.** *n. f.* [*canzonetta*, Ital.] A little song.

Vecchi was most pleasing of all others, for his conceit and variety, as well his madrigals as *canzonets*. *Peacham.*

**CAP.** *n. f.* [*cap*, Welch; *cæppe*, Sax. *cappe*, Germ. *cappe*, Fr. *cappa*, Ital. *capa*, Span. *kappe*, Dan. and Dutch; *caput*, a head, Latin.]

1. The garment that covers the head.

Here is the *cap* your worship did bespeak.—

Why, this was moulded on a porringer,

A velvet dish. *Shakeſp. Taming the Shrew.*

I have ever held my *cap* off to thy fortune.—

—Thou hast serv'd me with much faith. *Shakeſp.*

First, lolling, sloth in woollen *cap*,

Taking her after-dinner nap. *Swift.*

The *cap*, the whip, the masculine attire,

For which they roughen to the sense. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. The ensign of the cardinalate.

Henry the fifth did sometimes prophesy,

If once he came to be a cardinal,

He'd make his *cap* coequal with the crown. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

3. The topmost; the highest.

Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

They



# C A P

They more and less, came in with *cap* and knee,  
Met him in boroughs, cities, villages. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
Should the want of a *cap* or a cringe so mortally discompose  
him, as we find afterwards it did. *L'Estrange.*

5. A vessel made like a cap.

It is observed, that a barrel or *cap*, whose cavity will contain  
eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above a quarter  
of an hour. *Wilkins.*

6. *Cap of a great gun.* A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole,  
to preserve the prime.

7. *Cap of maintenance.* One of the regalia carried before the  
king at the coronation.

To *CAP.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top.

The bones next the joint are *capped* with a smooth cartilagi-  
nous substance, serving both to strength and motion. *Derham.*

2. To snatch off the cap.

If one, by another occasion, take any thing from another,  
as boys sometimes use to *cap* one another, the same is straight  
felony. *Spenser on Ireland.*

3. *To cap verses.* To name alternately verses beginning with a  
particular letter; to name alternately.

Where Henderson, and th' other masses,

Were sent to *cap* texts, and put cases. *Hudibras.*

Sure it is a pitiful pretence to ingenuity, that can be thus kept  
up, there being little need of any other faculty but memory, to  
be able to *cap* texts. *Government of the Tongue, § 3.*

There is an author of ours, whom I would desire him to read,  
before he ventures at *capping* characters. *Atterbury.*

*CAP à pè.* } [*cap à pè*, Fr.] From head to foot; all over.  
*CAP à pè.* }

A figure like your father,

Arm'd at all points exactly, *cap à pè*,

Appears before them, and, with solemn march,

Goes slow and stately by them. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

There for the two contending knights he sent,

Arm'd *cap à pè*, with reverence low they bent;

He smil'd on both. *Dryden's Fables.*

A woodlouse,

That folds up itself in itself for a house,

As round as a ball, without head, without tail,

Inclos'd *cap à pè* in a strong coat of mail. *Swift.*

*CAP-PAPER.* A sort of coarse brownish paper.

Having, for trial sake, filtred it through *cap-paper*, there re-  
mained in the filtre a powder. *Boyle.*

*CAPABILITY.* *n. f.* [from *capable*.] Capacity; the quality of  
being capable.

*CAPABLE.* *adj.* [*capable*, Fr.]

1. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.

To say, that the more *capable*, or the better deserver, hath  
such right to govern, as he may compulsorily bring under the  
less worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

When we consider so much of that space, as is equal to, or  
*capable* to receive a body of any assigned dimensions. *Locke.*

When you hear any person give his judgment, consider with  
yourself whether he be a *capable* judge. *Watts.*

2. Intelligent; able to understand.

Look you, how pale he glares;

His form and cause conjoined, preaching to stones,

Would make them *capable*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

3. Capacious; able to receive or understand.

I am much bound to God, that he hath endued you with one  
*capable* of the best instructions. *Digby.*

4. Susceptible.

The soul, immortal substance, to remain,

Conscious of joy, and *capable* of pain. *Prior.*

5. Qualified for; without any natural impediment.

There is no man that believes the goodness of God, but must  
be inclined to think, that he hath made some things for as long  
a duration as they are *capable* of. *Tillotson.*

6. Qualified for; without legal impediment.

Of my land,

Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means

To make thee *capable*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

7. It has the particle of before a noun.

What secret springs their eager passions move,

How *capable* of death for injur'd love. *Dryden's Virgil.*

8. Hollow. This sense is not now in use.

Lean but upon a rush,

The cicatrice, and *capable* impessure,

Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

*CAPABLENESS.* *n. f.* [from *capable*.] The quality or state of  
being capable; knowledge; understanding; power of mind.

*CAPACIOUS.* *adj.* [*capax*, Lat.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much.

Beneath th' incessant weeping of those drains,

I see the rocky Siphons stretch'd immense,

The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,

Or stiff compacted clay, *capacious* found. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. Extensive; equal to much knowledge, or great design.

There are some persons of a good genius, and a *capacious*  
mind, who write and speak very obscurely. *Watts.*

# C A P

*CAPA'CIOUSNESS.* *n. f.* [from *capacious*.] The power of hold-  
ing or receiving; largeness.

A concave measure, of known and denominate capacity,  
serves to measure the *capaciousness* of any other vessel. In like  
manner, to a given weight, the weight of all other bodies may  
be reduced, and so found out. *Holder on Time.*

To *CAPA'CITATE.* *v. a.* [from *capacity*.] To make capable;  
to enable; to qualify.

By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe those  
errors. *Dryden.*

These sort of men were sycophants only, and were endued  
with arts of life, to *capacitate* them for the conversation of the  
rich and great. *Tatler, N° 56.*

*CAPA'CITY.* *n. f.* [*capacité*, Fr.]

1. The power of holding or containing any thing.

Had our palace the *capacity*

To camp this host, we would all sup together. *Shakesp.*

Notwithstanding thy *capacity*

Receiveth as the sea, nought enters there,

Of what validity and pitch foe'er,

But falls into abatement and low price. *Shakesp. Tw. Night.*

For they that most and greatest things embrace,

Enlarge thereby their mind's *capacity*,

As streams enlarg'd, enlarge the channel's space. *Davies.*

Space, considered in length, breadth, and thickness, I think,  
may be called *capacity*. *Locke.*

2. The force or power of the mind.

No intellectual creature in the world, is able, by *capacity*, to  
do that which nature doth without *capacity* and knowledge.

*Hooker, b. i. § 3.*

In spiritual natures, so much as there is of desire, so much  
there is also of *capacity* to receive. I do not say, there is always  
a *capacity* to receive the very thing they desire; for that may be  
impossible. *South.*

An heroick poem requires the accomplishment of some ex-  
traordinary undertaking; which requires the strength and vi-  
gour of the body, the duty of a soldier, and the *capacity* and  
prudence of a general. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

3. Power; ability.

Since the world's wide frame does not include

A cause with such *capacities* endu'd,

Some other cause o'er nature must preside. *Blackmore.*

4. Room; space.

There remained, in the *capacity* of the exhausted cylinder,  
store of little rooms, or spaces, empty or devoid of air. *Boyle.*

5. State; condition; character.

A miraculous revolution, reducing many from the head of a  
triumphant rebellion, to their old condition of masons, smiths,  
and carpenters; that, in this *capacity*, they might repair what,  
as colonels and captains, they had ruined and defaced. *South.*

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of  
parliament; they are the same in both *capacities*. *Swift.*

*CAPA'RISON.* *n. f.* [*caparazon*, a great cloke, Span.] A horse-  
cloth, or a sort of cover for a horse, which is spread over his  
furniture. *Farrier's Dict.*

Tilting furniture, emblazon'd shields,

Impresses quaint, *caparisons*, and steeds,

Bases, and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights,

At joust, and tournament. *Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 31.*

Some wore a breastplate, and a light jupon;

Their horses cloath'd with rich *caparison*. *Dryden's Fab.*

To *CAPA'RISON.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in caparisons.

At his command,

The steeds, *caparison'd* with purple, stand;

With golden trappings, glorious to behold,

And champ betwixt their teeth the foaming gold. *Dryden.*

2. To dress pompously; in a ludicrous sense.

Don't you think, though I am *caparisoned* like a man, I have  
a doublet and hose in my disposition? *Shakesp. As you like it.*

*CAPE.* *n. f.* [*cape*, Fr.]

1. Headland; promontory.

What from the *cape* can you discern at sea?—

—Nothing at all; it is a high wrought flood. *Shakesp. Oth.*

The parting sun,

Beyond the earth's green *cape*, and verdant isles,

Hesperian sets; my signal to depart. *Parad. Lost, b. viii.*

The Romans made war upon the Tarentines, and obliged  
them by treaty not to sail beyond the *cape*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. The neck-piece of a cloke.

He was clothed in a robe of fine black cloth, with wide  
sleeves and *cape*. *Bacon.*

*CAPER.* *n. f.* [from *caper*, Latin, a goat.] A leap; a jump; a  
skip.

We that are true lovers, run into strange *capers*; but as all  
is mortal in nature, so is all nature in love mortal in folly.

*Shakesp. As you like it.*

Flimnap, the treasurer, is allowed to cut a *caper* on the  
strait rope, at least an inch higher than any other lord in the  
whole empire. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

*CAP'ER.* *n. f.* [*capparis*, Lat.] An acid pickle. See *CAPER-BUSH*.

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the  
animal



animal ferment in taste and virtue, as mangoes, olives, and capers.  
*Floyer on the Humours.*

CA'PER BUSH. *n. f.* [*capparis*, Lat.]

Its flower consists of four leaves, which are expanded in form of a rose; the fruit is fleshy, and shaped like a pear; in which are contained many roundish seeds. This plant grows in the South of France, in Spain and in Italy, upon old walls and buildings; and the buds of the flowers, before they are open, are pickled for eating.  
*Miller.*

To CA'PER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance frolicsomely.

The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and he that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him.  
*Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

2. To skip for merriment.

Our master

Cap'ring to eye her. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

His nimble hand's instinct then taught each string

A cap'ring cheerfulness, and made them sing

To their own dance.

*Craslow.*

The family tript it about, and caper'd, like hailstones bounding from a marble floor.  
*Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

3. To dance; spoken in contempt.

The stage would need no force, nor song, nor dance,

Nor capering monsieur from active France.

*Rowe.*

CA'PERER. *n. f.* [from *caper*.] A dancer; in contempt.

The tumbler's gambols some delight afford;

No less the nimble caperer on the cord:

But these are still insipid stuff to thee,

Coop'd in a ship, and tosd upon the sea. *Dryden's Juv.*

CAPIAS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A writ of two sorts, one before judgment, called *capias ad respondendum*, in an action personal, if the sheriff, upon the first writ of distress, return that he has no effects in his jurisdiction. The other is a writ of execution after judgment.  
*Cowel.*

CAPILLA'CEOUS. *adj.* The same with *capillary*.

CAPILLAMENT. *n. f.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Those small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned with little herbs at the top, are called *capillaments*.  
*Quincy.*

CA'PILLARY. *adj.* [from *capillus*, hair, Lat.]

1. Resembling hairs; small; minute; applied to plants.

Capillary, or capillaceous plants, are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves.  
*Quincy.*

Our common hyssop is not the least of vegetables, nor observed to grow upon walls; but rather, as Lemnius well conceiveth, some kind of capillaries, which are very small plants, and only grow upon walls and stony places.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 7.*

2. Applied to vessels of the body. Small; as the ramifications of the arteries.  
*Quincy.*

Ten capillary arteries in some parts of the body, as in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the smallest lymphatick vessels are an hundred times smaller than the smallest capillary artery.  
*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CAPILLA'TION. *n. f.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] A vessel like a hair; a small ramification of vessels.

Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, or obscurer capillations, but in a vesicle.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

CAPITAL. *adj.* [*capitalis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the head.

Needs must the serpent now his capital bruise

Expect with mortal pain. *Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 383.*

2. Criminal in the highest degree, so as to touch life.

Edmund, I arrest thee

On capital treason. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Several cases deserve greater punishment than many crimes that are capital among us.  
*Swift.*

3. That which affects life.

In capital causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; much more in a judgment upon a war, which is capital to thousands.  
*Bacon.*

4. Chief; principal.

I will, out of that infinite number, reckon but some that are most capital, and commonly occurrent both in the life and conditions of private men.  
*Spenser on Ireland.*

As to swerve in the least points, is error; so the capital enemies thereof God hateth, as his deadly foes, aliens, and, without repentance, children of endless perdition.  
*Hooker.*

They are employed by me, and do, in themselves, tend to confirm the truth of a capital article in religion.  
*Atterbury.*

5. Chief; metropolitan.

This had been

Perhaps thy capital seat, from whence had spread

All generations; and had hither come,

From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate

And reverence thee, their great progenitor. *Par. Lost, b. xi.*

6. Applied to letters; large; such as are written at the beginnings or heads of books.

Our most considerable actions are always present, like capital letters to an aged and dim eye. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*

The first whereof is written in capital letters, without chapters or verses.  
*Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

7. Capital Stock. The principal or original stock of a trading company.

CA'PITAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The upper part of a pillar.

You see the volute of the Ionick, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the uovali of the Dorick, mixed, without any regularity, on the same capital.  
*Addison on Italy.*

2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom.

CA'PITALLY. *adv.* [from *capital*.] In a capital manner.

CAPITA'TION. *n. f.* [from *caput*, the head, Lat.] Numeration by heads.

He suffered also for not performing the commandment of God, concerning capitation; that, when the people were numbered, for every head they should pay unto God a shekel.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 11.*

CAPITE. *n. f.* [from *caput*, *capitis*, Lat.]

A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown, be it by knight's service or socage, and not as of any honour, castle, or manour: and therefore it is otherwise called a tenure, that holdeth merely of the king; because, as the crown is a corporation and feigniory in gross, as the common lawyers term it, so the king that possesseth the crown, is, in account of law, perpetually king, and never in his minority, nor ever dieth.  
*Cowel.*

CAPITULAR. *n. f.* [from *capitulum*, Lat. an ecclesiastical chapter.]

1. A body of the statutes of a chapter.

That this practice continued to the time of Charlemain, appears by a constitution in his capitular.  
*Taylor.*

2. A member of a chapter.

Canonists do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and statutes, which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members or capitulars.  
*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CAPITULATE. *v. n.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles.

Percy, Northumberland,

The archbishop of York, Douglas, and Mortimer,

Capitulate against us, and are up. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

2. To yield, or surrender up, on certain stipulations.

The king took it for a great indignity, that thieves should offer to capitulate with him as enemies.  
*Hayward.*

I still pursued, and, about two o' clock this afternoon, she thought fit to capitulate.  
*Spectator, No 566.*

CAPITULA'TION. *n. f.* [from *capitulate*.] Stipulation; terms; conditions.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a dedition upon terms and capitulations, agreed between the conquerour and the conquered; wherein, usually, the yielding party secured to themselves their law and religion.  
*Hale.*

CAP'VI TREE. *n. f.* [*copaiba*, Lat.]

It hath a flower consisting of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose; the pointal is fixed in the centre of the flower, which afterwards becomes a pod, containing one or two seeds, which are surrounded with a pulp of a yellow colour. This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spanish West Indies, about ten days journey from Carthage. There are great numbers of these trees in the woods about this village, which grow to the height of sixty feet; some of them do not yield any of the balsam; those that do, are distinguished by a ridge, which runs along their trunks. These trees are wounded in their centre, and they apply vessels to the wounded part, to receive the balsam, which will all flow out in a short time. One of these trees will yield five or six gallons of balsam.  
*Miller.*

CA'PON. *n. f.* [*capo*, Lat.] A castrated cock.

In good roast beef my landlord sticks his knife;

The capon fat delights his dainty wife. *Gay's Pastorals.*

CAPONNI'ERE. *n. f.* [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet of about two feet high, serving to support planks laden with earth. This lodgment contains fifteen or twenty soldiers, and is usually placed at the extremity of the counter-scarp, having little embrasures made in them, through which they fire.  
*Harris.*

CAPOT. *n. f.* [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

To CAPO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] When one party has won all the tricks of cards at picquet, he is said to have capotted his antagonist.

CAPO'UCH. *n. f.* [*capuce*, French] A monk's hood. *Dict.*

CA'PPER. *n. f.* [from *cap*.] One who makes or sells caps.

CAPRE'OLATE. *adj.* [from *capreolus*, a tendril of a vine, Lat.]

Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed, in botany, capreolate plants.  
*Harris.*

CAPRICE. } *n. f.* [*caprice*, Fr. *capricho*, Span.] Freak; CAPRICHIO. } fancy; whim; sudden change of humour.

It is a pleasant spectacle to behold the shifts, windings, and unexpected caprichios of distressed nature, when pursued by a close and well managed experiment. *Glanville's Sceptis, Pref.*



# C A P

Heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole ;

That counterworks each folly and *caprice*,

That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Pope.*

If there be a single spot more barren, or more distant from the church, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the *caprice* or pique of the bishop, to build, under pain of sequestration. *Swift.*

Their passions move in lower spheres,

Where'er *caprice* or folly steers. *Swift.*

All the various machines and utensils would now and then play odd pranks and *caprices*, quite contrary to their proper structures, and design of the artificers. *Bentley.*

**CAPRICIOUS.** *adj.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimsical; fanciful; humourfome.

**CAPRICIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *capricious*.] Whimsically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.

**CAPRICIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *capricious*.] The quality of being led by caprice, humour, whimsicalness.

A subject ought to suppose, that there are reasons, although he be not apprised of them; otherwise he must tax his prince of *capriciousness*, inconstancy, or ill design. *Swift.*

**CAPRICORN.** *n. f.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiack; the winter solstice.

Let the longest night in *Capricorn* be of fifteen hours, the day consequently must be of nine. *Notes to Creech's Manilius.*

**CAPRIOLE.** *n. f.* [French. In horsemanship.] *Caprioles* are leaps *firma à firma*, or such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forwards, and in such a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he yerks or strikes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A *capriole* is the most difficult of all the high manage, or raised airs. It is different from the *croupade* in this, that the horse does not show his shoes; and from a *balotade*, in that he does not yerk out in a *balotade*. *Farrier's Dict.*

**CAPSTAN.** *n. f.* [corruptly called *capstern*; *cabestan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers to wind up any great weight, particularly to raise the anchors.

The weighing of anchors by the *capstan*, is also new.

*Raleigh's Essays.*

No more behold thee turn my watch's key,

As seamen at a *capstan* anchors weigh.

*Swift.*

**CAPSULAR.** } *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Hollow like a chest.

**CAPSULARY.** }

It ascendeth not directly unto the throat, but ascending first into a *capsulary* reception of the breast-bone, it ascendeth again into the neck. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**CAPSULATE.** } *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Inclosed, or in a box.

**CAPSULATED.** }

Seeds, such as are corrupted and stale, will swim; and this agreeth unto the seeds of plants locked up and *capsulated* in their husks. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. vi.*

The heart lies immured, or *capsulated*, in a cartilage, which includes the heart, as the skull doth the brain. *Derham.*

**CAPTAIN.** *n. f.* [*capitain*, Fr.]

1. A chief commander.

Dismay'd not this

Our *captains*, Macbeth and Banquo? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. The commander of a company in a regiment.

A *captain*! these villains will make the name of *captain* as odious as the word occupy; therefore *captains* had need look to it. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

The grim *captain*, in a furly tone,

Cries out, pack up, ye rascals, and be gone.

*Dryden.*

3. The chief commander of a ship.

The Rhodian *captain*, relying on his knowledge, and the lightness of his vessel, passed, in open day, through all the guards. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. It was anciently written *captain*.

And evermore their cruel *captain*

Sought with his rascal routs t' inclose them round. *Fairy Q.*

5. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.

6. *Captain Lieutenant.* The commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngest captain.

**CAPTAINRY.** *n. f.* [from *captain*.] The power over a certain district; the chieftainship.

There should be no rewards taken for *captainries* of counties, nor no shares of bishopricks for nominating of bishops.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

**CAPTAINSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *captain*.]

1. The rank, quality, or post of a captain.

The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *captainship* in the same regiment. *Wotton.*

2. The condition or post of a chief commander.

Therefore so please thee to return with us,  
And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take  
The *captainship*.

*Shakesp. Timon.*

3. The chieftainship of a clan, or government of a certain district.

To diminish the Irish lords, he did abolish their pretended and usurped *captainships*.

*Davies on Ireland.*

†

# C A P

**CAPTA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *capto*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour or applause; courtship; flattery.

I am content my heart should be discovered, without any of those dresses, or popular *captations*, which some men use in their speeches. *King Charles.*

**CAPTION.** *n. f.* [from *capio*, Lat. to take.] The act of taking any person by a judicial process.

**CAPTIOUS.** *adj.* [*captieux*, Fr. *captiosus*, Lat.]

1. Given to cavils; eager to object.

If he shew a forwardness to be reasoning about things, take care, that nobody check this inclination, or mislead it by *captious* or fallacious ways of talking with him. *Locke.*

2. Insidious; ensnaring.

She taught him likewise how to avoid fundry *captious* and tempting questions, which were like to be asked of him. *Bacon.*

**CAPTIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *captious*.] In a *captious* manner; with an inclination to object.

Use your words as *captiously* as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions on the other. *Locke.*

**CAPTIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *captious*.] Inclination to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness.

*Captiousness* is a fault opposite to civility; it often produces misbecoming and provoking expressions and carriage. *Locke.*

**TO CAPTIVATE.** *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr. *captivo*, Lat.]

1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage.

How ill befeeming is it in thy sex,

To triumph like an Amazonian trull,

Upon their woes, whom fortune *captivates*? *Shakesp. H. VI.*

That hast by tyranny these many years

Wasted our country, slain our citizens,

And sent our sons and husbands *captivate*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

He deserves to be a slave, that is content to have the rational sovereignty of his soul, and the liberty of his will, so *captivated*. *K. Charles.*

They stand firm, keep out the enemy, truth, that would *captivate* or disturb them. *Locke.*

2. To charm; to overpower with excellence; to subdue.

Wisdom enters the last, and so *captivates* him with her appearance, that he gives himself up to her. *Addison. Guardian.*

3. To enslave; with *to*.

They lay a trap for themselves, and *captivate* their understandings *to* mistake, falsehood and error. *Locke.*

**CAPTIVATION.** *n. f.* [from *captivate*.] The act of taking one captive.

**CAPTIVE.** *n. f.* [*captif*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.]

1. One taken in war; a prisoner to an enemy.

You have the *captives*,

Who were the opposites of this day's strife. *Shak. K. Lear.*

This is no other than that forced respect a *captive* pays to his conquerour, a slave to his lord. *Rogers.*

Free from shame

Thy *captives*: I ensure the penal claim.

*Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It is used with *to* before the captor.

If thou say Antony lives, 'tis well,

Or friends with Cæsar, or not *captive to* him.

*Shakesp.*

My mother, who the royal sceptre sway'd,

Was *captive to* the cruel victor made.

*Dryden.*

3. One charmed, or ensnared by beauty or excellence.

My woman's heart

Grossly grew *captive to* his honey words. *Shak. Richard III.*

**CAPTIVE.** *adj.* [*captivus*, Lat.] Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement.

But fate forbids; the Stygian floods oppose,

And with nine circling streams the *captive* souls inclose.

*Dryden, Æn. vi.*

**TO CAPTIVE.** *v. a.* [from the noun. It was used formerly with the accent on the last syllable, but now it is on the first.]

To take prisoner; to bring into a condition of servitude.

But being all defeated save a few,

Rather than fly, or be *captiv'd*, herself she slew. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*

Oft leavest them to hostile sword

Of heathen and profane, their carcasses

To dogs and fowls a prey, or else *captiv'd*. *Milton's Agonist.*

What further fear of danger can there be?

Beauty, which *captives* all things, sets me free. *Dryden.*

Still lay the god: the nymph surpriz'd,

Yet, mistress of herself, devis'd,

How she the vagrant might intral,

And *captive* him, who *captives* all.

*Prior.*

**CAPTIVITY.** *n. f.* [*captivité*, Fr. *captivitas*, low Lat.]

1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; servitude to enemies.

This is the serjeant,

Who, like a good and hardy soldier, fought

'Gainst my *captivity*.

*Shakesp. King Lear.*

There in *captivity* he lets them dwell

The space of seventy years; then brings them back;

Rememb'ring mercy.

*Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 344.*

The name of Ormond will be more celebrated in his *captivity*, than in his greatest triumphs. *Dryden's Fab. Dedicat.*

2. Slavery; servitude.

For men to be tied, and led by authority, as it were with a kind

kind



# C A R

kind of *captivity* of judgment; and though there be reason to the contrary, not to listen unto it. *Hooker.*

The apostle tells us, there is a way of bringing every thought into *captivity* to the obedience of Christ. *Decay of Piety.*

When love's well timed, 'tis not a fault to love

The strong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wife,

Sink in the soft *captivity* together.

*Addison's Cato.*

CA'PTOR. *n. f.* [from *capio*, to take, Lat.] He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CAP'TURE. *n. f.* [capture, Fr. *captura*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of taking any thing.

The great sagacity, and many artifices used by birds, in the investigation and *capture* of their prey. *Derham's Phys. Theol.*

2. The thing taken; a prize.

CAPU'CHED. *adj.* [from *capuce*, Fr. a hood.] Covered over as with a hood.

They are differently cucullated and *capuched* upon the head and back, and, in the cicada, the eyes are more prominent.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. iii.*

CAPUCHI'N. *n. f.* A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks; whence its name is derived.

CAR, CHAR, in the names of places, seem to have relation to the British *caer*, a city. *Gibson's Camden.*

CAR. *n. f.* [car, Welch; karre, Dut. *carret*, Sax. *carrus*, Lat.]

1. A small carriage of burden, usually drawn by one horse or two.

When a lady comes in a coach to our shops, it must be followed by a *car* loaded with Mr. Wood's money. *Swift.*

2. In poetical language, a chariot; a chariot of war, or triumph.

Henry is dead, and never shall revive:

Upon a wooden coffin we attend,

And death's dishonourable victory,

We with our stately presence glorify,

Like captives bound to a triumphant *car*. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

Wilt thou aspire to guide the heav'nly *car*,

And with thy daring folly burn the world.

*Shakesp.*

And the gilded *car* of day,

His glowing axle doth allay

In the steep Atlantick stream.

*Milton.*

See, where he comes, the darling of the war!

See millions crouding round the gilded *car*!

*Prior.*

3. The Charles's wain, or Bear; a constellation.

Ev'ry fixt and ev'ry wand'ring star,

The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern *Car*.

*Dryden.*

CA'RABINE. } *n. f.* [carabine, Fr.] A small sort of fire-arm,

CA'RBINE. } shorter than a fusil, and carrying a ball of twenty-four in the pound, hung by the light horse at a belt over the left shoulder. It is a kind of medium between the pistol and the musket, having its barrel two foot and a half long.

CARABINIER. *n. f.* [from *carabine*.] A sort of light horse carrying longer carabines than the rest, and used sometimes on foot. *Chambers.*

CA'RACK. *n. f.* [caraca, Spanish.] A large ship of burden; the same with those which are now called *galleons*.

In which river, the greatest *carack* of Portugal may ride afloat ten miles within the forts.

*Raleigh.*

The bigger whale like some huge *carack* lay,

Which wanteth sea-room with her foes to play.

*Waller.*

CA'RACOLE. *n. f.* [caracole, Fr. from *caracol*, Span. a snail.] An oblique tread, traced out in semi-rounds, changing from one hand to another, without observing a regular ground.

When the horse advance to charge in battle, they ride sometimes in *caracoles*, to amuse the enemy, and put them in doubt, whether they are about to charge them in the front or in the flank.

*Farrier's Dict.*

TO CA'RACOLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move in caracoles.

CA'RAT. } *n. f.* [carat, Fr.]

CA'RACT. }

1. A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.

2. A manner of expressing the fineness of gold.

A mark, being an ounce Troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *carats*, and each *carat* into four grains; by this weight is distinguished the different fineness of their gold; for, if to the finest of gold be put two *carats* of alloy, both making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four *carats*, then this gold is said to be twenty-two *carats* fine. *Cocker.*

Thou best of gold, art worst of gold;

Other, less fine in *carat*, is more precious. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

CARAVAN. *n. f.* [caravanne, Fr. from the Arabick.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the East.

Set forth

Their airy *caravan*, high over seas

Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing

Easing their flight.

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii. c. 428.*

When Joseph, and the Blessed Virgin Mother, had lost their most holy Son, they sought him in the retinues of their kindred, and the *caravans* of the Galilæan pilgrims. *Taylor.*

CARAVANSARY. *n. f.* [from *caravan*.] A house built in the Eastern countries for the reception of travellers.

The inns which receive the *caravans* in Persia, and the Eastern countries, are called by the name of *caravansaries*.

*Spectator, N° 289.*

# C A R

The spacious mansion, like a Turkish *caravansary*, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging. *Pope's Letters.*

CA'RAVEL. } *n. f.* [caravela, Span.] A light, round, old fashion-

CA'RVEL. } ed ship, with a square poop, formerly used in Spain and Portugal.

CA'RAWAY. *n. f.* [carui, Lat.] A plant.

This plant hath winged leaves, cut into small segments, and placed opposite on the stalks, having no footstalk; the petals of the flowers are bifid, and shaped like a heart; the seeds are long, slender, smooth, and furrowed. It is sometimes found wild in rich moist pastures, especially in Holland and Lincolnshire. The seeds are used in medicine, and likewise in the confectionary. *Miller.*

CARBONA'DO. *n. f.* [carbonnade, Fr. from *carbo*, a coal, Lat.] Meat cut cross, to be broiled upon the coals.

If I come in his way willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of me.

*Shakesp. Henry IV.*

TO CARBONA'DO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut, or hack.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll so *carbonado*

Your shanks.

*Shakesp. King Lear.*

CARBUNCLE. *n. f.* [carbunculus, Lat. a little coal.]

1. A jewel shining in the dark, like a lighted coal or candle.

A *carbuncle* entire, as big as thou art,

Were not so rich a jewel.

*Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

His head

Crested aloft, and *carbuncle* his eyes,

With burnish'd neck of verdant gold.

*Par. Lost, b. ix.*

It is commonly related, and believed, that a *carbuncle* does shine in the dark like a burning coal; from whence it hath its name.

*Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

*Carbuncle* is a stone of the ruby kind, of a rich blood-red colour.

*Woodward.*

2. Red spots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.

It was a pestilent fever, but there followed no *carbuncle*, no purple or livid spots, or the like, the mass of the blood not being tainted.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

Red blisters, rising on their paps, appear,

And flaming *carbuncles*, and noisome sweat.

*Dryden.*

CA'RBUNCLED. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.]

1. Set with carbuncles.

He gave thee, friend,

An armour all of gold; it was a king's.—

—He has deserv'd it, were it *carbuncled*

Like holy Phœbus' car.

*Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. Spotted; deformed with carbuncles.

CARBU'NCULAR. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.] Belonging to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULA'TION. *n. f.* [carbunculatio, Lat.] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat or excessive cold. *Harris.*

CA'RCANET. *n. f.* [carcan, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.

Say, that I linger'd with you at your shop,

To see the making of her *carcanet*. *Shak. Comedy of Errors.*

I have seen her beset and bedeckt all over with emeralds and pearls, and a *carcanet* about her neck. *Hakewell on Providence.*

CA'RCASS. *n. f.* [carquasse, Fr.]

1. A dead body of any animal.

To blot the honour of the dead,

And with foul cowardice his *carcass* shame,

Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name.

*Fairy Q. b. ii.*

Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies,

With *carcasses* and arms, th' infanguin'd field,

Deserted.

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 654.*

If a man visits his sick friend, in hope of legacy, he is a vulture, and only waits for the *carcass*.

*Taylor.*

The scaly nations of the sea profound,

Like shipwreck'd *carcasses*, are driv'n aground.

*Dryden.*

2. Body; in a ludicrous sense.

Today how many would have given their honours,

To've sav'd their *carcasses*?

*Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

He that finds himself in any distress, either of *carcass* or of fortune, should deliberate upon the matter, before he prays for a change.

*L'Estrange.*

3. The decayed parts of any thing; the ruins; the remains.

A rotten *carcass* of a boat, not rigg'd,

Nor tackle, sail, nor mast.

*Shakesp. Tempest.*

4. The main parts, naked, without completion or ornament; as the walls of a house.

What could be thought a sufficient motive to have had an eternal *carcass* of an universe, wherein the materials and positions of it were eternally laid together? *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

5. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb usually oblong, consisting of a shell or case, sometimes of iron, with holes, more commonly of a coarse strong stuff, pitched over, and girt with iron hoops, filled with combustibles, and thrown from a mortar. *Harris.*

CA'RCELAGE. *n. f.* [from *carcer*, Lat.] Prison fees. *Dict.*

CARCINO'MA. *n. f.* [from *καρκίνος*, a crab.] A particular ulcer, called a cancer, very difficult to cure. A disorder likewise in the horny coat of the eye, is thus called by some writers.

*Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *carcinoma*.] Cancerous; tending to a cancer.

CARD.



# C A R

CARD. *n. f.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]

1. A paper painted with figures, used in games of chance or skill.  
A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide!  
Yet I have fac'd it with a *card* of ten.

*Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

'There all is marr'd, there lies a cooling *card*. *Shakesp.*

Soon as she spreads her hand, th' aerial guard

Descend, and sit on each important *card*;

First, Ariel perch'd upon a matadore. *Pope.*

2. The paper on which the winds are marked under the mariner's needle.

Upon his *cards* and compass firms his eye,

The masters of his long experiment. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

The very points they blow;

All the quarters that they know,

I th' shipman's *card*.

*Shakesp. Macbeth.*

How absolute the knave is? we must speak by the *card*, or equivocation will undo us. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

On life's vast ocean diversely we fail,

Reason the *card*, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*

3. [*kaarde*, Dutch.] The instrument with which wool is combed, or comminuted, or laid over for spinning.

To CARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To comb, or comminute wool with a piece of wood, thick set with crooked wires.

The while their wives do sit

Beside them, *carding* wool. *May's Virgil's Georgicks.*

Go, *card* and spin,

And leave the business of the war to men. *Dryden.*

To CARD. *v. n.* To game; to play much at cards; as, a *carding* wife.

CARDAMOMUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A medicinal seed, of the aromatic kind, contained in pods, and brought from the East Indies. *Chambers.*

CA'RDER. *n. f.* [from *card*.]

1. One that cards wool.

The clothiers all have put off

The spinsters, *carders*, fullers, weavers. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDI'ACAL. } *adj.* [*καρδια*, the heart.] Cordial; having the  
CA'RDIAK. } quality of invigorating.

CA'RDIALGY. *n. f.* [from *καρδια*, the heart, and *αλγος*, pain.]

The heart-burn; a pain supposed to be felt in the heart, but more properly in the stomach, which sometimes rises all along from thence up to the œsophagus, occasioned by some acrimonious matter. *Quincy.*

CARDINAL. *adj.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] Principal; chief.

The divisions of the year in frequent use with astronomers, according to the *cardinal* intersections of the zodiack; that is, the two equinoctials, and both the solstitial points.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 3.*

His *cardinal* perfection was industry. *Clarendon.*

CA'RDINAL. *n. f.* One of the chief governours of the Romish church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number, which contains six bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons, who constitute the sacred college, and are chosen by the pope.

A *cardinal* is so stiled, because serviceable to the apostolick see, as an axle or hinge on which the whole government of the church turns; or as they have, from the pope's grant, the hinge and government of all the affairs of the Romish church.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

You hold a fair assembly;

You are a churchman, or, I'll tell you, *cardinal*,

I should judge now unhappily. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

CARDINAL'S FLOWER. *n. f.* [*rapuntium*, Lat.]

The flower consists of one leaf, of an anomalous figure, hollowed like a pipe, channelled, and divided into many parts, in the shape of a tongue, defended by a covering, which infolds the pointal; when the flowers decay, the flower-cup turns to a fruit, divided into three cells, full of small seeds, which adhere to a placenta, divided into three parts. The species are, 1. Greater rampions, with a crimson spiked flower, commonly called the scarlet *cardinal's flower*. 2. The blue *cardinal's flower*. The first sort is greatly prized for the beauty of its rich crimson flowers, exceeding all flowers in deepness. *Miller.*

CA'RDINALATE. } *n. f.* [from *cardinal*.] The office and rank  
CA'RDINALSHIP. } of a cardinal.

An ingenious cavalier, hearing that an old friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate*, went to congratulate his eminence upon his new honour. *L'Estrange.*

CARDMA'KER. *n. f.* [from *card* and *make*.] A maker of cards.

Am not I Christophero Sly, by occupation a *cardmaker*?

*Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

CA'RDMATCH. *n. f.* [from *card* and *match*.] A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.

Take care, that those may not make the most noise who have the least to sell; which is very observable in the venders of *cardmatches*. *Addison. Spectator, N° 251.*

CA'RDUUS. See THISTLE.

CARE. *n. f.* [*cape*, Saxon.]

1. Solicitude; anxiety; perturbation of mind; concern.

Or, if I would take care, that *care* should be,

For wit that scorn'd the world, and liv'd like me. *Dryden.*

# C A R

Nor fullen discontent, nor anxious *care*,  
Ev'n though brought thither, could inhabit there. *Dryden.*  
It will raise in your soul the greatest *care* of fulfilling the divine will. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Caution.

Well, sweet Jack, have a *care* of thyself. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

The foolish virgins had taken no *care* for a further supply, after the oil, which was at first put into their lamps, was spent, as the wife had done. *Tillotson.*

Begone! the priest expects you at the altar.—

But, tyrant, have a *care*, I come not thither.

*A. Philips's Distress Mother.*

3. Regard; charge; heed in order to protection and preservation.

You come in such a time,

As if propitious fortune took a *care*

To swell my tide of joys to their full height. *Dryden.*

If we believe that there is a God, that takes *care* of us, and we be careful to please him, this cannot but be a mighty comfort to us. *Tillotson.*

4. It is a loose and vague word, implying attention or inclination, in any degree more or less.

We take *care* to flatter ourselves with imaginary scenes and prospects of future happiness. *Atterbury.*

5. The object of care, of caution, or of love.

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!

When that my *care* could not with-hold thy riots,

What wilt thou do, when riot is thy *care*? *Shakesp. H. IV.*

Flush'd were his cheeks, and glowing were his eyes:

Is she thy *care*? is she thy *care*? he cries. *Dryden.*

Your safety, more than mine, was then my *care*:

Left of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,

Your ship should run against the rocky coast. *Dryden.*

The wily fox,

Who lately filch'd the turkey's callow *care*. *Gay's Trivia.*

None taught the trees a nobler race to bear,

Or more improv'd the vegetable *care*. *Pope.*

To CARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be anxious or solicitous; to be in concern about any thing.

She *cared* not what pain she put her body to, since the better part, her mind, was laid under so much agony. *Sidney, b. ii.*

As the Germans, both in language and manners, differed from the Hungarians, so were they always at variance with them; and therefore much *cared* not, though they were by him subdued. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir;

If thou *car'st* little, less shall be my *care*. *Dryden's Persius.*

2. To be inclined; to be disposed; with *for* or *to*.

Not *caring* to observe the wind,

Or the new sea explore. *Waller.*

The remarks are introduced by a compliment to the works of an authour, who, I am sure, would not *care* for being praised at the expence of another's reputation. *Addison. Guardian.*

Having been now acquainted, the two sexes did not *care* to part. *Addison.*

Great masters in painting never *care* for drawing people in the fashion. *Spectator, N° 129.*

3. To be affected with; to have regard to; with *for*.

You dote on her that *cares* not for your love.

*Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

There was an ape that had twins; she doted upon one of them, and did not much *care* for t'other. *L'Estrange.*

Where few are rich, few *care* for it; where many are so, many desire it. *Temple.*

CA'RECRAZED. *adj.* [from *care* and *craze*.] Broken with care and solicitude.

These both put off, a poor petitioner,

A *carecraz'd* mother of a many children. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

To CARE'EN. *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr. from *carina*, Lat.] A term in the sea language. To lay a vessel on one side, to caulk, stop up leaks, refit, or trim the other side. *Chambers.*

To CARE'EN. *v. n.* To be in the state of careening.

CARE'ER. *n. f.* [*carriere*, Fr.]

1. The ground on which a race is run.

They had run themselves too far out of breath, to go back again the same *career*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. A course; a race.

What rein can hold licentious wickedness,

When down the hill he holds his fierce *career*? *Shakesp.*

3. Full speed; swift motion.

It is related of certain Indians, that they are able, when a horse is running in his full *career*, to stand upright on his back. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Practise them now to curb the turning steed,

Mocking the foe; now to his rapid speed

To give the rein, and, in the full *career*,

To draw the certain sword, or send the pointed spear. *Prior.*

4. Course of action; uninterrupted procedure.

Shall quips and sentences, and these paper bullets of the brain, awe a man from the *career* of his humour?

*Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

When



# C A R

The heir of a blasted family has rose up, and promised fair, and yet, at length, a cross event has certainly met and stopt him in the *career* of his fortune. *South.*

Knights in knightly deeds should persevere,  
And still continue what at first they were;  
Continue, and proceed in honour's fair *career*. } *Dryden.*  
To CARE'ER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] Running with swift motion.

With eyes, the wheels  
Of beryl, and *careering* fires between. *Parad. Lost, b. vi.*  
CA'REFUL. *adj.* [from *care* and *full*.]

1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern.  
Martha, thou art *careful*, and troubled about many things. *Luke, x. 41.*

Welcome, thou pleasing slumber;  
A while embrace me in thy leaden arms,  
And charm my *careful* thoughts. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Provident; diligent; cautious; with *of* or *for*.  
Behold, thou hast been *careful for* us with all this care; what is to be done for thee? *2 Kings, iv. 13.*

To cure their mad ambition, they were sent  
To rule a distant province, each alone:  
What could a *careful* father more have done? *Dryden.*

3. Watchful; with *of*.  
It concerns us to be *careful of* our conversations. *Ray.*

4. Subject to perturbations; exposed to troubles; full of anxiety; full of solicitude.  
By him that rais'd me to this *careful* height,  
From that contented hap, which I enjoy'd. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

CA'REFULLY. *adv.* [from *careful*.]  
1. In a manner that shews care.

Envy, how *carefully* does it look? how meager and ill-complexion'd? *Collier.*

2. Heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively.  
You come most *carefully* upon your hour. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
By considering him so *carefully* as I did before my attempt, I have made some faint resemblance of him. *Dryden.*

All of them, therefore, studiously cherished the memory of their honourable extraction, and *carefully* preserved the evidences of it. *Atterbury.*

CA'REFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *careful*.] Vigilance; heedfulness; caution.

The death of Selymus was, with all *carefulness*, concealed by Ferhates. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

CA'RELESLY. *adv.* [from *careless*.] Negligently; inattentively; without care; heedlessly.

There he him found all *carelessly* display'd,  
In secret shadow from the sunny ray. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Not content to see,

That others write as *carelessly* as he. *Waller.*

CA'RELESNESS. *n. f.* [from *careless*.] Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; absence of care; manner; void of care.

For Coriolanus, neither to care whether they love or hate him, manifests the true knowledge he has in their disposition, and, out of his noble *carelessness*, lets them plainly see it. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Who, in the other extreme, only doth  
Call a rough *carelessness* good fashion;  
Whose cloak his spurs tear, or whom he spits on,  
He cares not. *Donne.*

It makes us to walk warily, and tread sure, for fear of our enemies; and that is better, than to be flattered into pride and *carelessness*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The ignorance or *carelessness* of the servants can hardly leave the master disappointed. *Temple.*

I who at sometimes spend, at others spare,  
Divided between *carelessness* and care. *Pope.*

CA'RELESS. *adj.* [from *care*.]

1. Without care; without solicitude; unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; heedless; regardless; thoughtless; neglectful; unheeding; unthinking; unmindful; with *of* or *about*.

Knowing that if the worst befal them, they shall lose nothing but themselves; *whereof* they seem very *careless*. *Spenser's Irel.*

Nor lose the good advantage of his grace,  
By seeming cold, or *careless* of his will. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

A woman the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more *careless* about her house. *Ben. Johnson.*

A father, unnaturally *careless* of his child, sells or gives him to another man. *Locke.*

2. Cheerful; undisturbed.

Thus wisely *careless*, innocently gay,

Cheerful he play'd. *Pope.*

In my cheerful morn of life,

When nurs'd by *careless* solitude I liv'd,

And sung of nature with unceasing joy,

Pleas'd have I wander'd through your rough domain. *Thomson's Autumn, l. 5.*

3. Unheeded; thoughtless; unconsidered.

The freedom of saying as many *careless* things as other people, without being so severely remarked upon. *Pope.*

4. Unmoved by; unconcerned at.

Vol. I.

# C A R

*Careless* of thunder from the clouds that break,

My only omens from your looks I take. *Granville.*

To CARE'SS. *v. a.* [*careffer*, Fr. from *carus*, Lat.] To endear; to fondle; to treat with kindness.

If I can feast, and please, and *carefs* my mind with the pleasures of worthy speculations, or virtuous practices, let greatness and malice vex and abridge me, if they can. *South.*

CARE'SS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An act of endearment; an expression of tenderness.

He, she knew, would intermix

Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute

With conjugal *careffes*. *Paradise Lost, b. viii. l. 54.*

There are some men who seem to have brutal minds wrapt up in human shapes; their very *careffes* are crude and impertune. *L'Estrange.*

After his successour had publickly owned himself a Roman catholick, he began with his first *careffes* to the church party. *Swift.*

CA'RET. *n. f.* [*caret*, Lat. there is wanting.] A note which shews where something interlined should be read.

CA'RGASON. *n. f.* [*cargaçon*, Spanish.] A cargo.

My body is a *cargason* of ill humours. *Howel's Letters.*

CA'RGOS. *n. f.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ship; the merchandise or wares contained and conveyed in a ship.

In the hurry of the shipwreck, Simonides was the only man that appeared unconcerned, notwithstanding that his whole fortune was at stake in the *cargo*. *L'Estrange.*

A ship, whose *cargo* was no less than a whole world, that carried the fortune and hopes of all posterity. *Burnet's Theory.*

This gentleman was then a young adventurer in the republick of letters, and just fitted out for the university with a good *cargo* of Latin and Greek. *Addison. Spectator, N° 494.*

CA'RICOUS Tumour. [from *carica*, a fig, Lat.] A swelling in the form of a fig.

CA'RIES. *n. f.* [Latin.] That rottenness which is peculiar to a bone. *Quincy.*

Fistulas of a long continuance, are, for the most part, accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and *caries* in the bone. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

CARIO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *carious*.] Rottenness.

This being too general, taking in all *cariosity* and ulcers of the bones. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

CA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*cariosus*, Lat.] Rotten.

I discovered the blood to arise by a *carious* tooth. *Wifeman.*

CARK. *n. f.* [*cearc*, Saxon.] Care; anxiety; solicitude; concern; heedfulness. This word is now obsolete.

And Klaius taking for his youngling *cark*,

Left greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,

Busy with oker did their shoulders mark. *Sidney.*

Down did lay

His heavy head, devoid of careful *cark*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

To CARK. *v. n.* [*ceapcan*, Saxon.] To be careful; to be solicitous; to be anxious. It is now very little used, and always in an ill sense.

I do find what a blessing is chanced to my life, from such muddy abundance of *carking* agonies, to states which still be adherent. *Sidney, b. i.*

What can be vainer, than to lavish out our lives in the search of trifles, and to lie *carking* for the unprofitable goods of this world? *L'Estrange.*

Nothing can supersede our own *carkings* and contrivances for ourselves, but the assurance that God cares for us. *Decay of Piety.*

CARLE. *n. f.* [*ceorl*, Saxon.] A mean, rude, rough, brutal man. We now use *churl*.

The *carle* beheld, and saw his guest

Would safe depart, for all his subtle sleight. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

Answer, thou *carle*, and judge this riddle right,

I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight. *Gay's Pastorals.*

The editor was a covetous *carle*, and would have his pearls of the highest price. *Bentley.*

CA'RLINE THISTLE. [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant; placed in the catalogue of simples in the college dispensatory, but rarely ordered in medicine. *Miller.*

CA'RLINGS. *n. f.* [In a ship.] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another; on these the ledges rest, on which the planks of the deck are made fast. *Harris.*

CA'RMAN. *n. f.* [from *car* and *man*.] A man whose employment it is to drive cars.

If the strong cane support thy walking hand,

Chairmen no longer shall the wall command;

E'en sturdy *carmen* shall thy nod obey,

And rattling coaches stop to make thee way. *Gay's Trivia.*

CA'RMELITE. *n. f.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A sort of pear; which see.

CARMINATIVE. *adj.* [supposed to be so called, as having *vim carminis*, the power of a charm.]

*Carminatives* are such things as dilute and relax at the same time, because wind occasions a spasm, or convulsion in some parts. Whatever promotes insensible perspiration, is *carminative*; for wind is perspirable matter retained in the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

*Carminative* and diuretick

Will damp all passion sympathetick. *Swift.*

4 B

CAR-



**CARMINES.** *n. f.* A bright red or crimson colour, bordering on purple, used by painters in miniature. It is the most valuable product of the cochineal mastic, and of an excessive price.

*Chambers.*

**CARNAGE.** *n. f.* [*carnage*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter; havock; massacre.

He brought the king's forces upon them rather as to *carnage* than to fight, inasmuch as without any great loss or danger to themselves, the greatest part of the seditious were slain. *Hayw.*

2. Heaps of flesh.

Such a scent I draw

Of *carnage*, prey innumerable! and taste

The flavour of death from all things there that live. *Milton.*

His ample maw, with human *carnage* fill'd,

A milky deluge next the giant swill'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**CARNAL.** *adj.* [*carnal*, Fr. *carnalis*, low Lat.]

1. Fleshly; not spiritual.

Thou dost justly require us, to submit our understandings to thine, and deny our *carnal* reason, in order to thy sacred mysteries and commands. *King Charles.*

From that pretence

Spiritual laws by *carnal* pow'r shall force

On every conscience. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 521.*

Not such in *carnal* pleasure: for which cause,

Among the beasts no meat for thee was found. *Parad. Lost.*

A glorious apparition! had not doubt,

And *carnal* fear, that day dim'd Adam's eye. *Par. Lost, b. xi.*

He perceives plainly, that his appetite to spiritual things abates, in proportion as his sensual appetite is indulged and encouraged; and that *carnal* desires kill not only the desire, but even the power of tasting purer delights. *Atterbury.*

2. Lustful; lecherous; libidinous.

This *carnal* cur

Preys on the issue of his mother's body.

*Shak. R. III.*

**CARNALITY.** *n. f.* [from *carnal*.]

1. Fleshly lust; compliance with carnal desires.

If godly, why do they wallow and sleep in all the *carnalities* of the world, under pretence of christian liberty? *South.*

2. Grossness of mind.

He did not institute this way of worship, but because of the *carnality* of their hearts, and the proneness of that people to idolatry. *Tillotson.*

**CARNALLY.** *adv.* [from *carnal*.] According to the flesh; not spiritually.

Where they found men in diet, attire, furniture of house, or any other way observers of civility and decent order, such they reprov'd, as being *carnally* and earthly minded.

*Hooker, Preface.*

In the sacrament we do not receive Christ *carnally*, but we receive him spiritually; and that of itself is a conjugation of blessings and spiritual graces. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

**CARNALNESS.** *n. f.* The same with *carnality*. *Dict.*

**CARNATION.** *n. f.* [*carnes*, Lat.] The name of the natural flesh colour; from whence perhaps the flower is named; the name of a flower. See CLOVEGILLIFLOWER.

And lo the wretch! whose vile, whose insect lust

Laid this gay daughter of the spring in dust:

O punish him! or to th' Elysian shades

Dismiss my soul, where no *carnation* fades.

*Pope.*

**CARNE' LION.** *n. f.* A precious stone.

The common *carnelion* has its name from its flesh colour; which is, in some of these stones, paler, when it is called the female *carnelion*; in others deeper, called the male. *Woodward.*

**CARNE' OUS.** *adj.* [*carneus*, Lat.] Flethy.

I have observed in a calf, the umbilical vessels to terminate in certain bodies, divided into a multitude of *carneous* papillæ.

*Ray on the Creation.*

**TO CARNI'FY.** *v. n.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] To breed flesh; to turn nutriment into flesh.

At the same time I think, I deliberate, I purpose, I command: in inferiour faculties, I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I sanguify, I *carnify*.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**CARNIVAL.** *n. f.* [*carnaval*, Fr.] The feast held in the popish countries before Lent.

The whole year is but one mad *carnival*, and we are voluptuous not so much upon desire or appetite, as by way of exploit and bravery. *Decay of Piety.*

**CARNI'VOROUS.** *adj.* [from *carnis* and *voro*.] Flesh-eating; that of which flesh is the proper food.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not *carnivorous*, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or crow. *Ray on the Creation.*

Man is by his frame, as well as his appetite, a *carnivorous* animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**CARNO'SITY.** *n. f.* [*carnosité*, Fr.] Flethy excrescences.

By this method, and by this course of diet, with sudorificks, the ulcers are healed, and that *carnosity* resolved. *Wiseman.*

**CARNOUS.** *adj.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] Flethy.

The first or outward part is a thick and *carnous* covering, like that of a walnut; the second, a dry and flosculous coat, commonly called mace. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 6.*

The muscle whereby he is enabled to draw himself toge-

ther, the academists describe to be a distinct *carnous* muscle, extended to the ear. *Ray on the Creation.*

**CAR'OB,** or *St. John's Bread.* [*siliqua*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a petalous flower, having many stamina, which grow from the divisions of the flower-cup; in the centre of which rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or pod, which is plain and fleshy, containing several roundish plain seeds. This tree is very common in Spain, and in some parts of Italy, as also in the Levant, where it grows in the hedges, and produces a great quantity of long, flat, brown-coloured pods, which are thick, mealy, and of a sweetish taste. These pods are many times eaten by the poorer sort of inhabitants. *Miller.*

**CARO'CHE.** *n. f.* [from *carosse*, Fr.] A coach; a carriage of pleasure. It is used in the comedy of *Albumazar*, but now it is obsolete.

**CAROL.** *n. f.* [*carola*, Ital. from *choreala*, Lat.]

1. A song of joy and exultation.

And let the Graces dance unto the rest,

For they can do it best:

The whiles the maidens do their *carol* sing,

To which the woods shall answer, and their echo ring.

*Spenser's Epithalamium.*

Even in the old testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many herse-like airs as *carols*. *Eacon.*

Oppos'd to her, on t' other side advance

The costly feast, the *carol*, and the dance,

Minstrels and musick, poetry and play,

And balls by night, and tournaments by day. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. A song of devotion.

No night is now with hymn or *carol* blest.

*Shakesp.*

They gladly thither haste; and, by a choir

Of squadron'd angels, hear his *carol* sung. *Par. Lost, b. xii.*

3. A song in general.

The *carol* they began that hour,

How that a life was but a flower,

In the spring time.

*Shakesp. As you like it.*

**TO CAR'OL.** *v. n.* [*carolare*, Ital.] To sing; to warble; to sing in joy and festivity.

Hark, how the cheerful birds do chant their lays,

And *carol* of love's praise.

*Spenser's Epithalamium.*

This done, she sung, and *caroll'd* out so clear,

That men and angels might rejoice to hear.

*Dryden.*

Hov'ring swans their throats releas'd

From native silence, *carol* sounds harmonious.

*Prior.*

**TO CAR'OL.** *v. a.* To praise; to celebrate.

She with precious viol'd liquours heals,

For which the shepherds at their festivals,

*Carol* her goodness loud in rustick lays.

*Milton.*

**CAROTID.** *adj.* [*carotides*, Lat.] Two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta, near where the subclavian arteries arise.

The *carotid*, vertebral, and splenick arteries, are not only variously contorted, but also here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood; so the veins are also variously dilated. *Ray on the Creation.*

**CARO'USAL.** *n. f.* [from *carouse*.] It seems more properly pronounced with the accent upon the second syllable; but *Dryden* accents it on the first.] A festival.

This game, these *carousals* Ascanius taught,

And building Alba to the Latins brought.

*Dryden's Æn.*

**TO CARO'USE.** *v. n.* [*caroussier*, Fr. from *gar ausz*, all out, Germ.] To drink; to quaff; to drink largely.

He calls for wine: a health, quoth he, as if

H'd been aboard *carousing* to his mates

After a storm.

*Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Learn with how little life may be preserved,

In gold and myrrh they need not to *carouse*.

*Raleigh.*

Now hats fly off, and youths *carouse*,

Healthis first go round, and then the house,

The brides came thick and thick.

*Suckling.*

Under the shadow of friendly boughs

They sit *carousing*, where their liquor grows.

*Waller.*

**TO CARO'USE.** *v. a.* To drink.

Now my sick fool, Roderigo,

Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side out,

To Desdemona hath tonight *carous'd*

Potations pottle deep.

*Shakesp. Othello.*

Our cheerful guests *carouse* the sparkling tears

Of the rich grape, whilst musick charms their ears. *Denham.*

**CARO'USE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A drinking match.

Waste in wild riot what your land allows,

There ply the early feast, and late *carouse*.

*Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A hearty dose of liquor.

He had so many eyes watching over him, as he could not drink a full *carouse* of sack; but the state was advertised thereof within few hours after. *Davies on Ireland.*

Please you, we may contrive this afternoon,

And quaff *carouses* to our mistress' health.

*Shakesp.*

**CARO'USER.** *n. f.* [from *carouse*.] A drinker; a toper.

The bold *carouser*, and advent'ring dame,

Nor fear the fever, nor refuse the flame;

*Safe*



Safe in his skill from all constraint set free,  
But conscious shame, remorse, and piety.

Granville.

CARP. *n. f.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fish.

A friend of mine stored a pond of three or four acres with  
*carps* and tench. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To CARP. *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To censure; to cavil; to find  
fault; with *at* before the thing or person censured.

Tertullian, even often through discontentment, *carpeth* inju-  
riously *at* them, as though they did it even when they were  
free from such meaning. *Hooker, b. iv. § 7.*

This your all licens'd fool

Does hourly *carp* and quarrel, breaking forth

In rank and not to be endured riots. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

No, not a tooth or nail to scratch,

And *at* my actions *carp* or catch. *Herbert.*

When I spoke,

My honest homely words were *carp'd*, and censur'd,

For want of courtly stile. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

CARPENTER. *n. f.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood; a  
builder of houses and ships. He is distinguished from a joiner,  
as the carpenter performs larger and stronger work.

This work performed with advisement good,

Godfrey his *carpenters*, and men of skill,

In all the camp, sent to an aged wood. *Fairfax, b. iii.*

In building Hiero's great ship, there were three hundred *car-*  
*penters* employed for a year together. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

In burden'd vessels, first with speedy care,

His plenteous stores do season'd timbers send,

Thither the brawny *carpenters* repair,

And, as the surgeons of maim'd ships, attend. *Dryden.*

CARPENTRY. *n. f.* [from *carpenter*.] The trade or art of a car-  
penter.

It had been more proper for me to have introduced *carpentry*  
before joinery, because necessity did doubtless compel our fore-  
fathers to use the conveniency of the first, rather than the extra-  
vagancy of the last. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CARPER. *n. f.* [from *to carp*.] A caviller; a censorious man.

I have not these weeds,

By putting on the cunning of a *carper*. *Shakesp. Timon.*

CARPET. *n. f.* [*karpet*, Dutch.]

1. A covering of various colours, spread upon floors or tables.

Be the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without, *carpets* laid,  
and every thing in order. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Against the wall, in the middle of the halfpace, is a chair  
placed before him, with a table and *carpet* before it. *Bacon.*

2. Ground variegated with flowers, and level and smooth.

Go signify as much, while here we march

Upon the grassy *carpet* of this plain. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

The *carpet* ground shall be with leaves o'erspread,

And boughs shall weave a cov'ring for your head. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing variegated.

The whole dry land is, for the most part, covered over with  
a lovely *carpet* of green grass, and other herbs. *Ray.*

4. *Carpet* is used, proverbially, for a state of ease and luxury; as,  
a *carpet* knight, a knight that has never known the field, and  
has recommended himself only at table.

He is knight, dubbed with unhacked rapier, and on *carpet*  
consideration. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

5. To be on the *carpet*, [*sur le tapis*, Fr.] is the subject of confi-  
deration; an affair in hand.

To CARPET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To spread with carpets.

We found him in a fair chamber, richly hanged and *carpeted*  
under foot, without any degrees to the state; he was set upon  
a low throne, richly adorned, and a rich cloth of state over his  
head, of blue sattin embroidered. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The dry land surface we find every where almost naturally  
*carpeted* over with grass, and other agreeable wholesome plants.

*Derham's Physico-Theology.*

CARPING. *particip. adj.* [from *to carp*.] Captious; censorious.

No *carping* critick interrupts his praise,

No rival strives, but for a second place. *Granville.*

Lay aside therefore a *carping* spirit, and read even an adver-  
sary with an honest design to find out his true meaning: do not  
snatch at little lapses, and appearances of mistake. *Watts.*

CARPINGLY. *adv.* [from *carping*.] Captiously; censoriously.

We derive out of the Latin at second hand by the French,  
and make good English, as in these adverbs, *carpingly*, current-  
ly, actively, colourably. *Camden's Remains.*

CARPMEALS. *n. f.* A kind of coarse cloth made in the North  
of England. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CARPUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The wrist, so named by anatomists,  
which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and  
thickness, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are  
strongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the  
radius, and by the annular ligament. *Quincy.*

I found one of the bones of the *carpus* lying loose in the  
wound. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

CARRACK. See CARACK.

CARRAT. See CARAT.

CARRA'WAY. See CARAWAY.

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we  
will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting, with a dish of

*carraways*, and so forth; come, cousin, silence, and then to  
bed. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

CARRIAGE. *n. f.* [*cariage*, Fr. baggage; from *carry*.]

1. The act of carrying or transporting, or bearing any thing.

The unequal agitation of the winds, though material to the  
*carriage* of sounds farther or less way, yet do not confound the  
articulation. *Bacon's Natural Hist. N° 193.*

If it seem so strange to move this obelisk for so little space,  
what may we think of the *carriage* of it out of Egypt?  
*Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

2. Conquest; acquisition.

Solyman resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope, that, by  
the *carriage* away of that, the other cities would, without re-  
sistance, be yielded. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

3. Vehicle; that in which any thing is carried.

What horse or *carriage* can take up and bear away all the  
loppings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts.*

4. The frame upon which cannon is carried.

He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon *carriages*,  
which before lay bound in great unwieldy timber, with rings  
fastened thereto, and could not handsomely be removed to or  
fro. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

5. Behaviour; personal manners.

Before his eyes he did cast a mist, by his own insinuation,  
and by the *carriage* of his youth, that expressed a natural prince-  
ly behaviour. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Though in my face there's no affected frown,

Nor in my *carriage* a feign'd niceness shown,

I keep my honour still without a stain. *Dryden.*

Let them have ever so learned lectures of breeding, that  
which will most influence their *carriage*, will be the company  
they converse with, and the fashion of those about them. *Locke.*

6. Conduct; measures; practices.

You may hurt yourself; nay, utterly

Grow from the king's acquaintance by this *carriage*.

*Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

He advised the new governour to have so much discretion in  
his *carriage*, that there might be no notice taken in the exercise  
of his religion. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

7. Management; manner of transacting.

The manner of *carriage* of the business, was as if there had  
been secret inquisition upon him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CARRIER. *n. f.* [from *to carry*.]

1. One who carries something.

You must distinguish between the motion of the air, which  
is but a *vehiculum causæ*, a *carrier* of the sounds, and the sounds  
conveyed. *Bacon's Nat Hist. N° 125.*

For winds, when homeward they return, will drive

The loaded *carriers* from their evening hive. *Dryden.*

2. One whose profession or trade is to carry goods for others.

I have rather made it my choice to transcribe all, than to  
venture the loss of my originals by post or *carrier*. *Pierce's Lett.*

The roads are crouded with *carriers*, laden with rich manu-  
factures. *Swift.*

3. A messenger; one who carries a message.

The welcome news is in the letter found;

The *carrier's* not commission'd to expound;

It speaks itself. *Dryden's Religio Laici.*

4. The name of a species of pigeons, so called from the reported  
practice of some nations, who send them with letters tied to  
their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred,  
however remote.

There are tame and wild pigeons, and of tame there are  
croppers, *carriers*, runts. *Walton's Angler.*

CARRION. *n. f.* [*charogne*, Fr.]

1. The carcase of something not proper for food.

They did eat the dead *carriions*, and one another soon after;  
inasmuch that the very carcases they scraped out of their graves.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

It is I,

That, lying by the violet in the sun,

Do, as the *carriion* does, not as the flower. *Shakesp.*

This foul deed shall smell above the earth,

With *carriion* men groaning for burial. *Shakesp. J. Caesar.*

You'll ask me why I rather chuse to have

A weight of *carriion* flesh, than to receive

Three thousand ducats. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

Ravens are seen in flocks where a *carriion* lies, and wolves in  
herds to run down a deer. *Temple.*

Sheep, oxen, horses fall; and heap'd on high,

The diff'ring species in confusion lie,

Till, warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found,

To lodge their lothsome *carriion* under ground. *Dryden.*

Criticks, as they are birds of prey, have ever a natural incli-  
nation to *carriion*. *Pope.*

2. A name of reproach for a worthless woman.

Shall we send that foolish *carriion*, Mrs. Quickly, to him, and  
excuse his throwing into the water.

*Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

3. Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.

Not all that pride that makes thee swell,

As big as thou dost blown up veal;



# C A R

Nor all thy tricks and flights to cheat,  
Sell all thy *carriion* for good meat.

*Hudibras.*

The wolves will get a breakfast by my death,  
Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply,  
For love has made me *carriion* ere I die.

*Dryden.*

**CARRION.** *adj.* [from the subst.] Relating to carcases; feeding upon carcases.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,  
And made a prey for *carriion* kites and crows,  
Ev'n of the bonny beasts he lov'd so well. *Shakesp. H. VI.*  
The charity of our death-bed visits from one another, is much  
at a rate with that of a *carriion* crow to a sheep; we smell a car-  
case. *L'Estrange.*

**CARROT.** *n. f.* [*carote*, Fr. *daucus*, Lat.]

It hath a fleshy root; the leaves are divided into narrow seg-  
ments; the petals of the flower are unequal, and shaped like a  
heart; the umbel, when ripe, is hollowed and contracted, ap-  
pearing somewhat like a bird's nest; the seeds are hairy, and in  
shape of lice. The species are; 1. Common wild *carrot*. 2.  
Dwarf wild *carrot*, with broader leaves. 3. Dark red-rooted  
garden *carrot*. 4. The orange coloured *carrot*. 5. The white  
*carrot*. The first grows wild upon arable land, and is seldom  
cultivated. This is the particular sort which should be used in  
medicine, and for which the druggists commonly sell the seeds  
of the garden *carrot*. The third and fourth sorts are com-  
monly cultivated for the kitchen; as is the fifth sort, though  
not so common in England. The white is generally preferred  
for the sweetest. But, in order to preserve *carrots* for use all  
the winter and spring, about the beginning of November, when  
the green leaves are decayed, dig them up, and lay them in sand  
in a dry place, where the frost cannot come to them. *Miller.*

*Carrots*, though garden roots, yet they do well in the fields  
for feed, though the land for them should rather be digged than  
plowed. *Mortimer.*

His spouse orders the sack to be immediately opened, and  
greedily pulls out of it half a dozen bunches of *carrots*. *Dennis.*

**CARROTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *carrot*.] Redness of hair.

**CARROTY.** *adj.* [from *carrot*.] Spoken of red hair, on account  
of its resemblance in colour to carrots.

**CARROWS.** *n. f.* [an Irish word.]

The *carrows* are a kind of people that wander up and down  
to gentlemens houses, living only upon cards and dice; who,  
though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they  
play for much money. *Spenser on Ireland.*

**TO CARRY.** *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr. from *currus*, Lat. See **CAR.**]

1. To convey from a place; opposed to *bring*, or convey to a place.  
When he dieth, he shall *carry* nothing away. *Pf. xlix. 18.*  
And devout men *carried* Stephen to his burial. *Acts, viii. 2.*  
I mean to *carry* her away this evening, by the help of these  
two soldiers. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

As in a hive's vimineous dome,  
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;  
Each does her studious action vary,  
To go and come, to fetch and *carry*.

*Prior.*

They exposed their goods with the price marked upon them,  
then retired; the merchants came, left the price which they  
would give upon the goods, and likewise retired; the Seres re-  
turning, *carried* off either their goods or money, as they liked  
best. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To transport.

They began to *carry* about in beds those that were sick.  
*Mark, vi. 55.*

The species of audibles seem to be *carried* more manifestly  
through the air, than the species of visibles. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Where many great ordnance are shot off together, the sound  
will be *carried*, at the least, twenty miles upon the land. *Bacon.*

3. To bear; to have about one.

Do not take out bones like surgeons I have met with, who  
*carry* them about in their pockets. *Wise man's Surgery.*

4. To take; to have with one.

If the ideas of liberty and volition were *carried* along with us  
in our minds, a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's  
thoughts would be easier resolved. *Locke.*

I have listened with my utmost attention for half an hour to  
an oratour, without being able to *carry* away one single sentence  
out of a whole sermon. *Swift.*

5. To convey by force.

Go, *carry* Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;

Take all his company along with him. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

6. To effect any thing.

There are some vain persons, that whatsoever goeth alone, or  
moveth upon greater means, if they have never so little hand  
in it, they think it is they that *carry* it. *Bacon.*

Of-times we lose the occasion of *carrying* a business well  
thoroughly by our too much haste. *Ben. Johnson's Discovery.*

These advantages will be of no effect, unless we improve  
them to words, in the *carrying* of our main point. *Addison.*

7. To gain in competition.

And hardly shall I *carry* out my side,

Her husband being alive. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

How many stand for consulships?—Three, they say; but  
it is thought of every one Coriolanus will *carry* it. *Shakesp.*

# C A R

I see not yet how many of these six reasons can be fairly a-  
voided; and yet if any of them hold good, it is enough to *carry*  
the cause. *Saunderson.*

The latter still enjoying his place, and continuing a joint  
commissioner of the treasury, still opposed, and commonly *car-*  
*ried* away every thing against him. *Clarendon.*

8. To gain after resistance.

The count wooes your daughter,

Lays down his wanton siege before her beauty;

Resolves to *carry* her; let her consent,

As we'll direct her now, 'tis best to bear it. *Shakesp.*

What a fortune does the thick lips owe,

If he can *carry* her thus?

*Shakesp. Othello.*

The town was distressed, and ready for an assault, which, if  
it had been given, would have cost much blood; but yet the  
town would have been *carried* in the end. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

9. To prevail; with it. [*le porter*, Fr.]

Are you all resolved to give your voices?

But that's no matter; the greater part *carries* it. *Shakesp.*

By these, and the like arts, they promised themselves, that  
they should easily *carry* it; so that they entertained the house  
all the morning with other debates. *Clarendon.*

If the numerousness of a train must *carry* it, virtue may go  
follow *Astræa*, and vice only will be worth the courting. *Glanv.*

Children, who live together, often strive for mastery, whose  
wills shall *carry* it over the rest. *Locke.*

In pleasures and pains, the present is apt to *carry* it, and those  
at a distance have the disadvantage in the comparison. *Locke.*

10. To bear out; to face through; to outface.

If a man *carries* it off, there is so much money saved; and  
if he be detected, there will be something pleasant in the fro-  
lick. *L'Estrange.*

11. To preserve external appearance.

My niece is already in the belief that he's mad; we may  
*carry* it thus for our pleasure, and his penance. *Shak. T. Night.*

12. To manage; to transact.

The senate is generally as numerous as our house of com-  
mons; and yet *carries* its resolutions so privately, that they are  
seldom known. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

13. To behave; to conduct; with the reciprocal pronoun.

Neglect not also the examples of those that have *carried*  
*themselves* ill in the same place. *Bacon.*

He attended the king into Scotland, where he did *carry him-*  
*self* with much singular sweetness and temper. *Wotton.*

He *carried himself* so insolently in the house, and out of the  
house, to all persons, that he became odious. *Clarendon.*

14. To bring forward; to advance in any progress.

It is not to be imagined how far constancy will *carry* a man;  
however, it is better walking slowly in a rugged way, than to  
break a leg and be a cripple. *Locke.*

This plain natural way, without grammar, can *carry* them to  
a great degree of elegancy and politeness in their language.  
*Locke on Education, § 168.*

There is no vice which mankind *carries* to such wild ex-  
tremes, as that of avarice. *Swift.*

15. To urge; to bear on with some kind of external impulse.

Men are strongly *carried* out to, and hardly took off from,  
the practice of vice. *South.*

He that the world, or flesh, or devil, can *carry* away from  
the profession of an obedience to Christ, is no son of the faith-  
ful Abraham. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

Ill nature, passion, and revenge, will *carry* them too far in  
punishing others; and therefore God hath certainly appointed  
government to restrain the partiality and violence of men.  
*Locke.*

16. To bear; to have; to obtain.

In some vegetables, we see something that *carries* a kind of  
analogy to sense; they contract their leaves against the cold;  
they open them to the favourable heat. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

17. To exhibit to show; to display on the outside; to set to view.

The aspect of every one in the family *carries* so much satis-  
faction, that it appears he knows his happy lot. *Addison. Spect.*

18. To imply; to import.

It *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance, lightness or  
folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, pre-  
sently upon the offer of an argument, which they cannot imme-  
diately answer. *Locke.*

19. To contain.

He thought it *carried* something of argument in it, to prove  
that doctrine. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

20. To have annexed; to have any thing joined.

There was a righteous and a searching law, directly forbid-  
ding such practices; and they knew that it *carried* with it the  
divine stamp. *South.*

There are many expressions, which *carry* with them to my  
mind no clear ideas. *Locke.*

The obvious portions of extension, that affect our senses,  
*carry* with them into the mind the idea of finite. *Locke.*

21. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by commu-  
nication of motion.

We see also manifestly, that sounds are *carried* with wind;  
and



and therefore sounds will be heard further with the wind than against the wind. *Bacon's Natural History*, No 125.

22. To move or continue any thing in a certain direction.  
His chimney is *carried* up through the whole rock, so that you see the sky through it, notwithstanding the rooms lie very deep. *Addison on Italy*.

23. To push on ideas in a train.  
Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their government to an incredible distance. *Hale's Origin of Mank*.

24. To receive; to endure.  
Some have in readiness so many odd stories, as there is nothing but they can wrap it into a tale, to make others *carry* it with more pleasure. *Bacon, Essay* 23.

25. To support; to sustain.  
*Carry* camomile, or wild thyme, or the green strawberry, upon sticks, as you do hops upon poles. *Bacon's Nat. History*.

26. To bear, as trees.  
Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* more shoots upon the stem. *Bacon's Natural History*, No 425.

27. To fetch and bring, as dogs.  
Young whelps learn easily to *carry*; young popinjays learn quickly to speak. *Ascham's Schoolmaster*.

28. To *carry off*. To kill.  
Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty three years of age, and might have gone further, if the change of air had not *carried* him off. *Temple*.

29. To *carry on*. To promote; to help forward.  
It *carries on* the same design that is promoted by authours of a graver turn, and only does it in another manner. *Addison*.

30. To *carry on*. To continue; to advance from one stage to another.  
By the administration of grace, begun by our Blessed Saviour, *carried on* by his disciples, and to be completed by their successors to the world's end, all types that darkened this faith, are enlightned. *Sprat*.  
*Aeneas's* settlement in Italy was *carried on* through all the oppositions in his way to it, both by sea and land. *Addison*.

31. To *carry on*. To prosecute; not to let cease.  
France will not consent to furnish us with money sufficient to *carry on* the war. *Temple*.

32. To *carry through*. To support; to keep from failing, or being conquered.  
That grace will *carry* us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, victoriously *through* all difficulties. *Hammond*.

To CARRY. *v. n.*  
1. A hare is said, by hunters, to *carry*, when she runs on rotten ground, or on frost, and it sticks to her feet.  
2. A horse is said to *carry well*, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is short, and ill shaped, and he lowers his head, he is said to *carry low*.  
3. To *carry it high*. To be proud.

CARRY-TALE. *n. f.* [from *carry* and *tale*.] A talebearer.  
Some *carry-tale*, some pleafeman, some flight zany,  
Told our intents before. *Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost*.

CART. *n. f.* See CAR. [cart, cart, Sax.]

1. A carriage in general.  
The Scythians are described by Herodotus to lodge always in *carts*, and to feed upon the milk of mares. *Temple*.  
Triptolemus, so sung the Nine,  
Strew'd plenty from his *cart* divine. *Dryden*.

2. A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage.  
Now while my friend, just ready to depart,  
Was packing all his goods in one poor *cart*,  
He stopp'd a little—— *Dryden's Juvenal*.

3. A small carriage with two wheels, used by husbandmen, distinguished from a *waggon*, which has four wheels.  
Alas! what weights are these that load my heart!  
I am as dull as winter-starved sheep,  
Tir'd as a jade in overladen *cart*. *Sidney*.

4. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.  
The squire, whose good grace was to open the scene,  
Now fitted the halter, now travers'd the *cart*,  
And often took leave, but was loth to depart. *Prior*.

To CART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expose in a cart by way of punishment.  
Democritus ne'er laugh'd so loud,  
To see bawds *carted* through the croud. *Hudibras*.  
No woman led a better life:  
She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;  
She chuckl'd when a bawd was *carted*;  
And thought the nation ne'er would thrive,  
Till all the whores were burnt alive. *Prior*.

To CART. *v. n.* To use carts for carriage.  
Oxen are not so good for draught, where you have occasion to *cart* much, but for winter ploughing. *Mortimer*.

CART-HORSE. *n. f.* [from *cart* and *horse*.] A coarse unwieldy horse, fit only for the cart.  
It was determined, that these sick and wounded soldiers should be carried upon the *cart-horses*. *Knolles*.

CART-JADE. *n. f.* [from *cart* and *jade*.] A vile horse, fit only for the cart.  
He came out with all his clowns, horsed upon such *cart-*

*jades*, so furnished, I thought if that were thrift, I wished none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive. *Sidney, b. ii.*

CART-LOAD. *n. f.* [from *cart* and *load*.]  
1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.  
A *cart-load* of carrots appeared of darker colour, when looked upon where the points were obverted to the eye, than where the sides were so. *Boyle*.  
Let Wood and his accomplices travel about a country with *cart-loads* of their ware, and see who will take it. *Swift*.

2. A quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CART-WAY. *n. f.* [from *cart* and *way*.] A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.  
Where your woods are large, it is best to have a *cart-way* along the middle of them. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.

CARTEL. *n. f.* [cartel, Fr. cartello, Ital.] A writing containing, for the most part, stipulations between enemies.  
As this discord among the sisterhood is likely to engage them in a long and lingering war, it is the more necessary that there should be a *cartel* settled among them. *Addison's Freeholder*.

CARTER. *n. f.* [from *cart*.] The man who drives a cart, or whose trade it is to drive a cart.  
If he love her not,  
Let me be no assistant for a state,  
But keep a farm, and *carters*. *Shakesp. Hamlet*.  
The divine goodness never fails, provided that, according to the advice of Hercules to the *carter*, we put our own shoulders to the work. *L'Estrange*.  
The criminals are seiz'd upon the place:  
*Carter* and host confronted face to face. *Dryden*.  
It is the prudence of a *carter* to put bells upon his horses, to make them carry their burdens cheerfully. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

CARTILAGE. *n. f.* [cartilago, Lat.] A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament. In it are no cavities or cells for containing of marrow; nor is it covered over with any membrane to make it sensible, as the bones are. The *cartilages* have a natural elasticity, by which, if they are forced from their natural figure or situation, they return to it of themselves, as soon as that force is taken away. *Quincy*.  
Those canals, by degrees, are abolished, and grow solid; several of them united, grow a membrane; these membranes further consolidated, become *cartilages*, and *cartilages* bones. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

CARTILAGINEOUS. } *n. f.* [from *cartilage*.] Consisting of car-  
CARTILAGINOUS. } tilages.  
By what artifice the *cartilagineous* kind of fishes poise themselves, ascend and descend at pleasure, and continue in what depth of water they list, is as yet unknown. *Ray*.  
The larynx gives passage to the breath, and, as the breath passeth through the rimula, makes a vibration of those *cartilaginous* bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal sound or voice. *Holder's Elements of Speech*.

CARTOON. *n. f.* [cartone, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper.  
It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the *cartoons* of Raphael, and every one feels his share of pleasure and entertainment. *Watts's Logick*.

CARTOUCH. *n. f.* [cartouche, Fr.] A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, and holding forty-eight musket balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar, and is proper for defending a pass. *Harris*.

CARTRAGE. } *n. f.* [cartouche, Fr.] A case of paper or parch-  
CARTRIDGE. } ment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns.  
Our careful monarch stands in person by,  
His new-cast cannons firmness to explore;  
The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,  
And ball and *cartrage* sorts for every bore. *Dryden*.

CARTRUT. *n. f.* [from *cart* and *rut*; route, a way.] The track made by a cart wheel.

CARTULARY. *n. f.* [from *charta*, paper, Lat.] A place where papers or records are kept.

CARTWRIGHT. *n. f.* [from *cart* and *wright*.] A maker of carts.  
After local names, the most names have been derived from occupations or professions; as, Taylor, Potter, Smith, *Cartwright*. *Camden's Remains*.

To CARVE. *v. a.* [ceorfan, Sax. kerven, Dutch.]  
1. To cut wood, or stone, or other matter, into elegant forms.  
Taking the very refuse among those which served to no use, he hath *carved* it diligently when he had nothing else to do. *Wisdom, xiii. 13*.  
Had Democrates really *carved* mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great, and had the memory of the fact been obliterated by some accident, who could afterwards have proved it impossible, but that it might casually have been? *Bentley*.

2. To cut meat at the table.

3. To make any thing by carving or cutting.  
Yet fearing idleness, the nurse of ill,  
In sculpture exercis'd his happy skill;



And *carv'd* in iv'ry such a maid so fair,  
As nature could not with his art compare,  
Were she to work.

Dryden.

## 4. To engrave.

O Rosalind! these trees shall be my books,  
And in their barks my thoughts I'll character;  
That every eye, which in this forest looks,  
Shall see thy virtue witness'd every where.

Run, run, Orlando, *carve* on every tree,

The fair, the chaste, the unexpressive she.

Shakespeare.

## 5. To chuse one's own part.

He had been a keeper of his flocks, both from the violence  
of robbers and his own soldiers; who could easily have *carved*  
themselves their own food.

South.

How dares sinful dust and ashes invade the prerogative of pro-  
vidence, and *carve* out to himself the seasons and issues of life  
and death?

South.

The labourer's share, being seldom more than a bare sub-  
sistence, never allows that body of men opportunity to struggle  
with the richer, unless when some common and great distress  
emboldens them to *carve* to their wants.

Locke.

## 6. To cut; to hew.

Or they will buy his sheep forth of the cote,

Or they will *carve* the shepherd's throat.

Spenser's Pastorals.

Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,

Like valour's minion, *carved* out his passage.

Shakespeare.

TO CARVE. *v. n.*

## 1. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.

## 2. To perform at table the office of supplying the company from the dishes.

I do mean to make love to Ford's wife; I spy entertainment  
in her; she discourges, she *carves*, she gives the leer of invita-  
tion.

Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.

Well then, things handsomely were serv'd;

My mistress for the strangers *carv'd*.

Prior.

CA'RVEL. *n. f.* [See CARAVEL.] A small ship.

I gave them order, if they found any Indians there, to send  
in the little fly-boat, or the *carvel*, into the river; for, with our  
great ships, we durst not approach the coast.

Raleigh.

CA'RVIER. *n. f.* [from *carve*.]

## 1. A sculptor.

All arts and artists Perseus could command,

Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame,

The master painters and the *carvers* came.

Dryden.

## 2. He that cuts up the meat at the table.

Meanwhile thy indignation yet to raise,

The *carver*, dancing round each dish, surveys

With flying knife, and, as his art directs,

With proper gestures ev'ry fowl dissects.

Dryden.

## 3. He that chooses for himself.

In this kind, to come in braving arms,

Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way,

To find out right with wrongs it may not be.

Shak. R. II.

We are not the *carvers* of our own fortunes.

L'Estrange.

CA'RVING. *n. f.* [from *carve*.] Sculpture; figures carved.

They can no more last like the ancients, than excellent *carv-*  
*ings* in wood, like those in marble and brass.

Temple.

The lids are ivy, grapes in clusters lurk

Beneath the *carving* of the curious work.

Dryden's Virgil.

CARU'NCLE. *n. f.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] A small protuberance of flesh, either natural or morbid.

*Caruncles* are a sort of loose flesh, arising in the urethra by the  
erosion made by virulent acid matter.

Wifeman.

CARYATES. } *n. f.* [from *Carya*, a city taken by the Greeks,

## CARYATIDES. } who led away the women captives; and, to

perpetuate their slavery, represented them in buildings as charg-  
ed with burdens.] An order of columns or pilasters under the

figures of women, dressed in long robes, serving to support en-  
tablatures.

Chambers.

CASCA'DE. *n. f.* [*cascade*, Fr. *cascata*, Ital. from *cascare*, a low word, to fall] A cataract; a water-fall.

Rivers diverted from their native course,

And bound with chains of artificial force,

From large *cascades* in pleasing tumult roll'd,

Or rose through figur'd stone, or breathing gold.

Prior.

The most enlivening part of all is the river Teverone, which  
throws itself down a precipice, and falls by several *cascades*, from  
one rock to another, till it gains the bottom of the valley.

Addison on Italy.

CASE. *n. f.* [*caisse*, Fr. a box.]

## 1. Something that covers or contains any thing else; a covering; a box; a sheath.

O cleave, my sides!

Heart, once be stronger than thy continent,

Crack thy frail *case*.

Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,

As through a crystal *case* the figur'd hours are seen.

Dryden.

Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made  
themselves up in *cases*.

Ray on the Creation.

The body is but a *case* to this vehicle.

Broome on the Odyssey.

Just then Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,

A two-edg'd weapon from her shining *case*.

Pope.

## 2. The outer part of a house or building.

The *case* of the holy house is nobly designed, and executed  
by great masters.

Addison on Italy.

## 3. A building unfurnished.

He had a purpose likewise to raise, in the university, a fair  
*case* for such monuments, and to furnish it with other choice  
collections from all parts of his own charge.

Wotton.

CASE-KNIFE. *n. f.* [from *case* and *knife*.] A large kitchen knife.

The king always acts with a great *case-knife* stuck in his  
girdle, which the lady snatches from him in the struggle, and  
so defends herself.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

CASE-SHOT. *n. f.* [from *case* and *shot*.] Bullets inclosed in a case.

In each seven small brass and leather guns, charged with  
*case-shot*.

Clarendon, b. viii.

CASE. *n. f.* [*casus*, Lat.]

## 1. Condition with regard to outward circumstances.

Unworthy wretch, quoth he, of so great grace,

How dare I think such glory to attain?

These that have it attain'd, were in like *case*,

Quoth he, as wretched, and liv'd in like pain.

Fairy Queen.

Question your royal thoughts, make the *case* yours;

Be now a father, and propose a son.

Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. ii.

Some knew the face,

And all had heard the much lamented *case*.

Dryden.

These were the circumstances under which the Corinthians  
then were, and the argument which the apostle advances, is in-  
tended to reach their particular *case*.

Atterbury.

My youth may be made, as it never fails in executions, a *case*  
of compassion.

Pope's Preface to his Works.

## 2. State of things.

He saith, that if there can be found such an inequality be-  
tween man and man, as there is between man and beast, or be-  
tween soul and body, it investeth a right of government, which  
seemeth rather an impossible *case*, than an untrue sentence.

Bacon's Holy War.

Here was the *case*; an army of English, wasted and tired  
with a long winter's siege, engaged an army of a greater num-  
ber than themselves, fresh and in vigour.

Bacon.

I can but be a slave where-ever I am; so that taken or not  
taken, 'tis all a *case* to me.

L'Estrange.

They are excellent in order to certain ends; he hath no need  
to use them, as the *case* now stands, being provided for with  
the provision of an angel.

Taylor's Holy Living.

Your parents did not produce you much into the world,  
whereby you have fewer ill impressions; but they failed, as is  
generally the *case*, in too much neglecting to cultivate your  
mind.

Swift.

## 3. In physick; state of the body.

It was well; for we had rather met with calms and contrary  
winds, than any tempests; for our sick were many, and in very  
ill *case*.

Bacon.

Chalybeate water seems to be a proper remedy in hypochon-  
driacal *cases*.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

## 4. In ludicrous language, condition with regard to leanness, or health.

Thou liest, most ignorant monster, I am in *case* to justify a  
constable.

Shakespeare. Tempest.

Pray have but patience till then, and when I am in little bet-  
ter *case*, I'll throw myself in the very mouth of you.

L'Estr.

Quoth Ralph, I should not, if I were

In *case* for action, now be here.

Hudibras, p. i. cant. iii.

For if the fire be faint, or out of *case*,

He will be copy'd in his famish'd race.

Dryden's Virgil.

The priest was pretty well in *case*,

And shew'd some humour in his face;

Look'd with an easy careless mien,

A perfect stranger to the spleen.

Swift.

## 5. Contingence.

The atheist, in *case* things should fall out contrary to his be-  
lief or expectation, hath made no provision for this *case*; if,  
contrary to his confidence, it should prove in the issue that  
there is a God, the man is lost and undone for ever.

Tillotson.

## 6. Question relating to particular persons or things.

Well do I find each man most wise in his own *case*.

Sidney.

It is strange, that the ancient fathers should not appeal to  
this judge, in all *cases*, it being so short and expedite a way for  
the ending of controversies.

Tillotson.

## 7. Representation of any fact or question.

If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one  
thing, to prove and illustrate another, let him study the law-  
yers *cases*: so every defect of the mind may have a special re-  
ceipt.

Bacon, Essay 51.

## 8. The variation of nouns.

The several changes which the noun undergoes in the Latin  
and Greek tongues, in the several numbers, are called *cases*, and  
are designed to express the several views or relations under which  
the mind considers things with regard to one another; and the  
variation of the noun for this purpose is called declension.

Clark's Latin Grammar.

9. In *case*. [*nel caso*, Ital.] If it should happen; upon the suppo-  
sition that: a form of speech now little used.

For



For *in case* it be certain, hard it cannot be for them to shew us where we shall find it; that we may say these were the orders of the apostles. *Hooker, b. iii.*

A sure retreat to his forces, *in case* they should have an ill day, or unlucky chance in the field. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

This would be the accomplishment of their common felicity, *in case*, either by their evil destiny or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost. *Hayward.*

To CASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in a case or cover.

*Case ye, case ye; on with your vizours; there's money of the king's coming down the hill.* *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.*

The cry went once for thee,

And still it might, and yet it may again,

If thou would'st not entomb thyself alive,

And *case* thy reputation in a tent. *Shakefp. Troil. and Cress.*

On whose luxuriant herbage, half conceal'd,

Like a fall'n cedar, far diffus'd his train,

*Case'd* in green scales, the crocodile extends. *Thomson.*

2. To cover as a case.

Then comes my fit again, I had else been perfect;

As broad, and gen'ral, as the *casin*g air,

To faucy doubts and fears. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

3. To cover on the outside with materials different from the inside.

Then they began to *case* their houses with marble.

*Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. To strip off the covering; to take off the skin.

We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we *case* him.

*Shakefp. All's well that ends well.*

To CASE. *v. n.* To put cases; to contrive representations of facts.

They fell presently to reasoning and *casin*g upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him. *L'Estrange.*

To CASEHARDEN. *v. a.* [from *case* and *harden*.] To harden on the outside.

The manner of *casehardening* is thus: Take cow horn or hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then beat it to powder; put about the same quantity of bay salt to it, and mingle them together with stale chamberlye, or else white wine vinegar. Lay some of this mixture upon loam, and cover your iron all over with it; then wrap the loam about all, and lay it upon the hearth of the forge to dry and harden. Put it into the fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have just a blood-red heat. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CA'SEMATE. *n. f.* [from *casa armata*, Ital. *casamata*, Span. a vault formerly made to separate the platforms of the lower and upper batteries.]

1. [In fortification.] A kind of vault or arch of stone-work, in that part of the flank of a bastion next the curtain, somewhat retired or drawn back towards the capital of the bastion, serving, as a battery, to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch. *Chambers.*

2. The well, with its several subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion; till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine. *Harris.*

CA'SEMENT. *n. f.* [*casamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges.

Why, then may you have a *casement* of the great chamber window, where we play, open, and the moon may shine in at the *casement*. *Shakefp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Here in this world they do much knowledge read,

And are the *casements* which admit most light. *Davies.*

They, waken'd with the noise, did fly

From inward room to window eye,

And gently op'ning lid, the *casement*,

Look'd out, but yet with some amazement. *Hudibras.*

There is as much difference between the clear representations of the understanding then, and the obscure discoveries that it makes now, as there is between the prospect of a *casement* and a key-hole. *South.*

CA'SEOUS. *adj.* [*caseus*, Lat.] Resembling cheese; cheesy.

Its fibrous parts are from the *caseous* parts of the chyle.

*Floyer on Humours.*

CA'SERN. *n. f.* [*caserne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgement erected between the rampart and the houses of fortified towns, to serve as apartments or lodgings for the soldiers of the garrison, with beds. *Harris.*

CA'SEWORM. *n. f.* [from *case* and *worm*.] A grub that makes itself a case.

Cadises, or *caseworms*, are to be found in this nation, in several distinct counties, and in several little brooks. *Floyer.*

CASH. *n. f.* [*caisse*, Fr. a chest.] Money; properly ready money; money in the chest, or at hand.

A thief, bent to unhoard the *cash*

Of some rich burgher. *Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 188.*

He is at an end of all his *cash*; he has both his law and his daily bread now upon trust. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

He sent the thief, that stole the *cash*, away,

And punish'd him that put it in his way. *Pope.*

CA'SH-KEEPER. *n. f.* [from *cash* and *keep*.] A man entrusted with the money.

Dispensator was properly a *cash-keeper*, or privy-purse.

*Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CA'SHEWNUT. *n. f.* A tree.

The cup of the flower, which is produced at the extremity of a footstalk, is oblong and quinquefid; the flower consists of one leaf, which is divided into five long narrow segments; in the bottom of the calyx is the ovary, which becomes a soft pear-shaped fruit; upon the apex of which grows a vessel, in which is contained one kidney-shaped seed. This tree is very common in Jamaica and Barbadoes, where it grows very large, but in England will rarely stand through our winters. The inhabitants of the West Indies plant them from branches taken from the old trees; which, with them, take root very well, and in two years time produce fruits. *Miller.*

CASHI'ER. *n. f.* [from *cash*.] He that has charge of the money.

If a steward or *cashier* be suffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a sottish forbearance will teach him to shuffle. *South.*

A Venetian, finding his son's expences grow very high, ordered his *cashier* to let him have no more money than what he should count when he received it. *Locke.*

Flight of *cashiers*, or mobs, he'll never mind;

And knows no losses, while the muse is kind. *Pope.*

To CASHI'ER. *v. a.* [*casser*, Fr. *caissare*, Lat.]

1. To discard; to dismiss from a post, or a society, with reproach.

Does 't not go well? Cassio hath beaten thee,

And thou by that small hurt hast *cashier'd* Cassio. *Shakefp.*

Seconds in factions many times prove principals; but many times also they prove cyphers, and are *cashiered*. *Bacon.*

If I had omitted what he said, his thoughts and words being thus *cashiered* in my hands, he had no longer been Lucretius. *Dryden.*

They have already *cashiered* several of their followers as mutineers. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The ruling rogue, who dreads to be *cashier'd*,

Contrives, as he is hated, to be fear'd. *Swift.*

2. It seems, in the following passages, to signify the same as to annul; to vacate; which is sufficiently agreeable to the derivation.

If we should find a father corrupting his son, or a mother her daughter, we must charge this upon a peculiar anomaly and baseness of nature; if the name of nature may be allowed to that which seems to be utter *cashiering* of it, and deviation from, and a contradiction to, the common principles of humanity. *South.*

Some, out of an overfondness of that darling invention, *cashier*, or at least endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments, and forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as weak or fallacious. *Locke.*

CASK. *n. f.* [*casque*, Fr. *cadus*, Lat.]

1. A barrel; a wooden vessel to stop up liquor or provisions.

The patient turning himself abed, it makes a fluctuating kind of noise, like the rumbling of water in a *cask*. *Harvey.*

Perhaps tomorrow he may change his wine,

And drink old sparkling Alban, or Setine,

Whose title, and whose age, with mould o'ergrown,

The good old *cask* for ever keeps unknown. *Dryden.*

2. It has *cask* in a kind of plural sense, to signify the commodity or provision of casks.

Great inconveniencies grow by the bad *cask* being commonly so ill seasoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever lost and cast away. *Raleigh.*

CASK. } *n. f.* [*casque*, Fr. *caiss*, Lat.] A helmet; armour for CASQUE. } the head: a poetical word.

Let thy blows, doubly redoubled,

Fall like amazing thunder on the *casque*

Of thy pernicious enemy. *Shakefp. Richard II.*

And these

Sling weighty stones, when from afar they fight;

Their *casques* are cork, a covering thick and light. *Dryden.*

What are his aims? why does he load with darts

His trembling hands, and crush beneath a *cask*

His wrinkled brows? *Addison's Cato.*

CA'SKET. *n. f.* [a diminutive of *caisse*, a chest, Fr. *caisse*, *caissette*.] A small box or chest for jewels, or things of particular value.

O ignorant poor man! what dost thou bear,

Lock'd up within the *casquet* of thy breast?

What jewels, and what riches hast thou there?

What heav'nly treasure in so weak a chest? *Davies.*

They found him dead, and cast into the streets,

An empty *casquet*, where the jewel, life,

By some damn'd hand was robb'd, and ta'en away. *Shakefp.*

Mine eye hath found that sad sepulchral rock,

That was the *casquet* of heav'n's richest store. *Milton.*

That had by chance pack'd up his choicest treasure

In one dear *casquet*, and sav'd only that. *Otway's Ven. Preserv.*

This *casquet* India's glowing gems unlocks,

And all Arabia breathes from yonder box. *Pope.*

To CA'SKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a casket.

I have writ my letters, *casqueted* my treasure, and given order for our horses. *Shakefp. All's well that ends well.*

CASSAMUNA'IR. *n. f.* An aromattick vegetable, being a species of *galangal*, brought from the East, and highly valued as a nervous and stomachick simple. *Quiny.*

To



To CA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*caffer*, Fr. *caffare*, low Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.

This opinion supercedes and *caffates* the best medium we have. *Ray on the Creation.*

CASSA'TION. *n. f.* [*caffatio*, Lat.] A making null or void. *D.*

CA'SSAVI. } *n. f.* An American plant.  
CA'SSADA. }

It has a short spreading bell-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, cut into several parts, whose pointal afterwards becomes a roundish fruit, composed of three cells joined together, each containing one oblong seed. To these notes should be added, male flowers having no pointal, and which, growing round the female flower, fall off, and are never fruitful. The species are six: 1. The common *caffavi*, or *caffada*. 2. The most prickly *caffavi*, with a chaste tree leaf. 3. Tree-like less prickly *caffavi*, with white flowers growing in umbels, and a stinging wolfsbane leaf. 4. Shrubby *caffavi*, without prickles, and smooth leaves, which are less divided, &c. The first sort is cultivated in all the warm parts of America, where the root, after being divested of its milky juice, is ground to flour, and then made into cakes of bread. Of this there are two sorts. The most common has purplish stalks, with the veins and leaves of a purplish colour; but the stalks of the other are green, and the leaves of a lighter green. The last sort is not venomous, even when the roots are fresh and full of juice; which the negroes frequently dig up, roast, and eat, like potatoes, without any ill effects. The *caffada* is propagated by cuttings, about fifteen or sixteen inches long, taken from those plants whose roots are grown to maturity. These cuttings are planted by the Americans in their rainy seasons, a foot or fourteen inches deep in the ground; and the land in which they are placed, must be well wrought. When the cuttings have taken root, they require no farther care than to be kept clear from weeds; and, in about eight or nine months, when grown to maturity, in good ground they will be as large as the calf of a man's leg, but commonly equal to the size of good parsneps. *Miller.*

CA'SSAWARE. See CASSIOWARY.

CA'SSIA. *n. f.* A sweet spice mentioned by *Moses*, *Exod.* xxx. 24. as an ingredient in the composition of the holy oil, which was to be made use of in the consecration of the sacred vessels of the tabernacle. This aromack is said to be the bark of a tree very like cinamon, and grows in the Indies without being cultivated. *Calmet.*

All thy garments smell of myrrh, aloes, and *caffia*. *Pf.* xlv. 8.

CA'SSIA. *n. f.* The name of a tree.

It hath a cylindrical, long, taper, or flat pod, divided into many cells by transverse diaphragms; in each of which is contained one hard seed, lodged, for the most part, in a clammy black substance, which is purgative. The flowers have five leaves, disposed orbicularly. The species are nine; 1. The American *caffia*, with roundish pointed leaves. 2. The purging *caffia*, or pudding pipe tree, &c. Many of these plants will flower the second year, and some of them will produce ripe seeds with us. The second sort grows to be a very large tree, not only in Alexandria, but also in the West Indies. This is what produces the purging *caffia* of the shops. *Miller.*

CA'SSIDONY, or *Stickadore*. *n. f.* [*stoechas*, Latin.] The name of a plant.

CA'SSIOWARY. *n. f.* A large bird of prey in the East Indies.

Have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two *cassiowaries* in St. James's Park. *Locke.*

CA'SSOCK. *n. f.* [*casaque*, Fr.] A close garment; now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

Half of the which dare not shake the snow from off their *caffocks*, lest they shake themselves to pieces. *Shakefp. All's well that ends well.*

His scanty salary compelled him to run deep in debt for a new gown and *caffock*, and now and then forced him to write some paper of wit or humour, or preach a sermon for ten shillings, to supply his necessities. *Swift.*

CA'SSWEED. *n. f.* A common weed, otherwise called *shepherd's pouch*.

To CAST. *v. a.* preter. *cast*; particip. pass. *cast*. [*kaster*, Danish.]

1. To throw with the hand.

I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those darts, which envy *casteth* at novelty, than to go on safely and sleepily in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

They had compassed in his host, and *cast* darts at the people from morning till evening. *1 Macc. vii. 80.*

Then *cast* thy sword away,  
And yield thee to my mercy, or I strike. *Dryden and Lee.*

2. To throw away, as useless or noxious.

Old Capulet, and Montague,  
Have made Verona's ancient citizens  
*Cast* by their grave befitting ornaments. *Shakefp.*

I have bought  
Golden opinion from all sort of people,  
Which would be worn now in their newest glos,  
Not *cast* aside so soon. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

When men, presuming themselves to be the only masters of

right reason, *cast* by the votes and opinions of the rest of mankind, as not worthy of reckoning. *Locke.*

3. To throw dice, or lots.

And Joshua *cast* lots for them in Shiloh. *Josh. xviii. 10.*

4. To throw from a high place.

Bear him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence  
Into destruction *cast* him. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

5. To throw in wrestling:

And I think, being too strong for him, though he took my legs sometime, yet I made a shift to *cast* him. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

6. To throw as a net or snare.

I speak for your own profit, not that I may *cast* a snare upon you. *1 Cor. vii. 35.*

7. To drop; to let fall.

They let down the boat into the sea, as though they would have *cast* anchor. *Acts, xxvii. 30.*

8. To expose.

His friends contend to embalm his body, his enemies, that they may *cast* it to the dogs. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

9. To drive by violence of weather.

Howbeit we must be *cast* upon a certain island. *Acts, xxvii. 26.*

What length of lands, what ocean have you pass'd,  
What storms sustain'd, and on what shore been *cast*? *Dryd.*

10. To build by throwing up earth; to raise.

And shooting in the earth, *casts* up a mount of clay.  
*Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i. c. viii. Stanz. 9.*

The king of Assyria shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shield, nor *cast* a bank against it. *2 Kings, xix. 32.*

At length Barbarossa having *cast* up his trenches, landed fifty-four pieces of artillery for battery. *Knolles's History.*

Earth-worms will come forth, and moles will *cast* up more, and fleas bite more, against rain. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

11. To put into any certain state.

Jesus had heard that John was *cast* into prison. *Matt. iv. 12.*  
At thy rebuke both the chariot and horse are *cast* into a dead sleep. *Psalms lxxvi. 6.*

12. To condemn in a trial.

But oh, that treacherous breast! to whom weak you  
Did trust our counsels, and we both may rue,  
Having his falsehood found too late, 'twas he  
That made me *cast* you guilty, and you me. *Donne.*

We take up with the most incompetent witnesses, nay, often suborn our own surmises and jealousies, that we may be sure to *cast* the unhappy criminal. *Governm. of the Tongue, § 6.*

He could not, in this forlorn case, have made use of the very last plea of a *cast* criminal; nor so much as have cried, Mercy! Lord, mercy! *South.*

There then we met; both try'd, and both were *cast*,  
And this irrevocable sentence pass'd. *Dryden's Theod. and Hon.*

13. To condemn in a law-suit. [from *cafter*, Fr.]

The northern men were agreed, and, in effect, all the other, to *cast* our London escheatour. *Camden's Remains.*

Were the case referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be *cast*. *Decay of Piety.*

14. To defeat.

No martial project to surprise,  
Can ever be attempted twice;  
Nor *cast* design serve afterwards,  
As gamesters tear their losing cards. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. iii.*

15. To cashier.

You are but now *cast* in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his offenceless dog, to affright an imperious lion. *Shakefp. Othello.*

16. To leave behind in a race.

In short, so swift your judgments turn and wind,  
You *cast* our fleetest wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

17. To shed; to let fall; to lay aside; to moult.

Our chariot lost her wheels, their points our spears,  
The bird of conquest her chief feather *cast*. *Fairfax, b. iii.*  
Of plants some are green all winter, others *cast* their leaves. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 592.*

The *casting* of the skin is, by the ancients, compared to the breaking curd of the secundine, or cawl, but not rightly; for that were to make every *casting* of the skin a new birth: and besides, the secundine is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is shaped according to the parts. The creatures that *cast* the skin, are the snake, the viper, the grasshopper, the lizzard, the silkworm, &c. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 732.*

O fertile head, which ev'ry year  
Could such a crop of wonders bear!  
Which might it never have been *cast*,  
Each year's growth added to the last,  
These lofty branches had supply'd  
The earth's bold sons prodigious pride. *Waller.*

The waving harvest bends beneath his blast,  
The forest shakes, the groves their honours *cast*. *Dryden.*

From hence, my lord, and love, I thus conclude,  
That though my homely ancestors were rude,  
Mean as I am, yet may I have the grace  
To make you father of a generous race:



- And noble then am I, when I begin,  
In virtue cloath'd, to *cast* the rags of sin. *Dryden's W. of B.*  
The ladies have been in a kind of moulting season, having  
*cast* great quantities of ribbon and cambrick, and reduced the  
human figure to the beautiful globular form. *Addison. Spectator.*
18. To lay aside, as fit to be worn no longer.  
So may *cast* poets write; there's no pretension  
To argue loss of wit, from loss of pension. *Dryden's D. Seb.*  
He has ever been of opinion, that giving *cast* clothes to be  
worn by valets, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addison.*
19. To have abortions; to bring forth before the time.  
Thy ewes and thy she-goats have not *cast* their young, and the  
rams of thy flock have I not eaten. *Gen. xxxi. 38.*
20. To overweigh; to make to preponderate; to decide by over-  
ballancing.  
Which being inclined, not constrained, contain within  
themselves the *casting* act, and a power to command the con-  
clusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 13.*  
How much interest *casts* the balance in cases dubious. *South.*  
Life and death are equal in themselves,  
That which could *cast* the balance, is thy falshood. *Dryden.*  
Not many years ago, it so happened, that a cobbler had the  
*casting* vote for the life of a criminal, which he very graciously  
gave on the merciful side. *Addison on Italy.*  
Suppose your eyes sent equal rays  
Upon two distant pots of ale,  
In this sad state, your doubtful choice  
Would never have the *casting* voice. *Prior.*
21. To compute; to reckon; to calculate.  
Hearts, tongues, figure, scribes, bards, poets, cannot  
Think, speak, *cast*, write, sing, number, ho!  
His love to Antony. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
Here is now the smith's note for shoeing and plow-irons.—  
Let it be *cast* and paid. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
You *cast* th' event of war, my noble lord,  
And summ'd th' account of chance, before you said,  
Let us make head. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
The best way to represent to life the manifold use of friend-  
ship, is to *cast* and see how many things there are, which a man  
cannot do himself. *Bacon's Essays.*  
I have lately been *casting* in my thoughts the several unhap-  
pinesses of life, and comparing the infelicities of old age to those  
of infancy. *Addison. Spectator, N° 131.*
22. To contrive; to plan out.  
The cloister facing the South, is covered with vines, and  
would have been proper for an orange-house; and had, I doubt  
not, been *cast* for that purpose, if this piece of gardening had  
been then in as much vogue as it is now. *Temple.*
23. To judge; to consider in order to judgment.  
If thou couldst, doctor, *cast*  
The water of my land, find her disease,  
And purge it to a sound and pristine health,  
I would applaud thee to the very echo,  
That should applaud again. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
Peace, brother, be not over exquisite  
To *cast* the fashion of uncertain evils. *Milton.*
24. To fix the parts in a play.  
Our parts in the other world will be new *cast*, and mankind  
will be there ranged in different stations of superiority.  
*Addison. Spectator, N° 219.*
25. To glance; to direct the eye.  
Zelmanes's languishing countenance, with crossed arms, and  
sometimes *cast* up eyes, she thought to have an excellent grace.  
*Sidney, b. ii.*  
As he past along,  
How earnestly he *cast* his eyes upon me. *Shakesp. H. VIII.*  
Begin, auspicious boy, to *cast* about  
Thy infant eyes, and, with a smile, thy mother single out.  
*Dryden's Virgil, Past. iv.*  
Far eastward *cast* thine eye, from whence the sun,  
And orient science, at a birth begun. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
He then led me to the rock, and, placing me on the top of  
it, *Cast* thy eyes eastward, said he, and tell me what thou  
seest. *Addison. Spectator, N° 159.*
26. To found; to form by running in a mould.  
When any such curious work of silver is to be *cast*, as re-  
quires that the impression of hairs, or very slender lines, be ta-  
ken off by the metal, it is not enough, that the silver be barely  
melted; but it must be kept a considerable while in a strong  
fusion. *Boyle.*  
How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance *cast*,  
Instruct the artist. *Waller.*  
The father's grief restrain'd his art;  
He twice essay'd to *cast* his son in gold,  
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming mould.  
*Dryden, Æneid vi.*
27. To melt metal into figures.  
Yon' croud, he might reflect, yon' joyful croud  
With restless rage would pull my statue down,  
And *cast* the brags anew to his renown. *Prior.*  
This was but as a refiner's fire, to purge out the dross, and  
then *cast* the mass again into a new mould. *Burnet's Theory.*  
VOL. I.

28. To model; to form.  
We may take a quarter of a mile for the common measure  
of the depth of the sea, if it were *cast* into a channel of an  
equal depth every where. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
Under this influence, derived from mathematical studies,  
some have been tempted to *cast* all their logical, their metaphy-  
sical, and their theological and moral learning into this method.  
*Watts's Logick.*
29. To communicate by reflection or emanation.  
So bright a splendour, so divine a grace,  
The glorious Daphnis *casts* on his illustrious race. *Dryden.*  
We may happen to find a fairer light *cast* over the same  
scriptures, and see reason to alter our sentiments even in some  
points of moment. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
30. To yield, or give up, without reserve or condition.  
The reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of  
satisfaction, but in making God our friend, and in carrying a  
conscience so clear, as may encourage us, with confidence, to  
*cast* ourselves upon him. *South.*
31. To inflict.  
The world is apt to *cast* great blame on those who have an in-  
differency for opinions, especially in religion. *Locke.*
32. To *cast* away. To shipwreck.  
Sir Francis Drake, and John Thomas, meeting with a storm,  
it thrust John Thomas upon the islands to the South, where he  
was *cast* away. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
His father Philip had, by like mishap, been like to have been  
*cast* away upon the coast of England. *Knolles's History.*  
With pity mov'd, for others *cast* away  
On rocks of hope and fears. *Roscommon.*  
But now our fears tempestuous grow,  
And *cast* our hopes away;  
Whilst you, regardless of our woe,  
Sit careless at a play. *Dorset.*
33. To *cast* away. To lavish; to waste in profusion; to turn to  
no use.  
They that want means to nourish children, will abstain from  
marriage; or, which is all one, they *cast* away their bodies up-  
on rich old women. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
France, hast thou yet more blood to *cast* away?  
Say, shall the current of our right run on? *Shakesp. K. J.*  
He might be silent, and not *cast* away  
His sentences in vain. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*  
O Marcia, O my sister, still there's hope!  
Our father will not *cast* away a life,  
So needful to us all, and to his country. *Addison's Cato.*
34. To *cast* away. To ruin.  
It is no impossible thing for states, by an oversight in some one  
act or treaty between them and their potent opposites, utterly to  
*cast* away themselves for ever. *Hooker, b. iii. § 10.*
35. To *cast* down. To deject; to depress the mind.  
We're not the first,  
Who, with best meaning, have incurr'd the worst;  
For thee, oppress'd king, I am *cast* down;  
Myself could else outfrown false fortune's frown.  
*Shakesp. King Lear.*  
The best way will be to let him see you are much *cast* down,  
and afflicted, for the ill opinion he entertains of you.  
*Addison. Spectator, N° 171.*
36. To *cast* off. To discard; to put away.  
The prince will, in the perfectness of time,  
*Cast* off his followers. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
He led me on to mightiest deeds,  
But now hath *cast* me off, as never known. *Milt. Agonistes.*  
How! not call him father? I see preferment alters a man  
strangely; this may serve me for an use of instruction, to *cast*  
off my father, when I am great. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
I long to clasp that haughty maid,  
And bend her stubborn virtue to my passion:  
When I have gone thus far, I'd *cast* her off. *Addison's Cato.*
37. To *cast* off. To reject.  
It is not to be imagined, that a whole society of men should  
publickly and professedly disown, and *cast* off a rule, which  
they could not but be infallibly certain was a law. *Locke.*
38. To *cast* off. To disburden one's self of.  
All conspired in one to *cast* off their subjection to the crown  
of England. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
This maketh them, through an unweariable desire of receiv-  
ing instruction, to *cast* off the care of those very affairs, which  
do most concern their estate. *Hooker, Preface.*  
The true reason why any man is an atheist, is because he is  
a wicked man: religion would curb him in his lusts; and  
therefore he *casts* it off, and puts all the scorn upon it he can.  
*Tillotson, Serm. ii.*  
Company, in any action, gives credit and countenance to  
the agent; and so much as the sinner gets of this, so much he  
*casts* off of shame. *South.*  
We see they never fail to exert themselves, and to *cast* off the  
oppression, when they feel the weight of it. *Addison.*
39. To *cast* off. To leave behind.  
Away he scours cross the fields, *casts* off the dogs, and gains  
a wood; but, pressing through a thicket, the bushes held him  
4 D by



by the horns, till the hounds came in, and plucked him down.  
*L'Estrange, Fab. xliii.*

40. *To cast off.* [hunting term.] To let go, or set free; as, to cast off the dogs.

41. *To cast out.* To reject; to turn out of doors.  
Thy brat hath been *cast out*, like to itself, no father owning it.  
*Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

42. *To cast out.* To vent; to speak; with some intimation of negligence or vehemence.

Why dost thou *cast out* such ungenerous terms  
Against the lords and sovereigns of the world? *Add. Cato.*

43. *To cast up.* To compute; to calculate.  
Some writers, in *casting up* the goods most desirable in life, have given them this rank, health, beauty, and riches. *Temple.*  
A man who designs to build, is very exact, as he supposes, in *casting up* the cost beforehand; but, generally speaking, he is mistaken in his account.  
*Dryden's Fab. Preface.*

44. *To cast up.* To vomit.  
Thou, beastly feeder, art so full of him,  
That thou provok'st thyself to *cast* him up. *Shakefp. H. IV.*  
Their villainy goes against my weak stomach, and therefore I must *cast* it up. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

O, that in time Rome did not *cast*  
Her errors up, this fortune to prevent. *Ben. Johnson's Catil.*  
Thy foolish error find;

*Cast up* the poison that infects thy mind. *Dryden.*

TO CAST. *v. n.*

1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts.  
Then closely as he might, he *cast* to leave  
The court, not asking any pass or leave. *Spenser.*  
From that day forth, I *cast* in careful mind,  
To seek her out with labour and long time. *Fairy Q. b. i.*  
We have three that bend themselves, looking into the experiments of their fellows, and *cast* about how to draw out of them things of use and practice for man's life and knowledge.  
*Bacon's New Atlantis.*

But first he *casts* to change his proper shape;  
Which else might work him danger or delay. *Par. L. b. iii.*  
As a fox, with hot pursuit  
Chas'd through a warren, *cast* about

To save his credit. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. iii.*

All events, called casual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of those bodies, which are not conscious of their own operations, nor contrive and *cast* about how to bring such events to pass.  
*Bentley.*

This way and that I *cast* to save my friends,  
Till one resolve my varying counsel ends. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To admit of a form, by casting or melting.  
It comes at the first fusion into a mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mould, unless mixed with poorer ore, or cinders. *Woodward on Fossils.*

3. To warp; to grow out of form.  
Stuff is said to *cast* or warp, when, by its own drought, or moisture of the air, or other accident, it alters its flatness and straightness.  
*Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of casting or throwing; a throw.  
So when a sort of lusty shepherds throw  
The bar by turns, and none the rest outgo  
So far, but that the rest are measuring *casts*,  
Their emulation and their pastime lasts. *Waller.*  
Yet all these dreadful deeds, this deadly fray,  
A *cast* of dreadful dust will soon allay. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. The thing thrown.  
Some harrow their ground over, and sow wheat or rye on it with a broad *cast*; some only with a single *cast*, and some with a double. *Mortimer.*

3. State of any thing cast or thrown.  
In his own instance of casting ambs-ace, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom; supposing the posture of the party's hand, who did throw the dice; supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves; supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that *cast*, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but, in this case, the *cast* is necessary.  
*Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*  
Plato compares life to a game at tables; there what *cast* we shall have is not in our power, but to manage it well, that is.  
*Norris.*

4. The space through which any thing is thrown.  
And he was withdrawn from them about a stone's *cast*, and kneeled down and prayed. *Luke, xxii. 41.*

5. A stroke; a touch.  
We have them all with one voice for giving him a *cast* of their court prophecy. *South.*  
Another *cast* of their politicks, was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady, for her faithful and diligent service of the queen.  
*Swift's Examiner, N° 19.*  
This was a *cast* of Wood's politicks; for his information was wholly false and groundless, which he knew very well. *Swift.*

6. Motion of the eye.

Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a flexion or *cast* of the eye aside; for pity is but grief in another's behalf; the *cast* of the eye is a gesture of aversion, or loathsomeness, to behold the object of pity.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

If any man desires to look on this doctrine of gravity, let him turn the first *cast* of his eyes on what we have said of fire.  
*Digby on the Soul.*

There held in holy passion still,  
Forget thyself to marble, till,  
With a sad leaden downward *cast*,  
Thou fix them on the earth as fast. *Milton.*

They are the best epitomes in the world, and let you see, with one *cast* of an eye, the substance of above an hundred pages.  
*Addison on ancient Medals.*

7. The throw of dice.

8. Chance from the cast of dice.

Were it good,  
To set the exact wealth of all our states  
All at one *cast*; to set so rich a main  
On the nice hazard of some doubtful hour? *Shakefp. H. IV.*  
In the last war, has it not sometimes been an even *cast*, whether the army should march this way or that way? *South.*

9. Venture from throwing dice.

When you have brought them to the very last *cast*, they will offer to come to you, and submit themselves. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
With better grace an ancient chief may yield  
The long contended honours of the field,  
Than venture all his fortune at a *cast*,  
And fight, like Hannibal, to lose at last. *Dryden.*

Will you turn recreant at the last *cast*? you must along.  
*Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

10. A mould; a form.  
The whole would have been an heroic poem, but in another *cast* and figure, than any that ever had been written before.  
*Prior.*

11. A shade; or tendency to any colour.  
A flaky mass, grey, with a *cast* of green, in which the talky matter makes the greatest part of the mass. *Woodward.*  
The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be florid, the red part congealing, and the serum ought to be without any greenish *cast*.  
*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

12. Exterieur appearance.  
The native hue of resolution  
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
New names, new dressings, and the modern *cast*,  
Some scenes, some persons alter'd, and outfac'd  
The world. *Sir J. Denham.*

13. Manner; air; mien.  
Pretty conceptions, fine metaphors, glittering expressions, and something of a neat *cast* of verse, are properly the dress, gems, or loose ornaments of poetry. *Pope's Letters.*  
Neglect not the little figures and turns on the words, nor sometimes the very *cast* of the periods; neither omit or confound any rites or customs of antiquity. *Pope's Ess. on Homer.*

14. A flight; a number of hawks dismissed from the fist.  
A *cast* of merlins there was besides, which, flying of a gallant height over certain bushes, would beat the birds that rose, down unto the bushes, as falcons will do wild fowl over a river.  
*Sidney, b. ii.*

CA'STANET. *n. f.* [*castaneta*, Sp.] Small shells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.  
If there had been words enow between them, to have expressed provocation, they had gone together by the ears like a pair of *castanets*.  
*Congreve's Way of the World.*

CA'STAWAY. *n. f.* [from *cast* and *away*.] A person lost, or abandoned by providence.  
Neither given any leave to search in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who *castaways*. *Hooker, b. v.*  
Left that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a *castaway*. *1 Cor. ix. 27.*

CA'STAWAY. *adj.* [from the subst.] Useless; of no value.  
We only prize, pamper, and exalt this vassal and slave of death, or only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul.  
*Raleigh's History.*

CA'STED. The participle preterite of *cast*, but improperly, and found perhaps only in the following passage.  
When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,  
The organs, though defunct and dead before,  
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move  
With *casted* slough and fresh legerity. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

CA'STELLAIN. *n. f.* [*castellano*, Span.] The captain, governor, or constable of a castle.

CA'STELLANY. *n. f.* [from *castle*.] The manour or lordship belonging to a castle; the extent of its land and jurisdiction.  
*Phillips's World of Words.*

CA'STELLATED. *adj.* [from *castle*.] Inclosed within a building, as a fountain or cistern *castellated*. *Dict.*

CA'STER. *n. f.* [from *to cast*.]

1. A thrower; he that casts.

If, with this throw, the strongest *caster* vye,  
Still, further still, I bid the discus fly. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes.

Did



Did any of them set up for a *caster* of fortunate figures, what might he not get by his predictions? *Addison. Spect. N° 191.*  
**TO CASTIGATE.** *v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat.] To chastise; to chasten; to correct; to punish.  
 If thou didst put this four cold habit on,  
 To *castigate* thy pride, 'twere well. *Shakefp. Timon.*  
**CASTIGATION.** *n. f.* [from *to castigate*.]  
 1. Penance; discipline.  
 This hand of yours requires  
 A sequester from liberty; fasting and prayer,  
 With *castigation*, exercise devout. *Shakefp. Othello.*  
 2. Punishment; correction.  
 The ancients had these conjectures touching these floods and conflagrations, so as to frame them into an hypothesis for the *castigation* of the excesses of generation. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*  
 3. Emendation.  
 Their *castigations* were accompanied with encouragements; which care was taken, to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*  
**CA'STIGATORY.** *adj.* [from *castigate*.] Punitive, in order to amendment.  
 There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probatory, *castigatory*, or exemplary. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*  
**CA'STING-NET.** *n. f.* [from *casting* and *net*.] A net to be thrown into the water.  
*Castling-nets* did rivers bottoms sweep. *May's Virgil.*  
**CASTLE.** *n. f.* [*castellum*, Lat.]  
 1. A strong house, fortified against assaults.  
 The *castle* of Macduff I will surprise. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
 To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,  
 And *castles*. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
 2. **CASTLES** in the air. [*chateaux d'Espagne*, Fr.] Projects without reality.  
 These were but like *castles in the air*, and in men's fancies vainly imagined. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
**CASTLE SOAP.** *n. f.* [I suppose corrupted from *Castile soap*.] A kind of soap.  
 I have a letter from a soap-boiler, desiring me to write upon the present duties on *Castle soap*. *Addison. Spectator, N° 488.*  
**CASTLED.** *adj.* [from *castle*.] Furnished with castles.  
 The horses neighing by the wind is blown,  
 And *castled* elephants o'erlook the town. *Dryden's Aurengz.*  
**CA'STLEWARD.** *n. f.* [from *castle* and *ward*.]  
 An imposition laid upon such of the king's subjects, as dwell within a certain compass of any castle, toward the maintenance of such as watch and ward the castle. *Cowel.*  
**CA'STLING.** *n. f.* [from *cast*.] An abortive.  
 We should rather rely upon the urine of a *castling's* bladder, a resolution of crabs eyes, or a second distillation of urine, as Helmont hath commended. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**CA'STOR, CHESTER,** are derived from the Sax. *ceaster*, a city, town, or castle; and that from the Latin *castrum*; the Saxons chusing to fix in such places of strength and figure, as the Romans had before built or fortified. *Gibson's Camden.*  
**CA'STOR.** *n. f.* [*castor*, Lat.]  
 1. A beaver. See **BEAVER**.  
 2. A fine hat made of the furr of a beaver.  
**CA'STOR** and **POLLUX.** [In meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which, at sea, appears sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is more properly called *Helena*, which portends the severest part of the storm to be yet behind; two are denominated *Castor* and *Pollux*, and sometimes *Tyndarides*, which portend a cessation of the storm. *Chambers.*  
**CASTOREUM.** *n. f.* [from *castor*. In pharmacy.] A liquid matter inclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for his testicles. These bags are about the bigness of a goose's egg, and found indifferently in males and females; when taken off, the matter dries and condenses, so as to be reduced to a powder, which is oily, of a sharp bitter taste, and a strong disagreeable smell, and used to fortify the head and nervous parts. *Chambers.*  
**CASTRAMETA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *castrametor*, Lat.] The art or practice of encamping.  
**TO CA'STRATE.** *v. a.* [*castro*, Lat.]  
 1. To geld.  
 2. To take away the obscene parts of a writing.  
**CASTRATION.** *n. f.* [from *castrate*.] The act of gelding.  
 The largest needle should be used, in taking up the spermatick vessels in *castration*. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
**CA'STERIL.** } *n. f.* A kind of hawk.  
**CA'STREL.** }  
**CASTRE'NSIAN.** *adj.* [*castrensis*, Lat.] Belonging to a camp. *D.*  
**CA'SUAL.** *adj.* [*casuel*, Fr. from *casus*, Lat.] Accidental; arising from chance; depending upon chance; not certain.  
 The revenue of Ireland, both certain and *casual*, did not rise unto ten thousand pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*  
 That which seemeth most *casual* and subject to fortune, is yet disposed by the ordinance of God. *Raleigh's History.*  
 Whether found, where *casual* fire  
 Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale  
 Down to the veins of earth. *Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 566.*

The commissioners entertained themselves by the fire-side, in general and *casual* discourses. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 Most of our rarities have been found out by *casual* emergency, and have been the works of time and chance, rather than of philosophy. *Glanville's Sceptis, c. 21.*  
 The expences of some of them always exceed their certain annual income; but seldom their *casual* supplies. I call them *casual*, in compliance with the common form. *Atterbury.*  
**CA'SUALLY.** *adv.* [from *casual*.] Accidentally; without design, or set purpose.  
 Go, bid my woman  
 Search for a jewel, that too *casually*  
 Hath left mine arm. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*  
 Wool new thorn, laid *casually* upon a vessel of verjuice, had drunk up the verjuice, though the vessel was without any flaw. *Bacon's Natural Hist. N° 79.*  
 I should have acquainted my judge with one advantage, and which I now *casually* remember. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*  
**CA'SUALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *casual*.] Accidentalness.  
**CA'SUALTY.** *n. f.* [from *casual*.]  
 1. Accident; a thing happening by chance, not design.  
 With more patience men endure the losses that befall them by mere *casualty*, than the damages which they sustain by injustice. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
 That Octavius Cæsar should shift his camp that night that it happened to be took by the enemy, was a mere *casualty*; yet it preserved a person, who lived to establish a total alteration of government in the imperial city of the world. *South.*  
 2. Chance that produces unnatural death.  
 Builds in the weather on the outward wall,  
 Ev'n in the force and road of *casualty*. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*  
 It is observed in particular nations, that, within the space of two or three hundred years, notwithstanding all *casualties*, the number of men doubles. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 We find one *casualty* in our bills, of which, though there be daily talk, there is little effect. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*  
**CA'SUIST.** *n. f.* [*casuiste*, Fr. from *casus*, Lat.] One that studies and settles cases of conscience.  
 The judgment of any *casuist*, or learned divine, concerning the state of a man's soul, is not sufficient to give him confidence. *South.*  
 You can scarce see a bench of porters without two or three *casuists* in it, that will fettle you the rights of princes. *Addison. Freeholder, N° 53.*  
 Who shall decide, when doctors disagree,  
 And foundest *casuists* doubt, like you and me? *Pope.*  
**CASUISTICAL.** *adj.* [from *casuist*.] Relating to cases of conscience; containing the doctrine relating to cases.  
 What arguments they have to beguile poor, simple, unstable souls with, I know not; but surely the practical, *casuistical*, that is, the principal, vital part of their religion favours very little of spirituality. *South.*  
**CA'SUISTRY.** *n. f.* [from *casuist*.] The science of a casuist; the doctrine of cases of conscience.  
 Concession would not pass for good *casuistry* in these ages. *Pope's Odyssey, Notes.*  
 Morality, by her false guardians drawn;  
 Chicane in furs, and *casuistry* in lawn. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
**CAT.** *n. f.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domestick animal that catches mice, commonly reckoned by naturalists the lowest order of the leonine species.  
 'Twas you incens'd the rabble:  
 Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth,  
 As I can of those mysteries, which heav'n  
 Will not have earth to know. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
 Thrice the brinded *cat* hath mew'd. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
 A *cat*, as she beholds the light, draws the ball of her eye small and long, being covered over with a green skin, and dilates it at pleasure. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
**CAT.** *n. f.* A sort of ship.  
**CAT in the pan.** [imagined by some to be rightly written *Catipan*, as coming from *Catipani*, revolted governours. An unknown correspondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from *Cate in the pan*.]  
 There is a cunning which we, in England, call the turning of the *cat in the pan*; which is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him. *Bacon.*  
**CAT o' nine tails.** A whip with nine lashes, used for the punishment of crimes.  
 You dread reformers of an impious age;  
 You awful *cat o' nine tails* to the stage;  
 This once be just, and in our cause engage. *Prologue to Vanbrugh's False Friend.*  
**CATACHRE'SIS.** *n. f.* [*κατάχρησις*, abuse.] It is, in rhetorick, the abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification, or when one word is abusively put for another, for want of the proper word; as, a voice beautiful to the ear. *Smith's Rhetorick.*  
**CATACHRE'STICAL.** *adj.* [from *catachresis*.] Contrary to proper use; forced; far fetched.



A *cataphrestical* and far derived similitude it holds with men, that is, in a bifurcation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CA'TACLYSM. *n. f.* [κατακλυσμός.] A deluge; an inundation; used generally for the universal deluge.

The opinion that held these *cataclysms* and empyroses universal, was such, as held, that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CA'TACOMBS. *n. f.* [from κατά and κοίτη; a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead; of which there are a great number about three miles from Rome, supposed to be the caves and cells where the primitive christians hid and assembled themselves, and where they interred the martyrs, which are accordingly visited with devotion. But, anciently, the word *catacomb* was only understood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul; and Mr. Monro, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, supposes the *catacombs* to have been originally the sepulchres of the first Romans. Places like these might afford convenient resortments to the primitive christians, but could never be built by them. *Chambers.*

CATAGMA'TICK. *adj.* [κατάγμα, a fracture.] That which has the quality of consolidating the parts.

I put on a *catagmatick* emplaster, and, by the use of a laced glove, scattered the pituitous swelling, and strengthened it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

CATALE'PSIS. *n. f.* [κατάληψις.] A lighter species of the apoplexy, or epilepsy.

There is a disease called a *catalepsis*, wherein the patient is suddenly seized without sense or motion, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seizeth him. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'TALOGUE. *n. f.* [κατάλογος.] An enumeration of particulars; a list; a register of things one by one.

In the *catalogue* ye go for men,  
As hounds, and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels, curs,  
Showghes, water rugs, and demy wolves, are cleped  
All by the name of dogs. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Make a *catalogue* of all the prosperous sacrilegious persons, and I believe they will be repeated much sooner than the alphabet. *South.*

I was in the library of manuscripts belonging to St. Laurence, of which there is a printed *catalogue*; I looked into the Virgil which disputes its antiquity with that of the Vatican. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

The bright Tygete, and the shining Bears,  
With all the sailors *catalogue* of stars. *Addison's Ovid.*

CATAMO'UNTAIN. *n. f.* [from cat and mountain.] A fierce animal, resembling a cat.

The black prince of Monomotapa, by whose side were seen the glaring *catamountain*, and the quill-darting porcupine. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

CA'TAPHRACT. *n. f.* [cataphractus, Lat.] A horseman in complete armour.

On each side went armed guards,  
Both horse and foot before him and behind,  
Archers and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears. *Milt. Agonist.*

CA'TAPLASM. *n. f.* [κατάπλασμα.] A poultice; a soft and moist application.

I bought an unction of a mountebank,  
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,  
Where it draws blood, no *cataplasm* so rare,  
Collected from all simples that have virtue  
Under the moon, can save. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Warm *cataplasms* discuss, but scalding hot may confirm the tumour. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CA'TAPULT. *n. f.* [catapulta, Lat.] An engine used anciently to throw stones.

The balista violently shot great stones and quarrels, as also the *catapults*. *Camden's Remains.*

CA'TARACT. *n. f.* [καταράκτης.] A fall of water from on high; a shoot of water; a cascade.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!  
You *cataraets* and hurricanes, spout,  
Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the cocks. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

What if all  
Her stores were open'd, and this firmament  
Of hell should spout her *cataraets* of fire?  
Impendent horrors! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii. l. 170.*

No sooner he, with them of man and beast  
Select for life, shall in the ark be lodg'd,  
And shelter'd round; but all the *cataraets*  
Of heav'n set open, on the earth shall pour  
Rain, day and night. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 824.*

Torrents and loud impetuous *cataraets*,  
'Through roads abrupt, and rude unfashion'd tracts,  
Run down the lofty mountain's channel'd sides,  
And to the vale convey their foaming tides. *Blackmore.*

CA'TARACT. [In medicine.] A suffusion of the eye, when little clouds, motes, and flies, seem to float about in the air; when, confirmed, the pupil of the eye is either wholly, or in part, covered, and shut up with a little thin skin, so that the light has no admittance. *Quincy.*

Saladine hath a yellow milk, which hath likewise much acrimony; for it cleanseth the eyes: it is good also for *cataraets*. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 639.*

CATARRH. *n. f.* [καταρρῆ, defluo.] A defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occasioned by a diminution of insensible perspiration, or cold, wherein what should pass by the skin, ouzes out upon those glands, and occasions irritations. The causes are, whatsoever occasions too great a quantity of serum in the body; whatsoever hinders the discharge by urine, and the pores of the skin. *Quincy.*

All fev'rous kinds,  
Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce *catarrhs*. *Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
Neither was the body then subject to die by piecemeal, and languish under coughs, *catarrhs*, or consumptions. *South.*

CATA'RRHAL. } *adj.* [from *catarrh*.] Relating to a catarrh;  
CATA'RRHOUS. } proceeding from a catarrh.

The *catarrhal* fever requires evacuations. *Floyer.*  
Old age attended with a glutinous, cold, *catarrhous*, leucophlegmatick constitution. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CATA'STROPHE. *n. f.* [κατάστροφῆ.]

1. The change or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatick piece.

Pat!—He comes like the *catastrope* of the old comedy. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

That philosopher declares for tragedies, whose *catastrophes* are unhappy, with relation to the principal characters. *Dennis.*

2. A final event; a conclusion generally unhappy.

Here was a mighty revolution, the most horrible and portentous *catastrope* that nature ever yet saw; an elegant and habitable earth quite shattered. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

CA'TCAL. *n. f.* [from cat and call.] A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays.

A young lady, at the theatre, conceived a passion for a notorious rake that headed a party of *catcals*. *Spectator, N° 602.*

Three *catcals* be the bribe  
Of him, whose chattering flames the monkey tribe. *Pope.*

To CATCH. *v. a.* preter. I *catched*, or *caught*; I have *catched* or *caught*. [ketzen, Dutch.]

1. To lay hold on with the hand; intimating the suddenness of the action.

And when he arose against me, I *caught* him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him. *1 Sam. xvii. 35.*

2. To stop any thing flying; to receive any thing in the passage.

Others, to *catch* the breeze of breathing air,  
To Tusculum or Algidio repair;  
Or in moist Tivoli's retirement find  
A cooling shade. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To seize any thing by pursuit.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly, and, when he *caught* it, he let it go again; and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again; and *caught* it again. *Shakesp. Coriolan.*

4. To stop any thing.

A shepherd diverted himself with tossing up eggs, and *catching* them again. *Spectator, N° 160.*

5. To ensnare; to intangle in a snare; to hold in a trap.

And they sent unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words. *Mar. xii. 13.*

These artificial methods of reasoning are more adapted to *catch* and entangle the mind, than to instruct and inform the understanding. *Locke.*

6. To receive suddenly.

The curling smoke mounts heavy from the fires,  
At length it *catches* flame, and in a blaze expires. *Dryden.*

But stopp'd for fear, thus violently driv'n,  
The sparks should *catch* his axletree of heav'n. *Dryden.*

7. To fasten suddenly upon; to seize.

The mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and his head *caught* hold of the oak. *2 Sam. xviii. 19.*

Would they, like Benhadad's embassadors, *catch* hold of every amicable expression? *Decay of Piety.*

8. To seize unexpectedly.

To *catch* something out of his mouth, that they might accuse him. *Luke, xi. 54.*

9. To seize eagerly.

They have *caught* up every thing greedily, with that busy minute curiosity, and unsatisfactory inquisitiveness, which Seneca calls the disease of the Greeks. *Essay on Homer.*

10. To please; to seize the affections; to charm.

For I am young, a novice in the trade,  
The fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade,  
And wanting the soothing arts that *catch* the fair,  
But, caught myself, lie struggling in the snare, *Dryden.*

I've perus'd her well;  
Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,  
That they have *caught* the king. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

11. To receive any contagion or disease.

I cannot name the disease, and it is *caught*  
Of you that yet are well. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Those measles,  
Which we disdain should tetter us, yet seek  
The very way to *catch* them. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*



In foeth I know not why I am so sad :

It wearies me ; you say it wearies you ;

But how I caught it, found it, or came by it,

I am to learn.

*Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

The softest of our British ladies expose their necks and arms to the open air, which the men could not do, without catching cold, for want of being accustomed to it. *Addison. Guardian.*

Or call the winds through long arcades to roar,

Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door.

*Pope.*

12. To catch at. To endeavour suddenly to lay hold on.

Saucy liſtors

Will catch at us like strumpets, and scald rhimers

Ballad us out of tune.

*Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Make them catch at all opportunities of subverting the state.

*Addison's State of the War.*

To CATCH. v. n. To be contagious ; to spread infection.

'Tis time to give them physick, their diseases

Are grown so catching.

*Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

Sickness is catching ; oh, were favour so !

Your's would I catch, fair Hermia, ere I go.

*Shakefp.*

Considering it with all its malignity and catching nature, it may be enumerated with the worst of epidemics.

*Harvey.*

When the yellow hair in flame should fall,

The catching fire might burn the golden cawl.

*Dryden.*

The palace of Deiphobus ascends

In smoky flames, and catches on his friends.

*Dryden.*

Does the sedition catch from man to man,

And run among the ranks ?

*Addison's Cato.*

CATCH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Seizure ; the act of seizing any thing that flies, or hides.

And surely taught by his open eye,

His eye, that ev'n did mark her trodden grass,

That she would fain the catch of Strephon fly.

*Sidney.*

2. The act of taking quickly from another.

Several quires, placed one over against another, and taking the voice by catches anthem-wise, give great pleasure.

*Bacon.*

3. A song sung in succession, where one catches it from another.

This is the tune of our catch, plaid by the picture of nobody.

*Shakefp. Tempest.*

Far be from thence the glutton parasite,

Singing his drunken catches all the night.

*Dryden, jun.*

The meat was serv'd, the bowls were crown'd,

Catches were sung, and healths went round.

*Prior.*

4. Watch ; the posture of seizing.

Both of them lay upon the catch for a great action ; it is no wonder therefore, that they were often engaged on one subject.

*Addison on ancient Medals.*

5. An advantage taken ; hold laid on.

All which notions are but ignorant catches of a few things, which are most obvious to men's observations.

*Bacon.*

The motion is but a catch of the wit upon a few instances ; as the manner is in the philosophy received.

*Bacon.*

Fate of empires, and the fall of kings,

Should turn on flying hours, and catch of moments.

*Dryden.*

6. The thing caught ; profit ; advantage.

Hector shall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains ; he were as good crack a fusty nut with no kernel.

*Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.*

7. A snatch ; a short interval of action.

It has been writ by catches, with many intervals.

*Locke.*

8. A taint ; a slight contagion.

We retain a catch of those pretty stories, and our awakened imagination smiles in the recollection.

*Glanville's Scepſis, c. 3.*

9. Any thing that catches and holds, as a hook.

10. A small swift sailing ship.

CA'TCHER. n. f. [from catch.]

1. He that catches.

2. That in which any thing is caught.

Scallops will move so strongly, as oftentimes to leap out of the catcher wherein they are caught.

*Grew's Musæum.*

CA'TCHFLY. n. f. [from catch and fly.] A plant ; a species of campion ; which see.

CA'TCHPOLL. n. f. [from catch and poll.] A serjeant ; a bum-bailiff.

Though now it be used as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, it seems to have been used without reproach, for such as we now call serjeants of the mace, or any other that uses to arrest men upon any cause.

*Cowel.*

They call all temporal businesses under-sheriffries, as if they were but matters for under-sheriffs and catchpolls ; though many times those under-sheriffries do more good than their high speculations.

*Bacon's Essays.*

Another monster,

Sullen of aspect, by the vulgar call'd

A catchpoll, whose polluted hands the gods,

With force incredible and magick charms,

Erst have endu'd, if he his ample palm

Should haply on ill fated shoulder lay

Of debtor.

*Philips.*

CA'TCHWORD. n. f. [from catch and word. With printers.]

The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

VOL. I.

CATECHE'TICAL. adj. [from κατηχέω.] Consisting of questions and answers.

Socrates introduced a catechetical method of arguing ; he would ask his adversary question upon question, till he convinced him out of his own mouth, that his opinions were wrong.

*Addison. Spectator, N° 238.*

CATECHE'TICALLY. adv. [from catechetical.] In the way of question and answer.

To CA'TECHISE. v. a. [κατηχέω.]

1. To instruct by asking questions, and correcting the answers.

I will catechise the world for him ; that is, make questions, and bid them answer.

*Shakefp. Othello.*

Had those three thousand souls been catechised by our modern casuists, we had seen a wide difference.

*Decay of Piety.*

2. To question ; to interrogate ; to examine ; to try by interrogatories.

Why then I suck my teeth, and catechise

My piked man of countries.

*Shakefp. King John.*

There flies about a strange report,

Of some express arriv'd at court ;

I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet,

And catechis'd in ev'ry street.

*Swift.*

CA'TECHISER. n. f. [from to catechise.] One who catechizes.

CA'TECHISM. n. f. [from κατηχίς.] A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion.

Ways of teaching there have been sundry always usual in God's church ; for the first introduction of youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews even till this day have their catechisms.

*Hooker, b. v. § 19.*

He had no catechism but the creation, needed no study but reflection, and read no book but the volume of the world.

*South.*

CA'TECHIST. n. f. [κατηχιστής.] One whose charge is to instruct by questions, or to question the uninstructed concerning religion.

None of years and knowledge was admitted, who had not been instructed by the catechist in this foundation, which the catechist received from the bishop.

*Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CATECHU'MEN. n. f. [κατηχούμενος.] One who is yet in the first rudiments of christianity ; the lowest order of christians in the primitive church.

The prayers of the church did not begin in St. Austin's time, till the catechumens were dismissed.

*Stillington.*

CATECHUME'NICAL. adj. [from catechumen.] Belonging to the catechumens.

*Diët.*

CATEGO'RICAL. adj. [from category.] Absolute ; adequate ; positive ; equal to the thing to be expressed.

The king's commissioners desired to know whether the parliament's commissioners did believe, that bishops were unlawful ? To which they could never obtain a categorical answer.

*Clarendon, b. viii.*

A single proposition, which is also categorical, may be divided again into simple and complex.

*Watts's Logick.*

CATEGO'RICALLY. adv. [from categorical.] Positively ; expressly.

I dare affirm, and that categorically, in all parts where-ever trade is great, and continues so, that trade must be nationally profitable.

*Child's Discourse of Trade.*

CA'TEGORY. n. f. [κατηγορία.] A class ; a rank ; an order of ideas ; a predicament.

The absolute infinitude, in a manner, quite changes the nature of beings, and exalts them into a different category.

*Cheyne.*

CATENA'RIAN. adj. [from catena, Lat.] Relating to a chain ; resembling a chain.

In geometry, the catenarian curve is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of suspension.

*Harris.*

The back is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve, by which it obtains that curvature that is safest for the included marrow.

*Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

To CA'TENATE. v. a. [from catena, Lat.] To chain.

*Diët.*

CATENA'TION. n. f. [from catena, Lat.] Link ; regular connexion.

Which catenation, or conserving union, whenever his pleasure shall divide, let go, or separate, they shall fall from their existence.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To CA'TER. v. n. [from cates.] To provide food ; to buy in victuals.

He that doth the ravens feed,

Yea providently caters for the sparrow,

Be comfort to my age.

*Shakefp. As you like it.*

CA'TER. n. f. [from the verb.] Provider ; collector of provisions, or victuals.

The oysters dredged in this Lyner, find a welcomer acceptance, where the taste is cater for the stomach, than those of the Tamar.

*Carw's Survey of Cornwall.*

CA'TER. n. f. [quatre, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.

CA'TER-COUSIN. n. f. A corruption of quatre-cousin, from the ridiculousness of calling cousin or relation to so remote a degree.

His master and he, saving your worship's reverence, are scarce cater-cousins.

*Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

Poetry and reason, how come these to be cater-cousins ?

*Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

4 E

CA'TERER.



# C A T

# C A T

**CA'TERER.** *n. f.* [from *cater*.] One employed to select and buy in provisions for the family; the providore or purveyor.

Let no scent offensive the chamber infest;  
Let fancy, not cost, prepare all our dishes;  
Let the *caterer* mind the taste of each guest,  
And the cook in his dressing comply with their wishes.

*Ben. Johnson's Tavern Academy.*

He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's *caterers*, and bring him food.

*King Charles.*

Seldom shall one see in cities or courts that athletick vigour, which is seen in poor houses, where nature is their cook, and necessity their *caterer*.

*South.*

**CA'TERESS.** *n. f.* [from *cater*.] A woman employed to cater, or provide victuals.

Impostor! do not charge innocent nature,  
As if she would her children should be riotous  
With her abundance? she, good *cateress*,  
Means her provision only to the good.

*Milton.*

**CATERPILLAR.** *n. f.* [This word *Skinner* and *Minshew* are inclined to derive from *chatte peluse*, a weasel; it seems easily deducible from *cates*, food, and *pillar*, Fr. to rob; the animal that eats up the fruits of the earth.] A worm which, when it gets wings, is sustained by leaves and fruits.

The *caterpillar* breedeth of dew and leaves; for we see infinite *caterpillars* breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are consumed.

*Bacon.*

Auster is drawn with a pot pouring forth water, with which descend grasshoppers, *caterpillars*, and creatures bred by moisture.

*Peacham on Drawing.*

**CATERPILLAR.** *n. f.* [*scorpioides*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a jointed pod, convoluted like a snail or caterpillar.

*Miller.*

**TO CATERWA'UL.** *v. n.* [from *cat*.]

1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time:

2. To make any offensive or odious noise.

What a *caterwauling* do you keep here? If my lady has not called up her steward Malvolio, and bid him turn you out of doors, never trust me.

*Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

Was no dispute between

The *caterwauling* bretheren?

*Hudibras, p. i. c. iii.*

**CATES.** *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology; *Skinner* imagines it may be corrupted from *delicate*; which is not likely, because *Junius* observes, that the Dutch have *kater* in the same sense with our *cater*. It has no singular.] Viands; food; dish of meat; generally employed to signify nice and luxurious food.

The fair acceptance, Sir, creates

The entertainment perfect, not the *cates*.

*Ben Johnson.*

O wasteful riot, never well content

With low priz'd fare; hunger ambitious

Of *cates* by land and sea far fetcht and sent.

*Raleigh.*

Alas, how simple to these *cates*,

Was that crude apple, that diverted Eve!

*Par. Lost, b. ii.*

They by th' alluring odour drawn, in haste

Fly to the dulcet *cates*, and crouding sip

Their palatable bane.

*Philips.*

With costly *cates* she stain'd her frugal board,

Then with ill-gotten wealth she bought a lord.

*Arbutnot.*

**CA'TFISH.** *n. f.* The name of a sea-fish in the West Indies; so called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which they are discovered in hollow rocks.

*Philips's World of Words.*

**CA'THARPINGS.** *n. f.* Small ropes in a ship, running in little blocks from one side of the shrouds to the other, near the deck; they belong only to the main shrouds; and their use is to force the shrouds tight, for the ease and safety of the masts, when the ship rolls.

*Harris.*

**CATHA'RTICAL.** *adj.* [*καθαρτικός*.] Purging medicines. The

**CATHA'RTICK.** *adj.* vermicular or peristaltick motion of the guts continually helps on their contents, from the pylorus to the rectum; and every irritation either quickens that motion in its natural order, or occasions some little inversions in it. In both, what but slightly adheres to the coats, will be loosened, and they will be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid. By this only it is manifest, how a *cathartic* hastens and increases the discharges by stool; but where the force of the stimulus is great, all the appendages of the bowels, and all the viscera in the abdomen, will be twitched; by which a great deal will be drained back into the intestines, and made a part of what they discharge.

*Quincy.*

Quicksilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is wont to be strongly enough *cathartical*, though the chymists have not yet proved, that either gold or mercury hath any salt at all, much less any that is purgative.

*Boyle's Sceptical Chymistry.*

Lustrations and *catharticks* of the mind were sought for, and all endeavour used to calm and regulate the fury of the passions.

*Decay of Piety.*

The piercing causticks ply their spiteful pow'r,

Emeticks ranch, and keen *catharticks* scour.

*Garth.*

Plato has called mathematical demonstrations the *catharticks* or purgatives of the soul.

*Addison. Spectator, N° 507.*

**CATHA'RTICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *cathartical*.] Purging quality.

**CA'THEAD.** *n. f.* A kind of fossil.

These nodules, with leaves in them, called *catheads*, seem to consist of a sort of iron stone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them *catcaups*.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

**CA'THEAD.** *n. f.* [In a ship.] A piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is fastened a great iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawse to the top of the forecastle.

*Sea Dict.*

**CATHE'DRAL.** *adj.* [from *cathedra*, Lat. a chair of authority; an episcopal see.]

1. Episcopal; containing the see of a bishop.

A *cathedral* church is that wherein there are two or more persons, with a bishop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body politick.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Methought I sat in seat of majesty,

In the *cathedral* church of Westminster.

*Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

2. Belonging to an episcopal church.

His constant and regular assisting at the *cathedral* service was never interrupted by the sharpness of weather.

*Locke.*

3. In low phrase, antique; venerable; old. This seems to be the meaning in the following lines.

Here aged trees *cathedral* walks compose,

And mount the hill in venerable rows;

There the green infants in their beds are laid.

*Pope.*

**CATHE'DRAL.** *n. f.* The head church of a diocese.

There is nothing in Leghorn so extraordinary as the *cathedral*, which a man may view with pleasure, after he has seen St. Peter's.

*Addison on Italy.*

**CA'THERINE PEAR.** See **PEAR.**

For streaks of red were mingled there,

Such as are on a *Catherine pear*,

The side that's next the sun.

*Suckling.*

**CATHE'TER.** *n. f.* [*καθετήρ*.] A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped by a stone or gravel.

A large clyster, suddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a *catheter* must help you.

*Wise man's Surgery.*

**CA'THOLES.** *n. f.* [In a ship.] Two little holes astern above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawser through them to the capstain, when there is occasion to heave the ship astern.

*Sea Dict.*

**CATHO'LICISM.** *n. f.* [from *catholic*.] Adherence to the catholic church.

**CA'THOLICK.** *adj.* [*catholique*, Fr. *καθολικός*.] Universal or general.

1. The church of Jesus Christ is called *catholic*, because it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time.

2. Some truths are said to be *catholic*, because they are received by all the faithful.

3. *Catholic* is often set in opposition to heretick or sectary, and to schismatick.

4. *Catholic*, or canonical epistles, are seven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called *catholic*, because they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, because they contain excellent rules of faith and morality.

*Calmet.*

Doubtless the success of those your great and *catholic* endeavours will promote the empire of man over nature, and bring plentiful accession of glory to your nation.

*Glanville's Sceptis.*

Those systems undertake to give an account of the formation of the universe, by mechanical hypotheses of matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to some *catholic* laws.

*Ray.*

**CATHO'LICON.** *n. f.* [from *catholic*; *καθολικὸν ἔλεγμα*.] An universal medicine.

Preservation against that sin, is the contemplation of the last judgment. This is indeed a *catholicon* against all; but we find it particularly applied by St. Paul to judging and despising our brethren.

*Government of the Tongue.*

**CA'TKINS.** *n. f.* [*kattekens*, Dutch. In botany.] An assemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail; serving as male blossoms, or flowers of the trees, by which they are produced.

*Chambers.*

**CA'TLIKE.** *adj.* [from *cat* and *like*.] Like a cat.

A lionesse, with udders all drawn dry,

Lay couching head on ground, with *catlike* watch.

*Shakespeare. As you like it.*

**CA'TLING.** *n. f.*

1. A dismembering knife, used by surgeons.

*Harris.*

2. It seems to be used by *Shakespeare* for catgut; the materials of fiddle strings.

What musick there will be in him after Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not. But, I am sure, none; unless the fidler Apollo get his sinews to make *catlings* of.

*Tr. and Cress.*

3. The down or moss growing about walnut trees, resembling the hair of a cat.

*Harris.*

**CA'TMINT.** *n. f.* [*cataria*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are like those of the nettle or betony, for the most part hoary, and of a strong scent. The flowers are collected into a thick spike; the crest of the flower is broad and bifid; and



and the lip divided into three segments. It grows wild, and is used in medicine. *Miller.*

**CATO'PTRICAL.** *adj.* [from *catoptricks*.] Relating to catoptricks, or vision by reflection.

A *catoptrical* or dioptrical heat is superiour to any, vitrifying the hardest substances. *Arbutnot on Air.*

**CATO'PTRICKS.** *n. f.* [*κατοπτρικός*, a looking glass.] That part of opticks which treats of vision by reflection.

**CA'TPIPE.** *n. f.* [from *cat* and *pipe*.] The same with *catcal*; an instrument that makes a squeaking noise.

Some songsters can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of their road once, and they are mere *catpipes* and dunces. *L'Estrange.*

**CAT'S-EYE.** A stone.

*Cat's-eye* is of a glistering grey, interchanged with a straw colour. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**CAT'S-FOOT.** *n. f.* An herb; the same with *alehoof*, or *ground-ivy*; which see.

**CAT'S-HEAD.** *n. f.* A kind of apple.

*Cat's-head*, by some called the go-no-further, is a very large apple, and a good bearer. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**CA'TSILVER.** *n. f.* A kind of fossile.

*Catsilver* is composed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastick; and is of three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**CAT'S-TAIL.** *n. f.*

1. A long round substance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c.
2. A kind of reed which bears a spike like the tail of a cat. *Phillips's World of Words.*

**CA'TSUP.** *n. f.* A kind of pickle, made from mushrooms.

And, for our home-bred British cheer,  
Botargo, *catsup*, and cavier. *Swift.*

**CA'TTLE.** *n. f.* [a word of very common use, but of doubtful or unknown etymology. It is derived by *Skinner*, *Menage*, and *Spelman*, from *capitalia*, *quæ ad caput pertinent*; personal goods: in which sense *chattels* is yet used in our law. *Mandeville* uses *catele* for price.]

1. Beasts of pasture; not wild nor domestick.  
Make poor men's *cattle* break their necks. *Shakesp. T. Andr.*  
And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and *cattle* after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind. *Gen. i. 25.*
2. It is used in reproach of human beings.  
Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this colour. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

**CAVALCA'DE.** *n. f.* [Fr. from *cavallo*, a horse, Ital.] A procession on horseback.

Your *cavalcade* the fair spectators view,  
From their high standings, yet look up to you:  
From your brave train each singles out a ray,  
And longs to date a conquest from your day. *Dryden.*  
How must the heart of the old man rejoice, when he saw such a numerous *cavalcade* of his own raising? *Addison. Spect.*

**CAVALIER.** *n. f.* [*cavalier*, Fr.]

1. A horseman; a knight.
2. A gay sprightly military man.  
For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd  
With one appearing hair, that will not follow  
These cull'd and choice drawn *cavaliers* to France? *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the first.  
Each party grows proud of that appellation, which their adversaries at first intend as a reproach: of this sort were the Guelfs and Gibelines, Hugonots, and *Cavaliers*. *Swift.*

**CAVALIER.** *adj.* [from the subst.]

1. Gay; sprightly; warlike.
2. Generous; brave.  
The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier*.  
Now it is the nature of cowards to hurt, where they can receive none. *Suckling.*
3. Disdainful; haughty.

**CAVALIERLY.** *adv.* [from *cavalier*.] Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

**CA'VALRY.** *n. f.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horse troops; bodies of men furnished with horses for war.

If a state run most to gentlemen, and the husbandmen and plowmen be but as their workfolks, you may have a good *cavalry*, but never good stable bands of foot. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Their *cavalry*, in the battle of Blenheim, could not sustain the shock of the British horse. *Addison on the State of the War.*

**To CA'VATE.** *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow out; to dig into a hollow.

**CAVA'ZION.** *n. f.* [from *cavo*, Lat. In architecture.] The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarage; allowed to be the sixth part of the height of the whole building. *Phillips's World of Words.*

**CA'UDEBECK.** *n. f.* A sort of light hats, so called from a town in France where they were first made. *Phillips's World of Words.*

**CA'UDLE.** *n. f.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and sick persons.

Ye shall have a hempen *caudle* then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. ii.*  
He had good broths, *caudle*, and such like; and I believe he did drink some wine. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**To CA'UDLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make *caudle*; to mix as *caudle*.

Will the cold brook,  
Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning taste,  
To cure thy o'ernight's surfeit? *Shakesp. Timon.*

**CAVE.** *n. f.* [*cave*, Fr. *cavea*, Lat.]

1. A cavern; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth.  
The wrathful skies  
Gallow the very wand'ers of the dark,  
And make them keep their *caves*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
Bid him bring his power  
Before sun-rising, lest his son George fall  
Into the blind *cave* of eternal night. *Shakesp. Richard III.*  
They did square, and carve, and polish their stone and marble works, even in the very *cave* of the quarry. *Wotton.*  
Through this a *cave* was dug with vast expence,  
The work it seem'd of some suspicious prince. *Dryden.*
2. A hollow; any hollow place.  
The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly; whereas the *cave* of the eye doth hold off the sound a little. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup> 272.*

**To CAVE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave.

It may be heard at court, that such as we  
*Cave* here, haunt here, are outlaws, and in time  
May make some stronger heed. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

**CAVE'AT.** *n. f.* [*caveat*, Lat. let him beware.]

A *caveat* is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in such or such an affair. *Ayliffe.*  
The chiefest *caveat* in reformation must be to keep out the Scots. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
I am in danger of commencing poet, perhaps laureat; pray desire Mr. Rowe to enter a *caveat*. *Trumball to Pope.*

**CA'VERN.** *n. f.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground.

Where wilt thou find a *cavern* dark enough  
To mask thy monstrous visage? *Shakesp. Julius Caesar.*  
Monsters of the foaming deep,  
From the deep ooze, and gelid *cavern* rous'd;  
They flounce and tremble in unwieldy joy. *Thomson.*

**CA'VERNED.** *adj.* [from *cavern*.]

1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.  
Embattled troops, with flowing banners, pass  
Through flow'ry meads, delighted; nor distrust  
The smiling surface; whilst the *cavern'd* ground  
Bursts fatal, and involves the hopes of war  
In fiery whirls. *Philips.*  
High at his head from out the *cavern'd* rock,  
In living rills a gushing fountain broke. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. Inhabiting a cavern.  
No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,  
No *cavern'd* hermit, rest self-satisfy'd. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

**CA'VERNOUS.** *adj.* [from *cavern*.] Full of caverns.

No great damages are done by earthquakes, except only in those countries which are mountainous, and consequently stony and *cavernous* underneath. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

**CAVE'SSON.** *n. f.* [Fr. In horsemanship.]

A sort of noseband, sometimes made of iron, and sometimes of leather or wood; sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted; which is put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the suppling and breaking of him.

An iron *cave'sson* saves and spares the mouths of young horses when they are broken; for, by the help of it, they are accustomed to obey the hand, and to bend the neck and shoulders, without hurting their mouths, or spoiling their bars with the bit. *Farrier's Dict.*

**CAUF.** *n. f.* A chest with holes on the top, to keep fish alive in the water. *Phillips's World of Words.*

**CAUGHT.** *particip. pass.* [from *to catch*; which see.]

**CAVIA'RE.** *n. f.* [the etymology uncertain, unless it come from *garum*, Lat. sauce, or pickle, made of fish salted.]

The eggs of a sturgeon being salted, and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians, and called *caviare*. *Grew's Musæum.*

**CAVIER.** *n. f.* A corruption of *caviare*. See **CATSUP**.

**To CA'VIL.** *v. n.* [*caviller*, Fr. *cavillari*, Lat.] To raise captious and frivolous objections.

I'll give thrice so much land  
To any well deserving friend;  
But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me,  
I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
My lord, you do not well, in obstinacy  
To *cavil* in the course of this contract. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*  
He *cavils* first at the poet's insisting so much upon the effects of Achilles's rage. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

**To CA'VIL.** *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections.



Thou didst accept them : wilt thou enjoy the good,  
Then *cavil* the conditions? *Paradise Lost*, b. x. l. 579.

CA'VIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] False or frivolous objections.  
Wiser men consider how subject the best things have been unto *cavil*, when wits, possessed with disdain, have set them up as their mark to shoot at. *Hooker*, b. v. § 4.  
Several divines, in order to answer the *cavils* of those adversaries to truth and morality, began to find out farther explanations. *Swift*.

CAVILLA'TION. *n. f.* [from *cavil*.] The disposition to make captious objection; the practice of objecting.  
I might add so much concerning the large odds between the case of the eldest churches, in regard of heathens, and ours, in respect of the church of Rome, that very *cavillation* itself should be satisfied. *Hooker*, b. iv. § 7.

CA'VILLER. *n. f.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] A man fond of making objections; an unfair adversary; a captious disputant.  
The candour which Horace shews, is that which distinguishes a critick from a *caviller*; he declares, that he is not offended at those little faults, which may be imputed to inadvertency. *Addison*, *Guardian*, No 110.  
There is, I grant, room still left for a *caviller* to misrepresent my meaning. *Atterbury's Pref. to his Sermons*.

CA'VILLINGLY. *adv.* [from *cavilling*.] In a cavilling manner.

CA'VILLOUS. *adj.* [from *cavil*.] Full of objections.  
Those persons are said to be *cavillous* and unfaithful advocates, by whose fraud and iniquity justice is destroyed. *Ayliffe*.

CAVIN. *n. f.* [French.] In the military art it signifies a natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and consequently facilitate their approach to a place. *Dict*.

CA'VITY. *n. f.* [*cavitas*, Latin.] Hollowness; hollow; hollow place.  
The vowels are made by a free passage of breath, vocalized through the *cavity* of the mouth; the said *cavity* being differently shaped by the postures of the throat, tongue, and lips. *Holder's Elements of Speech*.  
There is nothing to be left void in a firm building; even the *cavities* ought not to be filled with rubbish, which is of a perishing kind. *Dryden's Dedication to Æneid*.  
Materials packed together with wonderful art in the several *cavities* of the skull. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No 275.  
An instrument with a small *cavity*, like a small spoon, dipt in oil, may fetch out the stone. *Arbutnot on Diet*.  
If the atmosphere was reduced into water, it would not make an orb above thirty two feet deep, which would soon be swallowed up by the *cavity* of the sea, and the depressed parts of the earth. *Bentley*.

CAUK. *n. f.* It denotes a coarse talky spar. *Woodward*.

CA'UKY. *adj.* [from *cauk*.] A white, opaque, *cauky* spar, shot or pointed. *Woodward on Fossils*.

CAUL. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]  
1. The net in which women inclose their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.  
Ne spared they to strip her naked all,  
Then when they had despoil'd her tire and *caul*,  
Such as she was, their eyes might her behold. *Fairy Q.* b. i.  
Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,  
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound. *Dryden's Æneid*.  
2. Any kind of small net.  
An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread. *Grew's Museum*.  
3. The omentum; the integument in which the guts are inclosed.  
The *caul* serves for the warming the lower belly, like an apron or piece of woollen cloth. Hence a certain gladiator, whose *caul* Galen cut out, was so liable to suffer cold, that he kept his belly constantly covered with wool. *Ray on the Creation*.  
The beast they then divide, and disunite  
The ribs and limbs, observant of the rite :  
On these, in double *cauls* involv'd with art,  
The choicest morsels lay. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. iii. l. 585.

CAULIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *caulis*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] A term in botany for such plants as have a true stalk, which a great many have not.

CAULIFLOWER. *n. f.* [from *caulis*, Lat. the stalk of a plant.] A species of *cabbage*; which see.  
Towards the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and salad herbs; and plant forth your *cauliflowers* and cabbage, which were sown in August. *Evelyn's Kalendar*.

TO CAULK. See TO CALK.

TO CAUPO'NATE. *v. n.* [*caupono*, Lat.] To keep a victualling-house; to sell wine or victuals. *Dict*.

CAU'SABLE. *adj.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] That which may be caused, or effected by a cause.  
That may be miraculously effected in one, which is naturally *causable* in another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. c. 21.

CAU'SAL. *adj.* [*causalis*, low Lat.] Relating to causes; implying or containing causes.  
Every motion owning a dependence on preredquired motors, we can have no true knowledge of any, except we would distinctly pry into the whole method of *causal* concatenations. *Glanville's Scepis Scientifica*, c. 35.

*Causal* propositions are, where two propositions are joined by *causal* particles; as, houses were not built, *that* they might be destroyed; Rehoboam was unhappy, *because* he followed evil counsel. *Watts's Logick*.

CAUSA'LITY. *n. f.* [*causalitas*, low Latin.] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing.  
As he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, in his very essence, as being the soul of their *causalities*, and the essential cause of their existences. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
By an unadvised transiliency from the effect to the remotest cause, we observe not the connection, through the interposal of more immediate *causalities*. *Glanville's Scepis*, c. 14.

CA'USALLY. *adv.* [from *causal*.] According to the order or series of causes.  
Thus may it more be *causally* made out, what Hippocrates affirmeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

CAUSA'TION. *n. f.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] The act or power of causing.  
Thus doth he sometimes delude us in the conceits of stars and meteors, besides their allowable actions, ascribing effects thereunto of independent *causation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

CA'USATIVE. *adj.* [a term in grammar.] That expresses a cause or reason.

CA'USATOR. *n. f.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] A causer; an author of any effect.  
Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the invisible condition of the first *causator*, it was out of the power of earth, or the areopagy of hell, to work them from it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i. c. 10.

CAUSE. *n. f.* [*causa*, Lat.]  
1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient.  
The wife and learned amongst the very heathens themselves, have all acknowledged some first *cause*, whereupon originally the being of all things dependeth; neither have they otherwise spoken of that *cause*, than as an agent, which, knowing what and why it worketh, observeth, in working, a most exact order or law. *Hooker*, b. i. § 2.  
Butterflies, and other flies, revive easily when they seem dead, being brought to the sun or fire; the *cause* whereof is the diffusion of the vital spirit, and the dilating of it by a little heat. *Bacon's Natural History*, No 697.  
*Cause* is a substance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be. *Locke*.  
2. The reason; motive to any thing.  
The rest shall bear some other fight,  
As *cause* will be obey'd. *Shakesp. Macbeth*.  
So great, so constant, and so general a practice, must needs have not only a *cause*, but also a great, a constant, and a general *cause*, every way commensurate to such an effect. *South*.  
Thus, royal sir! to see you landed here,  
Was *cause* enough of triumph for a year. *Dryden*.  
Æneas wond'ring stood: then ask'd the *cause*,  
Which to the stream the crouding people draws. *Dryden*.  
Even he,  
Lamenting that there had been *cause* of enmity,  
Will often wish fate had ordain'd you friends. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother*.  
3. Cause of debate; subject of litigation.  
O madness of discourse!  
That *cause* sets up with and against thyself!  
Bifold authority. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida*.  
Hear the *causes* between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. *Deut. i. 16*.  
4. Side; party; ground or principle of action or opposition.  
Ere to thy *cause*, and thee, my heart inclin'd,  
Or love to party had seduc'd my mind. *Tickell*.

TO CAUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent; to produce.  
She weeping ask'd, in these her blooming years,  
What unforeseen misfortune *caus'd* her care  
To loath her life, and languish in despair. *Dryden's Fables*.  
Things that move so swift, as not to affect the senses distinctly, and so *cause* not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke*.

CAU'SELESSLY. *adv.* [from *causeless*.] Without cause; without reason.  
Human laws are not to be broken with scandal, nor at all without reason; for he that does it *causelessly*, is a despiser of the law, and undervalues its authority. *Taylor's Holy Living*.

CAU'SELESS. *adj.* [from *cause*.]  
1. Without cause; original to itself.  
Reach th' Almighty's sacred throne,  
And make his *causeless* pow'r, the cause of all things, known. *Blackmore's Creation*.  
2. Without just ground or motive.  
Yet is my truth yplight,  
And love avow'd to other lady late,  
That, to remove the same, I have no might;  
To change love *causeless*, is reproach to warlike knight. *Spenser's Fairy Queen*, b. ii. cant. vii. stanz. 50.



# C A U

And me and mine, threats not with war but death;  
 Thus *causeless* hatred endless is unceasing. *Fairfax, b. iv.*  
 The *causeless* dislike, which others have conceived, is no sufficient reason for us to forbear in any place. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 As women yet who apprehend  
 Some sudden cause of *causeless* fear,  
 Although that seeming cause take end,  
 A shaking through their limbs they find. *Waller.*  
 Alas! my fears are *causeless* and ungrounded,  
 Fantastick dreams, and melancholy fumes. *Denham's Sophy.*  
**CA'USER.** *n. f.* [from *cause*.] He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.  
 Is not the *causer* of these timeless deaths,  
 As blameful as the executioner? *Shakesp. Richard III.*  
**CA'USEY.** *n. f.* [*chauffée*, Fr. This word, by a false notion of  
**CA'USEWAY.** } its etymology, has been lately written *causeway*.] A way raised and paved; a way raised above the rest of the ground.  
 To Shuppim the lot came forth westward by the *causey*.  
*1 Chron. xxvi. 16.*  
 Th' other way Satan went down,  
 The *causeway* to hell-gate. *Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 415.*  
 But that broad *causeway* will direct your way,  
 And you may reach the town by noon of day. *Dryden.*  
 Whose *causeway* parts the vale with shady rows;  
 Whose seats the weary traveller repose. *Pope.*  
**CA'USTICAL.** *adj.* [*καυστικός*.] Medicaments which, by their  
**CA'USTICK.** } violent activity and heat, destroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and eat it away, or burn it into an eschar, which they do by the extreme minuteness, asperity, and quantity of motion, that, like those of fire itself, destroy the texture of the solids themselves, and change what they are applied to, into a substance like burnt flesh; which, in a little time, with detergent dressing, falls quite off, and leaves a vacuity in the part. *Quincy.*  
 If extirpation be safe, the best way will be by *caustical* medicines or escharoticks. *Wiseman's Surgery.*  
 I proposed eradicating by escharoticks, and began with a *caustick* stone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*  
 Air too hot, cold and moist, abounding perhaps with *caustick*, astringent, and coagulating particles. *Arbuthnot.*  
**CA'USTICK.** *n. f.* A caustick or burning application.  
 It was a tenderness to mankind, that introduced corrosives and *causticks*, which are indeed but artificial fires. *Temple.*  
 The piercing *causticks* ply their spiteful pow'r,  
 Emeticks ranch, and keen catharticks scour. *Garth.*  
**CA'UTEL.** *n. f.* [*cautela*, Lat.] Caution; scruple; a word disused.  
 Perhaps he loves you now;  
 And now no foil of *cautel* doth besmerch  
 The virtue of his will. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
**CA'UTELOUS.** *adj.* [*cauteleux*, Fr.]  
 1. Cautious; wary; provident.  
 Palladio doth wish, like a *cautelous* artisan, that the inward walls might bear some good share in the burden. *Wotton.*  
 2. Wily; cunning; treacherous.  
 Of themselves, for the most part, they are so *cautelous* and wily headed, especially being men of so small experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilties and sly shifts. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
 Your son  
 Will or exceed the common, or be caught  
 With *cautelous* baits and practice. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
**CA'UTELOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *cautelous*.] Cunningly; slyly; treacherously; cautiously; warily.  
 The Jews, not undoubtedly resolved of the sciatica side of Jacob, do *cautelously*, in their diet, abstain from both. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 1.*  
 All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of a retirement, and the other party doth *cautelously* get the start and advantage, yet they will set back all things *in statu quo prius*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
**CAUTERIZA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *cauterize*.] The act of burning flesh with hot irons, or caustick medicaments.  
 They require, after *cauterization*, no such bandage, as that thereby you need to fear interception of the spirits. *Wiseman.*  
**TO CA'UTERIZE.** *v. a.* [*cauteriser*, Fr.] To burn with the cautery.  
 For each true word a blister, and each false,  
 Be *cauterizing* to the root o' th' tongue,  
 Consuming it with speaking. *Shakesp. Timon.*  
 No marvel though cantharides have such a corrosive and *cauterizing* quality; for there is not one other of the insecta, but is bred of a duller matter. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 The design of the cautery is to prevent the canal from closing; but the operators confess, that, in persons *cauterized*, the tears trickle down ever after. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
**CAUTERY.** *n. f.* [*καύω, uro*.]  
 Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick medicines. The actual cautery is generally used to stop mortification, by burning the

# C E A

dead parts to the quick; or to stop the effusion of blood, by searing up the vessels. *Quincy.*  
 In heat of fight it will be necessary to have your actual *cautery* always ready; for that will secure the bleeding arteries in a moment. *Wiseman's Surgery.*  
**CAUTION.** *n. f.* [*caution*, Fr. *cautio*, Lat.]  
 1. Prudence, as it respects danger; foresight; provident care; wariness.  
 2. Security for.  
 Such conditions, and *cautions* of the condition, as might assure the people with as much assurance as worldly matters bear. *Sidney.*  
 The Cedar, upon this new acquest, gave him part of Baccharia for *caution* for his disbursements. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*  
 The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient *caution* that the war should be prosecuted. *Clarendon.*  
 He that objects any crime, ought to give *caution* by the means of sureties, that he will persevere in the prosecution of such crimes. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
 3. Provision or security against; direction.  
 In despite of all the rules and *cautions* of government, the most dangerous and mortal of vices will come off. *L'Estrange.*  
 4. Provisionary precept.  
 Attention to the forementioned symptoms affords the best *cautions* and rules of diet, by way of prevention. *Arbuthnot.*  
 5. Warning.  
**TO CA'UTION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger.  
 How shall our thought avoid the various snare?  
 Or wisdom to our *caution'd* soul declare  
 The diff'rent shapes thou pleasest to employ,  
 When bent to hurt, and certain to destroy? *Prior.*  
 You *caution'd* me against their charms,  
 But never gave me equal arms;  
 Your lessons found the weakest part,  
 Aim'd at the head, but reach'd the heart. *Swift.*  
**CA'UTIONARY.** *adj.* [from *caution*.] Given as a pledge, or in security.  
 I am made the *cautionary* pledge,  
 The gage and hostage of your keeping it. *Southerne.*  
 Is there no security for the island of Britain? Has the enemy no *cautionary* towns and sea-ports, to give us for securing trade? *Swift.*  
**CA'UTIOUS.** *adj.* [from *cautus*, Lat.] Wary; watchful.  
 Be *cautious* of him; for he is sometimes an inconstant lover because he hath a great advantage. *Swift.*  
**CA'UTIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *cautious*.] In an attentive, wary manner.  
 They know how fickle common lovers are:  
 Their oaths and vows are *cautiously* believ'd;  
 For few there are but have been once deceiv'd. *Dryden.*  
**CA'UTIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *cautious*.] Watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection; provident care; prudence with respect to danger.  
 I could not but approve their generous constancy and *cautiousness*. *K. Charles.*  
 We should always act with great *cautiousness* and circumspection, in points where it is not impossible that we may be deceived. *Addison. Spectator, N° 399.*  
**TO CAW.** *v. n.* [taken from the sound.] To cry as the rook, raven, or crow.  
 Ruffet-pated choughs, many in sort,  
 Rising and *cawing* at the gun's report. *Shakesp.*  
 There is a walk of aged elms, so very high, that the rooks and crows upon the tops seem to be *cawing* in another region. *Addison. Spectator, N° 110.*  
 The rook, who high amid the boughs  
 In early spring, his airy city builds,  
 And ceaseless *caws*. *Thomson's Spring.*  
**CA'YMAN.** *n. f.* The American name for the alligator or crocodile.  
**TO CEASE.** *v. n.* [*cesser*, Fr. *cesso*, Lat.]  
 1. To leave off; to stop; to give over; to desist.  
 The lives of all, who *cease* from combat, spare;  
 My brother's be your most peculiar care. *Dryden's Aureng.*  
 2. To fail; to be extinct.  
 The poor man shall never *cease* out of the land. *Deut. xv. 11.*  
 The soul being removed, the faculties and operations of life, sense and intellect *cease* from that *moles corporea*, and are no longer in it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
 3. To be at an end.  
 But now the wonder *ceases*, since I see  
 She kept them only, Tityrus, for thee. *Dryden's Virgil's Past.*  
 4. To rest.  
 The ministers of Christ have *ceased* from their labours. *Sprat.*  
**TO CEASE.** *v. a.* To put a stop to; to put an end to.  
 Hasten you to lord Timon;  
 Importune him for monies; be not *ceas'd*  
 With slight denial. *Shakesp. Timon.*  
 You may sooner, by imagination, quicken or slack a motion, than raise or *cease* it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower, than



# C E I

than to make him stand still. *Bacon's Natural Hist.* N<sup>o</sup> 990.  
*Cease* then this impious rage. *Paradise Lost*, b. v. l. 845.  
 But he her fears to *cease*,  
 Sent down the meek-ey'd peace. *Milton*.

The discord is compleat, nor can they *cease*  
 The dire debate, nor yet command the peace. *Dryden*.

**CEASE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Extinction; failure.

The *cease* of majesty

Dies not alone, but, like a gulph, withdraws

What's near it, with it. *Shakesp. Hamlet*.

**CE'ASELESS.** *adj.* [from *cease*.] Incessant; perpetual; continual;  
 without pause; without stop; without end.

My guiltless blood must quench the *ceaseless* fire,

On which my endless tears were bootless spent. *Fairfax*.

All these, with *ceaseless* praise his works behold,

Both day and night. *Paradise Lost*, b. iv. l. 679.

Like an oak

That stands secure, though all the winds employ

Their *ceaseless* roar, and only sheds its leaves,

Or mast, which the revolving spring restores. *Philips*.

**CE'CITY.** *n. f.* [cæcitas, Lat.] Blindness; privation of sight.

They are not blind, nor yet distinctly see; there is in them  
 no *cecity*, yet more than a *cecuty*; they have sight enough  
 to discern the light, though not perhaps to distinguish objects or  
 colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*.

**CECU'TIENCY.** *n. f.* [cæcutio, Lat.] Tendency to blindness;  
 cloudiness of sight.

There is in them no *cecuty*, yet more than a *cecuty*.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 18.

**CEDAR.** *n. f.* [cedrus, Lat.] A tree.

It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than those of  
 the pine-tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle,  
 resembling a painter's pencil; it hath male flowers, or katkins,  
 produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree.  
 The seeds are produced in large cones, squamose and turbinat-  
 ed. The extension of the branches is very regular in *cedar*  
 trees; the ends of the shoots declining, and thereby shewing  
 their upper surface, which is constantly cloathed with green  
 leaves, so regularly as to appear at a distance like a green car-  
 pet, and, in waving about, make an agreeable prospect. It is  
 surprising that this tree has not been more cultivated in Eng-  
 land; for it would be a great ornament to barren bleak moun-  
 tains, even in Scotland, where few other trees would grow; it  
 being a native of Mount Libanus, where the snow continues  
 most part of the year. What we find in Scripture, of the lofty  
*cedars*, is no ways applicable to the stature of this tree; for we  
 find by those now growing in England, and by the testimony of  
 travellers, that have seen those few remaining trees on Mount  
 Libanus, they are not inclined to grow very lofty, but extend  
 their branches very far; to which the allusion, made by the  
 Psalmist, agrees very well, when, describing the flourishing  
 state of a people, he says, *they shall spread their branches like the*  
*cedar tree*. Maundrel, in his Travels, says, he measured one of  
 the largest *cedars* on Mount Libanus, and found it to be twelve  
 yards six inches in circumference, and found, and thirty seven  
 yards in the spread of its boughs. At about five or six yards  
 from the ground, it was divided into five limbs, each of which  
 was equal to a great tree. The wood of this famous tree is ac-  
 counted proof against the putrefaction of animal bodies. The  
 saw dust is thought to be one of the secrets used by the mount-  
 banks, who pretend to have the embalming mystery. This  
 wood is also said to yield an oil, which is famous for preserving  
 books and writings, and the wood is thought by my lord Bacon  
 to continue above a thousand years sound. It is also recorded,  
 that, in the temple of Apollo, at Utica, there was found tim-  
 ber of near two thousand years old; and the statue of the god-  
 dess, in the famous Ephesian temple, was said to be of this ma-  
 terial, as well as the timber work of that glorious structure.  
 This sort of timber is very dry, and subject to split; nor does  
 it well endure to be fastened with nails; therefore pins of the  
 same wood are much preferable. *Miller*.

I must yield my body to the earth:

Thus yields the *cedar* to the axe's edge,

Whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle;

Under whose shade the ramping lion slept,

Whose top branch overpeer'd Jove's spreading tree,

And kept low shrubs from winter's pow'rful wind.

*Shakesp. Henry VI.* p. iii.

**CE'DRINE.** *adj.* [cedrinus, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar  
 tree.

**To CEIL.** *v. a.* [cælo, Lat.] To overlay, or cover the inner  
 roof of a building.

And the greater house he *ceiled* with fir-tree, which he over-  
 laid with fine gold. *2 Chron.* iii. 5.

How will he, from his house *ceiled* with cedar, be content  
 with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head?

*Decay of Piety*.

**CE'ILING.** *n. f.* [from *ceil*.] The inner roof.

Varnish makes *ceilings* not only shine, but last. *Bacon*.

And now the thicken'd sky

Like a dark *ceiling* stood; down rush'd the rain

Impetuous. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi. l. 743.

# C E L

So when the sun by day, or moon by night,  
 Strike on the polish'd brass their trembling light,  
 The glitt'ring species here and there divide,  
 And cast their dubious beams from side to side:

Now on the walls, now on the pavement play,  
 And to the ceiling flash the glaring day. *Dryden's Æneid*.

**CE'LANDINE,** (*greater*.) [chelidonium, Lat.] A plant.

The cup of the flower consists of two leaves, which soon  
 fall away; the flower has four leaves, that are expanded in form  
 of a cross. It grows wild, and is used in medicine. *Miller*.

**CE'LANDINE,** (*the lesser*, or *Pilewort*.) [chelidonium minus, Lat.]

It hath a gramose or granulose root; the leaves are roun-  
 dish; the flower stalks trail upon the ground; the cup of the  
 flower consists of three leaves. *Miller*.

**CE'LATRE.** *n. f.* [cælatura, Lat.] The art of engraving or  
 cutting in metals.

**To CE'LEBRATE.** *v. a.* [celebro, Lat.]

1. To praise; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous.

The songs of Sion were psalms and pieces of poetry, that  
 adored or *celebrated* the Supreme Being. *Addison. Spectator*.

I would have him read over the *celebrated* works of antiqui-  
 ty, which have stood the test of so many different ages. *Addison*.

2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to perform solemnly.

He slew all them that were gone to *celebrate* the sabbath.

*2 Maccab.* v. 26.

On the feast day, the father cometh forth, after divine ser-  
 vice, into a large room, where the feast is *celebrated*. *Bacon*.

3. To mention in a set or solemn manner, whether of joy or sor-  
 row.

This pause of pow'r, 'tis Ireland's hour to mourn;

While England *celebrates* your safe return. *Dryden*.

**CELEBRATION.** *n. f.* [from *celebrate*.]

1. Solemn performance; solemn remembrance.

He laboured to drive sorrow from her, and to hasten the *ce-*  
*lebration* of their marriage. *Sidney*.

He shall conceal it,

While you are willing it shall come to note;

What time we will our *celebration* keep,

According to my birth. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night*.

During the *celebration* of this holy sacrament, you attend ear-  
 nestly to what is done by the priest. *Taylor*.

2. Praise; renown; memorial.

No more shall be added in this place, his memory deserving  
 a particular *celebration*, than that his learning, piety and virtue,  
 have been attained by few. *Clarendon*.

Some of the ancients may be thought sometimes to have used  
 a less number of letters, by the *celebration* of those who have add-  
 ed to their alphabet. *Holder's Elements of Speech*.

**CELE'BRIOUS.** *adj.* [celeber, Lat.] Famous; renowned; noted;

The Jews, Jerusalem, and the Temple, having been always  
 so *celebrious*; yet when, after their captivities, they were de-  
 spoiled of their glory, even then, the Assyrians, Greeks, and  
 Romans, honoured, with sacrifices, the most high God, whom  
 that nation worshipped. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra*.

**CELE'BRIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *celebrious*.] In a famous manner.

**CELE'BRIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *celebrious*.] Renown; fame.

**CELE'BRITY.** *n. f.* [celebritas, Lat.] Celebration; fame.

The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the mar-  
 riage, were performed with great magnificence. *Bacon*.

**CELE'RIACK.** *n. f.* A species of parsley; it is also called *turnep-*  
*rooted celery*.

**CELE'RITY.** *n. f.* [celeritas, Lat.] Swiftnes; speed; velocity,

We very well see in them, who thus plead, a wonderful *cele-*  
*rity* of discourse; for, perceiving at the first but only some cause  
 of suspicion, and fear lest it should be evil, they are presently,  
 in one and the self-same breath, resolved, that what beginning  
 soever it had, there is no possibility it should be good. *Hooker*.

His former custom and practice was ever full of forwardness  
 and *celerity*, to make head against them. *Bacon's Henry VII*.

Thus, with imagin'd wings, our swift scene flies,

In motion with no less *celerity*

Than that of thought.

*Shakesp. Henry V.*

Three things concur to make a percussive great; the bigness,  
 the density, and the *celerity* of the body moved. *Digby*.

Whatever encreaseth the density of the blood, even without  
 encreasing its *celerity*, heats, because a denser body is hotter than  
 a rarer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

**CE'LERY.** *n. f.* A species of parsley; which see.

**CELE'STIAL.** *adj.* [celestis, Lat.]

1. Heavenly; relating to the superiour regions.

There stay, until the twelve *celestial* signs

Have brought about their annual reckoning.

*Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost*.

The ancients commonly applied *celestial* descriptions of other  
 climes to their own. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 12.

2. Heavenly; relating to the blessed state.

Play that sad note

I nam'd my knell; whilst I sit meditating

On that *celestial* harmony I go to. *Shakesp. Henry VIII*.

3. Heavenly, with respect to excellence.

Canst thou pretend desire, whom zeal inflam'd

To worship, and a pow'r *celestial* nam'd?

*Dryden*.

*Telemachus*,



# C E M

Telemachus, his bloomy face

Glowing *celestial* sweet, with godlike grace. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**CELESTIAL.** *n. f.* [from the adj.] An inhabitant of heaven.

Thus affable and mild, the prince precedes,

And to the dome th' unknown *celestial* leads. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**CELESTIALLY.** *adv.* [from *celestial*.] In a heavenly manner.

**TO CELESTIFY.** *v. a.* [from *celestis*, Lat.] To give something of heavenly nature to any thing.

We should affirm, that all things were in all things, that heaven were but earth terrestriated, and earth but heaven *celestified*, or that each part above had influence upon its affinity below.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

**CELIACK.** *adj.* [*κοιλία*, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly.

The blood moving slowly through the *celiack* and mesenterick arteries, produce complaints.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**CELIBACY.** *n. f.* [from *cælebs*, Latin.] Single life; unmarried state.

I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent marriages; for they look on *celibacy* as an accursed state, and generally are married before twenty.

*Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup> 495.

By teaching them how to carry themselves in their relations of husbands and wives, parents and children, they have, without question, adorned the gospel, glorified God, and benefited man, much more than they could have done in the devoutest and strictest *celibacy*.

*Atterbury.*

**CELIBATE.** *n. f.* [*cœlibatus*, Lat.] Single life.

Where polygamy is forbidden, the males oblige themselves to *celibate*, and then multiplication is hindered.

*Graunt.*

**CELL.** *n. f.* [*cella*, Lat.]

1. A small cavity or hollow place.

The brain contains ten thousand *cells*,

In each some active fancy dwells.

*Prior.*

How these for ever, though a monarch reign,

Their sep'rate *cells* and properties maintain.

*Pope.*

2. The cave or little habitation of a religious person.

Besides, she did intend confession

At Patrick's *cell* this even; and there she was not.

*Shakesp.*

Then did religion in a lazy *cell*,

In empty, airy contemplations dwell.

*Denham.*

3. A small and close apartment in a prison.

4. Any small place of residence.

Mine eyes he clos'd, but open left the *cell*

Of fancy, my internal fight.

*Par. Lost*, b. viii. l. 460.

5. Little bags or bladders, where fluids, or matter of different sorts are lodged; common both to animals and plants.

*Quincy.*

**CELLAR.** *n. f.* [*cella*, Lat.] A place under ground, where stores are repositied.

If this fellow had lived in the time of Cato, he would, for his punishment, have been confined to the bottom of a *cellar* during his life.

*Peacham on Drawing.*

**CELLARAGE.** *n. f.* [from *cellar*.] The part of the building which makes the cellars.

Come on, you hear this fellow in the *cellarage*.

*Shakesp.*

Take care also, that it be well watered and wooded; that it have a good ascent to it, which makes a house wholesome, and gives opportunity for *cellarage*.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**CELLARIST.** *n. f.* [*cellarius*, Lat.] The butler in a religious house.

*Dict.*

**CELLULAR.** *adj.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Consisting of little cells or cavities.

The urine, insinuating itself amongst the neighbouring muscles, and *cellular* membranes, destroyed four.

*Sharp's Surgery.*

**CELSITUDE.** *n. f.* [*celsitudo*, Lat.] Height.

*Dict.*

**CEMENT.** *n. f.* [*cœmentum*, Lat.]

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; as, mortar or glue.

Your temples burned in their *cement*, and your franchises confined into an augre's bore.

*Shak. Coriol.*

There is a *cement* compounded of flower, whites of eggs, and stones powdered, that becometh hard as marble.

*Bacon.*

You may see divers pebbles, and a crust of *cement* or stone between them, as hard as the pebbles themselves.

*Bacon.*

The foundation was made of rough stone, joined together with a most firm *cement*; upon this was laid another layer, consisting of small stones and *cement*.

*Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Bond of union in friendship.

Let not the piece of virtue which is set

Betwixt us, as the *cement* of our love,

To keep it builded, be the ram to batter.

*Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

What *cement* should unite heaven and earth, light and darkness?

*Glanville's Scepssis*, c. iv.

Look over the whole creation, and you shall see, that the band or *cement*, that holds together all the parts of this great and glorious fabrick, is gratitude.

*South.*

**TO CEMENT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by means of something interposed.

But how the fear of us

May *cement* their divisions, and bind up

The petty difference, we yet not know.

*Shak. Ant. and Cl.*

Liquid bodies have nothing to *cement* them; they are all loose and incoherent, and in a perpetual flux: even an heap of sand,

# C E N

or fine powder, will suffer no hollowness within them, though they be dry substances.

*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Edgar

*Cemented* all the long contending powers.

*Philips.*

Love with white lead *cements* his wings;

White lead was sent us to repair

Two brightest, brittlest earthly things,

A lady's face, and china ware.

*Swift.*

**TO CEMENT.** *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere.

When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by a sharp instrument, they will, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inosculation, and *cement* like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another.

*Sharp's Surgery.*

**CEMENTATION.** *n. f.* [from *cement*.] The act of cementing, or uniting with cement.

**CEMETERY.** *n. f.* [*κοιμητήριον*.] A place where the dead are repositied.

The souls of the dead appear frequently in *cemeteries*, and hover about the places where their bodies are buried, as still hankering about their old brutal pleasures, and desiring again to enter the body.

*Addison. Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup> 90.

**CEN**, and **CIN**, denote *kinsfolk*; so *Cinulph* is a help to his kindred; *Cinehelm*, a protector of his kinsfolk; *Cinburg*, the defence of his kindred; *Cinric*, powerful in kindred.

*Gibson's Camden.*

**CENATORY.** *adj.* [from *ceno*, to sup, Lat.] Relating to supper.

The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment; and the same was practised by the Jews.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

**CENOBITICAL.** *adj.* [*κοῖνός* and *βίος*.] Living in community.

They have multitudes of religious orders, black and gray, eremitical and *cenobitical*, and nuns.

*Stillington.*

**CENOTAPH.** *n. f.* [*κένος* and *τάφος*.] A monument for one buried elsewhere.

Priam, to whom the story was unknown,

As dead, deplor'd his metamorphos'd son;

A *cenotaph* his name and title kept,

And Hector round the tomb with all his brothers wept.

*Dryden's Fables.*

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, raised a *cenotaph*, or empty monument.

*Notes on Odyssey.*

**CENSE.** *n. f.* [*cenfus*, Lat.] Publick rates.

We see what floods of treasure have flowed into Europe by that action; so that the *cense*, or rates of Christendom, are raised since ten times, yea twenty times told.

*Eacon.*

**TO CENSE.** *v. a.* [*encenser*, Fr.] To perfume with odours.

The Sali sing, and *cense* his altars round

With Saban smoke, their heads with poplar bound.

*Dryden.*

Grineus was near, and cast a furious look

On the side-altar, *cens'd* with sacred smoke,

And bright with flaming fires.

*Dryden.*

**CENSER.** *n. f.* [*encensoir*, Fr.] The pan or vessel in which incense is burned.

Here's snip, and nip, and cut, and slish, and slush,

Like to a *censer* in a barber's shop.

*Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Antoninus gave piety in his money, like a lady with a *censer* before an altar.

*Peacham on Drawing.*

Of incense clouds,

Fuming from golden *censers*, hid the mount.

*Par. Lost*, b. vii.

**CENSOR.** *n. f.* [*cenfor*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners.

2. One who is given to censure and exprobaton:

Ill-natur'd *censers* of the present age,

And fond of all the follies of the past.

*Roscommon.*

The most severe *censor* cannot but be pleased with the prodigality of his wit, though, at the same time, he could have wished, that the master of it had been a better manager.

*Dryd.*

**CENSO'RIAN.** *adj.* [from *cenfor*.] Relating to the censor.

As the chancery had the pretorian power for equity, so the star-chamber had the *censorian* power for offences under the degree of capital.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

**CENSO'RIOUS.** *adj.* [from *cenfor*.]

1. Addicted to censure; severe; full of invectives.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is intemperately rigid? no zeal to be spiritual, but what is *censorious*, or vindictive?

*Sprat.*

O! let my presence make my travels light,

And potent Venus shall exalt my name

Above the rumours of *censorious* fame.

*Prior.*

2. Sometimes it has of before the object of reproach.

A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be *censorious* of his neighbours.

*Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Sometimes on:

He treated all his inferiours of the clergy with a most sanctified pride; was rigorously and universally *censorious* upon all his brethren of the gown.

*Swift.*

**CENSO'RIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *censorious*.] In a severe reflecting manner.

**CENSO'RIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *censorious*.] Disposition to reproach; habit of reproaching.

*Sournes.*



Sourness of disposition, and rudeness of behaviour, *cenforiousness* and sinister interpretation of things, all cross and distasteful humours, render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another. *Tillotson.*

**CENSORSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *cenfor.*]

1. The office of a censor.
2. The time in which the office of censor is born.

It was brought to Rome in the *censorship* of Claudius.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 12.*

**CENSURABLE.** *adj.* [from *cenfure.*] Worthy of censure; blameable; culpable.

A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been taunted for something *cenfurable.* *Locke.*

**CENSURABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *cenfurable.*] Blamableness; liable to be censured.

**CENSURE.** *n. f.* [*cenfura*, Latin.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach.

Enough for half the greatest of these days,

To 'scape my *cenfure*, not expect my praise. *Pope.*

2. Judgment; opinion.

Madam, and you, my sister, will you go

To give your *cenfures* in this weighty business?

*Shakesp. Richard III.*

3. Judicial sentence.

To you, lord governour,

Remains the *cenfure* of this hellish villain. *Shakesp. Othello.*

4. A spiritual punishment inflicted by some ecclesiastical judge.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Upon the unsuccessfulness of milder medicaments, use that stronger physick, the *cenfures* of the church. *Hammond.*

**TO CENSURE.** *v. a.* [*cenfurer*, Fr.]

1. To blame; to brand publicly.

The like *cenfurings* and despisings have embittered the spirits, and whetted both the tongues and pens of learned men one against another. *Sanderfon.*

2. To condemn by a judicial sentence.

**CENSURER.** *n. f.* [from *cenfure.*] He that blames; he that reproaches.

We must not flint

Our necessary actions, in the fear

To cope malicious *cenfurers.*

*Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

A statesman, who is possess of real merit, should look upon his political *cenfurers* with the same neglect, that a good writer regards his criticks. *Addifon, Freeholder, No 17.*

**CENT.** *n. f.* [*centum*, Lat. a hundred.] A hundred; as, five per cent, that is, five in the hundred.

**CENTAUR.** *n. f.* [*centaurus*, Lat.]

1. A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse.

Down from the waste they are *centaurs*, though women all above. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

The idea of a *centaur* has no more falsehood in it, than the name *centaur.* *Locke.*

Feats, Thessalian *centaurs* never knew,

And their repeated wonders shake the dome. *Thomson.*

2. The archer in the zodiack.

The cheerless empire of the sky,

To Capricorn, the *Centaur* archer yields. *Thomson.*

**CENTAURY.** (*greater.*) [*centaurium majus*, Lat.] A plant.

It is one of the *plantæ capitulæ*, or of those plants whose flowers are collected into a head, as the thistle, and hath a perennial root; its leaves are without spines, and are sawed on the edges; the cup of the flower is squamose, but hath no spines; the florets are large and spacious. One of the species, having cut leaves, is used in medicine. *Miller.*

**CENTAURY.** (*lesser.*) [*centaurium minus*, Lat.]

The leaves grow by pairs, opposite to each other; the flowers consist of one leaf, funnel shaped, and divided into five acute segments; they grow on the tops of the stalks in clusters; the seed vessel is of a cylindrick form, and is divided into two cells, wherein many small seeds are contained. It grows wild, and is used in medicine. *Miller.*

Add pounded galls, and roses dry,

And with Cecropian thyme strong scented *centaury.* *Dryden.*

**CENTENARY.** *n. f.* [*centenarius*, Lat.] The number of a hundred.

In every *centenary* of years from the creation, some small abatement should have been made. *Hakewell on Providence.*

**CENTE'SIMAL.** *n. f.* [*centesimus*, Latin.] Hundredth; the next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetick of fractions.

The neglect of a few *centesimals* in the side of the cube, would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

**CENTIFOLIUS.** *adj.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Lat.] Having an hundred leaves.

**CENTIPEDE.** *n. f.* [from *centum* and *pes*.] A poisonous insect in the West Indies, commonly called by the English *forty legs.*

**CENTO.** *n. f.* [*cento*, Lat.] A composition formed by joining scraps from other authors.

It is quilted, as it were, out of shreds of divers poets, such as scholars call a *cento.* *Camden's Remains.*

If any man think the poem a *cento*, our poet will but have done the same in jest which Boileau did in earnest.

*Advertisement to Pope's Dunciad.*

**CENTRAL.** *adj.* [from *centre.*] Relating to the centre; containing the centre.

There is now, and was then, a space or cavity in the *central* parts of it; so large as to give reception to that mighty mass of water. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Umbriel, a dusky melancholy sprite,

Down to the *central* earth, his proper scene,

Repairs.

**CENTRALLY.** *adv.* [from *central.*] With regard to the centre.

Though one of the feet most commonly bears the weight, yet we see that the whole weight rests *centrally* upon it. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**CENTRE.** *n. f.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle; that which is equally distant from all extremities.

The heav'ns themselves, the planets, and this *centre*,

Observe degree, priority, and place. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

If we frame an image of a round body all of fire, the flame proceeding from it, would diffuse itself every way; so that the source, serving for the *centre* there, would be round about an huge sphere of fire and light. *Digby on Bodies.*

**TO CENTRE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd

Round through the vast profundity obscure. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 228.*

By thy each look, and thought, and care, 'tis shewn,

Thy joys are *centred* all in me alone. *Prior.*

He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wide air and circumference of sin and vice, and *centre* it in his own breast. *South.*

O impudent, regardful of thy own,

Whose thoughts are *centred* on thyself alone! *Dryden.*

**TO CENTRE.** *v. n.*

1. To rest on; to repose on; as bodies when they gain an equilibrium; to meet in a point, as lines in a centre.

Where there is no visible truth wherein to *centre*, error is as wide as men's fancies, and may wander to eternity. *Decay of Piety.*

What hopes you had in Diomede, lay down;

Our hopes must *centre* on ourselves alone. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The common acknowledgments of the body will at length *centre* in him, who appears sincerely to aim at the common benefit. *Atterbury.*

It was attested by the visible *centring* of all the old prophecies in the person of Christ, and by the completion of these prophecies since, which he himself uttered. *Atterbury.*

2. To be placed in the midst or centre.

As God in heav'n

Is centre, yet extends to all; so thou,

*Centring*, receiv'st from all those orbs. *Par. Lost, b. ix.*

**CENTRICK.** *adj.* [from *centre.*] Placed in the centre.

Some that have deeper digg'd in mine than I,

Say, where his *centrick* happiness doth lie. *Donne.*

**CENTRIFUGAL.** *adj.* [from *centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

They described an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal into a *centrifugal* force. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

**CENTRIPETAL.** *adj.* [from *centrum* and *peto*, Lat.] Having a tendency to the center; having gravity.

The direction of the force, whereby the planets revolve in their orbits, is towards their centres; and this force may be very properly called attractive, in respect of the central body, and *centripetal*, in respect of the revolving body. *Cheyne.*

**CENTRY.** } See SENTINEL.

**SENTRY.** }

The thoughtless wits shall frequent forfeits pay,

Who 'gainst the *centry's* box discharge their tea. *Gay.*

**CENTUPLE.** *adj.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] An hundred fold.

**TO CENTUPLICATE.** *v. a.* [*centuplicatum*, of *centum* and *plico*, Lat.] To make a hundred fold; to repeat a hundred times. *D.*

**TO CENTURIATE.** *v. a.* [*centurio*, Lat.] To divide into hundreds.

**CENTURIA'TOR.** *n. f.* [from *century.*] A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries; which is generally the method of ecclesiastical history.

The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the first that discovered this grand imposture. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**CENTURION.** *n. f.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer among the Romans, who commanded an hundred men.

Have an army ready, say you?—A most royal one. The *centurions*, and their charges, distinctly billeted already in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

**CENTURY.** *n. f.* [*centuria*, Lat.]

1. A hundred; usually employed to specify time; as, the second century.

The nature of eternity is such, that, though our joys, after some



some *centuries* of years, may seem to have grown older, by having been enjoyed so many ages, yet will they really still continue new. *Boyle.*

And now time's whiter series is begun,  
Which in soft *centuries* shall smoothly run. *Dryden.*

The lists of bishops are filled with greater numbers than one would expect; but the succession was quick in the three first *centuries*, because the bishop very often ended in the martyr.

*Addison on the Christian Religion.*

2. It is sometimes used simply for a hundred.

Romulus, as you may read, did divide the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into *centuries* or hundreds. *Spenser.*

When

With wild woodleaves and weeds I have strew'd his grave,  
And on it laid a *century* of pray'rs,

Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh. *Shakesp. Cymb.*

CEOL. An initial in the names of men, which signifies a ship or vessel, such as those that the Saxons landed in. *Gibson's Camden.*

CE'PHALALGY. *n. f.* [*κεφαλαλγία.*] The headach. *Dict.*

CEPHA'LICK. *adj.* [*κεφαλή.*] That which is medicinal to the head.

*Cephalick* medicines are all such as attenuate the blood, so as to make it circulate easily through the capillary vessels of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

I dressed him up with soft folded linen, dipped in a *cephalick* balsam. *Wifeman.*

CERA'STES. *n. f.* [*κεραστής.*] A serpent having horns, or supposed to have them.

Scorpion, and asp, and amphisprena dire,

*Cerastes* horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear. *Par. Lost, b. x.*

CE'RATE. *n. f.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax, which, with oil, or some softer substance, makes a consistence softer than a plaister. *Quincy.*

CE'RATED. *adj.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed; covered with wax.

TO CERE. *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax.

You ought to pierce the skin with a needle, and strong brown thread, *cered* about half an inch from the edges of the lips. *Wifeman.*

CE'REBEL. *n. f.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain.

In the head of man, the base of the brain and *cerebel*, yea, of the whole scull, is set parallel to the horizon. *Derham.*

CE'RECLOTH. *n. f.* [from *cere* and *cloth*.] Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter, used to wounds and bruises.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were throwed in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with gums, in manner of *cerecloth*. *Bacon.*

CE'REMENT. *n. f.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] Cloaths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when they were embalmed.

Let me not burst in ignorance, but tell,

Why canonized bones, hearsed in earth,  
Have burst their *cerements*? *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

CEREMO'NIAL. *adj.* [from *ceremony*.]

1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite.

What mockery will it be,

To want the bridegroom, when the priest attends,  
To speak the *ceremonial* rites of marriage? *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

We are to carry it from the hand to the heart, to improve a *ceremonial* nicety into a substantial duty, and the modes of civility into the realities of religion. *South.*

Christ did take away that external *ceremonial* worship that was among the Jews. *Stillfleet.*

2. Formal; observant of old forms.

Oh monstrous, superstitious puritan,  
Of refin'd manners, yet *ceremonial* man,  
That when thou meet'st one, with enquiring eyes  
Dost search, and, like a needy broker, prize  
The silk and gold he wears. *Donne.*

With dumb pride, and a set formal face,  
He moves in the dull *ceremonial* track,  
With Jove's embroider'd coat upon his back. *Dryden.*

CEREMO'NIAL. *n. f.* [from *ceremony*.]

1. Outward form; external rite.

The only condition that could make it prudent for the clergy, to alter the *ceremonial*, or any indifferent part, would be a resolution in the legislature to prevent new sects. *Swift.*

2. The order for rites and forms in the Romish church.

CEREMO'NIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *ceremonial*.] The quality of being ceremonial; over much use of ceremony.

CEREMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *ceremony*.]

1. Consisting of outward rites.

Under a different oeconomy of religion, God was more tender of the shell and *ceremonious* part of his worship. *South.*

2. Full of ceremony; awful.

O, the sacrifice,

How *ceremonious*, solemn, and unearthly,  
It was i' th' offering! *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

3. Attentive to the outward rites of religion.

You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;  
Too *ceremonious*, and traditional. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

4. Civil; according to the strict rules of civility; formally respectful.

They have a set of *ceremonious* phrases, that run through all ranks and degrees among them. *Addison. Guard. N° 104.*

5. Observant of the rules of civility.

Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave,

And loving farewell of our several friends. *Shakesp. R. III.*

6. Civil and formal to a fault.

The old caitiff was grown so *ceremonious*, as he would needs accompany me some miles in my way. *Sidney, b. ii.*

CEREMO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ceremonious*.] In a ceremonious manner; formally; respectful.

*Ceremoniously* let us prepare

Some welcome for the mistress of the house.

*Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ceremonious*.] Fondness of ceremony; using too much ceremony.

CEREMONY. *n. f.* [*ceremonia*, Lat.]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion.

Bring her up to the high altar, that she may

The sacred *ceremonies* partake. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*

He is superstitious grown of late,

Quite from the main opinion he held once

Of fantasy, of dreams, and *ceremonies*. *Shakesp. J. Caesar.*

Disrobe the images,

If you find them deck'd with *ceremony*. *Shakesp. J. Caesar.*

2. Forms of civility.

The sauce to meat is *ceremony*;

Meeting were bare without it. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Not to use *ceremonies* at all, is to teach others not to use them again, and so diminish respect to himself. *Bacon.*

3. Outward forms of state.

What art thou, thou idle *ceremony*?

What kind of god art thou, that suffer'st more

Of mortal grief, than do thy worshippers?

Art thou aught else but place, degree, and form?

*Shakesp. Henry V.*

A coarser place,

Where pomp and *ceremonies* enter'd not,

Where greatness was shut out, and bigness well forgot.

*Dryden's Fables.*

CE'ROTE. *n. f.* The same with *cerate*; which see.

In those which are critical, a *cerote* of oil of olives, with white wax, hath hitherto served my purpose. *Wifeman.*

CERTAIN. *adj.* [*certus*, Lat.]

1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable; undoubted; that which cannot be questioned, or denied.

This it is equally *certain* of, whether these ideas be more or less general. *Locke.*

Those things are *certain* among men, which cannot be denied, without obstinacy and folly. *Tillotson.*

2. Resolved; determined.

However I with thee have fix'd my lot,

*Certain* to undergo like doom of death,

Confort with thee. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix. l. 953.*

3. In an indefinite sense, some; as, a *certain* man told me this.

How bad soever this fashion may justly be accounted, *certain* of the same countrymen do pass far beyond it. *Carew's Survey.*

I got them in my country's service, when

Some *certain* of your brethren roar'd, and ran

From noise of our own drums. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Let there be *certain* leather bags made of several bignesses, which, for the matter of them, should be tractable. *Wilkins.*

4. Undoubting; put past doubt.

This form before Alcione present,

To make her *certain* of the sad event. *Dryden.*

CE'RTAINLY. *adv.* [from *certain*.]

1. Indubitably; without question; without doubt.

*Certainly* he that, by those legal means, cannot be secured, can be much less so by any private attempt. *Decay of Piety.*

What precise collection of simple ideas, modesty or frugality stand for, in another's use, is not so *certainly* known. *Locke.*

2. Without fail.

CE'RTAINNESS. *n. f.* [from *certain*.] The same with *certainty*.

CE'RTAINTY. *n. f.* [from *certain*.]

1. Exemption from doubt.

*Certainty* is the perception of the agreement or disagreement of our ideas. *Locke.*

2. That which is real and fixed.

Doubting things go ill, often hurts more

Than to be sure they do; for *certainities*

Or are past remedies, or timely knowing,

The remedy then born. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

CE'RTES. *adv.* [*certes*, Fr.] *Certainly*; in truth; in sooth: an old word.

*Certes*, Sir Knight, ye've been too much to blame,

Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,

And with foul cowardice his carcase shame,

Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*

For, *certes*, these are people of the island. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

*Certes*, our authours are to blame. *Hudibras.*



CERTIFICATE. *n. f.* [*certificat*, low Lat. he certifies.]

1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Cowel.*
2. Any testimony.

A *certificate* of poverty is as good as a protection. *L'Estr.*  
I can bring *certificates*, that I behave myself soberly before company. *Addison. Spectator, N° 577.*

To CERTIFY. *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.]

1. To give certain information of.  
The English embassadors returned out of Flanders from Maximilian, and *certified* the king, that he was not to hope for any aid from him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
This is designed to *certify* those things that are confirmed of God's favour. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
2. It has of before the thing told.

CERTIORARI. *n. f.* [Latin.] A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending, that justice may be done; upon complaint made by bill, that the party, who seeks the said writ, hath received hard dealing in the said court. *Cowel.*

CERTITUDE. *n. f.* [*certitudo*, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt.

They thought at first they dream'd; for 'twas offence  
With them, to question *certitude* of sense. *Dryden.*

There can be no *maius* and *minus* in the *certitude* we have of things, whether by mathematic demonstration, or any other way of consequence. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. ii. c. iv. § 2.*

CERVICAL. *adj.* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck.

The aorta bending a little upwards, sends forth the *cervical* and axillary arteries; the rest turning down again, forms the descending trunk. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

CERULEAN. } *adj.* [*cæruleus*, Lat.] Blue; sky coloured.

CERULEOUS. }  
It afforded a solution, with, now and then, a light touch of sky colour, but nothing near so high as the *ceruleous* tincture of silver. *Boyle.*

From thee the saphire solid ether takes,  
Its hue *cerulean*. *Thomson's Summer.*

CERULIFICK. *adj.* [from *ceruleous*.] Having the power to produce a blue colour.

The several species of rays, as the rubifick, *cerulifick*, and others are separated one from another. *Grew's Cosmol. Sacra.*

CERUMEN. *n. f.* [Latin.] The wax or excrement of the ear.

CE'RUSE. *n. f.* [*cerussa*, Lat.] White lead.

A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour; whence many other things, resembling it in that particular, are by chymists called *ceruse*, as the *ceruse* of antimony, and the like. *Quincy.*

CESA'RIAN. *adj.* [from *Cæsar*.]

The *Cæsarian* section is cutting a child out of the womb either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwise be delivered. Which circumstance, it is said, first gave the name of *Cæsar* to the Roman family so called. *Quincy.*

CESS. *n. f.* [probably corrupted from *cense*; See CENSE; though imagined by *Juvius* to be derived from *saisire*, to seize.]

1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property.

The like *cess* is also charged upon the country sometimes for victualling the soldiers, when they lie in garrison. *Spenser.*

2. The act of laying rates.

3. [from *cesse*, Fr.] It seems to have been used by *Shakespeare* for bounds, or limits.

I pr'ythee, Tom, beat Cutts's saddle, put a few flocks in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess*. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

To CESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rate; to lay charge on.

We are to consider how much land there is in all Ulster, that, according to the quantity thereof, we may *cess* the said rent, and allowance issuing thereout. *Spenser on Ireland.*

CESSA'TION. *n. f.* [*cessatio*, Lat.]

1. A stop; a rest; a vacation.

The day was yearly observed for a festival, by *cessation* from labour, and by resorting to church. *Hayward.*

True piety, without *cessation* toft

By theories, the practick part is lost. *Denham.*

There had been a mighty confusion of things, an interruption and perturbation of the ordinary course, and a *cessation* and suspension of the laws of nature. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

The rising of a parliament is a kind of *cessation* from politics. *Addison. Freeholder, N° 55.*

The serum, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence; at the *cessation* of which, the salts of which the acid was composed, will be regenerated. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A pause of hostility, without peace.

When the succours of the poor protestants in Ireland were diverted, I was intreated to get them some respite, by a *cessation*. *K. Charles.*

CESSAVIT. *n. f.* [Latin.]

A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person, against whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to

perform such service, or pay such rent, as he is obliged by his tenure, and hath not, upon his land or tenement, sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained. *Cowel.*

CESSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *cedo*, *cessum*, Latin.] The quality of receding, or giving way, without resistance.

If the subject stricken be of a proportionate *cessibility*, it seems to dull and deaden the stroke; whereas if the thing stricken be hard, the stroke seems to lose no force, but to work a greater effect. *Digby on the Soul.*

CESSIBLE. *adj.* [from *cedo*, *cessum*, Lat.] Easy to give way.

If the parts of the stricken body be so easily *cessible*, as without difficulty the stroke can divide them, then it enters into such a body, till it has spent its force. *Digby on the Soul.*

CE'SSION. *n. f.* [*cession*, Fr. *cessio*, Lat.]

1. Retreat; the act of giving way.

Sound is not produced without some resistance either in the air or the body percussed; for if there be a mere yielding or *cession*, it produceth no sound. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 125.*

2. Resignation; the act of yielding up or quitting to another.

A parity in their council would make and secure the best peace they can with France, by a *cession* of Flanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces. *Temple.*

CE'SSIONARY. *adj.* [from *cession*.] As a *cessionary* bankrupt, one who has delivered up all his effects. *Martin.*

CE'SSMENT. *n. f.* [from *cess*.] An assessment or tax. *Dict.*

CE'SSOR. *n. f.* [from *cesso*, Lat.]

In law, he that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that by his *cess*, or *cessing*, he incurreth the danger of law, and hath, or may have, the writ *cessavit* brought against him. Where it is said the tenant *cesseth*, such phrase is to be understood, as if it were said, the tenant *cesseth* to do that which he ought, or is bound to do by his land or tenement. *Cowel.*

CE'STUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The girdle of Venus.

Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not so much as her own *cestus*. *Addison. Spectator, N° 425.*

CETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cete*, whales, Lat.] Of the whale kind.

Such fishes as have lungs or respiration, are not without the wezzon, as whales and *cetaceous* animals. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

He hath created variety of these *cetaceous* fishes, which converse chiefly in the northern seas, whose whole body being encompassed round with a copious fat or blubber, it is enabled to abide the greatest cold of the sea-water. *Ray on the Creation.*

C FAUT. A note in the scale of musick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,

A re, to plead Hortensio's passion;

B mi Bianca, take him for thy lord,

C faut, that loves with all affection.

*Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

CH has, in words purely English, or fully naturalized, the sound of *tch*; a peculiar pronunciation, which it is hard to describe in words. In some words derived from the French, it has the sound of *sh*, as *chaise*; and, in some derived from the Greek, the sound of *k*, as *choleric*.

CHACE. See CHASE.

CHAD. *n. f.* A sort of fish.

Of round fish there are brit, sprat, whiting, *chad*, eels, congar, millet. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To CHAFE. *v. a.* [*echauffer*, Fr.]

1. To warm with rubbing.

They laid him upon some of their garments, and fell to rub and *chafe* him, till they brought him to recover both breath, the servant, and warmth, the companion of living. *Sidney.*

At last, recovering heart, he does begin

To rub her temples, and to *chafe* her skin. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

Soft, and more soft, at ev'ry touch it grew;

Like pliant wax, when *chafing* hands reduce

The former mass to form, and frame to use. *Dryden.*

2. To heat.

Have I not heard the sea, puff'd up with winds,

Rage like an angry boar, *chafed* with sweat? *Shakesp.*

3. To perfume.

Lilies more white than snow,

New fall'n from heav'n, with violets mix'd, did grow;

Whose scent so *chaf'd* the neighbour air, that you

Would surely swear Arabick spices grew. *Suckling.*

4. To make angry.

Her intercession *chaf'd* him so,

When she for thy repeal was suppliant,

That to close prison he commanded her. *Shakesp.*

An offer of pardon more *chafed* the rage of those, who were resolved to live or die together. *Sir John Hayward.*

For all that he was inwardly *chafed* with the heat of youth and indignation, against his own people as well as the Rhodians, he moderated himself betwixt his own rage, and the offence of his soldiers. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

This *chaf'd* the boar, his nostrils flames expire,

And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden.*

To CHAFE. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to fret; to fume; to rave; to boil.

Therewith he 'gan full terribly to roar,

And *chaf'd* at that indignity right sore. *Spenser's Hub. Tale.*

My



My husband will not rejoice so much at the abuse of Falstaff, as he will *chafe* at the doctor's marrying my daughter.

*Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Be lion mettled, proud, and take no care,  
Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conspirers are.

*Shakesp. Macbeth.*

How did they fume, and stamp, and roar, and *chafe*,  
And swear; not Addison himself was safe.

*Pope.*

2. To fret against any thing.

Once upon a raw and gusty day,

The troubled Tyber *chafing* with his shores. *Shakesp. J. Cæs.*

The murmuring surge,

That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles *chafes*,

Cannot be heard so high.

*Shakesp. King Lear.*

**CHAFE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury; a passion; a fume; a pett; a fret; a storm.

When Sir Thomas More was speaker of the parliament, with his wisdom and eloquence, he so crossed a purpose of cardinal Wolsey's, that the cardinal, in a *chafe*, sent for him to Whitehall.

*Camden's Remains.*

At this the knight grew high in *chafe*,

And staring furiously on Ralph,

He trembled.

*Hudibras, p. ii. c. ii.*

**CHAFE-WAX.** *n. f.* An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.

*Harris.*

**CHAFER.** *n. f.* [ceapen, Sax. *kever*, Dutch.] An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

**CHAFERY.** *n. f.* A forge in an iron mill, where the iron is wrought into complete bars, and brought to perfection.

*Phillips's World of Words.*

**CHAFF.** *n. f.* [ceaf, Sax. *kaf*, Dutch.]

1. The husks of corn that are separated by threshing and winnowing.

We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,

That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as *chaff*,

And good from bad find no partition. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Pleasure with instruction should be join'd;

So take the corn, and leave the *chaff* behind. *Dryden.*

He set before him a sack of wheat, as it had been just threshed out of the sheaf; he then bid him pick out the *chaff* from among the corn, and lay it aside by itself. *Spectator, N° 291.*

2. It is used for any thing worthless.

**To CHAFFER.** *v. n.* [kauffen, Germ. to buy.] To treat about a bargain; to haggle; to bargain.

Nor rode himself to Paul's, the publick fair,

To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold,

Where bishopricks and sinecures are sold. *Dryden's Fables.*

The *chaffering* with dissenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar. *Swift.*

In disputes with chairmen, when your master sends you to *chaffer* with them, take pity, and tell your master that they will not take a farthing less. *Swift.*

**To CHAFFER.** *v. a.* [The active sense is obsolete.]

1. To buy.

He *chaffer'd* chairs in which churchmen were set,

And breach of laws to privy farm did let.

*Spenser.*

2. To exchange.

Approaching nigh, he never staid to greet,

Ne *chaffer* words, proud courage to provoke. *Fairy Queen.*

**CHAFFERER.** *n. f.* [from *chaffer*.] A buyer; bargainer; purchaser.

**CHAFFERN.** *n. f.* [from *eschaffer*, Fr. to heat.] A vessel for heating water.

*Dict.*

**CHAFFERY.** *n. f.* [from *chaffer*.] Traffick; the practice of buying and selling.

The third is, merchandize and *chaffery*, that is, buying and selling.

*Spenser's State of Ireland.*

**CHAFFFINCH.** *n. f.* [from *chaff* and *finch*.] A bird so called, because it delights in chaff, and is by some much admired for its song.

*Phillips's World of Words.*

The *chaffinch*, and other small birds, are injurious to some fruits.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**CHAFFLESS.** *adj.* [from *chaff*.] Without chaff.

The love I bear him,

Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you,

Unlike all others, *chaffless*.

*Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

**CHAFFWEED.** *n. f.* [gnaphalium, Lat.] An herb; the same with *cutweed*; which see.

**CHAFFY.** *adj.* [from *chaff*.] Like chaff; full of chaff; light.

If the straws be light and *chaffy*, and held at a reasonable distance, they will not rise unto the middle. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

**CHAFFINGDISH.** *n. f.* [from *chafe* and *dish*.] A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin in equal quantities, whether it will endure the ordinary fire which belongeth to *chaffingdishes*, posnets, and such other silver vessels.

*Bacon's Physical Remains.*

**CHAGRIN.** *n. f.* [chagrine, Fr.] Ill humour; vexation; fretfulness; peevishness. It is pronounced *shagreen*.

Hear me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin*;

That single act gives half the world the spleen.

*Pope.*

I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences and *chagrins*, more than their small remain of life seemed destined to undergo.

*Pope's Letters.*

**To CHAGRIN.** *v. a.* [chagriner, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper; to tease; to make uneasy.

**CHAIN.** *n. f.* [chaine, Fr.]

1. A series of links fastened one within another:

And Pharaoh took off his ring, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and put a gold *chain* about his neck. *Gen. xli. 42.*

2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter; something with which prisoners are bound.

Still in constraint your suff'ring sex remains,

Or bound in formal, or in real *chains*.

*Pope.*

3. A line of links with which land is measured.

A surveyour may as soon, with his *chain*, measure out infinite space, as a philosopher, by the quickest flight of mind, reach it, or, by thinking, comprehend it.

*Locke.*

4. A series linked together.

Those so mistake the Christian religion, as to think it is only a *chain* of fatal decrees, to deny all liberty of man's choice toward good or evil.

*Hammond.*

As there is pleasure in the right exercise of any faculty, so especially in that of right reasoning; which is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more clear, and the *chains* of them more long.

*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

**To CHAIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or link with a chain.

They repeal daily any wholesome act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily to *chain* up and restrain the poor.

*Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The mariners he *chained* in his own galleys for slaves.

*Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Or, march'd I *chain'd* behind the hostile car,

The victor's pastime, and the sport of war?

*Prior.*

They, with joint force oppression *chaining*, set

Imperial justice at the helm.

*Thomson.*

2. To bring into slavery.

This world, 'tis true,

Was made for Cæsar, but for Titus too:

And which more blest? who *chain'd* his country, say,

Or he, whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day?

*Pope.*

3. To put on a chain.

The admiral seeing the mouth of the haven *chained*, and the castles full of ordnance, and strongly manned, durst not attempt to enter.

*Knolles's History of the Turks.*

4. To unite.

O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,

And in this vow do *chain* my soul with thine.

*Shakesp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

**CHAINPUMP.** *n. f.* [from *chain* and *pump*.] A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls. It yields a great quantity of water, works easily, and is easily mended, but takes up a great deal of room, and makes a disagreeable noise.

*Chambers.*

It is not long since the striking of the topmast, a wonderful great ease to great ships both at sea and in harbour, hath been devised, together with the *chainpump*, which takes up twice as much water as the ordinary did; and we have lately added the bonnet and the drabble.

*Raleigh's Essays.*

**CHAINSHOT.** *n. f.* [from *chain* and *shot*.] Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

In sea fights oftentimes, a buttock, the brawn of the thigh, and the calf of the leg, are torn off by the *chainshot*, and splinters.

*Wise man's Surgery.*

**CHAINWORK.** *n. f.* [from *chain* and *work*.] Work with open spaces like the links of a chain.

Nets of chequerwork, and wreaths of *chainwork*, for the chapters which were upon the tops of the pillars. 1 *Kings, vii. 17.*

**CHAIR.** *n. f.* [chair, Fr.]

1. A moveable seat.

Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air,

Or laugh and shake in Rab'lais' easy *chair*,

Or praise the court, or magnify mankind,

Or thy griev'd country's copper chains unbind.

*Pope.*

If a *chair* be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person, without a back.

*Watts's Logick.*

2. A seat of justice, or of authority.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—

—Is the *chair* empty? Is the sword unsway'd?

Is the king dead?

*Shakesp. Richard III.*

If thou be that princely eagle's bird,

Show thy descent by gazing 'gainst the sun;

For *chair* and dukedom, throne and kingdom, say;

Either that's thine, or else thou wert not his.

*Shakesp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

The honour'd gods

Keep Rome in safety, and the *chairs* of justice

Supply with worthy men.

*Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The committee of the commons appointed Mr. Pym to take the *chair*.

*Clarendon.*

Her



# CHA

# CHA

- Her grace sat down to rest a while,  
In a rich *chair* of state. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
- In this high temple, on a *chair* of state,  
The seat of audience, old Latinus fate. *Dryden's Æneid.*
3. A vehicle born by men; a sedan.  
Think what an equipage thou hast in air,  
And view with scorn two pages and a *chair*. *Pope.*
- CHAIRMAN. *n. f.* [from *chair* and *man*.]  
1. The president of an assembly.  
In these assemblies generally one person is chosen *chairman* or moderator, to keep the several speakers to the rules of order. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. One whose trade it is to carry a chair.  
One elbows him, one juttles in the shole,  
A rafter breaks his head, or *chairman's* pole. *Dryden.*  
Troy *chairmen* bore the wooden steed,  
Pregnant with Greeks, impatient to be freed;  
Those bully Greeks, who, as the moderns do,  
Instead of paying *chairmen*, run them through. *Swift.*
- CHAISE. *n. f.* [*chaise*, Fr.] A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse.  
Instead of the chariot he might have said the *chaise* of government; for a *chaise* is driven by the person that sits in it. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*
- CHALCO'GRAPHER. *n. f.* [*χαλκογράφος*, of *χαλκός*, brass, and *γράφω*, to write or engrave.] An engraver in brass.
- CHALCO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [*χαλκογραφία*.] Engraving in brass.
- CHA'LDER. } *n. f.* A dry English measure of coals, consisting  
CHA'LDRON. } of thirty six bushels heaped up, according to the  
CHA'UDRON. } sealed bushel kept at Guildhall, London. The  
                    *chauldron* should weigh two thousand pounds. *Chambers.*
- CHA'LICE. *n. f.* [*calic*, Sax. *calice*, Fr. *calix*, Lat.]  
1. A cup; a bowl.  
When in your motion you are hot,  
And, that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him  
A *calice* for the nonce. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
2. It is generally used for a cup used in acts of worship.  
All the church at that time did not think emblematical figures unlawful ornaments of cups or *chalices*. *Stillington.*
- CHA'LICED. *adj.* [from *calix*, Lat. the cup of a flower.] Having a cell or cup; applied by *Shakespeare* to a flower, but now obsolete.  
Hark, hark! the lark at heav'n's gate sings,  
And Phœbus 'gins arise,  
His steeds to water at these springs,  
On *chalic'd* flowers that lies. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
- CHALK. *n. f.* [*cealc*; *cealcstan*, Sax. *calck*, Welch.]  
*Chalk* is a white fossil, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles. It is used in medicine as an absorbent, and is celebrated for curing the heartburn. *Chambers.*  
He maketh all the stones of the altar as *chalk* stones, that are beaten in sunder. *Isaiah, xxvii. 9.*  
*Chalk* is of two sorts; the hard, dry, strong *chalk*, which is best for lime; and a soft, unctuous *chalk*, which is best for lands, because it easily dissolves with rain and frost. *Mortimer.*  
With *chalk* I first describe a circle here,  
Where these ethereal spirits must appear. *Dryden.*
- To CHALK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To rub with chalk.  
2. To manure with chalk.  
Land that is *chalked*, if it is not well dunged, will receive but little benefit from a second *chalking*. *Mortimer.*
3. To mark or trace out as with chalk.  
Being not propt by ancestry, whose grace  
*Chalks* successours their way. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*  
His own mind *chalked* out to him the just proportions and measures of behaviour to his fellow creatures. *South.*  
With these helps I might at least have *chalked* out a way for others, to amend my errors in a like design. *Dryden.*  
The time falls within the compass here *chalked* out by nature, very punctually. *Woodward's Natural History.*
- CHALK-CUTTER. *n. f.* [from *chalk* and *cut*.] A man that digs chalk.  
Shells, by the seamen called chalk eggs, are dug up commonly in the *chalk-pits*, where the *chalk-cutters* drive a great trade with them. *Woodward.*
- CHALK-PIT. *n. f.* [from *chalk* and *pit*.] A pit in which chalk is dug. See CHALK-CUTTER.
- CHA'LVY. *adj.* [from *chalk*.]  
1. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk.  
As far as I could ken the *chalky* cliffs,  
When from thy shore the tempest beats us back,  
I stood upon the hatches in the storm. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*  
That bellowing beats on Dover's *chalky* cliff. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*
2. Impregnated with chalk.  
*Chalky* water towards the top of earth is too fretting. *Bacon.*
- To CHALLENGE. *v. a.* [*challenger*, Fr.]  
1. To call another to answer for an offence by combat.  
The prince of Wales stepped forth before the king,  
And, nephew, *challeng'd* you to single fight. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

2. To call to a contest.  
Thus form'd for speed, he *challenges* the wind,  
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind;  
He scours along the field with loosen'd reins. *Dryden.*  
I *challenge* any man to make any pretence to power by right of fatherhood, either intelligible or possible. *Locke.*
3. To accuse.  
Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present,  
Whom I may rather *challenge* for unkindness. *Shak. Macbeth.*
4. In law; to object to the impartiality of any one. [See the noun.]  
Though only twelve are sworn, yet twenty four are to be returned, to supply the defects or want of appearance of those that are *challenged* off, or make default. *Hale's Common Law.*
5. To claim as due.  
The utter disturbance of that divine order, whereby the pre-eminence of chiefest acceptation is by the best things worthily *challenged*. *Hooker, b. i. § 7.*  
Which of you, shall we say, doth love us most?  
That we our largest bounty may extend,  
Where nature doth with merit *challenge*. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*  
And so much duty as my mother shew'd  
To you, preferring you before her father;  
So much I *challenge*, that I may profess  
Due to the moor, my lord. *Shakesp. Othello.*  
Had you not been their father, these white flakes  
Did *challenge* pity of them. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*  
So when a tyger sucks the bullocks blood,  
A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,  
Roars loudly fierce, and *challenges* the food. *Dryden's Fables.*
- Haft thou yet drawn o'er young Juba?  
That still would recommend thee more to Cæsar,  
And *challenge* better terms. *Addison's Cato.*
6. To call any one to the performance of conditions.  
I will now *challenge* you of your promise, to give me certain rules as to the principles of blazonry. *Peacham on Drawing.*
- CHALLENGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A summons to combat.  
I never in my life  
Did hear a *challenge* urg'd more modestly. *Shakesp. H. IV.*
2. A demand of something as due.  
There must be no *challenge* of superiority, or discountenancing of freedom. *Collier of Friendship.*
3. In law. An exception taken either against persons or things; persons, as in assize to the jurors, or any one or more of them, by the prisoner at the bar. *Challenge* made to the jurors, is either made to the array, or to the polls: *challenge* made to the array is, when the whole number is excepted against, as partially empannelled: *challenge* to or by the poll, is when some one or more are excepted against, as not indifferent: *challenge* to the jurors is divided into *challenge* principal, and *challenge* for cause: *challenge* principal is that which the law allows without cause alleged, or farther examination; as a prisoner at the bar, arraigned upon felony, may peremptorily *challenge* to the number of twenty, one after another, of the jury empannelled upon him, alleging no cause. *Cowel.*  
You are mine enemy, I make my *challenge*,  
You shall not be my judge. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
- CHALLENGER. *n. f.* [from *challenge*.]  
1. One that defies or summons another to combat.  
Young man, have you challenged Charles the wrestler?—  
No, fair prince; he is the general *challenger*. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
- Death was denounc'd;  
He took the summons, void of fear,  
And unconcernedly cast his eyes around,  
As if to find and dare the grievously *challenger*. *Dryden.*
2. One that claims superiority.  
Whose worth  
Stood *challenger* on mount of all the age,  
For her perfections. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
3. A claimant; one that requires something as of right.  
Earnest *challengers* there are of trial, by some publick disputation. *Hooker, Preface.*
- CHALYBEATE. *adj.* [from *chalybs*, Lat. steel.] Impregnated with iron or steel; having the qualities of steel.  
The diet ought to strengthen the solids, allowing spices and wine, and the use of *chalybeate* waters. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
- CHAMADE. *n. f.* [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a surrender.  
Several French battalions made a shew of resistance; but, upon our preparing to fill up a little fossé, in order to attack them, they beat the *chamade*, and sent us *charte blanche*. *Addison. Spectator, N° 165.*
- CHAMBER. *n. f.* [*chambre*, Fr. *camera*, Lat. *stambr*, Welch.]  
1. An apartment in a house; generally used for those appropriated to lodging.  
Welcome, sweet prince, to London, to your *chamber*. *Shakesp. Richard III.*



- Bid them come forth, and hear me,  
Or at their *chamber* door I'll beat the drum,  
Till it cry sleep to death. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two,  
Of his own *chamber*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
A natural cave in a rock may have something not much un-  
like to parlours or *chambers*. *Bentley.*
2. Any retired room.  
The dark caves of death, and *chambers* of the grave. *Prior.*
  3. Any cavity or hollow.  
Petit has, from an examination of the figure of the eye, ar-  
gued against the possibility of a film's existence in the poste-  
rior *chamber*. *Sharp.*
  4. A court of justice.  
In the Imperial *chamber* this vulgar answer is not admitted,  
*viz.* I do not believe it, as the matter is propounded and al-  
leged. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
  5. The hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged.
  6. A species of great gun.  
Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, *chambers*, ar-  
quebuse, musket, &c. *Camden's Remains.*
  7. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.
- TO CHA'MBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be wanton; to intrigue.  
Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drun-  
kenness, not in *chambering* and wantonness. *Rom. xiii. 13.*
  2. To reside as in a chamber.  
The best blood *chamber'd* in his bosom. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*  
CHA'MBERER. *n. f.* [from *chamber*.] A man of intrigue.  
I have not those soft parts of conversation,  
That *chamberers* have. *Shakesp. Othello.*  
CHA'MBERFELLOW. *n. f.* [from *chamber* and *fellow*.] One that  
lies in the same chamber.  
It is my fortune to have a *chamberfellow*, with whom I agree  
very well in many sentiments. *Spectator, N° 286.*  
CHA'MBERLAIN. *n. f.* [from *chamber*.]
1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the  
crown; a considerable part of his function is at a coronation;  
to him belongs the provision of every thing in the house of  
lords; he disposes of the sword of state; under him are the gen-  
tleman usher of the black rod, yeomen ushers, and door-keep-  
ers. To this office the duke of Ancafter makes an hereditary  
claim. *Chambers.*
  2. Lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all offi-  
cers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of  
the bedchamber. *Chambers.*  
Humbly complaining to her deity,  
Got my lord *chamberlain* his liberty. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*  
He was made lord steward, that the staff of *chamberlain* might  
be put into the hands of his brother. *Clarendon.*  
A patriot is a fool in every age,  
Whom all lord *chamberlains* allow the stage. *Pope.*
  3. A servant who has the care of the chambers.  
Think'st thou,  
That the bleak air, thy boisterous *chamberlain*,  
Will put thy shirt on warm? *Shakesp. Timon.*  
When Duncan is asleep, his two *chamberlains*  
We will with wine and wassel convince. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
He serv'd at first Æmilia's *chamberlain*. *Dryden's Fables.*
  4. A receiver of rents and revenues; as, *chamberlain* of the exche-  
quer, of Chester, of the city of London. *Chambers.*
- CHA'MBERLAINSHIP. *n. f.* [from *chamberlain*.] The office of  
a chamberlain.
- CHA'MBERMAID. *n. f.* [from *chamber* and *maid*.] A maid whose  
business is to dress a lady, and wait in her chamber.  
Men will not hiss,  
The *chambermaid* was named Ciss. *Ben. Johnson.*  
Some coarse country wench, almost decay'd,  
Trudges to town, and first turns *chambermaid*. *Pope.*  
When he doubted whether a word were intelligible or no, he  
used to consult one of his lady's *chambermaids*. *Swift.*  
If these nurses ever presume to entertain the girls with the  
common follies practised by *chambermaids* among us, they are  
publicly whipped. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*
- TO CHA'MBLET. *v. a.* [from *camelot*. See CAMELOT.] To  
vary; to variegate.  
Some have the veins more varied and *chamleted*; as oak,  
whereof wainscot is made. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- CHA'MBREL of a Horse. The joint or bending of the upper part  
of the hinder leg. *Farrier's Dict.*
- CHAME'LEON. *n. f.* [*χαμαιλεων*.]
- The *chameleon* has four feet, and on each foot three claws.  
Its tail is long; with this, as well as with its feet, it fastens it-  
self to the branches of trees. Its tail is flat, its nose long, and  
made in an obtuse point; its back is sharp, its skin plaited, and  
jagged like a saw from the neck to the last joint of the tail, and  
upon its head it has something like a comb; like a fish, it has  
no neck. Some have asserted, that it lives only upon air; but  
it has been observed to feed on flies, caught with its tongue,  
which is about ten inches long, and three thick; made of white  
flesh, round, but flat at the end; or hollow and open, resembling  
an elephant's trunk. It also shrinks, and grows longer. This

animal is said to assume the colour of those things to which it  
is applied; but our modern observers assure us, that its natural  
colour, when at rest and in the shade, is a bluish grey; though  
some are yellow, and others green, but both of a smaller kind.  
When it is exposed to the sun, the grey changes into a darker  
grey, inclining to a dun colour, and its parts, which have least  
of the light upon them, are changed into spots of different col-  
ours. The grain of its skin, when the light doth not shine  
upon it, is like cloth mixed with many colours. Sometimes  
when it is handled, it seems to be speckled with dark spots, in-  
clining to green. If it be put upon a black hat, it appears to be  
of a violet colour; and sometimes if it be wrapped up in linen,  
when it is taken off, it is white; but it changes colour only in  
some parts of the body. *Calmet.*

A *chameleon* is a creature about the bigness of an ordinary  
lizard; his head unproportionably big, and his eyes great; he  
moveth his head without writhing of his neck, which is inflex-  
ible, as a hog doth; his back crooked, his skin spotted with  
little tumours, less eminent nearer the belly; his tail slender  
and long; on each foot he hath five fingers, three on the out-  
side, and two on the inside; his tongue of a marvellous length  
in respect of his body, and hollow at the end, which he will  
launch out to prey upon flies; of colour green, and of a dusky  
yellow, brighter and whiter towards the belly; yet spotted with  
blue, white, and red. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 360.*

I can add colours ev'n to the *chameleon*;

Change shapes with Proteus, for advantage. *Shakesp. Hen VI.*

One part devours the other, and leaves not so much as a  
mouthful of that popular air, which the *chameleons* gasp after.

*Decay of Piety.*

The thin *chameleon*, fed with air, receives

The colour of the thing to which he cleaves. *Dryden.*

TO CHA'MFER. *v. a.* [*chambrer, Fr.*] To channel; to make  
furrows or gutters upon a column.

CHA'MFER. } *n. f.* [from *to chamfer*.] A small furrow or gut-  
CHA'MFRET. } ter on a column.

CHA'MLET. *n. f.* [See CAMELOT.]

To make a *chamlet*, draw five lines, waved overthwart, if  
your diapering consist of a double line. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CHA'MOIS. *n. f.* [*chamois, Fr.*] An animal of the goat kind,  
whose skin is made into soft leather, called among us *shammy*.

These are the beasts which you shall eat; the ox, the sheep,  
and wild ox, and the *chamois*. *Deut. xiv. 5.*

CHA'MOMILE. *n. f.* [*χαμαιμύλον*.] The name of an odoriferous  
plant.

It hath a fibrose root; the cup of the flower is squamose,  
which expands, and appears like many leaves; the flowers are  
radicated; the petals of the flower are white, and the dish yel-  
low; the leaves are cut into five segments. This plant was  
formerly in great request for making green walks, and is still  
cultivated in physick gardens for medicinal use, though it grows  
wild in great plenty. *Miller.*

Cool violets, and orpine growing still,

Embathed balm, and cheerful galingale,

Fresh costmary, and breathful *chamomile*,

Dull poppy, and drink-quick'ning fetuale. *Spenser's Muioip.*

For though the *chamomile*, the more it is trodden on the fas-  
ter it grows; yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it

wears. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

Watery liquours force it, as distilled waters with diureticks,

posset drink with *chamomile* flowers. *Floyer on the Humours.*

TO CHAMP. *v. a.* [*champayer, Fr.*]

1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth.

Coffee and opium are taken down, tobacco but in smoke, and  
betle is but *champed* in the mouth with a little lime. *Bacon.*

The fiend reply'd not, overcome with rage;

But, like a proud steed rein'd, went haughty on,

*Champing* his iron curb. *Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 857.*

At his command,

The steeds caparison'd with purple stand,

And *champ* betwixt their teeth the foaming gold. *Dryden.*

2. To devour.

A tobacco pipe happened to break in my mouth, and the  
pieces left such a delicious roughness on my tongue, that I

*champed* up the remaining part. *Spectator, N° 431.*

TO CHAMP. *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting.

Muttering and *champing*, as though his cud had troubled him,  
he gave occasion to Musidorus to come near him. *Sidney.*

They began to repent of that they had done, and irefully to

*champ* upon the bit they had taken into their mouths. *Hooker.*

His jaws did not answer equally to one another; but by his

frequent motion and *champing* with them, it was evident they

were neither luxated nor fractured. *Wifeman.*

CHA'MPAIGN. *n. f.* [*campagne, Fr.*] A flat open country.

In the abuses of the customs, meseems, you have a fair *cham-*  
*paign* laid open to you, in which you may at large stretch out  
your discourse. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Of all these bounds,

With shadowy forests and with *champaigns* rich'd,

We make thee lady. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

If two bordering princes have their territory meeting on an  
open *champaign*, the more mighty will continually seek occasion



to extend his limits unto the further border thereof. *Raleigh.*

Sir John Norris maintained a retreat without disarray, by the space of some miles, part of the way *champaign*, unto the city of Gaunt, with less loss of men than the enemy. *Bacon.*

From his side two rivers flow'd,

Th' one winding, th' other straight, and left between

Fair *champaign*, with less rivers intervene'd. *Paradise Reg.*

**CHA'MPERTORS.** *n. f.* [from *champerty*. In law.] Such as move suits, or cause them to be moved, either by their own or others procurement, and pursue, at their proper costs, to have part of the land in contest, or part of the gains. *Cowel.*

**CHA'MPERTY.** *n. f.* [*champart*, Fr. In law.] A maintenance of any man in his suit while depending, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered. *Cowel.*

**CHAMPI'GNON.** *n. f.* [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of mushroom.

He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats,

Secure for you, himself *champignons* eats. *Dryden.*

It has the resemblance of a large *champignon* before it is opened, branching out into a large round knob at one end.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

**CHA'MPION.** *n. f.* [*champion*, Fr. *campio*, low Lat.]

1. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat.

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two *champions*, the victory would go on the one side.

*Bacon's Coll. of Good and Evil.*

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four *champions* fierce,

Strive here for mastery, and to battle bring

Their embryon atoms. *Par. Lost, b. ii. l. 898.*

O light of Trojans, and support of Troy,

Thy father's *champion*, and thy country's joy! *Dryden.*

At length the adverse admirals appear,

The two bold *champions* of each country's right. *Dryden.*

2. A hero; a stout warrior.

A stouter *champion* never handled sword. *Shakefp. H. VI.*

This makes you incapable of conviction, and they applaud themselves as zealous *champions* for truth, when indeed they are contending for error. *Locke.*

3. In law.

In our common law, *champion* is taken no less for him that trieth the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another. *Cowel.*

To **CHA'MPION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To challenge to the combat.

The seed of Banquo, kings!

Rather than so, come, fate, into the list,

And *champion* me to th' utterance. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

**CHANCE.** *n. f.* [*chance*, Fr.]

1. Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events.

As th' unthought accident is guilty

Of what we wildly do, so we profess

Ourselves to be the slaves of *chance*, and flies

Of every wind that blows. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

The only man of all that *chance* could bring,

To meet my arms, was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

*Chance* is but a mere name, and really nothing in itself; a conception of our minds, and only a compendious way of speaking, whereby we would express, that such effects as are commonly attributed to *chance*, were verily produced by their true and proper causes, but without their design to produce them.

*Bentley.*

2. Fortune; the act of fortune, or chance.

These things are commonly not observed, but left to take their *chance*. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Accident; casual occurrence; fortuitous event.

To say a thing is a *chance* or casualty, as it relates to second causes, is not profaneness, but a great truth; as signifying no more, than that there are some events besides the knowledge and power of second agents. *South.*

The beauty I beheld, has struck me dead;

Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by *chance*;

Poison is in her eyes, and death in ev'ry glance. *Dryden.*

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;

All *chance* direction, which thou canst not see. *Pope.*

4. Event; success; luck.

Now we'll together, and the *chance* of goodness

Be like our warranted quarrel! *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident.

You were us'd

To say, extremity was the trier of spirits,

That common *chances* common men could bear.

*Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

6. Possibility of any occurrence.

A *chance*, but *chance* may lead, where I may meet

Some wand'ring spirit of heav'n, by fountain side,

Or in thick shade retir'd. *Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 530.*

Then your ladyship might have a *chance* to escape this address. *Swift.*

**CHANCE.** *adj.* [It is seldom used but in composition.] Happening by chance.

Now should they part, malicious tongues would say,

They met like *chance* companions on the way.

*Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

I would not take the gift,

Which, like a toy dropt from the hands of fortune,

Lay for the next *chance* comer. *Dryden and Lee's OEdipus.*

To **CHANCE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out; to fortune.

Think what a *chance* thou *chancest* on; but think;—

Thou hast thy mistress still. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

How *chance* thou art not with the prince thy brother?

*Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Ay, Casca, tell us what hath *chanc'd* today,

That Cæsar looks so sad. *Shakefp. Julius Cæsar.*

He *chanced* upon divers of the Turks victuallers, whom he easily took. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

I chose the safer sea, and *chanc'd* to find

A river's mouth impervious to the wind. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**CHANCE-MEDLEY.** *n. f.* [from *chance* and *medley*. In law.]

The casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the *chance*; as if a man lop trees by an highway-side, by which many usually travel, and cast down a bough, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one passing by is slain: in this case he offends, because he gave no warning, that the party might have taken heed to himself. *Cowel.*

If such an one should have the ill hap, at any time, to strike a man dead with a smart saying, it ought, in all reason and conscience, to be judged but a *chancemedley*. *South.*

**CHA'NCEABLE.** *adj.* [from *chance*.] Accidental.

The trial thereof was cut off by the *chanceable* coming thither of the king of Iberia. *Sidney, b. ii.*

**CHANCEL.** *n. f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat. lettings, with which the chancel was inclosed.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

Whether it be allowable or no, that the minister should say service in the *chancel*. *Hooker, b. v. § 30.*

The *chancel* of this church is vaulted with a single stone of four feet in thickness, and an hundred and fourteen in circumference. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

**CHA'NCELLOR.** *n. f.* [*cancellarius*, Lat. *chancelier*, Fr. from *cancellare*, *litteras vel scriptum linea per medium ducta damnare*, and seemeth of itself likewise to be derived à *cancellis*, which signify all one with *κινελαίδες*, a lettuce; that is, a thing made of wood or iron bars, laid crossways one over another, so that a man may see through them in and out. It may be thought that judgment seats were compassed in with bars, to defend the judges and other officers from the press of the multitude, and yet not to hinder any man's view.]

*Quæsitus regni tibi cancellarius Angli,*

*Primus solliciti mente petendus erit.*

*Hic est, qui regni leges cancellat iniquas,*

*Et mandata pii principis æqua facit.*

Verbes of *Nigel de Wetekre* to the bishop of Ely, chancellor to Richard I.

1. *Cancellarius*, at the first, signified the registers or actuaries in court; *grapharios*, *scil. qui conscribendis & excipiendis judicium actis dant operam*. But this name is greatly advanced, and not only in other kingdoms but in this, is given to him that is the chief judge in causes of property; for the *chancellor* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjecteth himself only to the law of nature and conscience. *Cowel.*

Turn out, you rogue, how like a beast you lie:

Go, buckle to the law: Is this an hour

To stretch your limbs? you'll ne'er be *chancellor*. *Dryd. jun.*

Aristides was a person of the strictest justice, and best acquainted with the laws, as well as forms of their government; so that he was in a manner *chancellor* of Athens. *Swift.*

2. **CHANCELLOR in the Ecclesiastical Court.** A bishop's lawyer; a man trained up in the civil and canon law, to direct the bishops in matters of judgment, relating as well to criminal as to civil affairs in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. **CHANCELLOR of a Cathedral.** A dignitary, whose office it is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion.

4. **CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer.** An officer who sits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber, and, with the rest of the court, ordereth things to the king's best benefit. He has power, with others, to compound for forfeitures on penal statutes, bonds and recognizances entered into by the king. He has great authority in managing the royal revenue, and in matters of first-fruits. The court of equity is in the exchequer chamber, and is held before the lord treasurer, *chancellor*, and barons, as that of common law before the barons only. *Cowel. Chamb.*

5. **CHANCELLOR of an University.** The principal magistrate, who, at Oxford, holds his office during life, but, at Cambridge, he may be elected every three years.

6. **CHANCELLOR of the Order of the Garter,** and other military orders, is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their deliberations, and delivers their acts under the seal of the order. *Chambers.*

**CHA'NCELLORSHIP.** *n. f.* The office of chancellor.

The next Sunday after he gave up his *chancellorship* of England, he came himself to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his gentleman-usher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camd.*

**CHA'NCERY.**



**CHA'NCERY.** *n. f.* [from *chancellor*; probably *chancellery*; then shortened.] The court of equity and conscience, moderating the rigour of other courts, that are tied to the letter of the law; whereof the lord chancellor of England is the chief judge, or the lord keeper of the great seal. *Corvel.*

The contumacy and contempt of the party must be signified in the court of *chancery*, by the bishops letters under the seal episcopal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**CHANCRE.** *n. f.* [*chancre*, Fr.] An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies.

It is possible he was not well cured, and would have relapsed with a *chancre*. *Wifeman.*

**CHANCROUS.** *adj.* [from *chancre*.] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

You may think I am too strict in giving so many internals in the cure of so small an ulcer as a chancre, or rather a *chan-crous* callus. *Wifeman.*

**CHANDELI'ER.** *n. f.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] A branch for candles.

**CHANDLER.** *n. f.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An artisan whose trade it is to make candles, or a person who sells them.

The sack that thou hast drunken me, would have bought me lights as good cheap at the dearest *chandlers* in Europe.

*Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.*

But whether black or lighter dies are worn,

The *chandler's* basket, on his shoulder born,

With tallow spots thy coat.

*Gay's Trivia.*

**CHANFRIN.** *n. f.* [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horse, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

**TO CHANGE.** *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr. *cambio*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another.

He that cannot look into his own estate, had need choose well whom he employeth, and *change* them often; for new are more timorous, and less subtle. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To resign any thing for the sake of another, with *for* before the thing taken or received.

Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that *for* another, without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both. *South.*

The French and we still change; but here's the curse,

They *change for* better, and we *change for* worse.

*Dryden's Spanish Friar, Prologue.*

3. To discount a larger piece of money into several smaller.

A shopkeeper might be able to *change* a guinea, or a moi-dore, when a customer comes for a crown's worth of goods.

*Swift's Intelligencer, N° 19.*

4. To give and take reciprocally, with the particle *with* before the person to whom we give, and from whom we take.

To secure thy content, look upon those thousands, *with* whom thou wouldst not, for any interest, *change* thy fortune and condition.

*Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

5. To alter.

Thou shalt not see me blush,

Nor *change* my countenance for this arrest;

A heart unspotted is not easily daunted. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

Whatsoever is brought upon thee, take cheerfully, and be patient when thou art *changed* to a low estate. *Eccus, ii. 4.*

For the elements were *changed* in themselves by a kind of harmony, like as in a psaltery notes *change* the name of the tune, and yet are always sounds. *Wisdom, xix. 18.*

6. To mend the disposition or mind.

I would she were in heaven, so she could

Intreat some pow'r to *change* this curriish Jew.

*Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

7. To *change* a horse, or to *change* hand, is to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. *Farrier's Dict.*

**TO CHANGE.** *v. n.*

1. To undergo change; to suffer alteration; as, his fortune may soon *change*, though he is now so secure.

One Julia, that his *changing* thought forgot,

Would better fit his chamber. *Shakefp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

2. To change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution.

I am weary of this moon; would he would *change*.

*Shakefp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

**CHANGE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the state of any thing.

Since I saw you last,

There is a *change* upon you. *Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. A succession of one thing in the place of another.

O wond'rous *changes* of a fatal scene,

Still varying to the last!

*Dryden.*

Nothing can cure this part of ill breeding, but *change* and variety of company, and that of persons above us. *Locke.*

Empires by various turns shall rise and set;

While thy abandon'd tribes shall only know

A diff'rent master, and a *change* of time.

*Prior.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprize,

And bid alternate passions fall and rise!

While, at each *change*, the son of Libyan Jove

Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution.

Take seeds or roots, and set some of them immediately after the *change*, and others of the same kind immediately after the full. *Bacon's Nat. History, N° 893.*

4. Novelty.

The hearts

Of all his people shall revolt from him,

And kiss the lips of unacquainted *change*. *Shakefp. K. John.*

Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair,

And they, for *change*, will try our English air.

*Dryden's Spanish Friar, Prologue.*

5. In ringing; an alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded.

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Easy it may be to contrive new postures, and ring other *changes* upon the same bells. *Norris.*

6. That which makes a variety; that which may be used for another of the same kind.

I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can find it out, then I will give you thirty sheets, and thirty *change* of garments. *Judges, xiv. 12.*

7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces.

Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of *change* arises; but supposing not one farthing of *change* in the nation, five and twenty thousand pounds would be sufficient. *Swift.*

**CHANGEABLE.** *adj.* [from *change*.]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconstant.

A steady mind will admit steady methods and counsels; but there is no measure to be taken of a *changeable* humour.

*L'Estrange.*

As I am a man, I must be *changeable*; and sometimes the gravest of us all are so, even upon ridiculous accidents.

*Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

2. Possible to be changed.

The fibrous or vascular parts of vegetables seem scarce *changeable* in the alimentary duct. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

Now the taylor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffata; for thy mind is a very opal. *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*

**CHANGEABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *changeable*.]

1. Inconstancy; fickleness.

At length he betrothed himself to one worthy to be liked, if any worthiness might excuse so unworthy a *changeableness*.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

There is no temper of mind more unmanly than that *changeableness* with which we are too justly branded by all our neighbours.

*Addison. Freeholder, N° 23.*

2. Susceptibility of change.

If how long they are to continue in force, be no where expressed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the *changeableness* or immutability of them, but considering the nature and quality of such laws. *Hooker, b. iii. § 10.*

**CHANGEABLY.** *adv.* [from *changeable*.] Inconstantly.

**CH'ANGEFUL.** *adj.* [from *change* and *full*.] Full of change; inconstant; uncertain; mutable; subject to variation; fickle.

Unsound plots, and *changeful* orders, are daily devised for her good, yet never effectually prosecuted or performed.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

Britain, *changeful* as a child at play,

Now calls in princes, and now turns away.

*Pope.*

**CH'ANGELING.** *n. f.* [from *change*; the word arises from an odd superstitious opinion, that the fairies steal away children, and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another.

And her base elfin breed there for thee left;

Such, men do *changelings* call, so chang'd by fairies theft.

*Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i. c. x. stanza. 65.*

She, as her attendant, hath

A lovely boy stol'n from an Indian king;

She never had so sweet a *changeling*.

*Shakefp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

2. An idiot; a fool; a natural.

*Changelings* and fools of heav'n, and thence shut out,

Wildly we roam in discontent about. *Dryden's Tyr. Love.*

Would any one be a *changeling*, because he is less determined by wise considerations than a wise man? *Locke.*

3. One apt to change; a waverer.

'Twas not long

Before from world to world they swung;

As they had turn'd from fide to fide,

And as they *changelings* liv'd, they died.

*Hudibras.*

**CH'ANGER.** *n. f.* [from *change*.] One that is employed in changing or discounting money.

**CHANNEL.** *n. f.* [*canal*, Fr. *canalis*, Lat.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters.

It is not so easy, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain course, to change the *channel*, and turn their streams another way.

*Spenser's State of Ireland.*



Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep your tears  
Into the *channel*, till the lowest stream  
Do kiss the most exalted shores of all. *Shakefp. J. Caesar.*

So th' injur'd sea, which, from her wonted course,  
To gain some acres, avarice did force;  
If the new banks, neglected once, decay,  
No longer will from her old *channel* stay. *Waller.*

Had not the said strata been dislocated, some of them elevated, and others depressed, there would have been no cavity or *channel* to give reception to the water of the sea. *Woodward.*

The tops of mountains and hills will be continually washed down by the rains, and the *channels* of rivers abraded by the streams. *Bentley.*

2. Any cavity drawn longways.

Complaint and hot desires, the lover's hell,  
And scalding tears, that wore a *channel* where they fell.

*Dryden's Fables.*

3. A strait or narrow sea, between two countries; as the British *Channel* between Britain and France; St. George's *Channel* between Britain and Ireland.

4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut any thing in channels.

No more shall trenching war *channel* her fields,  
Nor bruise her flowrets with the armed hoofs

Of hostile paces.

*Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.*

The body of this column is perpetually *channelled*, like a thick plaited gown. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Torrents, and loud impetuous cataracts,

Roll down the lofty mountain's *channel'd* fides,

And to the vale convey their foaming tides.

*Blackmore.*

To CHANT. *v. a.* [*chanter*, Fr.]

1. To sing.

Wherein the chearful birds of sundry kind

Do *chant* sweet musick.

*Fairy Queen, b. i. c. vii.*

2. To celebrate by song.

The poets *chant* it in the theatres, the shepherds in the mountains. *Bramhall.*

3. To sing in the cathedral service.

To CHANT. *v. n.* To sing; to make melody with the voice.

They *chant* to the sound of the viol, and invent to themselves instruments of musick. *Amos, vi. 7.*

Heav'n heard his song, and hasten'd his relief;

And chang'd to snowy plumes his hoary hair,

And wing'd his flight, to *chant* aloft in air.

*Dryden.*

CHANT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Song; melody.

A pleasant grove,

With *chant* of tuneful birds resounding loud.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 290.*

CHA'NTER. *n. f.* [from *chant*.] A singer; a songster.

You curious *chanters* of the wood,

That warble forth dame Nature's lays.

*Wotton.*

Jove's ethereal lays, resistless fire,

The *chanter's* soul, and raptur'd song inspire,

Instinct divine! nor blame severe his choice,

Warbling the Grecian woes with harp and voice.

*Pope.*

CHA'NTICLEER. *n. f.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, Fr.] The name

given to the cock, from the clearness and loudness of his crow.

And chearful *chanticleer*, with his note shrill,

Had warn'd once, that Phœbus' fiery car

In haste was climbing up the eastern hill. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Hark, hark, I hear

The strain of strutting *chanticleer*.

*Shakefp. Tempest.*

Stay, the chearful *chanticleer*

Tells you that the time is near.

*Ben. Johnson's Mask.*

These verses were mentioned by Chaucer, in the description

of the sudden stir, and panical fear, when *Chanticleer* the cock

was carried away by Reynold the fox. *Camden's Remains.*

Within this homestead liv'd without a peer,

For crowing loud, the noble *chanticleer*.

*Dryden's Fab.*

CHA'NTRESS. *n. f.* [from *chant*.] A woman singer.

Sweet bird, that shun'st the noise of folly,

Most musical, most melancholy,

Thee, *chantress* of the woods among,

I woo to hear thy even-song.

*Milton.*

CHA'NTRY. *n. f.* [from *chant*.]

*Chantry* is a church or chapel endowed with lands, or other

yearly revenue, for the maintenance of one or more priests,

daily to sing mass for the souls of the donors, and such others

as they appoint. *Cowel.*

Now go with me, and with this holy man,

Into the *chantry* by; to those before him,

And, underneath that consecrated roof,

Plight me the full assurance of your faith. *Shakefp. T. Night.*

CHA'OS. *n. f.* [*chaos*, Lat. *χάος*.]

1. The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was

divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements.

The whole universe would have been a confused *chaos*, with-

out beauty or order. *Bentley.*

2. Confusion; irregular mixture.

Had I followed the worst, I could not have brought church

and state to such a *chaos* of confusions, as some have done.

Their reason sleeps, but mimic fancy wakes,

Supplies her parts, and wild ideas takes

From words and things, ill sorted, and misjoin'd,

The anarchy of thought, and *chaos* of the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing where the parts are undistinguished.

We shall have nothing but darkness and a *chaos* within,

whatever order and light there be in things without us. *Locke.*

Pleas'd with a work, where nothing's just or fit,

One glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit.

*Pope.*

CHAO'TICK. *adj.* [from *chaos*.] Resembling chaos; confused.

When the terraqueous globe was in a *chaotick* state, and the

earthy particles subside, then those several beds were, in all

probability, reposit in the earth. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

To CHAP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch, to cut. This word seems origi-

nally the same with *chop*; nor were they probably distin-

guished at first, otherwise than by accident; but they have now

a meaning something different, though referable to the same

original sense.] To break into *hiatus*, or gapings.

It also weakened more and more the arch of the earth, dry-

ing it immoderately, and *chapping* it in sundry places.

*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Then would unbalanc'd heat licentious reign,

Crack the dry hill, and *chap* the ruffet plain.

*Blackmore.*

CHAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A cleft; an aperture; an open-

ing; a gaping; a chink.

What moisture the heat of the summer sucks out of the

earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next winter; and what

*chaps* are made in it, are filled up again. *Burnet's Theory.*

CHAP. *n. f.* [This is not often used, except by anatomists, in the

*singular*.] The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

Froth fills his *chaps*, he sends a grunting found,

And part he churns, and part befoams the ground. *Dryden.*

The nether *chap* in the male skeleton is half an inch broader

than in the female, as being made to accommodate a bigger

muscle for the motion of the teeth. *Grew's Museum.*

CHAPE. *n. f.* [*chappe*, Fr.]

1. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the

hook of a scabbard by which it sticks in the belt; the point by

which a buckle is held to the back strap.

This is Monsieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the

war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his

dagger. *Shakefp. All's well that ends well.*

2. A brass or silver tip or case, that strenghtens the end of the

scabbard of a sword. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CHAPEL. *n. f.* [*capella*, Lat.]

A *chapel* is of two sorts, either adjoining to a church, as a

parcel of the same, which men of worth build, or else separate

from the mother church, where the parish is wide, and is com-

monly called a *chapel* of ease, because it is built for the ease of

one or more parishioners, that dwell too far from the church,

and is served by some inferior curate, provided for at the

charge of the rector, or of such as have benefit by it, as the

composition or custom is. *Cowel.*

She went in among those few trees, so closed in the tops to-

gether, as they might seem a little *chapel*. *Sidney.*

Will you dispatch us here under this tree, or shall we go

with you to your *chapel*? *Shakefp. As you like it.*

Where truth erecteth her church, he helps error to rear up

a *chapel* hard by. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

A *chapel* will I build with large endowment. *Dryden.*

A free *chapel* is such as is founded by the king of England.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PELESS. *adj.* [from *chape*.] Without a chape.

An old rusty sword, with a broken hilt, and *chapeless*, with

two broken points. *Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.*

CHAPE'LLANY. *n. f.* [from *chapel*.]

A *chapellany* is usually said to be that which does not subsist of

itself, but is built and founded within some other church, and is

dependent thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PELRY. *n. f.* [from *chapel*.] The jurisdiction or bounds of

a chapel.

CHAPERON. *n. f.* [French.] A kind of hood or cap worn

by the knights of the garter in their habits.

I will omit the honourable habiliments, as robes of state,

parliament robes, *chaperons*, and caps of state. *Camden.*

CHA'PFALN. *adj.* [from *chap* and *faln*.] Having the mouth

shrunken.

A *chappaln* beaver loosely hanging by

The cloven helm.

*Dryden's Juv. sat. 10.*

CHA'PITER. *n. f.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] The upper part or capital of

a pillar.

He overlaid your *chapiters* and your fillets with gold.

*Exodus, xxxvi. 38.*

CHA'PLAIN. *n. f.* [*capellanus*, Latin.] He that performs divine

service in a chapel, and attends the king, or other person, for

the instruction of him and his family, to read prayers, and

preach. *Cowel.*

Wishing me to permit

John de la Court, my *chaplain*, a choice hour,

To hear from him a matter of some moment.

*Shakefp.*

*Chaplain*, away! thy priesthood saves thy life.

*Shakefp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

A chief



# C H A

A chief governour can never fail of some worthless illiterate *chaplain*, fond of a title and precedence. *Swift.*

**CHA'PLAINSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *chaplain*.]

1. The office or business of a chaplain.
2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

**CHA'PLESS.** *adj.* [from *chap*.] Without any flesh about the mouth.

Now my lady Worm's *chapless*, and knocked about the muzzard with a sexton's spade. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,  
With reeky thanks and yellow *chapless* bones. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

**CHA'PLET.** *n. f.* [*chapelet*, Fr.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head.  
Upon old hyems' chin, and icy crown,  
An od'rous *chaplet* of sweet summer's buds,  
Is, as in mockery, set. *Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*  
I strangely long to know,  
Whether they nobler *chaplets* wear,  
Those that their mistresses' scorn did bear,  
Or those that were us'd kindly. *Suckling.*  
All the quire was grac'd  
With *chaplets* green, upon their foreheads plac'd. *Dryden.*  
The winding ivy *chaplet* to invade,  
And folded fern, that your fair forehead shade. *Dryden.*  
They with joyful nimble wing,  
Flew dutifully back again,  
And made an humble *chaplet* for the king. *Swift.*
2. A string of beads used in the Romish church for keeping an account of the number rehearsed of pater noster and ave marias. A different sort of *chaplets* is also used by the Mahometans.
3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives.
4. [In horsemanship.] A couple of stirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a stirrup, and joining at top in a sort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which they are fastened to the pommel of a saddle, after they have been adjusted to the length and bearing of the rider. They are made use of both to avoid the trouble of taking up or letting down the stirrups, every time a person mounts on a different horse and saddle, and to supply the want of academy saddles, which have no stirrups to them. *Farrier's Dict.*
5. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head.

**CHA'PMAN.** *n. f.* [ceapman, Sax.] A cheapner; one that offers as a purchaser.

Fair Diomede, you do as *chapmen* do,  
Dispraise the thing that you intend to buy. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Yet have they seen the maps, and bought 'em too,  
And understand 'em as most *chapmen* do. *Ben. Johnson.*

There was a collection of certain rare manuscripts, exquisitely written in Arabick; these were upon sale to the Jesuits at Antwerp, liquorish *chapmen* of such wares. *Wotton.*

He dressed two, and carried them to Samos, as the likeliest place for a *chapman*. *L'Estrange.*

Their *chapmen* they betray,  
Their shops are dens, the buyer is their prey. *Dryden.*

**CHAPS.** *n. f.* [from *chap*.]

1. The mouth of a beast of prey.  
So on the downs we see  
A hasten'd hare from greedy greyhound go,  
And past all hope, his *chaps* to frustrate so. *Sidney.*  
Open your mouth; this will shake your shaking, I can tell you, and that soundly; you cannot tell who's your friend; open your *chaps* again. *Shakesp. Tempest.*  
Their whelps at home expect the promis'd food,  
And long to temper their dry *chaps* in blood. *Dryden.*
2. It is used in contempt for the mouth of a man.

**CHAPT.** }

**CHA'PPED.** } *particip. pass.* [from *to chap*.]

Like a table upon which you may run your finger without rubs, and your nail cannot find a joint; not horrid, rough, wrinkled, gaping, or *chapt*. *Ben. Johnson's Discovery.*

Cooling ointment made,  
Which on their sun-burnt cheeks and their *chapt* skins they laid. *Dryden's Fab.*

**CHAPTER.** *n. f.* [*chapitre*, Fr. from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. A division of a book.  
The first book we divide into three sections; whereof the first is these three *chapters*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
If these mighty men at *chapter* and verse, can produce then no scripture to overthrow our church ceremonies, I will undertake to produce scripture enough to warrant them. *South.*
2. From hence comes the proverbial phrase, *to the end of the chapter*; throughout; to the end.  
Money does all things; for it gives and it takes away, it makes honest men and knaves, fools and philosophers; and so forward, *mutatis mutandis*, *to the end of the chapter*. *L'Estrange.*
3. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, signifieth, in our common law, as in the canon law, whence it is borrowed, an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church. *Cowel.*

# C H A

The abbot takes the advice and consent of his *chapter*, before he enters on any matters of importance. *Addison on Italy.*

4. The place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.  
Though the canonical constitution does not strictly require it to be made in the cathedral, yet it matters not where it be made, either in the choir or *chapter* house. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
5. The place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
6. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**CHA'PTREL.** *n. f.* [probably from *chapiter*.] The capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches, commonly called impost.

Let the keystone break without the arch, so much as you project over the jaums with the *chaptrels*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

**CHAR.** *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.] A fish found only in Winander meer in Lancashire.

**TO CHAR.** *v. a.* [See **CHARCOAL**.] To burn wood to a black cinder.

Spraywood, in *charring*, parts frequently into various cracks. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**CHAR.** *n. f.* [cynne, work, Sax. *Lye*. It is derived by *Skinner*, either from *charge*, Fr. business, or *capc*, Sax. care, or *keeren*, Dutch, to sweep.] Work done by the day; a single job or task.

But a meer woman, and commanded  
By such poor passion, as the maid that milks,  
And does the meanest *chars*. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
Harvest done, to *char* work did aspire;  
Meat, drink, and twopence, were her daily hire. *Dryden.*

**TO CHAR.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work at others houses by the day, without being a hired servant.

**CHA'R-WOMAN.** *n. f.* [from *char* and *woman*.] A woman hired accidentally for odd work, or single days.

Get three or four *char-women* to attend you constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

**CHARACTER.** *n. f.* [*character*, Lat. *χαρακτήρ*.]

1. A mark; a stamp; a representation.  
In outward also her resembling less  
His image, who made both; and less expressing  
The *character* of that dominion giv'n  
O'er other creatures. *Paradise Lost*, b. viii. l. 542.
2. A letter used in writing or printing.  
But his neat cookery! —  
He cut our roots in *characters*. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*  
The purpose is perspicuous even as substance,  
Whose grossness little *characters* sum up. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
It were much to be wished, that there were throughout the world but one sort of *character* for each letter, to express it to the eye; and that exactly proportioned to the natural alphabet formed in the mouth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
3. The hand or manner of writing.  
I found the letter thrown in at the casement of my closet. —  
You know the *character* to be your brother's. *Shak. King Lear.*
4. A representation of any man as to his personal qualities.  
Each drew fair *characters*, yet none  
Of these they feign'd, excels their own. *Denham.*
5. An account of any thing as good or bad.  
This subterraneous passage is much intended, since Seneca gave so bad a *character* of it. *Addison on Italy.*
6. The person with his assemblage of qualities.  
In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero of the piece must be advanced foremost to the view of the reader or spectator; he must outline the rest of all the *characters*; he must appear the prince of them, like the sun in the Copernican system, encompassed with the less noble planets. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
Homer has excelled all the heroick poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his *characters*; every god that is admitted into his poem, acts a part which would have been suitable to no other deity. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 273.
7. Personal qualities; particular constitution of the mind.  
Nothing so true as what you once let fall,  
Most women have no *characters* at all. *Pope.*
8. Adventitious qualities impressed by a post or office.  
The chief honour of the magistrate consists in maintaining the dignity of his *character* by suitable actions. *Atterbury.*

**TO CHA'RACTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inscribe; to engrave.

These few precepts in thy memory  
See thou *character*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
Shew me one scar *character'd* on thy skin. *Shakesp. H. VI.*  
O Rosalind! these trees shall be my books,  
And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character*. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

**CHARACTERISTICAL.** } *adj.* [from *characterize*.] That which

**CHARACTERISTICK.** } constitutes the character, or marks the peculiar properties of any person or thing.

There are several others that I take to have been likewise such, to which yet I have not ventured to prefix that *characteristical* distinction. *Woodward on Fossils.*



The shining quality of an epick hero, his magnanimity, his constancy, his patience, his piety, or whatever *characteristical* virtue his poet gives him, raises our admiration. *Dryden.*

**CHARACTERISTICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *characteristical*.] The quality of being peculiar to a character.

**CHARACTERISTICK.** *n. f.* That which constitutes the character; that which distinguishes any thing or person from others.

I shall here endeavour to shew, how this vast invention exerts itself, in a manner superiour to that of any poet, as it is the great and peculiar *characteristick* which distinguishes him from all others. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

**CHARACTERISTICK** of a Logarithm. The same with the *index* or *exponent*.

**TO CHARACTERIZE.** *v. a.* [from *character*.]

1. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man.

It is some commendation, that we have avoided publickly to *characterize* any person, without long experience. *Swift.*

2. To engrave, or imprint.

They may be called anticipations, prenotions, or sentiments *characterized* and engraven in the soul, born with it, and growing up with it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. To mark with a particular stamp or token.

There are faces not only individual, but gentilitious and national; European, Asiatick, Chinese, African, and Grecian faces are *characterized*. *Arbutnot on Air.*

**CHARACTERLESS.** *adj.* [from *character*.] Without a character.

When water drops have worn the stones of Troy,

And blind oblivion swallowed cities up,

And mighty states *characterless* are grated,

To dusty nothing. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

**CHARACTERY.** *n. f.* [from *character*.] Impression; mark; distinction.

Fairies use flowers for their *charactery*.

*Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

All my engagements I will construe to thee,

All the *charactery* of my sad brows. *Shakesp. Julius Caesar.*

**CHARCOAL.** *n. f.* [imagined by *Skinner* to be derived from *char*, business; but, by *Mr. Lye*, from *to chark*, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. It is used in preparing metals.

Seacoal lasts longer than *charcoal*; and *charcoal* of roots, being coaled into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary *charcoal*. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 779.*

Love is a fire that burns and sparkles,

In men as nat'rally as in *charcoals*,

Which footy chymists stop in holes,

When out of wood they extract coals. *Hudibras.*

Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, scrawls

With desp'rate *charcoal* round his darken'd walls? *Pope.*

**CHARD.** *n. f.* [*charde*, Fr.]

1. *Chards* of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw, during the autumn and winter; this makes them grow white, and lose some of their bitterness. *Chambers.*

2. *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large white, thick, downy, and cotton-like main shoot, which is the true *chard*. *Mortimer.*

**TO CHARGE.** *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr. *caricare*, Ital. from *carrus*, Lat.]

1. To entrust; to commission for a certain purpose. It has *with* before the thing entrusted.

And the captain of the guard *charged* Joseph *with* them, and he served them. *Genesis, xl. 4.*

What you have *charged* me *with*, that I have done.

*Shakesp. King Lear.*

2. To impute as a debt, with *on* before the debtor.

My father's, mother's, brother's death, I pardon:

That's somewhat sure; a mighty sum of murder,

Of innocent and kindred blood struck off,

My prayers and penance shall discount for these,

And beg of heav'n to *charge* the bill *on* me. *Dryden.*

It is not barely the ploughman's pains, the reaper's and thresher's toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat; the plough, mill, oven, or any other utensils, must all be *charged on* the account of labour. *Locke.*

3. To impute; with *on* before the person to whom any thing is imputed.

No more accuse thy pen, but *charge* the crime

*On* native sloth, and negligence of time. *Dryden.*

It is easy to account for the difficulties he *charges on* the peripatetick doctrine. *Locke.*

Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free,

*Charge* all their woes *on* absolute decree;

All to the dooming gods their guilt translate,

And follies are miscall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*

We *charge* that *upon* necessity, which was really desired and chosen. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To impose as a task. It has *with* before the thing imposed.

The gospel *chargeth* us *with* piety towards God, and justice and charity to men, and temperance and chastity in reference to ourselves. *Tillotson.*

5. To accuse; to censure.

Speaking thus to you, I am so far from *charging* you as guilty in this matter, that I can sincerely say, I believe the exhortation wholly needless. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

6. To accuse. It has *with* before the crime.

And his angels he *charged with* folly. *Job, iv. 18.*

7. To challenge.

The priest shall *charge* her by an oath. *Numb. v. 19.*

Thou canst not, cardinal, devise a name

So slight, unworthy, and ridiculous,

To *charge* me to an answer as the pope. *Shakesp. K. John.*

8. To command.

I may not suffer you to visit them;

The king hath strictly *charg'd* the contrary. *Shakesp. R. III.*

Why dost thou turn thy face? I *charge* thee, answer

To what I shall enquire. *Dryden and Lee's OEdipus.*

I *charge* thee, stand,

And tell thy name and business in the land. *Dryden.*

9. To fall upon; to attack; to make an onset.

With his prepared sword he *charges* home

My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

The Grecians rally, and their pow'rs unite;

With fury *charge* us, and renew the fight. *Dryden.*

Like your heroes of antiquity, he *charges* in iron, and seems to despise all ornament, but intrinsic merit. *Granville.*

10. To burden; to load.

Here's the smell of blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh! — What a sigh is there? the heart is sorely *charged*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

When often urg'd, unwilling to be great,

Your country calls you from your lov'd retreat,

And sends to senates, *charg'd* with common care,

Which none more shuns, and none can better bear. *Dryden.*

Like meat swallowed down for pleasure and greediness, which only *charges* the stomach, or fumes into the brain. *Temple.*

A fault in the ordinary method of education, is the *charging* of childrens memories with rules and precepts. *Locke.*

11. To fill.

It is pity the obelisks in Rome had not been *charged* with several parts of the Egyptian histories, instead of hieroglyphicks. *Addison on Italy.*

12. To load a gun with powder and bullets.

**CHARGE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; trust; custody.

One of the Turks laid down letters upon a stone, saying, that in them was contained that they had in *charge*.

*Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

A hard division, when the harmless sheep

Must leave their lambs to hungry wolves in *charge*. *Fairfax.*

He enquired many things, as well concerning the princes which had the *charge* of the city, whether they were in hope to defend the same. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

2. Precept; mandate; command.

Saul might even lawfully have offered to God those reserved spoils, had not the Lord, in that particular case, given special *charge* to the contrary. *Hooker, b. v. § 17.*

It is not for nothing, that St. Paul giveth *charge* to beware of philosophy; that is to say, such knowledge as men by natural reason attain unto. *Hooker, b. iii. § 8.*

The leaders having *charge* from you to stand,

Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

He, who requires

From us no other service than to keep

This one, this easy *charge*, of all the trees

In paradise, that bear delicious fruit

So various, not to taste that only tree

Of knowledge, planted by the tree of life. *Par. Lost, b. iv.*

3. Commission; trust conferred; office.

If large possessions, pompous titles, honourable *charges*, and profitable commissions, could have made this proud man happy, there would have been nothing wanting to his establishment. *L'Estrange.*

Go first the master of thy herds to find

True to his *charge* a loyal swain and kind. *Pope.*

4. It had anciently sometimes *over* before the thing committed to trust.

I gave my brother *charge over* Jerusalem; for he was a faithful man, and feared God above many. *Nehemiah, vii. 2.*

5. It has *of* before the subject of command or trust.

Hast thou eaten of the tree,

Whereof I gave thee *charge* thou should'st not eat?

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 123.*

6. It has *upon* before the person charged.

He loves God with all his heart, that is, with that degree of love, which is the highest point of our duty, and of God's *charge upon* us. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

7. Accusation; imputation.

We need not lay new matter to his *charge*:

What you have seen him do, and heard him speak,

Beating your officers, cursing yourselves. *Shakesp. Coriolan.*

These very men are continually reproaching the clergy, and laying



laying to their *charge* the pride, the avarice, the luxury, the ignorance, and superstition of popish times. *Swift.*

8. The person or thing entrusted to care or management.

Why hast thou, Satan, broke the bounds prescrib'd  
To thy transgressions, and disturb'd the *charge*  
Of others? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 879.*

More had he said, but, fearful of her stay,  
The starry guardian drove his *charge* away,  
To some fresh pasture. *Dryden.*

Our guardian angel saw them where they fate  
Above the palace of our slumb'ring king;  
He sigh'd, abandoning his *charge* to fate. *Dryden.*

This part should be the governour's principal care; that an habitual gracefulness and politeness, in all his carriage, may be settled in his *charge*, as much as may be, before he goes out of his hands. *Locke.*

9. An exhortation of a judge to a jury.

10. Expence; cost.

Being long since made weary with the huge *charge*, which you have laid upon us, and with the strong endurance of so many complaints. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Their *charge* was always born by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Witness this army of such mafs and *charge*,  
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

He liv'd as kings retire, though more at large,  
From publick business, yet of equal *charge*. *Dryden.*

11. It is, in later times, commonly used in the plural, *charges*.

A man ought warily to begin *charges*, which, once begun, will continue. *Bacon's Essays.*

Ne'er put yourself to *charges*, to complain  
Of wrong, which heretofore you did sustain. *Dryden.*

The last pope was at considerable *charges*, to make a little kind of harbour in this place. *Addison on Italy.*

12. Onset.

And giving a *charge* upon their enemies, like lions, they slew eleven thousand footmen, and sixteen hundred horsemen, and put all the others to flight. *2 Macc. xi. 11.*

Honourable retreats are no ways inferiour to brave *charges*; as having less of fortune, more of discipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

13. The signal to fall upon enemies.

Our author seems to sound a *charge*, and begins like the clangour of a trumpet. *Dryden.*

14. The posture of a weapon fitted for the attack or combat.

Their neighing courfers, daring of the spur,  
Their armed staves in *charge*, their beavers down. *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

15. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

16. Among farriers.

*Charge* is a preparation, or a sort of ointment, of the consistence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the shoulder-splaits, inflammations, and sprains of horses.

A *charge* is of a middle nature, between an ointment and a plaister, or between a plaister and a cataplasm. *Farrier's Dict.*

17. In heraldry.

The *charge* is that which is born upon the colour, except it be a coat divided only by partition. *Peacham.*

CHARGEABLE. *adj.* [from *charge*.]

1. Expensive; costly.

Divers bulwarks were demolished upon the sea coasts, in peace *chargeable*, and little serviceable in war. *Hayward.*

Neither did we eat any man's bread for nought, but wrought with labour and travel night and day, that we might not be *chargeable* to any of you. *2 Thess. iii. 9.*

There was another accident of the same nature on the Sicilian side, much more pleasant, but less *chargeable*; for it cost nothing but wit. *Wotton.*

Considering the *chargeable* methods of their education, their numerous issue, and small income, it is next to a miracle, that no more of their children should want. *Atterbury.*

2. Imputable, as a debt or crime.

Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising a man, but some fault or other *chargeable* upon him. *South.*

3. Subject to charge or accusation; accusable.

Your papers would be *chargeable* with something worse than indelicacy; they would be immoral. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 286.*

CHARGEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *chargeable*.] Expence; cost; costliness.

That which most deters me from such trials, is not their *chargeableness*, but their unsatisfactoriness, though they should succeed. *Boyle.*

CHARGEABLY. *adv.* [from *chargeable*.] Expensively; at great cost.

He procured it not with his money, but by his wisdom; not *chargeably* bought by him, but liberally given by others by his means. *Aicham's Schoolmaster.*

CHARGER. *n. f.* [from *charge*.] A large dish.

All the tributes land and sea affords,  
Heap'd in great *chargers*, load our sumptuous boards. *Denham.*

This golden *charger*, snatch'd from burning Troy,  
Anchises did in sacrifice employ. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Ev'n Lamb himself, at the most solemn feast,  
Might have some *chargers* not exactly dress'd.

*King's Art of Cookery.*

Nor dare they close their eyes,  
Void of a bulky *charger* near their lips,  
With which in often interrupted sleep,  
Their frying blood compels to irrigate  
Their dry furr'd tongues. *Philips.*

CHARILY. *adv.* [from *chary*.] Warily; frugally.

CHARINESS. *n. f.* [from *chary*.] Caution; nicety; scrupulousness.

I will consent to act any villainy against him, that may not fully the *chariness* of our honesty. *Shak. Merry W. of Windsor.*

CHARIOT. *n. f.* [*car-rhod*, Welch, a wheeled car; for it is known the Britons fought in such; *charriot*, Fr. *carretta*, Ital.]

1. A carriage of pleasure, or state.

Thy grand captain Antony  
Shall set thee on triumphant *chariots*, and  
Put garlands on thy head. *Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

He skims the liquid plains,  
High on his *chariot*, and with loosen'd reins,  
Majestick moves along. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

3. A lighter kind of coach with only back seats.

To CHARIOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. This word is rarely used.

An angel all in flames ascended

As in a fiery column *charioting*

His godlike presence. *Milton's Agonistes.*

CHARIOTEER. *n. f.* [from *chariot*.] He that drives the chariot. It is used only in speaking of military chariots, and those in the ancient publick games.

The gasping *charioteer* beneath the wheel

Of his own car. *Dryden's Fables.*

The burning chariot, and the *charioteer*,

In bright Boötes and his wane appear. *Addison on Italy.*

Show us the youthful handsome *charioteer*,

Firm in his seat, and running his career. *Prior.*

CHARIOT RACE. *n. f.* [from *chariot* and *race*.] A sport anciently used, where chariots were driven for the prize, as now horses run.

There is a wonderful vigour and spirit in the description of the horse and *chariotrace*. *Addison on the Georgicks.*

CHARITABLE. *adj.* [*charitable*, Fr. from *charité*.]

1. Kind in giving alms; liberal to the poor.

He that hinders a *charitable* person from giving alms to a poor man, is tied to restitution, if he hindered him by fraud or violence. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Shortly thou wilt behold me poor, and kneeling

Before thy *charitable* door for bread. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

How shall we then wish, that it might be allowed us to live over our lives again, in order to fill every minute of them with *charitable* offices! *Atterbury.*

Health to himself, and to his infants bread

The lab'rer bears: what his hard heart denies,

His *charitable* vanity supplies. *Pope.*

2. Kind in judging of others; disposed to tenderness; benevolent.

How had you been my friends else? Why have you that *charitable* title from thousands, did you not chiefly belong to my heart? *Shakefp. Timon.*

Of a politick sermon that had no divinity, the king said to bishop Andrews, Call you this a sermon? The bishop answered; By a *charitable* construction it may be a sermon. *Bacon.*

CHARITABLY. *adv.* [from *charity*.]

1. Kindly; liberally; with inclination to help the poor.

2. Benevolently; without malignity.

Nothing will more enable us to bear our crosses patiently, injuries *charitably*, and the labour of religion comfortably.

*Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

'Tis best sometimes your censure to restrain,

And *charitably* let the dull be vain. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

CHARITY. *n. f.* [*charité*, Fr. *charitas*, Lat.]

1. Tenderness; kindness; love.

By thee,

Founded in reason, loyal, just, and pure,

Relations dear, and all the *charities*

Of father, son, and brother, first were known.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 756.*

2. Goodwill; benevolence; disposition to think well of others.

My errors, I hope, are only those of *charity* to mankind, and such as my own *charity* has caused me to commit, that of others may more easily excuse. *Dryden's Religio Laici, Preface.*

3. The theological virtue of universal love.

Concerning *charity*, the final object whereof is that incomprehensible beauty which shineth in the countenance of Christ, the Son of the living God. *Hooker, b. i. p. 38.*

Peace, peace, for shame, if not for *charity*.—

—Urge neither *charity* nor shame to me;

Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shakefp. Richard III.*

Only



Only add

Deeds to thy knowledge answerable, add faith;

Add virtue, patience, temperance, add love,

By name to come call'd *charity*, the soulOf all the rest. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 584.*Faith believes the revelations of God; hope expects his promises; *charity* loves his excellencies and mercies. *Taylor.*But lasting *charity's* more ample sway,

Nor bound by time, nor subject to decay,

In happy triumph shall for ever live. *Prior.**Charity*, or a love of God, which works by a love of our neighbour, is greater than faith or hope. *Atterbury.*

## 4. Liberality to the poor.

The heathen poet, in commending the *charity* of Dido to the Trojans, spoke like a christian. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.*

## 5. Alms; relief given to the poor.

We must incline to the king; I will look for him, and privately relieve him; go you and maintain talk with the duke, that my *charity* be not of him perceived. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*The ant did well to reprove the grasshopper for her slothfulness; but she did ill then to refuse her a *charity* in her distress. *L'Estrange.*To CHARK. *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal.Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head, or, with a fever, like fire in a strong-water shop, burns him down to the ground; or if it flames not out, *charks* him to a coal. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. iii. c. v. § 10.*CHARLATAN. *n. f.* [*charlatan*, Fr. *ciarlatano*, Ital. from *ciarlare*, to chatter.] A quack; a mountebank; an empirick.Saltimbanches, quackfavers, and *charlatans*, deceive them in lower degrees. *Brown's Vulgar Errors. b. i. c. 3.*For *charlatans* can do no good,Until they're mounted in a crowd. *Hudibras.*CHARLATANICAL. *adj.* [from *charlatan*.] Quackish; ignorant.A cowardly foldier, and a *charlatanical* doctor, are the principal subjects of comedy. *Cowley, Preface.*CHARLATANRY. *n. f.* [from *charlatan*.] Wheedling; deceit; cheating with fair words.CHARLES'S-WAIN. *n. f.* The northern constellation, called the Bear.There are seven stars in *Urfa minor*, and in *Charles's-wain*, or *Plaustrum of Urfa major*, seven. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*CHA'LOCK. *n. f.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower. It is a species of *Mithridate mustard*.CHARM. *n. f.* [*charme*, Fr. *carmen*, Latin.]

1. Words, or philtres, or characters, imagined to have some occult or unintelligible power.

I never knew a woman so dote upon a man; surely I think you have *charms*.—Not I, I assure thee; setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I have no other *charms*. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*There have been ever used, either barbarous words, of no sense, lest they should disturb the imagination, or words of similitude, that may second and feed the imagination: and this was ever as well in heathen *charms*, as in *charms* of later times. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 948.*

Alcyone he names amidst his pray'rs,

Names as a *charm* against the waves and wind,Most in his mouth, and ever in his mind. *Dryden.*Antæus could, by magick *charms*,Recover strength, whene'er he fell. *Swift.*

2. Something of power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections.

Well founding verses are the *charm* we use,  
Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuse. *Rowcommon.*But what avail her unexhausted stores,  
Her blooming mountains and her sunny shores,  
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,  
The smiles of nature, and the *charms* of art,  
While proud oppression in her vallies reigns,  
And tyranny usurps her happy plains? *Addison.*To CHARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fortify with charms against evil.

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests,  
I bear a *charmed* life, which must not yield  
To one of woman born. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

2. To make powerful by charms.

Arcadia was the *charmed* circle, where all his spirits for ever should be enchanted. *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. To subdue by some secret power; to amaze.

I, in mine own woe *charm'd*,

Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;

Nor feel him where he struck. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

4. To subdue the mind by pleasure.

'Tis your graces

That from my muteft conscience to my tongue,

*Charms* this report out. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

Amoret! my lovely foe,

Tell me where thy strength does lie:

Where the pow'r that *charms* us so,In thy soul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*CHA'RMER. *n. f.* [from *charm*.] One that has the power of charms, or enchantments.

That handkerchief

Did an Egyptian to my mother give;

She was a *charmer*, and could almost readThe thoughts of people. *Shakefp. Othello.*

The passion you pretended,

Was only to obtain;

But when the charm is ended,

The *charmer* you disdain. *Dryden's Sp. Friar.*CHA'RMING. *particip. adj.* [from *charm*.] Pleasing in the highest degree.For ever all goodness will be *charming*, for ever all wickedness will be most odious. *Sprat.*O *charming* youth! in the first opening page,So many graces in so green an age. *Dryden.*CHA'RMINGLY. *adv.* [from *charming*.] In such a manner as to please exceedingly.She smiled very *charmingly*, and discovered as fine a set of teeth as ever eye beheld. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 11.*CHA'RMINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *charming*.] The power of pleasing.CHA'RNEL. *adj.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing flesh, or carcases.

Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp

Often found in *charnel* vaults, and sepulchres,Ling'ring and sitting by a new-made grave. *Milton.*CHA'RNEL-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*charnier*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Latin.]

The place under churches where the bones of the dead are repositied.

If *charnel-houses* and our graves must send

Those, that we bury, back; our monuments

Shall be the maws of kites. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*When they were in those *charnel-houses*, every one was placed in order, and a black pillar or coffin set by him. *Taylor.*CHART. *n. f.* [*charta*, Lat.] A delineation or map of coasts, for the use of sailors. It is distinguished from a *map*, by representing only the coasts.The Portuguese, when they had doubled the Cape of Good-Hope, found skilful pilates, using astronomical instruments, geographical *charts*, and compasses. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*CHARTER. *n. f.* [*charta*, Latin.]1. A *charter* is a written evidence of things done between man and man. *Charters* are divided into *charters* of the king, and *charters* of private persons. *Charters* of the king are those, whereby the king passeth any grant to any person or more, or to any body politick: as a *charter* of exemption, that no man shall be empannelled on a jury; *charter* of pardon, whereby a man is forgiven a felony, or other offence. *Cowel.*

If you deny it, let the danger light

Upon your *charter*, and your city's freedom. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*Here was that *charter* seal'd, wherein the crownAll marks of arbitrary power lays down. *Denham.*

She shakes the rubbish from her mounting brow,

And seems to have renew'd her *charter's* date,Which heav'n will to the death of time allow. *Dryden.*

2. Any writing bestowing privileges or rights.

It is not to be wondered, that the great *charter* whereby God bestowed the whole earth upon Adam, and confirmed it unto the sons of Noah, being as brief in word as large in effect, hath bred much quarrel of interpretation. *Raleigh's Essays.*God renewed this *charter* of man's sovereignty over the creatures. *South.*

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

I must have liberty,

Withal as large a *charter* as the wind,

To blow on whom I please; for so fools have;

And they that are most gauled with my folly,

They most must laugh. *Shakefp. As you like it.*

My mother,

Who has a *charter* to extol her blood,When she does praise me, grieves me. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*CHARTER-PARTY. *n. f.* [*chartre partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.*Charter-parties*, or contracts, made even upon the high sea, touching things that are not in their own nature maritime, belong not to the admiral's jurisdiction. *Hale's Common Law of England.*CHA'RTERED. *adj.* [from *charter*.] Invested with privileges by charter; privileged.

When he speaks,

The air, a *charter'd* libertine, is still. *Shakefp. Henry V.*CHA'RY. *adj.* [from *care*.] Careful; cautious; wary; frugal. Over his kindred he held a wary and *chary* care, which bountifully was expressed, when occasion so required. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough,If she unmask her beauty to the moon. *Shakefp. Care.*To CHASE. *v. a.* [*chasser*, Fr.]

1. To hunt.

2. To pursue as an enemy.

And Abimelech *chased* him, and he fled before him. *Jud. ix. 40.*

3. To



3. To follow as a thing desirable.

4. To drive.

Thus *chased* by their brother's endless malice, from prince to prince, and from place to place, they, for their safety, fled at last to the city of Eifennis. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

When the following morn had *chas'd* away

The flying stars, and light restor'd the day.

*Dryden.*

To CHASE Metals. See To ENCHASE.

CHASE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; pursuit of any thing as game.

Whilst he was hast'ning, in the *chase*, it seems,

Of this fair couple, meets he on the way

The father of this seeming lady. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

There is no *chase* more pleasant, methinks, than to drive a thought, by good conduct, from one end of the world to another, and never to lose sight of it till it fall into eternity.

*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Fitness to be hunted, appropriation to *chase* or sport.

Concerning the beasts of *chase*, whereof the buck is the first, he is called the first year a fawn. *Shakesp. Love's L. Lost.*

A maid I am, and of thy virgin train;

Oh! let me still that spotless name retain,

Frequent the forests, thy chaste will obey,

And only make the beasts of *chase* my prey.

*Dryden.*

3. Pursuit of an enemy, or of something noxious.

The admiral, with such ships only as could suddenly be put in readiness, made forth towards them; insomuch as of one hundred ships, there came scarce thirty to work: howbeit, with them, and such as came daily in, we set upon them, and gave them *chase*.

*Bacon.*

One day, upon the sudden, he sallied out upon them with certain troops of horsemen, with such violence, that, at the first onset, he overthrew them, and, having them in *chase*, did speedy execution.

*Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

They seek that joy, which us'd to glow,

Expanded on the hero's face;

When the thick squadrons press the foe,

And William led the glorious *chase*.

*Prior.*

4. Pursuit of something as desirable.

Yet this mad *chase* of fame, by few pursu'd,

Has drawn destruction on the multitude. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

5. Hunting match.

Tell him, h'ath made a match with such a wrangler,

That all the courts of France will be disturb'd

With *chases*.

*Shakesp. Henry V.*

6. The game hunted.

She, seeing the towering of her pursued *chase*, went circling about, rising so with the less sense of rising.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

Hold, Warwick: seek thee out some other *chase*,

For I myself must put this deer to death. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Honour's the noblest *chase*; pursue that game,

And recompence the loss of love with fame.

*Granville.*

7. Open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted.

A receptacle for deer and game, of a middle nature between a forest and a park; being commonly less than a forest, and not endued with so many liberties; and yet of a larger compass, and stored with greater diversity of game than a park. A *chase* differs from a forest in this, because it may be in the hands of a subject, which a forest, in its proper nature, cannot; and from a park, in that it is not inclosed, and hath not only a larger compass, and more store of game, but likewise more keepers and overseers.

*Cowel.*

He and his lady both are at the lodge,

Upon the northside of this pleasant *chase*. *Shakesp. Tit. And.*

8. The CHASE of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece, taken within side.

*Chambers.*

CHASE-GUN. *n. f.* [from *chase* and *gun*.] Guns in the forepart of the ship, fired upon those that are pursued.

Mean time the Belgians tack upon our rear,

And raking *chase-guns* through our stern they send. *Dryden.*

CHA'SER. *n. f.* [from *chase*.] Hunter; pursuer; driver.

Then began

A stop i' th' *chaser*, a retire; anon

A rout, confusion thick.

*Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

So fast he flies, that his reviewing eye

Has lost the *chasers*, and his ear the cry.

*Denham.*

Stretch'd on the lawn, his second hope survey,

At once the *chaser*, and at once the prey.

Lo Rufus tugging at the deadly dart,

Bleeds in the forest like a wounded hart.

*Pope.*

CHASM. *n. f.* [*χασμα*.]

1. A breach unclosed; a cleft; a gape; an opening.

In all that visible corporeal world, we see no *chasms* or gaps.

*Locke.*

The water of this orb communicates with that of the ocean, by means of certain hiatuses or *chasms* passing betwixt it and the bottom of the ocean.

*Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

The ground adust her riv'n mouth disparts,

Horrible *chasm*! profound.

*Philips.*

2. A place unfilled; a vacuity.

Some lazy ages, lost in ease,

No action leave to busy chronicles;

VOL. I.

Such, whose supine felicity but makes,

In story *chasms*, in epochs mistakes.

*Dryden.*

CHASSELAS. *n. f.* [French.] A sort of grape. See VINE.

CHASTE. *adj.* [*cheste*, Fr. *castus*, Lat.]

1. Pure from all commerce of sexes; as a *chaste* virgin.

2. With respect to language; pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phrases.

3. Without obscenity.

Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some *chaste*, others obscene.

*Watts's Logick.*

4. True to the marriage bed.

Love your children, be discreet, *chaste*, keepers at home.

*Titus, ii. 5.*

CHASTE-TREE. *n. f.* [*vitex*, Lat.]

The flower consists of one leaf, with two lips; the forepart is tubulose, from whose flower-cup rises the pointal, which becomes an almost spherical fruit, divided into four cells. The leaves are fingered like those of hemp. This tree will grow to be eight or ten feet high, and produce their spikes of flowers at the extremity of every strong shoot in autumn.

*Miller.*

To CHA'STEN. *v. a.* [*chastier*, Fr. *castigo*, Lat.] To correct; to punish; to mortify.

*Chasten* thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying.

*Prov. xix. 18.*

I follow thee, safe guide! the path

Thou lead'st me; and to the hand of heav'n submit,

However *chast'ning*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 373.*

Some feel the rod,

And own, like us, the father's *chast'ning* hand.

*Rowe's Royal Convert.*

From our lost pursuit she wills to hide

Her close decrees, and *chasten* human pride.

*Prior.*

To CHASTISE. *v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat. antiently accented on the first syllable, now on the last.]

1. To punish; to correct by punishment; to afflict for faults.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,

But I will *chastise* this high minded strumpet. *Sha. Hen. VI.*

I am glad to see the vanity or envy of the canting chymists thus discovered and *chastised*.

*Boyle's Septical Chymist.*

How seldom is the world affrighted or *chastised* with signs or prodigies, earthquakes or inundations, famines or plagues?

*Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

Like you, commission'd to *chastise* and bless,

He must avenge the world, and give it peace.

*Prior.*

2. To reduce to order, or obedience.

Hie thee hither,

That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,

And *chastise*, with the valour of my tongue,

All that impedes thee.

*Shakesp. King Lear.*

Know, Sir, that I

Will not wait pinion'd at your master's court,

Nor once be *chastis'd* with the sober eye

Of dull Octavia.

*Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The gay social sense

By decency *chastis'd*.

*Thomson.*

CHASTISEMENT. *n. f.* [*chastiment*, Fr.] Correction; punishment. These words are all commonly, though not always, used of domestick or parental punishment.

Shall I so much dishonour my fair stars,

On equal terms to give him *chastisement*? *Shakesp. R. II.*

He held the *chastisement* of one which molested the see of Rome, pleasing to God.

*Raleigh's Essays.*

For seven years what can a child be guilty of, but lying, or ill-natur'd tricks; the repeated commission of which shall bring him to the *chastisement* of the rod.

*Locke.*

He receives a fit of sickness as the kind *chastisement* and discipline of his heavenly father, to wean his affections from the world.

*Bentley.*

CHA'STITY. *n. f.* [*castitas*, Lat.]

1. Purity of the body.

Who can be bound by any solemn vow,

To force a spotless virgin's *chastity*? *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

*Chastity* is either abstinence or continence: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence of married persons: chaste marriages are honourable and pleasing to God.

*Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Ev'n here where frozen *chastity* retires,

Love finds an altar for forbidden fires.

*Pope.*

2. Freedom from obscenity.

There is not *chastity* enough in language,

Without offence to utter them. *Sh. Much ado about Nothing.*

3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

CHASTISER. *n. f.* [from *chastise*.] The person that chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

CHA'STLY. *adv.* [from *chaste*.] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.

You should not pass here: no, though it were as virtuous to lie as to live *chastely*.

*Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Make first a song of joy and love,

Which *chastely* flame in royal eyes.

*Wotton.*



Succession of a long descent,  
Which *chastly* in the channels ran,  
And from our demi-gods began.

Dryden.

CHA'STNESS. *n. f.* [from *chaste*.] Chastity; purity.

To CHAT. *v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr. *Skinner*; perhaps from *a-chat*, purchase or cheapening, on account of the prate naturally produced in a bargain; or only, as it is most likely, contracted from *chatter*.] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to cackle; to chatter; to converse at ease.

Thus *chatten* the people in their steads,  
Ylike as a monster of many heads.

Spenser's Pastorals.

Because that I familiarly sometimes,  
Do use you for my fool, and *chat* with you,  
Your sauciness will jest upon my love.

Shakespeare. Comedy of Errors.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared fights  
Are spectacled to see him. Your prattling nurse  
Into a rapture lets her baby cry,  
While she *chats* him.

Shakespeare. Coriolanus.

The shepherds on the lawn  
Sat simply *chatting* in a rustick row.

Milton.

With much goodwill the motion was embrac'd,  
To *chat* a while on their adventures pass'd.

Dryden.

CHAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate; flight or negligent tattle.

Lords that can prate  
As amply and unnecessarily,  
As this Gonzalo, I myself would make  
A chough of as deep *chat*.

Shakespeare. Tempest.

The time between before the fire they sat,  
And shorten'd the delay by pleasing *chat*.  
The least is no inconsiderable good, but such as he confesses  
is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glass of  
wine, or the idle *chat* of a smoking club.

Locke.

Snuff, or the fan, supplies each pause of *chat*,  
With fingering, laughing, ogling, and all that.

Pope.

CHAT. *n. f.* The keys of trees are called *chats*, as ash *chats*.

CHA'TELLANY. *n. f.* [*châtelanie*, Fr.] The district under the  
dominion of a castle.

Here are about twenty towns and forts of great importance,  
with their *chatellanies* and dependencies.

Dryden.

CHA'TTEL. *n. f.* [See CATTLE.] Any moveable possession: a  
term now scarce used but in forms of law.

Nay, look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret;

I will be master of what is mine own;

She is my goods, my *chattels*.

Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.

Honour's a lease for lives to come,  
And cannot be extended from  
The legal tenant: 'tis a *chattle*

Not to be forfeited in battle.

Hudibras, p. i. c. iii.

To CHA'TTER. *v. n.* [*caqueter*, Fr.]

1. To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird.

Nightingales seldom sing, the pie still *chattereth*.

Sidney.

So doth the cuckow, when the mavis sings,

Begin his witless note apace to *chatter*.

Spenser's Sonnets.

There was a crow sat *chattering* upon the back of a sheep;  
Well, sirrah, says the sheep, you durst not have done this to a  
dog.

L'Estrange.

Your birds of knowledge, that in dusky air  
*Chatter* futurity.

Dryden and Lee's OEdipus.

2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth.

Stood Theodore surpriz'd in deadly fright,

With *chat'ring* teeth, and bristling hair upright.

Dryden.

Dip but your toes into cold water,  
Their correspondent teeth will *chatter*.

Prior.

3. To talk idly or carelessly.

Suffer no hour to pass away in a lazy idleness, an impertinent  
*chattering*, or useless trifles.

Watts's Logick.

CHA'TTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Noise like that of a pie or monkey.

The mimick ape began his *chatter*,

How evil tongues his life bespatter.

Swift.

2. Idle prate.

CHA'TTERER. *n. f.* [from *chatter*.] An idle talker; a pratler.

CHA'TWOOD. *n. f.* Little sticks; fuel.

CHA'VENDER. *n. f.* [*Chevesne*, Fr.] The chub; a fish.

These are a choice bait for the chub, or *chavender*, or indeed  
any great fish.

Walton's Angler.

CHAUMONTE'LLIE. *n. f.* [Fr.] A sort of pear; which see.

To CHAW. *v. a.* [*kawen*, Germ.] To champ between the  
teeth; to masticate; to chew.

I home returning, fraught with foul despoight,

And *chawing* vengeance all the way I went.

Fairy Q. b. ii.

They come to us, but us love draws;

He swallows us, and never *chaws*;

He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry.

Donne.

Whether he found any use of *chawing* little sponges, dipt in  
oil, in his mouth, when he was perfectly under water, and at a  
distance from his engine.

Boyle.

The man who laugh but once to see an ass

Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,

Might laugh again, to see a jury *chaw*

The prickles of unpalatable law.

Dryden.

CHAW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The chap; the upper or under  
part of a beast's mouth.

I will turn thee back, and put hocks into thy *claws*, and  
will bring thee forth and all thine army.

Ezek. xxxviii. 4.

CHA'WDRON. *n. f.* Entrails.

Add thereto a tyger's *chawdron*,

For the ingredients of our cauldron.

Shakespeare. Macbeth.

CHEAP. *adj.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopēn*, Dutch, to buy.]

1. To be had at a low rate; purchased for a small price.

Where there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, there  
the thing to be sold will be *cheap*. On the other side, raise up  
a great many buyers for a few sellers, and the same thing will  
immediately turn dear.

Locke.

2. Of small value; easy to be had; not respected.

The goodness, that is *cheap* in beauty, makes

Beauty brief in goodness.

Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.

Had I so lavish of my presence been,

So common hackney'd in the eyes of men,

So stale and *cheap* to vulgar company.

Shakespeare. Henry IV.

He that is too much in any thing, so that he giveth another  
occasion of society, maketh himself *cheap*.

Bacon.

May your sick fame still languish till it die,

And you grow *cheap* in every subject's eye.

Dryden.

The usual titles of distinction, which belong to us, are turn-  
ed into terms of derision and reproach, and every way is taken  
by profane men, towards rendering us *cheap* and contemptible.

Atterbury.

CHEAP. *n. f.* [*chepeing* is an old word for market; whence *East-  
cheap*, *Cheapside*.] Market; purchase; bargain; as good *cheap*;  
[*a bon marche*, Fr.]

The same wine that comes out of Candia, which we pay  
so dear for now a days, in that good world was very good  
*cheap*.

Sidney, b. ii.

It is many a man's case to tire himself out with hunting af-  
ter that abroad, which he carries about him all the while, and  
may have it better *cheap* at home.

L'Estrange.

Some few insulting cowards, who love to vapour good *cheap*,  
may trample on those who give least resistance.

Decay of Piety.

To CHE'APEN. *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax. to buy.]

1. To attempt to purchase; to bid for any thing; to ask the  
price of any commodity.

Rich she shall be, that's certain; wise, or I'll none; virtu-  
ous, or I'll never *cheapen* her; fair, or I'll never look on her.

Shakespeare. Much ado about Nothing.

The first he *cheapened* was a Jupiter, which would have come  
at a very easy rate.

L'Estrange.

So in a morning, without bodice,

Slept sometimes out to Mrs. Thody's,

To *cheapen* tea.

Prior.

To shops in crouds the daggled females fly,

Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy.

Swift.

2. To lessen value.

My hopes pursue a brighter diadem.

Can any brighter than the Roman be?

I find my profer'd love has *cheapen'd* me.

Dryden. Tyrrel. Love.

CHE'APLY. *adv.* [from *cheap*.] At a small price; at a low rate.

By these I see

So great a day as this is *cheaply* bought.

Shakespeare. Macbeth.

Blood, rapines, massacres, were *cheaply* bought,

So mighty recompence your beauty brought.

Dryden.

CHE'APNESS. *n. f.* [from *cheap*.] Lowness of price.

Ancient statutes incite merchant strangers to bring in com-  
modities; having for end *cheapness*.

Bacon's Henry VII.

The discredit which is grown upon this kingdom, has been  
the great discouragement to other nations to transplant them-  
selves hither, and prevailed farther than all the invitations which  
the *cheapness* and plenty of the country has made them.

Temple.

CHEAR. See CHEER.

To CHEAT. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation; probably from  
*acheter*, Fr. to purchase, alluding to the tricks used in making  
bargains. See the noun.]

1. To defraud; to impose upon; to trick. It is used commonly  
of low cunning.

It is a dangerous commerce, where an honest man is sure at  
first of being *cheated*; and he recovers not his losses, but by  
learning to *cheat* others.

Dryden.

There are a sort of people who find that the most effectual  
way to *cheat* the people, is always to pretend to infallible cures.

Tillotson, Preface.

2. It has of before the thing taken away by fraud.

I that am curtail'd by this fair proportion,

*Cheated* of feature by dissembling nature,

Deform'd, unfinish'd.

Shakespeare. Richard III.

CHEAT. *n. f.* [from the verb. Some think abbreviated from  
*escheat*, because many fraudulent measures being taken by the  
lords of manours in procuring *eschcats*, *cheat* the abridgment  
was brought to convey a bad meaning.]

1. A fraud; a trick; an imposture.

The pretence of publick good is a *cheat* that will ever pass,  
though so abused by ill men, that I wonder the good do not  
grow ashamed to use it.

Temple.



# C H E

Emp'rick politicians use deceit,  
Hide what they give, and cure but by a *cheat*. *Dryden.*  
When I consider life, 'tis all a *cheat*;  
Yet, fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit.  
Trust on, and think tomorrow will repay;  
Tomorrow's falser than the former day;  
Lyes worse; and while it says, we shall be blest,  
With some new joys cuts off what we possess. *Dryden.*

2. A person guilty of fraud.  
Diffimulation can be no further useful than it is concealed;  
for as much as no man will trust a known *cheat*. *South.*

Like that notorious *cheat*, vast sums I give,  
Only that you may keep me while I live. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*  
**CHE'ATER.** *n. f.* [from *cheat*.] One that practises fraud.

I will be *cheater* to them both, and they shall be exchequers  
to me. [It is here for *eschearer*.] *Shakesp. M.W. of W.*

They say this town is full of couzenage,  
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye;  
Disguised *cheaters*, prating mountebanks,  
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakesp. Comedy of Err.*  
He is no swaggerer, hostess; a tame *cheater* i' faith.

*Cheater*, call you him? I will bar no honest man my house,  
nor no *cheater*. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

All sorts of injurious persons, the sacrilegious, the detainers  
of tithes, *cheaters* of mens inheritances, false witnesses and ac-  
cusers. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

**TO CHECK.** *v. a.* [from the French *echecs*, chess; from whence  
we use, at that game, the term *checkmate*, when we stop our  
adversary from carrying on his play any farther.]

1. To repress; to curb.  
Reserve thy state; with better judgment *check*  
This hideous rashness. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*  
How fumes may be sown and raised, how they may be spread  
and multiplied, and how they may be *checked* and laid dead.  
*Bacon's Essays.*

I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,  
And virtue has no tongue to *check* her pride. *Milton.*  
He who sat at a table, richly and deliciously furnished, but  
with a sword hanging over his head by one single thread or hair,  
surely had enough to *check* his appetite. *South.*

2. To reprove; to chide.  
Richard, with his eye brimful of tears,  
Then *check'd* and rated by Northumberland,  
Did speak these words, now prov'd a prophecy. *Shakesp.*  
His fault is much, and the good king his master  
Will *check* him for't. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. To compare a bank note or other bill, with the correspon-  
dent cipher.

4. To control by a counter reckoning.  
**TO CHECK.** *v. n.*

1. To stop; to make a stop; with *at*.  
With what wing the stanyel *checks at* it. *Shakesp.*  
He must observe their mood on whom he jests,  
The quality of the persons, and the time;  
And, like the haggard, *check at* every feather  
That comes before his eye. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either  
is disabled for the future, or else *checks at* any vigorous under-  
taking ever after. *Locke.*

2. To clash; to interfere.  
If love *check* once with business, it troubleth mens fortunes.  
*Bacon's Essays.*

I'll avoid his presence;  
It *checks* too strong upon me. *Dryden's All for Love.*  
**CHECK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Repressure; stop; rebuff.  
I do know, the state,  
However this may gall him with some *check*,  
Cannot with safety cast him. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Rebellion in this land shall lose his sway,  
Meeting the *check* of such another day. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
We see, also, that kings that have been fortunate conquerors  
in their first years, must have some *check* or arrest in their for-  
tunes. *Bacon's Essay.*

God hath of late years manifested himself in a very dreadful  
manner, as if it were on purpose to give a *check* to this insolent  
impiety. *Tillotson.*

It was this viceroy's zeal, which gave a remarkable *check* to  
the first progress of christianity. *Addison. Freeholder, N° 32.*

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a  
*check* to that sacrilege, which had been but too much winked  
at. *Atterbury.*

The great struggle with his passions is in the first *check*.  
*Rogers.*

2. Restraint; curb; government.  
They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the  
*check* of their consciences much breaketh their spirit. *Hayw.*

The impetuosity of the new officer's nature needed some  
restraint and *check*, for some time, to his immoderate pretences  
and appetite of power. *Clarendon.*

Some free from rhyme or reason, rule or *check*,  
Break Priscian's head, and Pegasus's neck. *Pope.*

# C H E

While such men are in trust, who have no *check* from with-  
in, nor any views but towards their interest. *Swift.*

3. A reproof; a slight.  
Oh! this life  
Is nobler than attending for a *check*;  
Richer than doing nothing for a bauble. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

4. A dislike; a sudden disgust; something that stops the pro-  
gress.

Say I should wed her, would not my wife subjects  
Take *check*, and think it strange? perhaps revolt? *Dryden.*

5. In falconry, is when a hawk forsakes her proper game to follow  
rooks, pies, or other birds that cross her in her flight. *Chambers.*

A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if she be  
handsome, she is the more subject to go out on *check*. *Suckling.*

When whistled from the fist,  
Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,  
And with her eagerness, the quarry miss'd,  
Streight flies at *check*, and clips it down the wind. *Dryden.*

6. The person checking; the cause of restraint; a stop.  
He was unhappily too much used as a *check* upon the lord Co-  
ventry. *Clarendon.*

A satyrical poet is the *check* of the laymen on bad priests.  
*Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The letters have the natural production by several *checks* or  
stops, or, as they are usually called, articulations of the breath or  
voice. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

7. The correspondent cipher of a bank bill.

8. A term used in the game of chess, when one party obliges the  
other either to move or guard his king.

9. *Clerk of the CHECK*, in the king's household, has the *check*  
and controulment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ush-  
ers belonging to the royal family.

10. *Clerk of the CHECK*, in the king's navy at Plymouth, is also  
the name of an officer invested with like powers. *Chambers.*

**TO CHE'CKER.** } *v. a.* [from *echecs*, chess, Fr.] To variegate or  
**TO CHE'QUER.** } diversify, in the manner of a chess-board,  
with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts.

The grey-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,  
*Check'ring* the eastern clouds with streaks of light.  
*Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind,  
And make a *chequer'd* shadow on the ground. *Shakesp.*  
As the snake roll'd in the flow'ry bank,  
With shining *checker'd* slough doth sting a child,  
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

The wealthy spring yet never bore  
That sweet, nor dainty flower,  
That damask'd not the *checker'd* floor  
Of Cynthia's summer bower. *Drayton's Cynthia.*

Many a youth and many a maid,  
Dancing in the *checker'd* shade. *Milton.*

In the chess-board, the use of each chess-man is determined  
only within that *chequered* piece of wood. *Locke.*

In our present condition, which is a middle state, our minds  
are, as it were, *chequered* with truth and falsehood. *Addison.*

The ocean intermixing with the land, so as to *checker* it in-  
to earth and water. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Here waving groves a *checker'd* scene display,  
And part admit, and part exclude the day. *Pope.*

**CHE'CKER.** } Work varied alternately as to its colours or  
**CHECKER-WORK.** } materials.

Nets of *checker-work* and wreaths of chain-work for the cha-  
peters which were upon the top of the pillars. *1 Kings, vii. 17.*

**CHE'CKMATE.** *n. f.* [*echec et mat*, Fr.] The movement on the  
chess-board, that kills the opposite men, or hinders them from  
moving.

Love they him called, that gave me the *checkmate*,  
But better might they have behote him hate. *Spenser.*

**CHE'CKROLL.** *n. f.* [from *check* and *roll*.] A roll or book, con-  
taining the names of such as are attendants on, and in pay to  
great personages, as their household servants. It is otherwise  
called the *chequer-roll*. *Cowel.*

Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's ser-  
vants in *checkroll*, lest it should have been too harsh to the gen-  
tlemen and other commons of the kingdom. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

**CHEEK.** *n. f.* [ceac, Saxon.]

1. The side of the face below the eye.  
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down  
Her delicate *cheek*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Her beauty hangs upon the *cheek* of night,  
Like a rich jewel in an Æthiop's ear. *Shakesp. Rom. and Ju.*

I shall survey and spy  
Death in thy *cheeks*, and darkness in thy eye. *Donne.*

Daughter of the rose, whose *cheeks* unite  
The diff'ring titles of the red and white,  
Who heaven's alternate beauty well display  
The blush of morning and the milky way. *Dryden.*

2. A general name among mechanicks for almost all those pieces  
of their machines and instruments that are double, and perfectly  
alike. *Chambers.*

**CHEEK-**



**CHEEKBONE.** *n. f.* [from *cheek* and *bone*.]  
I cut afterwards into the tumour, and felt the slug: it lay partly under the os jugale, or *cheekbone*. *Weseman.*

**CHEEKTOOTH.** *n. f.* [from *cheek* and *tooth*.] The hinder tooth or tusk.  
He hath the *cheekteeth* of a great lion. *Joel*, i. 6.

**CHEER.** *n. f.* [*chere*, Fr. entertainment; *cara*, Sp. the countenance. It seems to have, in English, some relation to both these senses.]

- Entertainment; provisions served at a feast.  
But though my cates be mean, take them in good part;  
Better *cheer* you may have, but not with better heart.  
*Shakesp. Comedy of Errors.*  
His will was never determined to any pursuit of good *cheer*,  
poignant sauces, and delicious wines. *Locke.*
- Invitation to gaiety.  
My royal lord,  
You do not give the *cheer*; the feast is sold  
That is not often vouched, while 'tis making  
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
- Gaiety; jollity.  
I have not that alacrity of spirit,  
Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakesp. R. III.*
- Air of the countenance.  
Right faithful true he was in deed and word,  
But of his *cheer* did seem too solemn sad.  
Nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad. *Stens. Fairy Q.*  
Which publick death, receiv'd with such a *cheer*,  
As not a sigh, a look, a shrink bewrays  
The least felt touch of a degenerate fear,  
Gave life to envy, to his courage praise. *Daniel's Civil W.*  
He ended; and his words their drooping *cheer*  
Enlighten'd, and their languish'd hope reviv'd. *Milton.*  
At length appear  
Her grisly brethren stretch'd upon the bier:  
Pale at the sudden sight, she chang'd her *cheer*.  
*Dryden's Fables.*
- Perhaps temper of mind in general.  
Then were they all of good *cheer*, and they also took some  
meat. *Acts*, xxvii. 36.

**TO CHEER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

- To incite; to encourage; to inspirit.  
He complain'd in vain, that he was betrayed: yet, for all  
that, he was nothing discouraged, but *cheered* up the footmen.  
*Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled,  
And vow'd revenge on her devoted head. *Dryden's Fables.*
- To comfort; to console.  
I died, ere I could lend thee aid;  
But *cheer* thy heart, and be thou not dismay'd.  
*Shakesp. Richard III.*  
Displeas'd at what, not suffering, they had seen,  
They went to *cheer* the faction of the green. *Dryden.*
- To gladden.  
Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert *cheers*;  
Prepare the way, a god, a god appears. *Pope's Messiah.*  
The sacred sun, above the waters rais'd,  
Thro' heaven's eternal brazen portals blaz'd,  
And wide o'er earth diffus'd his *cheering* ray. *Pope.*

**TO CHEER.** *v. n.* To grow gay or gladsome.  
At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers* up;  
My hopes revive, and gladness dawns within me.  
*A. Philips's Distress Mother.*

**CHEERER.** *n. f.* [from *to cheer*.] Gladner; giver of gaiety.  
To thee alone be praise,  
From whom our joy descends,  
Thou *cheerer* of our days. *Wotton.*  
Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a *cheerer*  
of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet  
thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*  
Saffron is the safest and most simple cordial, the greatest re-  
viver of the heart, and *cheerer* of the spirits. *Temple.*  
Prime *cheerer*, light,  
Of all material beings first and best. *Thomson's Summer.*

**CHEERFUL.** *adj.* [from *cheer* and *full*.]

- Gay; full of life; full of mirth.  
The *cheerful* birds of sundry kind  
Do chaunt sweet music to delight his mind. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*
- Having an appearance of gaiety.  
A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance: but by sorrow  
of the heart the spirit is broken. *Prov. xv. 13.*

**CHEERFULLY.** *adv.* [from *cheerful*.] Without dejection; with  
willingness; with gaiety.  
Pluck up thy spirits, look *cheerfully* upon me.  
*Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*  
To their known stations *cheerfully* they go. *Dryden.*  
Doctrine is that which must prepare men for discipline;  
and men never go on so *cheerfully*, as when they see where they  
go.  
May the man  
That *cheerfully* recounts the female's praise,  
Find equal love, and love's untainted sweets  
Enjoy with honour. *Philips.*

**CHEERFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *cheerful*.]

- Freedom from dejection; alacrity.  
With what resolution and *cheerfulness*, with what courage  
and patience did vast numbers of all sorts of people, in the  
first ages of christianity, encounter all the rage and malice of  
the world, and embrace torments and death? *Tillotson.*
- Freedom from gloominess.  
I remember, then I marvelled to see her receive my com-  
mandments with sighs, and yet do them with *cheerfulness*.  
*Sidney, b. ii.*

**CHEERLESS.** *adj.* [from *cheer*.] Without gaiety, comfort, or  
gladness.  
For since mine eye your joyous sight did miss,  
My cheerful day is turn'd to *cheerless* night. *Fairy Q. b. i.*  
On a bank, beside a willow,  
Heav'n her cov'ring, earth her pillow,  
Sad Amynta sigh'd alone,  
From the *cheerless* dawn of morning  
Till the dews of night returning. *Dryden.*  
*Cheerless* towns, far distant, never blest'd. *Thomson.*

**CHEERLY.** *adj.* [from *cheer*.]

- Gay; cheerful.  
They are useful to mankind, in affording them convenient  
situations of houses and villages, reflecting the benign and  
cherishing sun beams, and so rendering their habitations both  
more comfortable and more *cheerly* in winter. *Ray on Creation.*  
Under heavy arms the youth of Rome  
Their long laborious marches overcome;  
*Cheerly* their tedious travels undergo. *Dryden's Virgil.*
- Not gloomy.  
**CHEERLY.** *adv.* [from *cheer*.] Cheerfully.  
In God's name, *cheerly* on, courageous friends,  
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,  
By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shakesp. Richard III.*  
Oft listening how the hounds and horn  
*Cheerly* rouse the slumb'ring morn. *Milton.*

**CHEERY.** *adj.* [from *cheer*.] Gay; sprightly; having the  
power to make gay.  
Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl;  
Let cider new wash sorrow from thy soul. *Gay's Pastorals.*

**CHEESE.** *n. f.* [*caseus*, Lat. *cýre*, Saxon.] A kind of food  
made by pressing the curd of coagulated milk, and suffering  
the mass to dry.  
I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, parson Hugh  
the Welchman with my *cheese*, than my wife with herself.  
*Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**CHEESECAKE.** *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *cake*.] A cake made of  
soft curds, sugar and butter.  
Effeminate he sat, and quiet;  
Strange product of a *cheese*cake diet. *Prior.*  
Where many a man at variance with his wife,  
With soft'ning mead and *cheese*cake ends the strife.  
*King's Art of Cookery.*

**CHEESEMONGER.** *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *monger*.] One who  
deals in cheese.  
A true owl of London,  
That gives out he is undone,  
Being a *cheesemonger*,  
By trusting. *Ben Johnson's Owls.*

**CHEESEPRESS.** *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *press*.] The press in  
which the curds are pressed.  
The cleanly *cheese*press she could never turn,  
Her aukward fist did ne'er employ the churn. *Gay's Past.*

**CHEESEVAT.** *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *vat*.] The wooden case in  
which the curds are confined when they are pressed into cheese.  
His sense occasions the careless rustick to judge the sun no  
bigger than a *cheesevat*. *Glanville's Scepssis, c. 10.*

**CHEESY.** *adj.* [from *cheese*.] Having the nature or form of  
cheese.  
Acids mixed with them precipitate a tophaceous chalky mat-  
ter, but not a *cheesy* substance. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**CHE'LY.** *n. f.* [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a shell fish.  
It happeneth often, I confess, that a lobster hath the *chely*,  
or great claw, of one side longer than the other.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 5.*

**CHEMISTRY.** See CHYMISTRY.

**CHEQUER.** See CHECKER.

**TO CHE'RISH.** *v. a.* [*cherir*, Fr.] To support and forward  
with encouragement, help, and protection; to shelter; to nurse  
up.  
Whenever Buckingham doth turn his hate  
Upon your grace, and not with duteous love  
Doth *cherish* you and yours, God punish me  
With hate in those where I expect most love. *Shak. R. III.*  
I would I were thy bird.  
Sweet, so would I;  
But I should kill thee with too much *cherishing*.  
*Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*  
What doth *cherish* weeds but gentle air? *Shakesp. H. VI.*  
Magistrates have always thought themselves concerned to  
*cherish* religion, and to maintain in the minds of men the be-  
lief of a God and another life. *Tillotson.*  
But



But old god Saturn, which doth all devour,  
Doth *cherish* her, and still augments her might. *Davies.*  
He that knowingly commits an ill, has the upbraidings of  
his own conscience; those who act by error, have its *cherish-*  
*ings* and encouragements to confirm and animate them.

*Decay of Piety.*

CHE'RISHER. *n. f.* [from *cherish*.] An encourager; a sup-  
porter.

One of their greatest praises it is to be the maintainers  
and *cherishers* of a regular devotion, a reverend worship, a  
true and decent piety. *Sprat's Serm.*

CHE'RISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *cherish*.] Encouragement; sup-  
port; comfort. It is now obsolete.

The one lives, her age's ornament,  
That with rich bounty and dear *cherishment*,  
Supports the praise of noble poeſie.

*Spenser's Tears of the Muses.*

CHE'RRY. *n. f.* } [*cerise*, Fr. *cerasus*, Lat.]  
CHE'RRY-TREE. *n. f.* }

The tree hath large shining leaves: the fruit grows on  
long pedicles, and is roundish or heart-shaped: the stone  
is short, tumid, and roundish. The species are; 1. The  
common red or garden cherry. 2. Large Spanish cherry.  
3. The red heart cherry. 4. The white heart cherry.  
5. The bleeding heart cherry. 6. The black heart cherry.  
7. The May cherry. 8. The black cherry, or mazard.  
9. The archduke cherry. 10. The yellow Spanish cherry.  
11. The Flanders cluster cherry. 12. The carnation cherry.  
13. The large black cherry. 14. The bird cherry. 15. The  
red bird or Cornish cherry. 16. The largest double flowered  
cherry. 17. The double flowered cherry. 18. The com-  
mon wild cherry. 19. The wild northern English cherry,  
with late ripe fruit. 20. The shock or perfumed cherry.  
21. The cherrytree with striped leaves. And many other  
sorts of cherries; as the amber cherry, lukeward, corone,  
Gascoigne, and the morello; which is chiefly planted for  
preserving.

This fruit was brought out of Pontus at the time of the  
Mithridatick victory, by Lucullus, in the year of Rome 680;  
and was brought into Britain about 120 years afterwards,  
which was *An. Dom.* 55; and was soon after spread through  
most parts of Europe. It is generally esteemed for its ear-  
liness, being of the first tree-fruits that appears to welcome  
in the fruit-season. *Miller.*

Some devils ask but the parings of one's nail, a pin, a nut,  
a *cherry* stone; but she, more covetous, would have a chain.

*Shakeſp. Com. of Errors.*

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light-yellow eat-  
ing *cherries*, with his face and bosom sun-burnt. *Peacham.*

All this done by a little spark of life, which, in its first  
appearance, might be inclosed in the hollow of a *cherry* stone.

*Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

All the ideas of all the sensible qualities of a *cherry* come  
into my mind by sensation. *Locke.*

CHE'RRY. *adj.* [from the substantive.] Resembling a *cherry*  
in colour.

Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,

A *cherry* lip, a passing pleasing tongue. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

CHE'RRY BAY. See LAUREL.

CHE'RRY-CHEEKED: *adj.* [from *cherry* and *cheek*.] Having ruddy  
cheeks.

I warrant them *cherrycheek'd* country girls. *Cong. Old Bat.*

CHE'RRYPIT. *n. f.* [from *cherry* and *pit*.] A child's play, in  
which they throw *cherry* stones into a small hole.

What! man, 'tis not for gravity to play at *cherrypit*.

*Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

CHERSONE'SE. *n. f.* [*χερσώνησος*.] A peninsula; a tract of  
land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined to the continent  
by a narrow neck or isthmus.

CHE'RT. *n. f.* [from *quartz*, Germ.] A kind of flint.

Flint is most commonly found in form of nodules; but 'tis  
sometimes found in thin strata, when 'tis called *chert*. *Woodw.*

CHE'RUB. *n. f.* [*כרוב* plur. *כרובים*.] It is sometimes written  
in the plural, improperly, *cherubims*.]

A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next  
in order to the seraphim. All the several descriptions which  
the Scripture gives us of *cherubin*, differ from one another;  
as they are described in the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions,  
and in a composition of all these figures put together. The  
hieroglyphical representations in the embroidery upon the cur-  
tains of the Tabernacle, were called by Moses, *Exod.* xxvi. 1.  
*cherubim* of cunning work. *Calmet.*

The roof o' th' chamber

With gold *cherubims* is fretted. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Heav'n's *cherubin* hors'd,

Upon the flightless coursers of the air,

Shall blow the horrid deed in ev'ry eye,

That tears shall drown the wind.

*Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Some *cherub* finishes what you begun,

And to a miracle improves a tune.

*Prior.*

CHE'RUBICK. *adj.* [from *cherub*.] Angelick; relating to the  
*cherubim*.

Thy words

Attentive, and with more delighted ear,  
Divine instructor! I have heard, than when  
*Cherubick* songs by night from neighb'ring hills  
Aerial musick send. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. v. l. 547.

And on the east side of the garden place,  
Where entrance up from Eden easiest climbs,  
*Cherubick* watch. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi. l. 120.

CHE'RUBIN. *adj.* [from *cherub*.] Angelical.

This fell whore of thine,

Hath in her more destruction than thy sword,

For all her *cherubin* look. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

CHE'RVIL. *n. f.* [*chærophyllum*, Lat.] It is an umbelliferous plant,  
whose leaves are divided into many segments: the petals of  
the flower are bifid and heart-shaped; and each flower is suc-  
ceeded by two long seeds, not furrowed. The species are;  
1. Garden *chervil*. 2. Wild perennial *chervil*, or cow-weed.  
The first of these species is cultivated for fallads. *Miller.*

To CHE'RUP. *v. n.* [from *cheer*; perhaps from *cheer up*; cor-  
rupted to *cherip*.] To chirp; to use a cheerful voice.

The birds

Frame to thy song their cheerful *cheriping*;

Or hold their peace for shame of thy sweet lays. *Spens. Past.*

CHE'SLIP. *n. f.* A small vermin, that lies under stones or  
tiles. *Skinner.*

CHESS. *n. f.* [*echec*, Fr.] A nice and abstruse game, in which  
two sets of men are moved in opposition to each other.

This game the Persian magi did invent,  
The force of Eastern wisdom to express;  
From thence to busy Europeans sent,  
And styl'd by modern Lombards pensive *chefs*. *Denham.*

So have I seen a king on *chefs*,  
(His rooks and knights withdrawn,  
His queen and bishops in distress)  
Shifting about, grow less and less,  
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden.*

CHE'SS-APPLE. *n. f.* See WILD SERVICES, of which it is a species.

CHE'SS-BOARD. *n. f.* [from *chefs* and *board*.] The board or table  
on which the game of chess is plaid.

And cards are dealt, and *chessboards* brought;

To ease the pain of coward thought. *Prior.*

CHE'SS-MAN. *n. f.* [from *chefs* and *man*.] A puppet for chess.

A company of *chessmen*, standing on the same squares of the  
chessboard where we left them: we say, they are all in the same  
place, or unmoved. *Locke.*

CHE'SS-PLAYER. *n. f.* [from *chefs* and *player*.] A gamester at chess.

Thus like a skilful *chessplayer*, by little and little, he draws  
out his men, and makes his pawns of use to his greater per-  
sons. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

CHE'SSOM.

The tender *chessom* and mellow earth is the best, being mere  
mould, between the two extremes of clay and sand; especially  
if it be not loomy and binding. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 665.

CHEST. *n. f.* [*cyrt*, Sax. *cista*, Lat.]

1. A box of wood or other materials, in which things are laid up.

He will seek there, on my word: neither press, *chest*, trunk,  
well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of  
such places. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

But more have been by avarice oppress,

And heaps of money crowded in the *chest*. *Dryd. Juu. Sat.*

2. A CHEST of Drawers. A case with boxes or drawers.

3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the shoulders to the  
belly.

Such as have round faces, or broad *chests*, or shoulders,  
have seldom or never long necks. *Brown's Vul. Err.* b. vii. c. 14.

He describes another by the largeness of his *chest*, and  
breadth of his shoulders. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

To CHEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repose in a chest;  
to hoard.

CHEST-FOUNDING. *n. f.* A disease in horses. It comes near  
to a pleurisy, or peripneumony, in a human body. *Far. Dict.*

CHE'STED. *adj.* [from *chest*.] Having a chest; as broad-  
chested, narrow-chested.

CHE'STER. See CASTOR.

CHE'STNUT. *n. f.*

CHE'STNUT-TREE. *n. f.* } [*chastaigne*, Fr. *castanea*, Lat.]

1. The tree hath katkins, which are placed at remote dis-  
tances from the fruit, on the same tree. The outer coat  
of the fruit is very rough, and has two or three nuts  
included in each husk or covering. This tree was for-  
merly in greater plenty, as may be proved by the old build-  
ings in London, which were, for the most part, of this tim-  
ber; which is equal in value to the best oak, and, for many  
purposes, far exceeds it, particularly for making vessels for  
liquors; it having a property, when once thoroughly seasoned,  
to maintain its bulk constantly, and is not subject to shrink  
or swell, like other timber. *Miller.*

2. The fruit of the chestnut-tree.

A woman's tongue,

That gives not half so great a blow to th' ear,

As will a *chestnut* in a farmer's fire. *Shakeſp. Tam. of the Shrew.*

October has a basket of services, medlars and *chestnuts*, and  
fruits that ripen at the latter time. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. The name of a brown colour.



His hair is of a good colour. —

—An excellent colour: your *chestnut* was ever the only colour.

Merab's long hair was glossy *chestnut* brown. *Cowl. Dav.*

CHE'TON. *n. f.* See PLUM, of which it is a species.

CHEVALIER. *n. f.* [*chevalier*, Fr.] A knight; a gallant strong man.

Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid;

And I am lowted by a traitor-villain,

And cannot help the noble *chevalier*. *Shakesp. Hen. VI. p. 1.*

CHEVAUX de Frise. *n. f.* [Fr. The singular *Cheval de Frise* is seldom used.] The Friesland horse, which is a piece of timber, larger or smaller, and traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, stopping a breach, or making a retrenchment to stop the cavalry. It is also called a turnpike, or tourniquet.

*Chamb. rs.*

CHE'VEN. *n. f.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] A river fish; the same with chub.

CHE'VERIL. *n. f.* [*cheverau*, Fr.] A kid; kidleather.

A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit: how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward. *Shakesp. Twelf. Night.*

Which gifts the capacity

Of your soft *cheveril* conscience would receive,

If you might please to stretch it. *Shakespeare's Henry VII.*

O, here's a wit of *cheveril*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

CHE'VISANCE. *n. f.* [*chevisance*, Fr.] Enterprize; atchievement; A word now not in use.

Fortune, the foe of famous *chevisance*,

Seldom, said Guyon, yields to virtue's aid,

But in her way throws mischief and mischance.

*Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 9. stan. 8.*

CHEVRON. *n. f.* [French.] One of the honourable ordinaries in heraldry. It represents two rafters of a house, set up as they ought to stand.

*Harris.*

To CHEW. *v. a.* [*ceopyan*, Sax. *kauwen*, Dutch. It is very frequently pronounced *chaw*, and perhaps properly.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate.

If little faults, proceeding on distemper,

Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,

When capital crimes, *chew'd*, swallow'd, and digested, Appear before us. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Pacing through the forest,

*Chewing* the food of sweet and bitter fancy. *Sh. As you like it.*

This pious cheat, that never suck'd the blood,

Nor *chew'd* the flesh of lambs.

*Dryden's Fables.*

The vales

Descending gently, where the lowing herd

*Chews* verd'rous pasture.

*Philips.*

By *chewing*, solid aliment is divided into small parts: in a human body, there is no other instrument to perform this action but the teeth. By the action of *chewing*, the spittle and mucus are squeezed from the glands, and mixed with the aliment; which action, if it be long continued, will turn the aliment into a sort of chyle.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. To meditate; or ruminare in the thoughts.

While the fierce monk does at his trial stand,

He *chews* revenge, abjuring his offence:

Guile in his tongue, and murder in his hand,

He stabs his judge, to prove his innocence.

*Prior.*

3. To taste without swallowing.

Heav'n's in my mouth,

As if I did but only *chew* its name. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and digested: that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, with diligence and attention.

*Bacon, Essay 51.*

To CHEW. *v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate.

I will with patience hear, and find a time;

'Till then, my noble friend, *chew* upon this. *Shak. Jul. Caf.*

Inculcate the doctrine of disobedience, and then leave the multitude to *chew* upon't.

*L'Estrange, Fab. 67.*

Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past,

And blunder on in business to the last. *Pope's Epist. 1. l. 244.*

CHICANE. *n. f.* [*chicane*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from the Spanish word *chico*, little.]

1. The art of protracting a contest by petty objection and artifice.

The general part of the civil law concerns not the *chicane* of private cafes, but the affairs and intercourse of civilized nations, grounded upon the principles of reason. *Locke on Educ.*

His attornies have hardly one trick left; they are at an end of all their *chicane*.

*Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

2. Artifice in general. This sense is only in familiar language.

Unwilling then in arms to meet,

He strove to lengthen the campaign,

And save his forces by *chicane*.

*Prior.*

To CHICANE. *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a contest by tricks.

CHICA'NER. *n. f.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] A petty sophister; a trifling disputant; a wrangler.

This is the only way to distinguish the two most different

things I know in the world, a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason.

*Locke on Human Understanding, S. 3.*

CHICA'NERY. *n. f.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophistry; mean arts of wrangle.

His anger at his ill success, caused him to destroy the greatest part of these reports; and only to preserve such as discovered most of the *chicanery* and futility of the practice.

*Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

CHICHES. *n. f.* See CHICKPEAS.

CHICHLING VETCH. *n. f.* [*lathyrus*, Lat.] The plants of this species produce abundance of flowers, which are very ornamental in basons or pots of flowers to place in chimnies, and other parts of large rooms. In Germany they are cultivated, and eaten as peas, though neither so tender nor well tasted.

*Miller.*

CHICK. *n. f.* } [*cicen*, Sax. *kiecken*, Dut.]

CHICKEN. *n. f.* }

1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird. All my pretty ones?

What, all my pretty *chickens*, and their dam,

At one fell swoop!

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

For when the shell is broke, out comes a *chick*. *Davies.*

While it is a *chick*, and hath no spurs, nor cannot hurt, nor yet hath seen the like motion, yet he readily practiseth it.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Ev'n since she was a se'n-night old, they say,

Was chaste and humble to her dying day;

Nor *chick*, nor hen, was known to disobey. *Dryd. Fables.*

Having the notion that one laid the egg out of which the other was hatched, I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and *chick*.

*Locke.*

On rainy days alone I dine,

Upon a *chick* and pint of wine:

On rainy days I dine alone,

And pick my *chicken* to the bone.

*Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. A word of tendernefs.

My Ariel, *chick*,

This is thy charge.

*Shakespeare's Tempest.*

3. A term for a young girl.

Then, Chloe, still go on to prate

Of thirty-six and thirty-eight;

Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,

Your hints, that Stella is no *chicken*.

*Swift.*

CHI'CKENHEARTED. *adj.* [from *chicken* and *heart*.] Cowardly; timorous; fearful.

Now we set up for tilting in the pit,

Where 'tis agreed by bullies, *chickenhearted*,

To fright the ladies first, and then be parted. *Prot. to Sp. Fr.*

The CHI'CKENPOX. *n. f.* An exanthematous distemper, so called from its being of no very great danger.

CHI'CKLING. *n. f.* [from *chick*.] A small chicken.

CHI'CKPEAS. *n. f.* [from *chick* and *pea*.]

It hath a papilionaceous flower, succeeded by short swelling pods, like the inflated bladder of a fish: the seeds are shaped like a ram's head. It is seldom cultivated in England; where peas will do well, which are much preferable.

*Miller.*

CHI'CKWEED. *n. f.* [*chick* and *weed*.] The name of a plant.

Green mint, or *chickweed*, are common applications, and of good use, in all the hard swellings of the breast, occasioned by milk.

*Wiseman of Tumours.*

To CHIDE. *v. a.* preter. *chid* or *chode*, part. *chid* or *chidden*. [*ciban*, Sax.]

1. To reprove; to check; to correct with words: applied to persons.

*Chide* him for faults, and do it reverently,

When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth. *Sh. Hen. VI.*

If he do set

The very wings of reason to his heels,

And fly like *chidden* Mercury from Jove. *Sh. Troil. & Cres.*

Those, that do teach your babes,

Do it with gentle means, and easy tasks;

He might have *chid* me so: for, in good faith,

I am a child to chiding.

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

Scylla wept,

And *chid* her barking waves into attention.

*Milton.*

Above the waves as Neptune shew'd his face,

To *chide* the winds, and save the Trojan race.

*Waller.*

You look, as if yon stern philosopher

Had just now *chid* you.

*Addison's Cato.*

If any woman of better fashion in the parish happened to be absent from church, they were sure of a visit from him, to *chide* and to dine with her.

*Swift.*

2. To drive away with reproof.

Margaret my queen, and Clifford too,

Have *chid* me from the battle.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. To blame; to reproach: applied to things.

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay,

And fountains, o'er the pebbles, *chid* your stay.

*Dryden.*

I *chid* the folly of my thoughtless haste;

For, the work perfected, the joy was past.

*Prior.*

To CHIDE, *v. n.*

1. To clamour; to scold.

2

What



What had he to do to *chide* at me. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Next morn, betimes, the bride was missing:

The mother scream'd, the father *chid*,

Where can this idle wench be hid?

*Swift.*

2. To quarrel with.

The business of the state does him offense,

And he does *chide* with you.

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. To make a noise.

My duty,

As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood,

Should the approach of this wild river break,

And stand unshaken yours.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

CHIDER. *n. f.* [from *chide*.] A rebuker; a reprover.

Not her that chides, sir, at any hand, I pray.—

I love no *chide* s, sir.

*Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

CHIEF. *adj.* [*chef*, the head, *Fr.*]

1. Principal; most eminent; above the rest in any respect.

These were the *chief* of the officers that were over Solomon's works.

*1 Kings ix. 23.*

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been *chief* in this trespass.

*Ezra ix. 2.*

Your country, *chief* in arms, abroad defend;

At home, with morals, arts, and laws amend.

*Pope's Epist.*

2. Eminent; extraordinary.

A froward man soweth strife, and a whisperer separateth *chief* friends

*Proverbs xvi. 28.*

3. Capital; of the first order; that to which other parts are inferior, or subordinate.

I came to have a good general view of the apostle's main purpose in writing the epistle, and the *chief* branches of his discourse wherein he prosecuted it.

*Locke's Pref. to St. Paul's Ep.*

4. It is used by some writers in the superlative degree; but, I think, improperly: the comparative is never found.

We beseech you, bend you to remain

Here in the cheer and comfort of our eye,

Our *chiefest* courtier, cousin, and our son.

*Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Doeg an Edomite, the *chiefest* of the herdmen.

*1 Sa xxii. 7.*

He sometimes denied admission to the *chiefest* officers of the army.

*Clarendon, b. viii.*

CHIEF. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A commander; a leader.

Is pain to them

Less pain, less to be fled? or thou than they

Less hardy to endure? courageous *chief*!

The first in flight from pain.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

After or before were never known

Such *chiefs*; as each an army seem'd alone.

*Dryden's Fab.*

A wit's a feather, and a *chief* a rod;

An honest man's the noblest work of God.

*Pope's Ess. on Man.*

A prudent *chief* not always must display

His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array;

But with th' occasion and the place comply,

Conceal his force, may seem sometimes to fly.

*Po. Ess. Crit.*

2. In CHIEF, in law. *In capite*, without a superior lord.

All fums demandable, either for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in *chief*, or for the pardon of any such alienation already made without licence, have been stayed in the way to the hanaper.

*Bacon's Off. Alienations.*

I shall be proud to hold my dependance on you in *chief*, as I do part of my small fortune in Wiltshire.

*Dryd. Ded. to Cleom.*

3. In Spenser it seems to signify somewhat like achievement; a mark of distinction.

Where be the nosegays that she dight for thee?

The coloured chaplets wrought with a *chief*,

The knottish rush-rings, and gilt rosemary.

*Spens. Past.*

4. In heraldry.

The *chief* is so called of the French word *chef*, the head or upper part: this possesses the upper third part of the escutcheon.

*Peacham on Drawing.*

CHIEFLESS. *adj.* [from *chief*.] Without a head; without a leader.

And *chiefless* armies doz'd out the campaign,

And navies yawn'd for orders on the main.

*Dunciad, b. iv.*

CHIEFLY. *adv.* [from *chief*.] Principally; eminently; more than common.

Any man who will seriously consider the nature of an epic poem, what actions it describes, and what persons they are *chiefly* whom it informs, will find it a work full of difficulty.

*Dryden's Juven. Preface.*

Those parts of the kingdom, where the number and estates of the dissenters *chiefly* lay.

*Swift.*

CHIEFRIE. *n. f.* [from *chief*.] A small rent paid to the lord Paramount.

They shall be well able to live upon those lands, to yield her majesty reasonable *chiefrie*; and also give a competent maintenance unto the garrisons.

*Spenser's Ireland.*

Would the reserved rent at this day be any more than a small *chiefrie*.

*Swift.*

CHIEFTAN. *n. f.* [from *chief*, *n. f.* captain.]

1. A leader; a commander.

That forc'd their *chieftain*, for his safety's sake,

(Their *chieftain* Humber named was aright)

Unto the mighty stream him to betake,

Where he an end of battle and of life did make.

*Fairy Qu.*

2. The head of a clan.

It broke, and absolutely subdued all the lords and *chieftains* of the Irishry.

*Dowies on Ireland.*

CHIEVANCE. *n. f.* [probably from *achevance*, *Fr.* purchase.] Traffick, in which money is extorted; as discount. Now obsolete.

There were good laws against usury, the bastard use of money; and against unlawful *chievances* and exchanges, which is bastard usury.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

CHILBLAIN. *n. f.* [from *chill*, cold, and *blain*; so that Temple seems mistaken in his etymology, or has written it wrong to serve a purpose.] Sores made by frost.

I remembered the cure of *chilblanes* when I was a boy, (which may be called the children's gout) by burning at the fire

*Temple.*

CHILD. *n. f.* in the plural CHILDREN [*cilb*, *Sax.*]

1. An infant, or very young person.

In age, to wish for youth is full as vain;

As for a youth to turn a *child* again.

*Denham.*

We should no more be kinder to one *child* than to another, than we are tender of one eye more than of the other.

*L'Estr.*

The young lad must not be ventured abroad at eight or ten, for fear of what may happen to the tender *child*; though he then runs ten times less risque than at sixteen.

*Locke.*

The stroak of death is nothing: *children* endure it, and the greatest cowards find it no pain.

*Waller's Prep for Death.*

2. One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent.

Where *children* have been exposed, or taken away young, and afterwards have approached to their parents presence, the parents, though they have not known them, have had a secret joy, or other alteration thereupon.

*Bacon's Nat. Hist. N<sup>o</sup>. 239.*

I shall see

The winged vengeance overtake such *children*.

So unexhausted her perfections were,

That for more *children*, she had more to spare.

*Dryden.*

He in a fruitful wife's embraces old,

A long increase of *children's children* told.

*Add. Ovid's Met.*

3. In the language of Scripture.

One weak in knowledge.

*Isa. x. 19. 1 Cor. xiii. 11.*

Such as are young in grace.

*1 John, ii. 13.*

Such as are humble and docile.

*Matt. xvii. 3, 4.*

The descendants of a man, how remote soever, are called *children*; as the *children* of Edom, the *children* of Israel.

The *children* of light, the *children* of darkness; who follow light, who remain in darkness

The elect, the blessed, are also called the *children* of God.

How is he numbered among the *children* of God, and his lot is among the saints!

*Wisdom, v. 5.*

In the New Testament, believers are commonly called *children* of God.

Ye are all the *children* of God, by faith in Jesus Christ.

*Gal. iii. 26.*

*Calmet.*

4. A girl child.

Mercy on's, a bearne! a very pretty bearne!

A boy, or *child*, I wonder!

*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

5. Any thing, the product or effect of another.

Macduff, this noble passion,

*Child* of integrity, hath from my soul

Wip'd the black scruples.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

6. To be with CHILD. To be pregnant.

If it must stand still, let wives with *child*,

Pray that their burthen may not fall this day,

Lest that their hopes prodigiously be cross.

*Shakesp. K. John.*

To CHILD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children.

The spring, the summer,

The *childing* autumn, angry winter change

Their wonted liveries.

*Shakesp. Midsummer Night Dream.*

As to *childing* women, young vigorous people, after irregularities of diet, in such it begins with hæmorrhages.

*Arbuthnot.*

CHILDBEARING, participial substantive. [from *child* and *bear*.]

The act of bearing children.

To thee,

Pains only in *childbearing* were foretold,

And, bringing forth, soon recompens'd with joy,

Fruit of thy womb.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 1051.*

The timorous and irresolute Sylvia has demurred 'till she is past *childbearing*.

*Addison's Spectat. N<sup>o</sup>. 89.*

CHILDBED. *n. f.* [from *child* and *bed*.] The state of a woman bringing a child, or being in labour.

The funerals of prince Arthur, and of queen Elizabeth, who died in *childbed* in the Tower.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

Pure, as when wash'd from spot of *childbed* stain.

*Par. Reg.*

Yet these, tho' poor, the pain of *childbed* bear.

*Dryd. Juven.*

Let no one be actually married, 'till she hath the *childbed* pillows.

*Spect. N<sup>o</sup>. 606.*

Women in *childbed* are in the case of persons wounded.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CHILDBIRTH. *n. f.* [from *child* and *birth*.] Travail; labour; the time of bringing forth; the act of bringing forth.

The



The mother of Pyreces, shortly after her *childbirth*, died.  
Sidney, b. ii.

A kernel void of any taste, but not so of virtue, especially for women travailling in *childbirth*. Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

In the whole sex of women, God hath decreed the sharpest pains of *childbirth*; to shew, that there is no state exempt from sorrow.  
Taylor's Holy Living.

He to his wife, before the time assign'd

For *childbirth* came, thus bluntly spoke his mind. Dryden.

CHILDED. *adj.* [from *child*.] Furnished with a child.

How light and portable my pain seems now,

When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow;

He *childed* as I father'd. Shakespeare's King Lear.

CHILDERMAS DAY. [from *child* and *mas*.]

The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the holy Innocents is solemnized, which weak and superstitious persons think an unlucky day.

So you talk not of hares, or such uncouth things; for that proves as ominous to the fisherman, as the beginning of a voyage on the day when *childermas* day fell, doth to the mariner.  
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

CHILDHOOD. *n. f.* [from *child*, *cildhad*, Sax.]

1. The state of infants; or, according to some, the time in which we are children.

Now I have stain'd the *childhood* of our joy

With blood, remov'd but little from our own. Sh. R. & J.

The sons of lords and gentlemen should be trained up in learning from their *childhoods*.  
Spenser on Ireland.

Seldom have I ceas'd to eye

Thy infancy, thy *childhood*, and thy youth. Milt. Pa. Reg.

The same authority that the actions of a man have with us in our *childhood*, the same, in every period of life, has the practice of all whom we regard as our superiours. Rogers's Ser.

2. The time of life between infancy and puberty.

Infancy and *childhood* demand thin, copious, nourishing aliment.  
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. The properties of a child.

Their love in early infancy began,

And rose as *childhood* ripen'd into man. Dryden's Fables.

CHILDISH. *adj.* [from *child*.]

1. Having the qualities of a child; trifling; ignorant; simple. Learning hath its infancy, when it is but beginning and almost *childish*: then its youth, when it is luxuriant and juvenile.  
Bacon's Essay, 58.

2. Becoming only children; trivial; puerile.

Musidorus being elder by three or four years, by the difference there was taken away the occasion of *childish* contentions.  
Sidney, b. ii.

The lion's whelps she saw how he did bear,

And lull in rugged arms withouten *childish* fear. Fairy Qu.

When I was yet a child, no *childish* play

To me was pleasing; all my mind was set

Serious to learn and know. Paradise Regained, b. i.

The fathers looked on the worship of images as the most silly and *childish* thing in the world. Stillingfleet's Defence.

One that hath newly learn'd to speak and go,

Loves *childish* plays. Roscommon.

They have spoiled the beauty of the walls with abundance of *childish* sentences, that consist often in a jingle of words.  
Addison on Italy.

By conversation the *childish* humours of their younger days might be worn out. Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.

CHILDISHLY. *adv.* [from *childish*.] In a childish trifling way; like a child.

Together with his fame their infamy was spread, who had so rashly and *childishly* ejected him. Hooker's Preface.

It is a thick misty error, supported by some men of excellent judgment in their own professions, but *childishly* unskilful in any thing besides. Hayward on Edward VI.

CHILDISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *childish*.]

1. Puerility; triflingness.

The actions of *childishness*, and unfashionable carriage, time and age will of itself be sure to reform. Locke.

Nothing in the world could give a truer idea of the superstition, credulity, and *childishness* of the Roman catholick religion. Addison on Italy.

2. Harmlessness.

Speak thou, boy;

Perhaps thy *childishness* will move him more

Than can our reasons. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

CHILDLESS. *adj.* [from *child*.] Without children; without offspring.

As thy sword hath made women *childless*, so shall thy mother be *childless* among women. Samuel, xv. 33.

A man shall see the noblest works and foundations have proceeded from *childless* men; which have sought to express the images of their minds, where those of their bodies have failed: so the care of posterity is most in them that have no posterity. Bacon's Essay, 7.

*Childless* thou art, *childless* remain: so death

Shall be deceiv'd his glut. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 989.

She can give you the reason why such a one died *childless*.

Spectator, No. 403.

CHILDLIKE. *adj.* [from *child* and *like*.] Becoming or becom-ing a child.

Who can owe no less than *childlike* obedience to her that hath more than motherly care. Hooker, b. v. f. 8.

I thought the remnant of mine age

Should have been cherish'd by her *childlike* duty. Shakespeare.

CHILIAID. *n. f.* [from *χιλιας*.] A thousand; a collection or sum containing a thousand.

We make cycles and periods of years; as decads, centuries, *chiliads*, &c. for the use of computation in history. Holder.

CHILIAEDRON. *n. f.* [from *χιλια*.] A figure of a thousand sides.

In a man, who speaks of a *chiliaedron*, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though that of the number be very distinct. Locke.

CHILIFA'CTVE. *adj.* [from *chile*.] That which makes chile.

Whether this be not effected by some way of corrosion, rather than any proper digestion, *chilifa'ctive* mutation, or alimantal conversion. Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 23.

CHILIFA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *chile*.] That which has the quality of making chile.

We should rather rely upon a *chilifa'ctory* menstruum, or digestive preparation drawn from species or individuals, whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve lapideous bodies. Brown's Vul. Er.

CHILIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *chile*.] The act of making chile.

Nor will we affirm that iron is indigested in the stomach of the Ostriche; but we suspect this effect to proceed not from any liquid reduction, or tendence to *chylification*, by the power of natural heat. Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 22.

CHILL. *adj.* [cele, Sax.]

1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch.

And all my plants I save from nightly ill,

Of noisom winds, and blasting vapours *chill*. Milton.

2. Cold; having the sensation of cold; shivering with cold.

My heart, and my *chill* veins, now freezing with despair.

Rowe's Royal Convert.

3. Depressed; dejected; discouraged.

CHILL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Chilness; cold.

I very well know one to have a sort of *chill* about his præcordia and head. Derham's Physico-Theology.

To CHILL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold.

Age has not yet

So shrunk my sinews, or so *chill'd* my veins,

But conscious virtue in my breast remains. Dryd. Aurengzeb:

Heat burns his rise, frost *chills* his setting beams,

And vex the world with opposite extremes. Creech's Manil.

Each changing season does its poison bring;

Rheums *chill* the winter, agues blast the spring. Prior.

Now no more the drum

Provokes to arms; or trumpet's clangor shrill

Affrights the wives, or *chills* the virgin's blood. Philips.

2. To depress; to deject; to discourage.

Every thought on God *chills* the gaiety of his spirits, and awakens terrors, which he cannot bear. Rogers's Sermons.

3. To blast with cold.

The fruits perish on the ground,

Or soon decay, by snows immoderate *chill'd*,

By winds are blasted, or by lightning kill'd. Blackm. Creat.

CHILLINESS. *n. f.* [from *chilly*.] A sensation of shivering cold.

If the patient survives three days, the acuteness of the pain abates, and a *chilliness* or shivering affects the body. Arbuthnot.

CHILLY. *adj.* [from *chill*.] Somewhat cold.

A *chilly* sweat bedews

My shudd'ring limbs. Philips.

CHILNESS. *n. f.* [from *chill*.] Coldness; want of warmth.

If you come out of the sun suddenly into a shade, there followeth a *chilness* or shivering in all the body. Bac. Nat. Hist.

This, while he thinks, he lifts aloft his dart,

A gen'rous *chilness* seizes ev'ry part,

The veins pour back the blood, and fortify the heart. Dryd.

CHIMB. *n. f.* [kime, Dut.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME. *n. f.* [The original of this word is doubtful. Junius and Minshew suppose it corrupted from *cimbal*; Skinner from *gamme*, or *gamut*; Henshaw from *chiamare*, to call, because the *chime* calls to church. Perhaps it is only softened from *chirme*, or *churme*, an old word for the sound of many voices, or instruments making a noise together.]

1. The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments.

Hang our shaggy thighs with bells;

That, as we do strike a tune,

In our dance, shall make a *chime*. Ben Johnson's Fairy Pr.

The sound

Of instruments, that made melodious *chime*,

Was heard, of harp and organ. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.

Love virtue, she alone is free;

She can teach you how to climb

Higher than the sphery *chime*.

Milton.

2. The



2. The correspondence of sound.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,  
The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime*. *Dryden's Fob.*

3. The sound of bells, not rung by ropes, but struck with hammers. In this sense it is always used in the plural, *chimes*.

We have heard the *chimes* at midnight. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

4. The correspondence of proportion or relation.

The conceptions of things are placed in their several degrees of similitude; as in several proportions, one to another: in which harmonious *chimes*, the voice of reason is often drowned.

*Grew's C. smol. b. ii. c. 6. f. 51.*

To CHIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sound in harmony or consonance.

To make the rough recital aptly *chime*,  
Or bring the sum of Gallia's loss to rhyme,  
'Tis mighty hard.

*Prior.*

2. To correspond in relation or proportion.

Father and son, husband and wife, and such other correlative terms, do belong one to another; and, through custom, do readily *chime*, and answer one another, in people's memories.

*Locke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with.

He not only sat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often *chimed* in with the discourse. *Arbuth. Hist. of J. Bull.*

4. To suit with; to agree.

Any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation, and language, I have been used to, will, of course, make all *chime* that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, seem harsh, strange and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

5. To jingle; to clatter.

But with the meaner tribe I'm forc'd to *chime*,

And, wanting strength to rise, descend to rhyme. *Smith.*

To CHIME. *v. a.* To move, or strike, or sound harmonically, or with just consonancy.

With lifted arms they order ev'ry blow,

And *chime* their sounding hammers in a row:

With labour'd anvils Ætna groans below. *Dryd. Georg.*

2. To strike a bell with a hammer.

CHIMERA, *n. f.* [*Chimæra*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy, as remote from reality as the existence of the poetical chimera, a monster feigned to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.

In short, the force of dreams is of a piece,

*Chimeras* all; and more absurd, or less. *Dryden's Fables.*

No body joins the voice of a sheep with the shape of a horse, to be the complex ideas of any real substances, unless he has a mind to fill his head with *chimeras*, and his discourse with unintelligible words. *Locke.*

CHIMERICAL. *adj.* [from *chimera*.] Imaginary; fanciful; wildly, vainly, or fantastically conceived; fantastick.

Notwithstanding the fineness of this allegory may atone for it in some measure, I cannot think that persons of such a *chimerical* existence are proper actors in an epic poem. *Spectat.*

CHIMERICALLY. *adv.* [from *chimerical*.] Vainly; wildly; fantastically.

CHIMINAGE. *n. f.* [from *chimin*, an old law word for a road.]

A toll for passage through a forest.

*Cowel.*

CHIMNEY. *n. f.* [*cheminée*, French.]

1. The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house.

*Chimnies*, with scorn, rejecting smoke,

*Swift.*

2. The turret raised above the roof of the house, for conveyance of the smoke.

The night has been unruly: where we lay,

Our *chimnies* were blown down.

*Shakefp. Macbeth.*

3. The fireplace.

The chimney

Is south the chamber; and the chimneypiece,

Chaste Dian bathing.

*Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

The fire which the Chaldeans worshipped for a god, is crept into every man's chimney. *Raleigh's Hist. b. i. c. 68.*

Low offices, which some neighbours hardly think it worth stirring from their chimney sides to obtain. *Swift on Sac. Test.*

CHIMNEY-CORNER. *n. f.* [from *chimney* and *corner*.] The fireside; the seat on each end of the firegrate; usually noted in proverbial language for being the place of idlers.

Yet some old men

Tell stories of you in their chimney-corner.

*Derb. Sophy.*

CHIMNEYPIECE. *n. f.* [from *chimney* and *piece*.] The ornamental piece of wood, or stone, that is set round the fireplace.

Polish and brighten the marble hearths and chimneypieces with a clout dipt in grease; nothing maketh them shine so well. *Swift's Directions to the Housemaid.*

CHIMNEYSWEEPER. *n. f.* [from *chimney* and *sweeper*.]

1. One whose trade it is to clean foul chimnies of soot.

To look like her, are chimney sweepers black:

And since her time are colliers counted bright.

*Shakefp.*

The little chimney sweeper skulks along,

And marks with sooty stains the heedless throng. *Gay's Triv.*

Even lying Ned the chimney sweeper of Savoy, and Tom the Portugal dustman, put in their claims. *Arb. Hist. of J. Bull.*

2. It is used proverbially for one of a mean and vile occupation.

VOL. I.

Golden lads and girls, all must,

As chimney sweepers, come to dust.

*Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

CHIN. *n. f.* [cinne, Sax. kinn, Germ.] The part of the face beneath the under lip.

But all the words I could get of her, was wrying her waist, and thrusting out her chin. *Sidney.*

With his amazonian chin he drove

The bristled lips before him.

*Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

He rais'd his hardy head, which sunk again,

And, sinking on his bosom, knock'd his chin. *Dryd. Fables.*

CHINA. *n. f.* [from *China*, the country where it is made.]

China ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent, partaking of the qualities of earth and glass. They are made by mingling two kinds of earth, of which one easily vitrifies; the other resists a very strong heat: when the vitrifiable earth is melted into glass, they are completely burnt.

Spleen, vapours, or small pox, above them all,

And mistress of herself, tho' china fall. *Pope's Epist. ii.*

After supper, carry your plate and china together in the same basket.

*Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

CHINA-ORANGE. *n. f.* [from *China* and *orange*.] The sweet orange; supposed originally of China.

Not many years has the China-orange been propagated in Portugal and Spain. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

CHINA-ROOT. *n. f.* [from *China* and *root*.] A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHINCUGH. *n. f.* [perhaps more properly *kinough*, from *kincken*, to pant, Dut. and *cough*.] A violent and convulsive cough, to which children are subject.

I have observed a *chincough*, complicated with an intermitting fever.

*Floer on the Humours.*

CHINE. *n. f.* [*eschine*, Fr. *schiena*, Ital. *spina*, Lat. *cein*, Arm.]

1. The part of the back, in which the spine or backbone is found.

She strake him such a blow upon his *chine*, that she opened all his body. *Sidney, b. i.*

He presents her with the tusked head,

And *chine*, with rising bristles roughly spread. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. A piece of the back of an animal.

Cut out the burly boned clown in *chines* of beef ere thou sleep.

*Shakefp. Henry IV. p. 2.*

He had killed eight fat hogs for this season, and he had dealt about his *chines* very liberally amongst his neighbours. *Spectat.*

To CHINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut into chines.

He that in his line did *chine* the long rib'd Apennine. *Dry.*

CHINK. *n. f.* [cinan, to gape, Sax.] A small aperture longwise; an opening or gap between the parts of any thing.

Pyramus and Thisby did talk through the *chink* of a wall.

*Shakefp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Plagues also have been raised by anointing the *chinks* of doors, and the like.

*Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 916.*

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet they so contract the *chink* of their larynx, as to prevent the admission of wet or dry indigested.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In vain she search'd each cranny of the house,

Each gaping *chink*, impervious to a mouse.

*Swift.*

Other inventions, false and absurd, that are like so many *chinks* and holes to discover the rottenness of the whole fabric.

*South.*

To CHINK. *v. a.* [derived by Skinner from the sound.] To shake so as to make a sound.

He *chinks* his purse, and takes his seat of state:

With ready quills the dedicators wait. *Pope's Dunciad, b. ii.*

To CHINK. *v. n.* To sound by striking each other.

Lord Strutt's money shines as bright, and *chinks* as well, as 'quire South's.

*Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

When not a guinea *chink'd* on Martin's boards,

And Atwill's self was drain'd of all his hoards

*Swift.*

CHINKY. *adj.* [from *chink*.] Full of holes; gaping; opening into narrow clefts.

But plaister thou the *chinky* hives with clay. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*

Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn

An everlasting foe, with watchful eye

Lies nightly brooding o'er a *chinky* gap,

Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice

Sure ruin.

*Philips's Poems.*

CHINTS. *n. f.* Cloath of cotton made in India, and printed with colours.

Let a charming *chints*, and Brussels lace,

Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face. *Pope's Ep.*

CHIOPPINE. *n. f.* [from *chapin*, Span.] A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies.

Your ladyship is nearer heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a *chioppine*.

*Shakefp. Hamlet.*

The woman was a giantess, and yet walked always in *chioppines*.

*Cowley.*

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market; from the Sax. cyppan ceapan, to buy. *Gibson's Cam.*

To CHIP. *v. a.* [probably corrupted from *chop*.] To cut into small pieces; to diminish, by cutting away a little at a time.

To return to our statue in the block of marble, we see it

4 M

sometimes



# C H I

sometimes only begun to be *chipped*; sometimes rough hewn, and just sketched into an human figure. *Addis. Spectat.*

The critick strikes out all that is not just;  
And 'tis ev'n so the butler *chips* his crust. *King's Cookery.*  
Industry

Taught him to *chip* the wood, and hew the stone. *Thomf.*

**CHIP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.

Cucumbers do extremely affect moisture, and over-drink themselves, which chaff or *chips* forbideth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
That *chip* made the iron swim, not by any natural power.

*Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

The straw was laid below;

Of *chips* and serewood was the second row. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. A small piece, however made.

The manganese lies in the vein in lumps wrecked, in an irregular manner, among clay, coarse spar, and *chips* of stone.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

**CHIPPING.** *n. f.* [from *to chip*.] A fragment cut off.

They dung their land with the *chippings* of a sort of soft stone.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The *chippings* and filings of these jewels, could they be preserved, are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authors.

*Felton on the Classics.*

**CHIRAGRICAL.** *adj.* [*chiragra*, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand; subject to the gout in the hand.

*Chiragrical* persons do suffer in the finger as well as in the rest, and sometimes first of all. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iv. c. 5.

**CHIROGRAPHER.** *n. f.* [*χῆρ*, the hand, *γράφω*, to write.] He that exercises or professes the art or business of writing.

Thus passeth it from this office to the *chirographer's*, to be engrossed.

*Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

**CHIROGRAPHIST.** *n. f.* [See **CHIROGRAPHER**.] This word is used in the following passage, I think improperly, for one that tells fortunes, by examining the hand: the true word is *chiroscopist*, or *chiromancer*.

Let the physiognomists examine his features; let the *chirographists* behold his palm; but, above all, let us consult for the calculation of his nativity. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

**CHIROGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [See **CHIROGRAPHER**.] The art of writing.

**CHIROMANCER.** *n. f.* [See **CHIROMANCY**.] One that foretells future events by inspecting the hand.

The middle sort, who have not much to spare,

To *chiromancers'* cheaper art repair,

Who clap the pretty palm, to make the lines more fair. }  
*Dryden's Juvenal*, sat. vi.

**CHIROMANCY.** *n. f.* [*χῆρ*, the hand, and *μαντις*, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand.

There is not much considerable in that doctrine of *chiromancy* that spots in the top of the nails, do signify things past; in the middle, things present; and at the bottom, events to come.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. v. c. 22.

**TO CHIRP.** *v. n.* [perhaps contracted from *cheer up*.] The Dutch have *circken*.] To make a cheerful noise; as birds, when they call without singing.

She *chirping* ran, he peeping flew away,

'Till hard by them both he and she did stay. *Sidney.*

Came he right now to sing a raven's note;

And thinks he, that the *chirping* of a wren

Can chase away the first conceived fount. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

No *chirping* lark the welkin sheen invokes. *Gay's Past.*

The careful hen

Calls all her *chirping* family around. *Thomson's Spring.*

**TO CHIRP.** *v. a.* [This seems apparently corrupted from *cheer up*.] To make cheerful.

Let no sober bigot here think it a sin,

To push on the *chirping* and moderate bottle. *Johnf. Tav. Ac.*

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;

He takes his *chirping* pint, he cracks his jokes. *Pope.*

**CHIRP.** [from the verb.] The voice of birds or insects.

Winds over us whisper'd, flocks by us did bleat,

And *chirp* went the grasshopper under our feet. *Spectat.*

**CHIRPER.** *n. f.* [from *chirp*.] One that chirps; one that is cheerful.

**TO CHIRRE.** *v. n.* [ceopian, Sax.] See **CHURME**.

To coo as a pigeon.

*Junius.*

**CHIRURGEON.** *n. f.* [*χειρουργός*, from *χῆρ*, the hand, and *εργον*, work.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. It is now generally pronounced, and by many written, *surgeon*.

When a man's wounds cease to smart, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal, for his not seeing his need of a *chirurgion*.

*South's Sermons.*

**CHIRURGERY.** *n. f.* [from *chirurgion*.] The art of curing by external applications.

Gynecia having skill in *chirurgery*, an art in those days much esteemed.

*Sidney*, b. i.

Nature could do nothing in her case without the help of *chirurgery*, in drying up the luxurious flesh, and making way to pull out the rotten bones.

*Wifeman.*

# C H I

**CHIRURGICAL.** } *adj.* See **CHIRURGEON**.  
**CHIRURGICK.** }

1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts.

As to the *chirurgical* or physical virtues of wax, it is reckoned a mean between hot and cold. *Mortim. Husbandry.*

2. Relating to the manual part of healing.

3. Manual in general, consisting in operations of the hand. This sense, though the first, according to etymology, is now scarce found.

The *chirurgical* or manual, doth refer to the making instruments, and exercising particular experiments. *Wilkins.*

**CHI'SEL.** *n. f.* [*ciseau*, Fr. of *scissum*, Lat.] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.

What fine *chisel*

Could ever yet cut breath? Let no man mock me,

For I will kiss her.

*Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

There is such a seeming softness in the limbs, as if not a *chisel* had hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroaked them in oil.

*Wotton's Architecture.*

Imperfect shapes: in marble such are seen,

When the rude *chisel* does the man begin.

*Dryden.*

**TO CHI'SEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a chisel.

**CHIT.** *n. f.* [according to Dr. Hickes, from *kind*, Germ. child; perhaps from *chico*, little, Span.]

1. A child; a baby. Generally used of young persons in contempt.

These will appear such *chits* in story,

'Twill turn all politicks to jest.

*Anonymous.*

2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. A cant term with maltsters.

Barley, couched four days, will begin to shew the *chit* or sprit at the root-end.

*Mortimer's Husbandry*

3. A freckle, [from chick-pease.] In this sense it is seldom used.

**TO CHIT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sprout; to shoot at the end of the grain.

I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after it had been thrown forth.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**CHI'TCHAT.** *n. f.* [corrupted by reduplication from *chat*.]

Prattle; idle prate; idle talk. A word only used in ludicrous conversation.

I am a member of a female society, who call ourselves the *chitchat* club.

*Spectat.* No. 560.

**CHI'TTERLINGS.** *n. f.* without singular. [from *schysterlingh*, Dut. *Minshew*; from *kutten*, Germ. *Skinner*.] The guts; the bowels. *Skinner.*

**CHI'TTY.** *adj.* [from *chit*.] Childish; like a baby.

**CHI'VALROUS.** *adj.* [from *chivalry*.] Relating to chivalry, or errant knighthood; knightly; warlike; adventurous; daring. A word now out of use.

And noble minds of yore allied were.

In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

**CHI'VALRY.** *n. f.* [*chevalerie*, Fr. knighthood, from *cheval*, a horse; as *eques* in Latin.]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity.

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of *chivalry*; which, nevertheless, are conferred promiscuously upon soldiers and no soldiers. *Bacon's Essay*, 30.

2. The qualifications of a knight; as valour; dexterity in arms. Thou hast slain

The flow'r of Europe for his *chivalry*. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

I may speak it to my shame,

I have a truant been to *chivalry*. *Shakefp. Hen. IV. part i.*

3. The general system of knighthood.

Solemnly he swore,

That by the faith which knights to knighthood bore,

And whate'er else to *chivalry* belongs,

He would not cease 'till he reveng'd their wrongs. *Dryd. Fab.*

4. An adventure; an exploit.

They four doing acts more dangerous, though less famous, because they were but private *chivalries*.

*Sidney*, b. ii.

5. The body or order of knights.

And by his light

Did all the *chivalry* of England move

To do brave acts.

*Shakefp. Henry IV. part ii.*

6. In law.

*Servitium militare*, of the French, *chevalier*; a tenure of land by knights service. There is no land but is holden mediately or immediately of the crown, by some service or other; and therefore are all our freeholds, that are to us and our heirs, called *feuda*, fees, as proceeding from the benefit of the king. As the king gave to the nobles large possessions for this or that rent and service, so they parcelled out their lands, so received for rents and services as they thought good: and those services are by Littleton divided into *chivalry* and socage. The one is martial and military; the other, clownish and rustick. *Chivalry*, therefore, is a tenure of service, whereby the tenant is bound to perform some noble or military office unto his lord, and is of two sorts; either regal, that is, such as may hold only of the king; or such as may also hold of a common person as well as of the king. That which may hold only of the king is properly called *fergeantry*, and is again divided into grand or petit, *i. e.* great or small. *Chivalry* that may



# C H O

may hold of a common person, as well as of the king, is called scutagium. *Cowel.*

7. It ought properly to be written *chevalry*. It is a word not much used, but in old poems or romances.

CHIVES. *n. f.* [*cive*, Fr. *Skinner.*]

1. The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end.

The masculine or prolific seed contained in the *chives*, or apices of the stamina. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A species of small onion. *Skinner.*

CHLOROSIS. *n. f.* [from *χλωρός*, green.] The green-sickness. To CHOAK. See CHOKER.

CHOCOLATE. *n. f.* [*chocolate*, Span.]

1. The nut of the cacao-tree.

The tree hath a rose flower, of a great number of petals, from whose empalement arises the pointal, being a tube cut into many parts, which becomes a fruit shaped somewhat like a cucumber, and deeply furrowed, in which are contained several seeds, collected into an oblong heap, and slit down, somewhat like almonds. It is a native of America, and is found in great plenty in several places between the Tropicks, and grows wild. See COCOA. *Miller.*

2. The cake or mass, made by grinding the kernel of the cacao-nut with other substances, to be dissolved in hot water.

The Spaniards were the first who brought *chocolate* into use in Europe, to promote the consumption of their cacao-nuts, achiote, and other drugs, which their West Indies furnish, and which enter the composition of *chocolate*. *Chambers.*

3. The liquor, made by a solution of chocolate in hot water.

*Chocolate* is certainly much the best of these three exotic liquors: its oil seems to be both rich, alimentary, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

In fumes of burning *chocolate* shall glow,

And tremble at the sea that froths below! *Pope.*

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*chocolate* and *house*.] A house where company is entertained with chocolate.

Ever since that time, Lisander has been twice a day at the *chocolate-house*. *Tatler*, N<sup>o</sup>. 54.

CHODE. [the old preterite, from *chide*] See CHIDE.

And Jacob was wroth, and *chode* with Laban. *Gen.* xxxi.

CHOICE. *n. f.* [*choix*, French.]

1. The act of choosing; determination between different things proposed; election.

If you oblige me suddenly to chuse,

The *choice* is made; for I must both refuse. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

Soft elocution doth thy style renown,

Gentle or sharp, according to thy *choice*,

To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice. *Dryd. Pers. sat. v.*

2. The power of choosing; election.

*Choice* there is not, unless the thing which we take to be so in our power, that we might have refused it. If fire consume the stable, it chooseth not so to do, because the nature thereof is such that it can do no other. *Hooker*, b. i. f. 7.

There's no liberty like the freedom of having it at my own *choice*, whether I will live to the world, or to myself. *L'Estr.*

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no *choice*. Whereas all moral goodness consisteth in the elective act of the understanding will. *Grew's Cosmol.* b. iii. c. 2. f. 23.

Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his *choice*. *Locke.*

3. Care in choosing; curiosity of distinction.

Julius Cæsar did write a collection of apophthegms: it is pity his book is lost; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and *choice*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

4. The thing chosen; the thing taken or approved, in preference to others.

Your *choice* is not so rich in birth as beauty:

That you might well enjoy her. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Take to thee, from among the cherubim,

Thy *choice* of flaming warriors. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. xi.

Now Mars, she said, let fame exalt her voice;

Nor let thy conquests only be her *choice*. *Prior.*

5. The best part of any thing, that is more properly the object of choice.

The *choice* and flower of all things profitable in other books, the psalms do both more briefly contain, and more movingly also express. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 37.

Thou art a mighty prince: in the *choice* of our sepulchres bury thy dead. *Gen.* xxiii. 6.

Their riders, the flow'r and *choice*

Of many provinces, from bound to bound. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

6. Several things proposed at once, as objects of judgment and election.

A braver *choice* of dauntless spirits,

Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakesp. K. John.*

7. To make CHOICE of. To choose; to take from several things proposed.

Wisdom, of what herself approves, makes *choice*,

Nor is led captive by the common voice. *Denham.*

CHOICE. *adj.* [*choisi*, French]

1. Select; of extraordinary value.

After having set before the king the *choicest* of wines and

# C H O

fruits, told him the best part of his entertainment was to come. *Guardian*, N<sup>o</sup>. 167.

Thus in a sea of folly tofs'd,

My *choicest* hours of life are lost. *Swift.*

2. Chary; frugal; careful. Used of persons.

He that is *choice* of his time, will also be *choice* of his company, and *choice* of his actions. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CHOICELESS. *adj.* [from *choice*.] Without the power of choosing; without right of choice; not free.

Neither the weight of the matter, of which the cylinder is made, nor the round voluble form of it, are any more imputable to that dead *choiceless* creature, than the first motion of it was supposed to be; and, therefore, it cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the reconcileableness of fate with choice. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

CHOICELY. *adv.* [from *choice*.]

1. Curiously; with exact choice.

A band of men,

Collected *choicely* from each county some. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

2. Valuably; excellently.

It is certain it is *choicely* good.

*Walton's Angler.*

CHOICENESS. *n. f.* [from *choice*.] Nicety; particular value.

Carry into the shade such auriculas, seedlings or plants, as are for their *choiceness* reserved in pots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

CHOIR. *n. f.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. An assembly or band of singers.

They now assist the *choir*

Of angels, who their songs admire. *Waller.*

2. The singers in divine worship.

The *choir*,

With all the choicest musick of the kingdom,

Together sung *Te Deum*. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

3. The part of the church where the choristers or singers are placed.

The lords and ladies, having brought the queen

To a prepar'd place in the *choir*, fell off

At distance from her. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

To CHOKE. *v. a.* [aceocan, Sax. from ceoca, the cheek or mouth. According to *Minsheu*, from *צוק*; from whence, probably, the Spanish, *ahogar*.]

1. To suffocate; to kill by stopping the passage of respiration.

But when to my good lord I prove untrue,

I'll *choke* myself. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

While you thunder'd, clouds of dust did *choke*

Contending troops. *Waller.*

2. To stop up; to obstruct; to block up a passage.

Men troop'd up to the king's capacious court,

Whose portico's were *chok'd* with the resort. *Chapm. Odyssey.*

They are at a continual expence to cleanse the ports, and keep them from being *choked* up, by the help of several engines. *Addison on Italy.*

While prayers and tears his destin'd progress stay,

And crowds of mourners *choke* their sov'reign's way. *Tickell.*

3. To hinder by obstruction.

As two spent swimmers, that do cling together,

And *choke* their art. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

She cannot lose her perfect pow'r to see,

Tho' mists and clouds do *choke* her window-light. *Davies.*

It seemeth the fire is so *choked*, as not to be able to remove the stone. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N<sup>o</sup>. 361.

You must make the mould big enough to contain the whole fruit, when it is grown to the greatest; for else you will *choke* the spreading of the fruit. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The fire, which *chok'd* in ashes lay,

A load too heavy for his soul to move,

Was upward blown below, and brush'd away by love. *Dryd.*

4. To suppress.

And yet we ventur'd; for the gain propos'd

*Chok'd* the respect of likely peril fear'd. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

Confess thee freely of thy sin:

For to deny each article with oath,

Cannot remove nor *choke* the strong conception

That I do groan withal. *Shakesp. Othello.*

5. To overpower; to suppress.

And that which fell among thorns are they, which, when they have heard, go forth, and are *choked* with cares, and riches, and pleasures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection. *Luke*, viii. 14.

No fruitful crop the sickly fields return;

But oats and darnel *choke* the rising corn. *Dryden's Past.*

CHOKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke. A cant word.

CHOKE-PEAR. *n. f.* [from *choke* and *pear*.]

1. A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear.

2. Any aspersions or sarcasm, by which another is put to silence. A low term.

Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving *choke-pears*. *Clarissa.*

A CHO'KER. *n. f.* [from *choke*.]

1. One that chokes or suffocates another.

2. One that puts another to silence.

3. Any thing that cannot be answered.



**CHO'KY.** *adj.* [from *choke*.] That which has the power of suffocation.

**CHOLAGOGUES.** *n. f.* [*χολα*, *bile*.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile or choler.

**CHOL'ER.** *n. f.* [*cholera*, Lat. from *χολη*.]

1. The bile.

Marcilius Ficinus increases these proportions, adding two more of pure *choler*. *Motion on Education.*

There would be a main defect, if such a feeding animal, and so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for *choler*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. The humour, which, by its super-abundance, is supposed to produce irascibility.

It engenders *choler*, planteth anger;

And better 'twere that both of us did fast,

Since, of ourselves, ourselves are cholerick,

Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh. *Sh. Tam. of Shrew.*

3. Anger; rage.

Put him to *choler* straight: he hath been used

Ever to conquer, and to have his word

Off contradiction.

*Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

He, methinks, is no great scholar,

Who can mistake desire for *choler*.

*Prior.*

**CHO'LERICK.** *adj.* [*cholericus*, Latin.]

1. Abounding with choler.

Our two great poets being so different in their tempers, the one *choleric* and sanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholick. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

2. Angry; irascible: of persons.

Bull, in the main, was an honest plain-dealing fellow, *choleric*, bold, and of a very unconstant temper. *Arb. f. Bull.*

3. Angry; offensive: of words or actions.

There came in *choleric* haste towards me about seven or eight knights. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Becaus threatneth all that read him, using his confident, or rather *choleric* speech. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

**CHO'LERICKNESS.** *n. f.* [from *choleric*.] Anger; irascibility; peevishness.

**TO CHOOSE.** *v. a.* I chose, I have chosen or chose. [*choisir*, Fr. *ceajan*, Sax. *kiesen*, Germ.]

1. To take by way of preference of several things offered; not to reject.

Did I *choose* him out of all the tribes of Israel to be my priest. *1 Sam. ii. 28.*

I may neither *choose* whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

If he should offer to *choose*, and *choose* the right casket, you should refuse to perform your father's will, if you should refuse to accept him. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. To take; not to refuse.

Let us *choose* to us judgment; let us know among ourselves what is good. *Job, xxxiv. 4.*

The will has still so much freedom left as to enable it to *choose* any act in its kind good; as also to refuse any act in its kind evil. *South's Sermons.*

3. To select; to pick out of a number.

*Choose* you a man for you, and let him come down to me. *1 Sa. xvii. 8.*

How much less shall I answer him, and *choose* out my words to reason with him? *Job, ix. 14.*

4. To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life. A term of theologians.

**TO CHOOSE.** *v. n.* To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and signifies must necessarily be.

Without the influence of the Deity supporting things, their utter annihilation could not *choose* but follow. *Hooker, b. v.*

Knaves abroad,

Who having by their own importunate suit,

Convinced or supplied them, they cannot *choose*

But they must blab.

*Shakefp. Othello.*

When a favourite shall be raised upon the foundation of merit, then can he not *chose* but prosper. *Bacon's Adv. to Vill.*

Threw down a golden apple in her way;

For all her haste, she could not *choose* but stay. *Dryden.*

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot *choose* but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration. *Tillotson.*

**CHO'OSER.** *n. f.* [from *choose*.] He that has the power or office of choosing; elector.

Come all into this nut, quoth she;

Come closely in, be rul'd by me;

Each one may here a *choofer* be,

For room you need not wrestle. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

In all things to deal with other men, as if I might be my own *choofer*. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*

This generality is not sufficient to make a good *choofer*, without a more particular contraction of his judgment. *Watt.*

**TO CHOP.** *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dut. *couper*, French.]

1. To cut with a quick blow.

What shall we do, if we perceive

Lord Hastings will not yield to our complots?

———*Chop* off his head, man.

*Shakefp. Rich. III.*

Within these three days his head is to be *chop* off. *Shakefp.*

And where the cleaver *chops* the heifer's spoil,

Thy breathing nostril hold.

*Gay's Trivia.*

2. To devour eagerly, with up.

You are for making a hasty meal, and for *chopping up* your entertainment, like an hungry clown. *Dryd. Stan. Fryar.*

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfast, which the fox presently *chopp'd up*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

3. To mince; to cut into small pieces.

They break their bones, and *chop* them in pieces, as for the pot. *Mic. iii. 3.*

Some grannaries are made with clay, mixed with hair, *chopped* straw, mulch, and such like. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

By dividing of them into chapters and verses, they are so *chopped* and minced, and stand so broken and divided, that the common people take the verses usually for different aphorisms. *Locke's Preface to St. Paul's Epistles.*

4. To break into chinks.

I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty *chop*t hands had milked. *Shakef. As you like it.*

**TO CHOP.** *v. n.*

1. To do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion, like that of a blow: as we say, the wind *chops* about, that is changes suddenly.

If the body repercussing be near, and yet not so near as to make a concurrent echoe, it *choppeth* with you upon the sudden. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 248.*

Out of greediness to get both, he *chops* at the shadow, and loses the substance. *L'Estrange, Fab. 6.*

2. To light or happen upon a thing suddenly, with upon.

**TO CHOP.** *v. a.* [*ceapan*, Sax. *koopen*, Dut. to buy.]

1. To purchase generally by way of truck; to give one thing for another.

The *chopping* of bargains, when a man buys, not to hold, but to sell again. grindeth upon the seller and the buyer. *Bacon.*

2. To put one thing in the place of another.

Sets up communities and senses,

To *chop* and change intelligencies. *Hudib. p. iii. cant. 3.*

Affirm the Trigons *chopp'd* and chang'd,

The watry with the fiery rang'd. *Hudib. p. ii. cant. 3.*

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends, as well as our horses. *L'Estrange.*

3. To bandy; to altercate; to return one thing or word for another.

Let not the council at the bar *chop* with the judge, nor wind himself into the handling of the cause a-new, after the judge hath declared his sentence. *Bacon, Essay 57.*

You'll never leave off your *chopping* of logick, 'till your skin is turned over your ears for prating. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

**CHOP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off. See **CHIP**.

Sir William Capel compounded for sixteen hundred pounds, yet Empson would have cut another *chop* out of him, if the king had not died. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. A small piece of meat, commonly of mutton.

Old Cross condemns all persons to be fops,

That can't regale themselves with mutton *chops*. *King's Cook.*

3. A crack, or cleft.

An infusion in water will make wood to swell; as we see in the filling of the *chops* of bowls, by laying them in water.

*Bacon's Natural History, No. 8a.*

**CHOP-HOUSE.** *n. f.* [*chop* and *house*.] A mean house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is sold.

I lost my place at the *chop-house*, where every man eats in publick a mess of broth, or chop of meat, in silence. *Spectat.*

**CHOPIN.** *n. f.* [French.]

1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.

2. A term used in Scotland for a quart, of wine measure.

**CHOPPING.** *participial, adj.* [In this sense, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation: imagined by *Skinner* to signify *lusty*, from *car*, Sax. by others to mean a child that would bring money at a market. Perhaps a greedy, hungry child, likely to live.

Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild,

Would own the fair and *chopping* child.

*Fenton.*

**CHOPPING-BLOCK.** *n. f.* [*chop* and *block*.] A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

The strait smooth elms are good for axel-trees, boards, *chopping-blocks*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**CHOPPING-KNIFE.** *n. f.* [*chop* and *knife*.] A knife with which cooks mince their meat.

Here comes Dametas, with a sword by his side, a forrest-bill on his neck, and a *chopping-knife* under his girdle. *Sidney.*

**CHOPPY.** *adj.* [from *chop*.] Full of holes, clefts, or cracks.

You seem to understand me,

By each at once her *choppy* finger laying

Upon her skinny lips.

*Shakefp. Macbeth.*

**CHOPS.** *n. f.* without a singular. [corrupted probably from **CHAPS**, which see.]

1. The mouth of a beast.

So



# C H O

- So soon as my *chops* begin to walk, yours must be walking too, for company. *L'Estrange's Fab.*
2. The mouth of a man, used in contempt.  
He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,  
'Till he unseam'd him from the nape to th' *chops*. *Shakesp.*
3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as of a river; of a smith's vice.
- CHO'RAL. *adj.* [from *chorus*, Lat.]
1. Belonging to or composing a choir or concert.  
*Choral symphonies.* *Milton.*
2. Singing in a choir.  
And *choral* seraphs sung the second day. *Amburst.*
- CHORD. *n. f.* [*chorða*, Lat.] When it signifies a rope or string in general, it is written *cord*: when its primitive signification is preserved, the *h* is retained.
1. The string of a musical instrument.  
Who mov'd  
Their stops and *chords*, was seen; his volant touch  
Instinct thro' all proportions, low and high,  
Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milt. P. L.*
2. In geometry a right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.
- To CHORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with strings or chords; to string.  
What passion cannot musick raise and quell?  
When Jubal struck the *chorded* shell,  
His list'ning brethren stood around. *Dryden.*
- CHORDE'E. *n. f.* [from *chorða*, Lat.] A contraction of the frenum.
- CHO'RION. *n. f.* [*χωρίον*, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the foetus.
- CHO'RISTER. *n. f.* [from *chorus*.]
1. A singer in cathedrals; usually a singer of the lower order; a singing boy.
2. A singer in a concert. This sense is, for the most part, confined to poetry.  
And let the roaring organs loudly play  
The praises of the Lord in lively notes;  
The whiles, with hollow throats,  
The *choristers* the joyous anthem sing. *Spenser's Epithal.*  
The new-born phoenix takes his way;  
Of airy *choristers* a numerous train  
Attend his progress. *Dryden.*  
The musical voices and accents of the aerial *choristers*. *Ray.*
- CHORO'GRAPHER. *n. f.* [from *χωρη*, a region, and *γραφω*, to describe.] He that describes particular regions or countries.
- CHOROGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [See CHOROGRAPHER.] Descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.  
I have added a *chorographical* description of this terrestrial paradise. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
- CHOROGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *chorographical*.] In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.
- CHORO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [See CHOROGRAPHER.] The art or practice of describing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is less in its object than geography, and greater than topography.
- CHO'RUS. *n. f.* [*chorus*, Latin.]
1. A number of singers; a concert.  
The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a *chorus* of singers; afterwards one actor was introduced. *Dryden.*  
Never did a more full and unspotted *chorus* of human creatures join together in a hymn of devotion. *Addis. Guardian.*  
In praise so just let every voice be join'd,  
And fill the gen'ral *chorus* of mankind! *Pope's Ess. Crit.*
2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts.  
For supply,  
Admit me *chorus* to this history. *Shakesp. Henry V. Prol.*
3. The song between the acts of a tragedy.
4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer.
- CHOSE. [the preter tense, from *To choose*.]  
Our sovereign here above the rest might stand,  
And here be *chose* again to rule the land. *Dryden.*
- CHO'SEN. [the participle passive, from *To choose*.]  
If king Lewis vouchsafe to furnish us  
With some few bands of *chosen* soldiers,  
I'll undertake to land them on our coast. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*
- CHOUGH. *n. f.* [ceo, Sax. *choucas*, Fr.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea side, like a jackdaw, but bigger. *Hanmer.*  
In birds, kites and kestrels have a resemblance with hawks, crows with ravens, daws and *choughs*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
To crows the like impartial grace affords,  
And *choughs* and daws, and such republick birds. *Dryden.*
- CHOULE. *n. f.* [commonly pronounced and written *jowl*.] The crop of a bird.  
The *choule* or crop, adhering unto the lower side of the bill, and so descending by the throat, is a bag or sachel. *Br. Vul. Er.*
- To CHOUSE. *v. a.* [The original of this word is much doubted by *Skinner*, who tries to deduce it from the French *goffer*, to laugh at; or *joncher*, to wheedle; and from the Teutonick

# C H R

- kosen*, to prattle. It is perhaps a fortuitous and cant word, without etymology.]
1. To cheat; to trick; to impose upon.  
Freedom and zeal have *chous'd* you o'er and o'er;  
Pray give us leave to bubble you once more. *Dryd. Pr. to Alb.*  
From London they came, silly people to *chouse*,  
Their lands and their faces unknown. *Swift.*
2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.  
When geese and pullen are seduc'd,  
And fows of sucking pigs are *chous'd*. *Hud. part ii. cant. 3.*
- A CHOUSE. *n. f.* [from the verb. This word is derived by *Henshaw* from *kiaus*, or *chiaus*, a messenger of the Turkish court; who, says he, is little better than a fool.]
1. A bubble; a tool; a man fit to be cheated.  
A sottish *chouse*,  
Who, when a thief has robb'd his house,  
Applies himself to cunning men. *Hudib. part iii. cant. 3.*
2. A trick or sham.
- To CHO'WTER. *v. n.* To grumble or mutter like a froward child. *Philips.*
- CHRISM. *n. f.* [*χρίσμα*, an ointment.] Unguent; or unction: it is only applied to sacred ceremonies.  
One act never to be repeated, is not the thing that Christ's eternal priesthood, denoted especially by his unction or *chrism*, refers to. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*
- CHRISOM. *n. f.* [See CHRISM.] A child that dies within a month after its birth. So called from the *chrisom*-cloath, a cloath anointed with holy unguent, which the children anciently wore till they were christened.  
When the convulsions were but few, the number of *chrisoms* and infants was greater. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*
- To CHRIS'TEN. *adj.* [*χριστιαν*, Sax.]
1. To baptize; to initiate into christianity by water.
2. To name; to denominate.  
Where such evils as these reign, *christen* the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millenium. *Burnet.*
- CHRIS'TENDOM. *n. f.* [from *Christ* and *dom*.] The collective body of christianity; the regions of which the inhabitants profess the christian religion.  
What hath been done, the parts of *Christendom* most afflicted can best testify. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*  
An older and a better soldier, none  
That *Christendom* gives out. *Shakesp.*  
His computation is universally received over all *Christendom*. *Holder on Time.*
- CHRIS'TENING. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The ceremony of the first initiation into christianity.  
The queen was with great solemnity crowned at Westminster, about two years after the marriage; like an old *christening*, that had staid long for godfathers. *Bacon's H. VII.*  
We shall insert the causes, why the account of *christenings* hath been neglected more than that of burials. *Graunt's B. M.*  
The day of the *christening* being come, the house was filled with gossips. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*
- CHRISTIAN. *n. f.* [*Christianus*, Lat.] A professor of the religion of Christ.  
We *christians* have certainly the best and the holiest, the wisest and most reasonable religion in the world. *Tillotson.*
- CHRISTIAN. *adj.* Professing the religion of Christ.  
I'll not be made a soft and dull-ey'd fool,  
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield  
To *christian* intercessors. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
- CHRISTIAN-NAME. *n. f.* The name given at the font, distinct from the Gentilitious name, or surname.
- CHRISTIANISM. *n. f.* [*christianismus*, Lat.]
1. The christian religion.
2. The nations professing christianity.
- CHRISTIA'NITY. *n. f.* [*chrétienté*, French.] The religion of christians.  
God doth will that couples, which are married, both infidels, if either party be converted unto *christianity*, this should not make separation. *Hooker, b. 2. f. 5.*  
Every one, who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary sin, cuts himself off from *christianity*. *Addis. on Ch. Rel.*
- To CHRIS'TIANIZE. *v. a.* [from *christian*.] To make christian; to convert to christianity.  
The principles of platonick philosophy, as it is now *christianized*. *Dryden's Juv. Dedicat.*
- CHRIS'TIANLY. *adv.* [from *christian*.] Like a christian; as becomes one who professes the holy religion of Christ.
- CHRIS'TMAS. *n. f.* [from *Christ* and *mas*.] The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular service of the church.
- A CHRISTMAS-BOX. *n. f.* [from *christmas* and *box*.] A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas.  
When time comes round, a *Christmas-box* they bear,  
And one day makes them rich for all the year. *Gay's Trivia.*
- CHRISTMAS-FLOWER. *n. f.* See HELLEBORE.
- CHRIST'S-THORN. *n. f.* [So called, as *Skinner* fancies, because the thorns have some likeness to a cross.]  
It hath long sharp spines: the flower has five leaves, in form



# C H R

of a rose: out of the flower-cup, which is divided into several segments, rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit, shaped like a bonnet, having a shell almost globular, which is divided into three cells, in each of which is contained a roundish seed. This is by many persons supposed to be the plant from which our Saviour's crown of thorns was composed. *Miller.*

**CHROMA'TICK.** *adj.* [*χρῶμα*, colour.]

1. Relating to colour.

I am now come to the third part of painting, which is called the *chromatick*, or colouring. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. Relating to a certain species of antient music, now unknown.

It was observed he never touched his lyre in such a truly *chromatick* and *enharmonick* manner, as upon that occasion. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

**CHRONICAL.** } *adj.* [from *χρόνος*, time.]

**CHRONICK.** } A *chronical* distemper is of length; as dropfies, Asthma's, and the like. *Quincy.*

Of diseases some are *chronical*, and of long duration; as quartane agues, scurvy, &c. wherein we defer the cure unto more advantageous seasons. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The lady's use of all these excellencies is to divert the old man, when he is out of the pangs of a *chronical* distemper. *Spectat. No. 449.*

**CHRONICLE.** *n. f.* [*chronique*, Fr. from *χρόνος*, time.]

1. A register or account of events in order of time.

No more yet of this;

For 'tis a *chronicle* of day by day,

Not a relation for a breakfast. *Shakef. Tempest.*

2. A history.

You lean too confidently on those Irish *chronicles*, which are most fabulous and forged. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If from the field I should return once more,

I and my sword will earn my *chronicle*. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither knows

My faculties nor person, yet will be

The *chronicles* of my doing. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*

I give up to historians the generals and heroes which crowd their annals, together with those which you are to produce for the British *chronicle*. *Dryden.*

**TO CHRONICLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To record in chronicle, or history.

This to rehearse, should rather be to *chronicle* times than to search into reformation of abuses in that realm. *Spens. Irel.*

2. To register; to record.

For now the devil, that told me I did well,

Says that this deed is *chronicled* in hell. *Shakef. Rich. III.*

Love is your master; for he masters you:

And he that is so yoked by a fool,

Methinks, should not be *chronicled* for wife. *Shakef.*

I shall be the jest of the town; nay, in two days I expect to be *chronicled* in ditty, and sung in woful ballad. *Cong. Old Bat.*

**CHRONICLER.** *n. f.* [from *chronicle*.]

1. A writer of chronicles; a recorder of events in order of time.

Here gathering *chroniclers*, and by them stand

Giddy fantastick poets of each land. *Donne.*

2. A historian; one that keeps up the memory of things past.

I do herein rely upon these bards, or Irish *chroniclers*. *Spens.*

This custom was held by the druids and bards of our antient Britons, and of latter times by the Irish *chroniclers*, called rimers. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

**CHRONOGRAM.** *n. f.* [*χρόνος*, time, and *γράφω*, to write.] An inscription including the date of any action.

Of this kind the following is an example:

Gloria lausque Deo, sæCLorVM in sæCVla sunt.

A *chronogrammatical* verse, which includes not only this year 1660, but numerical letters enough to reach above a thousand years further, until the year 2867. *Howel's Parley.*

**CHRONOGRAMMATICAL.** *adj.* [from *chronogram*] Belonging to a *chronogram*. See the last example.

**CHRONOGRAMMATIST.** *n. f.* [from *chronogram*] A writer of *chronograms*.

There are foreign universities, where, as you praise a man in England for being an excellent philosopher or poet, it is an ordinary character to be a great *chronogrammatist*. *Addison.*

**CHRONOLOGER.** *n. f.* [*χρόνος*, time, and *λόγος*, doctrine.] He that studies or explains the science of computing past time, or of ranging past events according to their proper years.

*Chronologers* differ among themselves about most great epocha's. *Holder on Time.*

**CHRONOLOGICAL.** *adj.* [from *chronology*.] Relating to the doctrine of time.

Thus much touching the *chronological* account of some times and things past, without confining myself to the exactness of years. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**CHRONOLOGICALLY.** *adv.* [from *chronological*.] In a *chronological* manner; according to the laws or rules of *chronology*; according to the exact series of time.

**CHRONOLOGIST.** *n. f.* [See *CHRONOLOGER*.] One that studies or explains time; one that ranges past events according to the order of time; a *chronologer*.

According to these *chronologists*, the prophecy of the Rabin

# C H U

that the world should last but six thousand years; has been long disproved. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

All that learned noise and dust of the *chronologist* is wholly to be avoided. *Locke on Education.*

**CHRONO'LOGY.** *n. f.* [*χρόνος*, time, and *λόγος*, doctrine.] The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time; as the revolution of the sun and moon; and of computing time past, and referring each event to the proper year.

And the measure of the year not being so perfectly known to the ancients, rendered it very difficult for them to transmit a true *chronology* to succeeding ages. *Holder on Time.*

Where I allude to the customs of the Greeks, I believe I may be justified by the strictest *chronology*; though a poet is not obliged to the rules that confine an historian. *Prior.*

**A CHRONO'METER.** *n. f.* [*χρόνος* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument for the exact mensuration of time.

According to observation made with a pendulum *chronometer*, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**CHRY'SALIS.** *n. f.* [from *χρυσός*, gold, because of the golden colour in the nymphæ of some insects.]

A term used by some naturalists for aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects. *Chamib.*

**CHRY'SOLITE.** *n. f.* [*χρυσός*, gold, and *λίθος*, a stone.]

A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow. *Woodward's Meth. Fissi.*

Such another world,

Of one intire and perfect *chrysolite*,

I'd not have sold her for. *Shakef. Othello.*

If metal, part seem'd gold, part silver clear:

If stone, carbuncle most, or *chrysolite*. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. iii.*

**CHRYSO'PRASUS.** *n. f.* [*χρυσός*, gold, and *prasinus*, green] A precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green.

The ninth a topaz, the tenth a *chrysoprasus*. *Rev. xxi. 20.*

**CHUB.** *n. f.* [from *cop*, a great head, *Skinner*.] A river fish. The chevin.

The *chub* is in prime from Midmay to Candlemas, but best in winter. He is full of small bones: he eats waterish; not firm, but limp and tasteless: nevertheless, he may be so dressed as to make him very good meat. *Walton's Angler.*

**CHU'BBED.** *adj.* [from *chub*.] Big-headed like a chub.

**TO CHUCK.** *v. n.* [A word probably formed in imitation of the sound that it expresses; or perhaps corrupted from *chick*.]

To make a noise like a hen, when she calls her chickens.

**TO CHUCK.** *v. a.*

1. To call as a hen calls her young.

Then crowing, clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call,

To *chuck* his wives together in the hall. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To give a gentle blow under the chin, so as to make the mouth strike together.

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin, force a smile, and cry, ay, the boy takes after his mother's relations. *Cong. O. B.*

**CHUCK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a hen.

He made the *chuck* four or five times, that people use to make to chickens when they call them. *Temple.*

2. A word of endearment, corrupted from chicken or chick.

Come, your promise.—What promise, *chuck*? *Sh. Othello.*

3. A sudden small noise.

**CHUCK-FARTHING.** *n. f.* [*chuck* and *farthing*.] A play, at which the money falls with a *chuck* into the hole beneath.

He lost his money at *chuck-farting*, shuffle-cap, and all-fours. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

**TO CHU'CKLE.** *v. n.* [*schaecken*, Dut.] To laugh vehemently; to laugh convulsively.

What tale shall I to my old father tell?

'Twill make him *chuckle* thou'rt bestow'd so well. *Dryd.*

She to intrigues was e'en hard hearted;

She *chuckl'd* when a bawd was carted. *Prior.*

**TO CHU'CKLE.** *v. a.* [from *chuck*.]

1. To call as a hen.

I am not far from the women's apartment, I am sure; and if these birds are within distance, here's that will *chuckle* 'em together. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. To cocker; to fondle.

Your confessor, that parcel of holy guts and garbidge; he must *chuckle* you, and moan you. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

**CHU'ET.** *n. f.* [probably from *To chew*.] An old word, as it seems, for forced meat.

As for *chucts*, which are likewise minced meat, instead of butter and fat, it were good to moisten them partly with cream, or almond or pistacho milk. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 54.*

**CHUFF.** *n. f.* [A word of uncertain derivation; perhaps corrupted from *chub*, or derived from *kwf*, Welsh, a stock.] A coarse, fat-headed, blunt clown.

Hang ye, gorbellied knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your store were here. *Shakef. Henry IV.*

A less generous *chuff* than this in the fable, would have hugged his bags to the last. *L'Estrange.*

**CHU'FFILY.** *adv.* [from *chuffy*.] Surlily; stomachfully. *Clarissa.*

**CHU'FFINESS.** *n. f.* [from *chuffy*] Clownishness; surliness. *CHU'FFY.*



# C H U

**CHUFFY.** *adj.* [from *chuff*.] Blunt; surly; fat.

**CHUM.** *n. f.* [*chom*, Armorick, to live together.] A chamber fellow; a term used in the universities.

**CHUMP.** *n. f.* A thick heavy piece of wood, less than a block. When one is battered to shivers, they can quickly, of a *chump* of wood, accommodate themselves with another.

*Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

**CHURCH.** *n. f.* [cyrce, Sax. *kyrkian*.]

1. The collective body of christians, usually termed the catholic church.

The *church* being a supernatural society, doth differ from natural societies in this; that the persons unto whom we associate ourselves in the one, are men, simply considered as men; but they to whom we be joined in the other, are God, angels, and holy men.

*Hooker, b. i. p. 45.*

2. The body of christians adhering to one particular opinion, or form of worship.

The *church* is a religious assembly, or the large fair building where they meet; and sometimes the same word means a synod of bishops, or of presbyters; and in some places it is the pope and a general council.

*Watts's Logick.*

3. The place which christians consecrate to the worship of God.

That *churches* were consecrated unto none but the Lord only, the very general name chiefly doth sufficiently shew: *church* doth signify no other thing than the Lord's house.

Tho' you unty the winds, and let them fight

Against the *churches*.

*Shakesp. Macbeth.*

4. It is used frequently in conjunction with other words; as *church-member*, the member of a church; *church-power*, spiritual or ecclesiastical authority.

**TO CHURCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church; after any signal deliverance, as from the danger of childbirth.

**CHURCH-ALE.** *n. f.* [from *church* and *ale*.] A wake, or feast, commemorative of the dedication of the church.

For the *church-ale*, two young men of the parish are yearly chosen to be wardens, who make collection among the parishioners of what provision it pleaseth them to bestow.

**CHURCH-ATTIRE.** *n. f.* The habit in which men officiate at divine service.

These and such like were their discourses, touching that *church-attire*, which with us for the most part is used in publick prayer.

*Hooker, b. v. f. 29.*

**CHURCH-AUTHORITY.** *n. f.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.

In this point of *church-authority*, I have sifted all the little scraps alleged.

*Atterbury.*

**CHURCH-BURIAL.** *n. f.* Burial according to the rites of the church.

The bishop has the care of seeing that all christians, after their deaths, be not denied *church-burial*, according to the usage and custom of the place.

*Ayliffe's Paargon.*

**CHURCH-FOUNDER.** *n. f.* He that builds or endows a church.

Whether emperors or bishops in those days were *church-founders*, the solemn dedication of churches they thought not to be a work in itself either vain or superstitious.

*Hooker.*

**CHURCHMAN.** *n. f.* [*church* and *man*.]

1. An ecclesiastic; a clergyman; one that ministers in sacred things.

If any thing be offered to you touching the church and *churchmen*, or church-government, rely not only upon yourself.

*Bacon's Advice to Villers.*

A very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been so long neglected, and that was so ill filled by many weak and more wilful *churchmen*.

*Clarend.*

Patience in want, and poverty of mind,

These marks of church and *churchmen* he design'd,

And living taught, and dying left behind.

*Dryden's Fables.*

2. An adherent to the church of England.

**CHURCH-WARDENS.** *n. f.* [See **WARDEN**.] Are officers yearly chosen, by the consent of the minister and parishioners, according to the custom of each place, to look to the church, church-yard, and such things as belong to both; and to observe the behaviour of the parishioners, for such faults as appertain to the jurisdiction or censure of the ecclesiastical court. They are a kind of corporation, enabled by law to sue for any thing belonging to their church, or poor of their parish.

*Cowel.*

There should likewise *church-wardens*, of the gravest men in the parish, be appointed, as they be here in England.

*Spens.*

Our *church-wardens*

Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings.

*Gav.*

**CHURCHYARD.** *n. f.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

I am almost afraid to stand alone

Here in the *churchyard*, yet I will adventure.

*Shakespeare.*

In *churchyards*, where they bury much, the earth will consume the corps in far shorter time than other earth will.

*Bacon.*

No place so sacred from such fops is barr'd;

Nor is Paul's church more safe than Paul's *churchyard*.

**CHURL.** *n. f.* [ceopl, Sax. *carl*, in German, is strong, rusticks being always observed to be strong bodied.]

# C H Y

1. A rustick; a countryman; a labourer.

One of the baser sort, which they call *churls*, being reproved for his oath, answered confidently, that his lord commanded him.

*Spenser's State of Ireland.*

*Churl*, upon thy eyes I throw

All the pow'r this charm doth owe.

From this light cause th' infernal maid prepares

The country *churls* to mischief, hate, and wars.

*Dryd. Æn.*

2. A rude, surly, ill-bred man.

A *churl's* courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or falsehood.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

3. A miser; a niggard; a selfish or greedy wretch.

Poison, I see, hath been his timeless end!

O *churl*, drink all, and leave no friendly drop

To help me after.

*Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

**CHURLISH.** *adj.* [from *churl*.]

1. Rude; brutal; harsh; austere; sour; merciless; unkind; uncivil.

A sea of melting pearl, which some call tears;

Those at her father's *churlish* feet she tender'd.

*Shakesp.*

The interruption of their *churlish* drums

Cuts off more circumstance: they are at hand

To parly, or to fight.

*Shakesp. King John.*

A lion in love with a lass, desired her father's consent. The answer was *churlish* enough, He'd never marry his daughter to a brute.

*L'Estrange's Fables.*

He the pursuit of *churlish* beasts,

Preferr'd to sleeping on her breasts.

*Waller.*

2. Selfish; avaritious.

The man was *churlish* and evil in his doings.

*1 Sa. xxv. 22.*

This fullen *churlish* thief,

Had all his mind plac'd upon Mully's beef.

*King's M. of M.*

3. [Of things.] Unpliant; cross-grained; unmanageable; harsh; not yielding.

If there be emission of spirit, the body of the metal will be hard and *churlish*.

*Bacon's Nat. Hist. N°. 326.*

The Cornish men were become, like metal often fired and quenched, *churlish*, and that would sooner break than bow.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

In the hundreds of Essex they have a very *churlish* blue clay.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Intractable; vexatious.

Will you again unknit

This *churlish* knot of all abhorred war.

Spain found the war so *churlish* and longsome, as they found

they should consume themselves in an endless war.

*Bacon.*

Spreads a path clear as the day,

Where no *churlish* rub says nay.

*Craspaw.*

**CHURLISHLY.** *adv.* [from *churlish*.] Rudely; brutally.

To the oak, now regnant, the olive did *churlishly* put over the son for a reward of the service of his fire.

*Howel's Voc. For.*

**CHURLISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *churlish*; *cynhencnesse*, Saxon.]

Brutality; ruggedness of manner.

Better is the *churlishness* of a man than a courteous woman.

*Ecclus. xlii. 14.*

In the *churlishness* of fortune, a poor honest man suffers in this world.

*L'Estrange.*

**CHURME.** *n. f.* [more properly *chirm*, from the Saxon *cýrme*, a clamour or noise; as *to chirre* is to coo as a turtle.] A confused sound; a noise.

He was conveyed to the Tower with the *churme* of a thousand taunts and reproaches.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

**A CHURN.** *n. f.* [properly *chern*, from *kern*, Dut. *cenene*, Sax.]

The vessel in which the butter is, by long and violent agitation, coagulated and separated from the serous parts of the milk.

Her aukward fist did ne'er employ the *churn*.

*Gay's Past.*

**TO CHURN.** *v. a.* [*kernen*, Dutch.]

1. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion.

Perchance he spoke not; but

Like a full acorn'd boar, a *churning* on,

Cried Oh.

*Shakesp.*

Froth fills his chaps, he sends a grunting sound,

And part he *churns*, and part befoams the ground.

*Churn'd* in his teeth, the foamy venom rose.

The mechanism of nature, in converting our aliment, consists in mixing with it animal juices, and, in the action of the solid parts, *churning* them together.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To make butter by agitating the milk.

The *churning* of milk bringeth forth butter.

You may try the force of imagination, upon staying the coming of butter after the *churning*.

*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

**CHURRWORM.** *n. f.* [from *cýrnan*, Sax.] An insect that turns about nimbly; called also a fancricket.

*Skinner. Philips.*

**TO CHUSE.** See **TO CHOOSE**.

**CHYLA'CEOUS.** *adj.* [from *chyle*.] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

When the spirits of the chyle have half fermented the *chylaceous* mass, it has the state of drink, not ripened by fermentation.

*Floyer on the Humours.*

**CHYLE.** *n. f.* [*χυλός*.] The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment, and afterwards changed into blood.

This



## C I C

This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts,  
The leven'd mass to milky chyle converts. *Blackm. Creation.*  
The chyle itself cannot pass through the smallest vessels.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**CHYLIFACTION.** *n. f.* [from *chyle*.] The act or process of making chyle in the body.

Drinking excessively during the time of *chylification*, stops perspiration.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**CHYLIFACTION.** *adj.* [from *chylus* and *facio*, to make, Lat.] Having the power of making chyle.

**CHYLOPOETICK.** *adj.* [*χυλός*, and *ποιέω*.] Having the power, or the office, of forming chyle.

According to the force of the *chylopoetick* organs, more or less chyle may be extracted from the same food. *Arbuthnot.*

**CHYLOUS.** *adj.* [from *chyle*.] Consisting of chyle; partaking of chyle.

Milk is the *chylous* part of an animal, already prepared. *Arb.*

**CHYMICAL.** } *adj.* [*chymicus*, Latin.]

**CHYMICK.** }

1. Made by chymistry.

I'm tir'd with waiting for this *chymick* gold,

Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

The medicines are ranged in boxes, according to their distinct natures, whether *chymical* or Galenical preparations.

*Watts's Improvement of Mind*, p. i. c. 17.

2. Relating to chymistry.

Methinks already, from this *chymick* flame,

I see a city of more precious mold. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

With *chymic* art exalts the min'ral pow'rs,

And draws the aromattick souls of flow'rs. *Pope's Windsor Forest.*

**CHYMICALLY.** *adv.* [from *chymical*.] In a chymical manner.

**CHYMIST.** *n. f.* [See *CHYMISTRY*.] A professor of chymistry; a philosopher by fire.

The starving *chymist*, in his golden views

Supremely blest. *Pope's Essay on Man, Epist. ii.*

**CHYMISTRY.** *n. f.* [derived by some from *χυμός*, juice, or *χρῶμα*, to melt; by others from an oriental word, *kema*, black. According to the etymology, it is written with *y* or *e*.]

An art whereby sensible bodies contained in vessels, or capable of being contained therein, are so changed, by means of certain instruments, and principally fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, with a view to philosophy, or medicine. *Boerhaave.*

Operations of *chymistry* fall short of vital force: no chymist can make milk or blood of grass. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

**CIBARIOUS.** *adj.* [*cibarius*, Lat. from *cibus*, food.] Relating to food; useful for food; edible.

**CIBOL.** *n. f.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A small sort of onion used in salads. See *ONION*. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the *l* is not pronounced.

*Ciboules*, or scallions, are a kind of degenerate onions. *Mort.*

**CICATRICE.** } *n. f.* [*cicatrix*, Latin.]

**CICATRIX.** }

1. The scar remaining after a wound.

One captain Spurio with his *cicatrice*, an emblem of war, here on his sinister cheek. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

2. A mark; an impressure: so used by Shakespeare less properly. Lean but upon a ruff

The *cicatrice* and capable impressure

Thy palm some moment keeps. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

**CICATRISANT.** *n. f.* [from *cicatrice*.] An application that induces a cicatrice.

**CICATRISIVE.** *adj.* [from *cicatrice*.] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

**CICATRIZATION.** *n. f.* [from *cicatrice*.]

1. The act of healing the wound.

A vein bursted, or corroded in the lungs, is looked upon to be for the most part incurable, because of the continual motion and coughing of the lungs, tearing the gap wider, and hindering the conglutination and *cicatrization* of the vein.

*Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. The state of being healed, or skinned over.

**TO CICATRIZE.** *v. a.* [from *cicatrix*.]

1. To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as heal and skin them over. *Quincy.*

2. To heal and induce the skin over a sore.

We incarned, and in a few days *cicatrized* it with a smooth cicatrix. *Wiseman on Tumours.*

**CICELY.** *n. f.* A sort of herb. See *SWEET CICELY*.

**CICHORACEOUS.** *adj.* [from *cichorium*, Lat.] Having the qualities of succory.

Diureticks plentifully evacuate the salt serum; as all acid diureticks, and the testaceous and bitter *cichoraceous* plants.

*Floyer on the Humours.*

**TO CICURATE.** *v. a.* [*cicuro*, Lat.] To tame; to reclaim from wildness; to make tame and tractable.

After carnal conversation poisons may yet retain some portion of their natures; yet are so refracted, *cicured*, and subdued, as not to make good their destructive malignities.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. 7. c. 18.

**CICURATION.** *n. f.* [from *cicurate*.] The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

## C I N

This holds not only in domestick and mansuete birds; for then it might be the effect of *cicuration* or institution; but in the wild.

*Ray on the Creation.*

**CIDER.** *n. f.* [*cidre*, Fr. *sidra*, Ital. *ficera*, Lat. *σικερα*, *שכר*.]

1. All kind of strong liquors, except wine. This sense is now wholly obsolete.

2. Liquor made of the juice of fruits pressed.

We had also drink, wholesome and good wine of the grape, a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country; a wonderful pleasing and refreshing drink. *Bacon's New Atlant.*

3. The juice of apples expressed and fermented.

To the utmost bounds of this

Wide universe Silurian *cider* born,

Shall please all tastes, and triumph o'er the vine. *Philips.*

**CIDERIST.** *n. f.* [from *cider*.] A maker of cider.

When the *ciderists* have taken care for the best fruit, and ordered them after the best manner they could; yet hath their *cider* generally proved pale, sharp, and ill tasted. *Mortimer.*

**CIDERKIN.** *n. f.* [from *cider*.]

A low word used for the liquor made of the murk or gross matter of apples, after the *cider* is pressed out, and a convenient quantity of boiled water added to it; the whole infusing for about forty-eight hours. *Philips's World of Words.*

*Ciderkin* is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. *Mortimer.*

**CIELING.** *n. f.* See *CEILING*.

**CIERGE.** *n. f.* [French.] A candle carried in processions.

**CILIARY.** *adj.* [*cilium*, Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids.

The *ciliary* processes, or rather the ligaments, observed in the inside of the sclerotic tunics of the eye, do serve instead of a muscle, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray on Creation.*

**CILICIOUS.** *adj.* [from *cilicium*, hair-cloth, Lat.] Made of hair.

A garment of camel's hair; that is, made of some texture of that hair, a coarse garment, a *cilicious* or sackcloth habit, suitable to the austerities of his life. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**CIMA.** See *CYMATIUM*.

**CIMAR.** See *SIMAR*.

**CIME'LIARCH.** *n. f.* [from *κεφαλαιάρχης*.] The chief keeper of plate, vestments, and things of value belonging to a church; a church-warden. *Diët.*

**CIMETER.** *n. f.* [*cimitarra*, Span. and Portug. from *chimeteir*, Turkish. *Bluteau's Portuguese Dictionary*.] A sort of sword used by the Turks; short; heavy; and recurved, or bent backward. This word is sometimes erroneously spelt *scimitar*, and *scymeter*; as in the following examples.

By this *scimitar*,

That slew the sophy and a Persian prince,

That won three fields of sultan Solyman. *Shak. Mer. of Ven.*

Our armours now may rust, our idle *scymeters*

Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dryd. Don Sebast.*

**CINCTURE.** *n. f.* [*cinctura*, Latin.]

1. Something worn round the body.

Now happy he, whose cloak and *cincture*

Hold out this tempest. *Shakesp. King John.*

Columbus found th' American, so girt

With feather'd *cincture*, naked else, and wild. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

He binds the sacred *cincture* round his breast. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. An inclosure.

The court and prison being within the *cincture* of one wall.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. [In architecture.] A ring or list at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column; separating the shaft at one end from the base, at the other from the capital. It is supposed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently used, to strengthen and preserve the primitive wood-columns. *Chambers.*

**CINDER.** *n. f.* [*ceindre*, Fr. from *cineres*, Latin.]

1. A mass ignited and quenched, without being reduced to ashes.

I should make very forges of my cheeks,

That would to *cinders* burn up modesty,

Did but I speak thy deeds. *Shakesp. Othello.*

There is in smiths *cinders*, by some adhesion of iron, sometimes to be found a magnetical operation. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

So snow on *Ætna* does unmelted lie,

Whose rolling flames and scatter'd *cinders* fly. *Waller.*

2. A hot coal that has ceased to flame.

If from adown the hopeful chops

The fat upon a *cinder* drops,

To stinking smoke it turns the flame. *Swift.*

**CINDER-WENCH.** } *n. f.* [*cinder* and *woman*.] A woman

**CINDER-WOMAN.** } whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders.

'Tis under so much nasty rubbish laid,

To find it out's the *cinder-woman's* trade. *Essay on Satire.*

She had above five hundred suits of fine cloaths, and yet went abroad like a *cinder-wench*. *Arbuth. Hist. of John Bull.*

In the black form of *cinder-wench* she came,

When love, the hour, the place had banish'd shame. *Gay.*

**CINERATION.** *n. f.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] The reduction of any thing by fire to ashes. A term of chymistry.

**CINERITIOUS.**



**CINERITIOUS.** *adj.* [*cinericius*, Lat.] Having the form or state of ashes.

The nerves arise from the glands of the *cineritious* part of the brain, and are terminated in all the parts of the body.

*Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

**CINERULENT.** *adj.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] Full of ashes. *Dict.*

**CINGLE.** *n. f.* [from *cingulum*, Lat.] A girth for a horse. *Dict.*

**CINNABAR.** *n. f.* [*cinnabaris*, Latin.] Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion.

Cinnabar is the ore out of which quicksilver is drawn, and consists partly of a mercurial, and partly of a sulphureo-ochreous matter.

*Woodward's Meth. Fossi.*

The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of sulphur, compose cinnabar.

*Newt. Opt.*

**CINNABAR of Antimony,** is made of mercury, sulphur, and crude antimony.

**CINNAMON.** *n. f.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon, possessed by the Dutch, in the East Indies. Its leaves resemble those of the olive, both as to substance and colour. The fruit resembles an acorn or olive, and has neither the smell nor taste of the bark. When boiled in water, it yields an oil, which, as it cools and hardens, becomes as firm and white as tallow; the smell of which is agreeable in candles. The trees are chiefly propagated by a sort of pigeons which feed on the fruit, and, carrying it to their young, drop it where it takes root. Cinnamon is chiefly used in medicine as an astringent. The cinnamon of the ancients was different from ours. *Chambers.*

Let Araby extol her happy coast,

Her cinnamon and sweet amomum boast. *Dryden's Fables.*

**CINNAMON Water** is made by distilling the bark, first infused in barley water, in spirit of wine or white wine. *Chambers.*

**CINQUE.** *n. f.* [Fr.] A Five. It is used in games alone; but is often compounded with other words.

**CINQUE-FOIL.** *n. f.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A kind of five leaved clover.

**CINQUE-PACE.** *n. f.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A kind of grave dance.

Wooring, wedding, and repenting is a Scotch jig, a measure, and a *cinque pace*. The first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding, mannerly and modest, as a measure, full of state and gravity; and then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the *cinque pace* faster and faster, 'till he sinks into his grave. *Shakespeare.*

**CINQUE-PORTS.** *n. f.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.]

Those havens that lie towards France, and therefore have been thought by our kings to be such as ought most vigilantly to be observed against invasion. In which respect, the places where they are have a special governour or keeper, called by his office Lord Warden of the *cinque ports*; and divers privileges granted to them, as a particular jurisdiction, their warden having the authority of an admiral among them, and sending out writs in his own name. The *cinque ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rummey, and Hith; some of which, as the number exceeds five, must either be added to the first institution by some later grant, or accounted as appendants to some of the rest. *Cowel.*

They, that bear

The cloth of state above her, are four barons

Of the *cinque ports*. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

**CINQUE-SPOTTED.** *adj.* Having five spots.

On her left breast

A mole, *cinque spotted*, like the crimson drops

I th' bottom of a cowslip. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

**CION.** *n. f.* [*sion*, or *scion*, French.]

1. A sprout; a shoot from a plant.

We have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts; whereof I take this that you call love, to be a sect or *cion*. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

The stately Caledonian oak, newly settled in his triumphant throne, begirt with *cions* of his own royal stem.

*Howel's Vocal Forest.*

2. The shoot engrafted or inserted on a stock.

The *cion* over-ruleth the stock quite; and the stock is but passive only, and giveth aliment, but no motion to the graft.

*Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 421.*

**CIPHER.** *n. f.* [*chifre*, Fr. *zifra*, Ital. *cifra*, low Lat. from an oriental root.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which some number is noted; a figure.

2. An arithmetical mark, which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures.

Mine were the very *cipher* of a function,

To find the faults, whose fine stands in record,

And let go by the actor. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*

If the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or *ciphers* in the privation or translation. *Bac.*

As, in accounts, *ciphers* and figures pass for real sums, so names pass for things. *South's Sermons.*

3. An intertexture of letters engraved usually on boxes or plate.

Troy flam'd in burnish'd gold; and o'er the throne,

Arms and the man in golden *ciphers* shone. *Pop. Temp. of F.*

Some mingling stir the melted tar, and some

VOL. I.

Deep on the new-shorn vagrant's heaving side,

To stamp the master's *cipher*, ready stand. *Thomson's Summer.*

4. A character in general.

In succeeding times this wisdom began to be written in *ciphers* and characters, and letters bearing the form of creatures. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

5. A secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

This book, as long liv'd as the elements,

In *cipher* writ, or new made idioms.

*Donne.*

He was pleased to command me to stay at London, to send and receive all his letters; and I was furnished with mine several *ciphers*, in order to it. *Denham's Dedication.*

To **CIPHER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To practice arithmetick.

You have been bred to business; you can *cipher*: I wonder you never used your pen and ink. *Arbuth. Hist. of J. Bull.*

To **CIPHER.** *v. a.* To write in occult characters.

He frequented sermons, and penned notes: his notes he *ciphered* with Greek characters. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

To **CIRCINATE.** *v. a.* [*circino*, Lat.] To make a circle; to compass round, or turn round. *Bailey.*

**CIRCINATION.** *n. f.* [*circinatio*, Lat.] An orbicular motion; a turning round; a measuring with the compasses. *Bailey.*

**CIRCLE.** *n. f.* [*circulus*, Latin.]

1. A line continued 'till it ends where it begun, having all its parts equidistant from a common center.

Any thing, that moves round about in a *circle*, in less time than our ideas are wont to succeed one another in our minds, is not perceived to move; but seems to be a perfect intire *circle* of that matter, or colour, and not a part of a *circle* in motion. *Locke.*

Then a deeper still,

In *circle* following *circle*, gathers round

To close the face of things. *Thomson's Summer:*

2. The space included in a circular line.

3. A round body; an orb.

It is he that sitteth upon the *circle* of the earth. *Is. xi. 22.*

4. Compass; inclosure.

A great magician,

Obscured in the *circle* of the forest. *Shakes. As you like it.*

5. An assembly surrounding the principal person.

To have a box where eunuchs sing,

And, foremost in the *circle*, eye a king. *Pope's Hor. Ep. i.*

6. A company; an assembly.

I will call over to him the whole *circle* of beauties that are disposed among the boxes. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 10.*

Ever since that time, Lisander visits in every *circle*. *Tatler.*

7. Any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated.

There be divers fruit-trees in the hot countries, which have blossoms and young fruit, and young fruit and ripe fruit, almost all the year, succeeding one another; but this *circle* of ripening cannot be but in succulent plants, and hot countries.

*Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 581.*

Thus in a *circle* runs the peasant's pain,

And the year rolls within itself again. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*

8. An inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following proposition inferred from the foregoing.

That heavy bodies descend by gravity; and again, that gravity is a quality whereby an heavy body descends, is an impertinent *circle*, and teacheth nothing. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 20.*

That fallacy called a *circle*, is when one of the premisses in a syllogism is questioned and opposed, and we intend to prove it by the conclusion. *Watts's Logick.*

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.

Has he given the lye

In *circ's* or oblique, or semicircle,

Or direct parallel? You must challenge him. *Flet. 2 of Cor.*

10. **CIRCLES of the German Empire.** Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be present at diets. They are in number ten. *Trevoux.*

To **CIRCLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing.

The lords that were appointed to *circle* the hill, had some days before planted themselves in places convenient. *Bacon.*

Another Cynthia her new journey runs,

And other planets *circle* other suns. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.*

2. To inclose; to surround.

What stern ungente hands

Have lopp'd and hew'd, and made thy body bare

Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments,

Whose *circling* shadows kings have sought to sleep in. *Shak.*

While these fond arms, thus *circling* you, may prove

More heavy chains than those of hopeless love. *Prior.*

Unseen, he glided thro' the joyous crowd,

With darkness *circled*, and an ambient cloud. *Pope's Odys.*

3. To **CIRCLE in.** To confine; to keep together.

We term those things dry which have a consistence within themselves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the stop or hindrance of another body to limit and *circle* them in. *Digby on Bodies.*

To **CIRCLE.** *v. n.* To move circularly; to end where it begins.



The well fraught bowl

*Circles* incessant; whilst the humble cell

With quavering laugh, and rural jests, resounds. *Philips.*

Now the *circling* years disclose

The day predestin'd to reward his woes. *Pope's Odyss.*

**CIR'CLE**. *adj.* [from *circle*.] Having the form of a circle; round.

Th' inconstant moon,

That monthly changes in her *circled* orb. *Shakesp. R. and J.*

**CIR'CLE**. *n. f.* [from *circle*.] A circle; an orb.

Then take repast, 'till Hesperus display'd

His golden *circlet* in the western shade. *Pope's Odyss.*

**CIR'CLING**. *participial adj.* [from *To circle*.] Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

Round he surveys, and well might, where he stood

So high above the *circling* canopy

Of night's extended shade. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

**CIRCUIT**. *n. f.* [circuit, Fr. *circuitus*, Latin.]

1. The act of moving round any thing.

The circuits, in former times, went but round about the pole; as the *circuit* of the cynosura about the pole. *Davies.*

There are four moons also perpetually rolling round the planet Jupiter, and carried along with him in his periodical *circuit* round the sun. *Watts's Improvement.*

2. The space inclosed in a circle.

He led me up

A woody mountain, whose high top was plain

A *circuit* wide inclos'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

3. Space; extent; measured by travelling round.

He attributeth unto it smallness, in respect of *circuit*.

*Hooker, b. v. f. 19.*

The lake of Bolsena is reckoned one and twenty miles in *circuit*.

*Addison on Italy.*

4. A ring; a diadem; that by which any thing is incircled.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage,

Until the golden *circuit* on my head

Do calm the fury of this mad-brain'd flaw. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

5. The visitations of the judges for holding assizes.

6. The tract of country visited by the judges.

7. **CIRCUIT** of *Action*. In law, is a longer course of proceeding to recover the thing sued for than is needful. *Cowel.*

**To CIRCUIT**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move circularly.

Pining with equinoctial heat, unless

The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,

Quick *circuiting*.

*Philips.*

**CIRCUITEER**. *n. f.* [from *circuit*.] One that travels a circuit.

Like your fellow *circuiteer* the sun: you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens. *Pope.*

**CIRCUIT'ION**. *n. f.* [circuitio, Lat.]

1. The act of going round any thing.

2. Compass; maze of argument; comprehension.

To apprehend by what degrees they lean to things in show, though not indeed repugnant one to another, requireth more sharpness of wit, more intricate *circutions* of discourse, and depth of judgment, than common ability doth yield. *Hooker.*

**CIR'CLAR**. *adj.* [circularis, Latin.]

1. Round, like a circle; circumscribed by a circle.

The frame thereof seem'd partly *circular*,

And part triangular.

*Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

He first inclos'd for lists a level ground;

The form was *circular*.

*Dryd. Fables.*

Nero's port, compos'd of huge moles running round it, in a kind of *circular* figure. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

2. Successive in order; always returning.

From whence th' innumerable race of things,

By *circular* successive order springs.

*Roscommon.*

3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous.

Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido? *Dennis.*

4. **CIR'CLAR** *Letter*. A letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair; as in the convocation of assemblies.

5. **CIR'CLAR** *Lines*. Such strait lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle; as the lines of sines, tangents, and secants on the plain scale and sector.

6. **CIR'CLAR** *Sailing*, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

**CIR'CLARITY**. *n. f.* [from *circular*.] A circular form.

The heavens have no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion, continually succeeding each other; so that, from what point soever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole *circularity*. *Brown.*

**CIR'CLARLY**. *adj.* [from *circular*.]

1. In form of a circle.

The internal form of it consists of several regions, involving one another like orbs about the same centre, or of the several elements cast *circularly* about each other. *Burnet.*

2. With a circular motion.

Trade, which, like blood, should *circularly* flow,

Stopp'd in their channels, found its freedom lost. *Dryden.*

Every body moved *circularly* about any center, recede, or endeavour to recede, from that center of its motion. *Ray.*

**To CIR'CLATE**. *v. n.* [from *circulus*] To move in a circle;

to run round; to return to the place whence it departed in a constant course.

If our lives motions theirs must imitate,

Our knowledge, like our blood, must *circulate*. *Denham.*

Nature is a perpetual motion; and the work of the universe *circulates* without any interval or repose. *L'Estrange.*

In the civil wars, the money spent on both sides was *circulated* at home; no publick debts contracted. *Swift.*

**To CIR'CLATE**. *v. a.* To put about.

**CIR'CLATION**. *n. f.* [from *circulate*.]

1. Motion in a circle; a course in which the motion tends to the point from which it began.

What more obvious, one would think, than the *circulation* of the blood, unknown 'till the last age? *Burnet's Theory.*

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the rest of the body: the *circulation* is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture extremely delicate. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state.

As for the sins of peace, thou hast brought upon us the miseries of war; so for the sins of war, thou seest fit to deny us the blessing of peace, and to keep us in a *circulation* of miseries. *K. Charles.*

God, by the ordinary rule of nature, permits this continual *circulation* of human things. *Swift on Modern Education.*

3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.

When the apostle saith of the Jews, that they crucified the Lord of glory; and when the son of man, being on earth, affirmeth that the son of man was in heaven at the same instant, there is in these two speeches that mutual *circulation* before mentioned. *Hooker, b. v. f. 53.*

**CIR'CLATORY**. *n. f.* [from *circulate*.] A chymical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire, is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

**CIR'CLATORY**. *adj.* [from *circulate*.] *Circulatory Letters* are the same with *CIRCULAR Letters*.

**CIRCUM'AMBIENCY**. *n. f.* [from *circumambient*.] The act of encompassing.

Ice receiveth its figure according unto the surface whereof it concreteth, or the *circumambiency* which conformeth it.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 1.*

**CIRCUM'AMBIENT**. *adj.* [circum and ambio, Latin.] Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing.

The *circumambient* coldness towards the sides of the vessel, like the second region, cooling and condensing of it. *Wilkins.*

**To CIRCUM'AMBULATE**. *v. n.* [from *circum* and *ambulo*, Lat.] To walk round about.

*Diët.*

**To CIRCUMCISE**. *v. a.* [circumcido, Latin.] To cut the prepuce or foreskin, according to the law given to the Jews.

They came to *circumcise* the children.

*Luke i. 59.*

One is alarmed at the industry of the whigs, in aiming to strengthen their routed party by a reinforcement from the *circumcised*. *Swift's Examiner, N<sup>o</sup>. 47.*

**CIRCUMCIS'ION**. *n. f.* [from *circumcise*.] The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

They left a race behind

Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce

From Gentiles, but by *circumcision* vain. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

**To CIRCUMDU'CT**. *v. a.* [circumduco, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify:

Acts of judicature may be cancelled and *circumducted* by the will and direction of the judge; as also by the consent of the parties litigant, before the judge has pronounced and given sentence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**CIRCUMDU'CTION**. *n. f.* [from *circumduct*.]

1. Nullification; cancellation.

The citation may be *circumducted*, though the defendant should not appear; and the defendant must be cited, as a *circumduction* requires. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. A leading about.

**CIRCUM'FERENCE**. *n. f.* [circumferentia, Latin.]

1. The periphery; the line including and surrounding any thing.

Extend thus far thy bounds,

This be thy just *circumference*, O world! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Because the hero is the center of the main action, all the lines from the *circumference* tend to him alone. *Dryd. Dufres.*

A coal of fire, moved nimbly in the *circumference* of a circle, makes the whole *circumference* appear like a circle of fire.

*Newton's Opticks.*

2. The space inclosed in a circle.

So was his will

Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath,

That shook heav'n's whole *circumference*, confirm'd. *Milton.*

He first inclos'd for lists a level ground,

The whole *circumference* a mile around. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. The external part of an orbicular body.

The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, seem'd red at its apparent *circumference*. If the clouds were viewed through it, the colour at its *circumference* would be blue. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular.



# C I R

# C I R

His pond'rous shield, large and round,  
Behind him cast; the broad *circumference*  
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
To **CIRCUMFERENCE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To include in  
a circular space.

Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in itself,  
or *circumferenced* by its surface; but diffused at indeterminate  
distances. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 2.*

**CIRCUMFERENTOR**. *n. f.* [from *circumfero*, Lat. to carry about.]

An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles, con-  
sisting of a brass circle, an index with sights, and a com-  
pass, and mounted on a staff, with a ball and socket. *Chambers.*

**CIRCUMFLEX**. *n. f.* [from *circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent used to  
regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or partici-  
pating the acute and grave.

The *circumflex* keeps the voice in a middle tune, and there-  
fore in the Latin is compounded of both the other. *Holder.*

**CIRCUMFLUENCE**. *n. f.* [from *circumfluent*.] An inclosure of  
waters.

**CIRCUMFLUENT**. *adj.* [from *circumfluens*, Lat.] Flowing round  
any thing.

I rule the Paphian race,  
Whose bounds the deep *circumfluent* waves embrace,  
A duteous people, and industrious isle. *Pope's Odys.*

**CIRCUMFLUOUS**. *adj.* [from *circumfluus*, Lat.] Environing with  
waters.

He the world  
Built on *circumfluous* waters calm, in wide  
Crytalline ocean. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 269.*

Laertes' son girt with *circumfluous* tides. *Pope's Odys.*

**CIRCUMFORANEUS**. *adj.* [from *circumforaneus*, Lat.] Wandering  
from house to house. As a *circumforaneus* fidler; one that  
plays at doors.

To **CIRCUMFUSE**. *v. a.* [from *circumfus*, Lat.] To pour round;  
to spread every way.

Men see better, when their eyes are against the sun, or  
candle, if they put their hand before their eye. The glaring  
sun, or candle, weakens the eye; whereas the light *circum-*  
*fused*, is enough for the perception. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

His army, *circumfus'd* on either wing. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Earth, with her nether ocean, *circumfus'd*

Their pleasant dwelling-house. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This nymph the god Cephissus had abus'd,

With all his winding waters *circumfus'd*. *Addis. Ov. Met.*

**CIRCUMFUSILE**. *adj.* [from *circum* and *fusilis*, Lat.] That which  
may be poured or spread round any thing.

Artist divine, whose skilful hands infold

The victim's horn with *circumfusile* gold. *Pope's Odys.*

**CIRCUMFUSION**. *n. f.* [from *circumfuso*.] The act of spread-  
ing round; the state of being poured round.

To **CIRCUMGYRATE**. *v. a.* [from *circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To  
roll round.

All the glands of the body be congeries of various  
sorts of vessels, curled, *circumgyrated*, and complicated to-  
gether. *Ray on Creation.*

**CIRCUMGYRATION**. *n. f.* [from *circumgyrate*.] The act of  
running round.

The sun turns round his own axis in twenty-five days,  
which arises from his first being put into such a *circumgyration*.

**CIRCUMJACENT**. *adj.* [from *circumjacens*, Lat.] Lying round any  
thing; bordering on every side.

**CIRCUMINCESSION**. *n. f.* [from *circum* and *incedo*, Lat.]

A term used by the school-divines to express the existence  
of three divine persons in one another, in the mystery of the  
trinity. *Chambers.*

**CIRCUMITION**. *n. f.* [from *circumeo*, *circumitum*, Latin.]

The act of going round. *Dict.*

**CIRCUMLIGATION**. *n. f.* [from *circumligo*, Latin.]

1. The act of binding round.

2. The bond with which any thing is encompassed.

**CIRCUMLOCUTION**. *n. f.* [from *circumlocutio*, Latin.]

1. A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis.

Virgil, studying brevity, could bring these words into a  
narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without  
*circumlocutions*. *Dryden.*

I much prefer the plain Billingsgate way of calling names,  
because it would save abundance of time, lost by *circumlo-*  
*cution*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. The use of indirect expressions.

These people are not to be dealt withal, but by a train of  
mystery and *circumlocution*. *L'Estrange.*

**CIRCUMMURED**. *adj.* [from *circum* and *mur*, Lat.] Walled round;  
encompassed with a wall.

He hath a garden *circummur'd* with bricks. *Shakesp.*

**CIRCUMNAVIGABLE**. *adj.* [from *circumnavigate*.] That  
which may be sailed round.

The being of Antipodes, the habitableness of the torrid  
zone, and the rendering the whole terraqueous globe *circum-*  
*navigable*. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **CIRCUMNAVIGATE**. *v. a.* [from *circum* and *navigo*, Lat.] To  
sail round.

**CIRCUMNAVIGATION**. *n. f.* [from *circumnavigate*.] The act  
of sailing round.

What he says concerning the *circumnavigation* of Africa,  
from the straits of Gibraltar to the Red Sea, is very remark-  
able. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

**CIRCUMPLICATION**. *n. f.* [from *circumplico*, Lat.]

1. The act of enwrapping on every side.

2. The state of being enwrapped.

**CIRCUMPOLAR**. *adj.* [from *circum* and *polar*.] Stars near the  
North pole, which move round it, and never set in the  
Northern latitudes, are said to be *circumpolar stars*.

**CIRCUMPOSITION**. *n. f.* [from *circum* and *positio*.] The act  
of placing any thing circularly.

Now is your season for *circumposition*, by tiles or baskets of  
earth. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

**CIRCUMRA'SION**. *n. f.* [from *circumrasio*, Latin.] The act of  
shaving or paring round. *Dict.*

**CIRCUMROTATION**. *n. f.* [from *circum* and *roto*, Lat.]

1. The act of whirling round with a motion like that of a  
wheel. *Circumvolution.*

2. The state of being whirled round.

To **CIRCUMSCRIBE**. *v. a.* [from *circum* and *scribo*, Latin.]

1. To inclose in certain lines or boundaries.

2. To bound; to limit; to confine.

The good Andronicus,  
With honour and with fortune is return'd;  
From whence he *circumscribed* with his sword,  
And brought to yoke th' enemies of Rome. *Shakesp. Tit. An.*

Therefore must his choice be *circumscrib'd*

Unto the voice and yielding of that body,

Whereof he's head. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

And form'd the pow'rs of heav'n

Such as he pleas'd, and *circumscrib'd* their being! *Milton.*

The action great, yet *circumscrib'd* by time;

The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhyme. *Dryden.*

We see that the external circumstances which do accom-  
pany mens acts, are those which do *circumscribe* and limit  
them. *Stillington.*

You are above

The little forms which *circumscribe* your sex. *Southern.*

**CIRCUMSCRIPTION**. *n. f.* [from *circumscrip*, Latin.]

1. Determination of particular form or magnitude.

In the *circumscription* of many leaves, flowers, fruits and  
seeds, nature affects a regular figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Limitation; boundary; contraction; confinement.

I would not my unhoused free condition,  
Put into *circumscription* and confine. *Shakesp. Othello.*

**CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE**. *adj.* [from *circumscribo*] Inclosing the  
superficies; marking the form or limits on the outside.

Stones regular, are distinguished by their external forms:  
such as is *circumscriptive*, or depending upon the whole stone,  
as in the eagle-stone; and this is properly called the figure.

**CIRCUMSPECT**. *adj.* [from *circumspectum*, Lat.] Cautious; atten-  
tive to every thing; watchful on all sides.

None are for me,

That look into me with confid'rate eyes:

High-reaching Buckingham grows *circumspect*. *Shak. R. III.*

Men of their own nature *circumspect* and slow, but at the  
time discountenanced and discontent. *Haywood.*

The judicious doctor had been very watchful and *circum-*  
*spect*, to keep himself from being imposed upon. *Boyle.*

**CIRCUMSPECTION**. *n. f.* [from *circumspect*.] Watchfulness on  
every side; cautious; general attention.

Observe the sudden growth of wickedness, from want of  
care and *circumspection* in the first impressions. *Clarendon.*

So saying, his proud step he scornful turn'd,

But with sly *circumspection*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

**CIRCUMSPECTIVE**. *adj.* [from *circumspicio*, *circumspectum*, Latin.]

Looking round every way; attentive; vigilant; cautious.

No less alike the politick and wife,

All sly slow things, with *circumspective* eyes. *Pope's Essay.*

**CIRCUMSPECTIVELY**. *adv.* [from *circumspective*.] Cautiously;  
vigilantly; attentively; with watchfulness every way; watch-  
fully.

**CIRCUMSPECTLY**. *adv.* [from *circumspect*.] With watchful-  
ness every way; cautiously; watchfully; vigilantly.

Their authority weighs more with me than the concurrent  
suffrages of a thousand eyes, who never examined the thing  
so carefully and *circumspectly*. *Ray on the Creation.*

**CIRCUMSPECTNESS**. *n. f.* [from *circumspect*.] Caution; vigi-  
lance; watchfulness on every side.

Travel forces *circumspectness* on those abroad, who at home  
are nursed in security. *Wotton.*

**CIRCUMSTANCE**. *n. f.* [from *circumstantia*, Latin.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact: the same to a  
moral action as accident to a natural substance.

When men are ingenious in picking out *circumstances* of  
contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon's Essays.*

Our confessing or concealing persecuted truths, vary and  
change their very nature, according to different *circumstances*  
of time, place and persons. *South.*

2. The



2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal; or make an accusation more or less probable.

Of these supposed crimes give me leave,

By *circumstance*, but to acquit myself. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

3. Accident; something adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing considered.

Sense outside knows, the soul thro' all things sees:

Sense, *circumstance*; she doth the substance view. *Davies.*

4. Incident; event; generally of a minute or subordinate kind.

He defended Carlisle with very remarkable *circumstances* of courage, industry, and patience. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

The sculptor had in his thoughts the conqueror's weeping for new worlds, or some other the like *circumstance* in history.

*Addison on Italy.*

The poet has gathered those *circumstances* which most terrify the imagination, and which really happen in the raging of a tempest. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 489.*

5. Condition; state of affairs. It is frequently used with respect to wealth or poverty; as good or ill *circumstances*.

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all *circumstances*. *Bacon's Ornam. Ration.*

We ought not to conclude, that if there be rational inhabitants in any of the planets, they must therefore have human nature, or be involved in the *circumstances* of our world. *Bentley.*

When men are easy in their *circumstances*, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 42.*

- To CIRCUMSTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in particular situation, or relation to the things.

To worthiest things,

Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see,

Rareness or use, not nature, value brings,

And such as they are *circumstanc'd*, they be. *Donne.*

- CIRCUMSTANT. *adj.* [*circumstans*, Lat.] Surrounding; environing.

Its beams fly to visit the remotest parts of the world, and it gives motion to all *circumstant* bodies. *Digby on the Soul.*

- CIRCUMSTANTIAL. *adj.* [*circumstantialis*, low Lat.]

1. Accidental; not essential.

This fierce abridgment

Hath to it *circumstantial* branches, which

Distinction should be rich in. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

This jurisdiction in the essentials of it, is as old as christianity; and those *circumstantial* additions of secular encouragement, christian princes thought necessary. *South's Sermons.*

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from our own in the *circumstantials*, before one that differs from it in the essentials. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 54.*

2. Incidental; happening by chance; casual.

Virtue's but anguish, when 'tis several,

By occasion wak'd, and *circumstantial*. *Donne.*

3. Full of small events; particular; detailed.

He had been provoked by men's tedious and *circumstantial* recitals of their affairs, or by their multiplied questions about his own. *Prior's Dedication.*

- CIRCUMSTANTIALITY. *n. f.* [from *circumstantial*.] The appendage of circumstances; the state of any thing as modified by circumstances.

- CIRCUMSTANTIALLY. *adv.* [from *circumstantial*.]

1. Accordingly to circumstance; not essentially; accidentally.

Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only *circumstantially* different. *Glanv. Scep. c. xiii.*

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance or particular.

Lucian agrees with Homer in every point *circumstantially*.

*Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

- To CIRCUMSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [from *circumstance*.]

1. To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts.

If the act were otherwise *circumstantiated*, it might will that freely, which now it wills freely. *Bramb. against Hobbs.*

2. To place in a particular condition, as with regard to power or wealth.

A number infinitely superior, and the best *circumstantiated* imaginable, are for the succession in the house of Hanover.

*Swift's Miscellanies.*

- To CIRCUMVALLATE. *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Lat.] To inclose round with trenches or fortifications.

- CIRCUMVALLATION. *n. f.* [from *circumvallate*, Lat.]

1. The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place.

When the czar first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of *circumvallation* and contravallation at the siege of a town in Livonia. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The fortification or trench thrown up round a place besieged.

This gave respite to finish those stupendious *circumvallations* and barricadoes, reared up by sea and land to begirt Petrina.

*Howel's Vocal Forest.*

- CIRCUMVECTION. *n. f.* [*circumvectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of carrying round.

2. The state of being carried round.

- To CIRCUMVENT. *v. a.* [*circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat; to impose upon; to delude.

He fearing to be betrayed, or *circumvented* by his cruel bro-

ther, fled to Barbarossa.

*Knolles's History of the Turks.*

As his malice is vigilant, he resteth not to *circumvent* the sons of the first deceived. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*

Should man

Fall *circumvented* thus by fraud. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Obstinately bent

To die undaunted, and to *circumvent*. *Dryden's Æn. ii.*

- CIRCUMVENTION. *n. f.* [from *circumvent*.]

1. Fraud; imposture; cheat; delusion.

The inequality of the match between him and the subtlest of us, would quickly appear by a fatal *circumvention*: there must be a wisdom from above to over-reach this hellish wisdom. *South's Sermons.*

If he is in the city, he must avoid haranguing against *circumvention* in commerce. *Collier of Popularity.*

2. Prevention; pre-occupation: this sense is now out of use.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state,

That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome

Had *circumvention*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

- To CIRCUMVEST. *v. a.* [*circumvestio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment.

Who on this base the earth didst firmly found,

And mad'st the deep to *circumvest* it round. *Watton.*

- CIRCUMVOLUTION. *n. f.* [from *circumvolvo*, Lat.] The act of flying round.

- To CIRCUMVOLVE. *v. a.* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] To roll round; to give a circular motion.

Could solid orbs be accommodated to phænomena, yet to ascribe each sphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it, were unphilosophical. *Glanv. Scep. c. 20.*

- CIRCUMVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*circumvolutus*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling round.

2. The state of being rolled round.

The twisting of the guts is really either a *circumvolution*, or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The thing rolled round another.

Consider the obliquity or closeness of these *circumvolutions*; the nearer they are, the higher may be the instrument. *Wilk.*

- CIRCUS. } *n. f.* [*circus*, Latin.] An open space or area for

CIRQUE. } sports, with seats round for the spectators.

A pleasant valley, like one of these *circuses*, which, in great cities somewhere, doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The one was about the *cirque* of Flora, the other upon the

Tarpeian mountain. *Stillingfleet.*

See the *cirque* falls! th' unpillar'd temple nods;

Streets pav'd with heroes, Tyber choak'd with gods. *Pope.*

- CIST. *n. f.* [*cista*, Latin.] A case; a tegument; commonly used in medicinal language for the coat or inclosure of a tumour.

- CISTED. *adj.* [from *cist*.] Inclosed in a cist, or bag.

- CISTERN. *n. f.* [*cisterna*, Latin.]

1. A receptacle of water for domestick uses.

'Tis not the rain that waters the whole earth, but that which falls into his own *cistern*, that must relieve him. *South.*

2. A reservoir; an inclosed fountain.

Had no part as kindly staid behind,

In the wide *cisterns* of the lakes confin'd;

Did not the springs and rivers drench the land,

Our globe would grow a wilderness of sand. *Blackmore.*

3. Any watry receptacle or repository.

So half my Egypt were submerg'd, and made

A *cistern* for scald snakes. *Shakesp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

But there's no bottom; none

In my voluptuousness: your wives, your daughters,

Your matrons and your maids, could not fill up

The *cistern* of my lust. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

- CISTUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The name of a plant. The same with

Rockrose.

- CIT. *n. f.* [contracted from *citizen*.] An inhabitant of a city, in an ill sense. A pert low townsman; a pragmatical trader.

We bring you now to show what different things,

The *cits* or clowns are from the courts of kings. *Johnson.*

Study your race, or the foil of your family will dwindle

into *cits* or squires, or run up into wits or madmen. *Tatler.*

Barnard, thou art a *cit*, with all thy worth;

But Bug and D—l, their honours, and so forth. *Pop. Hor.*

- CITADEL. *n. f.* [*citadelle*, French.] A fortress; a castle, or place of arms in a city.

As he came to the crown by unjust means, as unjustly he kept it; by force of stranger soldiers in *citadels*, the nests of tyranny and murderers of liberty. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I'll to my charge, the *citadel*, repair. *Dryd. Aureng.*

- CITAL. *n. f.* [from *cite*.]

1. Reproof; impeachment.

He made a blushing *cital* of himself,

And chid his truant youth. *Shakesp. Henry IV. P. i.*

2. Summons; citation; call into a court.

3. Quotation; citation.

- CITATION. *n. f.* [*citatio*, Latin.]

The calling a person before the judge, for the sake of trying



- trying the cause of action commenced against him. *Ayliffe*.
2. Quotation; the adduction of any passage from another author; or of another man's words.
  3. The passage or words quoted; a quotation.  
The letter-writer cannot read these *citations* without blushing, after the charge he hath advanced. *Atterb. Pref. Serm.*  
View the principles of parties represented in their own authors, and not in the *citations* of those who would confute them. *Watts's Improvement on the Mind.*
  4. Enumeration; mention.  
These causes effect a consumption, endemick to this island: there remains a *citation* of such as may produce it in any country. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**CITATORY.** *adj.* [from *To cite*.] Having the power or form of citation.  
If a judge cite one to a place, to which he cannot come with safety, he may freely appeal, though an appeal be inhibited in the letters *citatory*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**To CITE.** *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]

1. To summon to answer in a court.  
He held a late court, to which  
She oft' was *cited* by them, but appear'd not. *Sh. Hen. VIII.*  
Forthwith the *cited* dead  
Of all past ages, to the general doom  
Shall hasten. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. l. 327.*  
This power of *citing*, and dragging the defendant into court, was taken away. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively; to direct; summon.  
I speak to you, Sir Thurio;  
For Valentine, I need not *cite* him to it. *Shakefp.*  
This sad experience *cites* me to reveal,  
And what I dictate is from what I feel. *Prior.*

3. To quote.  
Demonstrations in scripture, may not otherwise be shewed than by *citing* them out of the scripture. *Hooker, b. ii.*  
That passage of Plato, which I *cited* before. *Bacon.*  
In banishment he wrote those verses, which I *cite* from his letter. *Dryden's Dedicat. to Æn.*

**CITER.** *n. f.* [from *cite*.]  
1. One who cites into a court.  
2. One who quotes; a quoter.  
I must desire the *citer* henceforward to inform us of his editions too. *Atterbury.*

**CITESS.** *n. f.* [from *cit*.] A city woman. A word peculiar to *Dryden*.

*Cits and citeesses raise a joyful strain;  
'Tis a good omen to begin a reign.* *Dryd Albion and Alba.*

**CITHERN.** *n. f.* [*cithara*, Latin.] A kind of harp; a musical instrument.

At what time the heathen had profaned it, even in that was it dedicated with songs and *citherns*, and harps and cymbals. *1 Mac. iv. 54.*

**CITIZEN.** *n. f.* [*civis*, Lat. *citoyen*, French.]  
1. A freeman of a city; not a foreigner; not a slave.  
All inhabitants within these walls are not properly *citizens*, but only such as are called freemen. *Raleigh's Hist. World.*

2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman.  
When he speaks not like a *citizen*,  
You find him like a foldier. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any place.  
Far from noisy Rome, secure, he lives;  
And one more *citizen* to Sibyl gives. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

**CITIZEN.** *adj.* [This is only in *Shakespeare*.] Having the qualities of a citizen; as cowardice, meanness.  
So sick I am not, yet I am not well;  
But not so *citizen* a wanton, as  
To seem to die ere sick. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

**CITRINE.** *adj.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] Lemon coloured; of a dark yellow.  
The Butterfly, papilio major, has its wings painted with *citrine* and black, both in long streaks and spots. *Grew's Mus.*  
By *citrine* urine of a thicker consistence, the saltiness of phlegm is known. *Floyer on the Humours.*

**CITRINE.** *n. f.* [from *citrinus*, Latin.]  
A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemishes. It is ever found in a long and slender column, irregularly hexangular, and terminated by an hexangular pyramid. It is from one to four or five inches in length. These crystals are of an extremely beautiful yellow, differing in degrees from that of a strong ochre colour to that of the peel of a lemon; and they have a very elegant brightness and transparency. This stone is very plentiful in the West Indies. Our jewellers have learned from the French and Italians to call it *citrine*; and often cut stones for rings out of it, which are generally mistaken for topazes. *Hill on Fossils.*

**CITRON-TREE.** *n. f.* [from *citrus*, Latin.]  
It hath broad stiff leaves, like those of the laurel. The flowers consist of many leaves, expanded like a rose: the cup of the flower is slender and fleshy, and is divided into five segments at the top. The pistil becomes an oblong, thick, fleshy fruit, which is very full of juice, and contains several

hard seeds. Genoa is the great nursery of Europe for these sorts of trees. One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in so great esteem, that the single fruits are sold at Florence for two shillings each. This fruit is not to be had in perfection in any part of Italy, but the plain between Pisa and Leghorn. *Miller.*

May the sun  
With *citron* groves adorn a distant soil. *Addison.*  
**CITRON-WATER.** *n. f.* *Aqua vitæ*, distilled with the rind of citrons.

Like *citron-waters* matrons cheeks inflame. *Pope.*  
**CITRUL.** *n. f.* The same with *pumpion*, so named from its yellow colour.

**CITY.** *n. f.* [*citê*, French, *civitas*, Latin.]

1. A large collection of houses and inhabitants.  
Men seek their safety from number better united, and from walls and other fortifications; the use whereof is to make the few a match for the many, and this is the original of *cities*. *Temple.*

*City*, in a strict and proper sense, means the houses inclosed within the walls: in a larger sense it reaches to all the suburbs. *Watts's Logick.*

2. In the English law.  
A town corporate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church. *Cowel.*

3. The inhabitants of a certain city, as distinguished from other subjects.

What is the *city* but the people? —  
— True, the people are the *city*. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
I do suspect I have done some offence,  
That seems disgracious in the *city's* eye. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*

**CITY.** *adj.*

1. Relating to the city.  
His enforcement of the *city* wives. *Shakefp. Richard III.*  
He, I accuse,

The *city* ports by this hath enter'd. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

2. Resembling the manners of the citizens.  
Make not a *city* feast of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the first cut. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

**CIVET.** *n. f.* [*civette*, Fr. *zibetta*, Arabic, signifying scent.] A perfume from the civet cat.

The *civet*, or *civet* cat, is a little animal, not unlike our cat, excepting that his snout is more pointed, his claws less dangerous, and his cry different. It is a native of the Indies, Peru, Brasil, Guinea. The perfume is formed like a kind of grease, or thick scum, in an aperture or bag under its tail, between the anus and pudendum. It is gathered from time to time, and abounds in proportion as the animal is fed. It is much used by perfumers and confectioners; but seldom prescribed in medicine. *Trevoux.*

*Civet* is of a baser birth than tar: the very uncleanly flux of a cat. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

He rubs himself with *civet*: can you smell him out by that? *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

Some putrefactions and excrements do yield excellent odours; as *civet* and musk, and, as some think, amber-grease. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**CIVICK.** *adj.* [*civicus*, Latin.] Relating to civil honours or practices; not military.

With equal rays immortal Tully shone:  
Behind, Rome's genius waits with *civick* crowns,  
And the great father of his country owns. *Pop. Tem. of Fame.*

**CIVIL.** *adj.* [*civilis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government.

God gave them laws of *civil* regimen, and would not permit their commonweal to be governed by any other laws than his own. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 11.*

Part such as appertain  
To *civil* justice; part, religious rites  
Of sacrifice. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 231.*

But there is another unity, which would be most advantageous to our country; and that is your endeavour after a *civil*, a political union in the whole nation. *Sprat's Sermon.*

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community.  
Break not your promise, unless it be unlawful or impossible; either out of your natural, or out of your *civil* power. *Taylor.*

3. Not in anarchy; not wild; not without rule or government.  
For rudest minds with harmony were caught,  
And *civil* life was by the muses taught. *Roscommon.*

4. Not foreign; intestine.  
From a *civil* war, God of his mercy defend us, as that which is most desperate of all others. *Bacon to Villers.*

5. Not ecclesiastical; as, the ecclesiastical courts are controlled by the *civil*.

6. Not natural; as, a person banished or outlawed is said to suffer *civil*, though not natural death.

7. Not military; as, the *civil* magistrates authority is obstructed by war.

8. Not criminal; as, This is a *civil* process, not a criminal prosecution.

9. Civilised; not barbarous.

England was very rude and barbarous; for it is but even the other day since England grew *civil*. *Spenser on Ireland.*



10. Complaisant; civilised; gentle; well bred; elegant of manners; not rude; not brutal; not coarse.

I heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,  
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath;  
That the rude sea grew *civil* at her song. *Shakespeare.*  
He was *civil* and well natured, never refusing to teach  
another. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,  
Where *civil* speech and soft persuasion hung. *Prior.*

11. Grave; sober; not gay or shewy.  
Thus night oft see me in thy pale career,  
'Till *civil* suited morn appear. *Milton's Poems.*

12. Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government;  
as, *civil* law.

No woman had it, but a *civil* doctor. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

CIVILIAN. *n. f.* [*civilis*, Lat.] One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.

The professors of that law, called *civilians*, because the civil law is their guide, should not be discountenanced nor discouraged. *Bacon's Advice to Villers.*

A depending kingdom is a term of art, unknown to all ancient *civilians*, and writers upon government. *Swift.*

CIVILISATION. *n. f.* [from *civil*.]

A law, act of justice, or judgment, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary. *Harris.*

CIVILITY. *n. f.* [from *civil*.]

1. Freedom from barbarity; the state of being civilised.  
The English were at first as stout and warlike a people as ever the Irish; and yet are now brought unto that *civility*, that no nation in the world excelleth them in all goodly conversation, and all the studies of knowledge and humanity. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin. *Davies on Ireland.*

Wherefoe'er her conquering eagles fled,  
Arts, learning, and *civility* were spread. *Denham's Poems.*

2. Politeness; complaisance; elegance of behaviour.  
Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress;  
Or else a rude despiser of good manners,  
That in *civility* thou seem'st so empty? *Shak. As you like it.*  
He, by his great *civility* and affability, wrought very much upon the people. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

I should be kept from a publication, did not what your *civility* calls a request, your greatness, command. *South.*

We, in point of *civility*, yield to others in our own houses. *Swift.*

3. Rule of decency; practice of politeness.

Love taught him shame; and shame, with love at strife,  
Soon taught the sweet *civilities* of life. *Dryd. Cym. and Iphig.*

To CIVILIZE. *v. a.* [from *civil*.] To reclaim from savageness and brutality; to instruct in the arts of regular life.

We send the graces and the muses forth,  
To *civilize* and to instruct the North. *Waller.*

Musæus first, then Orpheus *civilize*  
Mankind, and gave the world their deities. *Denham.*

Amongst those who are counted the *civilized* part of mankind, this original law of nature still takes place. *Locke.*

Osiris, or the Bacchus of the antients, is reported to have *civilized* the Indians, and reigned amongst them fifty-two years. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CIVILIZER. *n. f.* [from *civilize*.] He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life; he that teaches the rules and customs of civility.

The *civilizers*!—the disturbers, say;—

The robbers, the corrupters of mankind!

Proud vagabonds! *Philips's Briton.*

CIVILLY. *adv.* [from *civil*.]

1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community; not naturally; not ecclesiastically; not criminally.

Men that are civil lead their lives after one common law; for that a multitude should, without harmony amongst themselves, concur in the doing of one thing; for this is *civilly* to live; or should manage community of life, it is not possible. *Hooker, b. i. p. 46.*

That accusation, which is publick, is either *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured; or else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment. *Ayliffe.*

2. Politely; complaisantly; gently; without rudeness; without brutality.

I will deal *civilly* with his poems: nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryden's Preface to his Fables.*

I would have had Almeria and Osmyn parted *civilly*; as if it was not proper for lovers to do so. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

He thought them folks that lost their way,  
And ask'd them *civilly* to stay. *Prior.*

3. Without gay or gaudy colours.

The chambers were handsome and cheerful, and furnished *civilly*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

CIZE. *n. f.* [perhaps from *incisa*, Lat. shaped or cut to a certain

magnitude.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form; often written *size*.

If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to some other *cize* or figure, then there is none of itself to give them the *cize* and figure which they have. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i. c. 2.*

CLACK. *n. f.* [*klatschen*, Germ. to rattle; to make a noise.]

1. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise; generally used, in contempt, for the tongue.

But still his tongue ran on,  
And with its everlasting *clack*,  
Set all mens ears upon the rack. *Hudibras, Part ii. canto 2.*  
Fancy flows in, and muse flies high;  
He knows not when my *clack* will lie. *Prior.*

2. The CLACK of a Mill. A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

Says John, just at the hopper will I stand;  
And mark the *clack* how justly it will sound. *Betterton.*

To CLACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make a chinking noise.

2. To let the tongue run.

To CLACK. *v. a.* As to *clack* wool, is to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it to weigh less, and so yield the less custom to the king. *Cowel.*

CLAD. *part. pret.* [This participle, which is now referred to *clothe*, seems originally to have belonged to *cloden*, or some such word, like *kleeden*, Dutch.] Clothed; invested; garbed.  
He had *clad* himself with a new garment. *1 Kings xi. 29.*  
Beyond

The flow'ry dale of Sibma, *clad* with vine. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
But virtue too, as well as vice, is *clad*

In flesh and blood. *Waller.*

To her the weeping heav'ns become serene;  
For her the ground is *clad* in cheerful green. *Dryden.*

The courtiers were all most magnificently *clad*. *Swift.*

To CLAIM. *v. a.* [*clamer*, French.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively; not to beg or accept as favour, but to exact as due.

If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, no body can *claim* that obedience but he that can shew his right. *Locke.*

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it. *Locke.*

Poets have undoubted right to *claim*,  
If not the greatest, the most lasting name. *Congreve.*

CLAIM. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A demand of any thing, as due.

You, in the right of lady Blanch your wife,  
May then make all the *claim* that Arthur did. *Shak. K. John.*  
Forsworn thyself! The traitor's odious name  
I first return, and then disprove thy *claim*. *Dryden.*

Will he not, therefore, of the two evils chuse the least, by submitting to a master, who hath no immediate *claim* upon him, rather than to another, who hath already revived several *claims* upon him? *Swift.*

2. A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another.  
Either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been as good a prince, and had as good a *claim* to royalty as these. *Locke.*

3. In law.  
A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another, or at the least out of his own: as *claim* by charter, *claim* by descent. *Cowel.*

4. The phrases are commonly to *make claim*, or to *lay claim*.  
The king of Prussia *lays* in his *claim* for Neuf-Châtel, as he did for the principality of Orange. *Addison on Italy.*

If God, by his positive grant, gave dominion to any man, primogeniture can *lay* no *claim* to it, unless God so ordained. *Locke.*

CLAIMABLE. *adj.* [from *claim*.] That which may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT. *n. f.* [from *claim*.] He that demands any thing as unjustly detained by another.

A CLAIMER. *n. f.* [from *claim*.] He that makes a demand; he that requires any thing, as unjustly withheld from him.

CLAIR-OBSCURE. *n. f.* See CLARE-OBSCURE.

To CLAMBER. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *climb*; as *climber*, *clamber*.] To climb with difficulty; as with both hands and feet.

The kitchen malkin pins  
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,  
*Clamb'ring* the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

When you hear the drum,  
*Clamber* not you up to the casements then. *Shakespeare.*

The men there do not without some difficulty *clamber* up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them. *Ray on the Creat.*

They were forced to *clamber* over so many rocks, and to tread upon the brink of so many precipices, that they were very often in danger of their lives. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 27.*

To CLAMM. *v. a.* [in some provinces, to *cleam*, from *clæman*, Sax. to glew together.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they cloyed



cloyed and *clammed* themselves, 'till there was no getting out again. *L'Estrange, Fab. cxxvi.*

The sprigs were all dawbed with lime, and the birds *clammed* and taken. *L'Estrange.*

**CLAMMINESS.** *n. f.* [from *clammy*.] Viscosity; viscosity; tenacity; ropiness.

A greasy pipkin will spoil the *clamminess* of the glew. *Moxon.*

**CLAMMY.** *adj.* [from *clamm*.] Viscous; glutinous; tenacious; adhesive; ropy.

Bodies *clammy* and cleaving, are such as have an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themselves.

*Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 293.*

Neither the brain nor spirits can conserve motion: the former is of such a *clammy* consistence, it can no more retain it than a quagmire. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 6.*

Aghast he wak'd, and, starting from his bed,

Cold sweats, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'erspread. *Dryden.*  
I drop with *clammy* sweat. *Dryden's Fables.*

Joyful thou'lt see

The *clammy* surface all o'er strown with tribes.

Of greedy insects.

*Philips.*

There is an unctuous *clammy* vapour that arises from the stem of grapes, when they lie mashed together in the vat, which puts out a light, when dipped into it. *Addison on Italy.*

The continuance of the fever, *clammy* sweats, paleness, and at last a total cessation of pain, are signs of a gangrene and approaching death. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**CLAMOROUS.** *adj.* [from *clamour*.] Vociferous; noisy; turbulent; loud.

It is no sufficient argument to say, that, in urging these ceremonies, none are so *clamorous* as Papists, and they whom Papists suborn.

*Hooker, b. iv. sect. 9.*

He kiss'd her lips

With such a *clamorous* smack, that at the parting

All the church echo'd. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*  
At my birth

The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds

Were strangely *clam'rous* in the frightened fields. *Shakespeare.*

With the *clam'rous* report of war,

Thus will I drown your exclamations. *Shakesf. Richard III.*

Then various elements against thee join'd,

In one more various animal combin'd,

And fram'd the *clam'rous* race of busy humankind. *Pope.*

A pamphlet that will settle the wavering, instruct the ignorant, and inflame the *clamorous*.

*Swift.*

**CLAMOUR.** *n. f.* [clamor, Latin.]

1. Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation:

Revoke thy doom,

Or whilst I can vent *clamour* from my throat,

I'll tell thee, thou do'st evil. *Shakesf. King Lear.*

The people grew then exorbitant in their *clamours* for justice. *King Charles.*

The Maid

Shall weep the fury of my love decay'd;

And weeping follow me, as thou do'st now,

With idle *clamours* of a broken vow. *Prior.*

2. It is used sometimes, but less fitly, of inanimate things.

Here the loud Arno's boist'rous *clamours* cease,

That with submissive murmurs glides in peace. *Addison.*

**TO CLAMOUR.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate; to roar in turbulence.

The obscure bird *clamour'd* the live-long night. *Shakesf.*

*Clamour* your tongues, and not a word more. *Shakespeare.*

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribunitious manner; for that is to *clamour* counsels, not to inform them. *Bacon's Essay, 21.*

**CLAMP.** *n. f.* [clap, French.]

1. A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of strength.

2. A quantity of bricks.

To burn a *clap* of brick of sixteen thousand, they allow seven ton of coals. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**TO CLAMP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece of board cross the grain, the first board is *clamped*. Thus the ends of tables are commonly *clamped*, to preserve them from warping. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

**CLAN.** *n. f.* [probably of Scottish original: *klaan*; in the Highlands, signifies children.]

1. A family; a race.

They around the flag

Of each his faction, in their several *clans*;

Swarm populous, un-number'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Milton was the poetical son of Spenser, and Mr. Waller of Fairfax; for we have our lineal descents and *clans* as well as other families. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

2. A body or sect of persons, in a sense of contempt.

Patridge and the rest of his *clan* may hoot me for a cheat, if I fail in any single particular. *Swift's Predictions for 1708.*

**CLANCULAR.** *adj.* [clancularius, Latin.] Clandestine; secret; private; concealed; obscure; hidden.

Let us withdraw all supplies from our lusts, and not by any

secret reserved affection give them *clancular* aids to maintain their rebellion. *Decay of Piety.*

**CLANDESTINE.** [adj. *clandestinus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; private; in an ill sense.

Tho' nitrous tempests; and *clandestine* death;

Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults beneath. *Blackm.*

**CLANDESTINELY.** *adv.* [from *clandestine*.] Secretly; privately; in private; in secret.

There have been two printed papers *clandestinely* spread about, whereof no man is able to trace the original. *Swift.*

**CLANG.** *n. f.* [clangor, Lat.] A sharp, shrill noise.

With such a horrid *clang*

As on mount Sinai rang,

While the red fire and smould'ring clouds out brake. *Milton.*

An island, salt and bare,

The haunt of seals and orcs, and sea-mews *clang*. *Milton.*

What *clangs* were heard in German skies afar;

Of arms and armies rushing to the war. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

Guns, and trumpets *clang*, and solemn sound

Of drums; o'ercome their groans.

*Philips.*

**TO CLANG:** *v. n.* [clango, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud shrill noise.

Have I not in a pitched battle heard

Loud 'larums, neighing steeds, and trumpets *clang*. *Shakesf.*

The Libyans clad in armour, lead

The dance; and *clanging* swords and shields they beat. *Prior.*

**TO CLANG.** *v. a.* To strike together with a noise.

The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous

Their mystick dance, and *clang'd* their sounding arms;

Industrious with the warlike din to quell

Thy infant cries.

*Prior.*

**CLANGOUR.** *n. f.* [clangor, Lat.] A loud shrill sound.

In death he cried,

Like to a dismal *clangour* heard from far;

Warwick, revenge my death. *Shakesf. Henry VI. P. iii.*

With joy they view the waving ensigns fly;

And hear the trumpet's *clangour* pierce the sky. *Dryd. Æn.*

**CLANGOUS.** *adj.* [from *clang*.] Making a clang.

We do not observe the cranes, and birds of long necks, have any musical, but harsh and *clangous* throats. *Brown.*

**CLANK.** *n. f.* [from *clang*.] A loud, shrill, sharp noise, made by the collision of hard and sonorous bodies.

They were joined by the melodious *clank* of marrow-bone and clever. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 617.*

**TO CLAP.** *v. a.* [clappan, Sax. *klappen*, Dutch.]

1. To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision.

Following the fliers,

With them he enters; who, upon the sudden;

*Clapt* to their gates. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Men shall *clap* their hands at him, and shall hiss him out of his place. *Job, xxvii. 23.*

Have you never seen a citizen, in a cold morning, *clapping* his sides, and walking before his shop? *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*

He crowing *clapp'd* his wings, th' appointed call

To chuck his wives together in the hall. *Dryden's Fables.*

Each poet of the air her glory sings,

And round him the pleas'd audience *clap* their wings. *Dryd.*

He had just time to get in and *clap* to the door, to avoid the blow. *Locke on Education.*

In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin drest

His bending horns, and kindly *clapt* his breast. *Addison.*

Glad of a quarrel, straight I *clap* the door,

Sir, let me see your works and you no more. *Pope's Epistles.*

2. To add one thing to another, implying the idea of something hasty, unexpected, or sudden.

As summer weareth out, they *clap* mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and leg to leg; and so, after a sweet singing, fall down into lakes. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

This pink is one of Cupid's carriers: *clap* on more sails; pursue. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Smooth temptations, like the sun, make a maiden lay by her veil and robe; which persecution, like the northern wind, made her hold fast, and *clap* close about her. *Taylor.*

If a man be highly commended, we think him sufficiently lessened, if we *clap* sin, or folly, or infirmity into his account. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Razor-makers generally *clap* a small bar of Venice steel between two small bars of Flemish steel. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

The man *clapt* his fingers one day to his mouth, and blew upon them. *L'Estrange.*

His shield thrown by, to mitigate the smart,

He *clapp'd* his hand upon the wounded part. *Dryd. Æneid.*

If you leave some space empty for the air, then *clap* your hand upon the mouth of the vessel, and the fishes will contend to get uppermost in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

It would be as absurd as to say, he *clapped* spurs to his horse at St. James's, and galloped away to the Hague. *Addison.*

By having their minds yet in their perfect freedom and indifference, the likelier to pursue truth the better, having no bias yet *clapped* on to mislead them. *Locke.*

I have observed a certain cheerfulness in as bad a system of features



features as ever was *clapped* together, which hath appeared lovely. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 86.

Let all her ways be unconfin'd,

And *clap* your padlock on her mind.

*Prior.*

Socrates or Alexander might have a fool's coat *clapt* upon them, and perhaps neither wisdom nor majesty would secure them from a sinner. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. To do any thing with a sudden hasty motion, or unexpectedly.

We were dead asleep,

And, how we know not, all *clapt* under hatches. *Shakesp.*

He was no sooner entered into the town, but a scrambling foldier *clapt* hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or in a drunken fashion. *Wotton's Life of Duke of Buck.*

So much from the rest of his countrymen, and indeed from his whole species, that his friends would have *clapped* him into bedlam, and have begged his estate. *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 576.

Have you observ'd a sitting hare,

List'ning and fearful of the storm

Of horns and hounds, *clap* back her ear.

*Prior.*

We will take our remedy at law, and *clap* an action upon you for old debts. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

4. To celebrate or praise by clapping the hands; to applaud.

I have often heard the stationer wishing for those hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which *clapped* its performance on the stage. *Dedication to Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

5. To infect with a venereal poison. [See the noun.]

If the patient hath been formerly *clapt*, it will be the more difficult to cure him the second time, and worse the third.

*Wifeman's Surgery.*

Let men and manners ev'ry dish adapt;

Who'd force his pepper where his guests are *clapt*? *King.*

6. To CLAP up. To complete suddenly, without much precaution.

No longer than we well could wash our hands,

To *clap* this royal bargain up of peace. *Shakesp. King John.*

Was ever match *clapt up* so suddenly? *Shakespeare.*

A peace may be *clapped up* with that suddenness, that the forces, which are now in motion, may unexpectedly fall upon his skirts. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

To CLAP. *v. n.*

1. To move nimbly with a noise.

Every door flew open

T' admit my entrance; and then *clapt* behind me,

To bar my going back. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

A whirlwind rose, that, with a violent blast,

Shook all the dome: the doors around me *clapt*. *Dryden.*

2. To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing.

Come, a song.—

—Shall we *clap* into't roundly, without saying we are hoarse?

*Shakespeare's As you like it.*

3. To strike the hands together in applause.

All the best men are ours; for 'tis ill hap

If they hold, when their ladies bid 'em *clap*.

*Epilogue to Henry VIII.*

CLAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A loud noise made by sudden collision.

Give the door such a *clap* as you go out, as will shake the whole room, and make every thing rattle in it. *Swift.*

2. A sudden or unexpected act or motion.

It is monstrous to me, that the South-sea should pay half their debts at one *clap*. *Swift's Letters.*

3. An explosion of thunder.

There shall be horrible *claps* of thunder, and flashes of lightning, voices and earthquakes. *Hakewill on Providence.*

The *clap* is past, and now the skies are clear. *Dryd. Juv.*

4. An act of applause.

The actors, in the midst of an innocent old play, are often startled in the midst of unexpected *claps* or hisses. *Addison.*

5. A venereal infection. [from *clapoir*, Fr.]

Time, that at last matures a *clap* to pox. *Pope's Sat.*

6. [With Falconers.] The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLA'PPER. *n. f.* [from *clap*.]

1. One who claps with his hands; an applauder.

2. The tongue of a bell.

He hath a heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue is the *clapper*; for what his heart thinks, his tongue speaks. *Shakesp.*

I saw a young lady fall down the other day, and she much resembled an overturned bell without a *clapper*. *Addis. Guard.*

3. The CLA'PPER of a Mill. A piece of wood for shaking the hopper.

To CLAPPERCLA'W. *v. a.* [from *clap* and *claw*.] To tongue-beat; to scold.

Now they are *clapperclawing* one another, I'll go look on.

*Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

They've always been at daggers-drawing,

And one another *clapperclawing*. *Hudibras, part ii. canto 2.*

CLA'RENCEUX, or CLA'RENCIEUX. *n. f.* The second king at arms: so named from the dutchy of Clarence.

CLARE-OBSCURE. *n. f.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obscurus*, Lat.] Light and shade in painting.

As masters in the *clare-obscure*,

With various light your eyes allure;

A flaming yellow here they spread;

Draw off in blue, or charge in red;

Yet from these colours, oddly mix'd,

Your sight upon the whole is fix'd.

*Prior.*

CLA'RET. *n. f.* [*clairer*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear pale-red colour.

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into *claret*. *Boyle.*

The *claret* smooth, red as the lips we press

In sparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl. *Thomf. Autumn.*

CLA'RICORD. *n. f.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Latin.]

A musical instrument in form of a spinette, but more ancient.

It has forty-nine or fifty keys, and seventy strings. *Chambers.*

CLARIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *clarify*.] The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

Liquors are, many of them, at the first, thick and troubled; as muste, wort, &c. but to know the means of accelerating *clarification*, we must first know the causes of *clarification*. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 301.

To CLA'RIFY. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.]

1. To purify or clear any liquor; to separate feculences or impurities.

The apothecaries *clarify* their syrups by whites of eggs, beaten with the juices which they would *clarify*; which whites of eggs gather all the dregs and grosser parts of the juice to them; and after, the syrup being set on the fire, the whites of eggs themselves harden, and are taken forth. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

2. To brighten; to illuminate: this sense is rare

The will was then ductile and pliant to all the motions of right reason: it met the dictates of a *clarified* understanding half way. *South's Sermons.*

The Christian religion is the only means that God has sanctified, to set fallen man upon his legs again, to *clarify* his reason, and to rectify his will. *South's Sermons.*

CLA'RION. *n. f.* [*clarin*, Span. from *clarus*, loud, Lat.] A trumpet; a wind-instrument of war.

And after, to his palace he them brings,

With shams, and trumpets, and with *clarions* sweet;

And all the way the joyous people sings. *Fairy Queen.*

Then strait commands, that at the warlike sound

Of trumpets loud, and *clarions*, be uprear'd

The mighty standard. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i. l. 53.

Let fuller notes th' applauding world amaze,

And the loud *clarion* labour in your praise. *Pope.*

CLA'RITY. *n. f.* [*clarté*, French, *claritas*, Latin.] Brightness; splendour.

A light by abundant *clarity* invisible; an understanding which itself can only comprehend. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

CLA'RY. *n. f.* An herb.

It hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whose upper lip is short and crested; but the under one is divided into three parts: the middle division is hollowed like a spoon. Out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, fixed like a nail to the hinder part of the flower, and attended with four embryo's, which turn to so many roundish seeds, inclosed in the cup of the flower. It grows wild on dry banks. *Miller.*

Plants that have circled leaves do all abound with moisture.

The weakest kind of curling is roughness; as in *clary* and burr. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 651.

To CLASH. *v. n.* [*kletsen*, Dut. to make a noise.]

1. To make a noise by mutual collision; to strike one against another.

Three times, as of the *clashing* sound

Of arms, we heard. *Denham.*

Those few that should happen to *clash*, might rebound after the collision; or if they cohered, yet, by the real conflict with other atoms, might be separated again. *Bentley.*

How many candles may send out their light, without *clashing* upon one another; which argues the smallness of the parts of light, and the largeness of the interstices between particles of air and other bodies. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction.

Neither was there any queen-mother who might *clash* with his counsellors for authority. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

Those that will not be convinced what a help this is to the magistracy, would find it, if they should chance to *clash*.

*South's Sermons.*

3. To contradict; oppose.

Wherever there are men, there will be *clashing* sometime or other; and a knock, or a contest, spoils all. *L'Estrange.*

The absurdity in this instance is obvious; and yet every time that *clashing* metaphors are put together, this fault is committed. *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 595.

To CLASH. *v. a.* To strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise.

The nodding statue *clash'd* his arms,

And with a fullen sound and feeble cry,

Half sunk, and half pronounced the word of victory. *Dryd.*

CLASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A noisy collision of two bodies.

The *clash* of arms and voice of men we hear. *Denham.*

He nobly seiz'd thee in the dire alarms

Of war and slaughter and the *clash* of arms. *Pope's Odyssey.*



## 2. Opposition; contradiction.

Then from the *clashes* between popes and kings,  
Debate, like sparks from flint's collision, springs. *Denham*.  
In the very next line he reconciles the fathers and scripture,  
and shews there is no *clash* betwixt them. *Atterbury*.

A CLASP. *n. f.* [*chespe*, Dutch.]

## 1. A hook to hold any thing close; as a book, or garment.

The scorpion's claws here grasp a wide extent,  
And here the crabs in lesser *clasps* are bent. *Addis. Ovid. Met.*  
Hereupon he took me aside, and opening the *clasps* of the  
parchment cover, spoke, to my great surprize, in English.  
*Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

## 2. An embrace, in contempt.

Your fair daughter,  
Transported with no worse nor better guard,  
But with a knave of hire, a gondalier,  
To the gross *clasps* of a lascivious Moor. *Shakesp. Othello*.

To CLASP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

## 1. To shut with a clasp.

Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do  
open the scriptures; which being but read, remain, in com-  
parison, still *clasped*. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 22.*

There Caxton slept, with Wynkin at his side,

One *clasp'd* in wood, and one in strong cow-hide. *Pope*.

## 2. To catch and hold by twining.

Direct

The *clasping* ivy where to climb. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

## 3. To hold with the hands extended; to inclose between the hands.

Occasion turneth the handle of the bottle first to be re-  
ceived, and after the belly, which is hard to *clasp*. *Bacon's Ess.*

## 4. To embrace.

Thou art a slave, whom fortune's tender arm  
With favour never *claspt*, but bred a dog. *Shakesp. Timon*.  
Thy suppliant

I beg, and *clasp* thy knees. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
He stoop'd below

The flying spear, and shun'd the promis'd blow;

Then creeping, *clasp'd* the hero's knees, and pray'd. *Dryd.*

Now, now he *clasps* her to his panting breast;

Now he devours her with his eager eyes. *Smith*.

## 5. To inclose.

Boys, with women's voices,  
Strive to speak big, and *clasp* their female joints  
In stiff unweildy arms against thy crown. *Shak. Richard II.*

CLASPER. *n. f.* [from *clasp*.] The tendrels or threads of creeping plants, by which they cling to other things for support.

The tendrels or *claspers* of plants are given only to such  
species as have weak and infirm stalks. *Ray on the Creation*.

CLASPKNIFE. *n. f.* [from *clasp* and *knife*.] A knife which folds into the handle.CLASS. *n. f.* [from *classis*, Latin.]

## 1. A rank or order of persons.

Segrais has distinguished the readers of poetry, according to  
their capacity of judging, into three *classes*. *Dryd. Æn. Dedic.*

## 2. A number of boys learning the same lesson at the school.

We shall be seized away from this lower *class* in the school  
of knowledge, and our conversation shall be with angels and  
illuminated spirits. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i.*

## 3. A set of beings or things; a number ranged in distribution, under some common denomination.

Among this herd of politicians, any one sett make a very  
considerable *class* of men. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 53.*

Whate'er of mungrel, no one *class* admits

A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

To CLASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To range according to some stated method of distribution; to range according to different ranks.

I considered that by the *classing* and methodizing such pas-  
sages, I might instruct the reader. *Arbuthnot on Coins*.

CLASSICAL. } *adj.* [*classicus*, Latin]

## CLASSICK.

## 1. Relating to antique authors; relating to literature.

Poetick fields encompass me around,  
And still I seem to tread on *classick* ground. *Addison*.

With them the genius of *classick* learning dwelleth, and  
from them it is derived. *Felton on the Classicks*.

## 2. Of the first order or rank.

From this standard the value of the Roman weights and  
coins are deduced: in the settling of which I have followed  
Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classical* author on  
this subject. *Arbuthnot on Coins*.

CLASSICK. *n. f.* [*classicus*, Lat.] An author of the first rank: usually taken for ancient authors.CLASSIS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Order; fort; body.

He had declared his opinion of that *classis* of men, and did  
all he could to hinder their growth. *Clarendon*.

To CLATTER. *v. n.* [*clathunge*, a rattle, Saxon.]

## 1. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together.

Now the sprightly trumpet, from afar,

VOL. I.

Had rous'd the neighing steeds to scour the fields,

While the fierce riders *clatter'd* on their shields. *Dryd. Æn.*

## 2. To utter a noise by being struck together.

All that night was heard an unwonted *clattering* of weapons,  
and of men running to and fro. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.

Down sunk the monster-bulk, and press'd the ground;

His arms and *clatt'ring* shield on the vast body found. *Dryd.*

Their *clattering* arms with the fierce shocks resound,

Helmets and broken launces spread the ground. *Granville*.

## 3. To talk fast and idly.

Here is a great deal of good matter

Loft for lack of telling;

Now, fiker, I see thou do'st but *clatter*;

Harm may come of melling. *Spenser's Pastorals*.

All those airy speculations, which bettered not men's man-  
ners, were only a noise and *clattering* of words. *Decay of Piety*.

To CLATTER. *v. a.*

## 1. To strike any thing so as to make it sound and rattle.

I only with an oaken staff will meet thee,

And raise such outcries on thy *clatter'd* iron,

That thou oft' shalt with thyself at Gath. *Milton's Agonist*.

When all the bees are gone to settle,

You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift*.

2. To dispute, jar, or clamour. *Martin*. A low word.A CLATTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]1. A rattling noise made by the frequent and quick collision of sonorous bodies. A clatter is a *clash* often repeated with great quickness, and seems to convey the idea of a sound sharper and shriller than *rattle*. [See the verb]

I have seen a monkey overthrow all the dishes and plates in  
a kitchen, merely for the pleasure of seeing them tumble, and  
hearing the *clatter* they made in their fall. *Swift to Ld. Bolingb.*

## 2. It is used for any tumultuous and confused noise.

By this great *clatter*, one of greatest note

Seems bruited. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

Grow to be short,

Throw by your *clatter*,

And handle the matter. *Ben. Johnson's Under-woods*.

O Rourk's jolly boys

Ne'er dreamt of the matter,

'Till rous'd by the noise,

And musical *clatter*.

*Swift*.

The jumbling particles of matter,

In chaos make not such a *clatter*.

*Swift*.

CLAVATED. *adj.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed; set with knobs.

These appear plainly to have been *clavated* spikes of some

kind of echinus ovarius. *Woodward on Fossils*.

CLAUDENT. *adj.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; inclosing; con-

fining. *Diët.*

To CLAUDICATE. *v. n.* [*claudico*, Latin.] To halt; to

limp. *Diët.*

CLAUDICATION. *n. f.* [from *claudicate*.] The act or habit of

halting. *Diët.*

CLAVE. [the preterite of *cleave*.] See CLEAVE.CLAVELLATED. *adj.* [*clavellatus*, low Latin.] Made with

burnt tartar. A chymical term. *Chambers*.

Air, transmitted through *clavellated* ashes into an exhausted

receiver, loses weight as it passes through them. *Arbuthnot*.

CLAVER. *n. f.* [*clæren pyne*, Sax.] This is now universally

written *clower*, though not so properly. See CLOVER.

CLAVICLE. *n. f.* [*clavicula*, Lat.] The collar bone.

Some quadrupeds can bring their fore feet unto their

mouths; as most that have the *clavicles*, or collar bones.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

A girl was brought with angry wheals down her neck,

towards the *clavicle*. *Wise man's Surgery*.

CLAUSE. *n. f.* [*clausula*, Latin.]

## 1. A sentence; a single part of a discourse; a subdivision of a larger

sentence; so much of a sentence as is to be construed together.

God may be glorified by obedience, and obeyed by per-

formance of his will, although no special *clause* or sentence of

scripture be in every such action set before men's eyes to war-

rant it. *Hooker, b. ii. sect. 2.*

## 2. An article, or particular stipulation.

The *clause* is untrue which they add, concerning the

bishop. *Hooker, b. iv. sect. 4.*

When, after his death, they were sent both to Jews and

Gentiles, we find not this *clause* in their commission. *South*.

CLAUSTRAL. *adj.* [from *claustrum*, Lat.] Relating to a cloy-

ster, or religious house.

*Claustral* priors are such as preside over monasteries, next

to the abbot or chief governour in such religious houses. *Ayliffe*.

CLAUSURE. *n. f.* [*clausura*, Lat.] Confinement; the act of shut-

ting; the state of being shut.

In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure* is hard to

be born. *Geddes*.

A CLAW. *n. f.* [*clapan*, Saxon.]

## 1. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails; or the

pincers or holders of a shell-fish.

I saw her range abroad to seek her food,

T'embrue her teeth and *claws* with lukewarm blood.

*Spenser's Vis. of Bellay*.

What's



# C L E

- What's justice to a man, or laws,  
That never comes within their *claws*? *Hudibras*, p. ii.  
He softens the harsh rigour of the laws,  
Blunts their keen edge, and grinds their harpy *claws*. *Garth*.
2. Sometimes a hand, in contempt.  
To **CLAW**. *v. a.* [*clapan*, Saxon.]
1. To tear with nails or claws.  
Look, if the wither'd elder hath not his poll *claw'd* like  
a parrot. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* p. ii.
2. To pull, as with the nails.  
Adding to the former these many changes that have hap-  
pened since, I am afraid we shall not so easily *claw* off that  
name. *South's Sermons*.
3. To tear or scratch in general.  
But we must *claw* ourselves with shameful  
And heathen stripes, by their example. *Hudibras*, p. ii.  
They for their own opinions stand fast,  
Only to have them *claw'd* and canvast. *Hudibras*, p. ii.
4. To scratch or tickle.  
I must laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his  
humour. *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing*.
5. To flatter: an obsolete sense. See **CLAWBACK**.
6. To **CLAW** off, or away. To scold; to rail at.  
You thank the place where you found money; but the jade  
fortune is to be *clawed away* for't, if you should lose it. *L'Estr.*
- CLAWBACK**. *n. f.* [from *claw* and *back*.] A flatterer; a sycophant; a wheedler. The pope's *clawbacks*. *Jewel*.
- CLAWED**. *adj.* [from *claw*.] Furnished or armed with claws.  
Among quadrupeds, of all the *clawed*, the lion is the  
strongest. *Grew's Cosmol.* b. ii. c. 8. sect. 6.
- CLAY**. *n. f.* [*clai*, Welsh; *kley*, Dutch.]
1. Unctuous and tenacious earth, such as will mould into a certain form.  
*Clays* are earths firmly coherent, weighty and compact,  
stiff, viscid, and ductile to a great degree, while moist; smooth  
to the touch, not easily breaking between the fingers, nor  
readily diffusible in water; and, when mixed, not readily sub-  
siding from it. *Hill on Fossils*.
- Deep Acheron,  
Whose troubled eddies, thick with ooze and *clay*,  
Are whirl'd aloft. *Dryden's Æneid*.  
Expose the *clay* to the rain, to drain it from salts, that the  
bricks may be more durable. *Woodward on Fossils*.  
The sun, which softens wax, will harden *clay*. *Watts*.  
Clover is the best way of improving *clays*, where manure  
is scarce. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
2. In poetry, earth in general; the terrestrial element.  
Why should our *clay*,  
Over our spirits so much sway. *Donne*.  
To **CLAY**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with clay; to  
manure with clay.  
This manuring lasts fifty years: then the ground must be  
*clayed* again. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
- CLAY-COLD**. *adj.* [*clay* and *cold*.] Lifeless; cold as the unani-  
mated earth.  
I wash'd his *clay-cold* corse with holy drops,  
And saw him laid in hallow'd ground. *Rowe's Jane Shore*.
- CLAY-PIT**. *n. f.* [*clay* and *pit*.] A pit where clay is dug.  
'Twas found in a *clay-pit*. *Woodward on Fossils*.
- CLAYES**. *n. f.* [*claye*, Fr. In fortification.] Wattles made with  
stakes interwove with osiers, to cover lodgments. *Chambers*.
- CLAYEY**. *adj.* [from *clay*.] Consisting of clay; abounding with  
clay.  
Some delight in a lax or sandy, some a heavy or *clayey* soil.  
*Derham's Physico-Theology*.
- CLAYISH**. *adj.* [from *clay*.] Partaking of the nature of clay;  
containing particles of clay.  
Small beer proves an unwholesome drink; perhaps, by being  
brewed with a thick, muddy, and *clayish* water, which the  
brewers covet. *Harvey on Consumptions*.
- CLAYMARL**. *n. f.* [*clay* and *marl*.] A whitish, smooth, chalky  
clay.  
*Claymarl* resembles clay, and is near a-kin to it; but is  
more fat, and sometimes mixed with chalk-stones. *Mortimer*.
- CLEAN**. *adj.* [*glan*, Welsh; *clæne*, Saxon.]
1. Free from dirt or filth.  
Both his hands, most filthy feculent,  
Above the water were on high extent,  
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly;  
Yet nothing *cleaner* were for such intent,  
But rather fouler. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii. cant. 7. Stan. 61.  
They make *clean* the outside of the cup and of the platter,  
but within they are full of extortion and excess. *Mat.* xxiii. 25.
2. Free from moral impurity; chaste; innocent; guiltless.
3. Elegant; neat; not unweildy; not encumbered with any  
thing useless or disproportioned.  
The timber and wood are in some trees more *clean*, in some  
more knotty. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
Yet thy waist is strait and *clean*,  
As Cupid's shaft, or Hermes' rod. *Waller*.
4. Not foul with any loathsome disease; not leprous.  
If the plague be somewhat dark, and spread not in the skin,  
the priest shall pronounce him *clean*. *Levit.* xiii. 6.

# C L E

- CLEAN**. *adv.* Quite; perfectly; fully; completely. This sense  
is now little used.  
Their actions have been *clean* contrary unto those before  
mentioned. *Hooker*, b. i. sect. 4.  
Being seated, and domestick broils  
*Clean* overblown. *Shakespeare's Richard III*.  
A philosopher, pressed with the same objection, shapes an  
answer *clean* contrary. *Hakewell on Providence*.
- To **CLEAN**. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To free from dirt or  
filth.  
Their tribes adjusted, *clean'd* their vig'rous wings,  
And many a circle, many a short essay,  
Wheel'd round and round. *Thomson's Autumn*, l. 865.
- CLEANLY**. *adv.* [from *cleanly*.] In a cleanly manner.
- CLEANLINESS**. *n. f.* [from *cleanly*.]
1. Freedom from dirt or filth.  
I shall speak nothing of the extent of this city, the *cleanli-  
ness* of its streets, nor the beauties of its piazza. *Addis. Italy*.
2. Neatness of dress; purity; the quality contrary to negligence  
and nastiness.  
The mistress thought it either not to deserve, or not to need  
any exquisite decking, having no adorning but *cleanliness*. *Sidn*.  
From whence the tender skin assumes  
A sweetness above all perfumes;  
From whence a *cleanliness* remains,  
Incapable of outward stains. *Swift*.  
Such *cleanliness* from head to heel;  
No humours gross, or frowzy steams,  
No noisome whiffs, or sweaty streams. *Swift*.
- CLEANLY**. *adj.* [from *clean*.]
1. Free from dirtiness; careful to avoid filth; pure in the person.  
Next that shall mountain 'sparagus be laid,  
Pull'd by some plain but *cleanly* country maid. *Dryden*.  
An ant is a very *cleanly* insect, and throws out of her nest  
all the small remains of the corn on which she feeds. *Addison*.
2. That which makes cleanliness.  
In our fantastick climes, the fair  
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Prior*.
3. Pure; innocent; immaculate.  
Perhaps human nature meets few more sweetly relishing  
and *cleanly* joys, than those that derive from successful trials.  
*Glanv. Sceps. Preface*.
4. Nice; addressful; artful.  
We can secure ourselves a retreat by some *cleanly* evasion.  
*L'Estrange's Fables*.
- CLEANLY**. *adv.* [from *clean*.]
1. Elegantly; neatly; without nastiness.  
If I do grow great, I'll have sack, and live *cleanly* as a  
nobleman should. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* p. i.
- CLEANNESS**. *n. f.* [from *clean*.]
1. Neatness; freedom from filth.
2. Easy exactness; justness; natural, unlaboured correctness.  
He shewed no strength in shaking of his staff; but the fine  
*cleanness* of bearing it was delightful. *Sidney*, b. ii.  
He minded only the clearness of his satyr, and the *cleanness*  
of expression. *Dryden's Juvenal's Dedication*.
3. Purity; innocence.  
The *cleanness* and purity of one's mind is never better  
proved than in discovering its own faults at first view. *Pope*.
- To **CLEANSE**. *v. a.* [*clænjan*, Saxon.]
1. To free from filth or dirt, by washing or rubbing.  
*Cleanse* the pale corps with a religious hand,  
From the polluting weed and common sand. *Prior*.
2. To purify from guilt.  
The blueness of a wound *cleanseth* away evil. *Prov.* xx. 30.  
Not all her od'rous tears can *cleanse* her crime,  
The plant alone deforms the happy clime. *Dryden's Ovid*.
3. To free from noxious tumours by purgation.  
Can'st thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,  
And with some sweet oblivious antidote,  
*Cleanse* the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff  
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
This oil, combined with its own salt and sugar, makes it  
saponaceous and *cleansing*, by which quality it often helps di-  
gestion, and excites appetite. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.
4. To free from leprosy.  
Shew thyself to the priest, and offer for thy *cleansing* those  
things which Moses commanded. *Mark* i. 44.
5. To scour; to rid of all offensive things.  
This river the Jews proffered the pope to *cleanse*, so they  
might have what they found. *Addison on Italy*.
- A **CLEANSE**. *n. f.* [*clænsepe*, Sax.] That which has the  
quality of evacuating any foul humours; or digesting a sore;  
a detergent.  
If there happens an imposthume, honey, and even honey  
of roses, taken inwardly, is a good *cleanser*. *Arbuth. on Aim*.
- CLEAR**. *adj.* [*clair*, Fr. *klaer*, Dut. *clarus*, Latin.]
1. Bright; transpicious; pellucid; transparent; luminous;  
without opacity or cloudiness; not nebulous; not opacous;  
not dark.  
The stream is so transparent, pure and *clear*,  
That had the self-enchamour'd youth gaz'd here,  
He



- He but the bottom, not his face had seen. *Denham.*  
 A tun about was ev'ry pillar there;  
 A polish'd mirrour shone not half so clear. *Dryden's Fables.*
2. Free from clouds; serene; as a clear day.
  3. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.
  4. Perspicuous; not obscure; not hard to be understood; not ambiguous.  
 We pretend to give a clear account how thunder and lightning is produced. *Temp'e.*  
 Many men reason exceeding clear and rightly, who know not how to make a syllogism. *Locke.*
  5. Indisputable; evident; undeniable.  
 Remain'd to our almighty foe  
 Clear victory; to our part loss, and rout  
 Through all the empyrean. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
  6. Apparent; manifest; not hid; not dark.  
 Unto God, who understandeth all their secret cogitations, they are clear and manifest. *Hooker, b. iii. sect. 1.*  
 The pleasure of right reasoning is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more clear, and the chains of them more long. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
  7. Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable.  
 Duncan has been so clear in his great office. *Shakespeare.*  
 Think that the clearest gods, who make them honours  
 Of mens impossibilities, have preserv'd thee. *Shak. K. Lear.*  
 Tho' the peripatetick philosophy has been most eminent in this way, yet other sects have not been wholly clear of it. *Locke.*  
 Statesman, yet friend to truth, in soul sincere,  
 In action faithful, and in honour clear. *Pope.*
  8. Unprepossessed; not preoccupied; impartial.  
 Leucippe, of whom one look, in a clear judgment, would have been more acceptable than all her kindness, so prodigally bestowed. *Sidney, b. ii.*
  9. Free from distress, prosecution, or imputed guilt.  
 The cruel corp'ral whisper'd in my ear,  
 Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me clear. *Gay.*
  10. Free from deductions or incumbrances.  
 Hope, if the success happens to fail, is clear gains, as long as it lasts. *Collier against Despair.*  
 Whatever a foreigner, who purchases land here, gives for it, is so much every farthing clear gain to the nation; for that money comes clear in, without carrying out any thing for it. *Locke.*  
 I often wish'd that I had clear,  
 For life, six hundred pounds a year. *Swift.*
  11. Unincumbered; without let or hindrance; vacant; unobstructed.  
 If he be so far beyond his health,  
 Methinks he should the sooner pay his debts,  
 And make a clear way to the gods. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
 A post-boy winding his horn at us, my companion gave him two or three curses, and left the way clear for him. *Addis.*  
 A clear stage is left for Jupiter to display his omnipotence, and turn the fate of armies alone. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*
  12. Out of debt.
  13. Untangled; at a safe distance from any danger or enemy.  
 Finding ourselves too slow of sail, we put on a compelled valour, and in the grapple I boarded them: on the instant they got clear of our ship. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 It requires care for a man with a double design to keep clear of clashing with his own reasonings. *L'Estrange.*
  14. Canorous; sounding distinctly, plainly; articulately.  
 I much approved of my friend's insisting upon the qualifications of a good aspect and a clear voice. *Addison's Spectator.*
  15. With from; free; guiltless.  
 I am clear from the blood of this woman. *Susan. 46.*  
 None is so fit to correct their faults, as he who is clear from any in his own writings. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*
  16. Sometimes with of.  
 The air is clearer of gross and damp exhalations. *Temple.*
  17. Used of persons. Distinguishing; judicious; intelligible: this is scarcely used but in conversation.  
**CLEAR.** *adv.* Clean; quite; completely. A low word.  
 He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of a whisper, bit it clear off. *L'Estrange, Fable 98.*  
**CLEAR.** *n. f.* A term used by builders for the inside work of a house. *Dict.*
  - To CLEAR.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
  1. To make bright, by removing opacous bodies; to brighten.  
 Like Boreas in his race, when rushing forth,  
 He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy North. *Dryden.*  
 A savoury dish, a homely treat,  
 Where all is plain, where all is neat,  
 Clear up the cloudy foreheads of the great. *Dryden.*
  2. To free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity.  
 To clear up the several parts of this theory, I was willing to lay aside a great many other speculations. *Burnet's Theory.*  
 When, in the knot of the play, no other way is left for the discovery, then let a god descend, and clear the business to the audience. *Dryden's En. Dedication.*  
 By mystical terms and ambiguous phrases, he darkens what he should clear up. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

- Many knotty points there are.  
 Which all discuss, but few can clear. *Prior.*
3. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify; to vindicate; to defend: often with from before the thing.  
 Somerset was much cleared by the death of those who were executed, to make him appear faulty. *Sir John Hayward.*  
 To clear the Deity from the imputation of tyranny, injustice, and dissimulation, which none do throw upon God with more presumption than those who are the patrons of absolute necessity, is both comely and christian. *Bramb. against Hobbs.*  
 To clear herself;  
 For sending him no aid, she came from Egypt. *Dryden.*  
 I will appeal to the reader, and am sure he will clear me from partiality. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*  
 How! wouldst thou clear rebellion? *Addis. Cato.*  
 Before you pray, clear your soul from all those sins, which you know to be displeasing to God. *Wake's Prepar. for Death.*
  4. To cleanse; with of.  
 My hands are of your colour; but I shame  
 To wear a heart so white:  
 A little water clears us of this deed. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
  5. To discharge; to remove any incumbrance; or embarrassment.  
 A man digging in the ground did meet with a door, having a wall on each hand of it; from which having cleared the earth, he forced open the door. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*  
 This one mighty sum has clear'd the debt. *Dryden.*  
 A statue lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of the statuary only clears away the superfluous matter, and removes the rubbish. *Addison's Spectator, No. 215.*  
 Multitudes will furnish a double proportion towards the clearing of that expense. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 20.*
  6. To free from any thing offensive or noxious.  
 To clear the palace from the foe, succeed  
 The weary living, and revenge the dead. *Dryden's Encis.*  
 It should be the skill and art of the teacher to clear their heads of all other thoughts, whilst they are learning of any thing. *Locke on Education.*  
 Augustus, to establish the dominion of the seas, rigged out a powerful navy to clear it of the pirates of Malta. *Arbutnot.*
  7. To clarify; as to clear liquors.
  8. To gain without deduction.  
 He clears but two hundred thousand crowns a year, after having defrayed all the charges of working the salt. *Addison.*
  9. To confer judgment or knowledge.  
 Our common prints would clear up their understandings, and animate their minds with virtue. *Addison's Spectator.*
  10. To CLEAR a ship, at the custom-house, is to obtain the liberty of sailing, or of selling a cargo, by satisfying the customs.  
**To CLEAR.** *v. n.*
  1. To grow bright; to recover transparency.  
 So foul a sky clears not without a storm. *Shakesp. K. John.*
  2. Sometimes with up.  
 The mist, that hung about my mind, clears up. *Ad. Cato.*  
 Take heart, nor of the laws of fate complain;  
 Tho' now 'tis cloudy, 'twill clear up again. *Norris.*  
 Advise him to stay 'till the weather clears up, for you are afraid there will be rain. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*
  3. To be disengaged from incumbrances, distress, or entanglements.  
 He that clears at once, will relapse; for, finding himself out of straits, he will revert to his customs: but he that cleareth by degrees, induceth a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his estate. *Bacon's Essays, 29.*
  - CLEARANCE.** *n. f.* [from clear.] A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the customhouse.
  - CLEARER.** *n. f.* [from clear.] Brightener; purifier; enlightener.  
 Gold is a wonderful clearer of the understanding: it dissipates every doubt and scruple in an instant. *Addison's Spectat.*
  - CLEARLY.** *adv.* [from clear.]
  1. Brightly; luminously.  
 Those mysteries of grace and salvation, which were but darkly disclosed unto them, have unto us more clearly shined. *Hooker, b. iii. sect. 11.*
  2. Plainly; evidently; without obscurity or ambiguity.  
 Christianity first clearly proved this noble and important truth to the world. *Rogers.*
  3. With discernment; acutely; without embarrassment, or perplexity of mind.  
 There is almost no man but sees clearer and sharper the vices in a speaker than the virtues. *Ben. Johnson's Discov.*
  4. Without entanglement, or distraction of affairs.  
 He that doth not divide, will never enter into business; and he that divideth too much, will never come out of it clearly. *Bacon's Essays, 26.*
  5. Without by-ends; without sinister views; honestly.  
 When you are examining these matters, do not take into consideration any sensual or worldly interest; but deal clearly and impartially with yourselves. *Tillotson.*
  6. Without deduction or cost.



7. Without reserve; without evasion; without subterfuge.  
By a certain day they should *clearly* relinquish unto the king all their lands and possessions. *Davies on Ireland.*

CLEARNESS *n. f.* [from *clear*.]

1. Transparency; brightness.

It may be, percolation doth not only cause *clearness* and splendour, but sweetness of flavour. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Glass in the furnace grows to a greater magnitude, and refines to a greater *clearness*, only as the breath within is more powerful, and the heat more intense.

2. Splendour; lustre.

Love, more clear than yourself, with the *clearness*, lays a night of sorrow upon me. *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. Distinctness; perspicuity.

If he chances to think right, he does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with *clearness* and perspicuity.

*Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 291.*

CLEAR-SIGHTED. *adj.* [clear and sight.] Perspicuous; discerning; judicious.

*Clearsighted* reason, wisdom's judgment leads;

And sense, her vassal, in her footsteps treads. *Denham.*

TO CLEARSTARCH. *v. a.* [from *clear* and *starch*.] To stiffen with starch.

He took his present lodging at the mansion-house of a tailor's widow, who washes, and can *clearstarch* his bands. *Addison.*

TO CLEAVE. *v. n.* pret. *I cleave*, part. *cleven*. [cleofan, Sax. *kleven*, Dutch.]

1. To adhere; to stick; to hold to.

The clarifying of liquors by adhesion, is effected when some *cleaving* body is mixed with the liquors, whereby the grosser part sticks to that *cleaving* body. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Water, in small quantity, *cleaveth* to any thing that is solid. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 293.*

When the dust groweth into hardness, and the clods *cleave* fast together. *Job, xxxviii. 38.*

The thin camelion, fed with air, receives

The colour of the thing to which he *cleaves*. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. To unite aptly; to fit.

New honours come upon him,

Like our strange garments, *cleave* not to their mould,

But with the aid of use. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. To unite in concord and interest.

The apostles did thus conform the Christians, according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them *cleave* the better.

*Hooker, b. iv. sect. 11.*

If you shall *cleave* to my consent, when 'tis,

It shall make honour for you. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The people would revolt, if they saw any of the French nation to *cleave* unto. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

4. To be concomitant to; to join with.

We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or begetting faith, his grace doth *cleave* to the one, and utterly forsake the other.

*Hooker, b. v. sect. 22.*

TO CLEAVE. *v. a.* preterite, *I clove*, *I clove*, *I cleft*; part. pass. *cloven*, or *cleft*. [cleofan, Sax. *kleven*, Dutch.]

1. To divide with violence; to split; to part forcibly into pieces.

And at their passing *cleave* th' Assyrian flood. *Milton.*

The fountains of it are said to have been *cloven*, or burst open. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The blessed minister his wings display'd,

And, like a shooting star, he *cleft* the night. *Dryden.*

Rais'd on her dusky wings, she *cleaves* the skies. *Dryden.*

Whom with such force he struck, he fell'd him down,

And *cleft* the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden's Fables.*

Or had the sun

Elected to the earth a nearer seat,

His beams had *cleft* the hill, the valley dry'd. *Blackmore.*

Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,

And *cleave* a giant at a random blow. *Tickell.*

Not half so swift the trembling doves can fly,

When the fierce eagle *cleaves* the liquid sky. *Pope.*

2. To divide.

And every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. *Deutr. xiv. 6.*

TO CLEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To part asunder.

Wars 'twixt you twain, would be

As if the world should *cleave*, and that slain men

Should folder up the rift. *Shakefp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

The ground *clave* asunder that was under them. *Num. xvi.*

He cut the *cleaving* sky,

And in a moment vanish'd from her eye. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To suffer division.

It *cleaves* with a glossy polite substance, not plane, but with some little unevenness. *Newton's Opt.*

A CLEAVER. *n. f.* [from *cleave*.]

1. A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.

You, gentlemen, keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with huzza's and hunting-horns, and ringing the changes on butcher's *cleavers*. *Arbuth. Hist. of John Bull.*

Though arm'd with all thy *cleavers*, knives,

And axes made to hew down lives. *Hudibras, p. iv. cant. 2.*

2. A weed. Improperly written CLIVER, which see.

CLEES. *n. f.* The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed. *Skinner.* It is a country word, and probably corrupted from *claws*.

CLEF. *n. f.* [from *clef*, key, Fr.] In musick, a mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. *Chambers.*

CLEFT. part. pass. [from *cleave*.] Divided; parted asunder.

Fat, with incense strew'd,

On the *cleft* wood. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 440.*

I never did on *cleft* Parnassus dream,

Nor taste the sacred Heliconian stream. *Dryden's Perseus.*

CLEFT. *n. f.* [from *cleave*.]

1. A space made by the separation of parts; a crack; a crevice.

The cascades seem to break through the *clefts* and cracks of rocks. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 101.*

The extremity of this cape has a long *cleft* in it, which was enlarged and cut into shape by Agrippa, who made this the great port for the Roman fleet. *Addison on Italy.*

The rest of it, being more gross and ponderous, does not move far; but lodges in the *clefts*, craggs, and sides of the rocks, near the bottoms of them. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

2. In farriery.

*Clefts* appear on the bought of the pasterns, and are caused by a sharp and malignant humour, which frets the skin; and it is accompanied with pain, and a noisom stench. *Farr. Dict.*

His horse it is the heralds west;

No, 'tis a mare, and hath a *cleft*. *B. Johnson's Under-woods.*

TO CLEFTGRAFT. *v. a.* [*cleft* and *graft*.] To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree, and inserting a branch.

Filberts may be *cleftgrafted* on the common nut. *Mortimer.*

CLEMENCY. *n. f.* [*clemence*, Fr. *clementia*, Lat.] Mercy; remission of severity; willingness to spare; tenderness in punishing.

I have stated the true notion of *clemency*, mercy, compassion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever else it may be called, so far as is consistent with wisdom. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CLEMENT. *adj.* [*clemens*, Latin.] Mild; gentle; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.

CLENCH. See CLINCH.

TO CLEPE. *v. a.* [*clȳpian*, Saxon.] To call. Obsolete.

Three crabbed months had sow'd themselves to death,

Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,

And *clepe* thyself my love. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

CLERGY. *n. f.* [*clergē*, Fr. *clerus*, Lat. *κληρὸς*, Greek.] The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.

We hold that God's *clergy* are a state which hath been, and will be as long as there is a church upon earth, necessary, by the plain word of God himself; a state whereunto the rest of God's people must be subject, as touching things that appertain to their soul's health. *Hooker, b. iii.*

The convocation give a greater sum,

Than ever, at one time, the *clergy* yet

Did to his predecessors part withal. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

CLE'RGYMAN. *n. f.* [*clergy* and *man*.] A man in holy orders; a man set apart for ministration of holy things; not a laick.

How I have sped among the *clergymen*,

The sums I have collected shall express. *Shakefp. K. John.*

It seems to be in the power of a reasonable *clergyman* to

make the most ignorant man comprehend his duty. *Swift.*

CLE'RICAL. *adj.* [*clericus*, Lat.] Relating to the clergy; as, a *clerical* man; a man in orders.

In *clericals* the keys are lined, and in colleges they use to line the table-men. *Bacon's Nat. History, N<sup>o</sup>. 158.*

Unless we may more properly read *clarichords*.

A CLERK. *n. f.* [*clericus*, Sax. *clericus*, Latin.]

1. A clergyman.

All persons were stiled *clerks* that served in the church of Christ, whether they were bishops, priests, or deacons. *Ayliffe.*

2. A scholar; a man of letters.

They might talk of book-learning what they would; but, for his part, he never saw more unsteady fellows than great *clerks* were. *Sidney.*

The greatest *clerks* being not always the honestest, any more than the wisest men. *South.*

3. A man employed under another as a writer.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away

Unto the judge; and then the boy, his *clerk*,

That took some pains in writing, he begg'd mine. *Shakefp.*

My friend was in doubt whether he should not exert the justice upon such a vagrant; but not having his *clerk* with him,

who is a necessary counsellor, he let the thought drop. *Addison.*

4. A petty writer in publick offices: an officer of various kinds.

Take a just view, how many may remark

Who's now a lord, his grand-fire was a *clerk*, *Granville.*

It may seem difficult to make out the bills of fare for the suppers of Vitellius. I question not but an expert *clerk* of a kitchen can do it. *Arbuthnot.*



5. The layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

**CLERKSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *clerk*.]

1. Scholarship.

2. The office of a clerk of any kind.

He sold the *clerkship* of his parish, when it became vacant.

*Swift's Miscellanies.*

**CLEVE.** } In composition, at the beginning or end of the  
**CLIF.** } proper name of a place, denotes it to be situated on  
**CLIVE.** } the side of a rock or hill; as *Cleveland*, *Clifton*,  
*Stancliff*.

**CLEVER.** *adj.* [of no certain etymology.]

1. Dextrous; skilful.

It was the *cleverer* mockery of the two. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

I read Dyer's letter more for the stile than the news: The man has a *clever* pen, it must be owned. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Just; fit; proper; commodious.

I can't but think 'twould sound more *clever*,

To me, and to my heirs for ever.

*Pope.*

3. Well-shaped; handsome.

She called him gundy-guts, and he called her lousy Peg, tho' the girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was. *Arbutnot.*

4. This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a settled meaning.

**CLEVERLY.** *adv.* [from *clever*.] Dextrously; fitly; handsomely.

These would inveigle rats with th' scent,

And sometimes catch them with a snap,

As *cleverly* as th' ablest trap. *Hudibras*, p. li. *canto* 1.

A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and take off a man's head as *cleverly* as the executioner. *South.*

**CLEVERNESS.** *n. f.* [from *clever*.] Dexterity; skill; accomplishment.

**CLEW.** *n. f.* [*clipe*, Sax. *klouwen*, Dutch.]

1. Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball of thread.

Estsoons untwisting his deceitful *clew*;

He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spens. Fairy Queen.*

While guided by some *clew* of heav'nly thread,

The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread. *Roscommon.*

They see small *clews* draw vastest weights along,

Not in their bulk but in their order strong. *Dryden.*

2. A guide; a direction: because men direct themselves by a *clew* of thread in a labyrinth.

This alphabet must be your own *clew* to guide you. *Holder.*

Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light?

No *clew* to guide me thro' this gloomy maze,

To clear my honour, yet preserve my faith?

*Smith.*

The reader knows not how to transport his thoughts over to the next particular, for want of some *clew*, or connecting idea, to lay hold of. *Watts's Logick*, p. iv. c. 2.

3. **CLEW** of the sail of a Ship, is the lower corner of it, which reaches down to that earing where the tackles and sheets are fastened. *Harris.*

**TO CLEW.** *v. a.* [from *clew*, a sea-term.]

To *Clew the Sails*, is to raise them, in order to be furled, which is done by a rope fastened to the *clew* of a sail, called the *clew-garnet*. *Harris.*

**TO CLICK.** *v. n.* [*clicken*, Dut. *cliqueter*, French.] To make a sharp, small, successive noise.

The solemn death-watch *click'd*, the hour she dy'd;

And shrilling crickets in the chimney cry'd. *Gay's Pastorals.*

**CLICKEE.** *n. f.* [from *click*.] A low word for the servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers.

**CLICKEE.** *n. f.* [from *click*.] The knocker of a door. *Skinner.*

**CLIENT.** *n. f.* [*cliens*, Latin.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are well handled; for that upholds in the *client* the reputation of his counsel. *Bacon's Essays.*

Advocates must deal plainly with their *clients*, and tell the true state of their case. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. It may be perhaps sometimes used for a dependant in a more general sense.

I do think they are your friends and *clients*;

And fearful to disturb you. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

**CLIENTED.** *particip. adj.* [from *client*.] Supplied with clients.

This due occasion of discouragement, the worst conditioned and least *cliented* petivoguers, do yet, under the sweet bait of revenge, convert to a more plentiful prosecution of actions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**CLIENTELE.** *n. f.* [*clientela*, Lat.] The condition or office of a client. A word scarcely used.

There's Varus holds good quarters with him;

And, under the pretext of *clientele*,

Will be admitted. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*

**CLIENTSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *client*.] The condition of a client.

Patronage and *clientship* among the Romans always descended: the plebeian houses had recourse to the patrician line which had formerly protected them. *Dryd Virg. Dedication.*

**CLIFF.** *n. f.* [*clivus*, Lat. *clif*, *cliof*, Saxon]

1. A steep rock; a rock, according to *Skinner*, broken and craggy.

VOL. I.

The Leucadians did use to precipitate a man from a high *cliff* into the sea. *Bacon's Nat. History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 886.

Mountaineers; that from Severus came,

And from the craggy *cliffs* of Tetrica. *Dryden's Æn.*

Where-ever 'tis so found scattered upon the shores, there is it as constantly found lodged in the *cliffs* thereabouts. *Woodw.*

2. The name of a character in music. Properly **CLEF**.

**CLIFT.** *n. f.* The same with **CLIFF**, now disused.

Down he tumbled, like an aged tree,

High growing on the top of rocky *clift*. *Spens. Fairy Queen.*

**CLIMATE.** *n. f.* [*κλίμα*, Gr.] A certain space of time, or progression of years, which is supposed to end in a critical and dangerous time.

Elder times, settling their conceits upon *climates*, differ from one another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**CLIMATE'Rick.** } *adj.* [from *climate*.] Containing a cer-

**CLIMATE'RICAL.** } tain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body.

Certain observable years are supposed to be attended with some considerable change in the body; as the seventh year; the twenty-first, made up of three times seven; the forty-ninth, made up of seven times seven; the sixty-third, being nine times seven; and the eighty-first, which is nine times nine: which two last are called the grand *climactericks*. *Shakesp.*

The numbers seven and nine, multiplied into themselves, do make up sixty-three, commonly esteemed the great *climacterical* of our lives. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iv. c. 12.

Your lordship being now arrived at your great *climacterique*, yet give no proof of the least decay of your excellent judgment and comprehension. *Dryden.*

My mother is something better, tho', at her advanced age, every day is a *climacterick*. *Pope.*

**CLIMATE.** *n. f.* [*κλίμα*.]

1. A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator. From the polar circles to the poles climates are measured by the increase of a month.

2. In the common and popular sense, a region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air.

Betwixt th' extremes, two happier *climates* hold

The temper that partakes of hot and cold. *Dryden's Ovid.*

On what new happy *climate* are we thrown? *Dryden.*

This talent of moving the passions cannot be of any great use in the northern *climates*. *Swift.*

**TO CLIMATE.** *v. n.* To inhabit. A word only in *Shakespeare*.  
The blessed gods

Purge all infection from our air, whilst you

Do *climate* here. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

**CLIMATEURE.** *n. f.* The same with climate, and not in use.

Such harbingers preceding still the fates,

Have heav'n and earth together demonstrated

Unto our *climatures* and countrymen. *Shakespeare.*

**CLIMAX.** *n. f.* [*κλίμαξ*.] Gradation; ascent: a figure in rhetoric, by which the sentence rises gradually; as Cicero says to Catiline, Thou do'st nothing, move'st nothing, thinkest nothing; but I hear it, I see it, and perfectly understand it.

Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet the conclusion, by a due *climax*, is evermore the best. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

Some radiant Richmond every age has grac'd,

Still rising in a *climax*, 'till the last,

Surpassing all, is not to be surpass. *Granville.*

**TO CLIMB.** *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed*. It is pronounced like *clime*. [*climan*, Sax. *klimmen*, Dutch.]

To ascend up any place; to mount by means of some hold or footing. It implies labour and difficulty, and successive efforts.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,

Lean famine, quartering steel, and *climbing* fire. *Shakesp.*

Things, at the worst, will cease; or else *climb* upward

To what they were before. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Jonathan *climbed* up upon his hands, and upon his feet. *1 Sam.*

Thou, sun! of this great world both eye and soul,

Acknowledge him thy greater; sound his praise

In thy eternal course, both when thou *climb'st*,

And when high noon hast gain'd, and when thou fall'st.

*Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. v. l. 174.

No rebel Titan's sacrilegious crime,

By heaping hills on hills, can thither *climb*. *Roscommon.*

Black vapours *climb* aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden.*

What controuling cause

Makes waters, in contempt of nature's laws,

*Climb* up, and gain th' aspiring mountain's height. *Blackm.*

**TO CLIMB.** *v. a.* To ascend.

When shall I come to th' top of that same hill?—

—You do *climb* up it now. Look, how we labour. *Shakesp.*

Is't not enough to break into my garden,

*Climbing* my walls, in spite of me the owner? *Shakesp.*

Thy arms pursue

Paths of renown, and *climb* ascents of fame. *Prior.*

Forlorn he must, and persecuted fly;

*Climb* the steep mountain, in the cavern lie. *Prior.*



CLIMBER. *n. f.* [from *climb*.]

1. One that mounts or scales any place or thing; a mounter; a riser.

I wait not at the lawyer's gates;  
Ne shoulder *climbers* down the stairs.

Carew's Survey.

2. A plant that creeps upon other supports.  
Ivy, briony, honey-suckles, and other *climbers*, must be dug up.

Mortimer.

3. The name of a particular herb.

It hath a perennial fibrose root: the leaves grow opposite upon the stalks. The flowers, mostly of four leaves, placed in form of a cross, are naked, having no calyx: in the center of the flower are many hairy stamina surrounding the pointal; which becomes a fruit; in which the seeds are gathered into a little head, ending in a kind of rough plume; whence it is called by the country people *old man's beard*. The species are twelve, two of which grow wild.

Miller.

CLIME. *n. f.* [contracted from *climate*, and therefore properly poetical.] Climate; region; tract of earth.

He can spread thy name o'er land and seas,  
Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle warms. *Milt. Par. R.*  
They apply the celestial description of other *climes* unto their own.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 12.

Of beauty sing, her shining progress view,  
From *clime* to *clime* the dazzling light pursue.

Granville.

We shall meet

In happier *climes*, and on a safer shore.

Addison's Cato.

Health to vigorous bodies, or fruitful seasons, in temperate *climes*, are common and familiar blessings.

Atterbury's Sermons.

To CLINCH. *v. a.* [clýniga, Sax. to knock, Junius. *Clingo*, in Festus, to encompass, Minshew.]

1. To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it.  
Simois rowls the bodies and the shields  
Of heroes, whose dismember'd hands yet bear  
The dart aloft, and *clinch* the pointed spear. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*
2. To contract or double the fingers.  
Their tallest trees are about seven feet high, the tops  
whereof I could but just reach with my fist *clinch'd*. *Swift.*
3. To bend the point of a nail in the other side.
4. To confirm; to fix; as, to *clinch* an argument.

CLINCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with an identity of expression.  
Such as they are, I hope they will prove, without a *clinch*,  
luciferous searching after the nature of light. *Boyle.*  
Pure *clinches* the suburban muse affords,  
And Panton waging harmless war with words. *Dryden.*  
Here one poor word a hundred *clinches* makes. *Pope.*
2. That part of the cable which is fastened to the ring of the anchor.

CLINCHER. *n. f.* [from *clinch*.] A cramp; a holdfast; a piece of iron bent down to fasten planks.

The wimbles for the work, Calypso found;

With those he pierc'd 'em, and with *clinchers* bound. *Pope.*

To CLING. *v. n.* pret. *I clung*; part. *I have clung*. [*Klynger*, Danish.]

1. To hang upon by twining round; to stick to; to hold fast upon.

The broil long doubtful stood;

As two spent swimmers that do *cling* together,

And choak their art.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Most popular consul he is grown, methinks:

How the rout *cling* to him!

Benj. Johnson's Catiline.

The fontanel in his neck was descried by the *clinging* of his hair to the plaister.

Wiseman's Surgery.

When they united and together *clung*,

When undistinguish'd in one heap they hung

Blackmore.

See in the circle, next Eliza plac'd,

Two babes of love, close *clinging* to her waist.

Pope.

That they may the closer *cling*,

Take your blue ribbon for a string.

Swift.

2. To dry up; to consume; to waste; to pine away. [Eclun-gen treop, a withered tree.]

If thou speak'st false,

Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,

'Till famine *cling* thee.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

CLINGY. *adj.* [from *cling*.] Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLINICAL. } *adj.* [*κλινικος*, to lie down.] Those that keep their  
CLINICK. } beds; those that are sick, past hopes of recovery.

A *clinical convert*, one that is converted on his death-bed.  
This word occurs often in the works of Taylor.

To CLINK. *v. a.* [perhaps softened from *clank*, or corrupted from *click*.] To strike so as to make a small sharp noise

Five years! a long lease for the *clinking* of pewter. *Shakesp.*

To CLINK. *v. n.* To utter a small, sharp, interrupted noise.

The sever'd bars,

Submissive, *clink* against your brazen portals.

Prior.

Underneath th' umbrella's oily shed,

Safe thro' the wet on *clinking* pattens tread. *Gay's Trivia.*

CLINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp successive noise; a knocking.

I heard the *clink* and fall of swords.

Shakesp. Othello.

2. It seems in *Spenser* to have some unusual sense.

Tho' creeping close, behind the wicket's *clink*,

Privily he peeped out thro' a chink.

Spenser's Pastorals.

CLINQUANT. *n. f.* [Fr.] Embroidery; spangles; false glitter; tinsel finery.

To day the French;

All *cliquant*, all in gold, like heathen gods,

Shone down the English.

Shakesp. Henry VIII.

To CLIP. *v. a.* [clippan, Saxon.]

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to enfold in the arms.

He, that before shunn'd her, to shun such harms;

Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms.

Sidney.

Here I *clip*

The anvil of my sword, and do contest

Hotly, and nobly, with thy love.

Shakesp. Coriolanus.

O nation, that thou couldst remove!

That Neptune's arms, who *clippeth* thee about.

Shakesp.

Enter the city, *clp* your wives; your friends,

Tell them your feats. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

The jades

That drag the tragick melancholy night;

Who with their drowsy, flow, and flagging wings,

*Clip* dead mens graves.

Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.

The male resteth on the back of the female, *clipping* and embracing her with his legs about the neck and body.

Ray.

2. To cut with sheers. [*Klipper*, Danish; *klippen*, Dutch; apparently from the same radical sense, since sheers cut by inclosing and embracing.]

Your sheers come too late to *clip* the bird's wings, that already is flown away.

Sidney, b. ii.

Then let him, that my love shall blame,

Or *clip* love's wings, or quench love's flame.

Suckling.

He *clips* hope's wings, whose airy bliss

Much higher than fruition is.

Denham.

But love had *clipp'd* his wings, and cut him short,

Confin'd within the purlieu of his court. *Dryden's Fables.*

If mankind had had wings, as perhaps some extravagant atheist may think us deficient in that, all the world must have consented to *clip* them.

Bentley.

By this lock, this sacred lock, I swear,

Which never more shall join its parted hair,

*Clipp'd* from the lovely head, where late it grew.

Pope.

He spent every day ten hours dozing, *clipping* papers, or darning his stockings.

Swift.

3. Sometimes with off.

We should then have as much feeling upon the *clipping* off a hair, as the cutting of a nerve.

Bentley's Sermons.

4. It is particularly used of those who diminish coin, by paring the edges.

This design of new coinage, is just of the nature of *clipping*.

Locke.

5. To curtail; to cut short.

All my reports go with the modest truth,

Nor more, nor *clipt*, but so.

Shakesp. King Lear.

Mrs. Mayorefs *clipp'd* the king's English. *Addis. Spectator.*

Even in London, they *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs.

Swift.

6. To confine; to hold; to contain.

Where is he living, *clipt* in with the sea,

Who calls me pupil?

Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.

To CLIP. *v. n.* A phrase in falconry.

Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,

And with her eagerness the quarry miss'd,

Streight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind. *Dryden.*

CLIPPER. *n. f.* [from *clip*.] One that debases coin by cutting.

It is no English treason to cut

French crowns, and to-morrow the king

Himself will be a *clipper*.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

No coins pleased some medallists more than those which had passed through the hands of an old Roman *clipper*.

Addis.

CLIPPING. *n. f.* [from *clip*.] The part cut or clipped off.

Beings purely material, without sense, perception, or thought, as the *clippings* of our beards, and parings of our nails.

Locke.

CLIVER. *n. f.* An herb. More properly written *cleaver*.

It grows wild, the seeds sticking to the clothes of such as pass by them. It is sometimes used in medicine.

Miller.

A CLOAK. *n. f.* [*lach*, Saxon.]

1. The outer garment, with which the rest are covered.

You may bear it,

Under a *cloke* that is of any length. *Sh. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Their *clokes* were cloath of silver, mix'd with gold. *Dryd.*

All arguments will be as little able to prevail, as the wind did with the traveller to part with his *cloak*, which he held only the faster.

Locke.

Nimble he rose, and cast his garment down;

That instant in his *cloak* I wrapt me round. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A concealment; a cover.

Not using your liberty for a *cloak* of maliciousness.

1 Pet. ii. 16.

T.



# C L O

To CLOAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a cloak.
2. To hide; to conceal.

Most heavenly fair, in deed and view,  
She by creation was, 'till she did fall;  
Thenceforth she sought for helps to cloak her crimes withal.  
*Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 7. stanza. 45.*

CLOAKBAG. *n. s.* [from *cloak* and *bag*.] A portmanteau; a bag in which cloaths are carried.

Why dost thou converse with that trunk of humours, that  
stuffed cloakbag of guts.  
*Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

I have already fit

('Tis in my cloakbag) doublet, hat, hose, all

That answer to them.

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

CLOCK. *n. s.* [*clucc*, Welsh, from *cluch*, a bell, Welsh and  
Armorick; *cloche*, French.]

1. The instrument which, by a series of mechanical movements, tells the hour by a stroke upon a bell.

If a man be in sickness or pain, the time will seem longer  
without a clock or hour-glass than with it.  
*Bacon.*

The picture of Jerome usually described at his study, is  
with a clock hanging by. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 17.*

I told the clocks, and watch'd the wasting light. *Dryden.*

2. It is an usual expression to say, *What is it of the clock*, for  
*What hour is it?* Or *ten o'clock*, for the tenth hour.

*What is't o'clock?*

— Upon the stroke of four. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Macicaeus set forward about *ten o'clock* in the night, towards  
Andrusia. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

About *nine of the clock* at night the king marched out of  
the North-port. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

3. The clock of a stocking; the flowers or inverted work about  
the ankle.

His stockings with silver clocks were ravished from him.

*Swift on Modern Education.*

4. CLOCK is also the name of an insect; a sort of beetle. *Dict.*

CLOCKMAKER. *n. s.* [clock and make.] An artificer whose pro-  
fession is to make clocks.

This inequality has been diligently observed by several of  
our ingenious clockmakers, and equations been made and used  
by them. *Derham.*

CLOCKWORK. *n. s.* [clock and work.] Movements by weights  
or springs, like those of a clock.

So if unprejudic'd you scan

The goings of this clockwork, man;

You find a hundred movements made

By fine devices in his head:

But 'tis the stomach's solid stroke,

That tells its being, what's a clock.

*Prior.*

Within this hollow was Vulcan's shop, full of fire and  
clockwork. *Addison's Guardian, No. 103.*

You look like a puppet moved by clockwork. *Arbuthnot.*

CLOD. *n. s.* [club, Sax. a little hillock; *klotte*, Dutch.]

1. A lump of earth or clay; such a body of earth as cleaves or  
hangs together.

The earth that casteth up from the plough a great clod, is  
not so good as that which casteth up a smaller clod. *Bacon.*

I'll cut up, as plows

Do barren lands, and strike together flints

And clods, th' ungrateful senate and the people. *B. Johnson.*

Who smooths with harrows, or who pounds with rakes

The crumbling clods.

*Dryden's Georg.*

2. A turf; the ground.

Byzantians boast, that on the clod,

Where once their sultan's horse has trod,

Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree.

*Swift.*

3. Any thing vile, base, and earthy; as the body of man; com-  
pared to his soul.

And ye high heavens, the temple of the gods;

In which a thousand torches, flaming bright,

Do burn, that to us wretched earthly clods,

In dreadful darkness, lend desired light. *Spenser's Epithalam.*

The spirit of man,

Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish

With this corporeal clod. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

How the purer spirit is united to this clod, is a knot too  
hard for our degraded intellects to untie. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 4.*

In moral reflections there must be heat as well as dry rea-  
son, to inspire this cold clod of clay, which we carry about  
with us. *Burnet's Theory, Preface.*

4. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.

The vulgar! a scarce animated clod,

Ne'er pleas'd with aught above 'em. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

To CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into concre-  
tions; to coagulate: for this we sometimes use *clot*.

Let us go find the body, and from the stream,

With lavers pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off

The clotted gore.

*Milton's Agon. l. 1727.*

To CLOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pelt with clods.

CLODDY. *adj.* [from *clod*.]

1. Consisting of earth or clods; earthy; muddy; miry; mean;

gross; base.

# C L O

The glorious sun,

Turning, with splendour of his precious eye,

The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold. *Shakesp. care.*

2. Full of clods unbroken.

These lands they sow always under furrow about Michael-  
mas, and leave it as cloddy as they can. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLODPATE. *n. s.* [clod and pate.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a  
thickskull.

CLODPATED. *adj.* [from *clodpate*.] Stupid; dull; doltish;  
thoughtless.

My clodpated relations spoiled the greatest genius in the  
world, when they bred me a mechanick. *Arbuthnot.*

CLODPOLE. *n. s.* [from *clod* and *poll*.] A thickskull; a dolt; a  
blockhead.

This letter being so excellently ignorant, he will find that  
it comes from a clodpoll. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

To CLOG. *v. a.* [It is imagined by *Skinner* to come from *log*;  
by *Casaubon* derived from *κλόεω*, a dog's collar, being thought  
to be first hung upon fierce dogs.]

1. To load with something that may hinder motion; to en-  
cumber with shackles; to impede, by fastening to the neck or  
leg a heavy piece of wood or iron.

If you find so much blood in his liver as will clog the foot  
of a flea, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

Let a man wean himself from these worldly impediments,  
that here clog his soul's flight. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

The wings of birds were clog'd with ice and snow. *Dryd.*

Fleahly lusts do debase men's minds, and clog their spirits,  
make them gross and foul, listless and unactive. *Tillotson.*

Gums and pomatums shall his flight restrain,

While clogg'd he beats his filken wings in vain.

*Pope.*

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands,

Traitors ensteep'd to clog the guiltless keel. *Shakespeare.*

His majesty's ships were not so over-pestered and clogged  
with great ordnance as they are, whereof there is superfluity.

*Sir Walter Raleigh's Essays.*

3. To load; to burthen; to embarrass.

Since thou hast far to go, bear not along

The clogging burthen of a guilty soul. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

You'll rue the time

That clogs me with this answer.

*Shakesp. Macbeth.*

They lanc'd a vein, and watch'd returning breath;

It came, but clogg'd with symptoms of his death. *Dryden.*

All the commodities that go up into the country, are clogged  
with impositions as soon as they leave Leghorn. *Addison.*

4. In the following passage it is improper.

Clocks and Jacks, though the screws and teeth of the  
wheels and nuts be never so smooth, yet, if they be not oiled,  
will hardly move; though you clog them with never so much  
weight. *Ray on the Creation.*

To CLOG. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to adhere. In this sense, perhaps, only cor-  
ruptly used for *clod* or *clot*.

Move it sometimes with a broom, that the seeds clog not  
together. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

2. To be encumbered or impeded by some extrinsic matter.

In working through the bone, the teeth of the saw will  
begin to clog. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CLOG. *n. s.* [from the verb]

1. A load; a weight; any incumbrance hung upon any animal  
or thing to hinder motion.

I'm glad at soul I have no other child;

For thy escape would teach me tyranny,

To hang clogs on them.

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,

By the known rules of ancient liberty. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

As a dog committed close,

For some offence, by chance breaks loose,

And quits his clog; but all in vain,

He still draws after him his chain.

*Hudibras.*

2. An incumbrance; a hindrance; an obstruction; an impe-  
diment.

The weariness of the flesh is an heavy clog to the will.

*Hooker.*

They're our clogs, not their own: if a man be

Chain'd to a galley, yet the galley's free.

*Donne.*

Their prince made no other step than rejecting the pope's  
supremacy, as a clog upon his own power and passions. *Swift.*

Slavery is, of all things, the greatest clog and obstacle to

speculation. *Swift.*

3. A kind of additional shoe worn by women, to keep them  
from wet.

4. A wooden shoe.

In France the peasantry goes barefoot; and the middle sort,  
throughout all that kingdom, makes use of wooden clogs.

*Harvey on Consumptions.*

CLOGGINESS. *n. s.* [from *cloggy*.] The state of being clogged.

CLOGGY. *adj.* [from *clog*.] That which has the power of  
clogging up.



By additaments of some such nature, some grosser and cloggy parts are retained; or else much subtilized, and otherwise altered.

*Boyle's History of Firmness.*

**CLOISTER.** *n. f.* [clās, Welsh; claurzen, Sax. *closter*, Germ. *kloster*, Dut. *clauſtro*, Ital. *cloistro*, Fr. *clauſtrum*, Lat.]

1. A religious retirement; a monastery; a nunnery.

Nor in a secret *cloister* doth he keep

These virgin spirits, until their marriage-day. *Davies.*

Some solitary *cloister* will I choose,

And there with holy virgins live immur'd. *Dryd. Sp. Fryar.*

How could he have the leisure and retiredness of the *cloister*, to perform those acts of devotion. *Atterbury.*

2. A peristyle; a piazza.

**TO CLOISTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a religious house; to confine; to immure; to shut up from the world.

*Cloister* thee in some religious house. *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*

They have by commandment, though in form of courtesy, *cloistered* us within these walls for three days. *Bacon.*

It was of the king's first acts to *cloister* the queen dowager in the nunnery of Bermondsey. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are *cloistered* up. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

The gloom of *cloister'd* monks. *Thomson's Summer.*

**CLOISTERAL.** *adj.* [from *cloister*.] Solitary; retired; religiously reclusive.

Upon this ground many *cloisteral* men of great learning and devotion, prefer contemplation before action. *Walton's Angler.*

**CLOISTERED.** *participial adj.* [from *cloister*.]

1. Solitary; inhabiting cloisters.

Ere the bat hath flown

His *cloister'd* flight, there shall be done

A deed of dreadful note.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Built with peristyles or piazzas.

The Greeks and Romans had commonly two *cloistered* open courts, one serving for the women's side, and the other for the men.

*Wotton's Architecture.*

**CLOISTRESS.** *n. f.* [from *cloister*.] A nun; a lady who has vowed religious retirement.

Like a *cloistress* she will veiled walk,

And water once a day her chamber round

With eye-offending brine.

*Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

**CLOKE.** *n. f.* See **CLOAK.**

**CLOMB.** [*pret.* of *To climb*.]

Ask to what end they *clomb* that tedious height. *Spenser.*

So *clomb* this first grand thief into God's fold. *Milton.*

**TO CLOOM.** *v. a.* [corrupted from *cleam*, clæmian, Sax. which is still used in some provinces.] To close or shut with glutinous or viscous matter.

Rear the hive enough to let them in, and *cloom* up the skirts, all but the door. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**TO CLOSE.** *v. a.* [*cloſa*, Armorick; *klus*, Dutch; *clos*, French; *clausus*, Latin.]

1. To shut; to lay together.

Sleep instantly fell on me, call'd

By nature as in aid, and *clos'd* mine eyes. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

When the sad wife has *clos'd* her husband's eyes;

Lies the pale corps, not yet intirely dead? *Prior.*

I soon shall visit Hector, and the shades

Of my great ancestors. Cephisa, thou

Wilt lend a hand to *close* thy mistress' eyes. *Philips.*

2. To conclude; to end; to finish.

One frugal supper did our studies *close*. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

I *close* this with my earnest desires that you will seriously consider your estate. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Edward and Henry, now the boast of fame;

And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name;

After a life of generous toils endur'd,

*Clos'd* their long glories with a sigh, to find

Th' unwilling gratitude of base mankind. *Pope's Ep. of Hor.*

3. To inclose; to confine; to repose.

Every one

According to the gift which bounteous nature

Hath in him *clos'd*.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. To join; to unite fractures; to consolidate fissures.

The armourers accomplishing the knights,

With busy hammers *closing* rivets up.

*Shakeſp. Henry V.*

There being no winter yet to *close* up and unite its parts, and restore the earth to its former strength and compactness.

*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

As soon as any publick rupture happens, it is immediately *closed* up by moderation and good offices. *Addison on Italy.*

All the traces drawn there are immediately *closed* up, as though you wrote them with your finger on the surface of a river.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

**TO CLOSE.** *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to join its own parts together.

They, and all that appertained to them, went down alive into the pit, and the earth *closed* upon them. *Num. xvi. 33.*

In plants you may try the force of imagination upon the lighter sort of motions; as upon their *closing* and opening.

*Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 991.*

2. **TO CLOSE** upon. To agree upon; to join in.

The jealousy of such a design in us, would induce France and Holland to *close* upon some measures between them to our disadvantage. *Temple.*

3. **TO CLOSE** with. } To come to an agreement with; to  
To **CLOSE** in with. } comply with; to unite with.

Intire cowardice makes thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman, to *close* with us. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

It would become me better, than to *close*

In terms of friendship with thine enemies. *Shak. Jul. Cæs.*

There was no such defect in man's understanding, but that it would *close* with the evidence. *South's Sermons.*

He took the time when Richard was depos'd,

And high and low with happy Harry *clos'd*. *Dryden.*

Pride is so unfociable a vice, that there is no *closing* with it. *Collier of Friendship.*

This spirit, poured upon iron, unites with the body, and lets go the water: the acid spirit is more attracted by the fixed body, and lets go the water, to *close* with the fixed body.

*Newton's Opticks.*

Such a proof as would have been *closed* with certainly at the first, shall be set aside easily afterwards. *Atterbury.*

These governours bent all their thoughts and applications to *close* in with the people, who were now the stronger party.

*Swift on the Dissentions in Athens and Rome.*

4. To grapple with in wrestling.

**CLOSE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing shut; without outlet.

The admirable effects of this distillation in *close*, which is like the wombs and matrices of living creatures. *Bacon.*

2. A small field inclosed.

I have a tree, which grows here in my *close*,

That mine own use invites me to cut down,

And shortly must I fell it.

*Shakespeare's Timon.*

Certain hedgers dividing a *close*, chanced upon a great chest.

*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

3. The manner of shutting.

The doors of plank were; their *close* exquisite,

Kept with a double key.

*Chapman's Iliads, b. ii.*

4. The time of shutting up.

In the *close* of night,

Philomel begins her heav'nly lay.

*Dryden.*

5. A grapple in wrestling.

The king went of purpose into the North, laying an open side unto Perkin, to make him come to the *close*, and so to trip up his heels, having made sure in Kent beforehand. *Bacon.*

Both fill'd with dust, but starting up, the third *close* they had made,

Had not Achilles' self stood up.

*Chapman's Iliads.*

6. A pause, or cessation, or rest.

The air, such pleasure loth to lose,

With thousand eccho's still prolongs each heav'nly *close*. *Milt.*

At ev'ry *close* she made, th' attending throng

Reply'd, and bore the burden of the song. *Dryden's Fables.*

7. A conclusion or end.

Speedy death,

The *close* of all my miseries, and the balm. *Milt. Agon.*

Thro' Syria, Persia, Greece she goes;

And takes the Romans in the *close*.

*Prior.*

**CLOSE.** *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Shut fast; so as to leave no part open; as a *close* box; a *close* house.

We suppose this bag to be tied *close* about, towards the window. *Wilkins.*

2. Without vent; without inlet; secret; private; not to be seen through.

Nor could his acts too *close* a vizard wear,

To 'scape their eyes whom guilt had taught to fear. *Dryden.*

3. Confined; stagnant; without ventilation.

If the rooms be low roofed, or full of windows and doors, the one maketh the air *close*, and not fresh; and the other maketh it exceeding unequal. *Bacon's Nat. History, N<sup>o</sup>. 937.*

4. Compact; solid; without interstices or vacuities.

The inward substance of the earth is of itself an uniform mass, *close* and compact. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The golden globe being put into a press, which was driven by the extreme force of skrews, the water made itself way thro' the pores of that very *close* metal. *Locke.*

5. Viscous; glutinous; not volatile.

This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed of so *close* and tenacious a substance, that it may slowly evaporate. *Wilkins.*

6. Concise; brief; without exuberance or digression.

You lay your thoughts so *close* together, that were they *closer* they would be crowded, and even a due connection would be wanting. *Dryden's Juven. Dedication.*

Where the original is *close*, no version can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

Read these instructive leaves, in which conspire

Fresnoy's *close* art and Dryden's native fire. *Pope.*

7. Immediate; without any intervening distance or space, whether of time or place.

Was I a man bred great as Rome herself,

Equal



Equal to all her titles! that could stand

*Close* up with Atlas, and sustain her name

As strong as he doth heaven! *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of censuring by the lump; and must bring things *close* to the test of true or false. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*

Plant the spring crocus's *close* to a wall. *Mort. Husbandry.*

Where'er my name I find;

Some dire misfortune follows *close* behind. *Pope's El. to Abel.*

8. Approaching nearly; joined one to another.

Now fit we *close* about this taper here,

And call in question our necessities. *Shakesp. Julius Caesar.*

9. Narrow; as a *close* alley.

10. Admitting small distance.

Short crooked swords in *closer* fight they wear. *Dryden.*

11. Undiscovered; without any token by which one may be found.

*Close* observe him for the sake of mockery. *Close*, in the name of jesting! lie you there. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

12. Hidden; secret; not revealed.

A *close* intent at last to shew me grace. *Spenser.*

Some spagyrist, that keep their best things *close*, will do more to vindicate their art, or oppose their antagonists, than to gratify the curious, or benefit mankind. *Boyle.*

13. Having the quality of secrecy; trusty.

Constant you are,

But yet a woman; and for secrecy,

No lady *closer*.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

14. Having an appearance of concealment; cloudy; fly.

That *close* aspect of his,

Does shew the mood of a much troubled breast. *Shakesp.*

15. Without wandering; without deviation; attentive.

I discovered no way to keep our thoughts *close* to their business, but by frequent attention getting the habit of attention. *Locke.*

16. Full to the point; home.

I am engaging in a large dispute, where the arguments are not like to reach *close* on either side. *Dryd. on Dram. Poesy.*

17. Retired; solitary.

18. Secluded from communication; as a *close* prisoner.

19. Applied to the weather, dark, cloudy, not clear.

**CLOSE.** *adv.* It is used sometimes adverbially by itself; but more frequently in composition. As,

**CLOSE-BANDED.** *adj.* In close order; thick ranged; or secretly leagued, which seems rather the meaning in this passage.

Nor in the house, with chamber ambushes

*Close-banded*, durst attack me. *Milton's Agon. l. 1121.*

**CLOSE-BODIED.** *adj.* Made to fit the body exactly.

If any clergy shall appear in any *close-bodied* coat, they shall be suspended. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**CLOSE-HANDED.** *adj.* Covetous.

Galba was very *close-handed*: I have not read much of his liberalities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

**CLOSE-PENT.** *adj.* Shut close; without vent.

Then in some *close-pent* room it crept along,

And, smould'ring as it went, in silence fed. *Dryden.*

**CLO'SELY.** *adv.* [from *close*.]

1. Without inlet or outlet.

Putting the mixture into a crucible *closely* luted at the top:

*Boyle's Chym. Princ.*

2. Without much space intervening; nearly.

My lord of Warwick, and my brother Gloster,

Follow Fluellen *closely* at the heels. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

If we look more *closely*, we shall find

Most have the seeds of judgment in their mind. *Pope.*

3. Secretly; slyly.

A Spaniard, riding on the bay, sent some *closely* into the village, in the dark of the night. *Carew's Surv. of Cornwall.*

4. Without deviation.

I hope I have translated *closely* enough, and given them the same turn of verse which they had in the original. *Dryden.*

**CLO'SENESS.** *n. f.* [from *close*.]

1. The state of being shut; or the quality of admitting to be shut without inlet or outlet.

In drums, the *closeness* round about that preserveth the sound, maketh the noise come forth of the drum-hole more loud, than if you should strike upon the like skin extended in the open air. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 142.*

2. Narrowness; straitness.

3. Want of air, or ventilation.

I took my leave, being half stifled by the *closeness* of the room. *Swift's Account of Partridge's Death.*

4. Compactness; solidity.

How could particles, so widely dispersed, combine into that *closeness* of texture? *Bentley's Sermons.*

The haste of the spirit to put forth, and the *closeness* of the bark cause prickles in boughs. *Bacon's Nat. History, N<sup>o</sup>. 559.*

5. Recluseness; solitude; retirement.

I thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated

To *closeness*, and the bettering of my mind. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

6. Secrecy; privacy.

To his confederates he was constant and just, but not open.

VOL. I.

Such was his enquiry, and such his *closeness*, as they stood in the light towards him, and he stood in the dark towards them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A journey of much adventure had been not communicated with any of his majesty's counsellors, being carried with great *closeness*, liker a business of love than state. *Wotton.*

We rise not against the piercing judgment of Augustus, nor the extreme caution or *closeness* of Tiberius. *Bacon's Essays.*

This prince was so very reserved, that he would impart his secrets to no body: whereupon this *closeness* did a little perish his understanding. *Collier of Friendship.*

7. Covetousness; sly avarice.

Irus judged, that while he could keep his poverty a secret, he should not feel it: he improved this thought into an affectation of *closeness* and covetousness. *Addison's Spectat. N<sup>o</sup>. 264.*

8. Connection; dependance.

The actions and proceedings of wise men run in a much greater *closeness* and coherence with one another, than thus to drive at a casual issue, brought under no forecast or design. *South's Sermons.*

**CLO'SER.** *n. f.* [from *close*.] A finisher; a concluder.

**CLO'SESTOOL.** *n. f.* [*close* and *stool*.] A chamber implement.

A pebble for his truncheon, led the van;

And his high helmet was a *close-stool* pan. *Garth's Dispenf.*

**CLO'SET.** *n. f.* [from *close*.]

1. A small room of privacy and retirement.

The taper burneth in your *closet*. *Shakesp. Julius Caesar.*

He would make a step into his *closet*, and after a short prayer he was gone. *Wotton.*

2. A private repository of curiosities and valuable things.

He should have made himself a key, wherewith to open the *closet* of Minerva, where those fair treasures are to be found in all abundance. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

He furnishes her *closet* first, and fills

The crowded shelves with rarities of shells. *Dryd. Fables.*

**TO CLO'SET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up, or conceal in a closet.

The heat

Of thy great love once spread, as in an urn;

Doth *closet* up itself. *Herbert.*

2. To take into a closet for a secret interview.

About this time began the project of *closeting*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechised by his majesty. *Swift.*

**CLOSH.** *n. f.* A distemper in the feet of cattle; called also the founder. *Dict.*

**CLO'SURE.** *n. f.* [from *close*.]

1. The act of shutting up.

The chink was carefully closed up: upon which *closure* there appeared not any change. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. That by which any thing is closed or shut.

I admire your sending your last to me quite open, without a seal, wafer, or any *closure* whatever. *Pope to Swift.*

3. The parts inclosing; inclosure.

O thou bloody prison!

Within the guilty *closure* of thy walls

Richard the second here was hack'd to death. *Sh. Rich. III.*

4. Conclusion; end.

We'll hand in hand all headlong cast us down;

And make a mutual *closure* of our house. *Shak. Tit. Andron.*

**CLOT.** *n. f.* [probably, at first, the same with *clod*; but now always applied to different uses.] Concretion; coagulation; grume.

The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into *clots*, as if it began to poch. *Bacon's Phys. Remarks.*

The opening itself was stop't with a *clot* of grumous blood. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

**TO CLOT.** *v. n.* [from the noun, or from *klotteren*, Dutch.]

1. To form clots, or clods; to hang together.

Huge unweildy bones, lasting remains

Of that gigantick race; which as he breaks

The *clotted* glebe, the plowman haply finds. *Philips.*

2. To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into concretions; as *clotted* milk, *clotted* blood.

Here mangled limbs, here brains and gore,

Lie *clotted*. *Philips.*

**CLOTH.** *n. f.* plural *cloths* or *clothes*. [clath, Saxon.]

1. Any thing woven for dress or covering; whether of animal or vegetable substance.

The Spaniards buy their linen *cloths* in that kingdom. *Swift.*

2. The piece of linnen spread upon a table.

Nor let, like Nævius, every error pass,

The musty wine, foul *cloth*, or greasy glass. *Pope's Hbr. Imit.*

3. The canvass on which pictures are delineated.

I answer you right painted *cloth*; from whence you have studied your questions. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Who fears a sentence, or an old man's saw,

Shall by a painted *cloth* be kept in awe. *Shak. Tarq. and Luc.*

This idea, which we may call the goddess of painting and of sculpture, descends upon the marble and the *cloth*, and becomes the original of these arts. *Dryden's Pref. to Dufresnoy.*

4. In the plural. Dress; habit; garment; vesture; vestments.



ments. Including whatever covering is worn on the body. In this sense always *clothes*. Pronounced *clo's*.

He with him brought Pryene, rich array'd

In Claribellae's *clothes*. *Spenser, b. ii. cant. 4. Stanz. 28.*

Take up these *clothes* here, quickly: carry them to the laundress in Datchet-mead. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Strength grows more from the warmth of exercises than of *cloaths*. *Temple.*

5. The covering of a bed.

Gazing on her midnight foes,

She turn'd each way her frightened head,

Then sunk it deep beneath the *clothes*. *Prior.*

To CLOTHE. *v. a.* pret. I clothed, or clad; particip. I have clothed, or clad. [from *cloth*.]

1. To invest with garments; to cover with dress, from cold and injuries.

Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

An inhabitant of Nova Zembla having lived in Denmark, where he was *clothed*, took the first opportunity of making his escape into nakedness. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 5.*

The Britons in Cæsar's time painted their bodies, and *clothed* themselves with the skins of beasts. *Swift.*

With superior boon may your rich soil

Exuberant nature's better blessings pour

O'er every land, the naked nations *clothe*,

And be th' exhaustless granary of a world. *Thomf. Spring.*

2. To adorn with dress.

We *clothe* and adorn our bodies: indeed, too much time we bestow upon that. Our souls also are to be *clothed* with holy habits, and adorned with good works. *Ray on Creation.*

Embroider'd purple *clothes* the golden beds. *Pope's Statius.*

3. To invest; as with clothes.

They leave the shady realms of night,

And, *cloth'd* in bodies, breathe your upper light. *Dryden.*

Let both use the clearest language in which they can *clothe* their thoughts. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i.*

4. To furnish or provide with clothes.

CLO'THIER. *n. s.* [from *cloth*.] A maker of cloth.

The *clothiers* all, not able to maintain

The many to them 'longing, have put off

The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

His commissioners should cause *clothiers* to take wool, paying only two parts of the price. *Hayward.*

They shall only spoil the *clothier's* wool, and beggar the present spinners, at best. *Graunt's Bills of Mort.*

CLO'THING. *n. s.* [from *To clothe*.] Dress; vesture; garments.

Thy bosom might receive my yielded spright,

And thine with it, in heav'n's pure *clothing* dress,

Through clearest skies might take united flight. *Fairfax.*

Your bread and *clothing*, and every necessary of life, entirely depend upon it. *Swift.*

CLOTHSHE'ARER. *n. s.* [from *cloth* and *shear*.] One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a *cloth-shearer*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CLO'TPOLL. *n. s.* [from *clot* and *poll*.] Thickskull; blockhead.

What says the fellow, there? call the *clotpoll* back. *Shakesp.*

2. Head, in scorn.

I have sent *Clotens clotpoll* down the stream,

In embassy to his mother. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To CLO'TTER. *v. n.* [*klotteren*, Dutch.] To congregate; to coagulate; to gather into lumps.

He dragg'd the trembling fire,

Slidd'ring thro' *clotter'd* blood and holy mire. *Dryd. Æn.*

CLO'TTY. *adj.* [from *clot*.] Full of clods; concreted; full of concretions.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixt with thick, *clotty*, bluish streaks. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Where land is *clotty*, and a shower of rain soaks through, you may make use of a roll to break it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A CLOUD. *n. s.* [The derivation is not known. *Minshew* derives it from *claudo*, to shut; *Somner* from *clod*; *Casaubin* from *αχλὺς*, darkness; *Skinner* from *kladde*, Dutch, a spot.]

1. The dark collection of vapours in the air.

Now are the *clouds* that lower'd upon our house,

In the deep bosom of the ocean buried. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

As a mist is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend; so a vapour, and therefore a watry *cloud*, is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave globules, which therefore ascend, to that height in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain suspended, 'till, by some motion in the air, being broken, they descend in solid drops; either small, as in a mist, or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain. *Grew's Cosmol.*

*Clouds* are the greatest and most considerable of all the meteors, as furnishing water and plenty to the earth. They consist of very small drops of water, and are elevated a good distance above the surface of the earth; for a *cloud* is nothing but a mist flying high in the air, as a mist is nothing but a *cloud* here below. *Locke's Elem. Nat. Philos.*

How vapours, turn'd to *clouds*, obscure the sky;

And *clouds*, dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply. *Roscommon.*

2. The veins, marks, or stains in stones, or other bodies.

3. Any state of obscurity or darkness.

Tho' poets may of inspiration boast,

Their rage, ill govern'd, in the *clouds* is lost. *Waller.*

How can I see the brave and young,

Fall in the *cloud* of war, and fall unsung? *Addison.*

4. Any thing that spreads wide; as a croud, a multitude.

The objection comes to no more than this, that amongst a *cloud* of witnesses, there was one of no very good reputation. *Atterbury.*

To CLOUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken with clouds; to cover with clouds; to obscure.

What fullen fury *clouds* his scornful brow. *Pope's Statius.*

2. To obscure; to make less evident.

If men would not exhale vapours to *cloud* and darken the clearest truths, no man could miss his way to heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To variegate with dark veins.

The handle smooth and plain,

Made of the *clouded* olive's easy grain. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To CLOUD. *v. n.* To grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.

CLO'UDBERRY. *n. s.* [from *cloud* and *berry*.] The name of a plant, called also *knotberry*.

It hath a perpetual flower: the fruit is composed of many acini, in form of the mulberry. This plant is found upon the tops of the highest hills in the North of England. *Miller.*

CLOUDCAPT. *adj.* [from *cloud* and *cap*.] Topped with clouds; touching the clouds.

The *cloudcapt* towers, the gorgeous palaces,

The solemn temples, the great globe itself,

Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

CLOUDCOMPELLING. *adj.* [A word formed in imitation of *νεφεληγεγετης*, ill understood.] An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected.

Health to both kings, attended with a roar

Of cannons, echo'd from th' affrighted shore;

With loud resemblance of his thunder, prove

Bacchus the seed of *cloudcompelling* Jove. *Waller.*

Supplicating move

Thy just complaint to *cloudcompelling* Jove. *Dryd. Homer.*

CLO'UDILY. *adv.* [from *cloudy*.]

1. With clouds; darkly.

2. Obscurely; not perspicuously.

Some had rather have good discipline delivered plainly, by way of precepts, than *cloudily* enwrapped in allegories. *Spenser.*

He was commanded to write so *cloudily* by Cornutus. *Dryd.*

CLO'UDINESS. *n. s.* [from *cloudy*.]

1. The state of being covered with clouds; darkness.

You have such a February face,

So full of frost, of storm and *cloudiness*. *Shakespeare.*

The situation of this island exposes it to a continual *cloudiness*, which in the summer renders the air cooler, and in the winter warm. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. Want of brightness.

I saw a cloudy Hungarian diamond made clearer by lying in a cold liquor; wherein, he affirmed, that upon keeping it longer, the stone would lose more of its *cloudiness*. *Boyle.*

CLO'UDLESS. *adj.* [from *cloud*.] Without clouds; clear; unclouded; bright; luminous; lightsome; pure; undarkened.

This Partridge soon shall view in *cloudless* skies,

When next he looks thro' Galilæo's eyes. *Pope.*

How many such there must be in the vast extent of space, a naked eye in a *cloudless* night may give us some faint glimpse. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CLO'UDY. *adj.* [from *cloud*.]

1. Covered with clouds; obscured with clouds; consisting of clouds.

As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar descended, and stood at the door. *Exod. xxxiii. 9.*

2. Dark; obscure; not intelligible.

If you content yourself frequently with words instead of ideas, or with *cloudy* and confused notions of things, how impenetrable will that darkness be. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

3. Gloomy of look; not open, nor cheerful.

So my storm-beaten heart likewise is cheer'd

With that sun-shine, when *cloudy* looks are clear'd. *Spenser.*

Witness my son, now in the shade of death,

Whose bright outshining beams thy *cloudy* wrath

Hath in eternal darkness folded up. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

4. Marked with spots or veins.

CLOVE. *n. s.* [the preterite of *cleave*.] See To CLEAVE.

CLOVE. *n. s.* [*clou*, Fr. a nail, from the similitude of a clove to a nail.]

1. A valuable spice brought from Ternate in the East Indies. It is the fruit or seed of a very large tree.

*Clove* seems to be the rudiment or beginning of a fruit growing upon clove-trees. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

2. Some of the parts into which garlick separates, when the outer skin is torn off.

'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;

Each *clove* of garlick is a sacred pow'r. *Tate's Juven. Sat.*

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER. *n. s.* [from its smelling like *cloves*.]

This



# C L O

This plant hath an intire, oblong, cylindrical, smooth cup, which is indented at the top: the petals of the flower are narrow at bottom, and broad at top; and are, for the most part, cut about the edges. The seed-vessel is of a cylindrical figure, containing many flat rough seeds. This genus may be divided into three classes: 1. The clove-gillyflower, or carnation. 2. The pink. 3. The sweet William. The carnation, or clove-gillyflower, are distinguished into four classes. The first, called flakes, having two colours only, and their stripes large, going quite through the leaves. The second, called bizars, have flowers striped, or variegated with three or four different colours. The third are piquettes: these flowers have always a white ground, and are spotted with scarlet, red, purple, or other colours. The fourth are called painted ladies: these have their petals of a red or purple colour on the upper side, and are white underneath. Of each of these classes there are numerous varieties. The true clove-gillyflower has been long in use for making a cordial syrup. There are two or three varieties commonly brought to the markets, which differ greatly in goodness; some having very little scent, when compared with the true sort. The varieties of the pink are; the damask pink; white shock, scarlet, pheasant-eyed pink, of which there are great varieties, both with single and double flowers; old man's head; painted lady. Among the sweet Williams are, 1. The broad-leaved sweet William, with red flowers. 2. The broad-leaved sweet William, with variegated flowers. 3. The double sweet William, with red flowers, which burst their pods. 4. The rose-coloured double sweet William. 5. The narrow-leaved sweet William, called sweet John. *Miller.*

**CLO'VEN.** part. pret. [from *cleave*.] See **TO CLEAVE**.

There is Aufidius, list you what work he makes  
Among your *cloven* army. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Now, heap'd high,  
The *cloven* oaks and lofty pines do lie. *Waller.*

A chap-fallen beaver, loosely hanging by  
The *cloven* helm, and arch of victory. *Dryd. Juv. Sat. x.*

**CLOVEN-FOOTED.** } *adj.* [from *cloven* and *foot*, or *hoof*.] Having the  
**CLOVEN-HOOVED.** } foot divided into two parts; not a round  
hoof; bifurcous.

There are the bifurcous or *cloven-hoof*; as camels and beavers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The *cloven-footed* fiend is banish'd from us. *Dryden.*

Great variety of water-fowl, both whole and *cloven-footed*,  
frequent the waters. *Ray on the Creation.*

**CLOVER.** } *n. f.* [more properly *claver*, clæpen, Saxon.]  
**CLOVER-GRASS.** }

1. A species of **TREFOIL**, which see.  
The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth  
The freckled cowslip, burnet, and green *clover*. *Sh. Hen. V.*  
Nature shall provide

Green grafs and fatt'ning *clover* for their fare. *Dryd. Virgil.*  
*Clover* improves land, by the great quantity of cattle it  
maintains. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

My Blouzelinda is the blithest lass,  
Than primrose sweeter, or the *clover-grass*. *Gay.*

2. To live in **CLOVER**, is to live luxuriously; clover being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle.

Well, Laureat, was the night in *clover* spent? *Ogle.*

**CLO'VERED.** *adj.* [from *clover*.] Covered with clover.

Flocks thick-nibbling thro' the *clover'd* vale. *Thom. Summ.*

**CLOUGH.** *n. f.* [clough, Saxon.] The cleft of a hill; a cliff.  
In composition a hilly place.

**CLOUGH.** *n. f.* [in commerce.] An allowance of two pounds  
in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale, that the  
commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

**A CLOUT.** *n. f.* [cluz, Saxon.]

1. A cloth for any mean use.  
His garment, nought but many ragged *clouts*,  
With thorns together pinn'd, and patched was. *Spens. F. 2.*  
A *clout* upon that head,  
Where late the diadem stood. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
In pow'r of spittle and a *clout*,  
When e'er he please to blot it out. *Swift.*

2. A patch on a shoe or coat.

3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers shot.  
He drew a good bow: he shot a fine shoot: he would have  
clapt in the *clout* at twelve score. *Shakesp. Hen. IV. p. ii.*

4. An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing.

**TO CLOUT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To patch; to mend coarsely.

I thought he slept, and put  
My *clouted* brogues from off my feet, whose rudeness  
Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*  
The dull swain  
Treads on it daily with his *clouted* shoon. *Milton.*

2. To cover with a cloth.

Milk some unhappy ewe,  
Whose *clouted* leg her hurt doth shew. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

3. To join awkwardly or coarsely together.

Many sentences of one meaning be *clouted* up together.  
*Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

# C L U

**CLO'UTED.** *participial adj.* Congealed; coagulated: corruptly  
used for *clotted*.

I've seen her skim the *clouted* cream,  
And press from spongy curds the milky stream. *Gay's Past.*

**CLO'UTERLY.** *adj.* [probably by corruption from *louterly*.]  
Clumfy; awkward; as a *clouterly* fellow.

The single wheel plough is a very *clouterly* sort. *Mortimer.*

**CLOWN.** *n. f.* [imagined by *Skinner* and *Junius* to be contracted from *colonus*. It seems rather a Saxon word, corrupted from *lowen*; *loen*, Dut. a word nearly of the same import.]

1. A rustick; a country fellow; a churl.  
He came out with all his *clowns*, horst upon cart-jades. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The *clowns*, a boist'rous, rude, ungovern'd crew,  
With furious haste to the loud summons flew. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. A coarse ill-bred man.  
In youth a coxcomb, and in age a *clown*. *Spectator.*

A country squire, represented with no other vice but that  
of being a *clown*, and having the provincial accent. *Swift.*

**CLO'WNER.** *n. f.* [from *clown*.] Ill-breeding; churlishness;  
rudeness; brutality.

The fool's conceit had both *clownery* and ill-nature. *L'Estr.*

**CLO'WNISH.** *adj.* [from *clown*.]

1. Consisting of rusticks or clowns.  
Young Silvia beats her breast, and cries aloud  
For succour from the *clownish* neighbourhood. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Coarse; rough; rugged.  
But with his *clownish* hands their tender wings  
He brusheth off. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. i.*

3. Uncivil; ill-bred; ill-mannered.  
What if we essay'd to steal  
The *clownish* fool out of your father's court. *Shakespeare.*

4. Clumfy; ungainly.  
With a grave look, in this odd equipage,  
The *clownish* mimick traverses the stage. *Prior.*

**CLO'WNISHLY.** *adv.* [from *clownish*.] Coarsely; rudely;  
brutally.

**CLO'WNISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *clownish*.]

1. Rusticity; coarseness; unpolished rudeness.  
Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable sweetness in  
its *clownishness*. *Dryden.*

If the boy should not make legs very gracefully, a dancing  
master will cure that defect, and wipe off that plainness which  
the a-la-mode people call *clownishness*. *Locke on Education.*

2. Incivility; brutality.

**CLOWN'S MUSTARD.** *n. f.* An herb. *Diët.*

**TO CLOY.** *v. a.* [enclouer, Fr. To nail up; to stop up.]

1. To satiate; to fete; to fill beyond desire; to surfeit; to fill  
to loathing.

The length of those speeches had not *cloyed* Pyrocles, though  
he were very impatient of long deliberations. *Sidney.*

The very creed of Athanasius, and that sacred hymn of  
glory, are now reckoned as superfluities, which we must in any  
case pare away, lest we *cloy* God with too much service.  
*Hooker, b. v. sect. 42.*

Who can *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite,  
By bare imagination of a feast? *Shakesp. Richard II.*

Continually varying the same sense, and taking up what he  
had more than enough inculcated before, he sometimes *cloys*  
his readers instead of satisfying them. *Dryden.*

Whose little store her well-taught mind does please,  
Nor pinch'd with want, nor *cloy'd* with wanton ease. *Roscom.*

Intemperance in eating and drinking, instead of delighting  
and satisfying nature, doth but load and *cloy* it. *Tillotson.*

Settle, *cloy'd* with custard and with praise,  
Is gather'd to the dull of ancient days. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. It seems to have, in the following passage, another sense:  
perhaps to strike the beak together.

His royal bird  
Prunes the immortal wing, and *cloys* his beak,  
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

3. To nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole.

**CLO'YLESS.** *adj.* [from *cloy*.] That of which too much cannot  
be had; that which cannot cause satiety.

Epicurean cooks  
Sharpen with *cloyless* sauce his appetite. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

**CLO'YMENT.** *n. f.* [from *cloy*.] Satiety; repletion beyond ap-  
petite.

Alas! their love may be call'd appetite:  
No motion of the liver, but the palate,  
That suffers surfeit, *cloyment*, and revolt. *Sh. Twelfth Night.*

**CLUB.** *n. f.* [cluppa, Welsh; kluppel, Dutch.]

1. A heavy stick; a staff intended for offence.  
He strove his combed *club* to quit  
Out of the earth. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 8.*  
As he pulled off his helmet, a butcher slew him with  
the stroak of a *club*. *Hayward.*

Arm'd with a knotty *club* another came. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The name of one of the suits of cards.  
The *clubs* black tyrant first her victim died;  
Spite of his haughty mien and barb'rous pride. *Pope.*

3. [From *cleopan*, to divide. *Skinner*.] The shot or divi-  
dend



# CLU

tend of a reckoning, paid by the company in just proportions.

A fuddling couple sold ale: their humour was to drink drunk, upon their own liquor: they laid down their *club*, and this they called forcing a trade. *L'Estrange.*

4. An assembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions.

What right has any man to meet in factious *clubs* to vilify the government? *Dryden's Medal. Dedication.*

5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge.

He's bound to vouch them for his own,

Tho' got b' implicate generation,

And general *club* of all the nation. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. i.*

To CLUB. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To contribute to a common expence in settled proportions.
2. To join to one effect; to contribute separate powers to one end.

'Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream  
Of fancy, madly met, and *club'd* into a dream. *Dryden.*

Every part of the body seems to *club* and contribute to the feed, else why should parents, born blind or deaf, sometimes generate children with the same imperfections. *Ray.*

Let sugar, wine, and cream together *club*,

To make that gentle viand, syllabub. *King.*

The owl, the raven, and the bat,

*Club'd* for a feather to his hat. *Swift.*

To CLUB. *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning.

Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,

Will *club* their testers now to take your life. *Pope's Horace.*

Fibres being distinct, and impregnated by distinct spirits, how should they *club* their particular informations into a common idea. *Collier on Thought.*

CLUBHEAD. *adj.* [*club* and *head*.] Having a thick head.

Small *clubheaded* anterinæ. *Derham's Physicotheology.*

CLUBLAW. *n. f.* [*club* and *law*.] Regulation by force; the law of arms.

The enemies of our happy establishment seem to have recourse to the laudable method of *clublaw*, when they find all other means for enforcing the absurdity of their opinions to be ineffectual. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 50.*

CLUBROOM. *n. f.* [*club* and *room*.] The room in which a club or company assemble.

These ladies resolved to give the pictures of their deceased husbands to the *clubroom*. *Addis. Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 361.*

To CLUCK. *v. n.* [*cloccian*, Welsh; *clochat*, Armorick; *cloccan*, Saxon; *klocken*, Dutch.] To call chickens; as a hen.

She, poor hen, fond of no second brood,

Has *cluck'd* thee to the wars. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Ducklings, though hatched by a hen, if she brings them to a river, in they go, though the hen *clucks* and calls to keep them out. *Ray on the Creation.*

CLUMP. *n. f.* [formed from *lump*.] A shapeless piece of wood, or other matter, nearly equal in its dimensions.

CLUMPS. *n. f.* A numbscull. *Skinner.*

CLUMSILY. *adv.* [from *clumsy*.] Awkwardly; without readiness; without nimbleness; without grace.

Upon the ground he walks very *clumsily* and ridiculously.

*Ray on the Creation.*

This lofty humour is *clumsily* and inartificially managed, when affected. *Collier on Pride.*

CLUMSINESS. *n. f.* [from *clumsy*.] Awkwardness; ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity.

The drudging part of life is chiefly owing to *clumsiness* and ignorance, which either wants proper tools, or skill to use them. *Collier on Fame.*

CLUMSY. *adj.* [This word, omitted in the other etymologies, is rightly derived by *Bailey* from *lompsh*, Dutch, stupid. In English, *lump*, *clump*, *lumpish*, *clumpish*, *clumpishly*, *clumsily*, *clumsy*.] Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy; without dexterity, readiness, or grace. It is used either of persons or actions, or things.

The matter ductile and sequacious, apt to be moulded into such shapes and machines, even by *clumsy* fingers. *Ray.*

But thou in *clumsy* verse, unlick'd, unpointed,

Hast shamefully defy'd. *Dryden.*

That *clumsy* outside of a porter,

How could it thus conceal a courtier? *Swift.*

CLUNG. The preterite and participle of *cling*.

To CLUNG. *v. n.* [*clingan*, Sax.] To dry as wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut. See To CLING.

CLUNG. *adj.* [*clungu*, Sax.] Wasted with leanness; shrunk up with cold.

CLUSTER. *n. f.* [*clýrten*, Sax. *kliſter*, Dutch.]

1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together.

Grapes will continue fresh and moist all winter, if you hang them *cluster* by *cluster* in the roof of a warm room. *Bacon.*

A swelling knot is rais'd;

Whence, in short space, itself the *cluster* shows,

And from earth's moisture, mixt with sun-beams, grows. *Denham.*

# COA

The saline corpuscles of one liquor do variously act upon the tinging corpuscles of another, so as to make many of them associate into a *cluster*, whereby two transparent liquors may compose a coloured one. *Newton's Opt.*

An elm was near, to whose embraces led,

The curling vine her swelling *clusters* spread. *Pope.*

2. A number of animals gathered together.

As bees

Pour forth their populous youth about the hive

In *clusters*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 771.*

There with their clasping feet together clung,

And a long *cluster* from the laurel hung. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. A body of people collected: used in contempt.

We lov'd him; but like beasts

And coward nobles, gave way to your *clusters*,

Who did hoot him out o' th' city. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

My friend took his station among a *cluster* of mob, who were making themselves merry with their betters. *Addison.*

To CLUSTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in bunches; to gather themselves into bunches, to congregate.

Forth flourish'd thick the *clustering* vine. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Great father Bacchus to my song repair;

For *clustering* grapes are thy peculiar care. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*

Or from the forest, falls the *cluster'd* snow,

Myriads of gems, that in the waving gleam

Gay-twinkle as they scatter. *Thomson's Winter, l. 790.*

To CLUSTER. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.

CLUSTER-GRAPE. *n. f.* [from *cluster* and *grape*.]

The small black grape is by some called the currant, or *cluster-grape*; which I reckon the forwardest of the black sort. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLUSTER. *adj.* [from *cluster*.] Growing in clusters.

To CLUTCH. *v. a.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to grasp.

Is this a dagger I see before me,

The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me *clutch* thee. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

They,

Like moles within us, heave and cast about;

And, 'till they foot and *clutch* their prey,

They never cool. *Herbert.*

A man may set the poles together in his head, and *clutch* the whole globe at one intellectual grasp. *Collier on Thought.*

2. To contract; to double the hand, so as to seize and hold fast.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,

When his fair angels would salute my palm. *Shak. K. John.*

CLUTCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe; grasp; seizure.

2. Generally, in the plural, the paws, the talons.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the *clutches* of a cat. *L'Estrange, Fab. ii.*

3. Hands, in a sense of rapacity and cruelty.

Your greedy slav'ring to devour,

Before 'twas in your *clutches* pow'r. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.*

Set up the covenant on crutches,

'Gainst those who have us in their *clutches*. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

I must have great leisure, and little care of myself, if I ever more come near the *clutches* of such a giant. *Stillingfleet.*

A CLUTTER. *n. f.* [See CLATTER.] A noise; a bustle; a busy tumult; a hurry; a clamour. A low word.

He saw what a *clutter* there was with huge, over-grown pots, pans, and spits. *L'Estrange, Fab. 120.*

The fav'rite child that just begins to prattle,

Is very humorous, and makes great *clutter*,

'Till he has windows on his bread and butter. *King.*

Prithee, Tim, why all this *clutter*?

Why ever in these raging fits? *Swift.*

To CLUTTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noise, or bustle.

A CLYSTER. *n. f.* [*κλύστρον*.] An injection into the anus.

If nature relieves by a diarrhæa, without sinking the strength of the patient, it is not to be stopt, but promoted gently by emollient *clysters*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To COACERVATE. *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Latin.] To heap up together.

The collocation of the spirits in bodies, whether the spirits be *coacervate* or diffused. *Bacon's Nat. History, N<sup>o</sup>. 846.*

COACERVATION. *n. f.* [from *coacervate*.] The act of heaping, or state of being heaped together.

The fixing of it is the equal spreading of the tangible parts, and the close *coacervation* of them. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

COACH. *n. f.* [*coche*, Fr. *koczy*, among the Hungarians, by whom this vehicle is said to have been invented. *Minshew.*]

A carriage of pleasure, or state, distinguished from a chariot by having seats fronting each other.

Basilus attended for her in a *coach*, to carry her abroad to see some sports. *Sidney, b. ii.*

A better would you fix?

Then give humility a *coach* and fix. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

Suppose that last week my *coach* was within an inch of over-turning



turning in a smooth even way, and drawn by very gentle horses.

To COACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach.

The needy poet sticks to all he meets,

*Coach'd*, carted, trod upon; now loose, now fast,

And carry'd off in some dog's tail at last. *Pope's Dunciad.*

COACH-BOX. *n. f.* [*coach* and *box*.] The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.

Her father had two coachmen: when one was in the *coach-box*, if the coach swung but the least to one side, she used to shriek.

*Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

COACH-HIRE. *n. f.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach.

You exclaim as loud as those that praise,

For scraps and *coach-hire*, a young noble's plays. *Dryden.*

My expences in *coach-hire* make no small article. *Spiciator.*

COACH-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*coach* and *house*.] The house in which the coach is kept from the weather.

Let him lie in the stable or the *coach-house*.

*Swift.*

COACH-MAKER. *n. f.* [*coach* and *maker*.] The artificer whose trade is to make coaches.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut,

Made by the joyner, Squirrel, or old Grub,

Time out of mind, the fairies *coach-makers*. *Shakespeare.*

Take care of your wheels: get a new set bought, and probably the *coach-maker* will consider you.

*Swift.*

COACH-MAN. *n. f.* [*coach* and *man*.] The driver of a coach.

She commanded her trembling *coachman* to drive her chariot near the body of her king.

*South.*

To COACT. *v. n.* [from *con* and *act*.] To act together; to act in concert.

But if I tell how these two did *coact*,

Shall I not lie in publishing a truth?

*Shakespeare.*

COACTION. *n. f.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Compulsion; force, either restraining or impelling.

It had the passions in perfect subjection; and though its command over them was persuasive and political, yet it had the force of *coaction*, and despotical.

*South's Sermons.*

COACTIVE. *adj.* [from *coact*.]

1. Having the force of restraining or impelling; compulsory; restrictive.

The Levitical priests in the old law, never arrogated unto themselves any temporal or *coactive* power.

*Raleigh's Essays.*

2. Acting in concurrence. Obsolete.

Imagination,

With what's unreal thou *coactive* art. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*

COADJUMENT. *n. f.* [from *con* and *adjumentum*, Latin.] Mutual assistance.

*Diet.*

COADJUTANT. *n. f.* [from *con* and *adjuto*.] Helping; co-operating.

Thracius *coadjutant*, and the roar

Of fierce Euroclydon.

*Philips.*

COADJUTOR. *n. f.* [from *con* and *adjutor*, Latin.]

1. A fellow-helper; an assistant; an associate; one engaged in the assistance of another.

I should not succeed in a project, whereof I have had no hint from my predecessors the poets, or their seconds or *coadjutors* the critics.

*Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

Away the friendly *coadjutor* flies.

*Garth's Dispensary.*

A gownman of a different make,

Whom Pallas, once Vanessa's tutor,

Had fix'd on for her *coadjutor*.

*Swift.*

2. In the canon law, one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

A bishop that is unprofitable to his diocese ought to be deposed, and no *coadjutor* assigned him.

*Ayliffes Parergon.*

COADJUVANCY. *n. f.* [from *con* and *adjuvo*, Lat.] Help; concurrent help; contribution of help; co-operation.

Crytal is a mineral body, in the difference of stones, made of a lentous percolation of earth, drawn from the most pure and limpid juice thereof, owing to the coldness of the earth some concurrence and *coadjuvancy*, but not immediate determination and efficiency.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b ii.*

COADUNITION. *n. f.* [from *con*, *ad*, *unitio*, Lat.] The conjunction of different substances into one mass.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of, or corruption from, the *coadunion* of particles endued with contrary qualities.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To COAGMENT. *v. a.* [from *con* and *agmen*, Lat.] To congregate or heap together. I have only found the participle in use.

Had the world been *coagmented* from that supposed fortuitous jumble, this hypothesis had been tolerable.

*Glanv. Sceps. c. 20.*

COAGMENTATION. *n. f.* [from *coagment*] Collection, or co-cervation into one mass; union; conjunction.

The third part rests in the well joining, cementing, and *coagmentation* of words, when it is smooth, gentle, and sweet.

*Benj. Johnson's Discoveries.*

COAGULABLE. *adj.* [from *coagulate*.] That which is capable of concretion.

Stones that are rich in vitriol, being often drenched with rain-water, the liquor will then extract a fine and transparent substance, *coagulable* into vitriol.

*Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

VOL. I.

To COAGULATE. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] To force into concretions; as, by the affusion of some other substance, to turn milk.

Roasted in wrath and fire,

And thus o'erfiz'd with *coagulate* gore. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

Vivification ever consisteth in spirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and *coagulate*. *Bacon's Nat. History, N<sup>o</sup>. 836.*

Bitumen is found in lumps, or *coagulated* masses, in some springs.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

The milk in the stomach of calves, which is *coagulated* by the runnet, is again dissolved and rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To COAGULATE. *v. n.* To run into concretions, or congelations.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part spirit of wine, and two parts milk, *coagulateth* little, but mingleth; and the spirit swims not above.

*Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

About the third part of the oil olive, which was driven over into the receiver, did there *coagulate* into a whitish body, almost like butter.

*Boyle's History of Fluidity.*

COAGULATION. *n. f.* [from *coagulate*.]

1. Concretion; congelation; the act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated.

2. The body formed by coagulation.

As the substance of *coagulations* is not merely saline, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COAGULATIVE. *adj.* [from *coagulate*.] That which has the power of causing concretion, or coagulation.

And to manifest yet further the *coagulative* power of them, we have sometimes in a minute arrested the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance, only by dexterously mingling with it a few drops of good oil of vitriol.

*Boyle's History of Firmness.*

COAGULATOR. *n. f.* [from *coagulate*.] That which causes coagulation.

*Coagulators* of the humours are those things which expel the most fluid parts, as in the case of incrassating, or thickening; and by those things which suck up some of the fluid parts, as absorbents.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

COAL. *n. f.* [col, Sax. *kol*, Germ. *kole*, Dut. *kul*, Danish.]

1. The common fossil fewel.

Coal is a black, sulphurous, inflammatory matter, dug out of the earth, serving for fewel. It is ranked among the minerals, and is common in Europe, though the English coal is of most repute. One species of pit-coal is called *canal*, or *canole* coal, which is found in the northern counties; and is hard, glossy and light, apt to cleave into thin flakes, and, when kindled, yields a continual blaze till it be burnt out.

*Chambers.*

Coals are solid, dry, opaque, inflammable substances, found in large strata, splitting horizontally more easily than in any other direction; of a glossy hue, soft and friable, not fusible, but easily inflammable, and leaving a large residuum of ashes.

*Hill on Fossils.*

But age, enforced, falls by her own consent;

As coals to ashes, when the spirit's spent.

*Denham.*

We shall meet with the same mineral lodged in coals, that elsewhere we found in marle.

*Woodward's Nat. History.*

2. The cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.

Whatsoever doth so alter a body, as 'it returneth not again to that it was, may be called alteratio major; as when cheese is made of curds, or coals of wood, or bricks of earth.

*Bacon.*

3. Fire; any thing inflamed or ignited.

You are no surer, no,

Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,

Or hailstones in the sun.

*Shakep. Coriolanus.*

The rage of jealousy then fir'd his soul,

And his face kindled like a burning coal.

*Dryd. Fables.*

You

Have blown this coal betwixt my lord and me. *Sh. H. VIII.*

To COAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To burn wood to charcoal.

Add the tinner's care and cost, in buying the wood for this service, felling, framing, and piling it to be burnt; in fetching the same when it is *coaled*, through such far, foul, and cumbersome ways.

*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. To delineate with a coal.

Marvailing, he *coaled* out rhimes upon the wall, near to the picture.

*Camden's Remains.*

COAL-BLACK. *adj.* [coal and black.] Black in the highest degree; of the colour of a coal.

As burning Ætna, from his boiling stew,

Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,

And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,

Enwrapt in coal-black clouds and filthy smoak. *Fairy Queen.*

Ethiopians and negroes become coal-black from fuliginous efflorescencies, and complectional tinctures.

*Brown's Vul. Err.*

Coal-black his colour, but like jet it shone;

His legs and flowing tail were white alone.

*Dryden.*

COAL-BOX. *n. f.* [coal and box.] A box to carry coals to the fire.



Leave a pail of dirty water, a coal-box, a bottle, a broom, and such other unsightly things. *Swift.*

**COAL-MINE.** *n. f.* [*coal* and *mine*.] A mine in which coals are dug; a coal-pit.

Springs are injurious to land, that flow from *coalmines*.

**COAL-PIT.** *n. f.* [from *coal* and *pit*.] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coals.

A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the sinking of a coal-pit. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**COAL-STONE.** *n. f.* [*coal* and *stone*.] A sort of cannel coal. See **COAL**.

*Coal-stone* flames easily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**COAL-WORK.** *n. f.* [*coal* and *work*.] A coalery; a place where coals are found.

There is a vast treasure in the old English, from whence authors may draw constant supplies; as our officers make their surest remits from the *coal-works* and the mines. *Felton.*

**CO'ALERY.** *n. f.* [from *coal*.] A place where coals are dug.

Two fine stalactitæ were found hanging from a black stone, at a deserted vault in Benwell coalery. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**To COALESCE.** *v. n.* [*coalesco*, Latin.]

1. To unite in masses by a spontaneous approximation to each other.

When vapours are raised, they hinder not the transparency of the air, being divided into parts too small to cause any reflection in their superficies; but when they begin to *coalesce*, and constitute globules, those globules become of a convenient size to reflect some colours. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To grow together; to join.

**COALES'SCENCE.** *n. f.* [from *coalesce*.] The act of coalescing; concretion; union.

**COALITION.** *n. f.* [from *coalesco* *coalitum*, Latin.] Union in one mass or body; conjunction of separate parts in one whole.

The world's a mass of heterogeneous consistences, and every part thereof a *coalition* of distinguishable varieties. *Glanv. Scept.*

In the first *coalition* of a people, their prospect is not great: they provide laws for their present exigence and convenience.

*Hale's Common Law of England.*

'Tis necessary that these squandered atoms should convene and unite into great masses: without such a *coalition* the chaos must have reigned to all eternity. *Bentley.*

**CO'ALY.** *adj.* [from *coal*.] Containing coal.

Or *coaly* Tine, or ancient hallow'd Dee. *Milton.*

**COAPTATION.** *n. f.* [from *con* and *apto*, Lat.] The adjustment of parts to each other.

In a clock the hand is moved upon the dial, the bell is struck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed by virtue of the size, shape, bigness, and *coaptation* of the several parts. *Boyle's Scep. Chym.*

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious *coaptation* and ranging of the words. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

**To COARCT.** *v. a.* [*coarcto*, Latin.]

1. To straighten; to confine into a narrow compass.

2. To contract power.

If a man *coarcts* himself to the extremity of an act, he must blame and impute it to himself, that he has thus *coarcted* or frightened himself so far. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**COARCTATION.** *n. f.* [from *coarct*.]

1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space.

The greatest winds, if they have no *coarctation*, or blow not hollow, give an interior sound. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

2. Contraction of any space.

Straighten the artery never so much, provided the sides of it do not meet, the vessel will continue to beat below, or beyond the *coarctation*. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Restraint of liberty.

Election is opposed not only to coaction, but also to *coarctation*, or determination to one. *Bramb. against Hobbs.*

**COARSE.** *adj.*

1. Not refined; not separated from impurities or baser parts.

I feel

Of what *coarse* metal ye are molded. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

2. Not soft or fine: used of cloath, of which the threads are large.

3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.

4. Gross; not delicate.

'Tis not the *coarser* tye of human law

That binds their peace.

*Thomson's Spring.*

5. Inelegant; rude; unpolished.

Praise of Virgil is against myself, for presuming to copy, in my *coarse* English, his beautiful expressions. *Dryd. Æn.*

6. Unaccomplished; unfinished by art or education.

Practical rules may be useful to such as are remote from advice, and to *coarse* practitioners, which they are obliged to make use of. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. Mean; not nice; not elegant; vile.

Ill comfort, and a *coarse* perfume,

Disgrace the delicacy of a feast.

*Roscommon.*

A *coarse* and uselefs dunghill weed,

Fix'd to one spot, to rot just as it grows. *Otway's Orphan.*

From this *coarse* mixture of terrestrial parts,

Desire and fear by turns possess their hearts. *Dryden's Æn.*

**CO'ARSELY.** *adv.* [from *coarse*.]

1. Without fineness; without refinement.

2. Meanly; not elegantly.

John came neither eating nor drinking, but fared *coarsely* and poorly, according to the apparel he wore. *Br. Vul. Err.*

3. Rudely; not civilly.

The good cannot be too much honoured, nor the bad too *coarsely* used. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

4. Inelegantly.

Be pleased to accept the rudiments of Virgil's poetry, *coarsely* translated; but which yet retains some beauties of the author. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

**CO'ARSENESS.** *n. f.* [from *coarse*.]

1. Impurity; unrefined state.

First know the materials whereof the glass is made; then consider what the reason is of the *coarseness* or dearness. *Bacon.*

2. Roughness; want of fineness.

3. Grossness; want of delicacy.

'Tis with friends (pardon the *coarseness* of the illustration) as with dogs in couples; they should be of the same size. *L'Estrange, Fable 25.*

4. Roughness; rudeness of manners.

A base wild olive he remains;

The shrub the *coarseness* of the clown retains. *Garth's Ovid.*

5. Meanness; want of nicety.

Consider the penuriousness of the Hollanders, the *coarseness* of their food and raiment, and their little indulgences of pleasure. *Addison on the War.*

**COAST.** *n. f.* [*coste*, Fr. *costa*, Latin.]

1. The edge or margin of the land next the sea; the shore. It is not used for the banks of less waters.

He sees in English ships the Holland *coast*. *Dryden.*

2. It seems to be taken by *Newton* for side, like the French *coste*.

Some kind of virtue, lodged in some sides of the crystal, inclines and bends the rays towards the *coast*, of unusual refraction; otherwise the rays would not be refracted towards that *coast* rather than any other *coast*, both at their incidence and at their emergence, so as to emerge by a contrary situation of the *coast*. *Newton's Opt.*

3. The *COAST* is clear. A proverbial expression. The danger is over; the enemies have marched off.

Going out, and seeing that the *coast* was clear, *Zelmane* dismissed *Musidorus*. *Sidney.*

The royal spy, when now the *coast* was clear,

Sought not the garden, but retir'd unseen. *Dryden.*

**To COAST.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sail close by the coast; to sail within sight of land.

But steer my vessel with a steady hand,

And *coast* along the shore in sight of land. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The antients *coasted* only in their navigation, seldom taking the open sea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

**To COAST.** *v. a.* To sail by; to sail near to.

*Nearchus*, the admiral of *Alexander*, not knowing the compass, was fain to *coast* that shore. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

The greatest entertainment we found in *coasting* it, were the several prospects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields which lie on the borders of it. *Addison on Italy.*

**CO'ASTER.** *n. f.* [from *coast*.] He that sails timorously near the shore.

In our small skiff we must not launch too far;

We here but *coasters*, not discov'ers are. *Dryd. Tyrant. Love.*

**COAT.** *n. f.* [*cotte*, Fr. *cotta*, Italian.]

1. The upper garment.

He was armed with a *coat* of mail, and the weight of the *coat* was five thousand shekels of brass. *1 Sam. xvi. 5.*

The *coat* of many colours they brought to their father, and said, this have we found: know now whether it be thy son's *coat* or no. *Gen. xxxvii. 30.*

2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dress.

A friend's younger son, a child in *coats*, was not easily brought to his book. *Locke.*

3. The habit or vesture, as demonstrative of the office.

For his intermeddling with arms, he is the more excuseable, because many of his *coat*, in those times, are not only martial directors, but commanders. *Howel's Vocal Forrest.*

Men of his *coat* should be minding their pray'rs,

And not among ladies, to give themselves airs. *Swift.*

4. The hair or fur of a beast; the covering of any animal.

He clad

Their nakedness with skins of beasts; or slain,

Or, as the snake, with youthful *coat* repaid;

And thought not much to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

Give your horse some powder of brimstone in his oats, and it will make his *coat* lie fine. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

You have given us milk

In luscious streams, and lent us your own *coat*

Against the winter's cold.

*Thomson's Spring.*



# C O B

## 5. Any tegument; tunick; or covering.

The eye is defended with four *coats* or skins. *Peacham.*

The optick nerves have their medullary parts terminating in the brain, their teguments terminating in the *coats* of the eye. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

Amber is a nodule, invested with a *coat*, called rock-amber. *Woodward on Fossils.*

## 6. That on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.

The herald of love's mighty king,

In whose *coat* armour richly are display'd  
All sorts of flowers the which on earth do spring. *Spenser.*

Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;

Of England's *coat* one half is cut away. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

At each trumpet was a banner bound,

Which, waving in the wind, display'd at large

Their master's *coat* of arms and knightly charge. *Dryden.*

To COAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to invest; to overspread: as, to *coat* a retort; to *coat* a ceiling.

To COAX. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter; to humour. A low word.

The nurse had changed her note; for she was then muzzling and *coaxing* the child; that's a good dear, says she. *L'Estrange.*

I *coax*! I wheedle! I'm above it. *Farquhar's Re. r. Officer.*

COAXER. *n. f.* [from the verb] A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB. A word often used in the composition of low terms; corrupted from cop, Sax. *kopf*, Germ. the head or top.

COB. *n. f.* A sort of sea-fowl; called also *sea-cob*. *Philips.*

CO'BALT. *n. f.* A marcasite frequent in Saxony.

*Cobalt* is plentifully impregnated with arsenick; contains copper and some silver. Being sublimed, the flores are of a blue colour: these German mineralists call *zaffir*. *Woodward.*

*Cobalt* is a dense, compact, and ponderous mineral, very bright and shining, and much resembling some of the antimonial ores. It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and England; but ours is a poor kind. From *cobalt* are produced the three sorts of arsenick, white, yellow, and red; as also *zaffre* and *smalt*. *Hill on Fossils.*

To COBBLE. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Danish.]

## 1. To mend any thing coarsely: used generally of shoes.

If you be out, sir, I can mend you.—Why, sir, *cobble* you. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

They'll fit by th' fire, and presume to know

What's done i' th' capitol; making parties strong,

And feeble such as stand not in their liking,

Below their *cobb'd* shoes. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Many underlayers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raised themselves from *cobbling* to fluxing. *L'Estr.*

## 2. To do or make any thing clumsily, or unhandily.

Reject the nauseous praises of the times:

Give thy base poets back their *cobbled* rhimes. *Dryden.*

Believe not that the whole universe is mere bungling and blundering, nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill-favouredly *cobbled* and jumbled together. *Bentley.*

CO'BBLER. *n. f.* [from *cobble*]

## 1. A mender of old shoes.

Not many years ago it happened that a *cobbler* had the casting vote for the life of a criminal. *Addison on Italy.*

## 2. A clumsy workman in general.

What trade are you?—

Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler*. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

## 3. In a kind of proverbial sense, any mean person.

Think you the great prerogative t' enjoy

Of doing ill, by virtue of that race;

As if what we esteem in *cobblers* base,

Would the high family of Brutus grace. *Dryd. Juv.*

CO'BIRONS. *n. f.* [*cob* and *iron*.] Irons with a knob at the upper end.

The implements of the kitchen; as spits, ranges, *cobirons*, and pots. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

COBISHOP. *n. f.* [*con* and *bishop*.] A coadjutant bishop.

Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made use of Austin as a *cobishop*, for the benefit of the church of Hippo. *Ayliffe.*

CO'BNUT. *n. f.* [*cob* and *nut*.]

## 1. See HAZEL, of which it is a species.

## 2. A boy's game; the conquering nut.

CO'BSWAN. *n. f.* [*cob*, head, and *swan*.] The head or leading swan.

I'm not taken

With a *cobswan*, or a high-mounting bull,

As foolish Leda and Europa were. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

CO'BWEB. *n. f.* [*kopweb*, Dutch.]

## 1. The web or net of a spider.

The luckless Clarion,

With violent swift flight, forth carried

Into the cursed *cobweb*, which his foe

Had framed for his final overthrow. *Spenser.*

Is supper ready, the house trimmed, rushes strewed, and *cobwebs* swept. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The spider went into the house of a burgher, and fell pre-

# C O C

sently to her net-work of drawing *cobwebs* up and down. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

## 2. Any snare, or trap; implying insidiousness and weakness.

For he a rope of sand could twist,

As tough as learned Sorbonist;

And weave fine *cobwebs* fit for scull

That's empty, when the moon is full. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

Chronology at best is but a *cobweb* law, and he broke through it with his weight. *Dryden's Dedicat. An.*

Laws are like *cobwebs*, which may catch small flies; but let wasps and hornets break through. *Swift.*

CO'COA. *n. f.* See CACAO.

COCCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *coccus*, and *fero*, Lat.] All plants or trees are so called that have berries. *Quincy.*

CO'CHINEAL. *n. f.* [*cochinilla*, Span. a woodlouse.]

An insect gathered upon the *opuntia*, and dried; from which a beautiful red colour is extracted. *Hill.*

CO'CHLEARY. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a screw.] Screwform; in the form of a screw.

That at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreathy spires, and *cochleary* turnings about it, which agreeth with the description of the unicorn's horn in *Ælian*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CO'CHLEATED. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat.] Of a screwed or turbinated form.

Two pieces of stone, struck forth of the cavity of the umbilici of shells, of the same sort with the foregoing: they are of a *cochleated* figure. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COCK. *n. f.* [*cocc*, Saxon; *coq*, French.]

## 1. The male to the hen; a domestick fowl, remarkable for his gallantry, pride, and courage.

Cocks have great combs and spurs; hens, little or none. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 85.*

True *cocks* o' th' game,

That never ask for what, or whom, they fight;

But turn 'em out, and shew 'em but a foe,

Cry liberty, and that's a cause of quarrel. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

The careful hen

Calls all her chirping family around,

Fed and defended by the fearless *cock*. *Thomson's Spring.*

## 2. The male of any small birds.

He was confirmed in this by observing, that calves and philosophers, tygers and statesmen, *cock* sparrows and coquets, exactly resemble one another in the formation of the pineal gland. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

## 3. The weathercock, that shews the direction of the wind by turning.

You cataracts and hurricanoes spout,

'Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the *cocks*!

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

## 4. A spout to let out water at will, by turning the stop.

When every room

Hath blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with minstrelsy,

I have retir'd me to a wasteful *cock*,

And set mine eyes at flow. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

It were good there were a little *cock* made in the belly of the upper glass. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 16.*

Thus the small jett, which hasty hands unlock,

Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the *cock*. *Pope's Dunc.*

## 5. The notch of an arrow.

6. The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint. [From *cocca*, Ital. the notch of an arrow. *Skinner*. Perhaps from the action, like that of a cock pecking.]

With hasty rage he snatch'd

His gunshot, that in holsters watch'd,

And bending *cock*, he levell'd full

Against th' outside of Talgol's skull. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*

A seven-shot gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and discharges. Under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder; a little before the lock another for the bullets; behind the *cock* a charger, which carries the powder from the box to a funnel at the further end of the lock. *Grew.*

## 7. A conquerour; a leader; a governing man.

Sir Andrew is grown the *cock* of the club since he left us. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 130.*

My schoolmaster call'd me a dunce and a fool;

But at cuffs I was always the *cock* of the school. *Swift.*

## 8. Cockcrowing; a note of the time in a morning.

We were carousing 'till the second *cock*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He begins at curfew, and goes 'till the first *cock*. *Shakesp.*

## 9. A cockboat; a small boat.

They take view of all sized *cocks*, barges, and fisherboats hovering on the coast. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The fishermen that walk upon the beach,

Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark,

Diminish'd to her *cock*; her *cock*, a buoy,

Almost too small for sight. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

## 10. A small heap of hay. [Properly *cop*.]

As soon as the dew is off the ground spread the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other side: then handle it, and, if you find it dry, make it up into *cocks*. *Mortimer.*

## 11. The form of a hat. [From the comb of the cock.]

You may see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in



in his hands, moulding it into several different *cocks*.

*Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 408.

12. The style or gnomon of a dial. *Chambers*.

13. The needle of a balance.

14. *Cock on the Hoop*. Triumphant; exulting.

Now I am a frisker, all men on me look;

What should I do but set *cock on the hoop*? *Camden's Remains*.

You'll make a mutiny among my guests!

You will set *cock a hoop*! *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet*.

For Hudibras, who thought h' had won

The field, as certain as a gun,

And having routed the whole troop,

With victory was *cock a hoop*. *Hudibras*, p. i. cant. 3.

To *COCK*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set erect; to hold bolt upright, as a cock holds his head.

This is that muscle which performs the motion so often mentioned by the Latin poets, when they talk of a man's *cocking* his nose, or playing the rhinoceros. *Addison's Spect.*

Our Lightfoot barks, and *cocks* his ears;

O'er yonder stile see Lubberkin appears. *Gay's Pastorals*.

Dick would *cock* his nose in scorn,

But Tom was kind and loving. *Swift*.

2. To set up the hat with an air of petulance and pertness.

Dick, who thus long had passive fat,

Here strok'd his chin and *cock'd* his hat. *Prior*.

An alert young fellow *cock'd* his hat upon a friend of his who entered. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 403.

3. To mould the form of the hat.

4. To fix the cock of a gun ready for a discharge.

Some of them holding up their pistols *cocked*, near the door of the house, which they kept open. *Dryd. Dedicat. Æn.*

5. To raise hay in small heaps.

Sike mirth in May is meetest for to make,

Or summer shade, under the *cocked* hay. *Spenser's Pastorals*.

To *COCK*. *v. n.*

1. To strut; to hold up the head, and look big, or menacing, or pert.

Sir Fopling is a fool so nicely writ,

The ladies would mistake him for a wit;

And when he sings, talks loud, and *cocks*, would cry,

I vow, methinks, he's pretty company. *Dryden*.

Every one *cocks* and struts upon it, and pretends to overlook us. *Addison's Guardian*, N<sup>o</sup>. 108.

2. To train or use fighting cocks.

Cries out 'gainst *cocking*, since he cannot bet. *B. Johnson*.

*COCK*, in composition, signifies small or little.

*COCKADE*. *n. f.* [from *cock*.] A ribband worn in the hat.

A *COCKATRICE*. *n. f.* [from *cock* and *atzen*, Sax, a serpent.]

A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

They will kill one another by the look, like *cockatrices*.

*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.

This was the end of this little *cockatrice* of a king, that was able to destroy those that did not espy him first. *Bacon*.

This *cockatrice* is soonest crushed in the shell; but, if it grows, it turns to a serpent and a dragon. *Taylor*.

My wife! 'tis she, the very *cockatrice*! *Congr. Old Batchelor*.

*COCKBOAT*. *n. f.* [cock and boat] A small boat belonging to a ship.

That invincible armada, which having not so much as fired a cottage of ours at land, nor taking a *cockboat* of ours at sea, wandered through the wilderness of the northern seas.

*Bacon on the War with Spain*.

Did they, indeed, think it less dishonour to God to be like a brute, or a plant, or a *cockboat*, than to be like a man?

*Stillin'fleet's Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idolatry*.

*COCKBROATH*. *n. f.* Broath made by boiling a cock.

Diet upon spoon-meats; as veal or *cockbroaths*, prepared with French barley. *Harvey on Consumptions*.

*COCKCROWING*. *n. f.* [cock and crow] The time at which cocks crow; the morning.

Ye know not when the master of the house cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the *cockcrowing*, or in the morning. *Mar. xiii. 35*.

To *COCKER*. *v. a.* [*coquelin*, French.] To cade; to fondle; to indulge.

Most children's constitutions are spoiled by *cockering* and tenderness. *Locke on Education*, sect. 4.

He that will give his son sugar-plums to make him learn, does but authorize his love of pleasure, and *cock* up that propensity which he ought to subdue. *Locke on Education*, f. 52.

Bred a fondling and an heiress;

*Cocker'd* by the servants round,

Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift*.

*COCKER*. *n. f.* [from *cock*.] One who follows the sport of cockfighting.

*COCKEREL*. *n. f.* [from *cock*.] A young cock.

Which of them first begins to crow?—

The old cock?—The *cockerel*. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.

What wilt thou be, young *cockerel*, when thy spurs

Are grown to sharpness? *Dryden's Cleomenes*.

*COCKET*. *n. f.* [Of uncertain derivation.]

A seal belonging to the king's customhouse: likewise a

scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. *Cowel*.

The greatest profit did arise by the *cocket* of hides; for wool and woollens were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies*.

*COCKFIGHT*. *n. f.* [cock and fight.] A battle or match of cocks.

In *cockfights*, to make one cock more hardy, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 990.

At the seasons of football and *cockfighting*, these little republicks reassume their national hatred to each other. *Addison*.

*COCKHORSE*. [cock and horse.] On horseback; triumphant; exulting.

Alma, they strenuously maintain,

Sits *cockhorse* on her throne the brain. *Prior*.

*COCKLE*. *n. f.* [*coquille*, French.] A small testaceous fish.

It is a *cockle*, or a walnut-shell. *Shak. Tam. of Shrew*.

We may, I think, from the make of an oyster, or *cockle*, reasonably conclude, that it has not so many, nor so quick senses, as a man. *Locke*.

Three common *cockle* shells, out of gravel pits. *Woodward*.

*COCKLE-STAIRS*. *n. f.* Winding or spiral stairs. *Chambers*.

*COCKLE*. *n. f.* [coccel, Saxon.] A weed that grows in corn.

The same with corn-rose; a species of POPPY.

In soothing them we nourish, 'gainst our senate,

The *cockle* of rebellion, insolence, sedition. *Shakespeare*.

Good seed degenerates, and oft' obeys

The soil's disease, and into *cockle* strays. *Donne*.

To *COCKLE*. *v. a.* [from *cockle*.] To contract into wrinkles like the shell of a cockle.

Show's soon drench the camblet's *cockled* grain. *Gay*.

*COCKLED*. *adj.* [from *cockle*.] Shelled; or perhaps cochleate, turbinated.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,

Than are the tender horns of *cockled* snails. *Shakespeare*.

*COCKLOFT*. *n. f.* [cock and loft.] The room over the garret, in which fowls are supposed to roost.

If the lowest floors already burn,

*Cocklofts* and garrets soon will take their turn. *Dryd. Juv.*

My garrets, or rather my *cocklofts* indeed, are very indifferently furnished; but they are rooms to lay lumber in. *Swift*.

*COCKMASTER*. *n. f.* [cock and master.] One that breeds game cocks.

A *cockmaster* bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. *L'Estrange*.

*COCKMATCH*. *n. f.* [cock and match.] Cockfight for a prize.

At the same time that the heads of parties preserve towards one another an outward shew of good breeding, their tools will not so much as mingle together at a *cockmatch*.

*Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 126.

Though quail-fighting is what is most taken notice of, they had doubtless *cockmatches* also. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

*COCKNEY*. *n. f.* [A word of which the original is much controverted. The French use an expression, *Païs de cocaigue*, for a country of dainties.

*Paris est pour un riche un Païs de cocaigue*. *Boileau*.

Of this word they are not able to settle the original. It appears, whatever was its first ground, to be very ancient, being mentioned in an old Normanno-Saxon poem:

Far in see by west Spayng,

Is a lond yhoze cocayng.

On which Dr. *Hickes* has this remark:

Nunc *coquin*, *coquine*. Quæ olim apud Gallas otio, gulæ & ventri deditos, *ignavum*, *ignavam*, *desidiosum*, *desidiosam*, *segnem* significabant. Hinc *urbanos* utpote à rusticis laboribus ad vitam sedentariam, & quasi *desidiosam* *avocatos* pagani nostri olim *cocaignes*, quod nunc scribitur *cockneys*, vocabant. Et poëta hic noster in monachos & moniales, ut *segne* genus hominum, qui *desidiæ* dediti, ventri indulgebant, & *coquinæ* amatores erant, malevolentissime invchitur, monasteria & monasticam vitam in descriptione terræ *cockaineæ*, parabolice perstringens.]

1. A native of London, by way of contempt.

So the *cockney* did to the eels, when she put them i' th' pasty alive. *Shakesp. King Lear*.

For who is such a *cockney* in his heart,

Proud of the plenty of the southern part,

To scorn that union, by which we may

Boast 'twas his countryman that writ this play. *Dorset*.

The *cockney*, travelling into the country, is surprized at many common practices of rural affairs. *Watts*.

2. Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, despicable citizen.

I am afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a *cockney*. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night*.

*COCKPIT*. *n. f.* [cock and pit.]

1. The area where cocks fight.

Can this *cockpit* hold

The vasty field of France?

*Shakesp. Henry V.*

And now have I gained the *cockpit* of the western world, and academy of arms, for many years. *Howell's Vocal Forest*.

2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are subdivisions for the purser, the surgeon, and his mates. *Harris*.

*COCKSCOMB*.



# C O D

**COCK'S COMB.** *n. f.* [*cock* and *comb.*] A plant. The same with **LONSEWORT**, which see.

**COCK'S HEAD.** *n. f.* A plant, named also *fainfoin*.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the pointal; which afterwards becomes a crested pod, sometimes rough and full of seeds, shaped like a kidney. The flowers grow in a thick spike. It is an abiding plant, and esteemed one of the best sorts of fodder for cattle. *Miller.*

**COCKSHUT.** *n. f.* [from *cock* and *shut*] The close of the evening, at which time poultry go to roost.

Surrey and himself,

Much about *cockshut* time, from troop to troop,

Went through the army.

*Shakefp. Richard III.*

**COCKSPUR.** *n. f.* [*cock* and *spur.*] Virginian hawthorn. A species of **MEDLAR**, which see.

Its large and beautiful flowers are produced in great bunches at the extremities of the branches; and its fruit, which is ripe in autumn, makes a fine appearance, growing in great clusters; and is esteemed good food for deer. *Miller.*

**COCKSURE.** [from *cock* and *sure.*] Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence. A word of contempt.

We steal, as in a castle, *cocksure.* *Shakefp. Henry VI. p. i.*

I thought myself *cocksure* of his horse, which he readily promised me. *Pope's Letters.*

**COCKSWAIN.** *n. f.* [*coggytaine*, Saxon.] The officer who has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly **COXON**.

**COCKWEED.** *n. f.* [from *cock* and *weed.*] The name of a plant, called also **DIPTANDER**, or *Pepperwort*, which see.

**COCOA.** *n. f.* [*cacao'al*, Span. and therefore more properly written *cacao.*]

A species of palm-tree, cultivated in most of the inhabited parts of the East and West Indies; but thought a native of the Maldives. It is one of the most useful trees to the inhabitants of America. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the shell into drinking bowls. The kernel of the nut affords them a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell a cooling liquor. The leaves of the trees are used for thatching their houses, and are also wrought into baskets, and most other things that are made of others in Europe. *Miller.*

The *cacao* or chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure, much resembling a large olive in size and shape. It is composed of a thin but hard and woody coat or skin, of a dark blackish colour; and of a dry kernel, filling up its whole cavity, fleshy, dry, firm, and fattish to the touch, of a dusky colour, an agreeable smell, and a pleasant and peculiar taste. It was unknown to us 'till the discovery of America, where the natives not only drank the liquor made from the nuts, in the manner we do chocolate, but also used them as money. The tree is not very tall, but grows regularly, and is of a beautiful form, especially when loaded with its fruit. Its stem is of the thickness of a man's leg, and but a few feet in height; its bark rough, and full of tubercles; and its leaves six or eight inches long, half as much in breadth, and pointed at the ends. The flowers stand on the branches, and even on the trunk of the tree, in clusters, each having its own pedicle, an inch and sometimes less in length: they are small, of a yellowish colour, and are succeeded by the fruit, which is large and oblong, resembling a cucumber, five, six, or eight inches in length, and three or four in thickness; and, when fully ripe, it is of a purple colour. Within the cavity of this fruit are lodged the *cocoa* nuts, usually about thirty in number. This tree flowers twice or three times in the year, and ripens as many series of fruits. *Hill's History of the Mat. Medica.*

Amid' those orchards of the sun,

Give me to drain the *cocoa's* milky bowl,

And from the palm to draw its freshening wine. *Thomson.*

**COCTILE.** *adj.* [*coctilis*, Lat.] Made by baking, as a brick.

**COCTION.** *n. f.* [*coctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling.

The disease is sometimes attended with expectoration from the lungs, and that is taken off by a *coction* and resolution of the feverish matter, or terminates in suppurations or a gangrene. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**COD.** } *n. f.* A sea fish.

**CODFISH.** }

**COD.** *n. f.* [*codde*, Saxon.] Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.

Thy corn thou there may'st safely sow,

Where in full *cods* last year rich pease did grow. *May's Virg.*

They let pease lie in small heaps as they are reaped, 'till they find the hawm and *cod* dry. *Motimer's Husbandry.*

**TO COD.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a cod.

All *codded* grain being a destroyer of weeds, an improver of land, and a preparer of it for other crops. *Mort. Husband.*

**CODDERS.** *n. f.* [from *cod.*] Gatherers of pease. *Diët.*

**CODE.** *n. f.* [*codex*, Latin]

1. A book.

2. A book of the civil law.

We find in the Theodosian and Justinian *code* the interest of trade very well provided for. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw,

**VOL. I.**

# C O E

Large as the fields themselves; and larger far

Than civil *codes* with all their glosses are. *Pope's Sat.*

**CO'DICIL.** *n. f.* [*codicillus*, Latin.] An appendage to a will.

The man suspects his lady's crying,

Was but to gain him to appoint her,

By *codicil*, a larger jointure. *Prim.*

**COD'ILLE.** *n. f.* [*codille*, Fr. *codillo*, Span.] A term at ombre, when the game is won against the player.

She fees, and trembles at th' approaching ill,

Just in the jaws of ruin, and *codille.* *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

**TO COD'LE.** *v. a.* [*coquo coctulo*, Lat. *Skinner.*] To parboil; to soften by the heat of water.

**COD'LING.** *n. f.* [from *To codle*] An apple generally codled, to be mixed with milk.

In July come gilliflowers of all varieties, early pears and plums in fruit, gennittings and *codlings.* *Bacon, Essay 47.*

Their entertainment at the height,

In cream and *codlings* rev'ling with delight. *King's Cookery.*

He let it lie all winter in a gravel walk, south of a *codling* hedge. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A *codling*, e're it went his lip in,

Wou'd strait become a golden pippin. *Swift.*

**COE'FFICACY.** *n. f.* [*con* and *efficacia*, Lat.] The power of several things acting together to produce an effect.

We cannot in general infer the efficacy of those stars, or *coefficient* particular in medications. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**COEFFICIENCY.** *n. f.* [*con* and *efficio*, Latin] Cooperation; the state of acting together to some single end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the spirits instrumental *coefficient*, requires, that they be kept together, without distinction or dissipation. *Glanville's Sceps. Scient.*

**COEFFICIENT.** *n. f.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Latin.]

1. That which unites its action with the action of another.

2. In algebra.

Such numbers, or given quantities, that are put before letters, or unknown quantities, into which letters they are supposed to be multiplied, and so do make a rectangle, or product with the letters; as 4 *a*, *b* *x*, *c* *x* *x*; where 4 is the coefficient of 4 *a*; *b* of *b* *x*, and *c* of *c* *x* *x*. *Chambers.*

3. In fluxions.

The *coefficient* of any generating term (in fluxions) is the quantity arising by the division of that term, by the generated quantity. *Chambers.*

**CO'ELIACK** *Passion.* A diarrhæa, or flux, that arises from the indigestion or putrefaction of food in the stomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was when eaten, or changed like corrupted stinking flesh. *Quincy.*

**COE'MPTION.** *n. f.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon's Essays.*

**COE'QUAL.** *adj.* [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] Equal; being in the same state with another.

Henry the fifth did sometime prophecy,

If once he came to be a cardinal,

He'll make his cap *coequal* with the crown. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

**COEQUA'LITY.** *n. f.* [from *coequal*] The state of being equal.

**TO COE'RCE.** *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Latin.] To restrain; to keep in order by force.

Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate fort. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**COE'RCIBLE.** *adj.* [from *coerce.*]

1. That may be restrained.

2. That ought to be restrained.

**COE'RCION.** *n. f.* [from *coerce*] Penal restraint; check.

The *coercion* or execution of the sentence in ecclesiastical courts, is only by excommunication of the person contumacious. *Hale's History of the Common Law.*

Government has *coercion* and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty; without which coercive power, all government is toothless and precarious. *South's Sermons.*

**COE'RCIVE.** *adj.* [from *coerce*]

1. That which has the power of laying restraint.

All things on the surface spread, are bound

By their *coercive* vigour to the ground! *Blackmore.*

2. That which has the authority of restraining by punishment.

For ministers to seek that themselves might have *coercive* power over the church, would have been hardly construed. *Hooker, Preface.*

The virtues of a magistrate or general, or a king, are prudence, counsel, active fortitude, *coercive* power, awful command, and the exercise of magnanimity, as well as justice. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

**COESSE'NTIAL.** *adj.* [*con* and *essentia*, Latin.] Participating of the same essence.

The Lord our God is but one God, in which indivisible unity we adore the father, as being altogether of himself; we glorify that consubstantial word which is the son; we bless and magnify that *coessential* spirit eternally proceeding from both, which is the holy ghost. *Hooker, b. v. f. 51.*

**COESSENTIALITY.**



**COESSENTIALITY.** *n. f.* [from *coessential*.] Participation of the same essence.

**COETANEOUS.** *adj.* [*con* and *ætas*, Latin]

1. Of the same age with another. Sometimes with *to*.

Eve was old as Adam, and Cain their son *coetaneous* unto both. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 3.

Every fault hath some penal effects, *coetaneous* to the act. *Government of the Tongue*, f. 6.

2. Sometimes with.

Through the body every member sustains another; and all are *coetaneous*, because none can subsist alone. *Bentley's Sermon*.

**COETERNAL.** *adj.* [*con* and *æternus*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another.

Or of the eternal *coeternal* beam! *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

**COETERNALLY.** *adv.* [from *coeternal*.] In a state of equal eternity with another.

Arius had already dishonoured his *coeternally* begotten son. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 52.

**COETERNITY.** *n. f.* [from *coeternal*.] Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

The eternity of the son's generation, and his *coeternity* and consubstantiality with the father, when he came down from heaven, and was incarnate. *Hammond's Fund.*

**COEVAL.** *adj.* [*coævus*, Latin.]

1. Of the same age.

Even his teeth and white, like a young flock, *Coeval*, and new shorn, from the clear brook Recent. *Prior*.

2. Of the same age with another, followed by *with*.

This religion cannot pretend to be *coeval* with mankind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

The monthly revolutions of the moon, or the diurnal of the earth upon its own axis, by the very hypothesis are *coequal* with the former. *Bentley's Sermons*.

Silence! *coeval* with eternity;

Thou wert, e're nature first began to be:

'Twas one vast nothing all, and all slept fast in thee. *Pope*.

3. Sometimes by *to*.

Although we had no monuments of religion ancients than idolatry, we have no reason to conclude, that idolatrous religion was *coeval* to mankind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

**COEVAL.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary.

As it were not enough to have outdone all your *coevals* in wit, you will excel them in good nature. *Pope*.

**COEVOUS.** *adj.* [*coævus*, Lat.] Of the same age.

Then it should not have been the first, as supposing some other thing *coevous* to it. *South's Sermons*.

**TO COEXIST.** *v. n.* [*con* and *existo*, Latin.]

1. To exist at the same time.

The three stars that *coexist* in heavenly constellations, are a multitude of stars. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

Of substances no one has any clear idea, farther than of certain simple ideas *coexisting* together. *Locke*.

2. Followed by *with*.

It is sufficient that we have the idea of the length of any regular periodical appearances, which we can in our minds apply to duration, *with* which the motion or appearance never *coexisted*. *Locke*.

**COEXISTENCE.** *n. f.* [from *coexist*.]

1. Having existence at the same time with another.

The measuring of any duration, by some motion, depends not on the real *coexistence* of that thing to that motion, or any other periods of revolution. *Locke*.

2. More commonly followed by *with*.

We can demonstrate the being of God's eternal ideas, and their *coexistence* with him. *Grew's Cosmol.* b. ii. c. 4. f. 24.

**COEXISTENT.** *adj.* [from *coexist*.]

1. Having existence at the same time with another, with *to*.

To the measuring the duration of any thing by time, it is not requisite that that thing should be *coexistent* to the motion we measure by, or any other periodical revolution. *Locke*.

2. Sometimes with.

This proves no antecedent necessity, but *coexistent* with the act. *Bramb. Answer to Hobbs*.

Time is taken for so much of infinite duration as is *co-existent* with the motions of the great bodies of the universe. *Locke's Works*.

All that one point is either future or past, and no parts are *coexistent* or contemporary with it. *Bentley's Sermons*.

**TO COEXTEND.** *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Lat.] To extend to the same space or duration with another.

Every motion is, in some sort, *coextended* with the body moved. *Grew's Cosmol.* b. ii. c. 1. f. 2.

**COEXTENSION.** *n. f.* [from *coextend*.] The act or state of extending to the same space or duration with another.

And though it be a spirit, yet I find it is no inconvenience to have some analogy, at least of *coextension*, with my body. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

**COFFEE.** *n. f.* [It is originally Arabick, pronounced *cabeu* by the Turks, and *cahuab* by the Arabs.] The tree is a species of Arabick JESSAMINE, which see.

It is found to succeed as well in the Caribbee islands as in

their native place of growth: but whether the coffee produced in the West Indies will prove as good as that from Mocha in Arabia Felix, time will discover. The berry brought from the Levant is most esteemed; and the berry, when ripe, is found as hard as horn. *Miller*.

**COFFEE** also denotes a drink prepared from the berries, very familiar in Europe for these eighty years, and among the Turks for one hundred and fifty. Some refer the invention of coffee to the Persians; from whom it was learned, in the fifteenth century, by a musti of Aden, a city near the mouth of the Red Sea, where it soon came in vogue, and passed from thence to Mecca, and from Arabia Felix to Cairo. From Egypt the use of coffee advanced to Syria and Constantinople. Thevenot, the traveller, was the first who brought it into France; and a Greek servant, called Pasqua, brought into England by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turkey merchant, in 1652, to make his coffee, first set up the profession of coffeeeman, and introduced the drink among us; though some say Dr. Harvey had used it before. *Chambers*.

They have in Turkey a drink called *coffee*, made of a berry of the same name, as black as soot, and of a strong scent, but not aromatical; which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. This drink comforteth the brain and heart, and helpeth digestion. *Bacon*.

To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,

Or o'er cold *coffee* trifle with the spoon. *Pope*.

**COFFEEHOUSE.** *n. f.* [*coffee* and *house*.] A house of entertainment where coffee is sold, and the guests are supplied with news papers.

At ten, from *coffeehouse* or play,

Returning, finishes the day. *Prior*.

It is a point they do not concern themselves about, farther than perhaps as a subject in a *coffeehouse*. *Swift*.

**COFFEE MAN.** *n. f.* [*coffee* and *man*.] One that keeps a coffee-house.

Consider your enemies the Lacedæmonians; did ever you hear that they preferred a *coffee* man to Agesilaus? *Addison*.

**COFFEEPOT.** *n. f.* [*coffee* and *pot*.] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

**COFFER.** *n. f.* [*coffe*, Saxon.]

1. A chest generally for keeping money.

Two iron *coffers* hung on either side,

With precious metal full as they could hold. *Fairy Queen*.

The lining of his *coffers* shall make coats

To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

If you destroy your governour that is wealthy, you must chuse another, who will fill his *coffers* out of what is left. *L'Estr.*

2. Treasure.

He would discharge it without any burthen to the queen's *coffers*, for honour sake. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.

3. [In architecture.] A square depression in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, usually filled with some enrichment. *Chambers*.

4. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from six to seven foot deep, and from sixteen to eighteen broad; the upper part being made of pieces of timber, raised two foot above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. *Chambers*.

**TO COFFER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure up in chests.

Treasure, as a war might draw forth, so a peace succeeding might *coffer* up. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**COFFERER of the King's Household.** *n. f.* A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller, that, in the comptinghouse and elsewhere, hath a special oversight of other officers of the household, for their good demeanour in their offices. *Cowel*.

**COFFIN.** *n. f.* [*coffin*, French.]

1. The box or chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground. It is used both of wood and other matter.

He went as if he had been the *coffin* that carried himself to his sepulchre. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Not a flower sweet

On my black *coffin* let there be strown. *Sh. Twelfth Night*.

One fate they have,

The ship their *coffin*, and the sea their grave. *Waller*.

The joiner is fitting screws to your *coffin*. *Swift*.

2. A mould of paste for a pye.

3. A paper case, in form of a cone, used by grocers.

4. In farriery.

**COFFIN of a horse**, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone. The *coffin* bone is a small spongy bone, inclosed in the midst of the hoof, and possessing the whole form of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

**TO COFFIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a coffin.

Would'st thou have laugh'd, had I come *coffin'd* home,

That weep'st to see me triumph? *Shakesp. Coriolanus*.

Let me lie

In prison, and here be *coffin'd*, when I die. *Donne*.

**COFFINMAKER.** *n. f.* [*coffin* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make coffins.

Where will be your sextons, *coffinmakers* and plumbers? *Tat.*

To



# COG

**To COG.** *v. a.* [A word of uncertain original, derived by *Skinner* from *coqueiner*, French.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to sooth by adulatory speeches.  
I'll mountebank their loves,  
Cog their hearts from them, and come home below'd  
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. To obtrude by falsehood.  
The outcry is, that I abuse his demonstration by a falſification, by *cogging* in the word. *Tillotſon, Preface.*  
I have *cogged* in the word to ſerve my turn. *Stillingfleet.*  
Fuſtian tragedies, or inſipid comedies, have, by concerted applauſes, been *cogged* upon the town for maſterpieces. *Dennis.*

3. To Cog a die. To ſecure it, ſo as to direct its fall; to falſify.  
But then my ſtudy was to cog the dice,  
And dext'routly to throw the lucky ſice. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.*  
For guineas in other men's breeches,  
Your gameſters will palm and will cog. *Swift.*  
Ye gallants of Newgate, whoſe fingers are nice  
In diving in pockets, or *cogging* of dice. *Swift.*

**To COG.** *v. n.* To lye; to wheedle.  
Mrs. Ford, I cannot cog; I cannot prate, Mrs. Ford: now ſhall I ſin in my wiſh. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

**COG.** *n. ſ.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

**To COG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix cogs in a wheel.

**Co'GENCY.** *n. ſ.* [from *cogent*] Force; ſtrength; power of compelling; conviction.

Maxims and axioms, principles of ſcience, becauſe they are ſelf-evident, have been ſuppoſed innate; although nobody ever ſhewed the foundation of their clearneſs and *cogency*. *Locke.*

**COGENT.** *adj.* [*cogens*, Latin.] Forcible; reſiſtleſs; convincing; powerful; having the power to compel conviction.  
Such is the *cogent* force of nature. *Prior.*

They have contrived methods of deceit, one repugnant to another, to evade, if poſſible, this moſt *cogent* proof of a Deity. *Bentley.*

**Co'GENTLY.** *adv.* [from *cogent*.] With reſiſtleſs force; forcibly; ſo as to force conviction.

They forbid us to hearken to thoſe proofs, as being weak or fallacious, which our own exiſtence, and the ſenſible parts of the univerſe, offer ſo clearly and *cogently* to our thoughts. *Locke.*

**Co'GGER.** *n. ſ.* [from *To cog*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

**Co'GGLESTONE.** *n. ſ.* [*cuogolo*, Ital.] A little ſtone; a ſmall pebble. *Skinner.*

**Co'GITABLE.** *adj.* [from *cogito*, Lat.] That which may be thought on; what may be the ſubject of thought.

**To CO'GITATE.** *v. n.* [*cogito*, Lat.] To think. *Diſt.*

**COGITA'TION.** *n. ſ.* [*cogitatio*, Latin.]

1. Thought; the act of thinking.  
Having their *cogitations* darkened, and being ſtrangers from the life of God, from the ignorance which is in them. *Hooker.*

A picture puts me in mind of a friend: the intention of the mind in ſeeing, is carried to the object repreſented, which is no more than ſimple *cogitation*, or apprehenſion of the perſon. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

This Deſcartes proves, that brutes have no *cogitation*, becauſe they could never be brought to ſignify their thoughts by any artificial ſigns. *Ray on the Creation.*

These powers of *cogitation*, and volition and ſenſation, are neither inherent in matter as ſuch, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and modification of it. *Bentley.*

2. Purpose; reflection previous to action.

The king, perceiving that his deſires were intemperate, and his *cogitations* vaſt and irregular, began not to brook him well. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Meditation.

On ſome great charge employ'd  
He ſeem'd, or fixt in *cogitation* deep. *Milt. Paradise Loſt.*

**Co'GITATIVE.** *adj.* [from *cogito*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of thought and reflection.

If theſe powers of *cogitation* and ſenſation are neither inherent in matter, nor acquirable to matter, they proceed from ſome *cogitative* ſubſtance, which we call ſpirit and ſoul. *Bentley.*

2. Given to thought and deep meditation.

The earl had the cloſer and more reſerved countenance, being by nature more *cogitative*. *Wotton.*

**COGNA'TION.** *n. ſ.* [*cognatio*, Latin.]

1. Kindred; deſcent from the ſame original.

Two vices I ſhall mention, as being of near *cognition* to ingratitude, pride and hard-heartedneſs, or want of compaſſion. *South's Sermons.*

Let the criticks tell me what certain ſenſe they could put upon either of theſe four words, by their mere *cognition* with each other. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Relation; participation of the ſame nature.

He induceth us to aſcribe effects unto cauſes of no *cognition*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. ii.*

**COGNISE'E.** *n. ſ.* [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowel.*

**Co'GNISOUR.** *n. ſ.* [In law.] Is he that paſſeth or acknowledged a fine in lands or tenements to another. *Cowel.*

# COH

**COGNITION.** *n. ſ.* [*cognitio*, Latin.] Knowledge; complete conviction.

I will not be myſelf nor have *cognition*  
Of what I feel: I am all patience. *Sb. Troil. and Creſſida.*  
God, as he created all things, ſo is he beyond and in them all, not only in power, as under his ſubjection, or in his preſence, as in his *cognition*; but in their very eſſence, as in the ſoul of their casualties. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 2.*

**Co'GNITIVE.** *adj.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.] Having the power of knowing.

Unless the underſtanding employ and exerciſe its *cognitive* or apprehenſive power about theſe terms, there can be no actual apprehenſion of them. *South's Sermons.*

**Co'GNIZABLE.** *adj.* [*cognoſcible*, French.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.
2. Proper to be tried, judged, or examined.  
Some are merely of eccleſiaſtical cognizance, others of a mixed nature; ſuch as are *cognizable* both in the eccleſiaſtical and ſecular courts. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**Co'GNIZANCE.** *n. ſ.* [*connoiſſance*, French.]

1. Judicial notice; trial; judicial authority.  
It is worth the while, however, to conſider how we may diſcountenance and prevent thoſe evils which the law can take no *cognizance* of. *L'Eſtrange.*

Happineſs or miſery, in converſe with others, depends upon things which human laws can take no *cognizance* of. *South.*

The moral crime is completed, and there are only circumſtances wanting to work it up for the *cognizance* of the law. *Addiſon's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 6.*

2. A badge, by which any one is known.

And at the king's going away the earl's ſervants ſtood, in a ſeemly manner, in their livery coats, with *cognizances*, ranged on both ſides, and made the king a bow. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Theſe were the proper *cognizances* and coat-arms of the tribes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 10.*

**COGNO'MINAL.** *adj.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] Having the ſame name.

Nor do thoſe animals more reſemble the creatures on earth, than they on earth the conſtellations which paſs under animal names in heaven; nor the dogfiſh at ſea much more make out the dog of the land, than his *cognominal* or nameſake in the heavens. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 24.*

**COGNOMINA'TION.** *n. ſ.* [*cognomen*, Latin]

1. A ſurname; the name of a family.
2. A name added from any accident or quality.

Pompey deſerved the name great: Alexander, of the ſame *cognomination*, was generaliſſimo of Greece. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

**COGNO'SCENCE.** *n. ſ.* [*cognoſco*, Latin.] Knowledge; the ſtate or act of knowing. *Diſt.*

**COGNO'SCIBLE.** *adj.* [*cognoſco*, Latin.] That may be known; being the object of knowledge.

The ſame that is ſaid for the redundance of matters intelligible and *cognoſcible* in things natural, may be applied to things artificial. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**To COHA'BIT.** *v. n.* [*cobabito*, Latin.]

1. To dwell with another in the ſame place.

The victorious Philiftines were worſted by the captivated ark, which ſoraged their country more than a conquering army: they were not able to *cobabit* with that holy thing. *South's Sermons.*

2. To live together as husband and wife.

He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a deſign to *cobabit* with her as ſuch. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

**COHA'BITANT.** *n. ſ.* [from *cobabit*.] An inhabitant of the ſame place.

The oppreſſed Indians proteſt againſt that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their *cobabitants*. *Decay of Piety.*

**COHABITA'TION.** *n. ſ.* [from *cobabit*.]

1. The act or ſtate of inhabiting the ſame place with another.
2. The ſtate of living together as married perſons.

Which defect, though it could not evacuate a marriage after *cobabitation*, and actual conſummation, yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Monsieur Brumars, at one hundred and two years, died for love of his wife, who was ninety-two at her death, after ſeventy years *cobabitation*. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 56.*

**COHE'IR.** *n. ſ.* [*cohaeres*, Lat.] One of ſeveral among whom an inheritance is divided.

Married perſons, and widows and virgins, are all *cobeirs* in the inheritance of Jeſus, if they live within the laws of their eſtate. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

**COHE'IRESS.** *n. ſ.* [from *cobeir*.] A woman who has an equal ſhare of an inheritance with other women.

**To COHE'RE.** *v. n.* [*cohaereo*, Latin.]

1. To ſtick together; to hold faſt one to another, as parts of the ſame body.

Two pieces of marble, having their ſurface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in ſuch a manner as to intercept the air, do *cobere* firmly together as one. *Woodward.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cobere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever ſo ſmall a finite diſtance. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

None



- None want a place for all their center found,  
Hung to the goddess, and *coher'd* around;  
Not closer, orb in orb conglob'd, are seen  
The buzzing bees about their dusky queen. *Pope's Dunciad.*
2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of discourse.
3. To suit; to fit; to be fitted to.  
Had time *coher'd* with place, or place with wishing. *Shakesp.*
4. To agree.

COHERENCE. } *n. f.* [*coherentia*, Latin]  
COHERENCY. }

1. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, from what cause soever it proceeds, so that they resist divulsion and separation; nor can be separated by the same force by which they might be simply moved, or being only laid upon one another, might be parted again. *Quincy.*  
The weight or pressure of the air will not explain, nor can be a cause of the *coherence* of the particles of air themselves. *Locke.*

Matter is either fluid or solid; words that may comprehend the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and *coherency*, and the most rapid intestine motion. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another.

It shall be no trouble to find each controversy's resting place, and the *coherence* it hath with things, either on which it dependeth, or which depend on it. *Hooker, Preface.*

Why between sermons and faith should there be ordinarily that *coherence*, which causes have with their usual effects? *Hooker.*

3. The texture of a discourse, by which one part follows another regularly and naturally.
4. Consistency in reasoning, or relating, so that one part of the discourse does not destroy or contradict the rest.

*Coherence* of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are most eminently to be found in him. *Locke's Preface to St. Paul's Epistles.*

COHERENT. *adj.* [*coherens*, Latin.]

1. Sticking together, so as to resist separation.  
By coagulating and diluting, that is, making their parts more or less *coherent*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Where all must full, or not *coherent* be;

And all that rises, rise in due degree. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

2. Suitable to something else; regularly adapted.

Instruct my daughter,

That time and place, with this deceit so lawful,

May prove *coherent*. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

3. Consistent; not contradictory to itself.

A *coherent* thinker, and a strict reasoner, is not to be made at once by a set of rules. *Watts's Logick.*

COHESION. *n. f.* [from *cohere*.]

1. The act of sticking together.

Hard particles, heaped together, touch in a few points, and must be separable by less force than breaks a solid particle, whose parts touch in all the space between them, without any pores or interstices to weaken their *cohesion*. *Newton's Opt.*  
Solids and fluids differ in the degree of *cohesion*, which, being increased, turns a fluid into a solid. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

2. The state of union or inseparability.

What cause of their *cohesion* can you find?

What props support, what chains the fabrick bind. *Blackm.*

3. Connection; dependence.

In their tender years, ideas that have no natural *cohesion*, come to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

COHESIVE. *adj.* [from *cohere*.] That has the power of sticking to another, and of resisting separation.

COHESIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *cohesive*.] The quality of being cohesive; the quality of resisting separation.

TO COHIBIT. *v. a.* [*cohibeo*, Lat.] To restrain; to hinder. *Dict.*

TO COHOBATE. *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distill it again.

The juices of an animal body are, as it were, *cohobated*, being excreted and admitted again into the blood with the fresh aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COHOBATION. *n. f.* [from *cohobate*.] A returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from, or upon fresh ingredients of the same kind, to have it the more impregnated with their virtues. *Quincy.*

*Cohobation* is the pouring the liquor distilled from any thing back upon the remaining matter, and distilling it again. *Locke.*

This oil, dulcified by *cohobation* with an aromatized spirit, is of use to restore the digestive faculty. *Grew's Musæum.*

COHORT. *n. f.* [*cohors*, Latin.]

1. A troop of soldiers in the Roman armies, containing about five hundred foot.

The Romans levied as many *cohorts*, companies, and ensigns from hence as from any of their provinces. *Camden.*

2. In poetical language, a body of warriors.

Th' arch-angelic pow'r prepar'd

For swift descent; with him the *cohort* bright

Of watchful cherubim. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 127.*

Here Churchill, not so prompt

To vaunt as fight, his hardy *cohorts* join'd

With Eugene. *Philips's Blenheim.*

COHORTATION. *n. f.* [*cohortatio*, Latin.] Encouragement by words; incitement. *Dict.*

COIF. *n. f.* [*coiffe*, French, from *cofea*, for *cucufa*, low Latin.] The head-dress; a lady's cap; the serjeant's cap.

The judges of the four circuits in Wales, although they are not of the first magnitude, nor need be of the degree of the *coif*, yet are they considerable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

No less a man than a brother of the *coif* began his suit, before he had been a twelvemonth at the Temple. *Addis. Spect.*

COIFFED. *adj.* [from *coif*.] Wearing a coif.

COIFFURE. *n. f.* [*coiffure*, French.] Head-dress.

I am highly pleased with the *coiffure* now in fashion, and think it shews the good sense of the valuable part of the sex.

*Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 93.*

COIGNE. *n. f.* [An Irish term, as it seems.]

Fitz Thomas of Desmond began that extortion of *coigne* and livery, and pay; that is, he and his army took horse-meat and man's-meat, and money, at pleasure. *Davies on Irel.*

COIGNE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A corner.

2. A wooden wedge used by printers.

TO COIL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To gather into a narrow compass; as to coil a rope, to wind it in a ring.

The lurking particles of air so expanding themselves, must necessarily plump out the sides of the bladder, and so keep them turgid, until the pressure of the air, that at first coiled them, be re-admitted to do the same thing again. *Boyle.*

COIL. *n. f.* [*kolleren*, Germ.]

1. Tumult; turmoil; bustle; stir; hurry; confusion.

Who was so firm, so constant, that this *coil*

Would not infect his reason. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

You, mistress, all this *coil* is 'long of you. *Shakespeare.*

In that sleep of death what dreams may come,

When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*,

Must give us pause. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN. *n. f.* [*coigne*, French.] A corner; any thing standing out angularly; a square brick cut diagonally; called often *quoin*, or *quine*.

No jutting frieze,

Buttrice, nor *coigne* of vantage, but this bird

Hath made his pendant bed. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

See you yond' *coin* o' th' capitol, yond' corner stone? *Shakesp.*

COIN. *n. f.* [by some imagined to come from *cuneus*, a wedge, because metal is cut in wedges to be coined.]

1. Money stamped with a legal impression.

He gave Dametas a good sum of gold in ready *coin*, which Menalcas had bequeathed. *Sidney, b. i.*

You have made

Your holy hat be stamp'd on the king's *coin*. *Shak. H. VIII.*

I cannot tell how the poets will succeed in the explication of *coins*, to which they are generally very great strangers. *Addis.*

She now contracts her vast design,

And all her triumphs shrink into a *coin*. *Pope.*

2. Payment of any kind.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood, is repaid in a nobler *coin*. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

TO COIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mint or stamp metals for money.

They cannot touch me for *coining*: I am the king himself. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

They never put in practice a thing so necessary as *coined* money is. *Peacham of Antiquities.*

Tenants cannot *coin* rent just at quarter-day, but must gather it by degrees. *Locke.*

Can we be sure that this medal was really *coined* by an artificer, or is but a product of the soil from whence it was taken. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To make or forge any thing, in an ill sense.

My lungs

*Coin* words 'till their decay, against those measles,

Which we disdain should tetter us. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Never *coin* a formal lye on't,

To make the knight o'ercome the giant. *Hudibras, p. i.*

Those motives induced Virgil to *coin* his fable. *Dryden.*

Some tale, some new pretence, he daily *coin'd*,

To sooth his sister, and delude her mind. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

A term is *coined* to make the conveyance easy. *Atterbury.*

COINAGE. *n. f.* [from *coin*.]

1. The act or practice of coining money.

The care of the *coinage* was committed to the inferior magistrates; and I don't find that they had a public trial as we solemnly practise in this country. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Coin; money; stamped and legitimated metal.

This is conceived to be a *coinage* of some Jews, in derision of Christians, who first began that portrait. *Brown.*

3. The charges of coining money.

4. Forgery; invention.

This is the very *coinage* of your brain;

This



This bodiless creation ecstasy  
Is very cunning in. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**TO COINCIDE.** *v. n.* [*coincido*, Latin.]

1. To fall upon the same point; to meet in the same point.  
If the equator and ecliptick had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth quite useless. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
2. To concur; to be consistent with.  
The rules of right judgment, and of good ratiocination, often *coincide* with each other. *Watts's Logick.*

**COINCIDENCE.** *n. f.* [from *coincide*.]

1. The state of several bodies, or lines, falling upon the same point.  
An universal equilibrium, arising from the *coincidence* of infinite centers, can never be naturally acquired. *Bentley's Sermon.*
2. Concurrence; consistency; tendency of many things to the same end.  
The very concurrence and *coincidence* of so many evidences that contribute to the proof, carries with it a great weight. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
3. It is followed by *with*.  
The *coincidence* of the planes of this rotation *with* one another, and with the plane of the ecliptick, is very near the truth. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

**COINCIDENT.** *adj.* [from *coincide*.]

1. Falling upon the same point.  
These circles I viewed through a prism; and as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became *coincident*. *Newt. Opt.*
2. Concurrent; consistent; equivalent; tantamount.  
Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly suitable to and *coincident* with the ruling principles of a virtuous and well inclined man. *South's Sermons.*  
These words of our apostle are exactly *coincident* with that controverted passage in his discourse to the Athenians. *Bentley.*

**COINDICATION.** *n. f.* [from *con* and *indico*, Latin.] Many symptoms, betokening the same cause.

**COINER.** *n. f.* [from *coin*.]

1. A maker of money; a minter; a stamp of coin.  
My father was I know not where  
When I was stamp'd: some *coiner* with his tools  
Made me a counterfeit. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
It is easy to find designs that never entered into the thoughts of the sculptor or the *coiner*. *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
There are only two patents referred to, both less advantageous to the *coiner* than this of Wood. *Swift.*
2. A counterfeiter of the king's stamp; a maker of base money.
3. An inventor.  
Dionysius, a Greek *coiner* of etymologies, is commended by Athenæus. *Camden's Remains.*

**TO COJOIN.** *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Lat.] To join with another in the same office.  
Thou may'st *cojoin* with something, and thou dost,  
And that beyond commission. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

**COISTRIL.** *n. f.* A coward cock; a runaway.  
He's a coward and a *coistril*, that will not drink to my niece. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

**COIT.** *n. f.* [*kote*, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. See **QUOIT**.  
The time they wear out at *coits*, kayles, or the like idle exercises. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**COITION.** *n. f.* [*coitio*, Latin.]

1. Copulation; the act of generation.  
I cannot but admire that philosophers should imagine frogs to fall from the clouds, considering how openly they act their *coition*, produce spawn, tadpoles and frogs. *Ray on Creation.*  
He is not made productive of his kind, but by *coition* with a female. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i. f. 25.*
2. The act by which two bodies come together.  
By Gilbertus this motion is termed *coition*, not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a syndrome and concurrence of each. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 3.*

**COKE.** *n. f.* [Perhaps from *coquo*, Skinner.] Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders; as charcoal is made with wood. It is frequently used in drying malt.

**COLANDER.** *n. f.* [*colo*, to strain, Lat.] A sieve either of hair, twigs or metal, through which a mixture to be separated is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.  
Take a thick woven osier *colander*,  
Through which the pressed wines are strained clear. *May.*  
All the viscera of the body are but as so many *colanders* to separate several juices from the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*  
The brains from nose and mouth, and either ear,  
Came issuing forth, as through a *colander*  
The curdled milk. *Dryden.*

**COLATION.** *n. f.* [from *colo*, Lat.] The art of filtering or straining.

**COLATURE.** *n. f.* [from *colo*, Latin.]

1. The art of straining; filtration.
2. The matter strained.

**COLBERTINE.** *n. f.* A kind of lace worn by women.  
Go, hang out an old frifoneer gorget, with a yard of yellow *colbertine* again. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

**COLCOTHAR.** *n. f.* A term in chymistry.  
*Colcothar* is the dry substance which remains after distillation, but commonly meant of the caput mortuum of vitriol. *Quincy.*  
*Colcothar*, or vitriol burnt, though unto a redness, containing the fixed salt, will make good ink. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

**COLD.** *adj.* [cold, Saxon; kalt, German.]

1. Not hot; not warm; gelid; without warmth; without heat.  
The diet in the state of manhood ought to be solid; and their chief drink water *cold*, because in such a state it has its own natural spirit. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
2. Chill; shivering; having sense of cold.  
O noble English, that could entertain,  
With half their force, the full power of France;  
And let another half stand laughing by,  
All out of work, and *cold* for action. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
3. Having cold qualities; not volatile; not acrid.  
*Cold* plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs; as a *cold* hand will sooner find a little warmth than an hot. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 577.*
4. Unaffected; frigid; without passion; without zeal; without concern; unactive; unconcerned.  
There sprung up one kind of men, with whose zeal and forwardness the rest being compared, were thought to be marvellous *cold* and dull. *Hooker, Preface, f. 8.*  
Infinite shall be made *cold* in religion, by your example, that never were hurt by reading books. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*  
Temp'rately proceed to what you would  
Thus violently redress.—Sir, these *cold* ways,  
That seem like prudent helps, are very poisonous. *Shakespeare.*  
New dated letters these,  
Their *cold* intent, tenour and substance thus;  
Here doth he with his person, and his power,  
The which he could not levy. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
We should not, when the blood was *cold*, have threatened  
Our prisoners with the sword. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
To see a world in flames, and an host of angels in the clouds, one must be much of a stoick to be a *cold* and unconcerned spectator. *Burnet's Preface to the Theory of the Earth.*  
No drum or trumpet needs  
T' inspire the coward, or to warm the *cold*,  
His voice, his sole appearance, makes them bold. *Dryden.*  
O, thou hast touch'd me with thy sacred theme,  
And my *cold* heart is kindled at thy flame. *Rowe.*  
A man must be of a very *cold* or degenerate temper, whose heart doth not burn within him in the midst of praise and adoration. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 49.*
5. Unaffected; unable to move the passions.  
The rabble are pleased at the first entry of a disguise; but the jest grows *cold* even with them too, when it comes on in a second scene. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
6. Reserved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; not friendly.  
Let his knights have *colder* looks  
Among you. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
The commissioners grew more reserved and *colder* towards each other. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
7. Chaste.  
You may  
Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty,  
And yet seem *cold*, the time you may so hoodwink:  
We've willing dames enough. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
8. Not welcome; not received with kindness or warmth of affection.  
My master's suit will be but *cold*,  
Since she respects my mistress' love. *Sh. Two Gent. of Verona.*
9. Not hasty; not violent.
10. Not affecting the scent strongly.  
She made it good  
At the hedge corner, in the *coldest* fault. *Shakespeare.*
11. Not having the scent strongly affected.  
Smell this business with a sense as *cold*  
As is a dead man's nose. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

**COLD.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The cause of the sensation of cold; the privation of heat; the frigorific power.  
Fair lined slippers for the *cold*. *Shakespeare.*  
Heat and *cold* are nature's two hands, whereby she chiefly worketh: and heat we have in readiness, in respect of the fire; but for *cold* we must stay 'till it cometh, or seek it in deep caves, or high mountains; and when all is done, we cannot obtain it in any great degree. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 69.*
2. The sensation of cold; coldness; chiliness.  
When she saw her lord prepar'd to part,  
A deadly *cold* ran shiv'ring to her heart. *Dryden's Fables.*
3. A disease caused by cold; the obstruction of perspiration.  
What disease hast thou?—  
A whorson *cold*, sir; a cough. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. 2.*



Let no ungentle *cold* destroy  
All taste we have of heav'nly joy. *Roscommon.*

Those rains, so covering the earth, might providentially  
contribute to the disruption of it, by stopping all the pores,  
and all evaporation, which would make the vapours within  
struggle violently, as we get a fever by a *cold*. *Burnet.*

CO'LDLY. *adv.* [from *cold*.]

1. Without heat.
2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently; without warmth of temper or expression.

What England says, say briefly, gentle lord;  
We *coldly* pause for thee. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Swift seem'd to wonder what he meant,  
Nor would believe my lord had sent;  
So never offer'd once to stir,  
But *coldly* said, your servant, sir. *Swift.*

CO'LDNESS. *n. f.* [from *cold*.]

1. Want of heat; power of causing the sensation of cold.  
He relates the excessive *coldness* of the water they met with  
in summer in that icy region, where they were forced to  
winter. *Boyle's Experiments.*

Such was the discord, which did first disperse  
Form, order, beauty through the universe;  
While driness moisture, *coldness* heat resists,  
All that we have, and that we are subsists. *Denham.*

2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper; want of zeal; negligence; disregard.

Divisions of religion are not only the farthest spread, be-  
cause in religion all men presume themselves interested; but  
they are also, for the most part, hotlier prosecuted: for as  
much as *coldness*, which, in other contentions, may be thought  
to proceed from moderation, is not in these so favourably  
contrued. *Hooker, Dedicat.*

If upon reading the admired passages in such authors, he  
finds a *coldness* and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to  
conclude, that he himself wants the faculty of discovering  
them. *Addison's Spectator, No. 409.*

It betrayed itself at first in a sort of indifference and care-  
lessness in all her actions, and *coldness* to her best friends.  
*Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

3. Coyness; want of kindness; want of passion.  
Unhappy youth! how will thy *coldness* raise  
Tempests and storms in his afflicted bosom! *Addis. Cato.*  
Let ev'ry tongue its various censures chuse,  
Absolve with *coldness*, or with spite accuse. *Prior.*

4. Chastity; exemption from vehement desire.  
The silver stream her virgin *coldness* keeps,  
For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps. *Pope's Windsor For.*

COLE. *n. f.* [capl, Saxon.] A general name for all sorts of  
CABBAGE, which see.

CO'LESEED. *n. f.* [from *cole* and *seed*.]

Where land is rank, it is not good to sow wheat after a  
fallow; but *coleseed* or barley, or both, and then wheat.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CO'LEWORT. *n. f.* [caplwyn, Sax.] See CABBAGE, of which  
it is a species.

The decoction of *coleworts* is also commanded to bathe  
them. *Wiseman of an Erysipelas.*

Next took the *coleworts*, which her husband got  
From his own ground (a small well-water'd spot);  
She strip'd the stalks of all their leaves; the best  
She cull'd, and then with handy care she dress'd. *Dryden.*  
How turnips hide their swelling heads below,  
And how the closing *coleworts* upwards grow. *Gay.*

CO'LUCK. *n. f.* [colicus, Latin.]

It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder  
of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain.  
There are four sorts: 1. A bilious colick, which proceeds from  
an abundance of acrimony or choler irritating the bowels, so  
as to occasion continual gripes, and generally with a looseness;  
and this is best managed with lenitives and emollients. 2. A  
flatulent colick, which is pain in the bowels from flatus's and  
wind, which distend them into unequal and unnatural capaci-  
ties; and this is managed with carminatives and moderate  
openers. 3. An hysterical colick, which arises from disorders  
of the womb, and is communicated by consent of parts to  
the bowels; and is to be treated with the ordinary hystericks.

4. A nervous colick, which is from convulsive spasms and con-  
tortions of the guts themselves, from some disorders of the  
spirits, or nervous fluid, in their component fibres; whereby  
their capacities are in many places streightened, and sometimes  
so as to occasion obstinate obstructions: this is best remedied  
by brisk catharticks, joined with opiates and emollient dilu-  
ters. There is also a species of this distemper which is com-  
monly called the stone colick, by consent of parts, from the  
irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys;  
and this is most commonly to be treated by nephriticks and  
oily diureticks, and is greatly assisted with the carminative  
turpentine clysters. *Quincy.*

*Colicks* of infants proceed from acidity, and the air in the  
aliment expanding itself, while the aliment ferments. *Arbuth.*

CO'LUCK. *adj.* Affecting the bowels. **I**

Intestine stone, and ulcer, *colick* pangs. *Milton.*

To COLLA'PSE. *v. n.* [*collabor, collapsus*, Latin.] To fall to-  
gether; to close so as that one side touches the other.

In consumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhausted, and  
the sides of the canals *collapse*; therefore the attrition is in-  
creased, and consequently the heat. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

COLLA'PSION. *n. f.* [from *collapse*.]

1. The state of vessels closed.
2. The act of closing or collapsing.

COLLAR. *n. f.* [*collare*, Latin.]

1. A ring of metal put round the neck.

That's nothing, says the dog, but the fretting of my collar:  
nay, says the wolf, if there be a collar in the case, I know  
better things than to sell my liberty. *L'Estrange, Fab. 68.*

Ten brace and more of greyhounds,  
With golden muzzles all their necks surround. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. The part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck.

Her waggon-spokes made of long spinners legs,  
The traces of the smallest spider's web,  
The collars of the moonshine's watry beams. *Shakespeare.*

3. The part of the drefs that surrounds the neck.

4. To slip the COLLAR. To get free; to escape; to disentangle  
himself from any engagement or difficulty.

When as the ape him heard so much to talk  
Of labour, that did from his liking baulk,  
He would have *slipped the collar* handsomely. *Hubberd's Tale.*

5. A COLLAR of Brawn, is the quantity bound up in one  
parcel.

COLLAR-BONE. *n. f.* [from *collar* and *bone*.] The clavicle; the  
bones on each side of the neck.

A page riding behind the coach, fell down, bruised his face,  
and broke his right collarbone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To CO'LLAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To seize by the collar; to take by the throat.
2. To COLLAR beef, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it  
hard and close with a string or collar.

To COLLA'TE. *v. a.* [*confero collatum*, Latin.]

1. To compare one thing of the same kind with another.  
Knowledge will be ever a wandering and indigested thing,  
if it be but a commixture of a few notions that are at hand  
and occur, and not excited from a sufficient number of instances,  
and those well *collated*. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 839.*

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace  
Christianity, without considering, weighing, and *collating* both  
religions. *South.*

2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.

3. With *to*. To place in an ecclesiastical benefice.  
He thrust out the invader, and *collated* Amstdorf to the bene-  
fice: Luther performed the consecration. *Atterbury.*

If a patron shall neglect to present unto a benefice, that has  
been void above six months, the bishop may *collate* thereunto.  
*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COLLA'TERAL. *adj.* [*con* and *latus*, Latin.]

1. Side to side.

In his bright radiance and *collateral* light  
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. *Shakespeare.*  
Thus saying, from his radiant seat he rose,  
Of high *collateral* glory. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 86.*

2. Running parallel.

3. Diffused on either side.

But man by number is to manifest  
His single imperfection; and beget  
Like of his like, his image multiply'd;  
In unity defective, which requires  
*Collateral* love, and dearest amity. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. In genealogy, those that stand in equal relation to some com-  
mon ancestor.

The estate and inheritance of a person dying intestate, is,  
by right of devolution, according to the civil law, given to  
such as are allied to him *ex latere*, commonly stiled *collaterals*,  
if there be no ascendants or descendants surviving at the time  
of his death. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. Not direct; not immediate.

They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me,  
If by direct or by *collateral* hand  
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give  
To you in satisfaction. *Shakespeare.*

6. Concurrent.

All the force of the motive lies entirely within itself: it  
receives no *collateral* strength from external considerations.  
*Atterbury's Sermons.*

COLLA'TERALLY. *adv.* [from *collateral*.]

1. Side by side.

These pullies may be multiplied according to sundry dif-  
ferent situations, not only when they are subordinate, but also  
when they are placed *collaterally*. *Wilkins.*

2. Indirectly.

By asserting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I  
have created two enemies: the papists more directly, because  
they have kept the scripture from us; and the fanaticks more  
*collaterally*,



*collaterally*, because they have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit. *Dryden.*

3. In collateral relation.

**COLLA'TION.** *n. f.* [*collatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conferring or bestowing; gift.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the first *collation* of these benefits, but also for their preservation. *Ray on the Great.*

2. Comparison of one copy, or one thing of the same kind, with another.

In the disquisition of truth, a ready fancy is of great use; provided that *collation* doth its office. *Grew's Cosmol. b. 21.*

I return you your Milton, which, upon *collation*, I find to be revised and augmented in several places. *Pope.*

3. In Law.

*Collation* is the bestowing of a benefice; by the bishop that hath it in his own gift or patronage; and differs from institution in this, that institution into a benefice is performed by the bishop at the presentation of another who is patron, or hath the patron's right for the time. *Cowel.*

Bishops should be placed by *collation* of the king under his letters patent, without any precedent election or confirmation ensuing. *Hayward.*

4. A repast.

**COLLATI'TIOUS.** *adj.* [*collatitius*, Lat.] Done by the contribution of many. *Dict.*

**COLLA'TOR.** *n. f.* [from *collate*.]

1. One that compares copies, or manuscripts.

To read the titles they give an editor, or *collator* of a manuscript, you would take him for the glory of letters. *Addison.*

2. One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary *collator*, 'till a month is expired from the day of presentation. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

**TO COLLA'UD.** *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Lat.] To join in praising. *Dict.*

**COLLEAGUE.** *n. f.* [*collega*, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. Anciently accented on the last syllable.

Easy it might be seen that I intend

Mercy *colleague* with justice, sending thee. *Milton's P. Lost.*

The regents, upon demise of the crown, would keep the peace without *colleagues*. *Swift.*

**TO COLLE'AGUE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite with.

*Colleague'd* with this dream of his advantage,

He hath not fail'd to pester us with message,

Importing the surrender of those lands. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

**TO COLLE'CT.** *v. a.* [*colligo collectum*, Latin.]

1. To gather together; to bring into one place.

'Tis memory alone that enriches the mind, by preserving what our labour and industry daily *collect*. *Watts.*

2. To draw many units, or numbers, into one sum.

Let a man *collect* into one sum as great a number as he pleases, this multitude, how great soever, lessens not one jot the power of adding to it. *Locke.*

3. To gain from observation.

The reverent care I bear unto my lord,

Made me *collect* these dangers in the duke. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

4. To infer as a consequence; to gather from premises.

How great the force of such an erroneous persuasion is, we may *collect* from our Saviour's premonition to his disciples. *Decay of Piety.*

They conclude they can have no idea of infinite space, because they can have no idea of infinite matter; which consequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected*. *Locke.*

5. To COLLECT himself. To recover from surprize; to gain command over his thoughts; to assemble his sentiments.

Be *collected*;

No more amazement.

*Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Affrighted much,

I did in time *collect* myself, and thought

This was so, and no slumber. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Prosperity unexpected often maketh men careless and remiss; whereas they who receive a wound, become more vigilant and *collected*. *Hayward.*

**CO'LLLECT.** *n. f.* [*colleeta*, low Lat.] A short comprehensive prayer, used at the sacrament; any short prayer.

Then let your devotion be humbly to say over proper *collects*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

**COLLECTA'NEOUS.** *adj.* [*collectaneus*, Lat.] Gathered up together; collected; notes compiled from various books.

**COLLE'CTIBLE.** *adj.* [from *collect*.] That which may be gathered from the premises by just consequence.

Whether thereby be meant Euphrates, is not *collectible* from the following words. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 8.*

**COLLE'CTION.** *n. f.* [from *collect*.]

1. The act of gathering together.

2. An assemblage; the things gathered.

No perjur'd knight desires to quit thy arms,

Fairest *collection* of thy sex's charms. *Prior.*

The gallery is hung with a numerous *collection* of pictures. *Addison on Italy.*

3. The act of deducing consequences; ratiocination; discourse. This sense is now scarce in use.

If once we descend unto probable *collections*, we are then in the territory where free and arbitrary determinations, the territory where human laws take place. *Hooker, b. i. f. 8.*

4. A corollary; a consecutary deduced from premises; deduction; consequence.

It should be a weak *collection*, if whereas we say, that when Christ had overcome the sharpness of death, he then opened the kingdom of Heaven to all believers; a thing in such sort affirmed with circumstance, were taken as insinuating an opposite denial before that circumstance be accomplished. *Hooker.*

This label

Is so from sense in hardness, that I can

Make no *collection* of it. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

When she, from sundry arts, one skill doth draw;

Gath'ring from divers fights, one act of war;

From many cases like, one rule of law:

These her *collections*, not the senses are. *Davies.*

**COLLECTI'TIOUS.** *adj.* [*collectitius*, Lat.] Gathered up.

**COLLE'CTIVE.** *adj.* [from *collect*, *collectif*, French.]

1. Gathered into one mass; aggregated; accumulative.

A body *collective*; because it containeth a huge multitude.

*Hooker, b. iii. sect. 81.*

The three forms of government differ only by the civil administration being in the hands of one or two, called kings; in a senate called the nobles, or in the people *collective* or representative, who may be called the commons. *Swift.*

The difference between a compound and a *collective* idea is, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind; but a *collective* idea, things of the same. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Employed in deducing consequences; argumentative.

Antiquity left unto us many falsities, controulable not only by critical and *collective* reason, but contrary observations.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 6.*

3. [In grammar.] A collective noun is a word which expresses a multitude, though itself be singular; as a *company*; an *army*.

**COLLE'CTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *collective*.] In a general mass; in a body; not singly; not numbered by individuals; in the aggregate; accumulatively; taken together; in a state of combination or union.

Although we cannot be free from all sin *collectively*, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found inherent in us, yet distributively all great actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided.

*Hooker, b. v. sect. 48.*

Singly and apart many of them are subject to exception, yet *collectively* they make up a good moral evidence. *Hale.*

The other part of the water was condensed at the surface of the earth, and sent forth *collectively* into standing springs and rivers. *Woodward's Natural History.*

**COLLE'CTOR.** *n. f.* [*collector*, Latin.]

1. A gatherer; he that collects scattered things together.

The grandfather might be the first *collector* of them into a body. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

Volumes, without any of the *collector's* own reflections.

*Addison on Italy.*

2. A tax-gatherer; a man employed in levying duties, or tributes.

A great part of this treasure is now embezzled, lavished, and feasted away by *collectors*, and other officers. *Temple.*

The commissions of the revenue are disposed of, and the *collectors* are appointed by the commissioners. *Swift.*

**COLLE'GATARY.** *n. f.* [from *con* and *legatum*, a legacy, Latin.]

In the civil law, a person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other persons. *Chambers.*

**CO'LLERGE.** *n. f.* [*collegium*, Latin.]

1. A community; a number of persons living by some common rules.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array;

Thick as the *college* of the bees in May. *Dryden.*

2. A society of men set apart for learning or religion.

He is return'd with his opinions; which

Have satisfied the king for his divorce,

Gather'd from all the famous *colleges*

Almost in Christendom. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

I would the *college* of the cardinals

Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome. *Sh. H. VI.*

This order or society is sometimes called Solomon's house, and sometimes the *college* of the six days work. *Bacon.*

3. The house in which the collegians reside.

Huldah the prophetess dwelt in Jerusalem in the *college*.

*2 Kings xxii. 14.*

4. A college in foreign universities is a lecture read in publick.

**COLLE'GIAL.** *adj.* [from *college*.] Relating to a college; possessed by a college.

**COLLE'GIAN.** *n. f.* [from *college*.] An inhabitant of a college; a member of a college.

**COLLE'GIATE.** *adj.* [*collegiatus*, low Latin.]

1. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college. I wish that yourselves did well consider how opposite certain of your positions are unto the state of *collegiate* societies, whereon the two universities consist. *Hooker, Pref. sect. 8.*

2. A *collegiate* church, was such as was built at a convenient distance from the cathedral church, wherein a number of presbyters were settled, and lived together in one congregation. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**COLLE'GIATE.**



**COLLE'GIATE.** *n. f.* [from *college*.] A member of a college; a man bred in a college; an university man.

These are a kind of empiricks in poetry, who have got a receipt to please; and no *collegiate* like them, for purging the passions. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

**CO'LLET.** *n. f.* [Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck.]

1. Anciently something that went about the neck: sometimes the neck.

2. That part of a ring in which the stone is set.

3. A term used by turners.

**TO COLLI'DE.** *v. a.* [*collido*, Lat.] To strike against each other; to beat, to dash, to knock together.

Scintillations are not the accension of air upon collision, but inflammable effluencies from the bodies *collided*. *Brown.*

**CO'LLIER.** *n. f.* [from *coal*.]

1. A digger of coals; one that works in the coal pits.

2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coals.

I knew a nobleman a great grafter, a great timberman, a great *collier*, and a great landman. *Bacon, Essay 35.*

3. A ship that carries coals.

**CO'LLIERY.** *n. f.* [from *collier*.]

1. The place where coals are dug.

2. The coal trade.

**CO'LLIFLOWER.** *n. f.* [from *capl*, Sax. cabbage, and *flower*.] See CAULIFLOWER and CABBAGE.

**COLLIGA'TION.** *n. f.* [*colligatio*, Lat.] A binding together.

These the midwife contriveth into a knot, whence that tortuosity or nodosity, the navel, occasioned by the *colligation* of vessels. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 5.*

**COLLIMA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] The act of aiming at a mark; aim. *Dict.*

**COLLINEA'TION.** *n. f.* [*collineo*, Lat.] The act of aiming.

**CO'LLIQUABLE.** *adj.* [from *colliquate*.] Easily dissolved; liable to be melted.

The tender constitution renders it the more *colliquable* and consumptive. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**COLLIQUAMENT.** *n. f.* [from *colliquate*.] The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

**CO'LLIQUANT.** *adj.* [from *colliquate*.] That which has the power of melting or dissolving.

**TO COLLIQUATE.** *v. a.* [*colliqueo*, Latin.] To melt; to dissolve; to turn from solid to fluid.

The fire melted the glass, that made a great shew, after what was *colliquated* had been removed from the fire. *Boyle.*

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be *colliquated* through a great heat from within, and an ardent colliquative fever. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**COLLIQUA'TION.** *n. f.* [*colliquatio*, Latin.]

The melting of any thing whatsoever by heat, more particularly such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands, and particularly through those of the skin, faster than they ought; which occasions fluxes of many kinds, but mostly profuse, greasy, clammy sweats. *Quincy.*

From them proceed arefaction, *colliquation*, concoction, maturation, and most effects of nature. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Any kind of universal diminution and *colliquation* of the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**COLLIQUATIVE.** *adj.* [from *colliquate*.] Melting; dissolvent.

A *colliquative* fever is such as is attended with a diarrhæa, or profuse sweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids. *Quincy.*

It is a consequent of a burning *colliquative* fever, whereby the humours, grease, fat, and flesh of the body are melted. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**COLLIQUEFA'CTION.** *n. f.* [*colliquefacio*, Latin.] The act of melting together; reduction to one mass by fluxion in the fire.

After the incorporation of metals by simple *colliquefaction*, for the better discovering of the nature, and consents and dissents of metals, it would be tried by incorporating of their dissolutions. *Bacon's Physical Remarks.*

**COLLI'SION.** *n. f.* [from *collisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of striking two bodies together.

Or by *collision* of two bodies grind,

The air attrite to fire. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 1072.*

The devil sometimes borrowed fire from the altar to consume the votaries; and by the mutual *collision* of well-meant zeal, set even orthodox Christians in a flame. *Dec. of Picty.*

The flint and the steel you may move apart as long as you please; but it is the hitting and *collision* of them that must make them strike fire. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. The state of being struck together; a clash.

Then from the clashes between popes and kings,

Debate, like sparks from flint's *collision*, springs. *Denham.*

**TO COLLOCATE.** *v. a.* [*colloco*, Latin.] To place; to station.

If you desire to superinduce any virtue upon a person, take the creature in which that virtue is most eminent: of that creature take the parts wherein that virtue chiefly is *collocate*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**COLLOCA'TION.** *n. f.* [*collocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing; disposition.

2. The state of being placed.

In the *collocation* of the spirits in bodies, the *collocation* is equal or unequal; and the spirits are coacervate or diffused. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 846.*

**COLLOCU'TION.** *n. f.* [*collocutio*, Latin.] Conference; conversation.

**TO COLLO'GUE.** *v. n.* [probably from *colloquor*, Latin.] To wheedle; to flatter; to please with kind words. A low word.

**CO'LLOP.** *n. f.* [It is derived by *Minshew* from *coal* and *op*, a rather broiled upon the coals; a carbonade.]

1. A small slice of meat.

Sweetbread and *collops* were with skewers prick'd

About the fides. *Dryd. Fables.*

A cook perhaps has mighty things profess'd;

Then sent up but two dishes nicely dress'd:

What signifies Scotch *collops* to a feast? *King's Cookery.*

2. A piece of any animal.

The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy that does not apply for a *collop* of him. *L'Estrange, Fable 14. Reflect.*

3. In burlesque language, a child.

Come, sir page,

Look on me with your welkin eye, sweet villain,

Most dear'st, my *collop*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Thou art a *collop* of my flesh,

And for thy sake I have shed many a tear. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

**CO'LLOQUY.** *n. f.* [*colloquium*, Latin.] Conference; conversation; alternate discourse; talk.

My earthly by his heav'nly over-power'd,

In that celestial *colloquy* sublime,

As with an object that excels the sense,

Dazzled, and spent, sunk down. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In retirement make frequent *colloquies*, or short discourses, between God and thy own soul. *Taylor.*

**CO'LLOW.** *n. f.* [More properly *colly*, from *coal*.]

*Collow* is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals, or wood. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**COLLU'CTANCY.** *n. f.* [*colluctor*, Lat.] A tendency to contest; opposition of nature.

**COLLUCTA'TION.** *n. f.* [*colluctatio*, Lat.] Contest; struggle; contrariety; opposition; spite.

The thermæ, natural baths, or hot springs, do not owe their heat to any *colluctation* or effervescence of the minerals in them. *Woodward's Natural History.*

**TO COLLUDE.** *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.] To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; to play into the hand of each other.

**COLLU'SION.** *n. f.* [*collusio*, Latin.]

*Collusion* is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, for the one part to bring an action against the other to some evil purpose; as to defraud a third of his right. *Cowel.*

By the ignorance of the merchants, or dishonesty of weavers, or the *collusion* of both, the ware was bad, and the price excessive. *Swift.*

**COLLU'SIVE.** *adj.* [from *collude*.] Fraudulently concerted. See COLLUSION.

**COLLU'SIVELY.** *adv.* [from *collusive*.] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

**COLLU'SORY.** *adj.* [from *colludo*, Lat.] Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

**CO'LLY.** *n. f.* [from *coal*.] The smut of coal.

Suppose thou saw her dressed in some old hirsute attire, out of fashion, coarse raiment, besmeared with soot, *colly*, perfumed with opopanax. *Burton on Melancholy.*

**TO CO'LLY.** *v. a.* To grime with coal; to smut with coal.

Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night,

That, in a speen, unfolds both heav'n and earth;

And, ere a man hath pow'r to say behold,

The jaws of darkness do devour it up. *Shakespeare.*

**COLLY'RUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] An ointment for the eyes.

**CO'LMAR.** *n. f.* [Fr.] A sort of PEAR, which see.

**CO'LOGN Earth.** *n. f.* Is a deep brown, very light bastard ochre, which, though generally esteemed an earth, is no pure native fossil; but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth. It is dug in France and Germany, particularly about Cologne, nor is England without it. *Hill on Fossils.*

**CO'LOM.** *n. f.* [*κωλον*.]

1. A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period. Its use is not very exactly fixed, nor is it very necessary, being confounded by most with the semicolon. It was used before punctuation was refined, to mark almost any sense less than a period. To apply it properly, we should place it, perhaps, only where the sense is continued without dependence of grammar or construction; as, *I love him, I despise him: I have long ceased to trust, but shall never forbear to succour him.*

2. The greatest and widest of all the intestines, about eight or nine hands breadth long. It begins where the ilium ends, in the cavity of the os ilium on the right side; from thence ascending by the kidney, on the same side, it passes under the



concave side of the liver, to which it is sometimes tied, as likewise to the gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that place: then it runs under the bottom of the stomach to the spleen in the left side, to which it is also knit: from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence passing, in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os sacrum, in the rectum. *Quincy.*

Now, by your cruelty hard bound,

I strain my guts, my *colon* wound. *Swift.*

The contents of the *colon* are of a fower, fetid, acid smell in rabbits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

**COLONEL** *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines it originally *colonia'tis*, the leader of a colony. *Minsheu* deduces it from *colonna*, a pillar; as *patriæ columen*; *exercitus columen*. Each is plausible.] The chief commander of a regiment; a field officer of the highest rank, next to the general officers. It is now generally sounded with only two distinct syllables, *col'nel*.

The chiefest help must be the care of the *colonel*, that hath the government of all his garrison. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Captain or *colonel*, or knight in arms,

Whose chance on these defenceless doors may seize,

If deed of honour did thee ever please,

Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton.*

**COLONELSHIP** *n. f.* [from *colonel*.] The office or character of colonel.

While he continued a subaltern, he complained against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commission for a regiment, he confessed that *colonelship* was coming fast upon him. *Swift.*

**TO COLONISE** *v. a.* [from *colony*.] To plant with inhabitants; to settle with new planters; to plant with colonies.

There was never an hand drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this; for so a man may truly term it, if he shall put to account as well that that is, as that which may be hereafter, by the farther occupation and *colonizing* of those countries: and yet it cannot be affirmed, if one speak ingenuously, that it was the propagation of the Christian faith that was the adamant of that discovery, entry, and plantation; but gold and silver, and temporal profit and glory; so that what was first in God's providence, was but second in man's appetite and intention. *Bacon's Holy War.*

*Druina* hath advantage by acquiescence of islands, which she *colonizeth* and fortifieth daily. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

**COLONNA'DE** *n. f.* [from *colonna*, Itak a column.]

1. A peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns, disposed in a circle, and insulated within side. *Builder's Dict.*

Here circling *colonnades* the ground inclose,

And here the marble statues breathe in rows. *Addis. on Italy.*

2. Any series or range of pillars.

For you my *colonnades* extend their wings. *Pope.*

**COLONY** *n. f.* [*colonia*, Latin.]

1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

To these new inhabitants and *colonies* he gave the same law under which they were born and bred. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Rooting out these two rebellious sects, he placed English *colonies* in their rooms. *Davies on Ireland.*

Osiris, or the Bacchus of the ancients, is reported to have civilized the Indians, planting *colonies* and building cities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. The country planted; a plantation.

The rising city, which from far you see,

Is Carthage; and a Trojan *colony*. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

**COLOPHONY** *n. f.* [from *Colophon*, a city whence it came.] Rosin.

Of Venetian turpentine, slowly evaporating about a fourth or fifth part, the remaining substance suffered to cool, would afford me a coherent body, or a fine *colophony*. *Boyle.*

Turpentine and oils leave a *colophony*, upon the separation of their thinner oil. *Floyer on the Humours.*

**COLOQUINTEDA** *n. f.* [*colocynthis*, Lat. *κολόκυνθις*.] The fruit of a plant of the same name, brought from the Levant, about the bigness of a large orange, and often called bitter apple. Its colour is a sort of golden brown: its inside is full of kernels, which are to be taken out before it be used. Both the seed and pulp are intolerably bitter. It is a violent purgative, of considerable use in medicine. *Chambers.*

**COLORATE** *adj.* [*coloratus*, Latin.] Coloured; died; marked or stained with some colour.

Had the tunics and humours of the eye been *colorate*, many rays proceeding from visible objects would have been stopt. *Ray on the Creation.*

**COLORA'TION** *n. f.* [*coloro*, Latin.]

1. The art or practice of colouring.

2. The state of being coloured.

Amongst curiosities I shall place *coloration*, though it be somewhat better; for beauty in flowers is their preeminence. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 50.

**COLORIFICK** *adi.* [*colorificus*, Latin.] That which has the power of producing dyes, tints, colours, or hues.

In this composition of white, the several rays do not suffer

VOL. I.

any change in their *colorifick* qualities by acting upon one another; but are only mixed, and by a mixture of their colours produce white. *Newton's Opt.*

**COLO'SSE** } *n. f.* [*colossus*, Latin.] A statue of enormous magnitude.

**COLO'SSUS** } *n. f.* [*colossus*, Latin.] A statue of enormous magnitude.

Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or *colosse* of Rhodes. *Temple.*

There huge *colossus* rose, with trophies crown'd,

And runick characters were grav'd around. *Pope.*

**COLOSSE'AN** *adj.* [*colossus*, Lat.] In form of a colossus; of the height and bigness of such a statue; giantlike.

**COLOUR** *n. f.* [*color*, Latin.]

1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; die. It is a vulgar idea of the *colours* of solid bodies, when we perceive them to be a red, or blue, or green tincture of the surface; but a philosophical idea, when we consider the various *colours* to be different sensations, excited in us by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different size, or shape, or situation of the particles of which the surfaces of those bodies are composed. *Watts's Logick.*

Her hair shall be of what *colour* it please God. *Shakesp.*

For though our eyes can nought but *colours* see,

Yet *colours* give them not their pow'r of sight. *Davies.*

The lights of *colours* are more refrangible one than another in this order; red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, deep violet. *Newton's Opt. Exp. 7.*

2. The freshness; or appearance of blood in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their *colour* boast. *Dryden.*

A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head,

And his ears trickled, and his *colour* fled. *Dryden.*

3. The tint of the painter.

When each bold figure just begins to live;

The treach'rous *colours* the fair art betray,

And all the bright creation fades away. *Pope's Eff. Crit.*

4. The representation of any thing superficially examined.

Whose wisdom is only of this world, to put false *colours* upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the conviction of their own consciences. *Swift.*

5. Concealment; palliation; excuse; superficial cover.

It is no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my *colour*, and my pension shall seem the more reasonable. *Sh. Hen. IV.*

Their sin admitted no *colour* or excuse. *King Charles.*

6. Appearance; pretence; false shew.

Under the *colour* of commending him,

I have access my own love to prefer. *Shakespeare.*

Merchants came to Rhodes with a great ship laden with corn, under the *colour* of the sale whereof they noted all that was done in the city. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

7. Kind; species; character.

Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this *colour*. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

8. In the plural, a standard; an ensign of war: they say the *colours* of the foot, and *standard* of horse.

He at Venice gave

His body to that pleasant country's earth,

And his pure soul unto his captain Christ;

Under whose *colours* he had fought so long. *Shak. Rich. II.*

Against all checks, rebukes, and manners,

I must advance the *colours* of my love,

And not retire. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The banks on both sides were filled with companies, passing all along the river under their *colours*, with trumpets sounding. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered *colours*. *Addis.*

**TO COLOUR** *v. a.* [*coloro*, Latin.]

1. To mark with some hue, or die.

The rays, to speak properly, are not *coloured*: in them there is nothing else than a certain power and disposition to stir up a sensation of this or that colour. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To palliate; to excuse; to dress in specious colours, or fair appearances.

I told him, that I would not favour or *colour* in any sort his former folly. *Raleigh's Essays.*

He *colours* the falsehood of Æneas by an express command from Jupiter to forsake the queen. *Dryden's Dedic. Æn.*

3. To make plausible.

We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not *coloured* with grievances of the highest kind, or countenanced by one or more branches of the legislature. *Addis. Freeholder.*

4. **TO COLOUR a stranger's goods**, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the customhouse in his name; so that the foreigner pays but single duty, when he ought to pay double. *Phillips.*

**TO COLOUR** *v. n.* To blush. A low word, only used in conversation.

**COLOURABLE** *adj.* [from *colour*.] Specious; plausible. It is now little used.

They have now a *colourable* pretence to withstand innovations, having accepted of other laws and rules already. *Spenser.*

They were glad to lay hold on so *colourable* a matter, and to traduce him as an author of suspicious innovation. *Hooker.*



Had I sacrificed ecclesiastical government and revenues to their covetousness and ambition, they would have found no *colourable* necessity of an army. *K. Charles.*

We hope the mercy of God will consider us unto some mineration of our offences; yet had not the sincerity of our parents so *colourable* expectations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**COLOURABLY.** *adv.* [from *colourable*.] Speciously; plausibly.

The process, howsoever *colourably* awarded, hath not hit the very mark whereat it was directed. *Bacon.*

**COLOURED.** *participial adj.* [from *colour*.] Streaked; diversified with variety of hues.

The *coloured* are coarser juiced, and therefore not so well, and equally concocted. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

**COLOURING.** *n. f.* [from *colour*.] The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty.

From lines drawn true, our eye may trace

A foot, a knee, a hand, a face;

Yet if the *colouring* be not there,

At best 'twill only not displease.

*Prior.*

**COLOURIST.** *n. f.* [from *colour*.] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.

Titian, Paul Veronese, Van Dyck, and the rest of the good *colourists*, have come nearest to nature. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

**COLOURLESS.** *adj.* [from *colour*.] Without colour; not distinguished by any hue; transparent.

Transparent substances, as glass, water and air, when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherways formed into plates, exhibit various colours, according to their various thinness; although, at a greater thickness, they appear very clear and *colourless*. *Newton's Opt.*

Pellucid *colourless* glass or water, by being beaten into a powder or froth, do acquire a very intense whiteness. *Bentley.*

**COLT.** *n. f.* [colt, Saxon.]

1. A young horse: used commonly for the male offspring of a horse, as *foal* for the female.

The *colt* hath about four years of growth, and so the fawn, and so the calf. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 759.*

Like *colts* or unmanaged horses, we start at dead bones and lifeless blocks. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

No sports, but what belong to war, they know;

To break the stubborn *colt*, to bend the bow. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. A young foolish fellow.

Ay, that's a *colt*, indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horse. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

**TO COLT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To frisk; to be licentious; to run at large without rule; to riot; to frolick.

As soon as they were out of fight by themselves, they shook off their bridles, and began to *colt* anew more licentiously than before. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

**TO COLT.** *v. a.* To befool.

What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus? *Sh. Hen. IV.*

**COLTS-FOOT.** *n. f.* [from *colt* and *foot*.]

It hath a radiated flower, whose disk consists of many florets, but the crown composed of many half florets: the embryoes are included in a multifid flowercup, which turns to downy seeds fixed in a bed. The species are, 1. Common colts-foot. 2. Round leaved smooth colts-foot of the Alps. The first common in watery places in England; the second grows wild upon the Alps: the flowers of this are purple, and those of the common fort yellow. *Miller.*

**COLTS-TOOTH.** *n. f.* [from *colt* and *tooth*.]

1. An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses.

2. A love of youthful pleasure; a disposition to the practices of youth.

Well said, lord Sands;

Your *colts-tooth* is not cast yet?—

—No, my lord; nor shall not, while I have a stump. *Shak.*

**CO'LTHER.** *n. f.* [cultop, Sax. *cultor*, Lat.] The sharp iron of a plough that cuts the ground perpendicularly to the share.

**CO'LTISH.** *adj.* [from *colt*.] Having the tricks of a colt; wanton.

**CO'LUBRINE.** *adj.* [colubrinus, Latin.]

1. Relating to a serpent.

2. Cunning; crafty.

**CO'LUMBARY.** *n. f.* [columbarium, Lat.] A dovecot; a pigeon-house.

The earth of *columbaries* or dovehouses, is much desired in the artifice of saltpetre. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 3.*

**CO'LUMBINE.** *n. f.* [columbina, Latin.]

A plant with leaves like the meadow rue. the flowers are pendulous, and of an anomalous figure: the pistil of the flower becomes a membranaceous fruit, consisting of many pods, each containing many shining black seeds. *Millar.*

*Columbines* are of several sorts and colours. They flower in the end of May, when few other flowers shew themselves. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**CO'LUMBINE.** *n. f.* [columbinus, Lat.] A kind of violet colour, or changeable dove colour. *Dict.*

**COLUMN.** *n. f.* [columna, Latin.]

1. A round pillar.

Some of the old Greek *columns*, and altars were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos. *Peacham.*

Round broken *columns* clasping ivy twin'd. *Pope.*

2. Any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically upon its base.

The whole weight of any *column* of the atmosphere, and likewise the specifick gravity of its bases, are certainly known by many experiments. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. [In the military art.] The long file or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more *columns*, according as the ground will allow.

4. [With printers.] A *column* is half a page; when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle, from the top to the bottom; and, by several parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more *columns*.

**COLU'MNAR.**

**COLUMNA'RIAN.** } *adj.* [from *columnn*.] Formed in *columns*.

White *columnar* spar, out of a stone-pit. *Woodw. on Fossils.*

**COLU'RES.** *n. f.* [coluri, Latin; κολουρι.]

Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They are called the equinoctial and solstitial *colures*, and divide the ecliptick into four equal parts. The points where they intersect the ecliptick are called the cardinal points. *Harris.*

Thrice the equinoctial line

He circled; four times cross'd the car of night

From pole to pole, traversing each *colure*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

**CO'LOWORT.** *n. f.* See **COLEWORT.**

**CO'MA.** *n. f.* [κῶμα] A morbid disposition to sleep; a lethargy.

**COMA'RT.** *n. f.*

By the same *comart*,

And carriage of the articles design'd,

His fell to Hamlet.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**COMA'TE.** *n. f.* [con and mate.] Companion.

My *comates* and brothers in exile. *Shakefp. As you like it.*

**COMATO'SE.** *adj.* [from *coma*.] Lethargick; sleepy to a disease.

Our best castor is from Russia; the great and principal use whereof, inwardly, is in hysterical and *comatose* cases. *Grew's Musæum.*

**COMB** in the end, and **COMP** in the beginning of names, seem to be derived from the British *kum*, which signifies a low situation. *Gibson's Camden.*

**COMB**, in *Cornish*, signifies a valley, and had the same meaning anciently in the French tongue.

**COMB.** *n. f.* [comb, Saxon; kam, Dutch.]

1. An instrument to separate and adjust the hair.

By fair Ligea's golden *comb*,

Wherewith she fits on diamond rocks,

Sleeking her soft alluring locks.

*Milton.*

I made an instrument in fashion of a *comb*, whose teeth, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide. *Newton.*

2. The top or crest of a cock, so called from its pectinated indentures.

Cocks have great *combs* and spurs, hens little or none. *Bacon.*

High was his *comb*, and coral-red withal,

With dents embattl'd, like a castle-wall.

*Dryden.*

3. The cantons in which the bees lodge their honey. Perhaps from the same word which makes the termination of towns, and signifies *hollow* or *deep*.

This in affairs of state,

Employ'd at home, abides within the gate,

To fortify the *combs*, to build the wall,

To prop the ruins, left the fabrick fall. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

**TO COMB.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and clean, and adjust the hair with a comb.

Her care shall be

To *comb* your noddle with a three-legg'd stool. *Shakespeare.*

Divers with us, that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, find means to make their hair black, by *combing* it, as they say, with a leaden comb, or the like. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

She with ribbons tied

His tender neck, and *comb'd* his filken hide. *Dryden's Æn.*

There was a sort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, wherewith the man-mountain *combs* his head. *Swift.*

2. To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, by drawing through narrow interstices; as, to *comb* wool.

**COMB-BRUSH.** *n. f.* [comb and brush.] A brush to clean combs.

**COMB-MAKER.** *n. f.* [comb and maker.] One whose trade is to make combs.

This wood is of use for the turner, engraver, carver, and *combmaker*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**TO COMBAT.** *v. n.* [combattre, Fr.] To fight; generally in a duel, or hand to hand.

Pardon me, I will not *combat* in my shirt. *Shakespeare.*

**TO CO'MBAT.** *v. a.* To oppose; to fight.

Love yields at last, thus *combated* by pride,

And she submits to be the Roman's bride.

*Granville.*

**CO'MBAT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contest; battle; duel; strife;



strife; opposition generally between two; but sometimes it is used for battle.

Those regions were full both of cruel monsters and monstrous men; all which, by private *combats*, they delivered the countries of. *Sidney, b. ii.*

But, oh, the noble *combat* that, 'twixt joy and sorrow, was fought in Paulina! She had one eye declined for the loss of her husband, another elevated that the oracle was fulfilled.

*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

The *combat* now by courage must be try'd. *Dryden.*

COMBATANT. *n. f.* [*combattant*, French.]

1. He that fights with another; duellist; antagonist in arms.

So frown'd the mighty *combatants*, that hell

Grew darker at their frown. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Who, single *combatant*,

Duel'd their armies rank'd in proud array,

Himself an army. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 344.*

He with his sword unsheath'd, on pain of life,

Commands both *combatants* to cease their strife. *Dryden.*

Like despairing *combatants* they strive against you, as if they had beheld unveiled the magical shield of Ariosto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightness. *Dryden.*

2. A champion.

When any of those *combatants* strips his terms of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for knowledge. *Locke.*

3. With *for* before the thing defended.

Men become *combatants* for those opinions. *Locke.*

COMBER. *n. f.* [from *comb*] He whose trade it is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.

COMBIMATE. *adj.* [from *combine*.] Betrothed; promised; settled by compact. A word of *Shakespeare*.

She lost a noble brother; with him the finew of her fortune, her marriage dowry; with both, her *combine* husband, this well seeming Angelo. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

COMBINATION. *n. f.* [from *combine*.]

1. Union for some certain purpose; association; league. A combination is of private persons, a confederacy of states or sovereigns.

This cunning cardinal

The articles o' th' *combination* drew,

As himself pleas'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

2. It is now generally used in an ill sense; but was formerly indifferent.

They aim to subdue all to their own will and power, under the disguises of holy *combinations*. *K. Charles.*

3. Union of bodies, or qualities; commixture; conjunction.

These natures, from the moment of their first *combination*, have been and are for ever inseparable. *Hooker, b. v. f. 52.*

Resolution of compound bodies by fire, does not so much enrich mankind as it divides the bodies; as upon the score of its making new compounds by new *combinations*. *Boyle.*

Ingratitude is always in *combination* with pride and hard-heartedness. *South's Sermons.*

4. Copulation of ideas in the mind.

They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their understandings, in any other or stronger *combination* than what their own nature and correspondence give them. *Locke.*

5. COMBINATION is used in mathematicks, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible. Thus the number of possible changes or *combinations* of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, taken first two by two, then three by three, &c. amount to 1,391,724,288,887,252,999,425,128,493,402,200. *Chambers.*

TO COMBINE. *v. a.* [*combiner*, Fr. *binos jungere*.]

1. To join together.

Let us not then suspect our happy state,

As not secure to single or *combin'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To link in union.

God, the best maker of all marriages,

Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one. *Shak. H. V.*

3. To agree; to accord; to settle by compact.

My heart's dear love is set on his fair daughter;

As mine on her's, so her's is set on mine,

And all *combin'd*, save what thou must combine

By holy marriage. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

4. To join words or ideas together; opposed to *analyse*.

TO COMBINE. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to unite each with other. Used both of things and persons.

Honour and policy, like unsever'd friends

I th' war, do grow together: grant that, and tell me

In peace what each of them by th' other loses,

That they *combine* not there? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To unite in friendship or design.

Combine together 'gainst the enemy;

For these domestick and particular broils

Are not the question here. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

You with your foes *combine*,

And seem your own destruction to design. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

COMBLESS. *adj.* [from *comb*.] Wanting a comb or crest.

What, is your crest a coxcomb?—

—A *combless* cock; so Kate will be my hen. *Shakespeare.*

COMBUST. *adj.* [from *cumburo*, *cumbustum*, Latin.]

When a planet is not above eight degrees and a half distant from the sun, either before or after him, it is said to be *combust*, or in *combustion*. *Harris.*

COMBUSTIBLE. *adj.* [*cumburo combustum*, Lat.] Having the quality of catching fire; susceptible of fire.

Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white, because their vapours are rather sulphurous than of any other *combustible* substance. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 12.*

Sin is to the soul like fire to *combustible* matter, it assimilates before it destroys it. *South's Sermons.*

They are but strewed over with a little penitential ashes; and will, as soon as they meet with *combustible* matter, flame out. *Decay of Piety.*

The flame shall still remain;

Nor, 'till the fuel perish, can decay,

By nature form'd on things *combustible* to prey. *Dryden.*

COMBUSTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *combustible*.] Aptness to take fire.

COMBUSTION. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Conflagration; burning; consumption by fire.

The future *combustion* of the earth is to be ushered in and accompanied with all sorts of violent impressions upon nature. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub; bustle; hurly burly.

Mutual *combustions*, bloodsheds, and wastes may enforce them, through very faintness, after the experience of so endless miseries. *Hooker, b. iv. sect. 14.*

Prophecyng, with accents terrible,

Of dire *combustion*, and confus'd events,

New-hatch'd to th' woeful time. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Those long and cruel wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, brought all England into an horrible *combustion*. *Raleigh's Essays.*

How much more of pow'r,

Army against army, numberless, to raise

Dreadful *combustion* warring, and disturb,

Though not destroy, their happy native seat! *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

But say, from whence this new *combustion* springs? *Dryd.*

It moves in an inconceivable fury and *combustion*, and at the same time with an exact regularity. *Addison's Guardian.*

TO COME. *v. n.* pret. *came*, particip. *come*. [*coman*, Saxon; *komen*, Dut. *kommen*, German.]

1. To remove from a distant to a nearer place; to arrive. Oppose to *go*.

And troubled blood through his pale face was seen

To *come* and go, with tidings from the heart. *Fairy Queen.*

Cæsar will *come* forth to-day. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

*Coming* to look on you, thinking you dead,

I spake unto the crown as having sense. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

The colour of the king doth *come* and go,

Between his purpose and his conscience. *Shakesp. K. John.*

The Christians having stood almost all the day in order of battle, in the sight of the enemy, vainly expecting when he should *come* forth to give them battle, returned at night into their camp. *Knölles's History of the Turks.*

'Tis true that since the senate's succour *came*,

They grow more bold. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

This Christian woman!

Ah! there the mischief *comes*. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

2. To draw near; to advance towards.

By the pricking of my thumbs,

Something wicked this way *comes*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. To move in any manner towards another; implying the idea of being received by another, or of tending towards another: The word always respects the place to which the motion tends, not that place which it leaves; yet this meaning is sometimes almost evanescent and imperceptible.

I did hear

The galloping of horse: who was't *came* by? *Sh. Macbeth.*

Bid them cover the table, serve in the meat, and we will *come* in to dinner. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

As soon as the commandment *came* abroad, the children of Israel brought in abundance the first fruits. *2 Chron. xxxi. 5.*

Knowledge is a thing of their own invention, or which they *come* to by fair reasoning. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

It is impossible to *come* near your lordship at any time, without receiving some favour. *Congr. Dedic. to Old Batchelor.*

None may *come* in view, but such as are pertinent. *Locke.*

No perception of bodies, at a distance, may be accounted for by the motion of particles *coming* from them, and striking on our organs. *Locke.*

They take the colour of what is laid before them, and as soon lose and resign it to the next that happens to *come* in their way. *Locke.*

God has made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us; but it will never *come* into our heads all at once. *Locke.*

4. To proceed; to issue.

Behold, my son, which *came* forth of my bowels, seeketh my life. *2 Sa. xvi. 11.*

I came



- I came forth from the father, and am come into the world. *Jo. xvi. 28.*
5. To advance from one stage or condition to another.  
Trust me, I am exceeding weary.—  
—Is it *come* to that? I had thought weariness durst not have attacked one of so high blood. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
Though he would after have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before it *came* to that. *Bacon.*  
Seditious tumults, and seditious fames, differ no more but as brother and ſiſter; eſpecially if it *come* to that, that the beſt actions of a ſtate are taken in ill ſenſe, and traduced. *Bacon, Eſſay 16.*  
His ſoldiers had daily divers ſkirmiſhes with the Numidians, ſo that once the ſkirmiſh was like to *come* to a juſt battle. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
When it *came* to that once, they that had moſt fleſh wiſhed they had had leſs. *L'Eſtrange.*  
Every new ſprung paſſion is a part of the action, except we conceive nothing to be action 'till the players *come* to blows. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*  
The force whereby bodies cohere is very much greater when they *come* to immediate contact, than when they are at ever ſo ſmall a finite diſtance. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
6. To change condition either for better or worſe.  
One ſaid to Ariſtippus, 'Tis a ſtrange thing why men ſhould rather give to the poor than to philoſophers. He answered, becauſe they think themſelves may ſooner *come* to be poor than to be philoſophers. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
His ſons *come* to honour, and he knoweth it not. *Job xiv. 21.*  
He being *come* to the eſtate, keeps on a very buſy family. *Locke.*  
You were told your maſter had gone to a tavern, and *come* to ſome miſchance. *Swift.*
7. To attain any condition or character.  
A ſerpent, e'er he *comes* to be a dragon,  
Does eat a bat. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*  
How *came* the publican juſtified, but by a ſhort and humble prayer? *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*  
He wonder'd how ſhe *came* to know  
What he had done, and meant to do. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. 1.*  
The teſtimony of conſcience, thus informed, *comes* to be ſo authentick, and ſo much to be relied upon. *South's Sermons.*
8. To become.  
So *came* I a widow;  
And never ſhall have length of life enough  
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes. *Shak. Hen. IV.*  
When he returns from hunting,  
I will not ſpeak with him; ſay I am ſick.  
If you *come* ſlack of former ſervices,  
You ſhall do well. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
9. To arrive at ſome act or habit, or diſpoſition.  
They would quickly *come* to have a natural abhorrence for that which they found made them ſlighted. *Locke.*
10. To change from one ſtate into another deſired; as the butter *comes* when the parts begin to ſeparate in the churn.  
It is reported, that if you lay good ſtore of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will make the vine *come* earlier, and proſper better. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 35.*  
Then butter does reſuſe to *come*,  
And love proves croſs and humourſome. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
In the *coming*, or ſprouting of malt, as it muſt not *come* too little, ſo it muſt not *come* too much. *Mort. Husbandry.*
11. To become preſent, and no longer future.  
A time will *come*, when my maturer muſe,  
In Cæſar's wars, a nobler theme ſhall chuſe. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*
12. To become preſent; no longer abſent.  
That's my joy  
Not to have ſeen before; for nature now  
*Comes* all at once, confounding my delight. *Dryd. K. Arth.*  
Mean while the gods the dome of Vulcan throng,  
Apollo *comes*, and Neptune *came* along. *Pope's Odyſſ. b. viii.*  
*Come* then, my friend, my genius, *come* along,  
Thou maſter of the poet and the ſong. *Pope's Eſſays.*
13. To happen; to fall out.  
The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his dutcheſs, will be here with him this night.—  
—How *comes* that? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Let me alone that I may ſpeak, and let *come* on me what will. *Job xiii. 13.*
14. To follow as a conſequence.  
Thoſe that are kin to the king, never prick their finger but they ſay, there is ſome of the king's blood ſpilt. How *comes* that? ſays he, that takes upon him not to conceive: the answer is, I am the king's poor couſin, ſir. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
15. To ceaſe very lately from ſome act or ſtate; to have juſt done or ſuffered any thing.  
David ſaid unto Uriah, *cameſt* thou not from thy journey? *2 Sa. xi. 10.*
16. To *COME about*. To come to paſs; to fall out; to come into being. Probably from the French *venir a bout*.  
And let me ſpeak to th' yet unknowing world,  
How theſe things *came about*. *Shakespeare.*
- That cherubim, which now appears as a God to a human ſoul, knows very well that the period will *come about* in eternity, when the human ſoul ſhall be as perfect as he himſelf now is. *Addiſon's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 3.*  
I conclude, however it *comes about*, that things are not as they ſhould be. *Swift.*  
How *comes* it about, that, for above ſixty years, affairs have been placed in the hands of new men. *Swift.*
17. To *COME about*. To change; to come round.  
The wind *came about*, and ſettled in the Weſt for many days. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
On better thoughts, and my urg'd reaſons,  
They are *come about*, and won to the true ſide. *B. Johnson.*
18. To *COME again*. To return.  
There came water thereout; and when he had drunk, his ſpirit *came again*, and he revived. *Judg. xv. 19.*
19. To *COME after*. To follow.  
If any man will *come after* me, let him deny himſelf, and take up his croſs and follow me. *Mat. xvi. 24.*
20. To *COME at*. To reach; to get within the reach of; to obtain; to gain.  
Neither ſword nor ſceptre can *come at* conſcience; but it is above and beyond the reach of both. *Suckling.*  
Cats will eat and deſtroy your marum, if they can *come at* it. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*  
In order to *come at* a true knowledge of ourſelves, we ſhould conſider, on the other hand, how far we may deſerve praiſe. *Addiſon's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 399.*  
Nothing makes a woman more eſteemed by the oppoſite ſex than chaſtity, and we always prize thoſe moſt who are hardeſt to *come at*. *Addiſon's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 99.*
21. To *COME by*. To obtain; to gain; to acquire.  
Things moſt needful to preſerve this life, are moſt prompt and eaſy for all living creatures to *come by*. *Hooker, b. 5. ſ. 22.*  
Love is like a child,  
That longs for every thing that he can *come by*. *Shakespeare.*  
Thy caſe  
Shall be my precedent; as thou got'ſt Milan,  
I'll *come by* Naples. *Shakespeare's Tempeſt.*  
Are you not aſhamed to inforce a poor widow to ſo rough a courſe to *come by* her own. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
The ointment wherewith this is done is made of divers ingredients, whereof the ſtrangeſt and hardeſt to *come by* is the moſs of a dead man unburied. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
And with that wicked lye  
A letter they *came by*,  
From our king's majeſty. *Denham.*  
He tells a ſad ſtory, how hard it was for him to *come by* the book of Trigantius. *Stillingſ. Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idols.*  
Amidſt your train, this unſeen judge will wait,  
Examine how you *came by* all your ſtate. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*
22. To *COME in*. To enter.  
What, are you there? *come in*, and give ſome help. *Shak.*  
Yet the ſimple ideas, thus united in the ſame ſubject, are as perfectly diſtinct as thoſe that *come in* by different ſenſes. *Locke.*
23. To *COME in*. To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer.  
If the arch-rebel Tyrone, in the time of theſe wars, ſhould offer to *come in*, and ſubmit himſelf to her majeſty, would you not have him received. *Spencer on Ireland.*
24. To *COME in*. To arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous.  
At what time our ſecond fleet, which kept the narrow ſeas, was *come in* and joined to our main fleet. *Bacon.*  
There was the Plymouth Squadron now *come in*,  
Which in the Streights laſt winter was abroad. *Dryden.*
25. To *COME in*. To become modiſh; to be brought into uſe.  
Then *came* rich cloaths and graceful action in,  
Then inſtruments were taught more moving notes. *Rofcom.*  
Silken garments did not *come in* 'till late, and the uſe of them in men was often reſtrained by law. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
26. To *COME in*. To be an ingredient; to make part of a compoſition.  
A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happineſs, muſt *come in* to heighten his character. *Atterb.*
27. To *COME in fir*. To be early enough to obtain: taken from hunting, where the dogs that are ſlow get nothing.  
Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit and underſtanding, gentle nature and agreeable humour, honour and virtue, were to *come in* for their ſhare of ſuch contracts. *Temple.*  
If thinking is eſſential to matter, ſtocks and ſtones will *come in* for their ſhare of privilege. *Collier on Thought.*  
One who had i' the rear excluded been,  
And cou'd not for a taſte o' th' fleſh *come in*,  
Licks the ſolid earth. *Tate's Juv. Sat. 15.*  
The reſt *came in* for ſubſidies, whereof they ſunk conſiderable ſums. *Swift.*
28. To *COME in to*. To join with; to bring help.  
They marched to Wells, where the lord Audley, with whom their leaders had before ſecret intelligence, *came in* to them; and was by them, with great gladneſs and cries of joy, accepted as their general. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
29. To *COME in to*. To comply with; to agree to.



The fame of their virtues will make men ready *to come into* every thing that is done or designed for the publick good.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

30. *To COME near.* To approach; to resemble in excellence: a metaphor from races.

Whom you cannot equal or *come near* in doing, you would destroy or ruin with evil speaking. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

The whole atchieved with such admirable invention, that nothing ancient and modern seems *to come near* it. *Temple.*

31. *To COME off.* To proceed; as a descendant from ancestors.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came.* *Dryden's Æn.*

Self-love is so natural an infirmity, that it makes us partial even to those that *come of* us, as well as ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

32. *To COME off.* To proceed; as effects from their causes.

Will you please, sir, be gone.

I told you what would *come of* this. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

We see that the hiccough *comes of* fulness of meat, especially in children, which causeth an extension of the stomach.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

What *came on't* at last but that, after the dogs had deserted, the wolves worried one part of the enemies. *L'Estrange.*

This *comes of* judging by the eye, without consulting the reason. *L'Estrange.*

My young master, whatever *comes on't*, must have a wife looked out for him by that time he is of age. *Locke.*

33. *To COME off.* To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction.

The figure of a bell partaketh of the pyramis, but yet *coming off* and dilating more suddenly. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

34. *To COME off.* To escape.

I knew the foul enchanter, though disguis'd, Enter'd the very lime-twigs of his spells,

And yet *came off.* *Milton.*

How thou wilt here *come off*, surmounts my reach. *Milt.*

If, upon such a fair and full trial, he can *come off*, he is then clear and innocent. *South.*

Those that are in any signal danger implore his aid; and, if they *come off* safe, they call their deliverance a miracle.

*Addison on Italy.*

35. *To COME off.* To end an affair; to be dismissed with our lot.

Oh, bravely *came we off*,

When with a volley of our needles shot,

After such bloody toil, we bid good-night. *Shakesp. K. John.*

Ever since Spain and England have had any thing to debate one with the other, the English, upon all encounters, have *come off* with honour and the better. *Bacon on War with Spain.*

We must expect sometimes to *come off* by the worst, before we obtain the final conquest. *Calamy.*

He oft', in such attempts as these,

*Came off* with glory and success. *Hudibras, p. 1. cant. 1.*

36. *To COME off from.* To leave; to forbear.

*To come off from* these grave disquisitions, I would clear the point by one instance more. *Felton on the Classics.*

37. *To COME on.* To advance; to make progress.

Of late, things seem *to come on* apace to their former state.

*Bacon on the War with Spain.*

There was in the camp both strength and victual sufficient for the obtaining of the victory, if they would not protract the war until winter were *come on.* *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

The sea *came on*, the south with mighty roar

Dispers'd and dash'd the rest upon the rocky shoar. *Dryden.*

So Travellers, who waste the day,

Noting at length the setting sun,

They mend their pace as night *comes on.* *Granville.*

38. *To COME on.* To advance to combat.

The great ordnance once discharged, the armies *came fast on*, and joined battle. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Rhymer, *come on*, and do the worst you can;

I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*

39. *To COME on.* To thrive; to grow big.

*Come on*, poor babe;

Some powerful spirit instruct the kites and ravens

To be thy nurfes. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

It should seem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the roses, that they will *come far faster on* in water than in earth; for the nourishment is easier drawn out of water than out of earth. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 648.*

40. *To COME over.* To repeat an act.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and *over and over* he comes, and caught it again. *Shak. C.riolanus.*

41. *To COME over.* To revolt.

They are perpetually teizing their friends to *come over* to them. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 185.*

A man, in changing his side, not only makes himself hated by those he left, but is seldom heartily esteemed by those he *comes over* to. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 162.*

42. *To COME over.* To rise in distillation.

Perhaps also the phlegmatick liquor, that is wont to *come over* in this analysis, may, at least as to part of it, be produced by the operation of the fire. *Boyle.*

VOL. I.

43. *To COME out.* To be made publick.

Before his book *came out*, I had undertaken the answer of several others. *Stillingsfleet.*

I have been tedious; and, which is worse, it *comes out* from the first draught, and uncorrected. *Dryden.*

44. *To COME out.* To appear upon trial; to be discovered.

It is indeed *come out* at last, that we are to look on the saints as inferior deities. *Stillingsfleet's Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

The weight of the denarius, or the seventh of a Roman ounce, *comes out* sixty-two grains and four sevenths. *Arbuthn.*

45. *To COME out with.* To give a vent to; to let fly.

Those great masters of chymical arcana must be provoked, before they will *come out with* them. *Boyle.*

46. *To COME to.* To consent or yield.

What is this, if my parson will not *come to*? *Swift.*

47. *To COME to.* To amount to.

The emperour imposed so great a custom upon all corn to be transported out of Sicily, that the very customs *came to* as much as both the price of the corn and the freight together. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

You saucily pretend to know

More than your dividend *comes to.* *Hudibras, p. ii.*

Animals either feed upon vegetables immediately, or, which *comes to* the same at last, upon other animals which have fed upon them. *Woodward's Natural History.*

He pays not this tax immediately, yet his purse will find it by a greater want of money than that *comes to.* *Locke.*

48. *To COME to himself.* To recover his senses.

He falls into sweet ecstasy of joy, wherein I shall leave him 'till he *comes to himself.* *Temple.*

49. *To COME to pass.* To be effected; to fall out.

It *cometh*, we grant, many times *to pass* that the works of men being the same, their drifts and purpose therein are divers. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 14.*

How *comes it to pass*, that some liquors cannot pierce into or moisten some bodies, which are easily pervious to other liquors? *Boyle's History of Firmness.*

50. *To COME up.* To grow out of the ground.

Another ill accident is over-wet at sowing time, which with us breedeth much dearth, inasmuch as the corn never *cometh up.* *Bacon's Natural History.*

Good intentions are at least the seeds of good actions, and every man ought to sow them, whether they *come up* or no. *Temple.*

51. *To COME up.* To make appearance.

If wars should mow them down never so fast, yet they may be suddenly supplied, and *come up* again. *Bacon.*

52. *To COME up.* To come into use, as a fashion *comes up.*

53. *To COME up to.* To amount to.

He prepares for a surrender, asserting that all these will not *come up to* near the quantity requisite. *Woodw. Nat. History.*

54. *To COME up to.* To rise to.

Whose ignorant credulity will not

*Come up to* th' truth. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Considerations there are, that may make us, if not *come up to* the character of those who rejoice in tribulations, yet at least satisfy the duty of being patient. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

The vestes byssinæ, which some ladies wore, must have been of such extraordinary price, that there is no stuff in our age *comes up to* it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When the heart is full, it is angry at all words that cannot *come up to* it. *Swift.*

55. *To COME up with.* To overtake.

56. *To COME upon.* To invade; to attack:

Three hundred horse, and three thousand foot English, commanded by Sir John Norris, were charged by Parma, *coming upon* them with seven thousand horse. *Bacon.*

When old age *comes upon* him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it but itself. *South.*

COME. [participle of the verb.]

Thy words were heard, and I am *come to* thy words. *Dan.*

COME. A particle of exhortation; be quick; make no delay.

*Come*, let us make our father drink wine. *Gen. xix. 32.*

COME. A particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it.

*Come, come*, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt;

The only difference is, I dare laugh out. *Pope.*

COME. A kind of adverbial word for *when it shall come*; as,

*come Wednesday*, when Wednesday shall come.

*Come* Candlemas, nine years ago she dy'd. *Gay.*

To COME. In futurity; not present; to happen hereafter.

It serveth to discover that which is hid, as well as to foretel that which is *to come.* *Bacon's Natural History.*

In times *to come*,

My waves shall wash the walls of mighty Rome. *Dryden.*

Taking a lease of land for years *to come*, at the rent of one hundred pounds. *Locke.*

COME. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sprout: a cant term.

That the malt is sufficiently well dried, you may know both by the taste, and also by the falling off of the *come* or sprout. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COME'DIAN. *n. f.* [from comedy.]

1. A player or actor of comick parts.

4 Z

2. A



2. A player in general; a stage-player; an actress or actor.

Melissarion, pretty honey-bee, when of a *comedian* she became a wealthy man's wife, would be saluted madam Pithias, or Prudence. *Camden's Remains.*

*Comedians* on the stage shew all their skill,

And after do as love and fortune will.

3. A writer of comedies.

Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a *comedian*, but Terence as a pure and elegant speaker. *Peacham of Poetry.*

CO'MEDY. *n. f.* [*comedia*, Lat.] A dramattick representation of the lighter faults of mankind.

Your honour's players

Are come to play a pleasant *comedy*. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

A long, exact, and serious *comedy*,

In every scene some moral let it teach,

And, if it can, at once both please and preach. *Pope.*

Co'MELINESS. *n. f.* [from *comely*.] Grace; beauty; dignity.

A careless *comeliness* with comely care. *Sidney.*

The service of God hath not such perfection of grace and *comeliness* as when the dignity of the place doth concur. *Hooker.*

They skilled not of the goodly ornaments of poetry, yet were sprinkled with some pretty flowers, which gave good grace and *comeliness*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Hardly shall you meet with man or woman so aged or ill-favoured, but, if you will commend them for *comeliness*, nay and for youth too, shall take it well. *South.*

There is great pulchritude and *comeliness* of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants. *Ray on the Creation.*

A horseman's coat shall hide

Thy taper shape and *comeliness* of side. *Prior.*

CO'MELY. *adj.* [from *become*; or from *cpeman*, Sax. to please.]

1. Graceful; decent; having dignity or grandeur of mien or look. *Comeliness* seems to be that species of beauty which excites reverence rather than pleasure.

If the principal part of beauty is in decent motion, no marvel though persons in years seem many times more amiable; for no youth can be *comely* but by pardon, and considering the youth as to make up the *comeliness*. *Bacon, Essay 44.*

He that is *comely* when old and decrepit, surely was very beautiful when he was young. *South.*

Thou art a *comely*, young, and valiant knight. *Dryden.*

2. Used of things, decent; according to propriety.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is *comely*

Envenoms him that bears it! *Shakefp. As you like it.*

This is a happier and more *comely* time,

Than when these fellows ran about the streets,

Crying confusion. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Co'MELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Handsomely; gracefully.

To ride *comely*, to play at all weapons, to dance *comely*, be very necessary for a courtly gentleman. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Co'MER. *n. f.* [from *come*.] One that comes.

Plants move upwards; but if the sap puts up too fast, it maketh a slender stalk, which will not support the weight; and therefore these are all swift and hasty *comers*. *Bacon.*

Time is like a fashionable host,

That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;

But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,

Grasps in the *comer*: welcome ever smiles,

And farewell goes out sighing. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

Yourself, renowned prince, then stood as fair

As any *comer* I have look'd on yet,

For my affection. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

House and heart are open for a friend; the passage is easy, and not only admits, but even invites the *comer*. *South's Serm.*

It is natural to be kind to the last *comer*. *L'Estrange.*

Now leave those joys, unsuited to thy age,

To a fresh *comer*, and resign the stage. *Dryden.*

The renowned champion of our lady of Loretto, and the miraculous translation of her chapel, about which he hath published a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it against all *comers*. *Stillington.*

There it is not strange, that the mind should give itself up to the common opinion, or render itself to the first *comer*. *Locke.*

COMET. *n. f.* [*cometa*, Latin, a hairy star.]

A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing; and, during the time of its appearance, moving through its proper orbit, like a planet. The orbits of *comets* are ellipses, having one of their foci in the center of the sun; and being very long and eccentric, they become invisible, when in that part most remote from the sun. *Comets*, popularly called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun: hence arises a popular division of *comets* into three kinds, *bearded*, *tailed*, and *haired* *comets*; though the division rather relates to the different circumstances of the same comet, than to the phenomena of the several. Thus when the comet is eastward of the sun, and moves from it, the comet is said to be bearded, *barbatus*, because the light marches before it. When the light is westward of the sun, the comet is said to be tailed, because the train follows it. When the comet and the sun are diametrically opposite, the

earth being between them, the train is hid behind the body of the comet, excepting a little that appears around it, in form of a border of hair, hence called *crinitus*.

According to Sir Isaac Newton, the tail of a comet is a very thin slender vapour, emitted by the head or nucleus of the comet, ignited by their near neighbourhood to the sun, and this vapour is furnished by the atmosphere of the comet. The tails are of various lengths; and being produced in the perihelions of the comets, will go off along with their heads into remote regions, and there gradually vanish, till the comets return towards the sun. The vapours of comets being thus dilated, rarefied, and diffused through all the celestial regions, may probably, by little and little, by means of their own gravity, be attracted down to the planets, and become intermingled with their atmospheres. For the conservation of the water, and moisture of the planets, comets seem absolutely requisite; from whose condensed vapours and exhalations all that moisture which is spent in vegetations and putrefactions, and turned into dry earth, may be resupplied and recruited; for all vegetables grow and increase wholly from fluids; and, as to their greatest part, turn by putrefaction into earth again, an earthy slime being perpetually precipitated to the bottom of putrefying liquors. Hence the quantity of dry earth must continually increase, and the moisture of the globe decrease, and at last be quite evaporated, if it have not a continual supply from some part or other of the universe. And I suspect, adds Sir Isaac, that the spirit which makes the finest, subtlest, and best part of our air, and which is absolutely requisite for the life and being of all things, comes principally from the comets. On this principle there seems to be some foundation for the popular opinion of presages from comets; since the tail of a comet, thus intermingled with our atmosphere, may produce changes very sensible in animal and vegetable bodies.

The same great author has computed that the sun's heat, in the comet of 1680, was, to his heat with us at Midsummer, as twenty-eight thousand to one; and that the heat of the body of the comet, was near two thousand times as great as that of red-hot iron. He also calculates, that a globe of red-hot iron, of the dimensions of our earth, would scarce be cool in fifty thousand years. If then the comet be supposed to cool a hundred times as fast as red-hot iron, yet, since its heat was a thousand times greater, supposing it of the bigness of the earth, it would not be cool in a million of years. Hitherto no comet has threatened the earth with a nearer approach than that of 1680; for, by calculation, Dr. Halley found, on November 11, that comet was not above one semi-diameter of the earth to the northward of the way of the earth; at which time, had the earth been in that part of its orbit, the comet would have had a parallax equal to that of the moon. What might have been the consequence of so near an appulse? a contact or shock of the celestial bodies? a deluge, Mr. Whiston says. Astronomers have been divided about the return of comets, and time and observation must determine the question. However, Dr. Halley has foretold the return of one in 1758, which formerly appeared in 1456. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

And wherefore gaze this goodly company,

As if they saw some wondrous monument,

Some comet, or an unusual prodigy. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

Such his fell glances as the fatal light

Of staring comets. *Crasshaw.*

I considered a comet, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a sky-rocket discharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 103.*

Fierce meteors shoot their arbitrary light,

And comets march with lawless horrors bright. *Prior.*

Co'METARY. } *adj.* [from *comet*.] Relating to a comet:

COME'TICK. } Refractions of light are in the planetary and *cometary* regions, as on our globe. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CO'MFIT. *n. f.* [*konfit*, Dutch. It should seem that both are formed by hasty pronunciation from *confect*.] A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar, and dried.

By feeding me on beans and pease,

He crams in nasty crevices,

And turns to *comfits* by his arts,

To make me relish for desserts. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. i.*

To Co'MFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve dry with sugar.

The fruit that does so quickly waste,

Men scarce can see it, much less taste,

Thou *comfitest* in streets to make it last. *Cowley.*

Co'MFITURE. *n. f.* [from *comfit*, or *confection*.] Sweetmeat.

From country grass to *comfitures* of court,

Or city's quelque-chose, let not report

My mind transport. *Donne.*

To Co'MFORT. *v. a.* [*comforto*, low Latin. *Salvia confortat nervos.* *Schol. Sal.*]

1. To strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural assent of reason, concerning the certainty of them, doth



doth not a little *comfort* and confirm the same. *Hooker, b. i.*

Light excelleth in *comforting* the spirits of men: light varied doth the same effect, with more novelty. This is the cause why precious stones *comfort*. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 960.*

Some of the abbots had been guilty of *comforting* and assisting the rebels. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To console; to strengthen the mind under the pressure of calamity.

They bemoaned him, and *comforted* him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him. *Job, xlii. 11.*

**Co'MFORT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Support; assistance; countenance.

Poynings made a wild chace upon the wild Irish; where, in respect of the mountains and fastnesses, he did little good, which he would needs impute unto the *comfort* that the rebels should receive underhand from the earl of Kildare. *Bacon.*

The king did also appoint commissioners for the fining of all such as were of any value, and had any hand or partaking in the aid or *comfort* of Perkins, or the Cornishmen. *Bacon.*

2. Consolation; support under calamity or danger.

I will keep her ign'rant of her good,

To make her heavenly *comforts* of despair,

When it is least expected. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

As they have no apprehension of those things, so they need no *comfort* against them. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*

3. That which gives consolation or support.

Your children were vexation to your youth,

But mine shall be a *comfort* to your age. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

**Co'MFORTABLE.** *adj.* [from *comfort*.]

1. Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort.

For my sake be *comfortable*; hold death

A while at the arm's end. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

My lord leans wond'rously to discontent;

His *comfortable* temper has forsook him:

He is much out of health. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

What can promise him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful judge? *South.*

2. Dispensing comfort; having the power of giving comfort.

He had no brother, which though it be *comfortable* for kings to have, yet draweth the subjects eyes aside. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

The lives of many miserable men were saved, and a *comfortable* provision made for their subsistence. *Dryd. Fab. Dedication.*

**Co'MFORTABLY.** *adv.* [from *comfortable*.] In a comfortable manner; with comfort; without despair.

Upon view of the sincerity of that performance, hope *comfortably* and cheerfully for God's performance. *Hammond.*

**Co'MFORTER.** *n. f.* [from *comfort*.]

1. One that administers consolation in misfortunes; one that strengthens and supports the mind in misery or danger.

This very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him, as *comforters* in his agony. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 48.*

The heav'ns have blest you with a goodly son,

To be a *comforter* when he is gone. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Nineveh is laid waste, who will bemoan her? whence shall I seek *comforters* for thee? *Neh. iii. 7.*

2. The title of the Third Person of the Holy Trinity; the Paraclete.

**Co'MFORTLESS.** *adj.* [from *comfort*.] Without comfort; without any thing to allay misfortune: used of persons as well as things.

Yet shall not my death be *comfortless*, receiving it by your sentence. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Where was a cave, ywrought with wond'rous art,

Deep, dark, uneasy, doleful, *comfortless*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

News fitting to the night;

Black, fearful, *comfortless*, and horrible. *Shakesp. K. John.*

On thy feet thou stood'st at last,

Though *comfortless*, as when a father mourns

His children, all in view destroyed at once. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

That unfociable *comfortless* deafness had not quite tired me. *Swift.*

**Co'MFREY.** *n. f.* [*comfrie*, French.] A plant.

The flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a funnel, having an oblong tube, but shaped at the top like a pitcher: out of the flower-cup, which is deeply cut into five long narrow segments, rises the pointal, attended with four embryoes, which afterwards become so many seeds, in form somewhat like the head of a viper, which ripen in the flower-cup. It grows wild on the sides of banks and rivers, and is gathered for medicinal uses. *Miller.*

**Co'MICAL.** *adj.* [*comicus*, Latin.]

1. Raising mirth; merry; diverting.

The greatest resemblance of our author is in the familiar stile and pleasing way of relating *comical* adventures of that nature. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Something so *comical* in the voice and gestures, that a man can hardly forbear being pleased. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Relating to comedy; befitting comedy.

That all might appear to be knit up in a *comical* conclusion, the duke's daughter was afterwards joined in marriage to the lord Lisle. *Hayward.*

They deny it to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical*. *Gay.*

**Co'MICALLY.** *adv.* [from *comical*.]

1. In such a manner as raises mirth.

2. In a manner befitting comedy.

**Co'MICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *comical*.] The quality of being comical; the power of raising mirth.

**Co'MICK.** *adj.* [*comicus*, Lat. *comique*, French.]

1. Relating to comedy.

When I venture at the *comick* stile,

Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil. *Waller.*

A *comick* subject loves a humble verse,

Thyestes scorns a low and *comick* stile;

Yet comedy sometimes may raise her voice. *Roscommon.*

Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy *comick* sleep. *Dryden.*

2. Raising mirth.

Stately triumphs, mirthful *comick* shows,

Such as befit the pleasure. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

**Co'MING.** *n. f.* [from *To come*.]

1. The act of coming; approach.

Where art thou, Adam! wont with joy to meet

My *coming*, seen far off? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Sweet the *coming* on

Of grateful ev'ning mild. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

2. State of being come; arrival.

May't please you, noble madam, to withdraw

Into your private chamber; we shall give you

The full cause of our *coming*. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Some people in America counted their years by the *coming* of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

**COMING-IN.** *n. f.* Revenue; income.

Here's a small trifle of wives, eleven widows and nine maids is a simple *coming-in* for one man. *Shakespeare.*

What are thy rents? what are thy *comings-in*?

O ceremony, shew me but thy worth:

What is thy toll, O adoration? *Shakesp. Henry V.*

**Co'MING.** *participial adj.* [from *come*.]

1. Fond; forward; ready to come.

Now will I be your Rosalind in a more *coming* on disposition; and ask me what you will, I will grant it. *Shakespeare.*

That very lapidary himself, with a *coming* stomach, and in

the cock's place, would have made the cock's choice, *L'Estr.*

That he had been so affectionate a husband, was no ill argument to the *coming* dowager. *Dryd. Virg. Æn. Dedication.*

On morning wings, how active springs the mind,

How easy every labour it pursues,

How *coming* to the poet every muse! *Pope's Imit. of Horace.*

2. Future; to come.

Praise of great acts, he scatters as a seed,

Which may the like in *coming* ages breed. *Roscommon.*

**COMI'TIAL.** *adj.* [*comitia*, Lat. an assembly of the Romans.]

Relating to the assemblies of the people of Rome.

**Co'MITY.** *n. f.* [*comitas*, Latin.] Courtesy; civility; good-breeding. *Dict.*

**Co'MMA.** *n. f.* [*κόμμα*.]

1. The point which notes the distinction of clauses, and order of construction in the sentence, marked thus [,].

Comma's and points they set exactly right. *Pope.*

2. The ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby a semitone or a perfect tone exceeds the imperfect tone. It is a term used only in theoretical music, to shew the exact proportions between concords. *Harris.*

**To COMMA'ND.** *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr. *mando*, Latin.]

1. To govern; to give orders to; to hold in subjection or obedience; contrary to obey.

Look, this feather,

Obeying with my wind when I do blow,

And yielding to another when it blows,

Commanded always by the greater gust;

Such is the lightness of you common men. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Christ could *command* legions of angels to his rescue.

*Decay of Piety.*

Should he, who was thy lord, *command* thee now,

With a harsh voice, and supercilious brow,

To servile duties. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 5.*

2. To order; to direct to be done; contrary to prohibit: sometimes formerly with *of* before the person.

My conscience bids me ask, wherefore you have

Commanded of me these most pois'nous compounds. *Shakesp.*

We will sacrifice to the Lord our God, as he shall *command*

us. *Ex. viii. 27.*

3. To have in power.

If the strong cane support thy walking hand,

Chairmen no longer shall the wall *command*. *Gay's Trivia.*

4. To overlook; to have so subject as that it may be seen or annoyed.

Up to the Eastern tower,

Whose height *commands* as subject all the vale,

To see the fight. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

His eye might there *command*, wherever stood

City, of old or modern fame; the seat

Of mightiest empire.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 385.*

One



One side *commands* a view of the finest garden in the world.

*Addison's Guardian*, N<sup>o</sup>. 101.

To **COMMA'ND**. *v. n.* To have the supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern.

Those two *commanding* powers of the soul, the understanding or the will.

*South's Sermons*.

**COMMA'ND**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The right of commanding; power; supreme authority. It is used in military affairs, as magistracy or government in civil life; with *over*.

Take pity of your town and of your people,

While yet my soldiers are in my *command*. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

With lightning fill her awful hand,

And make the clouds seem all at her *command*. *Waller.*

He assumed an absolute *command* over his readers. *Dryden.*

2. Cogent authority; despotism.

Those he *commands* move only in *command*,

Nothing in love. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

*Command* and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion; and whatever any one is brought to by compulsion, he will leave as soon as he can. *Locke on Education.*

3. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order.

Of this tree we may not taste nor touch;

God so *commanded*, and left that *command*

Sole daughter of his voice. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

As there is no prohibition of it, so no *command* for it. *Taylor.*

The captain gives *command*, the joyful train

Glide through the gloomy shade, and leave the main. *Dryd.*

4. The power of overlooking, or surveying any place.

The steepy stand,

Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*. *Dryd. Æn.*

**COMMA'NDER**. *n. f.* [from *command*.]

1. He that has the supreme authority; a general; a leader; a chief.

We'll do thee homage, and be rul'd by thee,

Love thee as our *commander* and our king. *Shakespeare.*

I have given him for a leader and *commander* to the people.

*Is. lv. 4.*

The Romans, when *commanders* in war, spake to their army, and styled them, My soldiers. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Charles, Henry, and Francis of France, often adventured rather as soldiers than as *commanders*. *Hayward.*

Sir Phelim O'neil appeared as their *commander* in chief. *Clar.*

Supreme *commander* both of sea and land. *Waller.*

The heroick action of some great *commander*, enterprised for the common good, and honour of the Christian cause.

*Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

Their great *commanders*, by credit in their armies, fell into the scales as a counterpoise to the people. *Swift.*

2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet, with an handle about three foot long, to use in both hands. *Moxon.*

3. An instrument of surgery.

The glossoconium, commonly called the *commander*, is of use in the most strong tough bodies, and where the laxation hath been of long continuance. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

**COMMA'NDERY**. *n. f.* [from *command*.] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

**COMMA'NDMENT**. *n. f.* [commandement, French]

1. Mandate; command; order; precept.

They plainly require some special *commandment* for that which is exacted at their hands. *Hooker, b. iii. sect. 7.*

Say, you chose him more after our *commandment*,

Than guided by your own affections. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

By the easy *commandment* by God given to Adam, to forbear to feed thereon, it pleased God to make trial of his obedience. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

2. Authority; coercive power.

I thought that all things had been savage here,

And therefore put I on the countenance

Of stern *commandment*. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses.

And he wrote upon the tables the words of the covenant and the ten *commandments*. *Exod. xxxiv. 28.*

**COMMA'NDRESS**. *n. f.* [from *commander*.] A woman vested with supreme authority.

To prescribe the order of doing in all things is a peculiar prerogative, which wisdom hath, as queen or sovereign *commandress*, over all other virtues. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 8.*

Be you *commandress* therefore, princess, queen

Of all our forces, be thy word a law. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

**COMMATE'RIAL**. *adj.* [from *con* and *materia*.] Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are *commaterial* with teeth. *Bacon.*

The body adjacent and ambient is not *commaterial*, but merely heterogeneal towards the body that is to be preserved.

*Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 171.

**COMMATERIA'LITY**. *n. f.* [from *commaterial*.] Resemblance to something in its matter.

**COMMELINE**. *n. f.* [commelina, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves are produced alternately, and surround the stalks at their base; the stalks trail upon the ground, and grow very

branchy. At setting on of the branches, between the wing of the leaf and the stalk, is produced a flower of two leaves. From the upper part of the flower are produced three short stamina, upon which are fastened yellow apices, which resemble the head of a mushroom: in the under part of the flower are produced three other male stamina. The ovary is produced in the center of the flower, which is extended into a long intorted tube, and becomes an oblong fruit, divided into two cells, each containing one oblong seed. *Miller.*

**COMME'MORABLE**. *adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Deserving to be mentioned with honour; worthy to be kept in remembrance.

To **COMME'MORATE**. *v. a.* [con and *memoro*, Latin.] To preserve the memory by some publick act; to celebrate solemnly.

Such is the divine mercy, which we now *commemorate*; and if we *commemorate* it, we shall rejoice in the Lord. *Fiddes.*

**COMMEMORA'TION**. *n. f.* [from *commemorate*.] An act of publick celebration; solemnization of the memory of any thing.

But that which is daily offered in the church, is a daily *commemoration* of that one sacrifice which was offered on the cross. *Taylor's worthy Communicant.*

St. Austin believed that the martyrs, when the *commemorations* were made at their own sepulchres, did join their prayers with the churches, in behalf of those who there put up their supplications to God. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rem. Idols.*

*Commemoration* was formerly made with thanksgiving, in honour of good men departed this world. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**COMME'MORATIVE**. *adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Tending to preserve memory of any thing.

The annual offering of the Paschal lamb was *commemorative* of that first Paschal lamb. *Atterbury.*

To **COMMENCE**. *v. n.* [commencer, French.]

1. To begin; to take beginning.

Why hath it given me earnest of success,

Commencing in a truth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Man, conscious of his immortality, cannot be without concern for that state that is to *commence* after this life. *Rogers.*

2. To take a new character.

If wit so much from ign'rance undergo,

Ah! let not learning too *commence* its foe! *Pope.*

To **COMMENCE**. *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of; as to *commence* a suit.

**COMME'NCEMENT**. *n. f.* [from *commence*.] Beginning; date. The waters were gathered together into one place, the third day from the *commencement* of the creation. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

To **COMMEND**. *v. a.* [commendo, Latin]

1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to recommend.

After Barbarossa was arrived, it was known how effectually the chief *basla* had *commended* him to Solyman. *Knolles's History.*

Among the objects of knowledge, two especially *commend* themselves to our contemplation; the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourselves. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Vain-glory is a principle I shall *commend* to no man.

*Decay of Piety.*

These draw the chariot which Latinus sends,

And the rich present to the prince *commends*. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. To deliver up with confidence.

To thee I do *commend* my watchful soul,

Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes:

Sleeping and waking, O defend me still. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

Father, into thy hands I *commend* my spirit. *Luke xxiii. 46.*

3. To praise; to mention with approbation.

Who is Silvia? What is she,

That all our swains *commend* her?

Holy, fair, and wise is she. *Shakespeare.*

Old men do most exceed in this point of folly, *commending* the days of their youth they scarce remembered, at least well understood not. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

He lov'd my worthless rhymes; and, like a friend,

Would find out something to *commend*. *Cowley.*

Historians *commend* Alexander for weeping when he read the actions of Achilles. *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedicat.*

Each finding, like a friend,

Something to blame, and something to *commend*. *Pope.*

4. To mention by way of keeping in memory; to recommend to remembrance.

Signior Anthonio

*Commends* him to you.—

—Ere I ope his letter,

I pray you tell me how my good friend doth. *Sh. Mer. of Ven.*

**COMME'ND**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Commendation: not now in use.

Tell her I send to her my kind *commends*:

Take special care my greetings be deliver'd. *Shak. Rich. II.*

**COMME'NDABLE**. *adj.* [from *commende*.] Laudable; worthy of praise. Anciently accented on the first syllable.

And power, unto itself most *commendable*,

Hath not a tomb so evident, as a chair

Textol what it hath done. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Order and decent ceremonies in the church, are not only comely, but *commendable*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Many



Many heroes, and most worthy persons, being sufficiently commendable from true and unquestionable merit, have received advancement from falsehood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Britannia is not drawn, like other countries, in a soft peaceful posture; but is adorned with emblems, that mark out the military genius of her inhabitants. This is, I think, the only commendable quality that the old poets have touched upon in the description of our country. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

COMMENDABLY. *adv.* [from *commendable*.] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.

Of preachers the shire holdeth a number, all commendably labouring in their vocation. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

COMME'NDAM. [*commenda*, low Latin]

*Commendam* is a benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of some sufficient clerk to be supplied, until it be conveniently provided of a pastor. *Cowel.*

It had been once mentioned to him, that his peace should be made, if he would resign his bishoprick, and deanry of Westminster; for he had that in *commendam*. *Clarendon.*

COMME'NDATARY. *n. f.* [from *commendam*.] One who holds a living in *commendam*.

COMMENDA'TION. *n. f.* [from *commend*.]

1. Recommendation; favourable representation.

This jewel and my gold are your's, provided I have your commendation for my more free entertainment. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

The choice of them should be by the commendation of the great officers of the kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

2. Praise; declaration of esteem.

His fame would not get so sweet and noble an air to fly in as in your breath, so could not you find a fitter subject of commendation. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Good-nature is the most godlike commendation of a man. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

3. Message of love.

Mrs. Page has her hearty commendations to you too. *Shakesp.*

Hark you, Margaret,

No princely commendations to my king! —

—Such commendations as become a maid,

A virgin, and his servant, say to him. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

COMME'NDATORY. *adj.* [from *commend*.] Favourably representative; containing praise.

It doth much add to a man's reputation, and is like perpetual letters commendatory, to have good forms: to attain them, it almost sufficeth not to despise them. *Bacon, Essay 53.*

We bestow the flourish of poetry on those commendatory conceits, which popularly set forth the eminency of this creature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 5.*

If I can think that neither he nor you despise me, it is a greater honour to me, by far, than if all the house of lords writ commendatory verses upon me. *Pope.*

COMME'NDER. *n. f.* [from *commend*.] Praiser.

Such a concurrence of two extremes, by most of the same commenders and disprovers. *Wotton.*

COMMENSALITY. *n. f.* [from *commensalis*, Lat.] Fellowship of table; the custom of eating together.

They being enjoined and prohibited certain foods, thereby to avoid community with the Gentiles, upon promiscuous commensality. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 25.*

COMMENSURABILITY. *n. f.* [from *commensurable*.] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure; or of being measured by another. Thus an inch and a yard are commensurable, a yard containing a certain number of inches. The diameter and circumference of a circle are incommensurable, not being reduceable to any common measure. Proportion.

Some place the essence thereof in the proportion of parts, conceiving it to consist in a comely commensurability of the whole unto the parts, and the parts between themselves. *Brown.*

COMME'NSURABLE. *adj.* [*con* and *mensura*, Lat.] Reducible to some common measure; as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch.

COMME'NSURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *commensurable*.] Commensurability; proportion.

There is no commensurableness between this object and a created understanding, yet there is a congruity and connaturality. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To COMMENSURATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *mensura*, Lat.] To reduce to some common measure.

That division is not natural, but artificial, and by agreement, as the aptest terms to commensurate the longitude of places. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 7.*

COMME'NSURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Reducible to some common measure.

They permitted no intelligence between them, other than by the mediation of some organ equally commensurate to soul and body. *Government of the Tongue, f. 1.*

2. Equal; proportionable to each other.

Is our knowledge adequately commensurate with the nature of things? *Glanville's Scep. c. 2.*

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot chuse but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration. *Tillotson.*

VOL. I.

Nothing commensurate to the desires of human nature; on which it could fix as its ultimate end, without being carried on with any farther desire. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Matter and gravity are always commensurate. *Bentley.*

COMME'NSURATELY. *adv.* [from *commensurate*.] With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing.

We are constrained to make the day serve to measure the year as well as we can, though not commensurately to each year; but by collecting the fraction of days in several years; till they amount to an even day. *Hilder on Time.*

COMMENSURA'TION. *n. f.* [from *commensurate*.] Proportion; reduction of some things to some common measure.

A body over great, or over small, will not be thrown so far as a body of a middle size; so that, it seemeth, there must be a commensuration or proportion between the body moved and the force, to make it move well. *Bacon's Natural History.*

All fitness lies in a particular commensuration, or proportion of one thing to another. *South.*

To COMMENT. *v. n.* [*commentor*, Lat.] To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain; with upon before the thing explained.

Enter his chamber, view his lifeless corps, And comment then upon his sudden death. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Such are thy secrets, which my life makes good, And comments on thee; for in ev'ry thing

Thy words do find me out, and parallels bring, And in another make me understand. *Herbert.*

Criticks having first taken a liking to one of these poets, proceed to comment on him, and illustrate him. *Dryd. Juvenal, Ded.*

They have contented themselves only to comment upon those texts, and make the best copies they could after those originals. *Temple.*

Indeed I hate that any man should be idle, while I must translate and comment. *Pope.*

COMMENT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Annotations on an author; notes; explanation; exposition; remarks.

In such a time as this, it is not meet That every nice offence should bear its comment. *Shakesp.*

Forgive the comment that my passion made Upon thy feature; for my rage was blind. *Shakesp. K. John.*

All that is behind will be by way of comment on that part of the church of England's charity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Adam came into the world a philosopher, which sufficiently appeared by his writing the nature of things upon their names: he could view essences in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties. *South's Sermons.*

All the volumes of philosophy, With all their comments, never could invent

So politick an instrument. *Prior.*

Proper gestures, and vehement exertions of the voice, are a kind of comment to what he utters. *Addison's Spect. N<sup>o</sup>. 407.*

Still with itself compar'd, his text peruse;

And let your comment be the Mantuan muse. *Pope.*

COMMENTARY. *n. f.* [*commentarius*, Latin.]

1. An exposition; annotation; remark.

In religion, scripture is the best rule; and the church's universal practice, the best commentary. *King Charles.*

2. Memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

Vere, in a private commentary which he wrote of that service, testified that eight hundred were slain. *Bacon.*

They shew still the ruins of Cæsar's wall, that reached eighteen miles in length, as he has declared it in the first book of his commentaries. *Addison on Italy.*

COMMENTA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *comment*] Expofitor; annotator.

I have made such expositions of my authors, as no commentator will forgive me. *Dryden.*

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marfya was a lawyer who had lost his cause. *Addison on Italy.*

Galen's commentator tells us, that bitter substances engender choler, and burn the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

You will have variety of commentators to explain the difficult passages to you. *Gay.*

No commentator can more sily pass

O'er a learn'd unintelligible place. *Pope.*

COMMENTER. *n. f.* [from *comment*.] One that writes comments; an explainer; an annotator.

Sily as any commenter goes by

Hard words or sense. *Donne.*

COMMENTITIOUS. *adj.* [*commentitius*, Lat.] Invented; fictitious; imaginary.

It is easy to draw a parallelism between that ancient and this modern nothing, and make good its resemblance to that commentitious inanity. *Glanville's Scep. c. 18.*

COMMERCE. *n. f.* [*commercium*, Latin. It was anciently accented on the last syllable.] Intercourse; exchange of one thing for another; interchange of any thing; trade; traffick.

Places of publick resort being thus provided, our repair thither is especially for mutual conference, and, as it were, commerce to be had between God and us. *Hooker, b. v. f. 17.*

How could communities,

Degrees in schools, and brotherhoods in cities, Peaceful



Peaceful *commerce* from dividab'e shores,  
But by degree stand in authentick place? *Sh. Troil. and Cress.*

Instructed ships shall sail to quick *commerce*,  
By which remotest regions are ally'd;  
Which makes one city of the universe,  
Where some may gain, and all may be supply'd. *Dryden.*  
These people had not any *commerce* with the other known  
parts of the world *Tillotson.*

In any country, that hath *commerce* with the rest of the  
world, it is almost impossible now to be without the use of  
silver coin. *Locke.*

To COMME'RCE. *v. n.* [from the noun] To hold intercourse  
with.

Come, but keep thy wonted state,  
With even step and musing gait;  
And looks *commencing* with the skies,  
Thy rapt' soul sitting in thine eyes. *Milton.*

COMME'RCIAL. *adj.* [from *commerce*.] Relating to commerce  
or traffick.

COMMERE. *n. f.* [French] A common mother.

As peace should still her wheaten garland wear,

And stand a *commere* 'tween their amities. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

To COMMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *migre*, Latin.] To re-  
move in a body, or by consent, from one country to  
another

COMMIGRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *commigrate*.] A removal of a  
large body of people from one country to another.

Both the inhabitants of that and of our world lost all  
memory of their *commigration* hence. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

COMMINA'TION. *n. f.* [*comminatio*, Latin.]

1. A threat; a denunciation of punishment, or of vengeance.  
Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to seclude  
from us, to fence them not only by precept and *commination*,  
but with difficulty and impossibilities. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days.  
COMMINATORY. *adj.* [from *commination*.] Denunciatory;  
threatening.

To COMMINGLE. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Latin.] To mix into  
one mass; to unite intimately; to mix; to blend.

Blest are those,

Whose blood and judgment are so well *commingled*,

That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,

To sound what stop she please. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

To COMMINGLE. *v. n.* To unite with another thing.

Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do  
not *commingle*, the oil remaining on the top 'till they be  
stirred. *Bacon's Physical Rem.*

COMMINU'BLE. *adj.* [from *comminute*.] Frangible; reducible  
to powder; susceptible of pulverisation.

The best diamonds are *comminuible* without it; and are so  
far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto pestillation,  
and resist not any ordinary pestle. *Browne's Vulgar Errours.*

To COMMINUTE. *v. a.* [*commينو*, Latin.] To grind; to  
pulverise; to break into small parts.

Parchment, skins, and cloth drink in liquors, though them-  
selves be intire bodies, and not *comminuted*, as sand and ashes.

*Bacon's Natural History*, No. 800.

COMMINU'TION. *n. f.* [from *comminute*.] The act of grinding  
into small parts; pulverisation.

Causes of fixation are the even spreading of the spirits and  
tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the  
jejuneness or extreme *comminution* of spirits; of which the  
two first may be joined with a nature liquefiable. *Bacon.*

The jaw in men and animals furnished with grinders, hath  
an oblique or transverse motion, necessary for *comminution* of  
the meat. *Ray on the Creation.*

This smiting of the steel with the flint doth only make a  
*comminution*, and a very rapid whirling and melting of some  
particles; but that idea of flame is wholly in us. *Bentley.*

COMMISERABLE. *adj.* [from *commiserate*.] Worthy of com-  
passion; pitiable; such as must excite sympathy or sorrow.

It is the sinfulness thing in the world to destitute a plantation  
once in forwardness: for, besides the dishonour, it is the  
guiltiness of blood of many *commiserable* persons. *Bacon's Ess.*

This was the end of this noble and *commiserable* person,  
Edward eldest son to the duke of Clarence. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

To COMMISERATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *misereor*, Lat.] To pity;  
to look on with compassion; to compassionate.

Then we must those, who groan beneath the weight

Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate*. *Denham.*

We should *commiserate* our mutual ignorance, and endea-  
vour to remove it. *Locke.*

COMMISERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *commiserate*.] Pity; compas-  
sion; tenderness, or concern for another's pains.

These poor seduced creatures, whom I can neither speak  
nor think of but with much *commiseration* and pity. *Hooker.*

Live, and hereafter say

A mad man's mercy bade thee run away.

——I do defy thy *commiseration*,

And apprehend thee for a felon here. *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*  
God knows with how much *commiseration*, and solicitous

caution, I carried on that business, that I might neither en-  
courage the rebels, nor discourage the Protestants. *K. Charles.*

She ended weeping; and her lovely plight

Immoveable, 'till peace obtain'd from fault

Acknowledg'd and deplor'd, in Adam wrought

*Commiseration.* *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x. l. 940.

From you their estate may expect effectual comfort, since  
there are none from whom it may not deserve *commiseration*.

*Sprat's Sermons.*

No where fewer beggars appear to charm up *commiseration*,  
yet no where is there greater charity. *Graunt's Bills of Mort.*

I prevailed with myself to go and see him, partly out of  
*commiseration*, and partly out of curiosity. *Swift.*

COMMISSARY. *n. f.* [*commissarius*, low Latin.]

1. An officer made occasionally for a certain purpose; a dele-  
gate; a deputy.

2. It is a title of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, appertaining to such  
as exercises spiritual jurisdiction (at least so far as his com-  
mission permits) in places of the diocese so far distant from  
the chief city, as the chancellor cannot call the subjects. *Cowel.*

The *commissaries* of bishops have authority only in some  
certain place of the diocese, and in some certain causes of the  
jurisdiction limited to them by the bishop's commission. *Ayliffe.*

3. An officer who draws up lists of the numbers of an army,  
and regulates the procuration and conveyance of provision or  
ammunition.

But is it thus you English bards compose?

With Runick lays thus tag insipid prose?

And when you should your heroes deeds rehearse,

Give us a *commissary's* list in verse?

*Prior.*

Co'MMISSARISHIP. *n. f.* [from *commissary*.] The office of a  
commissary.

A *commissariship* is not grantable for life, so as to bind the  
succeeding bishop, though it should be confirmed by the dean  
and chapter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMMISSION. *n. f.* [*commissio*, low Latin.]

1. The act of entrusting any thing.

2. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held, or authority  
exercised.

*Commission* is the warrant, or letters patent, that all men  
exercising jurisdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have  
for their power. *Cowel.*

Omission to do what is necessary,

Seals a *commission* to a blank of danger. *Sh. Troil. and Cress.*

The subjects grief

Comes through *commissions*, which compel from each

The sixth part of his substance, to be levied

Without delay. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

He led our powers;

Bore the *commission* of my place and person;

The which immediacy may well stand up,

And call itself your brother. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

He would have them fully acquainted with the nature and  
extent of their office, and so he joins *commission* with instruc-  
tion: by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge. *South.*

3. A warrant by which a military officer is constituted.  
Solyman, filled with the vain hope of the conquest of Per-  
sia, gave out his *commissions* into all parts of his empire, for  
the raising of a mighty army. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

I was made a colonel; though I gained my *commission* by the  
horse's virtues, having leapt over a six-bar gate. *Addis. Freesh.*

He for his son a gay *commission* buys,

Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies. *Pope.*

4. Charge; mandate; office; employment.

It was both a strange *commission*, and a strange obedience to  
a *commission*, for men, in the midst of their own blood, and  
being so furiously assailed, to hold their hands contrary to the  
laws of nature and necessity. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Such *commission* from above

I have receiv'd, to answer thy desire

Of knowledge within bounds: beyond, abstain

To ask.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

At his command the storms invade;

The winds by his *commission* blow;

'Till with a nod he bids them cease.

*Dryden.*

He bore his great *commission* in his look;

But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke. *Dryd.*

5. Act of committing a crime; perpetration. Sins of *commis-*  
*sion* are distinguished in theology from sins of omission.

Every *commission* of sin introduces into the soul a certain  
degree of hardness. *South's Sermons.*

He indulges himself in the habit of known sin, whether  
*commission* of something which God hath forbidden, or the  
omission of something commanded. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. A number of people joined in a trust or office.

7. The state of that which is intrusted to a number of joint  
officers; as *the broad seal was put into commission*.

8. [In commerce] The order by which a factor trades for  
another person.

To COMMIS'SION. *v. a.* [from *commission*.] To empower; to  
appoint.

The



The peace polluted thus, a chosen band  
He first *commissions* to the Latian land,  
In threat'ning embassy. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii. l. 648.*  
To COMMISSIONATE. *v. a.* [from *commissio*.] To com-  
mission; to empower.

As he was thus sent by his father, so also were the apostles  
solemnly *commissioned* by him to preach to the Gentile world,  
who, with indefatigable industry and resolute sufferings, pur-  
sued the charge; and sure this is competent evidence, that the  
design was of the greatest and most weighty importance.

*Decay of Picty.*  
COMMISSIONER. *n. f.* [from *commissio*.] One included in a  
warrant of authority.

A *commissioner* is one who hath commission, as letters patents,  
or other lawful warrant, to execute any publick office *Cowel.*

One article they stood upon, which I with your *commissioners*  
have agreed upon. *Sidney.*

These *commissioners* came into England, with whom cove-  
nants were concluded. *Hayward.*

The archbishop was made one of the *commissioners* of the  
treasury. *Clarendon.*

Suppose itinerary *commissioners* to inspect, throughout the  
kingdom, into the conduct of men in office, with respect to  
morals and religion as well as abilities. *Swift.*

Like are their merits, like rewards they share,

That shines a consul, this *commissioner*. *Pope's Dunciad.*

COMMISSURE. *n. f.* [*commissura*, Latin.] Joint; a place where  
one part is joined to another.

All these inducements cannot countervail the inconvenience  
of disjointing the *commissures* with so many strokes of the  
chisel. *Watton's Architecture.*

This animal is covered with a strong shell, jointed like ar-  
mour by four transverse *commissures* in the middle of the body,  
connected by tough membranes. *Ray on the Creation.*

To COMMIT. *v. a.* [*committo*, Latin.]

1. To intrust; to give in trust; to put into the hands of  
another.

It is not for your health thus to *commit*

Your weak condition to the raw, cold morning. *Shakefp.*

They who are desirous to *commit* to memory, might have  
ease. *2 Mac. ii. 25.*

2. To put in any place to be kept safe.

Is my muse controul'd

By servile awe? Born free, and not be bold!

At least I'll dig a hole within the ground,

And to the trusty earth *commit* the found. *Dryd. Pers. Sat.*

3. To send to prison; to imprison.

Here comes the nobleman that *committed* the prince, for  
striking him about Bardolph. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

They two were *committed*, at least restrained of their  
liberty. *Clarendon.*

So though my ankle she has quitted,

My heart continues still *committed*;

And, like a bail'd and main priz'd lover,

Although at large, I am bound over. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

4. To perpetrate; to do a fault; to be guilty of a crime.

Keep thy word justly; swear not; *commit* not with man's  
sworn spouse. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Letters out of Ulster gave him notice of the inhumane mur-  
ders *committed* there upon a multitude of the Protestants *Claren.*

A creeping young fellow *committed* matrimony with a brisk  
gamesome lass. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis policy

For son and father to take different sides;

Then lands and tenements *commit* no treason. *Dryden.*

COMMITMENT. *n. f.* [from *commit*.] Act of sending to pri-  
son; imprisonment.

It did not appear by any new examinations or *commitments*,  
that any other person of quality was discovered or appeached.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

They were glad to compound for his bare *commitment* to the  
Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged. *Clarendon.*

I have been considering, ever since my *commitment*, what it  
might be proper to deliver upon this occasion. *Swift.*

2. An order for sending to prison.

COMMITTEE. *n. f.* [from *commit*.]

Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any mat-  
ter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or  
by consent of parties. As in parliament, after a bill is read,  
it is either agreed to and passed, or not agreed to; or neither  
of these, but referred to the consideration of some appointed  
by the house, to examine it farther, who thereupon are called  
a *committee*.

Manchester had orders to march thither, having a *committee*  
of the parliament with him, as there was another *committee* of  
the Scottish parliament always in that army; there being also  
now a *committee* of both kingdoms residing at London, for the  
carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*

All corners were filled with covenanters, confusion, *com-*  
*mittee* men, and soldiers, serving each other to their ends of  
revenge, or power, or profit; and these *committee* men and  
soldiers were possess'd with this covenant. *Watton.*

COMMITTER. *n. f.* [from *commit*.] Perpetrator; he that  
commits.

Such an one makes a man not only a partaker of other  
men's sins, but a deriver of the whole guilt to himself; yet  
so as to leave the *committer* as full of guilt as before. *South.*

COMMITTIBLE. *adj.* [from *commit*.] Liable to be com-  
mitted.

Besides the mistakes *committible* in the solary compute of  
years, the difference of chronology disturbs his computes.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 12.*

To COMMIX. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend;  
to mix; to unite with things in one mass.

A dram of gold, dissolved in aqua regia, with a dram of  
copper in aqua fortis *commixed*, gave a great colour. *Bacon.*

I have written against the spontaneous generation of frogs  
in the clouds; or, on the earth, out of dust and rain-water  
*commixed*. *Ray on the Creation.*

It is manifest by this experiment, that the *commixed* impres-  
sions of all the colours do stir up and beget a sensation of  
white; that is, that whiteness is compounded of all the  
colours. *Newton's Opt.*

COMMIXION. *n. f.* [from *commix*.] Mixture; incorporation  
of different ingredients.

Were thy *commixion* Greek and Trojan, so

That thou could'st say, this hand is Grecian all,

And this is Trojan. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

COMMIXTION. *n. f.* [from *commix*.] Mixture; incorporation;  
union of various substances in one mass.

Some species there be of middle and participating natures,  
that is, of birds and beasts, as bats, and some few others,  
so confirmed and set together, that we cannot define the be-  
ginning or end of either; there being a *commixtion* of both in  
the whole, rather than adaption or cement of the one unto  
the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

COMMIXTURE. *n. f.* [from *commix*.]

1. The act of mingling; the state of being mingled; incorpo-  
ration; union in one mass.

In the *commixture* of any thing that is more oily or sweet,  
such bodies are least apt to putrefy, the air working little upon  
them. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 350.*

2. The mass formed by mingling different things; composition;  
compound.

Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in the bud;

Or angels veil'd in clouds: are roses blown,

Dismask'd, their damask sweet *commixture* shewn. *Shakefp.*

My love and fear glew'd many friends to thee;

And now I fall, thy tough *commixtures* melt,

Impairing Henry, strength'ning misproud York. *Shakefp.*

There is scarcely any rising but by a *commixture* of good and  
evil arts. *Bacon, Essay 15.*

All the circumstances and respect of religion and state inter-  
mixed together in their *commixture*, will better become a royal  
history, or a council-table, than a single life. *Wotton.*

COMMODE. *n. f.* [French.] The head-dress of women.

Let them reflect how they would be affected, should they  
meet with a man on horseback, in his breeches and jack-boots,  
dressed up in a *commode* and a nightrail. *SpeSat. N<sup>o</sup>. 435.*

She has contrived to shew her principles by the setting of  
her *commode*; so that it will be impossible for any woman that  
is disaffected to be in the fashion. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 8.*

She, like some pensive statesman, walks demure,

And smiles, and hugs, to make destruction sure;

Or under high *commodes*, with looks erect,

Barefac'd devours, in gaudy colours deck'd. *Granville.*

COMMODOIOUS. *adj.* [*commodus*, Latin.]

1. Convenient; suitable; accommodate to any purpose; fit;  
proper; free from hindrance or uneasiness.

Such a place cannot be *commodious* to live in; for being so  
near the moon, it had been too near the sun. *Raleigh's Hist.*

To that recess, *commodious* for surprize,

When purp'le light shall next suffuse the skies,

With me repair. *Pope's Odyss. b. iv. l. 550.*

2. Useful; suited to wants or necessities.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies *commodious*,  
they do greatly deceive themselves. *Hooker, b. iv. sect. 4.*

Bacchus was grown a proper young man, had found out  
the making of wine, and many things else *commodious* for  
mankind. *Raleigh's History of the World, b. i. c. 6. f. 5.*

The gods have done their part,

By sending this *commodious* plague. *Dryden's Oedipus.*

Maro's muse,

Thrice sacred muse, *commodious* precepts gives,

Instructive to the swains. *Phillips.*

COMMODIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *commodious*.]

1. Conveniently.

At the large foot of an old hollow tree,

In a deep cave seated *commodiously*,

There dwelt a good substantial country mouse. *Cowley.*

2. Without distress.

We need not fear

To pass *commodiously* this life, sustain'd



- By him with many comforts, 'till we end  
In dust; our final rest, and native home. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
3. Suitably to a certain purpose  
Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve  
*commodiously* for divers ends. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 42.*  
Galen, upon the consideration of the body, challenges any  
one to find how the least fibre might be more *commodiously*  
placed for use or comeliness. *South's Sermons.*
- COMMODIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *commodious*.] Convenience;  
advantage.  
The place requireth many circumstances; as the situation  
near the sea, for the *commodiousness* of an intercourse with  
England. *Bacon.*  
Of cities, the greatness and riches increase according to the  
*commodiousness* of their situation in fertile countries, or upon  
rivers and havens. *Temple.*
- COMMODITY. *n. f.* [*commoditas*, Latin.]  
1. Interest; advantage; profit.  
They knew, that howsoever men may seek their own *com-*  
*modity*, yet if this were done with injury unto others, it was  
not to be suffered. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 10.*  
*Commodity*, the bias of the world,  
The world, which of itself is poised well,  
'Till this advantage, this vile drawing bias,  
This sway of motion, this *commodity*,  
Makes it take head from all indifferency,  
From all direction, purpose, course, intent. *Shakesp. K. John.*  
After much debatement of the *commodities* or discommodi-  
ties like to ensue, they concluded. *Hayward.*
2. Convenience of time or place.  
There came into her head certain verses, which, if she had  
had present *commodity*, she would have adjoined as a retraction  
to the other. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
She demanded leave, not to lose this long fought for *com-*  
*modity* of time, to ease her heart. *Sidney.*  
Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the  
*commodity* of a foot-path, or the delicacy or the freshness of the  
fields. *Pen. Johnson's Discov.*
3. Wares; merchandise; goods for traffick.  
All my fortunes are at sea;  
Nor have I money, nor *commodity*  
To raise a present sum. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*  
It had been difficult to make such a mole where they had  
not so natural a *commodity* as the earth of Puzzuola, which  
immediately hardens in the water. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
*Commodities* are moveables, valuable by money, the common  
measure. *Locke.*  
Of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, the  
principal use is that of saving the commutation of more bulky  
*commodities*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
- COMMODORE. *n. f.* [probably corrupted from the Spanish  
*comendador*.] The captain who commands a squadron of ships.
- COMMON. *n. f.* [*communis*, Latin.]  
1. Belonging equally to more than one.  
Though life and sense be *common* to man and brutes, and  
their operations in many things alike; yet by this form he  
lives the life of a man, and not of a brute, and hath the sense  
of a man, and not of a brute. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
He who hath received damage, has, besides the right of  
punishment *common* to him with other men, a particular right  
to seek reparation. *Locke.*
2. Having no possessor or owner.  
Where no kindred are to be found, we see the possession of  
a private man revert to the community, and so become again  
perfectly *common*, no body having a right to inherit them; nor  
can any one have a property in them, otherwise than in other  
things *common* by nature. *Locke.*
3. Vulgar; mean; not distinguished by any excellence; often  
seen; easy to be had; of little value; not rare; not scarce.  
Or as the man whom princes do advance,  
Upon their gracious mercy-seat to sit,  
Doth *common* things, of course and circumstance,  
To the reports of *common* men commit. *Davies.*
4. Publick; general; serving the use of all.  
He was advised by a parliament-man not to be strict in  
reading all the *common* prayer, but make some variation. *Walt.*  
I need not mention the old *common* shore of Rome, which  
ran from all parts of the town, with the current and violence  
of an ordinary river. *Addison on Italy.*
5. Of no rank; mean; without birth or descent.  
Look, as I blow this feather from my face,  
And as the air blows it to me again,  
Such is the lightness of you *common* men. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
Flying bullets now,  
To execute his rage, appear too slow;  
They miss, or sweep but *common* souls away,  
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*
6. Frequent; usual; ordinary.  
There is an evil which I have seen *common* among men.  
*Eccles. vi. 1.*  
The Papists were the most *common* place, and the butt  
against whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*

- Neither is it strange that there should be mysteries in divi-  
nity, as well as in the *commonest* operations in nature. *Swift.*
7. Prostitute.  
'Tis a strange thing, the impudence of some women! was  
the word of a dame, who herself was *common*. *L'Estrange.*  
Hipparchus was going to marry a *common* woman, but con-  
sulted Philander upon the occasion. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 475.*
8. [In grammar.] Such verbs as signify both action and passion  
are called *common*; as *aspurnor*, *I despise*, or *am despised*; and  
also such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as *parens*.
- COMMON. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An open ground equal-  
ly used by many persons.  
Then take we down his load, and turn him off,  
Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears,  
And graze in *commons*. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*  
Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its  
endearment? Does any one respect a *common* as much as he  
does his garden? *South.*
- COMMON. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily.  
I am more than *common* tall. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
- In COMMON.  
1. Equally to be participated by a certain number.  
By making an explicate consent of every commoner neces-  
sary to any one's appropriating to himself any part of what is  
given *in common*, children or servants could not cut the meat  
which their father or master had provided for them *in common*,  
without assigning to every one his peculiar part. *Locke.*
2. Equally with another; indiscriminately.  
In a work of this nature it is impossible to avoid puerilities,  
it having that *in common* with dictionaries, and books of anti-  
quities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
- To COMMON. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a joint right  
with others in some common ground.
- COMMON LAW contains those customs and usages which have,  
by long prescription, obtained in this nation the force of laws.  
It is distinguished from the statute law, which owes its autho-  
rity to acts of parliament.
- COMMON PLEAS. The king's court now held in Westminster-  
hall; but anciently moveable. *Gwin* observes, that 'till Henry  
III. granted the *magna charta* there were but two courts, the  
exchequer, and the king's bench, so called because it followed  
the king; but upon the grant of that charter, the court of  
*common pleas* was erected, and settled at Westminster. All  
civil causes, both real and personal, are, or were formerly,  
tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm;  
and Fortescue represents it as the only court for real causes.  
The chief judge is called the lord chief justice of the *common*  
*pleas*, and he is assisted by three or four associates, created by  
letters patent from the king. *Cowel.*
- COMMONABLE. *adj.* [from *common*.] What is held in  
common.  
Much good land might be gained from forests and chafes,  
and from other *commonable* places, so as there be care taken  
that the poor commoners have no injury. *Bacon's Ad. to Villers.*
- COMMONAGE. *n. f.* [from *common*.] The right of feeding on  
a common; the joint right of using any thing in common  
with others.
- COMMONALTY. *n. f.* [*communauté*, French.]  
1. The common people; the people of the lower rank.  
Bid him strive  
To gain the love o' th' *commonalty*; the duke  
Shall govern England. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*  
There is in every state, as we know, two portions of sub-  
jects; the nobles and the *commonalty*. *Bacon, Essay 16.*  
The emmet joined in her popular tribes  
Of *commonalty*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 489.*  
All gentlemen are almost obliged to it; and I know no rea-  
son we should give that advantage to the *commonalty* of Eng-  
land, to be foremost in brave actions. *Dryd. Pref. to An. Mir.*
2. The bulk of mankind.  
I myself too will use the secret acknowledgment of the  
*commonalty* bearing record of the God of Gods. *Hooker, b. iii.*
- COMMONER. *n. f.* [from *common*.]  
1. One of the common people; a man of low rank; of mean  
condition.  
Doubt not  
The *commoners*, for whom we stand, but they,  
Upon their ancient malice, will forget. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
His great men durst not pay their court to him, 'till he had  
satiated his thirst of blood by the death of some of his loyal  
*commoners*. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 10.*
2. A man not noble.  
This *commoner* has worth and parts,  
Is prais'd for arms, or lov'd for arts:  
His head aches for a coronet;  
And who is blest'd, that is not great? *Prior.*
3. A member of the house of commons.
4. One who has a joint right in common ground.  
Much land might be gained from commonable places, so as  
there be care taken that the poor *commoners* have no injury.  
*Bacon's Advice to Villers.*



5. A student of the second rank at the university of Oxford; one that eats at the common table.
6. A prostitute.

Behold this ring,  
Whose high respect, and rich validity,  
Did lack a parallel: yet, for all that,  
He gave it to a *commoner* o' th' camp. *Shakespeare*  
**COMMONITION.** *n. f.* [*commonitio*, Latin.] Advice; warning; instruction.

**COMMONLY.** *adv.* [from *common*.] Frequently; usually; ordinarily.

This hand of your's requires  
Much castigation, exercise devout;  
For here's a strong and sweating devil here,  
That *commonly* rebels. *Shakespeare's Othello*.  
A great disease may change the frame of a body, though,  
if it lives to recover strength, it *commonly* returns to its natural constitution. *Temple*.

**COMMONNESS.** *n. f.* [from *common*.]

1. Equal participation among many.  
Nor can the *commonness* of the guilt obviate the censure, there being nothing more frequent than for men to accuse their own faults in other persons. *Government of the Tongue*, f. 6.
2. Frequent occurrence; frequency.

Blot out that maxim, *res nolunt diu male administrari*: the *commonness* makes me not know who is the author; but sure he must be some modern. *Swift*.

**TO COMMONPLACE.** *v. a.* To reduce to general heads.  
I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and *commonplacing* an universal history from the whole body of historians. *Felton on the Clafficks*.

**COMMONPLACE-BOOK.** *n. f.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

I turned to my *commonplace-book*, and found his case under the word *coquette*. *Tatler*, N<sup>o</sup>. 107.

**COMMONS.** *n. f.*

1. The vulgar; the lower people; those who inherit no honours.  
Little office

The hateful *commons* will perform for us;  
Except, like curs, to tear us all in pieces. *Shakesp. Richard II*.  
Hath he not pass'd the nobles and the *commons*? *Shakesp*.  
These three to kings and chiefs their scenes display,  
The rest before the ignoble *commons* play. *Dryden's Fables*.  
The gods of greater nations dwell around,  
And, on the right and left, the palace bound;  
The *commons* where they can: the nobler fort,  
With winding doors wide open, front the court. *Dryden*.

2. The lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented, and of which the members are chosen by the people.

My good lord,  
How now for mitigation of this bill  
Urg'd by the *commons*? Doth his majesty  
Incline to it, or no? *Shakespeare's Henry VI*.  
In the house of *commons* many gentlemen, unsatisfied of his guilt, durst not condemn him. *King Charles*.

3. Food; fare; diet: so called from colleges, where it is eaten in common.

He painted himself of a dove-colour, and took his *commons* with the pigeons. *L'Estrange*.

Mean while she quench'd her fury at the flood,  
And with a lenten fallad cool'd her blood:  
Their *commons*, though but coarse, were nothing scant;  
Nor did their minds an equal banquet want. *Dryden*.

The doctor now obeys the summons,  
Likes both his company and *commons*;  
Displays his talent; sits 'till ten;  
Next day invited, comes again. *Swift*.

**COMMONWEAL.** } *n. f.* [from *common* and *weal*, or *wealth*.]

1. A polity; an established form of civil life.

Two foundations bear up publick societies; the one inclination, whereby all men desire sociable life; the other an order agreed upon, touching the manner of their union in living together: the latter is that which we call the law of a *commonweal*. *Hooker*.

It was impossible to make a *commonweal* in Ireland, without settling of all the estates and possessions throughout the kingdom. *Davies on Ireland*.

A continual parliament would but keep the *commonweal* in tune, by preserving laws in their vigour. *King Charles*.

There is no body in the *commonwealth* of learning who does not profess himself a lover of truth. *Locke*.

2. The publick; the general body of the people.

Such a prince,  
So kind a father of the *commonweal*. *Shakesp. Henry IV*.  
Their sons are well tutored by you: you are a good member of the *commonwealth*. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost*.

3. A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republick.

Did he, or do yet any of them, imagine  
The gods would sleep to such a Stygian practice,

Against that *commonwealth* which they have founded. *Johnson*.  
*Commonwealths* were nothing more, in their original, but free cities; though sometimes, by force of orders and discipline, they have extended themselves into mighty dominions. *Temple*.

**COMMORANCE.** } *n. f.* [from *commorant*.] Dwelling; habitation; abode; residence.

The very quality, carriage, and place of *commorance* of witnesses, is by this means plainly and evidently set forth.

*Hale's History of the Common Law of England*.  
An archbishop, out of his diocese, becomes subject to the archbishop of the province where he has his abode and *commorancy*. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

**COMMORANT.** *adj.* [*commorans*, Latin.] Resident; dwelling; inhabiting.

The abbot may demand and recover his monk, that is *commorant* and residing in another monastery. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

**COMMOTION.** *n. f.* [*commotio*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; disturbance; combustion; sedition; publick disorder; insurrection.

By flattery he hath won the common hearts;  
And when he'll please to make *commotion*,  
'Tis to be fear'd they all will follow him. *Shakesp. Henry VI*.  
When ye shall hear of wars and *commotions*, be not terrified. *Luke xxi. 9*:

The Iliad consists of battles and a continual *commotion*; the Odyssey in patience and wisdom. *Broom's Notes on the Odyss*.

2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; violence; agitation.

Some strange *commotion*  
Is in his brain; he bites his lips, and starts. *Shak. Hen. VIII*.  
He could not debate any thing without some *commotion*, when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon*.

3. Disturbance; restlessness.

Sacrifices were offered when an earthquake happened, that he would allay the *commotions* of the water, and put an end to the earthquake. *Woodward's Natural History*, p. iii.

**COMMOTIONER.** *n. f.* [from *commotion*.] One that causes commotions; a disturber of the peace. A word not in use.

The people more regarding *commotioners* than commissioners, flocked together, as clouds cluster against a storm. *Hayward*.

**TO COMMOLVE.** *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Latin.] To disturb; to agitate; to put into a violent motion; to unsettle.

Strait the sands,  
Commov'd around, in gathering eddies play. *Thomf. Summer*.

**TO COMMUNE.** *v. n.* [*communico*, Lat.] To converse; to

together; to impart sentiments mutually.

So long as Guyon with her *communed*,  
Unto the ground she cast her modest eye;  
And ever and anon, with rosy red,  
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye. *Fairy Queen*.

I will *commune* with you of such things,  
That want no ears but your's. *Shak. Measure for Measure*.

They would forbear open hostility, and resort unto him peaceably, that they might *commune* together as friends. *Hayw*.

Then *commune*, how that day they best may ply  
Their growing work. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix. l. 201.

Ideas, as ranked under names, are those that, for the most part, men reason of within themselves, and always those which they *commune* about with others. *Locke*.

**COMMUNICABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *communicable*.] The quality of being communicated; capability to be imparted.

**COMMUNICABLE.** *adj.* [from *communicate*.]

1. That which may become the common possession of more than one; with *to*.

Sith eternal life is *communicable unto* all, it behooveth that the word of God be so likewise. *Hooker*, b. v. sect. 20.

2. That which may be imparted, or recounted; with *to*.

Nor let thine own inventions hope  
Things not reveal'd, which th' invifible king,  
Only omniscient, hath suppress'd in night,  
To none *communicable* in earth or heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

The happy place  
Rather inflames thy torment, representing  
Lost bliss, to thee no more *communicable*. *Milton's Par. Reg*.

**COMMUNICANT.** *n. f.* [from *communicate*.] One who is present, as a worshipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; one who participates of the blessed sacrament.

*Communicants* have ever used it; and we, by the form of the very utterance, do shew we use it as *communicants*. *Hooker*.

A constant frequenter of worship, and a never-failing monthly *communicant*. *Atterbury's Sermons*.

**TO COMMUNICATE.** *v. a.* [*communico*, Latin.]

1. To impart to others what is in our own power; to make others partakers; to confer a joint possession; to bestow.

Common benefits are to be *communicated* with all, but peculiar benefits with choice. *Bacon*, Essay 13.

Where God is worshipped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant*.

Which of the Grecian chiefs consorts with thee?  
But Diomedes desires my company,  
And still *communicates* his praise with me. *Dryden's Fables*.

2. To reveal; to impart knowledge.



I learned diligently, and do *communicate* wisdom liberally: I do not hide her riches. *Wisd. vii. 13.*

Charles the hardy would *communicate* his secrets with none; and least of all, those secrets which troubled him most. *Bacon.* He *communicated* those thoughts only with the lord Digby, the lord Colepeper, and the chancellor of the exchequer.

*Clarendon, b. viii.*

3. It had anciently the preposition *with* before the person, to whom communication either of benefits or knowledge was made.

A journey of much adventure, which, to shew the strength of his privacy, had been before not *communicated* with any other. *Wotton.*

4. Now it has only *to*.

Let him, that is taught in the word, *communicate* unto him that teacheth. *Gal. vi. 6.*

His majesty frankly promised, that he could not, in any degree, *communicate* to any person the matter, before he had taken and *communicated* to them his own resolutions. *Clarendon.*

Those who speak in publick, are better heard when they discourse by a lively genius and ready memory, than when they read all they would *communicate* to their hearers. *Watts.*

TO COMMUNICATE. *v. n.*

1. To partake of the blessed sacrament.

The primitive Christians *communicated* every day. *Taylor.*

2. To have something in common with another; as, *the houses communicate*, there is a passage between them common to both, by which either may be entered from the other.

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals, which all *communicate* with one another, mediately or immediately. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COMMUNICAT'ION. *n. f.* [from *communicate*.]

1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge.

Both together serve completely for the reception and *communication* of learned knowledge. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Common boundary or inlet; passage or means, by which from one place there is a way without interruption to another.

The map shews the natural *communication* providence has formed between the rivers and lakes of a country at so great a distance from the sea. *Addison on Italy.*

The Euxine sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the *communication* it has both with Asia and Europe. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Interchange of knowledge; good intelligence between several persons.

Secrets may be carried so far, as to stop the *communication* necessary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift.*

4. Conference; conversation.

Abner had *communication* with the elders of Israel, saying, ye fought for David in times past to be king over you: now then do it. *2 Sam. iii. 17.*

The chief end of language, in *communication*, being to be understood, words serve not for that end, when any word does not excite in the hearers the same idea which it stands for in the mind of the speaker. *Locke.*

COMMUNICATIVE. *adj.* [from *communicate*.] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not close; not selfish.

We conceive them more than some envious and mercenary gardeners will thank us for; but they deserve not the name of that *communicative* and noble profession. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

We think we have sufficiently paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be less *communicative*.

*Swift and Pope's Preface.*

COMMUNICATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *communicative*.] The quality of being communicative, of bestowing or imparting benefits or knowledge.

He is not only the most *communicative* of all beings, but he will also communicate himself in such measure as entirely to satisfy; otherwise some degrees of *communicativeness* would be wanting. *Norris.*

COMMUNION. *n. f.* [*communio*, Latin.]

1. Intercourse; fellowship; common possession; participation of something in common; interchange of transactions.

Consider, finally, the angels, as having with us that *communion* which the apostle to the Hebrews noteth; and in regard whereof, angels have not disdained to profess themselves our fellow servants. *Hooker, b. i. sect. 4.*

We are not, by ourselves, sufficient to furnish ourselves with competent stores for such a life as our nature doth desire; therefore we are naturally induced to seek *communion* and fellowship with others. *Hooker, b. i. sect. 10.*

The Israelites had never any *communion* or affairs with the Ethiopians. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Thou, so pleas'd,

Can't raise thy creature to what height thou wilt

Of union, or *communion*, deify'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

We maintain *communion* with God himself, and are made in the same degree partakers of the Divine Nature. *Fiddes.*

2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; the participation of the blessed sacrament.

They resolv'd, that the standing of the *communion* table in all churches should be altered. *Clarendon.*

Tertullian reporteth, that the picture of Christ was engraven upon the *communion* cup. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. A common or publick act.

Men began publickly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they served and praised God by *communion*, and in publick manner. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

4. Union in the common worship of any church.

Bare *communion* with a good church, can never alone make a good man; for, if it could, we should have no bad ones. *South's Sermons.*

Ingenuous men have lived and died in the *communion* of that church. *Stillington.*

COMMUNITY. *n. f.* [*communitas*, Latin.]

1. The commonwealth; the body politick.

How could *communities*,

Degrees in schools, and brotherhood in cities,

But by degree, stand in authentick place? *Sh. Troil. and Cress.*

Not in a single person only, but in a *community* or multitude of men. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

This parable may be aptly enough expounded of the laws that secure a civil *community*. *L'Estrange.*

It is not designed for her own use, but for the whole *community*. *Addison's Guardian, No. 157.*

The love of our country is impressed on our mind, for the preservation of the *community*. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 5.*

He lives not for himself alone, but hath a regard in all his actions to the great *community*. *Atterbury.*

2. Common possession; the state contrary to property or appropriation.

This text is far from proving Adam sole proprietor, it is a confirmation of the original *community* of all things. *Locke.*

3. Frequency; commonness.

He was but, as the cuckow is in June,

Heard, not regarded; seen, but with such eyes,

As, sick and blunted with *community*,

Afford no extraordinary gaze. *Shakespeare.*

COMMUTABILITY. *n. f.* [from *commutable*.] The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE. *adj.* [from *commute*.] That may be exchanged for something else; that may be bought off, or ransomed.

COMMUTATION. *n. f.* [from *commute*.]

1. Change; alteration.

An innocent nature could hate nothing that was innocent: in a word, so great is the *commutation*, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves, *i. e.* sin. *South's Sermons.*

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another.

The whole universe is supported by giving and returning, by commerce and *commutation*. *South's Sermons.*

According to the present temper of mankind, it is absolutely necessary that there be some method and means of *commutation*, as that of money. *Ray on the Creation.*

The use of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of saving the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Ransom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of *commutation* or redemption. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*

COMMUTATIVE. *adj.* [from *commute*.] Relative to exchange; as *commutative justice*, that honesty which is exercised in traffick, and which is contrary to fraud in bargains.

TO COMMUTE. *v. a.* [*commuto*, Latin.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.

This will *commute* our tasks, exchange these pleasant and gainful ones, which God assigns, for those uneasy and fruitless ones we impose on ourselves. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.

Some *commute* swearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a dispensation for the other. *L'Estrange.*

TO COMMUTE. *v. n.* To atone; to bargain for exemption.

Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to *commute* for it. *South's Sermons.*

COMMUTUAL. *adj.* [*con* and *mutual*.] Mutual; reciprocal: used only in poetry.

Love our hearts, and hymen did our hands,

Unite *commutual* in most sacred bands. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove

In acts of dear benevolence and love;

Brothers in peace, not rivals in command. *Pope's Odyssey.*

COMPACT. *n. f.* [*paſſum*, Latin.] A contract; an accord; an agreement; a mutual and settled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear something.

I hope the king made peace with all of us;

And the *compact* is firm and true in me. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

In the beginnings of speech there was an implicit *compact*, founded upon common consent, that such words, voices, or gestures, should be signs whereby they would express their thoughts. *South.*



TO COMPACT. *v. a.* [*compingō compactum*, Latin.]

1. To join together with firmness; to unite closely; to consolidate.

Inform her full of my particular fears;  
And thereto add such reasons of your own,  
As may compact it more. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Nor are the nerves of his compacted strength  
Stretch'd, and dissolv'd into unfinew'd length. *Denham.*

By what degrees this earth's compacted sphere  
Was harden'd, woods, and rocks, and towns to bear. *Roscom.*

This disease is more dangerous as the solids are more strict  
and compacted, and consequently more so as people are ad-  
vanced in age. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Now the bright sun compacts the precious stone,  
Imparting radiant lustre, like his own. *Blackmore's Creation.*

2. To make out of something.

If he, compact of jars, grow musical,  
We shall have shortly discord in the spheres. *Shakespeare.*

3. To league with.

Thou pernicious woman,  
Compact with her that's gone, think'st thou thy oaths,  
Though they would swear down each particular fact,  
Were testimonies. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

4. To join together; to bring into a system.

We see the world so compacted, that each thing preserveth  
other things, and also itself. *Hooker, b. i. f. 9.*

COMPACT. *adj.* [*compactus*, Latin.]

1. Firm; solid; close; dense; of firm texture.

Is not the density greater in free and open spaces, void of  
air and other grosser bodies, than within the pores of water,  
glass, crystal, gems, and other compact bodies. *Newton's Opt.*

Without attraction the dislevered particles of the chaos  
could never convene into such great compact masses as the  
planets. *Bentley.*

2. Brief; as a compact discourse.

COMPACTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *compacted*.] Firmness; density;  
Sticking or compactedness, being natural to density, requires  
some excess of gravity in proportion to the density, or some  
other outward violence, to break it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Those atoms are supposed infrangible, extremely compacted  
and hard; which compactedness and hardness is a demonstra-  
tion, that nothing could be produced by them. *Cheyne.*

COMPACTLY. *adv.* [from *compact*.]

1. Closely; densely

2. With neat joining; with good compacture.

COMPACTNESS. *n. f.* [from *compact*.] Firmness; closeness;  
density.

The rest, by reason of the compactness of terrestrial  
matter, cannot make its way to wells. *Woodw. Nat. History.*

COMPACTURE. *n. f.* [from *compact*.] Structure; manner in  
which any thing is joined together; compagination.

And over it a fair portcullis hong,  
Which to the gate directly did incline,

With comely compacts and compacture strong,  
Neither unseemly short, nor yet exceeding long. *Fai. Queen.*

COMPAGES. *n. f.* [Latin.] A system of many parts united.

The organs in animal bodies are only a regular compages of  
pipes and vessels, for the fluids to pass through. *Ray.*

COMPAGINATION. *n. f.* [*compago*, Latin.] Union; struc-  
ture; junction; connexion; contexture.

The intire or broken compagination of the magnetical  
fabrick under it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 2.*

COMPANABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *company*.] The quality of  
being a good companion; sociableness; a word not now in  
use.

His eyes full of merry simplicity, his words of hearty com-  
panableness. *Sidney, b. ii.*

COMPANION. *n. f.* [*compagnon*, French.] See COMPANY.

1. One with whom a man frequently converses, or with whom  
he shares his hours of relaxation. It differs from friend, as  
acquaintance from confidence.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?  
Of sorriest fancies your companions make? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Some friend is a companion at the table, and will not con-  
tinue in the day of thy affliction. *Ecclus. vi. 10.*

With anxious doubts, with raging passions torn,  
No sweet companion near, with whom to mourn. *Prior.*

2. A partner; an associate.

Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and  
fellow soldier. *Phil. ii. 25.*

3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow.

I scorn you, scurvy companion! What? you poor, base,  
rascally, cheating, lack-linnen mate: away, you mouldy  
rogue, away. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

It gives boldness to every petty companion to spread ru-  
mours to my defamation, in places where I cannot be present.  
*Raleigh's Essays.*

COMPANIONABLE. *adj.* [from *companion*.] Fit for good fel-  
lowship; social; agreeable.

He had a more companionable wit, and swayed more among  
the good fellows. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

COMPANIONABLY. *adv.* [from *companionable*.] In a compa-  
nionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP. *n. f.* [from *companion*.]

1. Company; train.

Alcibiades, and some twenty horse,  
All of companionship. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

2. Fellowship; association.

If it be honour in your wars, to seem  
The same you are not, which, for your best ends,  
You call your policy; how is't less, or worse,  
That it shall hold companionship in peace  
With honour as in war. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

COMPANY. *n. f.* [*compagnie*, French; either from *con* and  
*pagus*, one of the same town; or *con* and *panis*, one that eats  
of the same meats.]

1. Persons assembled together; a body of men.

Go, carry sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;  
Take all his company along with him. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
Honest company, I thank you all,  
That have beheld me give away myself  
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife. *Shakesp.*

2. Persons assembled for the entertainment of each other; an  
assembly of pleasure.

A crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pic-  
tures, where there is no love. *Bacon, Essay 28.*

3. Persons considered as assembled for conversation; or, as ca-  
pable of conversation and mutual entertainment.

Monsieur Zulichem came to me among the rest of the good  
company of the town. *Temple.*

Knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes,  
and conversation with the best company of both sexes, is ne-  
cessary. *Dryden.*

4. The state of a companion; the act of accompanying; con-  
versation; fellowship.

It is more pleasant to enjoy the company of him that can  
speak such words, than by such words to be persuaded to fol-  
low solitariness. *Sidney.*

Nor will I wretched thee  
In death forsake, but keep thee company. *Dryd. Fables.*

Abdallah grew by degrees so enamoured of her conversa-  
tion, that he did not think he lived when he was not in com-  
pany with his beloved Balfora. *Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 167.*

5. A number of persons united for the execution or performance  
of any thing; a band.

Shakespeare was an actor, when there were seven companies  
of players in the town together. *Dennis.*

6. Persons united in a joint trade or partnership.

7. A number of some particular rank or profession, united by  
some charter; a body corporate; a corporation.

This emperor seems to have been the first who incorpo-  
rated the several trades of Rome into companies, with their  
particular privileges. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

8. A subdivision of a regiment of foot; so many as are un-  
der one captain.

Every captain brought with him thrice so many in his com-  
pany as was expected. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

9. To bear COMPANY. } To accompany; to associate with; to  
To keep COMPANY. } be a companion to.

I do desire thee  
To bear me company, and go with me. *Shakespeare.*

Those Indian wives are loving fools, and may do well to  
keep company with the Arrias and Portias of old Rome. *Dryd.*

Admitted to that equal sky,  
His faithful dog shall bear him company. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

10. To keep COMPANY. To frequent houses of entertainment.

11. Sometimes in an ill sense.

Why should he call her whore? Who keeps her company?  
*Shakespeare's Othello.*

TO COMPANY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany; to  
attend; to be companion to; to be associated with.

I am  
The soldier that did company these three. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Thus, through what path so'er of life we rove,  
Rage companies our hate, and grief our love. *Prior.*

TO COMPANY. *v. n.* To associate one's self with.

I wrote to you not to company with fornicators. *1 Cor. v. 9.*

COMPARABLE. *adj.* [from *To compare*.] Worthy to be com-  
pared; of equal regard; worthy to contend for preference.

This present world affordeth not any thing comparable unto  
the publick duties of religion. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 6.*

A man comparable with any of the captains of that age, an  
excellent soldier both by sea and land. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

There is no blessing of life comparable to the enjoyment of  
a discreet and virtuous friend. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 93.*

COMPARABLY. *adv.* [from *comparable*.] In a manner worthy  
to be compared.

There could no form for such a royal use be comparably  
imagined, like that of the foresaid nation. *Wotton's Architect.*

COMPARATES. *n. f.* [from *compare*.] In logick, the two things  
compared to one another.

COMPARATIVE. *adj.* [*comparativus*, Latin]

1. Estimated by comparison; not positive; not absolute.  
Thou wert dignified enough,  
Ev'n to the point of envy, if 'twere made  
*Comparative*



*Comparative* for your virtues, to be filed

The under hangman of his realm. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

There reſteth the *comparative* that is, granted that it is either lawful or binding; yet whether other things be not to be preferred before the extirpation of hereſies. *Bacon.*

The flower or bloſſom is a poſitive good; although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a *comparative* good. *Bacon's Colours of Good and Evil.*

This bubble, by reaſon of its *comparative* levity to the fluid that incloſes it, would neceſſarily aſcend to the top. *Bentley.*

2. Having the power of comparing different things.

Beauty is not known by an eye or noſe: it conſiſts in a ſymmetry, and it is the *comparative* faculty which notes it. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expreſſes more of any quantity in one thing than in another; as, *the right hand is the ſtronger.*

COMPA'RATIVELY. *adv.* [from *comparative.*] In a ſtate of compariſon; according to eſtimate made by compariſon; not poſitively.

The good or evil, which is removed, may be eſteemed good or evil *comparatively*, and not poſitively or ſimply. *Bacon.*

In this world whatever is called good is *comparatively* with other things of its kind, or with the evil mingled in its compoſition; ſo he is a good man that is better than men commonly are, or in whom the good qualities are more than the bad. *Temple.*

The vegetables being *comparatively* higher than the ordinary terreſtrial matter of the globe, ſubſided laſt. *Woodward.*

But how few, *comparatively*, are the inſtances of this wiſe application! *Rogers.*

TO COMPA'RE. *v. a.* [*comparo*, Latin.]

1. To make one thing the meaſure of another; to eſtimate the relative goodneſs or badneſs, or other qualities, of any one thing, by obſerving how it differs from ſomething elſe.

I will hear Brutus ſpeak.——

I will hear Caſſius, and *compare* their reaſons. *Shakeſpeare.*

They meaſuring themſelves by themſelves, and *comparing* themſelves among themſelves, are not wiſe. *2 Cor. x. 12.*

No man can think it grievous, who conſiders the pleaſure and ſweetneſs of love, and the glorious victory of overcoming evil with good; and then *compares* theſe with the reſtleſs torment, and perpetual tumults, of a malicious and revengeful ſpirit. *Tillotſon, Sermon vi.*

He that has got the ideas of numbers, and hath taken the pains to *compare* one, two, and three to fix, cannot chuſe but know they are equal. *Locke.*

Thus much of the wrong judgment men make of preſent and future pleaſure and pain, when they are *compared* together, and ſo the abſent conſidered as future. *Locke.*

2. It may be obſerved, that when the compariſon intends only ſimilitude or illuſtration by likeneſs, we uſe *to* before the thing brought for illuſtration; as, he *compared* anger *to* a fire.

Solon *compared* the people *unto* the ſea, and orators and counſellors *to* the winds; for that the ſea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

3. When two perſons or things are compared, to diſcover their relative proportion of any quality, *with* is uſed before the thing uſed as a meaſure.

Black Macbeth

Will ſeem as pure as ſnow, being *compar'd*

*With* my confineleſs harms. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To *compare*

Small things *with* greateſt. *Milton's Paradise Regained, b. iv.*

He carv'd in iv'ry ſuch a maid ſo fair,

As nature could not *with* his art *compare.* *Dryden.*

If he *compares* this tranſlation *with* the original, he will find that the three firſt ſtanzas are rendered almoſt word for word. *Addiſon's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 229.*

4. To *compare* is, in *Spencer*, uſed after the Latin *comparo*, for to get; to procure; to obtain.

But, both from back and belly, ſtill did ſpare

To fill his bags, and riches to *compare.* *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

COMPA'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſtate of being compared; comparative eſtimate; compariſon; poſſibility of entering into compariſon.

There I the rareſt things have ſeen,

Oh, things without *compare.*

As their ſmall galleys may not hold *compare*

With our tall ſhips.

Beyond *compare* the Son of God was ſeen

Moſt glorious. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. l. 138.*

2. Simile; ſimilitude; illuſtration by compariſon.

True ſwains in love ſhall in the world to come,

Approve their truths by Troilus; when their rhimes,

Full of proteſt, and oath, and big *compare,*

Want ſimilies.

*Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

COMPA'RISON. *n. ſ.* [*comparaiſon*, French.]

1. The act of comparing.

Natalis Comes, comparing his parts with thoſe of a man, reckons his claws among them, which are much more like

thoſe of a lion: ſo eaſy it is to drive on the *compariſon* too far, to make it good. *Grew's Muſaeum.*

Our author ſaves me the *compariſon* with tragedy; for he ſays, that herein he is to imitate the tragick poet. *Dryden.*

2. The ſtate of being compared.

If we will rightly eſtimate what we call good and evil, we ſhall find it lies much in *compariſon.* *Locke.*

Objects near our view are apt to be thought greater than thoſe of a larger ſize that are more remote; and ſo it is with pleaſure and pain: the preſent is apt to carry it, and thoſe at a diſtance have the diſadvantage in the *compariſon.* *Locke.*

3. A comparative eſtimate; proportion.

If men would live as religion requires, the world would be a moſt lovely and deſireable place, in *compariſon* of what now it is. *Tillotſon, Sermon iii.*

One can ſcarce imagine how ſo plentiful a ſoil ſhould become ſo miſerably unpeopled, in *compariſon* of what it once was. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

4. A ſimile in writing or ſpeaking; an illuſtration by ſimilitude. As fair and as good a kind of hand in hand *compariſon*, had been ſomething too fair and too good for any lady in Britany. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

5. [In grammar] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of ſignification; as *ſtrong, ſtronger, ſtrongeſt.*

TO COMPART. *v. a.* [*compartir*, Fr. from *con* and *partior*, Lat.] To divide; to mark out a general deſign into its various parts and ſubdiviſions.

I make haſte to the caſting and *comparting* of the whole work. *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPA'RTIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*compartment*, French.] A diviſion of picture, or deſign.

The circumference is divided into twelve *compartiments*, each containing a complete picture. *Pope.*

COMPARTITION. *n. ſ.* [from *compart.*]

1. The act of *comparting* or dividing.

2. The parts marked out, or ſeparated; a ſeparate part.

Their temples and amphitheatres needed no *compartitions.*

*Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPA'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*compartment*, French.] Diviſion; ſeparate part of a deſign.

The ſquare will make you ready for all manner of *compartments*, baſes, pedeſtals, and buildings. *Peaſham on Drawing.*

TO COMPASS. *v. a.* [*compaſſer*, Fr. *compaſſare*, Ital. *paſſibus metiri*, Latin.]

1. To encircle; to environ; to ſurround; to incloſe.

A darkſome way,

That deep deſcended through the hollow ground, And was with dread and horreur *compaſſed* around. *Fairy Q.*

I ſee thee *compaſſ'd* with thy kingdom's peers,

That ſpeak my ſalutation in their minds. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Now all the bleſſings

Of a glad father *compaſſ* thee about! *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

The ſhady trees cover him with their ſhadow: the willows of the brook *compaſſ* him about. *Job, xl. 22.*

Obſerve the crowds that *compaſſ* him around. *Dryd. Virg.*

To dare that death, I will approach yet nigher;

Thus, wert thou *compaſſed* with circling fire. *Dryden.*

2. To walk round any thing.

Old Chorineus *compaſſ'd* thrice the crew,

And dipp'd an olive-branch in holy dew,

Which thrice he ſprinkl'd round.

*Dryden's Æn.*

3. To beleague; to beſiege; to block.

Thine enemies ſhall caſt a trench about thee, and *compaſſ* thee round, and keep thee in on every ſide. *Luke, xix. 43.*

4. To graſp; to incloſe in the arms; to ſeize.

5. To obtain; to procure; to attain; to have in the power.

That which by wiſdom he ſaw to be requiſite for that people, was by as great wiſdom *compaſſed.* *Hooker's Preface.*

His maſter being one of great regard,

In court to *compaſſ* any ſuit not hard.

*Hubbard's Tale.*

If I can check my erring love, I will;

If not, to *compaſſ* her I'll uſe my ſkill.

*Shakeſpeare.*

How can you hope to *compaſſ* your deſigns,

And not diſſemble them?

*Denham's Sophy.*

The knowledge of what is good and what is evil, what ought and what ought not to be done, is a thing too large to be *compaſſed*, and too hard to be maſtered, without brains and ſtudy, parts and contemplation. *South.*

He had a mind to make himſelf maſter of Weymouth, if he could *compaſſ* it without engaging his army before it. *Claren.*

The church of Rome createth titular patriarchs of Conſtantinople and Alexandria; ſo loth is the pope to loſe the remembrance of any title that he hath once *compaſſed.* *Brerewood.*

Invention is the firſt part, and abſolutely neceſſary to them both; yet no rule ever was, or ever can be given, how to *compaſſ* it. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

In ev'ry work regard the writer's end,

Since none can *compaſſ* more than they intend.

*Pope.*

6. [In law.] To take meaſures preparatory to any thing; as, *to compaſſ the death of the king.*

CO'MPASS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Circle; round.



This day I breathed first; time is come round;

And where I did begin, there shall I end:

My life is run its compass. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

2. Extent; reach; grasp.

O, Juliet; I already know thy grief;

It strains me past the compass of my wits. *Shakespeare.*

That which is out of the compass of any man's power, is to that man impossible. *South's Sermons.*

How few there are may be justly bewailed, the compass of them extending but from the time of Hippocrates to that of Marcus Antoninus. *Temple.*

Animals in their generation are wiser than the sons of men; but their wisdom is confined to a few particulars, and lies in a very narrow compass. *Addison's Spectator, No. 120.*

This author hath tried the force and compass of our language with much success. *Swift.*

3. Space; room; limits.

No less than the compass of twelve books is taken up in these. *Pope's Essay on Homer's Battles.*

The English are good confederates in an enterprize which may be dispatched in a short compass of time. *Addis. Freeholder.*

You have heard what hath been here done for the poor by the five hospitals and the workhouse, within the compass of one year, and towards the end of a long, expensive war. *Atterb.*

4. Enclosure; circumference.

And their mount Palatine,

Th' imperial palace, compass huge, and high

The structure. *Milton's Paradise Regained, b. iv. l. 50.*

Old Rome from such a race deriv'd her birth,

Which now on sev'n high hills triumphant reigns,

And in that compass all the world contains. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*

5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance; as, to fetch a compass round the camp.

6. Moderate space; moderation; due limits.

Certain it is, that in two hundred years before (I speak within compass) no such commission had been executed in either of these provinces. *Davies on Ireland.*

Nothing is likelier to keep a man within compass than the having constantly before his eyes the state of his affairs, in a regular course of account. *Locke.*

7. The power of the voice to express the notes of musick.

You would sound me from my lowest note to the top of my compass. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,

This universal frame began:

From harmony to harmony,

Through all the compass of the notes it ran,

The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*

8. [This is rarely used in the singular.] The instrument with which circles are drawn.

If they be two, they are two so,

As stiff twin compasses are two:

Thy soul, the fixt foot, makes no show

To move; but doth, if th' other do. *Donne.*

In his hand

He took the golden compasses, prepar'd

In God's eternal store, to circumscribe

This universe, and all created things. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

To fix one foot of their compass wherever they think fit, and extend the other to such terrible lengths, without describing any circumference at all, is to leave us and themselves in a very uncertain state. *Swift on Dissenters in Athens and Rome.*

9. The instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer.

The breath of religion fills the sails, profit is the compass by which factious men steer their course. *King Charles.*

Rude as their ships was navigation then;

No useful compass or meridian known:

Coasting, they kept the land within their ken,

And knew no North but when the pole-star shone. *Dryden.*

With equal force the tempest blows by turns,

From ev'ry corner of the seamen's compass. *Row's 7. Shore.*

He that first discovered the use of the compass, did more for the supplying and increase of useful commodities than those who built workhouses. *Locke.*

COMPASS-SAW, *n. f.*

The compass-saw should not have its teeth set, as other saws have; but the edge of it should be made so broad, and the back so thin, that it may easily follow the broad edge, without having its teeth set. Its office is to cut a round, or any other compass kerf; and therefore the edge must be made broad, and the back thin, that the back may have a wide kerf to turn in. *Moxon's Mechan. Exer.*

COMPASSION, *n. f.* [*compassion*, Fr. from *con* and *pator*, Lat.] Pity; commiseration; sorrow for the sufferings of others; painful sympathy.

Ye had compassion of me in my bonds. *Heb. x. 34.*

Their angry hands

My brothers hold, and vengeance these exact;

This pleads compassion, and repents the fact. *Dryd. Fables.*

The good-natured man is apt to be moved with compassion

VOL. I.

for those misfortunes or infirmities, which another would turn into ridicule. *Addison's Spectator, No. 109.*

TO COMPASSION, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to compassionate; to commiserate: a word scarcely used.

O, heavens! can you hear a good man groan,

And not relent, or not compassion him? *Shakesp. Tit. Andron.*

COMPASSIONATE, *adj.* [from *compassion*.] Inclined to compassion; inclined to pity; merciful; tender; melting; soft; easily affected with sorrow by the misery of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate. *South's Sermons.*

TO COMPASSIONATE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiserate.

Experience layeth princes torn estates before their eyes, and withal persuades them to compassionate themselves. *Ra. eigh.*

Compassionates my pains, and pities me!

What is compassion, when 'tis void of love? *Addison's Cato.*

COMPASSIONATELY, *adv.* [from *compassionate*.] Mercifully; tenderly.

The fines were assigned to the rebuilding St. Paul's, and thought therefore to be the more severely imposed, and the less compassionately reduced and excused. *Clarendon.*

COMPATERNITY, *n. f.* [*con* and *paternitas*, Latin.]

Gossiped, or compaternity, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and a juror that was gossip to either of the parties might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent by our law. *Davies's State of Ireland.*

COMPATIBILITY, *n. f.* [from *compatible*.] Consistency; the power of co-existing with something else; agreement with any thing.

COMPATIBLE, *adj.* [corrupted, by an unskilful compliance with pronunciation, from *competible*, from *competo*, Latin, to suit, to agree. *Competible* is found in good writers, and ought always to be used.]

1. Suitable to; fit for; consistent with; not incongruous to.

The object of the will is such a good as is compatible to an intellectual nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Consistent; agreeable.

Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most compatible; valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation. *Broomie.*

COMPATIBLENESS, *n. f.* [from *compatible*.] Consistency; agreement with any thing.

COMPATIBLY, *adv.* [from *compatible*.] Fitly; suitably.

COMPATIENT, *adj.* [from *con* and *pator*, Latin.] Suffering together. *Dict.*

COMPATRIOT, *n. f.* [from *con* and *patria*, Lat.] One of the same country. *Dict.*

COMPEER, *n. f.* [*compar*, Latin.] Equal; companion; colleague; associate.

Sesostris,

That monarchs harness'd, to his chariot yok'd

Base servitude, and his dethron'd compeers

Lash'd furiously. *Philips.*

TO COMPEER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be equal with; to mate.

In his own grace he doth exalt himself

More than in your advancement.

—In my right,

By me invested, he compeers the best. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

TO COMPEL, *v. a.* [*compello*, Latin.]

1. To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain; to necessitate; to urge irresistibly.

You will compel me then to read the will? *Sh. Jul. Cæsar.*

The spinners, carders, fullers, compell'd by hunger,

And lack of other means, in desprate manner,

Daring th' event to the teeth, are all in uproar. *Shakesp.*

He refused, and said, I will not eat: but his servants, together with the woman, compell'd him. *I Sa. xxvii. 23.*

All these blessings could but enable, not compel us to be happy. *Clarendon.*

2. To take by force or violence; to ravish from; to seize. This signification is uncommon and harsh.

The subjects grief

Comes through commissions, which compel from each

The sixth part of his substance, to be levied

Without delay. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

COMPELLABLE, *adj.* [from *compel*.] That may be forced.

COMPELLATION, *n. f.* [from *compello*, Latin.] The stile of address; the word of salutation.

The stile best fitted for all persons on all occasions to use, is the compellation of father, which our Saviour first taught. *Duppa's Rules of Devotion.*

The peculiar compellation of the kings in France, is by fire, which is nothing else but father. *Temple.*

COMPELLER, *n. f.* [from *compel*.] He that forces another.

COMPEND, *n. f.* [*compendium*, Latin.] Abridgment; summary; epitomé; contraction; breviate.

Fix in memory the discourses, and abstract them into brief compends. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind. p. i. c. 17.*

COMPENDIA'RIOUS, *adj.* [*compendarius*, Latin.] Short; contracted; summary; abridged.



COMPENDIOSITY. *n. f.* [from *compendious*.] Shortness; contracted brevity. *Diët.*

COMPENDIOUS. *adj.* [from *compendium*.] Short; summary; abridged; direct; comprehensive; holding much in a narrow space; near; by which time is saved, and circuition cut off.

They had learned more *compendious* and expeditious ways, whereby they shortened their labours, and so gained time.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

COMPENDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *compendious*.] Shortly; in a short method; summarily; in epitome.

By the apostles we have the substance of Christian belief *compendiously* drawn into few and short articles. *Hooker, b. v.*

The state or condition of matter, before the world was a-making, is *compendiously* expressed by the word chaos. *Bentley.*

COMPENDIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *compendious*.] Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.

The inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this assertion, should dazzle the eyes. *Bentley's Sermons.*

COMPENDIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Abridgment; summary; breviate; abbreviature; that which holds much in a narrow room; the near way.

After we are grown well acquainted with a short system or *compendium* of a science, which is written in the plainest and most simple manner, it is then proper to read a larger regular treatise on that subject. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

COMPENSABLE. *adj.* [from *compensate*.] That which may be recompensed.

TO COMPENSATE. *v. a.* [from *compensare*, Lat.] To recompense; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to countervail; to make amends for.

The length of the night, and the dews thereof, do *compensate* the heat of the day. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 398.*

The pleasures of life do not *compensate* the miseries. *Prior.*

Nature to these, without profusion kind,

The proper organs, proper powers assign'd;

Each seeming want *compensated* of course,

Here with degrees of swiftness, there of force. *Pope.*

COMPENSATION. *n. f.* [from *compensate*.] Recompense; something equivalent; amends.

Poynings, the better to make *compensation* of his service in the wars, called a parliament. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

All other debts may *compensation* find;

But love is strict, and will be paid in kind. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

COMPENSATIVE. *adj.* [from *compensate*.] That which compensates; that which countervails.

TO COMPENSE. *v. a.* [from *compensare*, Latin.] To compensate; to countervail; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to recompense.

It seemeth, the weight of the quicksilver doth not *compense* the weight of a stone, more than the weight of the aqua-fortis. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The joys of the two marriages were *compensed* with the mournings and funerals of prince Arthur. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TO COMPERENDINATE. *v. a.* [from *comperendinare*, Latin.] To delay.

COMPERENDINATION. *n. f.* [from *comperendinare*] Delay; dilatoriness.

COMPETENCE. } *n. f.* [from *competent*.]

COMPETENCY. } 1. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient, without superfluity.

Something of speech is to be indulged to common civility, more to intimacies and endearments, and a *competency* to those recreative discourses which maintain the cheerfulness of society. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Such a fortune as, without exuberance, is equal to the necessities of life.

For *competence* of life I will allow you,

That lack of means enforce you not to evil. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

It is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean: superfluity comes sooner by white hairs, but *competency* lives longer.

*Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

A discreet learned clergyman, with a *competency* fit for one of his education, may be an entertaining, an useful, and sometimes a necessary companion. *Swift.*

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,

Lie in three words, health, peace, and *competence*. *Pope.*

3. [In law] The power or capacity of a judge, or court, for taking cognizance of an affair.

COMPETENT. *adj.* [from *competens*, Latin.]

1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate.

If there be any power in imagination, the distance must be *competent*, the medium not adverse, and the body apt and proportionate. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 950.*

The greatest captain of the English brought rather a guard than a *competent* army to recover Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Adapted to any purpose without defect or superfluity.

To draw men from great excess, it is not amiss; though we use them unto somewhat less than is *competent*. *Hooker.*

3. Reasonable; moderate.

A *competent* number of the old being first read, the new should succeed. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 40.*

The clergy have gained some insight into men and things, and a *competent* knowledge of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Qualified; fit.

Let us first consider how *competent* we are for the office.

*Government of the Tongue, sect. 6.*

5. Consistent with; incident to.

That is the privilege of the Infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Locke.*

COMPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *competent*] 1. Reasonably; moderately; without superfluity or want.

Some places require men *competently* endowed; but none think the appointment to be a duty of justice, bound to respect desert. *Wotton.*

2. Adequately; properly.

I think it hath been *competently* proved. *Pent'ey.*

COMPETIBLE. *adj.* [from *competere*, Latin.] For this word a corrupt orthography has introduced *compatible*.] Suitable to; consistent with.

It is not *competible* with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Those are properties not at all *competible* to body or matter, though of never so pure a mixture. *Glanville.*

COMPETIBleness. *n. f.* [from *competibile*.] Suitableness; fitness.

COMPETITION. *n. f.* [from *con* and *petitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the same time; rivalry; contest.

The ancient flames of discord and intestine wars, upon the *competition* of both houses, would again return and revive.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in *competition*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Though what produces any degree of pleasure, be in itself good, and what is apt to produce any degree of pain be evil, yet often we do not call it so, when it comes in *competition*: the degrees also of pleasure and pain have a preference. *Locke.*

We should be ashamed to rival inferiours, and dishonour our nature by so degrading a *competition*. *Rogers, Sermon v.*

2. Double claim; claim of more than one to one thing; anciently with to.

*Competition* to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

3. Now with for.

The prize of beauty was disputed 'till you were seen; but now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims: there is no *competition* but for the second place. *Dryden.*

COMPETITOR. *n. f.* [from *con* and *petitor*, Latin.]

1. One that has a claim opposite to another's; a rival; with for before the thing claimed.

How furious and impatient they be,

And cannot brook *competitors* in love. *Shakespeare, Tit. Andron.*

Some undertake suits with purpose to let them fall, to gratify the *competitor*. *Bacon, Essay 50.*

Cicereius and Scipio were *competitors* for the office of prætor. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 86.*

He who trusts in God has the advantage in present felicity; and, when we take futurity into the account, stands alone, and is acknowledged to have no *competitor*. *Rogers, Sermon 19.*

2. It had formerly of before the thing claimed.

Selymes, king of Algiers, was in arms against his brother Mechemetes, *competitor* of the kingdom. *Knolles's History.*

3. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify only an opponent.

The Guilfords are in arms,

And every hour more *competitors*

Flock to the rebels. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

COMPILATION. *n. f.* [from *compilo*, Latin.]

1. A collection from various authors.

2. An assemblage; a coacervation.

There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the *compilation* of the mass. *Woodward on Fossils.*

TO COMPILE. *v. a.* [from *compilo*, Latin.]

1. To draw up from various authors; to collect into one body.

2. To write; to compose.

In poetry they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions, and satyrs against vice. *Temple.*

By the accounts which authors have left, they might learn that the face of sea and land is the same that it was when those accounts were *compiled*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The regard he had for his shield, had caused him formerly to *compile* a dissertation concerning it. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

3. To contain; to comprise: not in use.

After so long a race as I have run

Through fairy-land, which those six books *compile*,

Give leave to rest me. *Spenser, Sonnet 80.*

COMPILEMENT. *n. f.* [from *compile*] Coacervation; the act of piling together; the act of heaping up.

I was encouraged to assay how I could build a man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial *compiement*, and of better materials. *Wotton on Education.*

COMPILER. *n. f.* [from *compile*] A collector; one who frames a composition from various authors.



Some draw experiments into titles and tables; those we call *compilers*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Some painful *compiler*, who will study old language, may inform the world that Robert earl of Oxford was high treasurer. *Swift.*

COMPLA'CENCE. } *n. f.* [*complacentia*, low Latin.]  
COMPLA'CENCY. }

1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification.

I by conversing cannot these erect

From prone, nor in their ways *complacence* find. *Milton.*

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior affections following, there arises a serenity and *complacency* upon the whole soul. *South.*

Diseases extremely lessen the *complacence* we have in all the good things of this life. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and *complacency*, if they discover none of the like in themselves. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 256.

2. The cause of pleasure; joy.

O thou, in heav'n and earth the only peace

Found out for mankind under wrath! O thou,

My sole *complacence*! *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iii. l. 274.

3. Civility; complaisance; softness of manners.

They were not satisfied with their governour, and apprehensive of his rudeness and want of *complacency*. *Clarendon.*

His great humanity appeared in the benevolence of his aspect, the *complacency* of his behaviour, and the tone of his voice. *Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 39.

*Comp'acency* and truth, and manly sweetness,

Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. *Addis.*

With mean *complacence* ne'er betray your trust,

Nor be so civil as to prove unjust. *Pope's Ess. Crit.*

COMPLA'CENT. *adj.* [*complacens*, Lat.] Civil; affable; soft; complaisant.

To COMPLA'IN. *v. n.* [*complaindre*, French.]

1. To mention with sorrow or resentment; to murmur; to lament. With *of* before the cause of sorrow.

Lord Hastings,

Humbly *complaining* to her deity,

Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

I will speak in the anguish of my spirit, I will *complain* in the bitterness of my soul. *Job*, vii. 11.

Shall I, like thee, on Friday night *complain*?

For on that day was Cœur de Lion slain. *Dryden's Fables.*

Do not all men *complain*, even these as well as others, of the great ignorance of mankind? *Burnet's Pref. to Theory of Earth.*

Thus accurs'd,

In midst of water I *complain* of thirst. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes with *for* before the causal noun.

Wherefore doth a living man *complain*, a man for the punishment of his sins? *Lam. iii. 39.*

3. To inform against.

Now, master Shallow, you'll *complain* of me to the council? *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

To COMPLA'IN. *v. a.* [This sense is rare, and perhaps not very proper.] To lament; to bewail.

Gaufride, who couldst so well in rhyme *complain*

The death of Richard, with an arrow slain. *Dryd. Fables.*

COMPLA'INANT. *n. f.* [from *complain*.] One who urges a suit, or commences a prosecution against another.

Congreve and this author are the most eager *complainants* of the dispute. *Collier's Defence.*

COMPLA'INER. *n. f.* [from *complain*.] One who complains; a murmurer; a lamenter.

St. Jude observes, that the murmurers and *complainers* are the same who speak swelling words. *Government of the Tongue.*

Philips is a *complainer*; and on this occasion I told lord Carteret, that *complainers* never succeed at court, though railers do. *Swift.*

COMPLA'INT. *n. f.* [*complainte*, French]

1. Representation of pains or injuries; lamentation.

I cannot find any cause of *complaint*, that good laws have so much been wanting unto us, as we to them. *Hooker, Dedication.*

As for me, is my *complaint* to man. *Job*, xxx. 4.

2. The cause or subject of complaint; grief.

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the *complaint* of all who wish well to the church. *Swift.*

3. A malady; a disease.

One, in a *complaint* of his bowels, was let blood 'till he had scarce any left, and was perfectly cured. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. Remonstrance against; information against.

Full of vexation, come I with *complaint*

Against my child. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Against the goddess these *complaints* he made. *Dryd. Æn.*

COMPLAISANCE. *n. f.* [*complaisance*, French.] Civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation.

Her death is but in *complaisance* to her. *Dryden.*

You must also be industrious to discover the opinion of your enemies; for you may be assured, that they will give you no quarter, and allow nothing to *complaisance*. *Dryd. Duf. esnoy.*

Fair Venus wept the sad disaster

Of having lost her fav'rite dove:

In *complaisance* poor Cupid mourn'd;

His grief reliev'd his mother's pain. *Prior.*

COMPLAISANT. *adj.* [*complaisant*, French.] Civil; desirous to please.

There are to whom my satire seems too bold;

Scarce to wife Peter *complaisant* enough,

And something said of Charters much too rough. *Pope.*

COMPLAISANTLY. *adv.* [from *complaisant*.] Civilly; with desire to please; ceremoniously.

In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,

And *complaisantly* help'd to all I hate;

Treated, carest'd, and tir'd, I take my leave. *Pope.*

COMPLAISANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *complaisant*.] Civility; compliance. *Dict.*

To COMPLA'NATE. } *v. a.* [from *planus*, Lat.] To level; to  
To COMPLA'NE. } reduce to a flat and even surface.

The vertebræ of the neck and back-bone are made short and *complanated*, and firmly braced with muscles and tendons.

*Derham's Physico-Theology.*

COMPLEA'T.. See COMPLETE.

CO'MPLEMENT. *n. f.* [*complementum*, Latin.]

1. Perfection; fulness; completion; completement.

Our custom is both to place it in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts, as a *complement* which fully perfecteth whatsoever may be defective in the rest. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 35.*

They as they feasted had their fill,

For a full *complement* of all their ill. *Hubberd's Tale.*

For a *complement* of these blessings, they were enjoyed by the protection of a king of the most harmless disposition, the most exemplary piety, the greatest sobriety, chastity, and mercy. *Clarendon.*

The sensible nature, in its *complement* and integrity, hath five exterior powers or faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Complete set; complete provision; the full quantity or number.

The god of love himself inhabits there,

With all his rage, and dread, and grief and care;

His *complement* of stores, and total war. *Prior.*

3. Adscititious circumstances; appendages; parts not necessary, but ornamental.

If the case be such as permitteth not baptism, to have the decent *complements* of baptism, better it were to enjoy the body without his furniture than to wait for this, 'till the opportunity of that, for which we desire it, be lost. *Hooker, b. v. f. 58.*

These, which have lastly sprung up, for *complements*, rites, and ceremonies of church-actions, are, in truth, for the greatest part, such silly things, that very easiness doth make them hard to be disputed of in serious manner. *Hooker, Dedication.*

A doleful case desires a doleful song,

Without vain art or curious *complements*. *Spenser.*

Garnish'd and deck'd in modest *complement*,

Not working with the ear, but with the eye. *Shak. Hen. V.*

4. [In geometry.] What remains of a quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been retrenched from it.

5. [In astronomy.] The distance of a star from the zenith.

6. CO'MPLEMENT of the Curtain, in fortification, that part in the interior side of it which makes the demigorge.

7. ARITHMETICAL COMPLEMENT of a Logarithm, is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000. *Chambers.*

COMPLE'TE. *adj.* [*completus*, Latin.]

1. Perfect; full; without any defects.

With us the reading of scripture in the church is a part of our church liturgy, a special portion of the service which we do to God; and not an exercise to spend the time, when one doth wait for another coming, 'till the assembly of them that shall afterwards worship him be *complete*. *Hooker, b. v. f. 19.*

And ye are *complete* in him which is the head of all principality and power. *Col. ii. 10.*

Then marvel not, thou great and *complete* man,

That all the Greeks begin to worship Ajax. *Shakespeare.*

If any disposition should appear towards so good a work, the assistance of the legislative power would be necessary to make it more *complete*. *Swift.*

2. Finished; ended; concluded.

This course of vanity almost *complete*,

Tir'd in the field of life, I hope retreat. *Prior.*

To COMPLE'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfect; to finish.

In 1608, Mr. Sanderson was *completed* master of arts.

*Walton's Life of Sanderson.*

To town he comes, *completes* the nation's hope,

And heads the bold train'd-bands, and burns a pope. *Pope.*

COMPLE'TELY. *adv.* [from *complete*.] Fully; perfectly.

Then tell us, how you can your bodies roll,

Through space of matter, so *completely* full? *Blackmore.*

Whatever person would aspire to be *completely* witty, smart, humorous and polite, must, by hard labour, be able to retain in his memory every single sentence contained in this work.

*Swift's Introduction to Genteel Conversation.*

COMPLE'TEMENT. *n. f.* [from *complementum*, French.] The act of completing.

Allow



Allow me to give you, from the best authors, the origin, the antiquity, the growth, the change, and the *completement* of satire among the Romans. *Dryden's Dedic. to Juvenal.*  
**COMPLETENESS.** *n. f.* [from *complete*.] Perfection; the state of being complete.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a *completeness* and inerrability, as to exclude myself. *King Charles.*

These parts go to make up the *completeness* of any subject. *Watts's Logick.*

**COMPLETION.** *n. f.* [from *complete*.]

1. Accomplishment; act of fulfilling; state of being fulfilled.

There was a full entire harmony, and consent of all the divine predictions, receiving their *completion* in Christ. *South.*

2. Utmost height; perfect state.

He makes it the utmost *completion* of an ill character to bear a malevolence to the best men. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

**COMPLEX.** *adj.* [*complexus*, Latin] Composite; of many parts; not simple; including many particulars.

Ideas made up of several simple ones, I call *complex*; such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe; which though complicated of various simple ideas, or *complex* ideas made up of simple ones, yet are considered each by itself as one. *Locke.*

A secondary essential mode, called a property, sometimes goes toward making up the essence of a *complex* being. *Watts.*

With such perfection fram'd,

Is this *complex* stupendous scheme of things. *Thomf. Spring.*

**COMPLEX.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Complication; collection.

This parable of the wedding-supper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings and privileges exhibited by the gospel. *South's Sermons.*

**COMPLEXEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *complex*.] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral; contrariety to simplicity; compound state or nature.

From the *complexedness* of these moral ideas, there follows another inconvenience, *viz.* that the mind cannot easily retain those precise combinations. *Locke.*

**COMPLEXION.** *n. f.* [*complexio*, Latin.]

1. The inclosure or involution of one thing in another.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain, simple and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the *complexion* does not belong to the syllogistick form of it. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The colour of the external parts of any body.

Men judge by the *complexion* of the sky

The state and inclination of the day. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

How sweetly dost thou minister to love,

That know love's grief by his *complexion*! *Shakespeare.*

What see you in those papers, that you lose

So much *complexion*? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

He so takes on yonder, so rails against all married mankind, so curses all Eve's daughters, of what *complexion* soever. *Shak.*

Why doth not beauty then refine the wit,

And good *complexion* rectify the will? *Davies.*

Niceness, though it renders them insignificant to great purposes, yet it polishes their *complexion*, and makes their spirits seem more vigorous. *Collier on Pride.*

If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent persons of that *complexion*. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 262.*

3. The temperature of the body according to the various proportions of the four medical humours.

'Tis ill, though different your *complexions* are,

The family of heav'n for men should war. *Dryden's Fables.*

For from all tempers he could service draw,

The worth of each, with its alloy, he knew;

And, as the confident of nature, saw

How the *complexions* did divide and brew. *Dryden.*

The methods of providence men of this *complexion* must be unfit for the contemplation of. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Let melancholy rule supreme,

Choler preside, or blood or phlegm,

It makes no difference in the case,

Nor is *complexion* honour's place. *Swift.*

**COMPLEXIONAL.** *adj.* [from *complexion*.] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

Men and other animals receive different tinctures from *complexional* efflorescencies, and descend still lower as they partake of the fuliginous and denigrating humours. *Brown.*

Ignorance, where it proceeds from early or *complexional* prejudices, will not wholly exclude us from the favour of God. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

**COMPLEXIONALLY.** *adv.* [from *complexion*.] By complexion.

An Indian king sent unto Alexander a fair woman, fed with poisons, either by converse or copulation *complexionally* to destroy him. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 18.*

**COMPLEXLY.** *adv.* [from *complex*.] In a complex manner; not simply.

**COMPLEXNESS.** *n. f.* [from *complex*.] The state of being complex.

**COMPLEXURE.** *n. f.* [from *complex*.] The involution or complication of one thing with others.

**COMPLIANCE.** *n. f.* [from *comply*.]

1. The act of yielding to any desire or demand; accord; submission.

I am far from excusing that *compliance*, for plenary consent it was not, to his destruction. *King Charles.*

We are free from any necessary determination of our will to any particular action, and from a necessary *compliance* with our desire, set upon any particular, and then appearing preferable good. *Locke.*

Let the king meet *compliance* in your looks,

A free and ready yielding to your wishes. *Rowe.*

The actions to which the world solicits our *compliance* are sins, which forfeit eternal expectations. *Rogers.*

What *compliances* will remove dissention, while the liberty continues of professing what new opinions we please? *Swift.*

2. A disposition to yield to others; complaisance.

He was a man of few words, and of great *compliance*; and usually delivered that as his opinion, which he foresaw would be grateful to the king. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

**COMPLIANT.** *adj.* [from *comply*.]

1. Yielding; bending.

The *compliant* boughs

Yielded them.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 332.*

2. Civil; complaisant.

**TO COMPLICATE.** *v. a.* [*complico*, Latin.]

1. To entangle one with another; to join.

Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right. *Bacon.*

In case our offence against God hath been *complicated* with injury to men, we should make restitution. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

When the disease is *complicated* with other diseases, one must consider that which is most dangerous. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

There are a multitude of human actions, which have so many *complicated* circumstances, aspects, and situations, with regard to time and place, persons and things, that it is impossible for any one to pass a right judgment concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances. *Watts.*

2. To unite by involution of parts one in another.

Commotion in the parts may make them apply themselves one to another, or *complicate* and dispose them after the manner requisite to make them stick. *Boyle's History of Firmness.*

3. To form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral.

Dreadful was the din

Of hissing through the hall! thick swarming now

With *complicated* monsters, head and tail. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

A man, an army, the universe, are *complicated* of various simple ideas, or complex ideas made up of simple ones. *Locke.*

**COMPLICATE.** *adj.* [from the verb.] Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

What pleasure would felicitate his spirit, if he could grasp all in a survey; as a painter runs over a *complicate* piece wrought by Titian or Raphael. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

**COMPLICATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *complicate*.] The state of being complicated; intricacy; perplexity.

There is great variety of intelligibles in the world, so much objected to our senses, and every several object is full of subdivided multiplicity and *complicatedness*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**COMPLICATION.** *n. f.* [from *complicate*.]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.

2. The state of being involved one in another.

All our grievances are either of body or of mind, or in *complications* of both. *L'Estrange.*

The notions of a confused knowledge are always full of perplexity and *complications*, and seldom in order. *Wilkins.*

3. The integral consisting of many things involved, perplexed, and united.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas, and taking too many things at once into one question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered. *Watts's Logick.*

**COMPLICE.** *n. f.* [Fr. from *complex*, an associate, low Latin.] One who is united with others in an ill design; an associate; a confederate; an accomplice.

To arms, victorious noble father,

To quell the rebels and their *complices*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Justice was afterwards done upon the offenders, the principal being hanged and quartered in Smithfield; and divers of his chief *complices* executed in divers parts of the realm. *Hayw.*

The marquis prevailed with the king, that he might only turn his brother out of the garrison, after justice was done upon his *complices*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

**COMPLI'ER.** *n. f.* [from *comply*.] A man of an easy temper; a man of ready compliance.

**COMPLIMENT.** *n. f.* [*compliment*, Fr.] An act, or expression of civility, usually understood to include some hypocrisy, and to mean less than it declares.

He observed few *compliments* in matter of arms, but such as proud anger did indite to him. *Sidney, b. ii.*

My servant, sir? 'Twas never merry world

Since lowly feigning was call'd *compliment*:

'Y'are servant to the duke Orsino, youth. *Shakespeare.*



One whom the musick of his own vain tongue  
Doth ravish, like enchanting harmony :  
A man of *compliments*, whom right and wrong  
Have chose as umpire of their meeting. *Shakespeare.*

What honour that,  
But tedious waste of time, to sit and hear  
So many hollow *compliments* and lies,  
Outlandish flatteries? *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. iv.*  
Virtue and religion, heaven and eternal happiness, are not  
trifles to be given up in a *compliment*, or sacrificed to a jest.

*Rogers, Sermon x.*

To Co'MPLIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sooth with  
acts or expressions of respect; to flatter; to praise.

It was not to *compliment* a society, so much above flattery  
and the regardless air of common applauses. *Glanv. Sceps. Pref.*

Monarchs should their inward soul disguise,  
Dissemble and command, be false and wise;  
By ignominious arts, for servile ends,  
Should *compliment* their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*

The watchman gave so very great a thump at my door,  
that I awaked, and heard myself *complimented* with the usual  
salutation. *Tatler, No. 111.*

She *compliments* Menelaus very handsomely, and says he  
wanted no accomplishment either of mind or body. *Pope.*

COMPLIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *compliment*.] Expressive of re-  
spect or civility; implying compliments.

I come to speak with Paris from the prince Troilus: I will  
make a *complimental* assault upon him. *Shak. Troil. and Cressida.*

Languages, for the most part, in terms of art and erudi-  
tion, retain their original poverty, and rather grow rich  
and abundant in *complimental* phrases, and such froth. *Wotton.*

This falsehood of Ulysses is intirely *complimental* and offi-  
cious. *Pope's Odyssey, Notes.*

COMPLIMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *complimental*.] In the nature  
of a compliment; civilly; with artful or false civility.

This speech has been condemned as avaricious: Eustathius  
judges it spoken artfully and *complimentally*. *Broom on the Odys.*

COMPLIMENTER. *n. f.* [from *compliment*.] One given to com-  
pliments; a flatterer.

COMPLINE. *n. f.* [*compline*, Fr. *completinum*, low Lat.] The last  
act of worship at night, by which the service of the day is  
completed.

At morn and eve, besides their anthems sweet,  
Their peny masses and their *complines* meet. *Hubb. Tale.*

To COMPLO'RE. *v. n.* [*comprolo*, Lat.] To make lamentation  
together.

COMPLOT. *n. f.* [Fr. from *completum* for *complexum*, low  
Latin, *Menage*.] A confederacy in some secret crime; a  
plot; a conspiracy.

I cannot, my life, my brother, like but well  
The purpose of the *complot* which ye tell. *Hubberd's Tale.*

I know their *complot* is to have my life. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

To COMPLOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to  
conspire; to join in any secret design, generally criminal.

Nor ever by advised purpose meet,  
To plot, contrive, or *complot* any ill. *Shakes. Richard II.*

A few lines after, we find them *complotting* together, and con-  
triving a new scene of miseries to the Trojans. *Pope.*

COMPLOTTER. *n. f.* [from *complot*.] A conspirator; one  
joined in a plot.

Jocasta too, no longer now my sister,  
Is found *complotter* in the horrid deed. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedip.*

To COMPLY. *v. n.* [*Skinner* derives it from the French *com-  
plaire*; but probably it comes from *complic*, to bend to. *Plier*  
is still in use.] To yield to; to be obsequious to; to accord  
with; to suit with. It has *with* before as well persons as  
things.

The rising sun *complys* with our weak sight,  
First gilds the clouds, then shews his globe of light. *Waller.*

They did servilely *comply* with the people in worshipping God  
by sensible images and representations. *Tillotson.*

The truth of things will not *comply* with our conceits, and  
bend itself to our interest. *Tillotson.*

Remember I am she who sav'd your life,  
Your loving, lawful, and *complying* wife. *Dryden.*

He made his wish *with* his estate *comply*,  
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die. *Prior.*

COMPONENT. *adj.* [*componens*, Latin.] That which constitutes  
the compound body.

The bigness of the *component* parts of natural bodies may  
be conjectured by their colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

To COMPORT. *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr. from *porto*, Lat.] To  
agree; to suit. Followed by *with*.

Some piety's not good there, some vain disport  
On this side sin, with that place may *comport*. *Donne.*

To be such does not *comport* with the nature of time.  
*Holder on Time.*

It is not every man's talent to distinguish aright how far  
our prudence may warrant our charity, and how far our  
charity may *comport* with our prudence. *L'Estrange.*

Children, in the things they do, if they *comport* with their  
age, find little difference, so they may be doing. *Locke.*

VOL. I.

To COMPO'RT. *v. a.* To bear; to endure. This is a Gallick  
signification, not adopted among us.

The malecontented sort,  
That never can the present state *comport*,  
But would as often change as they change will. *Daniel.*

COMPO'RT. *n. f.* [from the verb] Behaviour; conduct; man-  
ner of acting and looking.

I shall account concerning the rules and manners of de-  
portment in the receiving, our *comport* and conversation in  
and after it. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

I know them well, and mark'd their rude *comport*;  
In times of tempest they command alone;

And he but sits precarious on the throne. *Dryden's Fables.*

COMPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [from *comport*.] Consistent; not con-  
tradictory.

We cast the rules and cautions of this art into some *com-  
portable* method. *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPO'RTANCE. *n. f.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour; gesture of  
ceremony.

Goodly *comportance* each to other bear,  
And entertain themselves with court'ies meet. *Fairy Queen.*

COMPO'RTMENT. *n. f.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour.

By her serious and devout *comportment* on these solemn occa-  
sions, she gives an example that is very often too much  
wanted. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To COMPOSE. *v. a.* [*composer*, Fr. *compono*, Latin.]

1. To form a mass by joining different things together.  
Zeal ought to be *composed* of the highest degrees of all pious  
affections. *Sprat.*

2. To place any thing in its proper form and method.  
In a peaceful grave my corps *compose*. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To dispose; to put in the proper state for any purpose.  
The whole army seemed well *composed* to obtain that by their  
swords, which they could not by their pen. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

4. To put together a discourse or sentence.  
Words so pleasing to God, as those which the son of God  
himself hath *composed*, were not possible for men to frame.

*Hooker, b. v. sect. 35.*

5. To constitute by being parts of a whole.

Nor did Israel 'scape  
Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold *compos'd*  
The calf in Oreb. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 483.*

A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their  
memories, and *compose* their intellectual possessions. *Watts.*

6. To calm; to quiet.

He would undertake the journey with him, by which all  
his fears would be *composed*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

You, that had taught them to subdue their foes,  
Cou'd order teach, and their high sp'rits *compose*. *Waller.*

*Compose* thy mind;  
Nor frauds are here contriv'd, nor force design'd. *Dryden.*

He, having a full sway and command over the water, had  
power to still and *compose* it, as well as to move and disturb it.

*Woodward's Natural History, p. iii.*

Yet to *compose* this midnight noise,  
Go, freely search where-e'er you please. *Prior.*

7. To adjust the mind to any business, by freeing it from dis-  
turbance.

The mind being thus disquieted, may not be able easily to  
*compose* and settle itself to prayer. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

We beseech thee to *compose* her thoughts, and preserve her  
reason, during her sickness. *Swift.*

8. To adjust; to settle; as, to *compose* a difference.

9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters; to put the letters  
in order in the forms.

10. [In musick.] To form a tune from the different musical  
notes.

COMPO'SED. *participial adj.* [from *compose*.] Calm; serious;  
even; sedate.

In Spain there is something still more serious and *composed*  
in the manner of the inhabitants. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

The Mantuan there in sober triumph fate;  
*Compos'd* his posture, and his look sedate. *Pope.*

COMPO'SEDLY. *adv.* [from *composed*.] Calmly; seriously; se-  
dately.

A man was walking before the door very *composedly* without  
a hat: one crying, Here is the fellow that killed the duke;

every body asked which is he, the man without the hat very  
*composedly* answered, I am he. *Clarendon.*

COMPO'SEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *composed*.] Sedateness; calmness;  
tranquillity.

He that will think to any purpose, must have fixedness and  
*composedness* of humour; as well as smartness of parts. *Norris.*

COMPO'SER. *n. f.* [from *compose*.]

1. An author; a writer.

Now will be the right season of forming them to be able  
writers and *composers* in every excellent matter. *Milton.*

If the thoughts of such authors have nothing in them, they  
at least do no harm, and shew an honest industry and a good  
intention in the *composer*. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 40.*

2. He that adapts the musick to words; he that forms a  
tune.



For composition I prefer next Ludovico, a most judicious and sweet *composer*. *Peacham of Musick.*

The *composer* has so expressed my sense, where I intended to move the passions, that he seems to have been the poet as well as the *composer*. *Dryden's Albion and Albanus, Preface.*

COMPO'SITE. *adj.* [*compositus*, Latin.]

The *composite* order in architecture is the last of the five orders of columns; so named because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders; and it is also called the Roman and Italick order. *Harris.*

Some are of opinion, that the *composite* pillars of this arch were made in imitation of the pillars of Solomon's temple.

*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

COMPOSITION. *n. f.* [*compositio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts.

We have exact forms of *composition*, whereby they incorporate almost as they were natural simples. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

In the time of the yncas reign in Peru, no *composition* was allowed by the laws to be used in point of medicine, but only simples proper to each disease. *Temple.*

2. The act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed to analysis, or the separation of complex notions.

The investigation of difficult things, by the method of analysis, ought ever to precede the method of *composition*. *Newt.*

3. A mass formed by mingling different ingredients.

Heat and vivacity in age, is an excellent *composition* for business. *Bacon, Essay 43.*

Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a *composition*, that looks the most like marble of any thing one can imagine. *Addison.*

Jove mix'd up all, and his best clay employ'd,

Then call'd the happy *composition* Floyd. *Swift.*

4. The state of being compounded; union; conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things first in their own simple natures, and afterwards view them in *composition* with other things. *Watts.*

5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture.

The disposition in a picture is an assembling of many parts: this is also called the *composition*, by which is meant the distribution and orderly placing of things, both in general and in particular. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

6. Written work.

Writers are divided concerning the authority of the greater part of those *compositions* that pass in his name. *L'Estrange.*

That divine prayer has always been looked upon as a *composition* fit to have proceeded from the wisest of men. *Addison.*

When I read rules of criticism, I enquire after the works of the author, and by that means discover what he likes in a *composition*. *Addison's Guardian, No. 115.*

7. Adjustment; regulation.

A preacher in the invention of matter, election of words, *composition* of gesture, look, pronunciation, motion, useth all these faculties at once. *Benj. Johnson's Discov.*

8. Compact; agreement; terms on which differences are settled.

To take away all such mutual grievance, injuries and wrongs, there was no way but only by going upon *composition* and agreement amongst themselves. And again, all publick regiment, of what kind soever, seemeth evidently to have arisen from deliberate advice, consultation, and *composition* between men, judging it convenient and behoveful. *Hooker.*

Thus we are agreed;

I crave our *composition* may be written,

And seal'd between us. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Their courage droops, and, hopeles now, they wish

For *composition* with th' unconquer'd fifth. *Waller.*

9. The act of discharging a debt by paying part; the sum paid.

10. Consistency; congruity.

There is no *composition* in these news,

That gives them credit.——

—Indeed they are disproportion'd. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

11. [In grammar.] The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminish, or change its signification.

12. A certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution. It proceeds upon principles in themselves self-evident, on definitions, postulates and axioms, and a previously demonstrated series of propositions, step by step, 'till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonstrated. This is called the synthetic method, and is used by Euclid in his Elements. *Harris.*

COMPO'SITIVE. *adj.* [from *compose*.] Compounded; or having the power of compounding. *Diët.*

COMPO'SITOR. *n. f.* [from *compose*.] He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing; distinguished from the pressman, who makes the impression upon paper.

COMPOST. *n. f.* [Fr. *compositum*, Lat.] A mixture of various substances for enriching the ground; manure.

We also have great variety of *composts* and soils, for the making of the earth fruitful. *Bacon's Atlantis.*

Avoid what is to come,

And do not spread the *compost* on the weeds,

To make them ranker. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Water young planted shrubs, amomum especially, which you can hardly refresh too often, and it requires abundant *compost*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,

That carry'd *compost* forth to dung the ground. *Dryden.*

In vain the nursing grove

Seems fair a while, cherish'd with foster earth;

But when the alien *compost* is exhaust,

Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

To COMPO'ST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure; to enrich with soil.

By removing into worse earth, or forbearing to *compost* the earth, water-mint turneth into field-mint, and the colewort into rape. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 518.*

As for earth, it *composteth* itself; for I knew a garden that had a field poured upon it, and it did bear fruit excellently.

*Bacon's Natural History, No. 596.*

COMPO'STURE. *n. f.* [from *compost*.] Soil; manure.

The earth's a thief,

That feeds and breeds by a *composture* stol'n

From gen'ral excrements. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

COMPO'SURE. *n. f.* [from *compose*.]

1. The act of composing or inditing.

Their own forms are not like to be so found, or comprehensive of the nature of the duty, as forms of publick *composition*. *King Charles.*

2. Arrangement; combination; mixture; order.

Hence languages arise, when, by institution and agreement, such a *composition* of letters, *i. e.* such a word, is intended to signify such a certain thing. *Holder on Elements of Speech.*

From the various *compositions* and combinations of these corpuscles together, happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them. *Woodward's Natural History.*

3. The form arising from the disposition of the various parts.

In *composition* of his face,

Liv'd a fair, but manly grace. *Crashaw.*

4. Frame; make; temperament.

To reel the streets at noon, and stand the buffet

With slaves that smell of sweat; say this becomes him:

As his *composition* must be rare indeed,

Whom these things cannot blemish. *Shakesf. Ant. and Cleop.*

5. Disposition; relative adjustment.

The duke of Buckingham sprung, without any help, by a kind of congenial *composition*, to the likeness of our late sovereign and master. *Wotton.*

6. Composition; framed discourse.

Discourses on such occasions are seldom the productions of leisure, and should be read with those favourable allowances that are made to hasty *compositions*. *Atterbury's Pref. to Sermons.*

In the *compositions* of men, remember you are a man as well as they; and it is not their reason, but your own, that is given to guide you. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

7. Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

To whom the virgin majesty of Eve,

As one who loves, and some unkindness meets,

With sweet austere *composition* thus reply'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

The calmest and sereneest hours of life, when the passions of nature are all silent, and the mind enjoys its most perfect *composition*. *Watts's Logick.*

8. Agreement; composition; settlement of differences.

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of an happy *composition*. *King Charles.*

Van guard! to right and left the front unfold,

That all may see, who hate us, how we seek

Peace and *composition*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 560.*

Things were not brought to an extremity where I left the story: there seems yet to be room left for a *composition*; hereafter there may be only for pity. *Dryd. Pref. to Absf. and Achit.*

COMPOTA'TION. *n. f.* [*compositio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or tipping together.

Secrecy to words spoke under the rose, only mean, in *computation*, from the ancient custom in symposiack meetings, to wear chaplets of roses. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If thou wilt prolong

Dire *computation*, forthwith reason quits

Her empire to confusion and misrule,

And vain debates; then twenty tongues at once

Conspire in senseless jargon; naught is heard

But din and various clamour, and mad rant. *Phillips.*

To COMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*compono*, Latin]

1. To mingle many ingredients together in one mass.

2. To form by uniting various parts.

Whoever *compoundeth* anylike it, shall be cut off. *Ex. xxx.*

It will be difficult to evince, that nature does not make de-compounded bodies; I mean, mingle together such bodies as are already *compounded* of elementary, or rather of simple ones. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymist.*

The ideas, being each but one single perception, are easier got than the more complex ones; and therefore are not liable to the uncertainty, which attends those *compounded* ones. *Locke.*

3. To mingle in different positions; to combine.

We cannot have a single image that did not enter through  
† the



the sight; but we have the power of altering and *compounding* those images into all the varieties of picture. *Addis. Spectator.*

4. [In grammar.] To form one word from two or more words.  
Where it and Tigris embrace each other under the city of Apamia, there do they agree of a joint and *compounded* name, and are called *Piso-Tigris*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

5. To compose by being united.

Who'd be so mock'd with glory, as to live

But in a dream of friendship?

To have his pomp, and all what state *compounds*,

But only painted, like his varnish'd friends! *Shakesf. Timon.*

6. To adjust a difference by some recession from the rigour of claims.

I would to God all strifes were well *compounded*. *Shakesp.*

If there be any discord or suits between any of the family, they are *compounded* and appeased. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

7. To discharge a debt by paying only part.

Shall I, ye gods, he cries, my debts *compound*? *Gay.*

To COMPOUND. *v. n.*

1. To come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first demand. It has *for* before the thing accepted or remitted.

They were, at last, glad to *compound* for his bare commitment to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

Pray but for half the virtues of this wife;

*Compound* for all the rest, with longer life. *Dryden.*

2. To bargain in the lump.

Here's a fellow will help you to-morrow: *compound* with him by the year. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

3. To come to terms.

Cornwal *compounded* to furnish ten oxen after Michaelmas for thirty pounds. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Once more I come to know of thee, king Harry,

If *for* thy ransom thou wilt now *compound*,

Before thy most assured overthrow? *Shakesf. Henry V.*

Made all the royal stars recant,

*Compound* and take the covenant. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*

But useless all, when he, despairing, found

Catullus then did with the winds *compound*. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

Paracelsus and his admirers have *compounded* with the Galenists, and brought a mixed use of chymical medicines into the present practice. *Temple.*

4. To determine. This is not in use.

We here deliver,

Subscribed by the consuls and patricians,

Together with the seal of the senate, what

We have *compounded* on. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Co'MPOUND. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed out of many ingredients; not single.

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver to the gold, and made a *compound* metal, as fit for most uses as gold. *Bacon.*

*Compound* substances are made up of two or more simple substances. *Watts's Logick.*

2. [In grammar.] Composed of two or more words; not simple.

Those who are his greatest admirers, seem pleased with them as beauties; I speak of his *compound* epithets. *Pope.*

3. COMPOUND or aggregated Flower, in botany, is such as consists of many little flowers, concurring together to make up one whole one; each of which has its style and stamina, and adhering seed, and are all contained within one and the same calyx: such are the sunflower and dandelion. *Harris.*

Co'MPOUND. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The mass formed by the union of many ingredients.

For present use or profit, this is the rule: consider the price of the two simple bodies; consider again the dignity of the one above the other in use; then see if you can make a *compound*, that will save more in price than it will lose in dignity of the use. *Bacon's Physical Rem.*

As man is a *compound* and mixture of flesh, as well as spirit. *South's Sermons.*

Love, why do we one passion call?

When 'tis a *compound* of them all;

Where hot and cold, where sharp and sweet,

In all their equipages meet. *Swift.*

COMPOUNDABLE. *adj.* [from *compound*.] Capable of being compounded.

COMPOUNDER. *n. f.* [from *To compound*.]

1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement.

Those softners, sweetners, *compounders*, and expedient-mongers, who shake their heads so strongly. *Swift.*

2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

To COMPREHEND. *v. a.* [*comprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To comprise; to include; to contain; to imply.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. *Rom. xiii. 9.*

It would be ridiculous to grow old in the study of every necessary thing, in an art which *comprehends* so many several parts. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To contain in the mind; to understand; to conceive.

Rome was not better by her Horace taught,

Than we are here to *comprehend* his thought. *Waller.*

'Tis unjust, that they who have not the least notion of heroic writing, should therefore condemn the pleasure which others receive from it, because they cannot *comprehend* it. *Dryd.*

COMPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [*comprehensibilis*, Fren. *comprehensibilis*, Lat.] Intelligible; attainable by the mind; conceivable by the understanding.

The horizon sets the bounds between the enlightened and dark parts of things, between what is and what is not *comprehensible* by us. *Locke.*

COMPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *comprehensible*.] With great power of signification or understanding; significantly; with great extent of sense.

The words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very *comprehensibly*, so as to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillot.*

COMPREHENSION. *n. f.* [*comprehensio*, Latin.]

1. The act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion.

In the Old Testament there is a close *comprehension* of the New, in the New an open discovery of the Old. *Hooker, b. v.*

The *comprehension* of an idea regards all essential modes and properties of it; so body, in its *comprehension*, takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Summary; epitome; compendium; abstract; abridgment in which much is comprised.

If we would draw a short abstract of human happiness, bring together all the various ingredients of it, and digest them into one prescription, we must at last fix on this wise and religious aphorism in my text, as the sum and *comprehension* of all. *Rogers, Sermon 19.*

3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit and contain many ideas at once.

You give no proof of decay of your judgment, and *comprehension* of all things, within the compass of an human understanding. *Dryden.*

4. [In rhetoric.] A trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Harris.*

COMPREHENSIVE. *adj.* [from *comprehend*.]

1. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once.

He must have been a man of a most wonderful *comprehensive* nature, because he has taken into the compass of his Canterbury tales the various manners and humours of the whole English nation in his age; not a single character has escaped him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

His hand unstain'd, his uncorrupted heart,

His *comprehensive* head; all interests weigh'd,

All Europe sav'd, yet Britain not betray'd. *Pope's Epistles.*

2. Having the quality of comprising much; compendious; extensive.

So diffusive, so *comprehensive*, so catholic a grace is charity, that whatever time is the opportunity of any other virtue, that time is the opportunity of charity. *Sprat's Sermons.*

COMPREHENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *comprehensive*.] In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *comprehensive*.] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

To COMPRESS. *v. a.* [*compressus*, Latin.]

1. To force into a narrower compass; to squeeze together.

2. To embrace.

Her Neptune ey'd, with bloom of beauty blest,

And in his cave the yielding nymph *compress*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

There was in the island of Io a young girl *compressed* by a genius, who delighted to associate with the muses. *Pope.*

COMPR'ESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Bolsters of linen rags, by which surgeons suit their bandages for any particular part or purpose. *Quincy.*

I applied an intercipliant about the ankle and upper part of the foot, and by *compress* and bandage dressed it up. *Wiseman.*

COMPRESSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *compressible*.] The quality of being compressible; the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass; as air may be compressed, but water can by no violence be reduced to less space than it naturally occupies.

COMPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [from *compress*.] Capable of being forced into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.

Their being spiral particles, accounts for the elasticity of air; their being spherical particles, which gives free passage to any heterogeneous matter, accounts for air's being *compressible*. *Cheyre's Phil. Prin.*

COMPRESSIBleness. *n. f.* [from *compressible*.] Capability of being pressed close. *Dict.*

COMPRESSSION. *n. f.* [*compressio*, Latin.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence; the quality of admitting such an effort of force as may compel the body compressed into a narrower space.

Whensoever a solid body is pressed, there is an inward tumult in the parts thereof, seeking to deliver themselves from the *compression*; and this is the cause of all violent motion. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 9.*

The



The powder in shot, being dilated into such a flame as en-  
dureth not *compression*, moveth likewise in round, the flame  
being in the nature of a liquid body, sometimes recoiling.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Tears are the effects of the *compression* of the moisture of  
the brain, upon dilatation of the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

He that shall find out an hypothesis, by which water may  
be so rare, and yet not be capable of *compression* by force,  
may doubtless, by the same hypothesis, make gold and water,  
and all other bodies, as much rarer as he pleases; so that light  
may find a ready passage through transparent substances. *Newt.*

**COMPRESSURE.** *n. f.* [from *compress.*] The act or force of the  
body pressing against another.

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible  
a *compressure*, dilate it. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

**TO COMPRI'NT.** *v. n.* [*comprimere*, Latin.]

The word properly signifies to print together; but it is  
commonly taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's  
copy or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.

*Phillips's World of Words.*

**TO COMPRI'SE.** *v. a.* [*comprendre compris*, French] To con-  
tain; to comprehend; to include.

The necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off imperti-  
nent discourses, and to *comprise* much matter in few words.

*Hooker, b. v. sect. 32.*

Do they not, under doctrine, comprehend the same that we  
intend by matters of faith? Do not they, under discipline,  
*comprise* the regimen of the church? *Hooker, b. iii. f. 3.*

'Tis the polluted love that multiplies;

But friendship does two souls in one *comprise*. *Roscommon.*

**COMPROBATION.** *n. f.* [*comprobo*, Latin.] Proof; attestation.

That is only esteemed a legal testimony which receives *com-  
probation* from the mouths of at least two witnesses. *Brown.*

**COMPROMISE.** *n. f.* [*compromissum*, Latin.]

1. *Compromise* is a mutual promise of two or more parties at dif-  
ference, to refer the ending of their controversies to the arbi-  
trament or equity of one or more arbitrators. *Cowel.*

2. A compact or bargain, in which some concessions are made  
on each side.

Wars have not wasted it; for warr'd he hath not;

But basely yielded, upon *compromise*,

That which his ancestors achiev'd with blows. *Sh. Rich. II.*

**TO CO'MPROMISE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions;  
as, *they compromised the affair at a middle rate.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it means, unusually, to accord; to agree.

Laban and himself were *compromis'd*,

That all the yearlings, which were streak'd and pied,

Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

**COMPROMISSO'RIAL.** *adj.* [from *compromise*.] Relating to a  
compromise.

**COMPROVINCIAL.** *n. f.* [from *con* and *provincial*.] Belonging  
to the same province.

At the consecration of an archbishop, all his *comprovincials*  
ought to give their attendance. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**COMPT.** *n. f.* [*compte*, Fr. *computus*, Lat.] Account; com-  
putation; reckoning.

Your servants ever

Have theirs, themselves, and what is theirs, in *compt*,

To make their audit at your highness' pleasure,

Still to return your own. *Shakesp. King John.*

**TO COMPT.** *v. a.* [*compter*, French.] To compute; to num-  
ber. We now use *To COUNT*, which see.

**COMPTIBLE.** *adj.* [from *compt*.] Accountable; responsible;  
ready to give account; subject; submissive.

Good beauties, let me sustain my scorn; I am very *comptible*  
even to the least finister usage. *Shakesp.*

**TO COMPTRO'LL.** *v. a.* [This word is written by some  
authors, who did not attend to the etymology, for *controll*;  
and some of its derivatives are written in the same manner.]

To controll; to over-rule; to oppose.

**COMPTRO'LLER.** *n. f.* [from *comptroll*.] Director; supervisor;  
superior intendent; governour.

This night he makes a supper, and a great one,

To many lords and ladies:

I was spoke too, with Sir Henry Guilford,

This night to be *comptrollers*. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

The *comptrollers* of vulgar opinions pretend to find out such  
a similitude in some kind of baboons. *Temple.*

My fates permit me not from hence to fly;

Nor he, the great *comptroller* of the sky. *Dryden's Æneis.*

**COMPTRO'LLERSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *comptroller*.] Superinten-  
dence.

The gayle for stannery-causes is annexed to the *comptroller-  
ship*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**COMPU'LSATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *compulsatory*.] With force;  
by constraint. *Clarissa.*

**COMPU'LSATORY.** *n. f.* [from *compulso*, Latin.] Having the  
force of compelling; coercive.

Which is no other

But to recover from us by strong hand,

And terms *compulsatory*, those 'foresaid lands

So by his father lost.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**COMPU'LSION.** *n. f.* [*compulsio*, Latin.]

1. The act of compelling to something; force; violence of the  
agents.

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no  
man a reason on *compulsion*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Thoughts, whither have ye led me! with that sweet

*Compulsion* thus transported. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

Such sweet *compulsion* doth in musick lye,

To lull the daughters of necessity. *Milton.*

2. The state of being compelled; violence suffered.

*Compulsion* is in an agent capable of volition, when the  
beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the  
preference of his mind. *Locke.*

When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear,

With what *compulsion* and laborious flight

We sunk thus low? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 80.*

This faculty is free from *compulsion*, and so spontaneous,  
and free from determination by the particular object. *Hale.*

Possibly there were others who assisted Harold, partly out of  
fear and *compulsion*. *Hale on Common Law.*

**COMPU'LSIVE.** *adj.* [from *compulso*, Fr. *compulsus*, Latin.]  
Having the power to compel; forcible.

The Danube, vast and deep,

Supreme of rivers, to the frightful brink,

Urg'd by *compulsive* arms, soon as they reach'd,

New terror chill'd their veins. *Phillips.*

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more  
short and *compulsive* method. *Swift.*

**COMPU'LSIVELY.** *adv.* [from *compulsive*.] By force; by vio-  
lence.

**COMPU'LSIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *compulsive*.] Force; compulsion.

**COMPU'LSORILY.** *adv.* [from *compulsory*.] In a compulsory or  
forcible manner; by force; by violence.

To say that the better deserver hath such right to govern,  
as he may *compulsorily* bring under the less worthy, is idle. *Bac.*

**COMPU'LSORY.** *adj.* [*compulsaire*, French.] Having the power  
of necessitating or compelling.

He erreth in this, to think that actions, proceeding from  
fear, are properly *compulsory* actions; which, in truth, are not  
only voluntary, but free actions; neither compelled, nor so  
much as physically necessitated. *Bramb. against Hbbs.*

Kindly it would be taken to comply with a patent, al-  
though not *compulsory*. *Swift.*

**COMPUNCTION.** *n. f.* [*compunctio*, Fr. from *pungo punctum*,  
to prick, Latin.]

1. The power of pricking; stimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing spirit, which, with such ac-  
tivity and *compunction*, invadeth the brains and nostrils of those  
that receive it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 12.*

2. The state of being pricked by the conscience; repentance;  
contrition.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions  
of great *compunction*. *Ciarendon.*

**COMPU'NCTIOUS.** *adj.* [from *compunction*.] Repentant; sorrow-  
ful; tender.

Stop up th' access and passage to remorse,

That no *compunctious* visitings of nature

Shake my fell purpose. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**COMPU'NCTIVE.** *adj.* [from *compunction*.] Causing remorse.

**COMPURGA'TION.** *n. f.* [*compurgatio*, Latin.] The practice of  
justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

**COMPURGA'TOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] One who bears his testi-  
mony to the credibility of another.

The next quarry, or chalk-pit, will give abundant attesta-  
tion: these are so obvious, that I need not be far to seek for a

*compurgator*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

**COMPU'TABLE.** *adj.* [from *compute*.] Capable of being num-  
bered or computed.

If, instead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four  
millions, as those twenty-four millions are a finite number;  
so would all combinations thereof be finite, though not easily

*computable* by arithmetick. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**COMPU'TATION.** *n. f.* [from *compute*.]

1. The act of reckoning; calculation.

My princely father

Then, by just *computation* of the time,

Found that the issue was not his. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

2. The sum collected or settled by calculation.

We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are

thrown into female *computations* of this nature. *Addis. Guardian.*

**TO COMPU'TE.** *v. a.* [*computa*, Latin.] To reckon; to cal-  
culate; to number; to count.

Compute how much water would be requisite to lay the  
earth under water. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Where they did *compute* by weeks, yet still the year was  
measured by months. *Holder on Time.*

Alas! not dazzled with their noon-tide ray,

Compute the morn and ev'ning to the day;

The whole amount of that enormous fame,

A tale that blends their glory with their shame. *Pope.*

**COMPUTE.**



**COMPUTE.** *n. f.* [*computus*, Lat.] Computation; calculation.  
**COMPUTER.** *n. f.* [from *compute*.] Reckoner; accountant; calculator.

The kalendars of these *computers*, and the accounts of these days, are different. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 4.

I have known some such ill *computers*, as to imagine the many millions in stocks so much real wealth. *Swift*.

**COMPUTIST.** *n. f.* [*computiste*, Fr.] Calculator; one skilled in the art of numbers or computation.

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*. *Wotton*.

We conceive we have a year in three hundred and sixty-five days exact: *computists* tell us, that we escape six hours. *Brown*.

**COMRADE.** *n. f.* [*camerade*, Fr. from *camera*, a chamber, one that lodges in the same chamber, *contubernio fuitur*.]

1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber.

Rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse

To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl. *Shakesp. K. Lear*.

2. A companion; a partner in any labour or danger.

He permitted them

To put out both thine eyes, and fetter'd send thee

Into the common prison, there to grind

Among the slaves and asses, thy *comrades*,

As good for nothing else. *Milton's Agonistes*, l. 1159.

A footman, being newly married, desired his *comrade* to tell him freely what the town said of it. *Swift*.

**CON.** A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union or association; as *concourse*, a running together; to *convene*, to come together.

**CON.** [abbreviated from *contra*, against, Lat.] A cant word for one who is on the negative side of a question; as the *pros* and *cons*.

**TO CON.** *v. a.* [*connan*, Sax. to know; as in *Chaucer*, *Old wymen connen mocht thinge*; that is, Old women have much knowledge.]

1. To know.

Of muses, Hobbinol, I *conne* no skill

Enough to me to paint out my unrest. *Spenser's Pastorals*.

2. To study; to commit to memory; to fix in the mind. It is a word now little in use, except in ludicrous language.

You are full of pretty answers: have you not been acquainted with goldsmiths wives, and *conn'd* them out of rings. *Shakespeare's As you like it*.

Here are your parts; and I am to intreat you to *con* them by to-morrow night. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Our understanding cannot in this body arrive so clearly to the knowledge of God, and things invisible, as by orderly *conning* over the visible and inferior creatures. *Milton*.

Shew it him written; and, having the other also written in the paper, shew him that, after he has *conn'd* the first, and require it of him. *Holder's Elements of Speech*.

The books of which I'm chiefly fond,

Are such as you have whilom *conn'd*. *Prior*.

All this while John had *conn'd* over such a catalogue of hard words, as were enough to conjure up the devil. *Arbutnot*.

3. **TO CON thanks**; an old expression for *to thank*. It is the same with *scavoir gré*.

I *con* him no thanks for't, in the nature he delivers it. *Shak*.

**TO CONCA'MERATE** *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to vault; to lay concave over.

Of the upper beak, an inch and a half consisteth of one *concamerated* bone, bended downwards, and toothed as the other. *Grew's Museum*.

**CONCAMERATION.** *n. f.* [from *concamerate*.] Arch; vault.

What a romance is the story of those impossible *concamerations*, and feigned rotations of solid orbs? *Glanville's Sceps*.

**TO CONCA'TENATE** *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat. a chain.] To link together; to unite in a successive order.

**CONCATENATION.** *n. f.* [from *concatenate*.] A series of links; an uninterrupted unvariable succession.

The stoicks affirmed a fatal, unchangeable *concatenation* of causes, reaching even to the elicit acts of man's will.

*South's Sermons*.

**CONCAVATION.** *n. f.* [from *concave*.] The act of making concave.

**CONCAVE.** *adj.* [*concavus*, Latin]

1. Hollow without angles; as, the inner surface of an eggshell, the inner curve of an arch: opposed to convex.

These great fragments falling hollow, inclosed under their *con-cave* surface a great deal of air. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

2. Hollow.

Have you not made an universal shout,

That Tyber trembled underneath his banks,

To hear the replication of your sounds

Made in his *concave* shores? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*.

For his verity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shakesp. As you like it*.

**CONCA'VENESS.** *n. f.* [from *concave*.] Hollowness. *Dict*.

**CONCAVITY.** *n. f.* [from *concave*.] Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body.

They have taken the impresses of these shells with that exquisite niceness, that no metal, when melted and cast in a mould, can ever possibly represent the *concavity* of that mould with

VOL. I.

greater exactness than these flints do the *concavities* of the shells, wherein they were moulded. *Woodw. Natural History*.

**CONCAVO-CONCAVE.** *adj.* Concave or hollow on both sides.

**CONCAVO-CONVEX.** *adj.* [from *concave* and *convex*.] Concave one way, and convex the other.

I procured therefore another *concavo-convex* plate of glass, ground on both sides to the same sphere with the former plate.

*Newton's Opticks*.

A *concavo-convex* pentangular plate, part of a shell that belongs to the entrochus. *Woodward on Fossils*.

**CONCAVOUS.** *adj.* [*concavus*, Latin.] Concave; hollow without angles.

**CONCAVOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *concavous*.] With hollowness; in such a manner as discovers the internal surface of a hollow sphere.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavously* inverted, and hath its spine depressed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v.

**TO CONCEAL.** *v. a.* [*concelo*, Latin.] To hide; to keep secret; not to divulge; to cover; not to detect.

He oft' finds medicine, who his grief imparts;

But double griefs afflict *concealing* hearts. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

Come, Cateby, thou art sworn

As deeply to effect what we intend,

As closely to *conceal* what we impart. *Shakesp. Richard III*.

Ulysses himself adds, he was the most eloquent and the most silent of men: he knew that a word spoke never wrought so much good as a word *concealed*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey*.

There is but one way I know of conversing safely with all men, that is, not by *concealing* what we say or do, but by saying or doing nothing that deserves to be *concealed*. *Pope*.

**CONCEALABLE.** *adj.* [from *conceal*] Capable of being concealed; possible to be kept secret, or hid.

Returning a lye unto his Maker, and presuming to put off the searcher of hearts, he denied the omniscieny of God, whereunto there is nothing *concealable*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours*.

**CONCEALEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *conceal*.] The state of being concealed; privacy; obscurity. *Dict*.

**CONCEALER.** *n. f.* [from *conceal*.] He that conceals any thing.

They were to undergo the penalty of forgery, and the *concealer* of the crime was equally guilty.

**CONCEALMENT.** *n. f.* [from *conceal*.]

1. The act of hiding; secrecy.

She never told her love;

But let *concealment*, like a worm in the bud,

Feed on her damask cheek. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.

He is a worthy gentleman,

Exceedingly well read, and profited

In strange *concealments*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Though few own such sentiments, yet this *concealment* derives rather from the fear of man than of any Being above.

*Glanville's Sceps. Prefa. a.*

2. The state of being hid; privacy; delitescence.

A person of great abilities is zealous for the good of mankind, and as solicitous for the *concealment* as the performance of illustrious actions. *Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 33.

3. Hiding place; retreat; cover; shelter.

The choice of this holy name, as the most effectual *concealment* of a wicked design, supposes mankind satisfied that nothing but what is just is directed by the principles of it. *Rogers*.

The cleft tree

Offers its kind *concealment* to a few;

Their food its insects, and its moss their nests. *Thomson*.

**TO CONCEDE.** *v. a.* [*concedo*, Latin.] To yield; to admit; to grant; to let pass undisputed.

This must not be *conceded* without limitation. *Boyle*.

The atheist, if you do but *concede* to him that fortune may be an agent, doth presume himself safe and invulnerable.

*Bentley's Sermons*.

**CONCEIT.** *n. f.* [*concept*, French; *conceptus*, Latin.]

1. Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind.

Here the very shepherds have their fancies lifted to so high *conceits*, as the learned of other nations are content both to borrow their names and imitate their cunning. *Sidney*.

Impossible it was, that ever their will should change or incline to remit any part of their duty, without some object having force to avert their *conceit* from God. *Hooker*, b. i.

His grace looks chearfully and smooth this morning:

There's some *conceit*, or other, likes him well,

When that he bids good-morrow with such spirit. *Shakesp.*

In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon's Nat. Hist*.

2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension.

How often, alas! did her eyes say unto me, that they loved? and yet, I not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. *Sidney*, b. ii.

The first kind of things appointed by laws humane, containeth whatsoever is good or evil, is notwithstanding more secret than that it can be discerned by every man's present *conceit*, without some deeper discourse and judgment. *Hooker*, b. i.

I shall be found of a quick *conceit* in judgment, and shall be admired. *Wisd. viii. 11*.



3. Opinion, generally in a sense of contempt; fancy; imagination; fantastical notion.

I know not how *conceit* may rob

The treasury of life, when life itself

Yields to the theft.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Strong *conceit*, like a new principle, carries all easily with it, when yet above common sense.

*Locke.*

Malbranche has an odd *conceit*,

As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate.

*Prior.*

4. Opinion in a neutral sense.

Seest thou a man wise in his own *conceit*? There is more hope of a fool than of him.

*Prov. xxvi. 12.*

I shall not fail t' approve the fair *conceit*

The king hath of you.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

5. A pleasant fancy.

His wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard: there is no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet.

*Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

While he was on his way to the gibbet, a freak took him in the head to go off with a *conceit*.

*L'Estrange.*

6. Sentiment, as distinguished from imagery.

Some to *conceit* alone their works confine,

And glitt'ring thoughts struck out at ev'ry line.

*Pope.*

7. Fondness; favourable opinion; opinionative pride.

Since by a little studying in learning, and great *conceit* of himself, he has lost his religion; may he find it again by harder study under humbler truth.

*Bentley.*

8. Out of CONCEIT with. No longer fond of.

Not that I dare assume to myself to have put him out of *conceit* with it, by having convinced him of the fantasticalness of it.

*Tillotson, Preface.*

What hath chiefly put me out of *conceit* with this moving manner, is the frequent disappointment.

*Swift.*

To CONCEIT. v. a. [from the noun.] To conceive; to imagine; to think; to believe.

One of two bad ways you must *conceit* me,

Either a coward, or a flatterer.

*Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

They looked for great matters at their hands, in a cause which they *conceited* to be for the liberty of the subject.

*Bacon.*

He *conceits* himself to be struck at, when he is not so much as thought of.

*L'Estrange.*

The strong, by *conceiting* themselves weak, are thereby rendered as unactive, and consequently as useless, as if they really were so.

*South's Sermons.*

CONCEITED. particip. adj. [from *conceit*.]

1. Endowed with fancy.

He was of countenance amiable, of feature comely, active of body, well spoken, pleasantly *conceited*, and sharp of wit.

*Knolles's History of the Turks.*

2. Proud; fond of himself; opinionative; affected; fantastical.

There is another extreme in obscure writers, which some empty *conceited* heads are apt to run into, out of a prodigality of words, and a want of sense.

*Felton on the Classics.*

If you think me too *conceited*,

Or to passion quickly heated.

*Swift.*

What you write of me, would make me more *conceited* than what I scribble myself.

*Pope.*

3. With of before the object of conceit.

Every man is building a several way, impotently *conceited* of his own model and his own materials.

*Dryden.*

If we consider how vicious and corrupt the Athenians were, how *conceited* of their own wit, science, and politeness.

*Bentley.*

CONCEITEDLY. adv. [from *conceited*.] Fancifully; whimsically.

*Conceitedly* drefs her, and be assign'd

By you fit place for every flower and jewel;

Make her for love fit fuel.

*Donne.*

CONCEITEDNESS. n. f. [from *conceited*.] Pride; opinionativeness; fondness of himself.

When men think none worthy esteem but such as claim under their own pretences, partiality and *conceitedness* makes them give the pre-eminence.

*Collier on Pride.*

CONCEITLESS. adj. [from *conceit*.] Stupid; without thought; dull of apprehension.

Think'st thou, I am so shallow, so *conceitless*,

To be seduced by thy flattery.

*Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*

CONCEIVABLE. adj. [from *conceive*.]

1. That may be imagined or thought.

If it were possible to contrive an invention, whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power with the same quickness by the hand, without other instrument, the works of nature would be too much subjected to art.

*Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

2. That may be understood or believed.

The freezing of the words in the air in the Northern climes, is as *conceivable* as this strange union.

*Glanv. Sceps. c. 4.*

It is not *conceivable* that it should be indeed that very person, whose shape and voice it assumed.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

CONCEIVABLENESS. n. f. [from *conceivable*.] The quality of being conceivable.

*Dict.*

CONCEIVABLY. adv. [from *conceivable*.] In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

To CONCEIVE. v. a. [*concevoir*, Fr. *concipere*, Latin.]

1. To admit into the womb.

I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother *conceive* me.

*Psaln li. 5.*

2. To form in the mind; to imagine.

Nebuchadnezzar hath *conceived* a purpose against you.

*Jer.*

3. To comprehend; to understand. He *conceives* the whole system.

This kiss, if it durst speak,

Would stretch thy spirits up into the air:

*Conceive*, and fare thee well.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. To think; to be of opinion.

If you compare my gentlemen with Sir John, you will hardly *conceive* him to have been bred in the same climate.

*Sw.*

To CONCEIVE. v. n.

1. To think; to have an idea of.

The griev'd commons

Hardly *conceive* of me: let it be nois'd,

That, through our intercession, this revokement

And pardon comes.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

*Conceive* of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures;

*conceive* of things completely in all their parts; *conceive* of

things comprehensively in all their properties and relations;

*conceive* of things extensively in all their kinds; *conceive* of

things orderly, or in a proper method.

*Watts's Logick.*

2. To become pregnant.

The flocks should *conceive* when they came to drink.

*Gen.*

The beauteous maid, whom he beheld, possess'd:

*Conceiving* as she slept, her fruitful womb

Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome.

*Addison.*

CONCEIVER. n. f. [from *conceive*.] One that understands or apprehends.

Though hereof prudent symbols and pious allegories be made by wiser *conceivers*, yet common heads will fly unto superstitious applications.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. 7. c. 1.*

CONCENT. n. f. [*concentus*, Latin.]

1. Concert of voices; harmony; concord of sound.

It is to be considered, that whatsoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to *concent* of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the ante-number than to the entire number.

*Bacon.*

2. Consistency.

'Tis in *concent* to his own principles, which allow no merit, no intrinsic worth to accompany one state more than another.

*Atterbury.*

To CONCENTRATE. v. a. [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To drive into a narrow compass; to drive towards the center.

Spirit of vinegar, *concentrated* and reduced to its greatest strength, will coagulate the serum.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONCENTRATION. n. f. [from *concentrate*.] Collection into a narrow space round the center; compression into a narrow compass.

All circular bodies, that receive a *concentration* of the light, must be shadowed in a circular manner.

*Peacham on Drawing.*

To CONCENTRE. v. n. [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Latin.] To tend to one common centre; to have the same centre with something else.

The bricks having first been formed in a circular mould, and then cut, before their burning, into four quarters or more, the sides afterwards join so closely, and the points *concentre* so exactly, that the pillars appear one intire piece.

*Wotton.*

All these are like so many lines drawn from several objects, that some way relate to him, and *concentre* in him.

*Hale.*

To CONCENTRE. v. a. To emit towards one centre.

The having a part left to animate, will rather serve to *concentre* the spirits, and make them more active in the rest.

*Decay of Piety.*

In thee *concentring* all their precious beams

Of sacred influence!

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. 9. l. 106.*

CONCENTRICAL. } adj. [*concentricus*, Lat.] Having one com-

CONCENTRICK. } mon centre.

If, as in water stirr'd, more circles be

Produc'd by one, love such additions take;

Those, like so many spheres, but one heav'n make;

For they are all *concentrick* unto thee.

*Donne.*

Any substance, pitched steady upon two points, as on an axis, and moving about on that axis, also describes a circle *concentrick* to the axis.

*Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

If the crystalline humour had been *concentrical* to the sclerodes, the eye would not have admitted a whole hemisphere at one view.

*Ray on the Creation.*

If a stone be thrown into stagnating water, the waves excited thereby continue some time to arise in the place where the stone fell into the water, and are propagated from thence into *concentrick* circles upon the surface of the water to great distances.

*Newton's Opt.*

The manner of its concretion is by *concentrical* rings, like those of an onion about the first kernel.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Circular revolutions in *concentrick* orbs about the sun, or other central body, could in no wise be attained without the power of the Divine Arm.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCEPTACLE. n. f. [*conceptaculum*, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained; a vessel.

There



There is at this day resident, in that huge *conceptacle*, water enough to effect such a deluge. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. Pref.*

**CONCEPTIBLE.** *adj.* [from *concepicio conceptum*, Latin.] That may be conceived; intelligible; capable to be understood.

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly delectable to the intellectual faculty, but are most suitable and easily *conceptible* by us, because apparent in his works. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**CONCEPTION.** *n. f.* [*conceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow, and thy *conception*; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children. *Gen. iii. 16.*

Thy sorrow I will greatly multiply  
By thy *conception*; children thou shalt bring  
In sorrow forth. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 194.*

2. The state of being conceived.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes,  
And at that instant, like a babe, sprung up. *Shakespeare.*

Our own productions flatter us: it is impossible not to be fond of them at the moment of their *conception*. *Dryd. Dufresh.*

3. Notion; idea; image in the mind.

As *conceptions* are the images or resemblances of things to the mind within itself, in the like manner are words or names the marks, tokens, or resemblances of those *conceptions* to the minds of them whom we converse with. *South's Sermons.*

Consult the acutest poets and speakers, and they will confess that their *quickest*, most admired *conceptions* were such as darted into their minds, like sudden flashes of lightning, they knew not how, nor whence; and not by any certain consequence, or dependence of one thought upon another, as it is in matters of ratiocination. *South's Sermons.*

To have right *conceptions* about them, we must bring our understandings to the inflexible natures and unalterable relations of things, and not endeavour to bring things to any preconceived notions of our own. *Locke.*

4. Sentiments; purpose.

Thou but remember'st me of my own *conception*. I have perceived a most faint neglect of late; which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very pretence and purpose of unkindness. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Please your highness, note

His dangerous *conception* in this point:  
Not friended by his wish to your high person,  
His will is most malignant, and it stretches  
Beyond you to your friends. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

5. Apprehension; knowledge.

And as if beasts conceiv'd what reason were,  
And that *conception* should distinctly show  
They should the name of reasonable bear;  
For, without reason, none could reason know. *Davies.*

6. Conceit; sentiment; pointed thought.

He is too flatulent sometimes, and sometimes too dry; many times unequal, and almost always forced; and, besides, is full of *conceptions*, points of epigram, and witticisms; all which are not only below the dignity of heroic verse, but contrary to its nature. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

**CONCEPTIOUS.** *adj.* [*conceptum*, Latin.] Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant.

Common mother,

Ensear thy fertile and *conceptious* womb;  
Let it no more bring out to ingrateful man. *Shakesf. Timon.*

**CONCEPTIVE.** *adj.* [*conceptum*, Latin.] Capable to conceive.

In hot climates, and where the uterine parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of this simple they may be reduced into a *conceptive* constitution. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 7.*

**TO CONCERN.** *v. a.* [*concerner*, Fr. *concerno*, low Latin.]

1. To relate to; to belong to.

Exclude the use of natural reasoning about the sense of holy scripture, concerning the articles of our faith; and then, that the scripture doth *concern* the articles of our faith, who can assure us? *Hooker, b. iii. f. 8.*

Count Claudio may hear; for what I would speak of *concerns* him. *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

Gracious things

Thou hast reveal'd; those chiefly which *concern*  
Just Abraham, and his seed. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

This place *concerns* not at all the dominion of one brother over the other. *Locke.*

2. To affect with some passion; to touch nearly; to be of importance to.

I would not

The cause were known to them it most *concerns*. *Shakespeare.*

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Addison on the State of the War.*

It much *concerns* them not to suffer the king to establish his authority on this side. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

The more the authority of any station in society is extended, the more it *concerns* publick happiness that it be committed to men fearing God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To interest; to engage by interest.

I knew a young negroe who was sick of the small-pox: I

found by enquiry, at a person's *concerned* for him, that the little tumours left whitish specks behind them. *Boyle on Colours.*

Above the rest two goddesses appear,

*Concern'd* for each: here Venus, Juno there. *Dryden's Ann.*

Providence, where it loves a nation, *concerns* itself to own and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the spoilers of religious persons and places. *South's Sermons.*

Whatever past actions it cannot reconcile, or appropriate to that present self by consciousness, it can be no more *concerned* in than if they had never been done. *Locke.*

They think themselves out of the reach of providence, and no longer *concerned* to solicit his favour. *Rogers, Sermon n. ii.*

4. To disturb; to make uneasy.

In one compressing engine I shut a sparrow, without forcing any air in; and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be *concerned*, and in less than an hour and a half to be sick. *Derham.*

**CONCERN.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Business; affair; considered as relating to some one.

Let early care thy main *concerns* secure,

Things of less moment may delays endure. *Denham.*

This manner of exposing the private *concerns* of families, and sacrificing the secrets of the dead to the curiosity of the living, is one of those licentious practices, which might well deserve the animadversion of our government. *Addis. Freeholder.*

A heathen emperor said, if the gods were offended, it was their own *concern*, and they were able to vindicate themselves. *Swift.*

Religion is no trifling *concern*, to be performed in any careless and superficial manner. *Rogers, Sermon xiii.*

2. Interest; engagement.

No plots th' alarm to his retirements give;

'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live. *Dryden.*

When we speak of the conflagration of the world, these have no *concern* in the question. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Importance; moment.

Mysterious secrets of a high *concern*,  
And weighty truths, solid convincing sense,  
Explain'd by unaffected eloquence. *Roscommon.*

The mind is stunned and dazzled amidst that variety of objects: she cannot apply herself to those things which are of the utmost *concern* to her. *Addison's Spectator, No. 465.*

4. Passion; affection; regard.

Ah, what *concerns* did both your souls divide!

Your honour gave us what your love deny'd. *Dryden.*

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*,

And gentle wishes, follow me to battle! *Addison's Cato.*

Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want them not, as the country is now managed: where the plough has no work, one family can do the business of fifty. *Swift.*

**CONCERNING.** *prep.* [from *concern*: this word, originally a participle, has before a noun the force of a preposition.] Relating to; with relation to.

There is not any thing more subject to error than the true judgment *concerning* the power and forces of an estate. *Bacon.*

The ancients had no higher recourse than to nature, as may appear by a discourse *concerning* this point in Strabo. *Brown.*

None can demonstrate that there is such an island as Jamaica, yet, upon testimony, I am free from all doubt *concerning* it. *Tillotson, Preface.*

**CONCERNMENT.** *n. f.* [from *concern*.]

1. The thing in which we are concerned or interested; affair; business; interest.

To mix with thy *concernments* I desist

Henceforth, nor too much disapprove my own. *Milt. Agon.*

This shews how useful you have been,

To bring the king's *concernments* in. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.*

Yet when we're sick, the doctor's fetcht in haste,

Leaving our great *concernment* to the last. *Denham.*

When my *concernment* takes up no more room or compass than myself, then, so long as I know where to breathe and to exist, I know also where to be happy. *South.*

He that is wise in the affairs and *concernments* of other men, but careless and negligent of his own, that man may be said to be busy, but he is not wise. *Tillotson.*

Our spiritual interests, and the great *concernments* of a future state, would doubtless recur often. *Atterbury.*

Propositions which extend only to the present life, are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting *concernments*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Relation; influence.

Sir, 'tis of near *concernment*, and imports

No less than the king's life and honour. *Denham's Sophy.*

He justly fears a peace with me would prove

Of ill *concernment* to his haughty love. *Dryd. Ind. Emperor.*

3. Intercourse; business.

The great *concernment* of men is with men, one amongst another. *Locke.*

4. Importance; moment.

I look upon experimental truths as matters of great *concernment* to mankind. *Boyle.*

5. Interposition; regard; meddling.

He married a daughter to the earl, without any other approbation



probation of her father, or *concernment* in it, than suffering him and her to come into his presence. *Clarendon.*

6. Passion; emotion of mind.

While they are so eager to destroy the fame of others, their ambition is manifest in their *concernment*. *Dryden.*

If it carry with it the notion of something extraordinary, if apprehension and *concernment* accompany it, the idea is likely to sink the deeper. *Locke.*

To CONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*concert*, French, from *concertare*, Lat. to prepare themselves for some publick exhibition or performance, by private encounters among themselves]

1. To settle any thing in private by mutual communication.

2. To settle; to contrive; to adjust.

Mark how already in his working brain

He forms the well-concerted scheme of mischief. *Rowe.*

Co'NCERT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Communication of designs; establishment of measures among those who are engaged in the same affair.

All those discontents, how ruinous soever, have arisen from the want of a due communication and *concert*. *Swift.*

2. A symphony; many performers playing to the same tune.

CONCERTA'TION. *n. f.* [*concertatio*, Latin.] Strife; contention.

CONCERTATIVE. *adj.* [*concertativus*, Latin.] Contentious; quarrelsome; recriminating. *Dict.*

CONCE'SSION. *n. f.* [*concessio*, Latin.]

1. The act of granting or yielding.

The *concession* of these charters was in a parliamentary way. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

2. A grant; the thing yield-d.

I still counted myself undiminished by my largest *concessions*, if by them I might gain the love of my people. *King Charles.*

When a lover becomes satisfied by small compliances, without further pursuits, then expect to find popular assemblies content with small *concessions*. *Swift.*

CONCE'SSIONARY. *adj.* [from *concession*.] Given by indulgence or allowance.

CONCE'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *concession*.] By way of concession; as yielding, not controverting by assumption.

Some have written rhetorically and *concessively*; not controverting, but assuming the question, which, taken as granted, advantaged the illation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. c. 12.

CONCH. *n. f.* [*concha*, Latin.] A shell; a sea-shell.

He furnishes her closet first, and fills

The crowded shelves with rarities of shells:

Adds orient pearls, which from the *conchs* he drew,

And all the sparkling stones of various hue. *Dryden's Fables.*

Co'NCHOID. *n. f.* The name of a curve.

To CONCIL'ATE. *v. a.* [*concilio*, Lat.] To gain; to procure good will; to reconcile.

It was accounted a philtre, or plants that *conciliate* affection. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi. c. 7.

CONCILIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *conciliate*.] The act of gaining or reconciling. *Dict.*

CONCILIA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *conciliate*.] One that makes peace between others.

CONCIL'IATORY. *adj.* [from *conciliate*.] Relating to reconciliation. *Dict.*

CONCIN'NITY. *n. f.* [from *concinuitas*, Latin.] Decency; fitness.

CONCINNOUS. *adj.* [*concinus*, Latin.] Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

CONCI'SE. *adj.* [*concisus*, cut, Latin.] Brief; short; broken into short periods.

The *concise* stile, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

Where the author is obscure, enlighten him; where he is too brief and *concise*, amplify a little, and set his notions in a fairer view. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*, p. i. c. 4.

CONCI'SELY. *adv.* [from *concise*.] Briefly; shortly; in few words; in short sentences.

Ulysses here speaks very *concisely*, and he may seem to break abruptly into the subject. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey*, b. vii.

CONCI'SENESS. *n. f.* [from *concise*.] Brevity; shortness.

Giving more scope to Mezentius and Lausus, that version, which has more of the majesty of Virgil, has less of his *conciseness*. *Dryden.*

CONCI'SION. *n. f.* [*concisum*, Latin.] Cutting off; excision; destruction.

CONCITA'TION. *n. f.* [*concitatio*, Latin.] The act of stirring up, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are conceived by immediate illumination of the soul; whereas the deceiving spirit, by *concitation* of humours, produces conceited phantasmes. *Brown.*

CONCLAMA'TION. *n. f.* [*conclamatio*, Latin.] An outcry or shout of many together. *Dict.*

Co'NCLAVE. *n. f.* [*conclave*, Latin.]

1. A private apartment.

2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or the assembly of the cardinals.

I thank the holy *conclave* for their loves;

They've sent me such a man I would have wish'd for. *Shak.*

It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likelihood to step into St. Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope and came out again cardinal. *South's Sermons.*

3. A close assembly.

Forthwith a *conclave* of the godhead meets,

Where Juno in the shining senate sits. *Garth.*

To CONCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*concludo*, Latin.]

1. To shut.

The very person of Christ therefore, for ever and the self-same, was only, touching bodily substance, *concluded* within the grave. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 52.

2. To include; to comprehend.

God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. *Romans*, xi. 32.

3. To collect by ratiocination.

The providences of God are promiscuously administered in this world; so that no man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person, by any thing that befalls him. *Tillotson.*

4. To decide; to determine.

Youth, ere it sees the world, here studies rest;

And age, returning thence, *concludes* it best. *Dryden.*

But no frail man, however great or high,

Can be *concluded* blest before he die. *Addison's Ovid's Met.*

5. To end; to finish.

Is it *concluded* he shall be protector?

It is determin'd, not *concluded* yet;

But so it must be, if the king miscarry. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counsellor of state. *Bacon.*

These are my theme, and how the war began,

And how *concluded* by the godlike man. *Dryden's Æn.* b. vii.

6. To oblige, as by the final determination.

If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be *concluded* by it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He never refused to be *concluded* by the authority of one legally summoned. *Atterbury.*

To CONCLU'DE. *v. n.*

1. To perform the last act of ratiocination; to collect the consequence; to determine.

For why should we the busy soul believe,

When boldly she *concludes* of that and this;

When of herself she can no judgment give,

Nor how, nor whence, nor where, nor what she is? *Davies.*

The blind man's relations import no necessity of *concluding*, that though black was the roughest of colours, therefore white should be the smoothest. *Boyle on Colours.*

There is something infamous in the very attempt: the world will *conclude* I had a guilty conscience. *Arbuth. Hist. of J. Bull.*

2. To settle opinion.

Can we *conclude* upon Luther's instability, as our author has done, because, in a single notion no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some doubtings? *Atterbury.*

I question not but your translation will do honour to our country; for I *conclude* of it already from those performances. *Addison to Pope.*

3. Finally to determine.

They humbly sue unto your excellence,

To have a goodly peace *concluded* of,

Between the realms of England and of France. *Shakespeare.*

4. To end.

And all around wore nuptial bonds, the ties

Of love's assurance, and a train of lies,

That, made in lust, *conclude* in perjuries. *Dryden's Fables.*

CONCLU'DENCY. *n. f.* [from *concludent*.] Consequence; regular proof; logical deduction of reason.

Judgment concerning things to be known, or the neglect and *concludency* of them, ends in decision. *Hale.*

CONCLU'DENT. *adj.* [from *conclude*.] Decisive; ending in just and undeniable consequences.

Though these kind of arguments may seem more obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly consequential and *concludent* to my purpose. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

CONCLU'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *conclude*.] Determinable; certain by regular proof.

'Tis as certainly *conclusible* from God's prescience, that they will voluntarily do this, as that they will do it all. *Hammond.*

CONCLU'SION. *n. f.* [from *conclude*.]

1. Determination; final decision.

Ways of peaceable *conclusion* there are but these two certain; the one a sentence of judicial decision, given by authority thereto appointed within ourselves; the other, the like kind of sentence given by a more universal authority. *Hooker.*

2. The collection from propositions premised; the consequence.

The *conclusion* of experience, from the time past to the time present, will not be sound and perfect. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

And marrying divers principles and grounds,

Out of their match a true *conclusion* brings. *Davies.*

Then doth the wit

Build fond *conclusions* on those idle grounds;

Then doth it fly the good, and ill pursue. *Davies.*

I only deal by rules of art,

Such



\* Such as are lawful, and judge by

*Conclusions* of astrology. *Hudibras*, p. ii. cant. iii.

It is of the nature of principles, to yield a *conclusion* different from themselves. *Tillotson*, Preface.

He granted him both the major and the minor; but denied him the *conclusion*. *Addison's Freeholder*, No. 32.

3. The close; the last result of argumentative deduction.

Let us hear the *conclusion* of the whole matter, fear God and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. *Eccles. xii. 13.*

I have been reasoning, and in *conclusion* have thought it best to return to what fortune hath made my home. *Swift.*

4. The event of experiments.

Her physician tells me,

She has pursu'd *conclusions* infinite

Of easy ways to die. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

We practise likewise all *conclusions* of grafting and inoculating, as well of wild trees as fruit trees. *Bacon's New Atlant.*

5. The end; the upshot; the last part.

6. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify silence; confinement of the thoughts.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes

And still *conclusion*, shall acquire no honour,

Demuring upon me. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

CONCLU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *conclude*.]

1. Decisive; giving the last determination to the opinion.

The agreeing votes of both houses were not by any law or reason *conclusive* to my judgment. *King Charles.*

The last dictate of the understanding is not always absolute in itself, nor *conclusive* to the will, yet it produces no antecedent nor external necessity. *Bramh. Answer to Hobbs.*

They have secret reasons for what they seem to do, which, whatever they are, they must be equally *conclusive* for us as they were for them. *Rogers, Serm. iv.*

2. Regularly consequential.

Those that are not men of art, not knowing the true forms of syllogism, cannot know whether they are made in right and *conclusive* modes and figures. *Locke.*

CONCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *conclusive*.] Decisively; with final determination.

This I speak only to desire Pollio and Eupolis not to speak peremptorily, or *conclusively*, touching the point of possibility, 'till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon's Holy War.*

CONCLU'SIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *conclusive*.] Power of determining the opinion; regular consequence.

Consideration of things to be known, of their several weights, *conclusiveness*, or evidence. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

TO CONCOA'GULATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *coagulate*.] To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

The saline parts of those, upon their solution by the rain, may work upon those other substances, formerly *concoagulated* with them. *Boyle's Experiments.*

They do but coagulate themselves, without *concoagulating* with them any water. *Boyle's History of Firmness.*

CONCOAGULA'TION. *n. f.* [from *concoagulate*.] A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

TO CONCO'CT. *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Latin.]

1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to nutriment.

The working of purging medicines cometh two or three hours after the medicines taken; for that the stomach first maketh a proof, whether it can *concoct* them. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

Affuredly he was a man of a feeble stomach, unable to *concoct* any great fortune, prosperous or adverse. *Hayward.*

The vital functions are performed by general and constant laws; the food is *concocted*, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

The notions and sentiments of others judgment, as well as of our own memory makes our property: it does, as it were, *concoct* our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of our selves. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*, p. i. c. 2.

2. To purify or sublime by heat; or heighten to perfection.

The small close-lurking minister of fate,

Whose high *concocted* venom through the veins

A rapid lightning darts. *Thomson's Summer.*

CONCO'CTION. *n. f.* [from *concoct*.] Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat; the acceleration of any thing towards purity and perfection.

This hard rolling is between *concoction* and a simple maturation. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 324.

The constantest notion of *concoction* is, that it should signify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect *concoction*, which is the ultimity of that action or process. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 324.

He, though he knew not which soul spake,

Because both meant, both spake the same,

Might thence a new *concoction* take,

And part far purer than he came. *Donne.*

CONCO'LOUR. *adj.* [*concolor*, Latin.] Of one colour without variety.

In *concolour* animals, and such as are confined unto the same

VOL. I.

colour, we measure not their beauty thereby; for if a cow or blackbird grow white, we account it more pretty. *Brown.*

CONCO'MITANCE. } *n. f.* [from *concomitor*, Latin.] Subsistence

CONCO'MITANCY. } together with another thing.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other; so the nostrils are useful for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling. *Brown.*

To argue from a *concomitancy* to a causality, is not infallibly conclusive. *Glanville's Scep.* c. 23.

CONCO'MITANT. *adj.* [*concomitans*, Latin.] Conjoined with; concurrent with; coming and going with, as collateral, not causative, or consequential.

It is the spirit that furthereth the extension or dilatation of bodies, and it is ever *concomitant* with porosity and dryness. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 841.

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects, as also to several of our thoughts, a *concomitant* pleasure; and that in several objects, to several degrees. *Locke.*

CONCO'MITANT. *n. f.* Companion; person or thing collaterally connected.

These effects are from the local motion of the air, a *concomitant* of the sound, and not from the sound. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

He made him the chief *concomitant* of his heir apparent and only son, in a journey of much adventure. *Wotton.*

In consumptions the preternatural *concomitants*, an universal heat of the body, a torminous diarrhæa, and hot distillations, have all a corrosive quality. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The other *co-comitant* of ingratitude is hard-heartedness, or want of compassion. *South's Sermons.*

Horror stalks around,

Wild staring, and his sad *concomitant*,

Despair, of aspect look. *Philips.*

Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatness, as satires and invectives were an essential part of a Roman triumph. *Addison.*

And for tobacco, who could bear it?

Filthy *concomitant* of claret! *Prior.*

Where antecedents, *concomitants* and consequents, causes and effects, signs and things signified, subjects and adjuncts, are necessarily connected with each other, we may infer. *Watts's Logick.*

CONCO'MITANTLY. *adv.* [from *concomitant*.] In company with others. *Diët.*

TO CONCO'MITATE. *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Lat.] To be collaterally connected with any thing; to come and go with another.

This simple bloody spectation of the lungs, is differenced from that which *concomitates* a pleurisy. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CONCORD. *n. f.* [*concordia*, Latin.]

1. Agreement between persons or things; suitableness of one to another; peace; union; mutual kindness.

Had I power, I should

Pour the sweet milk of *concord* into hell,

Uproar the universal peace. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

What *concord* hath Christ with Belial? *2 Cor. vi. 15.*

Kind *concord*, heavenly born! whose blissful reign

Holds this vast globe in one surrounding chain;

Soul of the world! *Tickell.*

2. A compact.

It appeareth by the *concord* made between Henry and Roderick the Irish king. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Harmony; consent of sounds.

The man who hath not musick in himself,

Nor is not mov'd with *concord* of sweet sounds,

Is fit for treasons. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another.

Have those who have writ about declensions, *concord*s, and syntaxes lost their labour? *Locke.*

CONCO'RDANCE. *n. f.* [*concordantia*, Latin.]

1. Agreement.

2. A book which shews in how many texts of scripture any word occurs.

I shall take it for an opportunity to tell you, how you are to rule the city out of a *concordance*. *South's Serm. Dedicat.*

Some of you turn over a *concordance*, and there, having the principal word, introduce as much of the verse as will serve your turn. *Swift.*

An old *concordance* bound long since. *Swift.*

3. A concord in grammar; one of the three chief relations in speech. It is not now in use in this sense.

After the three *concordances* learned, let the master read unto him the epistles of Cicero. *Askam's Scholmaster.*

CONCO'RDANT. *adj.* [*concordans*, Lat.] Agreeable; agreeing; correspondent; harmonious.

Were every one employed in points *concordant* to their natures, professions, and arts, commonwealths would rise up of themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i. c. 4.

CONCO'RDATE. *n. f.* [*concordat*, Fr. *concordatum*, Lat.] A compact; a convention.

How comes he to number the want of synods in the Gallican church among the grievances of that *concordate*, and as a mark of their slavery, since he reckons all convocations of the clergy in England to be useless and dangerous? *Swift.*



**CONCO'RPORAL.** *adj.* [from *concorpo*, Latin, *to incorporate.*] Of the same body. *Diët.*

**TO CONCO'RPORATE.** *v. a.* [from *con* and *corpus.*] To unite in one mass or substance.

When we *concorporate* the sign with the signification, we conjoin the word with the spirit. *Taylor's Worthly Communicant.*

**CONCORPORA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *concorporate.*] Union in one mass; intimate mixture. *Diët.*

**CO'NCOURSE.** *n. f.* [*concurfus*, Latin.]

1. The confluence of many persons or things to one place.

Do all the nightly guards,

The city's watches, with the people's fears,

The *concourse* of all good men, strike thee nothing? *B. Johns.*

The coalition of the good frame of the universe was not the product of chance, or fortuitous *concourse* of particles of matter. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Vain is his force, and vainer is his skill,

With such a *concourse* comes the flood of ill. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The persons assembled.

The prince with wonder hears, from ev'ry part,

The noise and busy *concourse* of the mart. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

3. The point of junction or intersection of two bodies.

So soon as the upper glass is laid upon the lower, so as to touch it at one end, and to touch the drop at the other end, making, with the lower glass, an angle of about ten or fifteen minutes; the drop will begin to move towards the *concourse* of the glasses, and will continue to move with an accelerated motion, 'till it arrives at that *concourse* of the glasses. *Newton.*

**CONCREMA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *concremo*, Lat. to burn together.]

The act of burning many things together. *Diët.*

**CO'NCREMENT.** *n. f.* [from *concreresco*, Latin.] The mass formed by concretion; a collection of matter growing together.

There is the cohesion of the matter into a more loose consistency, like clay, and thereby it is prepared to the *concrement* of a pebble or flint. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**CONCRE'SCENCE.** *n. f.* [from *concreresco*, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor inchoate, how any other substance should thence take *concreescence* hath not been taught. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

**TO CONCRE'TE.** *v. n.* [*concreresco*, Latin.] To coalesce into one mass; to grow by the union and cohesion of parts.

The mineral or metallick matter, thus *concreting* with the crystalline, is equally diffused throughout the body of it. *Woodw.*

When any saline liquor is evaporated to a cuticle, and let cool, the salt *concretes* in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the salt, before they *concreted*, floated in the liquor at equal distances, in rank and file. *Newton.*

The blood of some who died of the plague, could not be made to *concrete*, by reason of the putrefaction already begun. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**TO CONCRE'TE.** *v. a.* To form by concretion; to form by the coalition of scattered particles.

That there are in our inferiour world divers bodies, that are *concreted* out of others, is beyond all dispute: we see it in the meteors. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**CO'NCRETE.** *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion; formed by coalition of separate particles into one mass.

The first *concrete* state, or consistent surface of the chaos, must be of the same figure as the last liquid state. *Burnet.*

2. In logic. Not abstract; applied to a subject.

A kind of mutual commutation there is, whereby those *concrete* names, God and man, when we speak of Christ, do take interchangeably one another's room; so that, for truth of speech, it skilleth not whether we say that the son of God hath created the world, and the son of man by his death hath saved it; or else that the son of man did create, and the son of God died to save the world. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 53.*

*Concrete* terms, while they express the quality, do also either express or imply, or refer to some subject to which it belongs; as white, round, long, broad, wise, mortal, living, dead: but these are not always noun adjectives in a grammatical sense; for a fool, a philosopher, and many other *concretes*, are substantives, as well as knavery, folly and philosophy, which are the abstract terms that belong to them. *Watts's Logic.*

**CO'NCRETE.** *n. f.* A mass formed by concretion; or union of various parts adhering to each other.

If gold itself be admitted, as it must be, for a porous *concrete*, the proportion of void to body, in the texture of common air, will be so much the greater. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**CONCRE'TELY.** *adv.* [from *concrete.*] In a manner including the subject with the predicate; not abstractly.

Sin considered not abstractedly for the mere act of obliquity, but *concretely*, with such a special dependance of it upon the will as serves to render the agent guilty. *Norris.*

**CONCRE'TENESS.** *n. f.* [from *concrete.*] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a solid mass. *Diët.*

**CONCRE'TION.** *n. f.* [from *concrete.*]

1. The act of concreting; coalition.

2. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

Some plants upon the top of the sea, are supposed to grow of some *concretion* of slime from the water, where the sea stirreth little. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 568.*

Heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce *concretions*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**CO'NCRETIVE.** *adj.* [from *concrete.*] Having the power to produce concretions; coagulative.

When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not ascribe their induration to cold, but unto salinous spirit, or *concretive* juices. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 3.*

**CONCRE'TURE.** *n. f.* [from *concrete.*] A mass formed by coagulation.

**CONCU'BINAGE.** *n. f.* [*concubinage*, Fr. *concubinatus*, Latin.] The act of living with a woman not married.

Adultery was punished with death by the ancient heathens: *concubinage* was permitted. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

**CONCUBINE.** *n. f.* [*concubina*, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore; a strumpet.

I know, I am too mean to be your queen;

And yet too good to be your *concubine*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

When his great friend was suitor to him to pardon an offender, he denied him: afterwards, when a *concubine* of his made the same suit, he granted it to her; and said, Such suits were to be granted to whores. *Bacon.*

He caused him to paint one of his *concubines*, called Campaspe, who had the greatest share in his affection. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The wife, though a bright goddess, thus gives place

To mortal *concubines* of fresh embrace. *Granville.*

**TO CONCU'LCATE.** *v. a.* [*conculco*, Latin.] To tread or trample under foot. *Diët.*

**CONCULCA'TION.** *n. f.* [*conculcatio*, Latin.] Trampling with the feet. *Diët.*

**CONCU'PISCENCE.** *n. f.* [*concupiscentia*, Latin.] Irregular desire; libidinous wish; lust; lechery.

We know even secret *concupiscentia* to be sin, and are made fearful to offend, though it be but in a wandering cogitation. *Hooker, b. i.*

In our faces evident the signs

Of foul *concupiscentia*; whence evil store,

Ev'n shame, the last of evils. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

Nor can they say, that the difference of climate inclines one nation to *concupiscentia* and sensual pleasures, another to blood-thirstiness: it would discover great ignorance not to know, that a people has been over run with recently invented vice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**CONCU'PISCENT.** *adj.* [*concupiscens*, Latin.] Libidinous; lecherous.

He would not, but by gift of my chaste body

To his *concupiscent* intemperate lust,

Release my brother! *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

**CONCU'PISCENTIAL.** *adj.* [from *concupiscent.*] Relating to concupiscentia. *Diët.*

**CONCU'PISCIBLE.** *adj.* [*concupiscibilis*, Lat.] Impressing desire; eager; desirous; inclining to the pursuit or attainment of any thing.

The schools reduce all the passions to these two heads, the *concupiscible* and irascible appetite. *South's Sermons.*

**TO CONCU'R.** *v. n.* [*concurro*, Latin.]

1. To meet in one point.

Though reason favour them, yet sense can hardly allow them; and, to satisfy, both these must *concur*. *Temple.*

2. To agree; to join in one action, or opinion.

Acts which shall be done by the greater part of my executors, shall be as valid and effectual as if all my executors had *concurred* in the same. *Swift's Last Will.*

3. It has *with* before the person with whom one agrees.

It is not evil simply to *concur with* the heathens, either in opinion or action; and that conformity with them is only then a disgrace, when we follow them in that they do amiss, or generally in that they do without reason. *Hooker, b. iv.*

4. It has *to* before the effect to which one concurs.

Their affections were known to *concur to* the most desperate counsels. *Clarendon.*

Extremes in nature equal good produce,

Extremes in man *concur to* general use. *Pope, Epist. iii.*

5. To be united with; to be conjoined.

To have an orthodox belief, and a true profession, *concurring* with a bad life, is only to deny Christ with a greater solemnity. *South's Sermons.*

Testimony is the argument; and, if fair probabilities of reason *concur* with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*

6. To contribute to one common event with joint power.

When outward causes *concur*, the idle are soonest seized by this infection. *Collier on the Spleen.*

**CONCU'RRENCE.** } *n. f.* [from *concur.*]  
**CONCU'RRENCY.** }

1. Union; association; conjunction.

We have no other measure but our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke.*

2. Agreement;



2. Agreement; act of joining in any design, or measures.  
 Their *concurrence* in persuasion, about some material points belonging to the same polity, is not strange. *Hooker, Preface.*  
 The *concurrence* of the peers in that fury, can be imputed to the irreverence the judges were in. *C'arendon.*  
 Tarquin the proud was expelled by an universal *concurrence* of nobles and people. *Swift on the Dissent. in Athens and Rome.*
3. Combination of many agents or circumstances.  
 Struck with these great *concurrences* of things. *Craslow.*  
 He views our behaviour in every *concurrence* of affairs, and sees us engage in all the possibilities of action. *Addis. Spectat.*
4. Assistance; help.  
 From these sublime images we collect the greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine *concurrence* to it. *Rogers.*
5. Joint right; common claim.  
 A bishop might have officers, if there was a *concurrence* of jurisdiction between him and the archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*
- CONCURRENT. *adj.* [from *concur.*]  
 1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event; concomitant in agency.  
 I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation. *Davies on Ireland.*  
 For without the *concurrent* consent of all these three parts of the legislature, no such law is or can be made. *Hale.*  
 All combin'd,  
 Your beauty, and my impotence of mind;  
 And his *concurrent* flame, that blew my fire;  
 For still our kindred souls had one desire. *Dryden's Fables.*
2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.  
 There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return. *Bacon.*
- CONCURRENT. *n. f.* [from *concur.*] That which concurs; a contributory cause.  
 To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*, without which they can never be dispatched; time, industry, and faculties. *Decay of Piety.*
- CONCUSSION. *n. f.* [from *concussio*, Lat.] The act of shaking; agitation; tremefaction.  
 It is believed that great ringing of bells in populous cities, hath dissipated pestilent air; which may be from the *concussion* of the air. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 127.*  
 There want not instances of such an universal *concussion* of the whole globe, as must needs imply an agitation of the whole abyss. *Woodward's Natural History, p. iii.*  
 The strong *concussion* on the heaving tide,  
 Roll'd back the vessel to the island's side. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- CONCUSSIVE. *adj.* [from *concussus*, Latin.] Having the power or quality of shaking.
- TO CONDEMN. *v. a.* [from *condemno*, Latin.]
1. To find guilty; to doom to punishment; contrary to absolve.  
 My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,  
 And every tongue brings in a sev'ral tale,  
 And ev'ry tale *condemns* me for a villain. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*  
 Is he found guilty? —  
 — Yes truly, is he, and *condemn'd* upon't. *Sh. Hen. VIII.*  
 Considered as a judge, it *condemns* where it ought to absolve, and pronounces absolution where it ought to *condemn*. *Fiddes's Sermons.*
2. It has to before the punishment.  
 The son of man shall be betrayed unto the scribes, and they shall *condemn* him to death. *Mat. xx. 18.*
3. To censure; to blame; to declare criminal; contrary to approve.  
 Who then shall blame  
 His peffer'd senses to recoil and start,  
 When all that is within him does *condemn*  
 Itself for being there? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 The poet who flourished in the scene, is *condemned* in the ruelle. *Dryden's Æn. Preface.*  
 He who was so unjust as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just as to *condemn* himself for it. *Locke.*  
 They who approve my conduct in this particular, are much more numerous than those who *condemn* it. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 488.*
4. To fine.  
 And the king of Egypt put him down at Jerusalem, and *condemned* the land in an hundred talents of silver. *2 Chro.*
5. To show guilt by contrast.  
 The righteous that is dead shall *condemn* the ungodly which are living. *Wisd. iv. 16.*
- CONDEMNABLE. *adj.* [from *condemn.*] Blameable; culpable.  
 He commands to deface the print of a cauldron in ashes, which strictly to observe were *condemnable* superstition. *Brown.*
- CONDEMNATION. *n. f.* [from *condemnatio*, Latin.] The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment; the act of condemning; the state of being condemned.  
 There is therefore now no *condemnation* to them. *Rom. viii.*
- CONDEMNATORY. *adj.* [from *condemn.*] Passing a sentence of condemnation, or of censure.  
 He that passes the first *condemnatory* sentence, is like the incendiary in a popular tumult, who is chargeable with all those disorders to which he gave rise. *Government of the Tongue.*

- CONDEMNER. *n. f.* [from *condemn.*] A blamer; a censurer; a censor.  
 Some few are the only refusers and *condemners* of this catholic practice. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*
- CONDENSABLE. *adj.* [from *condensate.*] That which is capable of condensation; that which can be drawn or compressed into a narrower compass.  
 This agent meets with resistance in the moveable, and not being in the utmost extremity of density, but *condensable* yet further, every resistance works something upon the mover to condense it. *Digby on the Soul.*
- TO CONDENSATE. *v. a.* [from *condenso*, Latin.] To condense; to make thicker.
- TO CONDENSATE. *v. n.* To grow thicker.
- CONDENSATE. *adj.* [from *condensatus*, Latin.] Made thick; condensed; compressed into less space.  
 Water by nature is white; yea, thickened or *condensate*, most white, as it appeareth by the hail and snow. *Peacham.*
- CONDENSATION. *n. f.* [from *condensate.*] The act of thickening any body, or making it more gross and weighty. Opposite to rarefaction.  
 If by natural arguments it may be proved, that water, by *condensation*, may become earth; the same reason teacheth, that earth, rarefied, may become water. *Raleigh's History.*  
 By water-glasses the account was not regular; for, from attenuation and *condensation*, the hours were shorter in hot weather than in cold. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 18.*  
 The supply of its moisture is by rains and snow, and dews and *condensation* of vapours, and perhaps by subterraneous passages. *Bentley.*
- TO CONDENSE. *v. a.* [from *condenso*, Latin.] To make any body more thick, close, and weighty; to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other. Opposed to rarefy; to dissipate.  
 Moving in so high a sphere, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations; which, *condensed* by a popular odium, were capable to cast a cloud upon the brightest merit. *King Charles.*  
 Some lead their youth abroad, while some *condense*  
 Their liquid store, and some in cells dispeñe. *Dryd. Virg.*  
 Such dense and solid strata arrest the ascending vapour, stop it at the surface of the earth, and collect and *condense* it there. *Woodward's Natural History, p. iii.*
- TO CONDENSE. *v. n.* To grow close and weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrow compass.  
 The water falling from the upper parts of the cave, does presently there *condense* into little stones. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*  
 All vapours, when they begin to *condense* and coalesce into small parcels, become first of that bigness whereby azure must be reflected, before they can constitute other colours. *Newton.*
- CONDENSE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Thick; dense; condensed; close; massy; weighty.  
 They might be separated without consociating into the huge *condense* bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*
- CONDENSER. *n. f.* [from *condense.*] A strong metalline vessel, wherein to crowd the air, by means of a syringe fastened thereto. *Quincy.*
- CONDENSITY. *n. f.* [from *condense.*] The state of being condensed; condensation; denseness; density.
- CONDERS. *n. f.* [from *conduire*, French.]  
 Such as stand upon high places near the sea-coast, at the time of herring-fishing, to make signs to the fishers which way the shole of herrings passeth, which may better appear to such as stand upon some high cliff, by a kind of blue colour that the fish causeth in the water, than to those that be in the ships. These be likewise called *huers*, by likelihood of the French *huyer*, exclamare, and bakers. *Cowel.*
- TO CONDESCEND. *v. n.* [from *condescendre*, Fr. from *descendo*, Latin.]
1. To depart from the privileges of superiority by a voluntary submission; to sink willingly to equal terms with inferiours; to sooth by familiarity.  
 This method carries a very humble and *condescending* air, when he that instructs seems to be the enquirer. *Watts.*
2. To consent to do more than mere justice can require.  
 Spain's mighty monarch,  
 In gracious clemency does *condescend*,  
 On these conditions, to become your friend. *Dryd. Ind. Em.*  
 He did not primarily intend to appoint this way; but *condescended* to it as most accommodate to their present state. *Tillotson, Sermon 5.*
3. To stoop; to bend; to yield; to submit; to become subject.  
 Can they think me so broken, so debas'd  
 With corporal servitude, that my mind ever  
 Will *condescend* to such absurd commands? *Milton.*  
 Nor shall my resolution  
 Difarm itself, nor *condescend* to parly  
 With foolish hopes. *Denham's Sophy.*
- CONDESCENDENCE. *n. f.* [from *condescendance*, French.] Voluntary submission to a state of equality with inferiours.
- CONDESCENDINGLY. *adv.* [from *condescending.*] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind concession.



We *condescendingly* made Luther's works umpires in the controversy. *Atterbury.*

**CONDESCENSION.** *n. f.* [from *condescend*] Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority; voluntary submission to equality with inferiours.

It forbids pride and ambition, and vain glory; and commands humility and modesty, and *condescension* to others. *Tillot.*

Courtesy and *condescension* is an happy quality, which never fails to make its way into the good opinion, and into the very heart, and allays the envy which always attends a high station. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Raphael, amidst his tendernefs, shews such a dignity and *condescension* in all his behaviour, as are fuitable to a superiour nature. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 273.*

**CONDESCENSIVE.** *adj.* [from *condescend*.] Courteous; willing to treat with inferiours on equal terms; not haughty; not arrogant.

**CONDIGN.** *adj.* [*condignus*, Latin.] Worthy of a person; fuitable; deserved; merited: it is always used of something deserved by crimes.

Unless it were a bloody murtherer,

I never gave them *condign* punishment. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Consider who is your friend, he that would have brought him to *condign* punishment, or he that has saved him. *Arbutn.*

**CONDIGNESS.** *n. f.* [from *condign*.] Suitableness; agreeableness to deserts. *Dict.*

**CONDIGNLY.** *adv.* [from *condign*.] Deservedly; according to merit. *Dict.*

**CONDIMENT.** *n. f.* [*condimentum*, Latin.] Seasoning; sauce; that which excites the appetite by a pungent taste.

As for radish and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Many things are swallowed by animals rather for *condiment*, gust, or medicament, than any substantial nutriment. *Brown.*

**CONDISCIPLE.** *n. f.* [*condiscipulus*, Lat.] A schoolfellow.

**TO CONDITE.** *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle; to preserve by salts or aromatics.

Much after the same manner as the sugar doth, in the *conditing* of pears, quinces, and the like. *Grew's Musæum.*

The most innocent of them are but like *condited* or pickled mushrooms, which, carefully corrected, may be harmless, but can never do good. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

**CONDITEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *condite*.] A composition of conserves, powders, and spices in the form of an electuary. *Dict.*

**CONDITION.** *n. f.* [*condition*, Fr. *conditio*, Latin.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad.

A rage, whose heat hath this *condition*,

That nothing can allay, nothing but blood. *Shakesp. K. John.*

2. Attribute; accident; property.

The king is but a man: the violet smells, the element shews to him as to me: all his senses have but human *conditions*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of Divine Powers and Beings, to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon.*

They will be able to conserve their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums, which is another *condition* of the rays of light. *Newton's Opt.*

3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion.

The child taketh most of his nature of the mother, besides speech, manners, and inclination, which are agreeable to the *conditions* of their mothers. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The best and soundest of his time hath been but rash: now must we look, from his age, to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted *condition*, but therewithal the unruly waywardness that infirm and cholerick years bring with them. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Moral quality; virtue, or vice.

Jupiter is hot and moist, temperate, modest, honest, adventurous, liberal, merciful, loving and faithful, that is, giving these inclinations; and therefore those ancient kings, beautified with these *conditions*, might be called there after Jupiter. *Raleigh's History of the World, b. i. c. 6. f. 5.*

Socrates espoused Xanthippe only for her extreme ill *conditions*, above all of that sex. *South.*

5. State; circumstances.

To us all,

That feel the bruises of the days before,

And suffer the *condition* of these times

To lay an heavy and unequal hand

Upon our humours.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

It was not agreeable unto the *condition* of Paradise and state of innocence. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 4.*

Estimate the greatness of this mercy by the *condition* it finds the sinner in, when God vouchsafes it to them. *South's Sermon.*

Did we perfectly know the state of our own *condition*, and what was most proper for us, we might have reason to conclude our prayers not heard, if not answered. *Wake's Preparation.*

This is a principle adapted to every passion and faculty of our nature, to every state and *condition* of our life. *Rogers.*

Some desponding people take the kingdom to be in no *condition* of encouraging so numerous a breed of beggars. *Swift.*

*Condition*, circumstance, is not the thing;

Bliss is the same in subject as in king. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

6. Rank.

I am, in my *condition*,

A prince, Miranda.

*Shakespeare's Tempest.*

The king himself met with many entertainments, at the charge of particular men, which had been rarely practised 'till then by the persons of the best *condition*. *Clarendon.*

7. Stipulation; terms of compact.

*Condition!*

What *condition* can a treaty find

I th' part that is at mercy?

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I yield upon *conditions*.—We give none

To traitors: strike him down.

*Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

He could not defend it above ten days, and must then submit to the worst *conditions* the rebels were like to grant to his person, and to his religion. *Clarendon.*

Many are apt to believe remission of sins, but they believe it without the *condition* of repentance. *Taylor.*

Those barb'rous pirates willingly receive

*Conditions*, such as we are pleas'd to give.

*Wallier.*

Make our *conditions* with yon' captive king.—

Secure me but my solitary cell;

'Tis all I ask him.

*Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

8. The writing in which the terms of agreement are comprised; compact; bond.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there

Your single bond; and in a merry sport,

If you repay me not on such a day,

In such a place, such sum or sums as are

Express'd in the *condition*, let the forfeit

Be nominated.

*Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

**TO CONDITION.** *v. n.* [from the noun] To make terms; to stipulate.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children. *Raleigh's History.*

Small towns, which stand stiff, 'till great shot

Enforce them, by war's law, *condition* not.

*Donne.*

'Tis one thing, I must confess, to *condition* for a good office, and another thing to do it gratis. *L'Estrange, Fab. 137.*

**CONDITIONAL.** *adj.* [from *condition*.]

1. By way of stipulation; not absolute; with limitations; on particular terms.

For the use we have his express commandment, for the effect his *conditional* promise; so that, without obedience to the one, there is of the other no assurance. *Hooker, b. v. f. 57.*

Many scriptures, though as to their formal terms they are absolute, yet as to their sense they are *conditional*. *South.*

This strict necessity they simple call;

Another sort there is *conditional*.

*Dryden's Fables.*

2. In grammar and logick. Expressing some condition or supposition.

**CONDITIONAL.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A limitation. A word not now in use.

He said, if he were sure that young man were king Edward's son, he would never bear arms against him. This case seems hard, both in respect of the *conditional*, and in respect of the other words. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**CONDITIONALITY.** *n. f.* [from *conditional*.] The quality of being conditional; limitation by certain terms.

And as this clear proposal of the promises may inspirit our endeavours, so is the *conditionality* most efficacious to necessitate and engage them. *Decay of Piety.*

**CONDITIONALLY.** *adv.* [from *conditional*.] With certain limitations; on particular terms; on certain stipulations.

I here intail

The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever;

*Conditionally*, that here thou take an oath

To cease this civil war.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*

A false apprehension understands that positively, which was but *conditionally* expressed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*

We see large preferments tendered to him, but *conditionally*, upon his doing wicked offices: conscience shall here, according to its office, interpose and protest. *South.*

**CONDITIONARY.** *adj.* [from *condition*.] Stipulated.

Would God in mercy dispense with it as a *conditionary*, yet we could not be happy without it, as a natural qualification for heaven. *Norris.*

**TO CONDITIONATE.** *v. a.* [from *condition*.] To make conditions for; to regulate by certain conditions.

That ivy ariseth but where it may be supported; we cannot ascribe the same unto any science therein, which suspends and *conditionates* its eruption. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

**CONDITIONATE.** *adj.* [from the verb.] Established on certain terms or conditions.

That which is mistaken to be particular and absolute, duly understood, is general, but *conditionate*, and belongs to none, who shall not perform the condition? *Hammond.*

**CONDITIONED.** *adj.* [from *condition*.] Having qualities or properties good or bad.

The



The dearest friend to me, the kindest man,  
The best condition'd. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
To CONDO'LE. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Latin.] To lament with  
those that are in misfortune; to express concern for the mis-  
eries of others. It has *with* before the person for whose mis-  
fortune we profess grief.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than *con-  
dole with you.* *Temple.*

I congratulate with the republick of beasts upon this honour  
done to their king; and must *condole with* us poor mortals,  
who, by distance, are rendered incapable of paying our re-  
spects. *Addison's Guardian*, N<sup>o</sup>. 118.

To CONDO'LE. *v. a.* To bewail with another.

I come not, Sampson, to *condole thy* chance,  
As these perhaps, yet with it had not been,  
Though for no friendly intent. *Milton's Agonistes*, l. 1076.  
Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery, and  
afterwards *condole* her miscarriage. *Dryden.*

CONDO'LEMENT. *n. f.* [from *condole*.] Grief; sorrow;  
mourning.

To persevere

In obstinate *condolement*, is a course

Of impious stubbornness, unmanly grief. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
CONDO'LENCE. *n. f.* [*condolance*, French.] The expression of  
grief for the sorrows of another; the civilities and messages of  
friends upon any loss or misfortune.

The reader will excuse this digression, due by way of *con-  
do'ence* to my worthy brethren. *Arbuth. Preface to J. Bull.*

A CONDO'LER. *n. f.* [from *condole*.] One that compliments  
another upon his misfortunes.

CONDONA'TION. *n. f.* [*condonatio*, Lat.] A pardoning; a for-  
giving. *Dict.*

To CONDU'CE. *v. n.* [*conduco*, Lat.] To promote an end;  
to contribute; to serve to some purpose. Followed by *to*.

The boring of holes in that kind of wood, and then laying  
it abroad, seemeth to *conduce* to make it shine. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

The means and preparations that may *conduce* unto the en-  
terprize. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Every man does love or hate things, according as he ap-  
prehends them to *conduce* to this end, or to contradict it. *Tillotf.*

They may *conduce* to farther discoveries for completing the  
theory of light. *Newton.*

To CONDU'CE. *v. a.* To conduct; to accompany in order to  
shew the way. In this sense I have only found it in the fol-  
lowing passage.

He was sent to *conduce* hither the princess Henrietta-  
Maria. *Wotton.*

CONDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [*conducibilis*, Latin.] Having the power of  
conducting; having a tendency to promote or forward.

To both, the medium which is most propitious and *condu-  
cible*, is air. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 265.

Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of the  
*conducibles* thereunto, are wisely and admirably ordered and  
contemporated by the wise providence of the rector of all  
things. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

None of these magnetical experiments are sufficient for a  
perpetual motion, though those kind of qualities seem most  
*conducible* unto it. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

Our Saviour hath enjoined us a reasonable service: all his  
laws are in themselves *conducible* to the temporal interest of  
them that observe them. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONDU'CIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *conducible*.] The quality of  
contributing to any end. *Dict.*

CONDU'CIVE. *adj.* [from *conduce*.] That which may contribute  
to any end; having the power of forwarding or promoting.

An action, however *conducive* to the good of our country,  
will be represented as prejudicial to it. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Those proportions of the good things of this life, which  
are most consistent with the interests of the soul, are also most  
*conducive* to our present felicity. *Rogers, Sermon 2.*

CONDU'CIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *conducive*.] The quality of *con-  
ducing*.

I mention some examples of the *conduciveness* of the small-  
ness of a body's parts to its fluidity. *Boyle's Hist. of Fluidity.*

CONDUCT. *n. f.* [*conduit*, Fr. *con* and *ductus*, Latin.]

1. Management; economy.

Young men, in the *conduct* and manage of actions, em-  
brace more than they can hold, stir more than they can quiet,  
and fly to the end without consideration of the means. *Bacon.*

How void of reason are our hopes and fears!

What in the *conduct* of our life appears

So well design'd, so luckily begun,

But when we have our wish, we wish undone? *Dryd. Juv.*

2. The act of leading troops; the duty of a general.  
*Conduct* of armies is a prince's art. *Waller.*

3. Convoy; escorte; guard.

I was ashamed to ask the king footmen and horsemen, and  
*conduct* for safeguard against our adversaries. *1 Esdr. viii. 51.*

His majesty,

Tend'ring my person's safety, hath appointed

This *conduct* to convey me to the Tower. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

4. The act of conveying or guarding.

VOL. I.

Some three or four of you,

Go, give him courteous *conduct* to this place. *Shakespeare.*

5. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed, or safety is  
assured.

6. Behaviour; regular life.

Though all regard for reputation is not quite laid aside, it is  
so low, that very few think virtue and *conduct* of absolute ne-  
cessity for preserving it. *Swift.*

To CONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*conduire*, French.]

1. To lead; to direct; to accompany in order to shew the way.  
I shall strait *conduct* you to a hill side, where I will point  
you out the right path. *Milton on Education.*

O may thy pow'r, propitious still to me,

*Conduct* my steps to find the fatal tree,

In this deep forest. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To usher, and to attend in civility.

Pray, receive them nobly, and *conduct* them

Into our presence. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Afcanius bids 'em be *conducted* in. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To manage; as, to *conduct* an affair.

4. To head an army; to order troops.

CONDUCTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*conductitius*, Latin.] Hired; employed  
for wages.

The persons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates,  
but persons intirely *conductitious* and removeable at pleasure.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONDU'CTOR. *n. f.* [from *conduct*.]

1. A leader; one who shews another the way by accompanying  
him.

Shame of change, and fear of future ill,

And zeal, the blind *conductor* of the will. *Dryden.*

2. A chief; a general.

Who is *conductor* of his people?—

As 'tis said, the bastard son of Glo'ter. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

3. A manager; a director.

If he did not intirely project the union and regency, none  
will deny him to have been the chief *conductor* in both. *Addison.*

4. An instrument to put up into the bladder, to direct the knife  
in cutting for the stone. *Quincy.*

CONDU'CTRESS. *n. f.* [from *conduct*.] A woman that directs;  
directress.

CO'NDUIT. *n. f.* [*conduit*, French.]

1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct.  
Water, in *conduit* pipes, can rise no higher  
Than the well-head from whence it first doth spring. *Davies.*

This face of mine is hid

In sap consuming winter's drizzled snow,

And all the *conduits* of my blood froze up. *Shakespeare.*

God is the fountain of honour; and the *conduit*, by which  
he conveys it to the sons of men, are virtuous and generous

practices. *South's Sermons.*

These organs are the nerves which are the *conduits* to con-  
vey them from without, to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*

Wise nature likewise, they suppose,

Has drawn two *conduits* down our nose. *Prior.*

2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

I charge and command, that the *conduit* run nothing but  
claret wine. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

CONDUPLICA'TION. *n. f.* [*conduplicatio*, Latin.] A doubling;  
a duplicate.

CONE. *n. f.* [*κῶν*. Τὸ κῶνα βάσις κύκλῳ ἐστὶ, *Aristotle.*] A solid  
body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

CO'NEY. See CONY.

To CONFA'BULATE. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk easily  
or carelessly together; to chat; to prattle.

CONFABULA'TION. *n. f.* [*confabulatio*, Lat.] Easy conversa-  
tion; cheerful and careless talk.

CONFA'BULATORY. *adj.* [from *confabu'ate*] Belonging to talk  
or prattle.

CONFARREA'TION. *n. f.* [*confarreatio*, Lat. from *far* corn.]  
The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

By the ancient laws of Romulus, the wife was by *confar-  
reation* joined to the husband. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CONFECT. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Latin] To make up into  
sweetmeats; to preserve with sugar. It seems now corrupted  
into *comfit*.

CO'NFECTION. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sweetmeat.

CONFECT'ION. *n. f.* [*confectio*, Latin.]

1. A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit, with sugar; a sweat-  
meat.

Hast thou not learn'd me to preserve? yea so,

That our great king himself doth woo me oft

For my *confections*? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

They have in Turkey and the East certain *confections*, which  
they call servets, which are like to candied preserves, and are

made of sugar and lemons. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He saw him devour fish and flesh, swallow wines and spices,  
*confections* and fruits of numberless sweets and flavours. *Addis.*

2. An assemblage of different ingredients; a composition; a  
mixture.

Of best things then, what world shall yield *confection*

To liken her?

*Shakespeare.*



There will be a new *confection* of mould, which perhaps will alter the seed. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 528.  
**CONFECTOR**. *n. f.* [from *confection*.] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

Myself,  
 Who had the world as my *confectionary*,  
 The mouths, the tongues, the eyes, the hearts of men  
 At duty, more than I could frame employments. *Shakesp.*  
**CONFECTOR**. *n. f.* [from *confection*.] One whose trade is to make confections or sweetmeats.

*Confectioners* make much use of whites of eggs. *Boyle.*  
**CONFEDERACY**. *n. f.* [from *confederation*, Fr. *foedus*, Latin.] A league; a contract by which several persons or bodies of men engage to support each other; union; engagement; federal compact.

What *confederacy* have you with the traitors? *Sh. K. Lear.*  
 Judas sent them to Rome, to make a league of amity and *confederacy* with them. *Mac. viii. 17.*

Virgil has a whole *confederacy* against him, and I must endeavour to defend him. *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedication.*

The friendships of the world are oft

*Confederacies* in vice, or leagues of pleasure. *Addison.*

An avaricious man in office is in *confederacy* with the whole clan of his district, or dependance; which, in modern terms of art, is called to live and let live. *Swift's Examiner*, No. 27.

**TO CONFEDERATE**. *v. a.* [from *confederer*, French.] To join in a league; to unite; to ally.

They were secretly *confederated* with Charles's enemy.

*Knolles's History of the Turks.*

**TO CONFEDERATE**. *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by those they covenant and *confederate*. *South's Sermons.*

It is a *confederating* with him to whom the sacrifice is offered. *Atterbury.*

**CONFEDERATE**. *adj.* [from the verb.] United in league.

For they have consulted together with one consent: they are *confederate* against thee. *Pf. lxxxiii. 5.*

All the swords

In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,

Could not have made this peace. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

While the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no farther; but when it beholdeth the chain of them *confederate* and linked together, it must need fly to providence and deity. *Bacon.*

Oh race *confederate* into crimes, that prove

Triumphant o'er th' eluded rage of Jove! *Pope's Statius.*

In a *confederate* war, it ought to be considered which party has the deepest share in the quarrel. *Swift.*

**CONFEDERATE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] One who engages to support another; an ally.

Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,

With many more *confederates*, are in arms. *Sh. Richard III.*

We still have fresh recruits in store,

If our *confederates* can afford us more. *Dryden's Æn.*

**CONFEDERATION**. *n. f.* [from *confederation*, French.] League; compact of mutual support; alliance.

The three princes enter into some strict league and *confederation* amongst themselves. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Nor can those *confederations* or designs be durable, when subjects make bankrupt of their allegiance. *King Charles.*

**TO CONFER**. *v. n.* [from *confero*, Lat. *conferer*, French.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject; to ventilate any question by oral discussion; to converse solemnly; to talk gravely together; to compare sentiments.

You will hear us *confer* of this, and by an auricular assurance have your satisfaction. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man; and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he *confer* little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. *Bacon.*

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they *conferred* among themselves. *Acts, iv. 15.*

He was thought to *confer* with the lord Colepeper upon the subject; but had some particular thoughts, upon which he then *conferred* with nobody. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

The Christian princess in her tent *confers*

With fifty of your learn'd philosophers;

Whom with such eloquence she does persuade,

That they are captives to her reasons made. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

**TO CONFER**. *v. a.*

1. To compare; to examine by comparison with other things of the same kind.

The words in the 8th verse, *conferred* with the same words in the 20th, make it manifest. *Kaleigh's History of the World.*

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature, we may find cause to rectify the general opinion. *Boyle.*

Pliny *conferring* his authors, and comparing their works together, found those that went before transcribed by those that followed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 6.*

2. To give; to bestow; with *on* before him who receives the gift.

Rest to the limbs, and quiet I *confer*

On troubled minds.

*Waller.*

The *conferring* this honour upon him would increase the credit he had. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Coronation to a king, *confers* no royal authority upon him. *South.*

There is not the least intimation in scripture of this privilege *conferred* upon the Roman church. *Tillotson.*

Thou *conferrest* the benefits, and he receives them; the first produces love, and the last ingratitude. *Arbuth. Hist. of J. Bull.*

3. To contribute; to conduce. With *to*.

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together, doth much *confer* to the strength of the union. *Glanv.*

**CONFERENCE**. *n. f.* [from *conference*, French.]

1. The act of converging on serious subjects; formal discourse; oral discussion of any question.

I shall grow skilful in country matters, if I have often *conference* with your servant. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Sometime they deliver it, whom privately zeal and piety moveth to be instructors of others by *conference*; sometime of them it is taught, whom the church hath called to the publick, either reading thereof, or interpreting. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

What passion hangs these weights upon my tongue!

I cannot speak to her; yet she urg'd *conference*. *Shakespeare.*

2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point, by personal debate.

3. Comparison; examination of different things by comparison of each with other.

Our diligence must search out all helps and furtherances, which scriptures, councils, laws, and the mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations may afford. *Hooker.*

The *conference* of these two places, containing so excellent a piece of learning as this, expressed by so worthy a wit as Tully's was, must needs bring on pleasure to him that maketh true account of learning. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

**CONFERRER**. *n. f.* [from *confer*.]

1. He that converses.

2. He that bestows.

**TO CONFESS**. *v. a.* [from *confesser*, Fr. *confiteor confessum*, Latin.]

1. To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure.

He doth in some sort confess it. If it be *confessed*, it is not redressed. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Human faults with human grief *confess*;

'Tis thou art chang'd.

*Prior.*

2. It has *of* before the thing confessed, when it is used reciprocally.

*Confess* thee freely of thy sin;

For to deny each article with oath,

Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception. *Sh. Othello.*

3. To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest, in order to repentance and pardon.

If our sin be only against God, yet to *confess* it to his minister may be of good use. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

4. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.

5. To own; to avow; to profess; not to deny.

Whosoever therefore shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess* also before my father which is in heaven; but whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my father which is in heaven. *Matt. x. 32, 33.*

6. To grant; not to dispute.

They may have a clear view of good, great and *confessed* good, without being concerned, if they can make up their happiness without it. *Locke.*

7. To shew; to prove; to attest.

Tall thriving trees *confess'd* the fruitful mold;

The red'ning apple ripens here to gold. *Pope's Odyssey, b. vii.*

8. It is used in a loose and unimportant sense by way of introduction, or as an affirmative form of speech.

I must *confess* I was most pleased with a beautiful prospect, that none of them have mentioned. *Addison on Italy.*

**TO CONFESS**. *v. n.* To make confession; to disclose; to reveal; as, *he is gone to the priest to confess.*

**CONFESSEDLY**. *adv.* [from *confessed*.] Avowedly; indisputably.

Labour is *confessedly* a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it. *South.*

Great genius's, like great ministers, though they are *confessedly* the first in the commonwealth of letters, must be envied and calumniated. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

**CONFESSION**. *n. f.* [from *confess*.]

1. The acknowledgment of a crime; the discovery of one's own guilt.

Your engaging me first in this adventure of the Moxa, and desiring the story of it from me, is like giving one the torture, and then asking his *confession*, which is hard usage. *Temple.*

2. The act of disburdening the conscience to a priest.

You will have little opportunity to practise such a *confession*, and should therefore supply the want of it by a due performance of it to God. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. Profession; avowal.

Who, before Pontius Pilate, witnessed a good *confession*?

*1 Tim. vi. 13.*



If there be one amongst the fair'st of Greece,  
That loves his mistress more than in *confession*,  
And dare avow her beauty and her worth,  
In other arms than her's; to him this challenge. *Shakesp.*

4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.  
**CONFESSORIAL.** *n. f.* [French.] The seat or box in which  
the confessor sits to hear the declarations of his penitents.  
In one of the churches I saw a pulpit and *confessional*, very  
finely inlaid with lapis-lazuli. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

**CONFESSORIAL.** *n. f.* [*confessionaire*, Fr.] The confession-  
chair or seat, where the priest sits to hear confessions. *Dict.*

**CONFESSOR.** *n. f.* [*confesseur*, French.]

1. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger.  
He who dies for religion is a martyr; he who suffers for it is  
a confessor.  
The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is so orthodoxly  
settled, as cannot be questioned without danger to our reli-  
gion, which hath been sealed with the blood of so many mar-  
tyrs and *confessors*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
Was not this an excellent *confessor* at least, if not a martyr  
in this cause? *Stillfleet.*  
The patience and fortitude of a martyr or *confessor* lie con-  
cealed in the flourishing times of Christianity. *Addison's Spect.*  
It was the assurance of a resurrection that gave patience to  
the *confessor*, and courage to the martyr. *Rogers, Sermon viii.*

2. He that hears confessions, and prescribes rules and measures  
of penitence.  
See that Claudio  
Be executed by nine to-morrow morning;  
Bring him his *confessor*, let him be prepar'd;  
For that's the utmost of his pilgrimage. *Shakespeare.*  
If you find any sin that lies heavy upon you, disburthen  
yourself of it into the bosom of your *confessor*, who stands  
between God and you to pray for you. *Taylor.*  
One must be trusted; and he thought her fit,  
As passing prudent, and a parlous wit:  
To this sagacious *confessor* he went,  
And told her. *Dryden's Wife of Bath.*

3. He who confesses his crimes.  
**CONFEST.** *adj.* [a poetical word for *confessed*] Open; known;  
acknowledged; not concealed; not disputed.  
But wherefore should I seek,  
Since the perfidious author stands *confest*?  
This villain has traduc'd me. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

**CONFESTLY.** *adv.* [from *confest*.] Undisputably; evidently;  
without doubt or concealment.  
They address to that principle which is *confestly* predomi-  
nant in our nature. *Decay of Piety.*

**CONFICIENT.** *adj.* [*conficiens*, Lat.] That causes or procures;  
effective. *Dict.*

**CONFIDANT.** *n. f.* [*confident*, French.] A person trusted with  
private affairs, commonly with affairs of love.  
Martin compos'd his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his  
*confidant*. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

**TO CONFIDE.** *v. n.* [*confid*, Latin.] To trust in; to put  
trust in.  
He alone won't betray, in whom none will *confide*. *Congr.*

**CONFIDENCE.** *n. f.* [*confidentia*, Latin]

1. Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity; reliance.  
Society is built upon trust, and trust upon *confidence* of one  
another's integrity. *South's Sermons.*

2. Trust in his own abilities or fortune; security; opposed to  
dejection or timidity.  
Alas, my lord,  
Your wisdom is consum'd in *confidence*:  
Do not go forth to-day. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
His times, being rather prosperous than calm, had raised  
his *confidence* by success. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
He had an ambition and vanity, and a *confidence* in himself,  
which sometimes intoxicated, and transported, and exposed  
him. *Clarendon.*

3. Vicious boldness; false opinion of his own excellencies; op-  
posed to modesty.  
These fervent reproachers of things established by publick  
authority, are always confident and bold-spirited men; but  
their *confidence*, for the most part, riseth from too much credit  
given to their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free  
from errors. *Hooker, Dedication.*

4. Consciousness of innocence; honest boldness; firmness of  
integrity.  
Be merciful unto them which have not the *confidence* of good  
works. *2 Esd. viii. 36.*  
Just *confidence*, and native righteousness,  
And honour. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 1056.*

5. Trust in the goodness of another.  
Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we *confi-*  
*dence* towards God. *1 Jo. iii. 21.*

6. That which gives or causes confidence, boldness, or security.  
**CONFIDENT.** *adj.* [from *confide*.]

1. Assured beyond doubt.  
He is so sure and *confident* of his particular election, as to  
resolve he can never fall. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

I am *confident*, that very much may be done towards the  
improvement of philosophy. *Boyle*

2. Positive; affirmative; dogmatical.

3. Secure of success; without fear of miscarriage.  
Both valiant, as men despising death; both *confident*, as un-  
wonted to be overcome. *Sidney.*  
Douglas, and the Hot-spur both together,  
Are *confident* against the world in arms. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*  
He not *confident* in a plain way. *Eccles. xxxii. 21.*  
People forget how little they know, when they grow *confi-*  
*dent* upon any present state of things. *South's Sermons.*

4. Without suspicion; trusting without limits.  
He, true knight,  
No lesser of her honour *confident*,  
Than I did truly find her, stakes this ring. *Shal. Cymbeline.*  
Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,  
As I am *confident* and kind to thee. *Shakesp. Tit. and Andr.*

5. Bold to a vice; elated with false opinion of his own excel-  
lencies; impudent.  
**CONFIDENT.** *n. f.* [from *confide*.] One trusted with secrets.  
If ever it comes to this, that a man can say of his *confident*,  
he would have deceived me, he has said enough. *South.*  
You love me for no other end,  
But to become my *confident* and friend;  
As such, I keep no secret from your sight. *Dryden's Aureng.*

**CONFIDENTLY.** *adv.* [from *confident*.]

1. Without doubt; without fear of miscarriage.  
We shall not be ever the less likely to meet with success, if  
we do not expect it too *confidently*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. With firm trust.  
The maid becomes a youth; no more delay  
Your vows, but look, and *confidently* pay. *Dryden.*

3. Without appearance of doubt; without suspecting any failure  
or deficiency; positively; dogmatically.  
Many men least of all know what they themselves most  
*confidently* boast. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*  
It is strange how the ancients took up experiments upon  
credit, and yet did build great matters upon them: the obser-  
vation of some of the best of them, delivered *confidently*, is,  
that a vessel filled with ashes will receive the like quantity of  
water as if it had been empty; but this is utterly untrue.  
*Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 34.*  
Every fool may believe, and pronounce *confidently*; but wise  
men will conclude firmly. *South.*

**CONFIDENTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *confident*.] Favourable opinion  
of one's own power; assurance. *Dict.*

**CONFIGURATION.** *n. f.* [*configuration*, French.]

1. The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are  
adapted to each other.  
The different effects of fire and water, which we call heat  
and cold, result from the so differing *configuration* and agitation  
of their particles. *Glanville's Scept. c. 12.*  
No other account can be given of the different animal se-  
cretions, than the different *configuration* and action of the solid  
parts. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
There is no plattick virtue concerned in shaping them, but  
the *configurations* of the particles whereof they consist. *Woodw.*

2. The face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the  
planets towards each other at any time.

**TO CONFIGURE.** *v. a.* [from *figura*, Latin.] To dispose into  
any form.  
Mother earth brought forth legs, arms, and other members  
of the body, scattered and distinct, at their full growth;  
which coming together, cementing, and so *configuring* them-  
selves into human shape, made lusty men. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**CONFINE.** *n. f.* [*confinis*, Lat.] It had formerly the accent on  
the last syllable.] Common boundary; border; edge.  
Here in these *confines* slyly have I lurk'd,  
To watch the waining of mine enemies. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*  
You are old:  
Nature in you stands on the very verge  
Of her *confine*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
The *confines* of the river Niger, where the negroes are,  
are well watered. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 399.*  
'Twas ebbing darkness, past the noon of night,  
And Phosphor on the *confines* of the night. *Dryd. Fables.*  
The idea of duration, equal to a revolution of the sun, is  
applicable to duration, where no motion was; as the idea of  
a foot, taken from bodies here, to distances beyond the *confines*  
of the world, where are no bodies. *Locke.*

**CONFINE.** *adj.* [*confinis*, Latin.] Bordering upon; beginning  
where the other ends; having one common boundary.

**TO CONFINE.** *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on different  
territories.  
Half lost, I seek  
What readiest path leads where your gloomy bounds  
*Confine* with heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 975.*  
Full in the midst of this created space,  
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place  
*Confining* on all three. *Dryden.*

**TO CONFINE.** *v. a.* [*confiner*, Fr. *confinis*, Latin.]

1. To bound; to limit.

2. To



2. To shut up; to imprison; to immure; to restrain within certain limits.

I'll not over the threshold.—

—Fy, you *confine* yourself most unreasonably: come, you must go visit the good lady. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I had been

As broad and gen'ral as the casing air;

But now I'm cabbin'd, cribb'd, *confin'd*, bound in

To saucy doubts.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. To restrain; to tie up to.

He is to *confine* himself to the compass of numbers, and the slavery of rhyme. *Dryden.*

**CONFINELESS.** *adj.* [from *confine*.] Boundless; unlimited; unbounded; without end.

Black Macbeth

Will seem as pure as snow, and the poor state

Esteem him as a lamb, being compar'd

With my *confineless* harms.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**CONFINEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *confine*.] Imprisonment; incarceration; restraint of liberty.

Our hidden foes,

Now joyful from their long *confinement* rose. *Dryd Virgil.*

The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under *confinement*, when the sight is pent up in a narrow compass.

*Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 412.*

As to the numbers who are under this restraint, people do not seem so much surpris'd at the *confinement* of some as the liberty of others.

*Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 16.*

**CONFINER.** *n. f.* [from *confine*.]

1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines; one that inhabits the extreme parts of a country.

The senate hath stirr'd up the *confiners*. *Shakes. Cymbeline.*

Happy *confiners* you of other lands,

That shift your soil.

*Daniel's Civil War.*

2. A near neighbour.

Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature, yet they are such neighbours and *confiners* in art, that the least touch of a pencil will translate a crying into a laughing face. *Wotton.*

3. One which touches upon two different regions.

The participles or *confiners* between plants and living creatures, are such as have no local motion; such as oysters *Bacon.*

**CONFINITY.** *n. f.* [*confinitas*, Latin.] Nearness; neighbourhood. *Dict.*

**TO CONFIRM.** *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Latin.]

1. To put past doubt by new evidence.

The testimony of Christ was *confirmed* in you. *1 Cor. i. 6.*

Whilst all the stars, that round her burn,

And all the planets in their turn,

*Confirm* the tidings as they roll,

And spread the truth from pole to pole. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To settle; to establish either persons or things.

I *confirm* thee in the high priesthood, and appoint thee ruler. *1 Mac. xi. 57.*

*Confirm* the crown to me and to mine heirs. *Sh. Henry VI.*

3. To fix; to radicate.

Fernelius never cured a *confirmed* pox without it. *Wiseman.*

4. To complete; to perfect.

He only liv'd but 'till he was a man;

The which no sooner had his prowess *confirm'd*,

But like a man he died.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. To strengthen by new solemnities or ties.

That treaty, so prejudicial, ought to have been remitted rather than *confirmed*. *Swift.*

6. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.

Those which are thus *confirmed*, are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

**CONFIRMABLE.** *adj.* [from *confirm*.] That which is capable of incontestible evidence.

It may receive a spurious inmate, as is *confirmable* by many examples. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 17.*

**CONFIRMATION.** *n. f.* [from *confirm*.]

1. The act of establishing any thing or person; settlement; establishment.

Embrace and love this man.—

—With brother's love I do it.—

—And let heav'n

Witness how dear I hold this *confirmation*! *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

2. Evidence by which any thing is ascertained; additional proof.

A false report hath

Honour'd with *confirmation* your great judgment. *Shakesp.*

The sea-captains answered, that they would perform his command; and, in *confirmation* thereof, promised not to do any thing which becomed not valiant men. *Knolles's History.*

3. Proof; convincing testimony.

Wanting frequent *confirmation* in a matter so confirmable, their affirmation carrieth but slow persuasion. *Brown.*

The arguments brought by Christ for the *confirmation* of his doctrine, were in themselves sufficient. *South's Sermons.*

4. An ecclesiastical rite.

What is prepared for in catechising, is, in the next place, performed by *confirmation*; a most profitable usage of the church, transcribed from the practice of the apostles, which consists in two parts: the child's undertaking, in his own name, every part of the baptismal vow, (having first approved himself to understand it); and to that purpose, that he may more solemnly enter this obligation, bringing some godfather with him, not now (as in baptism) as his procurator to undertake for him, but as a witness to testify his entering this obligation. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

**CONFIRMATOR.** *n. f.* [from *confirmo*, Latin.] An attester; he that puts a matter past doubt.

There wants herein the definitive *confirmator*, and test of things uncertain, the sense of man. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**CONFIRMATORY.** *adj.* [from *confirm*.] Giving additional testimony; establishing with new force.

**CONFIRMEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *confirmed*.] Confirmed state; radication.

If the difficulty arise from the *confirmedness* of habit, every resistance, as it weakens the habit, abates the difficulty. *Decay of Piety.*

**CONFIRMER.** *n. f.* [from *confirm*.] One that confirms; one that produces evidence or strength; an attester; an establisher.

Be these sad sighs *confirmers* of thy words?

Then speak again.

*Shakespeare's King John.*

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a tapster: they are both the *confirmers* of false reckonings. *Shak.*

**CONFISCABLE.** *adj.* [from *confiscate*.] Liable to forfeiture.

**TO CONFISCATE.** *v. a.* [*confiscare*, *confisquer*, i. e. *in publicum addicere*, from *fiscus*, which originally signifieth a hamper, pannier, basket, or freil; but metonymically the emperor's treasure, because it was anciently kept in such hampers. *Cowel.*] To transfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence.

It was judged that he should be banished, and his whole estate *confiscated* and seized, and his houses pulled down. *Bacon.*

Whatever fish the vulgar fry excel,

Belong to Cæsar, wheresoe'er they swim,

By their own worth *confiscated* to him. *Dryd. Juv. Sat. iv.*

**CONFISCATE.** *adj.* [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit.

Thy lands and goods

Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate*

Unto the state of Venice.

*Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

**CONFISCATION.** *n. f.* [from *confiscate*.] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.

It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures and *confiscations* he had at that present to help himself. *Bacon's H. VII.*

**CONFITENT.** *n. f.* [*confitens*, Latin.] One confessing; one who confesses his faults.

A wide difference there is between a meer *confitent* and a true penitent. *Decay of Piety.*

**CONFITURE.** *n. f.* [French, from *confectura*, Latin.] A sweetmeat; a confection.

It is certain, that there be some houses wherein *confitures* and pies will gather mould more than in others. *Bacon.*

We contain a *confiture* house, where we make all sweetmeats, dry and moist, and divers pleasant wines. *Bacon.*

**TO CONFIX.** *v. a.* [*configo confixum*, Latin.] To fix down; to fasten.

As this is true,

Let me in safety raise me from my knees;

Or else, for ever be *confixed* here,

A marble monument!

*Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

**CONFLAGRANT.** *adj.* [*conflagrans*, Latin.] Burning together; involved in a general fire.

Then raise

From the *conflagrant* mass, purg'd and refin'd,

New heav'ns, new earth.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

**CONFLAGRATION.** *n. f.* [*conflagratio*, Latin.]

1. A general fire spreading over a large space.

The opinion deriveth the complexion from the deviation of the sun, and the *conflagration* of all things under Phaeton.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 10.*

Next o'er the plains, where ripen'd harvests grow,

The running *conflagration* spreads below. *Addis. Ovid's Met.*

Mankind hath had a gradual increase, notwithstanding what floods and *conflagrations*, and the religious profession of celibacy, may have interrupted. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is generally taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation of things.

**CONFLATION.** *n. f.* [*conflatum*, Latin.]

1. The act of blowing many instruments together.

The sweetest and best harmony is, when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a *conflation* of them all.

*Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 225.*

2. A casting or melting of metal.

**CONFLEXURE.** *n. f.* [*conflexura*, Latin.] A bending or turning.

**TO CONFLICT.** *v. n.* [*configo*, Lat.] To strive; to contend; to fight; to struggle; to contend; to encounter; to engage.

*Bare*



Bare unhoused trunks  
To the *conflicting* elements exposed,  
Answer meer nature. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
You shall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire  
and water *conflicting* together. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
A man would be content to strive with himself, and *conflict*  
with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. *Tillotson.*  
Lash'd into foam, the fierce *conflicting* brine  
Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn. *Thomf. Winter.*  
**A CONFLICT.** *n. f.* [*conflictus*, Latin.]  
1. A violent collision, or opposition of two substances.  
Pour dephlegmed spirit of vinegar upon salt of tartar, and  
there will be such a *conflict* or ebullition, as if there were scarce  
two more contrary bodies in nature. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*  
2. A combat; a fight between two. It is seldom used of a ge-  
neral battle  
The luckless *conflict* with the giant stout,  
Wherein captiv'd, of life or death he stood in doubt.  
*Fairy Queen, b. i. can. 7. stanza. 26.*  
It is my father's face,  
Whom in this *conflict* I unawares have kill'd. *Shak. H. VI.*  
3. Contest; strife; contention.  
There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and  
her: they never meet but there's a skirmish of wit between  
them.—Alas! he gets nothing by that. In our last *conflict*,  
four of his five wits went halting off. *Shakespeare.*  
4. Struggle; agony; pang.  
No assurance touching victories can make present *conflicts*  
so sweet and easy, but nature will shun and shrink from them.  
*Hooker, b. v. sect. 48.*  
If he attempt this great change, with what labour and *con-*  
*flict* must he accomplish it? *Rogers's Sermon.*  
He perceiv'd  
Th' unequal *conflict* then, as angels look  
On dying faints. *Thomson's Summer, l. 1190.*  
**CONFLUENCE.** *n. f.* [*confluo*, Latin.]  
1. The junction or union of several streams.  
You see this *confluence*, this great flood of visiters. *Shakes.*  
Nimrod, who usurped dominion over the rest, sat down  
in the very *confluence* of all those rivers which watered Para-  
dise. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Bagdet is beneath the *confluence* of Tigris and Euphrates.  
*Brerewood on Languages.*  
In the veins innumerable little rivulets have their *confluence*  
into the great vein, the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*  
2. The act of crowding to a place.  
You had found by experience the trouble of all men's *con-*  
*fluence*, and for all matters, to yourself. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers.*  
3. A concourse; a multitude crouded into one place.  
This will draw a *confluence* of people from all parts of the  
country. *Temple.*  
**CONFLUENT.** *adj.* [*confluens*, Lat.] Running one into an-  
other; meeting.  
At length, to make their various currents one,  
The congregated floods together run:  
These *confluent* streams make some great river's head,  
By stores still melting and descending fed. *Blackm. Creation.*  
**CONFLUX.** *n. f.* [*confluxio*, Latin.]  
1. The union of several currents; concourse.  
He quickly, by the general *conflux* and concourse of the  
whole people, streightened his quarters. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
2. Crowd; multitude collected.  
To the gates cast round thine eye, and see  
What *conflux* issuing forth, or entering in. *Milt. Par. Reg.*  
**CONFORM.** *adj.* [*conformis*, Latin.] Assuming the same form;  
wearing the same form; resembling.  
Variety of tunes doth dispose the spirits to variety of pas-  
sions *conform* unto them. *Bacon's Natural History, b. x.*  
**TO CONFORM.** *v. a.* [*conformo*, Latin.] To reduce to the  
like appearance, shape, or manner with something else.  
Then followed that most natural effect of *conforming* one's  
self to that which she did like. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
The apostles did *conform* the Christians as much as might  
be, according to the pattern of the Jews. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 11.*  
Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not themselves  
unto the order of the church? *Hooker, b. iii.*  
**TO CONFORM.** *v. n.* To comply with; to yield to.  
Among mankind so few there are,  
Who will *conform* to philosophick fare. *Dryden jun. Juv.*  
**CONFORMABLE.** *adj.* [from *conform*.]  
1. Having the same form; using the same manners; agreeing  
either in exterior or moral characters; similar; resembling.  
The Gentiles were not made *conformable* unto the Jews,  
in that which was necessarily to cease at the coming of Christ.  
*Hooker, b. iv. sect. 11.*  
2. It has sometimes to before that with which there is agree-  
ment.  
He gives a reason *conformable* to the principles. *Arbuthnot.*  
3. Sometimes with.  
The fragments of Sappho give us a taste of her way of  
writing, perfectly *conformable* with that character we find of  
her. *Addison's Spectator, No. 223.*  
4. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite; consistent.

Nature is very consonant and *conformable* to herself. *Newton.*  
The productions of a great genius, with many lapses, are  
preferable to the works of an inferior author, scrupulously ex-  
act, and *conformable* to all the rules of correct writing. *Addison.*  
5. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; peace-  
able; obsequious.  
I've been to you a true and humble wife,  
At all time to your will *conformable*. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*  
For all the kingdoms of the earth to yield themselves willingly  
*conformable*, in whatever should be required, it was their  
duty. *Hooker, b. iv. sect. 14.*  
Such spiritual delusions are reformed by a *conformable* devo-  
tion, and the well-tempered zeal of the true Christian spirit.  
*Spratt's Sermons.*  
**CONFORMABLY.** *adv.* [from *conformable*.] With conformity;  
agreeably; suitably.  
So a man observe the agreement of his own imaginations,  
and talk *conformably*, it is all certainty. *Locke.*  
I have treated of the sex *conformably* to this definition. *Addis.*  
**CONFORMATION.** *n. f.* [French; *conformatio*, Latin.]  
1. The form of things as relating to each other; the par-  
ticular texture, and consistence of the parts of a body, and  
their disposition to make a whole; as, *light of different co-*  
*lours is reflected from bodies according to their different confor-*  
*mation.*  
Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the  
mouth, and several *conformations* of the organs. *Holder's Elem.*  
Where there happens to be such a structure and *conforma-*  
*tion* of the earth, as that the fire may pass freely unto these  
spiracles, it then readily gets out. *Woodward's Nat. History.*  
2. The act of producing suitableness, or conformity to any  
thing.  
Virtue and vice, sin and holiness, and the *conformation* of  
our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and mora-  
lity, are things of more consequence than the furniture of  
understanding. *Watts.*  
**CONFORMIST.** *n. f.* [from *conform*.] One that complies  
with the worship of the church of England; not a dissenter.  
**CONFORMITY.** *n. f.* [from *conform*.]  
1. Similitude; resemblance; the state of having the same cha-  
racter of manners or form.  
By the knowledge of truth, and exercise of virtue, man,  
amongst the creatures of this world, aspireth to the greatest  
*conformity* with God. *Hooker, b. i. sect. 5.*  
Judge not what is best  
By pleasure, though to nature seeming meet;  
Created as thou art to nobler end,  
Holy and pure, *conformity* divine! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Space and duration have a great *conformity* in this, that they  
are justly reckoned amongst our simple ideas. *Locke.*  
This metaphor would not have been so general, had there  
not been a *conformity* between the mental taste and the sensitive  
taste. *Addison's Spectator, No. 400.*  
2. It has in some authors *with* before the model to which the  
*conformity* is made.  
The end of all religion is but to draw us to a *conformity* with  
God. *Decay of Piety.*  
3. In some to.  
We cannot be otherwise happy but by our *conformity* to  
God. *Tillotson.*  
*Conformity* in building to other civil nations, hath disposed  
us to let our old wooden dark houses fall to decay. *Graunt.*  
4. Consistency.  
Many instances prove the *conformity* of the essay with the  
notions of Hippocrates. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
**CONFORTATION.** *n. f.* [from *conforto*, a low Latin word.]  
Collation of strength; corroboration.  
For corroboration and *confortation*, take such bodies as are  
of astringent quality, without manifest cold. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
**TO CONFOUND.** *v. a.* [*confondre*, Fr. *confundo*, Latin.]  
1. To mingle things so that their several forms or natures can-  
not be discerned.  
Let us go down, and there *confound* their language, that  
they may not understand one another's speech. *Gen. xi. 7.*  
2. To perplex; to compare or mention without due dis-  
tinction.  
A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont, because they  
agree in many things, to be *confounded*. *Boyle's Hist. of Fluidity.*  
They who strip not ideas from the marks men use for them,  
but *confound* them with words, must have endless dispute. *Locke.*  
3. To disturb the apprehension by indistinct words or notions.  
I am yet to think, that men find their simple ideas agree,  
though, in discourse, they *confound* one another with different  
names. *Locke.*  
4. To throw into consternation; to perplex; to terrify; to  
amaze; to astonish; to stupify.  
So spake the son of God; and Satan stood  
A while as mute, *confounded* what to say. *Milt. Par. Reg.*  
Now with furies surrounded,  
Despairing, *confounded*,  
He trembles, he glows,  
Amidst Rhodope's snows. *Pepe's St. Cecilia.*  
5. To destroy; to overthrow.



Let them be *confounded* in all their power and might, and let their strength be broken. *Dan. xxi.*

The gods *confound* thee! do'st thou hold there still? *Shak.*  
CONFOUNDED. *paricip. adj.* [from *confound*.] Hateful; detestable; enormous; odious: a low cant word.

A most *confounded* reason for his brutish conception. *Grew.*

Sir, I have heard another story,

He was a most *confounded* Tory;

And grew, or he is much bely'd,

Extremely dull before he dy'd.

*Swift.*

CONFOUNDEDLY. *adv.* [from *confounded*.] Hatefully; shamefully: a low or ludicrous word.

You are *confoundedly* given to squirting up and down, and chattering. *L'Estrange.*

Thy speculations begin to smell *confoundedly* of woods and meadows. *Addison's Spectator, No. 131.*

CONFOUNDER. *n. s.* [from *confound*.] He who disturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or destroys.

CONFRATERNITY. *n. s.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Latin.] A brotherhood; a body of men united for some religious purpose.

We find three days appointed every year to be kept, and a *confraternity* established for that purpose with the laws of it.

*Stillingfleet's Defence of the Discourse on Rom. Idol.*

CONFRICATION. *n. s.* [from *con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing against any thing.

It hath been reported, that ivy hath grown out of a stag's horn; which they suppose did rather come from a *confrication* of the horn upon the ivy, than from the horn itself. *Bacon.*

TO CONFRONT. *v. a.* [*confronter*, French.]

1. To stand against another in full view; to face.

He spoke, and then *confronts* the bull;

And on his ample forehead, aiming full,

The deadly stroke descended.

*Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

2. To stand face to face, in opposition to another.

We began to lay his unkindness unto him: he seeing himself *confronted* by so many, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney, b. ii.*

In these two things the East and West churches did interchangeably both *confront* the Jews and concur with them. *Hooker, b. i. sect. 11.*

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answer'd blows, Strength match'd with strength, and power *confronted* power. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,

*Confronted* him with self comparisons,

Point against point rebellious, arm 'gainst arm. *Shak. Macb.*

3. To oppose one evidence to another in open court.

4. To compare one thing with another.

When I *confront* a medal with a verse, I only shew you the same design executed by different hands. *Addison on Medals.*

CONFRONTATION. *n. s.* [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

TO CONFUSE. *v. a.* [*confusus*, Latin.]

1. To disorder; to disperse irregularly.

2. To mix, not separate.

3. To perplex, not distinguish; to obscure.

We may have a clear and distinct idea of the existence of many things, though our ideas of their intimate essences and causes are very *confused* and obscure. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To hurry the mind.

*Confus'd* and sadly she at length replies. *Pope's Statius.*

CONFUSEDLY. *adv.* [from *confused*.]

1. In a mixed mass; without separation.

These four nations are every where mixt in the Scriptures, because they dwelt *confusedly* together. *Raleigh's History.*

2. Indistinctly; one mingled with another.

Th' inner court with horror, noise and tears,

*Confus'dly* fill'd; the women's shrieks and cries

The arch'd vaults re-echo.

*Denham.*

On mount Vesuvius next he fix'd his eyes,

And saw the smoaking tops *confus'dly* rise;

A hideous ruin!

*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

I viewed through a prism, and saw them most *confusedly* defined, so that I could not distinguish their smaller parts from one another. *Newton's Opt.*

Heroes and heroines shouts *confus'dly* rise,

And base and treble voices strike the skies.

*Pope.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly.

He *confusedly* and obscurely delivered his opinion. *Clarendon.*

4. Tumultuously; hastily; not deliberately; not exactly.

The propriety of thoughts and words, which are the hidden beauties of a play, are but *confusedly* judged in the vehemence of action. *Dryden's Dedicat. to the Spanish Fryar.*

CONFUSEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *confused*.] Want of distinctness; want of clearness.

Hitherto these titles of honour carry a kind of *confusedness*, and rather betokened a successive office than an established dignity. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention. *Norris.*

CONFUSION. *n. s.* [from *confuse*.]

1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medly; disorder.

God, only wise, to punish pride of wit,  
Among men's wits hath this *confusion* wrought;

As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,

By tongues *confusion* was to ruin brought.

*Davies.*

2. Tumult.

God is not a god of sedition and *confusion*, but of order and of peace. *Hooker, Preface.*

This is a happier and more comely time,

Than when these fellows ran about the streets

Crying *confusion*.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Indistinct combination.

The *confusion* of two different ideas, which a customary connexion of them in their minds hath made to them almost one, fills their head with false views, and their reasonings with false consequences. *Locke.*

4. Overthrow; destruction.

The strength of their illusion,

Shall draw him in to his *confusion*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. Astonishment; distraction of mind; hurry of ideas.

*Confusion* dwelt in ev'ry face,

And fear in ev'ry heart,

When waves on waves, and gulphs in gulphs,

O'ercame the pilot's art.

*Spectator, No. 489.*

CONFUTABLE. *adj.* [from *confute*.] Possible to be disproved; possible to be shewn false.

At the last day, that inquisitor shall not present to God a bundle of calumnies, or *confutable* accusations; but will offer unto his omniscience a true list of our transgressions. *Brown.*

CONFUTATION. *n. s.* [*confutatio*, Latin.] The act of confuting; disproof.

TO CONFUTE. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Latin.] To convict of error or falsehood; to disprove.

He could on either side dispute;

*Confute*, change hands, and still *confute*.

*Hudibras.*

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live as if there were none, but, when he dies, to find himself *confuted* in the flames, must be the height of woe. *South.*

CONGE. *n. s.* [*conge*, French.]

1. Act of reverence; bow; courtesy.

The captain salutes you with *conge* profound,

And your ladyship curt'sies half way to the ground. *Swift.*

2. Leave; farewell.

So, courteous *conge* both did give and take,

With right hands plighted, pledges of good will. *Fairy Qu.*

TO CONGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take leave.

I have *congeed* with the duke, and done my adieu with his nearest. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

CONGE D'ELIRE is French; and signifies, in common law, the king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuse a bishop. The king, as sovereign patron of all archbishopricks, bishopricks, and other ecclesiastical benefices, had, in ancient times, the free appointment of all ecclesiastical dignities; investing them first *per baculum & anulum*, and afterwards by his letters patent. In process of time he made the election over to others, under certain forms and conditions; as, that they should, at every vacation, before they chuse, demand of the king a *conge d'elire*, that is, licence to proceed to election. *Cowel.*

A woman, when she has made her own choice, for form's sake, sends a *conge d'elire* to her friends. *Spectator, No. 475.*

CONGE. *n. s.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another: such is that which joins the shaft of the column to the cincture. *Chambers.*

TO CONGEAL. *v. a.* [*congelare*, Latin.]

1. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state.

What more miraculous thing may be told,

Than ice, which is *congeal'd* with senseless cold,

Should kindle fire by wonderful device?

*Spenser.*

In whose capacious womb

A vapoury deluge lies, to snow *congealed*. *Thomson's Winter.*

2. To bind or fix, as by cold.

Oh, gentlemen, see! see, dead Henry's wounds

Open their *congeal'd* mouths, and bleed afresh. *Shak. R. III.*

Too much sadness hath *congeal'd* your blood. *Shakespeare.*

TO CONGEAL. *v. n.* To concrete; to gather into a mass by cold.

When water *congeals*, the surface of the ice is smooth and level, as the surface of the water was before. *Burnet's Theory.*

CONGEALMENT. *n. s.* [from *congeal*.] The clot formed by congelation; concretion.

Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends;

Tell them your feats, whilst they with joyful tears

Wash the *congealment* from your wounds. *Sb. Ant. and Cleop.*

CONGEABLE. *adj.* [from *congeal*.] Susceptible of congelation; capable of losing its fluidity.

The consistencies of bodies are very divers: dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, fixed, hard, soft, *congeable*, not *congeable*, liquefiable, not liquefiable. *Bacon, No. 839.*

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fixable in the fire, and *congeable* again by cold into brittle globes or crystals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONGELATION.



CONGELATION. *n. f.* [from *congel.*]

1. Act of turning fluids to solids.

The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or congelation of the fluid. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

There are congelations of the redundant water, precipitations, and many other operations. *Arbutnot on Air.*

2. State of being congealed, or made solid.

Many waters and springs will never freeze; and many parts in rivers and lakes, where there are mineral eruptions, will still persist without congelation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONGENER. *n. f.* [Latin.] Of the same kind or nature.

The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a congener. *Miller.*

CONGENEROUS. *adj.* [congener, Latin.] Of the same kind; arising from the same original.

Those bodies, being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

From extreme and lasting colds proceeds a great run of apoplexies, and other congenerous diseases. *Arbutnot on Air.*

CONGENEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *congenerous.*] The quality of being from the same original; belonging to the same class. *Dict.*

CONGENIAL. *adj.* [con and *genius*, Latin.] Partaking of the same genius; kindred; cognate.

He sprung, without any help, by a kind of congenial composition, as we may term it, to the likeness of our late sovereign and master. *Wotton.*

You look with pleasure on those things which are somewhat congenial, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. *Dryden's Dedication of Juvenal.*

Smit with the love of sister arts we came,

And met congenial, mingling flame with flame. *Pope's Epist.*

He acquires a courage, and stiffness of opinion, not at all congenial with him. *Swift on the Dissentions in Athens and Rome.*

CONGENIALITY. *n. f.* [from *congenial.*] Participation of the same genius; cognation of mind.

CONGENIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *congenial.*] Cognation of mind.

CONGENITE. *adj.* [congenitus, Latin.] Of the same birth; born with another; connate; begotten together.

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths, seem, upon this account, to be congenite with us, connatural to us, and engraven in the very frame of the soul. *Hale's Origin.*

Did we learn an alphabet in our embryo-state! And how comes it to pass, that we are not aware of any such congenite apprehensions? *Glanville's Sceps. c. 5.*

CONGER. *n. f.* [congrus, Latin.] The sea-eel.

Many fish, whose shape and nature are much like the eel, frequent both the sea and fresh rivers; as the mighty conger, taken often in the Severn. *Walton's Angler.*

CONGRIES. *n. f.* [Latin.] A mass of small bodies heaped up together.

The air is nothing but a congeries or heap of small, and, for the most part, of flexible particles, of several sizes, and of all kinds of figures. *Boyle.*

TO CONGEST. *v. a.* [congero, congestum, Latin.] To heap up; to gather together.

CONGESTIBLE. *adj.* [from *congest.*] That may be heaped up. *Dict.*

CONGESTION. *n. f.* [congestio, Latin.]

A collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumours. *Quincy.*

Congestion is then said to be the cause of a tumour, when the growth of it is slow, and without pain. *Wiseman.*

CONGIARY. *n. f.* [congiarium, from *congius*, a measure of corn, Lat.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery, originally in corn, afterwards in money.

We see on them the emperor and general officers, standing as they distributed a congiary to the soldiers or people. *Addison.*

TO CONGLACIATE. *v. n.* [conglaciatus, Latin.] To turn to ice.

No other doth properly conglaciate but water; for the determination of quicksilver is properly fixation, and that of milk coagulation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 1.*

CONGLACIATION. *n. f.* [from *conglaciate.*] The state of being changed, or act of changing into ice.

If crystal be a stone, it is concreted by a mineral spirit and lapidifical principles; for, while it remained in a fluid body, it was a subject very unfit for proper conglaciation. *Brown.*

TO CONGLOBATE. *v. a.* [conglobatus, Latin.] To gather into a hard firm ball.

The testicle, as is said, is one large conglobated gland, consisting of soft fibres, all in one convolution. *Grew's Cosmol.*

CONGLOBATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Moulded into a firm ball, of which the fibres are not distinctly visible.

Fluids are separated from the blood in the liver, and the other conglobate and conglomerate glands. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CONGLOBATELY. *adv.* [from *conglobate.*] In a spherical form. *Dict.*

CONGLOBATION. *n. f.* [from *conglobate.*] A round body; collection into a round mass.

In this spawn are discerned many specks, or little conglobations, which in time become black. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO CONGLOBE. *v. a.* [conglob'o, Lat.] To gather into a round mass; to consolidate in a ball.

Then he founded, then conglob'd

Like things to like. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 239.*

For all their centre found,

Hung to the goddess, and coher'd around:

Not closer, orb in orb conglob'd, are seen

The buzzing bees about their dusky queen. *Pope's Dunciad.*

TO CONGLOBE. *v. n.* To coalesce into a round mass.

Thither they

Hasted with glad precipitance, up-roll'd

As drops on dust conglobing from the dry. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

TO CONGLOMERATE. *v. a.* [conglomer'o, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread; to inweave into a round mass.

The liver is one great conglomerated gland, composed of innumerable small glands, each of which consisteth of soft fibres, in a distinct or separate convolution. *Grew's Cosmol.*

CONGLOMERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Gathered into a round ball, so as that the constituent parts and fibres are distinct.

Fluids are separated in the liver, and the other conglobate and conglomerate glands. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. Collected; twisted together.

The beams of light, when they are multiplied and conglomerate, generate heat. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 207.*

CONGLOMERATION. *n. f.* [from *conglomerate.*]

1. Collection of matter into a loose ball.

2. Intertexture; mixture.

The multiplication and conglomeration of sounds doth generate rarefaction of the air. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 267.*

TO CONGLUTINATE. *v. a.* [conglutino, Latin.] To cement; to reunite; to heal wounds.

TO CONGLUTINATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callous.

CONGLUTINATION. *n. f.* [from *conglutinate.*] The act of uniting wounded bodies; reunion; healing.

The cause is a temperate conglutination; for both bodies are clammy and viscous, and do bridle the deflux of humours to the hurts. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 677.*

To this elongation of the fibres is owing the union or conglutination of parts separated by a wound. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CONGLUTINATIVE. *adj.* [from *conglutinate.*] Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR. *n. f.* [from *conglutinate.*] That which has the power of uniting wounds.

The osteocolla is recommended as a conglutinator of broken bones. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CONGRATULANT. *adj.* [from *congratulate.*] Rejoicing in participation; expressing participation of another's joy.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,

Rais'd from the dark divan, and with like joy

Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

TO CONGRATULATE. *v. a.* [gratulo, Latin.]

1. To compliment upon any happy event; to express joy for the good of another.

I congratulate our English tongue, that it has been enriched with words from all our neighbours. *Watts's Logick.*

2. It has sometimes the accusative case of the cause of joy, and to before the person.

An ecclesiastical union within yourselves, I am rather ready to congratulate to you. *Spratt's Sermons.*

The subjects of England may congratulate to themselves, that the nature of our government and the clemency of our king secure us. *Dryden's Preface to Aurengzebe.*

TO CONGRATULATE. *v. n.* To rejoice in participation.

I cannot but, with much pleasure, congratulate with my dear country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation. *Swift's Introduction to Genteel Conversation.*

CONGRATULATION. *n. f.* [from *congratulate.*]

1. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another.

2. The form in which joy for the happiness of another is professed.

CONGRATULATORY. *adj.* [from *congratulate.*] Expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

TO CONGREGATE. *v. n.* [from *gre*, French.] To agree; to accord; to join; to unite.

For government,

Put into parts, doth keep in one consent,

Congreeing in a full and natural clofe. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

TO CONGREGATE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *greet.*] To salute reciprocally.

My office hath so far prevail'd,

That face to face, and royal eye to eye,

You have congregated.

*Shakespeare's Henry V.*

TO CONGREGATE. *v. a.* [congrego, Lat.] To collect together; to assemble; to bring into one place.

Any multitude of Christian men congregated, may be termed by the name of a church. *Hooker, b. iii. sect. 1.*

These waters were afterwards congregated, and called the sea. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Tempests



Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,  
The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands,  
As having sense of beauty, do omit  
Their mortal natures. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The dry land, earth; and the great receptacle  
Of congregated waters, he call'd seas;  
And saw that it was good. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

Heat congregates homogeneous bodies, and separates heterogeneous ones. *Newton's Opt.*

Light, congregated by a burning glass, acts most upon sulphureous bodies, to turn them into fire. *Newton's Opt.*

TO CONGREGATE. *v. n.* To assemble; to meet; to gather together.

He rails,

Ev'n there where merchants most do congregate,  
On me, my bargains. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

'Tis true, (as the old proverb doth relate)  
Equals with equals often congregate. *Denham.*

CONGREGATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Collected; compact.

Where the matter is most congregate, the cold is the greater. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 72.*

CONGREGATION. *n. f.* [from congregate.]

1. A collection; a mass of various parts brought together.

This brave overhanging firmament appears no other thing to me, than a foul and pestilent congregation of vapours. *Shak.*

2. An assembly met to worship God in publick, and hear doctrine.

The words which the minister first pronounceth, the whole congregation shall repeat after him. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 36.*

The practice of those now-a-days that prefer houses before churches, and a conventicle before the congregation. *South's Sermons.*

If those preachers, who abound in epiphonema's, would look about them, they would find part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep. *Swift.*

3. CONGREGATIONS of Cardinals, are assemblies distributed by the pope into several chambers, like our offices and courts. *Chambers.*

CONGREGATIONAL. *adj.* [from congregation.] Publick; pertaining to a congregation or assembly.

CONGRESS. *n. f.* [congressus, Latin.]

1. A meeting; a shock; a conflict.

Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there;  
Their congress in the field great Jove withstands,  
Both doom'd to fall, but fall by greater hands. *Dryd. Æn.*

From these laws may be deduced the rules of the congresses and reflections of two bodies. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations.

CONGREGATIVE. *adj.* [from congress.] Meeting; encountering; coming together.

If it be understood of sexes conjoined, all plants are female; and if of disjoined, and congressive generation, there is no male or female in them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 6.*

TO CONGRUE. *v. n.* [from congruo, Latin.] To agree; to be consistent with; to suit; to be agreeable to any purpose.

Our sovereign process imports at full,  
By letters congruing to that effect,

The present death of Hamlet. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

CONGRUENCE. *n. f.* [congruentia, Latin.] Agreement; suitableness of one thing to another; consistency.

CONGRUENT. *adj.* [congruens, Latin.] Agreeing; correspondent.

These planes were so separated as to move upon a common side of the congruent squares, as an axis. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CONGRUITY. *n. f.* [from congrue.]

1. Suitableness; agreeableness.

Congruity of opinions to our natural constitution, is one great incentive to their reception. *Glanville.*

2. Fitness; pertinence.

A whole sentence may fail of its congruity by wanting one particle. *Sidney.*

3. Consequence of argument; reason; consistency.

With what congruity doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do at all appertain to the church of Christ? *Hook.*

4. [In geometry.] Figures or lines which exactly correspond, when laid over one another, are in congruity.

CONGRUMENT. *n. f.* [from congrue.] Fitness; adaptation.

The congrument and harmonious fitting of periods in a sentence, hath almost the fastening and force of knitting and connexion. *Ben. Johnson's Discov.*

CONGRUOUS. *adj.* [congruus, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to; consistent with.

The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe him so congruous to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. Suitable to; accommodated to; proportionate or commensurate.

The faculty is infinite, the object infinite, and they infinitely congruous to one another. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

3. Rational; fit.

Motives that address themselves to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures: it is no ways congruous, that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

CONGRUOUSLY. *adv.* [from congruous.] Suitably; pertinently; consistently.

This conjecture is to be regarded, because, congruously unto it, one having warmed the bladder, found it then lighter than the opposite weight. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

CONICAL. } *adj.* [conicus, Latin.] Having the form of a

CONICK. } cone, or round pyramid.

Tow'ring firs in conick forms arise,  
And with a pointed spear divide the skies. *Prior.*

A brown flint of a conick figure: the basis is oblong. *Woodw.*

They are conical vessels, with their bases towards the heart; and as they pass on, their diameters grow still less and less. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONICALLY. *adv.* [from conical.] In form of a cone.

In a watering pot, shaped conically, or like a sugar loaf, filled with water, no liquor falls through the holes at the bottom, whilst the gardener keeps his thumb upon the orifice at the top. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

CONICALNESS. *n. f.* [from conical.] The state or quality of being conical.

CONICK SECTION. *n. f.* A curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane.

CONICK SECTIONS. } *n. f.* That part of geometry which considers

CONICKS. } the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.

TO CONJECT. *v. n.* [conjectum, Lat.] To guess; to conjecture.

I intreat you then,

From one that but imperfectly conjects,  
Your wisdom would not build yourself a trouble. *Shakesp.*

CONJECTOR. *n. f.* [from conject.] A guesser; a conjecturer.

For so conjectors would obtrude,  
And from thy painted skin conclude. *Swift.*

CONJECTURABLE. *adj.* [from conjecture.] Being the object of conjecture; possible to be guessed.

CONJECTURAL. *adj.* [from conjecture.] Depending on conjecture; said or done by guess.

They'll sit by th' fire, and presume to know  
Who thrives, and who declines, side factions, and give out  
Conjectural marriages. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou speak'st it falsely, as I love mine honour,  
And mak'st conjectural fears to come into me. *Shakespeare.*

It were a matter of great profit, save that I doubt it is too conjectural to venture upon, if one could discern what corn, herbs, or fruits, are likely to be in plenty or scarcity. *Bacon.*

The two last words are not in Callimachus, and consequently the rest are only conjectural, and an erroneous addition. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

CONJECTURALITY. *n. f.* [from conjectural.] That which depends upon guess.

They have not recurred unto chronology, or the records of time, but taken themselves unto probabilities, and the conjecturality of philosophy. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 1.*

CONJECTURALLY. *adv.* [from conjectural.] By guess; by conjecture.

Whatsoever may be at any time out of Scripture, but probably and conjecturally surmised. *Hooker, b. i.*

CONJECTURE. *n. f.* [conjectura, Latin.]

1. Guess; imperfect knowledge; preponderation of opinion without proof.

In the casting of lots a man cannot, upon any ground of reason, bring the event of them so much as under conjecture. *South's Sermons.*

2. Idea; notion; conception: not now in use.

Now entertain conjecture of a time,  
When creeping murmur, and the poring dark,  
Fills the wide vessel of the universe. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

TO CONJECTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guess; to judge by guess; to entertain an opinion upon bare probability.

When we look upon such things as equally may or may not be, human reason can then, at the best, but conjecture what will be. *South's Sermons.*

A CONJECTURER. *n. f.* [from conjecture.] A guesser; one who forms opinion without proof.

If we should believe very grave conjecturers, carnivorous animals now were not flesh devourers then. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

I shall leave the wise conjecturers to their own imaginations. *Addison, Spectator, No. 271.*

CONIFEROUS. *adj.* [conus and fero, Latin.]

Such trees, shrubs, or herbs are coniferous as bear a squamose scaly fruit, of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone, in which there are many seeds; and when they are ripe, the several cells or partitions in the cone gape or open, and the seeds drop out. Of this kind are the fir, pine, beech, and the like. *Quincy.*

TO CONJOBLE. *v. a.* [from con, together, and jobber, the head.] To concert; to settle; to discuss. A low cant word.

What would a body think of a minister that should con-

jobb's



*jolly* matters of state with tumblers, and confer politicks with tinkers? *L'Esfrange.*

TO CONJOIN. *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr. *conjungo*, Latin.]

1. To unite; to consolidate into one.

Thou wrong'st Pirithous, and not him alone;  
But, while I live, two friends *conjoin'd* in one. *Dryden.*

2. To unite in marriage.

If either of you know any inward impediment,  
Why you should not be *conjoin'd*, I charge  
You on your souls to utter it. *Shakesp. Much ado, &c.*

3. To associate; to connect.

Common and universal spirits convey the action of the remedy into the part, and *conjoin* the virtue of bodies far disjoined. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 3.*

Men of differing interests can be reconciled in one communion; at least, the designs of all can be *conjoined* in ligatures of the same reverence, and piety, and devotion. *Taylor.*

Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*

TO CONJOIN. *v. n.* To league; to unite.

This part of his

*Conjoins* with my disease, and helps to end me. *Sh. Henry IV.*

CONJOINT. *adj.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United; connected; associate.

CONJOINT *Degrees.* [In musick] Two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale; as *ut* and *re*. *Diſt.*

CONJOINTLY. *adv.* [from *conjoint*.] In union; together; in association; jointly; not apart.

A gross and frequent error, commonly committed in the use of doubtful remedies, *conjointly* with those that are of approved virtues. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.*

The parts of the body separately, make known the passions of the soul, or else *conjointly* one with the other. *Dryden.*

CO'NISOR. See COGNISOR.

CONJUGAL. *adj.* [*conjugal*, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage; connubial.

Their *conjugal* affection still is ty'd,  
And still the mournful race is multiply'd. *Dryd. Fables.*

I could not forbear commending the young woman for her *conjugal* affection, when I found that she had left the good man at home. *Spectator, No. 499.*

He mark't the *conjugal* dispute;  
Nell roar'd incessant, Dick sat mute. *Swift.*

CO'NJUGALLY. *adv.* [from *conjugal*.] Matrimonially; connubially.

TO CO'NJUGATE. *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Latin]

1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite.

Those drawing as well marriage as wardship, gave him both power and occasion to *conjugate* at pleasure the Norman and the Saxon houses. *Wotton.*

2. To inflect verbs; to decline verbs through their various terminations.

CO'NJUGATE. *n. f.* [*conjugatus*, Latin.] Agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling in signification.

His grammatical argument, grounded upon the derivation of spontaneous from *sponte*, weighs nothing: we have learned in logick, that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in deed. *Bramb. Answer to Hobbs.*

CO'NJUGATE *Diameter*, or *Axis*. [In geometry.] A right line bisecting the transverse diameter. *Cbambers.*

CONJUGATION. *n. f.* [*conjugatio*, Latin.]

1. A couple; a pair.

The heart is so far from affording nerves unto other parts, that it receiveth very few itself from the sixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 4.*

2. The act of uniting or compiling things together.

All the various mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms do beget nothing. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. The form of inflecting verbs through their series of terminations.

Have those who have writ so much about declensions and *conjugations*, about concords and syntaxes, lost their labour, and been learned to no purpose? *Locke.*

4. Union; assemblage.

The supper of the Lord is the most sacred, mysterious, and useful *conjugation* of secret and holy things and duties. *Taylor.*

CONJUNCT. *adj.* [*conjunctus*, Latin.] Conjoined; concurrent; united.

It pleas'd the king his master to strike at me,  
When he, *conjunct* and flatt'ring his displeasure,  
Tript me behind. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

CONJUNCTION. *n. f.* [*conjunctio*, Latin.]

1. Union; association; league.

With our small *conjunction* we should on,  
To see how fortune is dispos'd to us. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

He will unite the white rose and the red;  
Smile, heaven, upon his fair *conjunction*,  
That long hath frown'd upon their enmity. *Shak. Rich. III.*

The treaty gave abroad a reputation of a strict *conjunction* and amity between them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

VOL. I.

Man can effect no great matter by his personal strength, but as he acts in society and *conjunction* with others. *South.*

An invisible hand from heaven mingles hearts and souls by strange, secret, and unaccountable *conjunctions*. *South.*

2. The congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiack, where they are supposed to have great power and influence.

God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any *conjunction* of the stars, should bury them under a second flood. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle? Cannot he observe their influences in their oppositions and *conjunctions*, in their altitudes and depressions? He shall sooner find ink than nature exhausted. *Rymer's Tragedies of last Age.*

Pompey and Cæsar were two stars of such a magnitude, that their *conjunction* was as fatal as their opposition. *Swift.*

3. A word made use of to connect the clauses of a period together, and to signify the relation they have to one another. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

CONJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [*conjunctivus*, Latin.]

1. Closely united: a sense not in use.

She's so *conjunctive* to my life and soul,

That as the star moves not but in his sphere,  
I could not but by her. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb, used subsequently to a conjunction.

CONJUNCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *conjunctive*.] In union; not apart.

These are good mediums *conjunctively* taken, that is, not one without the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 9.*

CONJUNCTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *conjunctive*] The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJUNCTLY. *adv.* [from *conjunct*.] Jointly; together; not apart.

CONJUNCTURE. *n. f.* [*conjecture*, French.]

1. Combination of many circumstances, or causes.

I never met with a more unhappy *conjunction* of affairs than in the business of that earl. *King Charles.*

Every virtue requires time and place, a proper object, and a fit *conjunction* of circumstances. *Addison's Spectator, No. 257.*

2. Occasion; critical time.

Such censures always attend such *conjunctions*, and find fault for what is not done, as with that which is done. *Clarendon.*

3. Mode of union; connection.

He is quick to perceive the motions of articulation, and *conjunctions* of letters in words. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

4. Consistency.

I was willing to grant to presbytery what with reason it can pretend to, in a *conjunction* with episcopacy. *King Charles.*

CONJURATION. *n. f.* [from *conjure*.]

1. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed:

Under this *conjunction* speak, my lord. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

2. A magical form of words; an incantation; an enchantment.

Your *conjunction*, fair knight, is too strong for my poor spirit to disobey. *Sidney.*

What drugs, what charms,

What *conjunction*, and what mighty magick,

For such proceeding I am charg'd withal,

I won his daughter with? *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. A plot; a conspiracy. *Diſt.*

TO CONJURE. *v. a.* [*conjuro*, Latin.]

1. To summon in a sacred name; to enjoin with the highest solemnity.

He concluded with sighs and tears to *conjure* them, that they would no more press him to consent to a thing so contrary to his reason. *Clarendon.*

The church may address her sons in the form St. Paul does the Philippians, when he *conjures* them to unity. *Dec. of Piety.*

I *conjure* you! Let him know,

Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it. *Addison. Cato.*

2. To conspire; to bind many by an oath to some common design. This sense is rare.

He in proud rebellious arms

Drew after him the third part of heav'n's sons,

*Conjur'd* against the highest. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

3. To influence by magick; to affect by enchantment; to charm

What black magician *conjures* up this fiend,

To stop devoted charitable deeds? *Shakesp. Richard III.*

What is he whose griefs

Bear such an emphasis? whose phrase of sorrow

*Conjures* the wand'ring stars, and makes them stand

Like wonder-wounded hearers? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

I thought their own fears, whose black arts first raised up those turbulent spirits, would force them to *conjure* them down again. *King Charles.*

You have *conjured* up persons that exist no where else but on old coins, and have made our passions and virtues visible. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

4. It is to be observed, that when this word is used for *summon* or *conspire*, its accent is on the last syllable, *conjure*; when for *charm*, on the first, *conjure*.



# CON

To Co'NJURE. *v. n.* To practise charms or enchantments; to enchant.

My invocation s honest and fair; and in his mistress's name I *conjure* only but to raise up him. *Shaksp. Rom. and Jul.*

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you baggage, you pouleat, you runaway! Out, out, out; I'll *conjure* you, I'll fortunetell you. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Co'NJURER. *n. f.* [from *co'jure*.]

1. An enchanter; one that uses charms.

Good doctor Pinch, you are a *conjurer*; Establish him in his true sense again. *Shak. Com. of Errours.*  
Figures in the book

Of some dread *conjurer*, that would enforce nature. *Donne.*  
Thus has he done you British consorts right,

Whose husbands, should they pry like mine to-night,  
Would never find you in your conduct slipping,  
Though they turn'd *conjurers* to take you tripping. *Addison.*

2. An impostor who pretends to secret arts; a cunning man.

From the account the loser brings,  
The *conjurer* knows who stole the things. *Prior.*

3. By way of irony; a man of shrewd conjecture; a man of sagacity.

Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be *conjurers*; and therefore they could not guess that I had put some corn in that room. *Addison, Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 156.*

Co'NJUREMENT. *n. f.* [from *conjure*.] Serious injunction; solemn demand.

I should not be induced but by your earnest intreaties and serious *conjurements*. *Milton on Education.*

CONNA'SCENCE. *n. f.* [from *con* and *nascor*, Latin.]

1. Common birth; production at the same time; community of birth.

2. The act of uniting or growing together: improperly.  
Symphysis denotes a *connascence*, or growing together. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

CONNA'TE. *adj.* [from *con* and *natus*, Latin.] Born with another; being of the same birth.

Many, who deny all *connate* notions in the speculative intellect, do yet admit them in this. *South.*

Their dispositions to be reflected some at a greater, and others at a less thickness, of thin plates or bubbles, are *connate* with the rays, and immutable. *Newton's Opt.*

CONNA'TURAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *natural*.]

1. Suitable to nature.

Whatever draws me on,  
Or sympathy, or some *connat'ral* force,  
Pow'ful at greatest distance to unite,  
With secret amity. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 246.*

2. United with the being; connected by nature.

First, in man's mind we find an appetite  
To learn and know the truth of ev'ry thing,  
Which is *connatural*, and born with it. *Davies.*

These affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up so do they. *L'Estrange.*

3. Participation of the same nature.

Is there no way, besides  
These painful passages, how we may come  
To death, and mix with our *connatural* dust? *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

CONNATURALITY. *n. f.* [from *connatural*.] Participation of the same nature; natural inseparability.

There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge and those habits, and that future estate of the soul. *Hale.*

CONNATURALLY. *adv.* [from *connatural*.] By the act of nature; originally.

Some common notions seem *connaturally* engraven in the soul, antecedently to discursive ratiocination. *Hale.*

CONNATURALNESS. *n. f.* [from *connatural*.] Participation of the same nature; natural union.

Such is the *connaturalness* of our corruptions, except we looked for an account hereafter. *Pearson on the Creed.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. a.* [from *connecto*, Latin.]

1. To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to fasten together.

The corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will be so *connected* to one another, that, instead of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

2. To unite by intervention, as a cement.

The natural order of the *connecting* ideas must direct the syllogisms, and a man must see the connection of each intermediate idea with those that it *connects*, before he can use it in a syllogism. *Locke.*

3. To join in a just series of thought, or regular construction of language; as, the author connects his reasons well.

To CONNE'CT. *v. n.* To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent. This is seldom used but in conversation.

CONNE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *connect*.] In conjunction; in union; jointly; conjointly; conjunctly.

The people's power is great and indisputable, whenever they can unite *connectively*, or by deputation, to exert it. *Swift.*

To CONNE'X. *v. a.* [from *connexum*, Latin.] To join or link together; to fall to each other.

Those birds who are taught some words or sentences, can

not *connex* their words or sentences in coherence with the matter which they signify. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

They fly,

By chains *connex'd*, and with destructive sweep

Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

CONNE'XION. *n. f.* [from *connex*, or *connexio*, Lat.]

1. Union; junction; the act of fastening together; the state of being fastened together.

My heart, which, by a secret harmony,  
Still moves with thine, join'd in *connexion* sweet. *Milton.*

There must be a future state, where the eternal and inseparable *connexion* between virtue and happiness shall be manifested. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Just relation to some thing precedent or subsequent; consequence of argumentation; coherence.

The contemplation of the human nature doth, by a necessary *connexion* and chain of causes, carry us up to the Deity. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Each intermediate idea must be such as, in the whole chain, hath a visible *connexion* with those two it is placed between. *Locke.*

A conscious, wise, reflecting cause,

That can deliberate, means elect, and find

Their due *connexion* with the end design'd. *Blackm. Creation.*

CONNE'XIVE. *adj.* [from *connex*.] Having the force of connexion; conjunctive.

The predicate and subject are joined in a form of words by *connexive* particles. *Watts's Logick.*

CONNICTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *connicto*, Lat.] A winking. *Dict.*

CONNIVANCE. *n. f.* [from *connive*.]

1. The act of winking: not in use.

2. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance.

It is better to mitigate usury by declaration, than to suffer it to rage by *connivance*. *Bacon, Essay 42.*

Disobedience, having gained one degree of liberty, will demand another: every vice interprets a *connivance* an approbation. *South's Sermons.*

A *connivance* to admit half, will produce ruinous effects. *Swift's Address to Parliament.*

To CONNIVE. *v. n.* [from *conniveo*, Latin.]

1. To wink.

This artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to *connive* with either eye. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 305.*

2. To pretend blindness or ignorance; to forbear; to pass uncensured.

The licentiousness of inferiours, and the remissness of superiours, is such, that the one violates, and the other *connives*. *Decay of Piety.*

With whatever colours he persuades authority to *connive* at his own vices, he will desire its protection from the effects of other men's. *Rogers, Sermon 161.*

He thinks it a scandal to government to *connive* at such tracts as reject all revelation. *Swift.*

CONNOISSE'UR. *n. f.* [French.] A judge; a critick: it is often used of a pretended critick.

Your lesson learnt, you'll be secure  
To get the name of *connoisseur*. *Swift.*

To CONNOTATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *nota*, Lat.] To designate something besides itself; to imply; to infer.

God's foreseeing doth not include or *connotate* predetermining, any more than I decree with my intellect. *Hammond.*

CONNOTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *connotate*.] Implication of something besides itself; inference; illation.

By reason of the co-existence of one thing with another, there ariseth a various relation or *connotation* between them. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To CONNO'TE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *nota*, Latin.] To imply; to betoken; to include.

Good, in the general notion of it, *connotes* also a certain suitableness of it to some other thing. *South's Sermons.*

CONNU'BIAL. *adj.* [from *connubialis*, Latin.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.

Should second love a pleasing flame inspire,  
And the chaste queen *connubial* rites require. *Pope's Odyssey.*

CO'NOID. *n. f.* [from *κωνοειδης*.] A figure partaking of a cone; approaching to the form of a cone.

The tympanum is not capable of tension as a drum: there remains another way, by drawing it at the center into a *conoid* form. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CONOIDICAL. *adj.* [from *conoid*.] Approaching to a conick form, to the form of a round pyramid.

To CONQUASSATE. *v. a.* [from *conquasso*, Latin.] To shake; to agitate.

Vomits do violently *conquassate* the lungs. *Harvey.*

CONQUASSA'TION. *n. f.* [from *conquassate*.] Agitation; concussion.

To CONQUER. *v. a.* [from *conquerir*, Fr. *conquirere*, Latin.]

1. To gain by conquest; to over-run; to win.

They had *conquered* them, and brought them under tribute. *1 Mac. viii. 2.*

'Twas fit,

Who *conquer'd* nature, should preside o'er wit. *Pope.*

We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms. *Pope.*

2. To



2. To overcome; to subdue; to vanquish.

Both tugging to be victors, breast to breast;  
Yet neither conqueror, nor conquer'd. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*  
Anna conquers but to save,  
And governs but to bless. *Smith.*

3. To surmount; to overcome; as, *he conquered his reluctance.*

To CO'NQUER. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome.  
Put him to choler straight: he hath been used  
Ever to conquer, and to have his word  
Off contradiction. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Equal success had set these champions high,  
And both resolv'd to conquer, or to die. *Waller.*  
The logick of a conquering sword has no great propriety.  
*Decay of Piety.*

CO'NQUERABLE. *adj.* [from *conquer.*] Possible to be overcome.  
While the heap is small, and the particulars few, he will  
find it easy and conquerable. *South's Sermons.*

CO'NQUEROR. *n. s.* [from *conquer.*]

1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor.  
Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,  
And lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*  
A critick that attacks authors in reputation, is as the slave  
who called out to the conqueror, Remember, Sir, that you are a  
man. *Addison's Guardian, No. 110.*

2. One that subdues and ruins countries.  
Deserving freedom more  
Than those their conquerors, who leave behind  
Nothing but ruin wheresoe'er they rove. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*  
That tyrant god, that restless conqueror,  
May quit his pleasure, to assert his pow'r. *Prior.*

CO'NQUEST. *n. s.* [conqueste, French.]

1. The act of conquering; subjection.  
A perfect conquest of a country reduces all the people to the  
condition of subjects. *Darvies on Ireland.*

2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained.  
More willingly I mention air,  
This our old conquest; than remember hell,  
Our hated habitation. *Milton's Paradise Regained, b. i.*

3. Victory; success in arms.  
I must yield my body to the earth,  
And by my fall, the conquest to my foe. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*  
I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;  
To whom I will retail my conquest won,  
And she shall be sole victress. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
Not to be o'ercome, was to do more  
Than all the conquests former kings did gain. *Dryden.*  
In joys of conquest he resigns his breath,  
And, fill'd with England's glory, smiles in death. *Addison.*

CONSANGUINEOUS. *adj.* [consanguineus, Lat.] Near of kin;  
of the same blood; related by birth, not affined.  
Am I not consanguineous? Am I not of her blood? *Shakesp.*

CONSANGUINITY. *n. s.* [consanguinitas, Latin] Relation by  
blood; relation by descent from one common progenitor.  
Distinguished from *affinity*, or relation by marriage. Near-  
ness of kin.

I've forgot my father;  
I know no touch of consanguinity. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cressida.*  
There is the supreme and indissoluble consanguinity and so-  
ciety between men in general; of which the heathen poet,  
whom the apostle calls to witness, saith, We are all his ge-  
neration. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The first original would subsist, though he outlived all  
terms of consanguinity, and became a stranger unto his pro-  
geny. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 6.*  
Christ has condescended to a cognation and consanguinity  
with us. *South's Sermons.*

CONSARCINATION. *n. s.* [from consarcino, Latin, to piece.]  
The act of patching together. *Diët.*

CONSCIENCE. *n. s.* [conscientia, Latin.]

1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness  
or wickedness of ourselves.

When a people have no touch of conscience, no sense of their  
evil doings, it is bootless to think to restrain them. *Spenser.*

On earth,  
Who against faith, and conscience, can be heard  
Infallible? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 529.*  
Such a conscience has not been wanting to itself, in endea-  
vouring to get the clearest information about the will of God.  
*South's Sermons.*

But why must those be thought to 'scape, that feel  
Those rods of scorpions, and those whips of steel,  
Which conscience shakes? *Dryden's Juv. Sat. 13.*  
No courts created yet, nor cause was heard;  
But all was safe, for conscience was their guard. *Dryd. Ovid.*  
Conscience signifies that knowledge which a man hath of his  
own thoughts and actions; and, because if a man judgeth  
fairly of his actions, by comparing them with the law of  
God, his mind will approve or condemn him, this knowledge  
or conscience may be both an accuser and a judge. *Swift.*

2. Justice; the estimate of conscience; the determination of  
conscience; honesty.

This is thank worthy, if a man, for conscience toward God,  
endure grief. *1 Pet. ii. 19.*

Now is Cupid a child of conscience; he makes restitution  
*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
He had, against right and conscience, by shameful treachery,  
intruded himself into another man's kingdom in Africk.  
*Knolles's History of the Turks.*

What you require cannot, in conscience, be deferred beyond  
this time. *Milton.*

Her majesty is, without question, obliged in conscience to  
endeavour this by her authority, as much as by her practice.  
*Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

3. Consciousness; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.  
Merit, and good works, is the end of man's motion; and  
conscience of the same is the accomplishment of man's rest. *Bac.*  
The reason why the simpler sort are moved with authority,  
is the conscience of their own ignorance. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 6.*

The sweetest cordial we receive at last,  
Is conscience of our virtuous actions past. *Denh. m.*  
Hector was in an absolute certainty of death, and depressed  
with the conscience of being in an ill cause. *Pope.*

4. Real sentiment; veracity; private thoughts.  
Do'st thou in conscience think, tell me, Æmilia,  
That there be women do abuse their husbands,  
In such gross kind? *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
They did in their consciences know, that he was not able to  
send them any part of it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

5. Scruple; difficulty.  
We must make a conscience in keeping the just laws of su-  
periors. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Why should not the one make as much conscience of be-  
traying for gold, as the other of doing it for a crust. *L'Estr.*  
Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country;  
we should therefore make conscience not to mislead them. *Locke.*

6. In ludicrous language, reason; reasonableness.  
Why do'st thou weep? Can'st thou the conscience lack,  
To think I shall lack friends? *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
Half a dozen fools are, in all conscience, as many as you  
should require. *Swift.*

CONSCIENTIOUS. *adj.* [from *conscience.*] Scrupulous; exactly  
just; regulated by conscience.

Lead a life in so conscientious a probity, as in thought, word  
and deed to make good the character of an honest man. *L'Estr.*

CONSCIENTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conscientious.*] According to  
the direction of conscience.

More stress has been laid upon the strictness of law, than  
conscientiously did belong to it. *L'Estrange.*

There is the erroneous as well as the rightly informed con-  
science; and if the conscience happens to be deluded, sin does  
not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it con-  
scientiously. *South's Sermons.*

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *conscientious.*] Exactness of  
justice; tenderness of conscience.

It will be a wonderful conscientiousness in them, if they will  
content themselves with less profit than they can make. *Locke.*

CONSCIONABLE. *adj.* [from *conscience.*] Reasonable; just;  
according to conscience.

A knave, very voluble; no farther conscionable than in  
putting on the meer form of civil and humane seeming. *Shak.*

CONSCIONABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *conscionable.*] Equity; rea-  
sonableness. *Diët.*

CONSCIONABLY. *adv.* [from *conscionable.*] In a manner agree-  
able to conscience; reasonably; justly.

A prince must be used conscionably as well as a common  
person. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CONSCIOUS. *adj.* [consciis, Latin.]

1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts  
and actions.

Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not conscious of  
its own existence. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Among substances some are thinking or conscious beings, or  
have a power of thought. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Knowing from memory; having the knowledge of any thing  
without any new information.

The damsel then to Tancred sent,  
Who conscious of th' occasion, fear'd th' event. *Dryden.*

3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing; with to.  
The rest stood trembling, struck with awe divine,  
Æneas only conscious to the sign,  
Presag'd th' event. *Dryden's Æn.*

Roses or honey cannot be thought to smell or taste their  
own sweetness, or an organ be conscious to its musick, or gun-  
powder to its flashing or noise. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Bearing witness by conscience to any thing.  
The queen had been solicitous with the king on his be-  
half, being conscious to herself that he had been encouraged by  
her. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

CONSCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conscious.*] With knowledge of  
one's own actions.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always re-  
mained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always  
consciously present. *Locke.*

CONSCIOUSNESS.



CONSCIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *conscious*.]

1. The perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Locke*.  
If spirit be without thinking, I have no idea of any thing left; therefore *consciousness* must be its essential attribute. *Watts*.  
Such ideas, no doubt, they would have had, had not their *consciousness* to themselves, of their ignorance of them, kept them from so idle an attempt. *Locke*.
2. Internal sense of guilt, or innocence.  
No man doubts of a Supreme Being, until, from the *consciousness* of his provocations, it become his interest there should be none. *Government of the Tongue*, f. 3.  
An honest mind is not in the power of a dishonest: to break its peace, there must be some guilt or *consciousness*. *Pope*.

CONSCRIPT. *adj.* [from *conscribo*, Latin.] A term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called *Patres conscripti*, from their names being written in the register of the senate.

CONSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*conscriptio*, Latin.] An enrolling or registering.

TO CONSECRATE. *v. a.* [*consecro*, Latin.]  
1. To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses.  
Enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way which he hath *consecrated* for us. *Heb. x. 20*.  
The water *consecrate* for sacrifice,  
Appears all black. *Waller*.  
A bishop ought not to *consecrate* a church which the patron has built for filthy gain to himself, and not for true devotion. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

2. To dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose, or person; with *to*.  
He shall *consecrate* unto the Lord the days of his separation, and shall bring a lamb of the first year for a trespass offering. *Num. vi. 12*.

3. To canonize.

CONSECRATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Consecrated; sacred; devoted; devote; dedicated.  
Shouldst thou but hear I were licentious;  
And that this body, *consecrate* to thee,  
By ruffian lust should be contaminate. *Shak. Com. of Err.*  
The cardinal standing before the choir, lets them know that they were assembled in that *consecrate* place to sing unto God. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Into these secret shades, cry'd she,  
How dar'st thou be so bold  
To enter, *consecrate* to me;  
Or touch this hallow'd mold? *Drayton's Queen of Cynth.*

CONSECRATER. *n. f.* [from *consecrate*.] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes.  
Whether it be not against the notion of a sacrament, that the *consecrater* alone should partake of it. *Atterbury*.

CONSECRATION. *n. f.* [from *consecrate*.]  
1. A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or persons to the service of God, with an application of certain proper solemnities.  
At the erection and *consecration* as well of the tabernacle as of the temple, it pleased the Almighty to give a sign. *Hooker*.  
The *consecration* of his God is upon his head. *Num. vi. 7*.  
We must know that *consecration* makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so: the gift of the owner to God makes it God's, and consequently sacred. *South*.

2. The act of declaring one holy by canonization.  
The Roman calendar swells with new *consecrations* of saints. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

CONSECTARY. *adj.* [from *consecrarius*, Lat.] Consequent; consequential; following by consequence.  
From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, *consecratory* impieties and conclusions may arise. *Brown*.

CONSECTARY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Deduction from premises; consequence; corollary.  
These propositions are *consecratories* drawn from the observations. *Woodward's Natural History*.

CONSECUTION. *n. f.* [*consecutio*, Latin.]  
1. Train of consequences; chain of deductions; concatenation of propositions.  
Some *consecutions* are so intimately and evidently connexed to or found in the premises, that the conclusion is attained, and without any thing of ratiocinative progress. *Hale*.

2. Succession.  
In a quick *consecution* of the colours, the impression of every colour remains in the sensorium. *Newton's Opt.*

3. In astronomy.  
The month of *consecution*, or, as some term it, of progression, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iv. c. 12.

CONSECUTIVE. *adj.* [*consecutif*, French.]  
1. Following in train; uninterrupted; successive.  
That obligation upon the lands did not come into disuse but by fifty *consecutive* years of exemption. *Arbuth. on Coins*.

2. Consequential; regularly succeeding.  
This is seeming to comprehend only the actions of a man, *consecutive* to volition. *Locke*.

CONSECUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *consecutive*.] A term used in the

school philosophy, in opposition to antecedently, and sometimes to effectively or causally. *Dict.*

TO CONSEMINATE. *v. a.* [*consemino*, Latin.] To sow different seeds together. *Dict.*

CONSENSION. *n. f.* [*consensio*, Latin.] Agreement; accord.

A great number of such living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital *consension* of the whole body. *Leontey*.

CONSENT. *n. f.* [*consensus*, Latin.]

1. The act of yielding or consenting.  
If you shall cleave to my *consent*, when 'tis,  
It shall make honour for you. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
I am far from excusing or denying that compliance; for plenary *consent* it was not. *King Charles*.  
When thou can'st truly call these virtues thine,  
Be wise and free, by heav'n's *consent* and mine. *Dryd. Pers.*

2. Concord; agreement; accord; unity of opinion.  
The fighting winds would stop there and admire,  
Learning, *consent* and concord from his lyre. *Cowley's David*.

3. Coherence with; relation to; correspondence.  
Demons found  
In fire, air, flood, or under ground,  
Whose power hath a true *consent*  
With planet or with element. *Milton*.

4. Tendency to one point; joint operation.  
Such is the world's great harmony that springs  
From union, order, full *consent* of things. *Pope's Ess. on Man*.

5. In physick.  
The perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both; and thus the stone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibres there, will effect and draw them so into spasms, as to affect the bowels in the same manner by the intermediation of nervous threads, and cause a colick; and extend their twitches sometimes to the stomach, and occasion vomitings. *Quincy*.

TO CONSENT. *v. n.* [*consentio*, Latin.]

1. To be of the same mind; to agree.  
2. To co-operate to the same end.  
3. To yield; to give consent; to allow; to admit. With *to*.  
Ye comets, scourge the bad revolting stars  
That have *consented* unto Henry's death. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
In this we *consent* unto you, if ye will be as we be. *Genesis*.  
Their num'rous thunder would awake  
Dull earth, which does with heav'n *consent*  
To all they wrote. *Waller*.

CONSENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*consentaneus*, Latin.] Agreeable to; consistent with.

In the picture of Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described a little boy; which is not *consentaneous* unto the circumstance of the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. v. c. 8.

It will cost no pains to bring you to the knowing, nor to the practice, it being very agreeable and *consentaneous* to every one's nature. *Hammond's Practical Catechism*.

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *consentaneous*.] Agreeably; consistently; suitably.

Paracelsus did not always write so *consentaneously* to himself, that his opinions were confidently to be collected from every place of his writings, where he seems to express it. *Boyle*.

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *consentaneous*.] Agreement; confidence. *Dict.*

CONSENTIENT. *adj.* [*consentiens*, Latin.] Agreeing; united in opinion; not differing in sentiment.

The authority due to the *consentient* judgment and practice of the universal church. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant*.

CONSEQUENCE. *n. f.* [*consequentia*, Latin.]

1. That which follows from any cause or principle.  
2. Event; effect of a cause.  
Spirits that know  
All mortal *consequences* have pronounc'd it. *Shak. Macbeth*.  
Shun the bitter *consequence*; for know,  
The day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt die. *Milt. Pa. I of*.

3. Proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; deduction; conclusion.  
It is no good *consequence*, that because reason aims at our being happy, therefore it forbids us all voluntary sufferings. *Decay of Piety*.

4. The last proposition of a syllogism; as, *what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty: prayer is commanded, therefore prayer is our duty*.  
Can syllogism set things right?  
No, majors soon with minors fight:  
Or both in friendly consort join'd,  
The *consequence* limps false behind. *Prior*.

5. Concatenation of causes and effects.  
Sorrow being the natural and direct offer of sin, that which first brought sin into the world, must, by necessary *consequence*, bring in sorrow too. *South's Sermons*.

I felt  
That I must after thee, with this thy son:  
Such fatal *consequence* unites us three. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

6. That which produces consequences; influence; tendency.

As



As it is asserted without any colour of scripture-proof, so it is of very ill consequence to the superstructure of good life.  
*Hammond on Fundamentals.*

7. Importance; moment.

The instruments of darkness

Win us with honest trifles, to betray us

In deepest consequence.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The anger of Achilles was of such consequence, that it embroiled the kings of Greece.

*Addison's Spectator, No. 267.*

Their common people are sunk in poverty, ignorance and cowardice; and of as little consequence as women and children.

*Swift's Presbyterian Plea of Merit.*

CO'NSEQUENT. *adj.* [*consequens*, Latin.]

1. Following by rational deduction.

2. Following as the effect of a cause. With *to*.

It was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right was consequent *to*, and built on, an act perfectly personal.

*Locke.*

3. Sometimes with *upon*.

This satisfaction or dissatisfaction, consequent upon a man's acting suitably or unsuitably to conscience, is a principle not easily to be worn out.

*South's Sermons.*

CO'NSEQUENT. *n. f.*

1. Consequence; that which follows from previous propositions by rational deduction.

Doth it follow that they, being not the people of God, are in nothing to be followed? This consequent were good, if only the custom of the people of God is to be observed.

*Hooker.*

2. Effect; that which follows an acting cause.

They were ill paid; and they were ill governed, which is always a consequent of ill payment.

*Davies on Ireland.*

He could see consequents yet dormant in their principles, and effects yet unborn.

*South's Sermons.*

CONSEQUENTIAL. *adj.* [from *consequent*.]

1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes.

We sometimes wrangle, when we should debate;

A consequential ill which freedom draws;

A bad effect, but from a noble cause,

*Prior.*

2. Having the consequences justly connected with the premises; conclusive.

Though these kind of arguments may seem obscure; yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly consequential, and concludent to my purpose.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONSEQUENTIALLY. *adv.* [from *consequential*.]

1. With just deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas.

No body writes a book without meaning something, though he may not have the faculty of writing consequentially, and expressing his meaning.

*Addison's Whig Examiner.*

2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually.

This relation is so necessary, that God himself cannot discharge a rational creature from it; although consequentially indeed he may do so, by the annihilation of such creatures.

*South.*

3. In a regular series.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt consequentially, and in continued unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar?

*Addison.*

CONSEQUENTIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *consequential*.] Regular consecution of discourse.

*Dict.*

CO'NSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [from *consequent*.]

1. By consequence; necessarily; inevitably; by the connection of effects to their causes.

In the most perfect poem a perfect idea was required, and consequently all poets ought rather to imitate it.

*Dryd. Dufresn.*

The place of the several sorts of terrestrial matter, sustained in the fluid, being contingent and uncertain, their intermixtures with each other are consequently so.

*Woodward.*

2. In consequence; pursuantly.

There is consequently, upon this distinguishing principle, an inward satisfaction or dissatisfaction in the heart of every man, after good or evil.

*South's Sermons.*

CO'NSEQUENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *consequent*.] Regular connection of propositions; consecution of discourse.

Let them examine the consequentness of the whole body of the doctrine I deliver.

*Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

CONSERVABLE. *adj.* [from *conservo*, Latin, to keep.] Capable of being kept, or maintained.

CONSERVANCY. *n. f.* [from *conservans*, Latin.] Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the river Thames, are called *Courts of Conservancy*.

CONSERVATION. *n. f.* [*conservatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of preserving; care to keep from perishing; continuance; protection.

Though there do indeed happen some alterations in the globe, yet they are such as tend rather to the benefit and conservation of the earth, and its productions, than to the disorder and destruction of both.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Preservation from corruption.

It is an enquiry of excellent use, to enquire of the means of preventing or staying of putrefaction; for therein consisteth the means of conservation of bodies.

*Bacon's Nat. History.*

CONSERVATIVE. *adj.* [from *conservo*, Latin.] Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

VOL. I.

The spherical figure, as to all heavenly bodies, so it agreeth to light, as the most perfect and conservative of all others.

*Peacham.*

CONSERVATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] Preserver; one that has the care or office of keeping any thing from detriment, diminution, or extinction.

For that you declare that you have many sick amongst you, he was warned by the conservator of the city, that he should keep at a distance.

*Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The lords of the secret council were likewise made conservators of the peace of the two kingdoms, during the intervals of parliament.

*Clarendon.*

Such individuals as are the single conservators of their own species.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONSERVATORY. *n. f.* [from *conservo*, Latin.] A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature; as, fish in a pond, corn in a granary.

A conservatory of snow and ice, such as they use for delicacy to cool wine in summer.

*Bacon's Natural History, No. 70.*

You may set your tender trees and plants, with the windows and doors of the greenhouses and conservatories open, for eight or ten days before April.

*Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The water dispensed to the earth and atmosphere by the great abyss, that subterranean conservatory is by that means restored back.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

CONSERVATORY. *adj.* Having a preservative quality.

*Dict.*

TO CONSERVE. *v. a.* [*conservo*, Latin.]

1. To preserve without loss or detriment.

Nothing was lost out of these stores, since the part of conserving what others have gained in knowledge is easy.

*Temple.*

They will be able to conserve their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums, which is another condition of the rays of light.

*Newton's Opt.*

2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juices of fruit, boiled with sugar 'till they will harden and candy.

Will't please your honour, taste of these conserves?

*Shak.*

They have in Turkey and the East certain confections, which they call servets, which are like to candied conserves, and are made of sugar and lemons.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

The more cost they were at, and the more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more their conserves stunk.

*Dennis.*

2. A conservatory or place in which any thing is kept. This sense is unusual.

Tuberoses will not endure the wet of this season, therefore set the pots into your conserve, and keep them dry.

*Evelyn.*

CONSERVER. *n. f.* [from *conserve*.]

1. A layer up; a repositer; one that preserves any thing from loss or diminution.

He hath been most industrious, both collector and conserver of choice pieces in that kind.

*Hayward on Edward VI.*

In the Eastern regions there seems to have been a general custom of the priests having been the perpetual conservers of knowledge and story.

*Temple.*

2. A preparer of conserves.

CONSE'SSION. *n. f.* [*confessio*, Latin.] A sitting together.

*Dist.*

CONSE'SSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One that sits with others.

*Dict.*

TO CONSIDER. *v. a.* [*considero*, Latin.]

1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine; to sift; to study.

At our more consider'd time we'll read,

Answer, and think upon this business.

*Shakesp. Hamlet.*

It is not possible to act otherwise, considering the weakness of our faculties.

*Spectator, No. 465.*

2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination.

It seems necessary, in the choice of persons for greater employments, to consider their bodies as well as their minds, and ages and health as well as their abilities.

*Temple.*

3. To have regard to; to respect; not to despise.

Let us consider one another to provoke unto love, and to good works.

*Heb. x. 24.*

4. A kind of interjection; a word whereby attention is summoned.

*Consider,*

Thy life hath yet been private, most part spent

At home.

*Milton's Paradise Regained, b. iii. l. 229.*

5. To requite; to reward one for his trouble.

I take away with thee the very services thou hast done, which, if I have not enough considered, to be more thankful to thee shall be my study.

*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

TO CONSIDER. *v. n.*

1. To think maturely; not to judge hastily or rashly.

None considereth in his heart, neither is there knowledge nor understanding.

*Isaiah xlv. 1.*

2. To deliberate; to work in the mind.

Widow, we will consider of your suit;

And come some other time to know our mind.

*Shak. HVI.*

Such a treatise might be consulted by Jurymen, before they consider of their verdict.

*Swijt.*

3. To doubt; to hesitate.

Many maz'd considerings did throng,

And press'd in with this caution.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

'Twas



'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one  
Within her soul; at last 'twas rage alone,  
Which burning upwards, in succession dries

The tears that stood *considering* in her eyes. *Dryden's Fables.*

CONSIDERABLE. *adj.* [from *consider.*]

1. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard and attention.  
Eternity is infinitely the most *considerable* duration. *Tillotson.*  
It is *considerable* that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning. *Wilkins.*

2. Respectable; above neglect; deserving notice.  
Men *considerable* in all worthy professions, eminent in many ways of life. *Sprat's Sermons.*

I am so *considerable* a man, that I cannot have less than forty shillings a year. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 1.*

3. Important; valuable.

Christ, instead of applauding St. Peter's zeal, upbraided his absurdity that could think his mean aids *considerable* to him, who could command legions of angels to his rescue. *Dec. of Pi.*

In painting, not every action nor every person is *considerable* enough to enter into the cloth. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Many can make themselves masters of as *considerable* estates as those who have the greatest portions of land. *Addison.*

4. More than a little. It has a middle signification between little and great.

Many had brought in very *considerable* sums of money. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Those earthy particles, when they came to be collected, would constitute a body of a very *considerable* thickness and solidity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

CONSIDERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *considerable.*] Importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; a claim to notice.

We must not always measure the *considerableness* of things by their most obvious and immediate usefulness, but by their fitness to make or contribute to the discovery of things highly useful. *Boyle's Praemial Essay.*

Their most slight and trivial occurrences, by being theirs, they think to acquire a *considerableness*, and are forcibly imposed upon the company. *Government of the Tongue, f. 9.*

CONSIDERABLY. *adv.* [from *considerable.*]

1. In a degree deserving notice, though not the highest.

And Europe still *considerably* gains,

Both by their good example and their pains. *Roscommon.*

2. With importance; importantly.

I desire no sort of favour so much, as that of serving you more *considerably* than I have been yet able to do. *Pope.*

CONSIDERANCE. *n. f.* [from *consider.*] Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

After this cold *confid'rance*, sentence me;

And, as you are a king, speak in your state,

What I have done that misbecame my place. *Shak. H. IV.*

CONSIDERATE. *adj.* [*consideratus*, Latin.]

1. Serious; given to consideration; prudent; not rash; not negligent.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,

And unrespective boys: none are for me,

That look into me with *confid'rate* eyes. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

Aeneas is patient, *considerate*, and careful of his people. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

I grant it to be in many cases certain, that it is such as a *considerate* man may prudently rely and proceed upon, and hath no just cause to doubt of. *Tillotson, Preface.*

The expediency in the present juncture, may appear to every *considerate* man. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 16.*

2. Having respect to; regardful.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more *considerate* of praise. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Moderate; not rigorous. This sense is much used in conversation.

CONSIDERATELY. *adv.* [from *considerate.*] Calmly; coolly; prudently.

Circumstances are of such force, as they sway an ordinary judgment of a wise man, not fully and *considerately* pondering the matter. *Bacon's Colours of Good and Evil.*

CONSIDERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *considerate.*] The quality of being *considerate*; prudence. *Dict.*

CONSIDERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *consider.*]

1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice.

As to present happiness and misery, when that alone comes in *consideration*, and the consequences are removed, a man never chuses amiss. *Locke.*

2. Mature thought; prudence; serious deliberation.

Let us think with *consideration*, and consider with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration. *Sidney.*

The breath no sooner left his father's body,

But that his wildness mortified in him;

*Consideration*, like an angel, came,

And whipt th' offending Adam out of him. *Shakesp. H. V.*

3. Contemplation; meditation upon any thing.

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the *consideration* of her virtues, and that *consideration* may have made you the more virtuous, and so the more worthy. *Sidney.*

4. Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard.

Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin

poets, who was not explained for the use of the dauphin, because the whole Pharsalia would have been a satire upon the French form of government. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 40.*

5. Equivalent; compensation.

We are provident enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies under a good *consideration*, but make little account of our souls. *Ray on the Creation.*

Foreigners can never take our bills for payment, though they might pass as valuable *considerations* among your own people. *Locke.*

6. Motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

He had been made general upon very partial, and not enough deliberated *considerations*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum. *Dryden's Virg. Aen. Dedication.*

The world cannot pardon your concealing it, on the same *consideration*. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

7. Reason; ground of concluding.

Not led by any commandment, yet moved with such *considerations* as have been before set down. *Hooker, b. v. f. 95.*

Uses, not thought upon before, be reasonable causes of retaining that which other *considerations* did procure to be instituted. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*

8. [In law.] *Consideration* is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. It is either expressed, as if a man bargain to give twenty shillings for a horse; or else implied, as when a man comes into an inn, and taking both meat and lodging for himself and his horse, without bargaining with the host, if he discharge not the house, the host may stay his horse. *Cowel.*

The *consideration*, in regard whereof the law forbiddeth these things, was not because those nations did use them. *Hook.*

CONSIDERER. *n. f.* [from *consider.*] A man of reflection; a thinker.

A vain applause of wit for an impious jest, or of reason for a deep *considerer*. *Government of the Tongue.*

To CONSIGN. *v. a.* [*consigno*, Latin.]

1. To give to another any thing, with the right to it, in a formal manner; to give into other hands; to transfer. Sometimes with *to*, sometimes *over to*.

Men, by free gift, *consign over* a place to the Divine Worship. *South.*

Must I pass

Again to nothing, when this vital breath

Ceasing, *consigns* me o'er to rest and death? *Prior.*

At the day of general account, good men are then to be *consigned over* to another state, a state of everlasting love and charity. *Atterbury.*

2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpose.

The French commander *consigned it* to the use for which it was intended by the donor. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

3. To commit; to entrust.

The four evangelists *consigned* to writing that history. *Addis.*

Atrides, parting for the Trojan war,

*Consign'd* the youthful consort to his care. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To CONSIGN. *v. n.*

1. To yield; to submit; to resign. This is not now in use.

Thou hast finish'd joy and moan;

All lovers young, all lovers must

*Consign* to thee, and come to dust. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

2. To sign; to consent to. Obsolete.

A maid yet rosed over with the virgin crimson of modesty: it were, my lord, a hard condition for a maid to *consign* to. *Sh.*

CONSIGNATION. *n. f.* [from *consign.*]

1. The act of consigning; the act by which any thing is delivered up to another.

As the hope of salvation is a good disposition towards it, so is despair a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin. *Taylor.*

2. The act of signing.

If we find that we increase in duty, then we may look upon the tradition of the holy sacramental symbols as a direct *consignation* of pardon. *Taylor's Worthly Communicant.*

CONSIGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *consign.*]

1. The act of consigning.

2. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSIMILAR. *adj.* [from *consimilis*, Latin.] Having one common resemblance. *Dict.*

To CONSI'ST. *v. n.* [*consisto*, Latin.]

1. To subsist; not to perish.

He is before all things, and by him all things *consist*. *Col. i.*

2. To continue fixed; without dissipation.

Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it cometh to pass betwixt *consisting* bodies. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

It is against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to *consist* and stay itself, and not fall to the lower parts about it. *Brerewood on Languages.*

3. To be comprised; to be contained.

I pretend not to tie the hands of artists, whose skill *consists* only in a certain manner which they have affected. *Dryden.*

A great beauty of letters does often *consist* in little passages of private conversation, and references to particular matters. *Walsh.*

4. To be composed.

The



The land would *consist* of plains and valleys, and mountains, according as the pieces of this ruin were placed and disposed.

*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. To agree; not to oppose; not to contradict.

Necessity and election cannot *consist* together in the same act. *Brambal against Hobbs.*

His majesty would be willing to consent to any thing that could *consist* with his conscience and honour. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Nothing but what may easily *consist* with your plenty, your prosperity, is requested of you. *Sprat's Sermons.*

You could not help bestowing more than is *consisting* with the fortune of a private man, or with the will of any but an Alexander. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

It cannot *consist* with the Divine Attributes, that the impious man's joys should, upon the whole, exceed those of the upright. *Atterbury.*

Health *consists* with temperance alone. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

The only way of securing the constitution will be by lessening the power of domestick adversaries, as much as can *consist* with lenity. *Swift's Thoughts on the State of Affairs.*

CONSI'STENCE. } *n. f. [consistentia, low Latin.]*

- CONSI'STENCY. }  
1. State with respect to material existence.

Water, being divided, maketh many circles, 'till it restore itself to the natural *consistence*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The *consistencies* of bodies are very divers: dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, fixed, determinate, indeterminate, hard, and soft. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 839.*

There is the same necessity for the Divine influence and regimen to order and govern, conserve and keep together the universe in that *consistence* it hath received, as it was at first to give it, before it could receive it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I carried on my enquiries farther, to try whether this rising world, when formed and finished, would continue always the same, in the same form, structure, and *consistency*. *Burnet.*

2. Degree of denseness or rarity.

Let the expressed juices be boiled into the *consistence* of a syrup. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Substance; form; make.

His friendship is of a noble make, and a lasting *consistency*. *South's Sermons.*

4. Agreement with itself, or with any other thing; congruity; uniformity.

That *consistency* of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly pursues those measures, which appear the most just and equitable. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 2.*

5. A state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease continue for some time at a stand, without either; as the growth, *consistence*, and return of a tree. *Chambers.*

CONSI'STENT. *adj. [consistens, Latin.]*

1. Not contradictory; not opposed.

With reference to such a lord, to serve and to be free, are terms not *consistent* only, but equivalent. *South's Sermons.*

A great part of their politicks others do not think *consistent* with honour to practise. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

On their own axis as the planets run,  
Yet make at once their circle round the sun;  
So two *consistent* motions act the soul,  
And one regards itself, and one the whole. *Pope's Essays.*

Shew me one that has it in his power  
To act *consistent* with himself an hour. *Pope's Epist. of Hor.*

The fool *consistent*, and the false sincere;  
Priests, princes, women, no dissemblers here. *Pope's Epist.*

2. Firm; not fluid.

The sand, contained within the shell, becoming solid and *consistent*, at the same time that of the stratum without it did. *Woodward's Natural History, p. v.*

CONSI'STENTLY. *adv. [from consistent.]* Without contradiction; agreeably.

The Phœnicians are of this character, and the poet describes them *consistently* with it: they are proud, idle, and effeminate. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey, b. vii.*

CONSISTORIAL. *adj. [from consistorium.]* Relating to the ecclesiastical court.

An official, or chancellor, has the same *consistorial* audience with the bishop himself that deposes him. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONSISTORY. *n. f. [consistorium, Latin.]*

1. The place of justice in the court Christian. *Cowel.*

An offer was made, that, for every one minister, there should be two of the people to sit and give voice in the ecclesiastical *consistory*. *Hooker, Preface.*

Pius Quintus was then hearing of causes in *consistory*. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 98.*

Christ himself, in that great *consistory*, shall deign to step down from his throne. *South's Sermons.*

2. The assembly of cardinals.

How far I've proceeded,  
Or how far further shall, is warranted  
By a commission from the *consistory*,  
Yea the whole *consistory* of Rome. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*

A late prelate, of remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope and the whole *consistory*. *Atterbury.*

3. Any solemn assembly.

In mid air

To council summons all his mighty peers

Within thick clouds, and dark tenfold involv'd,

A gloomy *consistory*. *Milton's Paradise Regained, b. i.*

At Jove's assent the deities around,

In solemn state the *consistory* crown'd. *Pope's Statius.*

4. Place of residence.

My other self, my counsel's *consistory*, my oracle,

I, as a child, will go by thy direction. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

CONSO'CIATE. *n. f. [from consocio, Latin.]* An accomplice; a confederate; a partner.

Patridge and Stanhope were condemned as *consociates* in the conspiracy of Somerset. *Hayward.*

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. a. [consocio, Latin.]*

1. To unite; to join.

Generally the best outward shapes are also the likeliest to be *consociated* with good inward faculties. *Wotton on Educat.*

2. To cement; to hold together.

The ancient philosophers always brought in a supernatural principle to unite and *consociate* the parts of the chaos. *Burnet.*

To CO'NSOCIATE. *v. n. To coalesce; to unite.*

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be separated again, without ever *consociating* into the huge condense bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONSOCIATION. *n. f. [from consociate.]*

1. Alliance.

There is such a *consociation* of offices between the prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to sustain his power, as he their knowledge. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

2. Union; intimacy; companionship.

By so long and so various *consociation* with a prince, he had now gotten, as it were, two lives in his own fortune and greatness. *Wotton.*

CONSO'LABLE. *adj. [from console.]* That which admits comfort.

To CO'NSOLATE. *v. a. [consolor, Latin.]* To comfort; to console; to ease in misery.

I will be gone,

That pitiful rumour may report my flight,

To *consolate* thine ear. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

What may somewhat *consolate* all men that honour virtue, we do not discover the latter scene of his misery in authors of antiquity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 17.*

CONSOLATION. *n. f. [consolatio, Latin.]* Comfort; alleviation of misery; such alleviation as is produced by partial remedies.

We that were in the jaws of death, were now brought into a place where we found nothing but *consolations*. *Bacon.*

Against such cruelties,

With inward *consolations* recompens'd;

And oft supported so, as shall amaze

Their proudest persecutors. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

Let the righteous persevere with patience, supported with this *consolation*, that their labour shall not be in vain. *Rogers.*

CONSOLATOR. *n. f. [Latin.]* A comforter.

CONSO'LATORY. *n. f. [from consolate.]* A speech or writing containing topicks of comfort.

*Consolatories* writ

With studied argument, and much persuasion fought,

Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Milton's Agonistes.*

CONSO'LATORY. *adj. [from consolate.]* Tending to give comfort.

To CONSO'LE. *v. a. [consolor, Lat.]* To comfort; to cheer; to free from the sense of misery.

Others the syren sisters compass round,

And empty heads *console* with empty sound. *Pope's Dunciad.*

CONSO'LE. *n. f. [French.]* In architecture, is a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket, or shoulder-piece, serving to support a cornice, bust, vase, beam, and frequently used as keys of arches. *Chambers.*

CONSO'LER. *n. f. [from console.]* One that gives comfort.

Pride once more appears upon the stage, as the great *consoler* of the miseries of man. *Comment. on Pope's Ess. on Man.*

CONSO'LIDANT. *adj. [from consolidare.]* That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. a. [consolider, Fr. solidus, Latin.]*

1. To form into a compact and solid body; to harden; to unite into a solid mass.

The word may be rendered either he stretched, or he fixed and *consolidated* the earth above the waters. *Burnet's Theory.*

The effects of spirits in stopping hemorrhages, and *consolidating* the fibres, is well known to chirurgeons. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one.

To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. n. To grow firm, hard, or solid.*

In hurts and ulcers in the head, dryness maketh them more apt to *consolidate*. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 785.*

The sand, sparry, and flinty matter was then soft, and susceptible of any form in these shelly moulds; and it *consolidated*, and became hard afterwards. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

CONSOLIDATION. *n. f. [from consolidate.]*

1. The act of uniting into a solid mass.



The *conso'idation* of the marble, and of the stone, did not fall out at random. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.

3. In law, it is used for the combining and uniting of two benefices in one. *Cowel.*

CONSO'LIDATIVE. *adj.* [from *consolidate*.] That which has the quality of healing wounds. *Dict.*

CO'NSONANCE. } *n. f.* [*consonance*, Fr. *consonans*, Latin.]

CO'NSONANCY. }

1. Accord of sound.

The two principal *consonances* that most ravish the ear, are, by the consent of all nature, the fifth and the octave. *Wotton.*

And winds and waters flow'd  
In *consonance*. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Consistency; congruence; agreeableness.

Such decisions held *consonancy* and congruity with resolutions and decisions of former times. *Hale's Law of England.*

I have thus largely set down this, to shew the perfect *consonancy* of our persecuted church to the doctrine of scripture and antiquity. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

3. Agreement; concord; friendship. A sense now not used.

Let me conjure you by the rights of our fellowship, by the *consonancy* of our youth. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

CO'NSONANT. *adj.* [*consonans*, Lat.] Agreeable; agreeing; consistent: followed by either *with* or *to*.

Were it *consonant* unto reason to divorce these two sentences, the former of which doth shew how the latter is restrained? *Hooker.*

That where much is given there shall be much required, is a thing *consonant* with natural equity. *Decay of Piety.*

Religion looks *consonant* to itself. *Decay of Piety.*

He discovers how *consonant* the account which Moses hath left, of the primitive earth, is to this from nature. *Woodward.*

CO'NSONANT. *n. f.* [*consonans*, Latin.] A letter which cannot be founded, or but imperfectly, by itself.

In all vowels the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulse of an organ of speech to another: but in all *consonants* there is an appulse of the organs, sometimes (if you abstract the *consonants* from the vowels) wholly precluding all sound; and, in all of them, more or less checking and abetting it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

He considered these as they had a greater mixture of vowels or *consonants*, and accordingly employed them as the verse required a greater smoothness. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

CO'NSONANTLY. *adv.* [from *consonant*.] Consistently; agreeably.

This as *consonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did speak for all. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*

Ourselves are formed according to that mind which frames things *consonantly* to their respective natures. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 1.*

If he will speak *consonantly* to himself, he must say that happened in the original constitution. *Tillotson.*

CO'NSONANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *consonant*.] Agreeableness; consistency. *Dict.*

CO'NSONOUS. *adj.* [*consonus*, Latin.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CONSOPIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *conspicio*, Latin.] The act of laying to sleep.

One of his maxims is, that a total abstinence from intemperance is no more philosophy than a total *consopiation* of the senses is repose. *Digby to Pope.*

CONSORT. *n. f.* [*consors*, Latin.] It had anciently the accent on the latter syllable, but has it now on the former.]

1. Companion; partner; generally a partner of the bed; a wife or husband.

Male he created thee; but thy *consort*  
Female for race: then blest'd mankind, and said,  
Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth, *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Thy Bellona, who the *consort* came,  
Not only to thy bed, but to thy fame. *Denham.*

He single chose to live, and shun'd to wed,  
Well pleas'd to want a *consort* of his bed. *Dryden's Fables.*

His warlike amazon her host invades,  
Th' imperial *consort* of the crown of Spades. *Pope.*

2. An assembly; a divan; a consultation.

In one *consort* there sat  
Cruel revenge, and rancorous despite,  
Disloyal treason, and heart-burning hate. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

3. A number of instruments playing together; a symphony.

This is probably a mistake for *concert*.

A *consort* of musick in a banquet of wine, is as a signet of carbuncle set in gold. *Ecclus. xxxii. 5.*

4. Concurrence; union.

Take it singly, and it carries an air of levity; but, in *consort* with the rest, you see, has a meaning quite different. *Atterbury.*

To CONSO'RT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To associate with; to unite with; to keep company with.

What will you do? Let's not *consort* with them. *Shakesp.*

Which of the Grecian chiefs *conso'rts* with thee? *Dryden.*

To CONSO'RT. *v. a.*

1. To join; to mix; to marry.

He, with his *conso'rted* Eve,  
The story heard attentive. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

He begins to *conso'rt* himself with men, and thinks himself one. *Locke on Education, sect 213.*

2. To accompany.

I'll meet with you upon the mart,  
And afterward *conso'rt* you 'till bed-time. *Shakespeare.*

CONSO'RTABLE. *adj.* [from *conso'rt*.] To be compared with; to be ranked with; suitable.

He was *conso'rtable* to Charles Brandon, under Henry VIII. who was equal to him. *Wotton.*

CONSO'RTION. *n. f.* [*consortio*, Latin.] Partnership; fellowship; society. *Dict.*

CONSP'E'CTABLE. *adj.* [from *consp'ectus*, Latin.] Easy to be seen. *Dict.*

CONSP'ECTU'ITY. *n. f.* [from *consp'ectus*, Latin.] Sight; view; sense of seeing. This word is, I believe, peculiar to *Shakespeare*, and perhaps corrupt.

What harm can your biffon *consp'ectivities* glean out of this character? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

CONSP'E'RSION. *n. f.* [*conspersio*, Lat.] A sprinkling about. *Dict.*

CONSPICU'ITY. *n. f.* [from *conspicuous*.] Brightness; favourableness to the sight.

If this definition be clearer than the thing defined, midnight may vie for *conspicuity* with noon. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 18.*

CONSPICUOUS. [*conspicuous*, Latin.]

1. Obvious to the sight; seen at distance.

Or come I less *conspicuous*? Or what change  
Absents thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 107.*

2. Eminent; famous; distinguished.

He attributed to each of them that virtue which he thought most *conspicuous* in them. *Dryden's Juven. Dedication.*

Thy father's merit points thee out to view,  
And sets thee in the fairest point of light,  
To make thy virtues or thy faults *conspicuous*. *Addis. Cato.*

The house of lords,  
*Conspicuous* scene! *Pope's Epist. of Horace.*

CONSPICUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conspicuous*.]

1. Obviously to the view.

These methods may be preserved *conspicuously*, and intirely distinct. *Watts's Logick, p. iv. c. 1.*

2. Eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPICUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *conspicuous*.]

1. Exposure to the view; state of being visible at a distance.

Looked on with such a weak light, they appear well proportioned fabricks; yet they appear so but in that twilight, which is requisite to their *conspicuousness*. *Boyle's Proem. Essay.*

2. Eminence; fame; celebrity.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conspicuousness*. *Boyle on Colours.*

CONSPI'RACY. *n. f.* [*conspiratio*, Latin.]

1. A private agreement among several persons to commit some crime; a plot; a concerted treason.

O *conspiracy*!  
Sham'st thou to shew thy dang'rous brow by night,  
When evils are most free? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

I had forgot that foul *conspiracy*  
Of the beast Caliban, and his confed'rates,  
Against my life. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

When scarce he had escap'd the blow  
Of faction and *conspiracy*,  
Death did his promis'd hopes destroy. *Dryden.*

2. In law, an agreement of men to do any thing; always taken in the evil part. It is taken for a confederacy of two at the least, falsely to indict one, or to procure one to be indicted of felony. *Cowel.*

3. A concurrence; a general tendency of many causes to one event.

When the time now came that misery was ripe for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things, to frame fit occasions to lead him unto it. *Sidney, b. ii.*

CONSPI'RANT. *adj.* [*conspirans*, Latin.] Conspiring; engaged in a conspiracy or plot; plotting.

Thou art a traitor,  
*Conspirant* 'gainst this high illustrious prince. *Shak. K. Lear.*

CONSPI'RATION. *n. f.* [*conspiratio*, Lat.] A plot. *Dict.*

CONSPI'RATOR. *n. f.* [from *conspiro*, Latin.] A man engaged in a plot; one who has secretly concerted with others commission of a crime; a plotter.

Achitophel is among the *conspirators* with Absalom. *2 Sam.*

Stand back, thou manifest *conspirator*;  
Thou that contriv'st to murder our dread lord. *Sh. Hen. VI.*

But let the bold *conspirator* beware;  
For heav'n makes princes its peculiar care. *Dryd. Spa. Fryar.*

One put into his hand a note of the whole *conspiracy* against him, together with all the names of the *conspirators*. *South's Sermons.*

To CONSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*conspiro*, Latin.]

1. To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch secret treason.

Tell me what they deserve,  
That do *conspire* my death with devilish plots  
Of damned witchcraft? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

What



What was it

That mov'd pale Cassius to *conspire*? *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*  
They took great indignation, and *conspired* against the king. *Bel. 28.*

Let the air be excluded; for that undermineth the body, and *conspireth* with the spirit of the body to dissolve it. *Bacon.*

There is in man a natural possibility to destroy the world; that is, to *conspire* to know no woman. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The press, the pulpit, and the stage,

*Conspire* to censure and expose our age. *Roscommon.*

2. To agree together; as, *all things conspire to make him happy.*

CONSPIRER. *n. f.* [from *conspire*.] A conspirator; a plotter.

Take no care,

Who chafes, who frets, and where *conspirers* are;

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

CONSPIRING Powers. [In mechanicks.] All such as act in direction not opposite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPURCATION. *n. f.* [from *conspurgo*, Latin.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution.

CONSTABLE. *n. f.* [comes *stabuli*, as it is supposed.]

1. Lord high *constable* is an ancient officer of the crown, long disused in England, but lately subsisting in France; where the *constable* commanded the mareschals, and was the first officer of the army. The function of the *constable* of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the *constable* and marshal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blazonry of arms within it. The first *constable* of England was created by the Conqueror, and the office continued hereditary till the thirteenth of Henry VIII. when it was laid aside, as being so powerful as to become troublesome to the king. From these mighty magistrates are derived the inferior *constables* of hundreds and franchises; two of whom were ordained, in the thirteenth of Edward I. to be chosen in every hundred for the conservation of the peace, and view of armour. These are now called high *constables*, because continuance of time, and increase both of people and offences, have occasioned others in every town of like nature, but inferior authority, called petty *constables*. Besides these, we have *constables* denominated from particular places; as *constable of the Tower*, *of Dover castle*, *of the castle of Carnarvon*; but these are properly *castellani*, or governors of castles. *Cowel. Chambers.*

When I came hither, I was lord high *constable*,

And duke of Buckingham; now poor Edward Bohun. *Shak.*

The knave *constable* had set me i' th' stocks, i' th' common stocks, for a witch. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *constable* being a sober man, and known to be an enemy to those acts of sedition, went among them, to observe what they did. *Clarendon.*

2. To over-run the *CONSTABLE*. [Perhaps from *conte stable*, Fr. the settled, firm and stated account.] To spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth: a low phrase.

CO'NSTABLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *constable*.] The office of a constable.

This keepership is annexed to the *constableness* of the castle, and that granted out in lease. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CONSTANCY. *n. f.* [constantia, Latin.]

1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance.

The laws of God himself no man will ever deny to be of a different constitution from the former, in respect of the one's *constancy*, and the mutability of the other. *Hooker, b. i.*

2. Consistency; unvaried state.

Incredible, that *constancy* in such a variety, such a multiplicity, should be the result of chance. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Resolution; firmness; steadiness; unshaken determination.

In a small isle, amidst the widest seas,

Triumphant *constancy* has fix'd her seat;

In vain the syrens sing, the tempests beat. *Prior.*

4. Lasting affection; continuance of love, or friendship.

*Constancy* is such a stability and firmness of friendship, as overlooks and passes by lesser failures of kindness, and yet still retains the same habitual good-will to a friend. *South.*

5. Certainty; veracity; reality.

But all the story of the night told over,  
More witnesseth than fancy's images,  
And grows to something of great *constancy*,  
But, however, strange and admirable. *Shakespeare.*

CONSTANT. *adj.* [constans, Latin.]

1. Firm; fixed; not fluid.

If you take highly rectified spirit of wine, and dephlegmed spirit of urine, and mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquors into a *constant* body. *Boyle's History of Firmness.*

2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.

3. Firm; resolute; determined; immoveable; unshaken.

Some shrewd contents,

Now steal the colour from Bassanio's cheek:

Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world

Could turn so much the constitution

Of any *constant* man. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

4. Free from change of affection.

VOL. I.

Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained *constant* friends. *Sidney, b. ii.*

5. Certain; not various; steady; firmly adherent.

Now, through the land, his care of souls he stretch'd;

And like a primitive apostle preach'd;

Still chearful, ever *constant* to his call;

By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all. *Dryden.*

He shewed his firm adherence to religion as modelled by our national constitution; and was *constant* to its offices in devotion, both in publick and in his family. *Addison, Freeholder.*

CO'NSTANTLY. *adv.* [from *constant*.] Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; steadily.

It is strange that the fathers should never appeal; nay, that they should not *constantly* do it. *Tillotson.*

To CONSTE'LLATE. *v. n.* [constellatus, Latin.] To join lustre; to shine with one general light.

The several things which most engage our affections; do, in a transcendent manner, shine forth and *constellate* in God. *Boyle.*

To CONSTE'LLATE. *v. a.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

These scattered perfections, which were divided among the several ranks of inferior natures, were summed up and *constellated* in ours. *Glanv. Sceps. c. i.*

CONSTELLA'TION. *n. f.* [from *constellate*.]

1. A cluster of fixed stars.

For the stars of heaven, and the *constellations* thereof, shall not give their light. *Is. xlii. 10.*

The earth, the air resounded;

The heav'ns and all the *constellations* rung. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

A *constellation* is but one;

Though 'tis a train of stars. *Dryden.*

2. An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.

The condition is a *constellation* or conjuncture of all those gospel-graces, faith, hope, charity, self-denial, repentance, and the rest. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

CONSTERNA'TION. *n. f.* [from *consterno*, Latin.] Astonishment; amazement; alienation of mind by a surprise; surprise; wonder.

They find the same holy *consternation* upon themselves that Jacob did at Bethel, which he called the gate of heaven. *South.*

The natives, dubious whom

They must obey, in *consternation* wait,

'Till rigid conquest will pronounce their liege. *Philips.*

To CONSTIPATE. *v. a.* [from *constipo*, Latin.]

1. To crowd together into a narrow room; to thicken; to condense.

Of cold, the property is to condense and *constipate*. *Bacon.*

It may, by amassing, cooling, and *constipating* of waters, turn them into rain. *Ray on the Creation.*

There might arise some vertiginous motions or whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms might be thrust and crowded to the middle of those whirlpools, and there *constipate* one another into great solid globes. *Bentley.*

2. To stuff up, or stop by filling up the passages.

It is not probable that any aliment should have the quality of intirely *constipating* or shutting up the capillary vessels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To bind the belly; or make costive.

CONSTIPA'TION. *n. f.* [from *constipate*.]

1. The act of crowding any thing into less room; condensation.

This worketh by the detention of the spirits, and *constipation* of the tangible parts. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 341.*

It requires either absolute fulness of matter, or a pretty close *constipation* and mutual contact of its particles. *Bentley.*

2. Stoppage; obstruction by plenitude.

The inactivity of the gall occasions a *constipation* of the belly. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONSTITUENT. *adj.* [constituens, Latin.] That which makes any thing what it is; necessary to existence; elemental; essential; that of which any thing consists.

Body, soul, and reason, are the three parts necessarily *constituent* of a man. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

All animals derived all the *constituent* matter of their bodies; successively, in all ages, out of this fund. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

It is impossible that the figures and sizes of its *constituent* particles, should be so justly adapted as to touch one another in every point. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONSTITUENT. *n. f.*

1. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing in its peculiar state.

Their first composition and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

2. That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing.

The obstruction of the mesentery is a great impediment to nutrition; for the lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. He that deposes another.

To CONSTITUTE. *v. a.* [constituo, Latin.]

1. To give formal existence; to make any thing what it is; to produce.



- Prudence is not only a moral but christian virtue, such as is necessary to the *constituting* of all others. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To erect; to establish.  
We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
  3. To depute; to appoint another to an office.  
Co'NSTITUTER. *n. f.* [from *constitute*.] He that constitutes or appoints.
  - CoNSTITU'TION. *n. f.* [from *constitute*.]  
1. The act of constituting; enacting; deputing; establishing; producing.  
2. State of being; particular texture of parts; natural qualities.  
This is more beneficial to us than any other *constitution*. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
This light being trajected through the parallel prisms, if it suffered any change by the refraction of one, it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of the other; and so, being restored to its pristine *constitution*, became of the same condition as at first. *Newton's Opt.*
  3. Corporeal frame.  
Amongst many bad effects of this oily *constitution*, there is one advantage; such who arrive to age, are not subject to stricture of fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
  4. Temper of body, with respect to health or disease.  
If such men happen, by their native *constitutions*, to fall into the gout, either they mind it not at all, having no leisure to be sick, or they use it like a dog. *Temple.*  
Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful *constitution*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
  5. Temper of mind.  
Dametas, according to the *constitution* of a dull head, thinks no better way to shew himself wise than by suspecting every thing in his way. *Sidney.*  
Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world  
Could turn so much the *constitution*  
Of any constant man. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
He defended himself with undaunted courage, and less passion than was expected from his *constitution*. *Clarendon.*
  6. Established form of government; system of laws and customs.  
The Norman conqu'ring all by might,  
Mixing our customs, and the form of right,  
With foreign *constitutions* he had brought. *Daniel's Civ. War.*
  7. Particular law; established usage; establishment; institution.  
We lawfully may observe the positive *constitutions* of our own churches. *Hooker, b. iv. sect. 5.*  
*Constitution*, properly speaking in the sense of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by some king or emperor; yet the canonists, by adding the word *sacred* to it, make it to signify the same as an ecclesiastical canon. *Ayliffe.*
  - CoNSTITU'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *constitution*.]  
1. Bred in the constitution; radical.  
It is not probable any *constitutional* illness will be communicated with the small-pox by inoculation. *Sharpe's Surgery.*
  2. Consistent with the constitution; legal.  
CoNSTITU'TIVE. *adj.* [from *constitute*.]  
1. That which constitutes any thing what it is; elemental; essential; productive.  
Although it be placed among the non-naturals, that is, such as neither naturally *constitutive*, nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 9.*  
The very elements and *constitutive* parts of a schismatick, being the esteem of himself, and the contempt of others. *Decay of Piety.*
  2. Having the power to enact or establish.  
To CoNSTR'IN. *v. a.* [*constraindre*, Fr. *constringo*, Latin.]  
1. To compel; to force to some action.  
Thy fight, which should  
Make our eyes flow with joy,  
*Constrains* them weep. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
  2. To hinder by force; to restrain.  
My fire in caves *constrains* the winds,  
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appease;  
They fear his whistle, and forsake the seas. *Dryden.*
  3. To necessitate.  
The scars upon your honour, therefore, he  
Does pity as *constrained* blemishes,  
Nothing deserv'd. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*  
When to his lust Ægyptus gave the rein,  
Did fate or we th' adult'rous act *constrain*? *Pope's Odyssey.*
  4. To violate; to ravish.  
Her spotless chastity,  
Inhuman traitors, you *constrain'd* and forc'd. *Shak. Tit. And.*
  5. To confine; to press.  
How the strait stays the slender waste *constrain*? *Gay.*
  - CoNSTR'INABLE. *adj.* [from *constrain*.] Liable to constraint; obnoxious to compulsion.  
Whereas men before stood bound in conscience to do as

- reason teacheth, they are now, by virtue of human law, *constrainable*; and, if they outwardly transgress, punishable. *Hooker.*
- CoNSTR'INER. *n. f.* [from *constrain*.] He that constrains.
- CoNSTR'INT. *n. f.* [*contrainte*, French.] Compulsion; compelling force; violence; act of over-ruling the desire; confinement.
- I did suppose it should be on *constraint*;  
But, heav'n be thank'd, it is but voluntary. *Shak. K. John.*  
Like you a man; and hither led by fame,  
Not by *constraint*, but by my choice, I came. *Dryd. In. Emp.*  
The constant desire of happiness, and the *constraint* it puts upon us to act for it, no body, I think, accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*
- To CoNSTR'ICT. *v. a.* [*constringo*, *constrictum*, Latin.]  
1. To bind; to cramp; to confine into a narrow compass.  
2. To contract; to cause to shrink.  
Such things as *constrict* the fibres and strengthen the solid parts. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
- CoNSTR'ICTION. *n. f.* [from *constrict*.] Contraction; compression.  
The air which these receive into the lungs, may serve to render their bodies equiponderant to the water; and the *constriction* or dilatation of it, may probably assist them to ascend or descend in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*
- CoNSTR'ICTOR. *n. f.* [*constrictor*, Latin.] That which compresses or contracts.  
He supposed the *constrictors* of the eye-lids must be strengthened in the supercilious. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
- To CoNSTR'INGE. *v. a.* [*constringo*, Lat.] To compress; to contract; to bind.  
The dreadful spout,  
Which shipmen do the hurricano call,  
*Constring'd* in mass by the almighty fun. *Sh. Tro. and Cressi.*  
Strong liquors, especially inflammatory spirits, intoxicate, *constringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuth.*
- CoNSTR'INGENT. *adj.* [*constringens*, Latin.] Having the quality of binding or compressing.  
Try a deep well, or a conservatory of snow, where the cold may be more *constringent*. *Bacon's Natural History, N°. 380.*  
It binds  
Our strengthen'd bodies in a cold embrace  
*Constringent*. *Thomson's Winter, l. 700.*
- To CoNSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*construere*, Lat.] To build; to form; to compile; to constitute.  
Let there be an admiration of those divine attributes and prerogatives, for whose manifesting he was pleased to *construct* this vast fabrick. *Boyle's Usefulness of Natural Philosophy.*
- CoNSTRU'CTION. *n. f.* [*construere*, Latin.]  
1. The act of building, or piling up in a regular method.  
2. The form of building; structure; conformation.  
There's no art  
To shew the mind's *construction* in the face. *Shak. Macbeth.*  
The ways were made of several layers of flat stones and flint: the *construction* was a little various, according to the nature of the soil, or the materials which they found. *Arbuth.*- 3. [In grammar.] The putting of words, duly chosen, together in such a manner as is proper to convey a complete sense. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*  
Some particles constantly, and others in certain *constructions*, have the sense of a whole sentence contained in them. *Locke.*
- 4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by disentangling transpositions; the act of interpreting; explanation.  
This label, whose containing  
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can  
Make no collection of it, let him shew  
His skill in the *construction*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
- 5. The sense; the meaning; interpretation.  
In which sense although we judge the apostle's words to have been uttered, yet hereunto we do not require them to yield, that think any other *construction* more sound. *Hooker.*  
He that would live at ease, should always put the best *construction* on business and conversation. *Collier on the Spleen.*  
Religion, in its own nature, produces good will towards men, and puts the mildest *construction* upon every accident that befalls them. *Spectator, N°. 483.*
- 6. Judgment; mental representation.  
It cannot, therefore, unto reasonable *constructions* seem strange, or favour of singularity, that we have examined this point. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 13.*
- 7. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry.
- 8. CoNSTRUCTION of Equations, in algebra, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration.

CoNSTRU'CTURE. *n. f.* [from *construct*.] Pile; edifice; fabric.

They shall the earth's *construction* closely bind,  
And to the center keep the parts confin'd. *Blackmore.*

To CoNSTRUE. *v. a.* [*construo*, Latin.]  
1. To range words in their natural order; to disentangle transposition.  
I'll teach mine eyes with meek humility,  
Love-learned letters to her eyes to read;  
Which



Which her deep wit, that true heart's thought can spell,  
Will soon conceive, and learn to *construe* well. *Spenser.*  
Virgil is so very figurative, that he requires (I may almost  
say) a grammar apart to *construe* him. *Dryden.*

Thus we are put to *construe* and paraphrase our own words,  
to free ourselves either from the ignorance or malice of our  
adversaries. *Stillingsfleet's Defence of Discourse on Roman Idol.*

2. To interpret; to explain; to shew the meaning.

I must crave that I be not so understood or *construed*, as if  
any such thing, by virtue thereof, could be done without the  
aid and assistance of God's most blessed spirit. *Hooker, b. iii.*

*Construe* the times to their necessities,

And you shall say, indeed, it is the time,

And not the king, that doth you injuries. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

When the word is *construed* into its idea, the double mean-  
ing vanishes. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

To CONSTUPRATE. *v. a.* [*constupro*, Lat.] To violate;  
to debauch; to defile.

CONSTUPRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *constuprate*.] Violation; de-  
fillement.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* [*cons. b. substantialis*, Latin.]

1. Having the same essence or subsistence.

The Lord our God, is but one God: in which indivisible  
unity, notwithstanding we adore the Father, as being altoge-  
ther of himself, we glorify that *consubstantial* word which is  
the Son; we bless and magnify that co-essential Spirit, eternally  
proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost. *Hooker, b. v.*

2. Being of the same kind or nature.

It continueth a body *consubstantial* with our bodies; a body  
of the same, both nature and measure, which it had on earth.

*Hooker, b. v. f. 54.*

In their conceits the human nature of Christ was not *con-*  
*substantial* to ours, but of another kind. *Brerewood.*

CONSUBSTANTIA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *consubstantial*.] Existence  
of more than one, in the same substance.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity  
and *consubstantiality* with the Father, when he came down  
from heaven. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

To CONSUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *substantia*,  
Lat.] To unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *consubstantiate*.] The  
union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental  
element, according to the Lutherans.

In the point of *consubstantiation*, toward the latter end of  
his life, he changed his mind. *Atterbury.*

CONSUL. *n. f.* [*consul*, *consulendo*, Latin.]

1. The chief magistrate in the Roman republick.

Or never be so noble as a *consul*,

Nor yoke with him for tribune. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

*Consuls* of mod'rate pow'r in calms were made;

When the Gauls came, one sole dictator sway'd. *Dryden.*

2. An officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between  
the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

CO'NSULAR. *adj.* [*consularis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the consul.

The *consular* power had only the ornaments, without the  
force of the royal authority. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 287.*

2. CONSULAR Man. One who had been consul.

Rise not the *consular* men, and left their places,

So soon as thou sat'st down? *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

CO'NSULATE. *n. f.* [*consulatus*, Latin.] The office of consul.

His name and *consulate* were effaced out of all publick re-  
gisters and inscriptions. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

CO'NSULSHIP. *n. f.* [from *consul*.] The office of consul.

The patricians should do very ill,

To let the *consulship* be so defil'd. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

The lovely boy, with his auspicious face,

Shall Pollio's *consulship* and triumph grace. *Dryden.*

To CONSUL'T. *v. n.* [*consulto*, Latin.] To take counsel to-  
gether; to deliberate in common. It has *with* before the per-  
son admitted to consultation.

Every man,

After the hideous storm that follow'd, was

A thing inspir'd; and, not *consulting*, broke

Into a general prophecy, that this tempest,

Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded

The sudden breach on't. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

A senate-house, wherein three hundred and twenty men sat  
*consulting* always for the people. *Mac. viii. 15.*

*Consult* not with the slothful for any work. *Ecclus. xxxvii.*

He sent for his bosom friends, with whom he most confi-  
dently *consulted*, and shewed the paper to them, the contents  
whereof he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*

To CONSUL'T. *v. a.*

1. To ask advice of; as, he consulted his friends.

2. To regard; to act with view or respect to.

We are, in the first place, to *consult* the necessities of life,  
rather than matters of ornament and delight. *L'Estrange.*

The senate owes its gratitude to Cato,

Who with so great a soul *consults* its safety,

And guards our lives, while he neglects his own. *Add. Cato.*

3. To plan; to contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house, by cutting off many  
people. *Heb. ii. 10.*

Many things were there *consulted* for the future, yet nothing  
was positively resolved. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

4. To search into; to examine; as, to consult an author.

CO'NSULT. *n. f.* [from the verb. It is variously accented.]

1. The act of consulting.

Yourself in person head one chosen half,

And march t' oppress the faction in *consult*

With dying Dorax. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. The effect of consulting; determination.

He said, and rose the first; the council broke;

And all their grave *consults* dissolv'd in smoke. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. A council; a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

Divers meetings and *consults* of our whole number, to con-  
sider of the former labours. *Bacon.*

A *consult* of coquets below

Was call'd, to rig him out a beau. *Swift.*

CONSULTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *consult*.]

1. The act of consulting; secret deliberation.

The chief priests held a *consultation* with the elders and  
scribes. *Mark, xv. 1.*

2. A number of persons consulted together; a council.

A *consultation* was called, wherein he advised a salivation.

*Wiseman of Abscesses.*

3. [In law.] *Consultatio* is a writ, whereby a cause, being for-  
merly removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court, or  
court christian, to the king's court, is returned thither again:  
for the judges of the king's court, if, upon comparing the  
libel with the suggestion of the party, they do find the sug-  
gestion false, or not proved, and therefore the cause to be  
wrongfully called from the court christian; then, upon this  
*consultation* or deliberation, decree it to be returned again. *Cowel.*

CONSUL'TER. *n. f.* [from *consult*.] One that consults or  
asks council or intelligence.

There shall not be found among you a charmer, or a *con-*  
*sulter* with familiar spirits, or a wizard. *Deutr. xviii. 11.*

CONSUMABLE. *adj.* [from *consume*.] Susceptible of destruc-  
tion; possible to be wasted, spent, or destroyed.

It does truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto  
both, of being incombustible, and not *consumable* by fire; but  
yet there is this inconvenience, that it doth contract so much  
fuliginous matter from the earthy parts of the oil, though it  
was tried with some of the purest oil which is ordinary to be  
bought, that in a very few days it did choak and extinguish  
the flame. *Wilkins's Mathem. Magick.*

Our growing rich or poor depends only on, which is  
greater or less, our importation or exportation of *consumable*  
commodities. *Locke.*

To CONSUME. *v. a.* [*consumo*, Latin.] To waste; to spend;  
to destroy.

Where two raging fires meet together,

They do *consume* the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakespeare.*

Thou shalt carry much seed out into the field, and shalt  
gather but little in; for the locusts shall *consume* it. *Deut. xxviii.*

Thus in soft anguish she *consumes* the day,

Nor quits her deep retirement. *Thomson's Spring.*

To CONSUME. *v. n.* To waste away; to be exhausted.

These violent delights have violent ends,

And in their triumph die; like fire and powder,

Which, as they meet, *consume*. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

CONSUMER. *n. f.* [from *consume*.] One that spends, wastes,  
or destroys any thing.

Money may be considered as in the hands of the *consumer*,  
or of the merchant who buys the commodity, when made  
to export. *Locke.*

To CONSUMMATE. *v. a.* [*consummer*, Fr. *consummare*, Lat.]

To complete; to perfect; to finish; to end. Anciently ac-  
cented on the first syllable.

Yourself, myself, and other lords, will pass

To *consummate* this business happily. *Shakesp. King John.*

There shall we *consummate* our spousal rites. *Shakespeare.*

The person was cunning enough to begin the deceit in the  
weaker, and the weaker sufficient to *consummate* the fraud in  
the stronger. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 1.*

He had a mind to *consummate* the happiness of the day. *Tat. l.*

CONSUMMATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect;  
finished; *omnibus numeris absolutus.*

I do but stay 'till your marriage be *consummate*. *Shakespeare.*

Earth, in her rich attire

*Consummate*, lovely smil'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

Gratian, among his maxims for raising a man to the most  
*consummate* greatness, advises to perform extraordinary actions,  
and to secure a good historian. *Addison, Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 35.*

If a man of perfect and *consummate* virtue falls into a mis-  
fortune, it raises our pity, but not our terror. *Addis. Spectat.*

CONSUMMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *consummate*.]

1. Completion; perfection; end.

That just and regular process, which it must be supposed to  
take from its original to its *consummation*. *Addis. Spectator.*

2. The end of the present system of things; the end of the  
world.

From the first beginning of the world unto the last *con-*  
*summation*



summation thereof, it neither hath been, nor can be otherwise.  
*Hooker, b. ii. sect. 4.*

3. Death; end of life.

Ghost, unlaid, forbear thee!

Nothing ill come near thee!

Quiet consummation have,

And renowned be thy grave!

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

CONSUMPTION. *n. f.* [consumptio, Latin.]

1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction.

In commodities the value rises as its quantity is less and vent greater, which depends upon its being preferred in its consumption.  
*Locke.*

Etna and Vesuvius have sent forth flames for this two or three thousand years, yet the mountains themselves have not suffered any considerable diminution or consumption; but are, at this day, the highest mountains in those countries.  
*Woodw.*

2. The state of wasting or perishing.

3. [In physick.] A waste of muscular flesh. It is frequently attended with a hectic fever, and is divided by physicians into several kinds, according to the variety of its causes.  
*Quincy.*

*Consumptions slow*

In hollow bones of man.

*Shakespeare's Timon.*

The stoppage of women's courses, if not suddenly looked to, sets them into a consumption, dropfy, or other disease.

*Harvey on Consumptions.*

CONSUMPTIVE. *adj.* [from consume.]

1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming.

A long consumptive war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disable France.  
*Addison on the State of the War.*

2. Diseased with a consumption.

Nothing taints found lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of consumptive lungs.  
*Harvey on Consumptions.*

The lean, consumptive wench, with coughs decay'd,

Is call'd a pretty, tight, and slender maid.

*Dryden.*

By an exact regimen a consumptive person may hold out for years.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CONSUMPTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from consumptive.] A tendency to a consumption.

CONSUMTILE. *adj.* [confutilis, Latin.] That is sewed or stitched together.

*Diet.*

TO CONTABULATE. *v. a.* [contabulo, Latin.] To floor with boards.

CONTABULATION. *n. f.* [contabulatio, Latin.] A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.

CONTACT. *n. f.* [contactus, Latin.] Touch; close union; juncture of one body to another.

The Platonists hold, that the spirit of the lover doth pass into the spirits of the person loved, which causeth the desire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of contact and conjunction.  
*Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 944.*

When the light fell so obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be all reflected, it seemed in that place of contact to be wholly transmitted.  
*Newton's Opt.*

The air, by its immediate contact, may coagulate the blood which flows along the air-bladders.  
*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CONTACTION. *n. f.* [contactus, Latin.] The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

That deleterious it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal contaction, there is no high improbability.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 7.*

CONTAGION. *n. f.* [contagio, Latin.]

1. The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated.

If we two be one, and thou play false,

I do digest the poison of thy flesh,

Being strumpeted by thy contagion.  
*Shakesp. Com. of Errors.*

In infection and contagion from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body passive; but yet is, by the strength and good disposition thereof, repulsed.  
*Bacon.*

2. Infection; propagation of mischief, or disease.

Nor will the goodness of intention excuse the scandal and contagion of example.  
*King Charles.*

Down fell they,

And the dire hiss renew'd, and the dire form

Catch'd by contagion.  
*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 544.*

3. Pestilence; venomous emanations.

Will he steal out of his wholesome bed,

To dare the vile contagion of the night?  
*Shak. Jul. Caesar.*

CONTAGIOUS. *adj.* [from contagio, Latin.] Infectious; caught by approach; poisonous; pestilential.

The jades

That drag the tragick melancholly night,

From their misty jaws

Breathe foul, contagious darkness in the air.  
*Shak. Hen. VI.*

We sicken soon from her contagious care,

Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair.  
*Prior.*

CONTAGIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from contagious.] The quality of being contagious.

TO CONTAIN. *v. a.* [contineo, Latin.]

1. To hold as a vessel.

2. To comprise; as a writing.

There are many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written.

*John, xxi. 25.*

Wherefore also it is contained in the scripture. *1 Pet. ii. 6.*

3. To restrain; to with-hold; to keep within bounds.

All men should be contained in duty ever after, without the terrour of warlike forces.  
*Spenser on Ireland.*

I tell you, sirs,

If you should smile, he grows impatient.—

—Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves.

*Shakesp.*

TO CONTAIN. *v. n.* To live in continence.

I felt the ardour of my passion increase, 'till I could no longer contain.  
*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CONTAINABLE. *adj.* [from contain.] Possible to be contained.

The air, containable within the cavity of the colipile, amounted to eleven grains.  
*Boyle.*

TO CONTAMINATE. *v. a.* [contamino, Lat.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture.

Shall we now

Contaminate our fingers with base bribes?  
*Shak. Jul. Caesar.*

A base pander holds the chamber-door,

Whilst by a slave, no gentler than a dog,

His fairest daughter is contaminated.  
*Shakesp. Henry V.*

Do it not with poison; strangle her in her bed,

Even in the bed she hath contaminated.  
*Shakespeare's Othello.*

I quickly shed

Some of his bastard-blood; and, in disgrace,

Bespoke him thus: contaminated, base,

And misbegotten blood I spill of thine.  
*Shak. Hen. VI. p. i.*

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial converse; yet 'tis like the sun, without contaminating its beams.  
*Glanv. Apol.*

He that lies with another man's wife, propagates children in another's family for him to keep, and contaminates the honour thereof as much as in him lies.  
*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONTAMINATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Polluted; defiled.

What if this body, consecrate to thee,

By ruffian lust should be contaminate?  
*Shak. Com. of Err.*

CONTAMINATION. *n. f.* [from contaminate.] Pollution; defilement.

CONTEMERATED. *adj.* [contemeratus, Latin.] Violated; polluted.  
*Diet.*

TO CONTEMN. *v. a.* [contemno, Latin] To despise; to scorn; to slight; to disregard; to neglect; to defy.

Yet better thus, and known to be contemned,

Than still contemned and flattered.  
*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Pygmalion then the Tyrian sceptre sway'd;

One who contemn'd divine and human laws,

Then strife ensu'd.  
*Dryden's Virgil's Æneid.*

CONTEMNER. *n. f.* [from contemn.] One that contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

He counsels him to persecute innovators of worship, not only as contemnners of the gods, but disturbers of the state.  
*South.*

TO CONTEMPER. *v. a.* [contempero, Latin.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixing something of opposite qualities.

The leaves qualify and temper the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moisture.  
*Ray on the Creation.*

CONTEMPERAMENT. *n. f.* [from contempero, Latin.] The degree of any quality.

There is nearly an equal temperament of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere.  
*Derh.*

TO CONTEMPERATE. *v. a.* [from temper.] To diminish any quality by something contrary; to moderate; to temper.

The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moisten and temperate the air, but refresh and humectate the earth.  
*Brown.*

If blood abound, let it out, regulating the patient's diet, and temperating the humours.  
*Wiseman's Surgery.*

CONTEMPERATION. *n. f.* [from temperate.]

1. The act of diminishing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.

The use of air, without which there is no continuation in life, is not nutrition, but the temperation of fervour in the heart.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the temperations of their natural humours, than there is in their phantasies.  
*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO CONTEMPLATE. *v. a.* [contemplor, Lat.] To consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to contemplate what we have a great desire to know.  
*Watts.*

TO CONTEMPLATE. *v. n.* To muse; to think studiously with long attention.

So many hours must I take my rest;

So many hours must I contemplate.  
*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Sapor had an heaven of glass, which he trod upon, contemplating over the same as if he had been Jupiter.  
*Peacham.*

How can I consider what belongs to myself, when I have been so long contemplating on you.  
*Dryd. Jew. Preface.*

CONTEMPLATION.



CONTEMPLATION. *n. f.* [from *contemplate*.]

1. Meditation; studious thought on any subject; continued attention.

How now, what serious *contemplation* are you in?

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

*Contemplation* is keeping the idea, which is brought into the mind, for some time actually in view. *Locke.*

2. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things.

I have breathed a secret vow,

To live in prayer and *contemplation*,

Only attended by Nerissa here. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*

3. The faculty of study; opposed to the power of action.

There are two functions, *contemplation* and practice, according to that general division of objects; some of which entertain our speculation, others employ our actions. *South.*

CONTEMPLATIVE. *adj.* [from *contemplate*.]

1. Given to thought or study; studious; thoughtful.

Fixt and *contemplative* their looks,

Still turning over nature's books.

*Denham.*

2. Employed in study; dedicated to study.

I am no courtier, nor versed in state affairs: my life hath rather been *contemplative* than active. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

*Contemplative* men may be without the pleasure of discovering the secrets of state, and men of action are commonly without the pleasure of tracing the secrets of divine art. *Grew's Cosmol.*

3. Having the power of thought or meditation.

So many kinds of creatures might be to exercise the *contemplative* faculty of man. *Ray on the Creation.*

CONTEMPLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *contemplative*.] Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.

CONTEMPLATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One employed in study; an enquirer after knowledge; a student.

In the Persian tongue the word *magus* imports as much as a *contemplator* of divine and heavenly science. *Raleigh's History.*

The Platonick *contemplators* reject both these descriptions, founded upon parts and colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONTEMPORARY. *adj.* [contemporain, French.]

1. Living in the same age; coetaneous.

Albert Durer was *contemporary* to Lucas. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

2. Born at the same time.

A grove born with himself he fees,

And loves his old *contemporary* trees.

*Cowley.*

3. Existing at the same point of time.

It is impossible to make the ideas of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, to be the same; or bring ages past and future together, and make them *contemporary*. *Locke.*

CONTEMPORARY. *n. f.* One who lives at the same time with another.

All this in blooming youth you have achiev'd;

Nor are your foil'd *contemporaries* griev'd. *Dryden.*

As he has been favourable to me, he will hear of his kindness from our *contemporaries*; for we are fallen into an age illiterate, censorious, and detracting. *Dryd. Juv. Preface.*

The active part of mankind, as they do most for the good of their *contemporaries*, very deservedly gain the greatest share in their applauses. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 40.*

TO CONTEMPORISE. *v. a.* [con and tempus, Latin.] To make contemporary; to place in the same age.

The indifferency of their existences *contemporised* into our actions, admits a farther consideration.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 11.*

CONTEMPT. *n. f.* [contemptus, Latin.]

1. The act of despising others; slight regard; scorn.

It was neither in *contempt* nor pride that I did not bow. *Esth.*

The shame of being miserable,

Exposes men to scorn and base *contempt*,

Even from their nearest friends.

*Denham.*

There is no action in the behaviour of one man towards another, of which human nature is more impatient than of *contempt*; it being a thing made up of these two ingredients, an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uselessness and inability, and a spiteful endeavour to engage the rest of the world in the same belief and slight esteem of him.

*South's Sermons.*

His friend smil'd scornful, and with proud *contempt*

Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The state of being despised; vileness.

The place was like to come unto *contempt*. *2 Mac. iii. 18.*

CONTEMPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contempt*.]

1. Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn.

No man truly knows himself, but he groweth daily more *contemptible* in his own eyes. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

From no one vice exempt,

And most *contemptible* to shun contempt. *Pope's Epistles.*

2. Despised; scorned; neglected.

There is not so *contemptible* a plant or animal that does not confound the most enlarged understanding. *Locke.*

3. Scornful; apt to despise. This is no proper use.

If she should make tender of her love, 'tis very possible he'll scorn it; for the man hath a *contemptible* spirit. *Shakespeare.*

CONTEMPTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *contemptible*.] The state of

VOL. I.

2

being contemptible; the state of being despised; meanness; vileness; baseness; cheapness.

Who, by a steady practice of virtue, comes to discern the *contemptibleness* of those baits wherewith he allures us.

*Decay of Piety.*

CONTEMPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *contemptible*.] Meanly; in a manner deserving contempt.

Know'st thou not

Their language, and their ways? They also know,

And reason not *contemptibly*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

CONTEMPTUOUS. *adj.* [from *contempt*.] Scornful; apt to despise; using words or actions of contempt; insolent.

To neglect God all our lives, and know that we neglect him; to offend God voluntarily, and know that we offend him, casting our hopes on the peace which we trust to make at parting, is no other than a rebellious presumption, and even a *contemptuous* laughing to scorn and deriding of God, his laws and precepts. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Some much averse I found, and wondrous harsh,

*Contemptuous*, proud, set on revenge and spite. *Milt. Agon.*

Rome, the proudest part of the heathen world, entertained the most *contemptuous* opinion of the Jews. *Atterbury.*

CONTEMPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contemptuous*.] With scorn; with despite; scornfully; despitefully.

I throw my name against the bruising stone,

Trampling *contemptuously* on thy diadem. *Shakespeare.*

The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and used *contemptuously*. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will be treated *contemptuously* in age; and the baser his enemies, the more intolerable the affront. *L'Estrange, Fab. 14. Moral.*

A wise man would not speak *contemptuously* of a prince, though out of his dominions. *Tillotson.*

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contemptuous*.] Disposition to contempt; insolence. *Dict.*

TO CONTE'ND. *v. n.* [contendo, Latin.]

1. To strive; to struggle in opposition.

Hector's forehead spit forth blood

At Grecian swords *contending*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

When he reads

Thy personal venture in the rebels flight,

His wonders and his praises do *contend*

Which should be thine or his. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Death and nature do *contend* about them,

Whether they live or die. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Distress not the Moabites, neither *contend* with them in battle; for I will not give thee of their land. *Deutr. ii. 9.*

2. To vie; to act in emulation.

3. It has for before the ground or cause of contention.

You sit above, and see vain men below

*Contend* for what you only can bestow. *Dryden.*

The question which our author would *contend* for, if he did not forget it, is what persons have a right to be obeyed. *Locke.*

4. Sometimes about.

He will find that many things he fiercely *contended* about were trivial. *Decay of Piety.*

5. It has with before the opponent.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,

When dying clouds *contend* with growing light. *Sh. H. VI.*

If we consider him as our maker, we cannot *contend* with him. *Temple.*

6. Sometimes against.

In ambitious strength I did

*Contend* against thy valour. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

TO CONTE'ND. *v. a.* To dispute any thing; to contest.

Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,

And on the green *contend* the wrestler's prize. *Dryd. Aeneid.*

A time of war at length will come,

When Carthage shall *contend* the world with Rome. *Dryd.*

Thus low we lie,

Shut from this day and that *contended* sky. *Dryden.*

CONTE'NDENT. *n. f.* [from *contend*.] Antagonist; opponent; champion; combatant.

In all notable changes and revolutions the *contendents* have been still made a prey to the third party. *L'Estrange, Fab. 15.*

CONTE'NDER. *n. f.* [from *contend*.] Combatant; champion.

The *contenders* for it, look upon it as an undeniable truth.

*Locke.*

Those disputes often arise in good earnest, where the two *contenders* do really believe the different propositions which they support. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i. c. 10.*

CONTENT. *adj.* [contentus, Latin.]

1. Satisfied so as not to repine; easy, though not highly pleased.

Born to the spacious empire of the Nine,

One wou'd have thought she shou'd have been *content*,

To manage well that mighty government. *Dryden.*

Who is *content*, is happy. *Locke.*

A man is perfectly *content* with the state he is in, when he is perfectly without any uneasiness. *Locke.*

Foe to loud praise, and friend to learned ease,

*Content* with science in the vale of peace. *Pope's Epistles.*

5 M

2. Satisfied



2. Satisfied so as not to oppose.

Submit you to the people's voices,

Allow their officers, and be content

To suffer lawful censure.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To CONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To satisfy so as to stop complaint; not to offend; to appease without plenary happiness or complete gratification.

Content thyself with this much, and let this satisfy thee, that I love thee. *Sidney.*

It doth much content me

To hear him so inclin'd.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

If a man so temper his actions, as in some one of them he doth content every faction, the musick of praise will be fuller. *Bac.*

Great minds do sometimes content themselves to threaten, when they could destroy. *Tillotson, Preface.*

Do not content yourselves with obscure and confused ideas, where clearer are to be attained. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To please; to gratify.

Is the adder better than the eel,

Because his painted skin contents the eye?

*Shakespeare.*

CONTE'NT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Moderate happiness; such satisfaction as, though it does not fill up desire, appeases complaint.

Nought's had, all's spent,

Where our desire is got without content. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

One thought content the good to be enjoy'd;

This every little accident destroy'd.

*Dryden.*

A wife content his even soul secur'd;

By want not shaken, nor by wealth allur'd. *Smith on Philips.*

2. Acquiescence; satisfaction in a thing unexamined.

Others for language all their care express,

And value books, as women men, for dress:

Their praise is still—the style is excellent;

The sense they humbly take upon content. *Pope's Epistles.*

3. [From *contentus*, contained.] That which is contained, or included in any thing.

Though my heart's content firm love doth bear,

Nothing of that shall from mine eyes appear. *Shakespeare.*

Scarcely any thing can be certainly determined of the particular contents of any single mass of ore by mere inspection. *Woodward's Natural History, p. iv.*

These experiments are made on the blood of healthy animals: in a lax and weak habit such a serum might afford other contents. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. The power of containing; extent; capacity.

This island had then fifteen hundred strong ships, of great content. *Bacon.*

It were good to know the geometrical content, figure, and situation of all the lands of a kingdom, according to natural bounds. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

5. That which is comprised in a writing. In this sense the plural only is in use.

I have a letter from her

Of such contents, as you will wonder at. *Shakespeare.*

I shall prove these writings not counterfeits, but authentic, and the contents true, and worthy of a divine original. *Grew's Cosmol. b. iv. c. 1. f. 1.*

The contents of both books come before those of the first book, in the thread of the story. *Addison's Spectator, No. 267.*

CONTENTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *content*.] Satisfaction; content.

I seek no better warrant than my own conscience, nor no greater pleasure than mine own contentation. *Sidney.*

The shield was not long after incrustured with a new rust, and is the same; a cut of which hath been engraved and exhibited, to the great contentation of the learned. *Arbu. and Pope.*

CONTENTED. *participial adj.* [from *content*.] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining; not demanding more; easy, though not plenarily happy.

Barbarossa, in hope by sufferance to obtain another kingdom, seemed contented with the answer. *Knolles's History.*

Dream not of other worlds,

Contented that thus far has been reveal'd,

Not of earth only, but of highest heav'n. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

If he can descry

Some nobler foe approach, to him he calls,

And begs his fate, and then contented falls. *Denham.*

To distant lands Vertumnus never roves,

Like you, contented with his native groves. *Pope.*

CONTENTION. *n. f.* [contentio, Latin.]

1. Strife; debate; contest; quarrel; mutual opposition.

Can we with manners ask what was the difference?

—Safely, I think; 'twas a contention in publick. *Shakesp.*

But avoid foolish questions and genealogies, and contentions and strivings. *Tit. iii. 9.*

Can they keep themselves in a perpetual contention with their ease, their reason, and their God, and not endure a short combat with a sinful custom. *Decay of Piety.*

The ancients made contention the principle that reigned in the chaos at first, and then love; the one to express the divisions, and the other the union of all parties in the middle and common bond. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel.

Sons and brother at a strife!

What is your quarrel? how began it first?

—No quarrel, but a sweet contention. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

3. Eagerness; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

Your own earnestness and contention to effect what you are about, will continually suggest to you several artifices. *Holder.*

This is an end, which, at first view, appears worthy out utmost contention to obtain. *Rogers.*

CONTENTIOUS. *adj.* [from *contend*] Quarrelsome; given to debate; perverse; not peaceable.

Thou think'st much that this contentious storm

Invades us to the skin. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

There are certain contentious humours that are never to be pleased. *L'Estrange.*

Rest made them idle, idleness made them curious, and curiosity contentious. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTENTIOUS Jurisdiction. [In law.] A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief justices, and judges, have a contentious jurisdiction; but the lords of the treasury, and the commissioners of the customs, have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions. *Chambers.*

CONTENTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contentious*.] Perversely; quarrelsomely.

We shall not contentiously rejoin, or only to justify our own, but to applaud and confirm his maturer assertions. *Brown.*

CONTENTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contentious*.] Proneness to contest; perverseness; turbulence; quarrelsomeness.

Do not contentiousness and cruelty, and study of revenge, seldom fail of retaliation? *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONTENTLESS. *adj.* [from *content*.] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy.

Best states, contentless,

Have a distracted and most wretched being,

Worse than the worst, content. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

CONTENTMENT. *n. f.* [from *content*, the verb.]

1. Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction.

Such men's contentment must be wrought by stratagem: the usual method of fare is not for them. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 8.*

Submission is the only reasoning between a creature and its Maker, and contentment in his will is the best remedy we can apply to misfortunes. *Temple.*

Contentment, without external honour, is humility; without the pleasure of eating, temperance. *Grew's Cosmol.*

Some place the bliss in action, some in ease,

Those call it pleasure, and contentment these. *Pope's Essays.*

But now no face divine contentment wears,

'Tis all blank sadness, or continual tears. *Pope.*

2. Gratification.

At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some contentment in viewing of a famous city. *Wotton.*

CONTE'RMINOUS. *adj.* [conterminus, Latin.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundaries.

This insensibly conformed so many of them, as were conterminous to the colonies and garrisons, to the Roman laws. *Hale's Law of England.*

CONTE'RRANEOUS. *adj.* [conterraneus, Lat.] Of the same country. *Dict.*

To CONTE'ST. *v. a.* [contester, Fr. probably from *contra testari*, Latin.] To dispute; to controvert; to litigate; to call in question.

'Tis evident, upon what account none have presumed to contest the proportion of these ancient pieces. *Dryd. Dufresne.*

To CONTE'ST. *v. n.* Followed by *with*.

1. To strive; to contend.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of contesting with it, when there are hopes of victory. *Burnet.*

2. To vie; to emulate.

I do contest

As hotly and as nobly with thy love,

As ever in ambitious strength I did

Contend against thy valour. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Of man, who dares in pomp with Jove contest,

Unchang'd, immortal, and supremely blest? *Pope's Odyssey.*

CONTE'ST. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Dispute; difference; debate.

This of old no less contests did move,

Than when for Homer's birth sev'n cities strove. *Denham.*

A definition is the only way whereby the meaning of words can be known, without leaving room for contest about it. *Locke.*

Leave all noisy contests, all immodest clamours, and brawling language. *Watts.*

CONTE'STABLE. *adj.* [from *contest*.] That may be contested; disputable; controvertible.

CONTE'STABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *contestable*.] Possibility of contest. *Dict.*

CONTESTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *contest*.] The act of contesting; debate; strife.

Doors shut, visits forbidden, and, which was worse, divers contestations, even with the queen herself. *Wotton.*

After years spent in domestick, unsociable contestations, she found means to withdraw. *Clarendon, b. viii.*



# C O N

To CONTE'X. *v. a.* [*contexo*, Lat.] To weave together; to unite by interposition of parts.

The fluid body of quicksilver is *contexted* with the salts it carries up in sublimation. *Boyle.*

CO'NTEXT. *n. f.* [*contextus*, Latin.] The general series of a discourse; the parts of the discourse that precede and follow the sentence quoted.

That chapter is really a representation of one, which hath only the knowledge, not practice of his duty; as is manifest from the *context*. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

CONTE'XT. *adj.* [from *context*.] Knit together; firm.

Hollow and thin, for lightness; but withal *context* and firm, for strength. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

CONTE'XTURE. *n. f.* [from *context*.] The disposition of parts one amongst others; the composition of any thing out of separate parts; the system; the constitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

He was not of any delicate *contexture*; his limbs rather sturdy than dainty. *Watton.*

Every species, afterwards expressed, was produced from that idea, forming that wonderful *contexture* of created beings. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*

Hence 'gan relax,

The ground's *contexture*; hence Tartarian dregs,  
Sulphur, and nitrous spume, enkindling fierce,  
Bellow'd within their darksome caves. *Philips.*

This apt, this wise *contexture* of the sea,  
Makes it the ships, driv'n by the winds, obey;

Whence hardy merchants sail from shore to shore. *Blackm.*

CONTIGNA'TION. *n. f.* [*contignatio*, Latin.]

1. A frame of beams or boards joined together.

We mean a porch, or cloister, or the like, of one *contignation*, and not in storied buildings. *Wotton's Architecture.*

2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick.

CONTIGU'ITY. *n. f.* [from *contiguus*.] Actual contact; situation in which two bodies or countries touch upon each other.

He defined magnetical attraction to be a natural imitation and disposition conforming unto *contiguity*. *Brown, b. ii.*

The immediate *contiguity* of that convex were a real space. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONTIGUOUS. *adj.* [*contiguus*, Latin.]

1. Meeting so as to touch; bordering upon each other; not separate.

Flame doth not mingle with flame as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth *contiguous*, as it cometh to pass betwixt confisting bodies. *Bacon's Nat. History, N<sup>o</sup>. 31.*

The loud misrule

Of chaos far remov'd; left fierce extremes,  
*Contiguus*, might distemper the whole frame. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

The East and West

Upon the globe, a mathematick point  
Only divides: thus happiness and misery,  
And all extremes, are still *contiguous*. *Denham's Sophy.*

Distinguish them by the diminution of the lights and shadows, joining the *contiguous* objects by the participation of their colours. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

When I viewed it too near, the two halves of the paper did not appear fully divided from one another, but seemed *contiguous* at one of their angles. *Newton's Opt.*

2. It has sometimes *with*.

Water, being *contiguous* with air, cooleth it, but moisteneth it not. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 865.*

CONTIGUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contiguus*.] Without any intervening spaces.

Thus disembroil'd, they take their proper place,  
The next of kin *contiguously* embrace,  
And foes are sunder'd by a larger space. *Dryden's Ovid.*

CONTIGUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contiguus*.] Close connection; coherence. *Dict.*

CO'NTINENCE. } *n. f.* [*continentia*, Latin.]

CO'NTINENCY. }

1. Restraint; command of one's self.

He knew what to say; he knew also when to leave off, a *continence* which is practised by few writers. *Dryd. Fab. Pref.*

2. Chastity in general.

Where is he?—

—In her chamber, making a sermon of *continency* to her, and rails, and swears, and rates. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

Suffer not dishonour to approach

Th' imperial seat; to virtue consecrate,

To justice, *continence*, and nobility. *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*

3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure.

Content without lawful venery, is *continence*; without unlawful, chastity. *Grew's Cosmol.*

4. Moderation in lawful pleasures.

Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence*, of married persons. *Taylor.*

5. Continuity; uninterrupted course.

Answers ought to be made before the same judge, before whom the depositions were produced, lest the *continence* of the course should be divided; or, in other terms, lest there should be a discontinuance of the cause. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

# C O N

CONTINENT. *adj.* [*continens*, Latin.]

1. Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures. Life

Hath been as *continent*, as chaste, as true,  
As I am now unhappy. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. Restrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you, have a *continent* forbearance, 'till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. Continuous; connected.

The North-east part of Asia is, if not *continent* with the West side of America, yet certainly it is the least disjointed by sea of all that coast of Asia. *Brerewood on Languages.*

CO'NTINENT. *n. f.* [*continens*, Latin.]

1. Land not disjointed by the sea from other lands.

Whether this portion of the world were rent,  
By the rude ocean, from the *continent*;  
Or thus created, it was sure design'd  
To be the sacred refuge of mankind. *Waller.*

The declivity of rivers will be so much the less, and therefore the *continents* will be the less drained, and will gradually increase in humidity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. That which contains any thing. This sense is perhaps only in *Shakespeare*.

You shall find in him the *continent* of what part a gentleman would see. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

O cleave my sides!

Heart, once be stronger than thy *continent*,  
Crack thy frail case. *Shakesp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Close pent-up guilts,

Rive your contending *continents*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To CONTINGE. *v. n.* [*contingo*, Lat.] To touch; to reach; to happen. *Dict.*

CONTINGENCE. } *n. f.* [from *contingent*.] The quality of being

CONTINGENCY. } fortuitous; accidental possibility.

Their credulities assent unto any prognosticks, which, considering the *contingency* in events, are only in the prescience of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 3.*

For once, O heav'n! unfold thy adamant book;

If not thy firm, immutable decree,  
At least the second page of great *contingency*,  
Such as consists with wills originally free. *Dryden.*

Aristotle says, we are not to build certain rules upon the *contingency* of human actions. *South's Sermons.*

CONTINGENT. *adj.* [*contingens*, Latin.] Falling out by chance; accidental; not determinable by any certain rule.

Hazard naturally implies in it, first, something future; secondly, something *contingent*. *South.*

I first thoroughly informed myself in all material circumstances of it, in more places than one, that there might be nothing casual or *contingent* in any one of those circumstances. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CONTINGENT. *n. f.*

1. A thing in the hands of chance.

By *contingents* we are to understand those things which come to pass without any human forecast. *Grew's Cosmol. b. iii. c. 2.*

His understanding could almost pierce into future *contingents*, his conjectures improving even to prophecy. *South's Sermons.*

2. A proportion that falls to any person upon a division: thus, in time of war, each prince of Germany is to furnish his *contingent* of men, money, and munition.

CONTINGENTLY. *adv.* [from *contingent*.] Accidentally; without any settled rule.

It is digged out of the earth *contingently*, and indifferently, as the pyrites and agates. *Woodward's Natural History, p. iv.*

CONTINGENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *contingent*.] Accidentalness.

CONTINUAL. *adj.* [*continuus*, Latin.]

1. Incessant; proceeding without interruption; successive without any space of time between. *Continual* is used of time, and

continuous of place.

He that is of a merry heart, hath a *continual* feast. *Prov. 15.*

'Tis all blank sadness, or *continual* tears. *Pope.*

2. [In law.] A *continual* claim is made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other thing, which, in some respect, we cannot attain without danger. For example, if I be disseised of land, into which, though I have right into it, I dare not enter, for fear of beating; it behooveth me

to hold on my right of entry to the best opportunity of me and mine heir, by approaching as near it as I can, once every year as long as I live; and so I save the right of entry to my heir. *Cowel.*

CONTINUALLY. *adv.* [from *continual*.]

1. Without pause; without interruption.

The drawing of the boughs into the inside of a room, where a fire is *continually* kept, hath been tried with grapes. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 405.*

2. Without ceasing.

Why do not all animals *continually* increase in bigness, during the whole space of their lives? *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONTINUANCE. *n. f.* [from *continue*.]

1. Succession uninterrupted.

The brute immediately regards his own preservation, or the *continuance* of his species. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 120.*

2. Permanence



2. Permanence in one state.

*Continuance* of evil doth in itself increase evil. *Sidney.*

A chamber where a great fire is kept, though the fire be at one stay, yet with the *continuance* continually hath its heat increased. *Sidney, b. ii.*

These Romish casuists speak peace to the consciences of men, by suggesting something which shall satisfy their minds, notwithstanding a known, avowed *continuance* in sins. *South.*

3. Abode in a place.

4. Duration; lastingness.

You either fear his humour, or my negligence, that you call in question the *continuance* of his love. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

Their duty depending upon fear, the one was of no greater *continuance* than the other. *Hayward.*

That pleasure is not of greater *continuance*, which arises from the prejudice or malice of its hearers. *Addis. Freeholder.*

5. Perseverance.

To them who, by patient *continuance* in well-doing, seek for glory, and honour, and immortality, eternal life. *Ro. ii. 7.*

6. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were fashioned. *Pf. cxxxix. 16.*

CONTINUATE. *adj.* [*continuatus*, Latin.]

1. Immediately united.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made *continue* with his. *Hooker, b. v.*

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken.

A most incomparable man breath'd, as it were,

To an untirable and *continue* goodness. *Shakesp. Timon.*

CONTINUA'TION. *n. f.* [from *continue*.] Protraction, or succession uninterrupted.

These things must needs be the works of providence, for the *continuation* of the species, and upholding the world. *Ray.*

The Roman poem is but the second part of the Illias; a *continuation* of the same story. *Dryd. Fables, Preface.*

CONTINUATIVE. *n. f.* [from *continue*.] An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added *continuatives*; as Rome remains to this day, which includes at least two propositions, *viz.* Rome was, and Rome is. *Watts's Logick.*

CONTINUA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *continue*.] He that continues or keeps up the series or succession.

It seems injurious to providence to ordain a way of production which should destroy the producer, or contrive the continuation of the species by the destruction of the continuator. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 15.*

To CONTINUE. *v. n.* [*continuer*, Fr. *continuo*, Latin.]

1. To remain in the same state.

The multitude *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. *Mat. xv. 32.*

2. To last; to be durable.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue*. *I Sa. xiii. 14.*

For here have we no *continuing* city, but we seek one to come. *Heb. xiii. 14.*

3. To persevere.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. *Jo. viii. 31.*

To CONTINUE. *v. a.*

1. To protract, or repeat without interruption.

O *continue* thy loving kindness unto them. *Pf. xxxvi. 10.*

2. To unite without a chasm, or intervening substance.

The dark abyss, whose boiling gulph

Tamely endur'd a bridge of wond'rous length,

From hell *continu'd* reaching th' utmost orb

Of this frail world. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 1029.*

Here Priam's son, Deiphobus, he found,

Whose face and limbs were one *continu'd* wound;

Dishonest, with lop'd arms, the youth appears,

Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears. *Dryd. Æn.*

Where any motion or succession is so slow, as that it keeps not pace with the ideas in our minds, there the series of a constant *continued* succession is lost; and we perceive it not but with certain gaps of rest between. *Locke.*

You know how to make yourself happy, by only *continuing* such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead. *Pope.*

CONTINUEDLY. *adv.* [from *continued*.] Without interruption; without ceasing.

By perseverance, I do not understand a *continuedly* uniform, equal course of obedience, and such as is not interrupted with the least act of sin. *Norris.*

CONTINUER. *n. f.* [from *continue*.] Having the power of perseverance.

I would my horse had the speed of your tongue, and so good a continuer. *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

CONTINUITY. *n. f.* [*continuitas*, Latin.]

1. Connection uninterrupted; cohesion; close union.

It is certain, that in all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of solution of *continuity*. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

After the great lights there must be great shadows, which we call repofes, because in reality the sight would be tired, if it were attracted by a *continuity* of glittering objects. *Dryd.*

It wraps itself about the flame, and by its *continuity* hinders any air or nitre from coming. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

2. In physick.

That texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body, upon the destruction of which there is said to be a solution of *continuity*. *Quincy.*

As in the natural body a wound or solution of *continuity* is worse than a corrupt humour, so in the spiritual. *Bac. Essays.*

The solid parts may be contracted by dissolving their *continuity*; for a fibre, cut through, contracts itself. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTINUOUS. *adj.* [*continuus*, Latin.] Joined together without the intervention of any space.

As the breadth of every ring is thus augmented, the dark intervals must be diminished, until the neighbouring rings become *continuous*, and are blended. *Newton's Opt.*

To whose dread expanse,

*Continuous* depth, and wond'rous length of course,

Our floods are rills. *Thomson's Summer, l. 835.*

To CONTORT. *v. a.* [*contortus*, Latin.] To twist; to writhe.

The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted*. *Ray.*

Air seems to consist of spires *contorted* into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass. *Cheyne.*

CONTORTION. *n. f.* [from *contort*.] Twist; wry motion; flexure.

Disruption they would be in danger of, upon a great and sudden stretch or *contortion*. *Ray on the Creation.*

How can she acquire those hundred graces and motions, and airs, the *contortions* of every muscular motion in the face? *Swift.*

CONTOUR. *n. f.* [French.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CO'NTRA. A Latin preposition used in composition, which signifies *against*.

CONTRA'BAND. *adj.* [*contrabando*, Ital. contrary to proclamation.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful.

If there happen to be found an irreverent expression, or a thought too wanton, in the cargo, let them be flaved or forfeited, like *contraband* goods. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

To CO'NTRABAND. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.

To CONTRACT. *v. a.* [*contractus*, Latin.]

1. To draw together; to shorten.

Why love among the virtues is not known,

Is, that love *contracts* them all in one. *Donne.*

2. To bring two parties together; to make a bargain.

On him thy grace did liberty bestow;

But first *contracted*, that, if ever found,

His head should pay the forfeit. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To betroth; to affiancer.

The truth is, she and I, long since *contracted*,

Are now so sure that nothing can dissolve us. *Shakespeare.*

She was a lady of the highest condition in that country, and *contracted* to a man of merit and quality. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 58.*

4. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get.

Of enemies he could not but *contract* good store, while

moving in so high a sphere. *King Charles.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,

*Contracts* the danger of an actual fault. *Dryden's Juv.*

Like friendly colours, found them both unite,

And each from each *contract* new strength and light. *Pope.*

Such behaviour we *contract* by having much conversed with persons of high stations. *Swift.*

5. To shorten; to abridge; to epitomise.

To CONTRA'CT. *v. n.*

1. To shrink up; to grow short.

Whatever empties the vessels, gives room to the fibres to

*contract*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To bargain; as, to contract for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRA'CT. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Affianced; contracted.

First was he *contract* to lady Lucy;

Your mother lives a witness to that vow. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

CO'NTRACT. *n. f.* [from the verb. Anciently accented on the first.]

1. An act whereby two parties are brought together; a bargain; a compact.

The agreement upon orders, by mutual *contract*, with the consent to execute them by common strength, they make the rise of all civil governments. *Temple.*

Shall Ward draw *contracts* with a statesman's skill?

Or Japhet pocket, like his grace, a will? *Pope.*

2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another.

Touch'd you the bastardy of Edward's children?—

—I did, with his *contract* with lady Lucy,

And his *contract* by deputy in France. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *contracted*.] The state of being contracted; contraction. *Di<sup>ct</sup>.*

CONTRACTIB'LITY. *n. f.* [from *contractible*.] Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction. *By*



By this continual *contractibility* and dilatibility by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion. *Arbutn.*  
**CONTRACTIBLE.** *adj.* [from *contract.*] Capable of contraction.

Small air-bladders, dilatible and *contractible*, are capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbutn. on Aliments.*

**CONTRACTIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *contractible.*] The quality of suffering contraction. *Diët.*

**CONTRACTILE.** *adj.* [from *contract.*] Having the power of contraction, or of shortening itself.

The arteries are elastick tubes, endued with a *contractile* force, by which they squeeze and drive the blood still forward. *Arbutn. on Aliments.*

**CONTRACTION.** *n. f.* [*contractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of contracting or shortening.

The main parts of the poem, such as the fable and sentiments, no translator can prejudice but by omissions or *contractions*. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

2. The act of shrinking or shriveling.

Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary *contractions*. *Arbutn. on Aliments.*

3. The state of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compass.

Some things induce a *contraction* in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon.*

Comparing the quantity of *contraction* and dilatation made by all the degrees of each colour, I found it greatest in the red. *Newton's Opt.*

4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one.

5. Any thing in its state of abbreviation or contraction; as, the *writing is full of contractions.*

**CONTRACTOR.** *n. f.* [from *contract.*] One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

Let the measure of your affirmation or denial be the understanding of your *contractor*; for he that deceives the buyer or the seller by speaking what is true, in a sense not understood by the other, is a thief. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

All matches, friendships, and societies are dangerous and inconvenient, where the *contractors* are not equals. *L'Estrange.*

**TO CONTRADICTION.** *v. a.* [*contradico*, Latin.]

1. To oppose verbally; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted.

It is not lawful to *contradict* a point of history which is known to all the world, as to make Hannibal and Scipio contemporaries with Alexander. *Dryden's Dedication, Æn.*

2. To be contrary to; to repugn; to oppose.

No truth can *contradict* any truth. *Hooker, b. ii. sect. 7.*

I *contradict* your banes:

If you will marry, make your loves to me. *Shak. K. Lear.*

**CONTRADICTION.** *n. f.* [from *contradict.*] One that contradicts; one that opposes; an opposer.

If no *contradictor* appears herein, and the suit was only commenced against such as openly reproached him, in respect of his legitimacy, it will surely be good for the inheritance itself. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

If a gentleman is a little sincere in his representations, he is sure to have a dozen *contradictors*. *Swift's View of Ireland.*

**CONTRADICTION.** *n. f.* [from *contradict.*]

1. Verbal opposition; controversial assertion.

That tongue,  
 Inspir'd with *contradiction*, durst oppose  
 A third part of the gods. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

2. Opposition.

Consider him that endureth such *contradiction* of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied. *Heb. xii. 3.*

3. Inconsistency; incongruity in words or thoughts.

The apostle's advice to be angry and sin not, was a *contradiction* in their philosophy. *South's Sermons.*

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatsoever is false in *contradiction* to it. *Grew's Cosmol. b. ii.*

4. Contrariety, in thought or effect.

All *contradictions* grow in those minds, which neither absolutely climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Laws human must be made without *contradiction* unto any positive law in scripture. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 9.*

Can he make deathless death? That were  
 Strange *contradiction*, which to God himself  
 Impossible is held; as argument  
 Of weakness, not of pow'r. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

**CONTRADICTION.** *adj.* [from *contradict.*]

1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent.

The rules of decency, of government, of justice itself, are so different in one place from what they are in another, so party-coloured and *contradictious*, that one would think the species of men altered according to their climates. *Collier.*

2. Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.

**CONTRADICTION.** *n. f.* [from *contradictious.*] Inconsistency; contrariety to itself.

VOL. I

This opinion was, for its absurdity and *contradictiousness*, unworthy of the contemplation and refined spirit of Plato.

*Norris's Miscellanies.*

**CONTRADICTION.** *adv.* [from *contradictory.*] Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others.

Such as have discoursed hereon, have so diversely, *contrarily*, or *contradictorily* delivered themselves, that no affirmative from thence can be reasonably deduced. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

**CONTRADICTION.** *n. f.* [from *contradictory.*] Opposition in the highest degree. *Diët.*

**CONTRADICTION.** *adj.* [*contradictorius*, Latin]

1. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

The Jews hold, that in case two rabbies should happen to contradict one another, they were yet bound to believe the *contradictory* assertions of both. *South's Sermons.*

The schemes of those gentlemen are most absurd, and *contradictory* to common sense. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 7.*

2. [In logick.] That which is in the fullest opposition, where both the terms of one proposition are opposite to those of another.

**CONTRADICTION.** *n. f.* A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictories*; for it is the solecism of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the means. *Bacon, Essay 20.*

To ascribe unto him a power of election, not to chuse this or that indifferently, is to make the same thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, which are *contradictories*. *Bramb. Answer to Hobbs.*

**CONTRADISTINCTION.** *n. f.* [from *contradistinguish.*] Distinction by opposite qualities.

We must trace the soul in the ways of intellectual actions, whereby we may come to the distinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in *contradistinction* to some other powers. *Glanville's Sceps. c. 13.*

That there are such things as sins of infirmity, in *contradistinction* to those of presumption, is a truth not to be questioned. *South.*

**TO CONTRADISTINGUISH.** *v. a.* [from *contra* and *distinguish.*] To distinguish not simply by differential but by opposite qualities.

The primary ideas we have peculiar to body, as *contradistinguished* to spirit, are the cohesion of solid, and consequently separable parts, and a power of communicating motion by impulse. *Locke.*

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contradistinguished*. *Locke.*

**CONTRADISTINCTION.** *n. f.* [from *contra* and *fissure.*]

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the skull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called fissure; or in the contrary part, in which case it obtains the name of *contradistinction*. *Wiseman.*

**TO CONTRADISTINGUISH.** *v. a.* [*contra* and *indico*, Lat.] To point out some peculiar or incidental symptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires.

Vomits have their use in this malady; but the age and sex of the patient, or other urgent or *contraindicating* symptoms, must be observed. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**CONTRADISTINCTION.** *n. f.* [from *contraindicate.*] An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. *Quincy.*

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the distemper, and the proper diet, abstracting from the complications of the first, or the *contraindications* to the second. *Arbutn. on Aliments.*

**CONTRAMURE.** *n. f.* [*contremur*, French.] In fortification, is an out wall built about the main wall of a city. *Chambers.*

**CONTRARIETY.** *n. f.* [from *contra* and *nitens*, Latin.] Reaction; a resistency against pressure. *Diët.*

**CONTRARIETY.** *n. f.* [from *contra* and *position.*]

1. A placing over against.

2. In logick. See **CONVERSION.**

**CONTRARIETY.** *n. f.* [from *contra* and *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule.

It is not only its not promoting, but its opposing, or at least its natural aptness to oppose the greatest and best of ends; so that it is not so properly an irregularity as a *contraregularity*. *Norris.*

**CONTRARIETY.** *adj.* [*contrariant*, from *contrarius*, French.] Inconsistent; contradictory: a term of law.

The very depositions of witnesses themselves, being false, various, *contrariant*, single, inconcludent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**CONTRARIETY.** *n. f.* [from *contrary.*] In logick, propositions which destroy each other; but of which the falshood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, *every vine is a tree, no vine is a tree.* These can never be both true together, but they may be both false. *Watts's Logick.*

**CONTRARIETY.** *n. f.* [from *contrarietas*, Latin.]

1. Repugnance; opposition.

The will about one and the same thing may, in contrary respects,



respects, have contrary inclinations, and that without *contrariety*.  
*Hooker, b. v. sect. 48.*

It principally failed by late setting out, and by some *contrariety* of weather at sea.  
*Wotton.*

Their religion had more than negative *contrariety* to virtue.  
*Decay of Piety.*

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to, and those that entertain the senses. *South.*

There is nothing more common than *contrariety* of opinions; nothing more obvious than that one man wholly disbelieves what another only doubts of, and a third steadfastly believes and firmly adheres to.  
*Locke.*

2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite.

Making a *contrariety* the place of my memory, in her foulness I beheld Pamela's fairness, still looking on Mopsa, but thinking on Pamela.  
*Sidney.*

He which will perfectly recover a sick and restore a diseased body unto health, must not endeavour so much to bring it to a state of simple *contrariety*, as of fit proportion in *contrariety* unto those evils which are to be cured.  
*Hooker, b. iv. f. 8.*

He will be here, and yet he is not here;

How can these *contrarieties* agree? *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

These two interests are of that nature, that it is to be feared they cannot be divided; but they will also prove opposite, and not resting in a bare diversity, quickly rise into a *contrariety*.  
*South's Sermons.*

CONTRA'RILY. *adv.* [from *contrary*.]

1. In a manner contrary.

Many of them conspire to one and the same action, and all this *contrariety* to the laws of specific gravity, in whatever posture the body be formed.  
*Ray on the Creation.*

2. Different ways; in different directions.

Though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so *contrariety*, and consequently some of them to what is evil.  
*Locke.*

CONTRA'RINESS. *n. f.* [from *contrary*.] Contrariety; opposition.  
*Dict.*

CONTRA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *contrary*.] Opposite; repugnant the one to the other.

God of our fathers, what is man!

That Thou towards him, with hand so various,

Or might I say *contrarious*,

Temper'st thy providence through his short course? *Milton.*

CONTRA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contrarious*.] Oppositely; contrarily.

Many things, having full reference

To one consent, may work *contrariouly*. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

CONTRA'RIWISE. *adv.* [contrary and wise.] See WISE.

1. Conversely.

Divers medicines in greater quantity move stool, and in smaller urine; and so, *contrariwise*, some in greater quantity move urine, and in smaller stool.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

Every thing that acts upon the fluids, must, at the same time, act upon the solids, and *contrariwise*. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

2. On the contrary.

The matter of faith is constant, the matter, *contrariwise*, of actions daily changeable.  
*Hooker, b. iii. f. 10.*

This request was never before made by any other lords; but, *contrariwise*, they were humble suiters to have the benefit and protection of the English laws.  
*Davies on Ireland.*

The sun may set and rise:

But we, *contrariwise*,

Sleep, after our short light,

One everlasting night.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*

CONTRARY. *adj.* [contrarius, Latin.]

1. Opposite; contradictory; not simply different, or not alike, but repugnant, so that one destroys or obstructs the other.

Perhaps some thing, repugnant to her kind,

By strong antipathy the soul may kill;

But what can be *contrary* to the mind,

Which holds all contraries in concord still.

*Davies.*

2. Inconsistent; disagreeing.

He that believes it, and yet lives *contrary* to it, knows that he hath no reason for what he does.  
*Tillotson, Serm. v.*

The various and *contrary* choices that men make in the world, do not argue that they do not at all pursue good; but that the same thing is not good to every man alike.  
*Locke.*

3. Adverse; in an opposite direction.

The ship was in the midst of the sea, tossed with the waves; for the wind was *contrary*.  
*Mat. xiv. 24.*

CONTRARY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A thing of opposite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy,

Than I and such a knave.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He sung

Why *contraries* feed thunder in the cloud. *Cowley's Davideis.*

Honour should be concern'd in honour's cause;

That is not to be cur'd by *contraries*,

As bodies are, whose health is often drawn

From rankest poisons.

*Southern's Oroonoko.*

2. A proposition contrary to some other; a fact contrary to the allegation.

The instances brought by our author are but slender proofs of a right to civil power and dominion in the first-born, and do rather shew the *contrary*.  
*Locke.*

3. On the CONTRARY. In opposition; on the other side.

He pleaded still not guilty;

The king's attorney, *on the contrary*,

Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions

Of diverse witnesses. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

If justice stood on the side of the single person, it ought to give good men pleasure to see that right should take place; but when, *on the contrary*, the commonweal of a whole nation is overborn by private interest, what good man but must lament?  
*Swift.*

4. To the CONTRARY. To a contrary purpose; to an opposite intent.

They did it, not for want of instruction *to the contrary*. *Still.*

To Co'NTRARY. *v. a.* [contrarier, French.] To oppose; to thwart; to contradict.

When I came to court I was advised not to *contrary* the king.  
*Latimer.*

Finding in him the force of it, he would no further *contrary* it, but employ all his service to medicine it.  
*Sidney.*

CONTRAST. *n. f.* [contraste, Fr.] Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

To Co'NTRAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in opposition, so that one figure shews another to advantage.

2. To shew another figure to advantage by its colour or situation.

The figures of the groups must not be all on a side, that is, with their face and bodies all turned the same way; but must *contrast* each other by their several positions. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

CONTRAVALLA'TION. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *vallo*, Latin.]

The fortification thrown up, by the besiegers, round a city, to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

When the late czar of Muscovy first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of circumvallation and *contravallation* at the siege of a town in Livonia.  
*Watts's Logick.*

To CONTRA'VENE. *v. a.* [contra and venio, Lat.] To oppose; to obstruct; to baffle.

CONTRA'VENER. *n. f.* [from *contravene*.] He who opposes another.

CONTRA'VE'NTION. *n. f.* [French.] Opposition.

Yet if Christianity did not lend its name to stand in the gap, and to employ or divert these humours, they must of necessity be spent in *contraventions* to the laws of the land. *Swift.*

CONTRA'VE'VA. *n. f.* [contra, against, and yerva, a name by which the Spaniards call black hellebore; and, perhaps, sometimes poison in general.] A species of birthwort growing in Jamaica, where it is much used as an alexipharmick. *Miller.*

CONTRACTA'TION. *n. f.* [contractio, Latin.] A touching or handling.  
*Dict.*

CONTRI'BUTARY. *adj.* [from *con* and *tributary*.] Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

Thus we are engaged in the objects of geometry and arithmetick; yea, the whole mathematicks must be *contributory*,

and to them all nature pays a subsidy. *Glanville's Sceps. c. 25.*

To CONTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [contribuo, Latin.] To give to some common stock; to advance towards some common design.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies.  
*Addison on the State of the War.*

His master *contributed* a great sum of money to the Jesuits church, which is not yet quite finished. *Addison on Italy.*

To CONTRI'BUTE. *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a share in any act or effect.

Whatever praises may be given to works of judgment, there is not even a single beauty in them to which the invention must not *contribute*.  
*Pope's Essay on Homer.*

CONTRI'BUTION. *n. f.* [from *contribute*.]

1. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons.

2. That which is given by several hands for some common purpose.

It hath pleased them of Macedonia to make a certain *contribution* for the poor saints.  
*Rem. xv. 26.*

Beggars are now maintained by voluntary *contributions*.  
*Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

3. That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground,

Do stand but in a forc'd affection;

For they have grudg'd us *contribution*. *Shakesp. Jul. Caesar.*

CONTRI'BUTIVE. *adj.* [from *contribute*.] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

As the value of the promises renders them most proper incentives



centives to virtue, so the manner of proposing we shall find also highly *contributive* to the same end. *De. ay of Piety.*

**CONTRIBUTOR.** *n. f.* [from *contribute*.] One that bears a part in some common design; one that helps forward, or exerts his endeavours to some end, in conjunction with others.

I promis'd we would be *contributors*,

And bear his charge of wooing, whatsoe'er. *Shakespeare.*

A grand *contributor* to our dissensions is passion. *De. of Piety.*

Art thou a true lover of thy country? Zealous for its religious and civil liberties? And a cheerful *contributor* to all those publick expences which have been thought necessary to secure them? *Atterbury.*

**CONTRIBUTORY.** *adj.* [from *contribute*.] Promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

**TO CONTRISTATE.** *v. a.* [*contristo*, Latin.] To sadden; to make sorrowful; to make melancholy.

Blackness and darkness are but privatives, and therefore have little or no activity: somewhat they do *contristate*, but very little. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 73.

**CONTRISTATION.** *n. f.* [from *contristate*.] The act of making sad; the state of being made sad; sorrow; heaviness of heart; sadness; sorrowfulness; gloominess; grief; moan; mournfulness; trouble; discontent; melancholy.

Incense and nidorous smells, such as were of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of sadness and *contristation* of the spirits, and partly also by heating and exalting them. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 932.

**CONTRITE.** *adj.* [*contritus*, Latin.]

1. Bruised; much worn.

2. Worn with sorrow; harrassed with the sense of guilt; penitent. In the books of divines *contrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the love of God and desire of pleasing him; and *attrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the fear of punishment.

I Richard's body have interred now;

And on it have bestow'd more *contrite* tears,

Than from it issa'd forced drops of blood. *Shak. Henry V.*

With tears

Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air

Frequenting, sent from hearts *contrite*, in sign

Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

The *contrite* sinner is restored to pardon, and, through faith in Christ, our repentance is intitled to salvation. *Rogers's Sermon.*

**CONTRITENESS.** *n. f.* [from *contrite*.] Contrition; repentance. *Dict.*

**CONTRITION.** *n. f.* [from *contrite*.]

1. The act of grinding; or rubbing to powder.

Some of those coloured powders, which painters use, may have their colours a little changed, by being very elaborately and finely ground; where I see not what can be justly pretended for those changes, besides the breaking of their parts into less parts by that *contrition*. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Penitence; sorrow for sin: in the strict sense, the sorrow which arises from the desire to please God, distinguished from *attrition*, or imperfect repentance produced by dread of hell.

What is sorrow and *contrition* for sin? A being grieved with the conscience of sin, not only that we have thereby incurred such danger, but also that we have so unkindly grieved and provoked so good a God. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

Fruits of more pleasing favour, from thy seed

Sown with *contrition* in his heart, than those

Which, his own hand manuring, all the trees

Of paradise could have produc'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Your fasting, *contrition*, and mortification, when the church and state appoints, and that especially in times of greater riot and luxury. *Sprat's Sermons.*

My future days shall be one whole *contrition*;

A chapel will I build with large endowment,

Where every day an hundred aged men

Shall all hold up their wither'd hands to heav'n. *Dryden.*

**CONTRIVABLE.** *adj.* [from *contrive*.] Possible to be planned by the mind; possible to be invented and adjusted.

It will hence appear how a perpetual motion may seem easily *contrivable*. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

**CONTRIVANCE.** *n. f.* [from *contrive*.]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation; the thing contrived.

There is no work impossible to these *contrivances*, but there may be as much acted by this art as can be fancied by imagination. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

Instructed, you'll explore

Divine *contrivance*, and a God adore. *Blackmore's Creation.*

2. Scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes.

Our bodies are made according to the most curious artifice, and orderly *contrivance*. *Glanville's Scep. c. 7.*

3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice.

Have I not manag'd my *contrivance* well,

To try your love, and make you doubt of mine? *Dryden.*

There might be a feint, a *contrivance* in the matter, to draw him into some secret ambush. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

**TO CONTRIVE.** *v. a.* [*controuwer*, French.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate.

One that slept in the *contriving* lust, and waked to do it.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

What more likely to *contrive* this admirable frame of the universe than infinite wisdom. *Tilloson.*

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

2. To wear away. Out of use.

Three ages, such as mortal men *contrive*. *Fairy Queen.*

**TO CONTRIVE.** *v. n.* To form or design; to plan; to scheme; to complot.

Please ye, we may *contrive* this afternoon,

And quaff carouses to our mistress' health. *Shakespeare.*

**CONTRIVEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *contrive*.] Invention. *Dict.*

**CONTRIVER.** *n. f.* [from *contrive*.] An inventor; one that plans a design; a schemer.

I, the mistress of your charms,

The close *contriver* of all harms,

Was never call'd to bear my part. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Epeus, who the fraud's *contriver* was. *Denham.*

Plain loyalty, not built on hope,

I leave to your *contriver*, Pope:

None loves his king and country better,

Yet none was ever less their debtor. *Swift.*

Scenes of blood and desolation, I had painted as the common effects of those destructive machines; whereof, he said, some evil genius, enemy to mankind, must have been the first *contriver*. *Gulliv. Travels.*

**CONTROL.** *n. f.* [*controle*, that is, *contre role*, French.]

1. A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.

2. Check; restraint.

Let partial spirits still aloud complain,

Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;

And own no liberty, but where they may,

Without *control*, upon their fellows prey. *Waller.*

He shall feel a force upon himself from within, and from the *control* of his own principles, to engage him to do worthily. *South.*

If the sinner shall win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all those considerations shall be able to strike no terror into his mind, lay no restraint upon his lusts, no *control* upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace. *South's Sermons.*

Speak, what Phœbus has inspir'd thy soul

For common good, and speak without *control*. *Dryd. Hom.*

3. Power; authority; superintendence.

The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowls,

Are their male's subjects, and at their *controls*. *Shakespeare.*

**TO CONTROL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.

2. To govern; to restrain; to subject.

Authority to convent, to *control*, to punish, as far as with excommunication, whomsoever they should think worthy. *Hooker, Preface.*

Give me a staff of honour for mine age;

But not a sceptre to *control* the world. *Shakesp. Tit. Andron.*

Who shall *control* me for my works? *Eclus. v. 3.*

I feel my virtue struggling in my soul;

But stronger passion does its pow'r *control*. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

O, dearest Andrew, says the humble droll,

Henceforth may I obey, and thou *control*. *Prior.*

3. To overpower; to confute; as, he controlled all the evidence of his adversary.

As for the time while he was in the Tower, and the manner of his brother's death, and his own escape, he knew they were things that a very few could *control*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**CONTROLLABLE.** *adj.* [from *control*.] Subject to control; subject to command; subject to be over-ruled.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore, in its present workings, not *controllable* by reason. *South.*

**CONTROLLER.** *n. f.* [from *control*.] One that has the power of governing or restraining; a superintendent.

He does not calm his contumelious spirit,

Nor cease to be an arrogant *controller*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

The great *contro'ler* of our fate,

Deign'd to be man, and liv'd in low estate. *Dryden.*

**CONTROLLERSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *controller*.] The office of a controller.

**CONTROLMENT.** *n. f.* [from *control*.]

1. The power or act of superintending or restraining; restraint; superintendence.

They made war and peace one with another, without *controlment*. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Opposition; resistance; confutation.

Were it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without *controlment*, in that current meaning whereby every where it prevaileth. *Hooker, b. iii. sect. 7.*

Here have we war for war, and blood for blood,

*Controlment* for *controlment*. *Shakespeare's King John.*

**CONTROVERSIAL.** *adj.* [from *controversy*.] Relating to disputes; disputatious.



It happens in *controversial* discourses as it does in the assaulting of towns, where, if the ground be but firm whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther enquiry of whom it is borrowed, nor whom it belongs to, so it affords but a fit rise for the present purpose. *Locke.*

CO'NTROVERSY. *n. f.* [*controversia*, Latin.]

1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions: a dispute is commonly oral, and a controversy in writing.

How cometh it to pass that we are so rent with mutual contentions, and that the church is so much troubled? If men had been willing to learn, all these *controversies* might have died the very day they were first brought forth. *Hooker, b. i.*

Without *controversy* great is the mystery of godliness. *1 Tim.*

Wild *controversy* then, which long had slept,

Into the press from ruin'd cloisters leapt.

*Denham.*

This left no room for *controversy* about the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others. *Locke.*

2. A suit in law.

If there be a *controversy* between men, and they come unto judgment, that the judges may judge them, then they shall justify the righteous and condemn the wicked. *Deutr. xxv. 1.*

3. A quarrel.

The Lord hath a *controversy* with the nations. *Jer. xxv. 31.*

4. Opposition; enmity: this is an unusual sense.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it

With lusty sinews; throwing it aside,

And stemming it with hearts of *controversy*. *Shak. Jul. Cæs.*

TO CONTROVERT. *v. a.* [*controverto*, Lat.] To debate; to ventilate in opposite books; to dispute any thing in writing.

If any person shall think fit to *controvert* them, he may do it very safely for me. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

CONTROVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *controvert*] Disputable; that may be the cause of controversy.

Discouraging of matters dubious, and many *controvertible* truths, we cannot without arrogancy intreat a credulity, or implore any farther assent than the probability of our reasons and verity of our experiments. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*

CONTROVERTIST. *n. f.* [from *controvert*.] Disputant; a man versed or engaged in literary wars or disputations.

Who can think himself so considerable as not to dread this mighty man of demonstration, this prince of *controvertists*, this great lord and possessor of first principles. *Tillotson, Preface.*

CONTUMACIOUS. *adj.* [*contumax*, Latin.] Obstinate; perverse; stubborn; inflexible.

He is in law said to be a *contumacious* person, who, on his appearance afterwards, departs the court without leave. *Ayliffe.*

There is another very efficacious method for subduing of the most obstinate *contumacious* sinner, and bringing him into the obedience of the faith of Christ. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CONTUMACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumacious*.] Obstinate; stubbornly; inflexibly; perversely.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contumacious*.] Obstinacy; perverseness; inflexibility; stubbornness.

From the description I have given of it, a judgment may be given of the difficulty and *contumaciousness* of cure. *Wiseman.*

CONTUMACY. *n. f.* [from *contumacia*, Latin.]

1. Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility.

Such acts

Of *contumacy* will provoke the Highest

To make death in us live. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

These certificates do only, in the generality, mention the party's *contumacies* and disobedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONTUMELIOUS. *adj.* [*contumeliosus*, Latin.]

1. Reproachful; rude; sarcastick; contemptuous.

With scoffs and scorns, and *contumelious* taunts,

In open market-place produc'd they me

To be a publick spectacle. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. i.*

In all the quarrels and tumults at Rome, though the people frequently proceeded to rude *contumelious* language, yet no blood was ever drawn in any popular commotions, 'till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift on the Dissent. in Athens and Rome.*

2. Inclined to utter reproach; brutal; rude.

There is yet another sort of *contumelious* persons, who, indeed, are not chargeable with that circumstance of ill employing their wit; for they use none in it. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

Giving our holy virgins to the stain

Of *contumelious*, beastly, madbrain'd war. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

3. Productive of reproach; shameful; ignominious.

As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so is it *contumelious* to him. *Decay of Picty.*

CONTUMELIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumelious*] Reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely.

The people are not wont to take so great offence, when they are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are *contumeliously* trodden upon. *Hooker, b. i. sect. 10.*

Fie, lords; that you, being supreme magistrates,

Thus *contumeliously* should break the peace. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

CONTUMELIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contumelious*.] Rudeness; reproach.

CONTUMELY. *n. f.* [*contumelia*, Latin.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach.

If the helm of chief government be in the hands of a few of the wealthiest, then laws, providing for continuance thereof, must make the punishment of *contumely* and wrong, offered unto any of the common sort, sharp and grievous, that so the evil may be prevented. *Hooker, b. i. sect. 10.*

Th' oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely*,

The pang of despis'd love, the law's delay. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

It was undervalued and depressed with some bitterness and *contumely*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Why should any man be troubled at the *contumelies* of those whose judgment deserves not to be valued? *Tillotson.*

Eternal *contumely* attend that guilty title which claims exemption from thought, and arrogates to its wearers the prerogative of brutes. *Addison's Guardian, No. 123.*

TO CONTUSE. *v. a.* [*contusus*, Latin.]

1. To beat together; to bruise.

Of their roots, barks, and seeds, *contused* together, and mingled with other earth, and well watered with warm water, there came forth herbs much like the other. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.

The ligature *contuses* the lips in cutting them, so that they require to be digested before they can unite. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CONTUSION. *n. f.* [from *contusio*.]

1. The act of beating or bruising.

2. The state of being beaten or bruised.

Take a piece of glass, and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by *contusion* a multitude of minute surfaces, from a diaphanous, degenerates into a white body. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. A bruise; a compression of the fibres, distinguished from a wound.

That winter lion, who in rage forgets

Aged *contusions*, and all bruise of time. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and all *contusions*, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

CONVAL LILY. See LILY of the VALLEY.

CONVALESCENCE. } *n. f.* [from *convalesco*, Latin.] Renewal

CONVALESCENCY. } of health; recovery from a disease.

Being in a place out of the reach of any alarm, the recovered her spirits to a reasonable *convalescence*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

CONVALESCENT. *adj.* [*convalescens*, Latin.] Recovering; returning to a state of health.

CONVENABLE. *adj.* [*convenable*, French.]

1. Consistent with; agreeable to; accordant to. Not now in use.

He is so meek, wise, and merciable,

And with his word his work is *convenable*. *Spenser's Past.*

2. That may be convened.

TO CONVE'NE. *v. n.* [*convenio*, Latin.] To come together; to assemble; to associate; to unite.

The fire separates the aqueous parts from the others where-with they were blended in the concrete, and brings them into the receiver, where they *convene* into a liquor. *Boyle.*

There are settled periods of their *convening*, or a liberty left to the prince for convoking the legislature. *Locke.*

In short-sighted men, whose eyes are too plump, the refraction being too great, the rays converge and *convene* in the eyes, before they come at the bottom. *Newton's Opt.*

TO CONVE'NE. *v. a.*

1. To call together; to assemble; to convoke.

No man was better pleased with the *convening* of this parliament than myself. *King Charles.*

All the factious and schismatical people would frequently, as well in the night as the day, *convene* themselves by the sound of a bell. *Clarendon.*

And now th' almighty father of the gods

*Convenes* a council in the blest abodes. *Pope's Statius.*

2. To summon judicially.

By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil causes, cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe.*

CONVE'NIENCE. } *n. f.* [*convenientia*, Latin.]

CONVE'NIENCY. }

1. Fitness; propriety.

In things not commanded of God, yet lawful, because permitted, the question is, what light shall shew us the *convenience* which one hath above another. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 4.*

2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulties.

A man putting all his pleasures into one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one jewel: the value is the same, and the *convenience* greater. *South's Sermons.*

Every man must want something for the *convenience* of his life, for which he must be obliged to others. *Calamy's Sermon.*

There is another *convenience* in this method, during your waiting. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

3. Cause of ease; accommodation.

If it have not such a *convenience*, voyages must be very uncomfortable. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

There



There was a pair of spectacles, a pocket perspective, and several other little *conveniencies*, I did not think myself bound in honour to discover. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. Fitness of time or place.

Use no farther means;

But with all brief and plain *conveniency*,

Let me have judgment. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

CONVENIENT. *adj.* [*conveniens*, Latin.]

1. Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted; commodious.

The least and most trivial episodes, or under actions, are either necessary or *convenient*; either so necessary that without them the poem must be imperfect, or so *convenient* that no others can be imagined more suitable to the place in which they are. *Dryd. Dedication to the Æneid.*

Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten and preserved by a *convenient* mixture of contrarieties. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

2. It has either *to* or *for* before the following noun: perhaps it ought generally to have *for* before persons, and *to* before things.

Give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food *convenient* for me. *Prov. xxx. 8.*

There are some arts that are peculiarly *convenient* to some particular nations. *Tillotson.*

CONVENIENTLY. *adv.* [from *convenient*.]

1. Commodiously; without difficulty.

I this morning know

Where we shall find him most *conveniently*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

2. Fitly; with proper adaptation of part to part, or of the whole to the effect proposed.

It would be worth the experiment to inquire, whether or no a sailing chariot might be more *conveniently* framed with moveable sails, whose force may be impressed from their motion, equivalent to those in a wind-mill. *Wilkins's Mat. Mag.*

CONVENT. *n. f.* [*conventus*, Latin.]

1. An assembly of religious persons; a body of monks or nuns.

He came to Leicester;

Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot,

With all his *convent*, honourably receiv'd him. *Sh. H. VIII.*

2. A religious house; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

One seldom finds in Italy a spot of ground more agreeable than ordinary, that is not covered with a *convent*. *Addison.*

To CONVENT. *v. a.* [*convenio*, Latin.] To call before a judge or judicature.

He with his oath

By all probation will make up full clear,

Whenever he's *convented*. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

They sent forth their precepts to attach men, and *convent* them before themselves at private houses. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CONVENTICLE. *n. f.* [*conventiculum*, Latin.]

1. An assembly; a meeting.

They are commanded to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever; even out of the church, to have nothing to do with publick business. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. An assembly for worship. Generally used in an ill sense, including heresy or schism.

It behoveth, that the place where God shall be served by the whole church be a publick place, for the avoiding of privy *conventicles*, which, covered with pretence of religion, may serve unto dangerous practices. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 12.*

A sort of men, who are content to be stiled of the church of England, who perhaps attend its service in the morning, and go with their wives to a *conventicle* in the afternoon. *Swift.*

3. A secret assembly; an assembly where conspiracies are formed.

Ay, all of you have laid your heads together,

(Myself had notice of your *conventicles*)

And all to make away my guiltless life. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

CONVENTICLER. *n. f.* [from *conventicle*.] One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

Another crop is too like to follow; nay, I fear, it is unavoidable, if the *conventiclers* be permitted still to scatter. *Dryd.*

CONVENTION. *n. f.* [*conventio*, Latin.]

1. The act of coming together; union; coalition; junction.

They are to be reckoned amongst the most general affections of the *conventions*, or associations of several particles of matter into bodies of any certain denomination. *Boyle.*

2. An assembly.

Publick *conventions* are liable to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men. *Swift.*

3. A contract; an agreement for a time, previous to a definitive treaty.

CONVENTIONAL. *adj.* [from *convention*.] Stipulated; agreed on by compact.

*Conventional* services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights service. *Hale's Com. Law of Engl.*

CONVENTIONARY. *adj.* [from *convention*.] Acting upon contract; settled by stipulations.

The ordinary covenants of most *conventional* tenants are, to pay due capon and due harvest journeys. *Carew's Survey.*

CONVENTUAL. *adj.* [*conventuel*, French.] Belonging to a convent; monastick.

Those are called *conventual* priors that have the chief ruling power over a monastery. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONVENTUAL. *n. f.* [from *convent*.] A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

I have read a sermon of a *conventual*, who laid it down, that Adam could not laugh before the fall. *Addison's Spectator.*

To CONVERGE. *v. n.* [*convergo*, Latin.] To tend to one point from different places.

Where the rays from all the points of any object meet again, after they have been made to *converge* by reflexion or refraction, there they will make a picture of the object upon a white body. *Newton's Opt.*

EnswEEPing first

The lower skies, they all at once *converge*

High to the crown of heaven. *Thomson's Autumn.*

CONVERGENT. } *adj.* [from *converge*.] Tending to one point

CONVERGING. } from different places.

CONVERGING Series. See SERIES.

CONVERSABLE. *adj.* [from *converse*.] It is sometimes written *conversible*, but improperly; *conversant*, *conversation*, *conversable*.] Qualified for conversation; fit for company; well adapted to the reciprocal communication of thoughts; communicative.

That fire and levity which makes the young ones scarce *conversible*, when tempered by years, makes a gay old age. *Guardian, No. 101.*

CONVERSABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *conversable*.] The quality of being a pleasing companion; fluency of talk.

CONVERSABLY. *adv.* [from *conversable*.] In a conversable manner; with the qualities of a pleasing communicative companion.

CONVERSANT. *adj.* [*conversant*, French.]

1. Acquainted with; having a knowledge of any thing acquired by familiarity and habitude; familiar: with *in*.

The learning and skill which he had by being *conversant* in their books. *Hooker, b. iii. sect. 8.*

Let them make some towns near to the mountain's side, where they may dwell together with neighbours, and be *conversant* in the view of the world. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Those who are *conversant* in both the tongues, I leave to make their own judgment of it. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

He uses the different dialects as one who had been *conversant* with them all. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

2. Having intercourse with any; acquainted; familiar by cohabitation or fellowship; cohabiting: with *among* or *with*.

All that Moses commanded, Joshua read before all the congregation of Israel, with the women, and the little ones, and the strangers that were *conversant* among them. *Jos. viii. 35.*

Never to be infected with delight,

Nor *conversant* with ease and idleness. *Shakesp. King John.*

Old men who have loved young company, and been *conversant* continually with them, have been of long life. *Bacon.*

Gabriel, this day by proof thou shalt behold,

Thou, and all angels *conversant* on earth

With man, or men's affairs, how I begin

To verify that solemn message. *Milton's Parad. Regained.*

To such a one, an ordinary coffeehouse-gleaner of the city is an arrant statesman, and as much superiour too, as a man *conversant* about Whitehall and the court is to an ordinary shopkeeper. *Locke.*

3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning: with *about*, formerly *in*.

The matters *wherein* church polity is *conversant*, are the publick religious duties of the church. *Hooker, b. iii.*

If any think education, because it is *conversant* about children, to be but a private and domestick duty, he has been ignorantly bred himself. *Wotton on Education.*

Discretion, considered both as an accomplishment and as a virtue, not only as is *conversant* about worldly affairs, but as regarding our whole existence. *Addison, Spectator, No. 226.*

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is *conversant* about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance to ourselves and our country. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 13.*

CONVERSATION. *n. f.* [*conversatio*, Latin.]

1. Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk: opposed to a formal conference.

She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts with the sweet *conversation* of her sister. *Sidney, b. ii.*

What I mentioned some time ago in *conversation*, was not a new thought, just then started by accident or occasion. *Swift.*

2. A particular act of discoursing upon any subject; as, *we had* a long *conversation* on that question.

3. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity.

The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habits, and *conversation* with the best company of both sexes. *Dryden.*

His apparent, open guilt;

I mean his *conversation* with Shore's wife. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life.

Having your *conversation* honest among the Gentiles. *1 Pet.*

CONVERSATIVE. *adj.* [from *converse*.] Relating to publick life, and commerce with men; not contemplative.

Finding him little studious and contemplative, she chose to endue him with *conversative* qualities of youth. *Wotton.*



To CONVERSE. *v. n.* [*converser*, Fr. *conversor*, Latin.]

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with; to be a companion to: followed by *with*.

Men then come to be furnished with fewer or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they converse with afford greater or less variety. *Locke.*

By approving the sentiments of a person with whom he conversed, in such particulars as were just, he won him over from those points in which he was mistaken. *Addis. Freeholder.*

For him who lonely loves

To seek the distant hills, and there converse  
With nature. *Thomson's Summer, l. 130.*

2. To be acquainted with; to be familiar to.  
I will converse with iron-witted fools,  
And unrespective boys: none are for me,  
That look into me with considerate eyes *Shakesf. Rich. III.*
3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk.  
Go therefore half this day, as friend with friend,  
Converse with Adam. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v. l. 230.*  
Much less can bird with beast, or fish with fowl,  
So well converse. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii. l. 396.*
4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject: with *on* before the thing.  
We had conversed so often on that subject, and he had communicated his thoughts of it so fully to me, that I had not the least remaining difficulty. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

5. To have commerce with a different sex.  
Being asked by some of her sex, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pray to the gods, after having conversed with a man? If it were a husband, says she, the next day; if a stranger, never. *Guardian, No. 165.*

CONVERSE. *n. f.* [from the verb. It is sometimes accented on the first syllable, sometimes on the last. *Pope* has used both: the first is more analogical.]

1. Conversation; manner of discoursing in familiar life.  
His converse is a system fit,  
Alone to fill up all her wit. *Swift.*  
Gen'rous converse; a soul exempt from pride,  
And love to praise with reason on his side. *Pope's Ess. on Crit.*  
Form'd by thy converse, happily to steer  
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*
2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity.

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial converse; yet it is like the sun, without contaminating its beams. *Glanville's Apol.*

By such a free converse with persons of different sects, we shall find that there are persons of good sense and virtue, persons of piety and worth. *Wat's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. [In geometry.] A proposition is said to be the converse of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from something first proposed, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite to those sides are also equal: the converse of the proposition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the sides opposite to those angles are also equal. *Chambers.*

CONVERSELY. *adv.* [from *converse*.] With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVERSION. *n. f.* [*conversio*, Latin.]

1. Change from one state into another; transmutation.  
Artificial conversion of water into ice, is the work of a few hours; and this of air may be tried by a month's space. *Bacon.*  
There are no such natural gradations, and conversions of one metal and mineral into another, in the earth, as many have fancied. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
The conversion of the aliment into fat, is not properly nutrition. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
2. Change from rebobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life.
3. Change from one religion to another.  
They passed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the conversion of the Gentiles. *Acts xv. 4.*
4. The interchange of terms in an argument; as, *no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue.* *Chambers.*
5. CONVERSION of Equations, in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

CONVERSIVE. *adj.* [from *converse*.] Conversable; sociable.

To CONVERT. *v. a.* [*convertio*, Latin.]

1. To change into another substance; to transmute.  
If the whole atmosphere was converted into water, it would make no more than eleven yards water about the earth. *Burnet.*
2. To change from one religion to another.
3. To turn from a bad to a good life.  
He which converteth the sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins. *Ja. v. 20.*  
Then will I teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be converted unto thee. *Pf. li. 13.*
4. To turn towards any point.  
Crystal will calify into electricity, and convert the needle freely placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 1.*
5. To apply to any use; to appropriate.  
The abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee. *If. lx. 5.*

He acquitted himself not like an honest man; for he converted the prizes to his own use. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second.

The papists cannot abide this proposition converted: all sin is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is sin. The apostle therefore turns it for us: all unrighteousness, says he, is sin; but every transgression of the law is unrighteousness, says Austin, upon the place. *Hale.*

To CONVERT. *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be transmuted.

The love of wicked friends converts to fear;

That fear, to hate. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Co'NVERT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A person converted from one opinion or one practice to another.

The Jesuits did not persuade the converts to lay aside the use of images. *Stillfleet's Defence of Discourse on Rem. Idol.*

When Platonism prevailed, the converts to Christianity of that school, interpreted Holy Writ according to that philosophy. *Locke.*

Let us not imagine that the first converts only of Christianity were concerned to defend their religion. *Rogers, Sermon ix.*

CONVERTER. *n. f.* [from *convert*.] One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *convertible*.] The quality of being possible to be converted.

CONVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *convert*.]

1. Susceptible of change; transmutable; capable of transmutation.

Minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus; nor are they reducible into another genus. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The gall is not an alcali; but it is alcalescent, conceptible and convertible into a corrosive alcali. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. So much alike as that one may be used for the other.

Though it be not the real essence of any substance, it is the specifick essence, to which our name belongs, and is convertible with it. *Locke.*

Many, that call themselves Protestants, look upon our worship to be idolatrous as well as that of the Papists, and put prelacy and popery together, as terms convertible. *Swift.*

CONVERTIBLY. *adv.* [from *convertible*.] Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

There never was any person ungrateful, who was not also proud; nor, convertibly, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful. *South's Sermons.*

Co'NVERTITE. *n. f.* [*converti*, French.] A convert; one converted from another opinion.

Since you are a gentle convertite,

My tongue shall hush again this storm of war. *Sh. K. John.*

Nor would I be a convertite so cold,

As not to tell it. *Donne.*

CONVEX. *adj.* [*convexus*, Latin.] Rising in a circular form; opposite to concave.

It is the duty of a painter, even in this also, to imitate the convex mirror, and to place nothing which glares at the border of his picture. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

An orb or ball round its own axis whirl;

Will not the motion to a distance hurl

Whatever dust or sand you on it place,

And drops of water from its convex face? *Blackm. Creation.*

Co'NVEX. *n. f.* A convex body; a body swelling externally into a circular form.

A comet draws a long extended blaze;

From East to West burns through th' ethereal frame,

And half heav'n's convex glitters with the flame. *Tickel.*

CONVEXED. *particip. adj.* [from *convex*.] Formed convex; protuberant in a circular form.

In their natural figure they are straight; nor have they their spine convexed, or more considerably embowed than either sharks, porpoises, whales, and other cetaceous animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 2.*

CONVEXEDLY. *adv.* [from *convexed*.] In a convex form.

They be drawn convexedly crooked in one piece; yet the dolphin, that carrieth Arion, is concavously inverted, and hath its spine depressed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 2.*

CONVEXITY. *n. f.* [from *convex*.] Protuberance in a circular form.

Convex glasses supply the defect of plumpness in the eye, and, by increasing the refraction, make the rays converge sooner, so as to convene distinctly at the bottom of the eye, if the glass have a due degree of convexity. *Newton's Opt.*

If the eye were so piercing as to descry even opaque and little objects a hundred leagues off, it would do us little service; it would be terminated by neighbouring hills and woods, or in the largest and evenest plain, by the very convexity of the earth. *Bentley.*

CONVEXLY. *adv.* [from *convex*.] In a convex form.

Almost all, both blunt and sharp, are convexly conical, i. e. they are all along convex, not only per ambitum, but between both ends. *Grew's Museum.*

CONVEXNESS. *n. f.* [from *convex*.] Spheroidal protuberance; convexity.

CONVEXO-



CONVEXO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance.

These are the phenomena of thick *convexo-concave* plates of glass, which are every where of the same thickness. *Newton.*  
To CONVEY. *v. a.* [*conveho*, Latin.]

1. To carry; to transport from one place to another.  
Let letters be given me to the governors beyond the river, that they may convey me over 'till I come into Judea. *Neh. ii. 7.*  
I will convey them by sea in floats, unto the place thou shalt appoint me. *1 Kings, v. 9.*

2. To hand from one to another.  
A divine natural right could not be conveyed down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. *Locke.*

3. To remove secretly  
There was one conveyed out of my house yesterday in this basket. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

4. To bring any thing, as an instrument of transmission; to transmit.  
Since there appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before the senses have conveyed any in, I conceive that ideas in the understanding are coeval with sensation. *Locke.*

5. To transfer; to deliver to another.  
Adam's property or private dominion could not convey any sovereignty or rule to his heir, who, not having a right to inherit all his father's possessions, could not thereby come to have any sovereignty over his brethren. *Locke.*

6. To impart, by means of something.  
What obscured light the heav'n's did grant,  
Did but convey unto our fearful minds  
A doubtful warrant of immediate death. *Shak. Com. of Err.*  
Men fill one another's heads with noise and sounds, but convey not thereby their thoughts. *Locke.*

That which uses to produce the idea, though conveyed in by the usual organ, not being taken notice of, there follows no sensation. *Locke.*  
Some single imperceptible bodies must come from them to the eyes, and thereby convey to the brain some motion which produces those ideas. *Locke.*

They give energy to our expressions, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases, than any in our own tongue. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 405.*

7. To impart; to introduce.  
Others convey themselves into the mind by more senses than one. *Locke.*

8. To manage with privacy.  
I will convey the business as I shall find means, and acquaint you withal. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

CONVEYANCE. *n. f.* [from convey.]

1. The act of removing any thing.  
Tell her, thou mad'st away her uncle Clarence,  
Her uncle Rivers; ay, and for her sake,  
Mad'st quick conveyance with her good aunt Ann. *Sh. R. III.*

2. Way for carriage or transportation.  
Following the river downward, there is conveyance into the countries named in the text. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Iron works ought to be confined to places, where there is no conveyance for timber to places of vent, so as to quit the cost of the carriage. *Temple.*

3. The method of removing secretly from one place to another.  
Your husband's here at hand; bethink you of some conveyance: in the house you cannot hide him. *Shakespeare.*

4. The means or instrument by which any thing is conveyed.  
We powt upon the morning, are unapt  
To give or to forgive; but when we've  
Stuff'd these pipes, and these conveyances of blood,  
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. *Sh. Coriolan.*

5. Transmission; delivery from one to another.  
Our author has provided for the descending and conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power, or paternal dominion, to posterity. *Locke.*

6. Act of transferring property; grant.  
Doth not the act of the parent, in any lawful grant or conveyance, bind their heirs for ever thereunto? *Spens. on Ireland.*

7. Writing by which property is transferred.  
The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the inheritor himself have no more? *Shakesf. Hamlet.*  
This begot a suit in the Chancery before the lord Coventry, who found the conveyances in law to be so firm, that in justice he must decree the land to the earl. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

8. Secret management; juggling artifice; private removal; secret substitution of one thing for another.

It cometh herein to pass with men, unadvisedly fallen into error, as with them whose state hath no ground to uphold it, but only the help which, by subtle conveyance, they draw out of casual events, arising from day to day, 'till at length they be clean spent. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 4.*

Close conveyance, and each practice ill  
Of cosinage and knavery. *Spenser's Hubberd's Tale.*

I am this day come to survey the Tower;  
Since Henry's death, I fear, there is conveyance. *Sh. H. VI.*  
Can they not juggle, and with slight

Conveyance play with wrong and right. *Hudibras, p. ii. c. 2.*

CONVEYANCER. *n. f.* [from conveyance.] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVEYER. *n. f.* [from convey.] One who carries or transmits any thing from one place or person to another.

The conveyers of waters of these times content themselves with one inch in six hundred feet. *Brerewood on Languages.*

Those who stand before earthly princes, in the nearest degree of approach, who are the dispensers of their favours, and conveyers of their will to others, do, on that very account, challenge high honours to themselves. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To CONVICT. *v. a.* [*convincio*, Latin.]

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.  
And they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one. *Jo. viii. 9.*

Things, that at the first shew seemed possible, by ripping up the performance of them, have been convicted of impossibility. *Bacon's Holy War.*

2. To confute; to discover to be false.  
Although not only the reason of any head, but experience of every hand, may well convict it, yet will it not by divers be rejected. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 6.*

CONVICT. *adj.* [rather the participle of the verb.] Convicted; detected in guilt.

Before I be convicted by course of law,  
To threaten me with death is most unlawful. *Shak. R. III.*  
By the civil law a person convicted, or confessing his own crime, cannot appeal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Convict a papist he, and I a poet. *Pope's Epist. of Hor.*

CONVICT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A person cast at the bar; one found guilty of the crime charged against him; a criminal detected at his trial.

On the score of humanity, the civil law allows a certain space of time both to the convicted and to persons confessing, in order to satisfy the judgment. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONVICTION. *n. f.* [from convict.]

1. Detection of guilt, which is, in law, either when a man is outlawed, or appears and confesses, or else is found guilty by the inquest. *Cowell.*

The third best absent is condemn'd,  
Convict by flight, and rebel to all law;  
Conviction to the serpent none belongs. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. The act of convincing; confutation; the act of forcing others, by argument, to allow a position.

When therefore the apostle requireth hability to convict hereticks, can we think he judgeth it a thing unlawful, and not rather needful, to use the principal instrument of their conviction, the light of reason. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 8.*

The manner of his conviction was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him; but as a standing miracle, a lasting argument, for the conviction of others, to the very end of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the conviction of their own consciences. *Swift.*

CONVICTIVE. *adj.* [from convict.] Having the power of convincing.

To CONVINCCE. *v. a.* [*convincio*, Latin.]

1. To force another to acknowledge a contested position.  
That which I have all this while been endeavouring to convince men of, and to persuade them to, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend to us, as proper for human consideration. *Tillotson.*

But having shifted ev'ry form to 'scape,  
Convinc'd of conquest, he resum'd his shape. *Dryd. Virg.*  
History is all the light we have in many cases, and we receive from it a great part of the useful truths we have, with a convincing evidence. *Locke.*

2. To convict; to prove guilty of.  
To convince all that are ungodly among them, of all their ungodly deeds. *Jude 15.*

The discovery of a truth, formerly unknown, doth rather convince man of ignorance, than nature of error. *Raleigh.*

O seek not to convince me of a crime,  
Which I can ne'er repent, nor can you pardon. *Dryden.*

3. To evince; to prove; to manifest; to vindicate.  
Your Italy contains none so accomplished a courtier, to convince the honour of my mistress. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

4. To overpower; to surmount. This sense is now obsolete.  
There are a crew of wretched souls  
That stay his cure; their malady convinces  
The great essay of art. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Knave be such abroad,  
Who having, by their own importunate suit,  
Or voluntary dotage of some mistress,  
Convinc'd or suppled them, they cannot chuse  
But they must blab. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains  
Will I, with wine and wassell, so convince,  
That memory, the warder of the brain,  
Shall be a fume. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

CONVINCEMENT. *n. f.* [from convince.] Conviction.



If that be not *convincement* enough, let him weigh the other also.  
*Decay of Piety.*

CONVIN'GIBLE. *adj.* [from *convince*.]

1. Capable of conviction.
2. Capable of being evidently disproved, or detected.

Upon what uncertainties, and also *convincible* falsities, they often erected such emblems, we have elsewhere delivered.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 9.*

CONVIN'GINGLY. *adv.* [from *convince*.] In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt or dispute; so as to produce conviction.

This he did so particularly and *convincingly*, that those of the parliament were in great confusion. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

The resurrection is so *convincingly* attested by such persons, with such circumstances, that they who consider and weigh the testimony, at what distance soever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the resurrection than the crucifixion of Jesus. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

CONVIN'GINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *convincing*.] The power of convincing.

To CONVIVE. *v. a.* [*convivo*, Latin.] To entertain; to feast. A word, I believe, not elsewhere used.

First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent,

There in the full *convive* you. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

CONV'VAL. } *adj.* [*convivalis*, Latin.] Relating to an enter-  
CONV'VIAL. } tainment; festal; social.

I was the first who set up festivals;

Not with high tastes our appetites did force,

But fill'd with conversation and discourse;

Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name. *Denham.*

CONU'NDRUM. *n. f.* A low jest; a quibble; a mean conceit: a cant word.

Mean time he smoaks, and laughs at merry tale,

Or pun ambiguous, or *conundrum* quaint. *Philips.*

To CONVOCATE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

CONVOCA'TION. *n. f.* [*convocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling to an assembly.

Diaphantus making a general *convocation*, spake to them in this manner. *Sidney.*

2. An assembly.

On the eighth day shall be an holy *convocation* unto you.

*Lev. xxiii. 20.*

3. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical, in time of parliament; and as the parliament consists of two distinct houses, so does this; the one called the upper house, where the archbishops and bishops sit severally by themselves; the other the lower house, where all the rest of the clergy are represented by their deputies. *Cowel.*

I have made an offer to his majesty,

Upon our spiritual *convocation*,

As touching France, to give a greater sum

Than ever at one time the clergy yet

Did to his predecessors part withal. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

This is the declaration of our church about it, made by those who met in *convocation*. *Stillingsf. Def. of Disc. on Ro. Idol.*

To CONVO'KE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

Assemblies exercise their legislature at the times that their constitution, or their own adjournment appoints, if there be no other way prescribed to *convoke* them. *Locke.*

When next the morning warms the purple East,

*Convoke* the peerage. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i. l. 354.*

The senate originally consisted all of nobles, the people being only *convoked* upon such occasions as fell into their cognizance. *Swift.*

To CONVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*convolvo*, Latin.] To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

He writh'd him to and fro *convolv'd*.

*Milton.*

Us'd to milder scents, the tender race

By thousands tumble from their honey'd domes,

*Convolv'd* and agonizing in the dust. *Thomson's Autumn.*

CO'NVOLUTED. *part.* [of the verb I have found no example] Twisted; rolled upon itself.

This differs from Muscovy-glass only in this, that the plates of that are flat and plain, whereas these are *convoluted* and inflected. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CONVOLU'TION. *n. f.* [*convolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of being rolled upon itself.

Observe the *convolution* of the said fibres in all other glands, in the same or some other manner. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i. c. 5.*

A thousand secret, subtle pipes bestow,

From which, by num'rous *convolutions* wound,

Wrap'd with th'attending nerve, and twisted round. *Blackm.*

2. The state of rolling together in company.

And tofs'd wide round,

O'er the calm sea, in *convolution* swift

The feather'd eddy floats. *Thomson's Autumn, l. 845.*

To CONVO'Y. *v. a.* [*convoyer*, Fr. from *convviare*, low Latin.]

To accompany by land or sea for the sake of defence; as, he was *convoyed* by ships of war.

Co'NVOY. *n. f.* [from the verb. Anciently the accent was on the last syllable; it is now on the first.]

1. Attendance on the road by way of defence.

Sister, as the winds give benefit,

And *convoy* is assistant, do not sleep,

But let me hear from you.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Such fellows will learn you by rote where services were done; at such a breach, at such a *convoy*. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Had not God set peculiar value upon his temple, he would not have made himself his people's *convoy* to secure them in their passage to it. *South's Sermons.*

My soul grows hard, and cannot death endure,

Your *convoy* makes the dangerous way secure. *Dryd. Aureng.*

*Convoy* ships accompany their merchants 'till they may prosecute the voyage without danger. *Dryden's Pref. Dufresnoy.*

2. The act of attending as a defence.

Swift, as a sparkle of a glancing star,

I shoot from heav'n to give him safe *convoy*. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

Co'NUSANCE. *n. f.* [*connaissance*, French] Cognizance; notice; knowledge. A law term.

To CONVUL'SE. *v. a.* [*convulsus*, Latin.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

Follows the loosen'd, aggravated roar,

Enlarging, deepening, mingling, peal on peal,

Crush'd horrible, *convulsing* heaven and earth. *Thomson's Summer.*

CONVULSION. *n. f.* [*convulsio*, Latin.]

1. A *convulsion* is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted. *Quincy.*

If my hand be put into motion by a *convulsion*, the indifference of that operative faculty is taken away. *Locke.*

2. Any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion; disturbance.

All have been subject to some concussions, and fallen under the same *convulsions* of state, by dissensions or invasions. *Temple.*

CONVULSIVE. *adj.* [*convulsif*, French.] That which produces involuntary motion; that which gives twitches or spasms.

They are irregular and *convulsive* motions, or strugglings of the spirits. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Shew me the flying soul's *convulsive* strife,

And all the anguish of departing life. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Her colour chang'd, her face was not the same,

And hollow groans from her deep spirit came:

Her hair stood up; *convulsive* rage possess'd

Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breast. *Dryd.*

In silence weep,

And thy *convulsive* sorrows inward keep.

*Prior.*

CONY. *n. f.* [*kanin*, Germ. *connil* or *connin*, Fr. *cuniculus*, Latin.] A rabbit; an animal that burroughs in the ground.

With a short-legg'd hen,

Lemons and wine for sauce; to these a *cony*

Is not to be despair'd of, for our money. *Ben. Johnson's Epig.*

The husbandman suffers by hares and *conys*, which eat the corn, trees. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CONY-BOROUGH. *n. f.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To Co'NYCATCH. *v. n.* To catch a cony, is, in the old cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick.

I have matter in my head against you, and against your *conycatching* rascals. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Co'NYCATCHER. *n. f.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper; a tricking fellow; a rascal. Now obsolete.

To COO. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon.

The stock-dove only through the forest cooes,

Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson's Summer, l. 610.*

COOK. *n. f.* [*coquus*, Latin.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

One mistress Quickly, which is in the manner of his nurse, or his dry-nurse, or his *cook*, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer.

*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The new-born babe, by nurses overlaid,

And the *cook* caught within the raging fire he made. *Dryden.*

Their *cooks* could make artificial birds and fishes, in default of the real ones, and which exceeded them in the exquisiteness of the taste. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

COOK-MAID. *n. f.* [*cook and maid*.] A maid that dresses provisions.

A friend of mine was lately complaining to me, that his wife had turned off one of the best *cook-maids* in England.

*Addison's Freeholder, No. 32.*

COOK-ROOM. *n. f.* [*cook and room*.] A Room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew.

To COOK. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Latin.]

1. To prepare victuals for the table.

Who can but think, that had either of the crimes been *cooked* to their palates, they might have changed messes.

*Decay of Piety.*

2. To prepare for any purpose.

Hanging is the word, Sir; if you be ready for that; you are well *cooked*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Co'OKERY. *n. f.* [from *cook*.] The art of dressing victuals.

Some man's wit

Found



Found th' art of cook'ry to delight his sense:

More bodies are consum'd and kill'd with it,

Than with the sword, famine, or pestilence. *Davies.*

Ev'ry one to cookery pretends. *King's Art of Cookery.*

These are the ingredients of plants before they are prepared by cookery. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

COOL. *adj.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold.

He set his leg in a pale-full, as hot as he could well endure it, renewing it as it grew cool. *Temple.*

2. Not zealous; not ardent; not angry; not fond; without passion.

COOL. *n. f.* Freedom from heat; soft and refreshing coldness.

But see, where Lucia, at her wonted hour,

Amid' the cool of yon high marble arch,

Enjoys the noon-day breeze. *Addison's Cato.*

Philander was enjoying the cool of the morning, among the dews that lay on every thing about him, and that gave the air a freshness. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

To COOL. *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make cool; to allay heat.

Snow they use in Naples instead of ice, because, as they say, it cools or congeals any liquor sooner. *Addison on Italy.*

Jelly of currants, or the jelly of any ripe subacid fruit, is cooling, and very agreeable to the stomach. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. To quiet passion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.

It is but as a body slight distemper'd,

Which to its former strength may be restor'd,

With good advice and little medicine;

My lord Northumberland will soon be cool'd. *Shak. H. IV.*

He will keep his jealousy to himself, and repine in private, because he will be apt to fear some ill effect it may produce in cooling your love to him. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 171.*

They tell us, that had they thought they had been fighting only other people's quarrels, perhaps it might have cooled their zeal. *Swift.*

To COOL. *v. n.*

1. To grow less hot.

2. To grow less warm with regard to passion or inclination.

My humour shall not cool; I will incense Ford to deal with poison; I will possess him with yellowness. *Sh. M. W. of W.*

You never cool while you read Homer. *Dryd. Fab. Preface.*

I'm impatient 'till it be done; I will not give myself liberty to think, lest I should cool. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

CO'OLER. *n. f.* [from *cool*.]

1. That which has the power of cooling the body.

Coolers are of two sorts; first, those which produce an immediate sense of cold, which are such as have their parts in less motion than those of the organs of feeling; and secondly, such as, by particular visciduity, or grossness of parts, give a greater consistence to the animal fluids than they had before, whereby they cannot move so fast, and therefore will have less of that intestine force on which their heat depends. The former are fruits, all acid liquors, and common water; and the latter are such as cucumbers, and all substances producing visciduity. *Quincy.*

In dogs or cats there appeared the same necessity for a cooler as in man. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Acid things were used only as coolers. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. A vessel in which any thing is made cool.

Your first wort being thus boiled, lade off into one or more coolers, or cool-backs, in which leave the fullage behind, and let it run off fine. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

CO'OLLY. *adv.* [from *cool*.]

1. Without heat, or sharp cold.

She in the gelid caverns, woodbine wrought,

And fresh bedew'd with ever-spouting streams,

Sits coolly calm. *Thomson's Summer, l. 455.*

2. Without passion.

Motives that address themselves coolly to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures. *Atterbury.*

CO'OLNESS. *n. f.* [from *cool*.]

1. Gentle cold; a soft or mild degree of cold.

This difference consisteth not in the heat or coolness of spirits; for cloves, and other spices, naphtha and petroleum, have exceeding hot spirits, hotter a great deal than oil, wax, or tallow, but not inflamed. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The toad loveth shade and coolness. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Yonder the harvest of cold months laid up,

Gives a fresh coolness to the royal cup;

There ice, like crystal, firm and never lost,

Tempers hot July with December's frost. *Waller.*

The sheep enjoy the coolness of the shade. *Dryd. Virg.*

2. Want of affection; disinclination.

They parted with such coolness towards each other, as if they scarce hoped to meet again. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

3. Freedom from passion.

COOM. *n. f.*

1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Philips.*

2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*

3. It is used in Scotland for the useless dust which falls from large coals. *2*

VOL. I.

COOMB, or COMB. *n. f.* [*combe*, Fr. *cumulus*, Lat. a heap; *Skinner.*] A measure of corn containing four bushels. *Bailey.*

COOP. *n. f.* [*kuype*, Dutch.]

1. A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquids.

2. A cage; a pen for animals; as poultry or sheep.

When Gracchus was slain, the same day the chickens refused to eat out of the coop; and Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success, when he contemned the tripudary augurations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 11.*

There were a great many crammed capons together in a coop. *L'Estrange.*

To COOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow compass; to confine; to cage; to imprison.

That pale, that white-fac'd shore,

Whose foot spurns back the ocean's roaring tides,

And coops from other lands her islanders. *Shakesp. K. John.*

The Englishmen did coop up the lord Ravenstein, that he stirr'd not; and likewise held in strait siege the maritime part of the town. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

In the taking of a town the poor escape better than the rich; for the one is let go, and the other is plundered and coop'd up. *L'Estrange.*

Twice conquer'd cowards, now your shame is shown,

Coop'd up a second time within your town!

Who dare not issue forth in open field. *Dryden's Æneid.*

One world suffic'd not Alexander's mind;

Coop'd up, he seem'd in earth and seas confin'd. *Dry. Juv.*

Coop'd in a narrow isle, observing dreams

With flattering wizards. *Dryden's Juv. Sat. 10.*

The Trojans, coop'd within their walls so long,

Unbar their gates, and issue in a throng. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing in comparison of law or physick, of astrology or chymistry, coops the understanding up within narrow bounds, and hinders it from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world. *Locke.*

They are coop'd in close by the laws of their countries, and the strict guards of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant, lest, knowing more, they should believe the less in them. *Locke.*

What! coop whole armies in our walls again. *Pope.*

COOPE'E. *n. f.* [*coupé*, French.] A motion in dancing.

A CO'OPER. *n. f.* [from *coop*.] One that makes coops or barrels.

Societies of artificers and tradesmen, belonging to some towns corporate, such as weavers and coopers, by virtue of their charters, pretend to privilege and jurisdiction. *Child.*

CO'OPERAGE. *n. f.* [from *cooper*.] The price paid for cooper's work.

To COOPERATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Latin.]

1. To labour jointly with another to the same end.

It puzzleth and perplexeth the conceits of many, that perhaps would otherwise cooperate with him, and makes a man walk almost alone to his own ends. *Bacon, Essay 6.*

By giving man a free will, he allows man that highest satisfaction and privilege of cooperating to his own felicity. *Boyle.*

2. To concur in producing the same effect.

His mercy will not forgive offenders, or his benignity cooperate to their conversions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 2.*

All these causes cooperating, must, at last, weaken their motion. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

The special acts and impressions by which the Divine Spirit introduces this charge, and how far human liberty cooperates with it, are subjects beyond our reach and comprehension. *Rogers, Sermon 14.*

COOPERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *cooperate*.] The act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

We might work any effect without and against matter; and this not holpen by the cooperation of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

COO'PERATIVE. *adj.* [from *cooperate*.] Promoting the same end jointly.

COOPERA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *cooperate*.] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.

COOPTA'TION. *n. f.* [*coopto*, Latin.] Adoption; assumption.

COORDINATE. *adj.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Latin.] Holding the same rank; not being subordinate. Thus shell-fish may be divided into two coordinate kinds, crustaceous and testaceous; each of which is again divided into many species, subordinate to the kind, but coordinate to each other.

The word Analysis signifies the general and particular heads of a discourse, with their mutual connexions, both coordinate and subordinate, drawn out into one or more tables. *Watts.*

COO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *coordinate*.] In the same rank; in the same relation; without subordination.

COO'RDINATENESS. *n. f.* [from *coordinate*.] The state of being coordinate.

COORDINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *coordinate*.] The state of holding the same rank; of standing in the same relation to something higher; collateralness.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare coordination



# C O P

of power, a wholesome mixture betwixt monarchy, optimacy, and democracy. *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

When these petty intrigues of a play are so ill ordered, that they have no coherence with the other, I must grant that *Lyfidiuſ* has reason to tax that want of due connexion; for coordination in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a state.

*Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

**COOT.** *n. f.* [*maer-koet*, Dut. *cotee*, French.] A small black water-fowl, ſeen often in fens and marſhes.

A lake, the haunt

Of coots, and of the fiſhing cormorant. *Dryden's Fables.*

**COP.** *n. f.* [*kop*, Dut. *cop*, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing; any thing riſing to a head. As a *cop*, vulgarly *cock* of hay; a *cob-caſtle*, properly *cop-caſtle*, a ſmall caſtle or houſe on a hill. A *cob* of cherryſtones for *cop*, a pile of ſtones one laid upon another; a tuft on the head of birds.

**CO'PAL.** *n. f.* The Mexican term for a gum.

**COPARCENARY.** *n. f.* [from *coparcener*.] Joint ſucceſſion to any inheritance.

In the deſcent to all the daughters in *coparcenary*, for want of ſons, the chief houſe is allotted to the eldeſt daughter.

*Hale's History of Common Law.*

**COPARCENER.** *n. f.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Lat.]

*Coparceners* are otherwiſe called *parceners*; and, in common law, are ſuch as have equal portion in the inheritance of the anceſtor.

*Cowel.*

This great lordſhip was broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters: in every of theſe portions, the *coparceners* ſeverally exerciſed the ſame jurifdiction royal, which the earl marſhal and his ſons had uſed, in the whole province.

*Davies on Ireland.*

**COPARCENY.** *n. f.* [See **COPARCENER**] An equal ſhare of *coparceners*.

*Philips's World of Words.*

**COPARTNER.** *n. f.* [*co* and *partner*.] One that has a ſhare in ſome common ſtock or affair; one equally concerned; a ſharer; a partaker; a partner.

Our faithful friends,

Th' associates and *copartners* of our loſs. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Shall I to him make known

As yet my change, and give him to partake

Full happineſs with me? Or rather not;

But keep the odds of knowledge in my pow'r,

Without *copartner*? *Milton's Paradise Loſt*, b. ix. l. 825.

Rather by them

I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them dwell

*Copartner* in theſe regions of the world. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*

**COPARTNERSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *copartner*.] The ſtate of bearing an equal part, or poſſeſſing an equal ſhare.

In caſe the father left only daughters, and no ſons, the daughters equally ſucceeded to their father as in *copartnership*.

*Hale's History of Common Law.*

**CO'PATAIN.** *adj.* [from *cope*.] High raiſed; pointed. *Hanmer.*

Oh, fine villain! a ſilken doublet, a velvet hoſe, a ſcarlet cloke, and a *copatain* hat. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

**COPAYVA.** *n. f.* [It is ſometimes written *capiwi*, *copivi*, *capayva*, *copayva*, *cupayva*, *cupayba*.] A gum which diſtills from a tree in Braſil. It is much uſed in diſorders of the urinary paſſages.

**COPE.** *n. f.* [See **COP**.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.
2. A ſacerdotal cloak, or veſtment worn in ſacred miniſtration.
3. Any thing which is ſpread over the head; as the concave of the ſkies; any archwork over a door.

All theſe things that are contained

Within this goodly *cope*, both moſt and leaſt,

Their being have, and daily are increaſt.

*Spenser.*

Over head the diſmal hiſs

Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew;

And, flying, vaulted either hoſt with fire;

So, under fiery *cope*, together ruſh'd

Both battles main. *Milton's Paradise Loſt*, b. vi. l. 215.

The ſcholar believes there is no man under the *cope* of heaven, who is ſo knowing as his maſter. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

To **COPE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a *cope*.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* over head.

*Addiſon on Italy.*

2. To reward; to give in return.

I and my friend

Have, by your wiſdom, been this day acquitted

Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,

Three thouſand ducats, due unto the Jew,

We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To contend with; to oppoſe.

Know my name is loſt;

By treaſon's tooth bare gnawn, and canker bit;

Yet I am noble as the adverſary I come to *cope*. *Sh. K. Lear.*

To **COPE.** *v. n.*

1. To contend; to ſtruggle; to ſtrive. It has *with* before the thing or perſon oppoſed.

In this ſenſe it is a word of doubtful etymology. The conjecture of *Junius* derives it from *koopen*, to buy, or ſome other

# C O P

word of the ſame import; ſo that to *cope with*, ſignifies to interchange blows, or any thing elſe, with another.

Let our trains

March by us, that we may peruſe the men

We ſhould have *cop'd withal*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.* p. ii.

It is likely thou wilt undertake

A thing, like death, to chide away this ſhame,

That *copest with* death itſelf, to 'ſcape from it. *Shakeſpeare.*

But Eve was Eve;

This far his over-match, who, ſelf-deceiv'd

And raſh, beforehand had no better weigh'd

The ſtrength he was to *cope with*, or his own. *Milt. P. R.*

They perfectly underſtood both the hares and the enemy they were to *cope withal*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

On every plain,

Hoſt *cop'd with* hoſt, dire was the din of war. *Philips.*

Their generals have not been able to *cope with* the troops of Athens, which I have conducted. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

If the mind apply itſelf firſt to eaſier ſubjects, and things near a-kin to what is already known; and then advance to the more remote and knotty parts of knowledge by ſlow degrees, it will be able, in this manner, to *cope with* great difficulties, and prevail over them with amazing and happy ſucceſs. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To encounter; to interchange kindneſs or ſentiments.

Thou freſh piece

Of excellent witchcraft, who of force muſt know

The royal fool thou *cop'ſt with*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

I will make him tell the tale anew;

Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and when

He hath, and is again to *cope* your wife. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Thou art e'en as juſt a man,

As e'er my converſation *coped withal*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

**CO'PEL.** See **COPPEL**.

**CO'PESMATE.** *n. f.* [perhaps for *cuffmate*, a companion in drinking, or one that dwells under the ſame *cope*, for houſe.] Companion; friend. An old word.

Ne ever ſtaid in place, ne ſpake to wight,

'Till that the fox his *copeſmate* he had found. *Hubberd's Tale.*

**CO'PIER.** *n. f.* [from *copy*.]

1. One that copies; a tranſcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by *copiers* and tranſcribers. *Addiſon on Ancient Coins.*

2. One that imitates; a plagiarist; an imitator.

Without invention a painter is but a *copier*, and a poet but a plagiarist of others. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Let the faint *copier*, on old Tyber's ſhore,

Nor mean the taſk, each breathing buſt explore;

Line after line with painful patience trace,

This Roman grandeur, that Athenian grace. *Tickel.*

**CO'PING.** *n. f.* [from *cope*.] The upper tire of maſonry which covers the wall.

All theſe were of coſtly ſtones, even from the foundation unto the *coping*. *1 Kings*, vii. 9.

The *coping*, the modillions, or dentils, make a noble ſhew by their graceful projections. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, No. 415.

**CO'PIOUS.** *adj.* [*copia*, Latin.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.

This alkaline acrimony indicates the *copious* uſe of vinegar and acid fruits. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The tender heart is peace,

And kindly pours its *copious* treaſures forth

In various converſe.

*Thomſon's Spring.*

2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not confined; not concife.

**CO'PIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.

2. At large; without brevity or concifenefs; diffuſely.

Theſe ſeveral remains have been ſo *copiouſly* deſcribed by abundance of travellers, and other writers, that it is very difficult to make any new diſcoveries on ſo beaten a ſubject. *Addiſon.*

**CO'PIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plenty; abundance; great quantity; exuberance.
2. Diffuſion; exuberance of ſtile.

The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the *copiouſneſs* of Homer, and the Latin poet made it his buſineſs to reach the concifenefs of Demotheſenes. *Dryden.*

**CO'PIST.** *n. f.* [from *copy*.] A copyer; a tranſcriber; an imitator.

**CO'PLAND.** *n. f.* A piece of ground in which the land terminates with an acute angle. *Diſt.*

**CO'PPED.** *adj.* [from *cop*.] Riſing to a top or head.

It was broad in its baſis, and roſe *copped* like a ſugar-loaf. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

**CO'PPEL.** *n. f.* [This word is variously ſpelt; as *copel*, *cupel*, *cuple*, and *cuppel*; but I cannot find its etymology.] An inſtrument uſed in chymiſtry in the form of a diſh, made of aſhes, well waſhed, to cleanſe them from all their ſalt; or of bones thoroughly calcined. Its uſe is to try and purify gold and ſilver, which is done by mingling lead with the metal, and expoſing it in the *coppel* to a violent fire a long while. The impurities of the metal will then be carried off in dregs, which



# C O P

which is called the litharge of gold and silver. The refiners call the *coppel* a test. *Harris.*

**COPPER.** *n. f.* [*koper*, Dut. *cuprum*, Latin.] One of the six primitive metals.

*Copper* is the most ductile and malleable metal, after gold and silver. Of a mixture of *copper* and lapis calaminaris is formed brass; a composition of *copper* and tin makes bell-metal; and *copper* and brass, melted in equal quantities, produces what the French call bronze, used for figures and statues. *Chambers.*

*Copper* is heavier than iron or tin; but lighter than silver, lead, and gold. It is not unfrequently found native in a malleable state, but in small quantities. In the state of ore it makes, according to its various admixtures, many very different appearances. The richer *copper* ores are found in many parts of Germany and Sweden; and we have some in England little inferior to the finest Swedish. *Hill on Fossils.*

Two vessels of fine *copper*, precious as gold. *Ezra*, viii. 27.

**CO'PPER.** *n. f.* A vessel made of copper; commonly used for a boiler larger than a moveable pot.

They boiled it in a *copper* to the half; then they poured it into earthen vessels. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 848.

**COPPER-NOSE.** *n. f.* [*copper* and *nose*.] A red nose.

He having colour enough, and the other higher, is too flaming a praise for a good complexion: I had as lieve Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a *copper-nose*.

*Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Gutta rosacea ariseth in little hard tubercles, affecting the face all over with great itching, which, being scratched, looks red, and rise in great welks, rendering the visage fiery; and, in progress of time, make *copper-noses*, as we generally express them. *Wifman.*

**COPPER-PLATE.** *n. f.* A plate on which pictures are engraven for the neater impression: distinguished from a wooden cut.

**COPPER-WORK.** *n. f.* [*copper* and *work*.] A place where copper is worked or manufactured.

This sort is like those now wrought at the *copper-works*.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

**CO'PPERAS.** *n. f.* [*kopperoofe*, Dut. *couperoufe*, Fr. supposed to be found in copper mines only.] A name given to three sorts of vitriol; the green, the bluish green, and the white, which are produced in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other countries. But what is commonly sold here for *copperas*, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of stones found on the sea-shore in Essex, Hampshire, and so westward, ordinarily called gold stones from their colour. They abound with iron, and are exposed to the weather in beds above ground, and receive the rains and dews, which in time breaks and dissolves the stones: the liquor that runs off is pumped into boilers, in which is first put old iron, which, in boiling, dissolves. When the boiling is finished, the liquor is drawn off into coolers, where it shoots into crystals of a fine green colour. This factitious *copperas*, in many respects, perfectly agrees with the native green vitriol of Germany; and is used in dying hats and cloths black, and in making ink. *Chambers. Hill.*

It may be questioned, whether, in this operation, the iron or *copperas* be transmuted, from the cognation of *copperas* with copper, and the iron remaining after conversion. *Brown.*

**CO'PPERSMITH.** *n. f.* [*copper* and *smith*.] One that manufactures copper.

Salmoneus, as the Grecian tale is,

Was a mad *coppersmith* of Elis;

Up at his forge by morning-peep.

*Swift.*

**CO'PPERWORM.** *n. f.* [*teredo*, in Latin.]

1. A little worm in ships.

2. A moth that fretteth garments.

3. A worm breeding in one's hand.

*Ainsworth.*

**CO'PPERY.** *adj.* [from *copper*.] Containing copper; made of copper.

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of one metal, suppose iron, put into the spring, and deposite, in lieu of the iron particles carried off, *coppery* particles brought with the water out of the neighbouring copper-mines. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**COPPICE.** *n. f.* [*coupeaux*, Fr. from *couper*, to cut or lop. It is often written *copse*.] Low woods cut at stated times for fuel; a place over-run with brushwood.

A land, each side whereof was boarded both with high timber trees, and *copses* of far more humble growth. *Sidney.*

Upon the edge of yonder *coppice*,

A stand, where you may have the fairest shoot. *Shakespeare.*

In *coppice* woods, if you leave staddles too thick, they will run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

The willows and the hazel *copses* green,

Shall now no more be seen,

Fanning their joyous leaves to their soft lays.

*Milton.*

Raise trees in your seminaries and nurseries, and you may transplant them for *coppice* ground, walks, or hedges. *Mortim.*

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall upon the discovery of coal-mines. *Locke.*

**COPPLE-DUST.** *n. f.* [probably for *coppel*, or *cupel dust*.] Pow-

# C O P

der used in purifying metals, or the gross parts separated by the cupel.

It may be also tried by incorporating powder of steel, or *copple-dust*, by pouncing into the quicksilver. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

**COPPLE-STONES** are lumps and fragments of stone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

**CO'PPLED.** *adj.* [from *cop*.] Rising in a conick form; rising to a point.

There is some difference in this shape, some being flatter on the top, others more *coppied*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**COPSE.** *n. f.* [abbreviated from *coppice*.] Short wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with short wood.

The East quarters of the shire are not destitute of *copse* woods. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Oaks and brambles, if the *copse* be burn'd,

Confounded lie, to the same ashes turn'd.

*Waller.*

But in what quarter of the *copse* it lay,

His eye by certain level could survey.

*Dryden's Fables.*

**TO COPSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve underwoods.

The neglect of *copsing* wood cut down, hath been of very evil consequence. *Swift's Address to Parliament.*

**COPULA.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; as, *books are dear*.

The *copula* is the form of a proposition; it represents the act of the mind, affirming or denying. *Watts's Logick.*

**TO COPULATE.** *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.] To unite; to conjoin; to link together.

If the force of custom, simple and separate, be great, the force of custom *copulate* and conjoined, and collegiate, is far greater. *Bacon, Essay 40.*

**TO CO'PULATE.** *v. n.* To come together as different sexes.

Not only the persons so *copulating* are infected, but also their children. *Wifman's Surgery.*

**COPULATION.** *n. f.* [from *copulate*.] The congress or embrace of the two sexes.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unhoneft. *Hooker, b. iv. sect. 11.*

**CO'PULATIVE.** *adj.* [*copulativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar.

*Copulative* propositions are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions; as, riches and honours are temptations to pride: Caesar conquered the Gauls and the Britons: neither gold nor jewels will purchase immortality. *Watts's Logick.*

**COPY.** *n. f.* [*copie*, Fr. *copia*, low Latin. *Quod cuiquam facta est copia exscribendi.* Junius much inclines, after his manner, to derive it from *κόπος*, labour; because, says he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.]

1. A transcript from the archetype or original.

If virtue's self were lost, we might

From your fair mind new *copies* write.

*Waller.*

I have not the vanity to think my *copy* equal to the original. *Denham.*

He slept forth, not only the *copy* of God's hands, but also the *copy* of his perfections, a kind of image or representation of the Deity in small. *South's Sermons.*

The Romans having sent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for the *copies* of the best laws, chose ten legislators to put them into form. *Swift on the Dissent. in Athens and Rome.*

2. An individual book; one of many books; as, a good or fair *copy*.

The very having of the books of God was a matter of no small charge, as they could not be had otherwise than in written *copies*. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 22.*

3. The autograph; the original; the archetype; that from which any thing is copied.

It was the *copy* of our conference:

In bed he slept not, for my urging it;

At board he fed not, for my urging it. *Shak. Com. of Err.*

Let him first learn to write, after a *copy*, all the letters in the vulgar alphabet. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The first of them I have forgotten, and cannot easily retrieve, because the *copy* is at the press. *Dryden.*

4. An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives;

But in them nature's *copy*'s not eternal. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

5. A picture drawn from another picture.

**COPY-BOOK.** *n. f.* [*copy* and *book*.] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

**CO'PY-HOLD.** *n. f.* [*copy* and *hold*.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to shew but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court: for the steward, as he enrolls other things done in the lord's court, so he registers such tenants as are admitted in the court, to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor; and the transcript of this is called the court-roll, the copy of which the tenant takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence: This is called a base tenure, because it holds at the will of the lord; yet not simply, but according to the custom of the manor: so that if a copy-holder break not the custom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleasure. These customs of manors vary in one point or other, almost



almost in every manor. Some *copy-holds* are finable, and some certain: that which is finable, the lord rates at what fine or income he pleases, when the tenant is admitted into it: that which is certain is a kind of inheritance, and called in many places customary; because the tenant dying, and the hold being void, the next of blood paying the customary fine, as two shillings for an acre, or so, cannot be denied his admission. Some copy-holders have, by custom, the wood growing upon their own land, which by law they could not have. Some hold by the verge in ancient demesne; and though they hold by copy, yet are they, in account, a kind of freeholder: for, if such a one commit felony, the king hath *annum, diem, and vasium*, as in case of freehold. Some others hold by common tenure, called mere *copy-hold*; and they committing felony, their land escheats to the lord of the manor. *Cowel.*

If a customary tenant die, the widow shall have what the law calls her free bench in all his *copy-hold* lands. *Addis. Spectat.*  
**COPY-HOLDER.** *n. f.* [from *copyhold*.] One that is possessed of land in copyhold.

**To Co'PY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To transcribe; to write after an original.

He who hurts a harmless neighbour's peace,  
 Who loves a lie, lame slander helps about,  
 Who writes a libel, or who *copies* out. *Pope's Epistles.*

2. To imitate; to propose to imitation; to endeavour to resemble.

He that borrows other men's experience, with this design of *copying* it out, possesses himself of one of the greatest advantages. *Decay of Piety.*

Set the examples, and their souls inflame,

To *copy* out their great forefathers fame. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*

To *copy* her few nymphs aspir'd,

Her virtues fewer swains admir'd. *Swift.*

**To Co'PY.** *v. n.*

1. To do any thing in imitation of something else.

Some imagine, that whatsoever they find in the picture of a master, who has acquired reputation, must of necessity be excellent; and never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good things. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. It has sometimes *from* before the thing imitated.

When a painter *copies from* the life, he has no privilege to alter features and lineaments, under pretence that his picture will look better. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes *after*.

Several of our countrymen, and Mr. Dryden in particular, seem very often to have *copied after* it in their dramatick writings, and in their poems upon love. *Addison's Spectator.*

**To CoQUET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tendernefs.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honour, my lord looking on to see how the gamesters play, and I railing at you both. *Swift.*

**To CoQUET.** *v. n.* To act the lover.

Phyllis, who but a month ago

Was marry'd to the Tunbridge beau,

I saw *coquetting* t'other night,

In publick, with that odious knight. *Swift.*

**CoQUETRY.** *n. f.* [*coqueterie*, French.] Affectation of amorous advances; desire of attracting notice.

I was often in company with a couple of charming women, who had all the wit and beauty one could desire in female companions, without a dash of *coquetry*, that from time to time gave me a great many agreeable torments. *Addis. Spect.*

**COQUETTE.** *n. f.* [*coquette*, Fr. from *coquart*, a prattler.]

A gay, airy girl; a girl who endeavours to attract notice.

The light *coquettes* in sylphs aloft repair,

And sport and flutter in the fields of air. *Pope's Ra. of Lock.*

A *coquette* and a tinder-box are sparkled. *Arbuthn. and Pope.*

**Co'RACLE.** *n. f.* [*cicrwgle*, Welsh, probably from *corium*, leather, Lat.] A boat used in Wales by fishers; made by drawing leather or oiled cloath upon a frame of wicker work.

**Co'RAL.** *n. f.* [*corallium*, Latin.]

1. Red *coral* is a plant of great hardness and stony nature, while growing in the water, as it has after long exposure to the air. The vulgar opinion, that *coral* is soft, while in the sea, proceeds from a soft and thin coat, of a crustaceous matter, covering it while it is growing, and which is taken off before it is packed up for use. This external bark is of a fungous spongy texture, of a yellowish or greenish colour, and is full of an acrid juice resembling milk. It covers every part of the plant, and is easily separated from the internal or stony part by friction, while it is moist; but adheres to it very firmly, if suffered to dry on it. The whole *coral* plant grows to a foot or more in height, and is variously ramified. It is thickest at the stem, and its branches grow gradually smaller to the extremities. It grows to stones, or any other solid substances, without a root, or without any way penetrating them, as plants do the earth. It has been doubted whether *coral* were properly a plant or not; but as it is found to grow, and take in its nourishment in the manner of plants, and to produce flowers and seeds, or at least a matter analogous to seeds, it properly belongs to the vegetable kingdom. The

ancients ascribed great virtues to red *coral*; but now it is only used internally as an astringent and absorbent, with other medicines of the same intention. We hear of white *coral*, of which the ancients make no mention; and what is sold under this name is a species of the madrepora, another sea-plant. There is a black *coral* of the same stony substance with the red, and as glossy as the blackest marble; but what is sold in the shops under that name, is a plant of a different genus, and of a tough horny texture. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

In the sea, upon the south-west of Sicily, much *coral* is found. It is a submarine plant: it hath no leaves: it brancheth only when it is under water. It is soft, and green of colour; but being brought into the air, it becometh hard and shining red, as we see. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 780.

This gentleman, desirous to find the nature of *coral*, caused a man to go down a hundred fathom into the sea, with express orders to take notice whether it were hard or soft in the place where it groweth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. ii. c. 5.

He hears the crackling sound of *coral* woods,

And sees the secret source of subterranean floods. *Dryd. Virg.*

A turret was inclos'd

Within the wall, of alabaster white,

And crimson *coral*, for the queen of night,

Who takes in Sylvan sports her chaste delight. *Dryden.*

Or where's the sense, direct or moral,

That teeth are pearl, or lips are *coral*?

*Prior.*

2. The piece of *coral* which children have about their necks, imagined to assist them in breeding teeth.

Her infant grandame's *coral* next it grew;

The bells she gingled.

*Pope.*

**CORAL-TREE.** *n. f.* [*corallodendron*, Latin.]

It is a native of America, and produces very beautiful scarlet flowers; but never any seeds in the European gardens. *Miller.*

**Co'RALLINE.** *adj.* [*corallinus*, Latin.] Consisting of coral; approaching to coral.

At such time as the sea is agitated, it takes up into itself terrestrial matter of all kinds, and in particular the *coralline* matter, letting it fall again, as it becomes more quiet and calm. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**Co'RALLINE.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

*Coralline* is a sea-plant used in medicine; but much inferior to the coral in hardness. It is naturally very ramose or branched, and forms a bunch of filaments two or three inches long, and each of them of the thickness of a small pack-thread, and jointed. They are sometimes greenish, sometimes yellowish, often redish, and frequently white. *Hill.*

In Falmouth there is a sort of sand, or rather *coralline*, that lies under the owse, which they are forced to remove before they can come to the bed of sand. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**Co'RALLOID.** } *adv.* [*κοραλλοειδης*.] Resembling coral.

**Co'RALLOIDAL.** } Now that plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under water, without approachment of air, we have experiment in coralline, with many *coralloidal* concretions. *Brown.*

The pentadrous, columnar, *coralloid* bodies, that are composed of plates set lengthways of the body, and passing from the surface to the axis of it. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**CORA'NT.** *n. f.* [*courant*, French.] A nimble sprightly dance.

It is harder to dance a *corant* well than a jig; so in conversation, even, easy, and agreeable, more than points of wit. *Temple.*

I would as soon believe a widow in great grief for her husband, because I saw her dance a *corant* about his coffin. *Walsh.*

**Co'RBAN.** *n. f.* [*קרבת*.] An alms-basket; a receptacle of charity; a gift; an alms.

They think to satisfy all obligations to duty by their *corban* of religion. *King Charles.*

*Corban* stands for an offering or gift made to God, or his temple. The Jews sometimes swore by *corban*, or the gifts offered unto God. If a man made all his fortune *corban*, or devoted it to God, he was forbidden to use it. If all that he was to give his wife, or his father and mother, was declared *corban*, he was no longer permitted to allow them necessary subsistence. Even debtors were permitted to defraud their creditors, by consecrating their debt to God. Our Saviour reproaches the Jews, in the Gospel, with these uncharitable and irreligious vows. By this word such persons were likewise meant as devoted themselves to the service of God and his temple. *Corban* signifies also the treasury of the temple, where the offerings, which were made in money, were deposited. *Calmet.*

**CORBE.** *adj.* [*courbe*, French.] Crooked.

For sicker thy head very tottie is,

So thy *corbe* shoulder it leans amiss. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

**Co'RBEILS.** *n. f.* Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth, and set upon the parapet, to shelter the men in firing upon the besiegers.

**Co'RBEL.** *n. f.* [In architecture.] The representation of a basket, sometimes placed on the heads of the caryatides.

**Co'RBEL.** } *n. f.*  
**Co'RBEIL.** }



1. A short piece of timber sticking out six or eight inches from a wall, sometimes placed for strength under the semi-girders of a platform.

2. A niche or hollow left in walls for figures or statues. *Chambers.*  
CORD *n. f.* [*cort*, Welsh; *chorda*, Latin; *corde*, French.]

1. A rope; a string composed of several strands or twists.

Such smiling rogues as these,

Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain,

Too intricate t' unloose.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

She let them down by a cord through the window. *Jes. ii. 5.*

Form'd of the finest complicated thread,

These num'rous cords are through the body spread. *Blackm.*

2. The cords extended in setting up tents, furnish several metaphors in scripture.

Thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down; none of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the cords thereof be broken. *Isaiah, xxxiii. 20.*

3. A quantity of wood for fuel, supposed to be measured with a cord; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER. *n. f.* [*cord* and *make*]. One whose trade is to make ropes; a ropemaker.

CORD-WOOD. *n. f.* [*cord* and *wood*]. Wood piled up for fuel, to be sold by the cord.

To CORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with ropes; to fasten with cords; to close by a bandage.

Co'RDAGE. *n. f.* [from *cord*]. A quantity of cords; the ropes of a ship.

They fastened their ships to the ground, and rid at anchor with cables of iron chains, having neither canvas nor cordage.

*Raleigh, Essay 1.*

Spain furnished a sort of rush called spartum, useful for cordage and other parts of shipping. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

To the cordage glued

The sailor, and the pilot to the helm. *Thomson's Winter.*

Co'RD'ED. *adj.* [from *cord*]. Made of ropes.

This night he meaneth, with a corded ladder,

To climb celestial Silvia's chamber-window. *Shakespeare.*

CORDELI'ER. *n. f.* A Franciscan frier; so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.

And who to assist but a grave cordelier.

*Prior.*

CORDIAL. *n. f.* [from *cor*, the heart, Latin.]

1. A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.

2. Any medicine that increases strength.

A cordial, properly speaking, is not always what increaseth the force of the heart; for, by increasing that, the animal may be weakened, as in inflammatory diseases. Whatever increaseth the natural or animal strength, the force of moving the fluids and muscles, is a cordial: these are such substances as bring the serum of the blood into the properest condition for circulation and nutrition; as broths made of animal substances, milk, ripe fruits, and whatever is endued with a wholesome but not pungent taste. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

Then with some cordials seek for to appease

The inward languor of my wounded heart,

And then my body shall have shortly ease;

But such sweet cordials pass physicians art.

*Spenser.*

Comfort, like cordials after death, comes late.

*Dryden.*

Your warrior offspring that upheld the crown,

The scarlet honour of your peaceful gown,

Are the most pleasing objects I can find,

Charms to my sight, and cordials to my mind. *Dryden.*

Co'RDIAL. *adj.*

1. Reviving; invigorating; restorative.

It is a thing I make, which hath the king

Five times redeem'd from death: I do not know

What is more cordial.

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

He only took cordial waters, in which we infused sometimes purgatives. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart; without hypocrisy.

Doctrines are infused among Christians, which are apt to obstruct or intercept the cordial superstrucing of Christian life or renovation, where the foundation is duly laid. *Hammond.*

With looks of cordial love,

Hung over her enamour'd.

*Milton.*

CORDIALITY. *n. f.* [from *cordial*].

1. Relation to the heart.

That the antients had any such respect of cordiality, or reference unto the heart, will much be doubted. *Brown.*

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

Co'RDIALLY. *adv.* [from *cordial*]. Sincerely; heartily; without hypocrisy.

Where a strong inveterate love of sin has made any doctrine or proposition, wholly unsuitable to the heart, no argument or demonstration, no nor miracle whatsoever, shall be able to bring the heart cordially to close with and receive it. *South's Sermons.*

Co'RDINER. *n. f.* [*cordonnier*, French.] A shoemaker. It is so used in divers statutes. *Cowel.*

VOL. I.

CORDON. *n. f.* [Fr.] In fortification, a row of stones jutting out before the rampart and the basis of the parapet. *Chambers.*  
CORDWAIN. *n. f.* [*Cordovan* leather, from *Cordoba* in Spain.] Spanish leather.

Her straight legs most bravely were embay'd

In golden buskins of costly cordwain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

CORDWA'INER. *n. f.* [Uncertain whether from *Cordovan*, Spanish leather, or from *cord*, of which shoes were formerly made, and are now used in the Spanish West Indies. *Trevaux.*] A shoemaker.

CORE. *n. f.* [*cœur*, French; *cor*, Latin.]

1. The heart.

Give me that man

That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him

In my heart's core; ay, in my heart of heart. *Shak. Hamlet.*

2. The inner part of any thing.

In the core of the square she raised a tower of a furlong high. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Dig out the cores below the surface. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

They wasteful eat,

Through buds and bark, into the blacken'd core. *Thomson.*

3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels.

It is reported that trees, watered perpetually with warm water, will make a fruit with little or no core or stone. *Bacon.*

4. The matter contained in a boil or sore.

Launce the sore,

And cut the head; for, 'till the core be found,

The secret vice is fed, and gathers ground. *Dryd. Virgil.*

5. It is used by Bacon for a body or collection [from *corps*, French, pronounced *core*].

He was more doubtful of the raising of forces to resist the rebels, than of the resistance itself; for that he was in a core of people whose affections he suspected. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CORIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*coriaceus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of leather.

2. Of a substance resembling leather.

A stronger projectile motion of the blood must occasion greater secretions and loss of liquid parts, and from thence perhaps spissitude and coriaceous concretions. *Arbutnot on Alim.*

CORIA'NDER. *n. f.* [*coriandrum*, Latin.]

It hath a fibrose annual root: the lower leaves are broad, but the upper leaves are deeply cut into five segments: the petals of the flower are unequal, and shaped like an heart: the fruit is composed of two hemispherical, and sometimes spherical seeds. The species are, 1. Greater coriander. 2. Smaller testiculated coriander. The first is cultivated for the seeds, which are used in medicine: the second sort is seldom found. *Miller.*

Israel called the name thereof manna; and it was, like coriander seed, white. *Exod. xiii. 31.*

CORINTH. *n. f.* [from the city of that name in Greece.] A small fruit commonly called currant.

The chief riches of Zant consisteth in corinths, which the inhabitants have in great quantities. *Broom's Notes on the Odyss.*

CORINTHIAN Order, is generally reckoned the fourth, but by some the fifth, of the five orders of architecture; and is the most noble, rich, and delicate of them all. Vitruvius ascribes it to Callimachus, a Corinthian sculptor, who is said to have taken the hint by passing by the tomb of a young lady, over which a basket with some of her playthings had been placed by her nurse, and covered with a tile; the whole having been placed over a root of acanthus. As it sprung up, the branches encompassed the basket; but arriving at the tile, bent downwards under the corners of it, forming a kind of a volute. Hence Callimachus imitated the basket by the vase of his capital, the tile in the abacus, and the leaves in the volute. This story is treated as a fable by Villalpandus, who imagines the Corinthian capital to have taken its original from an order in the temple of Solomon, whose leaves were those of the palm-tree. This order is distinguished from the rest by several characters. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little stalks arise, of which the sixteen volutes are formed, which support the abacus. *Harris.*

Behind these figures are large columns of the Corinthian Order, adorned with fruit and flowers. *Dryden.*

CORK. *n. f.* [*cortex*, Lat. *korck*, Dutch.]

*Hic dies, anno redeunte, festus*

*Corticem astricium pice dimovebit*

*Amphoræ, fumum bibere institutæ*

*Consule Tullo. Hor.]*

1. A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark, which, in the cork tree, is thick, spongy, and soft. *Miller.*

The cork tree grows near the Pyrenæan hills, and in several parts of Italy, and the North of New England. *Mortimer.*

2. The bark of the cork tree used for stopples, or burnt into Spanish black. It is taken off without injury to the tree.

3. A piece of cork cut for the stopple of a bottle or barrel.

I pr'ythee take the cork out of thy mouth, that I may drink thy tidings. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Be sure, nay very sure, thy cork be good;

Then future ages shall of Peggy tell,

That nymph that brew'd and bottled ale so well. *King.*

*Nor.*



Nor stop, for one bad *cork*, his butler's pay. *Pope.*

**CORKING-PIN.** *n. f.* A pin of the largest size.

When you put a clean pillow-case on your lady's pillow, be sure to fasten it well with three *corking-pins*, that it may not fall off in the night. *Swift's Direct. to the Chambermaid.*

**CO'RKY.** *adj.* [from *cork*.] Consisting of cork.

Bind fast his *corky* arms. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**CO'RMORANT.** *n. f.* [*cormoran*, Fr. from *corvus marinus*, Latin]

1. A bird that preys upon fish. It is nearly of the bigness of a capon, with a wry bill and broad feet, black on his body, but greenish about his wings. He is eminently greedy and rapacious.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,  
Live register'd upon our brazen tombs;  
When, spight of *cormorant* devouring time,  
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy  
That honour which shall 'bate his scythe's keen edge. *Shak.*  
Those called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, puttock,  
and *cormorant*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life

Sat like a *cormorant*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 194.*

Not far from thence is seen a lake, the haunt

Of coots, and of the fishing *cormorant*. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. A glutton.

**CORN.** *n. f.* [*corn*, Sax. *korn*, Germ. It is found in all the

Teutonic dialects; as, in an old Runick rhyme,

*Hagul er kaldastur corna.*

Hail is the coldest grain.]

1. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; such as are made into bread.

Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it abideth alone. *John xii. 25.*

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,

When *corn* was given them gratis, you repin'd. *Sh. Coriolan.*

2. Grain yet unreaped, standing in the field upon its stalk.

Why he was met even now,

Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,

Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow

In our sustaining *corn*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Landing his men, he burnt the *corn* all thereabouts, which was now almost ripe. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Still a murmur runs

Along the soft inclining fields of *corn*. *Thomson's Autumn.*

3. Grain in the ear, yet unthreshed.

Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a flock of *corn* cometh in in his season. *Job, v. 26.*

4. An excrescence on the feet, hard and painful; probably so called from its form, though by some supposed to be denominated from its *corneous* or horny substance.

Ladies, that have your feet

Unplagu'd with *corns*, we'll have a bout with you. *Shakesp.*

The man that makes his toe,

What he his heart should make,

Shall of a *corn* cry woe,

And turn his sleep to wake. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Even in men, aches and hurts and *corns* do engrieve either towards rain or towards frost. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The hardest part of the *corn* is usually in the middle, thrusting itself in a nail; whence it has the Latin appellation of *clavis*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

He first that useful secret did explain,

That pricking *corns* foretold the gath'ring rain. *Gay's Past.*

It looks as there were regular accumulations and gatherings of humours, growing perhaps in some people as *corns*. *Arbuth.*

Thus Lamb, renown'd for cutting *corns*,

An offer'd fee from Radcliff scorns. *Swift.*

To CORN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To salt; to sprinkle with salt. The word is so used, as *Skin-ner* observes, by the old Saxons.

2. To granulate.

**CORN-FIELD.** *n. f.* A field where corn is growing.

It was a lover and his lass,

That o'er the green *corn-field* did pass. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

You may soon enjoy the gallant fights of armies, encampments, and standards waving over your brother's *cornfields*. *Pope.*

**CORN-FLAG.** *n. f.* [*corn* and *flag*.]

It hath a fleshy double tuberosc root: the leaves are like those of the fleur-de-lys: the flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a lily, open at the top, in two lips; the upper imbricated, the under divided into five segments: the ovary becomes an oblong fruit, divided into three cells, filled with roundish seeds wrapt up in a cover. *Miller* enumerates eleven species of this plant, some with red flowers, and some with white. It is a proper ornament for borders.

**CORN-FLOOR.** *n. f.* The floor where corn is stored.

Thou hast loved a reward upon every *corn-floor*. *Hof. ix. 1.*

**CORN-FLOWER.** *n. f.* [from *corn* and *flower*.]

There be certain *corn-flowers*, which come seldom or never in other places, unless they be set, but only amongst corn; as the blue-bottle, a kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy, and furmitory. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 482.*

*Corn-flowers* are of many sorts: some of them flower in

June and July, and others in August. The seeds should be sown in March: they require a good soil. *Mortimer's Husband.*

**CORN-LAND.** *n. f.* [*corn* and *land*.] Land appropriated to the production of grain.

Pastures and meadows are of such advantage to husbandry, that many prefer them to *corn-lands*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**CORN-MASTER.** *n. f.* [*corn* and *master*.] One that cultivates corn for sale.

I knew a nobleman in England, that had the greatest audits of any man in my time; a great grafter, a great sheep-master, a great timberman, a great collier, a great *corn-master*, and a great leadman. *Bacon, Essay 35.*

**CORN-MARIGOLD.** *n. f.* [from *corn* and *marigold*.]

It hath an annual root: the cup of the flower is hemispherical and scaly: the flowers are radiated; the rays being, for the most part, of a yellow flower, and the seeds are furrowed. *Miller.*

**CORN-MILL.** *n. f.* [*corn* and *mill*.] A mill to grind corn into meal.

Save the more laborious work of beating of hemp, by making the axle-tree of the *corn-mills* longer than ordinary, and placing pins in it to raise large hammers. *Mort. Husband.*

**CORN-PIPE.** *n. f.* [from *corn* and *pipe*.] A pipe made by flitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

Now the shrill *corn-pipes*, echoing loud to arms,

To rank and file reduce the straggling swarms. *Tickel.*

**CORN-ROCKET.** *n. f.* [from *corn* and *rocket*.]

The flower consists of four leaves, in form of a cross: the pointal becomes a four-cornered fruit, resembling a crested club, divided into four cells, in which are contained roundish seeds with a beak. This plant grows wild in the warm parts of France and Spain. *Miller.*

**CORN-ROSE.** *n. f.* See **POPPY**, of which it is a species.

**CORN-SALLAD.** *n. f.* [from *corn* and *sallad*.]

The leaves grow by pairs opposite on the branches, which are always divided into two parts, and appear at the top like an umbrella. The flower consists of one leaf, cut into many segments, and succeeded by one naked seed, having no down adhering to it, in which it differs from the valerian. Some sorts of it grow wild. *Miller.*

*Corn-sallad* is an herb, whose top-leaves are a sallet of themselves. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**COR'NAGE.** *n. f.* [from *corne*, Fr. *cornu*, Latin.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

**COR'RNCHANDLER.** *n. f.* [*corn* and *chandler*.] One that retails corn.

**COR'RN CUTTER.** *n. f.* [from *corn* and *cut*.] A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot.

The nail was not loose, nor did seem to press into the flesh; for there had been a *corn-cutter*, who had cleared it. *Wifeman.*

I have known a *corn-cutter*, who, with a right education, would have been an excellent physician. *Spelator, N<sup>o</sup>. 307.*

**COR'RNEL.** } *n. f.* [*cornus*, Latin.] See **CORNELIAN-**

**CORNELIAN-TREE.** } **CHERRY.**

The *Cornel-tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry, as well from the name of the tree as the cornelian stone, the colour whereof it somewhat represent. The fruit is good in the kitchen and conservatory. The wood is very durable, and useful for wheelwork. *Mortim. Husbandry.*

Take a service-tree, or a *cornelian-tree*, or an elder-tree, which we know have fruits of harsh and binding juice, and set them near a vine or fig-tree, and see whether the grapes or figs will not be the sweeter. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 485.*

Mean time the goddess, in disdain, bestows

The mast and acorn, brutal food! and strows

The fruits of *cornel*, as they feast around. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**COR'RNEL.** } *n. f.* [*cornus*, Latin.]

**CORNELIAN-CHERRY.** }

The flower-cup consists of four small rigid leaves, expanded in form of a cross; from the center of which are produced many small yellowish flowers, consisting of four leaves, disposed in form of an umbrella: these flowers are succeeded by fruit, oblong or of a cylindrical form, somewhat like an olive, containing an hard stone, which is divided into two cells, each containing a single seed. The species are ten, of which the *cornelian-cherry*, or male cornel-tree, is very common, being propagated for its fruit, which, by many people, is preserved to make tarts: it is also used in medicine as an astringent and cooler. There is likewise an officinal preparation of this fruit, called *Rob de cornus*. Dogberry, or gatten-tree, is very common in hedges, and the fruit of this plant is often brought into the markets, and sold for buckthornberries; but in this fruit is but one stone, and in the buckthorn four. The *sassafras* sort is a native of America; and its root is much used in England to make a tea, which is greatly commended by some against violent defluxions. Most of the other sorts are brought from America, except what is commonly called the dwarf honeysuckle, which grows wild on the high mountains in the northern counties; but is with difficulty preserved in gardens. *Miller.*

On wildings and on strawberries they feed;

*Cornel's*



# C O R

*Cornels* and brambleberries gave the rest,  
And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast. *Dryden's Ovid.*

CORNELIAN-STONE. See CARNELIAN.

CORNEMUSE. *n. f.* [French.] A kind of rustick flute.

CO'RNEOUS. *adj.* [corneus, Latin.] Horny; of a substance resembling horn.

Such as have *corneous* or horny eyes, as lobsters, and crustaceous animals, are generally dimsighted. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The various submarine shrubs are of a *corneous* or ligneous constitution, consisting chiefly of a fibrous matter. *Woodward.*

CORNER. *n. f.* [cornel, Welsh; cornier, French.]

1. An angle; a place inclosed by two walls or lines, which would intersect each other, if drawn beyond the point where they meet.

2. A secret or remote place.

There's nothing I have done yet, o' my conscience,  
Deserves a corner. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

It is better to dwell in a corner of a house-top, than with a brawling woman and in a wide house. *Proverbs, xxv. 24.*

I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him; for this thing was not done in a corner. *Aets, xxvi. 26.*

All the inhabitants, in every corner of the island, have been absolutely reduced under his immediate subjection. *Davies.*

Those vices, that lurk in the secret corners of the soul. *Addis.*  
Your active search

Leaves no cold wintry corner unexplor'd. *Thomson's Spring.*

3. The extremities; the utmost limit: thus every corner is the whole or every part.

Might I but through my prison, once a day,  
Behold this maid, all corners else o' th' earth  
Let liberty make use of. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

I turn'd, and try'd each corner of my bed,  
To find if sleep were there; but sleep was lost. *Dryden.*

CORNER-STONE. *n. f.* [corner and stone.] The stone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone.

See you yond' coin o' th' capitol, yond' corner-stone? *Shakesp.*  
A mason was fitting a corner-stone. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

CORNER-TEETH of a Horse, are the four teeth which are placed between the middling teeth and the tusches; and are two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot forth when the horse is four years and a half old. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'RNERSWISE. *adv.* [corner and wise.] Diagonally; with the corner in front.

CO'RNET. *n. f.* [cornette, French.]

1. A musical instrument blown with the mouth: used anciently in war, probably in the cavalry.

Israel played before the Lord on psalteries and on timbrels, and on cornets. *2 Sa. vi. 5.*

Other wind instruments require a forcible breath; as trumpets, cornets, and hunters horns. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Cornets and trumpets cannot reach his ear,  
Under an actor's nose, he's never near. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. A company or troop of horse; perhaps as many as had a cornet belonging to them. This sense is now disused.

These noblemen were appointed, with some cornets of horse and bands of foot, to put themselves beyond the hill where the rebels were encamped. *Bacon.*

Seventy great horses lay dead in the field, and one cornet was taken. *Hayward.*

They discerned a body of five cornets of horse very full, standing in very good order to receive them. *Clarendon.*

3. The officer that bears the standard of a troop.

4. CORNET of a Horse, is the lowest part of his pastern that runs round the coffin, and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A scarf anciently worn by doctors. *Dict.*

6. A head-dress. *Dict.*

7. A CORNET of Paper, is described by Skinner to be a cap of paper, made by retailers for small wares.

CO'RNETTER. *n. f.* [from cornet.] A blower of the cornet.

So great was the rabble of trumpetters, cornetters, and other musicians, that even Claudius himself might have heard them. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CO'RNICE. *n. f.* [corniche, French.] The highest projection of a wall or column.

The cornice of the Palazzo Farnese, which makes so beautiful an effect below, when viewed more nearly, will be found not to have its just measures. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The walls were massy brags, the cornice high  
Blue metals crown'd, in colours of the sky. *Pope's Odyssey.*

CORNICE Ring. [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards. *Chambers.*

CORNICLE. *n. f.* [from cornu, Latin.] A little horn.

There will be found, on either side, two black filaments, or membranous strings, which extend unto the long and shorter cornicle, upon protrusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

CORNICULATE. *adj.* [from cornu, Lat.] A term in botany.

Corniculate plants are such as produce many distinct and horned pods; and corniculate flowers are such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn. *Chamb.*

CORNIFICK. *adj.* [from cornu and facio, Latin.] Productive of horns; making horns. *Dict.*

# C O R

CORNI'GEROUS. *adj.* [corniger, Latin.] Horned; having horns.

Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher, and reclining; as in bucks. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CORNUCOPIÆ. *n. f.* [Lat.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddess.

To CORNU'TE. *v. a.* [cornutus, Latin.] To bestow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED. *adj.* [cornutus, Latin.] Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO. *n. f.* [from cornutus, Latin.] A man horned; a cuckold.

The peaking *cornuto* her husband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

CO'RNRY. *adj.* [from cornu, horn, Latin.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny.

Up stood the *corny* reed,

Embattel'd in her field. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

2. [from corn.] Producing grain or corn.

Tell me why the ant,

'Midst Summer's plenty, thinks of Winter's want,

By constant journeys, careful to prepare

Her stores; and bringing home the *corny* ear. *Prior.*

CO'ROLLARY. *n. f.* [corollarium, Lat. from corolla; finis coronat opus; or from corollair, Fr. a surplus.]

1. The conclusion: a corollary seems to be a conclusion, whether following from the premises necessarily or not.

Now since we have considered the malignity of this sin of detraction, it is but a natural *corollary*, that we enforce our vigilance against it. *Government of the Tongue.*

As a *corollary* to this preface, in which I have done justice to others, I owe somewhat to myself. *Dryden's Fab. Preface.*

2. Surplus.

Bring a *corollary*,

Rather than want. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

CORONA. *n. f.* [Latin.] A large flat member of the cornice; so called because it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip. *Chambers.*

In a cornice the gola or cymatium of the *corona*, the coping; the modillions or dentelli, make a noble thew by their graceful projections. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 415.*

CO'RONAL. *n. f.* [corona, Latin.] A crown; a garland.

Crown ye god Bacchus with a *coronal*,  
And Hymen also crown with wreaths of vine. *Spenser.*

CO'RONAL. *adj.* Belonging to the top of the head.

A man of about forty-five years of age came to me, with a round tubercle between the sagittal and *coronal* future. *Wise.*

CO'RONARY. *adj.* [coronarius, Latin.]

1. Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head like a crown.

The basilisk of older times was a proper kind of serpent, not above three palms long, as some account; and differenced from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks, or *coronary* spots upon the crown. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

The substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the *coronary* arteries. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CORONA'TION. *n. f.* [from corona, Latin.]

1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king.

Fortune smiling at her work therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of *coronation*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Willingly I came to Denmark,  
To shew my duty in your *coronation*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

A cough, sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his *coronation* day. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Now empress fame had publish'd the renown  
Of Sh——'s *coronation* through the town. *Dryden's Macfl.*

2. The pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

In pensive thought recal the fancy'd scene,  
See *coronations* rise on ev'ry green. *Pope.*

CO'RONER. *n. f.* [from corona.] An officer whose duty is to enquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned; for which purpose a jury of twelve persons is impannelled.

Go thou and seek the *coroner*, and let him fit o' my uncle; for he's in the third degree of drink; he's drowned. *Shakesp.*

CO'RONET. *n. f.* [coronetta, Ital. the diminutive of corona, a crown.] An inferior crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl raises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.

The rest was drawn into a *coronet* of gold, richly set with pearl. *Sidney.*

In his livery  
Walk'd crowns and coronets, realms and islands were  
As plates dropt from his pocket. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

All the rest are countesses.

—— Their coronets say so. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Under



Under a *cor net* his flowing hair,  
In curls, on either cheek play'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Nor could our nobles hope their bold attempt,  
Who ruin'd crowns, would *coronets* exempt. *Dryden.*

Peers and dukes, and all their sweeping train,  
And garters, stars, and *coronets* appear. *Pope's Ra. of Lock.*  
**CORPORAL.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *caporal*, French.] The lowest officer of the infantry, whose office is to place and remove the sentinels.

The cruel *corp'ral* whisper'd in my ear,  
Five pounds, if rightly tip'd, would set me clear. *Gay.*  
**CORPORAL** of a Ship. An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and sentries, and relieving them; who sees that all the soldiers and sailors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to use them. He has a mate under him. *Harris.*

**CORPORAL.** *adj.* [*corporel*, Fr. *corpus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body.  
To relief of lazars and weak age,  
Of indigent faint souls, past *corporal* toil,  
A hundred alms-houses, right well supplied. *Shak. Hen. V.*  
Render to me some *corporal* sign about her,  
More evident than this. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

That God hath been otherwise seen, with *corporal* eyes,  
exceedeth the small proportion of my understanding. *Raleigh.*

They enjoy greater sensual pleasures, and feel fewer *corporal* pains, and are utter strangers to all those anxious and tormenting thoughts, which perpetually haunt and disquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*

2. Material; not spiritual. In the present language, when *body* is used philosophically in opposition to spirit, the word *corporeal* is used, as a *corporeal* being; but otherwise *corporal*. *Corporeal* is having a body; *corporal* relating to the body. This distinction seems not ancient.

Whither are they vanish'd?

Into the air: and what seem'd *corporal*  
Melted, as breath, into the wind. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

And from these *corporal* nutriments, perhaps,  
Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

**CORPORALITY.** *n. f.* [from *corporal*.] The quality of being embodied.

If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto spirituality; and if it have any *corporality*, then, of all other, the most subtle and pure. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

**CORPORALLY.** *adv.* [from *corporal*.] Bodily.

The sun is *corporally* conjoined with basiliscus. *Brown.*

**CORPORATE.** *adj.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal processes as an individual.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he over-run all Munster and Connaught, defacing and utterly subverting all *corporate* towns that were not strongly walled. *Spenser on Ireland.*

They answer in a joint and *corporate* voice,  
That now they are at fall. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

The nobles of Athens being not at this time a *corporate* assembly, therefore the resentment of the commons was usually turned against particular persons. *Swift.*

**CORPORATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *corporate*.] The state of a body corporate; a community. *Dict.*

**CORPORATION.** *n. f.* [from *corpus*, Latin.]

A *corporation* is a body politick, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common consent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compass of their charter: even as one man may do by law all things, that by law he is not forbidden; and bindeth the successors, as a single man binds his executor or heir. *Cowel.*

Of angels we are not to consider only what they are, and do; in regard of their own being; but that also which concerneth them, as they are linked into a kind of *corporation* amongst themselves, and of society or fellowship with men. *Hooker, b. i. sect. 4.*

Of this we find some foot-steps in our law,  
Which doth her root from God and nature take;  
Ten thousand men she doth together draw,  
And of them all one *corporation* make. *Davies.*

**CORPORATURE.** *n. f.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] The state of a being embodied. *Dict.*

**CORPOREAL.** *adj.* [*corporeus*, Latin.]

1. Having a body; not immaterial. See **CORPORAL**.

The swiftness of those circles attribute,  
Though numberless, to his omnipotence,  
That to *corporeal* substances could add  
Speed almost spiritual. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

Having surveyed the image of God in the soul, we are not to omit those characters that God imprinted upon the body, as much as a spiritual substance could be pictured upon a *corporeal*. *South's Sermons.*

God being supposed to be a pure spirit, cannot be the object of any *corporeal* sense. *Tillotson.*

The course is finish'd which thy fates decreed,  
And thou from thy *corporeal* prison freed. *Dryden's Fables.*

Fix thy *corporeal* and internal eye

On the young gnat, or new-engender'd fly. *Prior.*

2. It is used by *Swift* inaccurately for *corporal*.

I am not in a condition to make a true step even on Aimsbury Downs; and I declare, that a *corporeal* false step is worse than a political one. *Swift.*

**CORPOREITY.** *n. f.* [from *corporeus*, Latin.] Materiality; the quality of being embodied; the state of having a body; bodiliness.

Since philosophy affirmeth, that we are middle substances between the soul and the body, they must admit of some *corporeity* which supposeth weight or gravity. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

It is the saying of divine Plato, that man is nature's horizon, dividing betwixt the upper hemisphere of immaterial intellects and this lower of *corporeity*. *Glanville's Scept. c. iv.*

The one attributed *corporeity* to God, and the other shape and figure. *Stillingfleet.*

**CORPORIFICATION.** *n. f.* [from *corporify*.] The act of giving body or palpability.

To **CORPORIFY.** *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] To embody; to inspissate into body.

A certain spirituous substance, extracted out of it, is mistaken for the spirit of the world *corporified*. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

**CORPS.** } *n. f.* [*corps*, Fr. *corpus*, Latin.]

**CORPSE.** }

1. A body, in contempt.

Though plenteous, all too little seems  
To stuff this man, this vast unhide-bound *corps*. *Milton.*

He looks as man was made, with face erect,  
That scorns his brittle *corps*, and seems ashamed  
He's not all spirit. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. A carcase; a dead body; a corse.

Not a friend greet

My poor *corps*, where my bones shall be thrown. *Shakesp.*  
There was the murder'd *corps* in covert laid,

And violent death in thousand shapes display'd. *Dryd. Fables*  
See where the *corps* of thy dead son approaches. *Addison.*

The *corpse* was laid out upon the floor by the emperor's command: he then bid every one light his flambeau, and stand about the dead body. *Addison's Guardian, No. 99.*

3. A body of forces.

**CORPULENCE.** } *n. f.* [*corpulentia*, Latin.]

**CORPULENCY.** }

1. Bulkiness of body; fleshiness; fulness of flesh.

To what a cumbersome unwieldiness,  
And burdensome *corpulence* my love had grown. *Dome.*

It is but one species of *corpulency*; for there may be bulk without fat, from the great quantity of muscular flesh, the case of robust people. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Spiffitude; grossness of matter.

The muscular flesh serves for the vibration of the tail, the heaviness and *corpulency* of the water requiring a great force to divide it. *Ray on the Creation.*

**CORPULENT.** *adj.* [*corpulentus*, Latin.] Flethy; bulky; having great bodily bulk.

We say it is a fleshy stile, when there is much periphrases, and circuit of words; and when with more than enough, it grows fat and *corpulent*. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

Excess of nourishment is hurtful; for it maketh the child *corpulent*, and growing in breadth rather than in height. *Bacon.*

**CORPUSCLE.** *n. f.* [*corpusculum*, Lat.] A small body; a particle of matter; an atom; a little fragment.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if those *corpuscles* can be discovered with microscopes. *Newton's Opt.*

Who knows what are the figures of the little *corpuscles* that compose and distinguish different bodies? *Watts's Logick.*

**CORPUSCULAR.** } *adj.* [from *corpusculum*, Lat.] Relating

**CORPUSCULARIAN.** } to bodies; comprising bodies. It is the distinguishing epithet of that philosophy which attempts the rational solution of all physical appearances by the action of one body upon another.

As to natural philosophy I do not expect to see any principles proposed, more comprehensive and intelligible than the *corpuscularian* or mechanical. *Boyle.*

This may be said, that the modern *corpuscularians* talk, in most things, more intelligibly than the peripateticks. *Bentley.*

The mechanical or *corpuscular* philosophy, though peradventure the eldest, as well as the best in the world, had lain dead for many ages in contempt and oblivion. *Bentley's Serm.*

**CORRACLE.** See **CORRICLE**.

To **CORRADE.** *v. a.* [*corrado*, Latin.] To rub off; to wear away by frequent rubbing; to scrape together.

**CORRADIATION.** *n. f.* [*con* and *radius*, Lat.] A conjunction of rays in one point.

The impression of colour worketh not but by a cone of direct beams, or right lines, whereof the basis is in the object, and the vertical point in the eye; so as there is a *corradation*, and conjunction of beams. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 277.*

To **CORRECT.** *v. a.* [*corrigo correctum*, Latin.]

1. To punish; to chastise; to discipline.

Sad accidents, and a state of affliction, is a school of virtue; it *corrects* levity, and interrupts the confidence of sinning. *Tayl.*

After



After he has once been *corrected* for a lie, you must be sure never after to pardon it in him. *Locke on Education.*

Children being to be restrained by the parents only in vicious things, a look or nod only ought to *correct* them, when they do amiss. *Locke on Education.*

2. To amend; to take away faults, in writings or life.

This is a defect in the first make of some men's minds, which can scarce ever be *corrected* afterwards, either by learning or age. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*

*Correcting* nature, from what actually she is in individuals, to what she ought to be, and what she was created. *Dryden.*

I writ, because it amused me; I *corrected*, because it was as pleasant to me to *correct* as to write. *Pope's Preface.*

The mind may cool, and be at leisure to attend to its domestick concern; to consider what habit wants to be *corrected*, and what inclination to be subdued. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another, or by any method of preparation.

As in habitual gout or stone,  
The only thing that can be done,  
Is to *correct* your drink and diet,  
And keep the inward foe in quiet. *Prior.*

In cases of acidity, water is the proper drink: its quality of relaxing may be *corrected* by boiling it with some animal substances; as ivory or hartshorn. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To remark faults.

**CORRECT.** *adj.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Revised or finished with exactness; free from faults.

What verse can do, he has perform'd in this,

Which he presumes the most *correct* of his. *Dryd. Aur. Prolog.*

Always use the most *correct* editions: various readings will be only troublesome where the sense and language is complete. *Felton on the Classics.*

**CORRECTION.** *n. f.* [from *correct*.]

1. Punishment; discipline; chastisement; penalty.

Wilt thou, pupil like,

Take thy *correction* mildly, kiss the rod? *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

An offensive wife,

That hath enrag'd him on to offer strokes,

As he is striking, holds his infant up,

And hangs-resolv'd *correction* in the arm

That was uprear'd to execution. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

We are all but children here under the great master of the family; and he is pleased, by hopes and fears, by mercies and *corrections*, to instruct us in virtue. *Watts.*

2. Alteration to a better state; the act of taking away faults; amendment.

Another poet, in another age, make take the same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve *correction*. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

3. That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong.

*Corrections* or improvements should be adjoined, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places. *Watts.*

4. Reprehension; animadversion.

They proceed with judgment and ingenuity, establishing their assertions not only with great solidity, but submitting them also unto the *correction* of future discovery. *Brown.*

One fault was too great lenity to her servants, to whom she always gave good counsel, but often too gentle *correction*. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

To make courts hot, ambitious, wholesome, do not take

A dram of country's dulness; do not add

*Corrections*, but as chymists purge the bad. *Denne.*

**CORRECTIONER.** *n. f.* [from *correction*.] One that has been in the house of correction; a jail-bird. This seems to be the meaning in *Shakespeare*.

I will have you soundly swinged for this, you blue-bottle rogue! you filthy famished *correctioner*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

**CORRECTIVE.** *adj.* [from *correct*.] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

Mulberries are pectoral; *corrective* of the bilious alcali.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**CORRECTIVE.** *n. f.*

1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss.

The hair, wool, feathers, and scales, which all animals of prey do swallow, are a seasonable and necessary *corrective*, to prevent their greediness from filling themselves with too succulent a food. *Ray on the Creation.*

Humanly speaking, and according to the method of the world, and the little *correctives* supplied by art and discipline, it seldom fails but an ill principle has its course, and nature makes good its blow. *South's Sermons.*

2. Limitation; restriction.

There seems to be such an instance in the regiment, which the human soul exerciseth in relation to the body, that with certain *correctives* and exceptions, may give some kind of explication or adumbration thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**CORRECTLY.** *adv.* [from *correct*.] Accurately; appositely; exactly; without faults.

VOL. I.

There are ladies, without knowing what tenes and principles, adverbs and prepositions are, speak as properly and as *correctly* as most gentlemen who have been bred up in the ordinary methods of grammar schools. *Locke on Education.*

Such lays as neither ebb nor flow,

*Correctly* cold, and regularly low. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

**CORRECTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *correct*.] Accuracy; exactness; freedom from faults.

Too much labour often takes away the spirit, by adding to the polishing; so that there remains nothing but a dull *correctness*, a piece without any considerable faults, but with few beauties. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The softness of the flesh, the delicacy of the shape, air and posture, and the *correctness* of design in this statue, are inexpressible. *Addison on Italy.*

Late, very late, *correctness* grew our care,

When the tir'd nation breath'd from civil war. *Pope.*

Those pieces have never before been printed from the true copies, or with any tolerable degree of *correctness*. *Swift.*

**CORRECTOR.** *n. f.* [from *correct*.]

1. He that amends, or alters, by punishment or animadversion.

How many does zeal urge rather to do justice on some sins, than to forbear all sin? How many rather to be *correctors* than practisers of religion. *Sprat's Sermons.*

With all his faults he sets up to be an universal reformer and *corrector* of abuses, and a remover of grievances. *Swift.*

2. He that revises any thing to free it from faults; as the *corrector* of the press, that amends the errors committed in printing.

I remember a person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the *corrector* of a hedge press in Little Britain, proceeding gradually to an author. *Swift.*

3. In medicine.

Such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against or abates the force of another; as the lixivial salts prevent the grievous vellications of resinous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adhesion to the intestinal membranes, whereby they sometimes occasion intolerable gripings; and as spices and carminative seeds also assist in the easier operation of some catharticks, by dissipating collections of wind. In making a medicine, such a thing is called a *corrector* which destroys or diminishes a quality that it could not otherwise be dispensed with: thus turpentine is a *corrector* of quicksilver, by destroying its fluxility, and making it capable of mixture; and thus rectified spirit of wine breaks off the points of some acids, so as to make them become safe and good remedies, which before were destructive. *Quincy.*

**TO CORRELATE.** *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Latin.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

**CORRELATE.** *n. f.* One that stands in the opposite relation.

It is one thing for a father to cease to be a father, by casting off his son; and another for him to cease to be so, by the death of his son: in this the relation is at an end, for want of a *correlate*. *South's Sermons.*

**CORRELATIVE.** *adj.* [*con* and *relativus*, Latin.] Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends upon the existence of another.

Father and son, husband and wife, and such other *correlative* terms, seem nearly to belong one to another. *South.*

Giving is a relative action, and so requires a *correlative* to answer it: giving, on one part, transfers no property, unless there be an accepting on the other. *South's Sermons.*

**CORRELATIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *correlative*.] The state of being correlative.

**CORREPTION.** *n. f.* [*corripio correptum*, Latin.] Objurgation; chiding; reprehension; reproof.

If we must needs be talking of other people's faults, let it not be to defame, but to amend them, by converting our detraction and backbiting into admonition and fraternal *correction*. *Government of the Tongue, sect. 6.*

**TO CORRESPOND.** *v. n.* [*con* and *respondeo*, Latin.]

1. To suit; to answer; to be proportionate; to be adequate to; to be adapted; to fit.

The days, if one be compared with another successively throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not justly *correspond* with any artificial or mechanical equal measures of time. *Holder on Time.*

Words being but empty sounds, any farther than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them, as they *correspond* to those ideas we have, but no farther than that. *Locke.*

2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

**CORRESPONDENCE.** } *n. f.* [from *correspond*.]

**CORRESPONDENCY.** }

1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.

Between the law of their heavenly operations, and the actions of men in this our state of mortality, such *correspondence* there is as maketh it expedient to know in some sort the one, for the others more perfect direction. *Hooker, b. i.*

Whatever we fancy, things keep their course; and their habitudes, *correspondencies*, and relations keep the same to one another. *Locke.*

2. Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence.



I had discovered those unlawful *correspondencies* they had used, and engagements they had made to embroil my kingdoms. *King Charles.*

Sure the villains hold a *correspondence*

With the enemy, and thus they would betray us. *Denham.*

It happens very oddly, that the pope and I should have the same thought much about the same time: my enemies will be apt to say, that we hold a *correspondence* together, and act by concert in this matter. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 116.*

3. Friendship; interchange of offices or civilities.

Let such military persons be assured, and well reputed of, rather than factious and popular; holding also good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state. *Bacon, Essay 17.*

**CORRESPONDENT.** *adj.* [from *correspond.*] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; answerable.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action *correspondent* or repugnant unto the law which God hath imposed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep. *Hooker.*

And as five zones th' etherial regions bind,

Five *correspondent* are to earth assign'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*

**CORRESPONDENT.** *n. f.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

He was pleased to command me to send to him, and receive from him all his letters from and to all his *correspondents* at home and abroad. *Denham's Dedication.*

**CORRESPONSIVE.** *adj.* [from *correspond.*] Answerable; adapted to any thing.

Priam's six gates i' th' city, with massy staples,

And *corresponsive* and fulfilling bolts,

Sperre up the sons of Troy. *Shakes. Troilus and Cressida.*

**CORRIDOR.** *n. f.* [French.]

1. [In fortification.] The covert way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.

2. [In architecture.] A gallery or long isle round about a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other. *Harris.*

There is something very noble in the amphitheatre, though the high wall and *corridors* that went round it are almost intirely ruined. *Addison on Italy.*

**CORRIGIBLE.** *adj.* [from *corrigo*, Latin.]

1. That which may be altered or amended.

2. He who is a proper object of punishment; punishable.

He was taken up very short, and adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptuous language. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

3. Corrective; having the power to correct.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that, if we will either have it steril with idleness, or manured with industry, the power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our will. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

**CORRIVAL.** *n. f.* [con and rival.] Rival; competitor.

They had governours commonly out of the two families of the Geraldines and Butlers, both adversaries and *corrivals* one against the other. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He that doth redeem her thence, might wear

Without *corrival* all her dignities. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

**CORRIVALRY.** *n. f.* [from *corrival.*] Competition; opposition.

**CORROBORANT.** *adj.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power to give strength.

There be divers sorts of bracelets fit to comfort the spirits, and they be of three intentions, refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 961.*

**TO CORROBORATE.** *v. a.* [con and roboro, Latin.]

1. To confirm; to establish.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an ill-favoured instance, there is no trusting to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words, except it be *corroborate* by custom. *Bacon.*

2. To strengthen; to make strong.

To fortify imagination there be three ways; the authority whence the belief is derived, means to quicken and *corroborate* the imagination, and means to repeat it and refresh it. *Bacon.*

It was said that the prince himself had, by the sight of foreign courts, and observations on the different natures of people, and rules of government, much excited and awaked his spirits, and *corroborated* his judgment. *Wotton.*

As any limb well and duly exercised grows stronger, the nerves of the body are *corroborated* thereby. *Watts.*

**CORROBORATION.** *n. f.* [from *corroborate.*] The act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation by some additional security; addition of strength.

The lady herself procured a bull, for the better *corroboracion* of the marriage. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**CORROBORATIVE.** *adj.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power of increasing strength.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperies, as the heart is weakened by too much humidity, you are to mix *corroboratives* of an astringent faculty; and the ulcer also requireth to be dried. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**TO CORRODE.** *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] To eat away by degrees, as a menstruum; to prey upon; to consume; to wear away gradually.

Statefmen purge vice with vice, and may *corrode*

The bad with bad, a spider with a toad;

For so ill thralls not them, but they tame ill,  
And make her do much good against her will. *Donne.*

We know that aqua-fortis *corroding* copper, which is it that gives the colour to verdigrease, is wont to reduce it to a green blue solution. *Boyle on Colours.*

The nature of mankind, left to itself, would soon have fallen into dissolution, without the incessant and *corroding* invasions of so long a time. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Hannibal the Pyreneans past,

And steepy Alps, the mounds that nature cast,

And with *corroding* juices, as he went,

A passage through the living rock he rent. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

Fishes, which neither chew their meat nor grind it in their stomachs, do, by a dissolvent liquor there provided, *corrode* and reduce it into a chylus. *Ray on the Creation.*

The blood turning acrimonious, *corrodes* the vessels, producing almost all the diseases of the inflammatory kind. *Arbuth.*

Through the heart,

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse,

'Tis then delightful misery no more,

But agony unmixt, incessant gall,

*Corroding* every thought, and blasting all

Love's paradise. *Thomson's Spring; l. 1075.*

**CORRODENT.** *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Having the power of corroding or wasting any thing away.

**CORRODIBLE.** *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Possible to be consumed or corroded.

Metals, although *corrodible* by waters, yet will not suffer a liquation from the powerfulest heat communicable unto that element. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 1.*

**CORRODY.** *n. f.* [from *corrodo*, Latin.] A defalcation from an allowance or salary for some other than the original purpose.

In those days even noble persons, and other meaner men, ordered *corrodies* and pensions to their chaplains and servants out of churches. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**CORROSIBILITY.** *n. f.* [from *corrosibile.*] The quality of being corrosible; possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

**CORROSIBLE.** *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Possible to be consumed by a menstruum.

**CORROSIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *corrosibile.*] Susceptibility of corrosion. *Dict.*

**CORROSION.** *n. f.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

*Corrosion* is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid, or a saline menstruum. It is almost wholly designed for the resolution of bodies most strongly compacted, as bones and metals; so that the menstrua here employed, have a considerable moment or force. These liquors, whether acid or urinous, are nothing but salts dissolved in a little phlegm; therefore these being solid, and consequently containing a considerable quantity of matter, do both attract one another more, and are also more attracted by the particles of the body to be dissolved; so when the more-solid bodies are put into saline menstrua, the attraction is stronger than in other solutions; and the motion, which is always proportional to the attraction, is more violent: so that we may easily conceive, when the motion is in such a manner increased, it should drive the salts into the pores of the bodies, and open and loosen their cohesion, though ever so firm. *Quincy.*

If there be any medicine that purgeth, and hath neither of the first two manifest qualities, it is to be held suspected as a kind of poison; for that it worketh either by *corrosion*, or by a secret malignity and enmity to nature. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

That *corrosion* and dissolution of bodies, even the most solid and durable, which is vulgarly ascribed to the air, is caused merely by the action of water upon them; the air being so far from injuring and preying upon the bodies it environs, that it contributes to their security and preservation. *Woodw.*

**CORROSIVE.** *adj.* [from *corrodo*, Latin.] It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, now indifferently.]

1. Having the power of consuming or wearing away.

Gold, after it has been divided by *corrosive* liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its own form. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i. c. 2. f. 12.*

The sacred sons of vengeance, on whose course

*Corrosive* famine waits, and kills the year. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Having the quality to fret or vex.

If the maintenance of ceremonies be a *corrosive* to such as oppugn them, undoubtedly to such as maintain them it can be no great pleasure, when they behold that which they reverence is oppugned. *Hooker, b. iv. sect. 10.*

**CORROSIVE.** *n. f.*

1. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away, as the flesh of an ulcer.

He meant his *corrosives* to apply,

And with strict diet tame his stubborn malady. *Fairy Queen.*

2. That which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain.

Such speeches favour not of God in him that useth them, and



and unto virtuously disposed minds they are grievous *corrosives*.  
*Hooker, b. v. sect. 33.*

Away; though parting be a fretful *corrosive*,

It is applied to a deathful wound. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. i.*

Care is no cure, but rather *corrosive*,

For things that are not to be remedied. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

**CORRO'SIVELY.** *adv.* [from *corrosive*.]

1. Like a corrosive.

At first it tasted somewhat *corrosively*. *Boyle on Saltpetre.*

2. With the power of corrosion.

**CORRO'SIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *corrosive*.] The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony.

We do infuse, to what he meant for meat,

*Corrosiveness*, or intense cold or heat. *Donne.*

Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no heat nor *corrosiveness* at all, but coldness, mixt with a somewhat languid relish retaining to bitterness. *Boyle.*

**CORRUGANT.** *adj.* [from *corrugate*.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

**TO CORRUGATE.** *v. a.* [*corrugo*, Latin.] To wrinkle or purse up; as the skin is drawn into wrinkles by cold, or any other cause. *Quincy.*

The cramp cometh of contraction of sinews: it cometh either by cold or dryness; for cold and dryness do both of them contract and *corrugate*. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 964.*

**CORRUGATION.** *n. f.* [from *corrugate*.] Contraction into wrinkles.

The pain of the solid parts is the *corrugation* or violent agitation of fibres, when the spirits are irritated by sharp humours. *Floyer on the Humours.*

**TO CORRUPT.** *v. a.* [*corrumpo corruptus*, Latin.]

1. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to infect.

2. To deprave; to destroy integrity; to vitiate; to bribe.

I fear lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be *corrupted* from the simplicity that is in Christ. *2 Cor. xi. 3.*

Even what things they naturally know, in those very things, as hearts void of reason, they *corrupted* themselves. *Jude, v. 10.*

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners. *1 Cor. xv. 33.*

All that have miscarried

By underhand, *corrupted*, foul injustice. *Shak. Richard III.*

I have heard it said, the fittest time to *corrupt* a man's wife, is when she's fallen out with her husband. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

But stay, I smell a man of middle earth;

With tryal fire touch me his finger-end;

If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,

And turn him to no pain; but if he start,

It is the flesh of a *corrupted* heart. *Shak. M. W. of Windsor.*

Language being the conduit whereby men convey their knowledge, he that makes an ill use of it, though he does not *corrupt* the fountains of knowledge, which are in things, yet he stops the pipes. *Locke.*

Hear the black trumpet through the world proclaim,

That not to be *corrupted* is the shame. *Pope.*

3. To spoil; to do mischief.

**TO CORRUPT.** *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten; to putrefy.

The aptness or propension of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy, no doubt, is to be found before it break forth into manifest effects of diseases, blasting, or the like. *Bacon.*

**CORRUPT.** *adj.* [from *corrupt*.] Vitious; tainted with wickedness; without integrity.

Let no *corrupt* communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying. *Eph. iv. 29.*

*Corrupt, corrupt*, and tainted in desire. *Sh. M. W. of Windsor.*

These kind of knaves I know, which in this plainness

Harbour more craft, and more *corrupter* ends,

Than twenty filky ducking observants. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Some, who have been *corrupt* in their morals, have yet been infinitely solicitous to have their children piously brought up. *South's Sermons.*

**CORRUPTER.** *n. f.* [from *corrupt*.] He that taints or vitiates; he that lessens purity or integrity.

What is here?

The scriptures of the loyal Leonatus;

All turn'd to heresy? Away, away,

*Corrupters* of my faith! *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

From the vanity of the Greeks, the *corrupters* of all truth, who, without all ground of certainty, vaunt their antiquity, came the error first of all. *Raleigh's History of the World, b. i.*

Those great *corrupters* of Christianity, and indeed of natural religion, the Jesuits. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 6.*

**CORRUPTIBILITY.** *n. f.* [from *corruptible*.] Possibility to be corrupted.

**CORRUPTIBLE.** *adj.* [from *corrupt*.]

1. Susceptible of destruction by natural decay, or without violence.

Our *corruptible* bodies could never live the life they shall live, were it not that they are joined with his body, which is incorruptible, and that his is in ours as a cause of immortality. *Hooker.*

It is a devouring corruption of the essential mixture, which

consisting chiefly of an oily moisture, is *corruptible* through dissipation. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The several parts of which the world consists, being in their nature *corruptible*, it is more than probable, that, in an infinite duration, this frame of things would long since have been dissolved. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. Susceptible of corruption; possible to be tainted or vitiated.

**CORRUPTIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *corruptible*.] Susceptibility of corruption.

**CORRUPTIBLY.** *adv.* [from *corruptible*.] In such a manner as to be corrupted, or vitiated.

It is too late; the life of all his blood

Is touch'd *corruptibly*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**CORRUPTION.** *n. f.* [*corruptio*, Lat.]

1. The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts.

2. Wickedness; perversion of principles; loss of integrity.

Precepts of morality, besides the natural *corruption* of our tempers, which makes us averse to them, are so abstracted from ideas of sense, that they seldom get an opportunity for descriptions and images. *Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.*

Amidst *corruption*, luxury and rage,

Still leave some ancient virtue's to our age. *Pope.*

3. Putrescence.

The wise contriver, on his end intent,

Careful this fatal error to prevent,

And keep the waters from *corruption* free,

Mix'd them with salt, and season'd all the sea. *Blackmore.*

4. Matter or pus in a sore.

5. The means by which any thing is vitiated; depravation.

After my death I wish no other herald,

No other speaker of my living actions,

To keep mine honour from *corruption*,

But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

The region hath by conquest, and *corruption* of other languages, received new and differing names. *Raleigh's History.*

All those four kinds of *corruption* are very common in their language; for which reasons the Greek tongue is become much altered. *Brerewood on Languages.*

6. [In law.] An infection growing to a man attainted of felony or treason, and to his issue: for as he loseth all to the prince, or other lord of the fee, so his issue cannot be heir to him, or to any other ancestor, of whom they might have claimed by him; and if he were noble, or a gentleman, he and his children are made ignoble and ungentle, in respect of the father. *Cowel.*

**CORRUPTIVE.** *adj.* [from *corrupt*.] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

Not resembling themselves according to feminal condition, yet carrying a settled habitude unto the *corruptive* originals.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 6.*

It should be endued with an acid ferment, or some *corruptive* quality, for so speedy a dissolution of the meat and preparation of the chyle. *Ray on the Creation.*

**CORRUPTLESS.** *adj.* [from *corrupt*.] Insusceptible of corruption; undecaying.

All around

The borders, with *corruptless* myrrh are crown'd. *Dryden.*

**CORRUPTLY.** *adv.* [from *corrupt*.]

1. With corruption; with taint; with vice; without integrity.

O, that estates, degrees, and offices,

Were not deriv'd *corruptly*, that clear honour

Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer. *Shakespeare.*

We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee, and have not kept the commandments. *Neh. i. 7.*

2. Vitiously; improperly; contrary to purity.

We have *corruptly* contracted most names, both of men and places. *Camden's Remains.*

**CORRUPTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *corrupt*.] The quality of corruption; putrescence; vice.

**CORSAIR.** *n. f.* [French.] A pirate; one who professes to seize merchants.

**CORSE.** *n. f.* [*corps*, French]

1. A body.

For he was strong, and of so mighty *corse*,

As ever wielded spear in warlike hand *Spenser, can. iii.*

2. A dead body; a carcase: a poetical word.

That from her body, full of filthy sin,

He rest her hateful head, without remorse;

A stream of coal-black blood forth gushed from her *corse*.

*Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 1. Stan. 24.*

Set down the *corse*; or, by saint Paul,

I'll make a *corse* of him that disobey's. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

What may this mean?

That thou, dead *corse*, again, in complete steel,

Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon,

Making night hideous? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Here lay him down, my friends,

Full in my sight, that I may view at leisure

The bloody *corse*, and count those glorious wounds. *Addison.*

You heard the groans,

Heard nightly plung'd, amid' the sudden waves,

The frequent *corse*. *Thomson's Summer, l. 1035.*

CORSELET.



**CO'RSELET.** *n. f.* [*corselet*, French.] A light armour for the forepart of the body.

Some shirts of maille, some coats of plate put on,  
Some don'd a cuirace, some a *corselet* bright. *Fairfax, b. i.*  
They lash, they foin, they pass, they strive to bore  
Their *corselets*, and their thinnest parts explore. *Dryd. Fab.*  
But heroes, who o'ercome or die,  
Have their hearts hung extremely high;  
The strings of which, in battle's heat,  
Against their very *corselets* beat. *Prior.*

**CORTICAL.** *adj.* [*cortex*, bark, Lat.] Barky; belonging to the outer part; belonging to the rind; outward.

Their last extremities form a little gland, (all these little glands together make the *cortical* part of the brain) terminating in two little vessels. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

**CORTICATED.** *adj.* [from *corticatus*, Lat.] Resembling the bark of a tree.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped *corticated* and depilous; that is, without wool, fur, or hair. *Brown.*

**CORTICOSE.** *adj.* [from *corticofus*, Lat.] Full of bark. *Dict.*

**CORVE'TTO.** *n. f.* The curvet. See **CURVET.**

You must draw the horse in his career with his manage, and turn, doing the *corvetto* and leaping. *Peacham on Drawing.*

**CORUSCANT.** *adj.* [*corusco*, Latin.] Glittering by flashes; flashing.

**CORUSCA'TION.** *n. f.* [*coruscatio*, Latin.] Flash; quick vibration of light.

We see that lightnings and *coruscations*, which are near at hand, yield no sound. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 14.*

We may learn that sulphureous steams abound in the bowels of the earth, and ferment with minerals, and sometimes take fire with a sudden *coruscation* and explosion. *Newton's Opt.*

How heat and moisture mingle in a mass,  
Or belch in thunder, or in lightning blaze;  
Why nimble *coruscations* strike the eye,

And bold tornado's bluster in the sky. *Garth's Dispensatory.*

**CORYMBIATED.** *adj.* [*corymbus*, Latin.] Garnished with branches of berries. *Dict.*

**CORYMBIFEROUS.** *adv.* [from *corymbus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

*Corymbiferous* plants are distinguished into such as have a radiate flower, as the sun-flower; and such as have a naked flower, as the hemp-agrimony, and mugwort: to which are added those a-kin hereunto, such as scabious, teasel, thistle, and the like. *Quincy.*

**CORYMBUS.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

It in general signifies the top of any thing; but amongst the ancient botanists it was used to express the bunches or clusters of berries of ivy, or the like: amongst modern botanists it is used for a compounded discous flower, whose seeds are not pappous, or do not fly away in down; such are the flowers of daisies, and common marygold; and therefore Mr. Ray makes one genus of plants to be such as have a compound discous flower, without any downy wings to carry off their seeds. *Quincy.*

**COSCI'NOMANCY.** *n. f.* [from *κόσμιον*, a sieve, and *μαντεία*, divination.] The art of divination by means of a sieve. A very ancient practice mentioned by Theocritus, and still used in some parts of England, to find out persons unknown. *Chambers.*

**COSE'CANT.** *n. f.* [In geometry.] The secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

**CO'SHERING.** *n. f.* [Irish.]

*Cosherings* were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them (as the English proverb is) out of house and home. *Davies.*

**CO'SIER.** *n. f.* [from *couser*, old Fr. to sew.] A butcher. *Hammer.*

Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your *cosier* catches, without any mitigation or remorse of voice? *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

**CO'SINE.** *n. f.* [In geometry.] The right sine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

**COSME'TICK.** *adj.* [*κοσμητικός*.] Having the power of improving beauty; beautifying.

No better *cosmeticks* than a severe temperance and purity, modesty and humility, a gracious temper and calmness of spirit; no true beauty without the signatures of these graces in the very countenance. *Ray on the Creation.*

First, rob'd in white, the nymph intent adores,

With head uncover'd, the *cosmetick* pow'rs. *Pope.*

**CO'SMICAL.** *adj.* [*κόσμος*.]

1. Relating to the world.

2. Rising or setting with the sun; not acronychal.

The *cosmical* ascension of a star we term that, when it ariseth together with the sun, or in the same degree of the ecliptick wherein the sun abideth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 13.*

**CO'SMICALLY.** *adv.* [from *cosmical*.] With the sun; not acronychally.

From the rising of this star, not *cosmically*, that is, with the sun, but heliacally, that is, its emersion from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

**CO'SMOGONY.** *n. f.* [*κόσμος*, and *γονή*.] The rise or birth of the world; the creation.

**COSMO'GRAPHER.** *n. f.* [*κόσμος* and *γράφω*.] One who writes a description of the world; distinct from geographer, who describes the situation of particular countries.

Thus the antient *cosmographers* do place the division of the East and Western hemisphere; that is, the first term of longitude in the Canary or Fortunate Islands, conceiving these parts the extremest habitations westward. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

**CO-MOGRA'PHICAL.** *adj.* [from *cosmography*.] Relating to the general description of the world.

**COSMOGRA'PHICALLY.** *adv.* [from *cosmographical*.] In a manner relating to the science by which the structure of the world is discovered and described.

This it doth more plainly upon the terrella, or spherical magnet, *cosmographically* set out with circles of the globe.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 7.*

**COSMO'GRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*κόσμος* and *γραφία*.] The science of the general system or affections of the world, distinct from geography, which delivers the situation and boundaries of particular countries.

Here it might see the world without travel; it being a lesser scheme of the creation, nature contracted; a little *cosmography*, or map of the universe. *South's Sermons.*

**COSMOPO'LITAN.** } *n. f.* [*κόσμος* and *πολίτης*.] A citizen of the

**COSMOPO'LITE.** } world; one who is at home in every place.

**CO'SSET.** *n. f.* A lamb brought up without the dam.

If thou wilt bewail my woful teen;

I shall thee give yond *cosset* for thy pain. *Spenser's Past.*

**COST.** *n. f.* [*koft*, Dutch.] As this word is found in the remotest Teutonick dialects, even in the islandick, it is not probably derived to us from the Latin *costo*; though it is not unlikely that the French *coster* comes from the Latin.]

1. The price of any thing.

2. Sumptuousness; luxury.

The city woman bears

The *cost* of princes on unworthy shoulders. *Shakespeare.*

Let foreign princes vainly boast

The rude effects of pride and *cost*

Of vaster fabricks, to which they

Contribute nothing but the pay. *Waller.*

3. Charge; expence.

While he found his daughter maintained without his *cost*,

he was content to be deaf to any noise of infamy. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I shall never hold that man my friend,

Whose tongue shall ask me for one penny *cost*,

To ransom home revolted Mortimer. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Have we eaten at all of the king's *cost*? or hath he given us

any gift? *2 Sa. xix. 42.*

And wilt thou, O cruel boast!

Put poor nature to such *cost*?

O! 'twill undo our common mother,

To be at charge of such another. *Crashaw.*

It is strange to see any ecclesiastical pile, not by ecclesiastical

*cost* and influence, rising above ground; especially in an

age in which men's mouths are open against the church, but

their hands shut towards it. *South's Sermons.*

He whose tale is best, and pleases most,

Should win his supper at our common *cost*. *Dryden's Fables.*

Fourteen thousand pounds are paid by Wood for the purchase

of his patent: what were his other visible *costs* I know

not; what his latent, is variously conjectured. *Swift.*

4. Loss; fine; detriment.

What they had fondly wished, proved afterwards to their

*costs* over true. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

**TO COST.** *v. n. pret. cost; particip. cost.* [*coster*, French.] To

be bought for; to be had at a price.

The dagger and poison are always in readiness; but to bring

the action to extremity, and then recover all, will require the

art of a writer, and *cost* him many a pang. *Dryden.*

**CO'STAL.** *adj.* [*costa*, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs.

Hereby are excluded all cetaceous and cartilaginous fishes,

many pectinal, whose ribs are rectilineal; and many *costal*,

which have their ribs embowed. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

**CO'STARD.** *n. f.* [from *coster*, a head.]

1. A head.

Take him over the *costard* with the belt of thy sword.

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

2. An apple round and bulky like the head.

Many country vicars are driven to shifts; and, if our greedy

patrons hold us to such conditions, they will make us turn

*costard* mongers, grafiars, or sell ale *Burton on Melancholy.*

**COS'TIVE.** *adj.* [*constipatus*, Lat. *constipe*, French.]

1. Bound in the body; having the excretions obstructed.

When the passage of the gall becomes obstructed, the body

grows *costive*, and the excrements of the belly white. *Brown.*

While faster than his *costive* brains indites,

Philo's quick hand in flowing letters writes;

His case appears to me like honest Teague's,

When he was run away with by his legs. *Prior.*

2. Close; unpermeable.

Clay in dry seasons is *costive*, hardening with the sun and

wind, 'till unlocked by industry, so as to admit of the air and

heavenly influences. *Mortimer's Englandry.*

**COSTIVENESS.**



**Co'sTIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *co'stive*.] The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

*Co'stiveness* disperses malign putrid fumes out of the guts and mesentery into all parts of the body, occasioning head-aches, fevers, loss of appetite, and disturbance of concoction. *Harvey.*

*Co'stiveness* has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physick; purging medicines rather increasing than removing the evil. *Locke on Education, sect. 23.*

**Co'sTLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *co'stly*.] Sumptuousness; expensiveness.

Though not with curious *co'stline's*, yet with cleanly sufficiency it entertained me. *Sidney, b. i.*

Nor have the frugaller sons of fortune any reason to object the *co'stline's*; since they frequently pay dearer for less advantageous pleasures. *Glanville's Scept. Preface.*

**Co'sTLY.** *adj.* [from *co'st*.] Sumptuous; expensive; of a high price.

*Co'stly* thy habit as thy purse can buy,  
But not exprest in fancy; rich, not gaudy;  
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shake'sp. Hamlet.*

Leave for a while thy *co'stly* country-seat;  
And to be great indeed, forget  
The nauseous pleasures of the great. *Dryden.*

The chapel of St. Laurence will be perhaps the most *co'stly* piece of work on the face of the earth, when completed. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

He is here speaking of Paradise, which he represents as a most charming and delightful place; abounding with things not only useful and convenient, but even the most rare and valuable, the most *co'stly* and desirable. *Woodw. Nat. History.*

**Co'sTMARY.** *n. f.* [*co'stus*, Latin.] An herb whose flowers are naked, and of a yellow colour, growing in umbels on the top of the stalks: the leaves are intire, and crenated about the edges. *Miller.*

**Co'sTREL.** *n. f.* [supposed to be derived from *co'ster*.] A bottle. *Skinner.*

**COT.** } At the end of the names of places, come generally from the Saxon *cot*, a cottage. *Gibson's Camden.*

**COAT.** } *COT. n. f.* [*cot*, Sax. *cwt*, Welsh.] A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

What that usage meant,

Which in her *cot* she daily practised. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 6.*

Besides his *cot*, his flocks, and bounds of feed,

Are now on sale; and at our sheep *cot* now,

By reason of his absence, there is nothing

That you will feed on. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Hezekiah made himself stalls for all manner of beasts, and *cots* for flocks. *2 Chron. xxxii. 28.*

My feeble goats,

With pains I drive from their forsaken *cotes*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

A stately temple shoots within the skies:

The crotchets of their *cot* in columns rise;

The pavement, polish'd marble they behold;

The gates with sculpture grac'd, the spires and tiles of gold. *Dryden's Baucis and Philemon.*

As Jove vouchsaf'd on Ida's top, 'tis said,

At poor Philemon's *cot* to take a bed. *Fenton.*

**COT.** *n. f.* An abridgment of *cotquean*.

**Co's'NGENT.** *n. f.* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

**To COTE.** *v. a.* This word, which I have found only in Chapman, seems to signify the same as *To leave behind, To over pass.*

Words her worth had prov'd with deeds,

Had more ground been allow'd the race, and *coted* far his steeds. *Chapman's Iliads.*

**COTE'MPORARY.** *adj.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] Living at the same time; coetaneous; contemporary.

What would not, to a rational man, *cotemporary* with the first voucher, have appeared probable, is now used as certain, because several have since, from him, said it one after another. *Locke.*

**Co'TLAND.** *n. f.* [*cot* and *land*.] Land appendant to a cottage.

**Co'TQUEAN.** *n. f.* [probably from *coquin*, French.] A man who busies himself with women's affairs.

Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica;

Spare not for *cot*.——

——Go, go, you *cotquean*, go;

Get you to bed. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

A statewoman is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean*: each of the sexes should keep within its particular bounds. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 38.*

You have given us a lively picture of husbands hen-peck'd; but you have never touched upon one of the quite different character, and who goes by the name of *cotquean*. *Add. Spect.*

**Co'TTAGE.** *n. f.* [from *cot*.] A hut; a mean habitation; a cot; a little house.

The sea-coast shall be dwellings and cottages for shepherds, and folds for flocks. *Zeph. ii. 6.*

VOL. I.

They were right glad to take some corner of a poor cottage; and there to serve God upon their knees. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 2.*

The self-same sun that shines upon his court,

Hides not his visage from our cottage, but

Looks on both alike.

*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Let the women of noble birth and great fortunes nurse their children, look to the affairs of the house, visit poor cottages, and relieve their necessities. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

It is difficult for a peasant, bred up in the obscurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the unseen splendors of a court. *South's Sermons.*

Beneath our humble cottage let us haste,

And here, unenvied, rural dainties taste. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**Co'TTAGER.** *n. f.* [from *cottage*.]

1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.

Let us from our farms,

Call forth our cottagers to arms.

*Swift.*

The most ignorant Irish cottager will not sell his cow for a groat. *Swift's Address to Parliament.*

2. A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own.

The husbandmen and plowmen be but as their work-folks and labourers; or else mere cottagers, which are but housed beggars. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The yeomenry, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**Co'TTIER.** *n. f.* [from *cot*.] One who inhabits a cot. *Dict.*

**Co'TTON.** *n. f.* [named, according to Skinner, from the down that adheres to the *mala cotonea*, or quince, called by the Italians *cotogni*; whence *cottone*, Ital. *cotton*, French.] The down of the cotton-tree.

The pin ought to be as thick as a rowling-pin, and covered with cotton, that its hardness may not be offensive. *Wiseman.*

**Co'TTON.** *n. f.* A plant.

The flower consists of one leaf, cut into several segments almost to the bottom, and is of the expanded bell shape: from the center rises a pyramidal hollow tube, adorned and loaded with chives: from the empalement shoots up the pointal, fixed like a nail in the bottom of the flower and of the tube, which is changed into a roundish fruit, divided into four or more seminal cells, gaping at the top, and inclosing seeds, covered over and wrapped within that soft ductile wool, commonly known by the name of cotton. The species are, 1. Hot or shrubby cotton. 2. The most excellent American cotton, with a greenish seed. 3. Annual shrubby cotton, of the island of Providence, with a large quinquefid vine-leaf. 4. The tree cotton. 5. Tree cotton with a yellow flower. The first sort is cultivated plentifully in Candia, Lemnos, Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, and at Naples; as also between Jerusalem and Damascus, from whence the cotton is brought annually into these northern parts of Europe. It is sown upon tilled grounds in the spring of the year, and cut down and reaped in harvest, as corn with us. This cotton is the wool which incloses or wraps up the seeds, and is contained in a kind of brown husk or seed-vessel growing upon this shrub. It is from this sort that the vast quantities of cotton are taken, which furnish our parts of the world. It is brought from the islands, where the natives take great care of its culture. There are several sorts of cotton fold, which differ according to the countries from whence they come, and the various preparations made of them. The first is the cotton in the wool; that is, that which comes from the shell, from which only we take the seed: those come from Cyprus, Smyrna, &c. The second is the cotton in the yarn: the second and third sorts are also annual: these are cultivated in the West Indies in great plenty. But the fourth and fifth sorts grow in Egypt: these abide many years, and often arrive to be trees of great magnitude, from which the inhabitants are annually furnished with great quantities of cotton. One of these trees has a purplish and the other a yellow flower, which is the only difference between them. *Miller.*

**Co'TTON.** *n. f.* Cloath or stuff made of cotton.

**To Co'TTON.** *v. n.*

1. To rise with a nap.

2. To cement; to unite with: a cant word.

A quarrel between you will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to cotton with another. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

**To COUCH.** *v. n.* [*coucher*, French.]

1. To lie down on a place of repose.

If I court more women, you'll couch with more men. *Shak.*

Doth not the gentleman

Deserve as full, as fortunate a bed,

As ever Beatrice shall couch upon.

*Shakespeare.*

When love's fair goddess

Couch'd with her husband in his golden bed. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest.

Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs,

Fierce tygers couch'd around, and loll'd their fawning tongues. *Dryden's Virg. Geor. b. iv. l. 41.*

These when death



Comes like a rushing lion, *couch* like spaniels,  
With lolling tongues, and tremble at the paw. *Dryden*.

3. To lye down in secret, or in ambush.

We'll *couch* i' th' castle-ditch, 'till we see the light of our  
fairies. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.

The earl of Angus *couched* in a furrow, and was passed over  
for dead, until a horse was brought for his escape. *Hayward*.

4. To lye in a bed, or stratum.

Blessed of the Lord be his land for the dew, and for the  
deep that *coucheth* beneath. *Deutr. xxxiii. 13.*

5. To stoop; or bend down; to lower in fear, in pain, in  
respect.

To *couch* down between Issachar, is a strong ass *couching*  
down between two burdens. *Gen. xlix. 14.*

These *couchings*, and these lowly curtesies,

Might stir the blood of ordinary men. *Shakesp. Jul. Caesar*.

To COUCH. *v. a.*

1. To repose; to lay on a place of repose.

Where unbruised youth, with unstuff'd brain,

Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakesp.*

2. To lay down any thing in a bed, or stratum.

If the weather be warm, we immediately *couch* malt about  
a foot thick; but if a hotter season require it, we spread it on  
the floor much thinner. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

The sea and the land make one globe; and the waters *couch*  
themselves, as close as may be, to the centre of this globe, in a  
spherical convexity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

3. To bed; to hide in another body.

It is at this day in use at Gaza, to *couch* potsherds, or vessels  
of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and  
to pass it down in spouts into rooms. *Bacon's Nat. History*.

4. To involve; to include; to comprise.

But who will call those noble who deface,

By meaner acts, the glories of their race;

Whose only title to our father's fame,

Is *couch'd* in the dead letters of their name? *Dryden's Juv.*

That great argument for a future state, which St. Paul hath  
*couched* in the words I have read to you. *Atterbury's Sermons*.

5. To include secretly; to hide: with *under*.

The foundation of all parables is some analogy or simili-  
tude between the topical or allusive part of the parable and  
the thing *couched under* it, and intended by it. *South's Sermons*.

There is all this, and more, that lies naturally *couched under*  
this allegory. *L'Estrange, Fable 3.*

The true notion of the institution being lost, the tradition  
of the deluge, which was *couched under* it, was thereupon at  
length suspended and lost. *Woodward's Natural History*.

6. To lay close to another.

And over all, with brazen scales was arm'd,

Like plated coat of steel, so *couched* near,

That nought might pierce. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. II.*

7. To fix the spear in the rest; in the posture of attack.

The knight 'gan fairly *couch* his steady spear,

And fiercely ran at him with rigorous might. *Fairy Queen*.

Before each van

Prick forth the aery knights, and *couch* their spears,

'Till thickest legions close. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

The former way'd in air

His flaming sword, Æneas *couch'd* his spear. *Dryden's Æn.*

8. To depress the film that overspreads the pupil of the eye.

This is improperly called *couching the eye*, for *couching the*  
*cataract*: with equal impropriety they sometimes speak of  
*couching the patient*.

Some artist, whose nice hand

*Couches* the cataracts, and clears his eyes,

And all at once a flood of glorious light

Comes rushing on his eyes. *Dennis*.

Whether the cataract be wasted by being separated from its  
vessels, I have never known positively, by dissecting one that  
had been *couched*. *Sharp*.

COUCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A seat of repose, on which it is common to lye down  
dressed.

So Satan fell; and straight a fiery globe

Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,

Who on their plummy vans receiv'd him soft,

From his uneasy station, and upbore

As on a floating *couch* through the blithe air. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

To loll on *couches*, rich with citron steds,

And lay their guilty limbs in Tyrian beds. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*

2. A bed; a place of repose.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be

A *couch* for luxury and damned incest. *Shakesp. Hamlet*.

Dire was the tossing! deep the groans! despair

Tended the sick, busiest from *couch* to *couch*. *Milt. Pa. Lost*.

This gentle knight, inspir'd by jolly May,

Forsook his early *couch* at early day. *Dryden's Fables*.

O, ye immortal pow'rs that guard the just,

Watch round his *couch*, and soften his repose. *Addis. Cato*.

3. A layer, or stratum.

This heap is called by maltsters a *couch*, or bed of raw  
malt. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

CO'UCHANT. *adj.* [*couchant*, Fr.] Lying down; squatting.

If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not  
probably a lion rampant, but rather *couchant* or dormant.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 10.*

As a tiger, who by chance hath spy'd,

In some purlieu, two gentle fawns at play,

Strait *couches* close; then rising, changes oft

His *couchant* watch. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 403.*

CO'UCHEE. *n. f.* [French.] Bedtime; the time of visiting late  
at night.

None of her sylvan subjects made their court;

Levees and *couches* pass'd without resort. *Dryden*.

CO'UCHER. *n. f.* [from *couch*.] He that *couches* or depresses  
cataracts.

CO'UCHFELLOW. *n. f.* [*couch* and *fellow*.] Bedfellow; com-  
panion.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for  
you, and your *couchfellow*, Nim; or else you had looked  
through the grate like a geminy of baboons. *Shakespeare*.

CO'UCHGRASS. *n. f.* A weed.

The *couchgrasses*, for the first year, insensibly robs most  
plants in sandy grounds apt to graze. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

COVE. *n. f.*

1. A small creek or bay.

2. A shelter; a cover.

CO'VENANT. *n. f.* [*convenant*, Fr. *conventum*, Latin.]

1. A contract; a stipulation.

He makes a *covenant* never to destroy

The earth again by flood; nor let the sea

Surpass his bounds. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 892.*

The English make the ocean their abode,

Whose ready sails with ev'ry wind can fly,

And make a *cov'nant* with th' unconstant sky. *Waller*.

2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact.

A *covenant* is a mutual compact, as we now consider it, be-  
twixt God and man; consisting of mercies on God's part,  
made over to man, and of conditions on man's part, required  
by God. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Some men live as if they had made a *covenant* with hell:  
let divines, fathers, friends say what they will, they stop their  
ears against them. *L'Estrange*.

3. A writing containing the terms of agreement.

I shall but lend my diamond 'till your return; let there be  
*covenants* drawn between us. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

To CO'VENANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bargain; to stipulate.

His lord used commonly so to *covenant* with him, which if  
at any time the tenant disliked, he might freely depart at his  
pleasure. *Spenser's State of Ireland*.

It had been *covenanted* between him and the king of Eng-  
land, that neither of them should treat of peace or truce with  
the French king. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

By words men come to know one another's minds; by  
these they *covenant* and confederate. *South's Sermons*.

Jupiter *covenanted* with him, that it should be hot or cold,  
wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant should direct. *L'Estr.*

2. To agree with another on certain terms: with *for*.

They *covenanted* with him *for* thirty pieces of silver. *Mat.*

Pointing to a heap of sand,

For ev'ry grain to live a year demand;

But, ah! unmindful of th' effect of time,

Forgot to *covenant* for youth and prime. *Garth's Ovid*.

COVENANTE'E. *n. f.* [from *covenant*.] A party to a covenant;  
a stipulator; a bargainer.

Both of them were respective rites of their admission into  
the several covenants, and the *covenantees* become thereby en-  
titled to the respective privileges. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

COVENANTER. *n. f.* [from *covenant*.] One who takes a cove-  
nant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

The *covenanters* shall have no more assurance of mutual  
assistance each from other, after the taking of the covenant,  
than they had before. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant*.

CO'VENOUS. *adj.* [from *covin*.] Fraudulent; collusive; trickish.

I wish some means devised for the restraint of these inor-  
dinate and *covenous* leases of lands, holden in chief, for hun-  
dreds or thousands of years. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation*.

TO COVER. *v. a.* [*couvrir*, French.]

1. To overspread any thing with something else.

The pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys also are  
covered over with corn. *Psf. lxxv. 13.*

A man ought not to *cover* his head. *1 Cor. xi. 7.*

Go to thy fellows, bid them *cover* the table, serve in the  
meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shak. Merch. of Venice*.

2. To conceal under something laid over.

Or lead me to some solitary place,

And *cover* my retreat from human race. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*

3. To hide by superficial appearances.

4. To overwhelm; to bury.

Raillery and wit serve only to *cover* nonsense with shame,  
when reason has first proved it to be mere nonsense. *Watts*.

5. To shelter; to conceal from harm.



Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins.

1 Pet. iv. 8.

6. To incubate; to brood on.

Natural historians observe, that only the male birds have voices; that their songs begin a little before breeding-time, and end a little after; that whilst the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means amuses and diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting. *Add. Spect.*

7. To copulate with a female.

8. To wear the hat, or garment of the head, as a mark of superiority.

That king had conferred the honour of grandee upon him, which was of no other advantage or signification to him, than to be *covered* in the presence of that king. *Dryd. Dedicat. Æn.*

CO'VER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing that is laid over another.

The secundine is but a general *cover*, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is shaped according to the parts.

*Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 732.*

The fountains could be strengthened no other way than by making a strong *cover* or arch over them. *Burnet's Theory.*

Orestes' bulky rage,

Unsatisfy'd with margins closely writ,

Foams o'er the *covers*, and not finish'd yet. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.*

With your hand, or any other *cover*, you stop the vessel, so as wholly to exclude the air. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A concealment; a screen; a veil; a superficial appearance, under which something is hidden.

The truth and reason of things may be artificially and effectually insinuated, under the *cover* either of a real fact, or of a supposed one. *L'Esrange.*

As the spleen has great inconveniences, so the pretence of it is a handsome *cover* for imperfections. *Collier on the Spleen.*

3. Shelter; defence.

In the mean time, by being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under *cover*, they might be forced to retire. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

COVER-SHAME. *n. f.* [from *cover* and *shame*.] Some appearance used to conceal infamy.

Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-shame* of lewdness? *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

CO'VERING. *n. f.* [from *cover*.] Dress; vesture; any thing spread over another.

The women took and spread a *covering* over the well's mouth. *2 Sam. xvii. 19.*

Bring some *covering* for this naked soul,

Whom I'll intreat to lead me. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Sometimes providence casts things so, that truth and interest lie the same way; and when it is wrapt up in this *covering*, men can be content to follow it. *South.*

Then from the floor he rais'd a royal bed,

With *coverings* of Sidonian purple spread. *Dryden's Fables.*

CO'VERLET. *n. f.* [from *couvrelet*, French.] The outermost of the bedcloaths; that under which all the rest are concealed.

Lay her in lillies and in violets,

And filken curtains over her display,

And odour'd sheets, and arras *coverlets*. *Spenser's Epithal.*

With filken curtains and gold *coverlets*,

Therein to shrowd her sumptuous Bellamoure. *Fairy Queen.*

This done, the host produc'd the genial bed,

Which with no costly *coverlet* they spread. *Dryden's Fables.*

The difficulties I was in, for want of a house and bed, being forced to lie on the ground, wrapt up in my *coverlet*.

*Gulliver's Travels.*

CO'VERT. *n. f.* [from *cover*, *couvert*, French.]

1. A shelter; a defence.

Let mine outcasts dwell with thee, Moab; be thou a *covert* to them from the face of the spoiler. *Isaiab, xvi. 4.*

There shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the day-time from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a *covert* from storm and rain. *Is. iv. 6.*

They are by sudden alarm, or watch-word, to be called out to their military motions, under sky or *covert*, according to the season, as was the Roman wont. *Milton on Education.*

It was the hour of night, when thus the Son

Commun'd in silent walk, then laid him down

Under the hospitable *covert* nigh

Of trees thick interwoven. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Now have a care your carnations catch not too much wet, therefore retire them to *covert*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

2. A thicket, or hiding place.

Tow'rd's him I made; but he was 'ware of me,

And stole into the *covert* of the wood. *Shakesf. Rom. and Jul.*

I shall be your faithful guide,

Through this gloomy *covert* wide. *Milton.*

Thence to the *coverts*, and the conscious groves,

The scenes of his past triumphs and his loves. *Denham.*

Deep into some thick *covert* would I run,

Impenetrable to the stars or sun. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

The deer is lodg'd; I've track'd her to her *covert*:

Be sure ye mind the word; and when I give it,

Rush in at once, and seize upon your prey. *Addisf. Cato.*

CO'VERT. *adj.* [from *couvert*, French.]

1. Sheltered; not open; not exposed.

You are, of either side the green, to plant a *covert* alley; upon carpenter's work, about twelve foot in height, by which you may go in shade into the garden. *Bacon, Essay 47.*

The fox is a beast also very prejudicial to the husbandman; especially in places that are near forest-woods and *covert* places. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Together let us beat this ample field,

Try what the open, what the *covert* yield. *Pope's Essays.*

2. Secret; hidden; private; insidious.

And let us presently go sit in council,

How *covert* matters may be best disclos'd,

And open perils surest answered. *Shakesf. Julius Cæsar.*

By what best way,

Whether of open war, or *covert* guile,

We now debate. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 41.*

CO'VERT. *adj.* [from *couvert*, French.] The state of a woman sheltered by marriage under her husband; as *covert* baron, *feme covert*.

Instead of her being under *covert* baron, to be under *covert* *feme* myself; to have my body disabled, and my head fortified. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

COVER T-WAY. *n. f.* [from *covert* and *way*.]

It is, in fortification, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country. One of the greatest difficulties in a siege is to make a lodgment on the *covert-way*, because usually the besieged palliade it along the middle, and undermine it on all sides. It is sometimes called the corridor, and sometimes the counter-scarp, because it is on the edge of the scarp. *Harris.*

CO'VERTLY. *adv.* [from *covert*.] Secretly; closely; in private; with privacy.

Yet still Aragnol (so his foe was hight)

Lay lurking, *covertly* him to surprise. *Spenser's Muirpotmos.*

How can'st thou cross this marriage?

—Not honestly, my lord; but so *covertly*, that no dishonesty shall appear in me. *Shakesf. Much ado about Nothing.*

Amongst the poets, Persius *covertly* strikes at Nero; some of whose verses he recites with scorn and indignation. *Dryden.*

CO'VERTNESS. *n. f.* [from *covert*.] Secrecy; privacy. *Dict.*

CO'VERTURE. *n. f.* [from *covert*.]

1. Shelter; defence; not exposure.

It may be it is rather the shade, or other *coverture*, that they take liking in, than the virtue of the herb. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

He saw his guileful act

By Eve, though all unweeting, seconded

Upon her husband; saw their shame that fought

Vain *covertures*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 337.*

The winds being so fierce, and the weather so severe, as not to suffer any thing to prosper or thrive beyond the height of a shrub, in any of all those islands, unless it be protected by walls; as in gardens, or other like *coverture*. *Woodward.*

2. In law.

The estate and condition of a married woman, who, by the laws of our realm, is in *poteſtate viri*, and therefore disabled to contract with any, to the prejudice of herself or her husband, without his allowance or confirmation. *Cowel.*

The infancy of king Edward VI. and the *coverture* of queen Mary, did, in fact, disable them to accomplish the conquest of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

TO COVET. *v. a.* [from *convoyer*, French.]

1. To desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds.

If it be a sin to *covet* honour,

I am the most offending man alive. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

I am yet

Unknown to woman, never was forsworn;

Scarcely have *coveted* what was mine own,

At no time broke my faith. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

O father! can it be that souls sublime,

Return to visit our terrestrial clime?

And that the gen'rous mind, releas'd by death,

Can *covet* lazy limbs and mortal breath? *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To desire earnestly.

But *covet* earnestly the best gifts. *1 Cor. xii. 31.*

TO CO'VET. *v. n.* To have a strong desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil, which while some *coveted* after, they have erred from the faith. *1 Tim. vi.*

CO'VETABLE. *adj.* [from *covet*.] To be wished for; to be coveted. *Dict.*

CO'VETISE. *n. f.* [from *convoytise*, French.] Avarice; covetousness of money.

Most wretched wight, whom nothing might suffice,

Whose greedy lust did lack in greatest store;

Whose need had end, but no end *covetise*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

CO'VETOUS. *adj.* [from *convoyteux*, French.]

1. Inordinately desirous.

While cumber'd with my dropping cloaths I lay,

The cruel nation, *covetous* of prey,

Stain'd with my blood the unhospitable coast. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.



An heart they have exercised with *covetous* practices.

2 Pet. ii. 14.

What he cannot help in his nature, you must not account a vice in him: you must in no ways say he is *covetous*. *Shakesp.*

Let never so much probability hang on one side of a *covetous* man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh. *Locke.*

3. Desirous; eager: in a good sense.

Sheba was never

More *covetous* of wisdom and fair virtue,

Than this fair soul shall be.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

He that is envious or angry at a virtue that is not his own, at the perfection or excellency of his neighbour, is not *covetous* of the virtue, but of its reward and reputation, and then his intentions are polluted. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

CO'VETOUSLY. *adv.* [from *covetous*.] Avariciously; eagerly.

If he care not for't, he will supply us easily; if he *covetously* reserve it, how shall's get it? *Shakespeare.*

CO'VETOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *covetous*.] Avarice; inordinate desire of money; eagerness of gain.

When workmen strive to do better than well,

They do confound their skill in *covetousness*. *Shakesp. K. John.*

He that takes pains to serve the ends of *covetousness*, or ministers to another's lust, or keeps a shop of impurities or intemperance, is idle in the worst sense. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

*Covetousness* debaseth a man's spirit, and sinks it into the earth. *Tillotson.*

CO'VEY. *n. f.* [*covee*, French.]

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.

2. A number of birds together.

A flight of wasps and *covey* of partridges went to a farmer, and begged a sup of him to quench their thirst. *L'Estrange.*

A *covey* of partridges springing in our front, put our infantry in disorder. *Addison's Freeholder*, No. 3.

There would be no walking in a shady wood without springing a *covey* of toasts. *Addison's Guardian*, No. 112.

COUGH. *n. f.* [*kuch*, Dutch.] A convulsion of the lungs, vellicated by some sharp serosity. It is pronounced *coff*.

In consumptions of the lungs, when nature cannot expel the *cough*, men fall into fluxes of the belly, and then they die. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 63.

For his dear sake long restless nights you bore,

While rattling *coughs* his heaving vessels tore. *Smith.*

TO COUGH. *v. n.* [*kuchen*, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

Thou didst drink

The stale of horses, and the gilded puddle

Which beasts would *cough* at. *Shakesp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Thou hast quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the street, because he hath wakened thy dog that hath lain asleep in the fun. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

The first problem enquireth why a man doth *cough*, but not an ox or cow; whereas the contrary is often observed. *Brown.*

If any humour be discharged upon the lungs, they have a faculty of clearing themselves, and casting it up by *coughing*. *Ray on the Creation.*

There are who to my person pay their court,

I *cough* like Horace, and though lean, am short. *Pope's Ep.*

TO COUGH. *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expectorate.

If the matter be to be discharged by expectoration, it must first pass into the substance of the lung; then into the aspera arteria, or windand, and from thence be *coughed* up, and spit out by the mouth. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

CO'UGHER. *n. f.* [from *cough*.] One that coughs. *Diët.*

CO'VIN. } *n. f.* A deceitful agreement between two or more,

CO'VINE. } to the hurt of another. *Cowel.*

CO'VING. *n. f.* [from *cove*.] A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot and the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plaistered. *Harris.*

COULD. [the imperfect preterite of *can*. See CAN.] Was able to; had power to.

And if I have done well, and as is fitting the story, it is that which I desired; but if slenderly and meanly, it is that which I *could* attain unto. *2 Mac. xv. 38.*

What if he did not all the ill he *could*?

Am I oblig'd by that t' assist his rapines,

And to maintain his murders? *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

CO'ULTER. *n. f.* [*culter*, Latin.] The sharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth, perpendicular to the share.

The Israelites went down to sharpen every man his share, and his *coulter*, and his ax, and his mattock. *1 Sa. xiii. 20.*

Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the *coulters*, to whet their natural faculties. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The plough for stiff clays is long and broad, and the *coulter* long, and very little bending, with a very large wing. *Mortim.*

COUNCIL. *n. f.* [*concilium*, Latin.]

1. An assembly of persons met together in consultation.

The chief priests, and all the *council*, sought false witness.

*Mat. xxvi. 59.*

In histories composed by politicians, they are for drawing up a perpetual scheme of causes and events, and preserving a

constant correspondence between the camp and the *council* table. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 170.

2. An assembly of divines to deliberate upon religion.

Some borrow all their religion from the fathers of the Christian church, or from their synods or *councils*. *Watts.*

3. Persons called together to be consulted on any occasion, or to give advice.

They being thus assembled, are more properly a *council* to the king, the great *council* of the kingdom, to advise his majesty in those things of weight and difficulty, which concern both the king and people, than a court. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers.*

4. The body of privy counsellors.

Without the knowledge

Either of king or *council*, you made bold

To carry into Flanders the great seal. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

COUNCIL-BOARD. *n. f.* [*council* and *board*.] Council-table; table where matters of state are deliberated.

He hath commanded,

To-morrow morning to the *council-board*;

He be convened. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

When ship-money was transacted at the *council-board*, they looked upon it as a work of that power they were obliged to trust. *Clarendon.*

And Pallas, if she broke the laws,

Must yield her foe the stronger cause;

A shame to one so much ador'd

For wisdom at Jove's *council-board*. *Swift.*

COUNSEL. *n. f.* [*consilium*, Latin.]

1. Advice; direction.

Let me give thee *counsel*, that thou mayest save thine own life. *1 Kings, i. 12.*

There is as much difference between the *counsel* that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the *counsel* of a friend and of a flatterer. *Bacon, Essay 28.*

The best *counsel* he could give him was, to go to his parliament. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

They that lay wait for my soul, take *counsel* together. *Psal. lxxi. 10.*

I hold as little *counsel* with weak fear.

As you, or any Scot that lives. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.

They all confess therefore, in the working of that first cause, that *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed. *Hosker, b. i. sect. 7.*

4. Prudence; art; machination.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel* to men of honour. *Eccus. xxv. 5.*

There is no wisdom, nor understanding, nor *counsel* against the Lord. *Prov. xxi. 30.*

5. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consulting.

The players cannot keep *counsel*; they'll tell all. *Shakespeare.*

6. Scheme; purpose; design.

The *counsel* of the Lord standeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations. *Psal. xxxiii. 11.*

The Lord will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and will make manifest the *counsels* of the heart. *1 Cor. iv. 5.*

7. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors. This seems only an abbreviation usual in conversation.

Your hand, a covenant; we will have these things set down

by lawful *counsel*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

For the advocates and *counsel* that plead, patience and gravity of learning is an essential part of justice; and an over-speaking judge is no well tuned cymbal. *Bacon, Essay 57.*

What says my *counsel* learned in the law? *Pope.*

TO CO'UNSEL. *v. a.* [*consilior*, Latin.]

1. To give advice or counsel to any person.

But say, Lucetta, now we are alone,

Would'st thou then *counsel* me to fall in love? *Shakespeare.*

Truth shall nurse her;

Holy and heav'nly thoughts still *counsel* her. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

Ill fortune never crushed that man whom good fortune deceived not; I therefore have *counselled* my friends never to trust to her fairer side, though she seemed to make peace with them. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

He supports my poverty with his wealth, and I *counsel* and instruct him with my learning and experience. *Taylor.*

2. To advise any thing.

The less had been our shame,

The less his *counsel'd* crime which brands the Grecian name. *Dryden's Fables.*

CO'UNSELLABLE. *adj.* [from *counsel*.] Willing to receive and follow the advice or opinions of others.

Very few men of so great parts were more *counselleable* than he; so that he would seldom be in danger of great errors, if he would communicate his own thoughts to disquisition. *Clar.*

CO'UNSELLOR. *n. f.* [from *counsel*.]

1. One that gives advice.

His mother was his *counselor* to do wickedly. *2 Chr. xxii. 3.*

She would be a *counselor* of good things, and a comfort in cares. *Wisd. viii. 9.*



Death of thy soul! Those linen cheeks of thine  
Are counsellors to fear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Confidant; bosom friend.

In such green palaces the first kings reign'd,  
Slept in their shades, and angels entertain'd;  
With such old counsellors they did advise,  
And by frequenting sacred groves grew wise. *Waller.*

3. One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon publick affairs.

You are a counsellor,

And by that virtue no man dare accuse you. *Shak. H. VIII.*

Of counsellors there are two sorts: the first, *consilarii nati*, as I may term them; such are the prince of Wales, and others of the king's sons: but the ordinary sort of counsellors are such as the king, out of a due consideration of their worth and abilities, and, withal, of their fidelity to his person and to his crown, calleth to be of council with him, in his ordinary government. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

4. One that is consulted in a case of law; a lawyer.

CO'UNSELLORSHIP. *n. f.* [from counsellor.] The office or post of a privy counsellor.

Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the most part are such as cannot well be severed from the counsellorship. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

TO COUNT. *v. a.* [compter, Fr. computare, Latin.]

1. To number; to tell.

Here through this grate I can count every one,  
And view the Frenchmen. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. i.*

The vicious count their years; virtuous, their acts. *Johns.*  
For the preferments of the world, he that would reckon up  
all the accidents that they depend upon, may as well undertake to count the sands, or to sum up infinity. *South's Sermons.*

When men in sickness ling'ring lie,

They count the tedious hours by months and years. *Dryden.*

Argos now rejoice, for Thebes lies low;

Thy slaughter'd sons now smile, and think they won,

When they can count more Theban ghosts than theirs. *Dryd.*

2. To preserve a reckoning.

Some people in America counted their years by the coming of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

3. To reckon; to place to an account.

He believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him for righteousness. *Gen. xv. 6.*

Not barely the plowman's pains is to be counted into the bread we eat; the labour of those who broke the oxen, must all be charged on the account of labour. *Locke.*

4. To esteem; to account; to reckon; to consider as having a certain character, whether good or evil.

When once it comprehendeth any thing above this, as the differences of time, affirmations, negations, and contradictions in speech, we then count it to have some use of natural reason. *Hooker, b. i. sect. 6.*

Count not thine handmaid for a daughter of Belial. *1 Sam. i.*

Nor shall I count it heinous to enjoy

The publick marks of honour and reward

Confer'd upon me. *Milton's Agonist. l. 991.*

You would not wish to count this man a foe!

In friendship, and in hatred, obstinate. *Philips's Briton.*

5. To impute to; to charge to.

All th' impossibilities, which poets

Count to extravagance of loose description,

Shall sooner be. *Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.*

TO COUNT. *v. n.* To found an account or scheme: with upon.

I think it a great error to count upon the genius of a nation as a standing argument in all ages. *Swift.*

COUNT. *n. f.* [compte, French; computus, Latin.]

1. Number.

That we up to your palaces may mount,  
Of blessed faints for to increase the count. *Spenser's Epithal.*

By my count,

I was your mother much upon these years. *Sh. Ro. and Jul.*

2. Reckoning.

Since I saw you last,

There is a change upon you.

——Well, I know not

What counts hard fortune casts upon my face. *Shakespeare.*

COUNT. *n. f.* [comte, Fr. comes, Latin.] A title of foreign nobility; an earl.

CO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from count.] That which may be numbered.

The evils which you desire to be recounted are very many, and almost countable with those which were hidden in the basket of Pandora. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

CO'UNTENANCE. *n. f.* [contenance, French.]

1. The form of the face; the system of the features.

So spake our fire, and by his count'nance seem'd

Entering on studious thoughts abstruse. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

To whom, with count'nance calm, and soul sedate,

Thus Turnus.

*Dryden's Æn.*

2. Air; look.

Well, Suffolk, yet thou shalt not see me bluth;

Nor change my countenance for this arrest:

A heart unspotted is not easily daunted. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

3. Calmness of look; composure of face.

She smil'd severe; nor with a troubled look;

Or trembling hand, the fun'ral present took;

Ev'n kept her count'nance, when the lid remov'd;

Disclos'd the heart unfortunately lov'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

The two maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his countenance, and never to keep his word. *Swift.*

4. Confidence of mien; aspect of assurance.

The night beginning to persuade some retiring place, the gentlewoman, even out of countenance before she began her speech, invited me to lodge that night with her father. *Sidney.*

We will not make your countenance to fall by the answer ye shall receive. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Their best friends were out of countenance, because they found that the imputations, which their enemies had laid upon them, were well grounded. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Your examples will meet it at every turn, and put it out of countenance in every place; even in private corners it will soon lose confidence. *Sprat's Sermons.*

If the outward profession of religion and virtue were once in practice and countenance at court, a good treatment of the clergy would be the necessary consequence. *Swift.*

If those preachers would look about, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep. *Swift.*

It is a kind of ill manners to offer objections to a fine woman, and a man would be out of countenance that should gain the superiority in such a contest: a coquette logician may be rallied, but not contradicted. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 32.*

It puts the learned in countenance, and gives them a place among the fashionable part of mankind. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. Affection or ill-will, as it appears upon the face.

Yet the stout fairy, amongst the middest crowd,

Thought all their glory vain in knightly view,

And that great prince too, exceeding proud,

That to strange knight no better countenance allow'd. *Fa. 2.*

The king hath on him such a countenance,

As he had lost some province, and a region

Lov'd, as he loves himself. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

6. Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any side; support.

The church of Christ, which held that profession which had not the publick allowance and countenance of authority, could not so long use the exercise of Christian religion but in private. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 11.*

His majesty maintained an army here, to give strength and countenance to the civil magistrate. *Davies on Ireland.*

Now then, we'll use

His countenance for the battle; which being done,

Let her who would be rid of him, devise

His speedy taking off. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

This is the magistrate's peculiar province, to give countenance to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice and profaneness. *Atterb.*

7. Superficial appearance; show; resemblance.

The election being done, he made countenance of great discontent thereat. *Afcham's Schoolmaster.*

Oh, you blessed ministers above!

Keep me in patience, and with ripen'd time

Unfold the evil, which is here wrapt up

In countenance. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

Bianca's love

Made me exchange my state with Tranio,

While he did bear my countenance in the town. *Shakespeare.*

TO CO'UNTENANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support; to patronise; to vindicate.

Neither shalt thou countenance a poor man in his cause. *Exod.*

This conceit, though countenanced by learned men, is not made out either by experience or reason. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

This national fault of being so very talkative, looks natural and graceful in one that has grey hairs to countenance it. *Addis.*

2. To make a shew of.

Each to these ladies love did countenance,

And to his mistress each himself strove to advance. *Fai. Qu.*

3. To act suitably to any thing; to keep up any appearance.

Malcolm! Banquo!

As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprights,

To countenance this horror. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. To encourage; to appear in defence.

At the first descent on shore he was not immured with a wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

CO'UNTENANCER. *n. f.* [from countenance.] One that countenances or supports another.

CO'UNTER. *n. f.* [from count.]

1. A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning.

Though these half-pence are to be received as money in the Exchequer, yet in trade they are no better than counters. *Swift's Considerations on Wood's Coin.*

2. Money in contempt.



When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,  
To lock such rascal *counters* from his friends,  
Be ready, gods! with all your thunder-bolts,  
Dash him to pieces. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

3. The form on which goods are viewed and money told in a shop.  
A fine gaudy minx, that robs our *counters* every night; and then goes out, and spends it upon our cuckold-makers. *Dryden.*  
In half-whipt muslin, needles usefess lie;  
And shuttle-cocks a-crofs the *counter* fly:  
These sports warm harmfess. *Gay's Trivia.*  
Sometimes you would see him behind his *counter* selling broad-cloth, sometimes meafuring linen. *Arbuth. Hist. of J. B.*  
Whether thy *counter* shine with fums untold,  
And thy wide-grafping hand grows black with gold. *Swift.*

4. *COUNTER* of a *Horse*, is that part of a horse's forehead that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

*Co'UNTER.* *adv.* [*contre*, Fr. *contra*, Latin.]

1. Contrary to; in opposition to.  
Shall we erect two wills in Gods, and make the will of his purpose and intention run *counter* to the will of his approbation? *South's Sermons.*  
The profit of the merchant, and the gain of the kingdom, are so far from being always parallels, that frequently they run *counter* one to the other. *Child's Discourse on Trade.*  
He thinks it brave, at his first setting out, to signalize himself in running *counter* to all the rules of virtue. *Locke.*

2. The wrong way.  
How chearfully on the false trail they cry,  
Oh, this is *counter*, you false Danish dogs. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

3. Contrary ways.  
A man whom I cannot deny, may oblige me to use persuasions to another, which, at the same time I am speaking, I may wish may not prevail on him: in this case, it is plain, the will and the desire run *counter*. *Locke.*

4. This word is often found in composition, and may be placed before any word used in a sense of opposition.  
That design was no sooner known, but others of an opposite party were appointed to set a *counter*-petition on foot. *Clar.*

*To COUNTERACT.* *v. a.* [*counter* and *act*.] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.  
In this case we can find no principle within him strong enough to *counteract* that principle, and to relieve him. *South.*

*To COUNTERBALANCE.* *v. a.* [*counter* and *balance*.] To weigh against; to act against with an opposite weight.  
There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder. *Boyle.*  
Few of Adam's children are not born with some bias, which it is the business of education either to take off, or *counterbalance*. *Locke.*

*COUNTERBALANCE.* *n. f.* [from the verb.] Opposite weight; equivalent power.  
But peaceful kings, o'er martial people set,  
Each others poize and *counterbalance* are. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*  
Money is the *counterbalance* to all other things purchaseable by it, and lying, as it were, in the opposite scale of commerce. *Locke.*

*To COUNTERBUFF.* *v. a.* [from *counter* and *buff*.] To impell in a direction opposite to the former impulse; to strike back.  
The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides,  
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,  
Stunn'd with the diff'rent blows; then shoots amain,  
'Till *counterbuff'd* she stops, and sleeps again. *Dryden.*

*COUNTERBUFF.* *n. f.* [*counter* and *buff*.] A blow in a contrary direction; a stroke that produces a recoil.  
He at the second gave him such a *counterbuff*, that, because Phalantus was not to be driven from the saddle, the saddle with broken girths was driven from the horse. *Sidney.*  
Go, captain Stub, lead on, and show  
What house you come of, by the blow  
You give fir Quintin, and the cuff  
You 'scape o' th' sandbags *counterbuff*. *Ben. Johnson.*

*Co'UNTERCASTER.* *n. f.* [from *counter*, for a false piece of money, and *caster*.] A word of contempt for an arithmetician; a book-keeper; a caster of accounts; a reckonr.  
I, of whom his eyes had seen the proof  
At Rhodes, at Cyprus, must be let and calm'd  
By debtor and creditor, this *countercaster*. *Shakesp. Othello.*

*Co'UNTERCHANGE.* *n. f.* [*counter* and *change*.] Exchange; reciprocation.  
She, like harmfess lightning, throws her eye  
On him, her brothers, me, her master, hitting  
Each object with a joy. The *counterchange*  
Is sev'rally in all. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

*To Co'UNTERCHANGE.* *v. a.* To give and receive.

*COUNTERCHARM.* *n. f.* [*counter* and *charm*.] That by which a charm is dissolved; that which has the power of destroying the effects of a charm.  
Now touch'd by *countercharms* they change again,  
And stand majestick, and recall'd to men. *Pope's Odyssey.*

*To COUNTERCHARM.* *v. a.* [from *counter* and *charm*.] To destroy the effect of an enchantment.  
Like a spell it was to keep us invulnerable, and so *countercharm* all our crimes, that they should only be active to please, not hurt us. *Decay of Piety.*

*To COUNTERCHECK.* *v. a.* [*counter* and *check*.] To oppose; to stop with sudden opposition.

*COUNTERCHECK.* *n. f.* [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke.  
If again I said his beard was not well cut, he would say I lye: this is called the *countercheck* quarrellsome. *Shakespeare.*

*To COUNTERDRAW.* *v. a.* [from *counter* and *draw*.] With painters, to copy a design or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes appearing through are traced with a pencil. *Chamb.*

*COUNTEREVIDENCE.* *n. f.* [*counter* and *evidence*.] Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.  
Sense itself detects its more palpable deceits by a *counterevidence*, and the more ordinary impostures seldom outlive the first experiments. *Glanville's Scip. c. 10.*  
We have little reason to question his testimony in this point, seeing it is backed by others of good credit, and all because there is no *counterevidence*, nor any witness that appears against it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

*To CO'UNTERFEIT.* *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, French.]

1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to forge.  
What art thou,  
That *counterfeits* the person of a king? *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
It came into this priest's fancy to cause this lad to *counterfeit* and personate the second son of Edward IV. supposed to be murdered. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
There have been some that could *counterfeit* the distance of voices, which is a secondary object of hearing, in such sort, as when they stand fast by you, you would think the speech came from afar off in a fearful manner. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
Say, lovely dream, where could'st thou find  
Shadows to *counterfeit* that face? *Waller.*  
It happens, that not one single line or thought is contained in this imposture, although it appears that they who *counterfeited* me had heard of the true one. *Swift.*

2. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.  
And, Oh, you mortal engines, whose rude throats  
Th' immortal Jove's dread clamours *counterfeit*,  
Farewel! *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
O Eve! in evil hour thou did'st give ear  
To that false worm, of whomsoever taught  
To *counterfeit* man's voice. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
To *counterfeit*, is to put on the likeness and appearance of some real excellency: Bristol-stones would not pretend to be diamonds, if there never had been diamonds. *Tillotson's Serm.*

*Co'UNTERFEIT.* *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is made in imitation of another, with intent to pass for the original; forged; fictitious.  
I learn  
Now of my own experience, not by talk,  
How *counterfeit* a coin they are, who friends  
Bear in their superscription; in prosperous days  
They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head. *Milton.*  
General observations drawn from particulars, are the jewels of knowledge, comprehending great store in a little room; but they are therefore to be made with the greater care and caution, lest, if we take *counterfeit* for true, our shame be the greater, when our flock comes to a severe scrutiny. *Locke.*

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.  
True friends appear less mov'd than *counterfeit*. *Roscomm.*

*Co'UNTERFEIT.* *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. One who personates another; an impostor.  
I am no *counterfeit*; to die is to be a *counterfeit*; for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man, who hath not the life of a man. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*  
This priest, being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his *counterfeit*, yet could think it possible for him to instruct his player, either in gesture or fashions, or in recounting past matters of his life and education, or in fit answers to questions, any ways to come near the resemblance of him whom he was to represent. *Bacon.*  
But trust me, child, I'm much inclin'd to fear  
Some *counterfeit* in this your Jupiter. *Addison's Ovid. Metam.*

2. Something made in imitation of another, intended to pass for that which it resembles; a forgery.  
My father was I know not where,  
When I was stamp'd. Some coiner, with his tools,  
Made me a *counterfeit*; yet my mother seem'd  
The Dian of that time. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
There would be no *counterfeits* but for the sake of something that is real; for though all pretenders seem to be what they really are not, yet they pretend to be something that really is. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

*Co'UNTERFEITER.* *n. f.* [from *counterfeit*.] A forger; one who contrives copies to pass for originals.  
Henry the second altered the coin, which was corrupted by *counterfeiters*, to the great good of the commonwealth. *Camden.*

*Co'UNTERFEITLY.*



**Co'UNTERFEITLY.** *adv.* [from *counterfeit*.] Falsely; fictitiously; with forgery.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practise the insinuating nod, and be off to them most *counterfeitly*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

**COUNTERFERMENT.** *n. f.* [counter and ferment.] Ferment opposed to ferment.

What unnatural motions and *counterferments* must a medly of intemperance produce in the body! When I behold a fashionable table, I fancy I see innumerable distempers lurking in ambuscade among the dishes. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 195.*

**COUNTERFE'SANCE.** *n. f.* [contrefaisance, French.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery.

And his man Reynold, with fine *counterfesance*, Supports his credit and his countenance. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Such is the face of falshood, such the sight

Of foul Dueſſa, when her borrow'd light

Is laid away, and *counterfesance* known. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

**Co'UNTERFORT.** *n. f.* [from *counter* and *fort*.]

*Counterforts*, buttresses or spurs, are pillars serving to support walls or terrasses, subject to bulge, or be thrown down. *Chambers.*

**COUNTERGA'GE.** *n. f.* [from *counter* and *gage*.] In carpentry, a method used to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. *Chambers.*

**COUNTERGUA'RD.** *n. f.* [from *counter* and *guard*.] A small rampart with parapet and ditch, to cover some part of the body of the place. *Military Dict.*

**COUNTERLI'GHT.** *n. f.* [from *counter* and *light*.] A window or light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to a disadvantage. *Chambers.*

**To COUNTERMAND.** *v. a.* [contremander, French.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict, annul, or repeal a command.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *countermands* their deepest projects, and finites their policies with frustration and a curse. *South's Sermons.*

Avicen *countermands* letting blood in cholerick bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of the gall. *Harvey.*

2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another.

For us to alter any thing, is to lift up ourselves against God, and, as it were, to *countermand* him. *Hooker.*

**COUNTERMA'ND.** *n. f.* [contrmand, Fr.] Repeal of a former order.

Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet,

But he must die to-morrow? *Shakeſ. Measure for Measure.*

**To COUNTERMA'RH.** *v. n.* [counter and march.] To march backward; to march in indirect ways.

**COUNTERMA'RH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Retrocession; march backward; march in a different direction from the former.

How are such an infinite number of things placed with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumults, marches, and *countermarches* of the animal spirits? *Collier on Thought.*

2. Change of measures; alteration of conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such *countermarches* and retractions, as we do not willingly impute to wisdom. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

**COUNTERMA'RK.** *n. f.* [from *counter* and *mark*.]

1. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened but in the presence of them all.

2. The mark of the goldsmiths company, to shew the metal is standard, added to that of the artificer.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is struck, by which the curious know the several changes in value which they have undergone. *Chambers.*

**To COUNTERMA'RK.** *v. a.* [counter and mark.]

A horse is said to be *countermarked* when his corner-teeth are artificially made hollow, a false mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horse's age. *Farrier's Dict.*

**COUNTERMI'NE.** *n. f.* [counter and mine.]

1. A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine, and disappoint it. *Military Dict.*

After this they mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouths; but the citizens made a *countermine*, and thereinto they poured such a plenty of water, that the wet powder could not be fired. *Hayward.*

2. Means of opposition; means of counteraction.

He thinking himself contemned, knowing no *countermine* against contempt but terror, began to let nothing pass, which might bear the colour of a fault, without sharp punishment. *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

The matter being brought to a trial of skill, the *countermine* was only an act of self-preservation. *L'Eſtrange, Fab. 37.*

**To COUNTERMI'NE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may evaporate without mischief.

2. To counterwork; to defeat by secret measures.

Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously *countermine* us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves. *Decay of Piety.*

**COUNTERMO'TION.** *n. f.* [counter and motion.] Contrary motion; opposition of motion.

That resistance is a *countermotion*, or equivalent to one, is plain by this, that any body which is pressed, must needs press again on the body that presses it. *Digby on the Soul.*

If any of the returning spirits should happen to fall foul upon others which are outward bound, these *countermotions* would overſet them; or occasion a later arrival. *Collier.*

**COUNTERMU'RE.** *n. f.* [contremur, French.] A wall built up behind another wall, to supply its place.

The great shot flying continually through the breach, did beat down houses; but the *countermure*, new built against the breach, standing upon a lower ground, it seldom touched. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

**COUNTERNA'TURAL.** *adj.* [counter and natural.] Contrary to nature.

A consumption is a *counternatural* heclick extenuation of the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**COUNTERNO'ISE.** *n. f.* [counter and noise.] A sound by which any other noise is overpowered.

They endeavoured, either by a constant succession of sensual delights, to charm and lull asleep, or else, by a *counternoise* of revellings and riotous excesses, to drown the softer whispers of their conscience. *Calamy's Sermons.*

**COUNTERO'PENING.** *n. f.* [counter and opening.] An aperture or vent on the contrary side.

A tent, plugging up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part disposed to receive it, and mark the place for a *counteropening*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**COUNTERPA'CE.** *n. f.* [counter and pace.] Contrary measure; attempts in opposition to any scheme.

When the least *counterpaces* are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents. *Swift.*

**Co'UNTERPANE.** *n. f.* [contrepoin, French.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares. It is sometimes written, according to etymology, *counterpoint*.

In ivory coffers I have stufft my crowns;

In cypress chests my arras *counterpanes*.

**COUNTERPA'RT.** *n. f.* [counter and part.] The correspondent part; the part which answers to another, as the two papers of a contract; the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher.

In some things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; so that they seem to be, as it were, copies or *counterparts* one of another. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

An old fellow with a young wench, may pass for a *counterpart* of this fable. *L'Eſtrange, Fab. 82.*

Oh *counterpart*

Of our soft sex; well are you made our lords:

So bold, so great, so god-like are you form'd,

How can you love so silly things as women? *Dryd. K. Arth.*

He is to consider the thought of his author, and his words, and to find out the *counterpart* to each in another language. *Dryden.*

In the discovery the two different plots look like *counterparts* and copies of one another. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 267.*

**COUNTERPLE'A.** *n. f.* [from *counter* and *plea*.] In law, a replication: as if a stranger to the action begun, desire to be admitted to say what he can for the safeguard of his estate; that which the demandant allegeth against this request is called a *counterplea*. *Cowel.*

**To COUNTERPLO'T.** *v. a.* [counter and plot.] To oppose one machination by another; to obviate art by art.

**COUNTERPLO'T.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] An artifice opposed to an artifice.

The wolf here, that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a *counterplot* of the kid's upon the wolf; and such a *counterplot* it was too, as the wolf, with all his sagacity, was not able to smell out. *L'Eſtrange, Fab. 174.*

**Co'UNTERPOINT.** *n. f.* A coverlet woven in squares, commonly spoken *counterpain*. See **COUNTERPANE**.

**To COUNTERPO'ISE.** *v. a.* [counter and poise.]

1. To counterbalance; to be equi-ponderant to; to act against with equal weight.

Our spoil we have brought home,

Do more than *counterpoise* a full third part

The charges of the action. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The force and the distance of weights, *counterpoising* one another, ought to be reciprocal. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

The heaviness of these bodies must be *counterpoised* by a plummet, that may be fastened about the pulley to the axis. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

3. To act with equal power against any person or cause.

So many freeholders of English will be able to beard and to *counterpoise* the rest. *Spenser on Ireland.*

**COUNTERPO'ISE.**



CO'UNTERPOISE. *n. f.* [from *counter* and *poise*.]

1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight; equal force in the opposite scale of the balance.

Take her by the hand,

And tell her she is thine; to whom I promise

A *counterpoise*, if not in thy estate,

A balance more replete. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

Fastening that to our exact balance, we put a metalline *counterpoise* into the opposite scale. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance.

Th' Eternal hung forth his golden scales,

Wherein all things created first he weigh'd,

The pendulous round earth, with balanc'd air

In *counterpoise*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 999.*

3. Equipollence; equivalence of power.

The second nobles are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent. *Bacon, Essay 20.*

Their generals, by their credit in the army, were, with the magistrates and other civil officers, a sort of *counterpoise* to the power of the people. *Swift on the Dissent. in Athens and Rome.*

COUNTERPO'ISON. *n. f.* [counter and *poison*.] Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poison are obviated.

*Counterpoisons* must be adapted to the cause; for example, in poison from sublimate corrosive, and arsenick. *Arbuthnot.*

COUNTERPRE'SSURE. *n. f.* [counter and *pressure*.] Opposite force; power acting in contrary directions.

Does it not all mechanick heads confound,

That troops of atoms from all parts around,

Of equal number, and of equal force,

Should to this single point direct their course;

That so the *counterpressure* ev'ry way,

Of equal vigour, might their motions stay,

And, by a steady poise, the whole in quiet lay? *Blackm.*

COUNTERPRO'JECT. *n. f.* [counter and *project*.] Correspondent part of a scheme.

A clear reason why they never sent any forces to Spain, and why the obligation not to enter into a treaty of peace with France, until that entire monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was struck out of the *counterproject* by the Dutch. *Swift.*

To COUNTERPRO'VE. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *prove*.] To take off a design in black lead, or red chalk, by passing it through the rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERROL. *v. a.* [counter and *roll*.] This is now generally written as it is spoken, *control*.] To preserve the power of detecting frauds by a counter account.

COUNTERRO'LEMENT. *n. f.* [from *counterrol*.] A counter account; controlment.

This present manner of exercising of this office, hath so many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and *counterrolments*, whereof each, running through the hands, and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falshood. *Bacon.*

CO'UNTERSCARP. *n. f.* [from *counter* and *scarp*.] In fortification, is that side of the ditch which is next the camp, or properly the talus that supports the earth of the covert-way; although by this term is often understood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis; and so it is to be understood when it is said the enemy lodged themselves on the *counterscarp*. *Harris.*

To COUNTERSIGN. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *sign*.] To sign an order or patent of a superiour, in quality of secretary, to render the thing more authentick. Thus charters are signed by the king, and *countersigned* by a secretary of state, or lord chancellor. *Chambers.*

COUNTERTE'NOR. *n. f.* [from *counter* and *tenor*.] One of the mean or middle parts of musick; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor. *Harris.*

I am deaf for two months together: this deafness unqualifies me for all company, except a few friends with *countertenor* voices. *Swift.*

COUNTERTIDE. *n. f.* [counter and *tide*.] Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

Such were our *countertides* at land, and so

Prefaging of the fatal blow,

In your prodigious ebb and flow. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTIME. *n. f.* [counter and *time*, *contretemps*, French.]

1. The defence or resistance of a horse, that intercepts his cadence, and the measure of his manage. *Farrier's Dict.*

2. Defence; opposition.

Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,

And give not thus the *countertime* to fate. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

COUNTERTURN. *n. f.* [counter and *turn*.]

The catastasis, called by the Romans *status*, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

To COUNTERVA'IL. *v. a.* [contra and *valeo*, Latin.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power.

In some men there may be found such qualities as are able to *countervail* those exceptions which might be taken against them, and such men's authority is not lightly to be shaken off. *Hooker, b. ii. sect. 7.*

And therewithal he fiercely at him flew,

And with important outrage him assail'd;

Who, soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,

And him with equal valour *countervail'd*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

The outward streams, which descend, must be of so much force as to *countervail* all that weight, whereby the ascending side, in every one of these revolutions, does exceed the other; and though this may be effected by making the water-wheels larger, yet then the motion will be so slow, that the screw will not be able to supply the outward streams. *Wilkins's Dedalus.*

We are to compute, that, upon balancing the account, the profit at last will hardly *countervail* the inconveniencies that go along with it. *L'Estrange, Fable 112.*

COUNTERVA'IL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Equal weight; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect or objection.

2. That which has equal weight or value with something else.

Surely, the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever. *South's Sermons.*

COUNTERVIE'W. *n. f.* [counter and *view*.]

1. Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other.

Mean while, ere thus was fin'd and judg'd on earth,

Within the gates of hell sat sin and death,

In *counterview*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 231.*

2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other.

I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in *counterview* or contrast with that of the other company. *Swift's Introduction to Genteel Conversation.*

To COUNTERWO'RK. *v. a.* [counter and *work*.] To counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole:

That *counterworks* each folly and caprice;

That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

CO'UNTESS. *n. f.* [comitissa, Lat. *comtesse*, French.] The lady of an earl or count.

I take it, she that carries up the train,

Is that old noble lady, the dutches of Norfolk.

—It is, and all the rest are *countesses*. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

It is the peculiar happiness of the *countess* of Abingdon to have been so truly loved by you, while she was living; and so gratefully honoured after she was dead. *Dryden.*

COUNTING-HOUSE. *n. f.* [count and *house*.] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

Men in trade seldom think of laying out money upon land, 'till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ; and their idle bags, cumbering their *counting-houses*, put them upon emptying them. *Locke.*

CO'UNTLESS. *adj.* [from *count*.] Innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

Ay, tear for tear, and loving kifs for kifs,

Thy brother Marcus tenders on thy lips:

O, were the sum of these that I should pay

*Countless* and infinite, yet would I pay them. *Shakespeare.*

But oh, her mind, that orcus which includes

Legions of mischief, *countless* multitudes

Of former curses. *Donne.*

By one *countless* sum of woes oppress,

Hoary with cares, and ignorant of rest,

We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;

Thus, thro' the round of age, to childhood we return. *Prior.*

I see, I cry'd, his woes, a *countless* train;

I see his friends o'erwhelm'd beneath the main. *Pope's Odyss.*

The seats which, shining through the cheerful land,

In *countless* numbers, blest Britannia sees. *Thomson's Autumn.*

CO'UNTRY. *n. f.* [contrée, Fr. *contrata*, low Latin; supposed to be contracted from *contrerrata*.]

1. A tract of land; a region.

Send out more horses, skirre the *country* round,

Hang those that talk of fear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

They require to be examined concerning the descriptions of those *countries* of which they would be informed. *Sprat.*

2. The parts of a region distant from cities or courts; rural parts.

I see them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again into the *country*. *Spectator, No. 626.*

3. The place which any man inhabits.

4. The place of one's birth; the native soil.

The king set on foot a reformation in the ornaments and advantages of our *country*. *Sprat.*

O, save my *country*, heav'n, shall be your last. *Pope.*

5. The inhabitants of any region.

All the *country*, in a general voice,

Cry'd hate upon him; all their prayers and love

Were set on Hereford. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

CO'UNTRY. *adj.* [This word is scarcely used but in composition.]

1. Rustick;



## 1. Rustick; rural; villatick.

Cannot a *country* wench know, that having received a shilling from one that owes her three, and a shilling also from another that owes her three, that the remaining debts in each of their hands are equal? *Locke.*

I never meant any other, than that Mr. Trot should confine himself to *country* dances. *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 308.

He comes no nearer to a positive, clear idea of a positive infinite, than the *country* fellow had of the water which was yet to pass the channel of the river where he stood. *Locke.*

Talk but with *country* people, or young people, and you shall find that the notions they apply this name to, are so odd that nobody can imagine they were taught by a rational man. *Locke.*

The low mechanicks of a *country* town do somewhat outdo him. *Locke.*

Come, we'll e'en to our *country* seat repair,

The native home of innocence and love. *Norris.*

## 2. Remote from cities or courts, and of an interest opposite to that of courts.

A *country* gentleman, learning Latin in the university, removes thence to his mansion-house. *Locke.*

## 3. Peculiar to a region or people.

She laughing the cruel tyrant to scorn, spake in her *country* language. *2 Macabees*, vii. 27.

## 4. Rude; ignorant; untaught.

We make a *country* man dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of grammar. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

CO'UNTRYMAN. *n. f.* [from *country* and *man*]1. One born in the same country, or tract of ground. *Locke.*

See, who comes here?

My *countryman*; but yet I know him not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Horace, great bard, so fate ordain'd, arose;

And bold as were his *countrymen* in fight,

Snatch'd their fair actions from degrading prose,

And set their battles in eternal light. *Prior.*

The British soldiers act with greater vigour under the conduct of one whom they do not consider only as their leader, but as their *countryman*. *Addison on the State of the War.*

## 2. A rustick; one that inhabits the rural parts.

All that have business to the court, and all *countrymen* coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country. *Graunt.*

## 3. A farmer; a husbandman.

A *countryman* took a boar in his corn. *L'Estrange.*

CO'UNTY. *n. f.* [*comitè*, Fr. *comitatus*, Latin.]

1. A shire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided, for the better government thereof, and the more easy administration of justice; so that there is no part of the kingdom, but what lieth within some *county*. Every *county* is governed by a yearly officer, called a sheriff, who, among other duties belonging to his office, puts in execution all the commands and judgments of the king's courts. Of these counties four are termed county-palatines, as that of Lancaster, Chester, Durham, and Ely. A county-palatine is a jurisdiction of so high a nature, that whereas all pleas, touching the life and the maiming of a man, called pleas of the crown, and ordinarily held in the king's name, and which cannot pass in the name of any other; the chief governors of these, by special charter from the king, sent out all writs in their own name, and did all things touching justice as absolutely as the prince himself in other counties, only acknowledging him their superior and sovereign. But this power has, by a statute in Henry VIII. his time, been much abridged. Besides the above counties of both sorts, there are likewise counties corporate, which are certain cities or ancient boroughs upon which our princes have thought good to bestow extraordinary liberties. Of these London is one, York another, the city of Chester a third, and Canterbury a fourth. And to these may be added many more; as the county of the town of Kingston upon Hull, the county of the town of Haverfordwest, and the county of Litchfield. *County* is, in another signification, used for the county-court which the sheriff keeps every month within his charge, either by himself or his deputy. Of these counties, one with another, there are reckoned thirty-seven in England, besides twelve in Wales. *Cowel.*

Discharge your powers unto their several *counties*,

As we will ours. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

He caught his death the last *county* sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow-woman and her fatherless children. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 517.

## 2. An earldom.

## 3. A count; a lord: now wholly obsolete.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,

The *county* Paris. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

He made Hugh Lupus *county* palatine of Chester, and gave that earldom to him and his heirs, to hold the same *ita liberè ad gladium sicut rex tenebat Angliam ad coronam.* *Davies.*

COUPE'E. *n. f.* [French.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forwards. *Chambers.*

COUPLE. *n. f.* [*couple*, Fr. *copula*, Latin.]

VOL. I.

## 1. A chain or tie that holds dogs together.

I'll keep my stable-stand where

I lodge my wife; I'll go in *couples* with her,

Than when I feel and see no further trust her. *Shakespeare.*

It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples*; they should be of the same size and humour. *L'Estrange's Fab.*

## 2. Two; a brace.

He was taken up by a *couple* of shepherds, and by them brought to life again. *Sidney.*

A schoolmaster, who shall teach my son and your's, I will provide; yea, though the three do cost me a *couple* of hundred pounds. *Ajcham.*

A piece of chrystal inclosed a *couple* of drops, which looked like water when they were shaken, though perhaps they are nothing but bubbles of air. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a *couple*. *Locke.*

## 3. A male and his female.

So shall all the *couples* three,

Ever true in loving be. *Shakespeare's Midsum. Night's Dream.*

Oh! alas!

I lost a *couple*, that 'twixt heaven and earth

Might thus have stood, begetting wonder, as

You gracious *couple* do. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

I have read of a feigned commonwealth, where the married *couple* are permitted, before they contract, to see one another naked. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

He said: the careful *couple* join their tears,

And then invoke the gods with pious prayers. *Dryden.*

All succeeding generations of men are the progeny of one primitive *couple*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To CO'UPLE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.]

## 1. To chain together.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;

Leech Merriman, the poor cur is imboist;

And *couple* Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach. *Shakespeare.*

## 2. To join one to another.

What greater ills have the heaven's in store,

To *couple* coming harms with sorrow past. *Sidney, b. ii.*

And wheresoe'er we went, like Juno's swans,

Still we went *coupled* and inseparable. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Put the taches into the loops, and *couple* the tent together, that it may be one. *Exod. xxvi. 11.*

They behold your chaste conversation *coupled* with fear.

*1 Pet. iii. 2.*

Their concernments were so *coupled*, that if nature had not, yet their religions would have made them brothers. *South.*

That man makes a mean figure in the eyes of reason, who is measuring syllables and *coupling* rhimes, when he should be mending his own soul, and securing his own immortality. *Pope.*

## 3. To marry; to wed; to join in wedlock.

I shall rejoice to see you so *coupled*, as may be fit both for your honour and your satisfaction. *Sidney.*

I am just going to assist with the archbishop, in degrading a parson who *couples* all our beggars, by which I shall make one happy man. *Swift.*

To CO'UPLE. *v. n.* To join in embraces.

The fountains of waters there being rare, divers sorts of beasts come from several parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to *couple*, and many times with several kinds.

*Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 77.

Thou with thy lusty crew,

Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men,

And *coupled* with them, and begot a race. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*

That great variety of brutes in Africa, is by reason of the meeting together of brutes of several species, and waters, and the promiscuous *couplings* of males and females of several species. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

After this alliance,

Let tigers match with hinds, and wolves with sheep,

And every creature *couple* with his foe. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

COUPLE-BEGGAR. *n. f.* [*couple* and *beggar*.] One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.

No *couple-beggar* in the land,

E'er join'd such numbers hand in hand. *Swift.*

CO'UPLET. *n. f.* [French.]

## 1. Two verses; a pair of rhimes.

Then would they cast away their pipes, and, holding hand in hand, dance by the only cadence of their voices, which they would use in singing some short *couplets*, whereto the one half beginning, the other half should answer. *Sidney, b. i.*

Then at the last, an only *couplet* fraught

With some unmeaning thing they call a thought;

A needless Alexandrine ends the song,

That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

In Pope I cannot read a line,

But with a sigh I wish it mine;

When he can in one *couplet* fix

More sense than I can do in six,

It gives me such a jealous fit,

I cry, pox take him and his wit.

*Swift.*

S U

2. A



2. A pair; as of doves.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,  
E're that her golden couplets are disclos'd,  
His silence will sit drooping. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

CO'URAGE. *n. f.* [*courage*, Fr. from *cor*, Latin.] Bravery; active fortitude; spirit of enterprize.

The king becoming graces,  
Devotion, patience, *courage*, fortitude;  
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Their discipline

Now mingled with their *courage*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Hope arms their *courage*: from their tow'rs they throw  
Their darts with double force, and drive the foe. *Dryden.*

*Courage*, that grows from constitution, very often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; and when it is only a kind of instinct in the soul, it breaks out on all occasions, without judgment or discretion. That *courage* which arises from the sense of our duty, and from the fear of offending Him that made us, acts always in an uniform manner, and according to the dictates of right reason. *Addison's Guardian.*

Nothing but the want of common *courage* was the cause of their misfortunes. *Swift.*

COURA'GEOUS. *adj.* [from *courage*.] Brave; daring; bold; enterprising; adventurous; hardy; stout.

His is very *courageous* mad, about his throwing into the water. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

And he that is *courageous* among the mighty, shall flee away naked in that day. *Amos, ii. 16.*

Let us imitate the *courageous* example of St. Paul, who chose then to magnify his office when ill men conspired to lessen it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

COURA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courageous*.] Bravely; stoutly; boldly.

The king the next day presented him battle upon the plain, the fields there being open and champaign: the earl *courageously* came down, and joined battle with him. *Bacon's H. VII.*

COURA'GEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *courageous*.] Bravery; boldness; spirit; courage.

Nicanor hearing of the manliness and the *courageousness* that they had to fight for their country; durst not try the matter by the sword. *2 Mac. xiv. 18.*

COURA'NT. } *n. f.* [*courante*, French.] See CORANT.  
COU'RANTO. }

1. A nimble dance.

I'll like a maid the better, while I have a tooth in my head: why, he is able to lead her a *couranto*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB. *v. n.* [*courber*, French.] To bend; to bow; to stoop in supplication.

In the fatness of these purfy times,

Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,

Yea, *courb* and woo, for leave to do it good. *Shak. Hamlet.*

CO'URIER. *n. f.* [*courier*, French.] A messenger sent in haste; an express; a runner.

I met a *courier*, one mine ancient friend. *Shakesp. Timon.*

This thing the wary *bassa* well perceiving, for more assurance, by speedy *couriers* advertised Solyman of the taking of Tauris, and of the enemy's purpose, requesting him with all speed to repair with his army to Tauris. *Knolles's History.*

COURSE. *n. f.* [*course*, Fr. *curfus*, Latin.]

1. Race; career.

And some she arms with finewy force,

And some with swiftnefs in the *course*. *Cowley.*

2. Passage from place to place; progress. To this may be referred the *course* of a river.

And when we had finished our *course* from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais. *Acts xxi. 7.*

A light, by which the Argive Squadron steers

Their silent *course* to Ilium's well known shore. *Denham.*

3. Tilt; act of running in the lists.

But this hot knight was cooled with a fall, which, at the third *course*, he received of Phalantus. *Sidney.*

4. Ground on which a race is run.

5. Track or line in which a ship sails, or any motion is performed.

6. Sail; means by which the *course* is performed.

To the *courses* we have devised studding-sails, sprit-sails, and top-sails, *Raleigh's Essays.*

7. Progress from one gradation to another.

If she live long,

And in the end meet the old *course* of death,

Women will all turn monsters. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

When the state of the controversy is plainly determined, it must not be altered by another disputant in the *course* of the disputation. *Watts.*

8. Order of succession; as, every one in his *course*.

If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the most by three, and that by *course*; and let one interpret. *1 Cor. xiv. 27.*

9. Stated and orderly method.

The duke cannot deny the *course* of law. *Shakespeare.*

If God, by his revealed declaration, first gave rule to any

man, he, that will claim by that title, must have the same positive grant of God for his succession; for, if it has not directed the *course* of its descent and conveyance, no body can succeed to this title of the first Ruler. *Locke.*

10. Series of successive and methodical procedure.

The glands did resolve during her *course* of physick, and she continueth very well to this day. *Wise man's Surgery.*

11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical series. Hence our *courses* of philosophy, anatomy, chemistry, and mathematicks. *Chambers.*

12. Conduct; manner of proceeding.

Gritus perceiving the danger he was in, began to doubt with himself what *course* were best for him to take. *Knolles.*

That worthy deputy finding nothing but a common misery, took the best *course* he possibly could to establish a common-wealth in Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

He placed commissioners there, who governed it only in a *course* of discretion, part martial, part civil. *Davies on Ireland.*

Give willingly what I can take by force;

And know, obedience is your safest *course*. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

But if a right *course* be taken with children, there will not be so much need of common rewards and punishments. *Locke.*

'Tis time we should decree

What *course* to take. *Addison's Cato.*

The senate observing how, in all contentions, they were forced to yield to the tribunes and people, thought it their wisest *course* to give way also to time. *Swift.*

13. Method of life; train of actions.

A woman of so working a mind, and so vehement spirits, as it was happy she took a good *course*; for otherwise it would have been terrible. *Sidney.*

His addition was to *courses* vain;

His companies unletter'd, rude and shallow;

His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports. *Shak. H. V.*

Men will say,

That beauteous Emma vagrant *courses* took,

Her father's house and civil life forsook. *Prior.*

14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will.

It is best to leave nature to her *course*, who is the sovereign physician in most diseases. *Temple.*

So every servant took his *course*,

And, bad at first, they all grew worse. *Prior.*

15. Catamenia.

The like happens upon the stoppage of women's *courses*, which, if not suddenly looked to, sets them undoubtedly into a consumption, dropsy, or some other dangerous disease. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

16. Orderly structure.

The tongue defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the *course* of nature. *James, iii. 6.*

17. [In architecture.] A continued range of stones, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture. *Harris.*

18. Series of consequences.

Sense is of *course* annex'd to wealth and power;

No muse is proof against a golden show'r. *Garth.*

With a mind unprepossessed by doctors and commentators of any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation and language, which I have been used to, will of *course* make all chime that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, seem harsh, strained, and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

19. Number of dishes set on at once upon the table.

Worthy sir, thou bleed'st:

Thy exercise hath been too violent

For a second *course* of fight. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Then with a second *course* the tables load,

And with full chargers offer to the god. *Dryden's Æn.*

You are not to wash your hands 'till after you have sent up your second *course*. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

So quick retires each flying *course*, you'd swear

Sancho's dread doctor and his wand was there. *Pope.*

20. Regularity; settled rule.

Neither shall I be so far wanting to myself, as not to desire a patent, granted of *course* to all useful projectors. *Swift.*

21. Empty form.

Men talk as if they believed in God, but they live as if they thought there was none; their vows and promises are no more than words of *course*. *L'Estrange, Fab. 47.*

To COURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hunt; to pursue.

The big round tears

Cours'd one another down his innocent nose

In piteous chase. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

The king is hunting the deer; I am *cursing* myself.

*Shakespeare's Love's Labour lost.*

Where's the thane of Cawdor?

We cours'd him at the heels, and had a purpose

To be his purveyor. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view.

It would be tried also in flying of hawks, or in *coursing* of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I am continually starting hares for you to *course*: we were certainly



certainly cut out for one another; for my temper quits an amour just where thine takes it up. *Congreve's Old Butcher.*

3. To put to speed; to force to run.

When they have an appetite

To venery, let them not drink nor eat,

And *course* them oft, and tire them in the heat. *May's Virg.*

To COURSE. *v. n.* To run; to rove about.

Swift as quicksilver it *courses* through

The nat'ral gates and allies of the body. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

The blood, before cold and settled, left the liver white and pale, which is the badge of pusillanimity and cowardice; but the therris warms it, and makes it *course* from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

She did so *course* o'er my exteriours, with such a greedy intention, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning glass. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Ten brace and more of greyhounds, snowy fair,  
And tall as stags, ran loose, and *cours'd* around his chair. *Dry.*

All, at once

Relapsing quick, as quickly re-ascend

And mix, and thwart, extinguish, and renew,

All ether *coursing* in a maze of light. *Thomson's Autumn.*

Co'URSER. *n. f.* [from *course*; *coursier*, French.]

1. A swift horse; a war horse: a word not used in prose.

So, proudly pricketh on his *coursier* strong,

And Atin ay him pricks with spurs of shame and wrong.

*Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5. Stanz. 38.*

Then to his absent guest the king decreed

A pair of *coursers*, born of heav'nly breed;

Who from their nostrils breath'd ethereal fire,

Whom Circe stole from her celestial fire. *Dryden's Æn.*

Th' impatient *coursier* pants in every vein,

And, pawing, seems to beat the distant plain;

Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd,

And, e're he starts, a thousand steps are lost. *Pope.*

2. One who pursues the sport of coursing hares.

A leash is a leathern thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a *coursier* leads his greyhound. *Hanmer.*

COURT. *n. f.* [cour, Fr. koert, Dut. curtis, low Latin.]

1. The place where the prince resides; the palace.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,

Men so disorderly, so debauch'd and bold,

That this our *court*, infected with their manners,

Shews like a riotous inn; Epicurism and lust,

Make it more like a tavern, or a brothel,

Than a grac'd palace. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

It shall be an habitation of dragons, and a *court* for owls.

*Isaiah, xxvi. 13.*

His care and exactness, that every man should have his due, was such, that you would think he had never seen a *court*: the politeness and civility with which this justice was administered, would convince you he never had lived out of one.

*Prior's Dedication.*

A suppliant to your royal *court* I come. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. The hall or chamber where justice is administered.

Are you acquainted with the difference

That holds this present question in the *court*? *Shakespeare.*

St. Paul being brought unto the highest *court* in Athens, to give an account of the doctrine he had preached, concerning Jesus and the resurrection, took occasion to imprint on those magistrates a future state. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Open space before a house.

You must have, before you come to the front, three *courts*: a green *court* plain, with a wall about it; a second *court* of the same, but more garnished, with little turrets, or other embellishments upon the wall; and a third *court*, to square with the front, not to be built but inclosed with a naked wall. *Bacon, Essay 46.*

Suppose it were the king's bedchamber, yet the meanest man in the tragedy must come and dispatch his business, rather than in the lobby or *court* yard (which is fitter for him), for fear the stage should be cleared, and the scenes broken. *Dryd.*

4. A small opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad stones.

5. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince.

Their wisdom was so highly esteemed, that some of them were always employed to follow the *courts* of their kings, to advise them. *Temple.*

6. Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice.

7. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical.

If any noise or soldier you perceive

Near to the wall, by some apparent sign

Let us have knowledge at the *court* of guard. *Shak. H. VI.*

The archbishop

Of Canterbury, accompanied with other

Learned and reverend fathers of his order,

Held a late *court* at Dunstable. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

I have at last met with the proceedings of the *court* baron, held in that behalf. *SpeAator, N<sup>o</sup>. 623.*

8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation.

Hast thou been never base? Did love ne'er bend

Thy frailer virtue, to betray thy friend?

Flatter me, make thy *court*, and say it did;

Kings in a crowd would have their vices hid. *Dryd. Aureng.*

Some sort of people, placing a great part of their happiness in strong drink, are always forward to make *court* to my young master, by offering that which they love best themselves. *Locke, sect. 18.*

I have been considering why poets have such ill success in making their *court*, since they are allowed to be the greatest and best of all flatterers: the defect is, that they flatter only in print or in writing. *Swift to Gay.*

9. It is often used in composition in most of its senses.

To COURT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To woo; to solicit a woman to marriage.

Follow a shadow, it flies you;

Seem to fly it, it will pursue:

So *court* a mistress, she denies you;

Let her alone, she will *court* you. *Ben. Johnson's Forest.*

Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led,

The neighb'ring princes *court* her nuptial bed. *Dryden's Æn.*

Alas! Sempronius, wouldst thou talk of love

To Marcia, whilst her father's life's in danger?

Thou might'st as well *court* the pale trembling vestal,

While she beholds the holy flame expiring. *Addison's Cato.*

Ev'n now, when silent scorn is all they gain,

A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain. *Pope.*

2. To solicit; to seek.

Their own ease and satisfaction would quickly teach children to *court* commendation, and avoid doing what they found condemned. *Locke on Education, sect. 59.*

3. To flatter; to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN. *n. f.* [court and chaplain.] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy office.

The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous *court-chaplain*. *Swift.*

COURT-DAY. *n. f.* [court and day.] Day on which justice is solemnly administered.

The judge took time to deliberate, and the next *court-day* he spoke. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

COURT-DRESSER. *n. f.* [court and dresser.] One that dresses the court, or persons of rank; a flatterer.

There are many ways of fallacy; such arts of giving colours, appearances and resemblances, by this *court-dresser*, fancy. *Locke.*

COURT-FAVOUR. *n. f.* Favours or benefits bestowed by princes.

We part with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures, *court-favours*, and commissions; and at last, when we have sold ourselves to our lusts, we grow sick of our bargain. *L'Est.*

COURT-HAND. *n. f.* [court and hand.] The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

He can make obligations, and write *court-hand*. *Sb. H. VI.*

COURT-LADY. *n. f.* [court and lady.] A lady conversant or employed in court.

The same study, long continued, is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes or fashion is to a *court-lady*. *Locke.*

CO'URTEOUS. *adj.* [courtois, French.] Elegant of manners; polite; well-bred; full of acts of respect.

He hath deserved worthily of his country;

And this ascent is not by such easy degrees,

As those who have been supple and *courteous* to the people.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

They are one while *courteous*, civil, and obliging; but, within a small time after, are supercilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and exceptionous. *South's Sermons.*

CO'URTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courteous*.] Respectfully; civilly; complaisantly.

He thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits bewrayed, yet he let them *courteously* pass. *Wotton.*

Whilst Christ was upon earth, he was not only easy of access, he did not only *courteously* receive all that addressed themselves to him, but also did not disdain himself to travel up and down the country. *Calamy's Sermons.*

He arrived at the coast of Alcinous, who, being prevailed upon by the glory of his name, entertained him *courteously*.

*Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

CO'URTEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *courteous*.] Civility; complaisance.

CO'URTESAN. } *n. f.* [cortisana, low Latin.] A woman of the

CO'URTEZAN. } town; a prostitute; a strumpet.

'Tis a brave night to cool a *courtesan*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

With them there are no fews, no dissolute houses, no *courtesans*, nor any thing of that kind; nay, they wonder, with detestation, at you in Europe, which permit such things. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The Corinthian is a column, lasciviously decked like a *courtesan*. *Wotton.*

Charixus, the brother of Sappho, in love with Rhodope the *courtesan*, spent his whole estate upon her. *Addison's SpeAator.*

CO'URTESY. *n. f.* [courtoisie, Fr. cor-esia, Italian.]

1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaisance.

Sir, you are very welcome to our house:



It must appear in other ways than words,  
Therefore I scant this breathing *courtesy*. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*  
Who have seen his estate, his hospitality, his *courtesy* to  
strangers. *Peacham.*

He, who was compounded of all the elements of affability  
and *courtesy* towards all kind of people, brought himself  
to a habit of neglect, and even of rudeness, towards the  
queen. *Clarendon.*

So gentle of condition was he known,

That through the court his *courtesy* was blown. *Dryd. Fab.*

## 2. An act of civility or respect.

Fair fir, you spit on me last Wednesday;  
You spurn'd me such a day; another time  
You call'd me dog; and for these *courtesies*,  
I'll lend you thus much money. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Repose you there, while I to the hard house

Return, and force their scant'd *courtesy*. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

When I was last at Exeter,

The mayor in *courtesy* shew'd me the castle. *Shakesp. R. III.*

Sound all the lofty instruments of war,

And by that musick let us all embrace;

For heav'n to earth some of us never shall

A second time do such a *courtesy*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Other states, assuredly, cannot be justly accused for not  
staying for the first blow; or for not accepting Polyphemus's  
*courtesy*, to be the last that shall be eaten up. *Bacon.*

## 3. The reverence made by women.

Some country girl, scarce to a *court'sy* bred,

Would I much rather than Cornelia wed;

If, supercilious, haughty, proud and vain,

She brought her father's triumphs in her train. *Dryd. Juven.*

The poor creature was as full of *courtesies* as if I had been  
her godmother: the truth on't is, I endeavoured to make her  
look something Christian-like. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

## 4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others; as, to hold upon courtesy.

5. *COURTESY of England.* A tenure by which, if a man marry  
an inheritance, that is, a woman seized of land, and getteth  
a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both  
the child and his wife die forthwith; yet, if she were in pos-  
session, shall he keep the land during his life, and is called  
tenant *per legem Angliæ*, or by the *courtesy* of England. *Cowel.*

To Co'URTIESY. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

## 1. To perform an act of reverence.

Toby approaches, and *court'sies* there to me. *Shakespeare.*

The petty traffickers,

That *court'sy* to them, do them reverence. *Shakespeare.*

## 2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

If I should meet her in my way,

We hardly *court'sy* to each other. *Prior.*

Co'URTIER. *n. f.* [from *court*.]

## 1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes.

He hath been a *courtier*, he swears.——

If any man doubts that, let him put me to my purgation. I  
have trod a measure; I have flattered a lady; I have been  
politick with my friend, smooth with mine enemy; I have  
undone three taylors; I have had four quarrels, and like to  
have fought one. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

You are a flattering boy; now, I see you'll be a *courtier*.

*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

You know I am no *courtier*, nor versed in state-affairs. *Bac.*

The principal figure in a picture, is like a king among his  
*courtiers*, who ought to dim the lustre of all his attendants.

*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

## 2. One that courts or solicits the favour of another.

What

Made thee, all honour'd honest Roman Brutus,

With the arm'd rest, *courtiers* of beauteous freedom,

To drench the capitol? *Shakesp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of  
the people than Richard the III'd. not out of fear, but  
wisdom. *Suckling.*

Co'URTINE. See CURTAIN.

Co'URTLIKE. *adj.* [from *court* and *like*.] Elegant; polite.

Our English tongue is, I will not say as sacred as the He-  
brew, or as learned as the Greek, but as fluent as the Latin,  
as courteous as the Spanish, as *courtlike* as the French, and as  
amorous as the Italian. *Camden's Remains.*

Co'URTLINESS. *n. f.* [from *courtly*.] Elegance of manners;  
grace of mien; complaisance; civility.

Co'URTLY. *adj.* [from *court*.] Relating or retaining to the  
court; elegant; soft; flattering.

In our own time, (excuse some *courtly* strains)

No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope's Ep. of Hor.*

Co'URTLY. *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly.

They can produce nothing so *courtly* writ, or which ex-  
presses so much the conversation of a gentleman, as sir John  
Suckling. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

Co'URTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *court*.]

## 1. The act of soliciting favour.

He paid his *courtship* with the croud,

As far as modest pride allow'd. *Swift.*

## 2. The solicitation of a woman to marriage.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts

To *courtship*, and such fair ostents of love,

As shall conveniently become you there. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

In tedious *courtship* we declare our pain,

And e're we kindness find, first meet disdain. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

Every man in the time of *courtship*, and in the first entrance  
of marriage, puts on a behaviour like my correspondent's holi-  
day suit. *Addison's Guardian*, N<sup>o</sup>. 113.

## 3. Civility; elegance of manners.

My *courtship* to an university,

My modesty I give to soldiers bare;

My patience to a gamester's share. *Donne.*

CO'USIN. *n. f.* [*cousin*, Fr. *consanguineus*, Lat.] Any one col-  
laterally related more remotely than a brother or sister.

Macbeth unseam'd him from the nape to th' chops,

And fix'd his head upon our battlements.

—Oh, valiant *cousin*! worthy gentleman. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Tybalt, my *cousin*! O, my brother's child!

Unhappy fight! alas, the blood is spill'd

Of my dear kinsman. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,

And *cousin* german to great Priam's seed. *Sh. Troil. and Cress.*

## 2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

COW. *n. f.* [in the plural, anciently *kine*, or *keen*, now com-  
monly *cows*; *cu*, Sax. *ko*, Dutch.] The female of the bull;  
the horned animal with cloven feet, kept for her milk and  
calves.

We see that the horns of oxen and *cows*, for the most part,  
are larger than the bulls; which is caused by abundance of  
moisture, which in the horns of the bull faileth. *Bacon.*

After the fever is diminished, asses and goats milk may be  
necessary; yea, a diet of *cows* milk alone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Then, leaving in the fields his grazing *cows*,

He fought himself some hospitable house:

Good Creton entertain'd his godlike guest. *Dryden's Fables.*

To Cow. *v. a.* [from *coward*, by contraction.] To depress  
with fear; to oppress with habitual timidity.

Macduff was from his mother's womb

Untimely ripp'd.——

——Accursed be that tongue that tells me so;

For it hath *cow'd* my better part of man. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

By reason of their frequent revolts they have drawn upon  
themselves the pressures of war so often, that it seems to have  
somewhat *cowed* their spirits. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

For when men by their wives are *cow'd*,

Their horns of course are understood. *Hudibras*, p. ii. c. 2.

COW-HERD. *n. f.* [*cow* and *hyrd*, Sax. a keeper.] One whose  
occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*cow* and *house*] The house in which *kine*  
are kept.

You must house your milch-cows, that you give hay to in  
your *cow-house* all night. *Mortimer.*

COW-LEECH. *n. f.* [*cow* and *leech*.] One who professes to  
cure distempered cows.

To Cow-LEECH. *v. n.* To profess to cure cows.

Though there are many pretenders to the art of farriering  
and *cow-leeching*, yet many of them are very ignorant, espe-  
cially in the country. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COW-WEED. *n. f.* [*cow* and *weed*.] A species of chervil; which  
see.

COW-WHEAT. *n. f.* [from *cow* and *wheat*.]

The leaves of this plant grow opposite by pairs: the flower  
consists of one leaf; is of an anomalous figure, and di-  
vided into two lips, the uppermost of which has a spur, but  
the under one is intire: the fruit is round, and divided into  
two cells, containing seeds resembling grains of wheat. This  
plant is very common in woods, and shady places. *Miller.*

CO'WARD. *n. f.* [*coward*, Fr. of uncertain derivation.]

## 1. A poltron; a wretch whose predominant passion is fear.

Pyrocles did such wonders, beyond belief, as was able to  
lead Musidorus to courage, though he had been born a  
*coward*. *Sidney*, b. ii.

There was a soldier that vaunted, before Julius Cæsar, of  
the hurts he had received in his face. Cæsar knowing him to  
be but a *coward*, told him, You were best take heed, next  
time you run away, how you look back *Bacon*, *Apophth.* 188.

Some are brave one day, and *cowards* another, as great cap-  
tains have often told me, from their own experience and ob-  
servation. *Temple.*

A *coward* does not always escape with disgrace, but some-  
times also he loses his life. *South.*

What can ennoble fots, and slaves, and *cowards*?

Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards. *Pope.*

Tremble ye not, Oh friends! and *cowards* fly,

Doom'd by the stern Telemachus to die! *Pope's Odyssey.*

## 2. It is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective.

Having more man than wit about me, I drew;

And rais'd the house with loud and *coward* cries *Shakespeare.*

Invading fears repel my *coward* joy,

And ills foreseen the present bliss destroy. *Prior.*

Co'WARDICE.



**Co'WARDICE.** *n. f.* [from *coward*.] Fear; habitual timidity; pusillanimity; want of courage.

Certes, fir knight, ye been too much to blame,  
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead;  
And with foul *cowardice* his carcase shame,  
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Fairy Queen.*  
Gallant and fearless courage will turn into a native and  
heroick valour, and make them hate the *cowardice* of doing  
wrong. *Milton on Education.*

None was disgrac'd; for falling is no shame,  
And *cowardice* alone is loss of fame;  
The vent'rous knight is from the saddle thrown,  
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden's Fables.*

This great, this holy, this terrible Being, is present to all  
our affections; sees every treacherous inclination of our heart  
to desert his service; and treasures up, against the day of his  
wrath, the secret *cowardice* which deters us from asserting his  
cause, which prevails on us to compliment the vices of the  
great, to applaud the libertine, and laugh with the prophane.

*Rogers, Sermon 4.*

**Co'WARDLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *cowardly*.] Timidity; cowardice.

**Co'WARDLY.** *adj.* [from *coward*.]

1. Fearful; timorous; pusillanimous.

An Egyptian soothsayer made Antonius believe that his  
genius, otherwise brave and confident, was in the presence of  
Octavius poor and *cowardly*. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 940.

Let all such as can enlarge their consciences like hell, and  
style a *cowardly* silence in Christ's cause discretion, know, that  
Christ will one day scorn them. *South's Sermons.*

2. Mean; befitting a coward.

I do find it *cowardly*, and vile,  
For fear of what might fall, so to prevent  
The time of life.

*Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

**Co'WARDLY.** *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly;  
vilely.

He sharply reprov'd them as men of no courage, who had  
most *cowardly* turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

**Co'WARDSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *coward*.] The character or quali-  
ties of a coward; meanness: a word not now in use.

A very dishonest paltry boy, and more a coward than a  
hare: his dishonesty appears in leaving his friend here in ne-  
cessity, and denying him; and for his *cowardship*, ask Fabian.

*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

**To Co'WER.** *v. n.* [*cwrrian*, Welsh; *courber*, Fr. or perhaps  
borrowed from the manner in which a cow sinks on her knees.]  
To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink.

Let the pail be put over the man's head above water, and  
then he *cower* down, and the pail be pressed down with him.

*Bacon's Natural History*, No. 155.

The splitting rocks *cower'd* in the sinking sands,  
And would not dash me with their ragged sides. *Shakespeare.*

As thus he spake, each bird and beast beheld,  
Approaching two and two; these *cw'ring* low  
With blandishment, each bird stoop'd on his wing. *Milton.*

Our dame sits *cw'ring* o'er a kitchen fire;  
I draw fresh air, and nature's works admire. *Dryden's Fables.*

**Co'WISH.** *adj.* [from *To cow*, to awe.] Timorous; fearful;  
mean; pusillanimous; cowardly.

It is the *cowish* terror of his spirit,  
That dares not undertake: he'll not feel wrongs  
Which tie him to an answer. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**Co'WKEEPER.** *n. f.* [*cow* and *keeper*.] One whose business is  
to keep cows.

The terms *cowkeeper* and hogherd, are not to be used in  
our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek lan-  
guage. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

**COWL.** *n. f.* [cugle, Saxon; *cucullus*, Latin.]

1. A monk's hood.

You may imagine that Francis Cornfield did scratch his  
elbow, when he had sweetly invented, to signify his name,  
saint Francis with his friery *cowl* in a cornfield. *Camden's Rem.*

What differ more, you cry, than crown and *cowl*?

I'll tell you, friend, a wise man and a fool. *Pope's Essays.*

2. A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

**COWL-STAFF.** *n. f.* [*cowl* and *staff*.] The staff on which a  
vessel is supported between two men.

Mounting him upon a *cowl-staff*,  
Which (tossing him something high)  
He apprehended to be Pegasus. *Suckling.*

The way by a *cowl-staff* is safer: the staff must have a  
bunch in the middle, somewhat wedge-like, and covered with  
a soft bolster. *Wiseman.*

**Co'WSLIP.** *n. f.* [cyrilippe, Sax: as some think, from their re-  
semblance of scent to the breath of a cow; perhaps from  
growing much in pasture-grounds, and often meeting the  
cow's lip.]

*Cowslip* is also called pagil, grows wild in the meadows,  
and is a species of PRIMROSE, which see. *Miller.*

He might as well say, that a *cowslip* is as white as a  
lily. *Sidney.*

Where the bee sucks, there suck I;  
In a *cowslip's* bell I lie. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

VOL. I.

Thy little sons

Permit to range the pastures: gladly they  
Will mow the *cowslip* posies, faintly sweet.

*Philips.*

**COWS-LUNGWORT.** *n. f.* See MULLEN, of which it is a  
species. *Miller.*

**Co'xCOMB.** *n. f.* [*cock* and *comb*, corrupted from *cock's comb*.]

1. The top of the head.

As the cockney did to the eels, when she put them i' the  
pasty alive; she rapt them o' th' *coxcombs* with a stick, and  
cried down; wantons, down. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools  
wore formerly in their caps.

There take my *coxcomb*: why, this fellow has banished two  
of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will:  
if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*. *Shakes.*

3. A fop; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplish-  
ments.

I sent to her,

By this same *coxcomb* that we have i' th' wind,  
Tokens and letters, which she did send. *Shakespeare.*

I scorn, quoth she, thou *coxcomb* silly,

Quarter or council from a foe. *Hudibras*, p. i. cant. iii.

It is a vanity common in the world, for every pretending  
*coxcomb* to make himself one of the party still with his betters.

*L'Estrange*, Table 135.

They overflowed with smart repartees, and were only dis-  
tinguished from the intended wits by being called *coxcombs*,  
though they deserved not so scandalous a name. *Dryd. Dufres.*

Some are bewilder'd in the maze of schools,

And some made *coxcombs*, nature meant but fools. *Pope.*

**COXCO'MICAL.** *adj.* [from *coxcomb*.] Foppish; conceited: a  
low word unworthy of use.

Because, as he was a very natural writer, and they were  
without prejudice, without prepossession, without affectation,  
and without the influence of *coxcomical*, senseless cabal, they  
were at liberty to receive the impressions which things natural-  
ly made on their minds. *Dennis.*

**COY.** *adj.* [*coi*, French, from *quietus*, Latin.]

1. Modest; decent.

Jafon is as *coy* as is a maide;

He loked piteously, but naught he said. *Chaucer.*

2. Reserved; not accessible; not easily condescending to fami-  
liarity.

And vain delight she saw he light did pass,

A foe of folly and immodest toy;

Still solemn sad, or still disdainful *coy*. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

Like Phœbus sung the no less am'rous boy;

Like Daphne she, as lovely and as *coy*. *Waller.*

At this season every smile of the sun, like the smile of a *coy*  
lady, is as dear as it is uncommon. *Pope.*

**To Coy.** *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To behave with reserve; to reject familiarity.

What, *coying* it again!

No more; but make me happy to my gust,

That is, without your struggling. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

Retire! I beg you, leave me.—

—Thus to *coy* it!

With one who knows you too! *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. To make difficulty; not to condescend willingly.

If he *coy'd*

To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home. *Shak. Coriolan.*

**Co'YLY.** *adv.* [from *coy*.] With reserve; with disinclination to  
familiarity.

This said; his hand he *coyly* snatcht away

From forth Antinous' hand. *Chapman's Odyssey*, b. ii.

**Co'YNESS.** *n. f.* [from *coy*.] Reserve; unwillingness to become  
familiar.

When the sun hath warmed the earth and water, three or  
four male carps will follow a female; and she putting on a  
seeming *coyness*, they force her through weeds and flags. *Walton.*

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,

And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

**Co'YSTREL.** *n. f.* A species of degenerate hawk.

One they might trust, their common wrongs to wreak:

The musquet and the *coystrel* were too weak,

Too fierce the falcon. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

**Coz.** *n. f.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from *cousin*.

Be merry, *coz*; since sudden sorrow

Serves to say thus, some good thing comes to-morrow. *Shak.*

**To CO'ZEN.** *v. a.* [*To cose* is in the old Scotch dialect, as *Junius*  
observes, to chop or change; whence *cozen*, to cheat, because  
in such traffick there is commonly fraud.] To cheat; to

trick; to defraud.

Let the queen pay never so fully, let the muster-master  
view them never so diligently, let the deputy or general look  
to them never so exactly, yet they can *cozen* them all. *Spenser.*

Goring loved no man so well but that he would *cozen* him,  
and then expose him to publick mirth for having been *cozen'd*.

*Clarendon*, b. viii:

He that suffers a government to be abused by carelessness or  
neglect, does the same thing with him that maliciously and  
corruptly sets himself to *cozen* it. *L'Estrange*, *Fab.* 21. *Reflect.*



You are not obliged to a literal belief of what the poet says; but you are pleased with the image, without being cozened by the fiction. *Dryden.*

What if I please to lengthen out his date

A day, and take a pride to cozen fate. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Children may be cozened into a knowledge of the letters, and be taught to read, without perceiving it to be any thing but a sport. *Locke on Education.*

CO'ZENAGE. *n. f.* [from *cozen.*] Fraud; deceit; artifice; fal-lacy; trick; cheat.

Wisdom without honesty is meer craft and cozenage, and therefore the reputation of honesty must first be gotten, which cannot be but by living well: a good life is a main argument. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

There's no such thing as that we beauty call,

It is meer cozenage all;

For though some long ago

Lik'd certain colours mingl'd so and so,

That doth not tie me now from chusing new. *Suckling.*

Imaginary appearances offer themselves to our impatient minds, which entertain these counterfeits without the least suspicion of their cozenage. *Glanv. Scept. c. 14.*

Strange cozenage! none would live past years again,

Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain;

And from the dregs of life, think to receive

What the first sprightly running could not give. *Dryd. Aur.*

But all these are trifles, if we consider the fraud and cozenage of trading men and shopkeepers. *Swift.*

CO'ZENER. *n. f.* [from *cozen.*] A cheater; a defrauder.

Indeed, sir, there are cozeners abroad, and therefore it be-hoves men to be wary. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

CRAB. *n. f.* [crabba, Sax. *krabbe*, Dutch.]

1. A crustaceous fish.

Those that cast their shell are, the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoise. The old shells are never found; so as it is like they scale off and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The fox catches crab fish with his tail, which Olaus Mag-nus saith he himself was an eye-witness of. *Derham.*

2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple.

Noble stock

Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art. *Shakesp.*  
Fetch me a dozen crab-tree staves, and strong ones: these are but switches. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

When roasted crabs hiss in the bowl,

Then nightly sings the staring owl. *Shakespeare.*

Imagine you see him laid forth, newly slain, upon a bier of crab-tree and oaken rods. *Peacham on Drawing:*

Let him tell why a graft, taking nourishment from a crab stock, shall have a fruit more noble than its nurse and parent. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

3. A peevish morose person.

4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships, or heaving them into the dock. *Philips.*

5. The sign in the zodiack.

Then parts the Twins and Crab, the Dog divides,

And Argo's keel, that broke the frothy tides. *Creech's Manil.*

CRAB. *adj.* It is used by way of contempt for any four or de-generate fruit; as, a crab cherry, a crab plum.

Better gleanings their worn soil can boast,

Than the crab vintage of the neighb'ring coast. *Dryden.*

CRA'BBED. *adj.* [from *crab.*]

1. Peevish; morose; cynical; four.

A man of years, yet fresh, as mote appear,

Of swarth complexion, and of crabbed hue,

That him full of melancholy did shew. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

O, she is

Ten times more gentle, than her father's crabbed;

And he's compos'd of harshness. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

2. Harsh; unpleasing.

That was when

Three crabbed months had sour'd themselves to death,

'Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,

And clepe thyself my love. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

How charming is divine philosophy!

Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,

But musical as is Apollo's lute,

And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,

Where no crude surfeit reigns. *Milton.*

Lucretius had chosen a subject naturally crabbed. *Dryden.*

3. Difficult; perplexing.

Beside, he was a shrewd philosopher,

And had read ev'ry text and gloss over;

Whate'er the crabbedst author hath,

He understood b' implicit faith. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*

Your crabbed rogues that read Lucretius,

Are against gods, you know, and teach us,

The god makes not the poet. *Prior.*

CRA'BBEDLY. *adv.* [from *crabbed.*] Peevishly.

CRA'BBEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *crabbed.*]

1. Sourness of taste.

2. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.

3. Difficulty.

CRA'BER. *n. f.*

The poor fish have enemies enough, beside such unnatural fishermen; as otters, the cormorant, and the crabber, which some call the water-rat. *Walten's Angler.*

CRABS-EYES. *n. f.* They are whitish bodies, from the big-ness of a pea to that of the largest horse-bean, rounded on one side and depressed on the other, heavy, moderately hard, and without smell. They are not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab; but are produced by the com-mon crawfish: the large sea crawfish also affords them; and the stones are bred in two separate bags, one on each side of the stomach. In July, and part of June and August, when the creature casts its shell, the stones are not found in their places. We have them from Holland, Muscovy, Poland, Denmark, Sweden, and many other places. They are alkali-ne, absorbent, and in some degree diuretick. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Several persons had, in vain, endeavoured to store them-selves with crabs-eyes. *Boyle's Experiments.*

CRACK. *n. f.* [*kræck*, Dutch.]

1. A sudden disruption, by which the parts are separated but a little way from each other.

2. The chink, fissure, or vacuity made by disruption; a narrow breach.

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the skull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, or in the contrary part. *Wifeman.*

At length it would crack in many places; and those cracks, as they dilated, would appear of a pretty good, but yet obscure and dark sky-colour. *Newton's Opt.*

3. The sound of any body bursting or falling.

If I say sooth, I must report, they were

As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Now day appears, and with the day the king,

Whose early care had robb'd him of his rest:

Far off the cracks of falling houses ring,

And shrieks of subjects pierce his tender breast. *Dryden.*

4. Any sudden and quick sound.

A fourth?—start eye!

What will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom? *Shakesp.*

Vulcan was employed in hammering out thunderbolts, that every now and then flew up from the anvil with dreadful cracks and flashes. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 103.*

5. Any breach, injury, or diminution; a flaw.

And let us, Paladour, though now our voices

Have got the mannish crack, sing him to th' ground. *Shakesp.*

I cannot

Believe this crack to be in my dread mistress,

So sovereignly being honourable. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

6. Craziness of intellect.

7. A man crazed.

I have invented projects for raising millions, without bur-thening the subject; but cannot get the parliament to listen to me, who look upon me as a crack and a projector. *Addis. Spect.*

8. A whore; in low language.

9. A boast.

Leafings, backbitings, and vain-glorious cracks,

All those against that fort did bend their batteries. *Spenser.*

10. A boaster. This is only in low phrase.

TO CRACK. *v. a.* [*kræcken*, Dutch.]

1. To break into chinks; to divide the parts a little from each other.

Look to your pipes, and cover them with fresh and warm litter out of the stable, a good thickness, lest the frosts crack them. *Mortimer.*

2. To break; to split.

O, madam, my heart is crack'd, it's crack'd. *Shakespeare.*

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for cracking nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast hazel-eyes. *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*

Should some wild fig-tree take her native bent,

And heave below the gaudy monument,

Would crack the marble titles, and disperse

The characters of all the lying verse. *Dryd. Juv. Sat. 10.*

Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings

Her knell alone, by cracking of her strings. *Donne.*

Honour is like that glassy bubble,

That finds philosophers such trouble;

Whose least part crack'd, the whole does fly,

And wits are crack'd to find out why. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 2.*

3. To do any thing with quickness or smartness.

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;

He takes his chirping pint, he cracks his jokes. *Pope's Epist.*

4. To break or destroy any thing.

You'll crack a quart together! Ha, will you not? *Shakesp.*

Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers divide: in cities, mutinies; in countries, discord; in palaces, treason; and the bond cracked 'twixt son and father. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

5. To craze; to weaken the intellect.

I was ever of opinion, that the philosophers stone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of cracked brains, that wore their feather in their heads. *Bacon's Holy War.*

He thought none poets 'till their brains were cracks. *Rosc.*

To



To CRACK. *v. n.*

1. To burst; to open in chinks.

By misfortune it *cracked* in the cooling, whereby we were reduced to make use of one part, which was straight and intire. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. To fall to ruin.

The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, *cracks* when little comes in, and much goes out. *Dryd. Ded. Æn.*

3. To utter a loud and sudden sound.

I will board her, though she chide as loud  
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack*. *Shakespeare.*

4. To boast; with of.

To look like her, are chimney-sweepers black.

And since her time are colliers counted bright.

And Ethiops of their sweet complexion *crack*.

Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light. *Shakesp.*

CRACK-BRAINED. *adj.* [*crack* and *brained*.] Crazy; without right reason.

We have sent you an answer to the ill-grounded sophisms of those *crack-brained* fellows. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

CRACK-HEMP. *n. f.* [*crack* and *hemp*.] A wretch fated to the gallows; a crack-rope. *Furcifer.*

Come hither, *crack-hemp*.

——I hope I may chuse, fir.

—Come hither, you rogue:

What, have you forgot me? *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

CRACK-ROPE. *n. f.* [*crack* and *rope*.] A fellow that deserves hanging.

CRA'CKER. *n. f.* [*crack*.]

1. A noisy boasting fellow.

What *cracker* is this fame that deafs our ears

With this abundance of superfluous breath. *Shak. K. John.*

2. A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise.

The bladder, at its breaking, gave a great report, almost like a *cracker*. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

And when, for furious haste to run,

They durst not stay to fire a gun,

Have don't with bonfires, and at home

Made squibs and *crackers* overcome. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. 3:*

Then furious he begins his march,

Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch,

With squibs and *crackers* arm'd, to throw

Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

To CRA'CKLE. *v. n.* [*crack*] To make slight cracks; to make small and frequent noises; to decrepitate.

All these motions, which we saw,

Are but as ice, which *crackles* at a thaw. *Donne.*

I fear to try new love,

As boys to venture on the unknown ice

That *crackles* underneath them. *Dryden.*

Caught her dishevell'd hair and rich attire;

Her crown and jewels *crackled* in the fire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Marrow is a specifick in that scurvy which occasions a *crackling* of the bones; in which case marrow performs its natural function of moistening them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CRA'CKNEL. *n. f.* [*crack*.] A hard brittle cake.

Albee my love he seek with daily sute,

His clownish gifts and curtesies I disdain,

His kids, his *cracknels*, and his early fruit. *Spenser's Past.*

Pay tributary *cracknels*, which he sells;

And with our offerings, help to raise his vails. *Dryd. Juv.*

CRA'DLE. *n. f.* [*crabel*, Saxon.]

1. A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth and equal motion; to make them sleep.

She had indeed, fir, a son for her *cradle*, e're she had a husband for her bed. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

No jutting frieze,

Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird,

Hath made his pendant bed and procreant *cradle*. *Shakesp.*

His birth, perhaps, some paltry village hides,

And sets his *cradle* out of fortune's way. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

A child knows his nurse and his *cradle*, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

The *cradle* and the tomb, alas! so nigh:

To live, is scarce distinguish'd from to die. *Prior.*

Me let the tender office long engage,

To rock the *cradle* of reposing age;

With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,

Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death. *Pope.*

2. It is used for infancy, or the first part of life.

He knew them to be inclined altogether to war, and therefore wholly trained them up, even from their *cradles*, in arms and military exercises. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The new duke's daughter, her cousin, loves her; being ever, from their *cradles*, bred together. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

They should scarcely depart from a form of worship, in which they had been educated from their *cradle*. *Clarendon.*

3. [With surgeons.] A case for a broken bone, to keep off pressure.

4. [With shipwrights.] A frame of timber raised along the

outside of a ship by the bulge, serving more securely and commodiously to help to launch her. *Harris.*

To CRA'DLE. *v. a.* [*cradle* from the substantive.] To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle.

He that hath been *cradled* in majesty, will not leave the throne to play with beggars. *Glanv. Apol.*

The tears steal from our eyes, when in the street

With some betrothed virgin's herse we meet;

Or infant's fun'ral from the cheated womb,

Convey'd to earth, and *cradled* in a tomb. *Dryden.*

He shall be *cradled* in my ancient shield, so famous through the universities. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

CRADLE-CLOATHS. *n. f.* [*cradle* and *cloaths*.] Bed-cloaths belonging to a cradle.

O could it be prov'd;

That some night-tripping fairy had exchange'd;

In *cradle-cloaths*, our children where they lay;

And call mine Piercy, his Plantagenet;

Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

CRAFT. *n. f.* [*cræft*, Sax. *creft*, in old Welsh.]

1. Manual art; trade.

I hear an objection, even from some well-meaning men, that these delightful *crafts* may be divers ways ill applied. in a land. *Wotton's Architecture.*

2. Fraud; cunning; artifice.

Th' offence is holy, that she hath committed;

And this deceit loses the name of *craft*,

Of disobedience, or undutious title. *Shakespeare.*

This gives us a full view of wonderful art and *craft*, in raising such a structure of power and iniquity. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

3. Small sailing vessels.

To CRAFT. *v. n.* [*craft* from the noun.] To play tricks; to practise artifice. Now out of use.

You've made fair hands,

You and your *crafts*! You've *crafted* fair. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

CRA'FTILY. *adv.* [*crafty*.] Cunningly; artfully; with more art than honesty.

But that which most impaired his credit was the common report that he did, in all things, favour the Christians; and had, for that cause, *craftily* persuaded Solyman to take in hand the unfortunate Persian war. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

May he not *craftily* infer

The rules of friendship too severe,

Which chain him to a hated trust;

Which make him wretched to be just? *Prior.*

CRA'FTINESS. *n. f.* [*crafty*.] Cunning; stratagem.

He taketh the wife in their own *craftiness*. *Job, v. 13.*

CRA'FTSMAN. *n. f.* [*craft* and *man*.] An artificer; a manufacturer; a mechanick.

That her became, as polish'd ivory,

Which cunning *craftsman's* hand hath overlaid

With fair vermillion. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. ix. Stan. 41.*

What reverence he did throw away on slaves;

Wooing poor *craftsmen* with the craft of smiles. *Shak. R. II.*

What a resemblance this advice carries to the oration of

Demetrius to his fellow *craftsmen*! *Decay of Piety.*

CRA'FTSMAN. *n. f.* [*craft* and *master*.] A man skilled in his trade.

He is not his *craftsman*, he doth not do it right. *Shakesp.*

There is art in pride: a man might as soon learn a trade.

Those who were not brought up to it, seldom prove their *craftsman*. *Collier on Pride.*

CRA'FTY. *adj.* [*craft*.] Cunning; artful; full of artifices; fraudulent; sly.

Nay, you may think my love was *crafty* love,

And call it cunning. *Shakespeare's King John.*

This oppression did, of force and necessity, make the Irish a *crafty* people; for such as are oppressed, and live in slavery, are ever put to their shifts. *Davies on Ireland.*

Before he came in sight, the *crafty* god

His wings dismiss'd, but still retain'd his rod. *Dryden.*

No body was ever so cunning as to conceal their being so; and every body is sly and distrustful of *crafty* men. *Locke.*

CRAG. *n. f.*

1. *Crag* is, in British, a rough steep rock; and is used in the same sense in the northern counties at this day. *Gibson's Camd.*

2. The rugged protuberances of rocks.

And as mount Etna vomits sulphur out,

With cliffs of burning *crags*, and fire and smoke. *Fairfax.*

Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way,

Where springs down from the steepy *crags* do beat. *Wotton.*

A lion spied a goat upon the *crag* of a high rock. *L'Estran.*

3. The neck.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,

And bearen the *cragg* so stiff and so state. *Spenser's Past.*

4. The small end of a neck of mutton; a low word.

CRA'GGED. *adj.* [*from* *crag*.] Full of inequalities and prominences.

On a huge hill,

*Cragged* and steep; truth stands.

*Cragshaw.*

CRA'GGEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from* *cragged*.] Fullness of crags or prominent rocks.



## C R A

That *craggedness* or steepness of that mountain, maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible. *Brerewood.*  
**CRA'GGINESS.** *n. f.* [from *craggy*.] The state of being craggy.  
**CRA'GGY.** *adj.* [from *crag*.] Rugged; full of prominences; rough to walk on, or climb.

That same wicked wight  
 His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,  
 Far underneath a *craggy* clift ylight,  
 Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
 It was impossible to pass up the woody and *craggy* hills,  
 without the loss of those commanders. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
 Mountaineers that from Severus came,  
 And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden's Æn. b. viii.*  
 The town and republick of St. Marino stands on the top  
 of a very high and *craggy* mountain. *Addison on Italy.*

**To CRAM.** *v. a.* [cramman, Saxon.]

1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held.

As much love in rhyme,  
 As would be *cramm'd* up in a sheet of paper,  
 Writ on both sides the leaf, margent and all. *Shakespeare.*  
 Being thus *crammed* in the basket, a couple of Ford's  
 knaves were called. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Thou hast spoke as if thy eldest son should be a fool, whose  
 skull Jove *cram* with brains. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

*Cram* not in people by sending too fast company after  
 company; but so as the number may live well in the planta-  
 tion, and not by surcharge be in penury. *Bacon, Essay 34.*

2. To fill with food beyond satiety.

You'd mollify a judge, would *cram* a squire;  
 Or else some smiles from court you may desire. *King.*

I am sure children would be freer from diseases, if they  
 were not *crammed* so much as they are by fond mothers, and  
 were kept wholly from flesh the first three years. *Locke.*

As a man may be eating all day, and, for want of digestion,  
 is never nourished; so these endless readers may *cram* them-  
 selves in vain with intellectual food. *Watts's Improvement.*

But Annius, crafty feer,  
 Came *cramm'd* with capon, from where Pollio dines. *Dunciad.*  
 3. To thrust in by force.

You *cram* these words into mine ears, against  
 The stomach of my sense. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Huffer, quoth Hudibras, this sword  
 Shall down thy false throat *cram* that word. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

Fate has *cramm'd* us all into one lease,  
 And that even now expiring. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

In another printed paper it is roundly expressed, that he will  
*cram* his brags down our throats. *Swift.*

**To CRAM.** *v. n.* To eat beyond satiety.

The godly dame, who fleshly failings damns,  
 Scolds with her maid, or with her chaplain *crams*.  
*Pope's Epilogue to Jane Shore.*

**CRA'MBO.** *n. f.* [a cant word, probably without etymology.] A  
 play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a  
 rhyme; a rhyme.

So Mævius, when he drain'd his skull  
 To celebrate some suburb trull,  
 His similes in order set,  
 And ev'ry *crambo* he could get. *Swift.*

**CRAMP.** *n. f.* [*krampe*, Dut. *crampe*, French.]

1. A spasm or contraction of the limbs, generally removed by  
 warmth and rubbing.

For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have *cramp*,  
 Side-stitches that shall pen thy breath up. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

In a retreat, he outruns any lacquey; marry, in coming on,  
 he has the *cramp*. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

The *cramp*, no doubt, cometh of contraction of sinews;  
 which is manifest, in that it cometh either by cold or dryness.

*Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 964.*

Hares, said to live on hemlock, do not make good the tra-  
 dition; and he that observes what vertigoes, *cramps*, and con-  
 vulsions follow thereon, in these animals, will be of our  
 belief. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 27.*

2. A restriction; a confinement; obstruction; shackle.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind, and lays a  
 man under incapacities of serving his friend. *L'Esfrange.*

3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are  
 held together.

To the uppermost of these there should be fastened a sharp  
 grapple, or *cramp* of iron, which may be apt to take hold of  
 any place where it lights. *Wilkins's Mathem. Magick.*

**CRAMP.** *adj.* Difficult; knotty: a low term.

**To CRAMP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pain with cramps or twitches.

When the contracted limbs were *cramp'd*, ev'n then  
 A wat'rish humour swell'd, and coz'd again. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To restrain; to confine; to obstruct; to hinder.

It is impossible to conceive the number of inconveniences  
 that will ensue, if borrowing be *cramped*. *Bacon, Essay 42.*

There are few but find that some companies benumb and  
*cramp* them, so that in them they can neither speak nor do any  
 thing that is handsome. *Glanville's Sceff. c. 24.*

He, who serves, has still restraints of dread upon his spirits,

## C R A

which, even in the midst of action, *cramps* and ties up his  
 activity. *South's Sermons.*

Dr. Hammond loves to contract and *cramp* the sense of  
 prophecies. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The antiquaries are for *cramping* their subjects into as nar-  
 row a space as they can, and for reducing the whole extent  
 of a science into a few general maxims. *Addison on Italy.*

Marius used all endeavours for depressing the nobles, and  
 raising the people; particularly for *cramping* the former in  
 their power of judicature. *Swift on the Dissent. in Ath. and Rome.*

No more  
 Th' expansive atmosphere is *cramp'd* with cold,  
 But full of life, and vivifying soul. *Thomson's Spring.*

3. To bind with crampirons.

**CRAMP-FISH.** *n. f.* [from *cramp* and *fish*.] The torpedo,  
 which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

**CRAMPIRON.** *n. f.* [from *cramp* and *iron*.] See **CRAMP**, Sense 3.

**CRA'NAGE.** *n. f.* [*cranagium*, low Latin.] A liberty to use a  
 crane for drawing up wares from the vessels, at any creek of  
 the sea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It  
 signifies also the money paid and taken for the same. *Cowel.*

**CRANE.** *n. f.* [*cpan*, Sax. *kraen*, Dutch.]

1. A bird with a long beak.

Like a *crane*, or a swallow, so did I chatter. *If. xlviii. 14.*

That small infantry warr'd on by *cranes*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. An instrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which  
 great weights are raised.

In case the mould about it be so ponderous as not to be re-  
 moved by any ordinary force, you may then raise it with a  
*crane*. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

Then commerce brought into the publick walk  
 The busy merchant, the big warehouse built,  
 Rais'd the strong *crane*. *Thomson's Autumn.*

3. A siphon; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

**CRANES-BILL.** *n. f.* [from *crane* and *bill*.]

1. An herb.

The leaves are conjugate: the cup consists of one leaf,  
 divided into five parts, expanded in form of a star: the flowers  
 consist of five leaves, somewhat resembling a crested or lipped  
 flower, with ten stamina surrounding the ovary. The fruit is  
 of a pentagonal figure, with a beak, containing five seed-  
 vessels, in each of which is one tailed seed, which, when  
 ripe, is cast forth by the twisting of the beak. It is common  
 in several parts of England, growing in almost any soil or  
 situation. *Miller.*

2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

**CRANIUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The skull.

In wounds made by contusion, when the *cranium* is a little  
 naked, you ought not presently to croud in dressings; for if that  
 contused flesh be well digested, the bone will incarn with the  
 wound without much difficulty. *Wise's Surgery.*

**CRANK.** *n. f.* [This word is perhaps a contraction of *crane-  
 neck*, to which it may bear some resemblance, and is part of  
 the instrument called a *crane*.]

1. A crank is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and  
 again turned square to the first turning down; so that, on the  
 last turning down, a leather thong is slip to tread the  
 treddle-wheel about. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

2. Any bending or winding passage.

I send it through the rivers of your blood,  
 Even to the court, the heart; to th' seat o' th' brain;  
 And, through the *cranks* and offices of man,  
 The strongest nerves, and small inferiour veins,  
 From me receive that natural competency,  
 Whereby they live. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing, in any manner,  
 the form or meaning of a word.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee  
 Jest and youthful jollity,  
 Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles,  
 Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles,  
 Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,  
 And love to live in dimple sleek. *Milton.*

**CRANK.** *adj.* [from *onkrank*, Dutch. *Skinver*.]

1. Healthy; sprightly: sometimes corrupted to *cranky*.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,  
 And bearen the cragg so stiff and so state,  
 As cockle, on his dunghil crowing *cranke*. *Spenfer's Past.*

2. Among sailors, a ship is said to be *crank*, when, by the form  
 of its bottom, or by being loaded too much above, it is liable  
 to be overfet. [from *krank*, Dut. sick.]

**To CRA'NKLE.** *v. n.* [from *crank*.] To run in and out; to  
 run in flexures and windings.

See how this river comes me *crankling* in,  
 And cuts me from the best of all my land,  
 A huge half-moon, a monstrous cattle out. *Shak. Hen IV.*

**To CRA'NKLE.** *v. a.* To break into unequal surfaces; to break  
 into angles.

Old Vaga's stream,  
 Forc'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track  
 Forsook, and drew her humid train aslope,  
 Crankling her banks. *Philips.*

**CRA'NKLES.**



**CRA'NKLES.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Inequalities; angular prominences.

**CRA'NKNESS.** *n. f.* [from *crank*.]

1. Health; vigour.
2. Disposition to overfet.

**CRA'NNIED.** *adj.* [from *cranny*.] Full of chinks.

A wall it is, as I would have you think,

That had in it a *crannied* hole or chink.

*Shakespeare.*

A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron; but somewhat rougher chopt and *crannied*, vulgarly conceived the marks of Adam's teeth.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 1.*

**CRA'NNY.** *n. f.* [*cren*, Fr. *crena*, Latin.] A chink; a cleft; a fissure.

The eye of the understanding is like the eye of the sense; for as you may see great objects through small *crannies* or holes, so you may see great axioms of nature through small and contemptible instances. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 91.*

And therefore beat, and laid about,

To find a *cranny* to creep out. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*

In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies*.

*Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.*

Within the soaking of water and springs, with streams and currents in the veins and *crannies*. *Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.*

He slipped from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the garrets, and he peeped into every *cranny*.

*Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

**CRAPE.** *n. f.* [*crepa*, low Latin.] A thin stuff, loosely woven, of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made.

And proud Roxana, fir'd with jealous rage,

With fifty yards of *crave* shall sweep the stage.

*Swift.*

Nor thou, lord Arthur, shall escape:

To thee I often call'd in vain,

Against that assassin in *crave*;

Yet thou could'st tamely see me slain.

*Swift.*

'Tis from high life high characters are drawn;

A saint in *crave*, is twice a faint in lawn. *Pope, Epistle i.*

**CRA'PULENCE.** *n. f.* [*crapula*, a surfeit, Latin.] Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance.

*Dict.*

**CRA'PULOUS.** *adj.* [*crapulosus*, Lat.] Drunken; intemperate; sick with intemperance.

*Dict.*

**TO CRASH.** *v. n.* [a word probably formed from the thing.]

1. To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

There shall be a great *crashing* from the hills. *Zeph. i. 10.*

When convulsions cleave the lab'ring earth,

Before the dismal yawn appears, the ground

Trembles and heaves, the nodding houses *crash*.

*Smith.*

**TO CRASH.** *v. a.* To break or bruise.

My master is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the house of Montague, I pray you come and *crash* a cup of wine.

*Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Mr. Warburton has it, *crush* a cup of wine.

**To crash**, says *Hannet*, is to be merry: a *crash* being a word still used in some counties for a merry bout.

It is surely better to read *crack*. See **CRACK**.

**CRASH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A loud sudden mixed sound, as of many things broken at the same time.

Senseless Ilium,

Seeming to feel this blow, with flaming top

Stoops to his base; and, with a hideous *crash*,

Takes prisoner Pyrrhus' ear.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Moralizing fat I by the hazard-table: I look'd upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty, and the *crash* of worlds, with as much contempt as ever Plato did.

*Pope.*

**CRA'SIS.** *n. f.* [*crasis*, Gr.] Temperature; constitution arising from the various properties of humours.

The fancies of men are so immediately diversified by the individual *crasis*, that every man owns something wherein none is like him.

*Glanville's Sceps. c. 15.*

A man may be naturally inclined to pride, lust, and anger, as these inclinations are founded in a peculiar *crasis*, and constitution of the blood and spirits.

*South's Sermons.*

**CRASS.** *adj.* [*crassus*, Latin.] Gross; coarse; not thin; not comminuted; not subtle; not consisting of small parts.

Metals are intermixed with the common terrestrial matter, so as not to be discoverable by human industry; or, if discoverable, so diffused and scattered amongst the *crasser* and more unprofitable matter, that it would never be possible to separate and extract it.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

**CRA'SSITUDE.** *n. f.* [*crassitudo*, Latin.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness.

They must be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper or parchment; for if they have a greater *crassitude*, they will alter in their own body, though they spend not. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The Dead Sea, which vomiteth up bitumen, is of that *crassitude*, as living bodies, bound hand and foot, cast into it, have been born up, and not sunk. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The terrestrial matter carried by rivers into the sea, is sustained therein partly by the greater *crassitude* and gravity of the sea-water, and partly by its constant agitation. *Woodward.*

**CRASINA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *crassino*, Latin, to-morrow.] Delay. *Dict.*

**CRATCH.** *n. f.* [*creche*, French; *crates*, Latin.] The palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

When being expelled out of Paradise, by reason of sin, thou wert held in the chains of death; I was inclosed in the virgin's womb, I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in swathing-cloaths.

*Hakewill on Providence.*

**CRAVA'T.** *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.] A neck-cloth; any thing worn about the neck.

Less delinquents have been scourg'd,

And hemp on wooden anvils forg'd;

Which others for *cravats* have worn

About their necks, and took a turn. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*

The restrictives were applied, one over another, to her throat: then we put her on a *cravat*.

*Wifeman's Surgery.*

**TO CRAVE.** *v. a.* [*cravian*, Saxon.]

1. To ask with earnestness; to ask with submission; to beg; to entreat.

What one petition is there found in the whole litany, whereof we shall ever be able at any time to say, that no man living needeth the grace or benefit therein *craved* at God's hands?

*Hooker.*

As for my nobler friends, I *crave* their pardons;

But for the mutable rank-scented many,

Let them regard me as I do not flatter. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

The poor people not knowing where to hide themselves from the fury of their enemies, nor of whom to *crave* help, fled as men and women dismayed. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

I would *crave* leave here, under the word action, to comprehend the forbearance too of any action proposed.

*Locke.*

Each ardent nymph the rising current *craves*,

Each shepherd's pray'r retards the parting waves. *Prior.*

2. To ask insatiably.

The subjects arm'd; the more their princes gave,

Th' advantage only took the more to *crave*.

*Denham.*

Him dost thou mean, who, spite of all his store,

Is ever *craving*, and will still be poor?

Who cheats for halfpence; and who doffs his coat,

To save a farthing in a ferry-boat. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. iv.*

3. To long; to wish unreasonably.

Levity pushes us on from one vain desire to another, in a regular vicissitude and succession of *cravings* and satiety. *L'Estr.*

He is actually under the power of a temptation, and the sway of an impetuous lust; both hurrying him to satisfy the *cravings* of it, by some wicked action.

*South's Sermons.*

4. To call for importunately.

Our good old friend,

Lay comforts to your bosom; and bestow

Your needful counsel to our businesses,

Which *crave* the instant use. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The antecedent concomitants and effects of such a constitution, are acids, taken in too great quantities; four eructations, and a *craving* appetite, especially of terrestrial and absorbent substances.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

5. Sometimes with *for* before the thing sought.

Once one may *crave for* love,

But more would prove

This heart too little, that too great.

*Suckling.*

**CRA'VEN.** *n. f.* [derived by *Skinner* from *crave*, as one that craves or begs his life: perhaps it comes originally from the noise made by a conquered cock.]

1. A cock conquered and dispirited.

What, is your crest a cockcomb?—

—A comble's cock, so Kate will be my hen.

—No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven*. *Shakespeare.*

2. A coward; a recreant.

Upon his coward breast

A bloody cross, and on his *craven* crest

A bunch of hairs discolour'd diversly. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?—

—He is a *craven* and a villain else. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Whether it be

Bestial oblivion, or some *craven* scruple,

Of thinking too precisely on th' event;

A thought, which quarter'd, hath but one part wisdom,

And ever three parts coward. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Yet if the innocent some mercy find

From cowardice, not ruth did that proceed;

His noble foes durst not his *craven* kind

Exasperate by such a bloody deed. *Fairfax, b. i. Stan. 88.*

**TO CRA'VEN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly. *Hannet.*

'Gainst self-slaughter

There is a prohibition so divine,

That *cravens* my weak hand.

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

**CRA'VER.** *n. f.* [from *crave*.] A weak-hearted spiritless fellow. It is used in *Clarissa*.

**TO CRAUNCH.** *v. a.* [*schrantzen*, Dutch; whence the vulgar say more properly to *scraunch*.] To crush in the mouth. The word is used by *Swift*.

**CRAW.** *n. f.* [*kroe*, Danish.] The crop or first stomach of birds.



# C R A

In birds there is no mastication, or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or *crawl*, or at least into a kind of ante-stomach, which I have observed in many, especially piscivorous birds. *Ray on the Creation.*

**CRA'WFISH.** *n. f.* [sometimes written *crayfish*, properly *crevice*; in French *ecrevisse*.] A small crustaceous fish found in brooks; the small lobster of fresh water.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the *crawfish*, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoise. *Bacon.*

Let me to crack live *crawfish* recommend. *Pope's Hor. Im.*

The common *crawfish*, and the large sea *crawfish*, both produce the stones called crabs-eyes. In part of June, in July, and part of August, this animal not only casts its shell, but its very stomach is also consumed and digested, by a new one growing in its place. *Hill on the Materia Medica.*

To CRAWL. *v. n.* [*krielen*, Dutch.]

1. To creep; to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground, as a worm.

That *crawling* insect, who from mud began;

Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man! *Dryd. Auren.*

The streams but just contain'd within their bounds,

By slow degrees into their channels *crawl*;

And earth increases as the waters fall. *Dryden.*

A worm finds what it searches after, only by feeling, as it *crawls* from one thing to another. *Grew's Cosmol. b. ii. c. 8.*

The vile worm, that yesterday began

To *crawl*; thy fellow-creature, abject man! *Prior.*

2. To move weakly, and slowly.

'Tis our first intent

To shake all cares and business from our age,

While we unburthen'd *crawl* tow'rd death. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

They like tall fellows crept out of the holes; and secretly *crawling* up the battered walls of the fort, got into it. *Knolles.*

A look so pale no quartane ever gave;

Thy dwindled legs seem *crawling* to a grave. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room, far less to look after a troublesome business. *Arbuthn. History of John Bull.*

Man is a very worm by birth,

Vile reptile, weak and vain!

A while he *crawls* upon the earth,

Then shrinks to earth again. *Swift.*

It will be very necessary for the threadbare gownman, and every child who can *crawl*, to watch the fields at harvest-time. *Swift.*

3. To move about hated and despised.

Cranmer

Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king,

And is his oracle. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Reflect upon that litter of absurd opinions that *crawl* about the world, to the disgrace of reason. *South's Sermons.*

How will the condemned sinner then *crawl* forth, and appear in his filth and shame, before that undefiled tribunal? *South's Sermons.*

Behold a rev'rend sire, whom want of grace

Has made the father of a nameless race,

*Crawl* through the street, shov'd on, or rudely press'd

By his own sons, that pass him by unblest! *Pope, Epist. i.*

**CRA'WLER.** *n. f.* [from *crawl*.] A creeper; any thing that creeps.

**CRA'YFISH.** *n. f.* [See CRAWFISH] The river lobster.

The cure of the muriatick and armoniack saltiness requires to use slimy meats; as snails, tortoises, jellies, and *crayfishes*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

**CRA'YON.** *n. f.* [*crayon*, French.]

1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paste to draw lines with.

Let no day pass over you without drawing a line; that is to say, without working, without giving some strokes of the pencil or the *crayon*. *Dryden's Dufrenoy.*

2. A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon.

To CRAZE. *v. a.* [*ecraser*, French, to break to pieces.]

1. To break; to crush; to weaken.

In this consideration the answer of Calvin unto Farrel, concerning the children of Popish parents, doth seem *crazed*. *Hook.*

Relent, sweet Hermia; and, Lyfander, yield

Thy *crazed* title to my certain right. *Shakespeare.*

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,

God looking forth, will trouble all his host,

And *craze* their chariot-wheels. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. xii.*

2. To powder.

The tin ore passeth to the *crazing* mill, which, between two grinding stones, bruisseth it to a fine sand. *Carew's Survey.*

3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.

I lov'd him, friend,

No father his son dearer: true, to tell thee,

That grief hath *craz'd* my wits. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Wickedness is a kind of voluntary frenzy, and a chosen distraction; and every sinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits, only with this sad difference, that he knows better what he does. *Tillotson.*

**CRA'ZEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *crazed*.] Decrepitude; brokenness; diminution of intellect.

# C R E

The nature, as of men that have sick bodies, so likewise of the people in the *crazedness* of their minds, possessed with dislike and discontentment at things present, is to imagine that any thing would help them. *Hooker, Preface.*

**CRA'ZINESS.** *n. f.* [from *crazy*.]

1. State of being crazy; imbecillity; weakness.

Touching other places, she may be said to hold them as one should do a wolf by the ears; nor will I speak now of the *craziness* of her title to many of them. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

2. Weakness of intellect.

**CRA'ZY.** *adj.* [*ecrasè*, French.]

1. Broken; decrepit.

Come, my lord,

We will bestow you in some better place;

Fitter for sickness and for *crazy* age. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

When people are *crazy*, and in disorder, it is natural for them to groan. *L'Estrange.*

2. Broken witted; shattered in the intellect.

The queen of night, whose large command

Rules all the sea and half the land,

And over moist and *crazy* brains,

In high spring-tides, at midnight reigns. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

3. Weak; feeble; shattered.

Physick can but mend our *crazy* state,

Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden's Fables.*

Were it possible that the near approaches of eternity, whether by a mature age, a *crazy* constitution, or a violent sickness, should amaze so many, had they truly considered. *Wake.*

**CREAGHT.** *n. f.* [an Irish word.]

In these fast places they kept their *creaghts*, or herds of cattle, living by the milk of the cow, without husbandry or tillage. *Davies on Ireland.*

To CREAK. *v. n.* [corrupt from *crack*.]

1. To make a harsh protracted noise.

Let not the *creaking* of shoes, nor the rustling of silks, betray thy poor heart to women. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

No door there was th' unguarded house to keep,

On *creaking* hinges turn'd, to break his sleep. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. It is sometimes used of animals.

The *creaking* locusts with my voice conspire,

They fry'd with heat, and I with fierce desire. *Dryd. Virgil.*

**CREAM.** *n. f.* [*cremor*, Latin.]

1. The unctuous or oily part of milk, which, when it is cold, floats on the top, and is changed by the agitation of the churn into butter; the flower of milk.

It is not your inky brows, your black silk hair,

Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of *cream*,

That can entame my spirits to your worship. *Shakespeare.*

I am as vigilant as a cat to steal *cream*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

*Cream* is matured and made to rise more speedily, by putting in cold water; which, as it seemeth, getteth down the whey. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 314.*

How the drudging goblin swet,

To earn his *cream*-bowl duly set;

When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,

His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn. *Milton.*

Let your various *creams* incircled be

With swelling fruit, just ravish'd from the tree. *King.*

Milk, standing some time, naturally separates into an oily liquor called *cream*, and a thinner, blue, and more ponderous liquor called skimmed milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It is used for the best part of any thing; as, the *cream* of a jest.

To CREAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather cream.

There are a sort of men, whose visages

Do *cream* and mantle like a standing pond;

And do a wilful stiffness entertain,

With purpose to be dress'd in an opinion

Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

To CREAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To skim off the cream.

2. To take the flower and quintessence of any thing: so used somewhere by *Swift*.

**CREAM-FACED.** *adj.* [*cream* and *faced*.] Pale; coward-looking.

Thou *cream-fac'd* lown,

Where got'st thou that goose-look. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**CRE'AMY.** *adj.* [from *cream*.] Full of cream; having the nature of cream.

**CRE'ANCE.** *n. f.* [French.] Is, in falconry, a fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.

**CREASE.** *n. f.* [from *creta*, Latin, chalk. *Skinner*.] A mark made by doubling any thing.

Men of great parts are unfortunate in business, because they go out of the common road: I once desired lord Bolingbroke to observe, that the clerks used an ivory knife, with a blunt edge, to divide paper, which cut it even, only requiring a strong hand; whereas a sharp penknife would go out of the *crease*, and disfigure the paper. *Swift.*

To CREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.

To CREA'TE. *v. a.* [*creo*, Latin.]



# C R E

1. To form out of nothing; to cause to exist.  
In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth.  
*Gen. i. 1.*  
We having but imperfect ideas of the operations of our minds, and much imperfecter yet of the operations of God, run into great difficulties about free *created* agents, which reason cannot well extricate itself out of.  
*Locke.*
  2. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion.  
Now is the time of help: your eye in Scotland  
Would *create* foldiers, and make women fight,  
'To doff their dire distresses. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
His abilities were prone to *create* in him great confidence of undertakings, and this was like enough to betray him to great errors and many enemies.  
*King Charles.*  
They eclipse the clearest truths, by difficulties of their own *creating*, or no man could miss his way to heaven for want of light.  
*Decay of Piety.*  
None knew, 'till guilt *created* fear,  
What darts or poison'd arrows were. *Roscommon.*  
Must I new bars to my own joy *create*,  
Refuse myself what I had forc'd from fate? *Dryd. Aurengz.*  
Long abstinence is troublesome to acid constitutions, by the uneasiness it *creates* in the stomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
  3. To beget.  
And the issue there *create*,  
Ever shall be fortunate. *Shakesp. Midsummer-Night's Dream.*
  4. To invest with any new character.  
Arise my knights of the battle: I *create* you  
Companions to our person, and will fit you  
With dignities becoming your estates. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
  5. To give any new qualities; to put any thing in a new state.  
The best British undertaker had but a proportion of three thousand acres for himself, with power to *create* a manor, and hold a court-baron.  
*Davies on Ireland.*
- CREA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *create*.]  
1. The act of creating or conferring existence.  
Consider the immensity of the Divine Love, expressed in all the emanations of his providence; in his *creation*, in his conservation of us.  
*Taylor.*
2. The act of investing with new qualities or character; as, the *creation* of peers.
  3. The things created; the universe.  
As subjects then, the whole *creation* came;  
And from their natures Adam them did name. *Denham.*  
Such was the saint, who shone with ev'ry grace,  
Reflecting, Moses like, his master's face:  
God saw his image lively was express'd,  
And his own work as his *creation* bless'd. *Dryden's Fables.*  
Nor could the tender new *creation* bear  
Th' excessive heats or coldness of the year. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
In days of yore, no matter where or when,  
Before the low *creation* swarm'd with men. *Parnel.*
  4. Any thing produced, or caused.  
Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible  
To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but  
A dagger of the mind, a false *creation*,  
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
- CREA'TIVE.** *adj.* [from *create*.]  
1. Having the power to create.  
2. Exerting the act of creation.  
To trace the outgoings of the ancient of days in the first instance, and of his *creative* power, is a research too great for mortal enquiry.  
*South's Sermons.*  
But come, ye generous minds, in whose wide thought,  
Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns  
With warmest beam. *Thomson's Spring.*
- CREA'TOR.** *n. f.* [creator, Latin.] The being that bestows existence.  
Open, ye heavens, your living doors; let in  
The great *creator*, from his work return'd  
Magnificent; his six days work, a world *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
When you lie down, close your eyes with a short prayer,  
commit yourself into the hands of your faithful *creator*; and  
when you have done, trust him with yourself, as you must do  
when you are dying. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*
- CREA'TURE.** *n. f.* [creatura, low Latin.]  
1. A being not self-existent, but created by the supreme power.  
Were these persons idolaters for the worship they did not give to the Creator, or for the worship they did give to his *creatures*.  
*Stillington's Defence of Discourse on Rom. Idol.*
2. Any thing created.  
God's first *creature* was light. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
Imperfect the world, and all the *creatures* in it, must be acknowledged in many respects to be. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*
  3. An animal not human.  
The queen pretended satisfaction of her knowledge only  
In killing *creatures* vile, as cats and dogs. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
  4. A general term for man.  
Yet crime in her could never *creature* find;  
But for his love, and for her own self-sake,  
She wander'd had from one to other Ind. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

# C R E

- Most cursed of all *creatures* under sky,  
Lo Tantalus, I here tormented lye. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 7.*  
Though he might burst his lungs to call for help,  
No *creature* would assist or pity him. *Roscommon.*
- 5: A word of contempt for a human being.  
Hence; home, you idle *creatures*, get you home;  
Is this a holiday? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
He would into the stews,  
And from the common *creatures* pluck a glove,  
And wear it as a favour. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
I've heard that guilty *creatures*, at a play,  
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,  
Been struck so to the soul, that presently  
They have proclaim'd their malefactions. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
Nor think to-night of thy ill-nature,  
But of thy follies, idle *creature*. *Prior.*  
A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is  
imagined he is a vain young *creature*, given up to the ambi-  
tion of fame. *Pope.*
  6. A word of petty tenderness.  
And then, sir, would he gripe and wring my hand;  
Cry, Oh sweet *creature*, and then kiss me hard. *Shakespeare.*  
Ah, cruel *creature*, whom dost thou despise?  
The gods, to live in woods, have left the skies. *Dryd. Virg.*  
Some young *creatures* have learnt their letters and syllables  
by having them pasted upon little tablets. *Watts.*
  7. A person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.  
He sent to colonel Massey to send him men, which he,  
being a *creature* of Essex's, refused. *Clarendon.*  
The duke's *creature* he desired to be esteemed. *Clarendon.*  
Great princes thus, when favourites they raise,  
To justify their grace, their *creatures* praise. *Dryd. Aurengz.*  
The design was discovered by a person whom every body  
knows to be the *creature* of a certain great man. *Swift.*
- CREA'TURELY.** *adj.* [from *creature*.] Having the qualities of a creature.  
The several parts of relatives, or *creaturely* infinities, may have finite proportions to one another. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
- CRE'BRITUDE.** *n. f.* [from *creber*, frequent, Latin.] Frequentness.  
*Dict.*
- CRE'BROUS.** *adj.* [from *creber*, Latin.] Frequent. *Dict.*
- CRE'DENCE.** *n. f.* [from *credo*, Lat. *credence*, Norman Fr.]  
1. Belief; credit.  
Ne let it seem, that *credence* this exceeds;  
For he that made the same was known right well,  
To have done much more admirable deeds;  
It Merlin was. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 7. stan. 36.*  
Love and wisdom,  
Approv'd so to your majesty, may plead  
For ample *credence*. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*  
They did not only underhand give out that this was the true earl, but the triar, finding some *credence* in the people, took boldness in the pulpit to declare as much. *Bacon's H. VII.*
2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief.  
After they had delivered to the king their letters of *credence*, they were led to a chamber richly furnished. *Hayward.*
- CRE'DENDA.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles of faith; distinguished in theology from *agenda*, or practical duties.  
These were the great articles and *credenda* of Christianity, that so much startled the world. *South's Sermons.*
- CRE'DENT.** *adj.* [credens, Latin.]  
1. Believing; easy of belief.  
Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,  
If with too *credent* ear you list' his songs. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
2. Having credit; not to be questioned.  
My authority bears a *credent* bulk,  
That no particular scandal once can touch,  
But it confounds the breather. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*
- CRE'DENTIAL.** *n. f.* [from *credens*, Latin.] That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed.  
A few persons of an odious and despised country could not have filled the world with believers, had they not shown undoubted *credentials* from the Divine Person who sent them on such a message. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*
- CREDIBI'LITY.** *n. f.* [from *credible*.] Claim to credit; possibility of obtaining belief; probability.  
The first of those opinions I shall shew to be altogether incredible, and the latter to have all the *credibility* and evidence of which a thing of that nature is capable. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*  
Calculate the several degrees of *credibility* and conviction, by which the one evidence surpasseth the other. *Atterbury.*
- CRE'DIBLE.** *adj.* [credibilis, Latin.] Worthy of credit; deserving of belief; having a just claim to belief.  
The ground of credit is the *credibility* of things credited; and things are made *credible*, either by the known-condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifest likelihood of truth in themselves. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 4.*  
None can demonstrate to me, that there is such an island as Jamaica; yet, upon the testimony of *credible* persons, I am free from doubt. *Tillotson, Preface.*
- CRE'DIBLENESS.**



# CRE

**CRE'DIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *credible*.] Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.

The *credibleness* of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed to me by a practiser of physick in the East Indies.

*Boyle's History of Funniness.*

**CRE'DIBLY.** *adv.* [from *credible*.] In a manner that claims belief.

This, with the loss of so few of the English as is scarce credible, being, as hath been rather confidently than *credibly* reported, but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

**CREDIT.** *n. f.* [*credit*, French.]

1. Belief.

When the people heard these words, they gave no *credit* unto them, nor received them. *1 Mac. x. 46.*

I may give *credit* to reports. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 130.*

Some secret truths, from learned pride conceal'd,

To maids alone and children are reveal'd:

What though no *credit* doubting wits may give,

The fair and innocent shall still believe. *Pope's Ra. of Lock.*

2. Honour; reputation.

I published, because I was told I might please such as it was a *credit* to please. *Pope.*

3. Esteem; good opinion.

There is no decaying merchant, or inward beggar, hath so many tricks to uphold the *credit* of their wealth, as these empty persons have to maintain the *credit* of their sufficiency. *Bacon.*

His learning, though a poet said it,

Before a play, would lose no *credit*.

*Swift.*

Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave,

Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave. *Pope's Her. b. ii.*

4. Faith; testimony.

We are contented to take this upon your *credit*, and to think it may be. *Hooker, b. iv. sect. 12.*

The things which we properly believe, be only such as are received upon the *credit* of divine testimony. *Hooker, b. v.*

The author would have done well to have left so great a paradox only to the *credit* of a single assertion. *Locke.*

5. Trust repofed.

*Credit* is nothing but the expectation of money, within some limited time. *Locke.*

6. Promise given.

They have never thought of violating the publick *credit*, or of alienating the revenues to other uses than to what they have been thus assigned. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

7. Influence; power not compulsive; interest.

She employed his uttermost *credit* to relieve us, which was as great as a beloved son with a mother. *Sidney.*

They sent him likewise a copy of their supplication to the king, and desired him to use his *credit* that a treaty might be entered into. *Clarendon, b. ii.*

Having *credit* enough with his master to provide for his own interest, he troubled not himself for that of other men. *Claren.*

**TO CRE'DIT.** *v. a.* [*credo*, Latin.]

1. To believe.

Now I change my mind,

And partly *credit* things that do presage. *Shakesp. Jul. Caf.*

To *credit* the unintelligibility both of this union and motion, we need no more than to consider it. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 4.*

2. To procure credit or honour to any thing.

May here her monument stand so,

To *credit* this rude age; and show

To future times, that even we

Some patterns did of virtue see. *Waller.*

It was not upon design to *credit* these papers, nor to compliment a society so much above flattery. *Glanv. Sceps. Pref.*

At present you *credit* the church as much by your government, as you did the school formerly by your wit. *South.*

3. To trust; to confide in.

4. To admit as a debtor.

**CRE'DITABLE.** *adj.* [from *credit*.]

1. Reputable; above contempt.

He settled him in a good *creditable* way of living, having procured him by his interest one of the best places of the country. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

2. Honourable; estimable.

The contemplation of things, that do not serve to promote our happiness, is but a more specious and ingenious sort of idleness, a more pardonable and *creditable* kind of ignorance. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*

**CRE'DITABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *creditable*.] Reputation; estimation.

Among all these snares, there is none more entangling than the *creditable*ness and repute of customary vices. *Decay of Piety.*

**CRE'DITABLY.** *adv.* [from *creditable*.] Reputably; without disgrace.

Many will chuse rather to neglect their duty safely and *creditably*, than to get a broken pate in the church's service, only to be rewarded with that which will break their hearts too. *South's Sermons.*

**CRE'DITOR.** *n. f.* [*creditor*, Latin.] He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit: correlative to *debtor*.

# CRE

There came divers of Anthonio's *creditors* in my company to Venice, that swear he cannot chuse but break. *Shakespeare.*

I am so used to consider myself as *creditor* and debtor, that I often state my accounts after the same manner, with regard to heaven and my own soul. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 549.*

No man of honour, as that word is usually understood, did ever pretend that his honour obliged him to be chaste or temperate, to pay his *creditors*, to be useful to his country, to do good to mankind, to endeavour to be wise or learned, to regard his word, his promise, or his oath. *Swift.*

**CREDU'LITY.** *n. f.* [*credulité*, French; *credulitas*, Latin.] Easiness of belief; readiness of credit.

The poor Plangus, being subject to that only disadvantage of honest hearts, *credulity*, was persuaded by him. *Sidney.*

The prejudice of *credulity* may, in some measure, be cured by learning to set a high value on truth. *Watts's Logick.*

**CRE'DULOUS.** *adj.* [*credulus*, Latin.] Apt to believe; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

A *credulous* father, and a brother noble,

Whose nature is so far from doing harm,

That he suspects none. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**CRE'DULOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *credulous*.] Aptness to believe; credulity.

**CREED.** *n. f.* [from *credo*, the first word of the apostles creed.]

1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.

The larger and fuller view of this foundation is set down in the *creeds* of the church. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Will they, who decry *creeds* and creedmakers, say that one who writes a treatise of morality ought not to make in it any collection of moral precepts? *Fiddes's Sermons.*

2. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

For me, my lords,

I love him not, nor fear him; there's my *creed*. *Shakesp.*

**TO CREEK.** *v. a.* [See **TO CREAK.**] To make a harsh noise.

Shall I stay here,

*Creeking* my shoes on the plain masonry. *Shakespeare.*

**CREEK.** *n. f.* [*cnecca*, Sax. *kreke*, Dutch.]

1. A prominence or jut in a winding coast.

As streams, which with their winding banks do play,

Stopp'd by their *creeks*, run softly through the plain. *Davies.*

They on the bank of Jordan, by a *creek*,

Where winds with reeds and osiers whisp'ring play,

Their unexpected loss and complaints outbreath'd. *Parad. Reg.*

2. A small port; a bay; a cove.

A law was made here to stop their passage in every port and *creek*. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Any turn, or alley.

A back-friend, a shoulder-clapper; one that commands

The passages of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands. *Shakesp.*

**CRE'EKY.** *adj.* [from *creek*.] Full of creeks; unequal; winding.

Who, leaning on the belly of a pot,

Pour'd forth a water, whose outgushing flood

Ran bathing all the *creeky* shore a-flot,

Whereon the Trojan prince spilt Turnus' blood. *Spenser.*

**TO CREEP.** *v. n.* [preter. *crept*; crypan, Sax. *krepan*, Germ.]

1. To move with the belly to the ground without legs; as a worm.

Ye that walk

The earth, and stately tread, or lowly *creep*! *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

And every creeping thing that *creeps* the ground. *Miltm.*

If they cannot distinguish *creeping* from flying, let them lay down Virgil, and take up Ovid de Ponto. *Dryd. Dedicat. En.*

2. To grow along the ground, or on other supports.

The grottos cool, with shady poplars crown'd,

And *creeping* vines on arbours weav'd around. *Dryden.*

3. To move forward without bounds or leaps; as insects.

4. To move slowly and feebly.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,

*Creeps* in this petty pace from day to day,

To the last syllable of recorded time. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Why should a man

Sleep when he wakes, and *creep* into the jaundice

By being peevish? *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He who *creeps* after plain, dull, common sense, is safe from committing absurdities; but can never reach the excellence of wit. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

5. To move secretly and clandestinely.

I'll *creep* up into the chimney.—

—There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces: *creep* into the kiln-hole. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Whate'er you are,

That in this desert inaccessible,

Under the shade of melancholy boughs,

Loss and neglect the *creeping* hours of time. *Shakespeare.*

Of this sort are they which *creep* into houses, and lead captive silly women. *2 Tim. iii. 6.*

Thou makest darkness, and it is night wherein all the beasts of the forest do *creep* forth. *Psal. civ. 20.*

Now



Now and then a work or two has *crept* in to keep his first design in countenance. *Atterbury.*

6. To move timorously without soaring, or venturing into dangers.

Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongst his elevations, when it is evident he *creeps* along sometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

We here took a little boat, to *creep* along the sea-shore as far as Genoa. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

7. To come unexpected; to steal forward unheard and unseen.

By those gifts of nature and fortune he *creeps*, say he flies, into the favour of poor silly women. *Sidney, b. ii.*

It seems, the marriage of his brother's wife Has *crept* too near his conscience.

—No, his conscience Has *crept* too near another lady. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Necessity enforced them, after they grew full of people, to spread themselves, and *creep* out of Shinar, or Babylonia. *Raleigh's History.*

None pretends to know from how remote corners of those frozen mountains, some of those fierce nations first *crept* out. *Temple.*

It is not to be expected that every one should guard his understanding from being imposed on, by the sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument. *Locke.*

8. To behave with servility; to fawn; to bend.

They were us'd to bend, To send their smiles before them to Achilles, To come as humbly as they us'd to *creep* To holy altars. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

**CRE'EPER.** *n. f.* [from *creep*.]

1. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body. Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have bodies not proportionable to their length; therefore they are winders or *creepers*; as ivy, briony, and woodbine. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens.

3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

**CREE'PHOLE.** *n. f.* [*creep* and *hole*.]

1. A hole into which any animal may *creep* to escape danger.

2. A subterfuge; an excuse.

**CREE'PINGLY.** *adv.* [from *creeping*.] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.

The joy, which wrought into Pygmalion's mind, was even such as, by each degree of Zelmane's words, *creepingly* entered into Philoclea's. *Sidney, b. ii.*

**CREMA'TION.** *n. f.* [*crematio*, Latin.] A burning.

**CRE'MOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream.

The food is swallowed into the stomach, where, mingled with dissolvent juices, it is reduced into a chyle or *cremor*. *Ray.*

**CRE'NATED.** *adj.* [from *crena*, Latin.] Notched; indented.

The cells are prettily *crenated*, or notched quite round the edges; but not straited down to any depth. *Woodw. on Fossils.*

**CRE'PANE.** *n. f.* [With farriers.] An ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of the foot, caused by a bilious, sharp, and biting humour that frets the skin, or by a hurt given by striking of the hinder feet. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **CRE'PITATE.** *v. n.* [*crepito*, Latin.] To make a small crackling noise.

**CREPITA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *crepitare*.] A small crackling noise.

**CRE'PT.** *particip.* [from *creep*.]

There are certain men *crept* in unawares. *Jude, iv.*

This fair vine, but that her arms surround Her marry'd elm, had *crept* along the ground. *Pope.*

**CREPU'SCULE.** *n. f.* [*crepusculum*, Lat.] Twilight. *Dict.*

**CREPU'SCULOUS.** *adj.* [*crepusculum*, Latin.] Glimmering; in a state between light and darkness.

A close apprehension of the one, might perhaps afford a glimmering light and *crepusculous* glance of the other. *Brown.*

The beginnings of philosophy were in a *crepusculous* obscurity, and it is yet scarce past the dawn. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 22.*

**CRE'SCENT.** *adj.* [from *creresco*, Latin.] Increasing; growing; in a state of increase.

I have seen him in Britain: he was then of a *crefcent* note. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

With these in troop Came Astoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd Astarte, queen of heaven, with *crefcent* horns. *Milt. P. L.*

**CRE'SCENT.** *n. f.* [*crefcent*, Lat.] The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing.

My pow'r's a *crefcent*, and my auguring hope Says it will come to th' full. *Shakesp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Or Bactrian sophy, from the horns Of Turkish *crefcent*, leaves all waste beyond The realm of Aladule, in his retreat. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies, And the faint *crefcent* shoots by fits before their eyes. *Dryd.*

And two fair *crefcent*s of translucent horn, The brows of all their young increase adorn. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**CRE'SCIVE.** *adv.* [from *creresco*, Latin.] Increasing; growing.

So the prince obscur'd his contemplation Under the veil of wildness, which, no doubt, Grew like the summer-grass; fastest by night, Unseen, yet *crefscive* in his faculty. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

**CRESS.** *n. f.* [perhaps from *creresco*, it being a quick grower.] An herb.

Its flower consists of four leaves, placed in form of a cross: the pointal arises from the center of the flower-cup, and becomes a roundish smooth fruit, divided into two cells, and furnished with seeds, generally smooth. It is cultivated as a salad-herb, and chiefly esteemed in the Winter and Spring, being one of the warm kind. *Miller.*

His court with nettles and with *creffes* stor'd, With soups unbought, and fallads, blest his board. *Pope.*

**CRE'SSET.** *n. f.* [*croissete*, Fr. because beacons had crosses anciently on their tops.] A great light set upon a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower. *Hanmer.* They still raise armies in Scotland by carrying about the fire-cross.

At my nativity The front of heav'n was full of fry sparks, Of burning *creffets*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. 1.*

From the arched roof, Pendent by subtle magick, many a row Of starry lamps, and blazing *creffets*, fed With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light As from a sky. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 726.*

**CREST.** *n. f.* [*crista*, Latin.]

1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet.

His valour, shewn upon our *crests* to-day, Hath taught us how to cherish such high deeds, Ev'n in the bosom of our adversaries. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

2. The comb of a cock.

Others, on ground Walk'd firm; the *crested* cock, whose clarion sounds The silent hours. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 442.*

3. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.

Of what esteem *crests* were, in the time of king Edward the third's reign, may appear by his giving an eagle, which he himself had formerly born, for a *crest* to William Montacute, earl of Salisbury. *Camden's Remains.*

The horn;

It was a *crest* ere thou wast born: Thy father's father wore it. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

4. Any tuft or ornament on the head; as some which the poets assign to serpents.

Their *crests* divide, And, tow'ring o'er his head, in triumph ride. *Dryd. Virgil.*

5. Pride; spirit; fire; courage; loftiness of mien.

When horses should endure the bloody spur, They fall their *crests*. *Shakespeare.*

**CRE'STED.** *adj.* [from *crest*; *cristatus*, Latin.]

1. Adorned with a plume or crest.

The bold Ascalonites, Then grov'ling soil'd their *crested* helmets in the dust. *Milt.*

At this, for new replies he did not stay; But lac'd his *crested* helm, and strode away. *Dryden.*

2. Wearing a comb.

The *crested* bird shall by experience know, Jove made not him his master-piece below. *Dryden's Fables.*

**CREST-FALLEN.** *adj.* [*crest* and *fall*.] Dejected; sunk; dispirited; cowed; heartless; spiritless.

I warrant you, they would whip me with their fine wits; 'till I were as *crest-fallen* as a dried pear. *Sh. Mer. W. of Windsor.*

They prolate their words in a whining kind of querulous tone, as if they were still complaining and *crest-fallen*. *Howells.*

**CRE'STLESS.** *adj.* [from *crest*.] Not dignified with coat-armour; not of any eminent family.

His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence, Third son to the third Edward king of England, Sprung *crestless* yeomen from so deep a root. *Shakespeare.*

**CRETA'CEOUS.** *adj.* [*creta*, chalk, Lat.] Abounding with chalk; having the qualities of chalk; chalky.

What gives the light, seems hard to say; whether it be the *cretaceous* salt, the nitrous salt, or some igneous particles. *Grew.*

Nor from the fable ground expect success, Nor from *cretaceous*, stubborn and jejune. *Philips.*

**CRETA'TED.** *adj.* [*cretatus*, Latin.] Rubbed with chalk. *Dict.*

**CRE'VICE.** *n. f.* [from *crever*, Fr. *crepare*, Latin, to burst.] A crack; a cleft; a narrow opening.

I pried me through the *crevice* of a wall, When for his hand he had his two sons heads. *Shakespeare.*

I thought it no breach of good-manners to peep at a *crevice*, and look in at people so well employed. *Addison's Spectator.*

**CREW.** *n. f.* [probably from *crub*, Saxon.]

1. A company of people associated for any purpose; as gallant crew, for troops. *Chevy-chase.*

There a noble crew Of lords and ladies stood on every side, Which, with their presence fair, the place much beautify'd. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 4. stanza. 7.*

2. The company of a ship.



The anchors drop'd, his crew the vessels moor. *Dryd. En.*  
3. It is now generally used in a bad sense.

One of the banish'd crew,  
I fear, hath ventur'd from the deep, to raise  
New troubles. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 573.*

He with a crew, whom like ambition joins  
With him, or under him to tyrannize,  
Marching from Eden tow'rd's the west, shall find  
The plain. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 38.*

The last was he, whose thunder slew  
The Titan race, a rebel crew. *Addison.*

CREW. [the preterit of *crow*.]

CREWEL. *n. f.* [*klewel*, Dutch.] Yarn twisted and wound on  
a knot or ball.

Take silk or crewel, gold or silver thread, and make these  
fast at the bent of the hook. *Walton's Angler.*

CRIB. *n. f.* [*crjybbe*, Sax. *crib*, German.]

1. The rack or manger of a stable.

Let a beast be lord of beasts, and his *crib* shall stand at the  
king's messé. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The steer and lion at one *crib* shall meet,  
And harmless serpents lick the pilgrim's feet. *Pope.*

2. The stall or cabbin of an ox.

3. A small habitation; a cottage.

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smokey *cribs*,

Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,

Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great? *Shakespeare.*

To CRIB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow  
habitation; to confine; to cage.

Now I'm cabbin'd, *cribb'd*, confin'd, bound in

To saucy doubts and fears. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

CRIBBAGE. *n. f.* A game at cards.

CRIBBLE. *n. f.* [*cribrum*, Latin.] A corn-sieve. *Dict.*

CRIBRATION. *n. f.* [*cribro*, Latin.] The act of sifting, or  
separating by a sieve.

CRICK. *n. f.*

1. [from *crizzo*, Italian.] The noise of a door.

2. [from *crjyce*, Saxon, a stake.] A painful stiffness in the  
neck.

CRICKET. *n. f.* [*krekel*, from *kreken*, to make a noise, Dutch.]

1. An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fireplaces.

Didst thou not hear a noise?—

—I heard the owl scream, and the *crickets* cry. *Shakesf. Macb.*

Far from all resort of mirth,

Save the *cricket* on the hearth. *Milton.*

The solemn death-watch click'd the hour she dy'd,

And shrilling *crickets* in the chimney cry'd. *Gay's Pastorals.*

2. [from *crjyce*, Saxon, a stick.] A sport, at which the con-  
tenders drive a ball with sticks in opposition to each other.

The judge, to dance, his brother serjeant call;

The senator at *cricket* urge the ball. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iv.*

3. [from *kriechen*, Germ. to creep.] A low seat or stool.

CRIER. *n. f.* [from *cry*.] The officer whose business is to  
cry or make proclamation:

He openeth his mouth like a *crier*. *Ecclus. xx. 15.*

The *criers* command silence, and the whole multitude  
present stand in a suspense. *Brerewood on Languages.*

The *crier* calls aloud

Our old nobility of Trojan blood,

Who gape among the crowd for their precarious food. *Dry.*

CRIME. *n. f.* [*crimen*, Lat. *crime*, French.] An act contrary  
to right; an offence; a great fault; an act of wickedness.

High God be witness, that I guiltless am;

But if yourself, sir knight, ye guilty find,

Or wrapped be in loves of former dame,

With *crime* do not it cover, but disclose the same. *Fairy Qu.*

No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love. *Pope.*

CRIMEFUL. *adj.* [from *crime* and *full*.] Wicked; criminal;  
faulty in a high degree; contrary to duty; contrary to virtue.

You proceeded not against these feats,

So *crimeful* and so capital in nature. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

CRIMELESS. *adj.* [from *crime*.] Innocent; without crime.

My foes could not procure me any scathe,

So long as I am loyal, true, and *crimeless*. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

CRIMINAL. *adj.* [from *crime*.]

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; contrary to  
law.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest,

That clear she died from blemish *criminal*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

What we approve in our friend, we can hardly be induced  
to think *criminal* in ourselves. *Rogers, Sermon. iv.*

2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent.

The neglect of any of the relative duties, render us *criminal*  
in the fight of God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. Not civil; as a *criminal* prosecution.

CRIMINAL. *n. f.* [from *crime*.]

1. A man accused.

Was ever *criminal* forbid to plead?

Curb your ill-manner'd zeal. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. A man guilty of a crime

All three persons, that had held chief place of authority in  
their countries; all three ruined, not by war, or by any other

disaster, but by justice and sentence, as delinquents and *cri-*  
*minals*. *Bacon.*

CRIMINALLY. *adv.* [from *criminal*.] Not innocently; wick-  
edly; guiltily.

As our thoughts extend to all subjects, they may be *crimi-*  
*nally* employed on all. *Rogers's Sermons.*

CRIMINALNESS. *n. f.* [from *criminal*.] Guiltiness; want of  
innocence.

CRIMINATION. *n. f.* [*criminatio*, Latin.] The act of accusing;  
accusation; arraignment; charge.

CRIMINATORY. *adj.* [from *crimina*, Latin.] Relating to ac-  
cusation; accusing; censorious.

CRIMINOUS. *adj.* [*criminosus*, Latin.] Wicked; iniquitous;  
enormously guilty.

The punishment that belongs to that great and *criminous*  
guilt, is the forfeiture of his right and claim to all mercies,  
which are made over to him by Christ. *Hammond on Fundam.*

CRIMINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *criminous*.] Enormously; very  
wickedly.

Some particular duties of piety and charity, which were  
most *criminosly* omitted before. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

CRIMINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *criminous*.] Wickedness; guilt;  
crime.

I could never be convinced of any such *criminousness* in  
him, as willingly to expose his life to the stroke of justice and  
malice of his enemies. *King Charles.*

CRIMOSIN. *adj.* [*crimosino*, Italian.] A species of red colour.

Upon her head a *crimosin* coronet,

With damask roses and daffodilies set,

Bay-leaves between,

And primroses green,

Embellish the white violet. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

CRIMP. *adj.* [from *crumble*, or *crimble*.]

1. Friable; brittle; easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

Now the fowler, warn'd

By these good omens, with swift early steps,

Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging through fields and glades. *Philips.*

2. Not consistent; not forcible: a low cant word.

The evidence is *crimp*; the witnesses swear backwards and  
forwards, and contradict themselves; and his tenants stick by  
him. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

To CRIMPLE. *v. a.* [from *rumple*, *crumple*, *crimble*.] To con-  
tract; to corrugate; to cause to shrink or contract.

He passed the cautery through them, and accordingly *crim-*  
*pled* them up. *Wise's Surgery.*

CRIMSON. *n. f.* [*cremosino*, Italian.]

1. Red, somewhat darkened with blue.

As *crimson* seems to be little else than a very deep red, with  
an eye of blue; so some kinds of red seem to be little else  
than heightened yellow. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Red in general.

Can you blame her then, being a maid yet rosed over with  
the virgin *crimson* of modesty, if she deny the appearance of  
a naked blind boy, in her naked seeing self? *Shakesf. Henry V.*  
Beauty's ensign yet

Is *crimson* in thy lips, and in thy cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

The *crimson* stream distain'd his arms around,

And the disdainful soul came rushing through the wound. *Dryden's Æneis.*

Why does the soil endue

The blushing poppy with a *crimson* hue? *Prior.*

To CRIMSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dye with crimson.

Pardon me, Julius.—Here wast thou bay'd, brave hart:

Here didst thou fall; and here thy hunters stand

Sign'd in thy spoil, and *crimson'd* in thy lethe. *Shakespeare.*

CRINCUM. *n. f.* [a cant word.] A cramp; a contraction;  
whimsy.

For jealousy is but a kind

Of clap and *crincum* of the mind. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. x.*

CRINGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Bow; servile civility.

Let me be grateful; but let far from me

Be fawning *cringe*, and false dissembling looks. *Philips.*

To CRINGE. *v. a.* [from *kriechen*, German.] To draw to-  
gether; to contract.

Whip him, fellows,

'Till, like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face,

And whine aloud for mercy. *Shakesf. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

To CRINGE. *v. n.* [*kriechen*, German.] To bow; to pay court  
with bows; to fawn; to flatter.

Flatterers have the flexor muscles so strong, that they are  
always bowing and *cringing*. *Arbuthnot.*

The *cringing* knave, who seeks a place

Without success, thus tells his case. *Swift.*

CRINIGEROUS. *adj.* [*criniger*, Latin.] Hairy; overgrown  
with hair. *Dict.*

To CRINKLE. *v. n.* [from *krinckelen*, Dutch.] To go in  
and out; to run in flexures.

Unless some sweetness at the bottom lie,

Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pye? *King's Cookery.*



**TO CRINKLE.** *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.  
**CRINKLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a sinuosity.  
**CRINOSE.** *adj.* [from *crinis*, Latin.] Hairy. *Dict.*  
**CRINO'SITY.** *n. f.* [from *crinose*.] Hairyness. *Dict.*  
**CRIPPLE.** *n. f.* [cnypel, Sax. *krepel*, Dutch.] A lame man; one that has lost or never enjoyed the use of his limbs.

He, poor man, by your first order died,  
 And that a winged Mercury did bear:  
 Some tardy *cripple* had the countermand,  
 That came too lag to see him buried. *Shakespeare's R III.*  
 I am a *cripple* in my limbs; but what decays are in my  
 mind, the reader must determine. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*  
 Among the rest there was a lame *cripple* from his birth,  
 whom Paul commanded to stand upright on his feet. *Bentley.*  
 See the blind beggar dance, the *cripple* sing,  
 The sot a hero, lunatick a king. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

**TO CRIPPLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame; to deprive of the use of limbs.

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,  
 And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryden's Pers.*  
 Tettyx, the dancing-master, threw himself from the rock,  
 but was *crippled* in the fall. *Addison.*

**CRIPPLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *cripple*.] Lameness; privation of the limbs. *Dict.*

**CRISIS.** *n. f.* [*κρίσις*.]

1. The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better.

Wife leeches will not vain receipts obtrude;  
 Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,  
 'Till some safe *crisis* authorize their skill. *Dryden.*

2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height.  
 This hour's the very *crisis* of your fate;  
 Your good or ill, your infamy or fame,  
 And all the colour of your life depends  
 On this important now. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

The undertaking, which I am now laying down, was entered upon in the very *crisis* of the late rebellion, when it was the duty of every Briton to contribute his utmost assistance to the government, in a manner suitable to his station and abilities. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 55.*

**CRISP.** *adj.* [*crispus*, Latin.]

1. Curled.

Bulls are more *crisp* on the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*  
 The Ethiopian black, flat nosed, and *crisp* haired. *Hale.*

2. Indented; winding.

You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the winding brooks,  
 With your sedg'd crowns, and ever harmless looks,  
 Leave your *crisp* channels, and on this green land  
 Answer your summons, Juno does command. *Shakesf. Temp.*

3. Brittle; friable.

In frosty weather, musick within doors soundeth better; which may be by reason not of the disposition of the air, but of the wood or string of the instrument, which is made more *crisp*, and so more porous and hollow. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

**TO CRISP.** *v. a.* [*crispo*, Latin.]

1. To curl; to contract into knots or curls.

Severn, affrighted with their bloody looks,  
 Ran fearfully among the trembling reeds,  
 And hid his *crisp'd* head in the hollow bank. *Shak. Hen. IV.*  
 Young I'd have him too,  
 Yet a man, with *crisp'd* hair,  
 Cast in thousand snares and rings,  
 For love's fingers, and his rings. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*  
 The hasty application of spirits of wine is not only unfit for inflammations in general, but also *crisps* up the vessels of the dura mater and brain, and sometimes produces a gangrene. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To twist.

Along the *crisp'd* shades and bow'rs,  
 Revels the spruce and jocund spring. *Milton.*

3. To indent; to run in and out.

From that saphire fount the *crisp'd* brooks,  
 Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,  
 Ran nectar, visiting each plant. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

**CRISPA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *crisp*.]

1. The act of curling.

2. The state of being curled.

Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in the quantity, *crispation*, and colours of them; as he-lions are hirsute, and have great manes; the she's are smooth, like cats. *Bacon.*

**CRISPING-PIN.** *n. f.* [from *crisp*.] A curling-iron.

The changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the *crisping-pins*. *Is. iii. 22.*

**CRISPI'SULCANT.** *adj.* [*crispisulcans*, Latin.] Waved, or undulating; as lightning is represented. *Dict.*

**CRISPNESS.** *n. f.* [from *crisp*.] Curledness.

**CRISPY.** *adj.* [from *crisp*.] Curled.

So are those *crispy* snaky locks, oft known  
 To be the dowry of a second head. *Shakesp. Merch. of Ven.*

**CRITERION.** *n. f.* [*κρίτηριον*.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.

Mutual agreement and endearments was the badge of pri-

mitive believets; but we may be known by the contrary *criterion*. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 27.*

We have here a sure infallible *criterion*, by which every man may discover and find out the gracious or ungracious disposition of his own heart. *South's Sermons.*

By what *criterion* do ye eat, d'ye think,  
 If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for stink? *Pope's Hor.*

**CRITICK.** *n. f.* [*κριτικος*.]

1. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature; a man able to distinguish the faults and beauties of writing.

This settles truer ideas in men's minds of several things, whereof we read the names in ancient authors, than all the large and laborious arguments of *criticks*. *Locke.*

*Criticks* I saw, that other names deface,  
 And fix their own with labour in their place. *Pope.*

Where an author has many beauties consistent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *criticks* exalt themselves, and shower down their ill-nature. *Watts.*

2. A censurer; a man apt to find fault.

My chief design, next to seeing you, is to be a severe *critick* on you and your neighbour. *Swift.*

**CRITICK.** *adj.* Critical; relating to criticism; relating to the art of judging of literary performances.

Thence arts o'er all the northern world advance,  
 But *critick* learning flourish'd most in France. *Pope.*

**CRITICK.** *n. f.*

1. A critical examination; critical remarks; animadversions.

I should be glad if I could persuade him to continue his good offices, and write such another *critick* on any thing of mine. *Dryden.*

I should as soon expect to see a *critique* on the poetry of a ring, as on the inscription of a medal. *Addison on Medals.*

2. Science of criticism.

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logick and *critick* than what we have been hitherto acquainted with. *Locke.*

What is every year of a wise man's life, but a censure and *critique* on the past? *Pope.*

Not that my quill to *criticks* was confin'd,  
 My verse gave ampler lessons to mankind. *Pope.*

**TO CRITICK.** *v. n.* [from *critick*.] To play the critick; to criticize.

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the antients; or comment, *critick*, and flourish upon them. *Temple.*

**CRITICAL.** *adj.* [from *critick*.]

1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate; diligent.

It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears, to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not. *Holder.*

Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs. *Stillington.*

2. Relating to criticism; as, he wrote a *critical dissertation* on the last play.

3. Captious; inclined to find fault.

What wouldst thou write of me, if thou shouldst praise me?—

—O, gentle lady, do not put me to't;  
 For I am nothing, if not *critical*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

4. [from *crisis*.] Comprising the time at which a great event is determined.

The moon is supposed to be measured by sevens, and the *critical* or decretory days to be dependent on that number.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 12.*

Opportunity is in respect to time, in some sense, as time is in respect to eternity: it is the small moment, the exact point, the *critical* minute, on which every good work so much depends. *Sprat's Sermons.*

The people cannot but resent to see their apprehensions of the power of France, in so *critical* a juncture, wholly laid aside. *Swift.*

**CRITICALLY.** *adv.* [from *critical*.] In a critical manner; exactly; curiously.

Difficult it is to understand the purity of English, and *critically* to discern good writers from bad, and a proper stile from a corrupt one. *Dryden.*

These shells which are digged up out of the earth, several hundreds of which I now keep by me, have been nicely and *critically* examined by very many learned men. *Woodward.*

**CRITICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *critical*.] Exactness; accuracy; nicety.

**TO CRITICISE.** *v. n.* [from *critick*.]

1. To play the critick; to judge; to write remarks upon any performance of literature; to point out faults and beauties.

They who can *criticise* so weakly, as to imagine I have done my worst, may be convinced, at their own cost, that I can write severely with more ease than I can gently. *Dryden.*

Know well each ancient's proper character,  
 Without all this at once before your eyes,  
 Cavil you may, but never *criticise*. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

2. To animadvert upon as faulty.

Nor would I have his father look so narrowly into these accounts,



counts, as to take occasion from thence to *criticise* on his expences. *Locke.*

**TO CRITICISE.** *v. a.* [from *critick*.] To censure; to pass judgment upon.

Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity to *criticise* the author, so long as I keep clear of the person. *Addison.*

**CRITICISM.** *n. f.* [from *critick*.]

1. *Criticism*, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well. *Dryden's Innocence, Pref.*
2. Remark; animadversion; critical observations.

There is not a Greek or Latin *critick* who has not shewn, even in the stile of his *criticisms*, that he was a master of all the eloquence and delicacy of his native tongue. *Addis. Spect.*

**TO CROAK.** *v. n.* [cpacezzan, Saxon; *crocere*, Italian; *crocitare*, Latin.]

1. To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog.

The subtle swallow flies about the brook,  
And querulous frogs in muddy pools do *croak*. *May's Virgil.*  
So when Jove's block descended from on high,  
Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,  
And the hoarse nation *croak'd*. *Pope's Dunciad, b. i. l. 264.*  
Blood, stuff'd in skins, is British christians food;  
And France robs marshes of the *croaking* brood. *Gay.*

2. To caw or cry as a raven or crow.

The raven himself not hoarse,  
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan  
Under my battlements. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The hoarse raven, on the blasted bough,  
By *croaking* from the left, presag'd the coming blow. *Dryd.*  
At the same time the walk of elms, with the *croaking* of the  
ravens, looks exceeding solemn and venerable. *Addis. Spectat.*

3. It may be used in contempt for any disagreeable or offensive murmur.

Their understandings are but little instructed, when all their  
whole time and pains is laid out to still the *croaking* of their  
own bellies. *Locke.*

**CROAK.** *n. f.* from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

The swallow skims the river's watry face,  
The frogs renew the *croaks* of their loquacious race. *Dryd.*  
Was that a raven's *croak*, or my son's voice?

No matter which, I'll to the grave and hide me. *Lee's Oed.*

**CRO'CEOUS.** *adj.* [*crocceus*, Latin.] Consisting of saffron; like saffron. *Dict.*

**CROCITA'TION.** *n. f.* [*crocitatio*, Latin.] The croaking of frogs or ravens. *Dict.*

**CROCK.** *n. f.* [*kruick*, Dutch.] A cup; any vessel made of earth.

**CRO'CKERY.** *n. f.* Earthen ware.

**CRO'CODILE.** *n. f.* [from *κρόκος*, saffron, and *δειλων*, fearing.]

An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard scales, which cannot, without great difficulty, be pierced; except under the belly, where the skin is tender. It has a wide throat, with several rows of teeth, sharp and separated, which enter one another. Though its four legs are very short, it runs with great swiftness; but does not easily turn itself. It is long lived, and is said to grow continually to its death; but this is not probable. Some are fifteen or eighteen cubits long. Its sight is very piercing upon the ground, but in the water it sees but dimly; and it is said to spend the four winter months under water. When its bowels are taken out, or it is wounded, it smells very agreeably. *Crocodiles* lay their eggs, resembling goose-eggs, sometimes amounting to sixty, on the sand near the waterside, covering them with the sand, that the heat of the sun may contribute to hatch them. The *Ichneumon*, or Indian rat, which is as large as a tame cat, is said to break the *crocodile's* eggs whenever it finds them; and also, that it gets into the very belly of this creature, while it is asleep with its throat open, gnaws its entrails, and kills it. *Calmet.*

Glo'ster's show

Beguiles him; as the mournful *crocodile*,  
With sorrow, snares relenting passengers. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

*Crocodiles* were thought to be peculiar unto the Nile. *Brown.*

Cæsar will weep, the *crocodile* will weep. *Dryden.*

Enticing *crocodiles*, whose tears are death;

Syrens, that murder with enchanting breath. *Granville.*

*Crocodile* is also a little animal, otherwise called *stinx*, very much like the lizard, or small *crocodile*. It lives by land and water; has four short small legs, a very sharp muzzle, and a short small tail. It is pretty enough to look at, being covered all over with little scales of the colour of silver, intermixt with brown, and of a gold colour upon the back. It always remains little, and is found in Egypt near the Red Sea, in Lybia, and in the Indies. *Trevoux.*

**CRO'CODILINE.** *adj.* [*crocodilinus*, Lat.] Like a crocodile. *Dict.*

**CRO'CUS.** *n. f.*

The best place to plant the Spring *crocus's* is close to a wall, or on the edge of boarded borders round a garden, mingling the colour of those of a season together. The seed must be kept in the husk 'till sown, and a light rich ground should be

chosen for them. They must not be placed too thick: they may be increased also by off-sets. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Fair handed Spring unbosoms every grace,

Throws out the snow-drop and the *crocus* first. *Thomson.*

**CROFT.** *n. f.* [cnoft, Saxon.] A little close joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture.

This have I learn'd,

Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly *crofts*

That brow this bottom glade. *Milton.*

**CROISA'DE.** } *n. f.* [*croisade*, Fr. from *croix*, a cross.] A holy  
**CROISA'DO.** } war; a war carried on against infidels under the banner of the cross.

See that he take the name of Urban, because a pope of that name did first institute the *croisado*; and, as with an holy trumpet, did stir up the voyage for the Holy Land. *Bacon.*

**CRO'ISES.** *n. f.*

1. Pilgrims who carry a cross.
2. Soldiers who fight against infidels under the banner of the cross.

**CRONE.** *n. f.* [cnone, Sax. according to *Verflegan*; *kronie*, Dut. according to *Skinner*.]

1. An old ewe.

2. In contempt, an old woman.

Take up the bastard;

Take't up, I say; give't to thy *crone*. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

The *crone* being in bed with him on the wedding-night, and finding his aversion, endeavours to win his affection by reason. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

**CRO'NET.** *n. f.* The hair which grows over the top of an horse's hoof.

**CRO'NY.** *n. f.* [a cant word.] An old acquaintance; a companion of long standing.

So when the Scots, your constant *cronies*,

Th' espousers of your cause and monies. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

To oblige your *crony* Swift,

Bring our dame a new year's gift. *Swift.*

Strange, an astrologer should die,

Without one wonder in the sky!

Not one of all his *crony* stars,

To pay their duty at his herse?

*Swift.*

**CROOK.** *n. f.* [*croc*, French.]

1. Any crooked or bent instrument.
2. A sheephook.

He left his *crook*, he left his flocks,

And wand'ring through the lonely rocks,

He nourish'd endless woe. *Prior.*

3. Any thing bent; a meander.

There fall those saphire-colour'd brooks,

Which, conduit like, with curious *crooks*,

Sweet islands make in that sweet land. *Sidney, b. ii.*

**TO CROOK.** *v. a.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. To bend; to turn into a hook.

It is highly probable, that this disease proceeds from a redundant acidity, because vinegar will soften and *crook* tender bones. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To pervert from rectitude; to divert from the original end.

Whatever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends; which must needs be often eccentric to the ends of his master or state. *Bacon, Essay 24.*

**CRO'OKBACK.** *n. f.* [*crook* and *back*.] A term of reproach for a man that has gibbous shoulders.

Ay, *crookback*, here I stand to answer thee,

Or any he the proudest of thy sort. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

**CRO'OKBACKED.** *adj.* Having bent shoulders.

A dwarf as well may for a giant pass,

As negroe for a swan; a *crookback'd* lass

Be call'd Europa. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 8.*

There are millions of truths that a man is not, or may not think himself, concerned to know; as, whether our king Richard III. was *crookbacked* or no. *Locke.*

**CROO'KED.** *adj.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. Bent; not strait; curve.

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill, which intercepts the sight of the sounding body; and sounds are propagated as readily through *crooked* pipes as through straight ones. *Newton's Opt.*

Mathematicians say of a straight line, that it is as well an index of its own rectitude as of the obliquity of a *crooked* one. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Winding; oblique; anfractuons.

A man shall never want *crooked* paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, where-ever he has the footsteps of others to follow. *Locke.*

Among the *crooked* lanes, on every hedge,

The glow-worm lights his gem. *Thomson's Summer.*

3. Perverse; untoward; without rectitude of mind; given to obliquity of conduct.

They have corrupted themselves: they are a perverse and *crooked* generation. *Deutr. xxxii. 5.*

Hence, heap of wrath; foul, indigested lump!

As *crooked* in thy manners as thy shape. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*



We were not born *crooked*; we learned those windings and turnings of the serpent. *South's Sermons.*

**CROOKEDLY.** *adv.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Not in a straight line.
2. Untowardly; not compliantly.

If we walk perversely with God, he will walk *crookedly* towards us. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

**CROOKEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Deviation from straightness; curvity; the state of being inflected; inflection.

He that knoweth what is straight, doth even thereby discern what is crooked; because the absence of straightness, in bodies capable thereof, is *crookedness*. *Hooker.*

2. Deformity of a gibbous body.

When the heathens offered a sacrifice to their false gods, they would make a severe search to see if there were any *crookedness* or spot, any uncleanness or deformity, in their sacrifice. *Taylor's Worthly Communicant.*

**CROP.** *n. f.* [*crop*, Saxon.] The craw of a bird; the first stomach into which her meat descends.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the *crop* or *craw*.

*Ray on the Creation.*

But flutt'ring there, they nestle near the throne,

And lodge in habitations not their own,

By their high *crops* and corny gizzards known. *Dryden.*

**CROPPFULL.** *adj.* [*crop* and *full*.] Satiated; with a full belly.

He stretch'd out all the chimney's length,

Basks at the fire his hairy strength;

And, *crop-full*, out of door he flings,

'Ere the first cock his matin rings. *Milton.*

**CROPPSICK.** *adj.* [*crop* and *sick*.] Sick with repletion; sick with excess and debauchery.

Strange odds! where *crop-sick* drunkards must engage

A hungry foe, and arm'd with sober rage. *Tate's Juv. Sat.*

**CROP.** *n. f.* [*croppa*, Saxon.]

1. The highest part or end of any thing; as the head of a tree, the ear of corn.
2. The harvest; the corn gathered off a field; the product of the field.

And this of all my harvest hope I have,

Nought reaped but a weedy *crop* of care. *Spenser's Past.*

Lab'ring the soil, and reaping plenteous *crop*,

Corn, wine, and oil. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,

That sacred stream, should never water weeds,

Nor make the *crop* of thorns and thistles grow. *Roscommon.*

Nothing is more prejudicial to your *crop* than mowing of it too soon, because the sap is not fully come out of the root.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. Any thing cut off.

Guiltless of steel, and from the razor free,

It falls a plenteous *crop* reserv'd for thee. *Dryden's Fables.*

To **CROP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap; to lop.

*Crop'd* are the flower-de-luces in your arms;

Of England's coat, one half is cut away. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*

He, upon whose side

The fewest roses are *crop'd* from the tree,

Shall yield the other in the right opinion. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

All the budding honours on thy crest

I'll *crop*, to make a garland for my head. *Shakef. Henry IV.*

I will *crop* off from the top of his young twigs a tender one, and will plant it upon an high mountain and eminent.

*Ezek. xvii. 22.*

There are some tears of trees, which are combed from the beards of goats; for when the goats bite and *crop* them, especially in the mornings, the dew being on, the tear cometh forth, and hangeth upon their beards. *Bacon's Natural History.*

O Fruit divine!

Sweet of thyself, but much more sweet thus *crop'd*. *Milton.*

Age, like ripe apples, on earth's bosom drops;

While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *crops*. *Denham.*

Death destroys

The parent's hopes, and *crops* the growing boys. *Creech.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb

The steepy cliffs, or *crop* the flow'ry thyme! *Dryd. Virgil.*

To **CROP.** *v. n.* To yield harvest.

Royal wench!

She made great Cæsar lay his sword to-bed;

He plough'd her, and she *cropt*. *Shakef. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

**CROPPER.** *n. f.* [from *crop*.] A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

There are several kinds of trouts, as there be tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there be *croppers*, carriers, runts. *Walton's Angler.*

**CROSIER.** *n. f.* [*croiser*, Fr. from *croix*, a cross.] The pastoral staff of a bishop, which has a cross upon it.

When prelates are great, there is also danger from them;

VOL. I.

as it was in the times of Anselmus and Thomas Becket, who, with their *crofiers*, did almost try it with the king's sword.

*Bacon, Essay 20.*

Grievances there were, I must confess, and some incongruities in my civil government; wherein some say the *crofier*, some say the distaff, was too busy. *Howel's England's Tears.*

Her front erect with majesty she bore,

The *crofier* wielded, and the mitre wore.

*Dryden.*

**CRO'SLET.** *n. f.* [*croisset*, French.]

1. A small cross.

Then Una 'gan to ask, if aught he knew,

Or heard abroad, of that her champion true,

That in his armour bare a *croflet* red. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Here an unfinish'd di'mond *croflet* lay,

To which soft lovers adoration pay.

*Gay's Fan.*

2. It seems to be used in the following passage, by mistake, for *corselet*.

The *croflet* some, and some the cuishes mould,

With silver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryden's Æn.*

**CROSS.** *n. f.* [*croix*, Fr. *croce*, Ital. *crux*, Latin.]

1. One straight body laid at right angles over another; the instrument by which the Saviour of the world suffered death.

They make a little *cross* of a quill, longways of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and crossways of that piece of the quill without pith. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 494.*

You are first to consider seriously the infinite love of your Saviour, who offered himself for you as a sacrifice upon the *cross*. *Taylor's Guide to the Penitent.*

2. The ensign of the Christian religion.

Her holy faith and Christian *cross* oppos'd

Against the Saxon gods.

*Rowe.*

3. A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion; such as were anciently set in market-places.

She doth stray about

By holy *crosses*, where she kneels and prays. *Shakespeare.*

4. A line drawn through another.

5. Any thing that thwarts or obstructs; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; opposition; misadventure; trial of patience.

Wishing unto me many *crosses* and mischances in my love, whensoever I should love. *Sidney, b. i.*

Then let us teach our trial patience,

Because it is a customary *cross*.

*Shakespeare.*

Heaven prepares good men with *crosses*; but no ill can happen to a good man. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

A great estate hath great *crosses*, and a mean fortune hath but small ones. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

6. Money so called, because marked with a cross.

He was said to make soldiers spring up out of the very earth to follow him, though he had not a *cross* to pay them salary. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

Whereas we cannot much lament our loss,

Who neither carry'd back nor brought one *cross*. *Dryden.*

7. *Cross and Pile*, a play with money; at which it is put to chance whether the side, which bears a cross, shall lie upward, or the other.

Whacum had neither *cross* nor *pile*;

His plunder was not worth the while. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

This I humbly conceive to be perfect boys play; *cross*, I win, and *pile*, you lose; or, what's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own. *Swift.*

**CROSS.** *adj.* [from the substantive.]

1. Transverse; falling a-thwart something else.

Whatsoever penumbra should be made in the circles by the *cross* refraction of the second prism, all that penumbra would be conspicuous in the right lines which touch those circles.

*Newton's Opticks.*

The sun, in that space of time, by his annual contrary motion eastward, will be advanced near a degree of the ecliptic, *cross* to the motion of the equator. *Holder on Time.*

The ships must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of *cross* ones. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Oblique; lateral.

Was this a face,

To stand against the deep dread bolted thunder?

In the most terrible and nimble stroke

Of quick *cross* lightning? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. Adverse; opposite.

Were both love's captives; but with fate so *cross*,

One must be happy by the other's loss. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

*Cross* to our interests, curbing sense and sin;

Oppress'd without, and undermin'd within,

It thrives through pain.

*Dryden.*

It runs *cross* to the belief and apprehension of the rest of mankind; a difficulty, which a modest and good man is scarce able to encounter. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Perverse; untractable.

When, through the *cross* circumstances of a man's temper or condition, the enjoyment of a pleasure would certainly expose him to a greater inconvenience, then religion bids him quit it. *South's Sermons.*



## 5. Peevish; fretful; ill-humoured.

Did ever any man upon the rack afflict himself, because he had received a *cross* answer from his mistress? *Taylor.*

All *cross*s and distasteful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, must be shunned. *Tillotson, Sermon 5.*

## 6. Contrary; contradictory.

The mind brings all the ends of a long and various hypothesis together; sees how one part coheres with, and depends upon another; and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions, that seemed to lie *cross*s and uncouth, and to make the whole unintelligible. *South's Sermons.*

## 7. Contrary to wish; unfortunate.

We learn the great reasonableness of not only a contented, but also a thankful acquiescence in any condition, and under the *crosses* and severest passages of providence. *South's Sermons.*

I cannot, without some regret, behold the *cross*s and unlucky issue of my design; for by my dislike of disputes, I am engaged in one. *Glanv.*

## 8. Interchanged.

Evarchus made a *cross*s marriage also with Dorilaus's sister, and shortly left her with child of the famous Pyrocles. *Sidney.*

They had long conference, not only upon commerce, but upon *cross*s marriages, to be had between the king's son and the archduke's daughter; and again, between the archduke's son and the king's daughter. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CROSS. *prep.*

## 1. A-thwart; so as to intersect any thing.

They were advertised, that the enemy had, in the woods before them, whereby they were to pass, cut down great trees *cross*s the ways, so that their horse could not possibly pass that way. *Knoles's History of the Turks.*

Between the midst and these, the gods assign'd  
Two habitable seats of human kind;  
And *cross*s their limits cut a sloping way,  
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway. *Dryd. Virg.*

*Cross* his back, as in triumphant scorn,  
The hope and pillar of the house was born. *Dryd. Fables.*

## 2. Over; from side to side.

A fox was taking a walk one night *cross*s a village. *L'Estran.*

To CROSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

## 1. To lay one body, or draw one line, a-thwart another.

This forc'd the stubborn't, for the cause,  
To *cross*s the cudgels to the laws;  
That what by breaking them't had gain'd,  
By their support might be maintain'd. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. 2.*  
The loxia, or *cross*-bill, whose bill is thick and strong, with the tips *crossing* one another, with great readiness breaks open fir-cones, apples, and other fruit, to come at their kernels; as if the *crossing* of the bill was designed for this service. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

I shall most carefully observe, not to *cross* over, or deface the copy of your papers for the future, and only to mark in the margin. *Pope.*

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, and *crosses* and confounds her former track. *Watts.*

2. To sign with the *cross*s.3. To mark out; to cancel; as, to *cross*s an article.

## 4. To pass over.

He conquered this proud Turk as far as the Hellespont, which he *crossed*, and made a visit to the Greek emperor at Constantinople. *Temple.*

We found the hero, for whose only sake

We fought the dark abodes, and *cross'd* the bitter lake. *Dry.*

## 5. To move laterally, obliquely, or a-thwart; not in opposition; not in the same line.

But he them spying, 'gan to turn aside,  
For fear, as seem'd, or for some feined loss;  
More greedy they of news, fast towards him do *cross*s. *Spens.*

## 6. To thwart; to interpose obstruction; to embarrass; to obstruct; to hinder.

Still do I *cross*s this wretch, whatso he taketh in hand. *Hooker.*

The king no longer could endure

Thus to be *cross'd* in what he did intend. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

He was so great an enemy to Digby and Colepeper, who were only present in debates of the war with the officers, that he *crossed* all they proposed. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Bury'd in private, and so suddenly!

It *crosses* my design, which was t' allow

The rites of funeral fitting his degree. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

Swell'd with our late successes on the foe,

Which France and Holland wanted pow'r to *cross*s,

We urge an unseen fate. *Dryden.*

The firm patriot there,

Though still by faction, vice, and fortune *cross'd*,

Shall find the generous labour was not lost. *Addison's Cato.*

## 7. To counteract.

Then their wills clash with their understandings, and their appetites *cross*s their duty. *Locke.*

## 8. To contravene; to hinder by authority; to countermand.

No governour is suffered to go on with any one course,

but upon the least information he is either stopped and *crossed*, or other courses appointed him from hence. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It may make my case dangerous, to *cross*s this in the smallest. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

## 9. To contradict.

In all this there is not a syllable which any ways *crosseth* us. *Hooker, b. ii. sect. 6.*

It is certain, howsoever it *cross*s the received opinion, that sounds may be created without air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

## 10. To debar; to preclude.

From his loins no hopeful branch shall spring,

To *cross*s me from the golden time I look for. *Shakef. H. VI.*

To CROSS. *v. n.*

## 1. To lye a-thwart another thing.

## 2. To be inconsistent.

Men's actions do not always *cross*s with reason. *Sidney.*

CROSS-BAR-SHOT. *n. f.* A round shot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*

To CROSS-EXAMINE. *v. a.* [*cross*s and *examine*.] To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.

If we may but *cross-examine* and interrogate their actions against their words, these will soon confess the invalidity of their solemnest confessions. *Decay of Piety.*

The judges shall, as they think fit, interrogate or *cross-examine* the witnesses. *Spectator, No. 608.*

CROSS-STAFF. *n. f.* [from *cross*s and *staff*.] An instrument commonly called the forestaff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. *Harris.*

A CROSS-BITE. *n. f.* [*cross*s and *bite*.] A deception; a cheat.

The fox, that trusted to his address and manage, without so much as dreaming of a *cross-bite* from so silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another. *L'Estr.*

To CROSS-BITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contravene by deception.

No rhetorick must be spent against *cross-biting* a country evidence, and frightening him out of his senses. *Co. Lie.*

That many knotty points there are,

Which all discuss, but few can clear;

As nature sily had thought fit,

For some by-ends, to *cross-bite* wit. *Prior.*

CROSS-BOW. *n. f.* [*cross*s and *bow*.] A missive weapon formed by placing a bow a-thwart a stock.

Gentlemen suffer their beasts to run wild in their woods and waste ground, where they are hunted and killed with *cross-bows* and pieces, in the manner of deer. *Carew's S. of Cornwall.*

The master of the *cross-bows*, lord Rambures. *Sh. H. V.*

CROSSBOWERS. *n. f.* [from *cross-bow*.] A shooter with a *cross-bow*.

The French assisted themselves by land with the *crossbowers* of Genoa against the English. *Raleigh's Essays.*

CROSSGRAINED. *adj.* [*cross*s and *grain*.]

## 1. Having the fibres transverse or irregular.

If the stuff proves *crossgrained* in any part of its length, then you must turn your stuff to plane it the contrary way, so far as it runs *cross-grained*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

## 2. Perverse; troublesome; vexatious.

We find in fullen writs,  
And *cross-grain'd* works of modern wits,

The wonder of the ignorant. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. I.*

The spirit of contradiction, in a *cross-grained* woman, is

incurable. *L'Estrange.*

She was none of your *cross-grained*, termagant, scolding jades, that one had as good be hanged as live in the house with. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

But wisdom, peevish and *cross-grain'd*,

Must be oppos'd, to be sustain'd. *Prior.*

CROSSLY. *adv.* [from *cross*s.]

## 1. A-thwart; so as to intersect something else.

## 2. Oppositely; adversely; in opposition to.

He that provides for this life, but takes no care for eternity, is wise for a moment, but a fool for ever; and acts as untowardly, and *crossly* to the reason of things, as can be imagined. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

## 3. Unfortunately.

CROSSNESS. *n. f.* [from *cross*s.]

## 1. Transverseness; intersection.

## 2. Perverseness; peevishness.

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a *crossness*, or aptness to oppose; but the deeper sort, to envy, or mere mischief. *Bacon, Essay 13.*

I deny nothing, fit to be granted, out of *crossness* or humour. *King Charles.*

Who would have imagined, that the stiff *crossness* of a poor captive should ever have had the power to make Haman's seat so uneasy to him? *L'Estrange, Fab. 38.*

They help us to forget the *crossness* of men and things, compose our cares and our passions, and lay our disappointments asleep. *Collier of the Entertainment of Books.*

CROSSROW. *n. f.* [*cross*s and *row*.] Alphabet; so named because a *cross*s is placed at the beginning, to shew that the end of learning is piety.

He



## C R O

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,  
And from the *crossrow* plucks the letter G;  
And says a wizard told him, that by G  
His issue disinherited should be. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
**CRO'SSWIND.** *n. f.* [*cross* and *wind*.] Wind blowing from the right or left.

The least unhappy persons do, in so fickle and so tempestuous a sea, as we all find this world, meet with many more either *crosswinds* or stormy gusts than prosperous gales.

*Boy's Seraphick Love.*

**CRO'SSWAY.** *n. f.* [*cross* and *way*.] A small obscure path intersecting the chief road.

Damn'd spirits all,

That in *crossways* and floods have burial,

Already to their wormy beds are gone.

*Shakespeare.*

**CRO'SSWORT.** *n. f.* [from *cross* and *wort*.]

It hath soft leaves, like the ladies bedstraw, from which it differs in the number of leaves, that are produced at every joint; which in this are only four, disposed in form of a cross. The rough or hairy *crosswort* is sometimes used in medicine, and is found wild on dry sandy banks.

*Miller.*

**CROTCH.** *n. f.* [*croc*, French.] A hook.

There is a tradition of a dilemma, that Moreton used to raise the benevolence to higher rates; and some called it his fork, and some his *crotch*.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

**CRO'TCHET.** *n. f.* [*crochet*, French.]

1. [In music.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim, and double a quaver.

*Chambers.*

As a good harper, stricken far in years,

Into whose cunning hands the gout doth fall,

All his old *crotchets* in his brain he bears,

But on his harp plays ill, or not at all.

*Davies.*

2. A support; a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building.

A stately temple shoots within the skies,

The *crotchets* of their cot in columns rise.

*Dryden.*

3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus.]

4. A perverse conceit; an odd fancy.

All the devices and *crotchets* of new inventions, which crept into her, tended either to twich or enlarge the ivy.

*Howel.*

The horse smelt him out, and presently a *crochet* came in his head how he might countermin him. *L'Estrange, Fab. 37.*

**TO CROUCH.** *v. n.* [*crochu*, crooked, French.]

1. To stoop low; to lye close to the ground; as the lion *crouches* to his master.

2. To fawn; to bend servilely; to stoop meanly.

Every one that is left in thine house, shall come and *crouch* to him for a piece of silver and a morsel of bread. *1 Sa. ii. 36.*

At his heels,

Leasht in like hounds, should famine, sword and fire,

*Crouch* for employment.

*Shakespeare's Henry V.*

They fawn and *crouch* to men of parts, whom they cannot ruin; quote them, when they are present; and, when they are absent, steal their jests.

*Dryden's Aurengzebe, Pref.*

Too well the vigour of that arm they know;

They lick the dust, and *crouch* beneath their fatal foe.

Your shameful story shall record of me,

The men all *crouch'd*, and left a woman free.

*Dryd. In. Emp.*

**CROUP.** *n. f.* [*crouppe*, French.]

1. The rump of a fowl.

2. The buttocks of a horse.

**CROUPA'DES.** *n. f.* [from *croup*.] Are higher leaps than those of corvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of the horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly without jerking, or shooting his shoes.

*Farrier's Dict.*

**CROW.** *n. f.* [*cnape*, Saxon.]

1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcases of beasts.

The *crows* and choughs, that wing the midway air,

Shew scarce so gross as beetles.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To *crows* he like impartial grace affords,

And choughs and daws, and such republick birds.

*Dryden.*

2. To pluck a *Crow*, is to be industrious or contentious about that which is of no value.

If you dispute, we must even pluck a *crow* about it.

*L'Estrange, Fable 7.*

Resolve before we go,

That you and I must pull a *crow*.

*Hudibras, p. ii. cant. ii.*

3. A piece of iron used as a lever; as the *Latins* called a hook *corvus*.

The *crow* is used as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, when either a baulk or a rowler is to be laid under it, and then they thrust the claws between the ground and the timber; and laying a baulk, or some such stuff, behind the *crow*, they draw the other end of the shank backwards, and so raise the timber.

*Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Get me an iron *crow*, and bring it straight

Unto my cell.

*Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Against the gate employ your *crows* of iron.

*Southern.*

4. [From *crow*.] The voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gaiety.

**CRO'WFOOT.** *n. f.* [from *crow* and *foot*; in Latin, *ranunculus*.]

The flower consists of several leaves, which expand in

## C R O

form of a rose, having a many-leaved empalement: out of the middle of the flower rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit, either round, cylindrical, or spiked; to the axis of which, as a placenta, adhere many naked seeds. The species are sixteen, of which eleven were brought originally from Turkey.

**CRO'WFOOT.** *n. f.* [from *crow* and *foot*.] A caltrop or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long; so that, whatever way it falls, one point is up. It is used in war for incommoding the cavalry.

*Military Dict.*

**TO CROW.** *preterit. I crew, or crowed; I have crowed. v. n.* [*cnapan*, Saxon.]

1. To make the noise which a cock makes in gaiety, or defiance.

But even then the morning cock *crew* loud. *Shakesp. Ham.*

Diogenes called an ill physician, cock. Why? faith he. Diogenes answered, Because when you *crew*, men use to rise.

*Bacon, Apophth. 284.*

That the lyon trembles at the *crowing* of the cock, king James, upon trial, found to be fabulous.

*Hakewill.*

Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer

For *crowing* loud, the noble Chanticleer,

So hight her cock.

*Dryden's Fables.*

2. To boast; to bully; to vapour; to bluster; to swagger.

**CROWD.** *n. f.* [*crud*, Saxon.]

1. A multitude confusedly pressed together.

2. A promiscuous medly, without order or distinction.

He could then compare the confusion of a multitude to that tumult he had observed in the Icarian sea, dashing and breaking among its *crowd* of islands.

*Essay on Homer.*

3. The vulgar; the populace.

He went not with the *crowd* to see a shrine,

But fed us, by the way, with food divine.

*Dryden's Fables.*

4. [from *crwth*, Welsh.] A fiddle.

His fiddle is your proper purchase,

Won in the service of the churches;

And by your doom must be allow'd

To be, or be no more, a *crowd*.

*Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*

**TO CROWD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill with confused multitudes.

A mind which is ever *crowding* its memory with things which it learns, may cramp the invention itself.

*Watts.*

2. To press close together.

The time misorder'd, doth in common sense

*Crowd* us and crush us to this monstrous form,

To hold our safety up.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

It seems probable, that the sea doth still grow narrower from age to age, and sinks more within its channel and the bowels of the earth, according as it can make its way into all those subterraneous cavities, and *crowd* the air out of them.

*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

As the mind itself is thought to take up no space, so its actions seem to require no time; but many of them seem to be *crowded* into an instant.

*Locke.*

Then let us fill

This little interval, this pause of life,

With all the virtues we can *crowd* into it.

*Addison's Cato.*

3. To incumber by multitudes.

How short is life! Why will vain courtiers toil,

And *crowd* a vainer monarch for a smile?

*Granville.*

4. **TO CROWD SAIL.** [A sea phrase.] To spread wide the sails upon the yards.

**TO CROWD.** *v. n.*

1. To swarm; to be numerous and confused.

They follow their undaunted king;

*Crowd* through their gates; and in the fields of light,

The shocking squadrons meet in mortal fight.

*Dryd. Virgil.*

2. To thrust among a multitude.

A mighty man, had not some cunning sin,

Amidst so many virtues, *crowded* in.

*Cowley's Davideis.*

**CRO'WDER.** *n. f.* [from *crowd*.] A fiddler.

Chevy-chafe sung by a blind *crowder*.

*Sidney.*

**CRO'WKEEPER.** *n. f.* [*crow* and *keep*.] A scarecrow. The following passage is controverted.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crowkeeper*.

*Shakespeare.*

**CROWN.** *n. f.* [*couronne*, Fr. *kroone*, Dut. *corona*, Latin.]

1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity.

If thou be a king, where is thy *crown*?—

—My *crown* is in my heart, not on my head:

My *crown* is call'd content;

A *crown* it is that feldom kings enjoy.

*Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Look down, you gods,

And on this couple drop a blessed *crown*.

*Shakesp. Tempest.*

I would the college of the cardinals

Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome,

And set the triple *crown* upon his head.

*Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Edward put to death a citizen,

Only for saying, he would make his son

Heir to the *crown*.

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

2. A garland.

Receive a *crown* for thy well-ordering of the feast.

*Eccclus. xxxii. 2.*

3. Reward



## 3. Reward; honorary distinction.

They do it to obtain a corruptible *crown*, but we an incorruptible. *1 Cor. ix. 25.*

Let merit *crowns*, and justice laurels give,  
But let me happy by your pity live. *Dryden's Epistles.*

## 4. Regal power; royalty.

The succession of a *crown* in several countries, places it on different heads. *Locke.*

## 5. The top of the head.

If he awake,  
From toe to *crown* he'll fill our skins with pinches;  
Make us strange stuff. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

While his head was working upon this thought, the toy  
took him in the *crown* to send for the songster. *L'Estrange.*

Behold! if fortune, or a mistress frowns,  
Some plunge in business, others save their *crowns*. *Pope.*

## 6. The top of any thing; as, of a mountain.

Upon the *crown* o' th' cliff, what thing was that  
Which parted from you? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Huge trunks of trees, fell'd from the steepy *crown*  
Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down. *Dryden's Æn.*

## 7. Part of the hat that covers the head.

I once opened a remarkable atheroma: it was about  
as big as the *crown* of a man's hat, and lay underneath the  
pectoral muscle. *Stark's Surgery.*

## 8. A piece of money, anciently stamped with a crown; five shillings.

Trust not to your servants, who may mislead you, or mis-  
inform you, by which they may perhaps gain a few *crowns*.  
*Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is so  
brown,

May satisfy his appetite, and owe no man a *crown*. *Suckling.*

An ounce of silver, whether in pence, groats, or *crown*-  
pieces, silver or ducatoons, or in bullion, is, and eternally  
will be, of equal value to any other ounce of silver. *Locke.*

## 9. Honour; ornament; decoration; excellence; dignity.

Much experience is the *crown* of old men. *Ecclus. xxv. 6.*

Therefore my brethren, dearly beloved, and longed for, my  
joy and *crown*, stand fast in the Lord. *Philip, iv. 1.*

## 10. Completion; accomplishment.

**CROWN-IMPERIAL.** *n. f.* [*corona imperialis*, Lat.] A plant.

The flowers consist of six leaves, are bell-shaped, and hang  
downwards: these are ranged, as it were, into a crown,  
above which appears a great bush of leaves. The pointal of  
the flower becomes an oblong fruit, winged, and divided into  
three cells, filled with flat seeds. It hath a coated root, fur-  
nished with fibres at the bottom. *Miller.*

**To CROWN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

## 1. To invest with the crown or regal ornament:

Had you not come upon your cue, my lord,  
William lord Hastings had pronounc'd your part;  
I mean your voice for *crowning* of the king. *Shakesf. R. III.*

Her who fairest does appear,  
*Crown* her queen of all the year. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

## 2. To cover, as with a crown.

Umbro, the priest, the proud Marrabians led,  
And peaceful olives *crown'd* his hoary head. *Dryden's Æn.*

## 3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious.

Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast  
*crowned* him with glory and honour. *Pf. viii. 5.*

She shall be, to the happiness of England,  
An aged princess; many days shall see her,  
And yet no day without a deed to *crown* it. *Shakesf. H. VIII.*

## 4. To reward; to recompense.

Urge your success; deserve a lasting name,  
She'll *crown* a grateful and a constant flame. *Roscommon.*

## 5. To complete; to perfect.

The lasting and *crowning* privilege, or rather property of  
friendship, is constancy. *South's Sermons.*

## 6. To terminate; to finish.

All these a milk-white honeycomb furround,  
Which in the midst the country banquet *crown'd*. *Dryden.*

**CRO'WGLASS.** *n. f.* The finest sort of window-glass.

**CRO'WNPOST.** *n. f.* A post, which, in some buildings, stands  
upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

**CRO'WNSCAB.** *n. f.* A stinking filthy scab, that breeds round  
about the corners of a horse's hoof, and is a cancerous and  
painful sore. *Farrier's Dict.*

**CRO'WNWHEEL.** *n. f.* The upper wheel of a watch next the  
balance, which is driven by it.

**CRO'WNWORKS.** *n. f.* [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced  
towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground. *Harris.*

**CRO'WNET.** *n. f.* [from *crown*.]

## 1. The same with coronet.

2. In the following passage it seems to signify chief end; last purpose; probably from *finis coronat opus*.

Oh, this false soul of Egypt! this gay charm!  
Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home;  
Whose bosom was my *crownet*, my chief end;  
Like a right gipsy hath, at fast and loose,  
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

**CRO'YLSTONE.** *n. f.* Crystallized cauk. In this the crystals  
are small. *Woodward's Foss.*

**CRU'CIAL.** *adj.* [*crux crucis*, Latin.] Transverse; intersecting  
one another.

Whoever has seen the practice of the *crucial* incision, must  
be sensible of the false reasoning used in its favour. *Sharp.*

**To CRU'CIATE.** *v. a.* [*crucio*, Latin.] To torture; to tor-  
ment; to excruciate.

**CRU'CIBLE.** *n. f.* [*crucibulum*, low Latin.] A chymist's melt-  
ing pot, made of earth; so called, because they were formerly  
marked with a cross.

Take a quantity of good silver, and put it in a *crucible* or  
melting cruse, and set them on the fire, well covered round  
about with coals. *Peachment on Drawing.*

**CRUCI'FEROUS.** *adj.* [*crux* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing the  
cross. *Dict.*

**CRU'CIFIER.** *n. f.* [from *crucify*.] He that inflicts the punish-  
ment of crucifixion.

Visible judgments were executed on Christ's *crucifiers*.  
*Hammond on Fundamentals.*

**CRU'CIFIX.** *n. f.* [*crucifixus*, Latin.] A representation in pic-  
ture or statuary of our Lord's passion.

There stands at the upper end of it a large *crucifix*, very  
much esteemed. The figure of our Saviour represents him in  
his last agonies of death. *Addison on Italy.*

**CRUCIFI'XION.** *n. f.* [from *crucifixus*, Latin.] The punish-  
ment of nailing to a cross.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned  
men, happened at our Saviour's *crucifixion*. *Addison on Italy.*

**CRU'CIFORM.** *adj.* [*crux* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form  
of a cross.

**To CRU'CIFY.** *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Latin.] To put to death by  
nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright.

They *crucify* to themselves the son of God afresh, and put  
him to an open shame. *Hebr. vi. 6.*

But to the cross he nails thy enemies,  
The law that is against thee, and the sins  
Of all mankind, with him there *crucify'd*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

**CRUCI'GEROUS.** *adj.* [*cruciger*, Latin.] Bearing the cross.

**CRUD.** *n. f.* [commonly written *curd*. See *CURD*.] A concre-  
tion of any liquid into hardness or stiffness; coagulation.

**CRUDE.** *adj.* [*crudus*, Latin.]

## 1. Raw; not subdued by fire.

## 2. Not changed by any process or preparation.

Common *crude* salt, barely dissolved in common *aqua fortis*,  
will give it power of working upon gold. *Boyle on Fluidity.*

Fermented liquors have quite different qualities from the  
plant itself; for no fruit, taken *crude*, has the intoxicating qua-  
lity of wine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**3. Harsh; unripe.**  
A juice so *crude* as cannot be ripened to the degree of nou-  
rishment. *Bacon's Natural History, N. 632.*

**4. Unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach.**  
While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong  
for the efficient that should convert or alter it, whereby it re-  
sisteth and holdeth fast, in some degree, the first form or con-  
sistence, it is, all that while, *crude* and unconcoct; and the  
process is to be called crudity and unconcoction. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

**5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature.**  
In a moment up they turned,  
Wide the celestial soil; and saw beneath  
Th' originals of nature, in their *crude*  
Conception. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 511.*

**6. Having indigested notions.**  
Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself,  
*Crude*, or intoxicate, collecting toys. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*

**7. Indigested; not fully concocted in the intellect.**  
Others, whom meer ambition fires, and dote  
Of provinces abroad, which they have feign'd  
To their *crude* hopes, and I as amply promis'd. *B. Johnson.*

What peradventure may seem full to me, may appear very  
*crude* and maimed to a stranger. *Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.*

Aburd expressions, *crude* abortive thoughts,  
All the lewd legions of exploded faults. *Roscommon.*

**CRU'DELY.** *adv.* [from *crude*.] Unripely; without due pre-  
paration.

Th' advice was true; but fear had seiz'd the most,  
And all good counsel is on cowards lost:  
The question *crudely* put, to shun delay,  
'Twas carry'd by the major part to stay. *Dryden.*

**CRU'DENESS.** *n. f.* [from *crude*.] Unripeness; indigestion.

**CRU'DITY.** *n. f.* [from *crude*.] Indigestion; unconcoction.

They are very temperate, whereby they prevent indigestion  
and *crudities*, and consequently putrescence of humours. *Brown.*

A diet of viscid aliment creates flatulency and *crudities* in  
the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

**2. Unripeness; want of maturity.**

**To CRU'DLE.** *v. a.* [a word of uncertain etymology.] To  
coagulate; to congeal.

I felt my *crudled* blood  
Congeal with fear; my hair with horror stood. *Dryd. Æn.*



The Gelons use it, when, for drink and food,  
They mix their *crudled* milk with horses blood. *Dryd. Virg.*

**CRU'DY.** *adj.* [from *crud*]  
1. Concreted; coagulated.  
His cruel wounds with *crudy* blood congeal'd,  
They binden up so wisely as they may. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

2. [from *crude*] Raw; chill.  
Sherris sack ascends into the brain; dries me there all the  
foolish, dull, and *crudy* vapours which environ it. *Shakespeare.*

**CRUEL.** *adj.* [*cruel*, French; *crudelis*, Latin.]  
1. Pleased with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; with-  
out pity; without compassion; savage; barbarous; un-  
relenting.  
If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,  
Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the key;  
All *cruel's* else subscrib'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
If thou art that *cruel* god, whose eyes  
Delight in blood, and human sacrifice. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

2. [Of things.] Bloody; mischievous; destructive; causing  
pain.  
Consider mine enemies; for they are many, and they hate  
me with *cruel* hatred. *Pf. xxv. 19.*  
We beheld one of the *cruellest* fights between two knights,  
that ever hath adorned the most martial story. *Sidney, b. ii.*

**CRUELLY.** *adv.* [from *cruel*.] In a cruel manner; inhumanly;  
barbarously.  
He relies upon a broken reed, that not only basely fails, but  
also *cruelly* pierces the hand that rests upon it. *South's Sermon.*  
Since you deny him entrance, he demands  
His wife, whom *cruelly* you hold in bands. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

**CRUELNESS.** *n. f.* [from *cruel*.] Inhumanity; cruelty.  
But she more cruel, and more savage wild,  
Than either lion or the lioness,  
Shames not to be with guiltless blood defil'd;  
She taketh glory in her *cruelness*. *Spenser, Sonnet 20.*

**CRUELTY.** *n. f.* [*cruauté*, French.] Inhumanity; savageness;  
barbarity.  
The *cruelty* and envy of the people,  
Permitted by our daftard nobles,  
Have suffer'd me by the voice of slaves to be  
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
There were great changes in the world by the revolutions  
of empire, the *cruelties* of conquering, and the calamities of  
enslaved nations. *Temple.*

**CRU'ENTATE.** *adj.* [*cruentatus*, Latin.] Smeared with blood.  
Atomical aporrheas pass from the *cruentate* cloth or weapon  
to the wound. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 24.*

**CRU'ET.** *n. f.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A vial for vinegar or oyl,  
with a stopple.  
Within thy reach I set the vinegar!  
And fill'd the *cruet* with the acid tide,  
While pepper-water worms thy bait supply'd. *Swift.*

**CRUISE.** *n. f.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A small cup.  
I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a barrel, and  
a little oil in a *cruise*. *I Kings, xvii. 12.*  
The train prepare a *cruise* of curious mold,  
A *cruise* of fragrance, form'd of burnish'd gold. *Pope's Od. 5.*

**A CRUISE.** *n. f.* [*croise*, Fr. from the original *cruisers*, who  
bore the cross, and plundered only infidels.] A voyage in  
search of plunder.  
**TO CRUISE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rove over the sea in  
search of opportunities to plunder; to wander on the sea  
without any certain course.

**CRU'ISER.** *n. f.* [from *cruise*.] One that roves upon the sea  
in search of plunder.  
Amongst the *cruisers* it was complained, that their surgeons  
were too active in amputating fractured members. *Wiseman.*

**CRUM.** } *n. f.* [*cruma*, Saxon; *kruyme*, Dutch; *krummel*,  
**CRUMB.** } German.  
1. The soft part of bread; not the crust.  
Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only thin  
cut; and let it be boiled in milk 'till it grow to a pulp. *Bacon.*

2. A small particle or fragment of bread.  
More familiar grown, the table *crums*  
Attract his slender feet. *Thomson's Winter, l. 255.*

**TO CRU'MBLE.** *v. a.* [from *crumb*.] To break into small  
pieces; to comminute.  
Flesh is but the glass which holds the dust  
That measures all our time, which also shall  
Be *crumbled* into dust. *Herbert.*  
He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,  
And *crumble* all thy sinews. *Milton.*  
By frequent parcelling and subdividing of inheritances, in  
process of time they became so divided and *crumbled*, that  
there were few persons of able estates. *Hale's Com. Law of Eng.*  
At the same time we were *crumbled* into various factions  
and parties, all aiming at by-interests, without any sincere  
regard for the publick good. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
The other bill leaves three hundred pounds a year to the  
mother church; which three hundred pounds, by another act  
passed some years ago, they can divide likewise, and *crumble*  
as low as their will and pleasure will dispose of them. *Swift.*

**TO CRU'MBLE.** *v. n.* To fall into small pieces.  
There is so hot a summer in my brain,  
That all my bowels *crumble* up to dust. *Shakesp. King John.*  
Nor is the profit small the peasant makes,  
Who smooths with harrow, or who pounds with rakes,  
The *crumbling* clods. *Dryden's Georg.*  
Ambition sigh'd: she found it vain to trust  
The faithless column, and the *crumbling* bust. *Pope's Epist.*  
If the stone is brittle, it will often *crumble*, and pass in the  
form of gravel. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
What house, when its materials *crumble*,  
Must not inevitably tumble? *Swift.*  
For the little land that remains, provision is made by the  
late act against popery, that it will daily *crumble* away. *Swift.*

**CRU'MENAL.** *n. f.* [from *crumena*, Latin.] A purse.  
The fat ox, that woon lye in the stall,  
Is now fast stalled in her *crumenal*. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

**CRU'MMY.** *adj.* [from *crum*.] Soft.

**CRUMP.** *adj.* [*crump*, Saxon; *krom*, Dutch; *krumm*, Germ.]  
Crooked in the back.  
When the workman took measure of him, he was *crump*  
shouldered, and the right side higher than the left. *L'Esrange.*

**TO CRU'MPLE.** *v. a.* [from *crump*; or corrupted from *rumple*,  
*rompelen*, Dutch.] To draw into wrinkles; to crush together  
in complications.  
Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and exposing his palm to  
two or three that stood by him, they *crumpled* it into all shapes,  
and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made. *Addis.*

**CRU'MPLING.** *n. f.* A small degenerate apple.

**TO CRUNK.** } *v. n.* To cry like a crane. *Dict.*  
**TO CRU'NKLE.** }

**CRU'PPER.** *n. f.* [from *croupe*, Fr. the buttocks of the horse.]  
That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the  
saddle to the tail.  
Clitophon had received such a blow, that he had lost the  
reins of his horse, with his head well nigh touching the *crup-*  
*per* of the horse. *Sidney.*  
Where have you left the money that I gave you?  
—Oh—sixpence, that I had a Wednesday last,  
To pay the saddler for my mistress' *crupper*. *Shakespeare.*  
Full oft the rivals met, and neither spar'd  
His utmost force, and each forgot to ward:  
The head of this was to the saddle bent,  
The other backward to the *crupper* sent. *Dryden.*

**CRU'RAL.** *adj.* [from *crus cruris*, Latin.] Belonging to the leg.  
The sharpness of the teeth, and the strength of the *crural*  
muscles in lions and tygers, are the cause of the great and  
habitual immorality of those animals. *Arbutnot.*

**CRUSA'DE.** } *n. f.* See **CROISADE.**  
**CRUSA'DO.** }

1. An expedition against the infidels.  
2. A coin stamped with a cross.  
Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse  
Full of *crusadoes*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

**CRUSE.** See **CRUISE.**

**CRU'SET.** *n. f.* A goldsmith's melting pot. *Philips.*

**TO CRUSH.** *v. a.* [*ecrafer*, French.]  
1. To press between two opposite bodies; to squeeze.  
You speak him far.—  
—I don't extend him, sir: within himself  
*Crush* him together, rather than unfold  
His measure fully. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
The ass thrust herself unto the wall, and *crushed* Balaam's  
foot against the wall. *Num. xxii. 25.*  
Bacchus that first, from out the purple grape,  
*Crush'd* the sweet poison of misused wine. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
I fought and fell like one, but death deceiv'd me:  
I wanted weight of feeble Moors upon me,  
To *crush* my foul out. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. To press with violence.  
When loud winds from diff'rent quarters rush,  
Vast clouds encount'ring, one another *crush*. *Waller.*

3. To overwhelm; to beat down.  
Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath,  
That they may *crush* down, with a heavy fall,  
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries! *Shakesp. Rich. III.*  
The sad weight of such ingratitude  
Will *crush* me into earth.  
Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as vain,  
To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To subdue; to depress; to dispirit.  
They use them to plague their enemies, or to oppress and *crush*  
some of their own too stubborn freeholders. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Mine emulation  
Hath not that honour in't it had; for  
I thought to *crush* him in an equal force,  
True sword to sword. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
This act  
Shall bruise the head of Satan, *crush* his strength,  
Defeating sin and death, his two main arms. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*  
What can that man fear, who takes care to please a Being  
that is so able to *crush* all his adversaries? a Being that can  
divert



# CRY

divert any misfortune from befalling him, or turn any such misfortune to his advantage? *Addison's Guardian*, No. 107.

**TO CRUSH.** *v. n.* To be condensed; to come in a close body.  
Poverty, cold wind, and *crushing* rain,  
Beat keen and heavy on thy tender years. *Thomf. Autumn.*

**CRUSH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A collision.  
Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,  
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,  
The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds. *Addif. Cato.*

**CRUST.** *n. f.* [*crusta*, Latin.]

1. Any shell, or external coat, by which any body is enveloped.  
I have known the statue of an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dross. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*
2. An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body.  
Were the river a confusion of never so many different bodies, if they had been all actually dissolved, they would at least have formed one continued *crust*; as we see the scorium of metals always gathers into a solid piece. *Addison on Italy.*  
The viscous *crust* stops the entry of the chyle into the lacteals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
3. The case of a pye made of meal, and baked.  
He was never suffered to go abroad, for fear of catching cold: when he should have been hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's side learning how to season it, or put it in *crust*. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 462.
4. The outer hard part of bread.  
Th' impenetrable *crust* thy teeth defies,  
And petrify'd with age, securely lies. *Dryden's Juv. Sat. v.*
5. A waste piece of bread.  
Y' are liberal now; but when your turn is sped,  
You'll wish me choak'd with every *crust* of bread. *Dryden.*  
Men will do tricks, like dogs, for *crusts*. *L'Estrange.*

**TO CRUST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard case.  
Why gave you me a monarch's soul,  
And *crusted* it with base plebeian clay. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*  
Nor is it improbable but that, in process of time, the whole surface of it may be *crusted* over, as the islands enlarge themselves, and the banks close in upon them. *Addison on Italy.*  
And now their legs, and breasts, and bodies stood  
*Crusted* with bark, and hard'ning into wood. *Addison.*  
In some, who have run up to men without education, we may observe many great qualities darkened and eclipsed; their minds are *crusted* over, like diamonds in the rock. *Felton.*
2. To foul with concretions.  
If your master hath many musty, or very foul and *crusted* bottles, let those be the first you truck at the next alehouse. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

**TO CRUST.** *v. n.* To gather or contract a crust; to gain a hard covering.  
I contented myself with a plaister upon the place that was burnt, which *crusted* and healed in very few days. *Temple.*

**CRUSTA'CEOUS.** *adj.* [from *crusta*, Lat.] Shelly, with joints; not testaceous; not with one continued uninterrupted shell.  
Lobster is *crustaceous*, oyster testaceous.  
It is true that there are some shells, such as those of lobsters, crabs, and others of *crustaceous* kinds, that are very rarely found at land. *Woodward's Natural History.*

**CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *crustaceous*.] The quality of having jointed shells.

**CRU'STILY.** *adv.* [from *crusty*.] Peevishly; snappishly.

**CRU'STINESS.** *n. f.* [from *crusty*.]

1. The quality of a crust.
2. Peevishness; moroseness.

**CRU'STY.** *adj.* [from *crust*.]

1. Covered with a crust.  
The egg itself deserves our notice: its parts within, and its *crusty* coat without, are admirably well fitted for the business of incubation. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
2. Sturdy; morose; snappish: a low word.

**CRUTCH.** *n. f.* [*croccia*, Ital. *croce*, Fr. *crucke*, Germ.] A support used by cripples.  
Ah, thus king Henry throws away his *crutch*,  
Before his legs be firm to bear his body. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*  
Beauty doth varnish age, as if new born,  
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy. *Shakespeare.*  
Hence, therefore, thou nice *crutch*:  
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,  
Must glove this hand. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
On these new *crutches* let them learn to walk. *Dryd. Geor.*  
This fair defect, this helpless aid call'd wife,  
The bending *crutch* of a decrepit life. *Dryden.*  
At best a *crutch* that lifts the weak along,  
Supports the feeble, but retards the strong. *Smith.*  
The dumb shall sing, the lame his *crutch* forego,  
And leap exulting like the bounding roe. *Pope's Messiah.*

**TO CRUTCH.** *v. a.* [from *crutch*.] To support on crutches as a cripple.  
I hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,  
Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse. *Dryden.*

**TO CRY.** *v. n.* [crier, French.]

1. To speak with vehemence and loudness.

# CRY

Methought I heard a voice *cry*, sleep no more!  
Macbeth, doth murder sleep! the innocent sleep! *Shakefp.*  
While his falling tears the stream supply'd,  
Thus mourning to his mother goddess *cry'd*. *Dryden's Virg.*

2. To call importunately.  
I *cried*, by reason of mine affliction, unto the Lord, and he heard me. *Jon. ii. 2.*
3. To talk eagerly or incessantly; to repeat continually.  
They be idle; therefore they *cry*, saying let us go. *Ex. v. 8.*
4. To proclaim; to make publick.  
Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. *Jer. ii. 2.*  
The Egyptians shall help in vain, and to no purpose; therefore have I *cried*, concerning this, their strength is to sit still. *If. xxx. 7.*
5. To exclaim.  
Yet let them look they glory not in mischief,  
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;  
For then, my guiltless blood must *cry* against them. *Shakefp.*  
What's the matter,  
That in the several places of the city  
You *cry* against the noble senate. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
If dressing, mistreッシング, and compliment,  
Take up thy day, the sun himself will *cry*  
Against thee. *Herbert.*  
Lyfimachus having obtained the favour of seeing his ships  
and machines, surpris'd at the contrivance, *cried* out that they  
were built with more than human art. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
6. To utter lamentations.  
We came *crying* hither:  
Thou know'st, the first time that we smell the air,  
We wawle and *cry*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Behold, my servants shall sing for joy of heart; but ye  
shall *cry* for sorrow of heart, and shall howl for vexation of  
spirit. *If. lxxv. 14.*  
When any great evil has been upon philosophers, they cer-  
tainly sigh and groan as pitifully, and *cry* out as loud, as other  
men. *Tillotson, Sermon v.*
7. To squall, as an infant.  
Should some god tell me, that should I be born,  
And *cry* again, his offer I should scorn. *Denham.*  
Thus, in a starry night, fond children *cry*  
For the rich spangles that adorn the sky. *Waller.*  
He struggles for breath, and *cries* for aid;  
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid. *Dryden's Fables.*  
The child certainly knows that the wormseed or mustard-  
seed it refuses, is not the apple or sugar it *cries* for. *Locke.*
8. To weep; to shed tears.  
Her who still weeps with spungy eyes,  
And her who is dry cork, and never *cries*. *Denne.*
9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal.  
He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens  
which *cry*. *Psaln, cxlvii. 9.*  
The beasts of the field *cry* also unto thee. *Joel, i. 20.*
10. To yelp, as a hound on a scent.  
Why, Belman is as good as he, my lord;  
He *cried* upon it at the meekest loss;  
Trust me, I take him for the better dog. *Shakespeare.*

**TO CRY.** *v. a.* To proclaim publickly something lost or found,  
in order to its recovery or restitution.  
She seeks, she sighs, but no where spies him:  
Love is lost, and thus she *cries* him. *Crashaw.*

**TO CRY down.** *v. a.*

1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry.  
Bavius *cries down* an admirable treatise of philosophy, and  
says there's atheism in it. *Watts's Improvement, p. i. c. 6.*  
Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would  
not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson, Sermon ii.*
2. To prohibit.  
By all means *cry down* that unworthy course of late times,  
that they should pay money. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
3. To overbear.  
I'll to the king,  
And from a mouth of honour quite *cry down*  
This Ipswich fellow's insolence. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

**TO CRY out.** *v. n.*

1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour.  
They make the oppressed to cry; they *cry out* by reason of  
the arm of the mighty. *Job, xxxv. 5.*  
With that Susanna *cried* with a loud voice, and the two  
elders *cried out* against her. *Suf. xxiv.*
2. To complain loudly.  
We are ready to *cry out* of an unequal management, and  
to blame the Divine administration. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. To blame; to censure: with *of*, *against*, *upon*.  
Are these things then necessities?  
Then let us meet them like necessities;  
And that same word even now *cries out* on us. *Shakespeare.*  
Giddy censure  
Will then *cry out* of Marcius: oh, if he  
Had borne the business. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Behold, I *cry out* of wrong, but I am not heard. *Job, xix. 7.*



# CRY

- Cry out upon the stars for doing*  
 Ill offices, to cross their wooing. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. i.*  
*Epiphanius cries out upon it as rank idolatry, and destructive*  
*to their souls who did it.* *Stillingsfleet.*  
 Tumult, sedition and rebellion, are things that the followers  
 of that hypothesis *cry out against.* *Locke.*  
 I find every sect, as far as reason will help them, make use  
 of it gladly; and where it fails them, they *cry out* it is matter  
 of faith, and above reason. *Locke.*
4. To declare loud.
  5. To be in labour.

What! is she *crying out*? —  
 —So said her woman; and that her sufferance made  
 Each pang a death. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
 To *CRY up*. *v. a.*

1. To applaud; to exalt; to praise.  
 Instead of *crying up* all things which are brought from be-  
 yond sea, let us advance the native commodities of our own  
 kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The philosopher deservedly suspected himself of vanity,  
 when *cried up* by the multitude. *Glanville's Sceps. c. 18.*

The astrologer, if his predictions come to pass, is *cried up*  
 to the stars from whence he pretends to draw them. *South.*

They slight the strongest arguments that can be brought for  
 religion, and *cry up* very weak ones against it. *Tillotson's Serm.*

He may, out of interest, as well as conviction, *cry up* that  
 for sacred, which, if once trampled on and profaned, he him-  
 self cannot be safe, nor secure. *Locke.*

Poets, like monarchs on an Eastern throne,  
 Confin'd by nothing but their will alone,  
 Here can *cry up*, and there as boldly blame,  
 And, as they please, give infamy or fame. *Walsh.*

Those who are fond of continuing the war, *cry up* our con-  
 stant success at a most prodigious rate. *Swift.*

2. To raise the price by proclamation.  
 All the effect that I conceive was made by *crying up* the  
 pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that species,  
 instead of others current here. *Temple.*

*CRY. n. f.* [*cri*, French.]

1. Lamentation; shriek; scream.  
 And all the first-born in the land of Egypt shall die, and  
 there shall be a great *cry* throughout all the land. *Exod. xi. 5.*
2. Weeping; mourning.
3. Clamour; outcry.

Amazement seizes all; the general *cry*  
 Proclaims Laocoon justly doom'd to die. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

These narrow and selfish views have so great an influence in  
 this *cry*, that there are several of my fellow freeholders who  
 fancy the church in danger upon the rising of bank-stock. *Add.*

4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or any other passion.  
 In popish countries some impostor cries out, a miracle! a  
 miracle! to confirm the deluded vulgar in their errors; and  
 so the *cry* goes round, without examining into the cheat. *Swift.*
5. Proclamation.

6. The hawkers proclamation of wares to be sold in the street;  
 as, *the cries of London.*

7. Acclamation; popular favour.  
 The *cry* went once for thee,  
 And still it might, and yet it may again. *Shakespeare.*
8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expression.

Sounds also, besides the distinct *cries* of birds and beasts,  
 are modified by diversity of notes of different length, put to-  
 gether, which make that complex idea called tune. *Locke.*

9. Importunate call.  
 Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up *cry* nor prayer  
 for them. *Jer. vii. 13.*
10. Yelping of dogs.

He scorns the dog, resolves to try  
 The combat next; but if their *cry*  
 Invades again his trembling ear,  
 He strait resumes his wonted care. *Waller.*

11. Yell; inarticulate noise.  
 There shall be the noise of a *cry* from the fishgate, and an  
 howling from the second, and a great crashing from the hills.  
*Zeph. i. 10.*
12. A pack of dogs.

About her middle round,  
 A *cry* of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
 You common *cry* of curs, whose breath I hate  
 As reek o' th' rotten fens; whose loves I prize  
 As the dead carcases of unburied men,  
 That do corrupt my air. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

*CRYAL. n. f.* The heron. *Ainsworth.*

*CRYER. See CRIER.*

*CRYER. n. f.* A kind of hawk called the falcon gentle; an

enemy to pigeons, and very swift. *Ainsworth.*

*CRYPTICAL. } adj. [κρυπτός.] Hidden; secret; occult; pri-*

*CRYPTICK. } vate; unknown; not divulged.*

The students of nature, conscious of her more *cryptick*  
 ways of working, resolve many strange effects into the near  
 efficiency of second causes. *Glanville's Apology.*

Speakers, whose chief business is to amuse or delight, do

# CRY

not confine themselves to any natural order, but in a *cryptical*  
 or hidden method adapt every thing to their ends. *Watts.*

*CRYPTICALLY. adv.* [from *cryptical*] Occultly; secretly;  
 perhaps in the following example, the author might have  
 written *critically*.

We take the word acid in a familiar sense, without *crypti-*  
*cally* distinguishing it from those sapers that are a-kin to  
 it. *Boyle.*

*CRYPTO'GRAPHY. n. f.* [κρυπτός and γράφω.]

1. The act of writing secret characters.

2. Secret characters; ciphers.

*CRYPTO'LOGY. n. f.* [κρυπτός and λόγος.] Ænigmatical lan-  
 guage.

*CRYSTAL. n. f.* [κρύσταλλος.]

1. *Crystals* are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies,  
 of regularly angular figures, composed of simple, not fila-  
 mentous plates, not flexible or elastick, giving fire with steel,  
 not fermenting with acid menstrua, and calcining in a strong  
 fire. There are many various species of it produced in dif-  
 ferent parts of the globe. *Hill on Fossils.*

*Island crystal* bears a red heat without losing its transpa-  
 rency, and in a very intense heat calcines without fusion:  
 steeped a day or two in water, it loses its natural polish:  
 rubbed on cloth, it attracts straws, like amber *Chambers.*

*Island crystal* is a genuine spar, of an extremely pure, clear,  
 and fine texture, seldom either blemished with flaws or spots,  
 or stained with any other colour. It is always an oblique  
 parallelopiped of six planes, and found from a quarter of an  
 inch to three inches in diameter. It is moderately heavy, but  
 very soft, and is easily serated with a pin. It very freely cal-  
 cines into a pure, but opaque white. It is found in the island  
 of Iceland, and in many parts of Germany and France. A  
 remarkable property of this body, which has much employed  
 the writers on opticks, is its double refraction; so that if it  
 be laid over a black line, drawn on paper, two lines appear  
 in the place of one, of the same colour and thickness, and  
 running parallel to one another at a small distance. *Hill.*

Water, as it seems, turneth into *crystal*; as is seen in divers  
 caves, where the *crystal* hangs in stalactites. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

If *crystal* be a stone, it is not immediately concreted by the  
 efficacy of cold, but rather by a mineral spirit. *Brown.*

*Crystal* is certainly known, and distinguished by the degree of  
 its diaphaneity and of its refraction, as also of its hardness,  
 which are ever the same. *Woodward's Math. Foss.*

3. *Crystal* is also used for a factitious body cast in the glass-houses,  
 called also *crystal glass*, which is carried to a degree of per-  
 fection beyond the common glass; though it comes far short  
 of the whiteness and vivacity of the natural *crystal*. *Chambers.*

4. *Crystals* [in chymistry] express salts or other matters shot or  
 congealed in manner of *crystal*. *Chambers.*

If the menstruum be overcharged, within a short time  
 the metals will shoot into certain *crystals*. *Bacon.*

*CRYSTAL. adj.*

1. Consisting of crystal.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of Gods,  
 Thy *crystal* window ope, look out. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

2. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid.  
 In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds  
 By *crystal* streams, that murmur through the meads. *Dryden.*

*CRYSTALLINE. adj.* [*crystallinus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of crystal.

Mount eagle to my palace *crystalline*. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

We provided ourselves with some small receivers, blown of  
*crystalline* glass. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. Bright; clear; pellucid; transparent.

The clarifying of water is an experiment tending to the  
 health; besides the pleasure of the eye, when water is *crystal-*  
*line*. It is effected by casting in and placing pebbles at the  
 head of the current, that the water may strain through them.  
*Bacon's Natural History, N. 7.*

He on the wings of cherub rode sublime  
 On the *crystalline* sky, in saphir thron'd

Illustrious far and wide. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

*CRYSTALLINE Humour. n. f.* The second humour of the eye,  
 that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea,  
 opposite to the papilla, nearer to the forepart than the back-  
 part of the globe. It is the least of the humours, but much  
 more solid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on  
 both sides, resembles two unequal segments of spheres, of  
 which the most convex is on its backside, which makes a small  
 cavity in the glassy humour in which it lies. It is covered  
 with a fine coat, called aranea.

The parts of the eye are made convex, and especially  
 the *crystalline humour*, which is of a lenticular figure, convex  
 on both sides. *Ray on the Creation.*

*CRYSTALLIZA'TION. n. f.* [from *crystallize*.] Congelation into  
 crystals.

Such a combination of saline particles as resembles the  
 form of a crystal, variously modified, according to the nature  
 and texture of the salts. The method is by dissolving any  
 saline body in water, and filtering it, to evaporate, till a film  
 appear at the top, and then let it stand to shoot; and this it  
 does.



does by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in salt, by reason of its solidity: whereby, when the menstruum or fluid, in which such particles flow, is sated enough or evaporated, so that the saline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then will they run into crystals. And this is peculiar to those, that let them be ever so much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet, when they are formed into crystals, they each of them reassume their proper shapes; so that one might as easily divest them of their saltiness, as of their figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the crystals, we may understand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form those crystals; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the crystals. *Quincy.*

2. The mass formed by congelation or concretion.

All natural metallick and mineral *crystallizations* were effected by the water, which first brought the particles, whereof each consists, out from amongst the matter of the strata. *Woodward's Natural History, p. i.*

To CRYSTALLIZE. *v. a.* [from *crystal*.] To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

If you dissolve copper in *aqua fortis*, or spirit of nitre, you may, by *crystallizing* the solution, obtain a goodly blue. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

To CRYSTALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagulate; congeal; concrete; or shoot into crystals.

Recent urine will likewise *crystallize* by inspissation, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliquents.*

CUB. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beast; generally of a bear or fox.

I would outface the fiercest eyes that look,  
Pluck the young sucking *cubs* from the she-bear. *Shakespeare.*

This night, wherein the *cube*-drawn bear would couch,  
The lion, and the belly pinched wolf,  
Keep their fur dry. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

In the eagle's destroying one fox's *cubs*, there's power executed with oppression. *L'Estrange, Fable 72.*

2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fish.

Two mighty whales, which swelling seas had tost,  
One as a mountain vast, and with her came  
A *cube*, not much inferior to his dame. *Waller.*

3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.

O thou dissembling *cube*! what wilt thou be,  
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?  
Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,  
That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow? *Shakespeare.*

O most comical fight! a country squire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr. Snipwel's shop last night; but, such two unlicked *cubs*! *Congreve.*

To CUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth: used of beasts, or of a woman in contempt.

*Cub'd* in a cabin, on a mattress laid,  
On a brown George with lousy swabbers fed;  
Dead wine, that stinks of the Borrachio, sup  
From a foul jack, or greasy mapple cup. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

CUBATION. *n. f.* [cubatio, Lat.] The act of lying down. *Dict.*

CUBATORY. *adj.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Recumbent. *Dict.*

CUBATURE. *n. f.* [from *cube*.] The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body. *Harris.*

CUBE. *n. f.* [from *κῦβος*, a die.]

1. [In geometry.] A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers.*

2. [In arithmetick.] See CUBICK Number.

All the master planets move about the sun at several distances, as their common center, and with different velocities. This common law being observed in all of them, that the squares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the *cubes* of their distances. *Grew's Cosmolog. b. i. c. 2. f. 6.*

CUBE Root. } *n. f.* The origin of a cubick number; or a  
CUBICK Root. } number, by whose multiplication into itself, and again into the product, any given number is formed: thus two is the cube-root of eight. *Chambers.*

CUBEB. *n. f.* A small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, of a greyish-brown colour on the surface, and composed of a corrugated or wrinkled external bark, covering a single and thin friable shell or capsule, containing a single seed of a roundish figure, blackish on the surface, and white within. It has an aromatick, but not very strong smell, and is acrid and pungent to the taste, but less so than pepper. *Cubebs* are brought into Europe from the island of Java; but the plant, which produces them, is wholly unknown to us. They are warm and carminative; and the Indians steep them in wine, and esteem them provocatives to venery. *Hill.*

Aromaticks, as *cubebs*, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are usually put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily spirits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CUBICAL. } *adj.* [from *cube*.]

CUBICK. }

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

A close vessel, containing ten *cubical* feet of air, will not suffer a wax-candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it be suffocated. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

It is above a hundred to one, against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of faces with four *cubical* dice; because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is applied to numbers.

The number of four, multiplied into itself, produceth the square number of sixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produceth the *cubick* number of sixty-four. If we should suppose a multitude actually infinite, there must be infinite roots, and square and *cubick* numbers; yet, of necessity, the root is but the fourth part of the square, and the sixteenth part of the *cubick* number. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The number of ten hath been as highly extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, quadrate and *cubical* numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.*

CUBICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *cubical*.] The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULARY. *adj.* [cubiculum, Latin] Fitted for the posture of lying down.

Custom, by degrees, changed their *cubiculary* beds into discubitory, and introduced a fashion to go from the baths unto these. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 6.*

CUBIFORM. *adj.* [from *cube* and *form*.] Of the shape of a cube.

CUBIT. *n. f.* [from *cubitus*, Latin] A measure in use among the ancients; which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. This measure is the fourth part of a well proportioned man's stature. Some fix the Hebrew *cubit* at twenty inches and a half, Paris measure; and others at eighteen. *Calm.*

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard and a quarter of the stature, and makes a *cubit*; the first measure we read of, the ark of Noah being framed and measured by *cubits*. *Holder on Time.*

Measur'd by *cubit*, length, and breadth, and height. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

The Jews used two sorts of *cubits*; the sacred, and the profane or common one. *Arbuthnot on Measures.*

When on the goddess first I cast my sight,  
Scarce seem'd her stature of a *cubit* height. *Pope.*

CUBITAL. *adj.* [cubitalis, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit.

The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies, the towers of that city being so high, that, unto men below, they appeared in a *cubital* stature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*

CUCKINGSTOOL. *n. f.* An engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women, which, in ancient times, was called tumbrel. *Cowel.*

These mounted on a chair-curale,  
Which moderns call a *cucking-stool*,  
March proudly to the river's side. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 2.*

CUCKOLD. *n. f.* [cocu, Fr. from *coukoo*.] One that is married to an adulteress; one whose wife is false to his bed.

But for all the whole world; why, who would not make her husband a *cuckold*, to make him a monarch? I should venture purgatory for't. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

There have been,

Or I am much deceiv'd, *cuckolds* ere now;  
And many a man there is, ev'n at this present,  
Now while I speak this, holds his wife by th' arm,  
That little thinks she has been sluic'd in's absence. *Shakesp.*

For though the law makes null th' adulterer's deed

Of lands, to her the *cuckold* may succeed. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
Ever since the reign of king Charles II. the alderman is made a *cuckold*, the deluded virgin is debauched, and adultery and fornication are committed behind the scenes. *Swift.*

To CUCKOLD. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt a man's wife; to bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

If thou canst *cuckold* him, thou do'st thyself a pleasure, and me a sport. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. To wrong a husband by unchastity.

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,  
Nor strut in streets with amazonian pace;  
For that's to *cuckold* thee before thy face. *Dryd. Juven. Sat. 6.*

CUCKOLDLY. *adj.* [from *cuckold*.] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; sneaking.

Poor *cuckoldly* knave, I know him not: yet I wrong him to call him poor; they say the jealous knave hath masses of money. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

CUCKOLDMAKER. *n. f.* [cuckold and make.] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

If I spared any that had a head to hit, either young or old, he or she, *cuckold* or *cuckoldmaker*, let me never hope to see a chine again. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

One Hernando, *cuckoldmaker* of this city, contrived to steal her away. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

CUCKOLDOM. *n. f.* [from *cuckold*.]

1. The act of adultery.



# C U D

She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and conspiring  
cuckoldom against me. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. The state of a cuckold.

It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that  
knows of his *cuckoldom*, is himself. *Arbutn. Hist. of J. Bull.*  
CU'CKOO. *n. f.* [*cuccu*, Welsh; *cocu*, Fr. *cockock*, Dutch.]

1. A bird which appears in the Spring; and is said to suck the  
eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their  
place; from which practice, it was usual to alarm a husband at  
the approach of an adulterer by calling *cuckoo*, which, by mis-  
take, was in time applied to the husband. This bird is re-  
markable for the uniformity of his note, from which his name  
in most tongues seems to have been formed.

Finding Mopsa, like a *cuckoo* by a nightingale, alone with  
Pamela, I came in. *Sidney.*

The merry *cuckoo*, messenger of Spring,  
His trumpet shrill hath thrice already sounded. *Spenser.*

The plainfong *cuckoo* gray,  
Whose note full many a man doth mark,  
And dares not answer, nay. *Shakespeare.*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:  
Take heed ere Summer comes, or *cuckoo* birds affright. *Shak.*

I deduce,

From the first note the hollow *cuckoo* sings,  
The symphony of Spring; and touch a theme  
Unknown to fame, the passion of the grove. *Thomf. Spring.*

2. It is a name of contempt.

Why, what a rascal art thou then, to praise him so for  
running?—

—A horseback, ye *cuckoo*;—but a-foot, he will not budge  
a foot. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

CU'CKOO-BUD.

CU'CKOO-FLOWER. } *n. f.* The name of a flower.

When daizies pied, and violets blue,  
And *cuckoo-buds* of yellow hue,  
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakespeare.*

Nettles, *cuckoo-flowers*,

Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow  
In our sustaining corn. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

CU'CKOO-SPITTLE. *n. f.*

*Cuckoo-spittle*, or woodseare, is that spumous dew or exuda-  
tion, or both, found upon plants, especially about the joints  
of lavender and rosemary; observable with us about the lat-  
ter end of May. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 8.*

CU'CULLATE.

CU'CULLATED. } *adj.* [*cucullatus*, hooded, Latin.]

1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.

2. Having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

They are differently *cucullated*, and capuched upon the head  
and back. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 3.*

CU'CUMBER. *n. f.* [*cucumis*, Latin.] The name of a plant,  
and also of the fruit of that plant.

It hath a flower consisting of one single leaf, bell-shaped,  
and expanded toward the top, and cut into many segments;  
of which some are male, or barren, having no embryo, but  
only a large style in the middle, charged with the *farina*:  
others are female, or fruitful, being fastened to an embryo,  
which is afterwards changed into a fleshy fruit, for the most  
part oblong and turbinated, which is divided into three or  
four cells, inclosing many oblong seeds. The species are,  
1. The common cucumber. 2. The white cucumber. 3. The  
long Turkey cucumber. The first of these kinds is the most  
common in the English gardens. The second sort, which is  
by far the better fruit, as being less watery, and containing  
sweet seeds, is the most common kind cultivated in Holland.  
The third sort is propagated for the uncommon length of its  
fruit, and also its having less water, and fewer seeds; but it is  
not so fruitful as the common kind, nor will it come so early.  
The common sort is cultivated in three different seasons; the  
first of which is on hot-beds, under garden-frames, for early  
fruit: the second is under bell or hand glasses, for the middle  
crop; and the third is in the common ground for a late crop,  
or to pickle. *Miller.*

How *cucumbers* along the surface creep,

With crooked bodies and with bellies deep. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CU'CUMBER WILD. See WILD CUCUMBER.

CUCURBITACEOUS. *adj.* [from *cucurbita*, Latin, a gourd.]

*Cucurbitaceus* plants are those which resemble a gourd;  
such as the pumpkin and melon. *Chambers.*

CU'CURBITE. *n. f.* [*cucurbita*, Latin.] A chymical vessel,

commonly called a *body*, made of earth or glass, in the shape  
of a gourd, and therefore called *cucurbite*. *Quincy.*

I have, for curiosity's sake, distilled quicksilver in a *cucurbite*,  
fitted with a capacious glass-head. *Boyle on Colours.*

Let common yellow sulphur be put into a *cucurbite* glass,  
upon which pour the strongest *aqua fortis*. *Mortimer's Husband.*

CUD. *n. f.* [*cud*, Saxon.] That food which is repositied in the

first stomach in order to rumination, or to be chewed again.

Many times, when my master's cattle came hither to chew  
their *cud* in this fresh place, I might see the young bull testify  
his love. *Sidney.*

VOL. I.

# C U F

You range the pathless wood,

While on a flow'ry bank he chews the *cud*. *Dryden.*

CU'DDEN. } *n. f.* [without etymology.] A clown; a stupid

CU'DDY. } rustick; a low dolt: a low bad word.

The flaving *cudden*, propp'd upon his staff,

Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh. *Dryden.*

To CU'DDLE. *v. n.* [a low word, I believe, without etymo-  
logy.] To lye close; to squat.

Have you mark'd a partridge quake,

Viewing the tow'ring falcon nigh?

She *cuddles* low behind the brake;

Nor would she stay, nor dares she fly. *Prior.*

CUDGEL. *n. f.* [*kudse*, Dutch.]

1. A stick to strike with, lighter than a club, shorter than a  
pole.

Vine twigs, while they are green, are brittle; yet the wood,  
dried, is extreme tough; and was used by the captains of ar-  
mies, amongst the Romans, for their *cudgels*. *Bacon's N. Hist.*

Do not provoke the rage of stones

And *cudgels* to thy hide and bones.

Tremble and vanish.

*Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*

The ass was quickly given to understand, with a good  
*cudgel*, the difference betwixt the one playfellow and the  
other. *L'Estrange, Fab. 15.*

His surly officer ne'er fail'd to crack

His knotty *cudgel* on his tougher back. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

This, if well reflected on, would make people more wary  
in the use of the rod and the *cudgel*. *Locke.*

The wise Cornelius was convinced, that these, being pole-  
mical arts, could no more be learned alone than fencing or  
*cudgel*-playing. *Arbutnot and Pope's Martinus Scribnerus.*

2. To cross the CUDGELS, is to yield, from the practice of *cudgel*-  
players to lay one over the other.

It is much better to give way than it would be to contend  
at first, and then either to cross the *cudgels*, or to be baffled in  
the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*

To CU'DGEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a stick.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a foul-mouth'd  
man, as he is; and said he would *cudgel* you. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

The ass courting his master, just as the spaniel had done,  
instead of being stroked and made much of, is only rated off  
and *cudgelled* for all his courtship. *South's Sermons.*

Three duels he fought, thrice ventur'd his life;

Went home, and was *cudgell'd* again by his wife. *Swift.*

2. To beat in general.

*Cudgel* thy brains no more about it; for your dull ass will  
not mend his pace with beating. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

A good woman happened to pass by as a company of young  
fellows were *cudgelling* a walnut-tree, and asked them what  
they did that for. *L'Estrange.*

CUDGEL-PROOF. *adj.* Able to resist a stick.

His doublet was of sturdy buff,

And though not sword, yet *cudgel*-proof. *Hudibras, p. i.*

CU'DWEED. *n. f.* [from *cud* and *weed*.] A plant.

It hath downy leaves: the cup of the flower is scaly, neither  
shining nor specious: the flowers are cut in form of a star. It  
is cultivated for medicinal use. *Miller.*

CUE. *n. f.* [*queue*, a tail, French.]

1. The tail or end of any thing; as, the long curl of a wig.

2. The last words of a speech which the player who is to an-  
swer catches, and regards as intimation to begin.

Pyramus, you begin: when you have spoken your speech,  
enter into that brake; and so every one according to his  
*cue*. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction.

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,

That he should weep for her? What would he do,

Had he the motive and the *cue* for passion

That I have? He would drown the stage with tears. *Shakesp.*

Let him know how many servants there are, of both sexes,  
who expect vails; and give them their *cue* to attend in two  
lines, as he leaves the house. *Swift.*

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Hold your hands,

Both you of my inclining, and the rest:

Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it

Without a prompter.

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

Neither is Otto here a much more taking gentleman:  
nothing appears in his *cue* to move pity, or any way make the  
audience of his party. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

5. Humour; temper of mind: a low word.

CUE'RPO. *n. f.* [Spanish.] To be in *cuerpo*, is to be without  
the upper coat or cloke, so as to discover the true shape of  
the *cuerpo* or body.

Expos'd in *cuerpo* to their rage,

Without my arms and equipage. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3.*

CUFF. *n. f.* [*zuffa*, a battle, *zuffare*, to fight, Italian.]

1. A blow with the fist; a box; a stroke.

The priest let fall the book,

And as he stoop'd again to take it up,



The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a cuff,  
That down fell priest and book, and book and priest *Shak.*  
There was, for a while, no money bid for argument,  
unless the poet and the player went to cuffs in the question.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

He gave her a cuff on the ear, and she would prick him  
with her knitting needle. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

Their own sects, which now lie dormant, would be soon  
at cuffs again with each other about power and preferment.  
*Swift.*

2. It is used of birds that fight with their talons.

To CUFF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight; to scuffle.

Clapping farces acted by the court,

While the peers cuff, to make the rabble sport. *Dryd. Juu.*

To CUFF. *v. a.*

1. To strike with the fist.

I'll after him again, and beat him.——

——Do, cuff him soundly; but never draw thy sword. *Shakesp.*

Well, sir Joseph, at your intreaty; but were not you, my  
friend, abused and cuffed, and kicked? *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

2. To strike with talons.

Those lazy owls, who, perch'd near fortune's top,

Sit only watchful with their heavy wings

To cuff down new-fledg'd virtues, that would rise

To nobler heights, and make the grove harmonious. *Otway.*

The dastard crow, that to the wood made wing,

With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring,

Who, safe in numbers, cuff the noble bird. *Dryden.*

They with their quills did all the hurt they cou'd,

And cuff'd the tender chickens from their food. *Dryden.*

3. To strike with wings. This seems improper.

Hov'ring about the coasts they make their moan,

And cuff the cliffs with pinions not their own. *Dryd. Æn.*

CUFF. *n. f.* [*coiffe*, French.] Part of the sleeve.

He railed at fops; and, instead of the common fashion, he  
would visit his mistress in a morning-gown, band, short cuffs,  
and a peaked beard. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

CU'INAGE. *n. f.* The making up of twine into such forms, as  
it is commonly framed into, for carriage to other places *Cowel.*

CU'IRASS. *n. f.* [*cuirasse*, Fr. from *cuir*, leather; *coraccia*, Ital.]  
A breastplate.

The lance pursu'd the voice without delay,

And pierc'd his cuirass, with such fury sent,

And sign'd his bosom with a purple dint. *Dryden.*

CU'IRASSIER. *n. f.* [from *cuirass*.] A man at arms; a soldier  
in armour.

The field all iron, cast a gleaming brown,

Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn

Cuirassiers, all in steel, for standing fight. *Mit. Parad. Reg.*

The picture of St. George, wherein he is described like a  
*cuirassier*, or horseman completely armed, is rather a symbolical  
image than any proper figure. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CU'ISH. *n. f.* [*cuisse*, French.] The armour that covers the  
thighs.

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on,

His cuishes on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,

Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

The croslet some, and some the cuishes mould,

With silver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryden's Æn.*

But what had our author to wound Æneas with at so critical  
a time? And how came the cuishes to be worse tempered  
than the rest of his armour? *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedicat.*

CU'LBES. *n. f.* [*colidei*, Latin.] Monks in Scotland.

CU'LERAGE. *n. f.* The same plant with ARSE-SMART. *Ainsw.*

CU'LINARY. *adj.* [*culina*, Latin.] Relating to the kitchen;  
relating to the art of cookery.

Great weight may condense those vapours and exhalations,  
as soon as they shall at any time begin to ascend from the sun,  
and make them presently fall back again into him, and by that  
action increase his heat; much after the manner that, in our  
earth, the air increases the heat of a culinary fire. *Newton.*

To those, who, by reason of their northern exposition, will  
be still forced to be at the expence of culinary fires, it will  
reduce the price of their manufacture. *Arbutnot.*

To CULL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To select from others; to  
pick out of many.

The best of every thing they had, being culled out for  
themselves, if there were in their flocks any poor diseased  
thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for  
the altar of God. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 34.*

Our engines shall be bent

Against the brows of this resisting town:

Call for our chiefest men of discipline,

To cull the plots of best advantage. *Shakesp. King John.*

Like the bee, culling from ev'ry flow'r,

Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey. *Sh.*

In this covert will we make our stand,

Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shakesp. Hen. VI. p. iii.*

I do remember an apothecary

In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,

Culling of simples. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Then in a moment fortune shall cull forth,

Out of one side, her happy minion. *Shakesp. King John.*

The choicest of the British, the Roman, Saxon, and Nor-  
man laws, being culled, as it were, this grand charter was ex-  
tracted. *Howel's Parley of Beasts.*

When false flow'rs of rhetoric thou would'st cull,

Trust nature, do not labour to be dull. *Dryden.*

From his herd he culls,

For slaughter, four the fairest of his bulls. *Dryd. Virg. Gear.*

When the current pieces of the same denomination are of  
different weights, then the traders in money cull out the  
heavier, and melt them down with profit. *Locke.*

With humble duty and officious haste,

I'll cull the farthest mead for thy repast. *Prior.*

The various off'rings of the world appear:

From each she nicely culls with curious toil,

And decks the goddesses with the glitt'ring spoil. *Pope.*

CU'LLER. *n. f.* [from *cull*.] One who picks or chooses.

CU'LLION. *n. f.* [*coglione*, a fool, Ital. perhaps from *scullion*.  
It seems to import meanness rather than folly.] A scoundrel;  
a mean wretch.

Such a one as leaves a gentleman,

And makes a god of such a cullion. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

Up to the breach, you dogs; avaunt, you cullions. *Shakesp.*

CU'LLIONLY. *adj.* [from *cullion*.] Having the qualities of a  
cullion; mean; base.

I'll make a sop o' th' moonshine of you: you whorson, cul-  
lion'y, barber-monger, draw. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

CU'LLUMBINE. *n. f.* [more properly spelt COLUMBINE, which  
see.] The flowers of this plant are beautifully variegated  
with blue, purple, red, and white. *Milner.*

Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry-bed;

Her neck, like to a bunch of cullumbines. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

CU'LLY. *n. f.* [*coglione*, Ital. a fool.] A man deceived or im-  
posed upon; as, by sharpers or a strumpet.

Why should you, whose mother wits

Are furnish'd with all perquisites,

B' allow'd to put all tricks upon

Our cully sex, and we use none? *Hudibras, p. iii.*

Yet the rich cullies may their boasting spare:

They purchase but sophisticated ware. *Dryden.*

He takes it in mighty dudgeon, because I won't let him  
make me over by deed as his lawful cully. *Arbutnot.*

To CU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befool; to cheat; to  
trick; to deceive; to impose upon.

CULMIFEROUS. *adj.* [*culmus* and *fero*, Latin.]

*Culmiferous* plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk,  
and usually hollow; and at each joint the stalk is wrapped  
about with single, narrow, long, sharp-pointed leaves, and  
their seeds are contained in chaffy husks. *Quincy.*

There are also several sorts of grasses, both of the Cyprus  
and *culmiferous* kinds; some with broader, others with nar-  
rower leaves. *Woodward on Fossils.*

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from  
the farinaceous or mealy seeds of some *culmiferous* plants; as  
oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panic, millet. *Arbutnot.*

To CULMINATE. *v. n.* [*culmen*, Latin.] To be vertical;  
to be in the meridian.

Far and wide his eye commands:

For sight no obstacle found here, or shade,

But all sunshine; as when his beams at noon

Culminate from th' equator. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

CULMINATION. *n. f.* [from *culminate*.] The transit of a pla-  
net through the meridian.

CULPABILITY. *n. f.* [from *culpable*.] Blameableness.

CU'LPABLE. *adj.* [*culpabilis*, Latin]

1. Criminal.

Proceed no straiter 'gainst our uncle Glo'ter,

Than from true evidence of good esteem,

He be approv'd in practice culpable. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

2. Guilty.

These being perhaps culpable of this crime, or favourers of  
their friends. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

3. Blameable; blameworthy.

The wisdom of God setteth before us in Scripture so many  
admirable patterns of virtue, and no one of them, without  
somewhat noted wherein they were culpable, to the end that  
to him alone it might always be acknowledged, *Thou only art  
holy, Thou only art just.* *Hooker's Preface.*

All such ignorance is voluntary, and therefore culpable; for  
as much as it was in every man's power to have prevented  
it. *South's Sermons.*

CU'LPABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *culpable*.] Blame; guilt.

CU'LPABLY. *adv.* [from *culpable*.] Blameably; criminally.

If we perform this duty pitifully and culpably, it is not to  
be expected we should communicate holily. *Taylor.*

CU'LPIT. *n. f.* [about this word there is great dispute. It is  
used by the judge at criminal trials, who, when the prisoner  
declares himself not guilty, and puts himself upon his trial,  
answers; *Culprit, God send thee a good deliverance.* It is likely  
that it is a corruption of *Qu'il parait, May it so appear,* the  
with



th of the judge being that the prisoner may be found innocent.] A man arraigned before his judge.

The knight appear'd, and silence they proclaim;

Then first the *culprit* answer'd to his name;

And, after forms of law, was last requir'd

To name the thing that woman most desir'd. *Dryden.*

An author is in the condition of a *culprit*; the publick are his judges: by allowing too much, and condescending too far, he may injure his own cause; and by pleading and asserting too boldly, he may displease the court. *Prior's Pref. to Solomon.*

**CULTER.** *n. f.* [*culter*, Latin.] The iron of the plow perpendicular to the sheare. It is commonly written *coulter*.

Her fallow lees

The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,

Doth root upon; while that the *culter* rusts,

That should deracinate such savagery. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

**TO CULTIVATE.** *v. a.* [*cultiver*, French.]

1. To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual industry.

Those excellent seeds implanted in your birth, will, if *cultivated*, be most flourishing in production; and, as the soil is good, and no cost nor care wanting to improve it, we must entertain hopes of the richest harvest. *Felton on the Clafficks.*

2. To improve; to meliorate.

Were we but less indulgent to our faults,

And patience had to *cultivate* our thoughts,

Our muse would flourish. *Waller.*

To make man mild and sociable to man,

To *cultivate* the wild licentious savage

With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,

Th' embellishments of life. *Addison's Cato.*

**CULTIVATION.** *n. f.* [from *cultivate*.]

1. The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.

2. Improvement in general; promotion; melioration.

An innate light discovers the common notions of good and evil, which, by *cultivation* and improvement, may be advanced to higher and brighter discoveries. *South's Sermons.*

A foundation of good sense, and a *cultivation* of learning, are required to give a seasoning to retirement, and make us taste the blessing. *Dryden.*

**CULTIVATOR.** *n. f.* [from *cultivate*.] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates; or endeavours to forward any vegetable product, or any thing else capable of improvement.

It has been lately complained of, by some *cultivators* of clover-grass, that from a great quantity of the seed not any grass springs up. *Boyle's Unsuccessful Experiments.*

**CULTURE.** *n. f.* [*cultura*, Latin.]

1. The act of cultivation; the act of tilling the ground; tillage.

Give us seed unto our heart, and *culture* to our understanding, that there may come fruit of it. *2 Esd viii. 6.*

These three last were slower than the ordinary wheat of itself, and this *culture* did rather retard than advance. *Bacon.*

The plough was not invented 'till after the deluge; the earth requiring little or no care or *culture*, but yielding its increase freely, and without labour and toil. *Woodward.*

Where grows?—Where grows it not? If vain our toil,

We ought to blame the *culture*, not the soil.

Fix'd to no spot is happiness sincere. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

They rose as vigorous as the sun;

Then to the *culture* of the willing glebe. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Art of improvement and melioration.

One might wear any passion out of a family by *culture*, as skilful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 75.*

**TO CULTURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cultivate; to manure; to till. It is used by *Thomson*, but without authority.

**CULVER.** *n. f.* [*culpe*, Saxon.] A pigeon. An old word.

Had he so done, he had him snatch'd away,

More light than *culver* in the falcon's fist. *Fairy Queen.*

Whence, borne on liquid wing,

The sound *culver* shoots. *Thomson's Spring.*

**CULVERIN.** *n. f.* [*colauvrine*, French.] A species of ordnance.

A whole cannon requires, for every charge, forty pounds of powder, and a bullet of sixty-four pounds; a *culverin*, sixteen pounds of powder, and a bullet of nineteen pounds; a demi-*culverin*, nine pounds of powder, and a bullet of twelve pounds. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

Here a well-polish'd mall gives us the joy

To see our prince his matchless force employ:

No sooner has he touch'd the flying ball,

But 'tis already more than half the mall;

And such a fury from his arm't has got,

As from a smoking *culverin* 'twere shot. *Waller.*

**CULVERKEY.** *n. f.* A species of flower.

Looking down the meadows I could see a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips, to make garlands. *Walton's Angler.*

**TO CUMBER.** *v. a.* [*kommeren*, *komberen*, to disturb, Dutch.]

1. To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct.

Why asks he, what avails him not in fight,

And would but *cumber*, and retard his flight,

In which his only excellence is plac'd!

You give him death, that intercept his haste. *Dryd. Fables.*

Hardly his head the plunging pilot rears,

Clog'd with his cloaths, and *cumber'd* with his years. *Dryd.*

The learning and mastery of a tongue, being uneasy and unpleasant enough in itself, should not be *cumbered* with any other difficulties, as is done in this way of proceeding. *Locke.*

2. To croud or load with something useless.

I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none: cut it down, why *cumbereth* it the ground? *Lu. xiii. 7.*

Let it not *cumber* your better remembrance. *Shakesp. Timon.*

The multiplying variety of arguments, especially frivolous ones, is not only lost labour, but *cumbers* the memory to no purpose. *Locke.*

3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to distress.

Domestick fury, and fierce civil strife,

Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy. *Shakespeare's Jul. Caesar.*

4. To busy; to distract with multiplicity of cares.

Martha was *cumbered* about much serving. *Luke, x. 40.*

5. To be troublesome in any place.

Doth the bramble *cumber* a garden? It makes the better hedge; where, if it chances to prick the owner, it will tear the thief. *Grew's Cosmol. b. iii. c. 2. sect. 47.*

**CUMBER.** *n. f.* [*komber*, Dutch.] Vexation; embarrassment; obstruction; hindrance; disturbance; distress.

By the occasion thereof I was brought to as great *cumber* and danger, as lightly any might escape. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring. *Spenser.*

The greatest ships are least serviceable, go very deep in water, are of marvellous charge and fearful *cumber*. *Raleigh.*

**CUMBERSOME.** *adj.* [from *cumber*.]

1. Troublesome; vexatious.

Thinking it too early, as long as they had any day, to break off so pleasing a company, with going to perform a *cumbersome* obedience. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Burthensome; embarrassing.

I was drawn in to write the first part by accident, and to write the second by some defects in the first: these are the *cumbersome* perquisites of authors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Unweildy; unmanageable.

Very long tubes are *cumbersome*, and scarce to be readily managed. *Newton's Opt.*

**CUMBERSOMELY.** *adj.* [from *cumbersome*.] In a troublesome manner; in a manner that produces hindrance and vexation.

**CUMBERSOMENESS.** *n. f.* [from *cumbersome*.] Encumbrance; hindrance; obstruction.

**CUMBRANCE.** *n. f.* [from *cumber*.] Burthen; hindrance; impediment.

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,

The wise man's *cumbrance*, if not snare; more apt

To slacken virtue, and abate her edge,

Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise. *Milt. P. L.*

**CUMBOUS.** *adj.* [from *cumber*.]

1. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing.

A cloud of *cumbrous* gnats do him molest;

All striving to infix their feeble stings,

That from their noyance he no where can rest. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Oppressive; burthensome.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong

Life much! Bent rather, how I may be quit,

Fairest and easiest, of this *cumbrous* charge. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Black was his count'nance in a little space;

For all the blood was gather'd in his face:

Help was at hand; they rear'd him from the ground,

And from his *cumbrous* arms his limbs unbound;

Then lanc'd a vein. *Dryden.*

Possession's load was grown so great,

He sunk beneath the *cumb'rous* weight. *Swift.*

3. Jumbled; obstructing each other.

Swift to their several quarters hasted then

The *cumb'rous* elements, earth, flood, air, fire. *Milt. P. Lost.*

**CUMFREY.** *n. f.* A medicinal plant.

**CUMIN.** *n. f.* [*cuminum*, Latin.] A plant.

The root is annual, the leaves like those of fenel: the seeds small, long, narrow, and crooked; two of which succeed each other's flower, as in other umbelliferous plants. The seeds of this plant are used in medicine, which are brought from the island of Malta, where it is cultivated; for it is too tender for our climate. *Miller.*

Rank-smelling rue, and *cumin*, good for eyes. *Spenser.*

**TO CUMULATE.** *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Latin.] To heap together.

A man that beholds the mighty shoals of shells, bedded and *cumulated* heap upon heap, amongst earth, will scarcely conceive which way these could ever live. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

**CUMULATION.** *n. f.* The act of heaping together. *Dict.*

**CUNCTATION.** *n. f.* [*cunctatio*, Latin.] Delay; procrastination; dilatoriness.

It is most certain, that the English made not their best improvements of these fortunate events; and that especially by two miserable errors, *cunctation* in prosecuting, and haste in departure. *Hayward.*

The swiftest animal, conjoined with a heavy body, implies that



that common moral, *festina lenté*; and that celerity should always be contempered with *cunctation*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*  
**CUNCTATOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] One given to delay; a lingerer; an idler; a sluggard.

Others, being unwilling to discourage such *cunctators*, always keep them up in good hope, that, if they are not yet called, they may yet, with the thief, be brought in at the last hour.

*Hammond on Fundamentals.*

**TO CUND.** *v. n.* [from *kennen*, to know, Dutch.] To give notice: a provincial or obsolete word. See **CONDER**.

They are directed by a balker or huer on the cliff, who, discerning the course of the pilchard, *cundeth*, as they call it, the master of each boat.

*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**CUNEAL.** *adj.* [cuneus, Latin.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

**CUNEA'TED.** *adj.* [cuneus, Latin.] Made in form of a wedge.

**CU'NEIFORM.** *adj.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a wedge.

**CUNEIFORM-BONES.** *n. f.* The fourth, fifth, and sixth bones of the foot; thus called from their wedge-like shape, being large above and narrow below.

*Diët.*

**CU'NNER.** *n. f.* A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks.

*Ainsworth.*

**CU'NNING.** *adj.* [from *connan*, Sax. *kennen*, Dut. to know.]

1. Skilful; knowing; well instructed; learned.

Schoolmasters will I keep within my house,

Fit to instruct her youth.—To *cunning* men

I will be very kind; and liberal

To mine own children, in good bringing up. *Shakespeare.*

I do present you with a man of mine,

*Cunning* in musick and the mathematicks,

To instruct her fully in those sciences. *Shakespeare.*

Wherein is he good, but to taste sack and drink it? Wherein neat and cleanly, but to carve a capon and eat it? Wherein *cunning*, but in craft? Wherein crafty, but in villainy? Wherein villainous, but in all things? Wherein worthy, but in nothing.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Send me now therefore a man *cunning* to work in gold, and in silver, and that can skill to cut and to grave. 2 *Chron. ii. 7.*

When Pedro does the lute command,

She guides the *cunning* artist's hand.

*Prior.*

2. Performed with skill; artful.

And over them Arachne high did lift

Her *cunning* web, and spread her subtle net,

Enwrapped in foul smoak, and clouds more black than jet.

*Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 7. Stan. 28.*

And there beside of marble stone was built

An altar, carv'd with *cunning* imagery;

On which true Christians blood was often spilt,

And holy martyrs often done to die. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Once put out thy light,

Thou *cunning'st* pattern of excelling nature,

I know not where is that Promethean heat

That can thy light relumine. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. Artfully deceitful; sly; designing; trickish; full of fetches and stratagems; subtle; crafty; subdulous.

Men will leave truth and misery to such as love it; they are resolved to be *cunning*: let others run the hazard of being sincere.

*South's Sermons.*

4. Acted with subtilty.

The more he protested, the more his father thought he dissembled, accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falshood.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

**CU'NNING.** *n. f.* [cunninge, Saxon.]

1. Artifice; deceit; slyness; sleight; craft; subtilty; dissimulation; fraudulent dexterity.

What if I be not so much the poet, as even that miserable subject of his *cunning*, whereof you speak.

*Sidney.*

We take *cunning* for a sinister or crooked wisdom; and certainly there is great difference between a cunning man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability.

*Bacon, Essay 23.*

These small wares and petty points of *cunning* are infinite, and it were a good deed to make a list of them; for nothing doth more hurt than that cunning men pass for wise. *Bacon.*

2. Art; skill; knowledge.

**CU'NNINGLY.** *adv.* [from *cunning*.] Artfully; slyly; subtilly; by fraudulent contrivance; craftily.

Amongst other crimes of this nature, there was diligent enquiry made of such as had raised and dispersed a bruit and rumour, a little before the field fought, that the rebels had the day, and that the king's army was overthrown, and the king fled; whereby it was supposed, that many succours were *cunningly* put off and kept back.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

I must meet my danger, and destroy him first;

But *cunningly* and closely. *Denham's Sophy.*

When stock is high, they come between,

Making by second-hand their offers;

Then *cunningly* retire unseen,

With each a million in his coffers.

*Swift.*

**CU'NNINGMAN.** *n. f.* [cunning and man.] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

He sent him for a strong detachment

Of beadle, constable, and watchmen,

To attack the *cunningman*, for plunder

Committed falsely on his lumber. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*

**CU'NNINGNESS.** *n. f.* [from *cunning*.] Deceitfulness; slyness.

**CUP.** *n. f.* [cup, Sax. *kop*, Dut. *coupe*, French.]

1. A small vessel to drink in.

Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's *cup* into his hand, after the former manner when thou wast his butler. *Genesis, xi. 13.*

Ye heav'nly pow'rs, that guard

The British isles, such dire events remove

Far from fair Albion; nor let civil broils

Ferment from social *cups*.

*Philips.*

2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught.

Which when the vile enchanteress perceiv'd,

How that my lord from her I would reprieve,

With *cup* thus charm'd, imparting the deceiv'd. *Fairy Queen.*

All friends shall taste

The wages of their virtue, and all foes

The *cups* of their deservings.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Will't please your lordship, drink a *cup* of sack. *Shakespeare.*

They that never had the use

Of the grape's surprizing juice,

To the first delicious *cup*

All their reason render up.

*Waller.*

The best, the dearest fav'rite of the sky,

Must taste that *cup*; for man is born to die. *Pope's Odysse.*

3. Social entertainment; merry bout, [in the plural.]

Then shall our names,

Familiar in their mouth as household words,

Be in their flowing *cups* freshly remember'd. *Shakespeare, H. V.*

Let us suppose that I were reasoning, as one friend with another, by the fireside, or in our *cups*, without care, without any great affection to either party. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

It was near a miracle to see an old man silent, since talking is the disease of age; but amongst *cups*, makes fully a wonder.

*Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

Marrying, or prostituting, as befall

Rape or adultery, where passing fair

Allur'd them: thence from *cups*, to civil broils! *Milton.*

Amidst his *cups* with fainting shiv'ring seiz'd,

His limbs disjointed, and all o'er diseas'd,

His hand refuses to sustain the bowl. *Dryden's Persius.*

4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the husk of an acorn, the bell of a flower.

A pyrites of the same colour and shape, placed in the cavity of another of an hemispherick figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its *cup*.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

5. **CUP and CAN.** Familiar companions. The *can* is the large vessel, out of which the *cup* is filled, and to which it is a constant associate.

You boasting tell us where you din'd,

And how his lordship was so kind;

Swear he's a most facetious man;

That you and he are *cup and can*:

You travel with a heavy load,

And quite mistake preferment's road.

*Swift.*

**TO CUP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with cups: this sense is obsolete.

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,

In thy vats our cares be drown'd:

With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd!

*Cup* us, 'till the world go round. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

2. To fix a glass-bell or cucurbit upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification.

The clotted blood lies heavy on his heart,

Corrupts, and there remains in spite of art:

Nor breathing veins, nor *cupping* will prevail;

All outward remedies and inward fail. *Dryden's Fables.*

You have quartered all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of the air of Billingsgate, without knowing who I am; or whether I deserve to be *cupped* and scarified at this rate.

*Spectator, No. 595.*

Blistering, *cupping*, and bleeding are seldom of use but to the idle and intemperate.

*Addison's Spectator, No. 195.*

Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;

They bled, they *cupp'd*, they purg'd; in short they cur'd. *Pope.*

**CUPBE'ARER.** *n. f.*

1. An officer of the king's household.

There is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to wait and to be sworn his servant, and shortly after his *cupbearer* at large; and the Summer following he was admitted in ordinary.

*Wotton.*

2. An attendant to give wine at a feast.

This vine was said to be given to Troi, the father of Priam, by Jupiter, as a recompence for his carrying away his son Ganymede to be his *cupbearer*.

*Notes on the Odyssey.*

**CU'PEBOARD.** *n. f.* [cup and board, a case or receptacle, Saxon.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

Some trees are best for planchers, as deal; some for tables, cupboards, and desks, as walnut.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

*Codrus*



Codrus had but one bed; so short to boot,  
That his short wife's short legs hung dangling out:  
His *cupboard's* head fix earthen pitchers grac'd,  
Beneath them was his trusty tankard plac'd. *Dryden's Juv.*  
Yet their wine and their victuals these curmudgeon-lubbards,  
Lock up from my fight, in cellars and *cupboards*. *Swift.*  
To *CUPBOARD*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure in a cupboard; to hoard up.

The belly did remain  
I th' midst o' th' body, idle and unactive,  
Still *cupboarding* the viand, never bearing  
Like labour with the rest. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
*CUPIDITY*. *n. f.* [*cupiditas*, Latin.] Concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonable longing.  
*CUPOLA*. *n. f.* [Italian.] A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building.

Nature seems to have designed the head as the *cupola* to the most glorious of her works; and when we load it with super-numerary ornaments, we destroy the symmetry of the human figure. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 28.

*CUPPEL*. See *COPPEL*.

There be other bodies fixed, which have little or no spirit; so as there is nothing to fly out, as we see in the stuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 799.

*CUPPER*. *n. f.* [from *cup*.] One who applies cupping-glasses; a scarifier.

*CUPPING-GLASS*. *n. f.* [from *cup* and *glass*.] A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

A bubo, in this case, ought to be drawn outward by *cupping-glasses*, and brought to suppuration. *Wise man's Surgery*.

*CUPREOUS*. *adj.* [*cupreus*, Latin.] Coppery; consisting of copper.

Having, by the intervention of a little sal armoniack, made copper inflammable, I took some small grains, and put them under the wick of a burning candle, whereby they were with the melted tallow so kindled, that the green, not blue, flame of the *cupreous* body did burn for a good while. *Boyle.*

*CUR*. *n. f.* [*korre*, Dutch. See *CURTAL*.]

1. A worthless degenerate dog.

How does your fallow greyhound, fir?—

'Tis a good dog.——

—A *cur*, fir.——

—Sir, he's a good dog, and a fair dog. *Shakespeare.*

Here's an old drudging *cur* turned off to shift for himself, for want of the very teeth and heels that he had lost in his master's service. *L'Estrange, Fable 25.*

A *cur* may bear

The name of tiger, lion, or whate'er

Denotes the noblest or the fairest beast. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. A term of reproach for a man.

What would you have, ye *curs*,

That like not peace nor war? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

This knight had occasion to inquire the way to St. Anne's-lane; upon which the person, whom he spoke to, called him a young popish *cur*, and asked him, who made Anne a saint. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 125.

*CURABLE*. *adj.* [from *cure*.] That admits a remedy; that may be healed.

A consumption of the lungs, at the beginning, herein differs from all other *curable* diseases, that it is not to be worn away by change of diet, or a cheerful spirit. *Harvey on Consump.*

A desperate wound must skilful hands employ,

But thine is *curable* by Philip's boy. *Dryden's Juvenal's Sat.*

*CURABLENESS*. *n. f.* [from *curable*.] Possibility to be healed.

*CURACY*. *n. f.* [from *curate*.] Employment of a curate, distinct from a benefice; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

They get into orders as soon as they can, and, if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a *curacy* here in town. *Swift.*

*CURATE*. *n. f.* [*curator*, Latin.] A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.

He spar'd no pains; for *curate* he had none;

Nor durst he trust another with his care. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. A parish priest.

I thought the English of *curate* had been an ecclesiastical hireling.—No such matter; the proper import of the word signifies one who has the cure of souls. *Collier on Pride.*

*CURATESHIP*. *n. f.* [from *curate*.] The same with curacy.

*CURATIVE*. *adj.* [from *cure*.] Relating to the cure of diseases; not preservative.

The therapeutick or *curative* physick, we term that which restores the patient unto sanity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iv.

There may be taken proper useful indications, both preservative and *curative*, from the qualities of the air. *Arbutnot.*

*CURATOR*. *n. f.* [Latin.] One that has the care and superintendence of any thing.

The *curators* of Bedlam assure us, that some lunaticks are persons of honour. *Swift.*

*CURB*. *n. f.* [*courber*, to bend, French.]

1. A curb is an iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the

branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of the horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

The ox hath his bow, the horse his *curb*, and the falcon his bells; so man hath his desire. *Shakef. As you like it.*

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,  
Scow'r through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;  
Nor reins, nor *curbs*, nor threat'ning cries they fear. *Dryd.*

2. Restraint; inhibition; opposition; hindrance.

The Roman state, whose course will on  
The way it takes, cracking ten thousand *curbs*  
Of more strong links asunder, than can ever

Appear in your impediment. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

We remain

In strictest bondage, though thus far remov'd,  
Under th' inevitable *curb*, reserv'd

His captive multitude. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii. l. 322.

By these men, religion, that should be

The *curb*, is made the spur to tyranny. *Denham's Sophy.*

Even they who think us under no other tie to the true interest of our country, will allow this to be an effectual *curb* upon us. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. A curb is a hard and callous tumour, which runs along the inside of a horse's hoof; that is, on that part of the hoof that is opposite to the leg of the lame side. *Farrier's Dict.*

To *CURB*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To guide or restrain a horse with a curb.

Part wield their arms, part *curb* the foaming steed. *Milt.*

2. To restrain; to inhibit; to check; to confine; to hold back.

Were not the laws planted amongst them at the first, and had they not governours to *curb* and keep them still in awe and obedience?

*Spenser on Ireland.*

Then thou, the mother of so sweet a child,

Her false imagin'd loss cease to lament,

And wisely learn to *curb* thy sorrows wild. *Milton.*

If sense and learning are such unsociable imperious things, he ought to keep down the growth of his reason, and *curb* his intellectuals. *Collier on Pride.*

At this she *curb'd* a groan, that else had come;

And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb;

Then to the heart ador'd devoutly glew'd

Her lips, and raising it, her speech renew'd. *Dryd. Fables.*

'Till force returns, his ardour we restrain,

And *curb* his warlike wish to cross the main. *Dryden.*

Knowing when a muse should be indulg'd

In her full flight, and when she should be *curbed*. *Roscommon.*

Some poor cottage on the mountain's brow,

Where pinching want must *curb* thy warm desires,

And household cares suppress thy genial fires. *Prior.*

Nature to all things fix'd the limits fit,

And wisely *curb'd* proud man's pretending wit. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes with *from*; sometimes with *of*.

Yet you are *curb'd from* that enlargement by

The consequence of the crown. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

*CURD*. *n. f.* [See *CRUDLE*.] The coagulation of milk; the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor.

Milk of itself is such a compound of cream, *curds*, and whey, as it is easily turned and dissolved. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

This night, at least, with me forget your care;

Chesnuts and *curds*, and cream shall be your fare. *Dryden.*

Let Sporus tremble.—What! that thing of silk!

Sporus, that mere white *curd* of ass's milk? *Pope.*

To *CURD*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cause to coagulate.

Maiden, does it *curd* thy blood,

To say I am thy mother? *Shakef. All's well that ends well.*

To *CURDLE*. *v. n.* [from *curd*.] To coagulate; to shoot together; to concreate.

Powder of mint, and powder of red roses, keep the milk somewhat from turning or *curdling* in the stomach. *Bacon.*

Some to the house,

The fold, and dairy, hungry bend their flight,

Sip round the pail, or taste the *curdling* cheese. *Thom. Sum.*

To *CURDLE*. *v. a.* To cause to coagulate; to force into concretions.

His changed powers at first themselves not felt,

'Till *curdled* cold his courage 'gan t' assail. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

Mixed with the sixth part of a spoonful of milk, it burnt to the space of one hundred pulses, and the milk was *curdled*.

*Bacon's Natural History*, No. 366.

My soul is all the same,

Unmov'd with fear, and mov'd with martial fame;

But my chill blood is *curdled* in my veins,

And scarce the shadow of a man remains. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Ev'n now I fall a victim to thy wrongs;

Ev'n now a fatal draught works out my soul;

Ev'n now it *curdles* in my shrinking veins

The lazy blood, and freezes at my heart. *Smith.*

There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by which

brandy *curdles* milk. *Floyer.*

*CURDY*. *adj.* [from *curd*.] Coagulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled.



It differs from a vegetable emulsion, by coagulating into a curdy mass with acids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CURE. *n. f.* [*cura*, Latin.]

1. Remedy; restorative.

This league that we have made,  
Will give her sadness very little cure.

Brother of England, how may we content

This widow lady? *Shakespeare's King John.*

Cold, hunger, prisons, ills without a cure,

All these he must, and guiltless oft, endure. *Dryden's Fables.*

Now we're ador'd, and the next hour displease;

At first your cure, and after your disease. *Granville.*

Horace advises the Romans to seek a seat in some remote part, by way of a cure for the corruption of their manners. *Sw.*

2. Act of healing.

I do cures to-day, and to-morrow. *Lu. xiii. 32.*

3. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

If his cure lies among the lawyers, let nothing be said against entangling property, spinning out causes, squeezing clients, and making the laws a greater grievance than those who break them. *Collier.*

To CURE. *v. a.* [*curo*, Latin.]

1. To heal; to restore to health; to remedy; to recover: with of before the disease. Used of patients or diseases.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and therefore all contusions of bones, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 688.*

Here the poor Lover, that has long endur'd

Some proud nymph's scorn, of his fond passion's cur'd. *Waller.*

I never knew any man cured of inattention. *Swift.*

Hear what from love unpractis'd hearts endure,

From love, the sole disease thou canst not cure. *Pope.*

2. To prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from corruption.

The beef would be so ill chosen, or so ill cured, as to stink many times before it came so far as Holland. *Temple.*

CUR'LESS. *adj.* [*curè* and *less*.] Without cure; without remedy.

Bootless are complaints, and cureless are my wounds;

No way to fly, nor strength to hold out flight. *Shak. H. VI.*

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall

To cureless ruin. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

If, said he,

Your grief alone is hard captivity,

For love of heav'n, with patience undergo

A cureless ill, since fate will have it so. *Dryden's Fables.*

CUR'ER. *n. f.* [from *cure*.] A healer; a physician.

He is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies: if you should fight, you go against the hair of your professions. *Shak.*

The indexterity and worse success of the most famous of our consumption curers, do evidently demonstrate their dimness in beholding its causes. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CUR'FEW. *n. f.* [*coursre feu*, French.] An evening-peal, by which the conqueror willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light; so that in many places at this day, where a bell is customarily rung towards bed time, it is said to ring curfew. *Cowel.*

You whose pastime

Is to make midnight mushrooms, that rejoice

To hear the solemn curfew. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Oft on a plat of rising ground,

I hear the far off curfew sound,

Over some wide-water'd shoar,

Swinging slow with fullen roar. *Milton.*

2. A cover for a fire; a fireplate.

But now for pans, pots, curfews, counters and the like, the beauty will not be so much respected, so as the compound stuff is like to pass. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

CURIALITY. *n. f.* [from *curialis*, Latin.] The privileges, prerogatives, or perhaps retinue of a court.

The court and curiality.

*Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

CURIOUSITY. *n. f.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to enquiry.

2. Nicety; delicacy.

When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mockt thee for too much curiosity; in thy rags thou knowest none, but art despised for the contrary. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

3. Accuracy; exactness.

Qualities are so weighed, that curiosity in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Our eyes and senses, however armed or assisted, are too gross to discern the curiosity of the workmanship of nature. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. An act of curiosity; nice experiment.

There hath been practised also a curiosity, to set a tree upon the north-side of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it through the wall, and spread it upon the south-side; conceiving that the root and lower part of the stock should enjoy the freshness of the shade, and the upper boughs and fruit, the comfort of the sun; but it sortet not. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

5. An object of curiosity; rarity.

We took a ramble together to see the curiosities of this great town. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 47.*

CURIOUS. *adj.* [*curiosus*, Latin.]

1. Inquisitive; desirous of information; addicted to enquiry.

Be not curious in unnecessary matters; for more things are shewn unto thee than men understand. *Ecclus. iii. 23.*

Even then to them the spirit of lyes suggests,

That they were blind, because they saw not ill;

And breath'd into their uncorrupted breasts

A curious wish, which did corrupt their will. *Davies.*

2. Attentive to; diligent about: sometimes with after.

It is pity a gentleman so very curious after things that were elegant and beautiful, should not have been as curious as to their origin, their uses, and their natural history. *Woodward.*

3. Sometimes with of.

Then thus a senior of the place replies,

Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. Accurate; careful not to mistake.

Till Arrianism had made it a matter of great sharpness and subtlety of wit to be a sound believing Christian, men were not curious what syllables or particles of speech they used. *Hook.*

5. Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection; not negligent; full of care.

A temperate person is not curious of fancies and deliciousness; he thinks not much, and speaks not often of meat and drink. *Taylor.*

6. Exact; nice; subtle.

Both these senses embrace their objects at greater distance, with more variety, and with a more curious discrimination, than the other sense. *Holder.*

7. Artful; not neglectful; not fortuitous.

A vaile obscur'd the sunshine of her eyes,

The rose within herself her sweetness closed;

Each ornament about her seemly lies,

By curious chance, or careless art, compos'd. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

8. Elegant; neat; laboured; finished.

Understanding to devise curious works, to work in gold. *Ex.*

9. Rigid; severe; rigorous.

For curious I cannot be with you,

Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well. *Shakespeare.*

CURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquisitively; attentively; studiously.

At first I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but observing it more curiously, I saw within it several smaller round spots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the rest. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Elegantly; neatly.

Nor is it the having of wheels and springs, though never so curiously wrought, and artificially set, but the winding of them up, that must give motion to the watch. *South's Sermons.*

3. Artfully; exactly.

4. Captiously.

CURL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A ringlet of hair.

She appareled herself like a page, cutting off her hair, leaving nothing but the short curls to cover that noble head. *Sid.*

Just as in act he stood, in clouds enshrin'd,

Her hand she fasten'd on his hair behind;

Then backward by his yellow curls she drew

To him, and him alone confess'd in view. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the prisms be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plain and well polished, without those numberless waves or curls, which usually arise from the sand holes, a little smoothed in polishing with putty. *Newton's Opt. Prop. ii. Th. 2.*

To CURL. *v. a.* [*krollen*, Dut. cympan, Sax. *krille*, Dan.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets.

What hast thou been?—

—A serving man, proud in heart and mind, that curled my hair, wore gloves in my cap, served the lust of my mistress's heart, and did the act of darkness with her. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

2. To writhe; to twist.

3. To dress with curls.

If she first meet the curled Antony,

He'll make demand of her kifs. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Up the trees

Climbing, fat thicker than the snaky locks

That curl'd Megæra. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 560.*

4. To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosity.

The visitation of the winds,

Who take the ruffian billows by the top,

Curling their monstrous heads. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Seas would be pools, without the brushing air

To curl the waves. *Dryden's Fables.*

To CURL. *v. n.*

1. To shrink into ringlets.

Those slender aerial bodies are separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibility and weight, would flag or curl. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. To rise in undulations.

To every nobler portion of the town,

The



# CUR

- The curling billows roul their restless tide;  
In parties now they straggle up and down,  
As armies, unoppos'd, for prey divide. *Dryden.*  
While curling-smoaks from village tops are seen. *Pope.*
3. To twist itself.  
Then round her slender waist he curl'd,  
And stamp'd an image of himself, a sov'reign of the world.  
*Dryden's Fables.*

**CURLEW.** *n. f.* [*courlieu*, French.]

1. A kind of water-fowl, with a large beak of a grey colour, with red and black spots.
2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It runs very swiftly, and frequents the cornfields in Spain, in Sicily, and sometimes in France. *Trevoux.*

**CURMUDGEON.** *n. f.* [It is a vitious manner of pronouncing *cœur méchant*, Fr. an unknown correspondent.] An avaritious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl; a griper.

And when he has it in his claws,  
He'll not be hide-bound to the cause;  
Nor shalt thou find him a curmudgeon,  
If thou dispatch it without grudging. *Hudibras*, p. iii. c. 2.  
Both their wine and their victuals these curmudgeon lubbards

Lock up from my fight, in cellars and cupboards. *Swift.*  
A man's way of living is commended, because he will give any rate for it; and a man will give any rate rather than pass for a poor wretch, or a penurious curmudgeon. *Locke.*

**CURMUDGEONLY.** *adj.* [from *curmudgeon*.] Avaricious; covetous; churlish; niggardly.

In a country where he that killed a hog invited the neighbourhood, a curmudgeonly fellow advised with his companions how he might save the charge. *L'Estrange.*

**CURRANT.** *n. f.*

1. The tree hath no prickles; the leaves are large: the flower consists of five leaves, placed in form of a rose: the ovary, which arises from the center of the flower-cup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.
2. A small dried grape, properly written *corinth*.

They butter'd currants on fat veal bestow'd,  
And rumps of beef with virgin honey stew'd;  
Insipid taste, old friend, to them who Paris know,  
Where rocombole, shallot, and the rank garlick grow. *King.*

**CURRENCY.** *n. f.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand.  
The currency of those half-pence would, in the universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom. *Swift.*
2. General reception.
3. Fluency; readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation.
4. Continuance; constant flow; uninterrupted course.

The currency of time to establish a custom, ought to be with a *continuando* from the beginning to the end of the term prescribed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. General esteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued.

He that thinketh Spain to be some great over-match for this estate, assisted as it is, and, may be, is no good mintman, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

**CURRENT.** *adj.* [*currrens*, Latin.]

1. Circulatory; passing from hand to hand.  
Shekels of silver, current money with the merchant. *Gen.*  
That there was current money in Abraham's time is past doubt, though it is not sure that it was stamp'd; for he is said to be rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.

Many strange bruits are received for current. *Sidney.*  
Because such as openly reprove supposed disorders of state, are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plausible colour, whatsoever they utter passeth for good and current. *Hooker*, b. i.  
I have collected the facts, with all possible impartiality, from the current histories of those times. *Swift.*

3. Common; general.

They have been trained up from their infancy in one set of notions, without ever hearing or knowing what other opinions are current among mankind. *Watts's Improvement.*

About three months ago we had a current report of the king of France's death. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Popular; such as is established by vulgar estimation.

We are also to consider the difference between worth and merit, strictly taken; that is, a man's intrinsic; this, his current value; which is less or more, as men have occasion for him. *Grew's Cosmol.* b. ii. c. 7. sect. 34.

5. Fashionable; popular.

Oft leaving what is natural and fit,  
The current folly proves our ready wit;  
And authors think their reputation safe,  
Which lives as long as fools are pleas'd to laugh. *Pope.*

# CUR

6. Passable; such as may be allowed or admitted.  
Fouler than heart can think thee, thou canst make  
No excuse current, but to hang thyself. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.
7. What is now passing; what is at present in its course; as, the current year.

**CURRENT.** *n. f.*

1. A running stream.

The current, that with gentle murmur glides,  
Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;  
But his fair course is not hindered:  
He makes sweet musick with th' enamel'd stones. *Shakesp.*

These inequalities will vanish in one place, and presently appear in another, and seem perfectly to move like waves, succeeding and destroying one another; save that their motion oftentimes seems to be quickest, as if in that vast sea they were carried on by a current, or at least by a tide. *Boyle.*

Heav'n her Eridanus no more shall boast,  
Whose fame in thine, like lesser currents lost;  
Thy nobler streams shall visit Jove's abodes,  
To shine among the stars, and bathe the gods. *Denham.*  
Not fabled Po more swells the poet's lays,

While through the sky his shining current strays. *Pope.*

2. [In navigation.] Currents are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by which a ship may happen to be carried more swiftly or retarded in her course, according to the direction of the current, with or against the way of the ship. *Harris.*

**CURRENTLY.** *adj.* [from *current*.]

1. In a constant motion.
2. Without opposition.

The very cause which maketh the simple and ignorant to think they even see how the word of God runneth currently on your side, is, that their minds are forestalled, and their conceits perverted beforehand. *Hooker, Preface.*

3. Popularly; fashionably; generally.
4. Without ceasing.

**CURRENTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation.
2. General reception.
3. Easiness of pronunciation.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and currentness with stayedness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness? *Camden's Remains.*

**CURRIER.** *n. f.* [*coriarius*, Latin.] One who dresses and pares leather for those who make shoes, or other things.

A currier bought a bearskin of a huntsman, and laid him down ready money for it. *L'Estrange.*

Warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found  
To lodge their loathsome carrion under ground;  
For useless to the currier were their hides,  
Nor could their tainted flesh with ocean tides  
Be free'd from filth. *Dryden's Virg. Geor.* b. iii. l. 833.

**CURRISH.** *adj.* [from *cur*.] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; sour; quarrelsome; malignant; churlish; uncivil; untractable; impracticable.

Sweet speaking oft a currish heart reclaims. *Sidney*, b. ii.

No care of justice, nor no rule of reason,  
No temperance, nor no regard of season,  
Did thenceforth ever enter in his mind,  
But cruelty, the sign of currish kind. *Hubbard's Tale.*

In fashions wayward, and in love unkind;  
For Cupid deigns not wound a currish mind. *Fairfax*, b. iv.

I would she were in heaven, so she could  
Entreat some pow'r to change this currish Jew. *Shakespeare.*  
She says your dog was a cur; and tells you, currish thanks is good enough for such a present. *Shakesp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

**TO CURRY.** *v. a.* [*curium*, leather, Latin.]

1. To dress leather, by beating and rubbing it.
2. To beat; to drub; to thresh; to chastise.

A deep design in't to divide  
The well affected that confide;  
By setting brother against brother,  
To claw and curry one another. *Hudibras*, p. i. cant. 1.

I may expect her to take care of her family, and curry her hide in case of refusal. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 211.

3. To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat, and promote his flesh.

Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full; as we see both in men, and in the currying of horses: the cause is, for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits and blood to the parts. *Bacon.*

4. To scratch in kindness; to rub down with flattery; to tickle.  
If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men; if to his men, I would curry with master Shallow. *Shakesp.*

**TO CURRY FAVOUR.** To become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.

He judg'd them still over-abjectly to fawn upon the heathens, and to curry favour with infidels. *Hooker*, b. iv. f. 7.

This humour succeeded so with the puppy, that an ass would go the same way to work to curry favour for himself. *L'Estrange.*

**CURRYCOMB.**



**CURRY-COMB.** *n. f.* [from *curry* and *comb*.] An iron instrument used for currying horses.

He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a long definition; and so he would have of *strigil* and *sistrum*, if, instead of a *currycomb* and cymbal, he could see stamped in the margin small pictures of these instruments. *Locke*.

**TO CURSE.** *v. a.* [currian, Saxon.]

1. To wish evil to; to execrate; to devote.

*Curse* me this people; for they are too mighty for me. *Num.*  
After Solyman had looked upon the dead body, and bitterly *curst* the same, he caused a great weight to be tied unto it, and so cast unto the sea. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.

What, yet again! the third time hast thou *curst* me:

This imprecation was for Laius' death,

And thou hast wished me like him. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus*.

2. To mischief; to afflict; to torment.

On impious realms and barb'rous kings impose

Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those. *Pope*.

**TO CURSE.** *v. n.* To imprecate; to deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance.

The silver about which thou *curstedst*, and speakest of also in my ears, behold the silver is with me. *Jud. xvi. 2.*

**CURSE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Malediction; wish of evil to another.

Neither have I suffered my mouth to sin, by wishing a *curse* to his soul. *Job, xxxi. 30.*

I never went from your lordship but with a longing to return, or without a hearty *curse* to him who invented ceremonies, and put me on the necessity of withdrawing. *Dryden*.

2. Affliction; torment; vexation.

*Curse* on the stripling! how he apes his fire!

Ambitiously sententious! *Addison's Cato*.

**CURSED.** *participial adj.* [from *curse*.]

1. Under a curse; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.

Merciful pow'rs!

Refrain in me the *curst* thoughts that nature

Gives way to in repose. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

2. Unholy; un sanctified; blasted by a curse.

Come lady, while heav'n lends us grace,

Let us fly this *curst* place,

Left the forcerer us entice

With some other new device;

Not a waste or needless sound,

'Till we come to holier ground. *Milton*.

3. Vexatious; troublesome.

This *curst* quarrel be no more renew'd;

Be, as becomes a wife, obedient still;

Though griev'd, yet subject to her husband's will. *Dryden*.

One day, I think, in Paradise he liv'd;

Destin'd the next his journey to pursue,

Where wounding thorns and *curst* thistles grew. *Prior*.

**CURSEDLY.** *adv.* [from *curst*.] Miserably; shamefully: a low cant word.

Satisfaction and restitution lies so *curst* hard on the gizzards of our publicans. *L'Estrange*.

Sure this is a nation that is *curst* afraid of being over-run with too much politeness, and cannot regain one great genius but at the expence of another. *Pope*.

**CURSEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *curst*.] The state of being under a curse.

**CURSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *cur*.] Dogship; meanness; scoundrelship.

How durst he, I say, oppose thy *curship*,

'Gainst arms, authority, and worship. *Hudibras, p. i.*

**CURSITOR.** *n. f.* [Latin] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. They are called clerks of course, in the oath of the clerks of Chancery. Of these there are twenty-four in number, which have certain shires allotted to each of them, into which they make out such original writs as are required. They are a corporation among themselves. *Cowel*.

Then is the recognition and value, signed with the handwriting of that justice, carried by the *curst* in Chancery for that shire where those lands do lie, and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn, and ingrossed in parchment. *Bacon*.

**CURSORY.** *adj.* [from *curfus*, Latin.] Curfory; hasty; careless. A word, I believe, only found in the following line.

I have but with a *curfory* eye

O'er-glanc'd the articles. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

**CURSORYLY.** *adv.* [from *curfory*.] Hastily; without care; without solicitous attention.

This power, and no other, Luther disowns, as any one that views the place but *curfory* must needs see. *Atterbury*.

**CURSORYNESS.** *n. f.* [from *curfory*.] Slight attention.

**CURSORY.** *adj.* [from *curfory*, Latin.] Hasty; quick; inattentive; careless.

The first, upon a *curfory* and superficial view, appeared like the head of another man. *Addison*.

**CURST.** *adj.* Froward; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling

Mr. Mason, after his manner, was very merry with both

parties, pleasantly playing both with the shrewd touches of many *curst* boys, and with the small discretion of many lewd schoolmasters. *Ascham's Schoolmaster*.

I pray you, though you mock me, gentlemen,

Let her not hurt me: I was never *curst*;

I have no gift at all in shrewishness:

I am a right maid, for my cowardice;

Let her not strike me. *Shakesf. Midsummer Night's Dream*.

I'll go see if the bear be gone from the gentleman, and how much he hath eaten: they are never *curst* but when they are hungry. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.

Her only fault, and that is fault enough,

Is, that she is intolerably *curst*,

And shrewd and forward, so beyond all measure,

That, were my state far worse than it is,

I would not wed her for a mine of gold. *Shakespeare*.

Go, write in a martial hand; be *curst* and brief. It is no matter how witty, so it be eloquent, and full of invention. *Sh.*

When I dissuaded him from his intent,

And found him pight to do it with *curst* speech,

I threaten'd to discover him. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

And though his mind

Be ne'er so *curst*, his tongue is kind. *Craslow*.

**CURSTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *curst*.] Peevishness; frowardness; malignity.

Then, noble partners,

Touch you the sow'rest points with sweetest terms,

Nor *curstness* grow to the matter. *Shakesf. Ant. and Cleopat.*

Her mouth she writh'd, her forehead taught to frown,

Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown;

Her fallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,

And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the *curstness* of a shrew. *Dryd.*

**CURT.** *adj.* [from *curtus*, Latin.] Short.

**TO CURTAIL.** *v. a.* [*curto*, Latin.] It was anciently written *curtal*, which perhaps is more proper; but dogs that had their tails cut, being called *curtal* dogs, the word was vulgarly conceived to mean originally to cut the tail, and was in time written according to that notion.]

1. To cut off; to cut short; to shorten.

I, that am *curtail'd* of all fair proportion,

Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time

Into this breathing world. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Then why should we ourselves abridge,

And *curtail* our own privilege? *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 2.*

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable *curtailings* and quaint modernisms. *Swift*.

This general employ, and expence of their time, would as assuredly *curtail* and retrench the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition, as it would shorten the opportunities of vice. *Woodward*.

Perhaps this humour of speaking no more than we must, has so miserably *curtailed* some of our words; and, in familiar writings and conversations, they often lose all but their first syllables. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 135.*

2. It has of before the thing cut off.

The count assured the court, that Fact his antagonist had taken a wrong name, having *curtailed* it of three letters; for that his name was not Fact, but Faction. *Addison*.

**CURTAIL Dog.** *n. f.* A dog whose tail is cut off, and who is therefore hindered in courting. Perhaps this word may be the original of *cur*.

I, amazed, ran from her as a witch; and I think, if my breast had not been made of faith, and my heart of steel, she had transformed me to a *curtail dog*, and made me turn i' th' wheel. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errours*.

**CURTAIN.** *n. f.* [*cortina*, Latin.]

1. A cloath contracted or expanded at pleasure, to admit or exclude the light; to conceal or discover any thing; to shade a bed; to darken a room.

Their *curtains* ought to be kept open, so as to renew the air. *Arbutnot on Diet*.

So through white *curtains* shot a tim'rous ray,

And op'd those eyes that must eclipse the day. *Pope*.

Thy hand, great dulness! let's the *curtain* fall,

And universal darkness buries all. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.*

2. To draw the CURTAIN. To close it so as to shut out the light, or conceal the object.

I must draw a *curtain* before the work for a while, and keep your patience a little in suspence, 'till materials are prepared. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

Once more I write to you, and this once will be the last: the *curtain* will soon be drawn between my friend and me, and nothing left but to wish you a long good night. *Pope*.

3. To open it so as to discern the object.

Had I forgot thee? Oh, come in, Emilia:

Soft, by and by; let me the *curtains* draw.

Where art thou? What's the matter with thee now? *Shakesf.*

So soon as the all-cheering sun

Should in the farthest East begin to draw

The shady *curtain* from Aurora's bed. *Shakesf. Rom. and Jul.*

Peace, the lovers are asleep:

They,



They, sweet turtles! folded lie  
In the last knot that love could tie:  
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,  
'Till this stormy night be gone;  
And th' eternal morrow dawn,  
Then the *curtain* will be drawn,  
And they waken with that light,  
Whose day shall never sleep in night.

*Craslow.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions.

*Military Dict.*

The governour, not discouraged, suddenly of timber and boards raised up a *curtain* twelve foot high, at the back of his soldiers.

*Knolles's History of the Turks.*

CURTAIN-LECTURE. *n. f.* [from *curtain* and *lecture*.] A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

What endless brawls by wives are bred!

The *curtain-lecture* makes a mournful bed. *Dryden's Juven.*  
She ought to exert the authority of the *curtain-lecture*, and, if she finds him of a rebellious disposition, to tame him. *Addis.*

TO CURTAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose or accommodate with curtains.

Now o'er one half the world

Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse

The *curtain'd* sleep. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The wand'ring prince and Dido,

When with a happy storm they were surpriz'd,  
And *curtain'd* with a counsel-keeping cave. *Shakespeare.*

But in her temple's last recess inclos'd,

On dulness' lap th' anointed head repos'd:

Him close she *curtain'd* round with vapours blue,

And soft besprinkled with cimberian dew. *Pope's Dunciad.*

CURTATE DISTANCE. *n. f.* [In astronomy.] The distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *curto*, to shorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

*Chambers.*

CURTELASSE. } See CUTLASS.

CURTELAX. }

CURTSY. See COURTESY.

CURVATED. *adj.* [from *curvatus*, Latin.] Bent.

CURVA'TION. *n. f.* [from *curvo*, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE. *n. f.* [from *curve*.] Crookedness; inflexion; manner of bending.

It is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve, by which it obtains that *curvature* that is safest for the included marrow.

*Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Flaccid it was beyond the activity of the muscle, and *curvature* of the officles, to give it a due tension. *Holder.*

CURVE. *adj.* [from *curvus*, Latin.] Crooked; bent; inflected; not freight.

Unless an intrinsic principle of gravity or attraction, may make it describe a *curve* line about the attracting body. *Bentley.*

CURVE. *n. f.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedness of any particular form.

And as you lead it round, in artful *curve*,

With eye intentive mark the springing game. *Thomson.*

TO CURVE. *v. a.* [from *curvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

And the tongue is drawn back and *curved*. *Holder on Speech.*

TO CURVET. *v. n.* [from *curvettare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to bound.

Cry, holla! to thy tongue, I prythee: it *curvets* unseasonably. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Himself he on an earwig set,

Yet scarce he on his back could get,

So oft and high he did *curvet*,

'Ere he himself could settle. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Seiz'd with unwonted pain, surpriz'd with fright,

The wounded steed *curvets*; and, rais'd upright,

Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind

Spring up in air aloft, and lash the wind. *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. To frisk; to be licentious.

CURVET. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound.

2. A frolick; a prank.

CURVIL'NEAR. *adj.* [from *curvus* and *linea*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of a crooked line.

The impulse continually draws the celestial body from its rectilinear motion, and forces it into a *curvilinear* orbit; so that it must be repeated every minute of time. *Cheyne.*

2. Composed of crooked lines.

CURVITY. *n. f.* [from *curve*.] Crookedness.

The joined ends of that bone and the incus receding, make a more acute angle at that joyn't, and give a greater *curvity* to the posture of the officles. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CUSHION. *n. f.* [from *kussen*, Dutch; *coussin*, French.]

1. A pillow for the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair.

Call Claudius, and some other of my men;

I'll have them sleep on *cushions* in my tent. *Shak. Jul. Caesar.*

If you are learn'd,

Be not as common fools; if you are not,

Let them have *cushions* by you. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

But e're they sat, officious Baucis lays

Two *cushions* stuff'd with straw, the seat to raise;

Coarse, but the best she had. *Dryden's Fables.*

An Eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence; and ordered his hide to be stuffed into a *cushion*, and placed upon the tribunal, for the son to sit on. *Swift.*

CUSHIONED. *adj.* [from *cushion*.] Seated on a cushion; supported by cushions.

Many, who are *cushioned* upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity. *Dissertation on Parties.*

CUSP. *n. f.* [from *cuspis*, Latin.] A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

CUSPATED. } *adj.* [from *cuspis*, Latin.] When the leaves

CUSPIDATED. } of a flower end in a point. *Quincy.*

CUSTARD. *n. f.* [from *custard*, Welsh.] A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar, 'till the whole thickens into a mass. It is a food much used in city feasts.

He cram'd them 'till their guts did ache,

With cawdle, *custard*, and plumb cake. *Hudibras, cant. ii.*

Now may'rs and shrieves all hush'd and satiate lay;

Yet eat, in dreams, the *custard* of the day. *Pope's Dunciad.*

CUSTODY. *n. f.* [from *custodia*, Latin.]

1. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

The council remonstrated unto queen Elizabeth the conspiracies against her life, and therefore they advised her, that she should go less abroad weakly attended, as she used; but the queen answered, she had rather be dead than put in *custody*.

*Bacon's Apophthegms.*

For us enslav'd, is *custody* severe,

And stripes, and arbitrary punishment

Inflicted? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 335.*

2. Care; guardianship; charge.

Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Merari, shall be the boards of the tabernacle. *Num. iii. 36.*

We being strangers here, how dar'st thou trust

So great a charge from thine own *custody*. *Shakespeare.*

An offence it were, rashly to depart out of the city committed to their *custody*. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

There is generally but one coin stamp'd upon the occasion, which is made a present to the person who is celebrated on it: by this means the whole fame is in his own *custody*. *Addison.*

3. Defence; preservation; security.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

CUSTOM. *n. f.* [from *coustume*, French.]

1. Habit; habitual practice.

Blood and destruction shall be so in use,

That mothers shall but smile, when they behold

Their infants quarter'd by the hands of war;

All pity choak'd with *custom* of fell deeds. *Shak. Jul. Caesar.*

*Custom*, a greater power than nature, seldom fails to make them worship. *Locke.*

2. Fashion; common way of acting.

3. Established manner.

According to the *custom* of the priest's office, his lot was to burn incense when he went into the temple of the Lord. *Luk. i.*

And the priests' *custom* with the people was, that when any man offered sacrifice, the priest's servants came, while the flesh was in, with a flesh-hook of three teeth in his hands. *1 Sa. ii.*

4. Practice of buying of certain persons.

You say he is assiduous in his calling, and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes. *Add.*

5. Application from buyers; as, *this trader has good custom.*

6. [In law.] A law or right, not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised. We cannot say that this or that is a *custom*, except we can justify that it hath continued so one hundred years; yet, because that is hard to prove, it is enough for the proof of a *custom*, if two or more can depose that they heard their fathers say, that it was a *custom* all their time; and that their fathers heard their fathers also say, that it was likewise a *custom* in their time. If it is to be proved by record, the continuance of a hundred years will serve. *Custom* is either general or particular: general, that which is current through England; particular is that which belongs to this or that county; as gavelkind to Kent, or this or that lordship, city, or town. *Custom* differs from prescription; for *custom* is common to more, and prescription is particular to this or that man: prescription may be for a far shorter time than *custom*. *Cowel.*

7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported, or exported.

The residue of these ordinary finances be casual or uncertain, as be the escheats and forfeitures, the *customs*, butlerage, and imposts. *Bacon.*

Those commodities may be dispersed, after having paid the *customs*, in England. *Temple.*

*Customs* to steal is such a trivial thing,

That 'tis their charter to defraud their king. *Dryden.*

Strabo tells you, that Britain bore heavy taxes, especially the *customs* on the importation of the Gallick trade. *Arbutnot.*



**Cu'sTOMHOUSE.** *n. f.* The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

Some *customhouse* officers, birds of passage, and oppressive thrifty squires, are the only thriving people amongst us. *Swift.*

**Cu'sTOMABLE.** *a. j.* [from *custom.*] Common; habitual; frequent.

**Cu'sTOMABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *customable.*]

1. Frequency; habit.

2. Conformity to custom.

**Cu'sTOMABLY.** *adv.* [from *customable.*] According to custom.

Kingdoms have *customably* been carried away by right of succession, according to proximity of blood. *Hayward.*

**Cu'sTOMARILY.** *adv.* [from *customary.*] Habitually; commonly.

To call God to witness truth, or a lye perhaps, or to appeal to him on every trivial occasion, in common discourse, *customarily* without any consideration of what we say, is one of the highest indignities and affronts that can be offered him.

*Ray on the Creation.*

**Cu'sTOMARINESS.** *n. f.* [from *customary.*] Frequency; commonness; frequent occurrence.

A vice, which, for its guilt, may justify the sharpest, and for its *customariness* the frequentest invectives, which can be made against it.

*Government of the Tongue, sect. 3.*

**Cu'sTOMARY.** *adj.* [from *custom.*]

1. Conformable to established custom; according to prescription.

Pray you now, if it may stand with the tune of your voices, that I may be consul: I have here the *customary* gown. *Shakesp.*

Several ingenious persons, whose assistance might be conducive to the advance of real and useful knowledge, lay under the prejudices of education and *customary* belief. *Glanv. Sceps.*

2. Habitual.

We should carefully avoid the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing, or *customary* swearing, and take heed of the neglect or contempt of his worship, or any thing belonging to it.

*Tillotson, Sermon 5.*

3. Usual; wonted.

Ev'n now I met him

With *customary* compliment, when he,

Wasting his eyes to th' contrary, and falling

A lip of much contempt, speeds from me. *Shakespeare.*

**Cu'sTOMED.** *adj.* [from *custom.*] Usual; common; that to which we are accustomed.

No nat'ral exhalation in the sky,

No common wind, no *customed* event,

But they will pluck away its nat'ral cause,

And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shak. K. John.*

**Cu'sTOMER.** *n. f.* [from *custom.*] One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing.

One would think it Overdone's house; for here be many old *customers*.

*Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

A wealthy poet takes more pains to hire

A flatt'ring audience, than poor tradesmen do

To persuade *customers* to buy their goods. *Roscommon.*

Don't you hear how lord Strut has bespoke his liveries at Lewis Baboon's shop? Don't you see how that old fox steals away your *customers*, and turns you out of your business every day.

*Arbutnot.*

Those papers are grown a necessary part in coffeehouse furniture, and may be read by *customers* of all ranks for curiosity or amusement. *Swift's Project for the Advancem. of Religion.*

I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer, which you were pleased to approve of, and be my *customer* for.

*Swift.*

2. A common woman. This sense is now obsolete.

I marry her!—What, a *customer*? Pr'ythee, bear some charity to my wit; do not think it so unwholesome. *Shakesp. Othello.*

**Cu'sTREL.** *n. f.*

1. A buckler-bearer.

2. A vessel for holding wine.

*Ainsworth.*

**To CUT.** *pret. cut; part. pass. cut.* [probably from the French *couteau*, a knife.]

1. To penetrate with an edged instrument; to divide any continuity by a sharp edge.

Ah, *cut* my lace asunder,

That my great heart may have some scope to beat,

Or else I swoon with this dead killing news. *Shakesp. R. III.*

And when two hearts were join'd by mutual love,

The sword of justice *cuts* upon the knot,

And severs 'em for ever.

*Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Some I have *cut* away with scissars.

*Wise man's Surgery.*

2. To hew.

Thy servants can skill to *cut* timber in Lebanon. 2 *Chro. ii.*

3. To carve; to make by sculpture.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,

Sit like his grandfire *cut* in alabaster?

*Shakespeare.*

The triumphal is, indeed, defaced by time; but the plan of it is neatly *cut* upon the wall of a neighbouring building.

*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

4. To form any thing by cutting.

And they did beat the gold into thin plates, and *cut* it into wires.

*Ex. xxxix. 3.*

Before the whistling winds the vessels fly,

With rapid swiftness *cut* the liquid way,

And reach Gerestus at the point of day. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iii.*

5. To pierce with any uneasy sensation.

The man was *cut* to the heart with these consolations. *Addis.*

6. To divide packs of cards.

Supine they in their heav'n remain,

Exempt from passion and from pain;

And frankly leave us, human elves,

To *cut* and shuffle for ourselves.

*Prior.*

We sure in vain the cards condemn,

Ourselves both *cut* and shuffled them.

*Prior.*

Take a fresh pack, nor is it worth our grieving

Who *cuts* or shuffles with our dirty leaving.

*Granville.*

7. To intersect; to cross; as, one line *cuts* another at right angles.

8. To CUT down. To fell; to hew down.

All the timber whereof was *cut down* in the mountains of Cilicia.

*Knoles's History of the Turks.*

9. To CUT down. To excel; to overpower.

So great is his natural eloquence, that he *cuts down* the finest orator, and destroys the best contrived argument, as soon as ever he gets himself to be heard.

*Addison's Count Tariff.*

10. To CUT off. To separate from the other parts by cutting.

And they caught him, and *cut off* his thumbs. *Jud. i. 6.*

11. To CUT off. To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.

All Spain was first conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were still increased, and the native Spaniards still *cut off*.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

By whose fell working I was first advanc'd,

And by whose pow'r I well might lodge a fear

To be again displac'd; which to avoid,

I *cut* them off.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Were I king,

I should *cut off* the nobles for their lands. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

This great commander was suddenly *cut off* by a fatal stroke, given him with a small contemptible instrument.

*Howel.*

Irenæus was likewise *cut off* by martyrdom.

*Addison.*

Ill-fated prince! Too negligent of life!

*Cut off* in the fresh, ripening prime of manhood,

Even in the pride of life.

*Philips's Distress Mother.*

12. To CUT off. To rescind.

Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine

How to *cut off* some charge in legacies. *Shakesp. Jul. Caf.*

He that *cuts off* twenty years of life,

*Cuts off* so many years of fearing death. *Shakesp. Jul. Caf.*

Presume not on thy God, whoe'er he be:

Thee he regards not, owns not, hath *cut off*

Quite from his people.

*Milton's Agon. l. 1156.*

The proposal of a recompence from men, *cuts off* the hopes of future rewards.

*Smalbridge.*

13. To CUT off. To intercept; to hinder from union or return.

The king of this island, a wise man and a great warrior, handled the matter so, as he *cut off* their land forces from their ships.

*Bacon.*

His party was so much inferior to the enemy, that it would infallibly be *cut off*.

*Clarendon, b. viii.*

14. To CUT off. To put an end to; to obviate.

To *cut off* contentions, commissioners were appointed to make certain the limits.

*Hayward.*

To *cut off* all further mediation and interposition, the king conjured him to give over all thoughts of excuse.

*Clarendon.*

It may compose our unnatural feuds, and *cut off* frequent occasions of brutal rage and intemperance.

*Addis. Freeholder.*

15. To CUT off. To take away; to withhold.

We are concerned to *cut off* all occasion from those who seek occasion, that they may have whereof to accuse us.

*Rogers.*

16. To CUT off. To preclude.

Every one who lives in the practice of any voluntary sin, actually *cuts* himself off from the benefits and profession of Christianity.

*Addison.*

This only object of my real care,

*Cut off* from hope, abandon'd to despair,

In some few posting fatal hours is hurl'd

From wealth, from pow'r, from love, and from the world *Pr.*

Why should those who wait at altars be *cut off* from partaking in the general benefits of law, or of nature.

*Swift.*

17. To CUT off. To interrupt; to silence.

It is no grace to a judge to shew quickness of conceit in *cutting off* evidence or counsel too short.

*Bacon, Essay 57.*

18. To CUT off. To apostrophise; to abbreviate.

No vowel can be *cut off* before another, when we cannot sink the pronunciation of it.

*Dryden's Dedicat. Æn.*

19. To CUT out. To shape; to form.

By the pattern of mine own thoughts I *cut out*

The purity of his.

*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

I, for my part, do not like images *cut out* in juniper, or other garden stuff: they be for children.

*Bacon, Essay 47.*

There is a large table at Montmorancy *cut out* of the thickness of a vine-stock.

*Temple.*

The



# CUT

The antiquaries being but indifferent taylor, they wrangle prodigiously about the *cutting out* the toga. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
They have a large Forrest *cut out* into walks, extremely thick and gloomy. *Addison.*

20. To CUT out. To scheme; to contrive.

Having a most pernicious fire kindled within the very bowels of his own forest, he had work enough *cut him out* to extinguish it. *Howel.*

Every man had *cut out* a place for himself in his own thoughts: I could reckon up in our army two or three lord-treasurers. *Addison.*

21. To CUT out. To adapt.

You know I am not *cut out* for writing a treatise, nor have a genius to pen any thing exactly. *Rymer.*

22. To CUT out. To debar.

I am *cut out* from any thing but common acknowledgments, or common discourse. *Pope.*

23. To CUT out. To excel; to outdo.

24. To CUT short. To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption.

Thus much he spoke, and more he would have said,  
But the stern heroe turn'd aside his head,  
And *cut him short.* *Dryden's Æneis.*

Achilles *cut him short*; and thus replied,  
My worth allow'd in words, is in effect deny'd. *Dryden.*

25. To CUT short. To abridge; as, the soldiers were cut short of their pay.

26. To CUT up. To divide an animal into convenient pieces.  
The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the *cutting him up*, that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a sensual man. *L'Estrange.*

27. To CUT up. To eradicate.

Who *cut up* mallows by the bushes, and juniper-roots for their meat. *Job, xxx. 4.*

This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots. *Locke.*

To CUT. *v. n.*

1. To make its way by dividing obstructions.

When the teeth are ready to *cut*, the upper part is rubbed with hard substances, which infants, by a natural instinct, affect. *Arbutnot.*

2. To perform the operation of lithotomy.

He saved the lives of thousands by his manner of *cutting* for the stone. *Pope.*

3. To interfere; as, a horse that *cuts*.

CUT. *part. adj.* Prepared for use: a metaphor from hewn timber.

Sets of phrases, *cut* and dry,

Evermore thy tongue supply. *Swift.*

CUT. *n. f.* [from the noun.]

1. The action of a sharp or edged instrument; the blow of an ax or sword.

2. The impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge or sharp instrument; distinguished from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument.

3. A wound made by cutting.

Sharp weapons, according to the force, *cut* into the bone many ways, which *cuts* are called *sedes*, and are reckoned among the fractures. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

4. A channel made by art.

This great *cut* or ditch Sesostris the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolomeus Philadelphus, purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let in the Red Sea into the Mediterranean, for the readier transportation of the Indian merchandise to Cairo and Alexandria. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

5. A part cut off from the rest.

Suppose a board to be ten foot long, and one broad, one *cut* is reckoned so many foot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

6. A small particle; a shred.

It hath a number of short *cuts* or shreddings, which may be better called wishes than prayers. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 27.*

7. A lot cut off a stick.

My lady Zelmane and my daughter Mopsa may draw *cuts*, and the shortest *cut* speak first. *Sidney, b. ii.*

A man may as reasonably draw *cuts* for his tenets, and regulate his persuasion by the cast of a die. *Locke.*

8. A near passage, by which some angle is cut off.

The ignorant took heart to enter upon this great calling, and instead of their cutting their way to it through the knowledge of the tongues, the fathers and councils, they have taken another and a shorter *cut*. *South's Sermons.*

There is a shorter *cut*, an easier passage. *Decay of Piety.*

The evidence of my sense is simple and immediate, and therefore I have but a shorter *cut* thereby to the assent to the truth of the things so evidenced. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

But the gentleman would needs see me part of my way, and carry me a short *cut* through his own ground, which saved me half a mile's riding. *Swift's Examiner, N<sup>o</sup>. 20.*

9. A picture cut or carved upon a stamp of wood or copper, and impressed from it.

In this form, according to his description, he is set forth in the prints or *cuts* of martyrs by Cevalerius. *Brown.*

Madam Dacier, from some old *cuts* of Terence, fancies

# CUT

that the larva or persona of the Roman actors was not only a vizard for the face, but had false hair to it. *Addison on Italy.*

10. The stamp on which a picture is carved.

11. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards.

How can the muse her aid impart,  
Unskill'd in all the terms of art!  
Or in harmonious numbers put  
The deal, the shuffle, and the *cut.* *Swift.*

12. Fashion; form; shape; manner of cutting into shape.

Their cloths are after such a pagan *cut* too,  
That, sure, they've worn out Christendom. *Shakesf. H. VIII.*  
His tawny beard was th' equal grace  
Both of his wisdom and his face;

In *cut* and dye so like a tile,  
A sudden view it would beguile. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*

They were so familiarly acquainted with him as to know the very *cut* of his beard. *Stillingsf. Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

Children love breeches, not for their *cut* or ease, but because the having them is a mark or step towards manhood. *Locke.*

A third desires you to observe well the toga on such a reverse, and asks you whether you can in conscience believe the sleeve of it to be of the true Roman *cut.* *Addison.*

Sometimes an old fellow shall wear this or that sort of *cut* in his cloaths with great integrity. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 264.*

Wilt thou buy there some high heads of the newest *cut* for my daughter. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

13. It seems anciently to have signified a fool or cully.

Send her money, knight: if thou hast her not in the end, call me *cut.* *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

14. CUT and long tail. A proverbial expression for men of all kinds.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman. —

Ay, that I will, come *cut and long tail*, under the degree of a squire. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

A quintin he,

In honour of this bridaltee,  
Hath challeng'd either wide countee:

Come *cut and long tail*; for there be  
Six batchelors as bold as he. *Ben. Johnson's Underwood.*

CUTANEOUS. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Relating to the skin.

This ferous, nutritious mass is more readily circulated into the *cutaneous* or remotest parts of the body. *Floyer on Humours.*

Some sorts of *cutaneous* eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits and farinaceous substances. *Arbutnot.*

CUTICLE. *n. f.* [cuticula, Latin.]

1. The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin. This is that soft skin which rises in a blister upon any burning, or the application of a blistering-plaster. It sticks close to the surface of the true skin, to which it is also tied by the vessels which nourish it, though they are so small as not to be seen. When the scarf-skin is examined with a microscope, it appears to be made up of several lays of exceeding small scales, which cover one another more or less, according to the different thickness of the scarf-skin in the several parts of the body. *Quincy.*

In each of the very fingers there are bones and gristles, and ligaments and membranes, and muscles and tendons, and nerves and arteries, and veins and skin, and *cuticle* and nail. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

When any saline liquor is evaporated to *cuticle*, and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the salt, before they concreted, floated in the liquor at equal distances in rank and file. *Newton's Opt.*

CUTICULAR. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Belonging to the skin.

CUTH, signifies knowledge or skill. So *Cuthwin* is a knowing conqueror; *Cuthred* a knowing counsellor; *Cuthbert*, famous for skill. Much of the same nature are *Sophocles* and *Sophianus*. *Gib. Camden.*

CUTLASS. *n. f.* [coutelas, French.] This word is written sometimes *cutlace*, sometimes *cuttleax*: in *Shakespeare*, *cuttleaxe*; and in *Pope*, *cutlass*.] A broad cutting sword: the word is much in use among the seamen.

Were't not better

That I did suit me all points like a man?

A gallant *cuttleax* upon my thigh,  
A boar-spear in my hand. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

To the lodgments of his herd he run,

Where the fat porkets slept beneath the sun;

Of two his *cutlass* launch'd the spouting blood,

These quarter'd, sing'd, and fix'd on forks of wood. *Pope.*

CUTLER. *n. f.* [coutelier, French.] One who makes or sells knives.

A paultry ring

That she did give, whose poesy was

For all the world like *cutler's* poetry

Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not. *Shakespeare.*

In a bye *cutler's* shop on Tower-hill he bought a tenpenny knife: so cheap was the instrument of this great attempt. *Wott.*

He chose no other instrument than an ordinary knife, which he bought of a common *cutler*. *Clar and n.*

CUTPURSE. *n. f.* [cut and purse.] One who steals by the method



method of cutting purses: a common practice when men wore their purses at their girdles, as was once the custom. A thief; a robber.

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is necessary for a *cutpurse*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

A vice of kings,

A *cutpurse* of the empire and the rule,

That from a shelf the precious diadem stole,

And put it in his pocket.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Was there no felony, no bawd,

*Cutpurse*, nor burglary abroad? *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*

If we could imagine a whole nation to be *cutpurses* and robbers, would there then be kept that square dealing and equity in such a monstrous den of thieves. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**CUTTER.** *n. f.* [from *cut*.]

1. An agent or instrument that cuts any thing.

2. A nimble boat that cuts the water.

3. The teeth that cut the meat.

The molares, or grinders are behind, nearest the center of motion, because there is a greater strength or force required to chew the meat than to bite a piece; and the *cutters* before, that they may be ready to cut off a morsel from any solid food, to be transmitted to the grinders. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them; and then casts the same into the court to be written upon. *Cowel.*

**CUT-THROAT.** *n. f.* [cut and throat] A ruffian; a murderer; a butcher of men; an assassin.

Will you then suffer these robbers, *cut-throats*, base people, gathered out of all the corners of Christendom, to waste your countries, spoil your cities, murder your people, and trouble all your seas? *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Perhaps the *cut-throat* may rather take his copy from the Parisian massacre, one of the horrid instances of barbarous inhumanity that ever was known. *South's Sermons.*

The ruffian robbers by no justice aw'd,

And unpaid *cut-throat* soldiers are abroad;

Those venal souls, who, harden'd in each ill,

To save complaints and prosecution, kill. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

**CUT-THROAT.** *adj.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

If to take above fifty in the hundred be extremity, this in truth can be none other than *cut-throat* and abominable dealing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**CUTTING.** *n. f.* [from *cut*.] A piece cut off; a chop.

The burning of the *cuttings* of vines, and casting them upon land, doth much good. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 667.*

Many are propagated above ground by slips or *cuttings*. *Ray.*

**CUTTLE.** *n. f.* A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water and escapes.

It is somewhat strange, that the blood of all birds and beasts, and fishes, should be of a red colour, and only the blood of the *cuttle* should be as black as ink. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

He that uses many words for the explaining any subject, doth, like the *cuttle* fish, hide himself for the most part in his own ink. *Ray on the Creation.*

**CUTTLE.** *n. f.* [from *cuttle*.] A foul mouthed fellow; a fellow who blackens the character of others. *Hanmer.*

Away, you *cutpurse* rascal; you filthy bung, away: by this wine I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, if you play the saucy *cuttle* with me. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

**CYCLE.** *n. f.* [cyclos, Latin; κύκλος.]

1. A circle.

2. A round of time; a space in which the same revolutions begin again; a periodical space of time.

We do more commonly use these words, so as to stile a lesser space a *cycle*, and a greater by the name of period; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large period the epocha thereof. *Holder on Time.*

3. A method, or account of a method continued 'till the same course begins again.

We thought we should not attempt an unacceptable work, if here we endeavoured to present our gardeners with a complete *cycle* of what is requisite to be done throughout every month of the year. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

How build, unbuild, contrive

To save appearances; how gird the sphere

With centrick and excentrick, scrib'd o'er

*Cycle* and epicycle, orb in orb! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

**CYCLOID.** *n. f.* [from κυκλῖδης, of κύκλος and εἶδος, shape.]

A geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the *cycloid*.

**CYCLOIDAL.** *adj.* [from *cycloid*.] Relating to a *cycloid*; as the *cycloidal* space, is the space contained between the *cycloid* and its substance. *Chambers.*

**CYCLOPÆDIA.** *n. f.* [κυκλῖς and παιδεία.] A circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.

**CYGNET.** *n. f.* [from *cygnus*, Latin.] A young swan.

I am the *cygnet* to this pale faint swan,

Who chaunts a doleful hymn to his own death. *Shak. K. John.*

So doth the swan her downy *cygnets* save,

Keeping them pris'ners underneath her wings. *Shak. H. VI.*

*Cygnets*, from grey, turn white. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Young *cygnets* are good meat, if fatt'd with oats; but fed with weeds, they taste fishy. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**CYLINDER.** *n. f.* [κύλινδρον.] A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the *cylinder*, may be easily found. *Wilkins.*

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments, bases, pedestals, plots, and buildings; your *cylinder* for vaulted turrets, and round buildings. *Peacham.*

**CYLINDRICAL.** } *adj.* [from *cylinder*.] Partaking of the na-  
**CYLINDRICK.** } ture of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder.

Minera ferri stalaçitia, when several of the *cylindrick* stræ are contiguous, and grow together into one sheaf, is called brushiron ore. *Woodward's Natural History, p. iv.*

Obstructions must be most incident to such parts of the body where the circulation and the elastick fibres are both smallest, and those are glands, which are the extremities of arteries formed into *cylindrical* canals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**CYMAR.** *n. f.* [properly written *simar*.] A slight covering; a scarf.

Her comely limbs compos'd with decent care,

Her body shaded with a slight *cymar*;

Her bosom to the view was only bare. *Dryden.*

**CYMATIUM.** *n. f.* [Lat. from κυμάτιον, a little wave.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. There are two sorts, of which one is hollow below, as the other is above. *Harris.*

In a cornice the gola, or *cymatium* of the corona, the coping, the modillions, or dentelli, make a noble show by their graceful projections. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 415.*

**CYMBAL.** *n. f.* [cymbalum, Latin.] A musical instrument.

The trumpets, sackbuts, psalteries and fifes,

Tabors and *cymbals*, and the shouting Romans,

Make the sun dance. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

If mirth should fail, I'll busy her with cares,

Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars;

Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throne,

As sounding *cymbals* aid the lab'ring moon. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

**CYNA'NTHROPY.** *n. f.* [κυνανθρωπία, and ανθρωπία.] A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

**CYNEGETICKS.** *n. f.* [κυνηγῆτικα.] The art of hunting; the art of training and hunting with dogs.

**CYNICAL.** } *adj.* [κύνικος.] Having the qualities of a dog;

**CYNICK.** } curish; brutal; snarling; satirical.

He doth believe that some new fangled wit (it is his *cynical* phrase) will some time or other find out his art. *Wilkins.*

**CYNICK.** *n. f.* [κύνικος.] A philosopher of the snarling or curish sort; a follower of Diogenes; a rude man; a snarler; a misanthrope.

How vilely doth this *cynick* rhyme?—

Get you hence, firrah; saucy fellow, hence. *Shakespeare.*

**CYNOSURE.** *n. f.* [from κύων-σούρα.] The star near the North-pole, by which sailors steer.

Towers and battlements it sees

Bosom'd high in tufted trees,

Where perhaps some beauty lies,

The *cynosure* of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

**CYON.** See **CION.**

Gather *cyons* for graffs before the buds sprout. *Evelyn.*

**CYPRESS-TREE.** [cypressus, Latin.]

Its leaves are squamose and flat: the male flowers, which are likewise squamose, grow at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The fruit is of a spherical form, and is composed of many woody tubercles, in which are contained hard angular seeds. *Miller.*

The *cypress* is a tall strait tree, produced with great difficulty. Its fruit is of no use: its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals, and in mournful ceremonies. The wood of the *cypress-tree* is always green, very heavy, of a good smell, and never either rots or is worm eaten. It is distinguished into male and female: the branches of the male are, as it were, horizontal; and those of the female are upright, which is therefore generally used for palissades of gardens, and to make pyramids. The fruit is round, of an olive colour, and as large as nuts when they are ripe, and it grows in separate places. The Latins call it *conus*, because of its figure. This fruit is composed of a kind of scales, in the clefts of which are hidden little seeds, flat and angular. This tree is common on mount Libanus. *Calmet.*

In ivory coffers I have stufft my crowns;

In *cypress* chests my arras counterpanes. *Shakespeare.*



He taketh the *cypress* and the oak, which he strengtheneth  
for himself among the trees of the forest. *If. xlv. 14.*

Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,

And nodding *cypresses* form'd a fragrant shade. *Pope's Odyss.*

2. Being anciently used in funerals, it is the emblem of  
mourning.

Poison be their drink,

Their sweetest shade a grove of *cypress* trees. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

CY'FRUS. *n. f.* [I suppose from the place where it was made;  
or corruptly from *cypresses*, as being used in mourning.] A  
thin transparent black stuff.

Lawn as white as driven snow,

*Cyprus* black as e'er was crow. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

To one of your receiving,

Enough is shewn: a *cyprus*, not a bosom,

Hides my poor heart!

*Shakespeare.*

CYST. } *n. f.* [*κύστις*.] A bag containing some morbid

CYSTIS. } matter.

In taking it out the *cystis* broke, and shewed itself by its  
matter to be a meliceris. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

There may be a consumption, with a purulent spitting,  
when the vomica is contained in a *cyst* or bag; upon the  
breaking of which the patient is commonly suffocated.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CY'STICK. *adj.* [from *cyst*, a bag.] Contained in a bag.

The bile is of two sorts; the *cystick*, or that contained in  
the gall-bladder, which is a sort of repository for the gall;  
or the hepatick, or what flows immediately from the liver.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CYSTO'TOMY. *n. f.* [*κύστις* and *τέμνω*.] The act or practice of  
opening incysted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any  
morbid matter is contained.

CZAR. *n. f.* [A Slavonian word, written more properly  
*tzar*.] The title of the emperor of Russia.

CZARINA. *n. f.* [from *czar*.] The empress of Russia.





# D.

## D Æ D

**D**, Is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to T, but formed by a stronger appulse of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The sound of D in *English* is uniform, and it is never mute.

**DA CAPO**. [Ital.] A term in musick, which signifying from the head or the beginning, means that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

**To DAB**. *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] To strike gently with something soft or moist.

A fore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint. *Sharp*.

**A DAB**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A small lump of any thing.
2. A blow with something moist or soft.
3. Something moist or slimy thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artist; a man expert at something. This is not used in writing.
5. A kind of small flat fish.

Of flat fish there are rays, flowks, *dabs*, plaice. *Carew*.  
**DAB-CHICK**. *n. f.* A chicken newly hatched; a chicken with its feathers not yet grown.

A *dab chick* waddles through the copse,  
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope*.  
**To DA'BBLE**. *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dutch.] To smear; to daub; to spatter; to besprinkle; to wet

Then came by  
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair  
*Dabbled* in blood. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
I scarified, and *dabbled* the wound with oil of turpentine. *Wiseman's Surgery*.

Mean while the South, rising with *dabbled* wings,  
A fable cloud athwart the welkin flings. *Swift*.  
**To DA'BBLE**. *v. n.*

1. To play in water; to move in water or mud.  
Neither will a spirit, that dwells with stars, *dabble* in this impurer mud. *Glanville's Apology*.  
The little one complained of her legs, that she could neither swim nor *dabble* with them. *L'Estrange*.

But when he found the boys at play,  
And saw them *dabbling* in their clay,  
He stood behind a stall to lurk,  
And mark the progress of their work. *Swift*.  
2. To do any thing in a slight, superficial, or shallow manner; to tamper.

Shakespeare shall bear it company, and be put into your hands, as clear and as fair as it came out of them; though you, I think, have been *dabbling* here and there with the text, I have had no more reverence for the writer, and the printer, and left every thing standing just as I found it. *Pope*.

**DA'BBLER**. *n. f.* [from *dabble*.]

1. One that plays in water.
2. One that meddles without mastery; one that never goes to the bottom of an affair; a superficial meddler.  
He dares not complain of the tooth-ach, lest our *dabblers* in politicks should be ready to swear against him for disaffection. *Swift's Intelligencer*, N<sup>o</sup>. 19.

**DACE**. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation: in most provinces called *dare*.] A small river fish, resembling a roach, but less.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink  
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place;  
Where I may see my quill or cork down sink,

With eager bite of perch, or bleak, or dace. *Walton's Angl.*

**DA'CTYLE**. *n. f.* [*δακτυλο*, a finger.] A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short, like the joints of a finger; as *candidus*.

**DAD**. *n. f.* [The child's way of expressing father. It is remarkable, that, in all parts of the world, the word for father, as first taught to children, is compounded of *a* and *t*, or the kindred letter *d* differently placed; as *tad*, Welsh; *aita*, Greek; *aita*, Gothick; *tata*, Latin. *Mammas atque tatas habet* *fra*, Mart.] Father.

I was never so bethumped with words,  
Since first I call'd my brother's father *dad*. *Shakesf. K. John*.

His loving mother left him to my care;  
Fine child, as like his *dad* as he could stare! *Gay*.

**DA'DAL**. *auj.* [*dædalus*, Latin.]

## D A G

1. Various; variegated.
2. Skilful: this is not the true meaning, nor should be imitated. Nor hath

The *dædal* hand of nature only pour'd  
Her gifts of outward grace. *Philips*.

**DA'FFODIL**.

**DAFFODI'LLY**.

**DAFFODOWNDI'LLY**.

} *n. f.* [Supposed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *aphodelus*.]

This plant hath a lily-flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped, and cut into six segments, which incircle its middle like a crown; but the empalement, which commonly rises out of a membranous vagina, turns to an oblong or roundish fruit, which is triangular, and gapes in three parts; is divided into three cells, and full of roundish seeds. *Miller*.

Strew me the green ground with *daffodowndillies*,  
And cowslips, and kingcups, and loved lilies. *Spenser*.

Bid *Amaranthus* all his beauty shed,  
And *daffodillies* fill their cups with tears,  
To strew the laureate herse where *Lycid* lies. *Milton*.

The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead  
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head:

The short narcissus, and fair *daffodil*,  
Pancies to please the sight, and cassia sweet to smell. *Dryden*.

**To DAFT**. *v. a.* [contracted from *do aft*; that is, to throw back, to throw off.] To toss aside; to put away with contempt; to throw away slightly.

Where is his son,  
The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales,  
And his comrades, that *daft* the world aside,  
And bid it pass? *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*  
I would she had bestow'd this dotage on me: I would have *daft* all other respects, and made her half myself. *Shakesp.*

**DAG**. *n. f.* [*daguer*, French.]

1. A dagger.
2. A handgun; a pistol: so called from serving the purposes of a dagger, being carried secretly, and doing mischief suddenly.

**To DAG**. *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To daggle; to bemire; to let fall in the water: a low word.

**DA'GGER**. *n. f.* [*daguer*, French.]

1. A short sword; a poniard.  
She ran to her son's *dagger*, and struck herself a mortal wound. *Sidney, b. ii.*

This sword a *dagger* had his page,  
That was but little for his age;  
And therefore waited on him so,  
As dwarfs upon knights errant do. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. i.*  
He strikes himself with his *dagger*; but being interrupted by one of his friends, he stabs him, and breaks the *dagger* on one of his ribs. *Addison on Italy*.

2. [In fencing schools.] A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence.
3. [With printers.] The obelus; a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as [†].

**DA'GGERSDRAWING**. *n. f.* [*dagger* and *draw*.] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

They always are at *daggersdrawing*,  
And one another clapperclawing. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 2.*  
I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at *daggersdrawing*, 'till one desired to know the subject of the quarrel. *Swift*.

**To DA'GGLE**. *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew; a word, according to Mr. *Lye*, derived from the Danish; according to *Skinner*, from *daz*, sprinkled, or *deagan*, to dip. They are probably all of the same root.] To dip negligently in mire or water; to bemire; to besprinkle.

**To DA'GGLE**. *v. n.* To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt.

Nor like a puppy, *daggled* through the town,  
To fetch and carry sing-song up and down. *Pope's Epistles*.  
**DA'GGLEDIAIL**. *n. f.* [*daggle* and *tai*.] Bemired; dipped in the water or mud; bespattered.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at the sight of so many *dagg'dtail* parsons, that happen to fall in their way. *Swift*.



# D A I

**DAILY.** *adj.* [daglic, Saxon.] Happening every day, or very frequently; done every day; quotidian.

Much are we bound to heaven

In *daily* thanks, that gave us such a prince. *Shak. H. VIII.*

Cease, man of woman born! to hope relief

From *daily* trouble, and continu'd grief.

*Prior.*

**DA'ILY.** *adv.* Every day; very often.

Let that man with better sense advise,

That of the world least part to us is read;

And *daily* how through hardy enterprize,

Many great regions are discovered. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

I was ambitious to be acquainted with a man, with whom

I conversed almost *daily*, for years together. *Dryd. Virg. Ded.*

**DA'INTILY.** *adv.* [from *dainty*.]

1. Elegantly; delicately.

This same truth is a naked and open day-light, that doth not shew the masks and mummeries, and triumphs of the world, half so stately and *daintily* as candle-light. *Bacon.*

2. Deliciously; pleasantly.

There is no region on earth so *daintily* watered, with such great navigable rivers. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

Those young suiters had been accustomed to nothing but to sleep well, and fare *daintily*. *Broom's View of Epick Poems.*

**DA'INTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *dainty*.]

1. Delicacy; softness.

What should yet thy palate please?

*Daintiness* and softer ease,

Sleeked limbs, and finest blood? *Ben. Johnson's Forest.*

2. Elegance; nicety.

The duke exceeded in the *daintiness* of his leg and foot, and the earl in the fine shape of his hands. *Wotton.*

3. Squeamishness; fastidiousness.

Of sand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any *daintiness*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

**DA'INTY.** *adj.* [derived by *Skinner* from *dain*, an old French word for *delicate*; which yet I cannot find in dictionaries.]

1. Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious.

They are all over watery; whereas an higher concoction is required for sweetness, or pleasure of taste, and therefore all your *dainty* plumbs are a little dry. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice; squeamish; soft; luxurious; tender.

This is the slowest, yet the *daintiest* sense;

For ev'n the ears of such as have no skill,

Perceive a discord, and conceive offence;

And knowing not what's good, yet find the ill. *Davies.*

They were a fine and *dainty* people; frugal and yet elegant, though not military. *Bacon's Holy War.*

3. Scrupulous; ceremonious.

Which of you all

Will now deny to dance? She that makes *dainty*,

I'll swear hath corns. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Therefore to horse;

And let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,

But shift away. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. Elegant; tenderly languishingly, or effeminately beautiful.

My house, within the city,

Is richly furnished with plate and gold,

Basons and ewers to lave her *dainty* hands. *Shakespeare.*

Why should ye be so cruel to yourself,

And to those *dainty* limbs, which nature lent

For gentle usage, and soft delicacy?

*Milton.*

5. Nice; affectedly fine: in contempt.

Your *dainty* speakers have the curse,

To plead bad causes down to worse.

*Prior.*

**DA'INTY.** *n. f.*

1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy; something of exquisite taste.

Be not desirous of his *dainties*; for they are deceitful meat. *Prov. xxiii. 3.*

A worm breedeth in meal, of the shape of a large white maggot, which is given as a great *dainty* to nightingales. *Bacon.*

She then produc'd her dairy store,

And unbought *dainties* of the poor.

*Dryden.*

The shepherd swains, with sure abundance blest,

In the fat flock, and rural *dainties*, feast. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A word of fondness formerly in use.

Why, that's my *dainty*; I shall miss thee:

But yet thou shalt have freedom. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

There is a fortune coming

Towards you, *dainty*, that will take thee thus,

And set thee aloft. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

**DA'IRY.** *n. f.* [from *dey*, an old word for milk. *Mr. Lye.*]

1. The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk.

Grounds were turned much in England from breeding, either to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade of English butter, which will be extremely beaten down, when Ireland turns to it too. *Temple.*

2. The place where milk is manufactured.

# D A L

These beauties will suspect

That you have no more worth

Than the coarse and country fairy,

That doth haunt the hearth or *dairy*.

*Ben. Johnson.*

What stores my *dairies* and my folds contain!

A thousand lambs that wander on the plain. *Dryden's Virgil.*

She in pens his flocks will fold,

And then produce her *dairy* store.

*Dryden.*

3. Pasturage; milk farm; ground where milch cattle are kept.

*Dairy*, being well housewived, are exceeding commodious. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Children, in *dairy* countries, do wax more tall than where they feed more upon bread and flesh. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**DA'IRYMAID.** *n. f.* [*dairy* and *maid*.] The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk.

The poorest of the sex have still an itch,

To know their fortunes, equal to the rich:

The *dairymaid* enquires if she shall take

The trusty taylor, and the cook forsake. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in

love with one of Sir Roger's *dairymaids*. *Addison's Spectator.*

**DA'ISY.** *n. f.* [bægereage, day's eye. *Chaucer.*] A Spring-flower.

It hath a perennial root: the stalks are naked, and never branch out: the cup of the flower is scaly and simple, divided into many segments to the foot-stalk. The flowers are radiated; and the heads, after the petals are fallen off, resemble obtuse cones. *Miller.*

When *daisies* pied, and violets blue,

And lady smocks all over white,

And cuckow buds of yellow hue,

Do paint the meadows much bedight.

*Shakespeare.*

Then sing by turns, by turns the muses sing,

Now hawthorns blossom, now the *daisies* spring;

Now leaves the trees, and flow'rs adorn the ground:

Begin, the vales shall ev'ry note rebound. *Pope's Spring.*

This will find thee picking of *daisies*, or smelling to a lock

of hay. *Addison's Spectator, No. 131.*

Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace;

The *daisy*, primrose, violet, darkly blaze. *Thomson's Spring.*

**DALE.** *n. f.* [*dalei*, Gothick; *dal*, Dutch and German.] A low place between hills; a vale; a valley.

Long tost with storms, and bet with bitter winds,

High over hills, and low adown the *dale*,

She wandred many a wood and measur'd many a vale.

*Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 7. stanza. 28.*

Before the downfall of the fairy state

This *dale*, a pleasing region, not unblest,

This *dale* possess'd they, and had still possess'd.

*Tickell.*

He steals along the lonely *dale*

In silent search.

*Thomson's Spring, l. 220.*

**DA'LLIANCE.** *n. f.* [from *dally*.]

1. Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness.

Look thou be true: do not give *dalliance*

Too much the rein: the strongest oaths are straw

To th' fire i' th' blood.

*Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Nor gentle purpose, nor endearing smiles

Wanted; nor youthful *dalliance*, as befits

Fair couple, link'd in happy nuptial league,

Alone as they. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 332.*

I'll head my people;

Then think of *dalliance* when the danger's o'er:

My warlike spirits work now another way,

And my soul's tun'd to trumpets. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. Conjugal conversation.

The giant, self-dismayed with the sound,

Where he with his *Duesia dalliance* found,

In haste came rushing forth from inner bow'r. *Fairy Queen.*

That, not mystick, where the sapient king

Held *dalliance* with his fair Egyptian spouse. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Since thou claim'st me for thy fire,

And my fair son here show'st me, the dear pledge

Of *dalliance* had with thee in heav'n, and joys

Then sweet, now sad to mention. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Delay; procrastination.

Nay, come, I pray you, sir, give me the chain;

Both wind and tide stay for this gentleman;

And I, to blame, have held him here too long.—

—Good lord, you use this *dalliance* to excuse

Your breach of promise.

*Shakesp. Comedy of Errors.*

**DA'LLIER.** *n. f.* [from *dally*.] A trifter; a fondler.

The *dally dalliers* with pleasant words, with smiling countenances, and with wagers, purposed to be lost, before they were purposed to be made. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

**DA'LLOP.** *n. f.* [of unknown etymology.] A tuft, or clump.

Of barley the finest and greenest ye find,

Leave standing in *dallops* 'till time ye do bind.

*Tusser.*

To **DA'LLY.** *v. n.* [*dollen*, Dutch, to trifle.]

1. To trifle; to play the fool; to amuse one's self with idle play; to lose time in trifles.

Take up thy master:



If thou shouldst *dally* half an hour, his life,  
With thine, and all that offer to defend him,  
Stand in assured loss. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He left his cur, and laying hold  
Upon his arms, with courage bold  
Cried out, 'tis now no time to *dally*,  
The enemy begin to rally. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*  
We have trilled too long already: it is madness to *dally* any  
longer, when our souls are at stake. *Calamy's Sermons.*

One hundred thousand pounds must be raised; for there is  
no *dallying* with hunger. *Swift.*

2. To exchange caresses; to play the wanton; to fondle.

He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,  
But on his knees at meditation;  
Not *dallying* with a brace of courtezans,  
But meditating with two deep divines. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*

3. To sport; to play; to frolick.

She her airie buildeth in the cedar's top,  
And *dallies* with the wind, and scorns the fun. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*

4. To delay.

They that would not be reformed by that correction,  
wherein he *dallied* with them, shall feel a judgment worthy  
of God. *Wisd. xii. 26.*

TO DA'LLY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to amuse 'till a pro-  
per opportunity.

He fully set down, after his wonted manner, to perform  
service; not by the hazard of one set battle, but by *dally-*  
*ing* off the time with often skirmishes. *Knolles's History.*

DAM. *n. f.* [from *dame*, which formerly signified mother. *Had*  
*Nero never been an emperour, shu'de never his dame have be*  
*siaine. Chaucer.*]

1. The mother: used of beasts, or other animals not human.

The *dam* runs lowing up and down,  
Looking the way her harmless young one went,  
And can do nought but wail her darling loss. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*  
Mother, says a sick kite, give over lamentations, and let  
me have your prayers: alas, my child, says the *dam*, which  
of the gods shall I go to? *L'Estrange, Fab. 17.*

They bring but one morsel of meat at a time, and have  
not fewer, it may be, than seven or eight young in the nest  
together, which, at the return of their *dams*, do all at once,  
with equal greediness, hold up their heads and gape. *Ray.*

2. A human mother: in contempt or detestation.

This brat is none of mine;  
It is the issue of Polixena:  
Hence with it, and, together with the *dam*,  
Commit them to the fire. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

DAM. *n. f.* [dam, Dutch.] A mole or bank to confine water.

As when the sea breaks o'er its bounds,  
And overflows the level grounds,  
Those banks and *dams*, that like a skreen  
Did keep it out, now keep it in. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 2.*  
Not with so fierce a rage the foaming flood  
Roars, when he finds his rapid course withstood;  
Bears down the *dams* with unresisted sway,  
And sweeps the cattle and the cots away. *Dryden's Æneis.*

Let loose the reins to all your wat'ry store,  
Bear down the *dam*, and open every door. *Dryden.*  
The inside of the *dam* must be very smooth and streight;  
and if it is made very sloping on each side, it is the better.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO DAM. *v. a.* [demman, ropedemman, Saxon; dammen, Dut.]

1. To confine, or shut up water by moles or dams.

I'll have the current in this place *dammed* up;  
And here the smug and silver Trent shall run  
In a new channel, fair and evenly. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. p. ii.*  
Home I would go,

But that my doors are hateful to my eyes,  
Fill'd and *dammed* up with gaping creditors,  
Watchful as fowlers when their game will spring. *Otway.*

Boggy lands are fed by springs, pent by a weight of earth,  
that *dams* in the water, and causes it to spread in the ground,  
so far as the earth is soft. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

'Tis you must drive that trouble from your soul;  
As streams, when *dammed*, forget their ancient current,  
And wond'ring at their banks in other channels flow. *Smith.*

2. It is used by *Shakespeare* of fire, and by *Milton* of light.

The more thou *dammed* it up, the more it burns. *Shakespeare.*  
Moon! if your influence be quite *dammed* up  
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,  
Though a rush-candle from the wicker hole  
Of some clay habitation, visit us  
With thy long levell'd rule of streaming light. *Milton.*

DA'MAGE. *n. f.* [donage, French.]

1. Mischief; hurt; detriment.

Gross errors and absurdities many commit for want of a  
friend to tell them of them, to the great *damage* both of their  
fame and fortune. *Bacon, Essay 28.*

Such as were either sent from thence, or raised here, did  
commonly do more hurt and *damage* to the English subjects  
than to the Irish enemies, by their continual sels and extor-  
tion. *Davies on Ireland.*

He repulsed the enemy very much to their *damage*. *Clarend.*

2. Loss; mischief suffered.

His heart exalts him in the harm  
Already done, to have dispeopled heav'n,  
My *damage* fondly deem'd! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

3. The value of mischief done.

They believed that they were not able, though they  
should be willing to sell all they have in Ireland, to pay the  
*damages* which had been sustained by the war. *Clarendon.*

4. Reparation of damage; retribution.

The bishop demanded restitution of the spoils taken by the  
Scots, or *damages* for the same. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Tell me whether, upon exhibiting the several particulars  
which I have related to you, I may not sue her for *damages* in  
a court of justice? *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 97.*

5. [In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his  
estate. In the common law it particularly signifies a part of  
what the jurors be to inquire of; for, after verdict given of  
the principal cause, they are likewise asked their consciences  
touching costs, which are the charges of suit, and *damages*,  
which contain the hindrance which the plaintiff or demandant  
hath suffered, by means of the wrong done him by the de-  
fendant or tenant. *Cowel.*

When the judge had awarded due *damages* to a person, into  
whose field a neighbour's oxen had broke, it is reported that  
he reversed his own sentence, when he heard that the oxen,  
which had done this mischief, were his own. *Watts's Logick.*

TO DA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mischief; to in-  
jure; to impair; to hurt; to harm.

I consider time as an immense ocean, into which many  
noble authors are entirely swallowed up, many very much  
shattered and *damaged*, some quite disjoined and broken into  
pieces. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 223.*

TO DA'MAGE. *v. n.* To take damage, or be damaged.

DA'MAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *damage*.]

1. Susceptible of hurt; as, *damageable* goods.

2. Mischievous; pernicious.

Obscene and immodest talk is offensive to the purity of  
God, *damageable* and infectious to the innocence of our neigh-  
bours, and most pernicious to ourselves. *Governam. of the Tongue.*

DA'MASCENE. *n. f.* [damascenus, from *Damascus*.] A small  
black plum; a Damson, as it is now spoken.

In April follow the cherry tree in blossom, the *damascene*  
and plum trees in blossom, and the white thorn in leaf. *Bacon.*

In fruits the white commonly is meaner, as in pear plums  
and *damascenes*; and the choicest plums are black. *Bacon.*

DAMASK. *n. f.* [damasquin, French; damaschino, Ital. from  
*Damascus*.]

1. Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at *Damascus*, by  
which part rises above the rest in flowers, or other forms.

Wipe your shoes, for want of a clout, with a *damask* nap-  
kin. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

2. It is used for red colour in *Fairfax*, from the damask rose.

And for some deale perplexed was her spirit;  
Her *damask* late, now chang'd to purest white. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

TO DA'MASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form flowers upon stuffs.

2. To variegate; to diversify.

Around him dance the rosy hours,  
And *damasking* the ground with flow'rs,  
With ambient sweets perfume the morn. *Fenton.*

3. To adorn steel-work with figures.

DAMASK-PLUM. See PLUM.

DAMASK ROSE. *n. f.* The rose of *Damascus*; a red rose.  
See ROSE.

*Damask-roses* have not been known in England above one  
hundred years, and now are so common. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

No gradual bloom is wanting from the bud,  
Nor broad carnations, nor gay spotted pinks,  
Nor, shower'd from every bush, the *damask-rose*. *Thomson.*

DA'MASKENING. *n. f.* [from *damasquiner*, Fr.] The art or act  
of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them  
up with gold or silver wire: used in enriching the blades of  
swords, and locks of pistols. *Chambers.*

DAME. *n. f.* [dame, French; dama, Spanish.]

1. A lady; the title of honour to women.

The word *dame* originally signified a mistress of a family,  
who was a lady; and it is used still in the English law to sig-  
nify a lady: but in common use, now-a-days, it represents a  
farmer's wife, or a mistress of a family of the lower rank in  
the country. *Watts's Logick.*

Bless you, fair *dame*! I am not to you known,  
Though in your state of honour I am perfect:  
If you will take a homely man's advice,  
Be not found here. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Not all these lords do vex me half so much  
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*  
Shut your mouth, *dame*,

Or with this paper I shall stop it;  
'Thou worse than any thing. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Sov'reign of creatures, universal *dame*! *Mit. Par. Logick.*

2. It is still used in poetry for women of rank.



# D A M

His father Faunus : a Laurentian *dame*  
His mother, fair Marica was her name. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
Who would not repeat that bliss,  
And frequent fight of such a *dame*  
Buy with the hazard of his fame? *Waller.*

3. Mistress of a low family.  
They killed the poor cock ; for, say they, if it were not  
for his waking our *dame*, she would not wake us. *L'Estrange.*
4. Woman in general.

We've willing *dames* enough ; there cannot be  
That vulture in you to devour so many,  
As will to greatness dedicate themselves,  
Finding it so inclin'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

## DAMES-VIOLET. n. f.

The flower of this plant, called also queen's gillyflower,  
consists, for the most part, of four leaves, which expand in  
form of a cross : out of the flower-cup arises the pointal,  
which becomes a long, taper, cylindrical pod, divided  
into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the im-  
bricated valves adhere on both sides, and are furnished with  
oblong, cylindrical, or globular seeds. *Miller.*

## TO DAMN. v. a. [damno, Latin.]

1. To doom to eternal torments in a future state.  
Not in the legions  
Of horrid hell, can come a devil more *damn'd*  
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
It is most necessary, that the church, by doctrine and de-  
cree, do *damn* and send to hell for ever those facts and opi-  
nions. *Bacon, Essay 3.*
2. To procure or cause to be eternally condemned.  
That which he continues ignorant of, having done the ut-  
most lying in his power, that he might not be ignorant of it,  
shall not *damn* him. *South's Sermons.*
3. To condemn.

His own impartial thought.

- Will *damn*, and conscience will record the fault. *Dryd. Juv.*
4. To hoot or hiss any publick performance ; to explode.  
They *damn* themselves, nor will my muse descend  
To clap with such who fools and knaves commend. *Dryden.*  
For the great dons of wit,  
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone  
To *damn* all others, and cry up their own. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*  
You are so good a critick, that it is the greatest happiness  
of the modern poets that you do not hear their works ; and  
next, that you are not so arrant a critick as to *damn* them,  
like the rest, without hearing. *Pope.*

## DA'MNABLE. adj. [from damn.]

1. Deserving damnation ; justly doomed to never-ending punish-  
ment.  
It gives him occasion of labouring with greater earnest-  
ness elsewhere, to entangle unwary minds with the snares of  
his *damnable* opinion. *Hooker, b. 5. sect. 42.*  
He's a creature unprepar'd, unmeet for death ;  
And, to transport him in the mind he is,  
Were *damnable*. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
As he does not reckon every schism of a *damnable* nature,  
so he is far from closing with the new opinion of those who  
make it no crime. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes indecently used in a low and ludicrous sense ;  
odious ; pernicious.  
Oh thou *damnable* fellow ! did not I pluck thee by the nose  
for thy speeches ? *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

## DA'MNABLY. adv. [from damnable.]

1. In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment ; so as to be  
excluded from mercy.  
We will propose the question, whether those who hold the  
fundamentals of faith may deny Christ *damnably*, in respect of  
those consequences that arise from them ? *South's Sermons.*
2. It is indecently used in a ludicrous sense ; odiously ; hatefully.  
The more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more  
*damnably* their conserves stunk. *Dennis.*

## DAMNATION. n. f. [from damn.] Exclusion from divine mercy ; condemnation to eternal punishment.

He that hath been affrighted with the fears of hell, or re-  
members how often he hath been spared from an horrible  
*damnation*, will not be ready to strangle his brother for a  
trifle. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Now mince the sin,

And mollify *damnation* with a phrase :

Say you consented not to Sancho's death,

But barely not forbade it.

*Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

## DA'MNATORY. adj. [from damnatorius.] Containing a sentence of condemnation.

## DA'MNED. part. adj. [from damn.] Hateful ; detestable ; ab- horred ; abominable.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be

A couch for luxury and *damned* incest. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

But, oh, what *damned* minutes tells he o'er,

Who doats, yet doubts ; suspects, yet strongly loves. *Shak.*

Dare not

To brand the spotless virtue of my prince

With falsehoods of most base and *damn'd* contrivance. *Rowe.*

VOL. I.

# D A M

## DA'MNIFIC. adj. [from damnify.] Procuring loss ; mis- chievous.

## TO DA'MNIFY. v. a. [from damnifico, Latin.]

1. To endamage ; to injure ; to cause loss to any.  
He, who has suffered the damage, has a right to demand in  
his own name, and he alone can remit satisfaction : the *dam-  
nified* person has the power of appropriating the goods or ser-  
vice of the offender, by right of self-preservation. *Locke.*
2. To hurt ; to impair.

When now he saw himself so freshly rear,

As if late fight had nought him *damnify'd*,

He was dismay'd, and 'gan his fate to fear. *Fairy Queen.*

## DA'MNINGNESS. n. f. [from damning.] Tendency to procure damnation.

He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath  
had such experience of, for the emptiness and *damningness* of  
them, and so think himself a complete penitent. *Hammond.*

## DAMP. adj. [dampe, Dutch.]

1. Moist ; inclining to wet ; not completely dry ; foggy.  
She said no more : the trembling Trojans hear,  
O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. Dejected ; sunk ; depressed.  
All these and more came flocking, but with looks  
Downcast and *damp* ; yet such wherein appear'd  
Obscure some glimpse of joy. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. 1.*

## A DAMP. n. f.

1. Fog ; moist air ; moisture.  
Thus Adam to himself lamented loud,  
Through the still night ; not now, as ere man fell,  
Wholsom and cool, and mild ; but with black air  
Accompany'd, with *damps* and dreadful gloom. *Milt. P. L.*  
A rift there was, which from the mountain's height  
Convey'd a glimmering and malignant light,  
A breathing-place to draw the *damps* away,  
A twilight of an intercepted day. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth.  
The heat of the sun in the hotter seasons, penetrating the  
exterior parts of the earth, excites those mineral exhalations  
in subterraneous caverns, which are called *damps* : these sel-  
dom happen but in the summer-time, when the hotter the  
weather is, the more frequent are the *damps*. *Woodward.*

3. Dejection ; depression of spirit ; cloud of the mind.  
Adam, by this from the cold sudden *damp*  
Recov'ring, and his scatter'd spirits return'd,  
To Michael thus his humble words address'd. *Milt. P. L.*  
His name struck ev'ry where so great a *damp*,  
As Archimedes through the Roman camp. *Roscommon.*  
Even now, while thus I stand blest in thy presence,  
A secret *damp* of grief comes o'er my thoughts. *Add. Cato.*  
An eternal state, he knows and confesses that he has made  
no provision for, that he is undone for ever : a prospect  
which is enough to cast a *damp* over his sprightliest hours.  
*Rogers, Sermon 19.*

This commendable resentment against me, strikes a *damp*  
upon that spirit in all ranks and corporations of men. *Swift.*

## TO DAMP. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To wet ; to moisten ; to make humid.
2. To depress ; to deject ; to chill.  
The very loss of one pleasure is enough to *damp* the relish  
of another. *L'Estrange, Fable 38.*  
Dread of death hangs over the mere natural man, and,  
like the hand-writing on the wall, *damps* all his jollity. *Atterb.*  
It would be enough to *damp* their warmth in such pursuits,  
if they could once reflect, that in such course they will be sure  
to run upon the very rock they mean to avoid. *Swift.*

3. To weaken ; to abandon.  
A soft body *dampeth* the sound much more than a hard.  
*Bacon's Natural History, N° 158.*

Unless an age too late, or cold

Climate, or years, *damp* my intended wing

Depress'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

## DA'MPISHNESS. n. f. [from damp.] Tendency to wetness ; fogginess ; moisture.

It hath been used by some with great success to make their  
walls thick ; and to put a lay of chalk between the bricks, to  
take away all *dampishness*. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 937.*

## DA'MPNES. n. f. [from damp.] Moisture ; fogginess.

Nor need they fear the *dampness* of the sky

Should flag their wings, and hinder them to fly ;

'Twas only water thrown on sails too dry. *Dryden.*

By stacks they often have very great loss, by the *dampness* of  
the ground, which rots and spoils it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

## DA'MPY. adj. [from damp.] Dejected ; gloomy ; sorrowful.

The lords did dispel *dampy* thoughts, which the remem-  
brance of his uncle might raise, by applying him with exer-  
cises and disports. *Hayward.*

## DA'MSEL. n. f. [damoiselle, French.]

1. A young gentlewoman ; a young woman of distinction : now  
only used in verse.  
Kneeling, I my servant's smiles implore,  
And one mad *damsel* dares dispute my pow'r. *Prior.*
2. An attendant of the better rank.



With her train of *damsels* she was gone

In shady walks, the scorching heat to shun. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. A wench; a country lass.

The clowns are whoremasters, and the *damsels* with child.

*Gay's Preface to What d'ye call it.*

DA'MSON. *n. f.* [corruptly from *damscene*.] A small black plum. See DAMASCENE.

My wife desir'd some *damsons*,

And made me climb with danger of my life. *Shak. H. VI.*

DAN. *n. f.* [from *dominus*, as now *don* in Spanish, and *domina*, Italian, from *domina*.] The old term of honour for men; as we now say *master*.

This whimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy,

This signor Junio's giant dwarf, *dan* Cupid. *Shakespeare.*

Dick, if this story pleateth thee,

Pray thank *dan* Pope, who told it me. *Prior's Alma.*

To DANCE. *v. n.* [*danfer*, Fr. *danyar*, Span. as some think from *tanza*, Arabick, a dance; as *Junius*, who loves to derive from Greek, thinks, from *danos*.]

1. To move in measure; to move with steps correspondent to the sound of instruments.

What say you to young Mr. Fenton? He capers, he dances, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses. *Sh. Mer. W. of Windj.*

To DANCE Attendance. *v. a.* To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.

Men are sooner weary to *dance* attendance at the gates of foreign lords, than to tarry the good leisure of their own magistrates. *Raleigh's Essays.*

It upbraids you

To let your father's friend, for three long months,

Thus *dance* attendance for a word of audience. *Dryd. Cleom.*

To DANCE. *v. a.*

1. To make to dance; to put into a lively motion.

Thy grandfire lov'd thee well;

Many a time he *danc'd* thee on his knee. *Shak. Tit. Andron.*

That I see thee here,

Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heart,

Than when I first my wedded mistress saw

Bestride my threshold. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

In pestilences the malignity of the infecting vapour *danceth* the principal spirits. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 333.

DANCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by musick.

Our *dance* of custom, round about the oak of Herne the hunter. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The honourablest part of talk is to give the occasion, and again to moderate and pass to somewhat else; for then a man leads the *dance*. *Bacon, Essay 33.*

But you perhaps expect a modish feast,

With am'rous songs and wanton dances grac'd. *Dryd. Juv.*

DA'NCER. *n. f.* [from *dance*.] One that practises the art of dancing.

He at Philippi kept

His sword e'en like a *dancer*, while I strook

The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shakesf. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Musicians and *dancers*! take some truce

With these your pleasing labours; for great use

As much weariness as perfection brings. *Donne.*

The earl was so far from being a good *dancer*, that he was no graceful goer. *Wotton.*

It is a usual practice in these times for our funambulours, or *dancers* on the rope, to attempt somewhat like to flying.

*Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

He, perfect *dancer*! climbs the rope,

And balances your fear and hope. *Prior.*

Nature, I thought, perform'd too mean a part,

Forming her movements to the rules of art;

And, vex'd, I found that the musician's hand

Had o'er the *dancer's* mind too great command. *Prior.*

DA'NCINGMASTER. *n. f.* [*dance* and *master*.] One who teaches the art of dancing.

The apes were taught their ape's tricks by a *dancingmaster*. *L'Estrange.*

The legs of a *dancingmaster*, and the fingers of a musician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains, into regular and admirable motions. *Locke on Understanding*, sect. 4.

DA'NCINGSCHOOL. *n. f.* [*dancing* and *school*.] The school where the art of dancing is taught.

They bid us to the English *dancing* schools,

And teach lavolta's high, and swift couranto's;

Saying our grace is only in our heels. *Shakesf. Henry V.*

A certain Egyptian king endowed a *dancing* school for the institution of apes of quality. *L'Estrange.*

DANDELION. *n. f.* [*dent de lion*, French.] The name of a plant.

It agrees in all respects with the hawkweed, but only in its having a single naked stalk, with one flower upon the top. *Miller.*

For cowslips sweet, let *dandelions* spread;

For Blouzelinda, blithsome maid, is dead! *Gay's Pastorals.*

DA'NDIPRAT. *n. f.* [*dandin*, French.] A little fellow; an

urchin: a word used sometimes in fondness, sometimes in contempt.

To DA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To shake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to please and quiet him.

Then shall ye suck, and shall be born upon her sides, and be *dandled* upon her knees. *If. lxvi. 12.*

Thy little brethren, which, like fairy sprites,

Oft skip into our chamber those sweet nights,

And, kiss'd and *dandl'd* on thy father's knee,

Were brib'd next day to tell what they did see. *Donne.*

Courts are but superficial schools to *dandle* fools. *Wotton.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw

*Dandled* the kid. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iv. l. 344.

Motion occasions sleep, as we find by the common use of rocking froward children in cradles, or *dandling* them in their nurses arms. *Temple.*

2. To fondle; to treat like a child.

Their child shall be advanc'd,

And be received for the emp'ror's heir;

And let the emperor *dandle* him for his own. *Sh. Tit. Andr.*

They have put me in a silk gown, and a gaudy fool's cap; and I am ashamed to be *dandled* thus, and cannot look in the glass without blushing, to see myself turned into such a little pretty master. *Addison's Guardian*, N<sup>o</sup>. 113.

3. To delay; to procrastinate; to protract by trifles.

Captains do so *dandle* their doings, and dally in the service to them committed, as if they would not have the enemy subdued. *Spenser on Ireland.*

DA'NDLER. *n. f.* [from *dandle*.] He that dandles or fondles children.

DA'NDRUFF. *n. f.* [often written *dendruff*, from *tan*, the itch, and *drog*, sordid, filthy.] Scabs in the head; scurf at the roots of the hair.

DA'NEWORT. *n. f.* A species of elder; called also dwarf-elder, or wallwort.

DANGER. *n. f.* [*danger*, Fr. of uncertain derivation. *Skinner* derives it from *damnum*, *Menage* from *angaria*, *Minshew* from *daos*, death, to which *Junius* seems inclined.] Risk; hazard; peril.

They that sail on the sea, tell of the *danger*. *Ecclus. xliii. 24.*

Our craft is in *danger* to be set at nought. *AEs. x. 27.*

I dare pawn down my life for him, that he hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour, and to no other pretence of *danger*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

More *danger* now from man alone we find,

Than from the rocks, the billows, and the wind. *Waller.*

To DA'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in hazard; to endanger.

Pompey's son stands up

For the main soldier; whose quality going on,

The sides o' th' world may *danger*. *Shakesf. Ant. and Cleopat.*

DA'NGERLESS. *adj.* [from *danger*.] Without hazard; without risk; exempt from danger.

He shewed no less magnanimity in *dangerless* despising, than others in dangerous affecting the multiplying of kingdoms. *Sid.*

DA'NGEROUS. *adj.* [from *danger*.] Hazardous; perillous; full of danger.

A man of an ill tongue is *dangerous* in his city. *Ecclus. ix.*

All men counsel me to take away thy life, likely to bring forth nothing but *dangerous* and wicked effects. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Already we have conquer'd half the war,

And the less *dangerous* part is left behind. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

DA'NGEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dangerous*.] Hazardously; perilously; with danger.

But for your son, believe it, oh, believe it,

Most *dang'rously* you have with him prevail'd,

If not most mortal to him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

A sort of naughty persons

Have practis'd *dangerously* against your state,

Dealing with witches and with conjurers. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

It is just with God to permit those, which think they stand so surely, to fall most *dangerously*. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Plutarch says Telephilla, a noble lady, being *dangerously* sick, was by the oracle advised to apply her mind to the muse and poetry. *Peacham on Poetry.*

If it were so; which but to think were pride,

My constant love would *dangerously* be tried. *Dryden.*

DA'NGEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dangerous*.] Danger; hazard; peril.

I shall not need to mind you of judging of the *dangerousness* of diseases, by the nobleness of that part affected. *Boyle.*

To DA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *hang*, according to *Skinner*; as *hang*, *hangle* *dangle*.] To hang loose and quivering.

Go, bind thou up yond *dangling* apriocks. *Shak. R. II.*

He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle*,

Than miss his dear delight to wrangle. *Hudibras*, p. iii.

Codrus had but one leg; so short to boot,

That his short wife's short legs hung *dangling* out. *Dryden.*

With *dangling* hands he strokes th' imperial robe,

And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*

But



# D A R

But have you not with thought beheld  
The sword hang *dangling* o'er the shield. *Prior.*

2. To hang upon any one; to be an humble, useless, harmless follower.

The presbyterians, and other fanaticks that *dangle* after them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment. *Swift.*

**DANGLER.** *n. f.* [from *dangle*.] A man that hangs about women only to waste time.

A *dangler* is of neither sex. *Ralph's Miscel.*

**DANK.** *adj.* [from *tuncken*, Germ. *Skinner.*] Damp; humid; moist; wet.

He her the maiden sleeping found,  
On the *dank* and dirty ground. *Shakef. Midf. Night's Dream.*

Yet oft they quit  
The *dank*, and, rising on stiff pinions, tour  
The mid aerial sky. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 440.*

Through each thicket, *dank* or dry,  
Like a black mist, low creeping, he held on  
His midnight search. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 179.*

Lawrence, of virtuous father, virtuous son,  
Now that the fields are *dank*, and ways are mire,  
Where shall we sometimes meet, and by the fire  
Help waste a fullen day? *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

By the rusby-fringed bank,  
Where grows the willow and the osier *dank*,  
My sliding chariot stays. *Milton.*

Me, in my vow'd  
Picture, the sacred wall declares t' have hung  
My *dank* and dropping weeds  
To the stern god of sea. *Milton.*

To wash the skins of beasts and fowls herewith, would  
keep them from growing *dank* in moist weather. *Grew.*

**DA'NKISH.** *adj.* Somewhat *dank*.

They bound me, bore me thence,  
And in a dark and *dankish* vault at home,  
There left me. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*

**TO DAP.** *v. n.* [corrupted from *dip*.] To let fall gently into the water: a word, I believe, only used by anglers.

I have taught him how to catch a chub, by *dapping* with a grafsopper. *Walton's Angler.*

**DAPA'TICAL.** *adj.* [from *dapaticus*, Latin.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*

**DAPPER.** *adj.* [*dapper*, Dutch.] Little and active; lively without bulk. It is usually spoken in contempt.

And on the tawny sands and shelves,  
Trip the pert fairies and the *dapper* elves. *Milton.*

A pert *dapper* spark of a magpye, fancied the birds would never be governed 'till himself should sit at the helm. *L'Estr.*

**DAPPERLING.** *n. f.* [from *dapper*.] A dwarf; a dandi-prat. *Ainsworth.*

**DAPPLE.** *adj.* [from *apple*; as *pommel*.] Marked with various colours; variegated; streaked; imbricated: it is used chiefly of animals.

My country neighbours do not find it impossible to think of a lame horse, 'till they have run over all beings that are, and then pitch on *dapple*. *Locke.*

**TO DAPPLE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To streak; to vary; to diversify with colours.

Certes, said she, I wot not how he hight;  
But under him a grey steed did he weild,  
Whose sides with *dappled* circles were endight. *Fairy Queen.*

The gentle day  
*Dapples* the drowsy east with spots of grey. *Shakespeare.*

Horses that are *dappled*, turn white; and old squirrels turn grisly. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 85.*

The lark begins his flight,  
From his watch-tower in the skies,  
'Till the *dappled* dawn doth rise. *Milton.*

I chose  
The *dappl'd* pink, and blushing rose,  
To deck my charming Cloe's hair. *Prior.*

The gods, to curse Pamela with her pray'rs,  
Gave the gilt coach and *dappled* Flanders mares. *Pope.*

**DAR.** } *n. f.* A fish found in the Severn. *Bailey.*  
**DART.** }

**TO DARE.** *v. n.* pret. *I durst*; part. *I have dared*. [beaman, Saxon; *derren*, Dutch.] To have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid; to adventure; to be adventurous.

I say 'tis copper. *Dar'st* thou be as good as thy word now?  
—Why, Hal, thou know'st, as thou art but a man, *I dare*;  
but as thou art a prince, I fear thee. *Shakef. Henry IV. p. i.*

*I dare* do all that may become a man;  
Who *dares* do more, is none. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he *durst*  
steal any thing advent'rously. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Neither of them was of that temper as to *dare* any dangerous fact. *Haywood.*

The father bore it with undaunted soul,  
Like one who *durst* his destiny controul. *Dryden.*

Deliberate and well-weighed courage knows both to be cautious and to *dare*, as occasion offers. *Dryden.*

# D A R

We *dare* not build much upon such a notion or doctrine, 'till it be very fully examined. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

**TO DARE.** *v. a.* To challenge; to defy.

I never in my life  
Did hear challenge urg'd more modestly,  
Unless a brother should a brother *dare*  
'To gentle exercise and proof of arms. *Shakef. Henry IV.*

Here she stands:  
Take but possession of her with a touch;  
*I dare* thee but to breathe upon my love. *Shakespeare.*

He had many days, in this proud manner, come half seas over; and sometimes passing further, came and lay at the mouth of the harbour, and, as it were, *daring* them to fight. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Masters of the arts of policy thought that they might even defy and *dare* providence to the face. *South.*

All cold, but in her breast, I will despise;  
And *dare* all heat but that in Celia's eyes. *Roscommon.*

Time! *I dare* thee to discover  
Such a youth, and such a lover. *Dryden.*

Prefumptuous wretch! with mortal art to *dare*  
Immortal power, and brave the thunderer. *Granville.*

**TO DARE LARKS.** To catch them by means of a looking-glass, which keeps them in amaze 'till caught; to amaze.

Shrimps are dipped up in shallow water with little round nets, not much unlike that which is used for *daring* larks. *Carew.*

As larks lie *dar'd* to shun the hobby's flight. *Dryden.*

**DARE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge.

Sextus Pompeius  
Hath given the *dare* to Cæsar, and commands  
The empire of the sea. *Shakef. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

**DA'REFUL.** *adj.* [*dare* and *full*] Full of defiance.

We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,  
And beat them backward home. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**DA'RING.** *adj.* [from *dare*.] Bold; adventurous; fearless; courageous; intrepid; brave; stout.

The last Georgick has indeed many metaphors, but not so *daring* as this; for human thoughts and passions may be more naturally ascribed to a bee than to an inanimate plant. *Addison's Essays on the Georgicks.*

The song too *daring*, and the theme too great. *Prior.*

Grieve not, O *daring* prince! that noble heart. *Pope.*

**DA'RINGLY.** *adv.* [from *daring*.] Boldly; courageously; fearlessly; impudently; outrageously.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the press. *Atterbury.*

Your brother, fir'd with success,  
Too *daringly* upon the foe did press. *Halifax.*

**DA'RINGNESS.** *n. f.* [from *daring*.] Boldness.

**DARK.** *adj.* [beorn, Saxon.]

1. Not light; without light.

Fleance, his son, who keeps him company,  
Must embrace the fate of that *dark* hour. *Shakef. Macbeth.*

While we converse with her, we mark  
No want of day, nor think it *dark*. *Waller.*

2. Not of a showy or vivid colour.

If the plague be somewhat *dark*, and the plague spread not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him clean. *1 Lev. xiii. 6.*

In Muscovy itself the generality of the people are more inclined to have *dark* coloured hair than flaxen. *Boyle.*

3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light.

Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man,  
Conduct my weary steps. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

4. Opaque; not transparent.

5. Obscure; not perspicuous.

What may seem *dark* at the first, will afterwards be found more plain. *Hosker, b. i. sect. 1.*

Mean time we shall express our *darker* purpose. *Shakef.*

6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant.

The age, wherein he liv'd, was *dark*; but he  
Could not want sight, who taught the world to see. *Denb.*

7. Gloomy; not chearful.

All men of *dark* tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find convents fitted to their humours. *Addison on Italy.*

**DARK.** *n. f.*

1. Darkness; obscurity; want of light.

Come, thick night,  
And pall thee in the dunest smoke of hell,  
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;  
Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the *dark*,  
To cry hold, hold! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Cloud and ever-during *dark*  
Surrounds me! from the chearful ways of men  
Cut off. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. l. 45.*

Whereas seeing requires light, and a free medium, and a right line to the objects, we can hear in the *dark* immured, and by curve lines. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Obscurity; condition of one unknown.

All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure person; one, I suppose he means, that is in the *dark*, and thinks it proper to continue so. *Atterbury.*

3. Want



3. Want of knowledge.

'Till we ourselves perceive by our own understandings, we are as much in the *dark*, and as void of knowledge, as before. *Locke*.

TO DARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken; to obscure; obsolete.

Fair when her breast, like a rich laden bark  
With precious merchandize, she forth doth lay:

Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth *dark*  
Her goodly light, with smiles she drives away. *Spenser*.

TO DA'RKEN. *v. a.* [from *dark*.]

1. To make dark; to deprive of light.

Black with surrounding forests then it stood,  
That hung above, and *darken'd* all the flood. *Addison*.  
Whether the *darken'd* room to muse invite,  
Or whiten'd wall provoke the skew'r to write. *Pope*.

2. To cloud; to perplex.

Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did seldom *darken*  
his foresight, especially in things near hand. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

3. To foul; to fully.

The lusts and passions of men do fully and *darken* their  
minds, even by a natural influence. *Tillotson, Serm. 4.*

TO DA'RKEN. *v. n.* To grow dark.

DA'RKLING. [a participle, as it seems, from *darkle*, which  
yet I have never found.] Being in the dark; being without  
light: a word merely poetical.

O, wilt thou *darkling* leave me? do not so. *Shakespeare*.

*Darkling* stands

The varying shore o' th' world. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra*.

The wakeful bird

Sings *darkling*, and, in shadiest covert hid,

Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

*Darkling* they mourn their fate, whom Circe's pow'r,

With words and wicked herbs, from human kind

Had alter'd, and in brutal shapes confin'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

DA'RKLY. *adv.* [from *dark*.] In a situation void of light;  
obscurely; blindly.

For well you know, and can record alone,

What fame to future times conveys but *darkly* down. *Dryd.*

DA'RKNESS. *n. f.* [from *dark*.]

1. Absence of light.

*Darkness* was upon the face of the deep. *Gen. i. 2.*

I go whence I shall not return, even to the land of *darkness*  
and the shadow of death. *Job, x. 20.*

2. Opakeness.

3. Obscurity.

4. Infernal gloom; wickedness.

The instruments of *darkness* tell us truths;

Win us with honest trifles, to betray us

In deepest consequence. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

All the light truth has, or can have, is from the clearness  
and validity of those proofs upon which it is received: to talk  
of any other light in the understanding, is to put ourselves in  
the dark, or in the power of the prince of *darkness*. *Locke*.

5. The empire of Satan, or the devil.

Who hath delivered us from the power of *darkness*, and  
translated us into the kingdom of his dear son. *Coloss. i. 13.*

DA'RK SOME. *adj.* [from *dark*.] Gloomy; obscure; not well  
enlightened; not luminous.

He brought him through a *darksome* narrow pass,

To a broad gate, all built of beaten gold. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

And her fair eyes, like stars that dimmed were

With *darksome* cloud, now shew their goodly beams. *Spenser*.

You must not look to have an image, or the like, in any  
thing that is lightsome; for even a face in iron, red-hot, will  
not be seen, the light confounding the small differences of  
lightsome and *darksome* which shew the figure. *Bacon's N. Hist.*

A *darksome* cloud of locusts, swarming down,

Must eat, and on the ground leave nothing green. *Milton*.

He here with us to be,

Forsook the courts of everlasting day,

And chose with us a *darksome* house of mortal clay. *Milton*.

Mistaken blessing, which old age they call,

'Tis a long, nasty, *darksome* hospital. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

The *darksome* pines that o'er yon' rocks reclin'd,

Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope*.

DA'RLING. *adj.* [deopling, Sax.] Favourite; dear; beloved;  
regarded with great kindness and tenderness.

'Tis not for a generous prince to countenance oppression  
and injustice, even in his most *darling* favourites. *L'Estrange*.

Have a care lest some beloved notion, or some *darling*  
science, too far prevail over your mind. *Watts's Improvement*.

DA'RLING. *n. f.* A favourite; one much beloved.

Young Ferdinand they suppose is drown'd,

And his and my lov'd *darling*. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.

In Thames, the ocean's *darling*, England's pride,

The pleasing emblem of his reign does glide. *Halifax*.

She immediately became the *darling* of the princess Sophia.

*Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 21.*

TO DARN. *v. a.* [of uncertain original.] To mend holes by  
imitating the texture of the stuff.

Will she thy linen wash, or hosen darn?

*Gay*.

He spent every day ten hours in his *dash*, in *darning* his  
stockings, which he performed to admiration. *Swift*.

DA'RNEL. *n. f.* A weed growing in the fields. See GRASS.

He was met ev'n now

Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,

With hardocks, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo flowers,

*Darnel*, and all the idle weeds that grow

In our sustaining corn: *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

Want ye corn for bread?

'Twas full of *darnel*; do you like the taste? *Shak. H. VI.*

No fruitful crop the sickly fields return;

But oats and *darnel* choak the rising corn. *Dryd. Pastorals*.

TO DA'RRAIN. *v. a.* [This word is by *Junius* referred to *dare*:  
it seems to me more probably deducible from *arranger la*  
*bataille*.]

1. To prepare for battle; to range troops for battle:

The town-boys parted in twain, the one side calling them-  
selves Pompeians, the other Cæsarians; and then *darraining*  
a kind of battle, but without arms, the Cæsarians got the  
over-hand. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.

Comes Warwick, backing of the duke of York:

*Darrain* your battle; for they are at hand. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

2. To apply to the fight.

Therewith they 'gan to hurlen greedily,

Redoubted battle ready to *darraine*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

DART. *n. f.* [*dard*, French.]

1. A missile weapon thrown by the hand; a small lance.

Here one is wounded or slain with a piece of a rock or  
flint; there another with a *dart*, arrow, or lance. *Peacham*.

O'erwhelm'd with *darts*, which from afar they fling,

The weapons round his hollow temples ring. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. [In poetry.] Any missile weapon.

TO DART. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw offensively.

He whets his tusks, and turns, and dares the war;

Th' invaders *dart* their jav'lins from afar. *Dryden's Æn.*

Pan came, and ask'd what magick caus'd my smart;

Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart*. *Pope*.

2. To throw; to emit; as the sun *darts* his beams on the earth.

TO DART. *v. n.* To fly as a dart; to let fly with hostile in-  
tention.

Now, *darting* Parthia, art thou struck. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*

TO DASH. *v. a.* [The etymology of this word, in any of its  
senses, is very doubtful.]

1. To throw any thing suddenly against something.

If you *dash* a stone against a stone in the bottom of the  
water, it maketh a sound. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 792.*

A man that cuts himself, and tears his own flesh, and  
*dashes* his head against the stones, does not act so unreasonably  
as he. *Tillotson, Serm. 1.*

2. To break by collision.

They that stand high, have many blasts to shake them;

And, if they fall, they *dash* themselves to pieces. *Shakesp.*

David's throne shall be like a tree,

Spreading and overshadow'ing all the earth;

Or as a stone, that shall to pieces *dash*

All monarchies besides throughout the world. *Milt. P. Reg.*

3. To throw water in flashes.

*Dashing* water on them may prove the best remedy. *Mortim.*

4. To bespatter; to besprinkle.

This tempest,

*Dashing* the garment of this peace, aboded

The sudden breach on't. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

5. To agitate any liquid, so as to make the surface fly off.

At once the brushing oars and brazen prow

*Dash* up the sandy waves, and ope the depths below. *Dryd.*

6. To mingle; to change by some small admixture.

Hight Whacum, bred to *dash* and draw,

Not wine, but more unwholesome law. *Hudibras, p. ii. c. 3.*

I take care to *dash* the character with such particular cir-  
cumstances as may prevent ill-natured applications. *Addison*.

Several revealed truths are *dashed* and adulterated with a  
mixture of fables and human inventions. *Speclator, N<sup>o</sup>. 580.*

7. To form or print in haste, carelessly.

Never was *dash'd* out, at one lucky hit,

A fool, so just a copy of a wit. *Pope's Dunciad, b. ii. l. 43.*

8. To obliterate; to blot; to cross out.

To *dash* over this with a line, will deface the whole copy  
extremely, and to a degree that, I fear, may displease you. *Pope*.

9. To confound; to make ashamed suddenly; to surprise with  
shame or fear.

His tongue

Dropp'd manna, and could make the worse appear

The better reason, to perplex and *dash*

Maturest counsels. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 114.*

Yearly enjoind, some say, to undergo

This annual, humbling certain number'd days,

To *dash* their pride and joy for man seduc'd. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

An unknown hand still check'd my forward joy,

*Dash'd* me with blushes. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

To *dash* this cavil, read but the practice of Christian em-  
perors. *South.*

Nothing



# D A T

Nothing *dash'd* the confidence of the mule like the braying of the ass, in the very interim while he was dilating upon his genealogy. *L'Estrange, Fab. 18.*

The nymph, when nothing could Narcissus move,  
Still *dash'd* with blushes for her slighted love. *Add. Cu. Met.*  
After they had sufficiently blasted him in his personal capacity, they found it an easy work to *dash* and overthrow him in his political. *South's Sermons.*

Some stronger pow'r eludes our sickly will;  
*Dashes* our rising hope with certain ill. *Prior.*  
*Dash* the proud gamester in his gilded car;  
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star. *Pope.*

TO DASH. *v. n.*

1. To fly off the surface.

If the vessel be suddenly stop't in its motion, the liquor continues its motion, and *dashes* over the sides of the vessel. *Cheyne.*

2. To fly in flashes with a loud noise.

On each hand the gushing waters play,  
And down the rough cascade, while *dashing*, fall. *Thomson.*

3. To rush through water so as to make it fly.

Doeg, though without knowing how or why,  
Spurr'd boldly on, and *dash'd* through thick and thin,  
Through sense and nonsense, never out or in. *Dryden.*

A DASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Collision.

By the touch ethereal rous'd,  
The *dash* of clouds, or irritating war,  
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below  
They furious spring. *Thomson's Summer, l. 1100.*

2. Infusion; something mingled in a small proportion.

There is nothing which one regards so much, with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when it has in it a *dash* of folly. *Addison's Spectator, No. 247.*

3. A mark in writing; a line —, to note a pause, or omission.

He is afraid of letters and characters, of notes and *dashes*, which, set together, do signify nothing. *Erown's Vulgar Err.*  
In modern wit all printed trash is  
Set off with num'rous breaks and *dashes*. *Swift.*

4. Stroke; blow.

Stand back, you lords, and give us leave awhile.  
— She takes upon her bravely at first *dash*. *Shakesp. H. V.*

DASH. *adv.* An expression of the sound of water dashed.

Hark, hark, the waters fall;  
And, with a murmuring sound,  
*Dash, dash*, upon the ground,  
To gentle slumbers call. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

DA'STARD. *n. f.* *adartmga*, Saxon.] A coward; a poltron; A man infamous for fear.

The cruelty and envy of the people,  
Permitted by our *daftard* nobles,  
And suffer'd me by th' voice of slaves to be  
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Who now my matchless valour dare oppose?  
How long will Dares wait his *daftard* foes. *Dryden's Æn.*

*Daftard* and drunkard, mean and insolent;  
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,  
In threats the foremost, but the last in fight. *Dryden.*  
Such bug-bear thoughts, once got into the minds of children, make them *daftards*, and afraid of the shadow of darkness ever after. *Locke on Education, sect. 138.*

Curse on their *daftard* souls, they stand astonish'd. *Addif.*

TO DA'STARD. *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate; to desert with cowardice; to dispirit.

I'm weary of this flesh which holds us here,  
And *daftards* manly soul with hope and fear. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

TO DA'STARDISE. *v. a.* [from *daftard*.] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice; to dispirit; to depress; to terrify; to make an habitual coward.

He had such things to urge against our marriage,  
As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in battle,  
And *daftardise* my courage. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

DA'STARDLY. *adj.* [from *daftard*.] Cowardly; mean; timorous.

This way of brawl and clamour is so arrant a mark of a *daftardly* wretch, that he does as good as call himself so that uses it. *L'Estrange.*

DA'STARDY. *n. f.* [from *daftard*.] Cowardliness; timorousness.

DA'TARY. *n. f.* [from *date*.] An officer of the Chancery of Rome, through whose hands most benefices pass. *Dict.*

DATE. *n. f.* [*datte*, Fr. from *datum*, Latin.]

1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.

2. The time at which any event happened.

3. The time stipulated when any thing shall be done.

His days and times are past,  
And my reliance on his fracted *dates*  
Has smit my credit. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

My father's promise ties me not to time;  
And bonds, without a *date*, they say are void. *Dryden.*

4. End; conclusion.

VOL. I.

# D A U

What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*;  
And monuments, like men, submit to fate. *Pope.*

5. Duration; continuance.

Could the declining of this fate, O friend,  
Our *date* to immortality extend? *Denham.*

Then raise,  
From the conflagrant mass, purg'd, and refin'd,  
New heav'ns, new earth, ages of endless *date*,  
Founded in righteousness. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

6. [from *datylus*.] The fruit of the date-tree.

Hold, take these keys, and fetch more spices, nurse.  
— They call for *date*s and quinces in the pastry. *Shakesp.*

DATE-TREE. *n. f.* See PALM, of which it is a species.

TO DATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.

'Tis all one, in respect of eternal duration yet behind, whether we begin the world so many millions of ages ago, or *date* from the late æra of about six thousand years. *Lentley's Sermons.*

To all their *dated* backs he turns you round;  
These Aldus printed, those Du Süeil has bound. *Pope's Epist.*

DA'TELESS. *adj.* [from *date*.] Without any fixed term.

The fly-flow hours shall not determinate  
The *dateless* limit of thy dear exile. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*

DA'TIVE. *adj.* [*dativus*, Latin]

1. [In grammar.] The epithet of the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

2. [In law.] Those are term'd *dativ* executors who are appointed such by the judge's decree; as administrators with us here in England. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

TO DAUB. *v. a.* [*dabben*, Dutch; *dauber*, French.]

1. To smear with something adhesive.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime and with pitch. *Exod. ii. 3.*

2. To paint coarsely.

Hasty *dau'ing* will but spoil the picture, and make it so unnatural as must want false light to set it off. *Ottw Orph. Dedic.*  
They snatched out of his hands a lame imperfect piece, rudely *daubed* over with too little reflection, and too much haste. *Dryden's D-fresnoy.*

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright and glaring colours, the vulgar admire it as an excellent piece. *Watts's Logick.*

3. To cover with something specious or strong, something that disguises what it lies upon.

So smooth he *daub'd* his vice with shew of virtue,  
He liv'd from all attainder of suspect. *Shakespeare's R. III.*

4. To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously.

Since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegancy than *dau'd* with cost. *Pacon's Essays.*

Let him be *dau'd* with lace, live high, and whore;  
Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

5. To flatter grossly.

Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience; for, he may be sure, it will not *daub* nor flatter. *South.*

TO DAUB. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite.

I cannot *daub* it further;  
And yet I must. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A DA'UBER. *n. f.* [from *daub*.] A coarse low painter.

What they call'd his picture, had been drawn at length by the *daubers* of almost all nations, and still unlike him. *Dryden.*

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the *dauber*, to cause laughter. *Dryden.*

A sign-post *dauber* would disdain to paint  
The one-ey'd hero on his elephant. *Dryden's Juven. Sat.*

The treacherous tapster, Thomas,  
Hangs a new angel two doors from us,  
As fine as *daubers* hands can make it. *Swift.*

DA'UBRY. *n. f.* [from *daub*.] An old word for any thing artful.

She works by charms, by spells, and such *dau'ry* as this is beyond our element. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

DA'UBY. *adj.* [from *daub*.] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive.

Not in vain th' industrious kind,  
With *dauby* wax and flow'rs the chinks have lin'd. *Dryden.*

Some the gall'd ropes with *dauby* marling bind,  
Or fear-cloth masts with strong tarpawling coats. *Dryden.*

DA'UGHTER. *n. f.* [*dauhtar*, Gothick; *dohter*, Saxon; *dotter*, Runick; *dohter*, German; *dochter*, Dutch.]

1. The female offspring of a man or woman.

Your wives, your *daughters*,  
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up  
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Now Aurora, *daughter* of the dawn,  
With rosy lustre purpled o'er the lawn. *Pope's Hom. Odyssey.*

2. A daughter in law, or son's wife.

3. A woman.

Jacob went out to see the *daughters* of the land. *Gen. xxxiv.*

4. [In poetry.] Any descendent.

5. The penitent of a confessor.

Are you at leisure, holy father, now;  
Or shall I come to you at evening mass?

— My leisure serves me, penfive *daughter*, now. *Shakesp.*



**TO DAUNT.** *v. a.* [*domter*, French, *domitare*, Latin.] To discourage; to fright; to intimidate.

Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe rings,  
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,  
And all her jealous monarchs with amaze,  
And rumours loud, which *daunt* remotest kings. *Milton.*  
Where the rude ax, with heaved stroke,  
Was never heard the nymphs to *daunt*,  
Or fright them from their hallow'd haunt. *Milton.*  
Some preferences *daunt* and discourage us, when others raise  
us to a brisk assurance. *Glanville's Scept.* c. 24.

**DA'UNTLESS.** *adj.* [from *daunt*.] Fearless; not dejected; not discouraged.

Grow great by your example, and put on  
The *dauntless* spirit of resolution. *Shakespeare's King John.*  
*Dauntless* he rose, and to the fight return'd:  
With shame his glowing cheeks, his eyes with fury burn'd.  
*Dryden's Virgil's Æneid.*

He, not by wants or woes oppress'd,  
Stems the bold torrent with a *dauntless* breast. *Dryden.*  
The utmost weight of affliction from ministerial power  
and popular hatred, were almost worth bearing, for the glory  
of such a *dauntless* conduct as he has shewn under it. *Pope.*

**DA'UNTLESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *dauntless*.] Fearlessness.

**DAW.** *n. f.* [supposed by *Skinner* so named from his note; by  
*Junius* to be corrupted from *dawl*; the German *tul*, and *dol*, in  
the Bavarian dialect, having the same signification.] The  
name of a bird.

I will wear my heart upon my sleeve,  
For *daws* to peck it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

If death do quench us quite, we have great wrong,  
That *daws*, and trees, and rocks should last so long,  
When we must in an instant pass to nought. *Davies.*

The loud *daw*, his throat displaying, draws  
The whole assembly of his fellow *daws*. *Waller.*

**DAWK.** *n. f.* A cant word among the workmen for a hollow  
or incision in their stuff.

Observe if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length. *Moxon.*

**TO DAWK.** *v. a.* To mark with an incision.  
Should they apply that side of the tool the edge lies on,  
the swift coming about of the work would, where a small ir-  
regularity of stuff should happen, jobb the edge into the stuff,  
and so *dawk* it. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

**TO DAWN.** *v. n.* [supposed by the etymologists to have been  
originally to *dayen*, or advance towards day.]

1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.  
I have been troubled in my sleep this night;  
But *dawning* day new comfort hath inspir'd. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*  
As it began to *dawn*, towards the first day of the week,  
came Mary Magdalene to see the sepulchre. *Mat. xxviii. 1.*  
All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;  
Aurora *dawn'd*, and Phœbus shin'd in vain. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To glimmer obscurely.  
A Romanist, from the very first *dawning* of any notions in  
his understanding, hath this principle constantly inculcated,  
viz. that he must believe as the church. *Locke.*

3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre or  
eminence.

While we behold such *dauntless* worth appear  
In *dawning* youth, and souls so void of fear. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Thy hand strikes out some free design,  
When life awakes and *dawns* at every line. *Pope.*

**DAWN.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's  
rise, reckoned from the time that the sun comes within  
eighteen degrees of the horizon.

Then on to-morrow's *dawn* your care employ,  
To search the land, and where the cities lie,  
And what the men; but give this day to joy. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Beginning; first rise.  
These tender circumstances diffuse a *dawn* of serenity over  
the soul. *Pope.*

But such their guiltless passion was,  
As in the *dawn* of time inform'd the heart  
Of innocence, and undissembling truth. *Thomson's Summer.*

**DAY.** *n. f.* [*dæg*, Saxon.]

1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called  
the artificial day.

Why stand ye here all the *day* idle? *Mat. xx. 6.*  
Of night impatient, we demand the *day*;  
The *day* arrives, then for the night we pray:  
The night and *day* successive come and go,  
Our lasting pains no interruption know. *Blackmore's Creation.*  
Or object new

Casual discourse draws on, which intermits  
Our *day's* work. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix. l. 224.

2. The time from noon to noon, called the natural day.  
How many hours bring about the *day*?

How many *days* will finish up the year? *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. Light; sunshine.  
Let us walk honestly, as in the *day*; not in rioting and  
drunkenness. *Rom. xiii. 13.*

The West yet glimmers with some streaks of *day*:

Now spurs the lated traveller apace,  
To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Around the fields did nimble lightning play,  
Which offer'd us by fits, and snatch'd the *day*:  
'Midst this was heard the shrill and tender cry  
Of well-pleas'd ghosts, which in the storm did fly. *Dryden.*  
Yet are we able only to survey

Dawnings of beams, and promises of *day*. *Prior.*

4. Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age;  
the time. In this sense it is generally plural.

After him reigned Gutheline his heir,  
The justest man, and truest, in his *days*. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.  
I think, in these *days*, one honest man is obliged to ac-  
quaint another who are his friends. *Pope.*

We have, at this time of *day*, better and more certain  
means of information than they had. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

5. Life: in this sense it is commonly plural. *He never in his*  
*days broke his word*; that is, *in his whole life*.

6. The day of contest; the contest; the battle.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the *day*;  
He came, he saw, he seiz'd the struggling prey. *Roscommon.*  
The noble thanes do bravely in the war;  
The *day* almost itself professes your's,  
And little is to do. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Would you th' advantage of the fight delay,  
If, striking first, you were to win the *day*? *Dryden.*

7. An appointed or fixed time.  
Or if my debtors do not keep their *day*,  
Deny their hands, and then refuse to pay,  
I must with patience all the terms attend. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

8. A day appointed for some commemoration.  
The field of Agincourt,  
Fought on the *day* of Crispin Crispianus. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

9. From day to day; without certainty or continuance.  
Bavaria hath been taught, that merit and service doth  
oblige the Spaniard but from *day to day*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

**TO-DAY.** On this day.  
*To-day*, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. *Pf.*  
The past is all by death possest,  
And frugal fate, that guards the rest,  
By giving, bids us live *to-day*. *Fenton.*

**DA'YBED.** *n. f.* [*day* and *bed*.] A bed used for idleness and  
luxury in the daytime.

Calling my officers about me, in my branched velvet gown;  
having come down from a *daybed*, where I have left Olivia  
sleeping. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

**DA'YBOOK.** *n. f.* [from *day* and *book*.] A tradesman's journal;  
a book in which all the occurrences of the day are set down.

**DA'YBREAK.** *n. f.* [*day* and *break*.] The dawn; the first ap-  
pearance of light.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,  
As men for *daybreak* watch the Eastern skies. *Dryd. In. Emp.*

**DAYLA'BOUR.** *n. f.* [*day* and *labour*.] Labour by the day;  
labour divided into daily tasks.

Doth God exact *daylabour*, light deny'd,  
I fondly ask. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Did either his legs or his arms fail him? No; but *daylabour*  
was but an hard and a dry kind of livelihood to a man, that  
could get an estate with two or three strokes of his pen. *South.*

**DAYLA'BOURER.** *n. f.* [from *daylabour*.] One that works by  
the day.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,  
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn  
That ten *daylabourers* could not end. *Milton.*

The *daylabourer*, in a country village, has commonly but a  
small pittance of courage. *Locke.*

**DA'YLIGHT.** *n. f.* [*day* and *light*.] The light of the day, as  
opposed to that of the morn, or a taper.

By this the drooping *daylight* 'gan to fade,  
And yield his room to sad succeeding night. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.  
Nay, then thou mock'st me: thou shalt buy this dear,  
If ever I thy face by *daylight* see.

Now go thy way. *Shakespeare's Midsummer-Night's Dream.*

They, by *daylight* passing through the midst of the Turks  
fleet, safely recovered the haven, to the great joy of the be-  
sieged Christians. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

He stands in *daylight*, and disdains to hide  
An act, to which by honour he is ty'd. *Dryden:*

Will you murder a man in plain *daylight*? *Dryd. Sp. Fryar.*  
Yet though rough bears in covert seek defence,

White foxes stay, with seeming innocence;  
That crafty kind with *daylight* can dispense. *Dryden.*

If bodies be illuminated by the ordinary prismatick colours,  
they will appear neither of their own *daylight* colours, nor of  
the colour of the light cast on them, but of some middle  
colour between both. *Newton's Opt.*

**DAY-LI'LY.** *n. f.* The same with *ASPHODEL*, which see.

**DA'YSMAN.** *n. f.* [*day* and *man*.] An old word for umpire. *Ans.*  
Perhaps rather, surety.

For what art thou,  
That mak'st thyself his *daysman*, to prolong  
The vengeance prest? *Fairy Queen*, b. ii. cant. 8.

DA'YSPRING.



# DEA

DA'YSPRING. *n. f.* [*day and spring.*] The rise of the day; the dawn; the first appearance of light.

So all ere *dayspring*, under conscious night,  
Secret they finish'd, and in order set. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
The breath of heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet,  
With *dayspring* born, here leave me to respire. *Milt. Agon.*

DA'YSTAR. *n. f.* [*day and star.*] The morning star.  
I meant to make her fair, and free, and wife,  
Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great:  
I meant the *daystar* should not brighter rise,  
Nor lend like influence from his lucent seat. *Ben. Johnson.*  
Sunk though he be beneath the watry floor;  
So sinks the *daystar* in the ocean bed,  
And yet anon repairs his drooping head. *Milton.*

DA'YTIME. *n. f.* [*day and time.*] The time in which there is light, opposed to night.  
In the *daytime* she sitteth in a watch-tower, and flieth most by night; that she mingleth things done with things not done, and that she is a terror to great cities. *Bacon, Essay 60.*

My ants never brought out their corn but in the night when the moon did shine, and kept it under ground in the *daytime*. *Addison's Guardian, No. 156.*

DA'YWORK. *n. f.* [*day and work.*] Work imposed by the day; day labour.

True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,  
Ere prime thou hast th' imposed *daywork* done. *Fairfax.*

TO DAZE. *v. a.* [*ðæz, Saxon.*] To overpower with light; to strike with too strong lustre; to hinder the act of seeing by too much light suddenly introduced.

They smote the glistering armies as they stand,  
With quiv'ring beams, which *daz'd* the wond'ring eye. *Fairfax, b. i. Stan. 73.*

Poor human kind, all *daz'd* in open day,  
Err after bliss, and blindly miss their way. *Dryden.*

DA'ZIED. *adj.* [rather *dazied*. See DASY.] Besprinkled with daisies.

Let us

Find out the prettiest *dazied* plot we can,  
And make him a grave. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

TO DAZZLE. *v. a.* [See DAZE.]

1. To overpower with light; to hinder the action of the sight by sudden lustre.

Fears use, many times, to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather *dazzle* men's eyes than open them. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

How is it that some wits are interrupted;  
That now they *dazzled* are, now clearly see? *Davies.*

The places that have either shining sentiments or manners, have no occasion for them: a *dazzling* expression rather damages them, and serves only to eclipse their beauty. *Pope.*

2. To strike or surprise with splendour.

Those heav'nly shapes

Will *dazzle* now this earthly, with their blaze  
Insufferably bright. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 1083.*

Ah, friend! to *dazzle* let the vain design;  
To raise the thought, or touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*

TO DAZZLE. *v. n.* To be overpowered with light; to lose the power of sight.

*Dazzle* mine eyes? or do I see three suns? *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Come, boy, and go with me; thy sight is young,

And you shall read, when mine begins to *dazzle*. *Shakespeare.*

An oversight maketh the eyes *dazzle*, inasmuch as perpetual looking against the sun would cause blindness. *Bacon.*

Look, Dianet, for I dare not trust these eyes;

They dance in mists, and *dazzle* with surprise. *Dryd. Auren.*

DEACON. *n. f.* [*diaconus, Latin.*]

1. One of the lowest order of the clergy.

Likewise must the *deacons* be grave. *2 Tim. iii. 8.*

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning *deacons* and widows, in those primitive times, are very importunately urged by the disciplinarians. *Bp. Sanderson's Judgment.*

2. [In Scotland.] An overseer of the poor.

3. And also the master of an incorporated company.

DE'ACONESS. *n. f.* [from *deacon*.] A female officer in the ancient church.

DE'ACONRY. } *n. f.* [from *deacon*.] The office or dignity of

DE'ACONSHIP. } a deacon.

DEAD. *adj.* [*dead, Sax. dood, Dutch.*]

1. Deprived of life; exanimated.

The queen, my lord, is *dead*:

—She should have died hereafter. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

A brute or a man are another thing, when they are alive, from what they are when *dead*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

She either from her hopeless lover fled,

Or with disdainful glances shot him *dead*. *Dryden.*

2. With of before the cause of death.

This Indian told them, that, mistaking their course, the crew, all except himself, were *dead of* hunger. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Without life; inanimate.

All, all but truth, drops *dead-born* from the press,

Like the last gazette, or the last address. *Pope, Dial. ii.*

4. Imitating death; senseless; motionless.

# DEA

At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and horse are cast into a *dead* sleep. *Pf. lxxvi. 6.*

Anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and backbone, we know is used for procuring *dead* sleeps. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

5. Unactive; motionless.

The tin fold sometimes higher, and sometimes lower, according to the quick vent and abundance, or the *dead* sale and scarcity. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Nay, there's a time when ev'n the rolling year

Seems to stand still: *dead* calms are in the ocean;

When not a breath disturbs the drowsy main. *Lee's Oedipus.*

They cannot bear the *dead* weight of unemployed time lying upon their hands, nor the uneasiness it is to do nothing at all. *Locke on Education, sect. 207.*

6. Empty; vacant.

This colour, nevertheless, often carries the mind away; yea, it deceiveth the sense; and it seemeth to the eye a shorter distance of way, if it be all *dead* and continued, than if it have trees or buildings, or any other marks whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon's C. l. of Good and Evil.*

Nought but a blank remains, and a *dead* void space,

A step of life, that promis'd such a race. *Dryden.*

7. Ufeless; unprofitable.

The commodities of the kingdom they took, though they lay *dead* upon their hands for want of vent. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

Persuade a prince that he is irresistible, and he will take care not to let so glorious an attribute lie *dead* and usefess by him. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

8. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.

Travelling over the mountain Amanus, then covered with deep snow, they came in the *dead* Winter to Aleppo in Syria. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

There is something unspeakably chearful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smiles amidst all the rigours of Winter, and gives us a view of the most gay season in the midst of that which is the most *dead* and melancholy. *Add. Spect.*

9. Still; obscure.

Their flight was only deferred until they might cover their disorders by the *dead* darkness of the night. *Hayward.*

10. Having no resemblance of life.

At a second sitting, though I alter not the draught, I must touch the same features over again, and change the *dead* colouring of the whole. *Dryden's Fab. Preface.*

11. Obtuse; dull; not sprightly. Used of sounds.

We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at the bottom, which was supported, in the midst of the cavity of the receiver, by a bent stick, by reason of its spring against the opposite parts of the inside of the vessel; in which, when it was closed up, we observed that the bell seemed to sound more *dead* than it did when just before it sounded in the open air. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

12. Dull; frigid; not animated; not affecting.

How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear, that is composed in the most elegant forms of speech, when it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase from the sacred writings. *Add. Spect.*

13. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless: of liquors.

14. Uninhabited.

Somewhat is left under *dead* walls and dry ditches. *Arbuthn.*

15. Without the natural force or efficacy; as, a *dead* fire.

16. Without the power of vegetation; as, a *dead* bough.

17. [In theology.] The state of spiritual death, lying under the power of sin.

You hath he quickened, who were *dead* in trespasses and sins. *Ephes. ii. 1.*

THE DEAD. *n. f.* Dead men.

Jove saw from high, with just disdain,

The *dead* inspir'd with vital life again. *Dryd. Æn. b. vii.*

The ancient Romans generally buried their *dead* near the great roads. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

That the *dead* shall rise and live again, is beyond the discovery of reason, and is purely a matter of faith. *Locke.*

The tow'ring bard had sung in nobler lays,

How the last trumpet wakes the lazy *dead*. *Smith.*

DEAD. *n. f.* Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom; as at midwinter, and midnight.

After this life, to hope for the favours of mercy then, is to expect an harvest in the *dead* of winter. *South's Sermons.*

In the *dead* of the night, when the men and their dogs were all fast asleep. *L'Estrange.*

At length, in *dead* of night, the ghost appears

Of her unhappy lord. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

TO DEAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lose force, of whatever kind.

So iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straitways. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 774.*

TO DEAD. } *v. a.*

TO DE'ADEN. } *v. a.*

1. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation.

That the sound may be extinguished or *dead*ed by discharging the pent air, before it cometh to the mouth of the piece, and to the open air, is not probable. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

It is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and hard stretched,



stretched, otherwise the laxness of that membrane will certainly *dead* and damp the sound. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

This motion would be quickly *deadened* by countermotions; and we should not remember any thing, but 'till the next impression. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 6.*

We will not oppose any thing to them that is hard and stubborn, but by a soft answer *deaden* their force by degrees. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Our dreams are great instances of that activity which is natural to the human soul, and which is not in the power of sleep to *deaden* or abate. *Spectator, N. 487.*

Anodyne, or abaters of pain, are such things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, or destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain, or what *deadens* the sensation of the brain by procuring sleep. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To make vapid, or spiritless.

The beer and the wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled or *deaded* at all. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DEAD-DOING. *participial adj.* [dead and do.] Destructive; killing; mischievous; having the power to make dead.

Hold, O dear lord, your *dead-doing* hand;

Then loud he cry'd, I am your humble thrall. *Fai. Queen.*

They never care how many others

They kill, without regard of mothers,

Or wives or children, so they can

Make up some fierce, *dead-doing* man. *Hudibras, p. i. can. II.*

DEAD-LIFT. *n. f.* [dead and lift.] Hopeless exigence.

And have no power at all, nor shift,

To help itself at a *dead-lift*. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 2.*

DE'ADLY. *adj.* [from dead.]

1. Destructive; mortal; murtherous.

She that herself will shiver and disbranch

From her material sap, perforce must wither,

And come to *deadly* use. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

She then on Romeo calls,

As if that name,

Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun,

Did murder her. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Dry mourning will decay more *deadly* bring,

As a North wind burns a too forward Spring;

Give sorrow vent, and let the sluices go. *Dryden's Aurengb.*

2. Mortal; implacable.

The Numidians, in number infinite, are *deadly* enemies unto the Turks. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

DE'ADLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner resembling the dead.

Like dumb statues, or unbreathing stones,

Star'd each on other, and look'd *deadly* pale. *Shakesp. R. III.*

Young Arcite heard, and up he ran with haste,

And ask'd him why he look'd so *deadly* wan. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. Mortally.

I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he shall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. *Ex. xxx. 24.*

3. Implacably; irreconcilably; destructively.

4. It is sometimes used in a ludicrous sense, only to enforce the signification of a word.

Mettled schoolboys set to cuff,

Will not confess that they have done enough,

Though *deadly* weary. *Orrery.*

John had got an impression, that Lewis was so *deadly* cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

DE'ADNESS. *n. f.* [from dead.]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection.

His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking of our natural *deadness* and disaffection towards them. *Rogers.*

2. Weakness of the vital powers; languour; faintness; inactivity of the spirits.

Your gloomy eyes betray a *deadness*,

And inward languishing.

*Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

3. Vapidity of liquors; loss of spirit.

*Deadness* or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DE'ADNETTLE. *n. f.* A weed; the same with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING. *n. f.* [a sea-term.] That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the course they have steered by the compass, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift or lee-way; so that this reckoning is without any observation of the sun, moon, and stars, and is to be rectified as often as any good observation can be had.

DEAF. *adj.* [deaf, Dutch.]

1. Wanting the sense of hearing.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf*. *Shakespeare.*

Infected minds

To their *deaf* pillows will discharge their secrets. *Shak. Mac.*

The chief design here intended by this account of the natural alphabet, is to prepare a more easy and expedite way to instruct such as are *deaf* and dumb, and dumb only by consequence of their want of hearing. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

If any sins afflict our life

With that prime ill, a talking wife,

'Till death shall bring the kind relief,

We must be patient, or be *deaf*. *Prior.*

Thus you may still be young to me,

While I can better hear than see:

Oh ne'er may fortune shew her spight,

To make me *deaf*, and mend my sight. *Swift.*

2. It has to before the thing that ought to be heard.

I will be *deaf* to pleading and excuses;

Nor tears, nor prayers shall purchase out abuses. *Shakespeare.*

Oh, that men's ears should be

To counsel *deaf*, but not to flattery! *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Whilst virtue courts them; but, alas, in vain:

Fly from her kind embracing arms,

*Deaf* to her fondest call, blind to her greatest charms. *Rosc.*

Not so, for once indulg'd, they sweep the main;

*Deaf* to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain. *Dryden.*

Hope, too long with vain delusion fed,

*Deaf* to the rumour of fallacious fame,

Gives to the roll of death his glorious name. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. Deprived of the power of hearing.

*Deaf* with the noise, I took my hasty flight:

No mortal courage can support the fright. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

4. Obscurely heard.

Nor silence is within, nor voice express,

But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease;

Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar

Of tides, receding from th' insulted shoar. *Dryden.*

The rest were seiz'd with sullen discontent,

And a *deaf* murmur through the squadrons went. *Dryden.*

TO DEAF. *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing.

Hearing hath *deaf'd* our sailors; and if they

Know how to hear, there's none know what to say. *Donne.*

A swarm of their aerial shapes appears,

And, flutt'ring round his temples, *deaf's* his ears. *Dryd. En.*

TO DE'AFEN. *v. a.* [from deaf.] To deprive of the power of hearing.

But Salius enters; and exclaiming loud,

For justice *deafens*, and disturbs the crowd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

From shouting men, and horns, and dogs, he flies,

*Deafen'd* and stunn'd with their promiscuous cries. *Addison.*

DE'AFLY. *adv.* [from deaf.]

1. Without sense of sounds.

2. Obscurely to the ear.

DE'AFNESS. *n. f.* [from deaf.] Want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds.

Those who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by consequence from their *deafness*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The Dunciad had never been writ, but at his request, and for his *deafness*; for had he been able to converse with me, do you think I had amused my time so ill? *Pope.*

2. Unwillingness to hear.

I found such a *deafness*, that no declaration from the bishops could take place. *King Charles.*

DEAL. *n. f.* [deal, Dutch.]

1. Part.

A great *deal* of that which had been, was now to be removed out of the church. *Hooker, b. 4. sect. 14.*

2. Quantity; degree of more or less. It is a general word for expressing much joined with the word great.

When men's affections do frame their opinions, they are in defence of error more earnest a great *deal* than, for the most part, sound believers in the maintainance of truth, apprehending according to the nature of that evidence which scripture yieldeth. *Hooker, Preface.*

There is, indeed, store of matters, fitter and better a great *deal* for teachers to spend time and labour in. *Hooker, b. iv.*

To weep with them that weep, doth ease some *deal*;

But sorrow, flouted at, is double death. *Shakesp. Tit. Andron.*

What a *deal* of cold business doth a man mispend the better part of life in! In scattering compliments, and tendering visits. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

The charge, some *deal* thee haply honour may,

That noble Dudone had while here he liv'd. *Fairfax, b. v.*

Possibly some never so much as doubted of the safety of their spiritual estate; and, if so, let them rest assured, that they have so much the more reason a great *deal* to doubt of it. *South's Sermons.*

The author, who knew that such a design as this could not be carried on without a great *deal* of artifice and sophistry, has puzzled and perplexed his cause, by throwing his thoughts together in a studied confusion. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 31.*

3. The art or practice of dealing cards.

How can the muse her aid support,

Unskill'd in all the terms of art!

Or in harmonious numbers put

The *deal*, the shuffle, and the cut. *Swift.*

4. [deyl, Dutch.] Firwood; the wood of pines.

I have also found, that a piece of *deal*, far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely interposed betwixt my eye, placed in a room; and the clearer daylight was not only



only somewhat transparent, but appeared quite through a lovely red.  
*Boyle on Colours.*

To DEAL. *v. a.* [*deelen*, Dutch.]

1. To distribute; to dispose to different persons.

*Deal* thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are cast out, to thy house. *Isa. lviii. 7.*

One with a broken truncheon *deals* his blows. *Dryd. Fab.*

The business of mankind in this life, being rather to act than to know, their portion of knowledge is *dealt* them accordingly. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 237.

How Spain prepares her banners to unfold,

And Rome *deals* out her blessings and her gold. *Tickell.*

Had the philosophers and great men of antiquity been possessed of the art of printing, there is no question but they would have made an advantage of it, in *dealing* out their lectures to the publick. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 184.

If you *deal* out great quantities of strong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To scatter; to throw about.

Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,

Which Niobe's devoted issue felt,

When hissing through the skies, the feather'd deaths were *dealt*. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To give gradually, or one after another.

The nightly mallet *deals* resounding blows,

'Till the proud battlements her towers inclose. *Gay.*

His lifted arms around his head he throws,

And *deals*, in whistling air, his empty blows. *Dryd. Virgil.*

To DEAL. *v. n.*

1. To traffick; to transact business; to trade.

It is generally better to *deal* by speech than by letter; and by the mediation of a third, than by a man himself. *Bacon.*

This is to drive a wholesale trade, when all other petty merchants *deal* but for parcels. *Decay of Piety.*

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffick. *South.*

2. To act between two persons; to intervene.

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man, raiseth his own credit with both, by pretending greater interest than he hath in either. *Bacon, Essay 55.*

3. To behave well or ill in any transaction.

I doubt not, if he will *deal* clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

4. To act in any manner.

Two deep enemies,

Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's disturbers,

Are they that I would have thee *deal* upon. *Shakesp. R. III.*

5. To DEAL by. To treat well or ill.

Such an one *deals* not fairly by his own mind, nor conducts his own understanding aright. *Locke.*

6. To DEAL in. To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise.

Suiters are so distast'd with delays and abuses, that plain-dealing, in denying to *deal* in suits at first, is grown not only honourable, but also gracious. *Bacon, Essay 59.*

The Scripture forbids even the countenancing a poor man in his cause; which is a popular way of preventing justice, that some men have *dealt* in, though without that success which they propos'd to themselves in it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Among all sets of authors, there are none who draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who *deal* in political matters. *Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 40.

True logick is not that noisy thing that *deals* all in dispute and wrangling, to which the former ages had debas'd and confin'd it. *Watts's Logick.*

7. To DEAL with. To treat in any manner; to use well or ill.

Neither can the Irish, nor yet the English lords, think themselves wronged, nor hardly *dealt* with, to have that which is none of their own given to them. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Who then shall guide

His people? Who defend? Will they not *deal*

Worse with his followers, than with him they *dealt*? *Milton.*

If a man would have his conscience *deal* clearly with him, he must *deal* severely with that. *South's Sermons.*

God did not only exercise this providence towards his own people, but he *dealt* thus also with other nations. *Tillotson.*

But I will *deal* the more civilly with his two poems, because nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryd. Fab. Preface.*

You wrote to me with the freedom of a friend, *dealing* plainly with me in the matter of my own trifles. *Pope.*

Reflect on the merits of the cause, as well as of the men, who had been thus *dealt* with by their country. *Swift.*

8. To DEAL with. To contend with.

If she hated me, I should know what passion to *deal* with. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Gentlemen were commanded to remain in the country, to govern the people, easy to be *dealt* with whilst they stand in fear. *Hayward.*

Then you upbraid me; I am pleas'd to see

You're not so perfect, but can fail like me:

I have no God to *deal* with. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

To DEALBATE. *v. a.* [*dealbo*, Lat.] To whiten; to bleach.

DEALBATION. *n. f.* [*dealbatio*, Lat.] The act of bleaching or whitening; rendering things white, which were not so before: a word which is now almost grown into disuse.

All seed is white in viviparous animals, and such as have preparing vessels, wherein it receives a manifold *dealbation*.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi. c. 10.

DEALER. *n. f.* [from *deal*.]

1. One that has to do with any thing.

I find it common with these small *dealers* in wit and learning, to give themselves a title from their first adventure. *Swift.*

2. A trader or trafficker.

Where fraud is permitted and conniv'd at, the honest *dealer* is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. A person who deals the cards.

DEALING. *n. f.* [from *deal*.]

1. Practice; action.

What these are!

Whose own hard *dealings* teach them to suspect

The thoughts of others. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Concerning the *dealings* of men, who administer government, and unto whom the execution of that law belongeth, they have their judge, who sitteth in heaven. *Hooker, b. ii.*

But this was neither one pope's fault, nor one prince's destiny: he must write a story of the empire, that means to tell of all their *dealings* in this kind. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. Intercourse.

It were to be wish'd, that men would promote it to the happiness of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among those who lie more immediately within their influence. *Addis.*

3. Measure of treatment; rules by which one treats another.

God's gracious *dealings* with men, are the aids and auxiliaries necessary to us in the pursuit of piety. *Hammond's Fundam.*

4. Traffick; business.

The doctor must needs die rich; he had great *dealings* in his way for many years. *Swift's Bickerstaff detected.*

DEAMBULATION. *n. f.* [*deambulatio*, Latin.] The act of walking abroad.

DEAMBULATORY. *adj.* [*deambulo*, Latin.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN. *n. f.* [*decanus*, Latin; *doyen*, French.]

From the Greek word *dēna*; in English, ten; because he was anciently set over ten canons or prebendaries at least in some cathedral church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new, (the new are those which Henry VIII. upon suppression of abbeys, transformed from abbot or prior, and convent to dean and chapter) so there are two means of creating these *deans*; for those of the old foundation are brought to their dignity much like bishops, the king first sending out his *Congé d'aire* to the chapter, the chapter then choosing, the king yielding his royal assent, and the bishop confirming them, and giving his mandate to instal them. Those of the new foundation are, by a shorter course, installed by virtue of the king's letters patents, without either election or confirmation. This word is also applied to divers, that are chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as the *dean* of the king's chapel, the *dean* of the Arches, the *dean* of St. George's chapel at Windsor, and the *dean* of Bocking in Essex. *Cowel.*

The *dean* and canons, or prebends of cathedral churches, in their first institution, were of great use in the church: they were not only to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, but chiefly for his government in causes ecclesiastical. Use your best means to prefer such to those places who are fit for that purpose. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

DEANERY. *n. f.* [from *dean*.]

1. The office of a dean.

When he could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal, he made him his successor in that near attendance upon the king. *Clarendon.*

2. The revenue of a dean.

Put both deans in one; or, if that's too much trouble,

Instead of the deans, make the *deanry* double. *Swift.*

3. The house of a dean.

Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*; and dispatch it quickly. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

DEANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *dean*.] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR. *adj.* [*deor*, Saxon.]

1. Beloved; favourite; darling.

Your brother Glo'ster hates you.

—Oh, no, he loves me, and he holds me *dear*. *Shak. R. III.*

The *dear*, *dear* name she bathes in flowing tears,

Hangs o'er the tomb. *Addison's Ovid. Metam. b. ii.*

And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest. *Pope.*

2. Valuable; of a high price; costly.

What made directors cheat the South sea year?

To feed on ven'son when it sold so *dear*. *Pope.*

3. Scarce; not plentiful; as, a *dear* year.

It seems to be sometimes used in *Shakespeare* for *deer*; sad; hateful; grievous.

What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies,



# DEA

# DEA

Whom thou in terms so bloody, and so dear,  
Hast made thine enemies? *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
Let us return,  
And strain what other means is left unto us  
In our dear peril. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Some dear cause  
Will in concealment wrap me up a-while:  
When I am known aright, you shall not grieve  
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Would I had met my dearest foe in heav'n,  
Or ever I had seen that day. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Thy other banish'd son, with this dear fight  
Struck pale and bloodless. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

DEAR. *n. f.* A word of endearment.  
That kifs  
I carried from thee, dear; and my true lip  
Hath virgin'd it e'er since. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Go, dear; each minute does new danger bring. *Dryden.*

See, my dear,  
How lavish nature has adorn'd the year. *Dryden.*  
DE'ARBOUGHT. *adj.* [dear and bought.] Purchased at an high price.

O fleeting joys  
Of Paradise, dearbought with lasting woe. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Such dearbought blessings happen ev'ry day,  
Because we know not for what things to pray. *Dryd. Fables.*  
Forget not what my ransom cost,  
Nor let my dearbought soul be lost. *Roscommon.*

DE'ARLING. *n. f.* [now written darling.] Favourite.  
They do feed on nectar, heavenly wife,  
With Hercules and Hebe, and the rest  
Of Venus's dearlings, through her bounty blest. *Spenser.*

DE'ARLY. *adv.* [from dear.]  
1. With great fondness.  
For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind, he  
loved her dearly. *Watton.*

2. At an high price.  
It is rarely bought, and then also bought dearly enough with  
such a fine. *Bacon.*

Turnus shall dearly pay for faith forsworn;  
And corps, and swords, and shields, on Tyber born. *Dryd.*  
My father dotes, and let him still dote on;  
He buys his mistress dearly with his throne. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

TO DEARN. *v. a.* [dýnnan, Sax. to hide.] To mend cloaths.  
See DARN.

DE'ARNESS. *n. f.* [from dear.]  
1. Fondness; kindness; love.

My brother, I think, he holds you well, and in dearness of  
heart hath help to effect your ensuing marriage. *Shakespeare.*  
The whole senate dedicated an altar to friendship, as to a  
goddess, in respect of the great dearness of friendship between  
them two. *Bacon, Essay 28.*

He who hates his neighbour mortally, and wisely too, must  
profess all the dearness and friendship, with readiness to serve  
him. *South's Sermons.*

2. Scarcity; high price.  
Landlords prohibit tenants from plowing, which is seen in  
the dearness of corn. *Swift.*

DE'ARNLY. *adv.* [deorn, Sax.] Secretly; privately; unseen.  
Obsolete.

At last, as chanc'd them by a Forrest side  
To pass, for succour from the scorching ray,  
They heard a rueful voice, that dearly cry'd  
With piercing shrieks. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 1. Stan. 35.*

DEARTH. *n. f.* [from dear.]

1. Scarcity which makes food dear.  
In times of dearth it drained much coin out of the kingdom,  
to furnish us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon to Villiers.*

There have been terrible years dearths of corn, and every  
place is strewed with beggars; but dearths are common in bet-  
ter climates, and our evils here lie much deeper. *Swift.*

2. Want; need; famine.  
Pity the dearth that I have pined in,  
By longing for that food so long a time. *Shakespeare.*

Of every tree that in the garden grows,  
Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no dearth. *Milt. P. L.*

3. Barrenness; sterility.  
They have brought on themselves that dearth of plot, and  
narrowness of imagination, which may be observed in all  
their plays. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

TO DEARTI'ULATE. *n. f.* [de and articulus, Latin.] To dis-  
joint; to dismember. *Dict.*

DEATH. *n. f.* [deaf, Saxon.]

1. The extinction of life; the departure of the soul from the  
body.

He is the mediator of the New Testament, that by means  
of death, for the redemption of the transgressions, they which  
are called might receive the promise of eternal inher-  
ritance. *Heb. ix. 15.*

They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nati-  
vity or death. *Shakesf. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Death, a necessary end,

Will come, when it will come. *Shakesf. Julius Caesar.*  
He must his acts reveal,

From the first moment of his vital breath,  
To his last hour of unrepenting death. *Dryden's Æn. b. 6.*

2. Mortality; destruction.  
How did you dare

To trade and traffick with Macbeth,  
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. The state of the dead.  
In swinish sleep

Their drenched natures lie, as in a death. *Shakesf. Macbeth.*

4. The manner of dying.  
Thou shalt die the deaths of them that are slain in the midst  
of the seas. *Ex. xxviii. 8.*

5. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton.  
I had rather be married to a death's head, with a bone in  
his mouth, than to either of these. *Shakesf. Merch. of Venice.*

If I gaze now, 'tis but to see  
What manner of death's head 'twill be,

When it is free  
From that fresh upper skin;

The gazer's joy, and sin. *Suckling.*

6. Murder, the act of destroying life unlawfully.  
As in manifesting the sweet influence of his mercy, on the  
severe stroke of his justice; so in this, not to suffer a man of  
death to live. *Bacon, Essay 14.*

7. Cause of death.  
They cried out, and said, O thou man of God, there is  
death in the pot. *2 Kings, iv. 40.*

He caught his death the last county-sessions, where he would  
go to see justice done to a poor widow woman. *Addis. Spectat.*

8. Destroyer.  
All the endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, and  
be the death of him, is the intrigue which comprehends the  
battle of the last day. *Pope's View of Epic Poetry.*

9. [In poetry.] The instrument of death.  
Deaths invisible come wing'd with fire;

They hear a dreadful noise, and straight expire. *Dry. In. Em.*  
Sounded at once the bow; and swiftly flies  
The feather'd death, and hisses through the skies. *Dryd. Æn.*

Oft, as in airy rings they skim the Heath,  
The clam'rous plovers feel the leaden death. *Pope.*

10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments.  
We pray that God will keep us from all sin and wicked-  
ness, from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting death.

*Church Catechism.*

DEATH-BED. *n. f.* [death and bed.] The bed to which a man  
is confined by mortal sickness.

Sweet soul, take heed, take heed of perjury;  
Thou art on thy death-bed. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Thy death-bed is no lesser than the land,  
Wherein thou liest in reputation sick. *Shakesf. Richard II.*

These are such things as a man shall remember with joy  
upon his death-bed; such as shall cheer and warm his heart,  
even in that last and bitter agony. *South's Sermons.*

Then round our death-bed ev'ry friend should run,  
And joyous of our conquest early won. *Dryden's Fables.*

A death-bed figure is certainly the most humbling sight in  
the world. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

A death-bed repentance ought not indeed to be neglected,  
because it is the last thing that we can do. *Atterbury's Serm.*

Fame can never make us lie down contentedly on a death-  
bed. *Pope.*

DE'ATHFUL. *adj.* [death and full.] Full of slaughter; destruc-  
tive; murderous.

Your cruelty was such, as you would spare his life for many  
deathful torments. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Time itself, under the deathful shade of whose wings all  
things wither, hath wasted that lively virtue of nature in man  
and beasts, and plants. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Blood, death, and deathful deeds are in that noise,  
Ruin, destruction at the utmost point. *Milton's Agonist.*

These eyes behold  
The deathful scene; princes on princes roll'd. *Pope's Odyss.*

DE'ATHLESS. *adj.* [from death.] Immortal; neverdying;  
everlasting.

God hath only immortality, though angels and human  
souls be deathless. *Boyle.*

Their temples wreath'd with leaves, that still renew;  
For deathless laurel is the victor's due. *Dryden.*

Faith and hope themselves shall die,  
While deathless charity remains. *Prior.*

DE'ATHLIKE. *adj.* [death and like.] Resembling death; still;  
gloomy; motionless; placid; calm; peaceful; undisturbed;  
resembling either the horrors or the quietness of death.

Why dost thou let thy brave soul lie supprest  
In deathlike slumbers, while thy dangers crave  
A waking eye and hand? *Crashaw.*

A deathlike sleep!

A gentle wafting to immortal life! *Milton's Paradise Lost,*

On seas, on earth, and all that in them dwell,  
A deathlike quiet and deep silence fell. *Walker.*

Black



# D E B

Black melancholy fits, and round her throws  
A *deathlike* slumber, and a dread repose. *Pope.*

DEATH'S-DOOR. [*death and door.*] A near approach to death; the gates of death, *πύλαι θανάτου*. It is now a low phrase.

I myself knew a person of great sanctity, who was afflicted to *death's-door* with a vomiting. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

There was a poor young woman that had brought herself even to *death's-door* with grief for her sick husband. *L'Estrange.*

DEATHSMAN. *n. f.* [*death and man.*] Executioner; hangman; headsmen; he that executes the sentence of death.

He's dead; I'm only sorry

He had no other *deathsmen*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

As *deathsmen* you have rid this sweet young prince. *Shak.*

DEATHWATCH. *n. f.* [*death and watch.*] An insect that makes a tinkling noise like that of a watch, and is superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.

The solemn *deathwatch* click'd the hour she dy'd. *Gay.*

We learn to preface approaching death in a family by ravens and little worms, which we therefore call a *deathwatch*. *Watts.*

TO DEAU'RATE. *v. a.* [*deauro, Latin.*] To gild, or cover with gold. *Dict.*

DEAURA'TION. *n. f.* [*from deaurate.*] The act of gilding.

DEBACCHA'TION. *n. f.* [*debacchatio, Latin.*] A raging; a madness. *Dict.*

TO DEBA'RB. *adj.* [*from de and barba, Latin.*] To deprive of his beard. *Dict.*

TO DEBA'RK. *v. a.* [*debarquer, Fr.*] To disembark. *Dict.*

TO DEBA'R. *v. a.* [*from bar.*] To exclude; to preclude; to shut out from any thing; to hinder.

The same boats and the same buildings are found in countries two thousand miles distant, *debarred* from all commerce by unpassable mountains, lakes and deserts. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Not so strictly hath our Lord impos'd  
Labour, as to *debar* us when we need  
Refreshment, whether food, or talk between,  
Food of the mind. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 236.*

Civility, intended to make us easy, is employed in laying chains and fetters upon us, in *debarring* us of our wishes, and in crossing our most reasonable desires. *Swift's Examiner.*

TO DEBA'SE. *v. a.* [*from base.*]

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state.  
Homer intended to teach, that pleasure and sensuality *debase* men into beasts. *Notes on the Odyssey.*  
As much as you raise silver, you *debase* gold; for they are in the condition of two things, put in opposite scales; as much as the one rises, the other falls. *Locke.*
2. To make mean; to degenerate; to sink into meanness; to make despicable.  
It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 30.*  
A man of large possessions has not leisure to consider of every slight expence, and will not *debase* himself to the management of every trifle. *Dryden.*  
Restraining others, yet himself not free;  
Made impotent by pow'r, *debas'd* by dignity. *Dryden.*
3. To sink; to vitiate with meanness.  
He ought to be careful of not letting his subject *debase* his style, and betray him into a meanness of expression. *Addison.*
4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures.  
He reformed the coin, which was much adulterated and *debas'd* in the times and troubles of king Stephen. *Hale.*  
Words so *debas'd* and hard, no stone  
Was hard enough to touch them on. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*

DEBA'SEMENT. *n. f.* [*from debase.*] The act of debasing or degrading.  
It is a wretched *debasement* of that sprightly faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar.  
*Government of the Tongue, sect. 12.*

DEBA'SER. *n. f.* [*from debase.*] He that debases; he that adulterates; he that degrades another; he that sinks the value of things, or destroys the dignity of persons.

DEBA'TABLE. *adj.* [*from debate.*] Disputable; that which is, or may be, subject to controversy.  
The French requested, that the fishing of Tweede, the *debatable* ground, and the Scottish hostages, might be restored to the Scots. *Hayward.*

A DEBA'TE. *n. f.* [*debat, French.*]

1. A personal dispute; a controversy.  
Another way that men ordinarily use, to force others to submit to their judgments, and receive their opinion in *debate*, is to require the adversary to admit what they allege as a proof, or to assign a better. *Locke.*  
It is to diffuse a light over the understanding, in our enquiries after truth, and not to furnish the tongue with *debate* and controversy. *Watts's Logick.*
2. A quarrel; a contest.  
Now, lords, if heav'n doth give successful end  
To this *debate* that bleedeth at our doors,  
We will our youth lead on to higher fields,  
And draw no swords but what are sanctified. *Shak. H. IV.*  
'Tis thine to ruin realms, o'erturn a state;  
Betwixt the dearest friends to raise *debate*. *Dryden's Æn.*

# D E B

TO DEBA'TE. *v. a.* [*debatre, French.*] To controvert; to dispute; to contest.  
*Debate* thy cause with thy neighbour himself, and discover not a secret to another. *Prov. xxv. 9.*  
He could not *debate* any thing without some commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

TO DEBATE. *v. n.*

1. To deliberate.  
Your sev'ral suits  
Have been consider'd and *debated* on. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
2. To dispute.  
He presents that great soul *debating* upon the subject of life and death with his intimate friends. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 53.*

DEBA'TEFUL. *adj.* [*from debate.*]

1. [*Of persons.*] Quarrellsome; contentious.
2. [*Of things.*] Contested; occasioning quarrels.

DEBA'TEMENT. *n. f.* [*from debate.*] Contest; controversy.  
Without *debatement* further, more or less,  
He should the bearers put to sudden death. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

DEBA'TER. *n. f.* [*from debate.*] A disputant; a controvertist.

TO DEBA'UCH. [*desbaucher, Fr. debacchari, Latin.*]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate.  
This it is to counsel things that are unjust; first, to *debauch* a king to break his laws, and then to seek protection. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
2. To corrupt with lewdness.  
Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,  
Men so disorder'd, so *debauch'd* and bold,  
That this our court, infected with their manners,  
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
3. To corrupt by intemperance.  
No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is reasonable for him to *debauch* himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*

DEBA'UCH. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*] A fit of intemperance; luxury; excess; lewdness.  
He will for some time contain himself within the bounds of sobriety; 'till within a little while he recovers his former *debauch*, and is well again, and then his appetite returns. *Calamy.*  
The first physicians by *debauch* were made;  
Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade. *Dryden's Fables.*

DEBAUCHE'E. *n. f.* [*from desbauché, French.*] A lecher; a drunkard; a man given to intemperance.  
Could we but prevail with the greatest *debauchees* amongst us to change their lives, we should find it no very hard matter to change their judgments. *South's Sermons.*

DEBA'UCHER. *n. f.* [*from debauch.*] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness; a corrupter.

DEBA'UCHERY. *n. f.* [*from debauch.*] The practice of excess; intemperance; lewdness.  
Oppose vices by their contrary virtues, hypocrisy by sober piety, and *debauchery* by temperance. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
These magistrates, instead of lessening enormities, occasion just twice as much *debauchery* as there would be without them. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

DEBA'UCHMENT. *n. f.* [*from debauch.*] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption.  
They told them ancient stories of the ravishment of chaste maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations, or the extreme poverty of learned persons. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

TO DEBE'L. } *v. a.* [*debello, Latin.*] To conquer; to  
TO DEBE'LLATE. } overcome in war.  
It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and *debelling* of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour. *Bacon's Holy War.*  
Him long of old  
Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast  
With all his army. *Milton's Paradise Regained, b. iv.*

DEBELLA'TION. *n. f.* [*from debellatio, Lat.*] The act of conquering in war.

DEBE'NTURE. *n. f.* [*debentur, Latin, from debeo.*] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.  
You modern wits, should each man bring his claim,  
Have desperate *debentures* on your fame;  
And little would be left you, I'm afraid,  
If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid. *Swift.*

DE'BILE. *adj.* [*debilis, Lat.*] Weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength; imbecile; impotent.  
I have not wash'd my nose that bled,  
Or foil'd some *debile* wretch, which without note  
There's many else have done. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

TO DEBI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*debilito, Latin.*] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble; to emasculate.  
In the lust of the eye, the lust of the flesh, and the pride of life, they seem'd as weakly to fail as their *debilitated* posterity ever after. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. cant. 1.*  
The spirits being rendered languid, are incapable of ventilating and purifying the blood, and *debilitated* in attracting nutriment for the parts. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

DEBILITA'TION. *n. f.* [*from debilitatio, Lat.*] The act of weakening.



The weakness cannot return any thing of strength, honour, or safety to the head, but a *debilitation* and ruin. *K. Charles.*  
**DEBILITY.** *n. f.* [*debilitas*, Latin.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness; imbecillity.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,  
 And in thy case do glass mine own *debility*. *Sidney.*

Aliment too vaporous or perspirable will subject it to the inconveniencies of too strong a perspiration, which are *debility*, faintings, and sometimes sudden death. *Arbuthn. on Alim.*

**DEBONAIRE.** *adj.* [*debonnaire*, Fr.] Elegant; civil; well-bred; gentle; complaisant.

Crying, let be that lady *debonair*,  
 Thou recreant knight, and soon thyself prepare  
 To battle, if thou mean her love to gain. *Fairy Queen.*

He met her once a maying,  
 There on beds of violets blue,  
 And fresh blown roses wash'd in dew,  
 Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,  
 So bucksom, blithe, and *debonair*. *Milton.*

The nature of the one is *debonair* and accostable; of the other, retired and supercilious; the one quick and sprightly, the other slow and saturnine. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

And she that was not only passing fair,  
 But was withal discreet and *debonair*,  
 Resolv'd the passive doctrine to fulfil. *Dryden's Nun's Priest.*

**DEBONAIRLY.** *adv.* [from *debonair*.] Elegantly; with a genteel air.

**DEBT.** *n. f.* [*debitum*, Latin; *dette*, French.]

1. That which one man owes to another.

There was one that died greatly in *debt*: well, says one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world. *Bacon, Apophth. 141.*

The *debt* of ten thousand talents, which the servant owed the king, was no slight ordinary sum. *Duppa's Devotions.*

To this great loss a sea of tears is due;  
 But the whole *debt* not to be paid by you. *Waller.*

Above a thousand pounds in *debt*,  
 Takes horse, and in a mighty fret  
 Rides day and night. *Swift.*

2. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*;  
 He only liv'd but 'till he was a man,  
 But like a man he died. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**DEBTED.** *part.* [from *debt*. To *DEBT* is not found.] Indebted; obliged to.

Which do amount to three odd ducats more  
 Than I stand *debted* to this gentleman. *Shak. Com. of Errors.*

**DEBTOR.** *n. f.* [*debitor*, Latin.]

1. He that owes something to another.

I am *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians, both to the wife and to the unwise. *Ro. i. 14.*

The case of *debtors* in Rome, for the first four centuries, was, after the set time for payment, no choice but either to pay, or be the creditor's slave. *Swift.*

2. One that owes money.

I'll bring your latter hazard back again,  
 And thankfully rest *debtor* for the first. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

If he his ample palm  
 Should hap'ly on ill-fated shoulder lay  
 Of *debtor*, strait his body, to the touch  
 Obsequious, as whilom knights were wont,  
 To some enchanted castle is convey'd. *Philips.*

There dy'd my father, no man's *debtor*;  
 And there I'll die, nor worse, nor better. *Pope's Horace.*

3. One side of an account-book.

When I look upon the *debtor* side, I find such innumerable articles, that I want arithmetick to cast them up; but when I look upon the creditor side, I find little more than blank paper. *Addison's Spectator, No. 549.*

**DEBULLITION.** *n. f.* [*debullitio*, Lat.] A bubbling or seething over. *Dict.*

**DECACUMINATED.** *adj.* [*decacuminatus*, Latin.] Having the top cut off. *Dict.*

**DECADE.** *n. f.* [*δέκα*, Gr. *decas*, Latin.] The sum of ten; a number containing ten.

Men were not only out in the number of some days, the latitude of a few years, but might be wide by whole olympiads, and divers *decades* of years. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We make cycles and periods of years; as *decades*, centuries, and chiliads, chiefly for the use of computations in history, chronology, and astronomy. *Holder on Time.*

All rank'd by ten; whole *decades*, when they dine,  
 Must want a Trojan slave to pour the wine. *Pope's Iliad.*

**DECADENCY.** *n. f.* [*decadence*, French.] Decay; fall. *Dict.*

**DECAGON.** *n. f.* [from *δέκα*, ten, and *γωνία*, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry, having ten sides and angles.

**DECALOGUE.** *n. f.* [*δεκαλογία*, Greek.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

The commands of God are clearly revealed both in the *decalogue* and other parts of sacred writ. *Hammond.*

**TO DECA MP.** *v. n.* [*decamper*, French.] To shift the camp; to move off.

**DECA'MPMENT.** *n. f.* [from *decamp*.] The act of shifting the camp.

**TO DECA NT.** *v. a.* [*decanto*, Lat. *decanter*, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination.

Take *aqua fortis*, and dissolve in it ordinary coined silver, and pour the coloured solution into twelve times as much fair water, and then *decant* or filtrate the mixture, that it may be very clear. *Boyle.*

They attend him daily as their chief,  
*Decant* his wine, and carve his beef. *Swift.*

**DECANTA'TION.** *n. f.* [*decantation*, Fr.] The act of decanting or pouring off clear.

**DECA'NTER.** *n. f.* [from *decant*.] A glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees.

**TO DECA'PITATE.** *v. a.* [*decapito*, Latin.] To behead.

**TO DECA'Y.** *v. n.* [*decheoir*, Fr. from *de* and *cadere*, Latin.] To lose excellence; to decline from the state of perfection; to be gradually impaired.

The monarch oak  
 Three centuries grows, and three he stays  
 Supreme in state, and in three more *decays*. *Dryden.*

The garlands fade, the vows are worn away;  
 So dies her love, and so my hopes *decay*. *Pope.*

**TO DE'CAY.** *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay.

Infirmity, that *decays* the wise, doth ever make better the fool. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Cut off a stock of a tree, and lay that which you cut off to putrefy, to see whether it will *decay* the rest of the stock.

*Bacon's Natural History, No. 995.*  
 He was of a very small and *decayed* fortune, and of no good education. *Clarendon.*

*Decay'd* by time and wars, they only prove  
 Their former beauty by your former love. *Dryden.*

In Spain our springs, like old men's children, be  
*Decay'd* and wither'd from their infancy. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

It is so ordered, that almost every thing which corrupts the soul *decays* the body. *Addison's Guardian, No. 120.*

**DECA'Y.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the state of perfection; state of diminution:

What comfort to this great *decay* may come,  
 Shall be applied. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

She has been a fine lady, and paints and hides  
 Her *decays* very well. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

And those *decays*, to speak the naked truth,  
 Through the defects of age, were crimes of youth. *Denham.*

By reason of the tenacity of fluids, and attrition of their parts, and the weakness of elasticity in solids, motion is much more apt to be lost than got, and is always upon the *decay*. *Newt.*

Each may feel encreases and *decays*,  
 And see now clearer and now darker days. *Essay on Criticism.*

Taught half by reason, half by mere *decay*,  
 To welcome death, and calmly pass away. *Pope.*

2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay.

They think, that whatever is called old must have the *decay* of time upon it, and truth too were liable to mould and rottenness. *Locke.*

3. Declension from prosperity.

And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in *decay* with thee, then thou shalt relieve him. *Levit. xxv. 35.*

I am the very man,  
 That, from your first of difference and *decay*,  
 Have follow'd your sad steps. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**DEC'AYER.** *n. f.* [from *decay*.] That which causes decay.

Your water is a fore *decayer* of your whorson dead body. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**DECE'ASE.** *n. f.* [*decessus*, Lat.] Death; departure from life.

Lands are by human law, in some places, after the owner's *decease*, divided unto all his children; in some, all descendeth to the eldest son. *Hooker, b. i. sect. 10.*

**TO DECE'ASE.** *v. n.* [*decedo*, Latin.] To die; to depart from life.

He tells us Arthur is *deceas'd* to-night. *Shakesf. King John.*  
 You shall die

Twice now, where others, that mortality  
 In her fair arms holds, shall but once *decease*. *Chapm. Odyss.*

His latest victories still thickest came,  
 As, near the centre, motion doth increase:

'Till he, press'd down by his own weighty name,  
 Did, like the vestal, under spoils *decease*. *Dryden.*

**DECE'IT.** *n. f.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falsehood is made to pass for truth.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter *deceit*. *Job, xxvii. 4.*

2. Stratagem; artifice.

His demand  
 Springs not from Edward's well-meant honest love,  
 But from *deceit*, bred by necessity. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. [In law.] A subtle wily shift or device; all manner of craft, subtilty, guile, fraud, wiliness, slightness, cunning, covin, collusion, practice and offence, used to deceive another man by any means, which hath no other proper or particular name but offence. *C. vel.*

DECE'ITFUL,



**DECEITFUL.** *adj.* [deceit and full.] Fraudulent; full of deceit.

I grant him bloody,  
Luxurious, avaricious, false, *deceitful*,  
Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin  
That has a name. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,  
And fortune smil'd, *deceitful*, on her birth. *Thomson's Autumn.*

**DECEITFULLY.** *adv.* [from *deceitful*.] Fraudulently; with deceit.

Exercise of form may be *deceitfully* dispatched of course. *Wotton.*

**DECEITFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *deceitful*.] The quality of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive.

The care of this world, and the *deceitfulness* of riches,  
choke the word, and he becometh unfruitful. *Mat. xiii. 22.*

**DECEIVABLE.** *adj.* [from *deceive*.]

1. Subject to fraud; exposed to imposture.

Man was not only *deceivable* in his integrity, but the angels  
of light in all their clarity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 1.*

How would thou use me now, blind, and thereby  
*Deceivable*, in most things as a child  
Helpless; hence easily contemn'd and scorn'd,  
And last neglected. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 938.*

2. Subject to produce error; deceitful.

It is good to consider of deformity, not as a sign, which is  
more *deceivable*, but as a cause which seldom faileth of the  
effect. *Bacon's Essays.*

He received nothing but fair promises, which proved  
*deceivable*. *Hayward.*

O everfailing trust

In mortal strength! And oh, what not in man  
*Deceivable* and vain? *Milton's Agonistes, l. 348.*

**DECEIVABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *deceivable*.] Liableness to be deceived.

He that has a great patron, has the advantage of his negli-  
gence and *deceivableness*. *Government of the Tongue, f. 8.*

**TO DECEIVE.** *v. a.* [*decipio*, Latin.]

1. To cause to mistake; to bring into error; to impose upon.

Some have been apt to be *deceived* into an opinion, that  
there was a natural or divine right of primogeniture to both  
estate and power. *Locke.*

2. To delude by stratagem.

3. To cut off from expectation.

The Turkish general, *deceived* of his expectation, with-  
drew his fleet twelve miles off. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

I now believ'd

The happy day approach'd, nor are my hopes *deceiv'd*. *Dryd.*

4. To mock; to fail.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes,  
But the weak voice *deceiv'd* their gasping throats. *Dryd. Æn.*

**DECEIVER.** *n. f.* [from *deceive*.] One that leads another into  
error; a cheat.

Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more;

Men were *deceivers* ever:

One foot in sea, and one on shore;

To one thing constant never. *Shak. Much ado about Nothing.*

As for his dismissal out of France, they interpreted it not  
as if he were detected, or neglected for a counterfeit *de-*  
*ceiver*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Those voices, actions or gestures, which men have not by  
any compact agreed to make the instruments of conveying  
their thoughts one to another, are not the proper instruments  
of deceiving, so as to denominate the person using them a  
liar or *deceiver*. *South's Sermons.*

It is to be admired how any *deceiver* can be so weak to  
foretel things near at hand, when a very few months must  
of necessity discover the imposture. *Swift's Predictions.*

Adieu, the heart-expanding bowl;

And all the kind *deceivers* of the soul. *Pope's Horace.*

**DECEMBER.** *n. f.* [*december*, Latin.] The last month of the  
year; but named *december*, or the tenth month, when the year  
began in March.

Men are April when they woo, and *December* when they  
wed. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

What should we speak of,

When we are old as you? When we shall hear

The rain and wind beat dark *December*. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

**DECEMPEDAL.** *adj.* [from *decempeda*, Latin.] Ten feet in  
length. *Dict.*

**DECEMVIRATE.** *n. f.* [*decemviratus*, Lat.] The dignity and  
office of the ten governors of Rome, who were appointed to  
rule the commonwealth instead of consuls. Their authority  
subsisted only two years.

**DECENCE.** } *n. f.* [*decence*, French; *decet*, Latin.]

**DECENCY.** }

1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony.

Those thousand *decencies*, that daily flow

From all her words and actions. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In good works there may be goodness in the general; but  
*decence* and gracefulness can be only in the particulars in doing  
the good. *Sprat's Sermons.*

VOL. I.

Were the offices of religion stript of all the external *de-*  
*cencies* of worship, they would not make a due impression on  
the minds of those who assist at them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

She speaks, behaves, and acts just as she ought;

But never, never reached gen'rous thought:

Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour,

Content to dwell in *decencies* for ever. *Pope.*

2. Suitableness to character; propriety.

And must I own, she said, my secret smart?

What with more *decence* were in silence kept. *Dryden's Æn.*

The next consideration, immediately subsequent to the  
being of a thing, is what agrees or disagrees with that thing;  
what is suitable or unsuitable to it; and from this springs the  
notion of *decency* or indecency, that which becomes or mis-  
becomes. *South's Sermons.*

Sentiments which raise laughter, can very seldom be ad-  
mitted with any *decency* into an heroic poem. *Addis. Spectat.*

3. Modesty; not ribaldry; not obscenity.

Immodest words admit of no defence;

For want of *decency* is want of sense. *Roscommon.*

**DECENNIAL.** *adj.* [from *decennium*, Latin.] What continues  
for the space of ten years.

**DECENNOVAL.** } *adj.* [*decem* and *novem*, Latin.] Relating  
**DECENNOVARY.** } to the number nineteen.

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponesian war, con-  
stituted a *decennoval* circle, or of nineteen years; the same  
which we now call the golden-number. *Holder on Time.*

Seven months are retrenched in this whole *decennovary* pro-  
gress of the epochs, to reduce the accounts of her motion and  
place to those of the sun. *Holder on Time.*

**DECENT.** *adj.* [*decens*, Lat.] Becoming; fit; suitable.

Since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry,  
if they are not necessary, they must at least be *decent*; that is,  
in their due place, and but moderately used. *Dryden.*

**DECENTLY.** *adv.* [from *decent*.] In a proper manner; with  
suitable behaviour; without meanness or ostentation.

They could not *decently* refuse assistance to a person, who  
had punished those who had insulted their relation. *Broome.*

2. Without immodesty.

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,

Like falling Cæsar, *decently* to die. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

He performs what friendship, justice, truth require;

What could he more, but *decently* retire? *Swift.*

**DECEPTIBILITY.** *n. f.* [from *deceit*.] Liableness to be de-  
ceived.

Some errors are so fleshed in us, that they maintain their  
interest upon the *deceptibility* of our decayed natures. *Glasville.*

**DECEPTIBLE.** *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Liable to be deceived; open  
to imposture; subject to fraud.

The first and father cause of common error, is the com-  
mon infirmity of human nature; of whose *deceptible* condi-  
tion, perhaps, there should not need any other eviotion than  
the frequent errors we shall ourselves commit. *Brown.*

**DECEPTION.** *n. f.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud; fallacy.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet  
farther removed by advenient *deception*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs, which, by  
compact or institution, were made the means of mens signi-  
fying or conveying their thoughts. *South's Sermons.*

2. The state of being deceived.

Reason, not possibly, may meet

Some specious object by the foe suborn'd,

And fall into *deception* unaware. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**DECEPTIOUS.** *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Deceitful; apt to deceive.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,

That doth invert th' attest of eyes and ears;

As if those organs had *deceptious* functions,

Created only to calumniate. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*

**DECEPTIVE.** *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Having the power of de-  
ceiving. *Dict.*

**DECEPTORY.** *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Containing means of deceit. *Dict.*

**DECERPT.** *adj.* [*decerptus*, Lat.] Diminished; taken off. *Dict.*

**DECERPTIBLE.** *adj.* [*decerpto*, Latin.] That may be taken  
off. *Dict.*

**DECERPTION.** *n. f.* [from *decerpt*.] The act of lessening, or  
taking off. *Dict.*

**DECERTATION.** *n. f.* [*decertatio*, Latin.] A contention; a  
striving; a dispute. *Dict.*

**DECESSION.** *n. f.* [*decessio*, Latin.] A departure; a going  
away. *Dict.*

**TO DECHARM.** *v. a.* [*decharmer*, French.] To counteract a  
charm; to disenchanted.

Notwithstanding the help of physick, he was suddenly  
cured by *decharming* the witchcraft. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**TO DECIDE.** *v. a.* [*decido*, Latin.]

1. To fix the event of; to determine.

The day approach'd when fortune should *decide*

Th' important enterprize, and give the bride. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. To determine a question or dispute.

In council oft, and oft in battle tried,

Betwixt thy master and the world *decide*. *Granville.*



Who shall *decide*, when doctors disagree,  
And soundest casuists doubt?

Pope.

DE'CIDENCE. *n. f.* [*decido*, Latin.]

1. The quality of being shed, or of falling off.
2. The act of falling away.

Men observing the *decidence* of their horn, do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and successively reneweth again.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 7.*

DECI'DER. *n. f.* [from *decide*.]

1. One who determines causes.

I cannot think that a jester or a monkey, a droll or a puppet, can be proper judges or *deciders* of controversy.

*Watts.*

It is said that the man is no ill *decider* in common cases of property, where party is out of the question.

*Swift.*

2. One who determines quarrels.

DECI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*deciduus*, Latin.] Falling; not perennial; not lasting through the year.

In botany the perianthium, or calyx, is *deciduous* with the flower.

*Quincy.*

DECI'DUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *deciduous*.] Aptness to fall; quality of fading once a year.

*Diſt.*

DE'CIMAL. *adj.* [*decimus*, Latin.] Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten.

In the way we take now to name numbers by millions of millions of millions, it is hard to go beyond eighteen, or, at most, four and twenty *decimal* progressions, without confusion.

*Locke.*

To DE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Latin.] To tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *decimate*.]

1. A tithing; a selection of every tenth by lot or otherwise.
2. A selection by lot of every tenth soldier, in a general mutiny, for punishment.

By *decimation* and a tithed death,

Take thou the destin'd tenth.

*Shakespeare's Timon.*

A *decimation* I will strictly make

Of all who my Charinus did forsake;

And of each legion each centurion shall die.

*Dryden.*

To DECIPHER. *v. a.* [*dechiffer*, French.]

1. To explain that which is written in ciphers.

Zelmane, that had the same character in her heart, could easily *decipher* it; and therefore, to keep him the longer in speech, desired to know the conclusion of the matter, and how the honest Dametas was escaped.

*Sidney.*

Affurance is writ in a private character, not to be read, nor understood, but by the conscience, to which the spirit of God has vouchsafed to *decipher* it.

*South's Sermons.*

2. To write out; to mark down in characters.

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horror on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath, and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I shew you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ.

*South.*

Then were laws of necessity invented, that so every particular subject might find his principal pleasure, *deciphered* unto him, in the tables of his laws.

*Locke.*

3. To stamp; to characterise; to mark.

You are both *decipher'd*

For villains mark'd with rape.

*Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

4. To unfold; to unravel; as, to decipher a perplexed affair.

DECIPHERER. *n. f.* [from *decipher*.] One who explains writings in cypher.

DECI'SION. *n. f.* [from *decide*.]

1. Determination of a difference.

Pleasure and revenge

Have ears more deaf than adders, to the voice

Of any true *decision*.

*Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

The great number of the undertakers, the worth of some of them, and their zeal to bring the matter to a *decision*, are sure arguments of the dignity and importance of it.

*Woodward.*

War is a direct appeal to God for the *decision* of some dispute, which can by no other means be possibly determined.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Determination of an event.

The time approaches,

That will with due *decision* make us know

What we shall say we have, and what we owe.

*Shak. Macb.*

Their arms are to the last *decision* bent,

And fortune labours with the vast event.

*Dryden's Aurengz.*

3. It is used in Scotland for a narrative, or reports of the proceedings of the court of session there.

DECI'SIVE. *adj.* [from *decide*.]

1. Having the power of determining any difference.

Such a reflection, though it carries nothing perfectly *decisive* in it, yet creates a mighty confidence in his breast, and strengthens him much in his opinion.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

This they are ready to look upon as a determination on their side, and *decisive* of the controversy between vice and virtue.

*Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Having the power of settling any event.

For on th' event,

*Decisive* of this bloody day, depends

The fate of kingdoms.

*Philips.*

DECI'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *decisive*.] In a conclusive manner.

DECI'SIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *decisive*.] The power of terminating any difference, or settling an event.

DECI'SORY. *adj.* [from *decide*.] Able to determine or decide.

To DECK. *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]

1. To cover; to overspread.

Ye mists and exhalations, that now rise

From hill or steaming lake, dusky or grey,

'Till the sun paint your fleecy skirts with gold,

In honour to the world's great Author, rise!

Whether to *deck* with clouds th' uncolour'd sky,

Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers,

Rising or falling, still advance his praise.

*Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. To dress; to array.

Sweet ornament! that *decks* a thing divine.

*Shakespeare.*

Long may'st thou live to wail thy children's loss,

And see another, as I see thee now,

*Deck'd* in thy rights, as thou art stall'd in mine.

*Sh. R. III.*

She sets to work millions of spinning worms,

That in their green shops weave the smooth-hair'd silk,

To *deck* her sons.

*Milton.*

3. To adorn; to embellish.

But direful, deadly black, both leaf and bloom,

Fit to adorn the head, and *deck* the dreary tomb.

*Fai. Queen.*

Now the dew with spangles *deck'd* the ground,

A sweeter spot of earth was never found.

*Dryden.*

The god shall to his vot'ries tell

Each conscious tear, each blushing grace,

That *deck'd* dear Eloisa's face.

*Prior.*

DECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The floor of a ship.

Her keel plows hell,

And *deck* knocks heaven.

*B. Johnson.*

We have also raised our second *decks*, and given more vent thereby to our ordinance, trying on our nether overloop.

*Ralei.*

If any, born and bred under *deck*, had no other information but what sense affords, he would be of opinion that the ship was as stable as a house.

*Glanv. Sceps. c. 11.*

On high-raisd *decks* the haughty Belgians ride,

Beneath whose shade our humble frigates go.

*Dryden.*

Day to night they bring,

With hymns and peans, to the Bowyer king:

At sun-set to their ship they make return,

And snore secure on *decks* 'till rosy morn.

*Dryden's Iliad.*

2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

Besides gems, many other sorts of stones are regularly figured: the Amianthus, of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet; and the Selenites, of parallel plates, as in a *deck* of cards.

*Grew's Cosmol. b. i. c. 2.*

DE'CKER. *n. f.* [from *deck*.] A dresser; one that apparels or adorns; a coverer.

To DECLAIM. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Latin.] To harangue; to speak to the passions; to rhetoricate; to speak set orations.

What are his mischiefs, consul? You *declaim*

Against his manners, and corrupt your own.

*B. Johns. Cat.*

The splendid *declaimings* of novices and men of heat.

*South.*

It is usual for masters to make their boys *declaim* on both sides of an argument.

*Swift.*

Dress up all the virtues in the beauties of oratory, and *declaim* aloud on the praise of goodness.

*Watts's Improvement.*

DECLAIMER. *n. f.* [from *declaim*.] One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.

Your Salamander is a perpetual *declaimer* against jealousy.

*Addison's Spectator, No. 198.*

DECLAMA'TION. *n. f.* [*declamatio*, Latin.] A discourse addressed to the passions; an harangue; a set speech; a piece of rhetoric.

The cause why *declamations* prevail so greatly, is, for that men suffer themselves to be deluded.

*Hooker, b. i. f. 8.*

Thou may'st forgive his anger, while thou makest use of the plainness of his *declamation*.

*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

DECLAMA'TOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator; a rhetorician.

Who could, I say, hear this generous *declamator*, without being fired at his noble zeal.

*Tatler, No. 56.*

DECLAMATORY. *adj.* [*declamatorius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician.

This a while suspended his interment, and became a *declamatory* theme amongst the religious men of that age.

*Wotton.*

2. Appealing to the passions.

He has run himself into his own *declamatory* way, and almost forgotten that he was now setting up for a moral poet.

*Dryden.*

DECLA'RABLE. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Capable of proof.

This is *declarable* from the best writers.

*Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DECLARA'TION. *n. f.* [from *declare*.]

1. A proclamation or affirmation; oral expression; publication.

His promises are nothing else but *declarations*, what God will do for the good of men.

*Hooker, b. i. f. 2.*

Though wit and learning are certain and habitual perfections

*tions*



- tions of the mind, yet the *declaration* of them, which alone brings the repute, is subject to a thousand hazards. *South.*
- There are no where so plain and full *declarations* of his mercy and love to the sons of men, as are made in the gospel. *Tillotson, Sermon 5.*
2. An explanation of something doubtful. Obsolete.
3. [In law.] Declaration (*declaratio*) is properly the shewing forth, or laying out, of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for both personal and real actions. *Cowel.*
- DECLARATIVE. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Making declaration; explanatory.
- The names of things should be always taken from something observably *declarative* of their form or nature. *Grew.*
2. Making proclamation.
- To this we may add the *vox populi*, so *declarative* on the same side. *Swift's Examiner, N<sup>o</sup>. 44.*
- DECLARATORILY. *adv.* [from *declaratory*.] In the form of a declaration; not promissively; not in a decretory form.
- Andreas Alciatus the civilian, and Franciscus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the same. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
- DECLARATORY. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Affirmative; expressive; not decretory; not promissory.
- These blessings are not only *declaratory* of the good pleasure and intention of God towards them, but likewise of the natural tendency of the thing. *Tillotson, Serm. 4.*
- To DECLARE. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Latin.]
1. To clear; to free from obscurity.
- To *declare* this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth. *Boyle on Colours.*
2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly.
- It hath been *declared* unto some of you, that there are contentions among you. *1 Cor. i. 11.*
- The sun by certain signs *declares*,
- Both when the South projects a stormy day,  
And when the clearing North will puff the clouds away.  
*Dryden's Virg. Geor. l. 620.*
3. To publish; to proclaim.
- Declare* his glory among the heathens. *1 Chron. xvi. 24.*
4. To shew in open view.
- We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare* ourselves. *Addison.*
- To DECLARE. *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution or opinion, some favour or opposition.
- The internal faculties of will and understanding, decreeing and *declaring* against them. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
- God is said not to have left himself without witness in the world, there being something fixed in the nature of men that will be sure to testify and *declare* for him. *South's Sermons.*
- Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait;  
And then come smiling, and *declare* for fate. *Dryden.*
- DECLAREMENT. *n. f.* [from *declare*.] Discovery; declaration; testimony.
- Crystal will calify into electricity; that is, a power to attract straws, or light bodies, and convert the needle freely placed, which is a *declarement* of very different parts. *Brown.*
- DECLARER. *n. f.* [from *declare*.] A proclaimer; one that makes any thing known.
- DECLINATION. *n. f.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]
1. Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence.
- A beauty-wining and distressed widow,  
Ev'n in the afternoon of her best days,  
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts  
To base *declension*. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
- Take the picture of a man in the greenness and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and *declensions* of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person. *South's Sermons.*
2. Declination; descent.
- We may reasonably allow as much for the *declension* of the land from that place to the sea, as for the immediate height of the mountain. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
3. Inflexion; manner of changing nouns.
- Declension* is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*
- DECLINABLE. *adj.* [from *decline*.] Having variety of terminations; as, a *declinable* noun.
- DECLINATION. *n. f.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]
1. Descent; change from a better to a worse state; decay.
- The queen, hearing of the *declination* of a monarchy, took it so ill, as she would never after hear of his suit. *Bacon, Ess. 23.*
- Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime;  
And Summer, though it be less gay,  
Yet is not look'd on as a time  
Of *declination* or decay. *Waller.*
2. The act of bending down; as, a *declination* of the head.
3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity.
- Supposing there were a *declination* of atoms, yet will it not effect what they intend; for then they do all decline, and so there will be no more concourse than if they did perpendicularly descend. *Ray on the Creation.*
- This *declination* of atoms in their descent, was itself either necessary or voluntary. *Bentley.*

4. Variation from a fixed point.
- There is no *declination* of latitude; nor variation of the elevation of the pole, notwithstanding what some have asserted. *Woodward's Natural History.*
5. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the East or West.
6. [In astronomy.] The *declination* of a star we call its shortest distance from the equator. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 13.*
7. [In grammar.] The declension or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.
8. DECLINATION of a Plane [in dialing], is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the East or West; or else between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the North or South. *Harris.*
- DECLINATOR. *n. f.* [from *decline*.] An instrument in dialing, by which the declination, reclinacion, and inclination of planes are determined. *Chambers.*
- There are several ways to know the several planes; but the readiest is by an instrument called a *declinator*, fitted to the variation of your place. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
- To DECLINE. *v. n.* [*declino*, Latin.]
1. To lean downward.
- And then with kind embracements, tempting kisses,  
And with *declining* head into his bosom,  
Bid him shed tears, as being overjoy'd. *Shakespeare.*
2. To deviate; to run into obliquities.
- Neither shalt thou speak in a cause to *decline* after many, to wrest judgment. *Ex. xxiii. 2.*
3. To shun; to avoid to do any thing.
4. To sink; to be impaired; to decay. Opposed to improvement or exaltation.
- Sons at perfect age, and fathers *declining*, the father should be as a ward to the son. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- They'll be by th' fire, and presume to know  
What's done i' th' capitol; who's like to rise,  
Who thrives, and who *declines*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
- Sometimes nations will *decline* so low  
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong;  
But justice, and some fatal curse annex'd,  
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
- That empire must *decline*,  
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin. *Waller.*
- And nature, which all acts of life designs,  
Not like ill poets, in the last *declines*. *Denham.*
- Thus then my lov'd Euryalus appears;  
He looks the prop of my *declining* years! *Dryden's Æn.*
- Next that, is when autumnal warmth *declines*;  
E'er heat is quite decay'd, or cold begun,  
Or Capricorn admits the Winter sun. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
- Faith and morality are *declined* among us. *Swift.*
- God, in his wisdom, hath been pleas'd to load our *declining* years with many sufferings, with diseases, and decays of nature. *Swift.*
- To DECLINE. *v. a.*
1. To bend downward; to bring down.
- And now fair Phœbus 'gan *decline* in haste,  
His weary waggon to the western vale. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
- And leaves the semblance of a lover, fixt  
In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*,  
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson's Spring, l. 1020.*
2. To shun; to avoid; to refuse; to be cautious of.
- He had wisely *declined* that argument, though in their common sermons they gave it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
- Since the muses do invoke my pow'r,  
I shall no more *decline* that sacred bow'r,  
Where Gloriana, their great mistress, lies. *Waller.*
- Though I the business did *decline*;  
Yet I contriv'd the whole design,  
And sent them their petition. *Denham.*
- If it should be said that these minute bodies are indissoluble, because it is their nature to be so, that would not be to render a reason of the thing proposed, but, in effect, to *decline* rendering any. *Boyle's History of Firmness.*
- Could her mind have been captivated with the glories of this world, she had them all laid before her; but she generously *declined* them, because she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent with religion. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 21.*
- Whatever they judg'd to be most agreeable, or disagreeable, they would pursue or *decline*. *Atterbury.*
3. To modify a word by various terminations; to inflect.
- You *decline* musa, and construe Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with some English translation. *Watts's Improvement.*
- DECLINE. *n. f.* [from the substantive.] The state of tendency to the worse; diminution; decay. Contrary to increase, improvement, or elevation.
- Thy rise of fortune did I only wed;  
From its *decline*, determin'd to recede. *Prior.*
- Those fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift.*
- DECLIVITY. *n. f.* [*declivis*, Latin.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual descent; not precipitous or perpendicular: the contrary to acclivity.
- Rivers will not flow, unless upon *declivity*, and their sources



sources be raised above the earth's ordinary surface, so that they may run upon a descent. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

I found myself within my depth; and the declivity was so small, that I walked near a mile before I got to the shore. *Gulliver's Travels.*

**DECLIVOUS.** *adj.* [*declivis*, Lat.] Gradually descending; not precipitous; not perpendicularly sinking: the contrary to acclivous; moderately steep.

**TO DECOCT.** *v. a.* [*decoquo decoctum*, Latin.]

1. To prepare by boiling for any use; to digest in hot water.
2. To digest by the heat of the stomach.

There she decocts, and doth the food prepare;

There she distributes it to ev'ry vein,

There she expels what she may fitly spare. *Davies.*

3. To boil in water, so as to draw the strength or virtue of any thing.

The longer malt or herbs are decocted in liquor, the clearer it is. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 308.

4. To boil up to a consistence; to strengthen or invigorate by boiling.

Can sodden water, their barley-broth,

Decoet their cold blood to such valiant heat. *Shakefp. H. V.*

**DECOCTIBLE.** *adj.* [from *decoct*.] That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling. *Dict.*

**DECOCTION.** *n. f.* [*decoctum*, Latin.]

1. The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues.

In infusion the longer it is, the greater is the part of the gross body that goeth into the liquor; but in decoction, though more goeth forth, yet it either purgeth at the top, or setteth at the bottom. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 308.

2. A preparation made by boiling in water.

They distil their husbands land

In decoctions; and are mann'd

With ten emp'rics, in their chamber

Lying for the spirit of amber. *Ben. Johnson.*

If the plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the decoction of the plant. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**DECOCTURE.** *n. f.* [from *decoct*.] A substance drawn by decoction.

**DECOLLATION.** *n. f.* [*decollatio*, Lat.] The act of beheading.

He, by a decollation of all hope, annihilated his mercy: this, by an immoderancy thereof, destroyed his justice. *Brown.*

**DECOMPOSITE.** *adj.* [*decompositus*, Latin.] Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite.

Decomposites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of, except there be some compositions of them already observed. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

**DECOMPOSITION.** *n. f.* [*decompositus*, Lat.] The act of compounding things already compounded.

We consider what happens in the compositions and decompositions of saline particles. *Boyle.*

**TO DECOMPOUND.** *v. a.* [*decompono*, Latin.] To compose of things already compounded; to compound a second time; to form by a second composition.

Nature herself doth in the bowels of the earth make decomposed bodies, as we see in vitriol, cinnabar, and even in sulphur itself. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

When a word stands for a very complex idea, that is compounded and decomposed, it is not easy for men to form and retain that idea exactly. *Locke.*

If the violet, blue and green, be intercepted, the remaining yellow, orange, and red, will compound upon the paper an orange; and then, if the intercepted colours be let pass, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, decompose a white. *Newton's Opt.*

**DECOMPOUND.** *adj.* [from the verb.] Composed of things or words already compounded; compounded a second time.

The pretended salts and sulphur are so far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decompound* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or other additaments employed to disguise it. *Boyle.*

No body should use any compound or *decompound* of the substantial verbs, but as they are read in the common conjugations. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

**DECORAMENT.** *n. f.* [from *decorate*.] Ornament; embellishment. *Dict.*

**TO DECORATE.** *v. a.* [*decoro*, Latin.] To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.

**DECORATION.** *n. f.* [from *decorate*.] Ornament; embellishment; added beauty.

The ensigns of virtues contribute to the ornament of figures; such as the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, and to war. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

This helm and heavy buckler I can spare,

As only decorations of the war:

So Mars is arm'd for glory, not for need. *Dryden.*

**DECORATOR.** *n. f.* [from *decorate*.] An adorning; an embellisher. *Dict.*

**DECOROUS.** *adj.* [*decorus*, Latin.] Decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper; befitting; seemly.

It is not so decorous, in respect of God, that he should im-

mediately do all the meanest and triflingest things himself, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister. *Ray on the Creation.*

**TO DECORTICATE.** *v. a.* [*decortico*, Latin.] To divest of the bark or husk; to husk; to peel; to strip.

Take great barley, dried and decorticated, after it is well washed, and boil it in water. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

**DECORTICATION.** *n. f.* [from *decorticate*.] The act of stripping the bark or husk.

**DECORUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiousness, contrary to levity; seemliness.

If your master

Would have a queen his beggar, you must tell him,

That majesty, to keep decorum, must

No less beg than a kingdom. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

I am far from suspecting simplicity, which is bold to trespass in points of decorum. *Wotton.*

Beyond the fix'd and settled rules

Of vice and virtue in the schools,

The better sort should set before 'em

A grace, a manner, a decorum. *Prior.*

Gentlemen of the army should be, at least, obliged to external decorum: a profligate life and character should not be a means of advancement. *Swift.*

He kept with princes due decorum;

Yet never stood in awe before 'em. *Swift.*

**TO DECOY.** *v. a.* [from *koei*, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to intrap; to draw into a snare.

A fowler had taken a patridge, who offered to decoy her companions into the snare. *L'Estrange.*

Decoy'd by the fantastick blaze,

Now lost, and now renew'd, he sinks absorpt,

Rider and horse. *Thomson's Autumn*, l. 1165.

**DECOY.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Allurement to mischiefs; temptation.

The devil could never have had such numbers, had he not used some as decoys to ensnare others. *Government of the Tongue.*

These exuberant productions of the earth became a continual decoy and snare: they only excited and fomented lusts. *Woodward's Natural History.*

An old dramdrinker is the devil's decoy. *Berkley.*

**DECOYDUCK.** *n. f.* A duck that lures others.

There is likewise a sort of ducks, called decoyducks, that will bring whole flights of fowl to their retirements, where are conveniences made for catching them. *Mortimer's Husb.*

**TO DECREASE.** *v. n.* [*decreasco*, Latin.] To grow less; to be diminished.

From the moon is the sign of feasts, a light that decreaseth in her perfection. *Ecclesi. xliii. 7.*

Unto fifty years the heart annually increaseth the weight of one drachm; after which, in the same proportion, it decreaseth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. v. c. 20.

It is to be observed, that when the sun comes to his tropicks, days increase and decrease but a very little for a great while together. *Newton's Opt.*

**TO DECREASE.** *v. a.* To make less; to diminish.

He did dishonourable find

Those articles, which did our state decrease. *Daniel's C. War.*

Nor cherish'd they relations poor,

That might decrease their present store. *Prior.*

Heat increases the fluidity of tenacious liquids, as of oil, balsam, and honey; and thereby decreases their resistance. *Newt.*

**DECREASE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] The state of growing less; decay.

By weak'ning toil, and hoary age o'ercome,

See thy decrease, and hasten to thy tomb. *Prior.*

2. The wain; the time when the visible face of the moon grows less.

See in what time the seeds, set in the increase of the moon, come to a certain height, and how they differ from those that are set in the decrease of the moon. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**TO DECRETE.** *v. n.* [*decretum*, Latin.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict; to establish by law; to determine; to resolve.

They shall see the end of the wife, and shall not understand what God in his counsel hath decreed of him. *Wisd. iv.*

Father eternal! Thine is to decree;

Mine, both in heav'n and earth, to do thy will. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x. l. 68.

Had heav'n decreed that I should life enjoy,

Heav'n had decreed to save unhappy Troy. *Dryden's Æn.*

**TO DECRETE.** *v. a.* To doom or assign by a decree.

Thou shalt also decree a thing, and it shall be established. *Job.*

The king their father,

On just and weighty reasons, has decreed

His sceptre to the younger. *Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.*

**DECRETE.** *n. f.* [*decretum*, Latin.]

1. An edict; a law.

If you deny me, fie upon your law!

There is no force in the decrees of Venice. *Shakespeare.*

There went a decree from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. *Luke ii. 1.*

Are



Are we condemn'd by fate's unjust decree,  
No more our houses and our homes to see? *Dryden's Virg.*  
The Supreme Being is sovereignly good; he rewards the  
just, and punishes the unjust: and the folly of man, and not  
the decree of heaven, is the cause of human calamity. *Broome.*

2. An established rule.  
When he made a decree for the rain, and a way for the  
lightning of the thunder. *Job xxviii. 26.*

3. A determination of a suit, or litigated cause.

4. [In canon law.] An ordinance, which is enacted by the  
pope himself, by and with the advice of his cardinals in coun-  
cil assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon.  
*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DECREMENT. *n. f.* [*decrementum*, Latin.] Decrease; the state  
of growing less; the quantity lost by decreasing.  
Upon the tropick, and first descension from our solstice,  
we are scarce sensible of declination; but declining farther,  
our decrement accelerates: we set apace, and in our last days  
precipitate into our graves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth,  
suffer a continual decrement, and grow lower and lower. *Woodw.*

DECREPIT. *adj.* [*decrepitus*, Latin.] Wasted and worn out  
with age; in the last stage of decay.  
*Decrepit miser! base, ignoble wretch! Shakesp. H. VI.*  
These years were short of many mens lives in this decrepit  
age of the world, wherein many exceed fourscore, and some  
an hundred years. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
This pope is decrepit, and the bell goeth for him: take or-  
der that there be chosen a pope of fresh year. *Bacon's H. War.*  
*Decrepit* superstition, and such as had their nativity in times  
beyond all history, are fresh in the observation of many  
heads. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
And from the North to call  
*Decrepit* Winter. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 655.*  
Who this observes, may in his body find  
*Decrepit* age, but never in his mind. *Denham.*  
Propp'd on his staff, and stooping as he goes,  
A painted mitre shades his furrow'd brows;  
The god, in the decrepit form array'd,  
The gardens enter'd, and the fruits survey'd. *Pope.*  
The charge of witchcraft inspires people with a malevo-  
lence towards those poor decrepit parts of our species, in  
whom human nature is defaced by infirmity and dotage. *Addis.*

TO DECREPITATE. *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Latin.] To calcine salt  
till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.  
So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although decrepitated.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

DECREPITATION. *n. f.* [from *decrepitare*.] The crackling  
noise which salt makes, when put over the fire in a cru-  
cible. *Quincy.*

DECREPITNESS. *n. f.* [from *decrepit*.] The last stage of de-  
crepitude. *n. f.* [*decrepitude*, Latin.] The last effects of old age.  
Mother earth, in this her barrenness and decrepitness of age,  
can procreate such swarms of curious engines. *Eentley's Serm.*

DECRESCENT. *adj.* [from *decrescens*, Latin.] Growing less;  
being in a state of decrease.

DECRETAL. *adj.* [*decretum*, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree;  
containing a decree.  
A decretal epistle is that which the pope decrees either by  
himself, or else by the advice of his cardinals; and this must  
be on his being consulted by some particular person or per-  
sons thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DECRETAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws.  
The second room, whose walls  
Were painted fair with memorable gests,  
Of magistrates, of courts, of tribunals,  
Of commonwealths, of states, of policy,  
Of law, of judgments, and of decretals. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

2. The collection of the pope's decrees.  
Traditions and decretals were made of equal force, and as  
authentic as the sacred charter itself. *Howel's Vqcal Forrest.*

DECRETIST. *n. f.* [from *decretum*.] One that studies or professes  
the knowledge of the decretal.  
The decretists had their rise and beginning under the reign  
of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DECRETORY. *adj.* [from *decretum*.]  
1. Judicial; definitive.  
There are lenitives that friendship will apply, before it will  
be brought to the decretory rigours of a condemning sentence.  
*South's Sermons.*

2. Critical; in which there is some definitive event.  
The motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by  
sevens, and the critical or decretory days, depend on that  
number. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 12.*

DECRYAL. *n. f.* [from *decry*.] Clamorous censure; hasty or  
noisy condemnation; concurrence in censuring any thing.

TO DECRY. *v. a.* [*dercrier*, French.] To censure; to blame  
clamorously; to clamour against.  
Malice in criticks reigns so high.  
That for small errors they whole plays decry. *Dryden.*

Those measures which are extolled by one half of the  
kingdom, are naturally decry'd by the other. *Addison's Freeb.*  
They applied themselves to lessen their authority, decry'd  
them as hard and unnecessary restraints. *Rogers, Serm. 17.*  
Quacks and impostors are still cautioning us to beware of  
counterfeits, and decry others cheats only to make more way  
for their own. *Swift.*

DECU'MBENCE. *n. f.* [*decumbo*, Latin.] The act of lying  
down; the posture of lying down.  
This must come to pass, if we hold opinion they lie not  
down, and enjoy no decumbence at all; for station is properly no  
rest, but one kind of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*  
Not considering the ancient manner of decumbency, he im-  
puted this gesture of the beloved disciple unto rusticity, or an  
act of incivility. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 6.*

DECU'MBITURE. *n. f.* [from *decumbo*, Latin.]  
1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.  
2. [In astrology.] A scheme of the heavens erected for that  
time, by which the prognosticks of recovery or death are dis-  
covered.  
If but a mile she travel out of town,  
The planetary hour must first be known,  
And lucky moment: if her eye but akes,  
Or itches, its decumbiture she takes. *Dryden's Juv. Sat. vi.*

DE'CU'PLE. *adj.* [*decuplus*, Latin.] Tenfold; the same number  
ten times repeated.  
Man's length, that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto  
the sole of the foot, is decuple unto his profundity; that is, a  
direct line between the breast and the spine. *Brown's Vul. Err.*  
Supposing there be a thousand sorts of insects in this island,  
if the same proportion holds between the insects of England  
and of the rest of the world, as between plants domestick and  
exotick, that is, near a decuple, the species of insects wil-  
amount to ten thousand. *Ray on the Creation.*

DECU'RION. *n. f.* [*decurio*, Lat.] A commander over ten; an  
officer subordinate to the centurion.  
He instituted decurions through both these colonies, that is,  
one over every ten families. *Temple.*

DECU'RSION. *n. f.* [*decurfus*, Lat.] The act of running down.  
What is decayed by that decursion of waters, is supplied by  
the terrene sœces which water brings. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

DECURTA'TION. *n. f.* [*decurtatio*, Latin.] The act of cutting  
short, or shortening.

TO DECU'SSATE. *v. a.* [*decusso*, Latin.] To intersect at  
acute angles.  
This it performs by the action of a notable muscle on each  
side, of a great length, having the form of the letter X,  
made up of many fibres, decussating one another longways. *Ray.*

DECUSSA'TION. *n. f.* [from *decussate*.] The act of crossing;  
state of being crossed at unequal angles.  
Though there be decussation of the rays in the pupil of the  
eye, and so the image of the object in the retina, or bottom  
of the eye, be inverted; yet doth not the object appear in-  
verted, but in its right or natural posture. *Ray on the Creation.*

TO DEDE'CORATE. *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Latin.] To disgrace;  
to bring a reproach upon. *Diſt.*

DEDECORA'TION. *n. f.* [from *dedecorate*.] The act of dis-  
gracing; disgrace. *Diſt.*

DEDE'COROUS. *adj.* [*dedecus*, Lat.] Disgraceful; reproachful;  
shameful. *Diſt.*

DEDENTI'TION. *n. f.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Lat.] Loss or shedding  
of the teeth.  
Solon divided it into ten septenaries, because in every one  
thereof a man received some sensible mutation: in the first is  
*dedentition*, or falling of teeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

TO DEDICATE. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Latin.]  
1. To devote to some divine power; to consecrate and set apart  
to sacred uses.  
A pleasant grove  
Was shot up high, full of the stately tree  
That dedicated is to olympick Jove,  
And to his son Alcides, when as he  
Gain'd in Nemea goodly victory. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5.*  
The princes offered for dedicating the altar, in the day that  
it was anointed. *Num. vii. 10.*  
Warn'd by the fear, to her offended name  
We rais'd, and dedicate this wond'rous frame. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose.  
There cannot be  
That vulture in you to devour so many,  
As will to greatness dedicate themselves. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
Ladies, a gen'ral welcome from his grace  
Salutes you all: this night he dedicates  
To fair content and you. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
He went to learn the profession of a soldier, to which he  
had dedicated himself. *Clarendon.*  
Bid her instant wed,  
And quiet dedicate her remnant life  
To the just duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

3. To inscribe to a patron.  
He compiled ten elegant books, and dedicated them to the  
lord Burghley. *Peacham on Poetry.*



DE'DICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Consecrate; devote; dedicated; appropriate.

Prayers from preserved souls,

From fasting maids, whose names are *dedicate*

To nothing temporal. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

This tenth part, or tithe, being thus assigned unto him, leaveth now to be of the nature of the other nine parts, which are given us for our worldly necessities, and becometh as a thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. *Spelman.*

DEDICA'TION. *n. f.* [*d. dicatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration; solemn appropriation.

It cannot be laid to many mens charge, that they have been so curious as to trouble bishops with placing the first stone in the churches; or so scrupulous as, after the erection of them, to make any great ado for their *dedication*. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*

Among publick solemnities there is none so glorious as that under the reign of king Solomon, at the *dedication* of the temple. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 49.*

2. A servile address to a patron.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,

Sat full blown Bufo, puff'd by ev'ry quill;

Fed by soft *dedication* all day long,

Horace and he went hand in hand in song. *Pope, Epist. xi.*

DEDICA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *dedicate*.] One who inscribes his work to a patron with compliment and servility.

Leave dang'rous truths to unsuccessful satyrs,

And flattery to fulsome *dedicators*. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

DE'DICATORY. *adj.* [from *dedicate*.] Composing a dedication; complimentary; adulatory.

Thus I should begin my epistle, if it were a *dedicatory* one; but it is a friendly letter. *Pope.*

DEDI'TION. *n. f.* [*deditio*, Latin.] The act of yielding up any thing; surrendry.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered. *Hale's History of the Common Law.*

To DEDUCE. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To draw in a regular connected series, from one time or one event to another.

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhimes

From the dire nation in its early times! *Pope.*

2. To form a regular chain of consequential prepositions.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3. To lay down in regular order, so as that the following shall naturally rise from the foregoing.

Lend me your song, ye nightingales! Oh pour

The mazy-running soul of melody

Into my varied verse! while I *deduce*,

From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,

The symphony of Spring. *Thomson's Spring, l. 575.*

DEDUCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *deduce*.] The thing deduced; the collection of reason; consequential preposition.

Praise and prayer are his due worship, and the rest of those *deducements*, which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation. *Dryden's Pref. to Rel. Laici.*

DEDUCIBLE. *adj.* [from *deduce*.] Collectible by reason; consequential; discoverable from principles laid down.

The condition, although *deducible* from many grounds, yet shall we evidence it but from few. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

The general character of the new earth is paradisaical, and the particular character that it hath no sea; and both are apparently *deducible* from its formation. *Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.*

So far, therefore, as conscience reports any thing agreeable to, or *deducible* from these, it is to be hearkened to. *South.*

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are *deducible* from, the complex idea of three lines, including a space. *Locke.*

DEDUCIVE. *adj.* [from *deduce*.] Performing the act of deduction. *Dict.*

To DEDUCT. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To subtract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate.

We *deduct* from the computation of our years, that part of our time which is spent in incogitancy of infancy. *Norris.*

2. To separate; to dispart; to divide. Now not in use.

Having yet, in his *deducted* spright,

Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fire. *Spenser.*

DEDUCTION. *n. f.* [*deductio*, Lat.] Consequential collection; consequence; preposition drawn from principles premised.

Out of scripture such duties may be *deduced*, by some kind of consequence, as by long circuit of *deduction* it may be that even all truth, out of any truth, may be concluded. *Hooker.*

Set before you the moral law of God, with such *deductions* from it as our Saviour hath drawn, or our own reason, well informed, can make. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

That by diversity of motions we should spell out things not resembled by them, we must attribute to some secret *deduction*; but what this *deduction* should be, or by what mediums this knowledge is advanced, is as dark as ignorance. *Glanv. Sceps.*

You have laid the experiments together in such a way, and made such *deductions* from them, as I have not hitherto met with. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

All cross and distasteful humours are either expressly, or by clear consequence and *deduction*, forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson, Sermon 5.*

A reflection so obvious, that natural instinct seems to have suggested it even to those who never much attended to *deductions* of reason. *Rogers, Sermon 19.*

2. That which is deducted; defalcation.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account;

Make fair *deductions*, see to what they mount. *Pope's Essays.*

DEDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *deduct*.] Deducible; that which is or may be deducted from a position premised.

DEDUCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *deductive*.] Consequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is scarce a popular error passant in our days, which is not either directly expressed, or *deductively* contained in this work. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 8.*

DEED. *n. f.* [*dæd*, Saxon; *daed*, Dutch.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

From lowest place when virtuous things proceed,

The place is dignified by th' doer's *deed*. *Shakespeare.*

The monster nought reply'd; for words were vain,

And *deeds* could only *deeds* unjust maintain. *Dryden.*

The same had not consented to the counsel and *deed*. *Luke.*

We are not secluded from the expectation of reward for our charitable *deeds*. *Smalbridge's Sermons.*

2. Exploit; performance.

I, on the other side,

Us'd no ambition to commend my *deeds*;

The *deeds* themselves, though mute, spoke loud the doer. *Milt.*

Thousands were there in darker fame that dwelt,

Whose *deeds* some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

3. Power of action; agency.

Nor knew I not

To be with will and *deed* created free. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

4. Act declaratory of an opinion.

They desire, with strange absurdity, that to the same senate it should belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to absolve whom it pleased them, clean contrary to their own former *deeds* and oaths. *Hooker's Preface.*

5. Written evidence of any legal act.

The solicitor gave an evidence for a *deed*, which was impeached to be fraudulent. *Bacon.*

He builds his house upon the sand, and writes the *deeds*, by which he holds his estate, upon the face of a river. *South.*

6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction: whence the word *indeed*.

O that, as oft I have at Athens seen

The stage arise, and the big clouds descend;

So now in very *deed* I might behold

The pond'rous earth, and all yon marble roof,

Meet like the hands of Jove. *Lee's Oedipus.*

DEE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *deed*.] Unactive; without action; without exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and *deedless* in his tongue. *Shakespeare.*

Instantly, he cry'd, your female discord end,

Ye *deedless* boasters! and the song attend. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To DEEM. *v. n.* part. *dempt*, or *deemed*. [*dengan*, Gothick; *doemen*, Dutch; *ðeman*, Saxon.] To judge; to conclude upon consideration; to think; to opine; to determine.

Here eke that famous golden apple grew,

For which th' Idean ladies disagreed,

'Till partial Paris *dempt* it Venus' due. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Do me not dy,

Ne *deem* thy force by fortune's doom unjust,

That hath, maugre her spite, thus low me laid in dust. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5. stanza 12.*

But they that skill not of so heavenly matter,

All that they know not, envy or admire,

Rather than envy, let them wonder at her,

But not to *deem* of her desert aspire. *Spenser, Sonnet 84.*

So natural is the union of religion with justice, that we may boldly *deem* there is neither, where both are not. *Hooker.*

He, who to be *deem'd*

A god, leap'd fondly into Ætna flames. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

These blessings, friend, a deity bestow'd;

For never can I *deem* him less than god. *Dryd. Virg. Past.*

Nature disturb'd,

Is *deem'd* vindictive to have chang'd her course. *Thomson.*

DEEM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Judgment; surmise; opinion. Not now in use.

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart.

—I true! how now? what wicked *deem* is this? *Shakespeare.*

DEE'MSTER. *n. f.* [from *deem*.] A judge: a word yet in use in Jersey and the Isle of Man.

DEEP. *adj.* [*deep*, Saxon.]

1. Having length downwards; descending far; profound.

All trees in high and sandy grounds are to be set *deep*, and in watery grounds more shallow. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,

And twice as *deep* as earth is distant from the skies. *Dryden.*

2. Low in situation; not high.

3. Measured from the surface downward.

Mr. Halley, in diving *deep* into the sea in a diving vessel, found,



# D E E

found, in a clear sun-shine day, that when he was sunk many fathoms *deep* into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the sun shone directly, appeared of a red colour. *Newt.*

4. Entering far; piercing a great way.

This avarice

Strikes *deeper*; grows with more pernicious root. *Sh. Macb.*  
For, even in that season of the year, the ways in that vale were very *deep*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Thou hast not strength such labours to sustain:

Drink hellebore, my boy! drink *deep*, and scour thy brain. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

5. Far from the outer part.

So the false spider, when her nets are spread,

*Deep* ambush'd in her silent den does lie. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

6. Not superficial; not obvious.

If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies *deep*, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and stick upon it with labour and thought, and close contemplation. *Locke.*

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject.

Who hath not heard it spoken,

How *deep* you were within the books of heav'n! *Shakespeare.*

The spirit of *deep* prophecy she hath. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

He's meditating with two *deep* divines. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

He in my ear

Vented much policy and projects *deep*

Of enemies, of aids, battles and leagues,

Plausible to the world, to me worth naught. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

I do not discover the helps which this great man of *deep* thought mentions. *Locke.*

8. Full of contrivance; politick; insidious.

When I have most need to employ a friend,

*Deep*, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,

Be he to me.

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

9. Grave; solemn.

O God! if my *deep* prayers cannot appease thee,

But thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,

Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

Nor awful Phœbus was on Pindus heard

With *deeper* silence, or with more regard. *Dryden's Silenius.*

10. Dark coloured.

With *deeper* brown the grove was overspread. *Dryd. Fab.*

11. Having a great degree of stillness, or gloom, or sadness.

Their *deep* poverty abounded into the riches of their liberality.

*2 Cor. viii. 2.*

And the Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam.

*Gen. ii. 21.*

12. Baff; grave in sound.

The sounds made by buckets in a well, are *deeper* and fuller than if the like percussion were made in the open air. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 152.*

DEEP. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The sea; the main; the abyss of waters; the ocean.

Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to God above, who sheweth his wonders in the *deep*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

What earth in her dark bowels could not keep

From greedy man, lies safer in the *deep*. *Waller.*

Whoe'er thou art, whom fortune brings to keep

These rites of Neptune, monarch of the *deep*. *Pope's Odyss.*

2. The most solemn or still part.

There want not many that do fear,

In *deep* of night, to walk by this Herne's oak. *Shakespeare.*

The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk. *Shak. Jul. Cæs.*

Virgin face divine,

Attracts the hapless youth through storms and waves,

Alone in *deep* of night. *Philips.*

To DE'EPEN. *v. a.* [from *deep*.]

1. To make deep; to sink far below the surface.

The city of Rome would receive a great advantage from the undertaking, as it would raise the banks and *deepen* the bed of the Tiber. *Addison's Travels.*

2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark.

You must *deepen* your colours so, that the orpiment may be the highest. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. To make sad or gloomy. See DEEP. *adj.*

Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,

Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green,

*Deepens* the murmurs of the falling floods,

And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

DEEP-MOUTHED. *adj.* [*deep* and *mouth*.] Having a hoarse and loud voice.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;

And couple Clowder with the *deep-mouth'd* Brach. *Shakespeare.*

Behold the English beach

Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,

Whose shouts and claps outvoice that *deep-mouth'd* sea. *Shak.*

Then toils for beasts, and lime for birds were found,

And *deep-mouth'd* dogs did forest walks surround. *Dryden.*

Hills, dales, and forests far behind remain,

While the warm scent draws on the *deep-mouth'd* train. *Gay.*

DEEP-MU'SING. *adj.* [*deep* and  *muse*.] Contemplative; lost in thought.

But he *deep-musing* o'er the mountains stray'd,

# D E F

Through mazy thickets of the woodland shade. *Pope's Odyss.*

DE'EP'LY. *adj.* [from *deep*.]

1. To a great depth; far below the surface.

Fear is a passion that is most *deeply* rooted in our natures, and flows immediately from the principle of self-preservation. *Tillotson, Sermon. 1.*

Those impressions were made when the brain was more susceptible of them: they have been *deeply* engraven at the proper season, and therefore they remain. *Watts's Improvement.*

2. With great study or sagacity; not superficially; not carelessly; profoundly.

3. Sorrowfully; solemnly; with a great degree of seriousness or sadness.

He sighed *deeply* in his spirit.

*Mark viii. 12.*

Klockins so *deeply* hath sworn ne'er more to come

In bawdy-house, that he dares not go home. *Donne.*

Upon the deck our careful general stood,

And *deeply* mus'd on the succeeding day. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

4. With a tendency to darkness of colour.

Having taken of the *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries,

I let it drop upon white paper. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. In a high degree.

To keep his promise with him, he had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

DE'EPNESS. *n. f.* [from *deep*.] Entrance far below the surface; profundity; depth.

Cazzianer set forward with great toil, by reason of the *deepness* of the way and heaviness of the great ordnance. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Some fell upon stony places, and they withered, because they had no *deepness* of earth. *Matt. xiii. 5.*

DEER. *n. f.* [*deor*, Saxon; *thier*, Teutonic; *θηρ*, Greek.]

That class of animals which is hunted for venison, containing many subordinate species.

You have beaten my men, killed my *deer*, and broke open my lodge. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The pale that held my lovely *deer*. *Waller.*

To DEFA'CE. *v. a.* [*defaire*, French.] To destroy; to raze; to ruin; to disfigure.

Fatal this marriage,

Defacing monuments of conquer'd France,

Undoing all. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the bond. *Shakespeare.*

Whose statues, freezes, columns broken lie,

And, though *defac'd*, the wonder of the eye. *Dryden.*

One nobler wretch can only rise;

'Tis he whose fury shall *deface*

The stoick's image in this piece.

*Prior.*

DEFA'CEMENT. *n. f.* [from *deface*.] Violation; injury; rasure; abolition; destruction.

But what is this image, and how is it defaced? The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the image of God is purity; and the *defacement*, sin. *Bacon's Holy War.*

DEFA'CER. *n. f.* [from *deface*.] Destroyer; abolisher; violator.

That foul *defacer* of God's handywork,

Thy womb let loose, to chase us to our graves. *Sh. R. III.*

DEFA'ILANCE. *n. f.* [*defaillance*, French.] Failure; miscarriage: a word not in use.

The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defaillance*. *Glanv. See's. c. 2.*

To DEFA'LCATE. *v. a.* [from *falx falcis*, a sickle; *defalquer*, French.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part of a pension or salary. It is generally used of money.

DEFA'LCATION. *n. f.* [from *defalcation*.] Diminution; abatement; excision of any part of a customary allowance.

The tea table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any *defalcation*. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 487.*

To DEFA'LK. *v. a.* [See DEFA'LCATE.] To cut off; to lop away.

What he *defalks* from some insipid sin, is but to make some other more gulfy. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFAMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *defame*.] The act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; censure; detraction.

*Defamation* is the uttering of reproachful speeches, or contumelious language of any one, with an intent of raising an ill fame of the party thus reproached; and this extends to writing, as by *defamatory* libels; and also to deeds, as by reproachful postures, signs and gestures. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Be silent, and beware, if such you see;

'Tis *defamation* but to say, that's he. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*

Many dark and intricate motives there are to detraction and *defamation*, and many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a great man. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 256.*

DEFA'MATORY. *adj.* [from *defame*.] Calumnious; tending to defame; unjustly censorious; libellous; falsely satirical.

The most eminent sin is the spreading of *defamatory* reports. *Government of the Tongue, sect. 5.*

Augustus, conscious to himself of many crimes, made an edict against lampoons and satyrs, and *defamatory* writings. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

To DEFA'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *fama*, Latin.] To make infamous;



**DEFAMOUS**; to censure falsely in publick; to deprive of honour; to dishonour by reports; to libel; to calumniate; to destroy reputation by either acts or words.

I heard the *defaming* of many. *Jer. xx. 10.*

They live as if they professed Christianity merely in spight, to *defame* it. *Decay of Piety.*

My guilt thy growing virtues did *defame*;

My blackness blotted thy unblemish'd name. *Dryden's Æn.*

**DEFA'ME**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Disgrace; dishonour.

Many doughty knights he in his days

Had done to death,

And hung their conquer'd arms for more *defame*

On gallows-trees. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5. stan. 26.*

**DEFA'MER**. *n. f.* [from *defame*.] One that injures the reputation of another; a detractor; a calumniator.

It may be a useful trial of the patience of the defamed, yet the *defamer* has not the less crime. *Government of the Tongue.*

**TO DEFA'TIGATE**. *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Latin.] To weary; to tire. *Dict.*

**DEFATIGA'TION**. *n. f.* [*defatigatio*, Latin.] Weariness; fatigue. *Dict.*

**DEFA'ULT**. *n. f.* [*default*, French.]

1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.

2. Crime; failure; fault.

Sedition tumbled into England more by the *default* of governours than the peoples. *Haywood.*

We that know what 'tis to fast and pray,

Are penitent for your *default* to-day. *Shak. Com. of Errours.*

Let me not rashly call in doubt

Divine prediction: what if all foretold

Had been fulfill'd, but through mine own *default*,

Whom have I to complain of, but myself? *Milt. Agonistes.*

Partial judges we are of our own excellencies, and other mens *defaults*. *Swift.*

3. Defect; want.

In *default* of the king's pay, the forces were laid upon the subject. *Davies on Ireland.*

Cooks could make artificial birds and fishes, in *default* of the real ones. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day assigned. *Cowel.*

**TO DEFA'ULT**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fail in performing any contract or stipulation; to forfeit by breaking a contract.

**DEFE'ASANCE**. *n. f.* [*defaisance*, French.]

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipulation.

2. *Defeasance* is a condition annexed to an act; as to an obligation, a recognisance, or statute, which performed by the obligee, or the cognizee, the act is disabled and made void, as if it had never been done. *Cowel.*

3. The writing in which a defeasance is contained.

4. A defeat; conquest; the act of conquering; the state of being conquered. *Obsolete.*

That hoary king, with all his train,

Being arrived, where that champion stout,

After his foe's *defeasance*, did remain,

Him goodly greets, and fair does entertain. *Fairy Queen.*

**DEFE'ASIBLE**. *adj.* [from *defaire*, Fr. to make void.] That which may be annulled or abrogated.

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title, so was never well settled. *Davies on Ireland.*

**DEFE'AT**. *n. f.* [from *defaire*, French.]

1. The overthrow of an army.

End Marlborough's work, and finish the *defeat*. *Addison.*

2. Act of destruction; deprivation.

A king, upon whose life

A damn'd *defeat* was made. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**TO DEFE'AT**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overthrow.

Ye gods, ye make the weak most strong;

Therein, ye gods, ye tyrants do *defeat*. *Shakesf. Jul. Cæsar.*

They invaded Ireland, and were *defeated* by the lord

Mountjoy. *Bacon on the War with Spain.*

2. To frustrate.

To his accusations

He pleaded still not guilty, and alleg'd

Many sharp reasons to *defeat* the law. *Shakesf. Henry VIII.*

Death,

Then due by sentence when thou did'st transgress,

*Defeated* of his seizure, many days,

Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 254.*

Discover'd, and *defeated* of your prey,

You skulk'd. *Dryden's Virg. Past. 3.*

He finds himself naturally to dread a superior Being, that can *defeat* all his designs, and disappoint all his hopes. *Tillotson.*

3. To abolish.

**DEFE'ATURE**. *n. f.* [from *de* and *feature*.] Change of feature; alteration of countenance.

Grief hath chang'd me,

And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,

Hath written strange *defeatures* in my face. *Shakespeare.*

**TO DEFE'ATE**. *v. a.* [*defæco*, Latin.]

1. To purge liquors from lees or foulness; to purify; to cleanse. I practised a way to *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber. *Boyle's History of Firmness.*

The blood is not sufficiently *defecated* or clarified, but remains muddy. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Provide a brazen tube

Inflex; self-taught and voluntary flies

The *defecated* liquor, through the vent

Ascending; then, by downward tract convey'd,

Spouts into subject vessels, lovely clear. *Philips.*

2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture; to clear; to brighten.

We *defecate* the notion from materiality, and abstract quantity, place, and all kind of corporeity from it. *Glanv. Scepsf.*

We are puzzled with contradictions, which are no absurdities to *defecate* faculties. *Glanv. Scepsf. c. 13.*

**DEFE'ATE**. *adj.* [from the verb.] Purged from lees or foulness.

This liquor was very *defecate*, and of a pleasing golden colour. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

**DEFECA'TION**. *n. f.* [*defecatio*, Latin.] Purification; the act of clearing or purifying.

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of *defecation*, whence vicious and dreggish blood. *Harvey on Consum.*

**DEFE'CT**. *n. f.* [*defectus*, Latin.]

1. Want; absence of something necessary; insufficiency; the fault opposed to superfluity.

Errors have been corrected, and *defects* supplied. *Davies.*

Had this strange energy been less,

*Defect* had been as fatal as excess. *Blackmore's Creation.*

2. Failing; want.

Oft 'tis seen

Our mean secures us, and our mere *defects*

Prove our commodities. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. A fault; mistake; error.

We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in *defects* resemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*

You praise yourself,

By laying *defects* of judgment to me. *Shakesf. Ant. and Cleop.*

Trust not yourself; but your *defects* to know,

Make use of ev'ry friend—and ev'ry foe. *Pope's Essay.*

4. Any natural imperfection; a blemish; a failure.

Men, through some *defect* in the organs, want words, yet fail not to express their universal ideas by signs. *Locke.*

**TO DEFE'CT**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be deficient; to fall short of; to fail. *Obsolete.*

Some lost themselves in attempts above humanity, yet the enquiries of most *defected* by the way, and tired within the sober circumference of knowledge. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

**DEFECTI'BLITY**. *n. f.* [from *defectible*.] The state of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

The corruption of things corruptible depends upon the intrinsic *defectibility* of the connection or union of the parts of things corporeal, which is rooted in the very nature of the things. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**DEFE'CTIBLE**. *adj.* [from *defect*.]

1. Imperfect; deficient; wanting.

The extraordinary persons, thus highly favoured, were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible* condition. *Hale.*

**DEFE'CTION**. *n. f.* [*defectio*, Latin.]

1. Want; failure.

2. A falling away; apostacy.

This *defection* and falling away from God was first found in angels, and afterwards in men. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

If we fall away after tasting of the good word of God, how criminal must such a *defection* be? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

But there is more evil owing to our original *defection* from God, and the foolish and evil dispositions that are found in fallen man. *Watts's Logick.*

3. An abandoning of a king, or state; revolt.

He was diverted and drawn from hence by the general *defection* of the whole realm. *Davies on Ireland.*

Neither can this be meant of evil governours or tyrants, but of some perverseness and *defection* in the very nation itself. *Bacon's Holy War.*

**DEFE'CTIVE**. *adj.* [from *defectivus*, Latin.]

1. Full of defects; imperfect; not sufficient; not adequate to the purpose.

It subjects them to all the diseases depending upon a *defective* projectile motion of the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

It will very little help to cure my ignorance, that this is the best of four or five hypotheses proposed, which are all *defective*. *Locke.*

If it renders us perfect in one accomplishment, it generally leaves us *defective* in another. *Addison's Spectator, No. 255.*

2. Faulty; vitious; blameable.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously *defective* in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce. *Addison.*

**DEFE'CTIVE** or *deficient Nouns* [in grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or such as want a number, or some particular case.

**DEFE'CTIVE Verb** [in grammar.] A verb which wants some of its tenses.



DEFECTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *defective*.] Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

The lowness often opens the building in breadth, or the *defectiveness* of some other particular makes any single part appear in perfection. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

DEFENCE. *n. f.* [*defensio*, Latin.]

1. Guard; protection; security.

Rehoboam dwelt in Jerusalem, and built cities for defence in Judah. *2 Chro. ii. 5.*

The Lord is your protection and strong stay, a defence from heat, and a cover from the sun. *Ecclef. xxxiv. 16.*

Be thou my strong rock for an house of defence to save me. *Pf. xxxi. 2.*

Against all this there seems to be no defence, but that of supporting one established form of doctrine and discipline. *Sw.*

2. Vindication; justification; apology.

Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his defence unto the people. *Acts xix. 33.*

The youthful prince

With scorn replied, and made this bold defence. *Dryden.*

3. Prohibition: this is a sense merely French.

Severe defences may be made against wearing any linnen under a certain breadth. *Temple.*

4. Resistance.

5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.

6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.

DEFENCELESS. *adj.* [from *defence*]

1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded; not provided with defence; unprepared.

Captain or colonel, or knight in arms,  
Whose chance on these defenceless doors may seize,  
If deed of honour did thee ever please,  
Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton.*

My sister is not so defenceless left  
As you imagine: she has a hidden strength  
Which you remember not. *Milton.*

Ah me! that fear  
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful revolution  
On my defenceless head. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 815.*

On a slave disarm'd,  
Defenceless, and submitted to my rage,  
A base revenge is vengeance on myself. *Dryd. Don Sebast.*

2. Impotent; unable to make resistance.

Will such a multitude of men employ

Their strength against a weak defenceless boy? *Addis. Ovid.*

TO DEFEND. *v. a.* [*defendo*, Latin; *defendre*, French.]

1. To stand in defence of; to protect; to support.

There arose, to defend Israel, Tola the son of Puah. *Judg.*  
Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God: defend me  
from them that rise up against me. *Pf. lix. 1.*

Heav'n defend your souls, that you think  
I will your serious and great business scant. *Shakesp. Othello.*

2. To vindicate; to uphold; to assert; to maintain.

The queen on the throne, by God's assistance, is able to  
defend herself against all her majesty's enemies and allies put  
together. *Swift's Remarks on the Barrier Treaty.*

3. To fortify; to secure.

And here th' access a gloomy grove defends,  
And here th' unnavigable lake extends. *Dryden's Æneis.*

4. To prohibit; to forbid. [*defendre*, French.]

Where can you say, in any manner, age,  
That ever God defended marriage? *Chaucer.*

O sons! like one of us, man is become  
To know both good and evil, since his taste  
Of that defended fruit. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 86.*

The use of it is little practised, and in some places  
defended by customs or laws. *Temple.*

5. To maintain a place, or cause, against those that attack it.

DEFENDABLE. *adj.* [from *defend*.] That may be defended.

DEFENDANT. *adj.* [from *defendo*, Latin.] Defensive; fit for defence.

Line and new repair our towns of war  
With men of courage, and with means defendant. *Shakesp.*

DEFENDANT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. He that defends against assailants.

Those high towers, out of which the Romans might more  
conveniently fight with the defendants on the wall, those also  
were broken by his engines. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

2. [In law.] The person accused or sued.

This is the day appointed for the combat,  
And ready are th' appellant and defendant. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Plaintiff dog, and bear defendant. *Hudibras.*

DEFENDER. *n. f.* [*defensor*, Latin.]

1. One that defends; a champion.

You have the power still  
To banish your defenders, 'till at length  
Your ignorance deliver you,  
As most abated captives, to some nation  
That won you without blows. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Do'st thou not mourn our pow'r employ'd in vain,  
And the defenders of our city slain? *Dryden.*

Vol. I.

2. An asserter; a vindicator.

Undoubtedly there is no way so effectual to betray the truth,  
as to procure it a weak defender. *South's Sermons.*

3. [In law.] An advocate; one that defends another in a court of justice.

DEFENSATIVE. *n. f.* [from *defence*.]

1. Guard; defence.

A very unsafe *defensative* it is against the fury of the lion,  
and surely no better than virginity, or blood royal, which  
Pliny doth place in cock-broth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

If the bishop has no other *defensatives* but excommunica-  
tion, no other power but that of the keys, he may surrender  
up his pastoral staff. *South's Sermons.*

2. [In surgery.] A bandage, plaister, or the like, used to secure  
a wound from outward violence.

DEFENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *defence*.] That may be defended:

A field,

Which nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name,  
Did seem to make *defensible*. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

They must make themselves *defensible*, both against the na-  
tives and against strangers. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Having often heard Venice represented as one of the most  
*defensible* cities in the world, I informed myself in what its  
strength consists. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

2. Justifiable; right; capable of vindication.

I conceive it very *defensible* to disarm an adversary, and dis-  
able him from doing mischief. *Collier.*

DEFENSIVE. *adj.* [*defensif*, Fr. from *defendens*, Latin.]

1. That serves to defend; proper for defence; not offensive.

He would not be persuaded by danger to offer any offence,  
but only to stand upon the best *defensive* guard he could. *Sidney.*

My unpreparedness for war, testifies for me, that I am set  
on the *defensive* part. *King Charles.*

*Defensive* arms lay by, as useless here,  
Where massy balls the neighbouring rocks do tear. *Waller.*

2. In a state or posture of defence.

What stood, recoil'd,

*Defensive* scarce, or with pale fear surpriz'd;  
Fled ignominious. *Milton.*

DEFENSIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Safeguard.

Wars preventive upon just fears, are true *defensives*, as  
well as on actual invasions. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. State of defence.

His majesty, not at all dismayed, resolved to stand upon  
the *defensive* only. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

DEFENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *defensive*.] In a defensive manner.

DEFENST. *part. pass.* [from *defence*.] Defended. Obsolete.

Stout men of arms, and with their guide of power,  
Like Troy's old town, *defenst* with Illion's tow'r. *Fairfax.*

TO DEFER. *v. n.* [from *differe*, Latin.]

1. To put off; to delay to act.

He will not long defer

To vindicate the glory of his name  
Against all competition, nor will long  
Endure it. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 473.*

Inure thyself by times to the love and practice of good  
deeds; for the longer thou *deferest* to be acquainted with them,  
the less every day thou wilt find thyself disposed to them. *Atterb.*

2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion:

TO DEFER. *v. a.*

1. To withhold; to delay.

Defer the promis'd boon, the goddess cries,  
Celestial azure brightning in the eyes. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

Neither is this a matter to be *deferred* 'till a more conve-  
nient time of peace and leisure. *Swift.*

2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment and deter-  
mination.

The commissioners *deferred* the matter unto the earl of  
Northumberland, who was the principal man of authority in  
those parts. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

DEFERENCE. *n. f.* [*deference*, French.]

1. Regard; respect.

Virgil could have excelled Varius in tragedy, and Horace in  
lyric poetry, but out of *deference* to his friends he attempted  
neither. *Dryden's Juven. Dedicat.*

He may be convinced that he is in an error, by observing  
those persons, for whose wisdom and goodness he has the  
greatest *deference*, to be of a contrary sentiment. *Swift.*

2. Complaisance; condescension.

A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others;  
so that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or  
conditions. *Locke.*

3. Submission.

Most of our fellow-subjects are guided either by the pre-  
judice of education, or a *deference* to the judgment of those  
who, perhaps, in their own hearts, disapprove the opinions  
which they industriously spread among the multitude. *Addison.*

DEFERENT. *adj.* [from *deferens*, of *defero*, Latin.] That car-  
ries up and down.

The figures of pipes or concaves, through which  
sounds



# DEF

sounds pass, or of other bodies *deferent*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the sound. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 220.

**DE'FERENT.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys.

It is certain, however it crosses the received opinion, that sounds may be created without air, though air be the most favourable *deferent* of sounds. *Bacon's Natural History*.

**DE'FERENTS** [in surgery.] Certain vessels in the human body, appointed for the conveyance of humours from one place to another. *Chambers*.

**DEFIANCE.** *n. f.* [from *deffi*, French.]

1. A challenge; an invitation to fight.

The fiery Tybalt, with his sword prepar'd,  
Which, as he breath'd defiance to my ears,  
He swung about his head. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*.  
Nor is it just to bring

A war, without a just defiance made. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.

3. Expression of abhorrence or contempt.

The Novatian heresy was very apt to attract well meaning souls, who, seeing it bad such express defiance to apostacy, could not suspect that it was itself any defection from the faith. *Decay of Piety*.

No body will so openly bid defiance to common sense, as to affirm visible and direct contradictions. *Locke*.

**DEFICIENCE.** } *n. f.* [from *deficio*, Latin.] Defect; fail-

**DEFICIENCY.** } ing; imperfection.

Scaliger, finding a defect in the reason of Aristotle, introduceth one of no less deficiency himself. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

Thou in thyself art perfect, and in thee

Is no deficiency found. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. viii. l. 415.

We shall find, in our own natures, too great evidence of intellectual deficiency, and deplorable confessions of human ignorance. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 3*.

What great deficiency is it, if we come short of others? *Sprat's Sermons*.

The characters of comedy and tragedy are never to be made perfect, but always to be drawn with some specks of frailty and deficiency, such as they have been described to us in history. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Pref.*

2. Want; something less than is necessary.

What is to be considered in this case, is chiefly, if there be a sufficient fulness or deficiency of blood, for different methods are to be taken. *Arbuthnot on Diet*.

There is no burden laid upon our posterity, nor any deficiency to be hereafter made up by ourselves, which has been our case in so many other subsidies. *Addison's Freeholder*.

**DEFICIENT.** *adj.* [deficiens, from *deficio*, Latin.] Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect.

O woman! best are all things as the will

Of God ordain'd them: his creating hand

Nothing imperfect or deficient left. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Figures are either simple or mixed: the simple be either circular or angular; and of circular, either complete, as circles, or deficient, as ovals. *Wotton's Architect*.

Neither Virgil nor Homer were deficient in any of the former beauties. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

Several views, postures, stands, turns, limitations and exceptions, and several other thoughts of the mind, for which we have either none, or very deficient names, are diligently to be studied. *Locke*.

**DEFICIENT Verbs.** See **DEFECTIVE Verbs**.

**DEFICIENT Nouns.** See **DEFECTIVE Nouns**.

**DEFICIENT Numbers** [in arithmetick] are those numbers whose parts, added together, make less than the integer, whose parts they are. *Chambers*.

**DEFIER.** *n. f.* [from *deffi*, French.] A challenger; a contemner; one that dares and defies.

Is it not then high time that the laws should provide, by the most prudent and effectual means, to curb those bold and insolent *defiers* of heaven. *Tillotson, Sermon 3*.

**To DEFILE.** *v. a.* [apilan, Sax. from *ful*, foul.]

1. To make foul or impure; to make nasty or filthy; to dirty.

There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch: this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth defile. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

He is justly reckoned among the greatest prelates of this age, however his character may be defiled by mean and dirty hands. *Swift's Letter concerning the Sacramental Test*.

2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.

That which dieth of itself he shall not eat, to defile himself therewith. *Lev. xxii. 8*.

Neither shall he defile himself for his father. *Lev. xxi. 11*.

3. To corrupt chastity; to violate.

Ev'ry object his offence revild,

The husband murder'd, and the wife d'fil'd. *Prior*.

4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate; to make guilty.

Forgetfulness of good turns, defiling of souls, adultery and shameless uncleanness. *Wisd. xiv. 26*.

God requires rather that we should die than defile ourselves with impieties. *Stillington*.

Let not any instances of sin defile your requests. *Wake*.

# DEF

**To DEFILE.** *v. n.* [deffiler, French] To march; to go off file by file.

**DEFILE.** *n. f.* [deffile, Fr. from *file*, a line of soldiers, which is derived from *filum*, a thread.] A narrow passage; a long narrow pass; a lane.

There is in Oxford a narrow defile, to use the military term, where the partisans used to encounter. *Addis. Spectator*.

**DEFILEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *defile*.] The state of being defiled; the act of defiling; nastiness; pollution; corruption; defecation.

Lust,

By unchaste looks, loose gestures, and foul talk,

Lets in defilement to the inward parts. *Milton*.

The unchaste are provoked to see their vice exposed, and the chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of defilement. *Spectator*, N°. 286.

**DEFILER.** *n. f.* [from *defile*.] One that defiles; a corrupter; a violater.

At the last tremendous day I shall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her defiler. *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 128.

**DEFINABLE.** *adj.* [from *define*.]

1. That which may be defined; capable of definition.

The Supreme Nature we cannot otherwise define, than by saying it is infinite, as if infinite were definable, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding. *Dryden*.

2. That which may be ascertained.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is, whether that time be definable or no. *Burnet's Theory*.

**To DEFINE.** *v. a.* [definio, Lat. definir, French.]

1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances.

Whose loss can'st thou mean,

That do'st so well their miseries define? *Sidney, b. ii.*

Though defining be thought the proper way to make known the proper signification, yet there are some words that will not be defined. *Locke*.

2. To circumscribe; to mark the limit; to bound.

When the rings, or some parts of them, appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well defined, and the blackness seemed as intense as that of the central spot. *Newt.*

**To DEFINE.** *v. n.* To determine; to decide; to decree.

The unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he defineth amiss of lands and properties. *Bacon, Ess. 57*.

**DEFINER.** *n. f.* [from *define*.] One that explains; one that describes a thing by its qualities.

Your God, forsooth, is found

Incomprehensible and infinite;

But is he therefore found? Vain searcher! no:

Let your imperfect definition show,

That nothing you, the weak definer, know. *Prior*.

**DEFINITE.** *adj.* [from *definitus*, Latin.]

1. Certain; limited; bounded.

Hither to your harbour divers times he repaired, and here, by your means, had the sight of the goddess, who in a definite compass can set forth infinite beauty. *Sidney, b. i.*

2. Exact; precise.

Idiots, in this case of favour, would

Be wisely definite. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the accusatory libel or inquisition, which succeeds in the place of accusation, some certain and definite time. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

**DEFINITE.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined.

If these things are well considered, special bastardy is nothing else but the definition of the general; and the general, again, is nothing else but a definite of the special. *Ayliffe*.

**DEFINITENESS.** *n. f.* [from *definite*.] Certainty; limitedness. *Dist.*

**DEFINITION.** *n. f.* [definitio, Latin; definition, French.]

1. A short description of a thing by its properties.

I drew my definition of poetical wit from my particular consideration of him; for propriety of thoughts and words are only to be found in him; and, where they are proper, they will be delightful. *Dryden*.

2. Decision; determination.

3. [In logick.] The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.

What is man? Not a reasonable animal merely; for that is not an adequate and distinguishing definition. *Bentley's Sermon*.

**DEFINITIVE.** *adj.* [definitivus, Latin.] Determinate; positive; express.

Other authors write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and definitive truth. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

I make haste to the casting and comparing of the whole work, being indeed the very definitive sum of this art, to distribute usefully and gracefully a well chosen plot. *Wotton*.

**DEFINITIVELY.** *adv.* [from *definitive*.] Positively; decisively; expressly.

Definitively thus I answer you:

Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert,

Unmeritable, shuns your high request. *Shakef. Rich. III.*

That



That Metheusalah was the longest lived, of all the children of Adam, we need not grant; nor is it *definitively* set down by Moses. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 6.*

Bellarmino faith, because we think that the body of Christ may be in many places at once, locally and visibly; therefore we say and hold, that the same body may be circumscriptively and *definitively* in more places at once. *Hall.*

DEFINITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *definitive*.] Decisiveness. *Diët.*

DEFLAGRABILITY. *n. f.* [from *deflagro*, Latin.] Combustibility; the quality of taking fire, and burning totally away.

We have been forced to spend much more time than the opinion of the ready *deflagrability*, if I may so speak, of saltpetre did beforehand permit us to imagine. *Boyle on Saltpetre.*

DEFLAGRABLE. *adj.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Having the quality of waisting away wholly in fire, without any remains.

Our chymical oils, supposing that they were exactly pure, yet they would be, as the best spirit of wine is, but the more inflammable and *deflagrable*. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

DEFLAGRATION. *n. f.* [from *deflagratio*, Latin.]

A term frequently made use of in chymistry, for setting fire to several things in their preparation; as in making Æthiops with fire, with sal prunella, and many others. *Quincy.*

The true reason, therefore, why that paper is not burned by the flame that plays about it, seems to be, that the aqueous part of the spirit of wine, being imbibed by the paper, keeps it so moist, that the flame of the sulphureous parts of the same spirit cannot fasten on it; and therefore, when the *deflagration* is over, you shall always find the paper moist; and sometimes we have found it so moist, that the flame of a candle would not readily light it. *Boyle.*

TO DEFLECT. *v. n.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course, or right line.

At some parts of the Azores the needle *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian: on the other side of the Azores, and this side of the Equator, the North point of the needle wheeleth to the West. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Arising beyond the Equator, it maketh northward almost fifteen degrees; and *deflecting* after westward, without meanders, continueth a strait course about forty degrees. *Brown.*

For did not some from a strait course *deflect*, They could not meet, they could no world erect. *Blackm.*

DEFLECTION. *n. f.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.]

1. Deviation; the act of turning aside.

Needles incline to the South on the other side of the Equator; and, at the very line or middle circle, stand without *deflection*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. 2. c. 2.*

2. A turning aside, or out of the way.

3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ship from its true course.

DEFLEXURE. *n. f.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.] A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way. *Diët.*

DEFLORATION. *n. f.* [from *defloratio*, Fr. from *defloratus*, Lat.]

1. The act of deflouring; the taking away of a woman's virginity.

2. A selection of that which is most valuable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *defloration* of the English laws, and a transcript of them. *Hale.*

TO DEFLOUR. *v. a.* [from *deflorer*, French.]

1. To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity.

As is the lust of an eunuch to *deflour* a virgin, so is he that executeth judgment with violence. *Ecclef. xx. 4.*

Now will I hence to seek my lovely Moor, And let my spleenful sons this trull *deflour*. *Shakesf. Tit. And.*

2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

How on a sudden lost, Defac'd, *deflour'd*, and now to death devote! *Milt. Pa. Left.*

If he died young, he died innocent, and before the sweetness of his soul was *defloured* and ravished from him, by the flames and follies of a froward age. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

DEFLOURER. *n. f.* [from *deflour*.] A ravisher; one that takes away virginity.

I have often wondered, that those *deflourers* of innocence, though dead to all the sentiments of virtue and honour, are not restrained by humanity. *Addison's Guardian.*

DEFLUOUS. *adj.* [from *defluus*, Latin.]

1. That flows down.

2. That falls off.

DEFLUXION. *n. f.* [from *defluxio*, Latin.] A defluxion; a flowing down of humours.

We see that taking cold moveth looseness, by contraction of the skin and outward parts; and so doth cold likewise cause rheums and *defluxions* from the head. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DEFLY. *adv.* [from *dest*.] Dexterously; skilfully. Obsolete. Properly *destly*.

Lo, how finely the graces can it foot

To the instrument;

They dauncen *destly*, and singen foote,

In their merriment. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

DEFOEDATION. *n. f.* [from *defœdus*, Lat.] The act of making filthy; pollution.

What native, unextinguishable beauty must be impressed

and instinced through the whole, which the *defœdation* of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth. *Bentley's Preface to Milton.*

DEFORCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *force*.] A withholding of lands and tenements by force from the right owner.

TO DEFORM. *v. a.* [from *deformo*, Latin.]

1. To disfigure; to make ugly; to spoil the form of any thing.

I that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,  
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,  
*Deform'd*, unfinish'd, sent before my time  
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up. *Sh. R. III.*  
Wintry blasts

*Deform* the year delightful. *Thomson's Winter.*

2. To dishonour; to make ungraceful.

Old men with dust *deform'd* their hoary hair. *Dryd. Fab.*

DEFORM. *adj.* [from *deformis*, Latin.] Ugly; disfigured; of an irregular form.

I did proclaim,

That who so kill'd that monster most *deform*,  
Should have mine only daughter to his dame. *Fairy Queen.*

So spake the grievly terror; and in shape,  
So speaking and so threatening, grew tenfold  
More dreadful and *deform*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Sight so *deform*, what heart of rock could long  
Dry-ey'd behold. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 494.*

DEFORMATION. *n. f.* [from *deformatio*, Latin.] A defacing; a disfiguring.

DEFORMEDLY. *adv.* [from *deform*.] In an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *deformed*.] Ugliness; a disagreeable form.

DEFORMITY. *n. f.* [from *deformitas*, Latin.]

1. Ugliness; ill-favouredness.

I, in this weak piping time of peace,  
Have no delight to pass away the time,  
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,  
And descant on mine own *deformity*. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*  
Proper *deformity* seems not in the fiend  
So horrid as in woman. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Where sits *deformity* to mock my body,  
To shape my legs of an unequal size;  
To disproportion me in every part. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. iii.*  
Why should not man,  
Retaining still divine similitude

In part, from such *deformities* be free,  
And, for his maker's image sake, exempt? *Milt. Pa. Left.*

2. Ridiculousness; the quality of something worthy to be laughed at.

In comedy there is somewhat more of the worse likeness to be taken, because it is often to produce laughter, which is occasioned by the sight of some *deformity*. *Dryd. Pref. Dufres.*

3. Irregularity; inordinateness.

No glory is more to be envied than that of due reforming either church or state, when *deformities* are such, that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming. *King Charles.*

4. Dishonour; disgrace.

DEFORSOR. *n. f.* [from *forceur*, French.] One that overcomes and casteth out by force. A law term. *Blount.*

TO DEFRAUD. *v. a.* [from *defraudo*, Latin.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat; to cozen; to deceive; to beguile. With *of* before the thing taken by fraud.

That no man go beyond and *defraud* his brother in any matter, because that the Lord is the avenger of all such, as we also have forewarned you and testified. *2 bes. iv. 6.*

My son, *defraud* not the poor of his living, and make not the needy eyes to wait long. *Ecclef. iv. 1.*

They seem, after a sort, even to mourn, as being injured and *defrauded* of their right, when places, not sanctified as they are, prevent them unnecessarily in that pre-eminence and honour. *Hosker, b. v. f. 16.*

Then they, who brothers better claim disown,  
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne;  
*Defraud* their clients, and, to lucre sold,  
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden's Æn. 6.*

But now he seiz'd Briseis' heav'nly charms,  
And of my valour's prize *defrauds* my arms. *Pope's Iliad.*

There is a portion of our lives which every wise man may justly reserve for his own particular use, without *defrauding* his native country. *Dryden's Dedicat. to King Arthur.*

DEFRAUDER. *n. f.* [from *defraud*.] A deceiver; one that cheats.

The profligate in morals grow severe,  
*Defrauders* just, and sycophants sincere. *Blackm. Creation.*

TO DEFRA'Y. *v. a.* [from *defrayer*, French.] To bear the charges of; to discharge expences.

He would, out of his own revenue, *defray* the charges belonging to the sacrifices. *2 Mac. ix. 16.*

It is easy, Ireneus, to lay a charge upon any town; but to foresee how the same may be answered and *defrayed*, is the chief part of good advisement. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

It



# D E G

It is long since any stranger arrived in this part, and therefore take ye no care; the state will *defray* you all the time you stay; neither shall you stay one day the less for that. *Bacon.*  
**DEFRA'YER.** *n. f.* [from *defray*.] One that discharges expences.

**DEFRA'YMENT.** *n. f.* [from *defray*.] The payment of expences.

**DEFT.** *adj.* [dæft, Saxon.] Obsolete.

1. Neat; handsome; spruce.

2. Proper; fitting.

You go not the way to examine: you must call the watch that are their accusers.—

—Yea, marry, that's the *deftest* way. *Shak. Much ado about N.*

3. Ready; dexterous.

Loud fits of laughter seiz'd the guests, to see

The limping god so *deft* at his new ministry. *Dryd. Iliad.*

The wanton calf may skip with many a bound,

And my cur, Tray, play *deftest* feats around. *Gay's Past.*

**DE'FTLY.** *adv.* [from *deft*.] Obsolete.

1. Neatly; dexterously.

2. In a skilful manner.

Come, high or low,

Thyself and office *deftly* show. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Young Colin Clout, a lad of peerly meed,

Full well could dance, and *deftly* tune the reed. *Gay's Past.*

**DEFUN'CT.** *adj.* [defunctus, Latin.]

1. Dead; deceased.

I therefore beg it not,

To please the palate of my appetite;

Nor to comply with heat, the young affects,

In me *defunct*, and proper satisfaction. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Here entity and quiddity,

The souls of *defunct* bodies fly. *Hudibras.*

**DEFUN'CT.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceased; a dead man, or woman.

Nature doth abhor to make his couch

With the *defunct*, or sleep upon the dead. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

In many of these cases the searchers are able to report the opinion of the physician who was with the patient, as they receive the same from the friends of the *defunct*. *Graunt.*

**DEFUN'CTION.** *n. f.* [from *defunct*.] Death.

Nor did the French possess the Salique land,

Until four hundred one and twenty years

After *defunction* of king Pharamond. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

**TO DEFY'.** *v. a.* [deffier, Fr. from *de fide decedere*, or some like phrase, to fall from allegiance to rebellion, contempt, or insult.]

1. To call to combat; to challenge.

I once again

*Defy* thee to the trial of mortal fight. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Where seek retreat, now innocence is fled!

Safe in that guard, I durst even hell *defy*;

Without it, tremble now, when heav'n is nigh. *Dryden.*

Agis, the Lycian, stepping forth with pride,

To single fight the boldest foe *defy'd*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To treat with contempt; to slight.

I do know

As many fools that stand in better place,

Garnish'd like him, that for a tricky word

*Defy* the matter. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

**DEFY'.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight.

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,

His trumpet sounds; the challeng'd makes reply:

With clangour rings the field, resounds the vaulted sky. *Dryd.*

**DEFY'ER.** *n. f.* [from *defy*.] A challenger; one that invites to fight.

God may, some time or other, think it the concern of his justice, and providence too, to revenge the affronts put upon them by such impudent *defyers* of both, as neither believe a God, nor ought to be believed by man. *South's Sermons.*

**DEGENERACY.** *n. f.* [from *degeneratio*, Latin.]

1. A departing from the virtue of our ancestors.

2. A forsaking of that which is good.

'Tis true, we have contracted a great deal of weakness and impotency by our wilful *degeneracy* from goodness; but that grace, which the gospel offers to us for our assistance, is sufficient for us. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*

The ruin of a state is generally preceded by an universal *degeneracy* of manners, and contempt of religion, which is entirely our case at present. *Swift.*

3. Meanness.

There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as poorness and *degeneracy* of spirit, in a state of slavery. *Addison.*

**TO DEGENERATE.** *v. n.* [degenerare, Lat. degenerer, Fr. degenerar, Spanish.]

1. To fall from the virtue of ancestors.

2. To fall from a more noble to a base state.

When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into insolence and impiety. *Tillotson, Sermon 2.*

3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or base.

Most of those fruits that use to be grafted, if they be set of

# D E G

kernels or stones, *degenerate*. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 519.

**DEGENERATE.** *adv.* [from the verb.]

1. Unlike his ancestors; fallen from the virtue and merit of his ancestors.

Thou art like enough

To fight against me under Piercy's pay;

To dog his heels, and curt'fy at his frowns,

To show how much thou art *degenerate*. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

Yet thou hast greater cause to be

Asham'd of them, than they of thee;

*Degenerate* from their ancient brood,

Since first the court allow'd them food. *Swift.*

2. Unworthy; base.

So all shall turn *degen'rate*, all deprav'd;

Justice and temperance, truth, and faith forgot!

One man except. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi. l. 806.

When a man so far becomes *degenerate* as to quit the principles of human nature, and to be a noxious creature, there is commonly an injury done some person or other. *Locke.*

**DEGENERATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *degenerate*.] Degeneracy; a being grown wild; out of kind. *Dict.*

**DEGENERATION.** *n. f.* [from *degenerate*.]

1. A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors.

2. A falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth.

3. The thing changed from its primitive state.

In plants, wherein there is no distinction of sexes, these transplantations are yet more obvious than they; as that of barley into oats, of wheat into darnell; and those grains which generally arise among corn, as cockle, aracus, cegilops, and other *degenerations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. c. 17.

**DEGENEROUS.** *adj.* [from *degener*, Latin.]

1. Degenerated; fallen from the virtue and merit of his ancestors.

2. Vile; base; infamous; unworthy.

Let not the tumultuary violence of some mens immoderate demands ever betray me to that *degenerous* and unmanly flattery, which should make me strengthen them by my consent. *King Charles.*

Shame, instead of piety, restrains them from many base and *degenerous* practices. *South's Sermons.*

*Degenerous* passion, and for man too base,

It seats its empire in the female race;

There rages, and, to make his blow secure,

Puts flattery on, until the aim be sure. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

**\*DEGENEROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *degenerous*.] In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.

How wounding a spectacle is it to see our greatest heroes, like Hercules at the distaff, thus *degenerously* employed?

*Decay of Piety.*

**DEGLUTITION.** *n. f.* [deglutition, Fr. from *deglutio*, Lat.] The act or power of swallowing.

When the *deglutition* is totally abolished, the patient may be nourished by clysters. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**DEGRADATION.** *n. f.* [degradation, French.]

1. A deprivation of an office or dignity.

The word *degradation* is commonly used to denote a deprivation and removing of a man from his degree. *Ayliffe's Par.*

2. Degeneracy; baseness.

So deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature, that whereas before we bore the image of God, we now retain only the image of men. *South's Sermons.*

3. [In painting.] A term made use of to express the lessening and rendering confused the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, so as they may appear there as they would do to an eye placed at that distance from them. *Dict.*

**TO DEGRADE.** *v. a.* [degrader, French.]

1. To put one from his degree; to deprive him of his office, dignity, or title.

He should

Be quite *degraded*, like a hedgeborn swain,

That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

2. To lessen; to diminish the value of.

Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume

Man's nature, lessen or *degrade* thine own. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

All higher knowledge in her presence falls

*Degraded*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. viii. i. 551.

**DEGRAVATION.** *n. f.* [from *degravate*, of *degravo*, Lat.] The act of making heavy. *Dict.*

**DEGRE'E.** *n. f.* [degré, French, from *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Quality; rank; station; place of dignity.

Surely men of low *degree* are vanity, and men of high *degree* are a lie: to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity. *Pf. lxii. 9.*

It was my fortune, common to that age,

To love a lady fair, of great *degree*,

The which was born of noble parentage,

And set in highest seat of dignity. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii. cant. 4.

I embrace willingly the ancient received course and convenience of that discipline, which teacheth inferior *degrees* and orders in the church of God. *Hooker's Dedication.*

Well



Well then, Coleville is your name; a knight is your *degré*,  
and your place the dale. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

*Degree* being vizarded,

Th' unworthiest shews as fairly in the mask. *Shakespeare.*

This noble youth to madness lov'd a dame

Of high *degree*, Honoria was her name. *Dryden.*

Farmers in *degree*,

He a good husband, a good housewife she. *Dryden.*

But is no rank, no station, no *degree*,

From this contagious taint of sorrow free? *Prior.*

2. The state and condition in which a thing is.

The book of wisdom noteth *degrees* of idolatry, making  
that of worshipping petty and vile idols more gross than sim-  
ply the worshipping of the creature. *Bacon's Holy War.*

3. A step or preparation to any thing.

Her first *degree* was by setting forth her beauties, truly in  
nature not to be disliked, but as much advanced to the eye  
as abased to the judgment by art. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Which fight the knowledge of myself might bring,

Which to true wisdom is the first *degree*. *Davies.*

4. Order of lineage; descent of family.

King Latinus, in the third *degree*,

Had Saturn author of his family. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii. l. 72.*

5. The orders or classes of the angels.

The several *degrees* of angels may probably have larger  
views, and be endowed with capacities able to set before them,  
as in one picture, all their past knowledge at once. *Locke.*

6. Measure; proportion.

If you come to separate them, and that all the parts are  
equally heard as loud as one another, they will stun you to  
that *degree*, that you would fancy your ears were torn in  
pieces. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Poesy

Admits of no *degrees*; but must be still

Sublimely good, or despicably ill. *Roscommon.*

7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and sixtieth part of the  
circumference of a circle. The space of one *degree* in the  
heavens is accounted to answer to sixty miles.

In minds and manners, twins oppos'd we see;

In the same sign, almost the same *degree*. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

To you who live in chill *degree*,

As map informs, of fifty-three. *Dryden's Epistles.*

8. [In arithmetick] A *degree* consists of three figures, viz. of  
three places comprehending units, tens and hundreds; so three  
hundred and sixty-five is a *degree*. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

9. The division of the lines upon several sorts of mathematical  
instruments.

10. [In musick.] The intervals of sounds, which are usually  
marked by little lines. *Dict.*

11. [In physick and chymistry.] The vehemence or slackness of  
the hot or cold quality of a plant, mineral, or other mixt body.

The second, third, and fourth *degrees* of heat are more  
easily introduced than the first: every one is both a prepara-  
tive and a step to the next. *South's Sermons.*

By *DEGREES*. *adv.* Gradually; by little and little.

Their bodies are exercised in all abilities both of doing and  
suffering, and their minds acquainted by *degrees* with danger.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

Doth not this ethereal medium, in passing out of water,  
glass, crystal, and other compact and dense bodies, into empty  
spaces, grow denser and denser by *degrees*? *Newton's Opt.*

Exulting in triumph, now swell the bold notes;

In broken air, trembling, the wild musick floats;

'Till by *degrees* remote and small,

The strains decay,

And melt away,

In a dying, dying fall. *Pope's Cecilia.*

A person who is addicted to play or gaming, though he  
took but little delight in it at first, by *degrees* contracts a strong  
inclination towards it. *Speculator, N<sup>o</sup>. 447.*

DEGUSTA'TION. *n. f.* [*degustatio*, Latin.] A tasting. *Dict.*

TO DEHORT. *v. a.* [*debortor*, Latin.] To dissuade; to ad-  
vise to the contrary.

One of the greatest sticklers for this fond opinion, severely  
*deborted* all his followers from prostituting mathematical prin-  
ciples unto common apprehension or practice. *Wilkins.*

The author of this epistle, and the rest of the apostles, do  
every where vehemently and earnestly *debort* us from unbelief:  
did they never read these *dehortations*? *Ward on Infidelity.*

DEHORTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *debortor*, Latin.] Dissuasion; a  
counselling to the contrary.

The author of this epistle, and the rest of the apostles, do  
every where vehemently and earnestly *debort* from unbelief,  
did they never read these *dehortations*. *Ward on Infidelity.*

DEHORTATORY. *adj.* [from *debortor*, Latin.] Belonging to  
dissuasion.

DEHORTER. *n. f.* [from *debort*.] A dissuader; an adviser to  
the contrary.

DEICIDE. *n. f.* [from *deus* and *cedo*, Latin.] The murder of  
God; the act of killing God. It is only used in speaking of  
the death of our blessed Saviour.

Explain how perfection suffer'd pain,

Almighty languish'd, and Eternal dy'd;

How by her patient victor death was slain;

And earth profan'd, yet blest'd with *deicide*!

*Prior.*

TO DEJECT. *v. a.* [*dejicio*, Latin.]

1. To cast down; to afflict; to grieve; to depress; to sink; to  
discourage, to crush.

Well, I am your theme; you have the start of me; I am  
*dejected*; ignorance itself is a plummet o'er me; use me as  
you will. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The lowest, most *dejected* thing of fortune,

Stands still in esperance; lives not in fear! *Shakesf. K. Lear.*

Nor think to die, *dejects* my lofty mind;

All that I dread is leaving you behind! *Pope's R. of the Lock.*

2. To change the form with grief; to make to look sad.

Eneas here beheld, of form divine,

A godlike youth in glitt'ring armour shine,

With great Marcellus keeping equal pace;

But gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* was his face. *Dryd. Æn.*

DEJECT. *adj.* [*dejectus*, Latin.] Cast down; afflicted; low-  
spirited.

I am of ladies most *deject* and wretched,

That suck'd the honey of his musick vows. *Shakesf. Hamlet.*

DEJECTEDLY. *adv.* [from *deject*.] In a *dejected* manner;  
afflictedly.

No man in that passion doth look strongly, but *dejectedly*;  
and that repulsion from the eyes, diverteth the spirits, and gives  
heat more to the ears, and the parts by them. *Bacon's N. Hist.*

DEJECTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *dejected*.] A being cast down; a  
lowness of spirits. *Dict.*

DEJECTION. *n. f.* [*dejection*, Fr. from *dejectio*, Lat.]

1. A lowness of spirits; melancholy.

What besides

Of sorrow, and *dejection*, and despair,

Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring,

Departure from this happy place. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Deserted and astonished, he sinks into utter *dejection*; and  
even hope itself is swallowed up in despair. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Weakness; inability.

The effects of such an alkalescent state, in any great *de-*  
*gree*, are thirst and a *dejection* of appetite, which putrid things  
occasion more than any other. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. [In medicine.] A going to stool.

The liver should continually separate the choler from the  
blood, and empty it into the intestines, where there is good  
use for it, not only to provoke *dejection*, but also to attenuate  
the chyle. *Ray on the Creation.*

DEJECTURE. *n. f.* [from *deject*.] The excrements.

A disease opposite to this spissitude is too great fluidity, the  
symptoms of which are excess of animal secretions; as of  
perspiration, sweat, urine, liquid *dejectures*, leanness, weak-  
ness, and thirst. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DEJERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *dejero*, Lat.] A taking of a solemn  
oath. *Dict.*

DEIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [*deification*, French.] The act of deify-  
ing, or making a god.

DEIFORM. *adj.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Latin.] Of a godlike  
form.

TO DEIFY. *v. a.* [*deifier*, Fr. of *deus* and *fio*, Latin.]

1. To make a god of; to adore as god; to transfer into the  
number of the divinities.

Daphnis, the fields delight, the shepherds love,

Renown'd on earth, and *deify'd* above. *Dryden.*

Even the seals which we have of Julius Cæsar, which we  
know to be antique, have the star of Venus over them, though  
they were all graven after his death, as a note that he was  
*deified*. *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedicat.*

Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the  
proud man not to adore himself. *South's Sermons.*

Half of thee

Is *deify'd* before thy death. *Prior.*

2. To praise excessively; to extol one as if he were a god.

He did again so extol and *deify* the pope, as made all that  
he had said in praise of his master and mistress seem temperate  
and passable. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

TO DEIGN. *v. n.* [from *daigner*, Fr. of *dignor*, Latin.] To  
vouchsafe; to think worthy.

Deign to descend now lower, and relate

What may no less perhaps avail us known. *Milt. Par. Lst.*

Oh *deign* to visit our forsaken seats,

The mossy fountains, and the green retreats. *Pope's Summer.*

TO DEIGN. *v. a.* To grant; to permit; to allow.

Now Sweno, Norway's king, craves composition;

Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men,

'Till he disburs'd ten thousand dollars. *Shakesf. Macbeth.*

DEIGNING. *n. f.* [from *deign*.] A vouchsafing; a thinking  
worthy.

TO DEINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *integro*, Latin.] To  
take from the whole; to spoil; to diminish. *Dict.*

DEIPAROUS. *adj.* [*deiparus*, Latin.] That brings forth a god;  
the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin. *Dict.*

DEISM. *n. f.* [*deisme*, French] The opinion of those that  
only



only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

*Deism*, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah. *Dryden's Pref. to Rel. Laici.*

DE'IST. *n. f.* [*deiste*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith.

The discourse is in the second epistle of St. Peter, the third chapter, where certain *deists*, as they seem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgment. *Burnet.*

DE'ISTICAL. *adj.* [from *deist*.] Belonging to the heresy of the *deists*.

But this folly and weakness of trifling, instead of arguing, does not happen to fall only to the share of Christian writers, but to some who have taken the pen in hand to support the *deistical* or antichristian scheme of our days. *Watts.*

DE'ITY. *n. f.* [*deité*, French, from *deitas*, Latin.]

1. Divinity; the nature and essence of God.]

Some things he doth as God, because his *deity* alone is the spring from which they flow; some things as man, because they issue from his meer human nature; some things jointly as both God and man, because both natures concur as principles thereunto. *Hooker, b. v. f. 53.*

With what arms

We mean to hold, what antiently we claim

Of *deity*, or empire. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v. l. 724.*

2. A fabulous god; a term applied to the heathen gods and goddesses.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet a temple of your *deity*, to be razed? *Sidney, b. ii.*

Heard you not what an humble suppliant

Lord Hastings was to her for his delivery?

—Who humbly complaining to her *deity*,

Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Give the gods a thankful sacrifice when it pleaseth their *deities* to take the wife of a man from him. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*

3. The supposed divinity of a heathen god.

They on their former journey forward pass,

In ways unknown, her wandering knight to seek;

With pains far passing that long wandering Greek,

That for his love refused *deity*. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 4.*

By what reason could the same *deity* be denied unto *Lau-*  
*rentia* and *Flora*, which was given to *Venus*? *Raleigh.*

DELACERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *delacero*, Latin.] A tearing in pieces. *Dict.*

DELACRYMA'TION. *n. f.* [*delacrymatio*, Lat.] A falling down of the humours; the waterishness of the eyes, or a weeping much. *Dict.*

DELA'CTA'TION. *n. f.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] A weaning from the breast. *Dict.*

DELA'PSED. *adj.* [With physicians.] [from *delapsus*, Latin.] Bearing or falling down. It is used in speaking of the womb, and the like. *Dict.*

To DELA'TE. *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Lat.] Carried; conveyed. Try exactly the time wherein sound is *delated*. *Bacon.*

DELA'TION. *n. f.* [*delatio*, Latin.]

1. A carrying; conveyance.

In *delation* of sounds, the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

It is certain, that the *delation* of light is in an instant. *Bacon.*

There is a plain *delation* of the sound from the teeth to the instrument of hearing. *Bacon's Natural History, N°. 149.*

2. An accusation; an impeachment.

DELA'TOR. *n. f.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuser; an informer.

Men have proved their own *delators*, and discovered their own most important secrets. *Government of the Tongue.*

No sooner was that small colony, wherewith the depopulated earth was to be replanted, come forth of the ark, but we meet with *Cham*, a *delator* to his own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable spectacle of their parent's nakedness. *Government of the Tongue, f. 2.*

To DELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *delayer*, French.]

1. To defer; to put off.

And when the people saw that *Moses* *delayed* to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themselves together unto *Aaron*. *Ex. xxxii. 1.*

2. To hinder; to frustrate.

She flies the town, and mixing with a throng

Of madding matrons, bears the bride along:

Wand'ring through woods and wilds, and devious ways,

And with these arts the Trojan match *delays*. *Dryden's Æn.*

Be mindful, goddess, of thy promise made!

Must sad *Ulysses* ever be *delay'd*? *Pope's Odyssey, b. x.*

To DELA'Y. *v. n.* To stop; to cease from action.

There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of those ideas one to another in our minds, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

DELA'Y. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A deferring; procrastination; lingering inactivity.

I have learn'd that fearful commenting

Is laden servitor to dull *delay*;

*Delay* leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary. *Shakesp. R. III.*

The conduct of our lives, and the management of our great concerns, will not bear *delay*. *Locke.*

2. Stay; stop.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without *delay*

Pass'd on, and took the irremediable way. *Dryden's Æn. 6.*

DELA'YER. *n. f.* [from *delay*.] One that defers; a putter off.

DELECTABLE. *adj.* [*delectabilis*, Latin.] Pleasing; delightful.

Ev'ning now approach'd;

For we have also our ev'ning, and our morn;

We ours for change *delectable*, not need. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Thence, as thou know'st,

He brought thee into this delicious grove,

This garden; planted with the trees of God;

*Delectable*, both to behold and taste! *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly *delectable* to the intellectual faculty, but are suitably and easily conceivable by us, because apparent in his works; as his goodness, beneficence, wisdom and power. *Hale.*

The apple's outward form,

*Delectable*, the witless swain beguiles;

'Till that with writhen mouth, and spattering noise,

He tastes the bitter morsel. *Phillips.*

DELE'CTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *delectable*.] Delightfulness; pleasantness.

DELE'CTABLY. *adv.* Delightfully; pleasantly.

DELECTA'TION. *n. f.* [*delectatio*, Latin.] Pleasure; delight.

To DE'LEGATE. *v. a.* [*delego*, Latin.]

1. To fend away.

2. To fend upon an embassy.

3. To intrust; to commit to another's power and jurisdiction.

As God hath imprinted his authority in several parts upon several estates of men, as princes, parents, spiritual guides; so he hath also *delegated* and committed part of his care and providence unto them. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

We are to remember, that as God is the universal monarch of the world, so we have all the relation of fellow-subjects to him; and can pretend no farther jurisdiction over each other, than what he has *delegated* to us. *Decay of Piety.*

Why does he wake the correspondent moon,

And fill her willing lamp with liquid light,

Commanding her, with *delegated* pow'rs,

To beautify the world, and bless the night? *Prior.*

4. To appoint judges to hear and determine a particular cause.

DE'LEGATE. *n. f.* [*delegatus*, Latin.]

1. A deputy; a commissioner; a vicar; any one that is sent to act for, or represent another.

If after her

Any shall live, which dare true good prefer,

Every such person is her *delegate*,

T'accomplish that which should have been her fate. *Donne.*

There must be severe exactors of accounts from their *delegates* and ministers of justice. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Let the young Austrian then her terrors bear;

Great as he is, her *delegate* in war. *Prior.*

Elect by Jove, his *delegate* of sway,

With joyous pride the summons I'd obey. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. [In law.] *Delegates* are persons delegated or appointed by the king's commission to sit, upon an appeal to him, in the court of Chancery. *Blount.*

DE'LEGATE. *adj.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] Deputed; sent to act for, or represent another.

Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially. *Taylor.*

DE'LEGATES [Court of]. A court wherein all causes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbishops, are decided. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DELEGA'TION. *n. f.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]

1. A sending away.

2. A putting in commission.

3. The assignment of a debt to another.

DELENI'FICAL. *adj.* [*delenificus*, Latin.] Having virtue to assuage, or ease pain. *Dict.*

To DELE'TE. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Lat.] To blot out. *Dict.*

DELETERIOUS. *adj.* [*deleterius*, Latin.] Deadly; destructive; of a poisonous quality.

Many things, neither *deleterious* by substance or quality, are yet destructive by figure, or some occasional activity. *Brown.*

DELE'TERY. *adj.* [from *deleterius*, Latin.] Destructive; deadly; poisonous.

Nor doctor epidemick,

Though stor'd with *deleter* med'cines,

(Which whosoever took is dead since)

E'er sent so vast a colony

To both the under worlds as he. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*

DELE'TION. *n. f.* [*deletio*, Latin.]

1. Act of rasing or blotting out.

2. A destruction.

Indeed, if there be a total *deletion* of every person of the opposing



posing party or country, then the victory is complete, because none remains to call it in question. *Hale's Co. Law of England.*

DELPH. } *n. f.* [from *delwan*, Sax. to dig.]

1. A mine; a quarry.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought: the *delfs* would be so flown with waters, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware, made at *Delph*.

Thus barter honour for a piece of *delf*:

No, not for China's wide domain itself.

*Smart.*

DELIBATION. *n. f.* [*delibatio*, Latin.] An essay; a taste.

To DELIBERATE. *v. n.* [*delibero*, Latin.] To think, in order to choice; to hesitate.

A conscious, wise, reflecting cause,

Which freely moves, and acts by reason's laws;

That can *deliberate* means elect, and find

Their due connection with the end design'd. *Blackm. Creat.*

When love once pleads admission to our hearts,

In spite of all the virtue we can boast,

The woman that *deliberates* is lost.

*Addison.*

DELIBERATE. *adj.* [*deliberatus*, Latin.]

1. Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet.

2. Slow; tedious; not sudden.

Commonly therefore it is for virtuous considerations, that wisdom so far prevaileth with men as to make them desirous of slow and *deliberate* death, against the stream of their sensual inclination. *Hooker, b. v. f. 46.*

Echoes are some more sudden, and chop again as soon as the voice is delivered; others are more *deliberate*, that is, give more space between the voice and the echo, which is caused by the local nearness or distance. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DELIBERATELY. *adv.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumspectly; advisedly; warily.

He judges to a hair of little indecencies; knows better than any man what is not to be written; and never hazards himself so far as to fall; but plods on *deliberately*, and, as a grave man ought, is sure to put his staff before him. *Dryden.*

DELIBERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumspection; wariness; coolness; caution.

They would not stay the ripening and season of counsels, or fair production of acts, in the order, gravity, and *deliberateness* besitting a parliament. *King Charles.*

DELIBERATION. *n. f.* [*deliberatio*, Latin.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice.

If mankind had no power to avoid ill or chuse good by free *deliberation*, it should never be guilty of any thing that was done. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

DELIBERATIVE. *adj.* [*deliberativus*, Latin.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.

DELIBERATIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less. *Bacon.*

DELICACY. *n. f.* [*delicateffe*, French, of *deliciae*, Latin.]

1. Daintiness; fineness in eating.

On hospitable thoughts intent,

What choice to chuse for *delicacy* best. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

2. Any thing highly pleasing to the senses.

These *delicacies*,

I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits and flow'rs,

Walks, and the melody of birds. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Softness; feminine beauty.

She had never seen a man of a more goodly presence, in whom strong making took not away *delicacy*, nor beauty fierceness. *Sidney, b. ii.*

4. Nicety; minute accuracy.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

5. Neatness; elegance of dress.

6. Politeness; gentleness of manners.

7. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

Persons in those posts are usually born of families noble and rich, and so derive a weakness of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the *delicacy* of their own education. *Temple.*

8. Tenderness; scrupulousness; mercifulness.

9. Weakness of constitution.

DELICATE. *adj.* [*delicat*, French.]

1. Fine; not coarse; consisting of small parts.

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the rest of the body: the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture is extremely *delicate*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

3. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour.

The chusing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish, is to be done as other human actions are, in which there are no degrees and precise natural limits described. *Taylor.*

4. Dainty; desirous of curious meats.

5. Choice; select; excellent.

6. Polite; gentle of manners.

7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships.

Witness this army of such mass and charge,

Led by a *delicate* and tender prince. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Tender and *delicate* persons must needs be oft angry, they have so many things to trouble them, which more robust natures have little sense of. *Bacon, Essay 58.*

8. Pure; clear.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd

The air is *delicate*.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DELICATELY. *adv.* [from *delicate*.]

1. Beautifully.

Ladies, like variegated tulips, show,

'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;

Such happy spots the nice admirer take,

Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak. *Pope, Epist. ii. l. 41.*

2. Finely; not coarsely.

3. Daintily.

Eat not *delicately*, or nicely; that is, be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats, or the delicacy of thy fauces. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

4. Choicely.

5. Politely.

6. Effeminately.

DELICATENESS. *n. f.* [from *delicate*.] The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

The delicate woman among you would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for *delicateness* and tenderness. *Deutr. xxviii. 56.*

DELICATES. *n. f.* [from *delicate*.] Niceties; rareties; that which is choice and dainty.

The shepherd's homely curds,

His cold thin drink, out of his leather bottle,

All which secure and sweetly he enjoys,

Is far beyond a prince's *delicates*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

They their appetites not only feed

With *delicates* of leaves and marshy weed;

But with thy sickle reap the rankest land,

And minister the blade with bounteous hand. *Dryd. Virgil.*

With abstinence all *delicates* he sees,

And can regale himself with toast and cheese. *King's Cookery.*

DELICES. *n. f. pl.* [*deliciae*, Latin.] Pleasures. This word is merely French.

And now he has pour'd out his idle mind

In dainty *delices* and lavish joys,

Having his warlike weapons cast behind,

And flowers in pleasures and vain pleasing toys. *Fai. Queen.*

DELICIOUS. *adj.* [*delicieux*, French, from *delicatus*, Latin.]

1. Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the sense or mind.

It is highly probable, that upon Adam's disobedience Almighty God chafed him out of paradise, the fairest and most *delicious* part of the earth, into some other the most barren and unpleasant of all the whole globe. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

In his last hours his easy wit display;

Like the rich fruit he sings, *delicious* in decay. *Swift.*

Still on that breast enamour'd let me lie,

Still drink *delicious* poison from thy eye. *Pope's El. to Abelard.*

DELICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *delicious*.] Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.

How much she hath glorified herself and lived *deliciously*, so much torment and sorrow give her. *Rev. xviii. 7.*

DELICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *delicious*.] Delight; pleasure; joy.

Let no man judge of himself, or of the blessings and efficacy of the sacrament itself, by any sensible relish, by the gust and *deliciousness*, which he sometimes perceives, and other times does not perceive. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

DELIGATION. *n. f.* [*deligatio*, Latin.] A binding up.

The third intention is *deligation*, or retaining the parts so joined together. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

DELIGHT. *n. f.* [*delice*, Fr. from *delector*, Latin.]

1. Joy; content; satisfaction.

And Saul commanded his servants, saying, commune with David secretly, and say, behold the king hath *delight* in thee; and all his servants love thee; now therefore be the king's son-in-law. *I Sa. xviii. 22.*

2. That which gives delight.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprights,

And shew the best of our *delights*:

We'll charm the air to give a sound,

While you perform your antick round. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Titus Vespasian was not more the *delight* of human kind: the universal empire made him only known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved. *Dryd. Juw. Dedic.*

She was his care, his hope, and his *delight*;

Most in his thought, and ever in his sight. *Dryden's Fables.*

To DELIGHT. *v. a.* [*delector*, Latin.]

1. To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

*Delight* thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart. *Pf. xxxvii. 4.*



# DEL

Poor insects, whereof some are bees, *delighted with flowers*, and their sweetness; others beetles, *delighted with other kinds of viands*. *Locke.*

He heard, he took, and pouring down his throat,

*Delighted*, swill'd the large luxurious draught. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To DELIGHT. *v. n.* To have delight or pleasure in. It is followed by *in*.

Doth my lord, the king, *delight in* this thing? 2 *Sa.* xxiv.

Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, that *delighteth* greatly in his commandments. *Psal.* cxii. 1.

DELIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from *delight* and *full*.] Pleasant; charming; full of delight.

He was given to sparing in so immeasurable sort, that he did not only bar himself from the *delightful*, but almost from the necessary use thereof. *Sidney, b. iv.*

No Spring nor Summer on the mountain seen,

Smiles with gay fruits, or with *delightful* green. *Addison.*

DELIGHTFULLY. *adv.* Pleasantly; charmingly; with delight.

O voice! once heard

*Delightfully*, increase and multiply;

Now death to hear!

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

DELIGHTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *delight*.] Pleasure; comfort; satisfaction.

This indeed shews the excellency of the object, but doth not altogether take away the *delightfulness* of the knowledge.

*Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

DELIGHTSOME. *adj.* [from *delight*.] Pleasant; delightful.

The words themselves being so ancient, the knitting of them so short and intricate, and the whole periods and compass of his speech so *delightsome* for the roundness, and so grave for the strangeness. *Spenser.*

God has furnished every one with the same means of exchanging hunger and thirst for *delightsome* vigour. *Grew's Cosm.*

DELIGHTSOMELY. *adv.* [from *delightsome*.] Pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

DELIGHTSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *delightsome*.] Pleasantness; delightfulness.

To DELINEATE. *v. a.* [*de'ineo*, Latin.]

1. To draw the first draught of a thing; to design.

2. To paint in colours; to represent a true likeness in a picture.

The *licentia pictoria* is very large: with the same reason they may *delineate* old Nestor like Adonis, Hecuba with Helen's face, and Time with Absolon's head. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

3. To describe; to set forth in a lively manner.

It followeth to *delineate* the region, in which God first planted his delightful garden. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

I have not here time to *delineate* to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom; nor, indeed, could I tell you, if I had, what the happiness of that place and portion is. *Wake.*

DELINEATION. *n. f.* [*delineatio*, Latin.] The first draught of a thing.

In the orthographical schemes there should be a true *delineation*, and the just dimensions of each face, and of what things belong to it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DELINIMENT. *n. f.* [*delinimentum*, Latin.] A mitigating, or allwaging. *Dict.*

DELINQUENCY. *n. f.* [*delinquentia*, Latin.] A fault; a failure in duty; a misdeed.

They never punish the greatest and most intolerable *delinquency* of the tumults, and their excitors. *King Charles.*

Can

Thy years determine like the age of man,

That thou should'st my *delinquencies* exquire,

And with variety of tortures tire? *Sandys's Paraphr. of Job.*

A delinquent ought to be cited in the place or jurisdiction where the *delinquency* was committed by him. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

DELINQUENT. *n. f.* [from *delinquens*, Latin.] An offender; one that has committed a crime or fault.

Such an envious state,

That sooner will accuse the magistrate

Than the *delinquent*; and will rather grieve

The treason is not acted, than believe. *Ben. Johnson's Catil.*

All three ruined, not by war, or any other disaster, but by justice and sentence, as *delinquents* and criminals; all three famous writers. *Bacon's Holy War.*

He had, upon frivolous surmises, been sent for as a *delinquent*, and been brought upon his knees at the bar of both houses. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

To DELIQUATE. *v. n.* [*deliqueo*, Latin.] To melt; to be dissolved.

It will be resolved into a liquor very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to *deliquate*. *Boyle's Chym. Princip.*

Such an ebullition as we see made by the mixture of some chymical liquors; as oil of vitriol, and *deliquated* salt of tartar. *Cudworth on the Creation.*

DELIQUATION. *n. f.* [*deliquatio*, Latin.] A melting; a dissolving.

DELIQUUM. *n. f.* Latin. [a chymical term.] A distillation by the force of fire, or a dissolving any calcined matter, by

# DEL

hanging it up in moist cellars, into a lixivious humour. *Dict.*

DELIRAMENT. *n. f.* [*deliramentum*, Latin.] A doting or foolish idle story. *Dict.*

To DELIRATE. *v. n.* [*deliro*, Latin.] To dote; to rave; to talk or act idly. *Dict.*

DELIRATION. *n. f.* [*deliratio*, Latin.] Dotage; folly; madness. *Dict.*

DELIRIOUS. *adj.* [*delirius*, Latin.]

1. Light-headed; raving; doting.

The people about him said he had been for some hours *delirious*; but when I saw him he had his understanding as well as ever I knew. *Swift.*

On bed

*Delirious* flung, sleep from his pillow flies. *Thomson's Spring.*

DELIRIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Alienation of mind; dotage.

Too great alacrity and promptness in answering, especially in persons naturally of another temper, is a sign of an approaching *delirium*; and in a feverish *delirium* there is a small inflammation of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

DELITIGATION. *n. f.* [from *delitigo*, Latin.] A striving; a chiding; a contending. *Dict.*

To DELIVER. *v. a.* [*deliverer*, French.]

1. To give; to yield; to offer; to present.

In any case thou shalt *deliver* him the pledge again when the sun goeth down. *Deut.* xxiv. 13.

Now therefore receive no more money of your acquaintance, but *deliver* it for the breaches of the house. 2 *Kings.*

Yet within three days shall Pharaoh lift up thine head, and restore thee unto thy place; and thou shalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the former manner, when thou wast his butler. *Gen.* xl. 13.

It was no wonder that they, who at such a time could be corrupted to frame and *deliver* such a petition, would not be reformed by such an answer. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

2. To cast away; to throw off.

Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind

All sense of woe *delivers* to the wind. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.*

3. To surrender; to put into one's hands.

And David said to him, canst thou bring me down to this company? And he said, swear unto me by God, that thou wilt neither kill me, nor *deliver* me into the hands of my master, and I will bring thee down to this company. 1 *Sa.*

They obeyed not thy commandments, wherefore thou hast *delivered* us for a spoil, and unto captivity. *Tob.* iii. 4.

4. To save; to rescue.

*Deliver* me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man. *Pf.* lxxi. 4.

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, *delivered* me. *Sh. M. W. of Windsor.*

Thus she the captive did *deliver*;

The captive thus gave up his quiver. *Prior.*

5. To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter; to pronounce.

A mirth-moving jest,

Which his fair tongue, conceit's expositor,

*Delivers* in such apt and gracious words,

That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shakespeare.*

Tell me your highness' pleasure;

What from your grace I shall *deliver* to him. *Shakesp. R.* III.

I knew a clergyman, who appeared to *deliver* his sermon without looking into his notes. *Swift.*

6. To disburden a woman of a child.

On her fright and fears,

She is something before her time *deliver'd*. *Sh. Winter's Tale.*

Tully was long ere he could be *delivered* of a few verses, and those poor ones too. *Peacham on Poetry.*

To DELIVER over. *v. a.*

1. To put into another's hands; to leave to the discretion of another.

*Deliver* me not over unto the will of mine enemies; for false witnesses are risen up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty. *Pf.* xxvii. 12.

The constables have *delivered* her over to me, and she shall have whipping enough, I warrant her. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*

2. To give from hand to hand; to transmit.

If a true account may be expected by future ages from the present, your lordship will be *delivered over* to posterity in a fairer character than I have given. *Dryden's Ded. to K. Arthur.*

To DELIVER up. *v. a.*

1. To surrender; to give up.

He that spared not his own son, but *delivered* him up for us all, how shall he not, with him also, freely give us all things? *Rom.* viii. 32.

Are the cities that I got with wounds,

*Deliver'd* up again with peaceful words? *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

Happy having such a son,

That would *deliver up* his greatness so

Into the hand of justice. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

DELIVERANCE. *n. f.* [*deliverance*, French.]

1. The act of delivering a thing to another.

2. The



2. The act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; rescue.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those that are bound. *Lu. iv. 18.*

O God, command *deliverances* for Jacob. *Pf. xlv. 4.*

Whate'er befalls, your life shall be my care;  
One death, or one *deliv'rance* we will share. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. The act of speaking; utterance; pronunciation.

If seriously I may convey my thoughts  
In this my light *deliverance*, I have spoke  
With one that in her sex, her years profession,  
Wisdom and constancy, hath amaz'd me more  
Than I dare blame my weakness. *Sh. All's well that ends well.*

4. The act of bringing children.

Ne'er mother

Rejoic'd *d. liverance* more. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

People have a superstitious belief, that in the labour of women it helpeth to the easy *deliverance*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DELIVERER. *n. f.* [from *deliver*.]

1. A saver; a rescuer; a preserver; a releaser.

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour; and this, although the *deliverer* came from the one end of the world unto the other.

*Bacon's Holy War.*

By that feed

Is meant thy great *deliverer*, who shall bruise

The serpent's head. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 149.*

Andrew Doria has a statue erected to him at the entrance of the doge's palace, with the glorious title of *deliverer* of the commonwealth; and one of his family another, that calls him its preserver. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

Him their *deliverer* Europe does confess,

All tongues extol him, all religions bless. *Halifax.*

She wishes for death, as a *deliverer* from pain. *Bolingbroke.*

2. A relater; one that communicates something by speech or writing.

Divers chymical experiments, delivered by sober authors, have been believed false, only because the menstruums, or other materials employed in the unsuccessful trials of them, were not as highly rectified, or otherwise as exquisitely depurated, as those that were used by the *deliverers* of those experiments. *Boyle.*

DELIVERY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of delivering, or giving.

2. Release; rescue; saving.

He swore, with sobs,

That he would labour my *delivery*. *Shakefp. Richard III.*

3. A surrender; giving up.

After the *delivery* of your royal father's person into the hands of the army, I undertaking to the queen mother, that I would find some means to get access to him, she was pleased to send me. *Denham, Dedication.*

Nor did he in any degree contribute to the *delivery* of his house, which was at first imagined, because it was so ill, or not at all defended. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

4. Utterance; pronunciation; speech.

We alledge what the scriptures themselves do usually speak, for the saving force of the word of God, not with restraint to any certain kind of *delivery*, but howsoever the same shall chance to be made known. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 22.*

5. Use of the limbs; activity.

The earl was the taller, and much the stronger; but the duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery*. *Wotton.*

6. Childbirth.

Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her *delivery*, is in pain, and crieth out. *Is. xxvi. 7.*

DELL. *n. f.* [from *dal*, Dutch.]

1. A pit; a valley; a hole in the ground; any cavity in the earth. Obsolete.

The while, the like same unhappy ewe,

Whose clouted leg her hurt doth shew,

Fell headlong into a *dell*. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

I know each lane, and every alley green,

Dingle, or bushy *dell* of this wild wood. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

But, foes to sun-shine, most they took delight

In *dells* and dales, conceal'd from human sight. *Tickell.*

DELPH. *n. f.* [from *Delft*, the name of the capital of Delft-land.] A fine sort of earthen ware.

A supper worthy of herself;

Five nothings in five plates of *delph*. *Swift.*

DELTOIDE. *adj.* [from *delta*, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; so called by reason of its resembling this letter.]

An epithet applied to a triangular muscle arising from the clavicle, and from the process of the same, whose action is to raise the arm upward.

Cut still more of the *deltoid* muscle, and carry the arm backward. *Sharp's Surgery.*

DELUDABLE. *adj.* [from *delude*.] Liable to be deceived; that is easily imposed on.

VOL. I.

Not well understanding omniscience, he is not so ready to deceive himself as to falsify unto him whose cogitation is no ways *deludable*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

To DELUDE. *v. a.* [deludo; Latin]

1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive; to impose on;

O, give me leave, I have *deluded* you;

'Twas neither Charles, nor yet the duke I nam'd;

But Reignier, king of Naples, that prevail'd. *Shak. H. VI.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence

Of proffer'd peace, *delude* the Latian prince. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To disappoint; to frustrate.

DELUDER. *n. f.* [from *delude*.]

1. A beguiler; a deceiver; an impostor; a cheat; a false pretender.

Say, flatterer, say, ah fair *deluder* speak;

Answer me this, ere yet my heart does break. *Granville.*

To DELVE. *v. a.* [delvan, Sax. *delven*, Dut. perhaps from *delven*, a hog. *Junius*.]

1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade.

It shall go hard

But I will *delve* one yard below the mines;

And blow them at the moon. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

*Delve* of convenient depth your thrashing floor;

With temper'd clay then fill and face it o'er. *Dryd. Georg.*

Besides, the filthy swine will oft invade

Thy firm inclosure, and with *delving* snout

The rooted forest undermine.

*Philips.*

2. To fathom; to sift; to sound one's opinion.

What's his name and birth?

—I cannot *delve* him to the root: his father

Was call'd Sicilius.

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

DELVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pitfall; a den; a cave.

He by and by

His feeble feet directed to the cry;

Which to that shady *delve* him brought at last,

Where Mammon earst did sun his treasury. *Fairy Queen.*

Such a light and metall'd dance

Saw you never yet in France;

And by landmen, for the nonce,

That turn round like grindle-stones,

Which they dig out fro' the *delves*,

For their bairns bread, wives, and selves. *Ben. Johnson.*

A DELVE of Coals. A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine or pit. *Dict.*

DELVER. *n. f.* [from *delve*.] A digger; one that opens the ground with a spade.

DELUGE. *n. f.* [deluge; French, from *diluvium*, Latin.]

1. A general inundation; a laying entirely under water.

The apostle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by conflagration. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river.

But if with bays and dams they strive to force

His channel to a new or narrow course,

No longer then within his banks he dwells,

First to a torrent, then a *deluge* swells.

*Denham.*

3. Any sudden and resistless calamity.

To DELUGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drown; to lay totally under water.

The restless flood the land would overflow;

By which the *delug'd* earth would useless grow. *Blackmore.*

Still the battering waves rush in

Implacable, 'till *delug'd* by the foam

The ship sinks, found'ring in the vast abyss. *Philips.*

2. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of any calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood,

Shall *deluge* all.

*Pope's Epist. iii. l. 137.*

DELUSION. *n. f.* [delusio, Latin.]

1. A cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; collusion; falsehood.

2. A false representation; illusion; error; a chimerical thought.

Who therefore seeks in these

True wisdom, finds her not, or by *delusion*. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

I waking, view'd with grief the rising sun,

And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone. *Prior.*

DELUSIVE. *adj.* [from *delusus*, Latin.] Apt to deceive; beguiling; imposing on.

When, fir'd with passion, we attack the fair,

*Delusive* sighs and brittle vows we bear.

*Prior.*

The happy whimsy you pursue,

'Till you at length believe it true;

Caught by your own *delusive* art,

You fancy first, and then assert.

*Prior.*

While the base and groveling multitude of different nations, ranks and ages were listening to the *delusive* deities, those of a more erect aspect and exalted spirit separated themselves from the rest.

*Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 81.*

A vast variety of phenomena, and those many of them so *delusive*, that it is very hard to escape imposition and mistake.

*Woodward's Natural History, p. iv.*

DELUSORY.



**DELU'SORY.** *adj.* [from *delusus*, Latin.] Apt to deceive.

This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a delusory prejudice. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 12.*

**DE'MAGOGUE.** *n. f.* [δῆμαγωγός.] A ringleader of the rabble; a populous and factious orator.

Who were the chief *demagogues* and patrons of tumults, to send for them, to flatter and embolden them. *King Charles.*

A plausible, insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and dreadful weapon. *South's Sermon.*

Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice upon this branch of their art. *Swift.*

**DEMA'IN.**

**DEME'AN.** } *n. f.* [domaine, French.]

**DEME'SNE.**

That land which a man holds originally of himself, called *dominium* by the civilians, and opposed to *feodum* or fee, which signifies those that are held of a superior lord. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, demised or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders; although the copyhold belonging to any manor, according to many good lawyers, is also accounted *demeans*. *Philips.*

Having now provided

A gentleman of noble parentage,

Of fair *demesnes*, youthful, and nobly allied. *Shakespeare.*

That earldom indeed had a royal jurisdiction and seignior, though the lands of that county in *demesne* were possessed for the most part by the ancient inheritors. *Davies on Ireland.*

The defects in those acts for planting forest-trees might be fully supplied, since they have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demesnes* of a few gentlemen; and even there, in general, very unskilfully made, and thriving accordingly. *Swift.*

**DEMA'ND.** *n. f.* [demande, French.]

1. A claim; a challenging; the asking of any thing with authority.

This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the *demand* by the word of the holy ones. *Dan. iv. 17.*

Giving vent, gives life and strength to our appetites; and he that has the confidence to turn his wishes into *demands*, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. A question; an interrogation.

3. The calling for a thing in order to purchase it.

My bookseller tells me, the *demand* for those my papers increases daily. *Addison's Spectator, No. 124.*

4. [In law.] The asking of what is due. It hath also a proper signification distinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are pursued either by demands or plaints, and the pursuer is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of *demands*, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every *præcipe*, there is express demand: in law, as every entry in land-distress for rent, taking or seising of goods, and such like acts, which may be done without any words, are *demands* in law. *Blount.*

To **DEMA'ND.** *v. a.* [demander, French.]

1. To claim; to ask for with authority.

The pound of flesh, which I *demand* of him,

Is dearly bought, 'tis mine, and I will have it. *Shakespeare.*

2. To question; to interrogate.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David *demand*ed of him how Joab did, and how the people did, and how the war prospered. *2 Sa. xi. 7.*

If any friend of Cæsar's *demand*, why Brutus rose against Cæsar, this is my answer: Not that I loved Cæsar less, but that I loved Rome more. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Young one,

Inform us of thy fortunes; for, it seems,

They crave to be *demand*ed. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

The oracle of Apollo being *demand*ed, when the war and misery of Greece should have an end, reply'd, When they would double the altar in Delos, which was of a cubick form. *Peacham on Geometry.*

3. [In law.] To prosecute in a real action.

**DEMA'NDABLE.** *adj.* [from *demand*.] That may be demanded; requested; asked for.

All sums *demandable*, either for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, or for the pardon of any such alienation, already made without licence, have been stayed in the way to the hanaper. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

**DEMA'NDANT.** *n. f.* [from *demand*.] He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, because he demandeth lands. *Coke.*

One of the witnesses deposed, that dining on a Sunday with the *demandant*, whose wife had sat below the squire's lady at church, she the said wife dropped some expressions, as if she thought her husband ought to be knighted. *Spectator.*

**DEMA'NDER.** *n. f.* [demandeur, French.]

1. One that requires a thing with authority.

2. One that asks a civil question.

3. One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.

They grow very fast and fat, which also bettereth their taste, and delivereth them to the *demanders* ready use at all seasons. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

4. A dunner; one that demands a debt.

**DEME'AN.** *n. f.* [from *demener*, French.]

1. A mien; presence; carriage; demeanour; deportment.

At his feet, with sorrowful *demean*,

And deadly hue, an armed corse did lie. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

To **DEME'AN.** *v. a.* [from *demener*, French.]

1. To behave; to carry one's self.

Those plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to *demean* ourselves to God humbly and devoutly, to our governors obediently, and to our neighbours justly, and to ourselves soberly and temperately. *South's Sermons.*

A man cannot doubt but that there is a God; and that, according as he *demeans* himself towards him, he will make him happy or miserable for ever. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*

Strephon had long perplex'd his brains,

How with so high a nymph he might

*Demean* himself the wedding-night. *Swift.*

2. To lessen; to debase; to undervalue.

Now, out of doubt, Antipholus is mad;

Else he would never so *demean* himself. *Sh. Com. of Errors.*

**DEME'ANCUR.** *n. f.* [demèner, French.] Carriage; behaviour.

Of so insupportable a pride he was, that where his deeds might well stir envy, his *demeanour* did rather breed disdain. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Angels best like us, when we are most like unto them in all parts of decent *demeanour*. *Hooker, b. i.*

His gestures fierce

He mark'd, and mad *demeanour*, then alone,

As he suppos'd, all unobserv'd, unseen. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To whom thus Eve, with sad *demeanour* meek,

Ill worthy I, such title should belong

To me transgressor! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 162.*

He was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifested in all his actions, especially in his whole *demeanour* at the Isle of Ree, both at the landing, and upon the retreat. *Clar.*

**DEME'ANS.** *n. f. pl.* An estate in goods or lands; that which a man possesses in his own right.

To **DEMENTATE.** *v. n.* [demento, Latin.] To grow mad.

**DEMENTA'TION.** *n. f.* [dementatio, Latin.] A being mad, or frantick.

**DEME'RIT.** *n. f.* [démérite, Fr. from *demeritus*, of *demereor*, Latin.] The opposite to merit; ill-deserving; what makes one worthy of blame or punishment.

They should not be able once to stir, or to murmur, but it should be known, and they shortened according to their *demerits*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thou liv'st by me; to me thy breath resign;

Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden's Fables.*

Whatever they acquire by their industry or ingenuity, should be secure, unless forfeited by any *demerit* or offence against the custom of the family. *Temple.*

2. Anciently the same with merit; desert.

'Tis yet to know,

Which when I know that boasting is an honour,

I shall promulgate, I fetch my life and being

From men of royal siege; and my *demerits*

May speak, unbonnetting, to as proud a fortune

As this that I have reach'd. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

To **DEME'RIT.** *v. a.* [demeriter, French.] To deserve blame or punishment.

**DEME'RS**ED. *adj.* [from *demersus*, of *demergo*, Latin.] Plunged; drowned. *Dict.*

**DEME'RSION.** *n. f.* [demersio, Latin.]

1. A drowning.

2. [In chymistry.] The putting any medicine in a dissolving liquor. *Dict.*

**DEME'SNE.** See **DEMAIN.**

**DEMI.** *inseparable particle.* [demi, Fr. dimidium, Latin.] Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only used in composition; as *demigod*, that is, half human, half divine.

**DEMI-CANNON.** *n. f.* [demi and cannon.]

**DEMI-CANNON Lowest.** A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and six inches diameter. The diameter of the bore is six inches two eighth parts. *Dict.*

**DEMI-CANNON Ordinary.** A great gun six inches four eights diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a shot six inches one sixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight. *Dict.*

**DEMI-CANNON of the greatest Size.** A gun six inches and six eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ball of six inches five eights diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight. *Dict.*

What! this a sleeve? 'Tis like a *demi-cannon*. *Shakespeare. Ten*



# D E M

Ten engines, that shall be of equal force either to a cannon or *demi-cannon*, culverin or *demi-culverin*, may be framed at the same price that one of these will amount to. *Wilkins.*

**DEMI-CULVERIN.** *n. f.* [*demi* and *culverin*.] *Dict.*

**DEMI-CULVERIN of the lowest Size.** A gun four inches two eights diameter in the bore, and ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches diameter, and nine pounds weight. *Dict.*

**DEMI-CULVERIN Ordinary.** A gun four inches four eights diameter in the bore, ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches two eights diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

**DEMI-CULVERIN, elder Sort.** A gun four inches and six eights diameter in the bore, ten foot one third in length. It carries a ball four inches four eight parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Milit. Dict.*

They continue a perpetual volley of *demi-culverins*. *Raleigh.*

The army left two *demi-culverins*, and two other good guns. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

**DEMI-DEVIL.** *n. f.* [*demi* and *devil*.] Partaking of infernal nature; half a devil.

Will you, I pray, demand that *demi-devil*,  
Why he hath thus ensnar'd my soul and body? *Shak. Othel.*

**DEMI-GOD.** *n. f.* [*demi* and *god*.] Partaking of divine nature; half a god; an hero produced by the cohabitation of divinities with mortals.

He took his leave of them, whose eyes bad him farewell with tears, making temples to him as to a *demi-god*. *Sidney.*

Be gods, or angels, *demi-gods*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Transported *demi-gods* stood round,  
And men grew heroes at the sound,  
Enflam'd with glory's charms. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

Nay, half in heaven, except (what's mighty odd)  
A fit of vapours clouds this *demi-god*. *Pope's Epist. of Hor.*

**DEMI-LANCE.** *n. f.* [*demi* and *lance*.] A light lance; a spear; a half-pike.

On their steel'd heads, their *demi-lances* wore  
Small pennons, which their ladies colours bore. *Dryden.*

Light *demi-lances* from afar they throw,  
Fasten'd with leathern thongs to gaul the foe. *Dryden's Æn.*

**DEMI-MAN.** *n. f.* [*demi* and *man*.] Half a man. A term of reproach.

We must adventure this battle, lest we perish by the complaints of this barking *demi-man*. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

**DEMI-WOLF.** *n. f.* [*demi* and *wolf*.] Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and wolf. *Lycisca.*

Spaniels, curs,  
Showghs, water-rugs, and *demi-wolves*, are clefted  
All by the name of dogs. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**DEMI'SE.** *n. f.* [from *demetre*, *demis*, *demise*, French.] Death; decease. It is seldom used but in formal and ceremonious language.

About a month before the *demise* of queen Anne, the author retired. *Swift.*

**To DEMI'SE.** *v. a.* [*demis*, *demise*, French.] To grant at one's death; to grant by will; to bequeath.

My executors shall not have power to *demise* my lands to be purchased. *Swift's Last Will.*

**DEMI'SSION.** *n. f.* [*demissio*, Latin.] Degradation; diminution of dignity; depression.

Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche *demission* of sovereign authority. *L'Estrange.*

**To DEMIT.** *v. a.* [*demitto*, Latin.] To depress; to hang down; to let fall. *Dict.*

When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they presently *demit*, and let fall the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

**DEMO'CRACY.** *n. f.* [*δημοκρατία*.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the sovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the collective body of the people.

While many of the servants, by industry and virtue, arrive at riches and esteem, then the nature of the government inclines to a *democracy*. *Temple.*

The majority having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing those laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*. *Locke.*

**DEMOCRATICAL.** *adj.* [from *democracy*.] Pertaining to a popular government; popular.

They are still within the line of vulgarity, and are *democratical* enemies to truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 3.*

As the government of England has a mixture of *democratical* in it, so the right of inventing political lyes, is partly in the people. *Arbuthnot.*

**To DEMOLISH.** *v. a.* [*demolir*, French; *demolior*, Latin.]

1. To throw down buildings; to raze; to destroy.

I expected the fabrick of my book would long since have been *demolished*, and laid even with the ground. *Tillotson, Pref.*

Red lightning play'd along the firmament,  
And their *demolish'd* works to pieces rent. *Dryden's Ovid.*

# D E M

**DEMO'LISHER.** *n. f.* [from *demolish*.] One that throws down buildings; a destroyer; a layer waste.

**DEMOLITION.** *n. f.* [from *demolish*.] The act of overthrowing or demolishing buildings; destruction.

Two gentlemen should have the direction in the *demolition* of Dunkirk. *Swift.*

**DEMON.** *n. f.* [*dæmon*, Latin; *δαίμων*.] A spirit; generally an evil spirit; a devil.

I felt him strike, and now I see him fly:  
Curs'd *demon*! O for ever broken lie  
Those fatal shafts, by which I inward bleed. *Prior.*

**DEMONI'ACAL.** } *adj.* [from *demon*.]  
**DEMONI'ACK.** }

1. Belonging to the devil; devilish.

He, all unarm'd,  
Shall chafe thee with the terror of his voice  
From thy *demoniack* holds, possession foul. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

2. Influenced by the devil; produced by diabolical possession.

*Demoniack* phrensy, moping melancholy. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

**DEMONI'ACK.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] One possessed by the devil; one whose mind is disturbed and agitated by the power of wicked and unclean spirits.

Those lunaticks and *demoniacks* that were restored to their right mind, were such as fought after him, and believed in him. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**DEMON'NIAN.** *adj.* [from *demon*.] Devilish; of the nature of devils.

*Demonian* spirits now, from the element  
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier called  
Pow'rs of fire, air, water, and earth beneath. *Parad. Reg.*

**DEMONO'CRACY.** *n. f.* [*δαίμων* and *κρατία*.] The power of the devil. *Dict.*

**DEMONO'LATRY.** *n. f.* [*δαίμων* and *λατρεία*.] The worship of the devil. *Dict.*

**DEMONO'LOGY.** *n. f.* [*δαίμων* and *λόγος*.] Discourse of the nature of devils. Thus king James entitled his book concerning witches.

**DEMON'STABLE.** *adj.* [*demonstrabilis*, Lat.] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that which may be made not only probable, but evident.

The grand articles of our belief are as *demonstrable* as geometry. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 24.*

**DEMON'STRABLY.** *adv.* [from *demonstrable*.] In such a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond possibility of contradiction.

He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law, in those cases that *demonstrably* concerned the publick peace. *Cl.*

**To DEMONSTRATE.** *v. a.* [*demonstro*, Latin.] To prove with the highest degree of certainty; to prove in such a manner as reduces the contrary position to evident absurdity.

We cannot *demonstrate* these things so, as to shew that the contrary often involves a contradiction. *Tillotson, Pref.*

**DEMONSTRATION.** *n. f.* [*demonstratio*, Latin.]

1. The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence; the strongest degree of proof; such proof as not only evinces the position proved to be true, but shews the contrary position to be absurd and impossible.

What appeareth to be true by strong and invincible *demonstration*, such as wherein it is not by any way possible to be deceived, thereunto the mind doth necessarily assent. *Hooker.*

Where the agreement or disagreement of any thing is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called *demonstration*. *Locke.*

2. Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.

Which way soever we turn ourselves, we are encountered with clear evidences and sensible *demonstrations* of a Deity. *Till.*

**DEMONSTRATIVE.** *adj.* [*demonstrativus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; certain.

An argument necessary and *demonstrative*, is such as, being proposed unto any man, and understood, the man cannot chuse but inwardly yield. *Hooker, Pref.*

2. Having the power of expressing clearly and certainly.

Painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the need which they have of *demonstrative* figures, which often give more light to the understanding than the clearest discourses we can make. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**DEMONSTRATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *demonstrative*.]

1. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted.

No man, in matters of this life, requires an assurance either of the good which he designs, or of the evil which he avoids, from arguments *demonstratively* certain. *South's Sermons.*

First, I *demonstratively* prove,  
That feet were only made to move. *Prior.*

2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

*Demonstratively* understanding the simplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it. *Brown.*

**DEMONSTRATOR.** *n. f.* [from *demonstrate*.] One that proves; one that teaches; one that demonstrates.

**DEMONSTRATORY.** *adj.* [from *demonstrate*.] Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMU'LCENT.



# DEM

**DEMU'LCENT**. *adj.* [*demulcens*, Latin.] Softening; mollifying; assuasive.

Pease, being deprived of any aromatick parts, are mild and *demulcent* in the highest degree; but being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when dissolved by digestion. *Arbutnot.*

**To DEMU'R**. *v. n.* [*demeurer*, French; *dimorare*, Italian; *demorari*, Latin.]

1. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. See **DEMURRER**.

To this plea the plaintiff *demurred*. *Walton's Angler.*

2. To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination; to hesitate; to delay the conclusion of an affair.

Upon this rub the English ambassadours thought fit to *demur*, and so sent into England to receive directions from the lords of the council. *Hayward.*

Running into demands, they expect from us a sudden resolution in things, wherein the devil of Delphos would *demur*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 3.*

He must be of a very sluggish or querulous humour, that shall *demur* upon setting out, or demand higher encouragements than the hope of heaven. *Decay of Piety.*

News of my death from rumour he receiv'd,  
And what he wish'd, he easily believ'd;  
But long *demurr'd*, though from my hand he knew  
I liv'd, so loth he was to think it true. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

3. To doubt; to have scruples or difficulties; to deliberate.  
There is something in our composition, that thinks and apprehends, and reflects and deliberates, determines and doubts, consents and denies; that wills and *demurs*, and resolves and chuses, and rejects. *Bentley.*

**To DEMU'R**. *v. a.* To doubt of.

The latter I *demur*; for in their looks

Much reason, and in their actions, oft appears. *Milt. P. L.*

**DEMU'R**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Doubt; hesitation; suspense of opinion.

O progeny of heav'n, empyreal thrones!

With reason hath deep silence and *demur*

Seiz'd us, though undismay'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

Certainly the highest and dearest concerns of a temporal life are infinitely less valuable than those of an eternal; and consequently ought, without any *demur* at all, to be sacrificed to them, whensoever they come in competition with them. *South.*

All my *demurs* but double his attacks;

At last he whispers, Do, and we go snacks. *Pope's Epistles.*

**DEMU'RE**. *adj.* [*des mœurs*, French.]

1. Sober; decent.

Lo! two most lovely virgins came in place,

With countenance *demure*, and modest grace. *Fairy Queen.*

Come, penfive nun, devout and pure,

Sober, stedfast and *demure*. *Milton.*

2. Grave; affectedly modest: it is now generally taken in a sense of contempt.

After a *demure* travel of regard, I tell them I know my place, as I would they should do theirs. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

There be many wise men, that have secret hearts and transparent countenances; yet this would be done with a *demure* abasing of your eye sometimes. *Bacon, Essay 23.*

A company of mice, peeping out of their holes, spied a cat, that lay and looked so *demure* as if there had been neither life nor soul in her. *L'Estrange.*

So cat, transform'd, sat gravely and *demure*,

'Till mouse appear'd, and thought himself secure. *Dryden.*

Jove sent and found, far in a country scene,

Truth, innocence, good-nature, look serene;

From which ingredients, first, the dext'rous boy

Pick'd the *demure*, the aukward, and the coy. *Swift.*

**To DEMU'RE**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modesty.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,

And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour,

*Demuring* upon me. *Shakesp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

**DEMU'RELY**. *adv.* [from *demure*.] With affected modesty; solemnly; with pretended gravity.

Put on a sober habit,

Talk with respect, and swear but now and then,

Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look *demurely*. *Shakesp.*

Esop's damsel, turned from a cat to a woman, sat very *demurely* at the board's end, 'till a mouse ran before her. *Bacon.*

Next stood hypocrisy with holy leer,

Soft smiling, and *demurely* looking down;

But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. In the following line it is the same with solemnly. *Warb.*

Hark, how the drums *demurely* wake the sleepers! *Shakesp.*

**DEMU'RENESS**. *n. f.* [from *demure*.]

1. Modesty; soberness; gravity of aspect.

Her eyes having in them such a cheerfulness, as nature seemed to smile in them; though her mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty *demureness*, which the more one marked, the more one would judge the poor soul apt to believe. *Sidney.*

2. Affected modesty; pretended gravity.

**DEMU'RRAGE**. *n. f.* [from *demur*.] An allowance made by merchants to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

# DEN

**DEMURRER**. *n. f.* [*demeurer*, French; i. e. *manere in aliquo loco vel morari*.] A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action; for, in every action, the controversy consists either in the fact, or in the law: if in the fact, that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the case plain to the judge, or so hard and rare, as it breedeth just doubt. I call that plain to the judge, wherein he is assured of the law; and in such case the judge, with his associates, proceeds to judgment without farther work. But when it is doubtful to him and his associates, then is there stay made, and a time taken, either for the court to think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or else for all the justices to meet together in the Chequer-chamber, and, upon hearing that which the serjeants can say of both parts, to advise, and set down as law, whatsoever they conclude firm, without farther remedy. *Cowel.*

A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a *demurrer*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**DEN**. *n. f.* [den, Saxon.]

1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a small obliquity, under ground; distinct from a hole, which runs down perpendicularly.

They here dispersed, some in the air, some on the earth, some in the waters, some amongst the minerals, *dens* and caves under the earth. *Hooker, b. i. f. 4.*

2. The cave of a wild beast.

What, shall they seek the lion in his *den*,

And fright him there? *Shakespeare's King John.*

The tyrant's *den*, whose use, though lost to fame,

Was now th' apartment of the royal dame;

The cavern, only to her father known,

By him was to his darling daughter shown. *Dryden's Fables.*

'Tis then the shapeless bear his *den* forsakes;

In woods and fields a wild destruction makes. *Dryd. Virgil.*

3. *Den* may signify either a valley or a woody place; for the Saxon *den* imports both. *Gilson's Camden.*

**DENAY**. *n. f.* [a word formed between *deny* and *nay*.] Denial; refusal.

To her in haste, give her this jewel: say

My love can give no place, bide no *denay*. *Sh. Twel. Night.*

**DENDRO'LOGY**. *n. f.* [*δέσδρον* and *λόγος*.] The natural history of trees.

**DENI'ABLE**. *adj.* [from *deny*.] That which may be denied; that to which one may refuse belief.

The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason. *Brown.*

**DENI'AL**. *n. f.* [from *deny*.]

1. Negation; the contrary to confession.

No man more impudent to deny, where proofs were not manifest; no man more ready to confess, with a repenting manner of aggravating his own evil, where *denial* would but make the fault fouler. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Refusal; the contrary to grant, allowance, or concession.

Here comes your father; never make *denial*:

I must and will have Catharine to my wife. *Shakespeare.*

The *denial* of landing, and hasty warning us away, troubled us much: on the other side, to find people so full of humanity, did comfort us. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

He, at every fresh attempt, is repell'd

With faint *denials*, weaker than before. *Dryden's Ann. Mir.*

3. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil: those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or *denials* of him. *South's Sermons.*

**DENI'ER**. *n. f.* [from *deny*.]

1. A contradictor; an opponent; one that holds the negative of a proposition.

By the word virtue the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the *denier* by the word virtue means only courage, or, at most, our duty towards our neighbour, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God. *Watts's Logick, p. i. c. 6. f. 3.*

2. A disowner; one that does not own or acknowledge.

If it was so fearful when Christ looked his *denier* into repentance, what will it be when he shall look him into destruction. *South's Sermons.*

3. A refuser; one that refuses.

It may be I am esteemed by my *denier*: sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince. *King Charles.*

**DENIE'R**. *n. f.* [from *denarius*, Lat. It is pronounced as *deneer*, in two syllables.] A small denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a sou.

You will not pay for the glasses you have burst?

—No, not a *denier*.

*Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

**To DENIGRATE**. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Latin] To blacken; to make black.

By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are casually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion: thus are charcoals made black by an infection of their own suffitus. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 12.*

Hartshorn, and other white bodies, will be *denigrated* by heat; yet camphire would not at all lose its whiteness. *Boyle.*

**DENIGRA'TION**.



**DENIGRA'TION.** *n. f.* [*denigratio*, Latin.] A blackening, or making black.

These are the advenient and artificial ways of *denigration*, answerably whereto may be the natural progress. *Brown.*

In several instances of *denigration* the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts. *Boyle.*

**DENIZA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *denizen*.] The act of infranchising, or making free.

That the mere Irish were reputed aliens appears by the charters of *denization*, which in all ages were purchased by them.

*Davies on Ireland.*

**DENIZEN.** } *n. f.* [from *dinasiddyn*, a man of the city, or *dis-*  
**DENISON.** } *nesydd*, free of the city, Welsh.] A freeman; one infranchised.

*Denizen* is a British law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here, and retained. *Davies's Preface.*

Thus th' Almighty fire began: ye gods,

Natives, or *denizens*, of blest abodes,

From whence these murmurs?

*Dryden.*

A great many plants will hardly, with nursing, be made to produce their seed out of their native soil; but corn, so necessary for all people, is fitted to grow and to feed as a free *denison* of the world. *Grew's Cosm. b. iii. c. 2.*

He summons straight his *denizens* of air;

The lucid squadrons the sails repair. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

**TO DE'NIZEN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To infranchise; to make free.

Pride, lust, covetize, being several

To these three places, yet all are in all;

Mingled thus, their issue is incestuous;

Falshood is *denizen'd*, virtue is barbarous.

*Donne.*

**TO DENOMINATE.** *v. a.* [*denomino*, Latin.] To name; to give a name to.

Their commendable purpose being not of every one understood, they have been in latter ages construed as though they had superstitiously meant either that those places, which were *denominated* of angels and saints, should serve for the worship of so glorious creatures; or else those glorified creatures for defence, protection, and patronage of such places. *Hooker, b. v.*

Predestination is destructive to all that is established among men, to all that is most precious, to human nature, to the two faculties that *denominate* us men, understanding and will; for what use can we have of our understandings, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? And if we act not voluntarily, what exercise have we of our wills? *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

**DENOMINA'TION.** *n. f.* [*denominatio*, Latin.] A name given to a thing, which commonly marks some principal quality of it.

But is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gauls yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians?

*Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the *denomination* of good or bad; but does not really make or constitute it such. *Dryden's Defence of Dramatick Poesy.*

Philosophy, the great idol of the learned part of the Heathen world, has divided it into many sects and *denominations*; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like. *South.*

All men are sinners: the most righteous among us must confess ourselves to come under that *denomination*. *Rogers.*

**DENO'MINATIVE.** *adj.* [from *denominate*.]

1. That which gives a name; that which confers a distinct appellation.

2. That which obtains a distinct appellation. This would be more analogically *denominable*.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

**DENOMINA'TOR.** *n. f.* [from *denominate*.] The giver of a name; the person or thing that causes an appellation.

Both the seas of one name should have one common *denominator*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**DENOMINA'TOR of a Fraction,** is the number below the line, shewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into: thus in  $\frac{6}{8}$ , 8 the *denominator* shews you, that the integer is supposed to be divided into 8 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 6 shews, that you take 6 of such parts, *i. e.* three quarters of the whole. *Harris.*

When a single broken number or fraction hath for its *denominator* a number consisting of an unit, in the first place towards the left hand, and nothing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

*Denominator* of any proportion, is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent: thus 6 is the *denominator* of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, because 5) 30 (6. This is also called the exponent of the proportion, or ratio. *Harris.*

**DENOTA'TION.** *n. f.* [*denotatio*, Latin.] The act of denoting.

**TO DENO'TE.** *v. a.* [*denoto*, Latin.] To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken; to shew by signs; as, a quick pulse *denotes* a fever.

**TO DENOUNCE.** *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Latin; *denoncer*, French.]

1. To threaten by proclamation.

*VOL. I.*

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. *Deut.*

He of their wicked ways

Shall them admonish, *denouncing* wrath to come

On their impenitence. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 815.*

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and *denounce* war against all that receive them not. *Dec. of Piety.*

2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression.

He ended frowning, and his look *denounc'd*

Desperate revenge, and battle dangerous

To less than gods. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 106.*

The sea grew white; the rolling waves from far,

Like heralds, first *denounce* the watry war.

*Dryden.*

3. To give information against.

Archdeacons ought to propose parts of the New Testament to be learned by heart by inferior clergymen, and *denounce* such as are negligent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**DENOUNCEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *denounce*.] The act of proclaiming any menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation.

False is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curse, My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven: *Brown's Vu. Err.*

**DENO'UNCER.** *n. f.* [from *denounce*.] One that declares some menace.

Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate,

To toll the mournful knell of separation.

*Dryden.*

**DENSE.** *adj.* [*densus*, Latin.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity; having small interstices between the constituent particles.

The cause of cold is the density of the body; for all *dense* bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stone, glass; and they are longer in heating than softer bodies. *Bacon.*

In the air the higher you go, the less it is compressed, and consequently the less *dense* it is; and so the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower part which we breathe.

*Locke.*

**TO DE'NSHIRE.** *v. a.* A barbarous term of husbandry.

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *den-shiring*, that is, *Devenshiring* or *Denbighshiring*, because most used or first invented there. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**DENSITY.** *n. f.* [*densitas*, Latin.] Closeness; compactness; close adhesion, or near approach of parts.

Whilst the densest of metals, gold, if foliated, is transparent, and all metals become transparent, if dissolved in menstruums or vitrified, the opacity of white metals ariseth not from their *density* alone. *Newton's Opticks.*

The air within the vessels being of a less *density*, the outward air would press their sides together; and, being of a greater *density*, would expand them so as to endanger the life of the animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**DENTAL.** *adj.* [*dentalis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.

2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which guttural. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 198.*

The *dental* consonants are easy, therefore let them be next; first the labio-dentals, as also the lingua-dentals. *Holder's Elem.*

**DENTAL.** *n. f.* A small shell-fish.

Two small black and shining pieces, seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a *dental*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**DENTE'LLI.** *n. f.* [Italian.] Modillions.

The modillions, or *dentelli*, make a noble show by graceful projections. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 415.*

**DENTICULA'TION.** *n. f.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.] The state of being set with small teeth.

He omits the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey. *Grew's Musæum.*

**DENTICULATED.** *adj.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.] Set with small teeth.

**DENTIFRICE.** *n. f.* [*dens* and *frico*, Latin.] A powder made to scour the teeth.

Is this grey powder a good *dentifrice*? *Ben. John's Catil.*

The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustick nature: most of them, so ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifrices*. *Grew's Musæum.*

**DENTITION.** *n. f.* [*dentitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breeding the teeth.

2. The time at which childrens teeth are bred.

**TO DENU'DATE.** *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To divest; to strip; to lay naked.

'Till he has *denudated* himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Piety.*

**DENUDA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *denudate*.] The act of stripping, or making naked.

**TO DENU'DE.** *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] To strip; to make naked; to divest.

Not a treaty can be obtained, unless we would *denude* ourself of all force to defend us. *Clarendon, b. vi.*

If in Summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. *Ray on the Creation.*



The eye, with the skin of the eye-lid, is *denuded*, to shew the muscle. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**DENUNCIATION.** *n. f.* [*denunciatio*, Latin.] The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a publick menace.

In a *denunciation* or indictment of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*

Christ tells the Jews, that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins: did they never read those *denunciations*? *Ward.*

Midst of these *denunciations*, and notwithstanding the warning before me, I commit myself to lasting durance. *Congreve.*

**DENUNCIATOR.** *n. f.* [from *denuncio*, Latin.]

1. He that proclaims any threat.
2. He that lays an information against another.

The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgment, as the accuser does. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**TO DENY.** *v. a.* [*denier*, French; *denego*, Latin.]

1. To contradict an accusation; not to confess.
2. To refuse; not to grant.

Sarah *denied*, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid. *Gen.*

My young boy  
Hath an aspect of intercession, which  
Great nature cries—*deny* not. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Ah, charming fair, said I,  
How long can you my bliss and your's *deny*? *Dryden.*

3. To abnegate; to disown.

It shall be therefore a witness unto you, lest you *deny* your God. *Josh. xxiv. 27.*

4. To renounce; to disregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

The best sign and fruit of *denying* ourselves, is mercy to others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

When St. Paul says, if in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable: he considers Christians as *denying* themselves in the pleasures of this world, for the sake of Christ. *Atterbury's Sermons, Pref.*

**TO DEOBSTRUCT.** *v. a.* [*deobstruo*, Latin.] To clear from impediments; to free from such things as hinder a passage.

It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for *deobstructing* the pores of the body. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

Such as carry off the faeces and mucus, *deobstruct* the mouth of the lacteals, so as the chyle may have a free passage into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**DEOBSTRUENT.** *n. f.* [*deobstruens*, Latin.] A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities, or to open by any means the animal passages.

All fopes are attenuating and *deobstruent*, resolving viscid substances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**DEODAND.** *n. f.* [*deo dandum*, Latin.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature; as, if a horse should strike his keeper, and so kill him; if a man, in driving a cart, and endeavouring to rectify something about it, should fall so as the cart-wheels, by running over him, should press him to death; if one should be felling a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree were near falling, to look to themselves, and any of them should nevertheless be slain by the fall of the tree; in these cases the horse, the cart-wheel, cart and horses, and the tree, are to be given to God; that is, sold and distributed to the poor, for an expiation of this dreadful event, though occasioned by unreasonable, senseless, and dead creatures: and though this be given to God, yet is it forfeited to the king by law, as executor in this case, to see the price of these distributed to the poor. *Cowel.*

**TO DEOPPILATE.** *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, Latin.] To deobstruct; to clear a passage; to free from obstructions.

**DEOPPILATION.** *n. f.* [from *deoppilate*.] The act of clearing obstructions; the removal of whatever obstructs the vital passages.

Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in *deoppilations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 21.*

**DEOPPILATIVE.** *adj.* [from *deoppilate*.] Deobstruent.

A physician prescribed him a *deoppilative* and purgative apozem. *Harvey on Consumption.*

**DEOSCUATION.** *n. f.* [*deosculatio*, Latin.] The act of kissing.

We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz. processions, genuflections, thurifications and *deosculations*. *Stillingsfleet.*

**TO DEPAINT.** *v. a.* [*depeint*, French.]

1. To picture; to describe by colours; to paint; to shew by a painted resemblance.

He did unwilling worship to the saint,  
That on his shield *depainted* he did see. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

2. To describe.

Such ladies fair would I *depaint*  
In roundelay, or sonnet quaint. *Gay's Pastorals.*

**TO DEPART.** *v. n.* [*depart*, French.]

1. To go away from a place.

When the people *departed* away, Susanna went into her garden. *Susan. vii.*

He said unto him, go in peace; so he *departed* from him a little way. *2 Kings v. 19.*

They *departed* quickly from the sepulchre, with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his disciples word. *Mat. xxviii.*

He, which hath no stomach to this fight,  
Let him *depart*; his passport shall be made. *Shak. Henry V.*

Barbarossa stayed his course, and returned to Castronovum, whence, better appeased with presents, he *departed* out of that bay. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

And could'st thou leave me, cruel, thus alone;  
Not one kind kiss from a *departing* son!  
No look, no last adieu! *Dryden's Aeneis.*

2. To desist from a practice.

He cleaved unto the fins of Jeroboam, he *departed* not therefrom. *2 Kings iii. 3.*

3. To be lost; to perish.

The good *departed* away, and the evil abode still. *2 Esd. iii.*

4. To desert; to revolt; to fall away; to apostatise.

In transgressing and lying against the Lord, and *departing* away from our God. *Is. lix. 13.*

5. To desist from a resolution or opinion.

His majesty prevailed not with any of them to *depart* from the most unreasonable of all their demands. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

6. To dye; to de cease; to leave the world.

As her soul was in *departing*; for she died. *Gen. iii. 5. 18.*

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. *Lu. xxix.*

As you wish Christian peace to souls *departed*,  
Stand these poor people's friend. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

**TO DEPART.** *v. a.* To quit; to leave; to retire from.

You have had dispatch in private by the consul;  
You are will'd by him this evening  
To *depart* Rome. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

**TO DEPART.** *v. a.* [*partir*, French; *partior*, Latin.] To divide; to separate.

**DEPART.** *n. f.* [*depart*, French.]

1. The act of going away.

I had in charge, at my *depart* from France,  
To marry princess Marg'ret. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

2. Death.

When your brave father breath'd his latest gasp,  
Tidings, as swiftly as the post could run,  
Were brought me of your loss and his *depart*. *Shak. H. VI.*

3. [With chymists.] An operation so named, because the particles of silver are *departed* or divided from gold, or other metal, when they were before melted together in the same mass, and could not be separated any other way. *Diet.*

**DEPARTER.** *n. f.* [from *depart*.] One that refines metals by separation.

**DEPARTMENT.** *n. f.* [*departement*, French.] Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person.

The Roman fleets, during their command at sea, had their several stations and *departments*: the most considerable was the Alexandrian fleet, and the second was the African. *Arbuthnot.*

**DEPARTURE.** *n. f.* [from *depart*.]

1. A going away.

For thee, fellow,  
Who needs must know of her *departure*, and  
Do'st seem so ignorant, we'll force it from thee  
By a sharp torture. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

What besides  
Of sorrow, and dejection, and despair,  
Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring,  
*Departure* from this happy place. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

2. Death; de cease; the act of leaving the present state of existence.

Happy was their good prince in his timely *departure*, which barred him from the knowledge of his son's miseries. *Sidney.*

They were seen not only all the while our Saviour was upon earth, but survived after his *departure* out of this world. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

3. A forsaking; an abandoning.

The fear of the Lord, and *departure* from evil, are phrases of like importance. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

**DEPA'CENT.** *adj.* [*depa'scens*, Latin.] Feeding greedily.

**TO DEPA'STURE.** *v. a.* [from *depa'scor*, Latin.] To eat up; to consume by feeding upon it.

They keep their cattle, and live themselves in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *depa'stured* the former. *Spenser's Ireland.*

**TO DEPAUPERATE.** *v. a.* [*depaupero*, Lat.] To make poor; to impoverish; to consume.

Liming does not *depauperate*; the ground will last long, and bear large grain. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**DEPE'CTIBLE.** *adj.* [from *depe'cto*, Latin.] Tough; clammy; tenacious.

It may be also, that some bodies have a kind of lentor, and are of a more *depe'ctible* nature than oil; as we see it evident in coloration; for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of brasil or wine. *Bacon's Nat. H.*



To DEPE'INCT. *v. a.* [*depeindre*, French.] To depaint; to paint; to describe in colours. A word of *Spenser*.

The red rose meddled with the white y fere,

In either cheek *depeincten* lively here. *Spenser's Pastorals*.

To DEPEND. *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Latin.]

1. To hang from.

From the frozen beard

Long icicles *depend*, and crackling sounds are heard. *Dryden*.

From gilded roofs *depending* lamps display

Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

There is a chain let down from Jove,

So strong, that from the lower end,

They say, all human things *depend*.

*Swift.*

The direful monster was afar descry'd

Two bleeding babes *depending* at her side. *Pope's Statius*.

2. To be in a state of servitude or expectation; to live subject to the will of others; to retain to others.

We work by wit, and not by witchcraft;

And wit *depends* on dilatory time. *Shakespeare's Othello*.

Never be without money, nor *depend* upon the curtesy of others, which may fail at a pinch. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.

3. To be in suspense; to be yet undetermined.

By no means be you persuaded to interpose yourself in any cause *depending*, or like to be *depending* in any court of justice. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.

The judge corrupt, the long *depending* cause,

And doubtful issue of misconstru'd laws.

*Prior.*

4. To DEPEND upon. To rely on; to trust to; to rest upon with confidence; to be certain of.

He resolved no more to *depend upon* the one, or to provoke the other. *Clarendon*.

But if you're rough, and use him like a dog,

*Depend upon* it—he'll remain incog. *Addison's Drum. Prol.*

I am a stranger to your characters, further than as common fame reports them, which is not to be *depended upon*. *Swift*.

5. To be in a state of dependance; to be at the discretion of others.

Be then desir'd

Of fifty to disquantity your train;

And the remainders, that shall still *depend*,

To be such men as may besort your age. *Shakesp. K. Lear*.

6. To rest upon any thing as its cause.

The peace and happiness of a society *depend* on the justice and fidelity, the temperance and charity of its members. *Rogers*.

DEPENDANCE. } *n. f.* [from *depend*.]

DEPENDANCY. }

1. The state of hanging down from a supporter.

2. Something hanging upon another.

On a neighb'ring tree descending light,

Like a large cluster of black grapes they show,

And make a large *dependance* from the bough. *Dryd. Virgil*.

3. Concatination; connexion; relation of one thing to another.

In all sorts of reasoning, the connexion and *dependance* of ideas should be followed, 'till the mind is brought to the source on which it bottoms. *Locke*.

4. State of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another.

Every moment we feel our *dependance* upon God, and find that we can neither be happy without him, nor think ourselves so. *Tillotson, Sermon 1*.

5. The things or persons of which any man has the dominion or disposal.

Never was there a prince bereaved of his *dependancies* by his council, except where there hath been either an over-greatness in one counsellor, or an over-strict combination in divers. *Bacon, Essay 21*.

The second natural division of power, is of such men who have acquired large possessions, and consequently *dependancies*; or descend from ancestors, who have left them great inheritances. *Swift on the Dissentions in Athens and Rome*.

6. Reliance; trust; confidence.

Their *dependencies* on him were drowned in this conceit:

*Hooker, b. i. f. 4.*

They slept in peace by night,

Secure of bread, as of returning light;

And with such firm *dependance* on the day,

That need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray. *Dryden*.

7. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else.

Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as *dependencies* on, or affections of substances; such are the ideas signified by the words triangle, gratitude, murder. *Locke*.

DEPENDANT. *adj.* [from *depend*.]

1. In the power of another.

On God, as the most high, all inferior causes in the world are *dependant*. *Hooker, b. v. f. 23*.

DEPENDANT. *n. f.* [from *depend*.] One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another; a retainer.

A great abatement of kindness appears as well in the gene-

ral *dependants*, as in the duke himself also, and your daughter.

*Shakespeare's King Lear*.

For a fix-clerk a person recommended a *dependant* upon him, who paid six thousand pounds ready money. *Clarendon*.

His *dependants* shall quickly become his proselytes. *South*.

DEPENDENCE. } *n. f.* [from *depend*, Latin. This word, with DEPENDENCY. } many others of the same termination, are indifferently written with *ance* or *ence*, *ancy* or *ency*, as the authors intended to derive them from the Latin or French.]

1. A thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another.

We invade the rights of our neighbours, not upon account of covetousness, but of dominion, that we may create *dependencies*. *Collier on Pride*.

2. State of being subordinate, or subject in some degree to the discretion of another; the contrary to sovereignty.

Let me report to him

Your sweet *dependency*, and you shall find

A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness,

Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra*:

At their setting out they must have their commission, or letters patents from the king, that so they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England. *Bacon to Villiers*.

3. That which is not principal; that which is subordinate.

We speak of the sublunary worlds, this earth, and its *dependencies*, which rose out of a chaos about six thousand years ago. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

4. Concatination; connexion; rise of consequents from premises.

Her madness hath the oddest frame of sense;

Such a *dependency* of thing on thing,

As e'er I heard in madness. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure*.

5. Relation of any thing to another, as of an effect to its cause.

I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the *dependence* of one thing upon another in the visible creation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

6. Trust; reliance; confidence.

The expectation of the performance of our desire, is that we call *dependence* upon him for help and assistance. *Stillingsfleet*.

DEPENDENT. *adj.* [*dependens*, Latin. This, as many other words of like termination, are written with *ent* or *ant*, as they are supposed to flow from the Latin or French.] Hanging down.

None may wear this furr but princes; and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, marquises, and earls, which they must not exceed in lining their caps therewith. In the time of Charles the Great, and long since, the whole furs in the tails were *dependent*; but now that fashion is left, and the spots only worn, without the tails. *Peacham on Blazoning*.

DEPENDENT. *n. f.* [from *dependens*, Latin.] One subordinate; one at the discretion or disposal of another.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the *dependents* of his providence. *Rogers's Sermons*.

DEPENDER. *n. f.* [from *depend*.] A dependant; one that relies on the kindness or power of another.

What shalt thou expect,

To be *depend* on a thing that leans? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

DEPERD'ITION. *n. f.* [from *deperditus*, Latin.] Loss; destruction.

It may be unjust to place all efficacy of gold in the non-omission of weights, or *deperdition* of any ponderous particles. *Brown*.

DEPHLEGMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *dephlegm*.] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation, 'till it is at length left all behind. *Quincy*.

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation*; for some liquors contain also an unsuspected quantity of small corpuscles, of somewhat an earthy nature, which, being associated with the saline ones, do clog and blunt them, and thereby weaken their activity. *Boyle*.

To DEPHLEG'M. } *v. a.* [*dephlegmo*, low Latin.] To

To DEPHLEG'MATE. } clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully *dephlegmed* it. *Boyle*.

DEPHLEG'MEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *dephlegm*.] The quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the *dephlegmedness* of the latter, that it is scarce possible to determine generally and exactly what quantity of each ought to be taken. *Boyle*.

To DEPI'CT. *v. a.* [*depingo depictum*, Latin.]

1. To paint; to portray; to represent in colours.

The cowards of Lacedemon *depicted* upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. *Taylor's Worthy Comm*.

2. To describe; to represent an action to the mind.

When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly *depicted*, every object and every occurrence are so presented to your view, that while you read, you seem indeed to see them. *Felton*.

DEPI'LATORY. *n. f.* [*de* and *pilus*, Latin.] An application used to take away hair.

DE'PILOUS. *adj.* [*de* and *pilus*, Latin.] Without hair.

This



This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped, corticated and *deplous*; that is, without wool, furr, or hair. *Brown.*

**DEPLANTA'TION.** *n. f.* [*deplanto*, Latin.] The act of taking plants up from the bed. *Dict.*

**DEPLE'TION.** *n. f.* [*depleo depletus*, Lat.] The act of emptying. Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because *depletion* of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. *Arbuthn.*

**DEPLO'RABLE.** *adj.* [from *deploro*, Latin.]

1. Lamentable; that which demands or causes lamentation; dismal; sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless. This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Clarendon*, b. viii. The bill of all weapons gives the most ghastly and *deplorable* wounds. *Temple.* It will be considered in how *deplorable* a state learning lies in that kingdom. *Swift's Vindication of Isaac Bickerstaff.*
2. It is sometimes in a more lax and jocular sense, used for contemptible; despicable: as, *deplorable* nonsense; *deplorable* stupidity.

**DEPLO'RABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *deplorable*.] The state of being deplorable; misery; hopelessness. *Dict.*

**DEPLO'RABLY.** *adv.* [from *deplorable*.] Lamentably; miserably; hopelessly. Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, God knows, they are *deplorably* strangers to them. *South.*

**DEPLO'RATE.** *adj.* [*deploratus*, Lat.] Lamentable; hopeless. The case is then most *deplorate* when reward goes over to the wrong side, and when interest shall be made the text and the measure. *L'Estrange*, *Fab.* 30.

**DEPLORA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *deploro*.] The act of deploring, or of lamenting.

**To DEPLO'RE.** *v. a.* [*deploro*, Latin.] To lament; to bewail; to wail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow. But chaste Diana, who his death *deplor'd*, With Æsculapian herbs his life restor'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

**DEPLO'RER.** *n. f.* [from *deploro*.] A lamenter; a mourner; one that laments.

**DEPLUMA'TION.** *n. f.* [*deplumatio*, Latin.]

1. A pluming; or plucking off the feathers.
2. [In surgery.] A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eye-brows. *Phillips.*

**To DEPLU'ME.** *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Latin.] To strip of its feathers.

**To DEPONE.** *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down as a pledge or security.
2. To risque upon the success of an adventure. On this I would *depone* As much, as any cause I've known. *Hudibras.*

**DEPO'NENT.** *n. f.* [from *depono*, Latin.]

1. One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence; a witness.
2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*, and generally signify action only; as *fateor*; I confess. *Clark's Latin Grammar.*

**To DEPO'PULATE.** *v. a.* [*depopulo*, Latin.] To unpeople; to lay waste; to destroy inhabited countries. Where is this viper, That would *depopulate* the city, and Be every man himself? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.* He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and *depopulate*, contrary to the laws both of war and peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.* A land exhausted to the last remains, *Depopulated* towns, and driven plains. *Dryden's Æn.* Grim death, in different shapes, *Depopulates* the nations, thousands fall His victims. *Phillips.*

**DEPOPULA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *depopulate*.] The act of unpeopling; havock; waste; destruction of mankind. How did'st thou grieve then, Adam! to behold The end of all thy off-spring, end so sad, *Depopulation!* Thee another flood, Of tears and sorrow a flood, thee also drown'd, And sunk thee as thy sons *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi. Remote thou hear'st the dire effect of war, *Depopulation.* *Phillips.*

**DEPOPULA'TOR.** *n. f.* [from *depopulate*.] A dispeopler; a destroyer of mankind; a waster of inhabited countries.

**To DEPORT.** *v. a.* [*deporter*, French.] To carry; to demean; to behave: it is used only with the reciprocal pronoun. Let an ambassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

**DEPO'RT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment. She Delia's self In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like *deport.* *Milt. Parad. L. st.* Of middle age one rising, eminent In wise *deport*, spake much of right and wrong. *Milton.*

**DEPORTA'TION.** *n. f.* [*deportatio*, Latin.] Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to change the place of residence.

2. Exile in general. An abjuration, which is a *deportation* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**DEPO'RTMENT.** *n. f.* [*deportement*, French.]

1. Conduct; management; manner of acting. I will but sweep the way with a few notes, touching the duke's own *deportment* in that island. *Wotton.*
2. Demeanour; behaviour. The coldness of his temper, and the gravity of his *deportment*, carried him safe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great station. *Swift.*

**To DEPOSE.** *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall. Its shores are neither advanced one jot further into the sea, nor its surface raised by additional mud *deposed* upon it by the yearly inundations of the Nile. *Woodward's Nat. History.*
2. To degrade from a throne or high station. First, of the king: what shall of him become? —The duke yet lives that Henry shall *depose.* *Shak. H. VI.* May your sick fame still languish 'till it die; Then, as the greatest curse that I can give, Unpity'd, be *depos'd*, and after live. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.* *Deposed* consuls, and captive princes, might have preceded him. *Tatler*, N<sup>o</sup>. 53.
3. To take away; to divest; to strip off. You may my glory and my state *depose*, But not my griefs; still am I king of those. *Shak. Rich. III.*
4. To give testimony; to attest. 'Twas he that made you to *depose*; Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. *Shak. Hen. VI.* It was usual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tothill-street, to *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the North, or other remote part of the realm. *Bacon.*
5. To examine any one on his oath. Not now in use. According to our law, *Depose* him in the justice of his cause. *Shakesf. Richard III.*

**To DEPOSE.** *v. n.* To bear witness. Love straight stood up and *deposed*, a lie could not come from the mouth of Zelmane. *Sidney*, b. ii.

**DEPO'SITARY.** *n. f.* [*depositarius*, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in trust. I gave you all. —And in good time you gave it. —Made you my guardians, my *depositories*; But kept a reservation to be follow'd With such a number. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**To DEPO'SITE.** *v. a.* [*depositum*, Latin.]

1. To lay up; to lodge in any place. The eagle got leave here to *deposit* her eggs. *L'Estrange.* Dryden wants a poor square foot of stone, to shew where the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are *deposited.* *Garth.* When vessels were open, and the insects had free access to the aliment within them, Redi diligently observed, that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and feed, and *deposit* their eggs there, which they would readily do in all putrefaction. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. To lay up as a pledge, or security.
3. To place at interest. God commands us to return as to him, to the poor, his gifts, out of mere duty and thankfulness; not to *deposit* them with him, in hopes of meriting by them. *Sprat.*
4. To lay aside. The difficulty will be to persuade the *depositing* of those lusts, which have, by I know not what fascination, so endeared themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

**DEPO'SITE.** *n. f.* [*depositum*, Latin.]

1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another.
2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a security.
3. The state of a thing pawned or pledged. They had since *Marseilles*, and fairly left it: they had the other day the *Valtoline*, and now have put it in *deposite.* *Bacon.*

**DEPOSITION.** *n. f.* [from *depositio*, Latin.]

1. The act of giving publick testimony. A witness is obliged to swear, otherwise his *deposition* is not valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
2. The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.
3. [In canon law.] Deposition properly signifies a solemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**DEPO'SITORY.** *n. f.* [from *deposite*.] The place where any thing is lodged. *Depository* is properly used of persons, and *depository* of places; but in the following example they are confounded. The Jews themselves are the *depositories* of all the prophecies which tend to their own confusion. *Addison.*

**DEPRAVA'TION.** *n. f.* [*depravatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption. The three forms of government have their several *perfections*, and are subject to their several *depravations*: however, few states are ruined by defect in their institution, but generally by corruption of manners. *Swift.*
2. The



2. The state of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.

We have a catalogue of the blackest sins that human nature, in its highest *depravation*, is capable of committing. *South.*

3. Defamation; censure: a sense not now in use.

Stubborn criticks are apt, without a theme

For *depravation*, to square all the sex. *Shakesf. Troil. and Cress.*

To DEPRA'VE. *v. a.* [*depravo*, Latin.] To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of Infidels to abolish, and the fraudulence of hereticks always to *deprave* the same.

*Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

Who lives that's not *depraved*, or *depraves*? *Shakesf. Timon.*

But from me what can proceed,

But all corrupt; both mind and will *deprav'd*. *Milt. P. Lost.*

A taste which plenty does *deprave*,

Loaths lawful good, and lawless ill does crave. *Dryden.*

DEPRA'VEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated state.

What sins do you mean? Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond's Pr. Catech.*

DEPRA'VEMENT. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] A vitiated state; corruption.

He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy. *Brown.*

DEPRA'VER. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] A corrupter; he that causes depravity.

DEPRA'VITY. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; a vitiated state.

To DE'PRECATE. *v. n.* [*deprecor*, Latin.]

1. To pray earnestly.
2. To request; to petition.
3. To ask pardon for.

*Dict.*

*Dict.*

*Dict.*

To DE'PRECATE. *v. a.*

1. To implore mercy of.

At length he sets

Those darts, whose points make gods adore

His might, and *deprecate* his pow'r.

*Prior.*

2. To avert; to remove; to turn away.
3. To beg off; to pray deliverance from.

In *deprecating* of evil, we make an humble acknowledgment of guilt, and of God's justice in chastising, as well as clemency, in sparing the guilty. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. iii. c. 6.*

Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are easily persuaded to *deprecate* from themselves. *Rogers, Sermon ii.*

The judgments which we would *deprecate*, are not removed. *Smalridge.*

The Italian entered them in his prayer: amongst the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have *deprecated* greater evils. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

DEPRECA'TION. *n. f.* [*deprecatio*, Latin.]

1. Intreaty; petitioning.
2. An excusing; a begging pardon for.
3. Prayer against evil.

I, with leave of speech implor'd,

And humble *deprecaton*, thus reply'd. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other. *Brown.*

DEPRECA'TIVE. } *adj.* [from *deprecate*.] That serves to de-

DEPRECA'TORY. } precate; excusive; apologizing.

Bishop Fox understanding that the Scottish king was still discontent, being troubled that the occasion of breaking of the truce should grow from his men, sent many humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottish king to appease him. *Bacon.*

DEPRECA'TOR. *n. f.* [*deprecator*, Latin.]

1. One that sues for another; an intercessor; a solicitor. *Dict.*
2. An excuser.

To DEPRE'CIATE. *v. a.* [*depreciare*, Latin.]

1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.
2. To undervalue.

They presumed upon that mercy, which, in all their conversations, they endeavour to *depreciate* and misrepresent. *Add.*

As there are none more ambitious of fame, than those who are coiners in poetry, it is very natural for such as have not succeeded in it to *depreciate* the works of those who have. *Spect.*

To DE'PREDATE. *v. a.* [*deprædari*, Latin.]

1. To rob; to pillage.
2. To spoil; to devour.

It maketh the substance of the body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 299.*

DEPREDA'TION. *n. f.* [*deprædatio*, Latin.]

1. A robbing; a spoiling.

Commissioners were appointed to determine all matters of piracy and *depredations* between the subjects of both kingdoms. *Hayward.*

The land had never been before so free from robberies and *depredations* as through his reign. *Wotton.*

2. Voracity; waste.

The speedy *depredation* of air upon watry moisture, and

VOL. I.

version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible than in the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour from glais, or the blade of a sword, or any such polished body. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 91.*

DEPREDA'TOR. *n. f.* [*deprædator*, Lat.] A robber; a devourer.

It is reported, that the shrub called our Lady's Seal, which is a kind of briony, and coleworts, set near together, one or both will die: the cause is, for that they be both great *depredators* of the earth, and one of them starveth the other. *Bacon.*

We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books; these we call *depredators*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

To DEPREHEND. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact.

That wretched creature, being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 11.*

Who can believe men upon their own authority, that are once *deprehended* in so gross and impious an imposture. *More.*

2. To discover; to find out a thing; to come to the knowledge or understanding of.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do so great effects, have not been observed at all, because they are invisible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 98.*

DEPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *deprehend*.]

1. That may be caught.
2. That may be apprehended, conceived, or understood. *Dict.*

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *n. f.*

1. Capableness of being caught.
2. Intelligibleness; easiness to be understood.

DEPREHE'NSION. *n. f.* [*deprehensio*, Latin.]

1. A catching or taking unawares.
2. A discovery.

To DEPRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *depressus*, of *deprimo*, Latin.]

1. To press or thrust down.
2. To let fall; to let down.

The same thing I have tried by letting a globe rest, and raising or *depressing* the eye, or otherwise moving it to make the angle of a just magnitude. *Newton's Opt.*

3. To humble; to deject; to sink.

Others *depress* their own minds, despond at the first difficulty, and conclude that the making any progress in knowledge is above their capacities. *Locke.*

If we consider how often it breaks the gloom, which is apt to *depress* the mind, with transient unexpected gleams of joy, one would take care not to grow too wise for so great a pleasure of life. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 249.*

Passion can *depress* or raise

The heavenly, as the human mind.

*Prior.*

DEPRE'SSION. *n. f.* [*depressio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pressing down.
2. The sinking or falling in of a surface.

The beams of light are such subtile bodies, that, in respect of them, even surfaces that are sensibly smooth, are not exactly so: they have their own degree of roughness, consisting of little protuberances and *depressions*; and consequently such inequalities may suffice to give bodies different colours, as we see in marble that appears white or black, or red or blue, even when most carefully polished. *Boyle on Colours.*

If the bone be much *depressed*, and the fissure considerably large, it is then at your choice, whether you will enlarge that fissure, or continue it for the evacuation of the matter, and forbear the use of the trapan; not doubting but a small *depression* of the bone will either rise, or cast off, by the benefit of nature. *Wise's Surgery.*

3. The act of humbling; abasement.

*Depression* of the nobility may make a king more absolute, but less safe. *Bacon's Ornam. Ration. 28.*

DEPRE'SSION of an Equation [in algebra], is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms by division. *Dict.*

DEPRE'SSION of a Star [with astronomers], is the distance of a star from the horizon below, and is measured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon. *Dict.*

DEPRE'SSOR. *n. f.* [*depressor*, Latin.]

1. He that keeps or presses down.
2. An oppressor.

DEPRE'SSOR. [In anatomy.] A term given to several muscles of the body, whose action is to depress the parts to which they adhere.

DEPRIMENT. *adj.* [from *deprimens*, of *deprimo*, Latin.] An epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its use being to pull it downwards. *Phillips.*

All I shall farther take notice of, shall be only the exquisite equilibration of all opposite and antagonist muscles, affected partly by the natural posture of the body and the eye, which is the case of the attollent and *depriment* muscles. *Derham.*

DEPRIVA'TION. *n. f.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.

Fools whose end is destruction, and eternal deprivation of being. *Bentley.*

DEPRIVA'TION



# DEP

**DEPRIVATION** [in law], is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar or prebend, is deprived, or deposed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. *Phillips.*

**To DEPRIVE.** *v. a.* [from *de* and *privo*, Latin.]

1. To bereave one of a thing; to take it away from him.  
God hath *deprived* her of wisdom, neither hath he imparted to her understanding. *Job xxxix. 17.*

He lamented the loss of an excellent servant, and the horrid manner in which he had been *deprived* of him. *Clarendon.*

Now wretched Oedipus, *depriv'd* of sight,  
Led a long death in everlasting night. *Pope's Statius.*

2. To hinder; to debar from.

From his face I shall be hid, *depriv'd*  
His blessed count'nance. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

The ghosts rejected, are th' unhappy crew  
*Depriv'd* of sepulchres, and fun'ral due. *Dryden's Æn. vi.*

3. To release; to free from.

Most happy he,  
Whose least delight sufficeth to *deprive*  
Remembrance of all pains which him oppress. *Spenser.*

4. To put out of an office.

A minister, *deprived* for inconformity, said, that if they *deprived* him it should cost an hundred mens lives. *Bacon.*

**DEPTH.** *n. f.* [from *deep*, of *diep*, Dutch.]

1. Deepness; the measure of any thing from the surface downwards.

As for men, although they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water, yet that inundation had a long continuance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

We have large and deep caves of several *depths*: the deepest are sunk six hundred fathoms. *Bacon.*

The left to that unhappy region tends,  
Which to the *depth* of Tartarus descends. *Dryden's Æn.*

For though, in nature, *depth* and height  
Are equally held infinite,  
In poetry the height we know  
'Tis only infinite below. *Swift.*

2. Deep place; not a shoal.

The false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,  
And seamen with dissembled *depths* betray. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

3. The abyss; a gulph of infinite profundity.

When he prepared the heavens I was there, when he set a compass upon the face of the *depth*. *Prov. viii. 27.*

4. The middle or height of a season.

And in the *depth* of winter, in the night,  
You plow the raging seas to coasts unknown. *Denham.*

The earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of Winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels. *Clarendon.*

5. Abstruseness; obscurity.

There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

**DEPTH of a Squadron or Batallion**, is the number of men in the file. *Milit. Dict.*

**To DEPTHEN.** *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.] To deepen, or make deeper. *Dict.*

**To DEPU'CELATE.** *v. a.* [*depuceler*, French.] To deflower; to bereave of virginity. *Dict.*

**DEPU'LSION.** *n. f.* [*depulsion*, Latin.] A beating or thrusting away. *Dict.*

**DEPU'LSORY.** *adj.* [from *depulsus*, Latin.] Putting away; averting. *Dict.*

**To DEPURATE.** *v. a.* [*depurer*, French, from *depurgo*, Lat.] To purify; to cleanse; to free any thing from its impurities.

Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in some measure to analyze them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments we may better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more simple, or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to present them to us. *Boyle.*

**DEPURATE.** *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cleansed; freed from dregs and impurities.

2. Pure; not contaminated.

Neither can any boast a knowledge *depurate* from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmosphere of flesh. *Glanv.*

**DEPURA'TION.** *n. f.* [*depuratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

Brimstone is a mineral body, of fat and inflammable parts; and this is either used crude, and called *sulphur vive*, or is of a sadder colour, and, after *depuration*, such as we have in magdeleons, or rolls of a lighter yellow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

What hath been hitherto discoursed, inclines us to look upon the ventilation and *depuration* of the blood as one of the principal and constant uses of respiration. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The cleansing of a wound from its filth.

**To DEPU'RE.** *v. a.* [*depurer*, French.]

1. To cleanse; to free from impurities.

2. To purge; to free from some noxious quality.

It produced plants of such imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not so wash out or

# DER

*depure*, but that the same defection hath had continuance in the very generation and nature of mankind. *Raleigh.*

**DEPUTATION.** *n. f.* [*deputation*, French.]

1. The act of deputing, or sending away with a special commission.

2. Vicegerency; the possession of any commission given.

Cut me off the heads

Of all the fav'rites that the absent king

In *deputation* left behind him here,

When he was personal in the Irish war. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

He looks not below the moon, but hath designed the regiment of sublunary affairs unto sublunary *deputations*. *Brown.*

The authority of conscience stands founded upon its vicegerency and *deputation* under God. *South's Sermons.*

**To DEPU'TE.** *v. a.* [*deputer*, French.] To send with a special commission; to empower one to transact instead of another.

And Absalom said unto him, See thy matters are good and right, but there is no man *deputed* of the king to hear. *2 Sa.*

A bishop, by *deputing* a priest or chaplain to administer the sacraments, may correct and remove him for his demerits. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

And Linus thus, *deputed* by the rest,

The heroes welcome, and their thanks express'd. *Roscomm.*

**DEPUTY.** *n. f.* [*deputé*, Fr. from *deputatus*, Latin.] A lieutenant; a viceroy; one that is appointed by a special commission to govern and act instead of another.

He exerciseth dominion over them as the vicegerent and *deputy* of Almighty God. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He was vouched his immediate *deputy* upon earth, and viceroy of the creation, and lord lieutenant of the world. *South.*

2. Any one that transacts business for another.

Presbyters, absent through infirmity from their churches, might be said to preach by those *deputies*, who, in their stead, did but read homilies. *Hooker, b. v. f. 21.*

A man hath a body, and that body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices of life are, as it were, granted to him and his *deputy*; for he may exercise them by his friend. *Bacon, Essay 28.*

3. [In law.] One that exercises any office or other thing in another man's right, whose forfeiture or misdemeanour shall cause the officer or person for whom he acts to lose his office. *Phillips.*

**To DEQUA'NTITATE.** *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Latin.] To diminish the quantity of.

This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is current, and passeth in stamp amongst us, by reason of its alloy, which is a proportion of silver or copper mixed therewith, is actually *dequantitated* by fire, and possibly by frequent extinction. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 2.*

**DER.** A term used in the beginning of names of places. It is generally to be derived from *deon*, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; for then it may rather be fetched from the British *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibson's Camden.*

**To DERA'CINATE.** *v. a.* [*deraciner*, French.]

1. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

Her fallow leas,

The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory

Doth root upon; while that the cutter rusts

That should *deracinate* such savagery. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

2. To abolish; to destroy; to extirpate.

**To DERAIGN.** } *v. a.* [*disrationare*, or *dirationare*, Latin.]

**To DERA'IN.** }

1. To prove; to justify.

When the parson of any church is disturbed to demand tythes in the next parish by a writ of *indicavit*, the patron shall have a writ to demand the advowson of the tythes being in demand; and when it is *deraigned*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court. *Blount.*

2. To disorder; to turn out of course. *Dict.*

**DERA'IGNMENT.** } *n. f.* [from *deraign*]

**DERA'INMENT.** }

1. The act of deraigning or proving.

2. A disordering or turning out of course.

3. A discharge of profession; a departure out of religion.

In some places the substantive *deraignment* is used in the very literal signification with the French *disfrayer*, or *desfranger*; that is, turning out of course, displacing, or setting out of order; as *deraignment* or departure out of religion, and *deraignment* or discharge of their profession, which is spoken of those religious men who forsook their orders and professions. *Blount.*

**DERA'Y.** *n. f.* [from *desfrayer*, French, to turn out of the right way]

1. Tumult; disorder; noise.

2. Merriment; jollity; solemnity. *Douglass.*

**To DERE.** *v. a.* [*derian*, Saxon] To hurt. Obsolete.

So from immortal race he does proceed,

That mortal hands may not withstand his might;

Dred for his *derring* doe, and bloody deed;

For all in blood and spoil is his delight. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

**DERELICTION.**



**DERELICTION.** *n. f.* [*derelictio*, Latin.] An utter forsaking or leaving; an abandoning.

There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effects of God's most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace; *dereliction* in this world, and in the world to come confusion. *Hooker.*

**DERELICTS.** *n. f. pl.* [In law.] Such goods as are wilfully thrown away, or relinquished by the owner. *Dict.*

**TO DERIDE.** *v. a.* [*derideo*, Latin.]

1. To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to scorn.

And before whose presence to offend with any the least unbecomeliness, we would be surely as loth as they who most reprehend or *deride* what we do. *Hooker, b. v. f. 29.*

What shall be the portion of those who have *derided* God's word, and made a mock of every thing that is sacred and religious? *Tillotson, Sermon ii.*

These sons, ye gods, who with flagitious pride

Insult my darkness, and my groans *deride*. *Pope's Statius.*

**DERIDER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A mocker; a scoffer.

Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable blasphemies, and like contempts offered by *deriders* of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow. *Hooker.*

2. A droll; a buffoon.

**DERISION.** *n. f.* [*derisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at.

2. Contempt; scorn; a laughing-stock.

I am in *derision* daily; every one mocketh me. *Jer. xx. 7.*

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and a *derision* to them that are round about us. *Pf. xlv. 13.*

Ensnar'd, assaulted, overcome, led bound,

Thy foes *derision*, captive, poor and blind,

Into a dungeon thrust. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 364.*

Are we grieved with the scorn and *derision* of the prophane?

Thus was the blessed Jesus despised and rejected of men. *Rogers.*

Vanity is the natural weakness of an ambitious man, which exposes him to the secret scorn and *derision* of those he converses with. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 255.*

**DERISIVE.** *adj.* [from *deride*.] Mocking; scoffing.

O'er all the dome they quaff, they feast;

*Derisive* taunts were spread from guest to guest,

And each in jovial mood his mate address. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**DERISORY.** *adj.* [*derisorius*, Latin.] Mocking; ridiculing.

**DERIVABLE.** *adj.* [from *derive*.] Attainable by right of descent or derivation.

God has declared this the eternal rule and standard of all honour *derivable* upon me, that those who honour him shall be honoured by him. *South's Sermons.*

**DERIVATION.** *n. f.* [*derivatio*, Latin.]

1. A draining of water; a turning of its course; letting out.

When it began to swell, it would every way discharge itself by any descents or declivities of the ground; and these issues and *derivations* being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course 'till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. *Burnet.*

2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordship here seems to dislike my taking notice, that the *derivation* of the word substance favours the idea we have of it; and your lordship tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology. *Locke.*

3. The tracing of any thing from its source.

As touching traditional communication, and tradition of those truths that I call connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that *derivation*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

*Derivation* differs from revulsion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that revulsion; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it *derivation*. *Wiseman on Tumours.*

**DERIVATIVE.** *adj.* [*derivativus*, Latin.] Derived or taken from another.

As it is a *derivative* perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**DERIVATIVE.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another.

For honour,

'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine,

And only that I stand for. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

The word honestus originally and strictly signifies no more than creditable, and is but a *derivative* from honour, which signifies credit or honour. *South's Sermons.*

**DERIVATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *derivative*.] In a derivative manner.

**TO DERIVE.** *v. a.* [*deriver*, French, from *derivo*, Latin.]

1. To turn the course of any thing; letting out; communicating.

Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by *deriving* it into many channels. *South's Sermons.*

2. To deduce from its original.

They endeavour to *derive* the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct progress or motion of these globules to their circumvolution, or motion about their own centre. *Boyle on Colours.*

This property of it seems rather to have been *derived* from the Pretorian soldiers; who insolently assumed the disposing of the empire. *Decay of Piety.*

Men *derive* their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings. *Locke.*

From these two causes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodists, an ancient set of physicians, *derived* all diseases of human bodies with a great deal of reason; for the fluids *derive* their qualities from the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To communicate to another; as from the origin and source.

Christ having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, *deriveth* not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately from his own person, unto all that belong unto him. *Hooker.*

The censors of these wretches, who, I am sure, could *derive* no sanctity to them from their own persons; yet upon this account, that they had been consecrated by the offering incense in them, were, by God's special command, sequestered from all common use. *South's Sermons.*

4. To communicate to by descent of blood.

Besides the readiness of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known. *Felton.*

5. To spread; to diffuse gradually from one place to another.

The streams of the publick justice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*

6. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

**TO DERIVE.** *v. n.*

1. To come from; to owe its origin to.

He that resists the pow'r of Ptolomy,

Resists the pow'r of heav'n; for pow'r from heav'n

*Derives*, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. *Prior.*

2. To descend from.

I am, my lord, as well *deriv'd* as he,

As well possessest. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

**DERIVER.** *n. f.* [from *derive*.]

1. One that draws or fetches from the original.

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole intire guilt of them to himself. *South's Sermons.*

**DERN.** *adj.* [bearn, Saxon.]

1. Sad; solitary.

2. Barbarous; cruel. Obsolete.

**DERNIER.** *adj.* Last. It is a mere French word, and used only in the following phrase.

In the Imperial chamber, the term for the prosecution of an appeal is not circumscribed by the term of one or two years, as the law elsewhere requires in the Empire, this being the *dernier* resort and supreme court of judicature. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

**TO DEROGATE.** *v. a.* [*derogo*, Latin.]

1. To do an act contrary to a preceding law or custom, so as to diminish its former value.

By several contrary customs and files used here, many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated*. *Hale.*

2. To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to disparage.

**TO DEROGATE.** *v. n.* To degenerate; to do a thing contrary to one's calling or dignity.

We should be injurious to virtue itself, if we did *derogate* from them whom their industry hath made great. *Hooker.*

**DEROGATE.** *adj.* [from the verb.] Damaged; lessened in value.

Into her womb convey sterility;

Dry up in her the organs of increase,

And from her *derogate* body never spring

A babe to honour her!

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**DEROGATION.** *n. f.* [*derogatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking and making void a former law or contract.

It was indeed but a wooing ambassage, with good respects to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or handled to the *derogation* of the king's late treaty with the Italians. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is also certain, that the scripture, which allows of the will, is neither the *derogation* nor relaxation of that law. *South's Sermon.*

2. A disparaging; lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing. Sometimes with *to*, properly with *from*.

Which, though never so necessary, they could not easily now admit, without some fear of *derogation* from their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after resolute to maintain. *Hooker, Preface.*

So surely he is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speak to his *derogation*; for in that I said he is a mingled people, it is no dispraise. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or *derogation* to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel. *Bacon, Essay 21.*

I say



I say not this in *derogation* to Virgil, neither do I contradict any thing which I have formerly said in his just praise. *Dryden.*

I believe there are none of these patriots who will think it a *derogation* from their merit to have it said, that they received many lights and advantages from their intimacy with my lord Somers. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup> 39.*

**DEROGATIVE.** *adj.* [*derogativus*, Latin.] Derogating; lessening the value of.

That spirits are corporeal seems to me a conceit *derogative* to himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of lustrations, amulets and charms, as we have declared before. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

**DEROGATORILY.** *adv.* [from *derogatory*.] In a detracting manner. *Dict.*

**DEROGATORINESS.** *n. f.* [from *derogatory*.] The act of derogating. *Dict.*

**DEROGATORY.** *adj.* [*derogatorius*, Latin.] That lessens the value of.

They live and die in their absurdities, passing their days in perverted apprehensions and conceptions of the world, *derogatory* unto God and the wisdom of the creation. *Brown.*

These deputed beings, as they are commonly understood, are *derogatory* from the wisdom and power of the Author of Nature, who doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subservient divinities. *Cheyne's Phil. Frin.*

**DERVIS.** *n. f.* [*dervis*, French.] A Turkish priest.

Even there, where Christ vouchsaf'd to teach,

Their *dervises* dare an impostor preach. *Sandys.*

The *dervis* at first made some scruple of violating his promise to the dying brachman; but told him, at last, that he could conceal nothing from so excellent a prince. *Spectator.*

**DESCANT.** *n. f.* [*descanto*, Italian.]

1. A song or tune composed in parts.

Nay, now you are too flat,

And mar the concord with too harsh a *descant*. *Shakespeare.*

The wakeful nightingale

All night long her amorous *descant* sung. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads. It is commonly used as a word of censure, or contempt.

Look you get a prayer-book in your hand,

And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;

For on that ground I'll build a holy *descant*. *Shak. Rich. III.*

Such kindness would supplant our unkind reportings, and severe *descants* upon our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

**TO DESCANT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sing in parts.

2. To discourse at large; to make speeches: in a sense of censure or contempt.

Why I, in this weak piping time of peace,

Have no delight to pass away the time;

Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,

And *descant* on mine own deformity. *Shakef. Richard III.*

Com'st thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me,

To *descant* on my strength, and give thy verdict? *Milton.*

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *descanting* upon his actions, because, when they are thoroughly canvassed and examined, they turn to his honour. *Addison's Freeholder.*

**TO DESCEND.** *v. a.* [*descendo*, Latin.]

1. To come from a higher place to a lower; to fall; to sink.

The rain *descended*, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock. *Matt. vii. 25.*

The brook that *descended* out of the mount. *Deutr. ix. 21.*

He cleft his head with one *descending* blow. *Dryden.*

Foul with stains

Of gushing torrents and *descending* rains. *Addison's Cato.*

O goddess! who, *descending* from the skies,

Vouchsaf'd thy presence to my wond'ring eyes. *Pope's Odysf.*

2. To come down in a popular sense, implying only an arrival at one place from another.

He shall *descend* into battle, and perish. *1 Sa. xxvi. 10.*

3. To come suddenly or violently; to fall upon as an enemy.

For the pious fire preserve the son;

His wish'd return with happy pow'r befriend,

And on the suitors let thy wrath *descend*. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.*

4. To make an invasion.

The goddess gives th' alarm; and soon is known

The Grecian fleet, *descending* on the town. *Dryden.*

A foreign son upon the shore *descends*,

Whose martial fame from pole to pole extends. *Dryden.*

5. To proceed from an original; to be extracted from.

Despair *descends* from a mean original; the offspring of fear, laziness, and impatience. *Collier against Despair.*

Will is younger brother to a baronet, and *descended* of the ancient family of the Wimbles. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 108.*

6. To fall in order of inheritance to a successor.

Should we allow that all the property, all the estate of the father, ought to *descend* to the eldest son; yet the father's natural dominion, the paternal power, cannot *descend* unto him by inheritance. *Locke.*

The inheritance of both rule over men and property, in things sprung from the same original, and were to *descend* by the same rules. *Locke.*

Our author provides for the *descending* and conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power to posterity, by the inheritance of his heir, succeeding to his father's authority. *Locke.*

7. To extend a discourse from general to particular considerations.

Congregations discerned the small accord that was among themselves, when they *descended* to particulars. *Decay of Piety.*

**TO DESCEND.** *v. a.* To walk downward upon any place.

He ended, and they both *descend* the hill;

*Descended* Adam to the bow'r, where Eve

Lay sleeping. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In all our journey through the Alps, as well when we climbed as when we *descended* them, we had still a river running along with the road. *Addison on Italy.*

In the midst of this plain stands a high hill, so very steep, that there would be no mounting or *descending* it, were not it made up of a loose crumbled earth. *Addison on Italy.*

**DESCENDANT.** *n. f.* [*descendant*, Fr. *descendens*, Latin.] The offspring of an ancestor; he that is in the line of generation at whatever distance.

The *descendants* of Neptune were planted there. *Bacon.*

O, true *descendant* of a patriot line,

Vouchsafe this picture of thy soul to see. *Dryden.*

He revealed his own will, and their duty, in a more ample manner than it had been declared to any of my *descendants* before them. *Aiterbury's Sermons.*

**DESCENDENT.** *adj.* [*descendens*, Latin. It seems to be established that the substantive should derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin.]

1. Falling; sinking; coming down; descending.

There is a regrefs of the sap in plants from above downwards; and this *descendent* juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.

More than mortal grace

Speaks thee *descendent* of æthereal race. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.*

**DESCENDIBLE.** *adj.* [from *descend*.]

1. Such as may be descended; such as may admit of a passage downwards.

2. Transmissible by inheritance.

According to the customs of other countries those honorary fees and infeudations were *descendible* to the eldest, and not to all the males. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

**DESCENSION.** *n. f.* [*descensio*, Latin.]

1. The act of falling or sinking; descent.

2. A declension; a degradation.

From a god to a bull! a heavy *descension*:

It was Jove's case. From a prince to a 'prentice? a low transformation; that shall be mine. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

3. [In astronomy.] Right *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere.

Oblique *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of an oblique sphere. *Ozenam.*

**DESCENSIONAL.** *adj.* [from *descension*.] Relating to descent.

**DESCENT.** *n. f.* [*descensus*, Latin; *descente*, French]

1. The act of passing from a higher place.

Why do fragments, from a mountain rent,

Tend to the earth with such a swift *descent*? *Blackmore.*

2. Progress downwards.

Observing such gradual and gentle *descents* downwards, in those parts of the creation that are beneath men, the rule of analogy may make it probable, that it is so also in things above. *Locke.*

3. Obliquity; inclination.

The heads and sources of rivers flow upon a *descent*, or an inclining plane, without which they could not flow at all. *Woodward's Natural History, p. iii.*

4. Lowest place.

From th' extremest upward of thy head,

To the *descent* and dust below thy feet,

A most toad-spotted traitor. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

5. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom: in allusion to the height of ships.

At the first *descent* on shore, he was not immured with a wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

The duke was general himself, and made that unfortunate *descent* upon the Isle of Ree, which was attended with a miserable retreat, in which the flower of the army was lost. *Claren.*

Arise, true judges, in your own defence,

Controul those foplings, and declare for sense;

For should the fools prevail, they stop not there,

But make their next *descent* upon the fair. *Dryden.*

6. Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance.

If the agreement and consent of men first gave a sceptre into any one's hand, that also must direct its *descent* and conveyance. *Locke.*



7. The state of proceeding from an original or progenitor.  
All of them, even without such a particular claim, had great reason to glory in their common *descent* from Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, to whom the promise of the blessed seed was severally made. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
8. Birth; extraction; process of lineage.  
I give my voice on Richard's side,  
To bar my master's heirs in true *descent*!  
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakesf. Richard III.*  
Turnus, for high *descent* and graceful mien,  
Was first, and favour'd by the Latian queen. *Dryden's Æn.*
9. Offspring; inheritors; those proceeding in the line of generation.  
The care of our *descent* perplexes us most,  
Which must be born to certain woe. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
From him  
His whole *descent*, who thus shall Canaan win. *Milt. P. L.*
10. A single step in the scale of genealogy; a generation.  
No man living is a thousand *descents* removed from Adam himself. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*  
Then all the sons of these five brethren reign'd  
By due success, and all their nephews late,  
Even thrice eleven *descents* the crown retain'd,  
'Till aged Heli by due heritage it gain'd. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
11. A rank in the scale or order of being.  
How have I then, with whom to hold converse,  
Save with the creatures which I made, and those  
To me inferior; infinite *descents*  
Beneath what other creatures are to thee. *Milton's P. Lost.*
- TO DESCRIBE. *v. a.* [*describo*, Latin.]
1. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties.  
I pray thee, overname them; and as thou nam'st them,  
I will *describe* them; and according to my description, level at my affection. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
He that writes well in verse will often send his thoughts in search, through all the treasure of words that express any one idea in the same language, that so he may comport with the measures, or the rhyme of the verse which he writes, or with his own most beautiful and vivid sentiments of the thing he *describes*. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. To delineate; to mark out; to trace: as a torch waved about the head *describes* a circle.
3. To distribute into proper heads or divisions.  
Men pass'd through the land, and *described* it by cities into seven parts in a book. *Jos. xviii. 9.*
4. To define in a lax manner by the promiscuous mention of qualities general and peculiar. See DESCRIPTION.
- DESCRIBER. *n. f.* [from *describe*.] He that describes.  
From a plantation and colony of theirs, an island near Spain was by the Greek *describers* named Erythra. *Brown.*
- DESCRIVER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A discoverer; a detector.  
May think his labour vainly gone,  
The glad *descrier* shall not miss  
To taste the nectar of a kiss. *Crasshaw.*
- DESCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*descriptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of describing or making out any person or thing by perceptible properties.
2. The sentence or passage in which any thing is described.  
A poet must refuse all tedious and unnecessary *descriptions*: a robe which is too heavy, is less an ornament than a burthen. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*  
Sometimes misguided by the tuneful throng,  
I look for streams immortaliz'd in song,  
That lost in silence and oblivion lie,  
Dumb are their fountains, and their channels dry,  
That run for ever by the muse's skill,  
And in the smooth *description* murmur still. *Addison.*
3. A lax definition.  
This sort of definition, which is made up of a mere collection of the most remarkable parts or properties, is called an imperfect definition, or a *description*; whereas the definition is called perfect when it is composed of the essential difference, added to general nature or genus. *Watt's Logick.*
4. The qualities expressed in a description.  
I'll pay six thousand, and deface the bond,  
Before a friend of this *description*  
Shall lose a hair. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
- TO DESCRY. *v. a.* [*descrier*, French.]
1. To give notice of any thing suddenly discovered; as, the scout *descried* the enemy, that he gave notice of their approach. This sense is now obsolete, but gave occasion to those which are now in use.
2. To spy out; to examine at a distance.  
And the house of Joseph sent to *descry* Bethel. *Judg. i. 23.*  
Edmund, I think, is gone to *descry*  
Th' strength o' th' enemy. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
3. To detect; to find out any thing concealed.  
Of the king they got a sight after dinner in a gallery, and of the queen mother at her own table; in neither place *descried*, no, not by Cadinet, who had been lately ambassador in England. *Wattm.*

4. To discover; to perceive by the eye; to see any thing distant or absent.  
Thus dight, into the court he took his way;  
Both through the guard, which never him *descry'd*,  
And through the watchmen, who him never spy'd. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
The spirit of deep prophecy she hath;  
What's past and what's to come she can *descry*. *Shak. H. VI.*  
That planet would, unto our eyes, *describing* only that part whereon the light falls, appear to be horned, as the moon seems. *Raleigh's History of the World, b. i. c. 7.*  
And now their way to earth they had *descri'd*,  
To Paradise first tending. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
Although the motion of light be not *descried*, no argument can be made from thence to prove that light is not a body. *Digby on Bodies.*  
A tow'r so high, it seem'd to reach the sky,  
Stood on the roof, from whence we could *descry*  
All Ilium. *Denham.*  
Once more at least look back, said I,  
Thyself in that large glass *descry*. *Prior.*
- DESCRY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Discovery; thing discovered.  
How near's the other army?  
—Near, and on speedy foot, the main *descry*  
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- TO DESECRATE. *v. a.* [*desecro*, Lat.] To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.  
The founders of monastries imprecated evil on those who should *desecrate* their donations. *Salmon's Survey.*
- DESECRATION. *n. f.* [from *desecrate*.] The abolition of consecration.
- DE'SERT. *n. f.* [*desertum*, Latin.] A wilderness; solitude; waste country; uninhabited place.  
Be alive again,  
And dare me to the *desert* with thy sword.  
Of trembling I inhibit; then protest me  
The baby of a girl. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
He, looking round on every side, beheld  
A pathless *desert*, dusk with horrid shades. *Paradise Reg.*
- DE'SERT. *adj.* [*desertus*, Latin.] Wild; waste; solitary; uninhabited; uncultivated; untill'd.  
I have words  
That would be howl'd out in the *desert* air,  
Where hearing should not catch them. *Shakesf. Macbeth.*  
He found him in a *desert* land, and in the waste howling wilderness. *Deutr. xxxii. 10.*  
The promises and bargains between two men in a *desert* island are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*
- TO DESERT. *v. a.* [*deserter*, French; *desero*, Latin.]
1. To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously.  
I do not remember one man, who heartily wished the passing of that bill, that ever *deserted* them till the kingdom was in a flame. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*
2. To leave; to abandon.  
What is it that holds and keeps them in fixed stations and intervals, against an incessant and inherent tendency to *desert* them? *Bentley's Sermons.*
3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.
- DESE'RT. *n. f.* [properly *dessert*: the word is originally French.] The last course; the fruit or sweetmeats with which a feast is concluded. See DESSERT.
- DESE'RT. *n. f.* [from *desert*.]
1. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit.  
Being of necessity a thing common, it is, through the manifold persuasions, dispositions, and occasions of men, with equal *desert* both of praise and dispraise, shunned by some, by others desired. *Hooker, b. v. f. 40.*  
The base o' th' mount  
Is rank'd with all *deserts*, all kind of natures,  
That labour on the bosom of this sphere  
To propagate their states. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
Use every man after his *desert*, and who shall 'scape whipping? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
2. Proportional merit; claim to reward.  
More to move you,  
Take my *deserts* to his, and join them both. *Shakesf. Timon.*  
All *desert* imports an equality between the good conferred and the good deserved, or made due. *South's Sermons.*
3. Excellence; right to reward; virtue.
- DESE'RTER. *n. f.* [from *desert*.]
1. He that has forsaken his cause or his post.  
The members of both houses, who at first withdrew, were counted *deserters*, and outed of their places in parliament. *King Charles.*  
Streight to their ancient calls, recall'd from air,  
The reconcil'd *deserters* will repair. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*  
Hosts of *deserters*, who your honour sold,  
And basely broke your faith for bribes of gold. *Dryd. Æn.*
2. He that leaves the army in which he is enlisted.



# DES

They are the same *deserters*, whether they stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemies. *Decay of Piety.*

A *deserter*, who came out of the citadel, says the garrison is brought to the utmost necessity. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 59.*

3. He that forsakes another; an abandoner.

The fair sex, if they had the *deserter* in their power, would certainly have shewn him more mercy than the Bacchanals did Orpheus. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

Thou, false guardian of a charge too good,

Thou mean *deserter* of thy brother's blood. *Pope.*

DESE'RTION. *n. f.* [from *desert*.]

1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post.

Every compliance that we are persuaded to by one, is a contradiction to the commands of the other; and our adherence to one, will necessarily involve us in a *desertion* of the other. *Rogers, Serm. v.*

3. [In theology.] Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn.

Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion*, or the pressures of some stinging affliction. *South's Sermons.*

DESE'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *desert*.] Without merit; without claim to favour or reward.

She said she lov'd;

Lov'd me *desertless*, who, with shame, confess

Another flame had seiz'd upon my breast. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

TO DESERVE. *v. a.* [*deservir*, French.]

1. To be worthy of either good or ill.

Those they honoured, as having power to work or cease, as men *deserved* of them. *Hooker, b. i.*

Some of us love you well; and ev'n those some

Envy your great *deservings*, and good name. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

All friends shall taste

The wages of their virtue, and all foes

The cup of their *deservings*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

What he *deserves* of you and me I know. *Shak. H. VIII.*

Yet well, if here would end

The misery: I *deserv'd* it, and would bear

My own *deservings*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 727.*

Courts are the places where best manners flourish,

Where the *deserving* ought to rise. *Otway's Orphan.*

A mother cannot give him death; though he

*Deserves* it, he *deserves* it not from me. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Since my Orazia's death I have not seen

A beauty so *deserving* to be queen,

He had been a person of great *deservings* from the republic,

was an admirable speaker, and very popular. *Swift.*

2. To be worthy of reward.

According to the rule of natural justice one man may merit and *deserve* of another. *South's Sermons.*

DESE'RVEDLY. *adv.* [from *deserve*.] Worthily; according to desert, whether of good or evil.

For him I was not sent, nor yet to free

That people victor once, now vile and base,

*Deservedly* made vassal. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. iv.*

A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to subvert. *Addis. Freeholder.*

DESE'RVING. *n. f.* [from *deserve*.] A man who merits rewards. It is used, I think, only in a good sense.

Their love is never link'd to the *deserver*,

'Till his deserts are pass'd. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Heavy, with some high minds, is an overweight of obligation; or otherwise great *deservers* do perchance grow intolerable presumers. *Wotton.*

Emulation will never be wanting amongst poets, when particular rewards and prizes are proposed to the best *deservers*.

*Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*

DESE'CCANTS. *n. f.* [from *desiccate*.] Applications that dry up the flow of sores; driers.

This, in the beginning, may be prevented by *desiccants*, and wasted. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

TO DESICCATE. *v. a.* [*desicco*, Latin.] To dry up; to exhale moisture.

In bodies *desiccated* by heat or age, when the native spirit goeth forth, and the moisture with it, the air with time getteth into the pores. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 842.*

Where there is moisture enough, or superfluous, there wine helpeth to digest and *desiccate* the moisture. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Seminal ferments were elevated from the sea, or some *desiccated* places thereof, by the heat of the sun. *Hale.*

DESICCA'TION. *n. f.* [from *desiccate*.] The act of making dry; the state of being dried.

If the spirits issue out of the body, there followeth *desiccation*, induration, and consumption; as in brick, evaporation of bodies liquid, &c. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 329.*

DESE'CCATIVE. *adj.* [from *desiccate*.] That which has the power of drying.

TO DESI'DERATE. *v. a.* [*desidero*, Lat.] To want; to miss; to desire in absence. A word scarcely used.

Eclipses are of wonderful assistance toward the solution of this so desirable and so much *desiderated* problem. *Cheyne.*

# DES

DESI'DIOSE. *adj.* [*desidiosus*, Latin.] Idle; lazy; heavy. *Diët.*

TO DESI'GN. *v. a.* [*designo*, Latin; *dessiner*, French.]

1. To purpose; to intend any thing.

2. To form or order with a particular purpose: with *for*.

The acts of religious worship were purposely *designed* for the acknowledgment of a being, whom the most excellent creatures are bound to adore as well as we. *Stillingfleet.*

You are not for obscurity *design'd*,

But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind. *Dryden.*

3. To devote intentionally; with *to*.

One of those places was *designed* by the old man to his son. *Clarendon.*

He was born to the inheritance of a splendid fortune; he was *designed* to the study of the law. *Dryden.*

4. To plan; to project; to form in idea.

We are to observe whether it be well drawn, or, as more elegant artizans term it, well *designed*; then, whether it be well coloured, which be the two general heads. *Wotton.*

Thus while they speed their pace, the prince *designs*

The new elected seat, and draws the lines. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To mark out.

'Tis not enough to make a man a subject, to convince him that there is regal power in the world; but there must be ways of *designing* and knowing the person to whom this regal power of right belongs. *Locke.*

DESI'GN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An intention; a purpose.

2. A scheme; a plan of action.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays *designs* only for a day, without any prospect to the remaining part of his life? *Tillotson, Sermon i.*

3. A scheme formed to the detriment of another.

A sedate settled *design* upon another man's life, put him in a state of war with him against whom he has declared such an intention. *Locke.*

4. The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express.

I doubt not but in the *designs* of several Greek medals one may often see the hand of an Apelles or Protogenes. *Addison.*

Thy hand strikes out some new *design*,

Where life awakes and dawns at every line. *Pope's Epistles.*

DESI'GNABLE. *adj.* [*designo*, Latin.] Distinguishable; capable to be particularly marked out.

The power of all natural agents is limited: the mover must be confined to observe these proportions, and cannot pass over all these infinite *designable* degrees in an instant. *Digby.*

DESIGNA'TION. *n. f.* [*designatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pointing or marking out by some particular token:

This is a plain *designation* of the duke of Marlborough: one kind of stuff used to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town. *Swift.*

2. Appointment; direction.

William the Conqueror forbore to use that claim in the beginning, but mixed it with a titular pretence, grounded upon the will and *designation* of Edward the Confessor. *Bacon.*

3. Import; intention.

Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon by the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily in their first *designation* only to those things which have parts, and are capable of increase or diminution. *Locke.*

DESI'GNEDLY. *adv.* [from *design*.] Purposely; intentionally; by design or purpose; not ignorantly; not inadvertently; not fortuitously.

The next thing is sometimes *designedly* to put them in pain; but care must be taken that this be done when the child is in good humour. *Locke.*

Uses made things; that is to say, some things were made *designedly*, and on purpose, for such an use as they serve to. *Ray on the Creation.*

DESI'GNER. *n. f.* [from *design*.]

1. A plotter; a contriver; one that lays schemes.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such *designers* to suborn the publick interest, to countenance and cover their private. *Decay of Piety.*

2. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.

There is a great affinity between designing and poetry; for the Latin poets, and the *designers* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy. *Addison.*

DESI'GNING. *participial adj.* [from *design*.] Insidious; treacherous; deceitful; fraudulently artful.

'Twould shew me poor, indebted, and compell'd,

*Designing*, mercenary; and I know

You would not wish to think I could be bought. *Scutcheon.*

DESI'GNLESS. *adj.* [from *design*.] Without intention; without design; unknowing; inadvertent.

DESI'GNLESSLY. *adv.* [from *designless*.] Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the *designlessly* conspiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the respective fingers. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

DESI'GNMENT. *n. f.* [from *design*.]

1. An



# D E S

## 1. A scheme of hostility.

News, lords, our wars are done:

The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks,  
That their *designment* halts. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

## 2. A plot; a malicious intention.

She received advice both of the king's desperate estate, and  
of the duke's *designments* against her. *Hayward.*

## 3. The idea, or sketch of a work.

The scenes which represent cities and countries are not  
really such, but only painted on boards and canvases; but shall  
that excuse the ill painture or *designment* of them? *Dryden.*

When absent, yet we conquer'd in his right;  
For though that some mean artist's skill were shown  
In mingling colours, or in placing light,  
Yet still the fair *designment* was his own. *Dryden.*

## DESIRABLE. adj. [from *desire*.]

### 1. Pleasing; delightful.

She then let drop some expressions about an agate snuff-box;  
I immediately took the hint, and bought one, being unwilling  
to omit any thing that might make me *desirable* in her eyes.

*Addison's Guardian, No. 97.*

Our own sex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names,  
seem to have something good and *desirable* in them. *Watts.*

### 2. That which is to be wished with earnestness.

Adjudged cases, collected by men of great sagacity, will  
improve his mind, toward acquiring this *desirable* amplitude  
and extent of thought. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

He cannot but confess, that it is a thing the most *desirable*  
to man, and most agreeable to the goodness of God, that he  
should send forth his light and his truth by a special revela-  
tion of his will. *Rogers, Sermon iii.*

## DESIRE. n. f. [*desir*, Fr. *deseo*, Ital. *desiderium*, Lat.] With; eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

Drink provokes, and unprovokes; it provokes the *desire*,  
but it takes away the performance. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

*Desire's* the vast extent of human mind;

It mounts above, and leaves poor hope behind. *Dryden.*

*Desire* is the uneasiness a man finds in himself upon the ab-  
sence of any thing, whose present enjoyment carries the idea  
of delight with it. *Locke.*

It is in a man's power only to observe what the ideas are  
that take their turns in his understanding, or else to direct the  
fort, and call in such as he hath a *desire* or use of. *Locke.*

## TO DESIRE. v. a. [*desirer*, French; *desiderare*, Latin.]

### 1. To wish; to long for; to covet.

Thou shalt not *desire* the silver or gold. *Deutr. vii. 25.*

### 2. To express wishes; to appear to long.

Jove beheld it with a *desiring* look. *Dryden.*

### 3. To ask; to intreat.

Sir, I intreat you home with me to dinner.  
—I humbly do *desire* your grace of pardon;  
I must away this night. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*  
But since you take such int'rest in our woe,  
And Troy's disastrous end *desire* to know,  
I will restrain my tears, and briefly tell  
What in our last fatal night befell. *Dryden's Æn. l. ii.*

## DESIRER. n. f. [from *desire*.] One that is eager of any thing; a wisher.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man,  
and give it bountifully to the *desirers*. *Shakesp. Cædolanus.*

## DESIROUS. adj. [from *desire*.] Full of desire; eager; longing after; wishing for.

The same piety which maketh them that are in authority  
*desirous* to please and resemble God by justice, inflameth every  
way men of action with zeal to do good. *Hooker, b. v. f. 1.*

Be not *desirous* of his dainties; for they are deceitful  
meat. *Prov. xxiii. 3.*

Men are drowsy and *desirous* to sleep before the fit of an  
ague, and yawn and stretch. *Bacon's Nat. History, No. 296.*

Adam the while,

Waiting *desirous* her return, had wove  
Of choicest flow'rs a garland. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

Conjugal affection,

Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt,  
Hath led me on, *desirous* to behold

Once more thy face. *Milton's Agonistes.*

## DESIROUSNESS. n. f. [from *desirous*.] Fulness of desire; eagerness. *Diët.*

## DESIROUSLY. adv. [from *desirous*.] Eagerly; with desire; with ardent wishes. *Diët.*

## TO DESIST. v. n. [*desisto*, Latin.] To cease from any thing; to stop.

*Desist*, thou art discern'd,

And toil'st in vain; nor me in vain molest. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

There are many who will not quit a project, though they  
find it pernicious or absurd; but will readily *desist* from it,  
when they are convinced it is impracticable. *Addis. Freeholder.*

## DESISTANCE. n. f. [from *desist*.] The act of desisting; ces- sation.

Men usually give freeliest where they have not given before;  
and make it both the motive and excuse of their *desistance* from  
giving any more, that they have given already. *Boyle.*

# D E S

## DESISTIVE. adj. [*desistus*, Latin.] Ending; concluded.

Inceptive and *desistive* propositions are of this sort: the fogs  
vanish as the sun rises, but the fogs have not yet begun to va-  
nish; therefore the sun is not yet risen. *Watts's Logick, p. iii.*

## DESK. n. f. [*disch*, a table, Dutch.] An inclining table for the use of writers or readers, made commonly with a box or re- pository under it.

Tell her in the *desk*,

That's cover'd o'er with Turkish tapestry,  
There is a purse of ducats. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errors.*  
He is drawn leaning on a *desk*, with his bible before him.

*Walton's Angler.*

I have also been obliged to leave unfinished in my *desk* the  
heads of two essays. *Pope.*

Not the *desk* with silver nails,  
Nor bureau of expence,

Nor standish well japann'd, avails

To writing of good sense.

*Swift.*

## DESOLATE. adj. [*desolatus*, Latin]

### 1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited.

Let us seek some *desolate* shade, and there  
Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

This hero appears at first in a *desolate* island, sitting upon  
the side of the sea. *Broome on Epic Poetry.*

### 2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste.

This city shall be *desolate*, without an inhabitant. *Jer. xxvi.*

### 3. Solitary; without society.

## TO DESOLATE. v. a. [*desolo*, Latin.] To deprive of inha- bitants; to lay waste.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake,  
but was *desolated* by a particular deluge; for earthquakes are  
feldom in those parts: but, on the other side, they have such  
pouring rivers, as the rivers of Asia, Africa, and Europe are  
but brooks to them. *Bacon, Essay 59.*

Thick around

Thunders the sport of those, who with the gun

And dog, impatient bounding at the shot,

Worse than the season, *desolate* the fields. *Thomson's Winter.*

## DESOLATELY. adv. [from *desolate*.] In a desolate manner.

## DESOLATION. n. f. [from *desolate*.] Destruction of inhabi- tants; ravage.

What with your praises of the country, what with your  
discourse of the lamentable *desolation* thereof made by those  
Scots, you have filled me with a great compassion of their  
calamities. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Without her follows to myself and thee,

Herself, the land, and many a Christian soul,

Death, *desolation*, ruin, and decay. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

To complete

The scene of *desolation* stretch'd around,

The grim guards stand. *Thomson's Summer, l. 1075.*

### 2. Gloominess; sadness; melancholy.

That dwelling place is unnatural to mankind; and then the  
terribleness of the continual motion, the *desolation* of the far  
being from comfort, the eye and the ear having ugly images  
before it, doth still vex the mind, even when it is best armed  
against it. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Then your hose shall be ungartered, and every thing about  
you demonstrate a careless *desolation*. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

My *desolation* does begin to make

A better life. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

### 3. A place wasted and forsaken.

How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations!

*Jer. l. 23.*

## DESPAIR. n. f. [*desespoir*, French.]

### 1. Hopelessness; despondence; loss of hope.

You had either never attempted this change, set on with  
hope, or never discovered it, stopt with *despair*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are  
perplexed, but not in *despair*. *2 Cor. iv. 8.*

Weary'd, forsaken, and pursu'd at last,

All safety in *despair* of safety plac'd,

Courage he thence resumes, resolv'd to bear

All their assaults, since 'tis in vain to fear. *Denham.*

Equal their flame, unequal was their care;

One lov'd with hope, one languish'd with *despair*. *Dryden.*

*Despair* is the thought of the unattainableness of any good,  
which works differently in mens minds, sometimes producing  
uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and indolency. *Locke.*

### 2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope.

Strangely visited people,

All swol'n and ulc'rous, pitiful to the eye;

The mere *despair* of surgery, he cures;

Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,

Put on with holy prayers. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

### 3. [In theology.] Loss of confidence in the mercy of God.

Are not all or most evangelical virtues and graces in danger  
of extremes? As there is, God knows, too often a defect on  
the one side, so there may be an excess on the other: may  
not hope in God, or godly sorrow, be perverted into presump-  
tion or *despair*? *Sprat's Sermons.*

To



TO DESPA'IR. *v. n.* [*despero*, Latin.] To be without hope; to despond.

Though thou drewest a sword at thy friend, yet *despair* not; for there may be a turning. *Ecclus. xxii. 21.*

We commend the wit of the Chinese, who *despair* of making of gold, but are mad upon making of silver. *Bacon.*

Never *despair* of God's blessings here, or of his reward hereafter; but go on as you have begun. *Wake's Preparation.*

DESPA'IRER. *n. f.* [from *despair*.] One without hope.

He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,

And makes *despairers* hope for good success. *Dryden.*

DESPA'IRFUL. *adj.* [*despair* and *full*.] Hopeless. Obsolete.

That sweet but four *despairful* care. *Sidney, b. i.*

DESPA'IRINGLY. *adv.* [from *despairing*.] In a manner betokening hopelessness or despondency.

He speaks severely and *despairingly* of our society. *Boyle.*

TO DESPA'TCH. *v. a.* [*depescher*, French.]

1. To send away hastily.

Doctor Theodore Coleby, a sober and intelligent man, I *despatched* immediately to Utrecht, to bring me some of the moxa, and learn the exact method of using it, from the man that sold it. *Temple.*

The good Æneas, whose paternal care

Julus' absence could no longer bear,

*Despatch'd* Achates to the ships in haste,

To give a glad relation of the past. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

2. To send out of the world; to put to death.

Edmund, I think, is gone,

In pity of his misery, to *despatch*

His nighted life.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

And the company shall stone them with stones, and *despatch* them with their swords. *Ezek. xxiii. 47.*

In combating, but two of you will fall;

And we resolve we will *despatch* you all.

*Dryden.*

*Despatch* me quickly, I may death forgive;

I shall grow tender else, and wish to live. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

3. To perform a business quickly; as, I *despatched* my affairs, and ran hither.

Therefore commanded he his chariot-man to drive without ceasing, and to *despatch* the journey, the judgment of God now following him. *2 Mac. ix. 4.*

No sooner is one action *despatched*, which, by such a determination as the will, we are set upon, but another uneasiness is ready to set us on work. *Locke.*

4. To conclude an affair with another.

What, are the brothers parted?

—They have *despatch'd* with Pompey; he is gone. *Shakesp.*

DESPA'TCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Hasty execution; speedy performance.

Affected *despatch* is one of the most dangerous things to business that can be. *Bacon.*

You'd see, could you her inward motions watch,

Feigning delay, she wishes for *despatch*;

Then to a woman's meaning would you look,

Then read her backward.

*Granville.*

The *despatch* of a good office is very often as beneficial to the solicitor as the good office itself. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Conduct; management. Obsolete.

You shall put

This night's great business into my *despatch*,

Which shall, to all our nights and days to come,

Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. Express; hasty messenger or message; as, *despatches* were sent away.

DESPA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [from *despatch*.] Bent on haste; intent on speedy execution of business.

So saying, with *despatchful* looks, in haste

She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Let one *despatchful* bid some swain to lead

A well fed bullock from the grassy mead. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iii.*

DESPERATE. *adj.* [*desperatus*, Latin.]

1. Without hope.

Since his exile she hath despis'd me most;

Forsworn my company, and rail'd at me,

That I am *desperate* of obtaining her.

*Shakespeare.*

2. Without care of safety; rash; precipitant; fearless of danger.

Can you think, my lords,

That any Englishman dare give me counsel,

Or be a known friend 'gainst his highness' pleasure,

Though he be grown so *desperate* to be honest,

And live a subject.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

He who goes on without any care or thought of reforming, such an one we vulgarly call a *desperate* person, and that sure is a most damning sin. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

3. Irrecoverable; unfathomable; irrecoverable.

These debts may be well called *desperate* ones; for a mad man owes them. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

In a part of Asia the sick, when their case comes to be thought *desperate*, are carried out and laid on the earth, before they are dead, and left there. *Locke.*

I am a man of *desperate* fortunes, that is, a man whose

friends are dead; for I never aimed at any other fortune than in friends. *Pope to Swift.*

4. Mad; hot-brained; furious.

Were it not the part of a *desperate* physician to wish his friend dead, rather than to apply the best endeavours of his skill for his recovery? *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

5. It is sometimes used in a sense nearly ludicrous, and only marks any bad quality predominating in a high degree.

Concluding all mere *desperate* fots and fools,

That durst depart from Aristotle's rules. *Pope's Ess. on Crit.*

DE'SPERATELY. *adv.* [from *desperate*.]

1. Furiously; madly; without attention to safety or danger.

Your eldest daughters have foredone themselves,

And *desperately* are dead.

*Shakesp. King Lear.*

There might be somewhat in it, that he would not have done, or desired undone, when he broke forth as *desperately* as before he had done uncivilly. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

2. In a great degree; violently: this sense is ludicrous.

She fell *desperately* in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him, he having withdrawn thither on purpose to avoid her. *Addison's Spectator, No. 223.*

DE'SPERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *desperate*.] Madness; fury; precipitance.

The going on not only in terrors and amazement of conscience, but also boldly, hopefully, confidently, in wilful habits of sin, is called a *desperateness* also; and the more bold thus, the more desperate. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

DESPERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *desperate*.] Hopelessness; despair; despondency.

*Desperation*

Is all the policy, strength, and defence,

That Rome can make against them.

*Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

As long as we are guilty of any past sin, and have no promise of remission, whatever our future care be, this *desperation* of success chills all our industry, and we sin on, because we have sinned. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

DE'SPICABLE. *adj.* [*despicabilis*, Latin.] Contemptible; vile; mean; sordid; worthless. It is applied equally to persons or things.

Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we most endeavour to please God, were in his sight so vile and *despicable* as mens disdainful speech would make it. *Hooker, b. v. f. 23.*

Their heads as low

Bow'd down in battle, sunk before the spears

Of *despicable* foes.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. 437.*

All th' earth he gave thee to possess and rule,

No *despicable* gift! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 340.*

All the quiet that could be expected from such a reign, must be the result of absolute power on the one hand, and a *despicable* slavery on the other. *Addison.*

When men of rank and figure pass away their lives in criminal pursuits and practices, they render themselves more vile and *despicable* than any innocent man can be, whatever low station his fortune and birth have placed him in. *Addison.*

DESPICABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *despicable*.] Meanness; vileness; worthlessness.

We consider the great disproportion between the infinity of the reward and the *despicableness* of our service. *Decay of Piety.*

DE'SPICABLY. *adv.* [from *despicable*.] Meanly; sordidly; vilely.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore,

Nor vainly rich, nor *despicably* poor;

The town in soft solemnities delights,

And gentle poets to her arms invites. *Addison on Italy.*

DESPISABLE. *adj.* [from *despise*.] Contemptible; despicable; regarded with contempt. A word scarcely used but in low conversation.

I am extremely obliged to you for taking notice of a poor old distressed courtier, commonly the most *despicable* thing in the world. *Arbuthnot to Pope.*

TO DESPISE. *v. a.* [*despiser*, old French, *Skinner*; *despicio*, Latin.]

1. To scorn; to condemn; to slight; to disrespect.

For, lo, I will make thee small among the Heathen, and *despised* among men. *Jer. xlix. 15.*

My sons their old unhappy sire *despise*,

Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope's Statius.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems once to signify *abhor*, as from the Italian *despettare*.

Let not your ears *despise* my tongue for ever,

Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound

That ever yet they heard.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DESPISER. *n. f.* [from *despise*.] Contemner; scorner.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress?

Or else a rude *despiser* of good manners,

That in civility thou seem'st so empty? *Shak. As you like it.*

Wisdom is commonly, at long running, justified even of her *despisers*. *Government of the Tongue, f. 7.*

Thus the atheists, libertines, and *despisers* of religion, usually pass under the name of free-thinkers. *Swift.*

DESPI'TE.



**DESPITE**. *n. f.* [*spijt*, Dutch; *dépit*, French.]

1. Malice; anger; malignity; maliciousness; spleen; hatred.  
Thou wretch! *despite* o'erwhelm thee! *Shak. Coriolanus.*  
With men these considerations are usually the causes of *despite*, disdain, or aversion from others; but with God they pass for reasons of our greater tenderness towards others. *Sprat.*
2. Defiance.

The life, thou gav'st me first, was lost and done;  
Till with thy warlike sword, *despite* of fate,  
To my determin'd time thou gav'st new date. *Shak. H. VI.*  
My life thou shalt command, but not my shame;  
The one thy duty owes; but my fair name,  
*Despite* of death, that lives upon my grave,  
To dark dishonour's use thou shalt not have. *Shak. Rich. II.*  
Know I will serve the fair in thy *despite*. *Dryd. Fab.*  
I have not quitted yet a victor's right;  
I'll make you happy in your own *despite*. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*  
Say, would the tender creature, in *despite*  
Of heat by day, and chilling dews by night,  
Its life maintain? *Blackmore's Creation.*

Thou, with rebel insolence, did'st dare  
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian;  
And in *despite*, ev'n of thy father's justice,  
To stir the factious rabble up to arms. *Row's Amb. S. Moth.*

3. Act of malice; act of opposition.  
His punishment, eternal misery,  
It would be all his solace and revenge,  
As a *despite* done against the most High,  
Thee once to gain companion of his woe. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
**TO DESPITE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To vex; to affront;  
to give uneasiness to.

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night, setting the  
town on fire, to *despite* Bacchus. *Raleigh's History.*

**DESPITEFUL**. *adj.* [*despite* and *ful*.] Malicious; full of spleen;  
full of hate; malignant; mischievous: used both of persons  
and things.

His taken labours bid him me forgive;  
I, his *despiteful* Juno, sent him forth  
From courtly friends with camping foes to live,  
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth. *Shakes.*  
Preserve us from the hands of our *despiteful* and deadly  
enemies. *King Charles.*

Mean while the heinous and *despiteful* act  
Of Satan, done in Paradise, was known  
In heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 1.*

**DESPITEFULLY**. *adv.* [from *despiteful*.] Maliciously; ma-  
lignantly.

It requires us to pray for them that *despitefully* use us and  
persecute us. *Matthew v. 44.*

**DESPITEFULNESS**. *n. f.* [from *despiteful*.] Malice; hate;  
malignity.

Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and torture, that we  
know his meekness, and prove his patience. *Wisd. ii. 19.*

**DESPITEOUS**. *adj.* [from *despite*.] Malicious; furious. A  
word now out of use.

The knight of the red-cross, when him he spy'd  
Spurring so hot with rage *despiteous*,  
'Gan fairly couch his spear. *Fairy Queen, b. i. c. 2.*

**TO DESPOIL**. *v. a.* [*despolio*, Latin.]

1. To rob; to deprive. With of.  
*Despoil'd* of warlike arms, and knownen shield. *Spenser.*  
You are nobly born,  
*Despoiled* of your honour in your life. *Shakes. Henry VI.*

He waits with hellish rancour imminent,  
To intercept thy way, or send thee back  
*Despoil'd* of innocence, of faith, of blifs. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
He, pale as death, *despoil'd* of his array,  
Into the queen's apartment takes his way. *Dryden.*

Ev'n now thy aid,  
Eugene, with regiments unequal prest,  
Awaits: this day of all his honours gain'd  
*Despoils* him, if thy succour opportune  
Defends not the sad hour. *Phillips.*

**DESPOILATION**. *n. f.* [from *despolio*, Latin.] The act of de-  
spoiling or stripping.

**TO DESPOIND**. *v. a.* [*despondeo*, Latin.]

1. To despair; to lose hope; to become hopeless or desperate.  
It is every man's duty to labour in his calling, and not to  
*despond* for any miscarriages or disappointments that were not  
in his own power to prevent. *L'Estrange, Fab. 110.*

There is no surer remedy for superstitious and *despond-*  
*ing* weakness, than first to govern ourselves by the best im-  
provement of that reason which providence has given us for  
a guide; and then, when we have done our own parts, to  
commit all cheerfully, for the rest, to the good pleasure of  
heaven with trust and resignation. *L'Estrange.*

Besides, to change their pasture 'tis in vain,  
Or trust to physick: physick is their bane:  
The learned leaches in despair depart,  
And shake their heads, *desponding* of their art. *Dryd. Virgil.*  
Others depress their own minds, *despond* at the first diffi-

culty; and conclude that making any progress in knowledge,  
farther than serves their ordinary business, is above their capa-  
cities. *Locke.*

2. [In theology.] To lose hope of the divine mercy.

He considers what is the natural tendency of such a virtue,  
or such a vice: he is well apprized that the representation of  
some of these things may convince the understanding, some  
may terrify the conscience, some may allure the slothful, and  
some encourage the *desponding* mind. *Watts's Improvement.*

**DESPOINDENCY**. *n. f.* [from *despondent*.] Despair; hopelessness;  
desperation.

**DESPOINDENT**. *adj.* [*despondens*, Latin.] Despairing; hopeless;  
without hope.

Congregated thrushes, linnets, fit

On the dead tree, a dull *despondent* flock. *Thomson's Autumn.*

It is well known, both from ancient and modern expe-  
rience, that the very boldest atheists, out of their debauches  
and company, when they chance to be surpris'd with solitude  
or sickness, are the most suspicious, timorous, and *despondent*  
wretches in the world. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**TO DESPOINSATE**. *v. a.* [*desponsa*, Latin.] To betroth; to  
affiance; to unite by reciprocal promises of marriage.

**DESPONSATION**. *n. f.* [from *desponsate*.] The betrothing  
persons to each other.

**DESPOT**. *n. f.* [*δεσπότης*] An absolute prince; one that go-  
verns with unlimited authority. This word is not in use, ex-  
cept as applied to some Dacian prince; as, the *despot* of  
Servia.

**DESPOITICAL**. *adj.* [from *despot*.] Absolute in power; unli-  
**DESPO'TICK**. *adj.* [from *despot*.] Limited in authority; arbitrary; unaccountable.  
God's universal law

Gave to the man *despotick* power

Over his female in due awe,

Nor from that right to part an hour,

Smile she or lowre.

*Milton's Agonistes.*

In all its directions of the inferior faculties, reason con-  
veyed its suggestions with clearness, and enjoined them with  
power; it had the passions in perfect subjection; though its  
command over them was but persuasive and political, yet it  
had the force of coactive and *despotical*. *South's Sermons.*

We may see in a neighbouring government the ill con-  
sequences of having a *despotick* prince, in a state that is most  
of it composed of rocks and mountains; for notwithstanding  
there is vast extent of lands, and many of them better than  
those of the Swifs and Grisons, the common people among  
the latter are in a much better situation. *Addison on Italy.*

Patriots were forced to give way to the madness of the  
people, who, stirred up with the harangues of their orators,  
were now wholly bent upon single and *despotick* slavery. *Swift.*

**DESPO'TICALNESS**. *n. f.* [from *despotical*.] Absolute authority.

**DE'SPOTISM**. *n. f.* [*despotisme*, French, from *despot*.] Absolute  
power.

**TO DESPUMATE**. *v. n.* [*despumo*, Latin.] To throw off  
parts in foam; to froth; to work.

**DESPUMATION**. *n. f.* [from *despumate*.] The act of throwing  
off excrementitious parts in scum or foam.

**DESQUAMATION**. *n. f.* [from *squama*, Latin.] The act of  
scaling foul bones.

**DESSE'RT**. *n. f.* [*desserte*, French.] The last course at an en-  
tertainment; the fruit or sweetmeats set on the table after the  
meat.

To give thee all thy due, thou hast the art

To make a supper with a fine *dessert*. *Dryden's Persius.*

At your *dessert* bright pewter comes too late,

When your first course was well serv'd up in plate. *King.*

**TO DESTINATE**. *v. a.* [*destino*, Latin.] To design for any  
particular end or purpose.

Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches of trees and  
bushes. *Ray on the Creation.*

**DESTINATION**. *n. f.* [from *destinate*.] The purpose for which  
any thing is appointed; the ultimate design.

The passages through which spirits are conveyed to the  
members, being almost infinite, and each of them drawn  
through so many meanders, wherein other spirits are a jour-  
neying, it is wonderful that they should perform their regular  
*destinations* without losing their way. *Glanv. Sceps.*

There is a great variety of apprehensions and fancies of  
men, in the *destination* and application of things to several  
ends and uses. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**TO DESTINE**. *v. a.* [*destino*, Latin.]

1. To doom; to appoint unalterably to any state or condition.

Wherefore cease we then?

Say they who counsel war: we are decreed,

Reserv'd, and *destin'd* to eternal woe:

Whatever doing, what can we suffer more? *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

All altars flame; before each altar lies,

Drench'd in his gore, the *destin'd* sacrifice. *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. To appoint to any use or purpose.

Too thin blood strays into the immediately subordinate  
vessels, which are *destined* to carry humours secreted from the  
blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*



3. To devote; to doom to punishment or misery.  
May heav'n around this *destin'd* head  
The choicest of its curses shed. *Prior.*
4. To fix unalterably.  
The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r,  
From the dark urn shall throw thy *destin'd* hour. *Prior.*

DE'STINY. *n. f.* [*destinée*, French.]

1. The power that spins the life, and determines the fate of living beings.  
Thou art neither like thy fire or dam;  
But like a foul mis-shapen stigmatick,  
Mark'd by the *destinies* to be avoided. *Shakesf. Henry VI.*

2. Fate; invincible necessity.  
He said, dear daughter, rightly may I rue  
The fall of famous children born of me;  
But who can turn the stream of *destiny*,  
Or break the chain of strong necessity,  
Which fast is ty'd to Jove's eternal seat? *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
How can hearts, not free, be try'd whether they serve  
Willing or no, who will but what they must  
By *destiny*, and can no other chuse? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Had thy great *destiny* but given thee skill  
To know, as well as pow'r to act her will. *Denham.*  
Chance, or forceful *destiny*,  
Which forms in causes first what'er shall be. *Dryden's Fab.*

3. Doom; condition in future time.  
At the pit of Acheron  
Meet me i' th' morning: thither he  
Will come to know his *destiny*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DE'STITUTE. *adj.* [*destitutus*, Latin.]

1. Forfaken; abandoned.  
To forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either *destitute* of grace divine, may commit, or unprotected from above, may endure. *Hooker, b. v. f. 1.*  
He will regard the prayer of the *destitute*, and not despise their prayer. *Psal. cii. 17.*

2. In want of.  
Living turfs upon his body lay;  
This done, securely take the *destin'd* way  
To find the regions *destitute* of day. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*  
Nothing can be a greater instance of the love that mankind has for liberty, than such a savage mountain covered with people, and the Campania of Rome, which lies in the same country, *destitute* of inhabitants. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

DESTITUTION. *n. f.* [from *destitute*.] Want; the state in which something is wanted.

That *destitution* in food and cloathing is such an impediment, as, 'till it be removed, suffereth not the mind of man to admit any other care. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*

They which want furtherance unto knowledge, are not left in so great *destitution*, that justly any man should think the ordinary means of eternal life taken from them. *Hooker, b. v.*

The order of paying the debts of contract or restitution is set down by the civil laws of a kingdom: in *destitution* or want of such rules, we are to observe the necessity of the creditor, the time of the delay, and the special obligations of friendship. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To DESTROY. *v. a.* [*destruo*, Latin; *destruire*, French.]

1. To overturn a city; to raze a building; to ruin.  
The lord will *destroy* this city. *Gen. xix. 14.*

2. To lay waste; to make desolate.  
Solyman sent a great part of his army out of the main unto the island, which burnt and *destroyed* the country villages. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

3. To kill.  
A people, great and many, and tall as the Anakims; but the Lord *destroyed* them before them, and they succeeded them, and dwelt in their stead. *Deutr. ii. 21.*

- 'Tis safer to be that which we *destroy*,  
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy. *Shakesf. Macbeth.*  
The wise providence hath placed a certain antipathy between some animals and many insects, whereby they delight in their destruction, though they use them not as food; as the peacock *destroys* snakes and adders; the weasel, mice and rats; spiders, flies; and some sorts of flies *destroy* spiders. *Hale.*

4. To put an end to; to bring to nought.  
Do we not see that slothful, intemperate and incontinent persons *destroy* their bodies with diseases, their reputations with disgrace, and their faculties with want? *Bentley.*  
There will be as many sovereigns as fathers: the mother too hath her title, which *destroys* the sovereignty of one supreme monarch. *Locke.*

DESTROYER. *n. f.* [from *destroy*.] The person that destroys or lays waste; a murderer.

In all the translations it is said, that Assur both founded it and ruined it: it may be understood, that Assur the founder was the son of Shem, and Assur the *destroyer* was an Assyrian. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

For glory done  
Of triumph, to be styl'd great conquerors,  
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods!

*Destroyers* rightlier call'd, and slayers of men. *Milt. P. Lost.*  
Yet, guiltless too, this bright *destroyer* lives;  
At random wounds, nor knows the wound she gives. *Pope.*

DESTRU'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *destruo*, Latin.] Liab'e to destruction.

DESTRUCTIB'LITY. *n. f.* [from *destruibile*.] Liableness to destruction.

DESTRU'CTION. *n. f.* [*destruatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of destroying; waste.  
2. Murder; massacre.  
'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,  
Than by *destruction* dwell in doubtful joy. *Shakesf. Macbeth.*  
If that your moody discontented souls  
Do through the clouds behold this present hour,  
Even for revenge mock my *destruction*. *Shakesf. Richard III.*  
When that which we immortal thought,  
We saw so near *destruction* brought,  
We felt what you did then endure,  
And tremble yet, as not secure. *Waller.*

3. The state of being destroyed; ruin.  
4. The cause of destruction; a destroyer; a depopulator: as a consuming plague.

The *destruction* that wasteth at noon-day. *Pf. xci. 6.*

5. [In theology.] Eternal death.  
Broad is the way that leadeth to *destruction*. *Matth. vii. 13.*

DESTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*destruivus*, low Latin.]

1. That which destroys; wasteful; causing ruin and devastation; that which brings to destruction.

In ports and roads remote,  
*Destructive* fires among whole fleets we send. *Dryden.*  
One may think, by the name duration, that the continuation of existence, with a kind of resistance to any *destructive* force, is the continuation of solidity. *Locke.*

2. With of.  
He will put an end to so absurd a practice, which makes our most refined diversions *destructive* of all politeness. *Addisf.*  
Both are defects equally *destructive* of true religion. *Rogers.*

3. With to.  
In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish which is of a perishable kind, *destructive* to the strength. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*  
Excess of cold, as well as heat, pains us; because it is equally *destructive* to that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life. *Locke.*

DESTRU'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *destructive*.] Ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.

What remains to him that ponders this epidemick folly, but to breathe out Moses's wish? O that men were not so *destructively* foolish. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *destructive*.] The quality of destroying or ruining.

The vice of professors exceeds the *destructiveness* of the most hostile assaults, as intestine treachery is more ruinous than foreign violence. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTOR. *n. f.* [from *destroy*.] Destroyer; consumer.

Helmont wittily calls the fire the *destructor* and the artificial death of things. *Boyle.*

DESUDA'TION. *n. f.* [*desudatio*, Latin.] A profuse and inordinate sweating, from what cause soever.

DESU'ETUDE. *n. f.* [*desuetudo*, Latin.] Cessation to be accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.

By the irruption of numerous armies of barbarous people, those countries were quickly fallen off, with barbarism and *desuetude*, from their former civility and knowledge. *Hale.*

We see in all things how *desuetude* does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things wherein we are conversant. *Government of the Tongue.*

DESU'LATORY. } *adj.* [*desultorius*, Lat.] Roving from thing

DESULTORIOUS. } to thing; unsettled; immethodical; un-

constant.  
'Tis not for a *desultory* thought to attone for a lewd course of life, nor for any thing but the superinducing of a virtuous habit upon a vitious one, to qualify an effectual conversion. *L'Estrange.*

Let but the least trifle cross his way, and his *desultorious* fancy presently takes the scent, leaves the unfinished and half-mangled notion, and skips away in pursuit of the new game. *Norris.*

Take my *desultory* thoughts in their native order, as they rise in my mind, without being reduced to rules, and marshalled according to art. *Felton on the Classics.*

To DESU'ME. *v. a.* [*desumo*, Latin.] To take from any thing; to borrow.

This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is *desumed*, the heat and influence of the sun, and the due preparation of the matter. *Hale.*

They have left us relations suitable to those of Ælian and Pliny, whence they *desumed* their narrations. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

Laws, if convenient and useful, are never the worse, though they be *desumed* and taken from the laws of other countries. *Hale's Law of England.*



# DET

To DETA'CH. *v. a.* [*détacher*, French.]

1. To separate; to disengage; to part from something.  
The heat takes along with it a sort of vegetative and terrestrial matter, which it *détaches* from the uppermost stratum.

*Woodward's Natural History*, p. iii.

The several parts of it are *détached* one from the other, and yet join again one cannot tell how.

*Pope.*

2. To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *détach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority? *Addison on the State of the War.*

DETA'CHMENT. *n. f.* [from *détach.*] A body of troops sent out from the main army.

The Czar dispatched instructions to send out *détachments* of his cavalry, to prevent the king of Sweden's joining his army.

*Tatler*, N<sup>o</sup>. 55.

Besides materials, which are brute and blind,

Did not this work require a knowing mind?

Who for the task should fit *détachments* chuse

From all the atoms.

*Blackmore's Creation.*

To DETA'IL. *v. a.* [*détailler*, French.] To relate particularly; to particularise; to display minutely and distinctly.

They will perceive the ground of the mistakes of these philosophers, and be able to answer their arguments, without my being obliged to *détail* them.

*Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

DETA'IL. *n. f.* [*détail*, French.] A minute and particular account.

I chuse, rather than trouble the reader with a *détail* here, to defer them to their proper place.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in *détail*, without becoming dry and tedious.

*Pope.*

To DETA'IN. *v. a.* [*detinere*, Latin.]

1. To keep that which belongs to another.

*Detain* not the wages of the hireling; for every degree of detention of it, beyond the time, is injustice and uncharitableness

*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. To withhold; to keep back.

These doings *detain* him

So venomously, that burning shame *detains* him

From his Cordelia.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He has described the passion of Calypso, and the indecent advances she made to *detain* him from his country.

*Broom.*

3. To restrain from departure.

Let us *detain* thee until we shall have made ready a kid.

*Judg. xiii. 15.*

Had Orpheus sung it in the nether sphere,

So much the hymn had pleas'd the tyrant's ear,

The wife had been *detain'd* to keep her husband there.

*Dry.*

4. To hold in custody.

DETA'INDER. *n. f.* [from *detain.*] The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETA'INER. *n. f.* [from *detain.*] He that holds back any one's right; he that *detains* any thing.

By proportion to these rules, we may judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious persons; the sacrilegious, the *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of mens inheritances.

*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To DETE'CT. *v. a.* [*detectus*, Latin.] To discover; to find out any crime or artifice.

There's no true lover in the forest, else sighing every minute and groaning every hour, would *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock.

*Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Though should I hold my peace, yet thou

Would'st easily *detect* what I conceal.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

DETE'CTER. *n. f.* [from *detect.*] A discoverer; one that finds out what another desires to hide.

Oh heavens! that this treason were not; or not I the *dete'cter*.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Hypocrisy has a secret hatred of its *dete'cter*; that which will bring it to a test which it cannot pass.

*Decay of Piety.*

DETE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *detect.*]

1. Discovery of guilt or fraud, or any other fault.

Should I come to her with any *detection* in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her purity.

*Shakespeare.*

That is a sign of the true evangelical zeal, and note for the *detection* of its contrary: it should abound more in the mild and good-natured affection, than in the vehement and wrathful passions.

*Sprat's Sermons.*

*Detection* of the incoherence of loose discourses was wholly owing to the syllogistical form.

*Locke.*

2. Discovery of any thing hidden.

Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also, are instrumental to the *detection* of amber, and other fossils, by washing away the earth and dirt that before covered and concealed them.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

DETE'NTION. *n. f.* [from *detain.*]

1. The act of keeping what belongs to another.

How goes the world, that I am thus encountred

With clam'rous claims of debt, of broken bonds,

And the *detention* of long since due debts,

Against my honour?

*Shakespeare's Timon.*

2. Confinement; restraint.

# DET

This worketh by *detention* of the spirits, and conflagration of the tangible parts.

*Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 341.

To DET'ER. *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Latin.] To discourage from any thing; to fright from any thing.

I never yet the tragick strain assay'd,

*Deterr'd* by thy inimitable maid.

*Waller.*

Many and potent enemies tempt and *deter* us from our duty, yet our case is not hard, so long as we have a greater strength on our side.

*Tillotson, Sermon 6.*

Beauty or unbecomingness are of more force to draw on *deter* imitation, than any discourses which can be made to them.

*Locke.*

The ladies may not be *deterred* from corresponding with me by this method.

*Addison's Guardian*, N<sup>o</sup>. 114.

My own face *deters* me from my glass;

And Kneller only shews what Celia was.

*Prior.*

DETER'MENT. *n. f.* [from *deter.*] Cause of discouragement; that by which one is deterred.

This will not be thought a discouragement unto spirits, which endeavour to advantage nature by art; nor will the ill success of some be made a sufficient *determent* unto others.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi. c. 8.

These are not all the *determents* that opposed my obeying you.

*Boyle.*

To DETERGE. *v. a.* [*detergo*, Latin.] To cleanse a sore; to purge any part from feculence or obstructions.

Consider the part and habit of body, and add or diminish your simples as you design to *deterge* or incarn.

*Wifeman.*

Sea salt preserves bodie, through which it passeth, from corruption, and it *detergeth* the vessels, and keeps the fluids from putrefaction.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DETERGENT. *adj.* [from *deterge*] That which cleanses.

The food ought to be nourishing and *detergent*.

*Arbuthnot.*

DETERIORA'TION. *n. f.* [from *deterior*, Latin.] The act of making any thing worse; the state of growing worse.

DETERMINABLE. *adj.* [from *determine*] That which may be certainly decided.

Whether all plants have seeds were more easily *determinable*, if we could conclude concerning harts-tongue, ferns, and some others.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. ii. c. 7.

About this matter, which seems so easily *determinable* by sense, accurate and sober men widely disagree.

*Boyle.*

To DETERMINATE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, French.] To limit; to fix; to determine; to terminate.

The fly-flow hours shall not *determinate*

The dateless limit of thy dear exile.

*Shakesf. Richard II.*

DETERMINATE. *adj.* [*determinatus*, Latin.]

1. Limited; determined.

Demonstrations in numbers, if they are not more evident and exact than in extension, yet they are more general in their use, and *determinate* in their application.

*Locke.*

To make all the planets move about the sun in circular orbs, there must be given to each, by a *determinate* impulse, those present particular degrees of velocity which they now have, in proportion to their distances from the sun, and to the quantity of the solar matter.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Established; settled by rule; positive.

Scriptures are read before the time of divine service, and, without either choice or flint, appointed by any *determinate* order.

*Hooker*, b. v. f. 19.

3. Decisive; conclusive.

I th' progress of this business,

E're a *determinate* resolution, he,

I mean the bishop, did require a respite.

*Shak. Henry VIII.*

4. Fixed; resolute.

Like men disused in a long peace, more *determinate* to do, than skilful how to do.

*Sidney.*

5. Resolved.

My *determinate* voyage is mere extravagancy.

*Shakespeare.*

DETERMINATELY. *adv.* [from *determinate*.]

1. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.

The queen obeyed the king's commandment, full of raging agonies, and *determinately* bent, that she would seek all loving means to win Zelmane.

*Sidney.*

Think thus with yourselves, that you have not the making of things true or false; but that the truth and existence of things is already fixed and settled, and that the principles of religion are already either *determinately* true or false, before you think of them.

*Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

DETERMINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *determinate*.]

1. Absolute direction to a certain end.

When we voluntarily waste much of our lives, that remissness can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of will or desire to the greatest apparent good.

*Locke.*

2. The result of deliberation; conclusion formed; resolution taken.

They have acquainted me with their *determination*, which is indeed to go home, and to trouble you with no more suit.

*Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The proper acts of the intellect are intellection, deliberation, and *determination* or decision.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*



It is much disputed by divines, concerning the power of man's will to good and evil in the state of innocence; and, upon very nice and dangerous precipices, stand their determinations on either side. *South's Sermons.*

Consult thy judgment, affections and inclinations, and make thy determination upon every particular; and be always as suspicious of thyself as possible. *Calamy's Sermons.*

3. Judicial decision.

He confined the knowledge of governing to justice and lenity, and to the speedy determination of civil and criminal causes. *Gulliver's Travels.*

DETERMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *determinate*.]

1. That which uncontrollably directs to a certain end.

That individual action which is justly punished as sinful in us, cannot proceed from the special influence and determinative power of a just cause. *Bramb. against Hobbs.*

2. That which makes a limitation.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is determinative, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension; as, every pious man shall be happy. *Watts's Logick.*

DETERMINATOR. *n. f.* [from *determinate*.] One who determines.

Hereunto they have recourse as unto the oracles of life, unto the great determinator of virginity, conceptions, fertility, and the inscrutable infirmities of the whole body. *Brown.*

To DETERMINE. *v. a.* [determiner, Fr. *determino*, Latin.]

1. To fix; to settle.

It is concluded he shall be protector.

—It is determin'd, not concluded yet;

But so it must be, if the king miscarry. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

More particularly to determine the proper season for grammar, I do not see how it can be made a study, but as an introduction to rhetoric. *Locke.*

2. To conclude; to fix ultimately.

Probability, in the nature of it, supposes that a thing may, or may not be so, for any thing that yet appears, or is certainly determined on the other side. *South's Sermons.*

Milton's subject was still greater than either of the former: it does not determine the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 267.*

Destruition hangs on every word we speak,

On every thought, 'till the concluding stroke

Determines all, and closes our design. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To bound; to confine.

The knowledge of men hitherto hath been determined by the view or sight; so that whatsoever is invisible, either in respect of the fineness of the body itself, or the smallness of the parts, or of the subtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 98.*

No sooner have they climbed that hill, which thus determines their view at a distance, but a new prospect is opened. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. To adjust; to limit.

The principium individuationis is existence itself, which determines a being of any sort to a particular time and place, incommunicable to two beings of the same kind. *Locke.*

He that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names affixed to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another, which is really distinguishing. *Locke.*

5. To direct to any certain point.

6. To influence the choice.

You have the captives,

Who were the opposites of this day's strife:

We do require them of you, so to use them

As we shall find their merits and our safety

May equally determine.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, 'till he has examined it. *Locke.*

As soon as the studious man's hunger and thirst makes him uneasy, he, whose will was never determined to any pursuit of good cheer, is, by the uneasiness of hunger and thirst, presently determined to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

7. To resolve.

Jonathan knew that it was determined of his father to slay David. *1 Sa. xx. 33.*

8. To decide.

I do not ask whether bodies so exist, that the motion of one cannot be without the motion of another: to determine this either way, is to beg the question for or against a vacuum. *Locke.*

9. To put an end to; to destroy.

Now where is he, that will not stay so long

'Till sickness hath determin'd me? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

To DETERMINE. *v. n.*

1. To conclude; to form a final conclusion.

Eve! now expect great tidings, which perhaps

Of us will soon determine, or impose

New laws to be observ'd.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

It is indifferent to the matter in hand which way the learned

shall determine of it. *Locke.*

2. To end; to come to an end.

They were apprehended, and after conviction the danger determined by their deaths. *Hayward.*

All pleasure springing from a gratified passion, as most of the pleasure of sin does, must needs determine with that passion. *South's Sermons.*

3. To come to a decision.

She soon shall know of us,

How honourably and how kindly we

Determine for her.

*Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

4. To end consequentially.

Revolutions of state, many times, make way for new institutions and forms; and often determine in either setting up some tyranny at home, or bringing in some conquest from abroad. *Temple.*

5. To resolve concerning any thing.

Now, noble peers, the cause why we are met

Is to determine of the coronation.

*Shakesp. Richard III.*

DETERRA'TION. *n. f.* [de and terra, Latin; deterrer, French.]

Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth that hides it; the act of unburying.

This concerns the raising of new mountains; deterrations or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys, from the hills and higher grounds. *Woodward's Natural History.*

DETERSION. *n. f.* [from *detergo*, Latin.] The act of cleansing

a fore.

I endeavoured deterfion; but the matter could not be discharged.

*Wifeman's Surgery.*

DETERSIVE. *adj.* [from *deterge*.] Having the power to cleanse.

DETERSIVE. *n. f.* An application that has the power of

cleansing wounds.

We frequently see simple ulcers afflicted with sharp humours, which corrode them, and render them painful fordid ulcers, if not timely relieved by deterfives and lenients. *Wifeman.*

To DETEST. *v. a.* [detester, Latin.] To hate; to abhor;

to abominate.

Nigh thereto the ever-damned beast

Durst not approach; for he was deadly made,

And all that life preserved did detest. *Fairy Queen, b. i. c. 12.*

Glory grows guilty of detested crimes,

When for fame's sake, for praise, an outward part,

We bend to that the working of the heart. *Shakespeare.*

Since Cleopatra died,

I've liv'd in such dishonour, that the gods

Detest my baseness.

*Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

There is that naturally in the heart of man which abhors sin as sin, and consequently would make him detest it both in himself and others too. *South's Sermons.*

Who dares think one thing, and another tell,

My heart detests him as the gates of hell.

*Pope.*

DETESTABLE. *adj.* [from *detest*.] Hateful; abhorred; abominable; odious.

Beguil'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, spighted, slain!

Most detestable death.

*Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

He desired him, and the residue of the Scottish nobility, to consider that both armies consisted of Christians, to whom nothing is more detestable than effusion of human blood. *Hayw.*

DETESTABLY. *adv.* [from *detestable*.] Hatefully; abominably; odiously.

It stands here stigmatized by the apostle as a temper of mind, rendering man so detestably bad, that the great enemy of mankind, the devil himself, neither can nor desires to make them worse. *South's Sermons.*

DETESTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *detest*.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

Then only did misfortune make her see what she had done, especially finding in us rather detestation than pity. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. It is sometimes used with *for*; but *of* seems more proper.

The detestation you can express

For vice in all its glittering dress.

*Swift.*

Our love of God will inspire us with a detestation for sin, as

what is of all things most contrary to his divine nature. *Swift.*

DETESTER. *n. f.* [from *detest*.] One that hates or abhors.

To DETHRO'NE. *v. a.* [destroner, Fr. *de* and *thronus*, Latin.]

To devert of regality; to throw down from the throne; to

deprive of regal dignity.

DETINUE. *n. f.* [detenue, French.] A writ that lies against

him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep,

refuses to deliver them again. *Cowel.*

DETONA'TION. *n. f.* [detono, Latin.] Somewhat more forcible

than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. It is also used for that noise which happens upon the mixture of

fluids that ferment with violence; as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, resembling the explosion of gunpowder. *Quincy.*

A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, 'till the detonation occasioned by the former be either quite or almost altogether ended; unless it chance that the puffing matter do blow the

coal too soon out of the crucible. *Boyle on Saltpetre.*

To DETONIZE. *v. a.* [from *detono*, Latin.] To calcine with

detonation. A chemical term.



# DET

Nineteen parts in twenty of *detonized* nitre is destroyed in eighteen days. *Arbutnot on Air.*

To **DETO'RT.** *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *detorqueo*, Latin.] To wrest from the original import, meaning, or design.

They have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit, and have *detorted* texts of scripture to the sedition, disturbance, and destruction of the civil government.

*Dryden's Preface to Rel. Laici.*

To **DETRA'CT.** *v. a.* [*detraclum*, Latin; *detracler*, French.] To derogate; to take away by envy and calumny, or otherwise, any thing from the reputation of another.

Those were assistants in private, but not trusted to manage the affairs in public; for that would *detracl* from the honour of the principal ambassador. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

No envy can *detracl* from this: it will shine in history, and, like swans, grow whiter the longer it endures. *Dryden.*

**DETRA'CTER.** *n. f.* [from *detracl*.] One that takes away another's reputation; one that impairs the honour of another injuriously.

I am right glad to be thus satisfied by you, in that I have often heard it questioned, and yet was never able till now to choke the mouth of such *detraclers* with the certain knowledge of their slanderous untruths. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Whether we are so intirely sure of their loyalty upon the present foot of government as you may imagine, their *detraclers* make a question. *Swift.*

Away the fair *detraclers* went,

And gave by turns their censures vent.

*Swift.*

**DETRA'CTION.** *n. f.* [*detraclio*, Latin; *detraclion*, French.]

*Detraclion*, in the native importance of the word, signifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or lessening a man in point of fame, rendering him less valued and esteemed by others, which is the final aim of *detraclion*, though pursued by various means. *Ayliffe.*

Even now

I put myself to thy direction, and

Unspeak mine own *detraclion*; here abjure

The taints and blames I laid upon myself,

For strangers to my nature.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Fame, that her high birth to raise,

Seem'd erst so lavish and profuse,

We may justly now accuse

Of *detraclion* from her praise.

*Milton.*

If *detraclion* could invite us, discretion surely would contain us from any derogatory intention. *Brown.*

To put a stop to the insults and *detraclions* of vain men, I resolved to enter a little farther into the examination.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

To consider an author farther, as the subject of obloquy and *detraclion*, we may observe with what pleasure a work is received by the invidious part of mankind, in which a writer falls short of himself. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 40.*

**DETRA'CTORY.** *adj.* [from *detracl*.] Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory. Sometimes with *to*, properly from.

This is not only derogatory unto the wisdom of God, who hath proposed the world unto our knowledge, and thereby the notion of himself, but also *detraclory* unto the intellect and sense of man, exprestly disposed for that inquisition. *Brown.*

In mentioning the joys of heaven, I use the expressions I find less *detraclory* from a theme above our praises. *Boyle.*

The *detraclory* lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. *Arbutnot's History of J. Bull.*

**DETRA'CTRESS.** *n. f.* [from *detracl*.] A censorious woman.

If any shall *detracl* from a lady's character, unless she be absent, the said *detraclresses* shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 23.*

**DE'TRIMENT.** *n. f.* [*detrimentum*, Latin.] Loss; damage; mischief; diminution; harm.

Difficult it must needs have been for one Christian church to abolish that which all had received and held for the space of many ages, and that without any *detriment* unto religion.

*Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*

I can repair

That *detriment*, if such it be, to lose

Self-lost.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 152.*

If your joint pow'r prevail, th' affairs of hell

No *detriment* need fear: go, and be strong. *Milton's P. Lost.*

There often falls out so many things to be done on the sudden, that some of them must of necessity be neglected for that whole year, which is the greatest *detriment* to this whole mystery. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Let a family burn but a candle a night less than the usual number, and they may take in the Spectator without *detriment* to their private affairs. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 486.*

**DETRIMENTAL.** *adj.* [from *detriment*.] Mischievous; harmful; causing loss.

Among all honorary rewards, which are neither dangerous nor *detrimental* to the donor, I remember none so remarkable as the titles which are bestowed by the emperor of China: these are never given to any subject till the subject is dead. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 96.*

# DEV

Obstinacy in prejudices, which are *detrimental* to our country, ought not to be mistaken for virtuous resolution and firmness of mind. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 25.*

**DETRI'TION.** *n. f.* [*detero*, *detritus*, Latin.] The act of wearing away. *Dict.*

To **DETRU'DE.** *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Latin.] To thrust down; To force into a lower place.

Such as are *detruded* down to hell,

Either, for shame, they still themselves retire;

Or, ty'd in chains, they in close prison dwell.

*Davies.*

Philosophers are of opinion, that the souls of men may, for their miscarriages, be *detruded* into the bodies of beasts. *Locke.*

At thy command the vernal sun awakes

The torpid sap, *detruded* to the root

By wintry winds.

*Thomson's Spring.*

To **DETRU'NCATE.** *v. a.* [*detrunco*, Latin.] To lop; to cut; to shorten by deprivation of parts.

**DETRUNCA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *detrunco*.] The act of lopping or cutting.

**DETRU'SION.** *n. f.* [from *detrusio*, Latin.] The act of thrusting or forcing down.

From this *detrusion* of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased. *Keil against Burnet.*

**DETURBA'TION.** *n. f.* [*deturbo*, Latin.] The act of throwing down; degradation. *Dict.*

**DEVASTA'TION.** *n. f.* [*devasto*, Latin.] Waste; havock; desolation; destruction.

By *devastation* the rough warrior gains,

And farmers fatten most when famine reigns.

*Garth.*

That flood which overflowed Attica in the days of Ogyges, and that which drowned Thessaly in Deucalion's Time, made cruel havock and *devastation* among them. *Woodward.*

**DEUCE.** *n. f.* [*deux*, French.] 1. Two: A word used in games.

You are a gentleman and a gamester; then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of *deuce* ace amounts to. *Shak.*

2. The devil. See **DEUSE.**

To **DEVE'LOP.** *v. a.* [*develop*, French.] To disengage from something that enfolds and conceals; to disentangle; to clear from its covering.

Take him to *develop*, if you can,

And hew the block off, and get out the man.

*Dunciad.*

**DEVE'RGENCE.** *n. f.* [*devergentia*, Latin.] Declivity; declination. *Dict.*

To **DEVE'ST.** *v. a.* [*devest*, French; *de* and *vestis*, Latin.]

1. To strip; to deprive of cloaths.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *devests*,

His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests. *Denham.*

2. To strip; to take away any thing good.

What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit and *devest* all right and title in a nation to government? *Bacon.*

3. To free from any thing bad.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breast,

Which for thy sake from passions I *devest*.

*Prior.*

**DEVE'X.** *adj.* [*devevus*, Latin.] Bending down; declivous; incurvated downwards.

**DEVE'XITY.** *n. f.* [from *devex*.] Incurvation downwards; declivity.

To **DE'VIATE.** *v. n.* [*de via decedere*, Latin.]

1. To wander from the right or common way.

The rest to some faint meaning make pretence,

But Shadwell never *deviates* into sense.

*Dryden.*

Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take,

May boldly *deviate* from the common track.

*Pope.*

What makes all physical and moral ill?

There nature *deviates*, and here wanders will. *Pope's Essays.*

Besides places which may *deviate* from the sense of the author, it would be kind to observe any deficiencies in the diction. *Pope.*

2. To go astray; to err; to sin; to offend.

**DEVIA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *deviate*.]

1. The act of quitting the right way; error; wandering.

These bodies persevere in their motions, and constantly move round in the same tracts, without making the least *deviation*. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

2. Variation from established rule.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may easily discover the *deviations* from it in the character thereof, in all the alphabets in use, either by defect of single characters, of letters, or by confusion of them. *Holder.*

3. Offence; obliquity of conduct.

Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a *deviation*, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground, that they may not bring error into habit. *Clarissa.*

**DEVI'CE.** *n. f.* [*devise*, French; *divisa*, Italian.]

1. A contrivance; a stratagem.

This is our *device*,

That Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us. *Shakespeare.*

He intended it as a politick *device* to lessen their interest,

and keep them low in the world.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. A design; a scheme formed; project; speculation.

Touching the exchange of laws in practice with laws in *device*,



*device*, which they say are better for the state of the church, if they might take place: the farther we examine them, the greater cause we find to conclude, although we continue the same we are, the harm is not great. *Hooker, Dedicat.*

His *device* is against Babylon, to destroy it. *Jer. li. 11.*

There are many *devices* in a man's heart; nevertheless, the counsel of the Lord shall stand. *Prov. xix. 21.*

3. The emblem on a shield; the ensign armorial of a nation or family.

Then change we shields, and their *devices* bear;

Let fraud supply the want of force in war. *Dryden's Æn.*

Hibernia's harp, *device* of her command,

And parent of her mirth, shall there be seen. *Prior.*

They intend to let the world see what party they are of, by figures and designs upon these fans; as the knights-errant used to distinguish themselves by *devices* on their shields. *Addis.*

4. Invention; genius.

He's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble *device*, of all sorts enchantingly beloved. *Shak. As you like it.*

DE'VIL. *n. f.* [*diabolus*, Saxon; *diabolus*, Latin. It is more properly written *diavel*.]

1. A fallen angel; the temper and spiritual enemy of mankind.

Are you a man?

—Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that Which might appal the *devil*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. A wicked man or woman.

See thyself, *devil*:

Proper deformity seems not in the fiend So horrid as in woman. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. A ludicrous term for mischief.

A war of profit mitigates the evil; But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the *devil*. *Granville.*

4. A kind of expletive, expressing wonder or vexation.

The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare; But wonder how the *devil* they got there! *Pope, Epist. ii.*

5. A kind of ludicrous negative in an adverbial sense.

The *devil* was well, the *devil* a monk was he. *A Proverb.*

DE'VILISH. *adj.* [from *devil*.]

1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; mischievous; malicious; destructive.

Gynecia took a farther conceit of it, mistrusting greatly Cecropia, because she had heard much of the *devilish* wickedness of her heart. *Sidney, b. i.*

For grief thereof, and *devilish* despight, From his infernal furnaces forth he threw Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light, Enroll'd in dusky smok and brimstone blue. *Fairy Queen.*

In hollow cube He trains his *devilish* engin'ry, impal'd On ev'ry side with shadowy squadrons deep. *Milton's P. Lost.*

2. Having communication with the devil.

The dutcheffs, by his subornation,

Upon my life began her *devilish* practices. *Shakes. Henry VI.*

3. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

A *devilish* knave! besides the knave is handsome, young, and blyth: all those requisites are in him that delight. *Shakesp.*

DE'VILISHLY. *adv.* [from *devilish*.] In a manner suiting the devil; diabolically.

Those trumpeters threatened them with continual alarms of damnation, if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which wickedly and *devilishly* those impostors called the cause of God. *South's Sermons.*

DE'VILKIN. *n. f.* [from *devil*.] A little devil. *Clarissa.*

DE'VIOUS. *adj.* [*devius*, Latin.]

1. Out of the common track.

Creusa kept behind: by choice we stray

Through ev'ry dark and ev'ry *devious* way. *Dryden's Æn.*

In this minute *devious* subject I have been necessitated to explain myself in more words, than to some few may seem needful. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Wandering; roving; rambling.

Every muse,

And every blooming pleasure, wait without

To bless the wildly *devious* morning walk. *Thomf. Summer.*

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude.

One *devious* step, at first setting out, frequently leads a person into a wilderness of doubt and error. *Clarissa.*

To DEVISE. *v. a.* [*deviser*, French, as of *devisare*, to look about. *Skinner.*]

1. To contrive; to form by art; to invent; to excogitate; to strike out by thought.

Whether they, at their first coming into the land, or afterwards, by trading with other nations which had letters, learned them of them, or *devised* them among themselves, is very doubtful. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

He could by his skill draw after him the weight of five thousand bushels of grain, and *devise* those rare engines which shot small stones at hand, but great ones afar off. *Peacham.*

Ye sons of art, one curious piece *devise*,

From whose constructure motion shall arise. *Blackmore.*

2. To plan; to scheme.

Behold I frame evil against you, and *devise* a device against you. *Jer. xlii. 11.*

To DEVISE. *v. n.* To consider; to contrive; to lay plans; to form schemes.

Her merry fit she freshly 'gan to rear,

And did of joy and jollity *devise*,

Herself to cherish and her guest to chear. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

But sith now safe ye seized have the shore,

And well arrived are, high God be blest,

Let us *devise* of ease and everlasting rest. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Since we are so far entered, let us, I pray you, a little *devise* of those evils by which that country is held in this wretched case, that it cannot, as you say, be recured. *Spenser's Ireland.*

*Devise* but how you'll use him when he comes, and let us two *devise* to bring him thither. *Shak. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

DEVISE. *n. f.* [*devise*, a will, old French.]

1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

This word is properly attributed, in our common law, to him that bequeaths his goods by his last will or testament in writing; and the reason is, because those that now appertain only to the devisour, by this act are distributed into many parts. *Cowel.*

The alienation is made by *devise* in a last will only, and the third part of these profits is there demandable, by special provision thereof made in the statute. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

2. Contrivance. See DEVICE.

God hath omitted nothing needful to his purpose, nor left his intention to be accomplished by our *devises*. *Hooker.*

To DEVISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grant by will. A law term.

DEVISER. *n. f.* [from *devise*.] A contriver; an inventor.

Being divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by advenient deception; for true it is, if I say they are daily mocked into error by *devisers*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

The authors of useful inventions, the *devisers* of wholesome laws, as were the philosophers of ancient times, were honoured as the fathers and prophets of their country. *Grew's Cosmol.*

DEVITABLE. *adj.* [*devitabilis*, Lat.] Possible to be avoided; avoidable. *Dict.*

DEVITA'TION. *n. f.* [*devitatio*, Latin.] The act of escaping or avoiding. *Dict.*

DEVO'ID. *adj.* [*vuide*, French.]

1. Empty; vacant; void.

When I awoke, and found her place *devoid*,

And nought but pressed grass where she had lyen, I sorrow'd all so much as earst I joy'd. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

2. Without any thing, whether good or evil; free from; in want of.

He flung it from him, and *devoid* of dread,

Upon him lightly leaped without heed. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

That the soul and angels are *devoid* of quantity and dimension, hath the suffrage of the most; and that they have nothing to do with proper locality, is generally opinioned. *Glanv.*

The motion of this chariot will still be easier as it ascends higher, 'till at length it shall become utterly *devoid* of gravity, when the least strength will be able to bestow upon it a swift motion. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

His warlike mind, his soul *devoid* of fear,

His high designing thoughts were figur'd there, As when, by magick, ghosts are made appear. *Dryden.*

We Tyrians are not so *devoid* of sense,

Nor so remote from Phœbus' influence. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

DEVO'IR. *n. f.* [*devoir*, French.]

1. Service. A sense now not used.

To restore again the kingdom of the Mamalukes, he offered him their utmost *devoir* and service. *Knolles's History.*

2. Act of civility or obsequiousness.

Aukward and supple, each *devoir* to pay,

She flatters her good lady twice a day. *Pope.*

To DEVOLVE. *v. a.* [*devolvere*, Latin.]

1. To roll down.

The matter which *devolves* from the hills down upon the lower grounds, does not considerably raise and augment them. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Through splendid kingdoms he *devolves* his maze,

Now wanders wild through solitary tracts Of life-deserted sand. *Thomson's Summer, l. 805.*

2. To move from one hand to another.

Because they found too much confusion in such a multitude of statesmen, they *devolved* their whole authority into the hands of the council of sixty. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

The whole power, at home and abroad, was *devolved* upon that family. *Swift.*

To DEVOLVE. *v. n.* To fall in succession into new hands.

Supposing people, by wanting spiritual blessings, did lose all their right to temporal, yet that forfeiture must *devolve* only to the supreme Lord. *Decay of Piety.*

DEVOLU'TION. *n. f.* [*devolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling down.

What concerns the raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys from the hills



# DEV

hills and high grounds, will fall more properly under our consideration on another occasion. *Woodward's Natural History.*

## 2. Removal from hand to hand.

The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is derived from the crown of England, and the last *devolution* is to the king by way of appeal. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

**DEVORATION.** *n. f.* [from *devoro*, Latin.] The act of devouring. *Dict.*

**TO DEVOTE.** *v. a.* [*devoceo devotus*, Latin.]

## 1. To dedicate; to consecrate; to appropriate.

No *devoted* thing that a man shall *devote* unto the Lord, of all that he hath, both of man and beast, and of the field of his possession, shall be sold or redeemed. *Lev. xxvii. 21.*

What black magician conjures up this fiend,  
To stop *devoted* charitable deeds? *Shakesp. Richard III.*

While we do admire

This virtue, and this moral discipline,  
Let's be no stoicks, nor no flocks, I pray;  
Or so *devote* to Aristotle's checks,

As Ovid be an outcast quite abjur'd. *Sh. Tam. of the Shrew.*  
They, impious, dar'd to prey

On herds *devoted* to the god of day. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*  
If persons of this make should ever *devote* themselves to science, they should be well assured of a solid and strong constitution of body. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

## 2. To addict; to give up to ill.

Aliens were *devoted* to their rapine and despoil. *Dec. of Piety.*  
Having once debauched their senses with the pleasures of other nations, they *devoted* themselves unto all wickedness. *Grew's Cosm. Sac. b. iii. c. 3.*

Ah why, Penelope, this causeless fear,  
To render sleep's soft blessings insincere?  
Alike *devote* to sorrow's dire extreme,  
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope's Odyssey.*

## 3. To curse; to execrate; to doom to destruction.

Yet not for thy advice, or threats, I fly  
Those wicked tents *devoted*; lest the wrath  
Impendent, raging into sudden flame,  
Distinguish not. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v. l. 890.*

To destruction sacred, and *devote*,  
He with his whole posterity must die. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
Goddess of maids, and conscious of our hearts,  
So keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,  
Which Niobe's *devoted* issue felt,  
When, hissing through the skies, the feather'd deaths were dealt. *Dryden's Fables.*

Let her, like me, of ev'ry joy forlorn,  
*Devote* the hour when such a wretch was born:  
Like me to deserts and to darkness run. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

**DEVOTEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *devote*.] The state of being devoted or dedicated.

Whatever may fall from my pen to her disadvantage, relates to her but as she was, or may again be, an obstacle to your *devotedness* to seraphick love. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

The owning of our obligation unto virtue, may be stiled natural religion; that is to say, a *devotedness* unto God, our liege Lord, so as to act in all things according to his will. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. iii. c. 5.*

**DEVOTE'E.** *n. f.* [*devot*, French.] One erroneously or superstitiously religious; a bigot.

**DEVOTION.** *n. f.* [*devotion*, French; *devotio*, Latin.]

## 1. The state of being consecrated or dedicated.

## 2. Piety; acts of religion.

Mean time her warlike brother on the seas  
His waving streamers to the winds displays,  
And vows for his return, with vain *devotion*, pays. *Dryd.*

## 3. An act of external worship.

Religious minds are inflamed with the love of publick *devotion*. *Hooker.*

For as I passed by and beheld your *devotion*, I found an altar with this inscription, To the unknown God. *Acts xvii. 23.*

In vain doth man the name of just expect,  
If his *devotions* he to God neglect. *Denham.*

## 4. Prayer; expression of devotion.

An aged holy man,  
That day and night said his *devotion*,  
No other worldly business did apply. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Your *devotion* has its opportunity: we must pray always, but chiefly at certain times. *Sprat's Sermons.*

## 5. The state of the mind under a strong sense of dependance upon God.

Grateful to acknowledge whence his good  
Descends, thither with heart, and voice, and eyes  
Directed in *devotion*, to adore  
And worship God supreme, who made him chief  
Of all his works. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 514.*  
From the full choir, when loud Hosanna's rise,  
And swell the pomp of dreadful sacrifice;  
Amid' that scene, if some relenting eye  
Glance on the stone where our cold reliques lie,  
*Devotion's* self shall steal a thought from heav'n,  
One human tear shall drop, and be forgiv'n. *Pope.*

# DEV

*Devotion* may be considered either as an exercise of publick or private prayers at set times and occasions, or as a temper of the mind, a state and disposition of the heart, which is rightly affected with such exercises. *Law on Christ's Perfection.*

## 6. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony.

Whither away so fast?

—No farther than the Tower; and, as I guess;

Upon the like *devotion* as yourselves,

To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

## 7. Strong affection; ardent love; such as makes the lover the sole property of the person loved.

Be opposite, all planets of good luck;

To my proceeding, if, with pure heart's love,

Immaculate *devotion*; holy thoughts,

I tender not thy beauteous princely daughter. *Shak. R. III.*

He had a particular reverence for the person of the king; and the more extraordinary *devotion* for that of the prince, as he had had the honour to be trusted with his education. *Clar.*

## 8. Disposal; power; state of dependance on any one.

Arundel-castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's *devotion*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

**DEVOTIONAL.** *adj.* [from *devotion*.] Pertaining to devotion; annexed to worship; religious.

Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that *devotional* compliance and juncture of hearts, which I desire to bear in holy offices, to be performed with me. *King Charles.*

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes often times at a very easy rate, by a few demure looks, with some *devotional* postures and grimaces. *South's Sermons.*

**DEVOTIONALIST.** *n. f.* [from *devotion*.] A man zealous without knowledge; superstitiously devout.

**TO DEVOUR.** *v. a.* [*devoro*, Latin.]

## 1. To eat up ravenously, as a wild beast or animal of prey.

We will say some evil beast hath *devoured* him. *Gen. xxxvii.*

We've willing dames enough: there cannot be

That vulture in you to *devour* so many

As will to greatness dedicate themselves;

Finding it so inclin'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

So looks the pent up lion o'er the wretch

That trembles under his *devouring* paws. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

## 2. To destroy or consume with rapidity and violence.

A fire *devoureth* before them, and behind them a flame burneth. *Joel ii. 3.*

How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,

Our plains, our temples, and our town *devur'd*;

It was the waste of war. *Dryden's Æn. b. viii.*

Notwithstanding that Socrates lived in the time of this *devouring* pestilence at Athens, he never caught the least infection. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 195.*

## 3. To swallow up; to annihilate.

He seemed in swiftness to *devour* the way. *Shakespeare.*

Such a pleasure as grows fresher upon enjoyment; and though continually fed upon, yet is never *devoured*. *South.*

Death stalks behind thee, and each flying hour

Does some loose remnant of thy life *devour*. *Dryden.*

**DEVOURER.** *n. f.* [from *devour*.] A consumer; he that devours; he that preys upon.

Rome is but a wilderness of tygers:

Tygers must prey, and Rome affords no prey

But me and mine: how happy art thou then,

From these *devourers* to be banished? *Shak. Tit. Andronicus.*

Since those leviathans are withdrawn, the lesser *devourers* supply their place: fraud succeeds to violence. *Decay of Piety.*

Store the pond with carp and tench, which do the best together of any fish, all other fish being *devourers* of their spawn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**DEVOUT.** *adj.* [*devotus*, Latin.]

## 1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties.

We must be constant and *devout* in the worship of our God, and ready in all acts of benevolence to our neighbour. *Rogers, Sermon 13.*

## 2. Filled with pious thoughts.

For this, with soul *devout*, he thank'd the god;

And, of success secure, return'd to his abode. *Dryd. Fables.*

## 3. Expressive of devotion or piety.

Anon dry ground appears, and from his ark

The ancient fire descends, with all his train:

Then with uplifted hands, and eyes *devout*,

Grateful to heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 863.*

**DEVOUTLY.** *adv.* [from *devout*.] Piously; with ardent devotion; religiously.

Her grace rose, and with modest paces

Came to the altar, where she kneel'd; and, faint-like,

Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd *devoutly*. *Sh. H. VIII.*

One of the wise men of the society of Solomon's house, having a while attentively and *devoutly* viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face. *Bacon.*

Her twilights were more clear than our mid-day,

She dreamt *devoutlier* than most use to pray;

Who being here fill'd with grace, yet strove to be

Both where more grace and more capacity

At once is given. *Donne.*

Think,



# DEW

Think, O my soul, devoutly think,  
How, with affrighted eyes,  
Thou saw'st the wide extended deep

In all its horrors rise! *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 496.*

To second causes we seem to trust, without expressing, so  
devoutly as we ought to do, our dependance on the first. *Atterb.*

DEUSE. *n. f.* [more properly than *deuce*, *Junius*, from *Dufius*,  
the name of a certain species of evil spirits.] The devil: a  
ludicrous word.

'Twas the prettiest prologue, as he wrote it;

Well, the *deuce* take me if I ha'n't forgot it. *Congreve.*

DEUTEROGAMY. *n. f.* [*δεύτερον* and *γάμος*.] A second mar-  
riage. *Dict.*

DEUTERONOMY. *n. f.* [*δεύτερον νόμος*.] The second book of  
the law, being the book of Moses.

DEUTEROSCOPY. *n. f.* [*δεύτερον σκοπέω*.] The second in-  
tention; the meaning beyond the literal sense.

Not attaining the *deuteroscopy*, or second intention of the  
words, they are fain to omit their consequences, coherences,  
figures, or tropologies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DEW. *n. f.* [deap, Saxon; *daaw*, Dutch.] The moisture upon  
the ground.

Fogs, particularly those which we frequently observe after  
sun-setting, even in our hottest months, are nothing but a  
vapour, consisting of water, and of such mineral matter as  
it meets with in its passage, and could well bring up along with  
it; which vapour was sent up in greater quantity all the fore-  
going day, than now in the evening: but the sun then being  
above the horizon, taking it at the surface of the earth, and  
rapidly mounting it up into the atmosphere, it was not dis-  
cernible, as now it is; because the sun being now gone off,  
the vapour stagnates at and near the earth, and saturates the  
air 'till it is so thick as to be easily visible therein: and when  
at length the heat there is somewhat further spent, which is  
usually about the middle of the night, it falls down again in  
a *dew*, alighting upon herbs and other vegetables, which it  
cherishes, cools and refreshes, after the scorching heat of the  
foregoing day. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Never yet one hour in bed

Did I enjoy the golden *dew* of sleep,

But with his tim'rous dreams was still awak'd. *Shak. R. III.*

That churchman bears a bounteous mind, indeed;

A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us;

His *dew* falls ev'ry where. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

She looks as clear

As morning roses newly wash'd with *dew*. *Shakespeare.*

*Dews* and rain are but the returns of moist vapours con-  
densed. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 81.*

Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,

And feed their fibres with reviving *dew*. *Pope.*

To DEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with *dew*; to  
moisten; to bedew.

A trickling stream of balm most sovereign,  
And dainty dear, which on the ground still fell,

And overflowed all the fertile plain,

As it had *dew'd* been with timely rain. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Be we the med'cine of the sickly weal,

And with him pour we in our country's purge,

Each drop of us.

—Or so much as it needs

To *dew* the sovereign flower, and drown the weeds. *Shakesf.*

Give me thy hand,

That I may *dew* it with my mournful tears. *Shakesf. H. VI.*

He ceas'd; discerning Adam with such joy

Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been *dew'd* in tears,

Without the vent of words, which these he breath'd.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 373.*

Palemon above the rest appears,

In sable garments, *dew'd* with gushing tears. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. It is not used properly of an action of terrou.

In Gallick blood again

He *dews* his reeking sword, and strows the ground

With headless ranks. *Phillips.*

DE'WBERRY. *n. f.* [from *dew* and *berry*.]

*Dewberries*, as they stand here among the more delicate  
fruits, must be understood to mean raspberries, which are also  
of the bramble kind. *Hanmer.*

Feed him with apricocks and *dewberries*,

With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries. *Shakespeare.*

DEWBESPARENT. *part.* [*dew* and *besparent*.] Sprinkled with  
*dew*.

This evening late, by then the chewing flocks

Had ta'en their supper on the favoury herb

Of knot-grass *dewbesparent*, and were in fold,

I sat me down to watch upon a bank

With ivy canopied, and interwove

With flaunting honey-suckle. *Milton.*

DEW-BURNING. *adj.* [from *dew* and *burning*.] The meaning  
of this compound is doubtful. Perhaps it alludes to the  
sparkling of *dew*.

# DEX

He, now to prove his late renewed might,  
High-brandishing his bright *dew-burning* blade,

Upon his crested scalp so sore did smite,

That to the scull a yawning wound it made. *Fairy Queen.*

DE'WDROP. *n. f.* [*dew* and *drop*.] A drop of *dew* which  
sparkles at sun-rise.

I must go seek some *dewdrops* here,

And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear. *Shakespeare.*

An host

Innumerable! as the stars of night,

Or stars of morning, *dewdrops*, which the sun

Impearls! on every leaf, and ev'ry flow'r. *Milton's Pa. Lost.*

Rest, sweet as *dewdrops* on their flow'ry lawns,

When the sky opens, and the morning dawns! *Tickell.*

DE'WLAP. *n. f.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the *dew*.]

1. The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

Large rowles of fat about his shoulders slung,

And from his neck the double *dewlap* hung. *Addis. Ov. Met.*

2. It is used in *Shakespeare* for a lip flaccid with age, in contempt.

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,

In very likeness of a roasted crab;

And when she drinks against her lips I bob,

And on the wither'd *dewlap* pour the ale. *Shakespeare.*

DE'WLAPT. *adj.* [from *dewlap*.] Furnished with dewlaps.

Who would believe, that there were mountaineers

*Dewlapt* like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em

Wallets of flesh. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

The *dewlapt* bull now chafes along the plain,

While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein. *Gay.*

DE'WWORM. *n. f.* [from *dew* and *worm*.] A worm found in  
*dew*.

For the trout, the *dew-worm*, which some call the lob-

worm, and the brandliny, are the chief. *Walton's Angler.*

DE'WY. *adj.* [from *dew*.]

1. Resembling *dew*; partaking of *dew*.

From the earth a *dewy* mist

Went up, and water'd all the ground, and each

Plant of the field. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 331.*

Where two adverse winds,

Sublim'd from *dewy* vapours in mid sky,

Engage with horrid shock, the ruffled brine

Roars stormy. *Phillips.*

2. Moist with *dew*; roscid.

The joyous day 'gan early to appear,

And fair Aurora from her *dewy* bed

Of aged Tithone, 'gan herself to rear,

With rosy cheeks, for shame as blushing red. *Fairy Queen.*

The bee with honied thigh,

That at her flow'ry work doth sing,

And the waters murmuring,

With such consort as they keep,

Entice the *dewy* feather'd sleep. *Milton.*

His *dewy* locks distill'd

Ambrosia. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v. l. 56.*

His own Præniste sends a chosen band,

With those who plough Saturnia's Gabine land;

Besides the succour which cold Ancien yields,

The rocks of Hernicus and *dewy* fields. *Dryden's Æn. b. viii.*

DEXTER. *adj.* [Latin.] The right; not the left. A term  
used in heraldry.

My mother's blood

Runs on the *dexter* cheek, and this sinister

Bounds in my fire's. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

DEXTERITY. *n. f.* [*dexteritas*, Latin.]

1. Readiness of limbs; activity; readiness to attain skill; skill;  
expertness.

2. Readiness of contrivance; quickness of expedient; skill of  
management.

His wisdom, by often evading from perils, was turned  
rather into a *dexterity* to deliver himself from dangers, when  
they pressed him, than into a providence to prevent and re-  
move them afar off. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art and *dex-*  
*terity*. *South's Sermons.*

The same Protestants may, by their *dexterity*, make them-  
selves the national religion, and dispose the church-revenues  
among their pastors. *Swift.*

DEXTEROUS. *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.]

1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready; as, a  
*dexterous* workman.

2. Expert in management; subtle; full of expedients.

They confine themselves, and are *dexterous* managers  
enough of the wares and products of that corner, with  
which they content themselves. *Locke.*

DEXTE'ROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dexterous*.] Expertly; skilfully;  
artfully.

The magistrate sometimes cannot do his own office *dex-*  
*terously*, but by acting the minister. *South's Sermons.*

But then my study was to cog the dice,

And *dexterously* to throw the lucky sice. *Dryden.*

DE'XTRAL.



**DEXTRAL.** *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.] The right; not the left.

As for any tunics or skins, which should hinder the liver from enabling the *dextral* parts, we must not conceive it diffuseth its virtue by meer irradiation, but by its veins and proper vessels.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 5.*

**DEXTRA'LITY.** *n. f.* [from *dextral*.] The state of being on the right, not the left, side.

If there were a determinate prepotency in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differenced by *dextrality*.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 5.*

**DIABETES.** *n. f.* [*διαβήτης*.] A morbid copiousness of urine; a fatal colliquation by the urinary passages.

An increase of that secretion may accompany the general colliquations; as in fluxes, hectic sweats and coughs, *diabetes*, and other consumptions.

*Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**DIABO'LICAL.** } *adj.* [from *diabolus*, Latin.] Devilish; par-

**DIABO'LICK.** } taking of the qualities of the devil; impious; atrocious; nefarious; pertaining to the devil.

This, in other beasts observ'd,

Doubt might beget of *diabolick* pow'r,

Active within, beyond the sense of brute. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Does not the ambitious, the envious, and the revengeful man know very well, that the thirst of blood, and affectation of dominion by violence and oppression, is a most *diabolical* outrage upon the laws of God and Nature, and upon the common well-being of mankind?

*L'Estrange.*

The practice of lying is a *diabolical* exercise, and they that use it are the devil's children.

*Ray on the Creation.*

Damned spirits must needs be all envy, despair, and rage; and have so much of a *diabolical* nature in them, as to wish all men to share their misery.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

**DIACODIUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The syrup of poppies.

**DIACOSTICS.** *n. f.* [*διακοστικά*.] The doctrine of sounds.

**DIADEM.** *n. f.* [*diadema*, Latin.]

1. A tiara; an ensign of royalty bound about the head of Eastern monarchs.

The sacred *diadem* in pieces rent,

And purple robe gored with many a wound. *Fairy Queen.*

A list the cobbler's temples ties,

To keep the hair out of their eyes;

From whence 'tis plain the *diadem*,

That princes wear, derives from them.

*Swift.*

2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown.

A crown,

Golden in shew, is but a wreath of thorns;

Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless nights,

To him who wears the regal *diadem*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Why should he ravish then that *diadem*

From your grey temples, which the hand of time

Must shortly plant on his.

*Denham's Sophy.*

Faction, that once made *diadems* her prey,

And stopt our prince in his triumphant way,

Fled like a mist before this radiant day.

*Roscommon.*

**DIAD'EMED.** *adj.* [from *diadem*.] Adorned with a diadem; crowned.

Not so, when *diadem'd* with rays divine,

Touch'd with the flame that breaks from virtue's shrine,

Her priestless muse forbids the good to dye,

And opes the temple of eternity.

*Pope.*

**DIADROM.** *n. f.* [*διαδρομή*.] The time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

A gry is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of one inch, an inch one tenth of a philosophical foot, a philosophical foot one third of a pendulum; whose *diadroms*, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are each equal to one second of time, or a sixtieth of a minute.

*Locke.*

**DIÆRESIS.** *n. f.* [*διαίρεσις*.] The separation or disjunction of syllables; as *a'er*.

**DIAGNOSTICK.** *n. f.* [*διαγνωστικόν*.] A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others.

I shall lay down some indisputable marks of this vice, that whenever we see the tokens, we may conclude the plague is in the house:—let us hear your *diagnosticks*.

*Collier on Pride.*

One of our physicians proved disappointed of his prognosticks, or rather *diagnosticks*.

*Harvey on Consumptions.*

**DIA'GONAL.** *adj.* [*διαγώνιος*.] Reaching from one angle to another, so as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

The monstrosity of the badger is ill-contrived, and with some disadvantage; the shortness being fixed unto the legs of one side, that might have been more properly placed upon the *diagonal* movers.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 5.*

This, and all like sorts of stone that are composed of granules, will cut and rive in any direction, as well in a perpendicular, or in a *diagonal*, as horizontally and parallel to the side of the strata.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

**DIA'GONAL.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a square into equal parts.

When a man has in his mind the idea of two lines, viz. the side and *diagonal* of a square, whereof the *diagonal* is an

VOL. I.

inch long, he may have the idea also of the division of that line into a certain number of equal parts.

*Locke.*

**DIA'GONALLY.** *adv.* [from *diagonal*.] In a diagonal direction.

The right and left are not defined by philosophers according to common acceptation, that is, respectively from one man unto another, or any constant site in each, as though that should be the right in one, which, upon confront or facing, stands athwart or *diagonally* unto the other; but were distinguished, according unto their activity and predominant locomotion, on the either side.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*

**DI'AGRAM.** *n. f.* [*διαγράμμα*.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical scheme.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming demonstration in the mathematicks; very specious in the *diagram*, but failing in the mechanick operation.

*Dryden.*

Why do not these persons make a *diagram* of these cogitative lines and angles, and demonstrate their properties of perception and appetite, as plainly as we know the other properties of triangles and circles?

*Bentley's Sermons.*

**DIAGRY'DIATES.** *n. f.* [from *diagrydium*, Lat.] Strong purgatives made with *diagrydium*.

All cholerick humours ought to be evacuated by *diagrydiates*, mixed with tartar, or some acid, or rhubarb powder.

*Floyer.*

**DIAL.** *n. f.* [*diale*, Skinner.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shews the hour.

O, gentlemen, the time of life is short:

To spend that shortness basely were too long,

Though life did ride upon a *dial's* point,

Still ending at th' arrival of an hour. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not: we have no sense of the accretive motion of plants or animals; and the fly shadow steals away upon the *dial*, and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone.

*Glanv. Sceps. c. 11.*

**DIAL-PLATE.** *n. f.* [*dial* and *plate*.] That on which hours or lines are marked.

He tells us that the two friends, being each of them possessed of one of these needles, made a kind of *dial-plate*, inscribing it with the four and twenty letters, in the same manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary *dial-plate*.

*Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 241.*

**DIALECT.** *n. f.* [*διὰλεκξις*.]

1. The subdivision of a language; as the Attic, Doric, Ionic, Æolic dialects.

2. Stile; manner of expression.

When themselves do practise that whereof they write, they change their *dialect*; and those words they shun, as if there were in them some secret sting.

*Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

3. Language; speech.

In her youth

There is a prone and speechless *dialect*,

Such as moves men.

*Shakefp. Measure for Measure.*

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person, upon whom it was conferred, to the returns of gratitude, why, in the universal *dialect* of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations?

*South's Sermons.*

**DIALECTICAL.** *adj.* [from *dialectick*.] Logical; argumental.

Those *dialectical* subtleties that the schoolmen too often employ about physiological mysteries, are wont much more to declare the wit of him that uses them, than increase the knowledge of sober lovers of truth.

*Boyle.*

**DIALECTICK.** *n. f.* [*διαλεκτική*.] Logick; the act of reasoning.

**DIA'LLING.** *n. f.* [from *dial*.] The sciaterick science; the knowledge of shadow; the act of constructing dials on which the shadow may shew the hour.

**DIA'LIST.** *n. f.* [from *dial*.] A constructor of dials.

Scientifick *dialists*, by the geometrick considerations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes.

*Moxon.*

**DIA'LOGIST.** *n. f.* [from *dialogue*.] A speaker in a dialogue or conference; a writer of dialogues.

**DIALOGUE.** *n. f.* [*διαλόγιος*.] A conference; a conversation between two or more, either real or feigned.

Will you hear the *dialogue* that the two learned men have compiled in praise of the owl and cuckow?

*Shakespeare.*

Oh, the impudence of this wicked sex! Lascivious *dialogues* are innocent with you.

*Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

In easy *dialogues* is Fletcher's praise;

He mov'd the mind, but had not pow'r to raise.

*Dryden.*

To **DI'ALOGUE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To discourse with another; to confer.

Do'st *dialogue* with thy shadow?

*Shakespeare's Timon.*

**DIALY'SIS.** *n. f.* [*διάλυσις*.] The figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.

**DIAMETER.** *n. f.* [*διά* and *μέτρον*.] The line, which passing through the center of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

The space between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy and Alfraganus, is seventeen times the *diameter* of the earth, which makes, in a gross account, about one hundred and twenty thousand miles.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*



The bay of Naples is the most delightful one that I ever saw: it lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the diameter. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

**DIA'METRAL.** *adj.* [from *diameter*.] Describing the diameter; relating to the diameter.

**DIA'METRALLY.** *adv.* [from *diametral*.] According to the direction of a diameter.

Christian piety is, beyond all other things, *diametrically* opposed to profaneness and impiety of actions. *Hammond.*

**DIAME'TRICAL.** *adj.* [from *diameter*.]

1. Describing a diameter.

2. Observing the direction of a diameter.

The sin of calumny is set in a most *diametrical* opposition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbours as ourselves. *Government of the Tongue, f. v.*

**DIAME'TRICALLY.** *adv.* [from *diametrical*.] In a diametrical direction.

He persuaded the king to consent to what was *diametrically* against his conscience and his honour, and, in truth, his security. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

When it is thus intercepted in its passage, the vapour, which cannot penetrate the stratum *diametrically*, glides along the lower surface of it, permeating the horizontal interval, which is betwixt the said dense stratum and that which lies underneath it. *Woodward.*

**DIAMOND.** *n. f.* [*diamant*, French; *adamas*, Latin.]

The *diamond*, the most valuable and hardest of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the purest water; and is eminently distinguished from all other substances by its vivid splendour, and the brightness of its reflexions. It is extremely various in shape and size, being found in the greatest quantity very small, and the larger ones extremely seldom met with. The largest ever known is that in the possession of the great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and seventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and forty-four pounds. The diamond bears the force of the strongest fires, except the concentrated solar rays, without hurt; and even that infinitely fiercest of all fires does it no injury, unless directed to its weaker parts. It bears a glass-house fire for many days, and, if taken carefully out, and suffered to cool by degrees, is found as bright and beautiful as before; but if taken hastily out, it will sometimes crack, and even split into two or three pieces. The places where we have *diamonds* are the East Indies and the Brasils; and though they are usually found clear and colourless, yet they are sometimes slightly tinged with the colours of the other gems, by the mixture of some metalline particles. *Hill on Fossils.*

This *diamond* was my mother's: take it, heart;

But keep it 'till you woo another wife. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;

Or, for the *diamond*, the chain you promised. *Shakespeare.*

I see how thine eye would emulate the *diamond*: thou hast the right arched bent of the brow. *Shak. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

The *diamond* is preferable and vastly superior to all others in lustre and beauty; as also in hardness, which renders it more durable and lasting, and therefore much more valuable, than any other stone. *Woodward's Mett. Foss.*

The *diamond* is by mighty monarchs worn,

Fair as the star that ushers in the morn. *Blackm. Creation.*

The lively *diamond* drinks thy purest rays,

Collected light, compact. *Thomson's Summer, l. 140.*

**DI'APASE.** *n. f.* [*διά πασών*.] A chord including all tones. The old word for *diapason*. See **DIAPASON**.

And 'twixt them both a quadrant was the base,

Proportion'd equally by seven and nine;

Nine was the circle set in heaven's place,

All which compacted made a good *diapase*. *Fairy Queen.*

The sweet numbers and melodious measures,

With which I wont the winged words to tie,

And make a tuneful *diapase* of pleasures,

Now being let to run at liberty. *Spenser.*

**DIAPA'SON.** *n. f.* [*διά πασών*.]

*Diapason* denotes a chord which includes all tones: it is the same with that we call an eighth, or an octave; because there are but seven tones or notes, and then the eighth is the same again with the first. *Harris.*

It discovereth the true coincidence of sounds into *diapasons*, which is the return of the same sound. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Harsh din

Broke the fair musick that all creatures made

To their great Lord, whose love their motion sway'd

In perfect *diapason*, whilst they stood

In first obedience, and their state of good. *Milton.*

Many a sweet rise, many as sweet a fall,

A full-mouth *diapason* swallows all. *Crashaw.*

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,

This universal frame began:

From harmony to harmony

Through all the compass of the notes it ran,

The *diapason* closing full in man. *Dryden.*

**DI'APER.** *n. f.* [*diapre*, French, of uncertain etymology.]

1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures.

Not any damsel, which her vaunteth most

In skilful knitting of soft filken twine;

Nor any weaver, which his work doth boast

In *diaper*, in damask, or in lyne,

Might in their diverse cunning ever dare

With this so curious net-work to compare. *Spenser.*

2. A napkin; a towel.

Let one attend him with a silver basin

Full of rose-water, and bestrew'd with flowers;

Another bear the ewer, a third a *diaper*. *Shakespeare.*

To DI'APER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To variegate; to diversify; to flower.

For fear the stones her tender foot should wrong,

The ground he strew'd with flowers all along,

And *diaper'd* like the discoloured mead. *Spenser.*

Flora useth to cloath our grand-dame earth with a new livery, *diapered* with various flowers, and chequered with delightful objects. *Howel's Vocal Forrest.*

2. To draw flowers upon cloaths.

If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken, and taken, as it were, by the half; for reason tells you, that your fold must cover somewhat unseen. *Peacham on Drawing.*

**DIAPHANE'ITY.** *n. f.* [from *διαφανεια*.] Transparency; pellucidity; power of transmitting light.

Because the outward coat of the eye ought to be pellucid, to transmit the light, which, if the eyes should always stand open, would be apt to grow dry and shrink, and lose their *diaphaneity*; therefore are the eyelids so contrived as often to wink, that so they may, as it were, glaze and varnish them over with the moisture they contain. *Ray on the Creation.*

**DIAPHA'NICK.** *adj.* [*διά* and *φάνος*.] Transparent; pellucid; having the power to transmit light.

Air is an element superior, and lighter than water, through whose vast, open, subtile, *diaphanick*, or transparent body, the light, afterwards created, easily transpired. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

**DIAPHANOUS.** *adj.* [*διά* and *φάνος*.] Transparent; clear; translucent; pellucid; capable to transmit light.

Aristotle calleth light a quality inherent, or clearing to a *diaphanous* body. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

When he had taken off the insect, he found in the leaf very little and *diaphanous* eggs, exactly like to those which yet remained in the tubes of the fly's womb. *Ray on the Creation.*

**DIAPHORE'TICK.** *adj.* [*διαφορητικός*.] Sudorifick; promoting a diaphoresis or perspiration; causing sweat.

*Diaphoreticks*, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment make it perspirable. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A *diaphoretick* medicine, or a sudorifick, is something that will provoke sweating. *Watts.*

**DI'APHRAGM.** *n. f.* [*διαφραγμα*.]

1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.

2. Any division or partition which divides a hollow body.

It consists of a fasciculus of bodies, round, about one sixth of an inch in diameter, hollow, and parted into numerous cells by means of *diaphragms*, thick set throughout the whole length of the body. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**DIARRHOEA.** *n. f.* [*διάρροια*.] A flux of the belly, whereby a person frequently goes to stool, and is cured either by purging off the cause, or restraining the bowels. *Quincy.*

During his *diarrhoea* I healed up the fontanels. *Wiseman.*

**DIARRHOE'TICK.** *adj.* [from *diarrhoea*.] Promoting the flux of the belly; solutive; purgative.

Millet is *diarrhetick*, cleansing, and useful in diseases of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**DI'ARY.** *n. f.* [*diarium*, Latin.] An account of the transactions, accidents, and observations of every day; a journal.

In sea-voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men make *diaries*; but in land-travel, wherein so much is to be observed, they omit it. *Bacon, Essay 19.*

I go on in my intended *diary*. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 60.*

**DIA'STOLE.** *n. f.* [*διαστολή*.]

1. A figure in rhetoric, by which a short syllable is made long.

2. The dilation of the heart.

The systole seems to resemble the forcible bending of a spring, and the *diastole* its flying out again to its natural state. *Ray on the Creation.*

**DIA'STYLE.** [*διά* and *στυλος*, a pillar.] A sort of edifice where the pillars stand at such a distance from one another, that three diameters of their thickness are allowed for intercolum-niation. *Harris.*

**DIATE'SSERON.** *n. f.* [of *διά* and *τίσσερα*, four.] An interval in musick, composed of one greater tone, one lesser, and one greater semi-tone; its proportion being as four to three. It is called, in musical composition, a perfect fourth. *Harris.*

**DIATO'NICK.** [of *διατόνος*.] The ordinary sort of musick which proceeds by different tones, either in ascending or descending.



descending. It contains only the two greater and lesser tones, and the greater semi-tone. *Harris.*

**DIAZENTICK Tone.** [of *di* and *zynthu*.] In the ancient Greek musick, disjoined two fourths, one on each side of it; and which being joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in our musick, from A to B.

They allowed to this *diazentick* tone, which is our La, Mi, the proportion of nine to eight, as being the unalterable difference of the fifth and fourth. *Harris.*

**DIBBLE.** *n. f.* [from *dipfel*, Dutch, a sharp point, *Skinner*; from *dabbe*, *Funius*.] A small spade; a pointed instrument with which the gardeners make holes for planting.

**DICA'CITY.** *n. f.* [*dicacitas*, Lat.] Pertness; sauciness. *Di.*

**DIBSTONE.** *n. f.* A little stone which children throw at another stone.

I have seen little girls exercise whole hours together, and take abundance of pains to be expert at *dibstones*, as they call it. *Locke.*

**DICE.** *n. f.* The plural of *die*. See **DIE**.

It is above a hundred to one against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of faces with four cubical *dice*; because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice: now, after you have cast all the trials but one, it is still as much odds at the last remaining time, as it was at the first. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**TO DICE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To game with dice.

I was as virtuously given as a gentleman need to be; virtuous enough; swore little; *diced* not above seven times a week; went to a bawdy-house not above once in a quarter of an hour. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

**DICE-BOX.** *n. f.* [*dice* and *box*.] The box from which the dice are thrown.

What would you say, should you see the sparkler shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a *dice-box*? *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 120.*

**DICER.** *n. f.* [from *dice*.] A player at dice; a gamester.

They make marriage vows

As false as *dicers* oaths.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**DICH.** *adj.* This word seems corrupted from *dit* for *do it*.

Rich men sin, and I eat root:

Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus. *Shakesp. Timon.*

**DICHO'TOMY.** *n. f.* [*διχοτομία*] Distribution of ideas by pairs.

Some persons have disturbed the order of nature, and abused their readers by an affectation of *dichotomies*, trichotomies, sevens, twelves, &c. Let the nature of the subject, considered together with the design which you have in view, always determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts.*

**DICKENS.** A kind of adverbial exclamation, importing, as it seems, much the same with the *devil*; but I know not whence derived.

Where had you this pretty weathercock?

—I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is my husband had him of. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

What a *dickens* does he mean by a trivial sum?

But han't you found it, sir?

*Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

**DICHER** of Leather. *n. f.* [*dicra*, low Latin.] Ten hides. *Di.*

**TO DICTATE.** *v. a.* [*dicto*, Latin.] To deliver to another with authority; to declare with confidence.

The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay,

And studded amber darts a golden ray;

Such, and not nobler, in the realms above,

My wonder *dictates* is the dome of Jove. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Whatsoever is *dictated* to us by God himself, or by men who are divinely inspired, must be believed with full assurance. *Watts's Logick.*

**DICTATE.** *n. f.* [*dictatum*, Latin.] Rule or maxim delivered with authority; prescription; prescript.

Others cast about for new discoveries, and to seek in their own thoughts for those right helps of art which will scarce be found, I fear, by those who servilely confine themselves to the *dictates* of others. *Locke.*

I credit what the Grecian *dictates* say,

And Samian sounds o'er Scotia's hills convey. *Prior.*

Then let this *dictate* of my love prevail;

Instant, to foreign realms prepare to fail,

To learn your father's fortunes. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

**DICTA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *dictate*.] The act or practice of dictating or prescribing. *Di.*

**DICTATOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence and distress, and invested with absolute authority.

Kind *dictators* made, when they came home,

Their vanquish'd foes free citizens of Rome. *Waller.*

Julius with honour tam'd Rome's foreign foes;

But patriots fell, ere the *dictator* rose. *Prior.*

2. One invested with absolute authority.

Unanimous they all commit the care,

And management of this main enterprize,

To him their great *dictator*. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*

3. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

Nor is it a small power it gives one man over another, to have the authority to be the *dictator* of principles, and teacher of unquestionable truths. *Locke.*

That riches, honours, and outward splendour, should set up persons for *dictators* to all the rest of mankind, is a most shameful invasion of the right of our understanding. *Watts.*

**DICTATORIAL.** *adj.* [from *dictator*.] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical; overbearing.

A young academick often dwells upon a journal, or an observator that treats of trade and politicks in a *dictatorial* style, and is lavish in the praise of the author. *Watts.*

**DICTA'TORSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *dictator*.]

1. The office of dictator.

This is the solemnest title they can confer under the principedom, being indeed a kind of *dictatorship*. *Wotton.*

2. Authority; insolent confidence.

This is that perpetual *dictatorship* which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong. *Dryden.*

**DICTA'TURE.** *n. f.* [*dictatura*, Latin.] The office of a dictator; dictatorship. *Di.*

**DIC'TION.** *n. f.* [*dictio*, French; *dictio*, Latin.] Stile; language; expression.

There appears in every part of his *diction*, or expression, a kind of noble and bold purity. *Dryden.*

**DIC'TIONARY.** *n. f.* [*dictionarium*, Latin.] A book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and left an account that they stand in awe of charms, spells, and conjurations; that they are afraid of letters and characters, notes and dashes, which, set together, do signify nothing; and not only in the *dictionary* of man, but in the subtler vocabulary of Satan. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 10.*

Is it such a horrible fault to translate simulacra images? I see what a good thing it is to have a good catholick *dictionary*. *Still.*

An army, or a parliament, is a collection of men; a *dictionary*, or nomenclature, is a collection of words. *Watts.*

**DID.** of *do*. [*dis*, Saxon.]

1. The preterite of *do*.

Thou canst not say I *did* it.

*Shakespeare.*

What *did* that greatness in a woman's mind?

Ill lodg'd and weak to act what it design'd. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

2. The sign of the preter-imperfect tense, or perfect.

When *did* his pen on learning fix a brand,

Or rail at arts he *did* not understand. *Dryden.*

3. It is sometimes used emphatically; as, I *did* really love him.

**DIDA'CTICAL.** } *adj.* [*didaktik*.] Preceptive; giving precepts:

**DIDA'CTICK.** } as a *didactic* poem is a poem that gives rules for some art; as the Georgicks.

The means used to this purpose are partly *didactical*, and partly protreptical, demonstrating the truth of the gospel; and then urging the professors of those truths to be steadfast in the faith, and to beware of infidelity. *Ward on Infidelity.*

**DIDAPPER.** *n. f.* [from *dip*.] A bird that dives into the water.

**DIDA'SCALICK.** *adj.* [*didaskalik*.] Preceptive; didactic; giving precepts in some art.

I found it necessary to form some story, and give a kind of body to the poem: under what species it may be comprehended, whether *didascalick* or heroick, I leave to the judgment of the critics. *Prior.*

**TO DIDDER.** *v. a.* [*diddern*, Teut. *zittern*, Germ.] To quake with cold; to shiver. A provincial word. *Skinner.*

**DIDST.** The second person of the preter tense of *do*. See **DID**.

Oh last and best of Scots! who *didst* maintain

Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign. *Dryden.*

**TO DIE.** *v. a.* [*deag*, Saxon, a colour.] To tinge; to colour; to stain.

So much of death her thoughts

Had entertain'd, as *dy'd* her cheeks with pale. *Milt. P. L.*

All white, a virgin faint she sought the skies;

For marriage, though it sullies not, it *dies*. *Dryden.*

**DIE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; stain; hue acquired.

It will help me nothing

To plead mine innocence; for that *die* is on me,

Which makes my whitest part black. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

We have dainty works of feathers of wonderful lustre, excellent *dies*, and many. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Darkness we see emerges into light,

And shining suns descend to fable night:

Ev'n heav'n itself receives another *die*,

When weary'd animals in slumbers lie

Of midnight ease; another, when the gray

Of morn preludes the splendor of the day. *Dryden's Fables.*

It is very surprizing to see the images of the mind stamped upon the aspect; to see the cheeks take the *die* of the passions, and appear in all the colours and complexions of thought. *Collier of the Aspect.*

First this

She sends on earth; then that of deeper *die*

Steals soft behind.

*Thompson's Summer, l. 1685.*

To



# D I E

# D I E

To DIE. *v. n.* [death, Saxon.]

1. To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence.

Thou dost kill me with thy unkind falsehood; and it grieves me not to *die*, but it grieves me that thou art the murderer.

Sidney.

Nor did the third his conquests long survive,  
Dying ere scarce he had begun to live. *Addis. Ovid. Metam.*

Oh let me live my own, and *die* so too!

To live and *die* is all I have to do?

Pope's *Epistles*.

2. To perish by violence or disease.

The dira only served to confirm him in his first opinion,  
that it was his destiny to *die* in the ensuing combat. *Dryden.*

Talk not of life or ransom, he replies,

Patroclus dead, whoever meets me, *dies*:

In vain a single Trojan sues for grace;

But least the sons of Priam's hateful race:

*Die* then, my friend! what boots it to deplore!

The great, the good Patroclus is no more!

He, far thy better, was foredoom'd to *die*;

And thou, dost thou, bewail mortality. *Pope's Hom. Iliad.*

3. It has *by* before an instrument of death.

4. *Of* before a disease.

They often come into the world clear, and with the appearance of sound bodies; which, notwithstanding, have been infected with disease, and have *died* of it, or at least have been very infirm.

Wiseman's *Surgery*.

5. *For* commonly before a privative, and *of* before a positive cause.

At first she startles, then she stands amaz'd;

At last with terror she from thence doth fly,

And loaths the wat'ry glass wherein she gaz'd,

And shuns it still, although for thirst she *die*.

Davies.

He in the laden vineyard *dies* for thirst.

Addison.

Hipparchus being passionately fond of his own wife, who was enamoured of Bathyllus, leaped and *died* of his fall. *Addis.*

6. To be punished with death.

If I *die* for it, as no less is threatened me, the king my old master must be relieved.

Shakesp. *King Lear*.

What is the love of our neighbour?

—The valuing him as the image of God, one for whom Christ *died*.

Hammond's *Pract. Catech.*

7. To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?

Of sorriest fancies your companion making,

Using those thoughts which should indeed have *died*

With them they think on.

Shakesp. *Macbeth*.

If any sovereignty, on account of his property, had been vested in Adam, which in truth there was not, it would have *died* with him.

Locke.

Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whispers, he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret *die* within his own breast.

Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 595.

8. To sink; to faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone. *I Sa.*

9. [In theology.] To perish everlastingly.

So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned *die*.

Hakewell on *Providence*.

10. To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

To sounds of heav'nly harps she *dies* away,

And melts in visions of eternal day. *Pope's Elvi. to Abelard.*

11. To vanish.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,

When *dying* clouds contend with growing light. *Sh. H. VI.*

The smaller stains and blemishes may *die* away and disappear, amidst the brightness that surrounds them; but a blot of a deeper nature casts a shade on all the other beauties, and darkens the whole character.

Addison's *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 256.

12. [In the stile of lovers.] To languish with affection.

The young men acknowledged in love-letters, that they *died* for Rebecca.

Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 110.

13. To wither as a vegetable.

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and *die*, it abideth alone; but if it *die*, it bringeth forth much fruit.

John xii. 25.

14. To grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE. *n. f.* pl. *dice*. [*di*, French; *dis*, Welsh.]

1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamesters throw in play.

Keep a gamester from the *dice*, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

I have set my life upon a cast,

And I will stand the hazard of the *die*. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

He knows which way the lot and the *die* shall fall, as perfectly as if they were already cast.

South's *Sermons*.

2. Hazard; chance;

Estfoons his cruel hand Sir Guyon staid,

Temp'ring the passion with advisement slow,

And must'ring might on enemy dismay'd;

For th' equal *die* of war he well did know.

Fairy Queen.

So both to battle fierce arranged are;

In which his harder fortune was to fall

Under my spear: such is the *die* of war. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Thine is the adventure, thine the victory:

Well has thy fortune turn'd the *die* for thee. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. Any cubick body.

DIE. *n. f.* plur. *dies*. The stamp used in coinage.

There have been such variety of *dies* made use of by Wood in stamping his money, that it makes the discovery of counterfeits more difficult.

Swift.

DI'ER. *n. f.* [from *die*.] One who follows the trade of dying; one who dies cloaths.

The fleece, that has been by the *dier* stain'd,

Never again its native whiteness gain'd.

Waller.

There were some of very low rank and professions, who acquired great estates: cobblers, *diers*, and shoemakers gave publick shows to the people.

Arbutnot on *Coins*.

DIET. *n. f.* [*dieta*, low Latin; *diarua*.]

1. Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals.

They cared for no other delicacy of fare, or curiosity of diet, than to maintain life. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Time may come, when men

With angels may participate; and find

No inconvenient diet, nor too light fare. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

No part of diet, in any season, is so healthful, so natural, and so agreeable to the stomach, as good and well-ripened fruits.

Temple.

Milk appears to be a proper diet for human bodies, where acrimony is to be purged or avoided; but not so proper where the canals are obstructed, it being void of all saline quality.

Arbutnot on *Aliments*.

2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine, for the prevention or cure of any disease.

I commend rather some diet for certain seasons, than frequent use of physick; for those diets alter the body more, and trouble it less.

Bacon, *Essay* 31.

I restrained myself to so regular a diet, as to eat flesh but once a day, and little at a time, without salt or vinegar. *Temp.*

To DI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed by the rules of medicine.

She diets him with fasting every day,

The swelling of his wounds to mitigate,

And made him pray both early and eke late. *Fairy Queen.*

Shew a while like fearful war,

To diet rank minds sick of happiness,

And purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop

Our very veins of life. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. iii.*

He was not taken well; he had not din'd:

The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then

We powt upon the morning, are unapt

To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd

These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,

With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls

Than in our priestlike fasts; therefore I'll watch him

'Till he be dieted to my request. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

I will attend my husband, be his nurse,

Diet his sickness; for it is my office. *Shakesp. Com. of Err.*

Henceforth my early care

Shall 'tend thee, and the fertile burden ease

'Till dieted by thee, I grow mature

In knowledge as the gods, who all things know. *Milt. P. L.*

We have lived upon expedients, of which no country had less occasion: we have dieted a healthy body into a consumption, by plying it with physick instead of food.

Swift.

2. To give food to.

I'm partly led to diet my revenge,

For that I do suspect the lusty Moor

Hath leapt into my seat.

Shakespeare's *Othello*.

3. To board; to supply with diet.

To DI'ET. *v. n.*

1. To eat by rules of physick.

2. To eat; to feed.

I join with thee calm peace and quiet;

Spare fast, that oft with gods doth diet.

Milton.

DIET-DRINK. *n. f.* [*diet* and *drink*.] Medicated liquors; drink brewed with medicinal ingredients.

The observation will do that better than the lady's diet-drinks, or apothecary's medicines.

Locke.

DI'ET. *n. f.* [from *dies*, an appointed day, *Skinner*: from *diet*, an old German word signifying a multitude, *Junius*.] An assembly of princes or estates.

An emperor in title without territory, who can ordain nothing of importance but by a diet, or assembly of the estates of many free princes, ecclesiastical and temporal.

Raleigh.

DIETARY. *adj.* [from *diet*.] Pertaining to the rules of diet.

Diēt.

DI'ETER. *n. f.* [from *diet*.] One who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by medicinal rules.

He sauc'd our broth as Juno had been sick,

And he her dieter.

Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*.

DIETE'TICAL. } *n. f.* [*diarētētikē*.] Relating to diet; belonging

DIETE'TICK. } to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.

He



He received no other counsel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a *dietetical* caution, and such as, without a journey to Æsculapius, culinary prescription might have been afforded. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

This book was received by the publick with the respect that was due to the importance of its contents: it became the subject of conversation, and produced even sects in the *dietetick* philosophy. *Arbuthnot on Aliments, Pref.*

To DIFFER. *v. n.* [*différo, Latin.*]

1. To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another person or thing.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will make a *diff'ring* sound from the same pipe dry. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thy prejudices, Syphax, wont discern

What virtues grow from ignorance and choice,

Nor how the hero *differs* from the brute. *Addison's Cato.*

The several parts of the same animal *differ* in their qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To contend; to be at variance.

A man that is of judgment and understanding shall sometimes hear ignorant men *differ*, and know well within himself that those which so *differ* mean one thing, and yet they themselves never agree. *Bacon's Essays.*

There are certain measures to be kept, which may leave a tendency rather to gain than to irritate those who *differ* with you in their sentiments. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 19.*

Here uncontroll'd you may in judgment sit;

We'll never *differ* with a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

Others *differ* with me about the truth and reality of these speculations. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

3. To be of a contrary opinion.

In things purely speculative, as these are, and no ingredients of our faith, it is free to *differ* from one another in our opinions and sentiments. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

DIFFERENCE. *n. f.* [*differentia, Latin.*]

1. State of being distinct from something; contrariety to identity.

Where the faith of the holy church is one, a *difference* between customs of the church doth no harm. *Hooker, b. iv.*

2. The quality by which one differs from another.

This nobility, or *difference* from the vulgar, was not in the beginning given to the succession of blood, but to the succession of virtue. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Thus born alike, from virtue first began

The *diff'rence* that distinguish'd man from man:

He claim'd no title from descent of blood,

But that which made him noble, made him good. *Dryden.*

Though it be useful to discern every variety that is to be found in nature, yet it is not convenient to consider every *difference* that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes, under every such *difference*. *Locke.*

3. The disproportion between one thing and another caused by the qualities of each.

You shall see great *difference* betwixt our Bohemia and your Sicilia. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Oh the strange *difference* of man and man!

To thee a woman's services are due;

My fool usurps my body. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Here might be seen a great *difference* between men practised to fight, and men accustomed only to spoil. *Hayward.*

4. Dispute; debate; quarrel; controversy.

What was the *difference*?

—It was a contention in publick. *Shakesf. Cymbeline.*

He is weary of his life that hath a *difference* with any of them, and will walk abroad after daylight. *Sandys.*

5. Distinction.

Our constitution, under a good administration, does not only make a *difference* between the guilty and the innocent, but, even among the guilty, between such as are more or less criminal. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 31.*

Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily than that there should be such *differences* among them, about that which they pretend to be the only means of ending *differences*. *Tillotf.*

6. Point in question; ground of controversy.

Are you acquainted with the *difference*,

That holds this present question in the court? *Shakespeare.*

7. A logical distinction.

Some are never without a *difference*, and commonly, by amusing men with a subtilty, blanch the matter. *Bacon's Essays.*

8. Evidences of distinction; differential marks.

Henry had the title of sovereign, yet did not put those things in execution which are the true marks and *differences* of sovereignty. *Davies.*

To DIFFERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cause a *difference*; to make one thing not the same as another.

Most are apt to seek all the *differences* of letters in those articulating motions; whereas several combinations of letters are framed by the very same motions of those organs, which are commonly observed, and are *differentiated* by other concurrent causes. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Grass *differentiates* a civil and well cultivated region from a barren and desolate wilderness. *Ray on the Creation.*

VOL. I.

We see nothing that *differeces* the courage of Mnestheus from that of Sergethus. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

DIFFERENT. *adj.* [from *diff'er.*]

1. Distinct; not the same.

Happiness consists in things which produce pleasure, and, in the absence of those, which cause any pain: now these, to *different* men, are very *different* things. *Locke.*

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five *different* churches. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Of many contrary qualities.

The Britons change

Sweet native home for unaccustom'd air,

And other climes, where *diff'rent* food and soil

Portend distempers.

*Phillips.*

3. Unlike; dissimilar.

Neither the shape of faces, nor the age, nor the colour, ought to be alike in all figures, any more than the hair; because men are as *different* from each other, as the regions in which they are born are *different*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

DIFFERENTIAL Method, is applied to the doctrine of infinitesimals, or infinitely small quantities, called the arithmetick of fluxions; about the invention of which there has been a contest between Leibnitz and Sir Isaac Newton. It consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together these infinitely small differences, of what kind soever they be: and from thence it takes the name of the *differential* calculus, or analysis of infinitesimals. *Harris.*

DIFFERENTLY. *adv.* [from *different.*] In a different manner.

He may consider how *differently* he is affected by the same thought, which presents itself in a great writer, from what he is when he finds it delivered by a person of an ordinary genius. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 409.*

DIFFERINGLY. *adv.* [from *differing.*] In a different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may remit the light so *differingly*, as to vary a colour. *Boyle.*

DIFFICIL. *adj.* [*difficilis, Latin.*]

1. Difficult; hard; not easy; not obvious. Little used.

That that should give motion to an unwieldy bulk, which itself hath neither bulk nor motion, is of as *difficil* apprehension as any mystery in nature. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 4.*

Latin was not more *difficil*,

Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle.

*Hudibras.*

2. Scrupulous; hard to be persuaded.

The cardinal finding the pope *difficil* in granting the dispensation, doth use it as a principal argument, concerning the king's merit towards that see, that he had touched none of those deniers which had been levied by popes in England. *Bac.*

DIFFICILNESS. *n. f.* [from *difficil.*] Difficulty to be persuaded; incompliance; impracticability.

There be that in their nature do not affect the good of others: the lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or aptness to oppose, or *difficilness*, or the like; but the deeper sort, to envy and mere mischief. *Bacon's Essays.*

DIFFICULT. *adj.* [*difficilis, Latin.*]

1. Hard; not easy; not facil.

It is *difficult* in the eyes of this people.

*Zachar.*

2. Troublesome; vexatious.

3. Hard to please; peevish; morose.

DIFFICULTLY. *adv.* [from *difficult*] Hardly; with difficulty.

A man who has always indulged himself in the full enjoyment of his station, will *difficultly* be persuaded to think any methods unjust that offer to continue it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

DIFFICULTY. *n. f.* [from *difficult*; *difficulté, French.*]

1. Hardness; contrariety to easiness or facility.

The religion which, by this covenant, we engage ourselves to observe, is a work of labour and *difficulty*; a service that requires our greatest care and attention to the discharge of it. *Rogers, Sermon. 13.*

2. That which is hard to accomplish; that which is not easy.

They mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities: a pernicious mistake certainly; and the more pernicious, for that men are seldom convinced of it, 'till their convictions do them no good. *South's Sermons.*

3. Distress; opposition.

Thus, by degrees, he rose to Jove's imperial seat:

Thus *difficulties* prove a soul legitimately great. *Dryden.*

4. Perplexity in affairs; uneasiness of circumstances.

They lie at present under some *difficulties*, by reason of the emperor's displeasure, who has forbidden the importation of their manufactures. *Addison on Italy.*

5. Objection; cavil.

Men should consider, that raising *difficulties* concerning the mysteries in religion, cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous. *Swift.*

To DIFFIDE. *v. n.* [*diffido, Latin.*] To distrust; to have no confidence in.

With hope and fear

The woman did the new solution hear:

The man *diffides* in his own augury,

And doubts the gods.

*Dryden.*

DIFFIDENCE.



# D I F

**DIFFIDENCE.** *n. f.* [from *diffide*.] Distrust; want of confidence; timidity.

No man almost thought himself secure, and men durst scarce commune or talk one with another; but there was a general *diffidence* every where. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

You have brought scandal  
To Israel, *diffidence* of God, and doubt  
In feeble hearts, propense enough before  
To waver. *Milton's Agonistes.*

If the evidence of its being, or that this is its true sense, be only on probable proofs, our assent can reach no higher than an assurance or *diffidence*, arising from the more or less apparent probability of the proofs. *Locke.*

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;  
And speak, though sure, with seeming *diffidence*. *Pope.*

Whatsoever atheists think on, or whatsoever they look on, all do administer some reasons for suspicion and *diffidence*, least possibly they may be in the wrong; and then it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Bentley's Serm.*

**DIFFIDENT.** *adj.* [from *diffide*.] Not confident; not certain; distrustful.

I am not so confident of my own sufficiency as not willingly to admit the counsel of others; but yet I am not so *diffident* of myself, as brutishly to submit to any man's dictates. *K. Charles.*

Be not *diffident*

Of wisdom; she deserts thee not, if thou  
Dismiss not her, when most thou need'st her nigh. *Milton.*  
I was really so *diffident* of it, as to let it lie by me these two years, just as you now see it. *Pope.*

Pliny speaks of the Seres, the same people with the Chinese, as being very shy and *diffident* in their manner of dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

Distress makes the humble heart *diffident*. *Clarissa.*

**TO DIFFIND.** *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Latin.] To cleave in two; to split. *Dict.*

**DIFFUSION.** *n. f.* [*diffusio*, Latin.] The act of cleaving or splitting. *Dict.*

**DIFFLATION.** *n. f.* [*difflare*, Latin.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind. *Dict.*

**DIFFLUENCE.** } *n. f.* [from *diffluo*, Latin.] The quality of  
**DIFFLUENCY.** } falling away on all sides; the effect of fluidity; the contrary to consistency.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form; but rather a consistency or determination of its *diffluency*, and omitteth not its essence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. i.*

**DIFFLUENT.** *adj.* [*diffluens*, Latin.] Flowing every way; not consistent; not fixed.

**DIFFORM.** *adj.* [from *forma*, Latin.] Contrary to uniform; having parts of different structure; dissimilar; unlike; irregular; as a *difform* flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other.

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities; such as are veins, an uneven polish, or fortuitous position of the pores of glass. *Newton.*

**DIFFORMITY.** *n. f.* [from *difform*.] Diversity of form; irregularity; dissimilitude.

While they murmur against the present disposure of things, they rest not in their established natures; but desire in them a *difformity* from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind, that formed all things best. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. ii.*

**DIFFRANCHISEMENT.** *n. f.* [*franchise*, French.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

**TO DIFFUSE.** *v. a.* [*diffusus*, Latin.]

1. To pour out upon a plane, so that the liquor may run every way.

When these waters began to rise at first, long before they could swell to the height of the mountains, they would *diffuse* themselves every way. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. To spread; to scatter; to disperse.

Wisdom had ordain'd

Good out of evil to create; instead  
Of spirits malign, a better race to bring  
Into their vacant room, and thence *diffuse*  
His good to worlds, and ages, infinite. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
No sect wants its apostles to propagate and *diffuse* it. *Decay of Piety.*

A chief renown'd in war,

Whose race shall bear aloft the Latian name,  
And through the conquer'd world *diffuse* our fame. *Dryden.*

His eyes *diffus'd* a venerable grace,  
And charity itself was in his face. *Dryden's Good Parson.*

**DIFFUSE.** *adj.* [*diffusus*, Latin.]

1. Scattered; widely spread.

2. Copious; not concise.

**DIFFUSED.** *participial adj.* [from *diffuse*] This word seems to have signified, in *Shakespeare's* time, the same as wild, uncouth, irregular.

Let them from forth a sawpit rush at once,

With some *diffused* song. *Shakes. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
He grows like savages,

# D I G

To swearing and stern looks, *diffus'd* attire,

And every thing that seems unnatural. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

**DIFFUSEDLY.** *adv.* [from *diffused*.] Widely; dispersedly; in manner of that which is spread every way.

**DIFFUSEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *diffused*.] The state of being diffused; dispersion.

**DIFFUSELY.** *adv.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; not concisely.

**DIFFUSION.** *n. f.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Dispersion; the state of being scattered every way.

Whereas all bodies act either by the communication of their natures, or by the impressions and signatures of their motions, the *diffusion* of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former operation, and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 269.*

A sheet of very well sleeked marbled paper did not cast distinct colours upon the wall, nor throw its light with an equal *diffusion*; but threw its beams, unstained and bright, to this and that part of the wall. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Copiousness; exuberance of stile.

**DIFFUSIVE.** *adj.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Having the quality of scattering any thing every way.

*Diffusive* of themselves, where-e'er they pass

They make that warmth in others they expect:

Their valour works like bodies on a glass,

And does its image on their men project. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

2. Scattered; dispersed; having the quality of suffering diffusion.

No man is of so general and *diffusive* a lust, as to prosecute his amours all the world over. *South's Sermons.*

The stars, no longer overlaid with weight,

Exert their heads from underneath the mists,

And upward shoot, and kindle as they pass,

And with *diffusive* light adorn their heav'nly place. *Dryden.*

Cherish'd with hope, and fed with joy it grows;

Its cheerful buds their opening bloom disclose,

And round the happy soil *diffusive* odour flows. *Prior.*

3. Extended; in full extension.

They are not agreed among themselves where infallibility is seated; whether in the pope alone, or a council alone, or in both together, or in the *diffusive* body of Christians. *Tillot.*

**DIFFUSIVELY.** *adv.* [from *diffusive*.] Widely; extensively; every way.

**DIFFUSIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *diffusive*.]

1. Extension; dispersion; the power of diffusing; the state of being diffused.

2. Want of conciseness; large compass of expression.

The fault that I find with a modern legend, is its *diffusiveness*: you have sometimes the whole side of a medal overrun with it. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

**TO DIG.** *v. a.* preter. *dug*, or *digged*; part. pass. *dug*, or *digged*. [*dic*, Saxon, a ditch; *dyger*, Danish, to dig.]

1. To pierce with a spade.

Then said he unto me, Son of man, *dig* now in the wall; and when I had *digged* in the wall, I beheld a door. *Ezek. viii. 8.*

2. To form by digging.

Seek with heart and mouth to build up the walks of Jerusalem, which you have broken down; and to fill up the mines that you have *digged* by craft and subtlety, to overthrow the same. *Whitgift.*

He built towers in the desert, and *digged* many wells; for he had much cattle. *2 Chro. xxvi. 10.*

3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade.

The walls of your garden, without their furniture, look as ill as those of your house; so that you cannot *dig* up your garden too often. *Temple.*

Be first to *dig* the ground, be first to burn

The branches lopt. *Dryden's Virg. Georg. ii.*

4. To pierce with a sharp point.

A ravenous vulture in his open'd side,

Her crooked beak and cruel talons try'd;

Still for the growing liver *digg'd* his breast,

The growing liver still supply'd the feast. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To gain by digging.

It is *digged* out of even the highest mountains, and indeed all other parts of the earth contingently and indifferently; as the pyrites. *Woodward.*

Nor was the ground alone requir'd to bear

Her annual income to the crooked share;

But greedy mortals, rummaging her store,

*Digg'd* from her entrails first the precious ore. *Dryd. Ovid.*

**TO DIG.** *v. a.* To work with a spade; to work in making holes, or turning the ground.

They long for death, but it cometh not; and *dig* for it more than far hid treasures. *Job iii. 21.*

They have often *dug* into lands that are described in old authors, as the places where such particular statues or obelisks stood, and have seldom failed of success in their pursuits. *Addison's Travels.*

**TO DIG UP.** *v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth.

If



# D I G

If I digg'd up thy forefather's graves,  
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,  
It would not flake mine ire.

*Shak. H. VI.*

**DI'GERENT.** *adj.* [*digerens*, Latin.] That which has the power of digesting, or causing digestion.

**DIGE'ST.** *n. f.* [*digesta*, Latin.] The pandect of the civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers.

I had a purpose to make a particular *digest*, or recompilement of the laws of mine own nation.

*Bacon.*

Laws in the *digest* shew that the Romans applied themselves to trade.

*Arbutnot on Coins.*

**TO DIGE'ST.** *v. a.* [*digero*, *digestum*, Latin.]

1. To distribute into various classes or repositories; to range or dispose methodically.

2. To concoct in the stomach, so as that the various particles of food may be applied to their proper use.

If little faults, proceeding on distemper,  
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,  
When capital crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and *digested*,  
Appear.

*Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Each then has organs to *digest* his food;

One to beget, and one receive the brood.

*Prior.*

3. To soften by heat, as in a boiler, or in a dunghil: a chemical term.

4. To range methodically in the mind; to apply knowledge by meditation to its proper use.

A few chosen friends, who sometimes deign

To bless my humble roof, with sense refin'd,

Learning *digested* well.

*Thomson's Winter, l. 550.*

5. To reduce to any plan, scheme, or method.

Our play

Leaps o'er the vaunt and firtilings of those broils,

'Ginning i' th' middle: starting thence away,

To what may be *digested* in a play. *Shakesf. Troil. and Cressid.*

6. To receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject.

First, let us go to dinner.

—Nay, let me praise you while I have a stomach.

—No, pray thee, let it serve for table talk;

Then howsoe'er thou speak'st, 'mong other things

I shall *digest* it.

*Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The pleasure of numbers, that rudeness and barbarism might the better taste and *digest* the lessons of civility. *Peacham.*

7. To receive and enjoy.

Cornwal and Albany,

With my two daughters dowers, *digest* the third. *Shakesf.*

8. [In chirurgery.] To dispose a wound; to generate pus in order to a cure.

**TO DIGE'ST.** *v. n.* To generate matter as a wound, and tend to a cure.

**DIGE'STER.** *n. f.* [from *digest*.]

1. He that digests or concocts his food.

People that are bilious and fat, rather than lean, are great eaters and ill *digesters*.

*Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. A strong vessel or engine, contrived by M. Papin, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state.

*Quincy.*

3. That which causes or strengthens the concoctive power.

Rice is of excellent use for all illnesses of the stomach, a great restorer of health, and a great *digest*.

*Temple.*

**DIGE'STIBLE.** *adj.* [from *digest*.] That which is capable of being digested or concocted in the stomach.

Those medicines that purge by stool enter not into the mesentery veins; but are, at the first, not *digestible* by the stomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts.

*Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 43.*

**DIGE'STION.** *n. f.* [from *digest*.]

1. The act of digesting or concocting food in the stomach.

Now good *digestion* wait on appetite,

And health on both.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

*Digestion* is a fermentation begun, because there are all the requisites of such a fermentation; heat, air, and motion: but it is not a complete fermentation, because that requires a greater time than the continuance of the aliment in the stomach: vegetable putrefaction resembles very much animal *digestion*.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Quantity of food cannot be determined by measures and weights, or any general Lessian rules; but must vary with the vigour or decays of age or of health, and the use or disuse of air or of exercise, with the changes of appetite; and then, by what every man may find or suspect of the present strength or weakness of *digestion*.

*Temple.*

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired *digestion*.

*South's Sermons.*

2. The preparation of matter by a chemical heat.

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or *digestion*, or maturation of some metals, will produce gold.

*Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 327.*

Did chymick chance the furnaces prepare,

Raise all the labour-houses of the air,

And lay crude vapours in *digestion* there.

*Blackmore.*

3. Reduction to a plan; the act of methodising; the maturation of a scheme.

# D I G

The *digestion* of the counsels in Sweden is made in senate, consisting of forty counsellors, who are generally the greatest men.

*Temple.*

4. The act of disposing a wound to generate matter.

5. The disposition of a wound or sore to generate matter.

**DIGE'STIVE.** *adj.* [from *digest*.]

1. Having the power to cause digestion, or to strengthen the stomach.

A chylifactory menstruum, or a *digestive* preparation, drawn from species or individuals, whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve lapideous bodies.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.*

2. Capable by heat to soften and subdue.

The earth and sun were in that very same state; the one active, piercing, and *digestive* by its heat; the other passive, receptive, and stored with materials for such a production.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Considering; methodising.

To business, ripen'd by *digestive* thought,

This future rule is into method brought.

*Dryden.*

**DIGE'STIVE.** *n. f.* [from *digest*.] An application which disposes a wound to generate matter.

I dressed it with *digestives*.

*Wifeman of Abscesses.*

**DI'GGER.** *n. f.* [from *dig*.] One that opens the ground with a spade.

When we visited mines, we have been told by *diggers*, that even when the sky seemed clear, there would suddenly arise a steam so thick, that it would put out their candles.

*Boyle.*

**TO DIGHT.** *v. a.* [*bihtan*, to prepare, to regulate, Saxon.]

To dress; to deck; to bedeck; to embellish; to adorn.

On his head his dreadful hat he *dight*,

Which maketh him invisible to fight.

*Hubberd's Tale.*

Let my due feet never fail

To walk the studious cloisters pale,

And love the high embowed roof,

With antick pillar massy proof,

And storied windows richly *dight*,

Casting a dim religious light.

*Milton.*

Just so the proud insulting last

Array'd and *dighted* Hudibras,

*Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*

**DI'GIT.** *n. f.* [*digitus*, Latin.]

1. The measure of length containing three fourths of an inch.

If the inverted tube of mercury be but twenty-five *digits* high, or somewhat more, the quicksilver will not fall, but remain suspended in the tube, because it cannot press the subjacent mercury with so great a force as doth the incumbent cylinder of the air, reaching thence to the top of the atmosphere.

*Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon.

3. Any of the numbers expressed by single figures; any number to ten.

Not only the number seven and nine, from considerations abstruse, have been extolled by most, but all or most of other *digits* have been as mystically applauded.

*Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

**DI'GATED.** *adj.* [from *digitus*, Latin.] Branched out into divisions like fingers; as a *digitated* leaf is a leaf composed of many small leaves.

For animals multifidous, or such as are *digitated*, or have several divisions in their feet, there are but two that are uniparous; that is, men and elephants.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

**DI'GLADIA'TION.** *n. f.* [*digladiatio*, Latin.] A combat with swords; any quarrel or contest.

Aristotle seems purposely to intend the cherishing of controversial *digladiations*, by his own affection of an intricate obscurity.

*Glanv. Sceps. c. 19.*

**DI'GNIFIED.** *adj.* [from *dignify*.] Invested with some dignity: it is used chiefly of the clergy.

Abbots are stiled *dignified* clerks, as having some dignity in the church.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**DIGNIFICA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *dignify*.]

I grant that where a noble and ancient descent and merit meet in any man, it is a double *dignification* of that person.

*Walton's Angler.*

**TO DI'GNIFY.** *v. a.* [from *dignus* and *facio*, Latin.]

1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt. Used chiefly of the clergy.

2. To honour; to adorn; to give lustre.

Such a day,

So fought, so follow'd, and so fairly won,

Came not 'till now to *dignify* the times,

Since Cæsar's fortunes!

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Not that we think us worthy such a guest,

But your worth will *dignify* our feast. *Ben. Johnson's Epigr.*

No turbot's *dignify* my boards;

But gudgeons, flounders, what my Thames affords. *Pope.*

**DI'GNITARY.** *n. f.* [from *dignas*, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to some dignity; to some rank above that of a parochial priest.

If there be any *dignitaries*, whose preferments are perhaps not liable to the accusation of superfluity, they may be persons of superior merit.

*Swift.*

**DI'GNITY.** *n. f.* [*dignitas*, Latin.]

1. Rank of elevation.

Angels are not any where spoken so highly of as our Lord and



and Saviour Jesus Christ, and are not in dignity equal to him. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 6.*

2. Grandeur of mien; elevation of aspect.

Some men have a native *dignity*, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the most imperious commands. *Clarissa.*

4. Advancement; preferment; high place.

Faster than spring-time show'rs comes thought on thought,  
And not a thought but thinks on *dignity*. *Shakesf. Henry VI.*  
For those of old,  
And these late *dignities* heap'd up to them,

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. [Among ecclesiasticks.] By a *dignity* we understand that promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. Maxims; general principles; *αρχαὶ δοξαί.*

The sciences concluding from *dignities*, and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much less from bare and peremptory asseverations.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 7.*

6. [In astrology.] The planet is in dignity when it is in any sign.

**DIGNO'TION.** *n. f.* [from *dignoseo*, Lat.] Distinction; distinguishing mark.

That temperamental *dignotions*, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averse to concede.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 21.*

**TO DIGRE'SS** *v. n.* [*digressus*, Latin.]

1. To turn out of the road.

2. To depart from the main design of a discourse, or chief tenour of an argument.

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. *Locke.*

3. To wander; to expatiate.

It seemeth, to *digress* no farther, that the Tartarians; spreading so far, cannot be the Israelites. *Brerewood.*

4. To go out of the right way, or common track; to transgress; to deviate.

I am come to keep my word,

Though in some part am forced to *digress*,

Which at more leisure I will so excuse

As you shall well be satisfied. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

Thy noble shape is but a form of wax,

*Digressing* from the valour of a man. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

**DIGRE'SSION.** *n. f.* [*digressio*, Latin.]

1. A passage deviating from the main tenour or design of a discourse.

The good man thought so much of his late conceived commonwealth, that all other matters were but *digressions* to him. *Sidney, b. i.*

He, she knew, would intermix

Grateful *digressions*, and solve high dispute

With conjugal caresses. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

Here some *digression* I must make, t' accuse

Thee, my forgetful and ungrateful muse. *Denham.*

To content and fill the eye of the understanding, the best authors sprinkle their works with pleasing *digressions*, with which they recreate the minds of their readers. *Dryd. Dufresne.*

2. Deviation.

The *digression* of the sun is not equal; but near the equinoctial interfections, it is right and greater; near the solstices, more oblique and lesser. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 4.*

**DIJUDICA'TION.** *n. f.* [*dijudicatio*, Latin.] Judicial distinction.

**DIKE.** *n. f.* [*dic*, Saxon; *dyk*, Erse.]

1. A channel to receive water.

The *dykes* are fill'd, and with a roaring sound

The rising rivers float the nether ground. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*

The king of *dykes*! than whom no sluice of mud

With deeper fable blots the silver flood. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A mound to hinder inundations.

God, that breaks up the flood-gates of so great a deluge, and all the art and industry of man is not sufficient to raise up *dykes* and ramparts against it. *Cowley's Davids.*

**TO DILACERATE.** *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to force in two.

The infant, at the accomplished period, struggling to come forth, *dilacerates* and breaks those parts which restrained him before. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 6.*

**DILACERA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *dilaceratio*, Latin.] The act of rending in two.

The greatest sensation of pain is by the obstruction of the small vessels, and *dilaceration* of the nervous fibres.

*Arbutnot on Diet.*

**TO DILA'NIATE.** *v. a.* [*dilanio*, Latin.] To tear; to rend in pieces.

Rather than they would *dilaniate* the entrails of their own mother, and expose her thereby to be ravished, they met half way in a gallant kind. *Howel's Engl. Tears.*

**TO DILAPIDATE.** *v. a.* [*dilapido*, Latin.] To ruin; to throw down.

**DILAPIDA'TION.** *n. f.* [*dilapidatio*, Latin.] The incumbent's suffering the chancel, or any other edifices of his ecclesiastical living, to go to ruin or decay, by neglecting to repair the same: and it likewise extends to his committing, or suffering to be committed, any wilful waste in or upon the glebe-woods, or any other inheritance of the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

'Tis the duty of all church-wardens to prevent the *dilapidations* of the chancel and mansion-house belonging to the rector or vicar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**DILATABI'LITY.** *n. f.* [from *dilatable*.] The quality of admitting extension.

We take notice of the wonderful *dilatability* or extensiveness of the gullets of serpents: I have taken two adult mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Ray on the Creation.*

By this continual contractibility and *dilatability*, by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion. *Arbutnot.*

**DILA'TABLE.** *adj.* [from *dilate*.] Capable of extension.

The windpipe divides itself into a great number of branches called bronchia: these end in small air-bladders, *dilatable* and contractable, capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*

**DILATA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *dilatatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of extending into greater space.

The motions of the tongue, by contraction and *dilatation*, are so easy and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them aright. *Holder.*

2. The state of being extended; the state in which the parts are at more distance from each other.

Joy causeth a cheerfulness and vigour in the eyes; singing, leaping, dancing, and sometimes tears: all these are the effects of the *dilatation*, and coming forth of the spirits into the outward parts, which maketh them more lively and stirring. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The image of the sun should be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a *dilatation* of every ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refractions. *Newton's Opt. Experim.*

**TO DILA'TE.** *v. a.* [*dilato*, Latin.]

1. To extend; to spread out; to enlarge.

But ye thereby much greater glory gate,

Than had ye sort'd with a prince's peer;

For now your light doth more itself *dilate*,

And in my darkness greater doth appear. *Spenser.*

Satan alarm'd,

Collecting all his might, *dilated* stood,

Like Teneriff, or Atlas, unremov'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Opener of mine eyes,

Dim erst; *dilated* spirits, ampler heart,

And growing up to godhead: which for thee

Chiefly I fought; without thee, can despise. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

Through all the air his sounding strings *dilate*

Sorrow, like that which touch'd our hearts of late. *Waller.*

Diffus'd, it rises in a higher sphere;

*Dilates* its drops, and softens into air. *Prior.*

I mark the various fury of the winds;

These neither seasons guide, nor order binds:

They now *dilate*, and now contract their force;

Various their speed, but endless is their course. *Prior.*

The second refraction would spread the rays one way as much as the first doth another, and so *dilate* the image in breadth as much as the first doth in length. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To relate at large; to tell diffusely and copiously.

But he would not endure that woful theam

For to *dilate* at large; but urged fore,

With piercing words, and pitiful implore,

Him hasty to arise. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5. Stan. 37.*

I observing,

Took once a pliant hour, and found good means

To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart,

That I would all my pilgrimage *dilate*,

Whereof by parcels she had something heard,

But not distinctively. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

**TO DILA'TE.** *v. n.*

1. To widen; to grow wide.

His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength. *Addison.*

2. To speak largely and copiously.

It may be behoveful for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publickly, and by themselves; or their ministers to *dilate* upon it, and improve their lustre, by any addition or eloquence of speech. *Clarendon.*

**DILA'TOR.** *n. f.* [from *dilate*.] That which widens or extends.

The buccinatores, or blowers up of the cheeks, and the *dilators* of the nose, are too strong in cholerick people. *Arb.*

**DILA'TORINESS.** *n. f.* [from *dilatory*.] The quality of being dilatory; slowness; sluggishness.

**DILA'IORY.** *adj.* [*dilatatoire*, French; *dilatorius*, Lat.]. Tardy; slow; given to procrastination; addicted to delay; sluggish; loitering.

An inferior council, after former tedious suits in a higher court, would be but *dilatory*, and so to little purpose. *Hayward.*

What wound did ever heal but by degrees?

Thou



# D I L

Thou know'st we work by wit, and not by witchcraft;  
And wit depends on *dilatory* time. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor  
This *dilatory* sloth, and tricks of Rome. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

*Dilat* ry fortune plays the jilt  
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,  
To throw herself away on fools and knaves *Otway's Orph.*

A *dilatory* temper commits innumerable cruelties without  
design *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 469.*

**DILECTION.** *n. f.* [*dilectio*, Latin.] The act of loving;  
kindness.

So free is Christ's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our  
felicity is our belief. *Boyle's Seraph. Love.*

**DILEMMA.** *n. f.* [*δύλημμα*.]

1. An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions.  
A young rhetorician applied to an old sophist to be taught the  
art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be  
paid, when he should gain a cause. The master sued for his  
reward, and the scholar endeavoured to elude his claim by a  
*dilemma*: If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because  
the judge's award will be against you; if I lose it, I may with-  
hold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause. On the  
contrary, says the master, if you gain your cause, you must  
pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause;  
if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judges will  
award it.

A *di*emma, that bishop Morton the chancellor used, to raise  
benevolence, some called his fork, and some his crutch.  
*Bacon's Henry VII.*

Hope, whose weak being ruin'd is  
Alike if it succeed, and if it miss;  
Whom good or ill does equally confound,  
And both the horns of fate's *dilemma* wound. *Cowley.*

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alternative.

A strong *dilemma* in a desp'rate case!  
To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*  
A dire *dilemma*; either way I'm sped;  
If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead. *Pope.*

**DILIGENCE.** *n. f.* [*diligentia*, Latin.] Industry; assiduity;  
constancy in business; continuance of endeavour; uninter-  
mitted application; the contrary to idleness.

Do thy *diligence* to come shortly unto me. *2 Tim. iv. 9.*

Brethren, give *diligence* to make your calling and election  
sure. *2 Pet. i. 10.*

**DILIGENT.** *adj.* [*diligens*, Latin.]

1. Constant in application; persevering in endeavour; assiduous;  
not idle; not negligent; not lazy.  
Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business? he shall stand  
before kings. *Prov. xxii. 29.*
2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity and perseve-  
rance; assiduous.

And the judges shall make *diligent* inquisition. *Deutr. xix.*

**DILIGENTLY.** *adv.* [from *diligent*.] With assiduity; with  
heed and perseverance; not carelessly; not idly; not negli-  
gently.

If you inquire not attentively and *diligently*, you shall never  
be able to discern a number of mechanical motions. *Bacon.*

The ancients have *diligently* examined in what consists the  
beauty of good postures. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**DILL.** *n. f.* [*bile*, Saxon.]

It hath a slender, fibrose, annual root: the leaves are like  
those of fennel; the seeds are oval, plain, streaked, and bor-  
dered.

*Dill* is raised of seed, which is ripe in August. *Mortimer.*

**DILUCID.** *adj.* [*dilucidus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; plain; not opaque.
2. Clear; plain; not obscure.

To **DILUCIDATE.** *v. a.* [from *dilucidare*, Latin.] To make  
clear or plain; to explain; to free from obscurity.

I shall not traduce or extenuate, but explain and *dilucidate*,  
according to the custom of the ancients. *Brown's Vu. Err. Pr.*

**DILUCIDATION.** *n. f.* [from *dilucidatio*.] The act of making  
clear; explanation; exposition.

**DILUENT.** *adj.* [*diluens*, Latin.] Having the power to thin  
and attenuate other matter.

**DILUENT.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] That which thins other  
matter.

There is no real *diluent* but water: every fluid is diluent, as  
it contains water in it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **DILUTE.** *v. a.* [*diluo*, Latin.]

1. To make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts.  
Drinking a large dose of *diluted* tea, as she was ordered by  
a physician, she got to bed. *Locke.*  
The aliment ought to be thin to *dilute*, demulcent to tem-  
per, or acid to subdue. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
2. To make weak.

If the red and blue colours were more *dilute* and weak, the  
distance of the images would be less than an inch; and if they  
were more intense and full, that distance would be greater.

*Newton's Opt. Pro. i. Th. 1.*

The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be *diluted*  
and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Newt.*

VOL. I.

# D I M

**DILUTER.** *n. f.* [from *dilute*.] That which makes any thing  
else thin.

Water is the only *diluter*, and the best dissolvent of most of  
the ingredients of our aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**DILUTION.** *n. f.* [*dilutio*, Lat.] The act of making any thing  
thin or weak

Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation, or thickening, which is  
performed by dissipating the most liquid parts by heat, or by  
insinuating some substances, which make the parts of the fluid  
cohere more strongly. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**DILUVIAN.** *adj.* [from *diluvium*, Lat.] Relating to the deluge.

Suppose that this *diluvian* lake should rise to the mountain  
tops in one place, and not diffuse itself equally into all coun-  
tries about. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

**DIM.** *adj.* *dimme*, Saxon; *dy*, Welsh; *dow*, Erse.]

1. Not having a quick sight; not seeing clearly.

For her true form, how can my spark discern,  
Which, *dim* by nature, art did never clear? *Davies.*

2. Dull of apprehension.

The understanding is *dim*, and cannot by its natural light  
discover spiritual truths. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly discovered.

We might be able to aim at some *dim* and seeming con-  
ception, how matter might begin to exist by the power of that  
eternal first Being. *Locke.*

Something, as *dim* to our internal view,

Is thus perhaps the cause of all we do. *Pope, Epist. i.*

4. Obstructing the act of vision; not luminous; somewhat  
dark.

Her face right wond'rous fair did seem to be,  
That her broad beauty's beam great brightness threw  
Through the *dim* shade, that all men might it see. *Pai. Qu.*

To **DIM.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To cloud; to darken; to hinder from a full perception of  
light, and free exercise of vision.

As where the Almighty's lightning brand does light,  
It *dims* the dazed eyes, and daunts the senses quite. *Fa. Qu.*

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much use of  
Venus doth *dim* the sight; and yet eunuchs, which are unable  
to generate, are nevertheless also *dim* sighted. *Bacon's N. Hist.*

Every one declares against blindness, and yet who almost is  
not fond of that which *dims* his sight? *Locke.*

For thee I *dim* these eyes, and stuff this head,

With all such reading as was never read. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. To make less bright; to obscure.

A ship that through the ocean wide,  
By conduct of some star doth make her way,  
When as a storm hath *dimmed* her trusty guide,  
Out of her course doth wander far astray. *Spenser.*

Sister, have comfort: all of us have cause  
To wail the *dimming* of our shining star;

But none can help our harms by wailing them. *Shak. R. III.*

Thus while he spake, each passion *dimmed* his face,

Thrice chang'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 1114.*

**DIMENSION.** *n. f.* [*dimensio*, Latin.] Space contained in  
any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. It is seldom used but in  
the plural. The three dimensions are length, breadth, and depth.

He try'd

The tomb, and found the strait *dimensions* wide. *Dryden.*

My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the  
*dimensions* of the room. *Swift.*

**DIMENSIONLESS.** *adj.* [from *dimension*.] Without any definite  
bulk.

In they pass'd

*Dimensionless* through heav'nly doors. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**DIMENSIVE.** *adj.* [*dimensus*, Latin.] That which marks the  
boundaries or outlines.

All bodies have their measure, and their space;

But who can draw the soul's *dimensive* lines? *Davies.*

**DIMICATION.** *n. f.* [*dimicatio*, Latin.] A battle; the act of  
fighting; contest. *Dict.*

**DIMIDIATION.** *n. f.* [*dimidiatio*, Latin.] The act of halving;  
division into two equal parts. *Dict.*

To **DIMINISH.** *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Latin.]

1. To make less by abscission or destruction of any part: the  
opposite to increase.

That we call good which is apt to cause or increase pleasure,  
or *diminish* pain in us. *Locke.*

2. To impair; to lessen; to degrade.

Impiously they thought

Thee to *diminish*, and from thee withdraw

The number of thy worshippers. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To take any thing from that to which it belongs: the con-  
trary to add.

Nothing was *diminished* from the safety of the king by the  
imprisonment of the duke. *Hayward.*

Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you,  
neither shall you *diminish* aught from it. *Deut. iv. 2.*

To **DIMINISH.** *v. n.* To grow less; to be impaired.

What judgment I had increases rather than *diminishes*; and  
thoughts, such as they are, come crowding in so fast upon  
me, that my only difficulty is to chuse or to reject. *Dryden.*



Crete's ample fields *diminish* to our eye;

Before the Boreal blasts the vessels fly. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**DIMINISHINGLY.** *adv.* [from *diminish*.] In a manner tending to vilify, or lessen.

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one that was absent. *Locke.*

**DIMINUTION.** *n. f.* [*diminutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making less; opposed to augmentation.

The one is not capable of any *diminution* or augmentation at all by men; the other apt to admit both. *Hooker, b. iii.*

2. The state of growing less; opposed to increase.

The gravitating power of the sun is transmitted through the vast bodies of the planets without any *diminution*, so as to act upon all their parts, to their very centres, with the same force, and according to the same laws, as if the part upon which it acts were not surrounded with the body of the planet. *Newton's Opt.*

Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily to those things which are capable of increase or *diminution*. *Locke.*

3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation.

Gladly to thee

Heroick laurel'd Eugene yields the prime;

Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd

In military honour next.

*Phillips.*

They might raise the reputation of another, though they are a *diminution* to his. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 256.*

4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation.

Make me wise by thy truth, for my own soul's salvation, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *King Charles.*

5. [In architecture.] The contraction of the diameter of a column, as it ascends.

**DIMINUTIVE.** *adj.* [*diminutivus*, Latin.] Small; little; narrow; contracted.

The poor wren,

The most *diminutive* of birds, will fight,

Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shak. Macbeth.*

It is the interest of mankind, in order to the advance of knowledge, to be sensible they have yet attained it but in poor and *diminutive* measure. *Glanv. Scept. Preface.*

The light of man's understanding is but a short, *diminutive*, contracted light, and looks not beyond the present. *South.*

If the ladies should once take a liking to such a *diminutive* race of lovers, we should, in a little time, see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in miniature. *Addis. Guardian.*

They know how weak and awkward many of those little *diminutive* discourses are. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

**DIMINUTIVE.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A word formed to express littleness; as *lapillus*, in Latin, a little stone; *maisonette*, in French, a little house; *manniken*, in English, a little man.

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called, by the *diminutive* of his name, Peterkin or Perkin. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Sim, while but Sim, in good repute did live;

Was then a knave, but in *diminutive*.

*Cotton.*

2. A small thing; a sense not now in use.

Follow his chariot; monster-like, be shewn

For poor'st *diminutives*, for doits! *Shakes. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**DIMINUTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *diminutive*.] In a diminutive manner.

**DIMINUTIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *diminutive*.] Smalness; littleness; pettyness; want of bulk; want of dignity.

**DIMISH.** *adj.* [from *dim*.] Somewhat dim; somewhat obscure.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,

My eyes are somewhat *dimish* grown;

For nature, always in the right,

To your decays adapts my sight.

*Swift.*

**DIMISSORY.** *adj.* [*dimissorius*, Latin.] That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction.

A bishop of another diocese ought neither to ordain or admit a clerk, with the consent of his own proper bishop, and without the letters *dimissory*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**DIMITTY.** *n. f.* A fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton.

I directed a trowze of fine *dimitty*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**DIMLY.** *adv.* [from *dim*.]

1. Not with a quick sight; not with a clear perception.

Unspeakable! who sitt'st above these heav'ns,

To us invisible, or *dimly* seen,

In these thy lowest works. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

2. Not brightly; not luminously.

In the beginning of our pumping the air, the match appeared well lighted, though it had almost filled the receiver with its plentiful fumes; but by degrees it burnt more and more *dimly*. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

I saw th' angelick guards from earth ascend,

Griev'd they must now no longer man attend;

The beams about their temples *dimly* shone;

One would have thought the crime had been their own. *Dry.*

**DI'MNESS.** *n. f.* [from *dim*.]

1. Dulness of sight.

2. Want of apprehension; stupidity.

Answerable to this *dimness* of their perception was the whole system and body of their religion. *Decay of Piety.*

**DI'MPLE.** *n. f.* [*dint*, a hole; *dintle*, a little hole; by a careless pronunciation *dimple*. *Skinner.*] The same cavity or depression in the cheek or chin.

The *dimple* of the upper lip is the common measure of them all. *Grew's Cosm. Sac. b. i. c. 5.*

In her forehead's fair half-round,

Love sits in open triumph crown'd;

He in the *dimple* of her chin,

In private state, by friends is seen.

*Prior.*

**TO DI'MPLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sink in small cavities, or little inequalities.

The wild waves master'd him, and suck'd him in,

And smiling eddies *dimpled* on the main. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

Eternal smiles his emptiness betray,

As shallow streams run *dimpling* all away. *Pope, Epistle ii.*

**DI'MPLED.** *adj.* [from *dimple*.] Set with dimples.

On each side her

Stood pretty *dimpled* boys like smiling Cupids. *Sh. Ant. and Cl.*

**DI'MPLY.** *adj.* [from *dimple*.] Full of dimples; sinking in little inequalities.

As the smooth surface of the *dimplly* flood,

The silver-slipper'd virgin lightly trod.

*Wharton's Isis.*

**DIN.** *n. f.* [*dyn*, a noise; *dynan*, to make a noise, Sax. *dyna*, to thunder, Islandick.] A loud noise; a violent and continued sound.

And all the way he roared as he went,

That all the forest with astonishment

Thereof did tremble; and the beasts therein

Fled fast away from that so dreadful *din*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

O, 'twas a *din* to fright a monster's ear;

To make an earthquake: sure, it was the roar

Of a whole herd of lions.

*Shakespeare's Tempest.*

While the cock with lively *din*

Scatters the rear of darkness thin,

And to the stack or the barn-door

Stoutly struts, his dame before.

*Milton.*

Now night over heav'n

Inducing darkness, grateful truce impos'd,

And silence, on the odious *din* of war. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

How, while the troubled elements around,

Earth, water, air, the stunning *din* resound,

Through streams of smok and adverse fire he rides,

While ev'ry shot is levell'd at his sides.

*Smith.*

Some independent ideas, of no alliance to one another, are, by education, custom, and the constant *din* of their party, so coupled in their minds, that they always appear there together. *Locke.*

**TO DIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stun with noise; to harass with clamour.

Rather live

To bait thee for his bread, and *din* your ears

With hungry cries.

*Orway's Venice Preserved.*

2. To impress with violent and continued noise.

What shall we do, if his majesty puts out a proclamation commanding us to take Wood's half-pence? This hath been often *dinned* in my ears. *Swift.*

**TO DINE.** *v. n.* [*diner*, French.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

Perhaps some merchant hath invited him,

And from the mart he's somewhere gone to dinner:

Good sister, let us *dine*, and never fret.

*Shakespeare.*

Myself, he, and my sister,

To-day did *dine* together.

*Shakesp. Comedy of Errors.*

He would *dine* with him the next day.

*Clarendon.*

Thus, of your heroes and brave boys,

With whom old Homer makes such noise,

The greatest actions I can find,

Are, that they did their work and *din'd*.

*Prior.*

**TO DINE.** *v. a.* To give a dinner to; to feed.

Boil this restoring root in gen'rous wine,

And set beside the door the sickly stock to *dine*. *Dryd Virg.*

**DINE'TICAL.** *adj.* [*dineticus*.] Whirling round; vertiginous.

Some of late have concluded, from spots in the sun, which appear and disappear again, that, besides the revolution it maketh with its orbs, it hath also a *dinetic* motion, and rolls upon its own poles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 6.*

A spherical figure is most commodious for *dinetic* motion, or revolution upon its own axis. *Ray on the Creation.*

**TO DING.** *pret. dung.* *v. a.* [*dringen*, Dutch.]

1. To dash with violence.

2. To impress with force.

**TO DING.** *v. n.* To bluster; to bounce; to huff. A low word.

He huffs and *dings* at such a rate, because we will not spend the little we have left to get him the title and estate of lord Strut. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

**DING-DONG.** *n. f.* A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.

Let



# D I O

Let us all ring fancy's knell;  
*Ding, dong bell. Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

**DINGLE.** *n. f.* [from *den*, or *bin*, a hollow, Saxon.] A hollow between hills; a dale.  
 I know each lane, and every alley green,  
*Dingle* or bushy dell of this wild wood;  
 And every bosky bourn from side to side,  
 My daily walks and ancient neighbourhood. *Milton.*

**DINING-ROOM.** *n. f.* [*dine* and *room*.] The principal apartment of the house; the room where entertainments are made.  
 He went out from the *dining-room* before he had fallen into error by the intemperance of his meat, or the deluge of drink. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

**DINNER.** *n. f.* [*diner*, French.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day.  
 Let me not stay a jot for *dinner*:  
 Go, get it ready. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 Before *dinner* and supper, as often as it is convenient, or can be had, let the publick prayers of the church, or some parts of them, be said publickly in the family. *Taylor.*  
 The jolly crew, unmindful of the past,  
 The quarry share, their plenteous *dinner* haste. *Dryd. Æn.*

**DINNER-TIME.** *n. f.* [*dinner* and *time*.] The time of dining.  
 At *dinner-time*,  
 I pray you, have in mind where we must meet. *Shakespeare.*  
 Then from the mint walks forth the man of rhyme,  
 Happy to catch me just at *dinner-time*. *Pope, Epistle ii.*

**DINT.** *n. f.* [*dýnt*, Saxon.]

1. A blow; a stroke.  
 Much daunted with that *dint*, her sense was daz'd;  
 Yet kindling rage, herself she gather'd round. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Neither vainly hope  
 To be invulnerable in these bright arms,  
 Though temper'd heav'nly; for that mortal *dint*,  
 Save he who reigns above, none can resist. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
2. The mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a violent pressure.  
 Now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel  
 The *dint* of pity. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*  
 He embrac'd her naked body o'er,  
 And, straining hard the statue, was afraid  
 His hands had made a *dint* and hurt the maid. *Dryden.*
3. Violence; force; power.  
 We are to wrest the whole Spanish monarchy out of the hands of the enemy; and, in order to it, to work our way into the heart of his country by *dint* of arms. *Addison.*  
 The dewlap'd bull now chafes along the plain,  
 While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein;  
 His well arm'd front against his rival aims,  
 And by the *dint* of war his mistress claims. *Gay.*

**TO DINT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow, or violent impression.  
 With greedy force each other doth assail,  
 And strike so fiercely, that they do impress  
 Deep *dinted* furrows in the batter'd mails:  
 The iron walls to ward their blows are weak and frail. *F. 2.*  
 Leave, leave, fair bride, your solitary bone,  
 No more shall you return to it alone;  
 It nurseth sadness; and your body's print,  
 Like to a grave, the yielding down doth *dint*. *Donne.*  
 Deep *dinted* wrinkles on her cheeks she draws;  
 Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws. *Dryd. Æn.*

**DINUMERATION.** *n. f.* [*dinumeratio*, Lat.] The act of numbering out singly.

**DIOCESAN.** *n. f.* [from *diocesis*.] A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.  
 I have heard it has been advised by a *diocesan* to his inferior clergy, that they should read some of the most celebrated sermons printed by others, for the instruction of their congregation. *Tatler, N° 57.*

**DIOCESS.** *n. f.* [*diæccsis*. A Greek word compounded of *δια* and *ἐπισκοπία*.] The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction; for this realm has two divisions, one into shires or counties, in respect of temporal policy; another into *dioceses*, in respect of jurisdiction ecclesiastical. *Cowel.*  
 None ought to be admitted by any bishop, but such as have dwelt and remained in his *diocesis* a convenient time. *Whitgift.*  
 He should regard the bishop of Rome as the islanders of Jersey and Guernsey do him of Constance in Normandy; that is, nothing at all, since by that French bishop's refusal to swear unto our king, those isles were annexed to the *diocesis* of Winchester. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
 St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prince, ruler of the church, and intrusted with a large *diocesis*, containing many particular cities, under the immediate government of their respective elders, and those deriving authority from his ordination. *South.*

**DIOPTRICAL.** } *n. f.* [*διωπτρικαί*.] Affording a medium for the  
**DIOPTRICK.** } sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

# D I P

Being excellently well furnished with *dioptrical* glasses, he had not been able to see the sun spotted. *Boyle.*  
 View the asperities of the moon through a *dioptrick* glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

**DIOPTRICKS.** *n. f.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light passing through different mediums; as the air, water, glasses, &c. *Harris.*

**DIORTHROSIS.** *n. f.* [*διορθωσις*, of *διορθω*, to make strait.] A surgical operation, by which crooked or distorted members are made even, and restored to their primitive and regular shape. *Harris.*

**TO DIP.** *v. a.* particip. *dipped*, or *dipt*. [*ὑππαν*, Saxon; *doopen*, Dutch.]

1. To immerge; to put into any liquor.  
 The person to be baptized may be *dipped* in water; and such an immersion or dipping ought to be made thrice, according to the canon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
 Old Corineus compass'd thrice the crew,  
 And *dipp'd* an olive-branch in holy dew,  
 Which thrice he sprinkl'd round, and thrice aloud  
 Invok'd the dead, and then dismiss'd the crowd. *Dryd. Æn.*  
 He turn'd a tyrant in his latter days,  
 And from the bright meridian where he stood,  
 Descending, *dipp'd* his hands in lovers blood. *Dryd. Fables.*  
 The kindred arts shall in their praise conspire;  
 One *dip* the pencil, and one string the lyre. *Pope's Epistles.*  
 Now on fancy's easy wing convey'd;  
 The king descended to th' Elysian shade;  
 There in a dusky vale, where Lethe rolls,  
 Old Bavius sits to *dip* poetick souls. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.*  
 So fishes rising from the main,  
 Can soar with moisten'd wings on high;  
 The moisture dry'd, they sink again,  
 And *dip* their wings again to fly. *Swift.*
2. To moisten; to wet.  
 And though not mortal, yet a cold shudd'ring dew  
*Dips* me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove  
 Speaks thunder. *Milton.*
3. To be engaged in any affair.  
 When men are once *dipt*, what with the encouragements of sense, custom, facility, and shame of departing from what they have given themselves up to, they go on 'till they are stiffed. *L'Estrange, Fab. 126.*  
 In Richard's time, I doubt, he was a little *dipt* in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden's Fables.*
4. To engage as a pledge; generally used for the first mortgage.  
 Be careful still of the main chance, my son;  
 Put out the principal in trusty hands,  
 Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands. *Dryden's Persf.*

**TO DIP.** *v. n.*

1. To sink; to immerge.  
 We have snakes in our cups, and in our dishes; and whoever *dips* too deep will find death in the pot. *L'Estrange's Fab.*
2. To enter; to pierce.  
 The vulture *dipping* in Prometheus' side,  
 His bloody beak with his torn liver dy'd. *Granville.*
3. To enter slightly into any thing.  
 When I think all the repetitions are struck out in a copy, I sometimes find more upon *dipping* in the first volume. *Pope.*
4. To drop by chance into any mass; to chuse by chance.  
 With what ill thoughts of Jove art thou possess'd?  
 Wouldst thou prefer him to some man? Suppose  
 I *dipp'd* among the worst, and Staius chose? *Dryden's Persf.*

**DIPCHICK.** *n. f.* [from *dip* and *chick*.] The name of a bird.  
*Dipchick* is so named of his diving and littleness. *Carew.*

**DIPE'TALOUS.** *adj.* [*δις* and *πέταλον*.] Having two flower-leaves.

**DIPPER.** *n. f.* [from *dip*.] One that dips in the water.

**DIPPING Needle.** *n. f.* A device which shews a particular property of the magnetick needle, so that, besides its polarity or verticity, which is its direction of altitude, or height above the horizon, when duly poised about an horizontal axis, it will always point to a determined degree of altitude, or elevation above the horizon, in this or that place respectively. *Phil.*

**DIPHTHONG.** *n. f.* [*διφθονγία*.] A coalition of two vowels to form one sound; as *vain*, *leaf*, *Cæsar*.  
 We see how many disputes the simple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the mistake concerning *diphthongs*: all that are properly so are syllables, and not *diphthongs*, as is intended to be signified by that word. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
 Make a *diphthong* of the second *eta* and *iota*, instead of their being two syllables, and the objection is gone. *Notes on the Iliad.*

**DIPLOE.** *n. f.* The inner plate or lamina of the skull.

**DIPLO'MA.** *n. f.* [*διπλωμα*.] A letter or writing conferring some privilege, so called because they used formerly to be written on waxed tables, and folded together.

DIP'SAN.



**DI'PSAS.** *n. f.* [Latin, from *διψάω*, to thirst.] A serpent, whose bite produces the sensation of unquenchable thirst.

Scorpion, and asp, and amphibiaena dire,  
Ceraustes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear,  
And *dipsas*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x. l. 526.*

**DI'PTOTE** *n. f.* [*διπλωμα*.] A noun consisting of two cases only. *Clark.*

**DI'PTYCH.** *n. f.* [*diptycha*, Latin.] A register of bishops and martyrs.

The commemoration of saints was made out of the *diptychs* of the church, as appears by multitudes of places in St. Austin. *Still.*

**DIRE.** *adj.* [*dirus*, Latin.] Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

Your eye in Scotland  
Would create soldiers, and make women fight,  
To doff their *dire* distresses. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

More by intemperance die  
In meats, and drinks, which on the earth shall bring  
Diseases *dire*; of which a monstrous crew  
Before thee shall appear. *Milton's P. Lost, b. xi. l. 474.*

Hydras, and gorgons, and chimæras *dire*. *Milton.*

Or what the cross, *dire*-looking planet finites,  
Or hurtful worm with canker'd venom bites. *Milton.*

*Dire* was the tossing, deep the groans, despair  
Tended the sick. *Milton.*

Discord! *dire* sister of the slaughtered pow'r,  
Small at her birth, but rising ev'ry hour;  
While scarce the skies her horrid head can bound,  
She stalks on earth, and shakes the world around. *Pope's Il.*

**DIRECT.** *adj.* [*directus*, Latin.]

1. Strait, not crooked.

2. Not oblique.

The ships would move in one and the same surface; and consequently must needs encounter when they either advance towards one another in *direct* lines, or meet in the intersection of cross lines. *Bentley's Serm.*

3. [In astronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progressively through the zodiac, not retrograde.

Two geomantic figures were display'd,  
Above his head, a warrior and a maid,  
One when *direct*, and one when retrograde. *Dryd. Fab.*

4. Not collateral, as the grandson succeeds his grandfire in a *direct* line.

5. Apparently tending to some end.

Such was as then the state of the king, as it was no time by *direct* means to seek her. And such was the state of his captivated will, as he would delay no time of seeking her. *Sid.*

He that does this, will be able to cast off all that is superfluous; he will see what is pertinent, what coherent, what is *direct* to, what slides by the question. *Locke.*

6. Open; not ambiguous.

There be, that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and *direct*; not crafty and involved. *Bacon's Essay, 21.*

7. Plain; express.

He no where, that I know, says it in *direct* words. *Locke.*

To **DIRECT.** *v. a.* [*dirigo, directum*, Latin]

1. To aim in a strait line.

Two eagles from a mountain's height,  
By Jove's command *direct* their rapid flight. *Pope's Od.*

2. To point against as a mark.

The spear flew hissing through the middle space,  
And pierc'd his throat, *directed* at his face. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. To regulate; to adjust.

It is not in man that walketh to *direct* his steps. *Jer. x. 23.*  
Wisdom is profitable to *direct*. *Ecclus. x. 10.*

All that is in a man's power, is to mind what the ideas are that take their turns in his understanding; or else to *direct* and fort, and call in such as he desires. *Locke.*

4. To prescribe certain measure; to mark out a certain course.

He *directeth* it under the whole heavens, and his lightning unto the ends of the earth. *Job xxxvii. 3.*

5. To order; to command

**DIRECTER.** *n. f.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that directs; one that prescribes.

2. An instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.

**DIRECTION.** *n. f.* [*directio*, Latin.]

1. Aim at a certain point.

The *direction* of good works to a good end, is the only principle that distinguishes charity. *Smalridge's Serm.*

2. Motion impressed by a certain impulse.

These mens opinions are not the product of judgment, or the consequence of reason; but the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice, and without *direction*. *Locke.*

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles, that is, no body can either move of itself, or of itself alter the *direction* of its motion. *Cheyney.*

3. Order; command; prescription.

From the counsel that St. Jerome giveth Læta, of taking heed how she read the apocrypha; as also by the help of other learned mens judgments, delivered in like case, we may take *direction*. *Hooker b. 5. f. 20.*

Ev'n now

I put myself to thy *direction*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He needs not our mistrust, since he delivers

Our offices, and what we have to do,

To the *direction* just. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The nobles of the people digged it by the *direction* of the law-giver. *Numb. xxi. 18.*

Mens passions and God's *direction* seldom agree. *K. Charles.*

All nature is but art unknown to thee,

All chance, *direction* which thou canst not see. *Pope's Ess.*

General *directions* for scholastic disputers, is never to dispute upon mere trifles. *Watts's Improv. Mind, p. 113.*

**DIRE'CTIVE.** *n. f.* [from *direct*.]

1. Having the power of direction.

A law therefore generally taken, is a *directive* rule unto goodness of operation. *Hooker, b. 1. f. 7.*

A power of command there is without all question, tho' there be some doubt in what faculty this command doth principally reside, whether in the will or the understanding. The true resolution is, that the *directive* command for counsel is in the understanding; and the applicative command, or empire, for putting in execution of what is directed, is in the will. *Bramb. against Hobbs.*

On the *directive* powers of the former, and the regularity of the latter, whereby it is capable of direction, depends the generation of all bodies. *Grew's Cosm. Sac. b. ii. c. 1.*

2. Informing; shewing the way.

Nor visited by one *directive* ray,  
From cottage streaming, or from airy hall. *Thomf. Aut.*

**DIRE'CTLY.** *adj.* [from *direct*.]

1. In a strait line; rectilinearly.

The more a body is nearer to the eyes, and the more *directly* it is opposed to them, the more it is enlightened; because the light languishes and lessens the farther it removes from its proper source. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

There was no other place assigned to any of this matter, than that whereinto its own gravity bore it, which was only *directly* downwards, whereby it obtained that place in the globe which was just underneath. *Woodward's N. Hist. p. 4.*

If the refracted ray be returned *directly* back to the point of incidence, it shall be refracted by the incident ray. *Newt. Opt.*

2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution; without any long train of consequence.

Infidels being clean without the church, deny *directly* and utterly reject the very principles of christianity, which hereticks embrace, and erroneously by misconstruction. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 1.*

No man hath hitherto been so impious, as plainly and *directly* to condemn prayer. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*

By asserting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I have unavoidably created to myself enemies in the papists *directly*, because they have kept the scripture from us what they could, and have reserved to themselves a right of interpreting them. *Dryden's Pref. Rel. Laici.*

His work *directly* tends to raise sentiments of honour and virtue in his readers. *Addison's Freeholder.*

No reason can possibly be assigned, why it is best for the world that God Almighty hath such a power, which doth not *directly* prove that no mortal man should have the like. *Swift on the Sent. of a Ch. of Engl. Man.*

**DIRE'CTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *direct*.] Straitness; tendency to any point; the nearest way.

They argued from celestial causes only, the constant vicinity of the sun, and the *directness* of his rays; never suspecting that the body of the earth had so great an efficiency in the changes of the air. *Bentley's Serm.*

**DIRE'CTOR.** *n. f.* [*director*, Latin]

1. One that has authority over others; a superintendent; one that has the general management of a design or work.

Himself stood *director* over them, with nodding or stamping, shewing he did like or dislike those things he did not understand. *Sidney, b. i.*

In all affairs thou sole *director*. *Swift's Miscel.*

What made *directors* cheat in south-sea year? *Pope's Ep.*

2. A rule; an ordinance.

Common forms were not design'd  
*Directors* to a noble mind. *Swift's Miscel.*

3. An instructor; one who shews the proper methods of proceeding.

They are glad to use such as counsellors and *directors* in all their dealings which are of weight, as contracts, testaments. *Hooker's Pref.*

4. One who is consulted in cases of conscience.

I am her *director* and her guide in spiritual affairs. *Dryd. Sp. Fr.*

5. An instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

The manner of opening with a knife, is by sliding it on a *director*, the groove of which prevents its being misguided. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**DIRE'CTORY.** *n. f.* [from *director*.] The book which the factious preachers published in the rebellion for the direction of their sect in acts of worship.

As to the ordinance concerning the *directory*, we cannot con-



consent to the taking away of the book of common prayer. *Oxford Reasons against the Cov.*

**DIREFUL.** *adj.* [This word is frequent among the poets, but has been censured as not analogical; all other words compounded with *full* consisting of a substantive and *full*, as dreadful, or full of dread; joyful, or full of joy.] Dire; dreadful; dismal.

Point of spear it never piercen would,  
Ne dint of *direful* sword, divide the substance could. *Fa. Qu.*

But yet at last, whereas the *direful* fiend,  
She saw not stir, off shaking vain affright,  
She nigher drew, and saw that joyous end;  
Then God she pray'd, and thank'd her faithful knight. *Fa. Qu.*

*Direful* hap betide that hated wretch  
That makes us wretched by the death of thee. *Sh. K. Rich.*

The voice of God himself speaks in the heart of men, whether they understand it or no; and by secret intimations gives the sinner a foretaste of that *direful* cup, which he is like to drink more deeply of hereafter. *South's Sermon.*

I curs'd the *direful* author of my woes:  
'Twas told again, and thence my ruin rose. *Dryden.*

The wrath of Peleus' son, the *direful* spring  
Of all the Grecian woes, O goddess, sing. *Pope.*

**DI'RENESS.** *n. f.* [from *dire*.] Dismalness; horror; hideousness.

*Direness*, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,  
Cannot once start me. *Shakespeare. Macb.*

**DIRE'PTION,** *n. f.* [*direptio*, Lat.] the act of plundering.

**DIRGE.** [This is not a contraction of the Latin *dirige*, in the popish hymn *dirige gressus meos*, as some pretend; but from the Teutonic *dyrke*, *laudare*, to praise and extol. Whence it is possible their *dyrke*, and our *dirge*, was a laudatory song to commemorate and applaud the dead. *Verstegan. Bacon* apparently derives it from *dirige*.] A mournful ditty; a song of lamentation.

Th' imperial jointress of this warlike state,  
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,  
With mirth in funeral, and with *dirge* in marriage,  
In equal scale weighing delight and dole,  
Taken to wife. *Shakespeare. Haml.*

Mean while the body of Richard, after many indignities and reproaches, the *dirigies* and obsequies of the common people towards tyrants, was obscurely buried. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

You from above shall hear each day,  
One *dirge* dispatch'd unto your clay,  
These your own anthems shall become,  
Your lasting epicedium. *Sandy's Paraph.*

All due measures of her mourning kept,  
Did office at the *dirge*, and by infection wept. *Dryd. Sigis.*

**DIRIGENT.** *adj.* [*dirigens*, Latin.]

The *dirigent* line in geometry is that along which the line describent is carried in the generation of any figure. *Harris.*

**DIRK.** *n. f.* [an Earle word.] A kind of dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland.

In vain thy hungry mountaineers  
Come forth in all their warlike geers,  
The shield, the pistol, *dirk*, and dagger,  
In which they daily wont to swagger. *Tickell.*

**TO DIRKE,** *v. a.* To spoil; to ruin. Obsolete.

Thy waste bigness but cumbers the ground,  
And *dirkes* the beauties of my blossoms round. *Sp. Past.*

**DIRT.** *n. f.* [*dryt*, Dutch, *dirt*, Islandic.] Mud; filth; mire; any thing that sticks to the cloaths or body.

They gilding *dirt*, in noble verse  
Rustick philosophy rehearse. *Denham.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours, to heap together  
a little *dirt*, that shall bury them in the end. *Wake's Pr.*

They all assured me that the sea rises as high as ever, tho' the great heaps of *dirt* it brings along with it are apt to choak up the shallows. *Addison.*

Mark by what wretched steps their glory grows;  
From *dirt* and sea-weed as proud Venice rose:

In each how guilt and greatness equal ran,  
And all that rais'd the hero sunk the man. *Pope's Ess.*

Is yellow *dirt* the passion of thy life?  
Look but on Gripus, or on Gripus' wife. *Pope's Ess.*

2. Meanness; sordidness.

**TO DIRT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foul; to bemire; to make filthy; to bedaub; to soil; to pollute; to nasty.

Ill company is like a dog, who *dirts* those most whom he loves best. *Swift's Th. on var. Subj.*

**DIRT-PIE.** *n. f.* [*dirt* and *pie*.] Forms moulded by children of clay, in imitation of pastry.

Thou set'st thy heart upon that which has newly left off making of *dirt-pies*, and is but preparing itself for a green-sickness. *Suckling.*

**DIRTILY.** *adv.* [from *dirty*.]

1. Nastily; foully; filthily.

2. Meanly; sordidly; shamefully.

Such gold as that wherewithal  
Almighty chimiques from each mineral  
Are *dirtily* and desperately gull'd. *Donne.*

**DIRTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *dirty*.]  
VOL. I.

1. Nastiness; filthiness; foulness.

2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.

**DIRTY.** *adj.* [from *dirt*.]

1. Foul; nasty; filthy.

Thy Dol and Helen of thy noble thoughts  
Is in base durance, and contagious prison,  
Haul'd thither by mechanic, *dirty* hands. *Sh. Hen. IV.*

2. Sullied; not elegant.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a *dirty* one, and the sweet taste into an oily one. *Locke.*

3. Mean; base; despicable.

Such employments are the diseases of labour, and the rust of time, which it contracts not by lying still, but by *dirty* employment. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives than meer *dirty* interests, and increase of riches without measure or end. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

They come at length to grow sots and epicures, mean in their discourses, and *dirty* in their practices. *South's Sermon.*

**TO DIRTY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To foul; to soil.

The Lords Strutts lived generously, and never used to *dirty* their fingers with pen, ink, and counters. *Arbuth. Hist. Bull.*

2. To disgrace; to scandalize.

**DIRUPTION.** *n. f.* [*diruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bursting, or breaking.

2. The state of bursting, or breaking.

**DIS.** An inseparable particle used in composition, implying commonly a privative or negative signification of the word to which it is joined; as to *arm*, to *disarm*; to join, to *disjoin*.

It is borrowed from *des*, used by the French and Spaniards in the sense, as *desnouer*, to untie; *desterrar*, to banish; from the Latin *de*; as *struo*, to build; *destruo*, to destroy.

**DISABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *disable*.]

1. Want of power to do any thing; weakness; impotence.

Our consideration of creatures, and attention unto scriptures, are not in themselves things of like *disability* to breed or beget faith. *Hocker, b. v. f. 22.*

Many withdrew themselves out of pure faintness, and *disability* to attend the conclusion. *Raleigh's Hist. World.*

He that knows most of himself, knows least of his knowledge, and the exercised understanding is conscious of its *disability*. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 27.*

The ability of mankind does not lie in the impotency or *disabilities* of brutes. *Locke.*

2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpose; legal impediment.

A suit is commenced in a temporal court for an inheritance, and the defendant pleads in *disability*, that the plaintiff is a bastard. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

It is true, indeed, that this disadvantage which the dissenters at present lie under, of a *disability* to receive church preferments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test. *Swift's Adv. Rep. Sac. Test.*

**TO DISA'BLE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *able*.]

1. To deprive of natural force; to weaken; to crush.

The invasion of the Scots, and rebellion of the barons, did not only *disable* this king to be a conqueror, but deprived him both of his kingdom and life. *Davies's Ireland*

Nor so is overcome  
Satan, whose fall from heav'n, a deadlier bruise  
*Disabled* not to give thee thy death's wound. *Milt. P. Lost.*

A christian's life is a perpetual exercise a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure *disables* him, by yielding to that enemy with whom he must strive. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

2. To impair; to diminish.

'Tis not unknown to you Anthonio,  
How much I have *disabled* mine estate,  
By shewing something a more swelling port  
Than my faint means would grant continuance. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make unactive.

I have known a great fleet *disabled* for two months, and thereby lose great occasions by an indisposition of the admiral. *Temple.*

4. To deprive of usefulness or efficacy.

Farewel, Monsieur Traveller; look you list, and wear strange suits; *disable* all the benefits of your own country. *Sh.*

Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your nights,  
And worse than age *disable* your delights. *Dryden's Aurenzebe.*

5. To exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

I will not *disable* any for proving a scholar, nor yet dissemble that I have seen many happily forced upon the course, to which by nature they seem much indisposed. *Wotton.*

**TO DISABU'SE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *abuse*.] To set free from a mistake; to disentangle from a fallacy; to set right; to undeceive.

The imposture and fallacy of our senses impose not only on common heads, but even more refined mercuries, who have the advantages of an improved reason to *disabuse* you. *Glanv.*

Those teeth fair Lyce must not show,  
If she would bite her lovers: though  
Like birds they stoop at seeming grapes,  
Are *disabus'd*, when first the gapes. *Waller.*

6 Z



If by simplicity you meant a general defect in those that profess angling, I hope to *disabuse* you. *Waller's Angler.*

Chaos of thought and passion, all confus'd;

Still by himself abus'd, or *disabus'd*. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

**DISACCOMMODATION.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *accommodation*.] The state of being unfit or unprepared.

Devastations have happened in some places more than in others, according to the accommodation or *disaccommodation* of them to such calamities. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

**TO DISACCU'STOM.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *accustom*.] To destroy the force of habit by disuse or contrary practice.

**DISACQUA'INTANCE.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *acquaintance*.] Disuse of familiarity.

Conscience, by a long neglect of, and *disacquaintance* with itself, contracts an inveterate rust or soil. *South.*

**DISADVA'NTAGE.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *advantage*.]

1. Loss; injury to interest; as, he sold to *disadvantage*.

2. Diminution of any thing desirable, as credit, fame, honour. Our old English poet, Chaucer, in many things resembled Ovid, and that with no *disadvantage* on the side of the modern author. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

The most shining merit goes down to posterity with *disadvantage*, when it is not placed by writers in its proper light. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Those parts already published give reason to think, that the Iliad will appear with no *disadvantage* to that immortal poem. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Their testimony will not be of much weight to its *disadvantage*, since they are liable to the common objection of condemning what they did not understand. *Swift.*

3. A state not prepared for defence.

But all in vain; no fort can be so strong,

Ne fleshly breast can armed be so sound,

But will at last be won with batt'ry long,

Or unawares at *disadvantage* found. *Fairy Queen.*

**TO DISADVA'NTAGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure in interest of any kind.

All other violences are so far from advancing christianity, that they extremely weaken and *disadvantage* it. *Decay of Piety.*

**DISADVA'NTAGEABLE.** *adj.* [from *disadvantage*.] Contrary to profit; producing loss. A word not used.

In clearing of a man's estate, he may as well hurt himself in being too sudden, as in letting it run on too long; for hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interest. *Bacon's Ess.*

**DISADVANTA'GEOUS.** *adj.* [from *disadvantage*.] Contrary to interest; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

A multitude of eyes will narrowly inspect every part of him, consider him nicely in all views, and not be a little pleased when they have taken him in the worst and most *disadvantageous* lights. *Add. Spect. N<sup>o</sup>. 256.*

**DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *disadvantageous*.] In a manner contrary to interest or profit; in a manner not favourable to any useful end.

An approving nod or smile serves to drive you on, and make you display yourselves more *disadvantageously*. *Gov. Ten.*

**DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *disadvantageous*.] Contrariety to profit; inconvenience; mischief; loss.

**DISADVE'NTUROUS.** *adj.* [*dis* and *adventurous*.] Unhappy; unprosperous.

Now he hath left you here,

To be the record of his rueful loss,

And of my doleful *disadventurous* death. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

**TO DISAFFE'CT.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *affect*.] To fill with discontent; to discontent; to make less faithful or zealous.

They had attempted to *disaffect* and discontent his majesty's late army. *Clarendon.*

**DISAFFE'CTED.** *part. adj.* [from *disaffect*.] Not disposed to zeal or affection. Usually applied to those who are enemies to the government.

By denying civil worship to the emperor's statues, which the custom then was to give, they were proceeded against as *disaffected* to the emperor. *Stilling. Def. of Dis. on Ro. Idol.*

**DISAFFE'CTEDLY.** *adv.* [from *disaffected*.] After a disaffected manner.

**DISAFFE'CTEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *disaffected*.] The quality of being disaffected.

**DISAFFE'CTION.** *n. f.* [from *disaffect*.] Want of zeal for the government; want of ardour for the reigning prince.

In this age, every thing disliked by those who think with the majority, is called *disaffection*. *Swift.*

**DISAFFI'RMANCE.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *affirm*.] Confutation; negation.

That kind of reasoning which reduceth the opposite conclusion to something that is apparently absurd, is a demonstration in *disaffirmance* of any thing that is affirmed. *Hale's Or. of Man.*

**TO DISAFFO'REST.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest*.] To throw open to common purposes; to reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground.

The commissioners of the treasury moved the king to *disafforest* some forests of his, explaining themselves of such forests as lay out of the way, not near any of the king's houses. *Bacon.*

How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd

To his beasts; and *disaff. rested* his mind? *Donne.*

**TO DISAGR'EE.** *v. n.* [*dis* and *agree*.]

1. To differ; not to be the same.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree*; that is, the one not to be the other. *Locke.*

2. To differ; not to be of the same opinion.

Why both the bands in worship *disagree*,

And some adore the flow'r, and some the tree. *Dry Fl. and L.*

3. To be in a state of opposition: followed by *fr. m* or *with*, before the opposite.

It containeth many improprieties, *disagreeing* almost in all things from the true and proper description. *Brown's V. Er.*

Strange it is, that they reject the plainest sense of scripture, because it seems to *disagree with* what they call reason. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

**DISAGREE'ABLE.** *adj.* [from *disagree*.]

1. Contrary; unsuitable.

Some demon, an enemy to the Greeks, had forced her to a conduct *disagreeable* to her sincerity. *Pope's Od. b. iv. notes.*

2. Unpleasing; offensive.

To make the sense of esteem or disgrace sink the deeper, and be of the more weight, either agreeable or *disagreeable* things should constantly accompany these different states. *Locke.*

**DISAGREE'ABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *disagreeable*.]

1. Unsuitableness; contrariety.

2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness.

A father will hug and embrace his beloved son for all the dirt and foulness of his cloaths; the dearness of the person easily apologizing for the *disagreeableness* of the habit. *South's S.*

**DISAGREE'MENT.** *n. f.* [from *disagree*.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; diversity; not identity.

These carry such plain and evident notes and characters, either of *disagreement* or affinity with one another, that the several kinds of them are easily known and distinguished. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

2. Difference of opinion; contrariety of sentiments.

They seemed one to cross another, as touching their several opinions about the necessity of sacraments, whereas in truth their *disagreement* is not great. *Hooker, b. v. f. 57.*

**TO DISALLO'W.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow*.]

1. To deny authority to any.

When, said she,

Were those first councils *disallow'd* by me?

Or where did I at sure tradition strike,

Provided still it were apostolic. *Dryd. Hind. and Pantb.*

2. To consider as unlawful; not to permit an act.

Their usual kind of disputing sheweth, that they do not *disallow* only these Romish ceremonies which are unprofitable, but count all unprofitable which are Romish. *Hooker.*

3. To censure by some posterior act.

It was known that the most eminent of those who professed his own principles, publicly *disallowed* his proceedings. *Sw.*

4. Not to justify.

There is a secret, inward foreboding fear, that some evil or other will follow the doing of that which a man's own conscience *disallows* him in. *South's Sermon.*

**TO DISALLOW.** *v. n.* To refuse permission; not to grant; not to make lawful.

God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet *disallow* that the faithful, when they are free, should enter into bonds of wedlock with such. *Hooker.*

**DISALLO'WABLE.** *adj.* [from *disallow*.] Not allowable; not to be suffered.

**DISALLO'WANCE.** *n. f.* [from *disallow*.] Prohibition.

God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and *disallowance* of it. *South's Sermon.*

**TO DIS'ANCHOR.** *v. a.* [from *dis* and *anchor*.] to drive a ship from its anchor.

**TO DISANIMA'TE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *animate*.]

1. To deprive of life.

2. To discourage; to deject; to depress.

The presence of a king engenders love amongst his subjects, and his loyal friends, as it *disanimates* his enemies. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

He was confounded and *disanimated* at his presence, and added, how can the servant of my lord talk with my lord? *Boyle's Seraph. Love.*

**DISANIMA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *disanimate*.] Privation of life.

They cannot in reason retain that apprehension after death, as being affections which depend on life, and depart upon *disanimation*. *Brown's Vulg. Er. b. iii. l. 10.*

**TO DISANNU'L.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *annul*.] This word is formed contrary to analogy by those who not knowing the meaning of the word *annul*, intended to form a negative sense by the needless use of the negative particle. It ought therefore to be rejected as ungrammatical and barbarous. To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate; to make null; to make void; to nullify.

To



The Jews ordinances for us to resume, were to check our Lord himself, which hath *disannulled* them. *Hooker, b. iv §. 11.*

That gave him power of *disannulling* of laws, and disposing of mens fortunes and estates, and the like points of absolute power, being in themselves harsh and odious. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To be in both worlds full,

Is more than God was, who was hungry here:

Wouldst thou his laws of fasting *disannul*? *Herbert.*

Wilt thou my judgments *disannul*? Defame

My equal rule, to clear thyself of blame? *Sandys.*

**DISANNU'LEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *disannul*.] The act of making void.

**TO DISAPPE'AR.** *v. n.* [*disparoitre*, French.] To be lost to view; to vanish out of sight; to fly; to go away.

She *disappear'd*, and left me dark! I wak'd

To find her, or for ever to deplore. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

When the night and winter *disappear*,

The purple morning, rising with the year,

Salutes the Spring.

*Dryden.*

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and *disappear*. *Locke.*

Criticks I saw, that other names deface,

And fix their own with labour in their place;

Their own, like others, soon their place resign'd,

Or *disappear'd*, and left the first behind. *Pope's Tem. of Fame.*

**TO DISAPPO'INT.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *appoint*.]

1. To defeat of expectation; to balk; to hinder from something expected.

The superior Being can defeat all his designs, and *disappoint* all his hopes. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*

Whilst the champion, with redoubled might,

Strikes home the jav'lin, his retiring foe

Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow. *Addison.*

There's nothing like surprising the rogues: how will they be *disappointed*, when they hear that thou hast prevented their revenge. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

We are not only tortured by the reproaches which are offered us, but are *disappointed* by the silence of men when it is unexpected, and humbled even by their praises. *Addis. Spectat.*

2. It has of before the thing lost by disappointment.

The Janizaries, *disappointed* by the bassas of the spoil of the merchants, especially Christians and Jews, received of the bounty of Solyman a great largess. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

**DISAPPO'INTMENT.** *n. f.* [from *disappoint*.] Defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations.

It is impossible for us to know what are calamities, and what are blessings: how many accidents have passed for misfortunes, which have turned to the welfare and prosperity of the persons in whose lot they have fallen? How many *disappointments* have, in their consequences, saved a man from ruin? *Spectator.*

If we hope for things, of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our *disappointment* will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them. *Addison's Spectator.*

**DISAPPROBATION.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *approbation*.] Censure; condemnation; expression of dislike.

Pope was obliged to publish his letters, to shew his *disapprobation* of the publishing of others written in his youth.

*Pope to Swift.*

**TO DISAPPRO'VE.** *v. a.* [*disapprover*, French.] To dislike; to censure; to find fault with.

I reason'd much, alas! but more I lov'd;

Sent and recall'd, ordain'd and *disapprov'd*.

*Prior.*

Without good breeding, truth is *disapprov'd*;

That only makes superior sense below'd. *Pope's Ess. on Crit.*

A project for a treaty of barrier with the States was transmitted hither from Holland, and was *disapproved* of by our court.

*Swift.*

**DISARD.** *n. f.* [*disi* *disi*g, Saxon, a fool, *Skinner*; *dis*eur, French, *Junius*.] A prattler; a boasting talker. This word is inserted both by *Skinner* and *Junius*; but I do not remember it.

**TO DISA'RM.** *v. a.* [*desarmer*, French.]

1. To spoil or divest of arms; to deprive of arms.

I am still the same,

By different ways still moving to one fame;

And by *disarming* you, I now do more

To save the town, than arming you before. *Dryd. In. Emp.*

2. It has of before the arms taken away.

They would be immediately *disarmed* of their great magazine of artillery.

*Locke.*

**TO DISARRA'Y.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *array*.] To undress any one; to divest of cloaths.

So, as she bad, the witch they *disarray'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

Now night is come, now soon her *disarray*,

And in her bed her lay.

*Spenser's Epithalamium.*

**DISARRA'Y.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Disorder; confusion; loss of the regular order of battle.

He returned towards the river, to prevent such danger as the *disarray*, occasioned by the narrowness of the bridge, might cast upon them.

*Hayward.*

*Disarray* and shameful rout ensue,

And force is added to the fainting crew. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Undress.

**DISA'STER.** *n. f.* [*desastre*, French.]

1. The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet.

Stars shone with trains of fire, dews of blood fall;

*Disasters* veil'd the sun; and the moist star;

Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands,

Was sick almost to doomsday with eclipse. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

2. Misfortune; grief; mishap; misery; calamity.

This day black omens threat the brightest fair,

That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care,

Some dire *disaster*, or by force or flight;

But what, or where, the fates have wrapt in night. *Pope.*

**TO DISA'STER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blast by the stroke of an unfavourable star.

Ah, chaste bed of mine, said she, which never heretofore couldst accuse me of one defiled thought, how canst thou now receive that *disaster'd* chancing?

*Sidney, b. ii.*

2. To afflict; to mischief.

These are the holes where eyes should be, which pitifully *disaster* the cheeks.

*Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

In his own fields, the swain

*Disaster'd* stands.

*Thomson's Winter, l. 280.*

**DISA'STROUS.** *adj.* [from *disaster*.]

1. Unlucky; not fortunate.

That day seemeth a most *disastrous* day to the Scots, not only in regard of this overthrow, but for that upon the same day they were in like sort defeated by the English at Flooden-field.

*Hayward.*

2. Unhappy; calamitous; miserable; struck with affliction.

Then Juno, pitying her *disastrous* fate,

Send Iris down, her pangs to mitigate.

*Denham.*

Immediately after his return from this very expedition, such *disastrous* calamities befel his family, that he burnt two of his children himself.

*South's Sermons.*

Fly the pursuit of my *disastrous* love,

And from my unhappy neighbourhood remove. *Dryd. Auren.*

3. Gloomy; threatening misfortune.

The moon,

In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds

On half the nations.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 597.*

**DISA'STROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *disastrous*.] In a dismal manner.

**DISA'STROUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *disastrous*.] Unluckiness; unfortunateness.

*Dict.*

**TO DISAVOU'CH.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *avouch*.] To retract profession; to disown.

Thereupon they flatly *disavouch*,

To yield him more obedience or support. *Daniel's C. War.*

**TO DISAVO'W.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *avow*.] To disown; to deny knowledge of; to deny concurrence in any thing.

The heirs and posterity of them which yielded the same, are, as they say, either ignorant thereof, or do wilfully deny, or stedfastly *disavow* it.

*Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The English, that knew his noble spirit, did believe his name was therein abused, which he manifested to be true by *disavowing* it openly afterwards.

*Hayward.*

To deal in person is good, when a man's face breedeth regard, and generally when a man will reserve to himself liberty either to *disavow* or to expound.

*Bacon, Essay 48.*

A man that acts below his rank, doth but *disavow* fortune, and seemeth to be conscious of his own want in worth, and doth but teach others to envy him.

*Bacon, Essay 9.*

He only does his conquest *disavow*,

And thinks too little what they found too much.

*Dryden.*

We are reminded by the ceremony of taking an oath, that it is a part of that obedience which we learn from the gospel, expressly to *disavow* all evasions and mental reservations whatsoever.

*Addison's Freeholder.*

**DISAVO'WAL.** *n. f.* [from *disavow*.] Denial.

An earnest *disavowal* of fear, often proceeds from fear.

*Clarissa.*

**DISAVO'WMENT.** *n. f.* [from *disavow*.] Denial.

As touching the Tridentine history, his holiness will not press you to any *disavowment* thereof.

*Wotton.*

**TO DISAU'THORISE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *authorise*.] To deprive of credit or authority.

The obtusion of such particular instances as these, are insufficient to *disauthorise* a note grounded upon the final intention of nature.

*Wotton.*

**TO DISBA'ND.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *band*.]

1. To dismiss from military service; to break up an army; to dismiss soldiers from their colours.

They *disbanded* themselves, and returned every man to his own dwelling.

*Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Pythagoras bids us in our station stand,

'Till God, our general, shall us *disband*.

*Denham.*

This if you do, to end all future strife,

I am content to lead a private life;

*Disband* my army to secure the state. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Bid him *disband* his legions,

Restore the commonwealth to liberty.

*Addison's Cato.*

2. To spread abroad; to scatter.

Some imagine that a quantity of water, sufficient to make scuh



such a deluge, was created upon that occasion; and, when the business was done, all *disbanded* again, and annihilated. *Woodw.*  
**TO DISBAN'D.** *v. n.* To retire from military service; to separate; to break up.

Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding*, and many of our men come ashore. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The rang'd pow'rs  
*Disband*, and wand'ring, each his several way  
Pursues. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 525.*

The common soldiers, and inferior officers, should be fully paid upon their *disbanding*. *Clarendon.*

Were it not for some small remainders of piety and virtue, which are yet left scattered among mankind, human society would in a short space *disband* and run into confusion, and the earth would grow wild and become a forest. *Tillotson.*

**TO DISBA'RK.** *v. a.* [*debarquer*, French.] To land from a ship; to put on shore.

Together sail'd they, fraught with all the things  
To service done by land that might belong,  
And, when occasion serv'd, *disbarked* them. *Fairfax, b. i.*

The ship we moor on these obscure abodes;  
*Disbark* the sheep, an offering to the gods. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**DISBELIEF.** *n. f.* [from *disbelieve*.] Refusal of credit; denial of belief.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

**TO DISBELIEVE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *believe*.] Not to credit; not to hold true.

The thinking it impossible his sins should be forgiven, though he should be truly penitent, is a sin, but rather of infidelity than despair; it being the *disbelieving* of an eternal truth of God's. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Such, who profess to *disbelieve* a future state, are not always equally satisfied with their own reasonings. *Atterbury.*

From a fondness to some vices, which the doctrine of futurity rendered uneasy, they brought themselves to doubt of religion; or, out of a vain affectation of seeing farther than other men, pretended to *disbelieve* it. *Rogers, Sermon 13.*

**DISBELIEVER.** *n. f.* [from *disbelieve*.] One who refuses belief; one who denies any position to be true.

An humble soul is frighted into any particular sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces heresy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the *disbeliever* out of the church. *Watts's Logick.*

**TO DISBE'NCH.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *bench*.] To drive from a seat.

Sir, I hope  
My words *disbench'd* you not?  
—No, sir; yet oft,

When blows have made me stay, I fled from words. *Shakesp.*

**TO DISBRA'NCH.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *branch*.] To separate or break off, as a branch from a tree.

I fear your disposition:  
That nature which contemns its origine,  
Cannot be border'd certain in itself:  
She that herself will sliver and *disbranch*  
From her maternal sap, perforce must wither,  
And come to deadly use. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

But for such as are newly planted, they need not be *disbranched* till the sap begins to stir, that so the wound may be healed without the scar, which our frosts do frequently leave. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

**TO DISBU'D.** *v. a.* [With gardeners.] To take away the branches or sprigs newly put forth, that are ill placed. *Diët.*

**TO DISBU'RDEN.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *burden*.]  
1. To ease of a burden; to unload.

Better yet do I live, that though by my thoughts I be plunged

Into my life's bondage, I yet may *disburden* a passion. *Sidney.*

The river, with ten branches or streams, *disburdens* himself within the Persian sea. *Peacham on Drawing.*

*Disburden'd* heav'n rejoic'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

2. To disencumber, discharge, or clear.

They removed either by casualty and tempest, or by intention and design, either out of lucre of gold, or for the *disburdening* of the countries, surcharged with multitudes of inhabitants. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

We shall *disburden* the piece of those hard shadowings, which are always ungraceful. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. To throw off a burden.

Lucia, *disburden* all thy cares on me,  
And let me share thy most retired distress. *Addison's Cato.*

**TO DISBU'RDEN.** *v. n.* To ease the mind.

**TO DISBU'RSE.** *v. a.* [*debourser*, French.] To spend or lay out money.

Money is now not *disbursed* at once, as it might be; but drawn into a long length, by sending over now twenty thousand, and next half year ten thousand pounds. *Spenser.*

Nor would we deign him burial for his men,  
Till he *disburs'd* at St. Colmekil Isle,

Ten thousand dollars to our general. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

As Alexander received great sums, he was no less generous and liberal in *disbursing* of them. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

**DISBU'RSEMENT.** *n. f.* [*deboursement*, French.] A disbursing or laying out.

It may be, Irenus, that the queen's treasure, in so great occasions of *disbursement*, is not always so ready, nor so plentiful, as it can spare so great a sum together. *Spenser's Ireland.*

**DISBURSER.** *n. f.* [from *disburse*.] One that disburses.

**DISCALCEATED.** *adj.* [*discalceatus*, Latin.] Stripped of shoes.

**DISCALCEATION.** *n. f.* [from *discalceated*.] The act of pulling off the shoes.

The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes at meals, is conceived to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 6.*

**TO DISCA'NDY.** *v. n.* [from *dis* and *candy*.] To dissolve; to melt. *Hammer.*

The hearts,  
That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave  
Their wishes, do *disbandy*, melt their sweets  
On blossoming Caesar. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**TO DISCA'RD.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *card*.]

1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.

2. To discharge or eject from service or employment.

These men being certainly jewels to a wise man, considering what wonders they were able to perform, yet were *discarded* by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding. *Sid.*

Their captains, if they list, *discard* whom they please, and send away such as will perhaps willingly be rid of that dangerous and hard service. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Should we own that we have a very imperfect idea of substance, would it not be hard to charge us with *discarding* substance out of the world? *Locke.*

Justice *discards* party, friendship, kindred, and is always therefore represented as blind. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 99.*

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should be at an end of her patience, and resolve to *discard* them. *Swift.*

I do not conceive why a sunk *discarded* party, who neither expect nor desire more than a quiet life, should be charged with endeavouring to introduce popery. *Swift.*

**DISCA'RNATE.** *adj.* [*dis* and *caro*, flesh; *scarnato*, Ital.] Stripped of flesh.

'Tis better to own a judgment, though but with a *curta suppellex* of coherent notions, than a memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and *discarnate* bones. *Glanville's Scept. c. 17.*

**TO DISCA'SE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *case*.] To strip; to undress.

Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell:  
I will *discase* me, and myself present. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

**TO DISCERN.** *v. a.* [*discerno*, Latin.]

1. To descry; to see; to discover.

And behold among the simple ones, I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding. *Prov. vii. 7.*

2. To judge; to have knowledge of.

What doth better become wisdom than to *discern* what is worthy the loving? *Sidney, b. ii.*

Does any here know me? This is not Lear:  
Does Lear walk thus, speak thus? Where are his eyes?  
Either his motion weakens, or his *discernings*  
Are lethargied. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

You should be rul'd and led  
By some discretion, that *discerns* your state  
Better than you yourself. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To distinguish.

To *discern* such buds as are fit to produce blossoms, from such as will display themselves but in leaves, is no difficult matter. *Boyle.*

4. To make the difference between.

They follow virtue for reward, to-day;  
To-morrow vice, if she give better pay:  
We are so good, or bad, just at a price;  
For nothing else *discerns* the virtue or vice. *Ben. Johnson.*

**TO DISCE'RN.** *v. n.* To make distinction.

Great part of the country was abandoned to the spoils of the soldiers, who not troubling themselves to *discern* between a subject and a rebel, whilst their liberty lasted, made indifferently profit of both. *Hayward.*

The custom of arguing on any side, even against our persuasions, dims the understanding, and makes it by degrees lose the faculty of *discerning* between truth and falsehood. *Locke.*

**DISCE'RNER.** *n. f.* [from *discern*.]

1. Discoverer; he that descries.

'Twas said they saw but one; and no *discerner*  
Durst wag his tongue in censure. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

2. Judge; one that has the power of distinguishing.

He was a great observer and *discerner* of mens natures and humours, and was very dextrous in compliance, where he found it useful. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

How unequal *discerners* of truth there are, and easily exposed unto error, will appear by their unqualified intellectuals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 3.*

**DISCE'RNIBLE.** *adj.* [from *discern*.] Discoverable; perceptible

distinguishable; apparent.

It



# DIS

Is is indeed a sin of so gross, so formidable a bulk, that there needs no help of opticks to render it *discernible*, and therefore I need not farther expatiate on it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

All this is easily *discernible* by the ordinary discourses of the understanding. *South's Sermons.*

DISCERNIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *discernible*.] Visibleness.

DISCERNIBLY. *adv.* [from *discernible*.] Perceptibly; apparently.

Consider what doctrines are infused *discernibly* among Christians, most apt to obstruct or interrupt the Christian life. *Ham.*

DISCERNING. *participial adj.* [from *discern*.] Judicious; knowing.

This hath been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more *discerning* heads. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

DISCERNINGLY. *adv.* [from *discerning*.] Judiciously; rationally; acutely.

These two errors Ovid has most *discerningly* avoided. *Garth.*

DISCERNMENT. *n. f.* [from *discern*.] Judgment; power of distinguishing.

A reader that wants *discernment*, loves and admires the characters and actions of men in a wrong place. *Freeholder.*

TO DISCERP. *v. a.* [*discerpo*, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to break; to destroy by separation of its parts. *Dict.*

DISCERPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *discerp*.] Frangible; separable; liable to be destroyed by the disunion of its parts.

What is most dense, and least porous, will be most coherent and least *discerptible*. *Glanville's Sects.*

Matter is moveable, this immovable; matter *discerptible*, this indiscerptible. *More's Div. Dialogues.*

DISCERPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *discerptible*.] Liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCERPTION. *n. f.* [from *discerp*.] The act of pulling to pieces, or destroying by disuniting the parts.

TO DISCHARGE. *v. a.* [*discharger*, French.]

1. To disburden; to exonerate; to free from any load or inconvenience.

How rich in humble poverty is he,

Who leads a quiet country life;

*Discharg'd* of business, void of strife.

*Dryden.*

When they have taken a degree, and are consequently grown a burden to their friends, who now think themselves fully *discharged*, they get into orders as soon as they can. *Swift.*

2. To unload; to disembark.

I will convey them by sea in floats, unto the place that thou shalt appoint me, and will cause them to be *discharged*. 1 Ki. v.

3. To throw off any thing collected or accumulated; to give vent to any thing; to let fly. It is used of any thing violent, or sudden.

Mounting his eyes,

He did *discharge* a horrible oath. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Infected minds,

To their deaf pillows will *discharge* their secrets. *Sh. Macb.*

Nor were those blustering brethren left at large,

On seas and shores their fury to *discharge*. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Soon may kind heav'n a sure relief provide;

Soon may your fire *discharge* the vengeance due,

And all your wrongs the proud oppressors rue. *Pope's Odyssey.*

*Discharge* thy shafts; this ready bosom rend. *Pope's Stat.*

4. To unload a gun.

A conceit runneth abroad, that there should be a white powder, which will *discharge* a piece without noise. *Bacon.*

The galleys also did oftentimes, out of their prows, *discharge* their great pieces against the city. *Knolles's History.*

We *discharged* a pistol, and had the sound returned upon us fifty-six times, though the air was foggy. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To clear a debt by payment.

Death of one person can be paid but once,

And that she has *discharged*. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

A grateful mind,

By owing, owes not, but still pays; at once

Indebted, and *discharg'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

Now to the horrors of that uncouth place,

He passage begs with unregarded pray'r;

And wants two farthings to *discharge* his fare. *Dryd. Juven.*

When foreign trade imports more than our commodities will pay for, we contract debts beyond sea; and those are paid with money, when they will not take our goods to *discharge* them. *Locke.*

6. To send away a creditor by payment.

If he had

The present money to *discharge* the Jew,

He would not take it.

*Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

7. To set free from obligation.

If one man's fault could *discharge* another man of his duty, there would be no place left for the common offices of society. *L'Estrange.*

8. To clear from an accusation or crime; to absolve.

They wanted not reasons to be *discharg'd* of all blame, who are confessed to have no great fault, even by their very word and testimony; in whose eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been esteemed to be small. *Hooker, b. v. f. 27.*

They are imprudent enough to *discharge* themselves of this

VOL. I.

# DIS

blunder, by laying the contradiction at Virgil's door. *Dryden.*

9. To perform; to execute.

Had I a hundred tongues, a wit so large,

As could their hundred offices *discharge*. *Dryden's Fables.*

10. To put away; to obliterate; to destroy.

It is done by little and little, and with many essays; but all this *dischargeth* not the wonder. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Trial would also be made in herbs poisonous and purgative, whose ill quality perhaps may be *discharged*, or attempted, by setting stronger poisons or purgatives by them. *Bac.*

11. To divest of any office or employment; to dismiss from service.

12. To dismiss; to release; to send away from any business or appointment.

*Discharge* your powers unto their several counties. *Shakesp.*

When Caesar would have *discharged* the senate, in regard of some ill presages, and especially a dream of Calphurnia, this man lifted him gently by the arm out of his chair, telling him, he hoped he would not dismiss the senate till his wife had dreamed a better dream. *Bacon, Essay 28.*

TO DISCHARGE. *v. n.* To dismiss itself; to break up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge*.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

DISCHARGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Vent; explosion; emission.

As the heat of all springs is owing to subterraneous fire, so wherever there are any extraordinary *discharges* of this fire, there also are the neighbouring springs hotter than ordinary. *Woodward.*

2. Matter vented.

The hæmorrhage being stopped, the next occurrence is a thin serous *discharge*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. Disruption; evanescence.

Mark the *discharge* of the little cloud upon glass or gems, or blades of swords, and you shall see it ever break up first in the skirts, and last in the middle. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Dismission from an office.

5. Release from an obligation or penalty.

He warns

Us, haply too secure of our *discharge*

From penalty, because from death releas'd

Some days.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 196.*

6. Absolution from a crime.

The text expresses the sound estate of the conscience, not barely by its not accusing, but by its not condemning us; which word imports properly an acquittance or *discharge* of a man upon some precedent accusation; and a full trial and cognizance of his cause. *South's Sermons.*

7. Ransom; price of ransom.

O, all my hopes defeated

To free him hence! But death, who sets all free,

Hath paid his ransom now and full *discharge*. *Milt. Agonist.*

8. Performance; execution.

The obligations of hospitality and protection are so sacred, that nothing can absolve us from the *discharge* of those duties. *L'Estrange, Fable 149.*

9. An acquittance from a debt.

10. Exemption; privilege.

There is no *discharge* in that war, neither shall wickedness deliver those that are given to it. *Ecc. viii. 8.*

DISCHARGER. *n. f.* [from *discharge*.]

1. He that discharges in any manner.

2. He that fires a gun.

To abate the bombulation of gunpowder a way is promised by Porta, by borax and butter, which he says will make it go off, as scarcely to be heard by the *discharger*. *Brown.*

DISCINCT. *adj.* [*discinctus*, Latin.] Ungirded; loosely dressed. *Dict.*

TO DISCIND. *v. a.* [*discindo*, Latin.] To divide; to cut in pieces.

We found several concretions so soft, that we could easily *discind* them betwixt our fingers. *Boyle.*

DISCIPLE. *n. f.* [*discipulus*, Latin.] A scholar; one that professes to receive instructions from another.

He rebuked *disciples*, who would call for fire from heaven upon whole cities, for the neglect of a few. *King Charles.*

The commemorating the death of Christ, is the professing ourselves the *disciples* of the crucified Saviour; and that engageth us to take up his cross and follow him. *Hammond.*

A young *disciple* should behave himself so well, as to gain the affection and the ear of his instructor. *Watts.*

TO DISCIPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To punish; to discipline. This word is not in use.

She, bitter penance, with an iron whip,

Was wont him to *disciple* every day. *Spens. Fai. Queen.*

DISCIPLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *disciple*.] The state or function of a disciple, or follower of a master.

That to which justification is promised, is certainly the giving up of the whole soul intirely unto Christ, undertaking *discipleship* upon Christ's terms. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

DISCIPLINABLE. *adj.* [*disciplinabilis*, Lat.] Capable of instruction; capable of improvement by discipline and learning.



**DISCIPLINABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *disciplinable*.] Capacity of instruction; qualification for improvement by education and discipline.

We find in animals, especially some of them, as foxes, dogs, apes, horses, and elephants, not only perception, phantasy, and memory, common to most, if not all animals, but something of sagacity, providence, and *disciplinableness*. *Hale*.

**DISCIPLINARIAN.** *adj.* [from *discipline*.] Pertaining to discipline.

What eagerness in *disciplinarian* uncertainties, when the love of God and our neighbour, evangelical unquestionables, are neglected. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 27.*

**DISCIPLINARIAN.** *n. f.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]

1. One who rules or teaches with great strictness; one who allows no deviation from stated rules.

2. A follower of the presbyterian sect, so called from their perpetual clamour about discipline.

They draw those, that dissent, into dislike with the state, as puritans, or *disciplinarians*. *Sanders. Pax. Eccl.*

**DISCIPLINARY.** *adj.* [*disciplina*, Latin.] Pertaining to discipline; relating to a regular course of education.

These are the studies, wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way. *Milton.*

**DISCIPLINE.** *n. f.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]

1. Education; instruction; the act of cultivating the mind; the act of forming the manners.

The cold of the northern parts is that which, without aid of *discipline*, doth make the bodies hardest, and the courage warmest. *Bacon, Essay 59.*

They who want that sense of *discipline*, hearing, are also by consequence deprived of speech. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

It must be confessed, it is by the assistance of the eye and the ear especially, which are called the senses of *discipline*, that our minds are furnished with various parts of knowledge. *Watts.*

2. Rule of government; order; method of government.

They hold, that from the very apostles' time 'till this present age, wherein yourselves imagine ye have found out a right pattern of sound *discipline*, there never was any time safe to be followed. *Hooker, Preface.*

As we are to believe for ever the articles of evangelical doctrine, so the precepts of *discipline* we are, in like sort, bound for ever to observe. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 10.*

While we do admire

This virtue and this moral *discipline*,

Let's be no stoicks.

*Shakespeare.*

3. Military regulation.

This opens all your victories in Scotland,

Your *discipline* in war, wisdom in peace. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

4. A state of subjection.

The most perfect among us, who have their passions in the best *discipline*, are yet obliged to be constantly on their guard.

*Rogers, Sermon 13.*

5. Any thing taught; art; science.

Art may be said to overcome and advance nature in these mechanical *disciplines*, which, in this respect, are much to be preferred. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

6. Punishment; chastisement; correction.

A lively cobbler kicked and spurred while his wife was carrying him, and had scarce passed a day without giving her the *discipline* of the strap. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 499.*

**TO DISCIPLINE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to instruct; to bring up.

We are wise enough to begin when they are very young, and *discipline* betimes those other creatures we would make useful and good for somewhat. *Locke.*

They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for confirmation, which they could not arrive at, 'till they were found upon examination to have made a sufficient progress in the knowledge of Christianity. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

2. To regulate; to keep in order.

They look to us, as we should judge of an army of well *disciplined* soldiers at a distance. *Derham's Astro-Theology.*

3. To punish; to correct; to chastise.

4. To reform; to redress.

The law appear'd imperfect, and but giv'n

With purpose to resign them in full time

Up to a better covenant, *disciplin'd*

From shadowy types to truth, from flesh to spirit. *Milton.*

**TO DISCLAIM.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim*.] To disown; to deny any knowledge of; to retract any union with; to abrogate; to renounce.

You cowardly rascal! nature *disclaims* all share in thee: a taylor made thee. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He calls the gods to witness their offence;

*Disclaims* the war, asserts his innocence. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*

Let crooked steel invade

The lawless troops which *discipline disclaim*,

And their superfluous growth with rigour tame. *Dryd. Virg.*

We find our Lord, on all occasions, *disclaiming* all pretensions to a temporal kingdom. *Rogers, Sermon 9.*

Very few, among those who profess themselves Christians,

*disclaim* all concern for their souls, disown the authority, or renounce the expectations of the gospel. *Rogers, Sermon 13.*

**DISCLAIMER.** *n. f.* [from *disclaim*.]

1. One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

2. [In law.] A plea containing an express denial or refusal. *Cowel.*

**TO DISCLOSE.** *v. a.* [*disclo*, Latin; *dis* and *close*.]

1. To uncover; to produce from a state of latency to open view.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,

Those seeds of fire their fatal birth *disclose*;

And first few scatt'ring sparks about were blown,

Big with the flames that to our ruin rose? *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

Then earth and ocean various forms *disclose*. *Dryden.*

The shells being broken, struck off, and gone, the stone included in them is thereby *disclosed* and set at liberty. *Woodw.*

2. To hatch; to open.

It is reported by the ancients, that the ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bac.*

3. To reveal; to tell; to impart what is secret.

There may be a reconciliation, except for upbraiding, or pride, or *disclosing* of secrets, or a treacherous wound; for from these things every friend will depart. *Ecclus. xxii. 22.*

If I *disclose* my passion,

Our friendship's at an end; if I conceal it,

The world will call me false.

*Addison's Cato.*

**DISCLOSER.** *n. f.* [from *disclose*.] One that reveals or discovers.

**DISCLOSURE.** *n. f.* [from *disclose*.]

1. Discovery; production into view.

The producing of cold is a thing very worthy the inquisition, both for the use and *disclosure* of causes. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

2. Act of revealing any thing secret.

After so happy a marriage between the king and her daughter, blessed with issue male, she was, upon a sudden mutability and *disclosure* of the king's mind, severely handled. *Eacon.*

**DISCOLORATION.** *n. f.* [from *discolour*.]

1. The act of changing the colour; the act of staining.

2. Change of colour; stain; die.

In a depravation of the humours from a sound state to what the physicians call by a general name of a cacochymy, spots and *discolorations* of the skin are signs of weak fibres. *Arbuth.*

**TO DISCOLOUR.** *v. a.* [*decoloro*, Latin.] To change from the natural hue; to stain.

Many a widow's husband groveling lies,

Coldly embracing the *discolour'd* earth. *Shakesp. K. John.*

Drink water, either pure, or but *discoloured* with malt. *Temp.*

Suspicious and fantastical surmise,

And jealousy with jaundice in her eyes,

*Discolouring* all she view'd. *Dryden.*

He who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, sees it through a deceitful medium, which is apt to *discolour* and pervert the object. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 257.*

Have a care lest some beloved notion, or some darling science, so prevail over your mind as to *discolour* all your ideas. *Watts.*

**TO DISCOMFIT.** *v. a.* [*desconfire*, Fr. *desconfigere*, Ital. as if from *disconfigere*, Latin.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; to overpower; to subdue; to beat; to overthrow.

Fight against that monstrous rebel, Cade,

Whom, since, I heard to be *discomfited*. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

Joshua *discomfited* Amelek and his people with the edge of the sword. *Exod. xvii. 13.*

He, fugitive, declin'd superior strength;

*Discomfited*, pursu'd, in the sad chace

Ten thousand ignominious fall. *Philips.*

While many of my gallant countrymen are employed in pursuing rebels, half *discomfited* through the consciousness of their guilt, I shall labour to improve those victories to the good of my fellow subjects. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 16.*

**DISCOMFIT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow.

Fly you must: incurable *discomfit*

Reigns in the hearts of all our present party. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive

Such a *discomfit*, as shall quite despoil him

Of all these boasted trophies. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 468.*

**DISCOMFITURE.** *n. f.* [from *discomfit*.] Defeat; loss of battle; rout; ruin; overthrow.

Sad tidings bring I to you out of France,

Of loss, of slaughter, and *discomfiture*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Behold, every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture*. *1 Sa. xiv. 20.*

What a defeat and *discomfiture* is it to a man, when he comes to use this wealth, to find it all false metal? *Gov. Tongue.*

He sent his angels to fight for his people; and the *discomfiture* and slaughters of great hosts, is attributed to their assistance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

**DISCOMFORT.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *comfort*.] Uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy; gloom.

This himself did foresee, and therefore armed his church, to the end they might sustain it without *discomfort*. *Hooker.*

*Discomfort* guides my tongue,

And bids me speak of nothing but despair. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

In



# D I S

In solitude there is not only *discomfort*, but weakness also. *Sou.*  
**TO DISCOMFORT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grieve; to sadden; to deject.

Her champion went away *discomforted* as much as *discomforted*. *Sidney.*

His funeral shall not be in our camp,  
 Left it *discomfort* us. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

**DISCOMFORTABLE.** *n. f.* [from *discomfort*.]

1. One that is melancholy and refuses comfort.

*Discomfortable* cousin, know't thou not,

That when the searching eye of heav'n is hid  
 Behind the globe, it lights the lower world. *Shakes. R. II.*

2. That causes sadness.

What! did that help poor Dorus, whose eyes could carry  
 unto him no other news but *discomfortable*? *Sidney.*

**TO DISCOMMEND.** *v. a.* [dis and commend.] To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

Absolutely we cannot *discommend*, we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. *Hooker.*

Now you will all be wits; and he, I pray,  
 And you, that *discommend* it, mend the play. *Denham.*

Neither do I *discommend* the lofty stile in tragedy, which is naturally pompous and magnificent. *Dryd. Span. Fry. Dedicat.*

**DISCOMMENDABLE.** *adj.* [from *discommend*.] Blameable; censurable; deserving blame.

Puffanimity is, according to Aristotle's morality, a vice very *discommendable*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**DISCOMMENDABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *discommendable*.] Blameableness; liableness to censure. *Diæ.*

**DISCOMMENDATION.** *n. f.* [from *discommend*.] Blame; reproach; censure.

Tully assigns three motions, whereby, without any *discommendation*, a man might be drawn to become an accuser of others. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**DISCOMMENDER.** *n. f.* [from *discommend*.] One that discommends; a dispraiser.

**TO DISCOMMODO.** *v. a.* [dis and commode, French.] To put to inconvenience; to molest; to incommode.

**DISCOMMODOUS.** *adj.* [from *discommode*.] Inconvenient; troublesome; unpleasing.

So many thousand soldiers, unfit for any labour or other trade, must either seek service and employment abroad, which may be dangerous, or else employ themselves here at home, which may be *discommodious*. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

**DISCOMMODITY.** *n. f.* [from *discommode*.] Inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt; mischief.

We speak now of usury, how the *discommunities* of it may be best avoided, and the commodities retained: or how in the balance of commodities and *discommunities*, the qualities of usury, are to be reconciled. *Bacon.*

It is better that a ship should be preserved with some *discommodity* to the sailors, than that, the sailors being in health, the ship should perish. *Hayward.*

**TO DISCOMPOSE.** *v. a.* [decomposer, French.]

1. To disorder; to unsettle.

The debate upon the self-denying ordinance had raised many jealousies, and *discomposed* the confidence that had formerly been between many of them. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

2. To ruffle; to disorder.

Now Betty from her master's bed had flown,  
 And softly stole to *discompose* her own. *Swift.*

3. To disturb the temper; to agitate by perturbation.

No more, dear mother: ill in death it shows,  
 Your peace of mind by rage to *discompose*. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

4. To offend; to fret; to vex.

Men, who possess all the advantages of life, are in a state where there are many accidents to disorder and *discompose*, but few to please them. *Swift.*

5. To displace; to discard.

Though he was a dark prince, and infinitely suspicious, he never put down or *discomposed* a counsellor, or near servant. *Bac.*

**DISCOMPOSURE.** *n. f.* [from *discompose*.] Disorder; perturbation.

He threw himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and with abundance of tears; and continued in this melancholick *discomposure* of mind many days. *Clarendon.*

**TO DISCONCERT.** *v. a.* [dis and concert.]

1. To unsettle the mind; to discompose.

You need not provoke their spirits by outrages: a careless gesture, a word, or a look, is enough to *disconcert* them. *Collier.*

2. To break a scheme; to defeat a machination.

**DISCONFORMITY.** *n. f.* [dis and conformity.] Want of agreement; inconsistency.

Lies arise from error and mistake, or malice and forgery; they consist in the disagreement and *disconformity* betwixt the speech and the conception of the mind, or the conceptions of the mind and the things themselves, or the speech and the things. *Hakewill on Providence.*

**DISCONGRUITY.** *n. f.* [dis and congruity.] Disagreement; inconsistency.

There is want of capacity in the thing, to sustain such a

# D I S

duration from the intrinsic *discongruity* of the one to the other. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**DISCONSOLATE.** *adj.* [dis and console.] Without comfort; hopeless; sorrowful; melancholy.

See Cassius all *disconsolate*,

With Pindarus his bondman, on this hill. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*

If patiently thy bidding they obey,

Disinfect them not *disconsolate*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

The ladies and the knights, no shelter nigh,

Were dropping wet, *disconsolate* and wan,

And through their thin array receiv'd the rain. *Dryden.*

The moon reflects the sunbeams to us, and so, by illuminating the air, takes away in some measure the *disconsolate*

darkness of our winter-nights. *Ray on the Creation.*

**DISCONSOLATELY.** *adv.* [from *disconsolate*.] In a disconsolate manner; comfortlessly.

**DISCONSOLATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *disconsolate*.] The state of being disconsolate.

**DISCONTENT.** *n. f.* [dis and content.] Want of content; uneasiness at the present state.

I see your brows full of *discontent*,

Your hearts of sorrows, and your eyes of tears. *Shakespeare.*

Not that their pleasures caus'd her *discontent*

She sigh'd, not that they stay'd, but that she went. *Pope.*

**DISCONTENT.** *adj.* [dis and content.] Uneasy at the present state; dissatisfied.

They were of their own nature circumspect and slow, discountenanced and *discontent*, and those the earl singled as fittest for his purpose. *Hayward.*

**TO DISCONTENT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dissatisfy; to make uneasy at the present state.

I know a *discontented* gentleman,

Whose humble means match not his haughty spirit. *Shakes.*

The *discontented* now are only they

Whose crimes before did your just cause betray. *Dryden.*

**DISCONTENTED.** *participial adj.* [from *discontent*.] Uneasy; cheerless; malevolent.

Let us know

What will tie up your *discontented* sword? *Shak. Ant. and Cl.*

These are, beyond comparison, the two greatest evils in this world, a diseased body and a *discontented* mind. *Tillotson.*

The goddess, with a *discontented* air,

Seems to reject him, though she grants his pray'r. *Pope.*

**DISCONTENTEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *discontented*.] Uneasiness; want of ease; dissatisfaction.

A beautiful bust of Alexander the Great, casts up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or *discontentedness* in his looks. *Addison's Travels.*

**DISCONTENTMENT.** *n. f.* [from *discontent*.] The state of being discontented; uneasiness.

These are the voices that fill them with general *discontentment*, as though the bosom of that famous church, wherein they live, were more noisome than any dungeon. *Hooker.*

Certainly the politick and artificial nourishing and entertaining of hopes, and carrying men from hopes to hopes, is one of the best antidotes against the poison of *discontentments*.

*Bacon, Essay 16.*

**DISCONTINUANCE.** *n. f.* [from *discontinue*.]

1. Want of cohesion of parts; want of union of one part with another; disruption.

The stillicides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not *discontinue*; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that saveth the body most from *discontinuance*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Cessation; intermission.

Let us consider, whether our approaches to him are sweet and refreshing, and if we are uneasy under any long *discontinuation* of our conversation with him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. [In the common law.] An interruption or breaking off; as *discontinuance* of possession, or *discontinuance* of process. The effect of *discontinuance* of possession is, that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated, whatsoever his right be unto it, or by his own authority; but must seek to recover possession by law. The effect of *discontinuance* of plea is, that the instance may not be taken up again, but by a new writ to begin the suit afresh. *Cowel.*

**DISCONTINUATION.** *n. f.* [from *discontinue*.] Disruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; disruption; separation.

Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls. *Newt. Opt.*

**TO DISCONTINUE.** *v. a.* [discontinuer, French.]

1. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer separation or disruption of substance.

All bodies, ductile and tensile, as metals that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn, or thread, have in them the appetite of not *discontinuing* strong, which maketh them follow the force that pulleth them out; and yet so as not to *discontinue* or forsake their own body. *Bac.*

2. To lose an established or prescriptive custom.

Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee, and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies. *Jer. xvii. 4.*

To



To DISCONTINUE. *v. a.* To leave off; to cease any practice or habit.

Twenty puny lies I'll tell

That men shall swear I've discontinued school  
Above a twelvemonth.

*Shakespeare.*

Examine thy customs of diet, sleep, exercise, apparel, and the like, and try, in any thou shalt judge hurtful, to *discontinue* it by little and little; but so, as if thou find any inconvenience by the change, thou come back to it again. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To break off; to interrupt.

There is that property, in all letters, of aptness to be conjoined in syllables and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice, without appearing to *discontinue* it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

DISCONTINUITY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *continuity*.] Disunity of parts; want of cohesion.

That this *discontinuity* of parts is the principal cause of the opacity of bodies, will appear by considering that opaque substances become transparent by filling their pores with any substance of equal, or almost equal density with their parts. *Newton Opt.*

DISCONVENIENCE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *convenience*.] Incongruity; disagreement; opposition of nature.

Fear ariseth many times out of natural antipathies of nature, but in these *disconveniences* of nature deliberation hath no place at all. *Pramhall's Answer to Hobbs.*

DISCORD. *n. f.* [*discordia*, Latin.]

1. Disagreement; opposition; mutual anger; reciprocal oppugnancy.

See what a scourge is laid upon your hate,  
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love!

And I, for winking at your *discords* too,

Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakespeare. Rom. and Jul.*

Take but degree away, untune that string,

And hark what *discord* follows; each thing mee's

In meer oppugnancy. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cress.*

He is a false witness that speaketh lies, and that soweth *discord* among brethren. *Prov. vi. 19.*

2. Difference, or contrariety of qualities.

*Discord*, like that of music's various parts,

*Discord* that makes the harmony of hearts;

*Discord* that only this dispute shall bring,

Who best shall love the duke and serve the king. *Dryd. Ep.*

All nature is but art unknown to thee;

All chance, direction which thou canst not see;

All *discord*, harmony not understood;

All partial evil, universal good.

*Pope's Essay on Man.*

3. [In music.] Sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others.

It is sound alone that doth immediately and incorporeally affect most; this is most manifest in music, and concords and *discords* in music: for all sounds, whether they be sharp or flat, if they be sweet, have a roundness and equality; and if they be harsh, are unequal: for a *discord* itself is but a harshness of divers sounds meeting. *Bacon's N. Hist. Part I. p. 400.*

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,

Straining harsh *discords* and unpleasing sharps.

*Shakespeare.*

How doth music amaze us, when of *discords* she maketh the sweetest harmony?

*Peacham.*

To DISCORD. *v. n.* [*discordo*, Latin.] To disagree; not to suit with.

Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other; sometimes the one drowning the other, and making it not heard; sometimes the one jarring and *discording* with the other, and making a confusion. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N<sup>o</sup>. 227.*

DISCORDANCE. } *n. f.* [from *discord*.] Disagreement; op-

DISCORDANCY. } position; inconsistency.

DISCORDANT. *adj.* [*discordans*, Latin.]

1. Inconsistent; at variance with itself.

Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear,

But clogg'd with guilt, the joy was unsincere;

So various, so *discordant* is the mind,

That in our will a different will we find.

*Dryden.*

2. Opposite; contrarious.

The *discordant* attraction of some wandering comets would certainly distract and disorder the harmony of the motions and revolutions of the planets, if they approached too near them. *Cheyne's Phil. Princip.*

3. Incongruous; not conformable.

Hither conscience is to be referred, if by a comparison of things done with the rule there be a consonancy, then follows the sentence of approbation; if *discordant* from it, the sentence of condemnation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DISCORDANTLY. *adv.* [from *discordant*.]

1. Inconsistently; in disagreement with itself.

2. In disagreement with another.

Two strings of a musical instrument being struck together, making two noises that arrive at the ear at the same time as to sense, yield a sound differing from either of them, and as it were compounded of both; inasmuch, that if they be *discor-*

dantly tuned, though each of them struck apart, would yield a pleasing sound; yet being struck together, they make a harsh and troublesome noise. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. Peevishly; in a contradictory manner.

To DISCOVER. *v. a.* [*descouvrir*, French; *dis* and *cover*.]

1. To shew; to disclose; to bring to light.

Go draw aside the curtains, and *discover*

The several caskets to this noble prince. *Sh. Merch. of Ven.*

He *discovereth* deep things out of darkness, and bringeth out to light the shadow of death. *Job xii. 22.*

2. To make known.

We will pass over unto those men, and we will *discover* ourselves unto them. *Ija. xiv. 8.*

3. To find out; to spy.

He shall never by any alteration in me *discover* my knowledge of his mistake. *Pope's Letters.*

DISCOVERABLE. *adj.* [from *discover*.]

1. That which may be found out.

That mineral matter which is so sparingly and dispersedly intermixed with the common and terrestrial matter, as not to be *discoverable* by human industry; or if *discoverable*, diffused and scattered amongst the crasser and more unprofitable matter, can never be separated. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

Revelation may assert two things to be joined, whose connection or agreement is not *discoverable* by reason. *Watts's Log.*

2. Apparent; exposed to view.

They were deceived by Satan, and that not in an invisible situation, but in an open and *discoverable* apparition, that is, in the form of a serpent. *Brown's Vulg. Err. b i. c. 6.*

It is concluded by astronomers, that the atmosphere of the moon hath no clouds nor rains, but a perpetual and uniform serenity; because nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered and absconded by the interposition of any clouds or mists. *Bentley's Serm.*

DISCOVERER. *n. f.* [from *discover*.]

1. One that finds any thing not known before; a finder out.

If more be found out, they will not recompence the *discoverer's* pains, but will be fitter to be cast out. *Holder's El.*

Places receive appellations according to the language of the *discoverer*, from observations made upon the people. *Notes on Od.*

The Cape of Good Hope was doubled in those early times; and that the Portuguese were not the first *discoverers* of that navigation. *Arbuthnot on Coin.*

An old maiden gentlewoman is the greatest *discoverer* of judgments; she can tell you what sin it was that set such a man's house on fire. *Add. Spect. N<sup>o</sup>. 483.*

2. A scout; one who is put to descry the posture or number of an enemy; speculator.

Here stand, my lords, and send *discoverers* forth,

To know the numbers of our enemies. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*

DISCOVERY. *n. f.* [from *discover*.]

1. The act of finding any thing hidden.

Of all who since have us'd the open sea,

Than the bold English none more fame have won;

Beyond the year, and out of heaven's high way,

They make *discoveries* where they see no sun. *Dryd. A. M.*

2. The act of revealing or disclosing any secret.

What must I hold a candle to my shame?

They in themselves, good sooth, are too too light.

Why 'tis an office of *discovery*, love,

And I should be obscur'd. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*

Things that appeared amiable by the light of this world, appear of a different odious hue in the clear *discoveries* of the next. *South's Serm.*

It would be necessary to say something of the state to which the war hath reduced us; such a *discovery* ought to be made as late as possible. *Swift.*

To DISCOUNSEL. *v. a.* [*dis* and *counsel*.] To dissuade; to give contrary advice.

But him that palmer from that vanity,

With temperate advice *discounsell'd*. *Spenser's Fa. Qu.*

DISCOUNT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *count*.] The sum refunded in a bargain.

His whole intention was, to buy a certain quantity of copper money from Wood at a large *discount*, and sell them as well as he could. *Swift's Miscel.*

To DISCOUNT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To count back; to pay back again.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I pardon:

My prayers and penance shall *discount* for these,

And beg of heav'n to charge the bill on me. *Dryd. Don Seb.*

The farmers spitefully combin'd,

Force him to take his tithes in kind;

And Parvifol *discounts* arrears,

By bills for taxes and repairs.

*Swift's Miscel.*

To DISCOURTENANCE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *countenance*.]

1. To discourage by cold treatment.

Unwilling they were to *discourtenance* any man who was willing to serve them. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

The truly upright judge will always countenance right, and *discourtenance* wrong. *Atterbury's Serm.*

2. To



2. To abash; to put to shame.

Wisdom in discourse with her,

Loses *discountenanced*, and like folly shews. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

He came, and with him Eve, more loth, though first

To offend; *discountenanc'd* both, and discompos'd. *Milton.*

How would one look from his majestic brow,

Seated as on the top of virtue's hill,

*Discount'nance* her despis'd. *Milton.*

**DISCOUNTEINANCE.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *countenance*.] Cold treatment; unfavourable aspect; unfriendly regard.

He thought a little *discountenance* upon those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

All accidental misfortunes, how inevitable soever, were still attended with very apparent *discountenance*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

In expectation of the hour of judgment, he patiently bears all the difficulties of duty, and the *discountenance* he meets with from a wicked and prophane world. *Rogers's Serm.*

**DISCOUNTEINANCER.** *n. f.* [from *discountenance*.] One that discourages by cold treatment; one that depresses by unfriendly regard.

Rumours of scandal and murmurs against the king and his government, taxed him for a great taxer of his people and *discountenancer* of his nobility. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

**TO DISCOURAGE.** *v. a.* [*decourager*, Fr. *dis* and *courage*.]

1. To depress; to deprive of confidence; to deject; to daunt.

I might neither encourage the rebels insolence, nor *discourage* the protestants loyalty and patience. *K. Charles.*

The apostle with great zeal *discourages* too unreasonable a presumption. *Rogers's Serm.*

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt: with *from* before the thing.

Wherefore *discourage* ye the heart of the children of Israel from going over into the land? *Numb. xxxii. 7.*

3. It is irregularly used by *Temple*, with *to* before the following word.

You may keep your beauty and your health, unless you destroy them yourself, or *discourage* them to stay with you, by using them ill. *Temple's Miscell.*

**DISCOURAGER.** *n. f.* [from *discourage*.] One that impresses diffidence and terror.

Most men in years, as they are generally *discouragers* of youth, are like old trees, which being past bearing themselves, will suffer no young plants to flourish beneath them. *Pope.*

**DISCOURAGEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *discourage*.]

1. The act of deterring, or depressing hope.

2. Determent; that which deters from any thing.

Amongst other impediments of any inventions, it is none of the meanest *discouragements*, that they are so generally derided by common opinion. *Wilkins's Math. Magn.*

The books read at schools and colleges, are full of incitements to virtue, and *discouragements* from vice. *Swift.*

3. The cause of depression, or fear.

To things we would have them learn, the great and only *discouragement* is that they are called to them. *Locke.*

**DISCOURSE.** *n. f.* [*discurs*, Fr. *discursus*, Latin.]

1. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences.

By reason of that original weakness in the instruments, without which the understanding part is not able in this world by *discourse* to work, the very conceit of painfulness is a bridle to stay us. *Hooker, b. i. f. 7.*

Sure he that made us with such large *discourse*,

Looking before and after, gave us not

That capability and godlike reason

To rust in us unus'd. *Shakespeare.*

The third act of the mind is that which connects propositions, and deduceth conclusions from them: and this the schools call *discourse*; and we shall not miscall it, if we name it reason. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 13.*

2. Conversation; mutual intercourse of language; talk.

He waxeth wiser than himself, more by an hour's *discourse*, than by a day's meditation. *Bacon's Essays.*

In thy *discourse*, if thou desire to please,

All such is courteous, useful, new, or witty;

Usefulness come by labour, wit by ease,

Courtesy grows in court, news in the city. *Herbert.*

The vanquish'd party with the victors join'd,

Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind. *Dryd.*

3. Effusion of language; speech.

Topical and superficial arguments, of which there is store to be found on both sides, filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious *discourse*, serve only to amuse the understanding and entertain company. *Locke.*

4. A treatise; a dissertation either written or uttered.

The *discourse* here is about ideas, which, he says, are real things, and seen in God. *Locke.*

Plutarch, in his *discourse* upon garrulity, commends the fidelity of the companions of Ulysses. *Pope's Odyssey, Notes.*

**TO DISCOURSE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To converse; to talk; to relate.

How wert thou handled, being prisoner?

*Discourse*, I pry'three on this turret's top. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

VOL. I.

Of various things *discursing* as he pass'd,

Anchises hither bends. *Dryd.*

2. To treat upon in a solemn or set manner.

That the general maxims we are *discursing* of are not known to children, ideots, and a great part of mankind, we have already sufficiently proved. *Locke.*

3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences.

And yet the pow'rs of her *discursing* thoughts,

From the collection is a diverse thing. *Davies.*

Brutes do want that quick *discursing* pow'r. *Davies.*

**TO DISCOURSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat of.

Renowned duke, vouchsafe to take the pains

To go with us into the abbey here,

And let us there at large *discourse* all our fortunes. *Sh. Co. Err.*

**DISCOURSE,** *n. f.* [from *discourse*.]

1. A speaker; an haranguer.

The tract of every thing,

Would by a good *discourser* lose some life,

Which action's self was tongue to. *Shakespeare.*

2. A writer on any subject; a dissertator.

Philologists and critical *discourers*, who look beyond the obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry at our narrower explorations. *Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errors.*

But it seems to me, that such *discourers* do reason upon short views, and a very moderate compass of thought. *Swift.*

**DISCOURSE,** *adj.* [from *discourse*.]

1. Passing by intermediate stops from premises to consequences.

The soul

Reason receives, and reason is her being,

*Discursive*, or intuitive; discourse

Is ofttest yours, the latter is most ours. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory.

The epic is every where interlaced with dialogue or *discursive* scenes. *Dryden on Dramatic Poësy.*

**DISCOURTEOUS.** *adj.* [*dis* and *courteous*.] Uncivil; uncomplaisant; defective in good manners.

He resolved to unhorse the first *discourteous* knight he should meet. *Motteux's Don Quixote*

**DISCOURTESY.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *courtesy*.] Incivility; rudeness; act of disrespect.

As if cheerfulness had been tediousness, and good entertainment had been turned to *discourtesy*, he would ever get himself alone. *Sidney.*

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes

Error a fault, and truth *discourtesy*. *Herbert.*

He made me many visits, maundering as if I had done him a *discourtesy*. *Wifeman's Surg.*

**DISCOURTEOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *discourteous*.] Uncivilly; rudely.

**DISCOURS.** [from *discus*, Latin.] Broad; flat; wide. Used by botanists to denote the middle, plain, and flat part of some flowers, such as the flos solis, &c. *Quincy.*

**DISCREDIT.** *n. f.* [*decrediter*, French.] Ignominy; reproach; lower degree of infamy; disgrace; imputation of a fault.

Had I been the finder out of this secret, it would not have relished among my other *discredits*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Idlers will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and then certify over their country to the *discredit* of a plantation. *Bacon.*

That they may quit their morals without any *discredit* to their intellectuals, they fly to several stale, trite, pitiful objections and cavils. *South.*

'Tis the duty of every christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession. *Rogers.*

Alas, the small *discredit* of a bribe,

Scarce hurts the lawyer, but undoes the scribe. *Pope.*

**TO DISCREDIT.** *v. a.* [*decrediter*, French.]

1. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted.

He had fram'd to himself, by the instruction of his frailty, many deceiving promises of life, which I have *discredited* to him, and now is he resolved to die. *Shakesp.*

2. To disgrace; to bring reproach upon; to shame; to make less reputable or honourable.

You had left unseen a wonderful piece of work, which not to have been blest withal, would have *discredited* you. *Shakesp.*

He is commended that makes a saving voyage, and least *discredits* his travels, who returns the same man he went. *Wotton.*

He like a privileg'd spy, whom nothing can

*Discredit*, libels now 'gainst each great man. *Donne.*

Reflect how glorious it would be to appear in countenance of *discredited* duty, and by example of piety revive the declining spirit of religion. *Rogers.*

Without care our best actions will lose much of their influence, and our virtues will be often *discredited* with the appearance of evil. *Rogers's Serm.*

**DISCREET.** *adj.* [*discret*, French.] Prudent; circumspect;

cautious; sober; not rash; not precipitant; not careless; not hardily adventurous.

Honest, *discreet*, quiet, and godly learned men, will not be withdrawn by you. *Whitgift.*



Less fearful than *discreet*,  
 You love the fundamental part of state,  
 More than you doubt the charge of't. *Shakespeare's Coriol.*  
 To elder years to be *discreet* and grave,  
 Then to old age maturity she gave. *Denham.*  
 It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the  
 brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to  
 society. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 225.

2. Modest; not forward.

Dear youth, by fortune favour'd, but by Love  
 Alas! not favour'd less, be still as now  
*Discreet.* *Thomson's Summer*, l. 1355.  
**DISCREETLY.** *adv.* [from *discreet*.] Prudently; cautiously;  
 circumspectly.

Poets lose half the praise they should have got,  
 Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot. *Waller.*  
 The labour of obedience, loyalty, and subjection, is no  
 more but for a man honestly and *discreetly* to fit still. *South.*  
 Profit springs from husks *discreetly* l. *Philips.*  
 The dullest brain, if gently stirr'd,  
 Perhaps may waken to a humming bird;  
 The most recluse, *discreetly* open'd, find  
 Congenial object in the cockle kind. *Dunciad*, b. iv. l. 437.

**DISCREETNESS.** *n. f.* [from *discreet*.] The quality of being *discreet*; discretion.

**DISCREPANCE.** *n. f.* [*discrepantia*, Latin.] Difference;  
 contrariety; disagreement.

**DISCREPANT.** *adj.* [*discrepans*, Latin.] Different; disagreeing;  
 contrary.

**DISCRETE.** *adj.* [*discretus*, Latin.]

1. Distinct; disjointed; not continuous.

*Discrete* quantity, or different individuals, are mea-  
 sured by number, without any breaking continuity, that is,  
 in things that have continuity, as continued quantity and  
 motion. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Disjunctive; as, *I resign my life, but not my honour*, is a *discrete*  
 proposition.  
 3. *Discrete* proportion is when the ratio between two pairs of  
 numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same  
 proportion between all the four: thus, 6:8::3:4. *Harris.*

**DISCRETION.** *n. f.* [from *discretio*, Latin.]

1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; skill;  
 wise management.

Nothing then was further thought upon for the manner of  
 governing; but all permitted unto their wisdom and *discretion*  
 which were to rule. *Hooker*, b. i. f. 10.

A knife may be taken away from a child, without de-  
 priving them of the benefits thereof, which have years and  
*discretion* to use it. *Hooker*, b. iv. f. 12.

It is not good that children should know any wickedness:  
 old folks, you know, have *discretion*, as they say, and know  
 the world. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

All this was order'd by the good *discretion*

Of the right reverend cardinal of York. *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*

The pleasure of commanding our passions is to be preferred  
 before any sensual pleasure; because it is the pleasure of wis-  
 dom and *discretion*. *Tillotson.*

But care in poetry must still be had,

It asks *discretion*, ev'n in running mad. *Pope's Ess. on Crit.*

There is no talent so useful towards rising in the world, or  
 which puts men more out of the reach of fortune than *dis-*  
*cretion*, a species of lower prudence. *Swift.*

2. Liberty of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled, and uncondi-  
 tional power; as, he surrenders at *discretion*; that is, without  
 stipulation.

**DISCRETIONARY.** *adj.* [from *discretion*.] Left at large; unli-  
 mited; unrestrained.

A deacon may have a dispensation for entering into orders  
 before he is twenty three years of age, and it is *discretionary* in  
 the bishop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks  
 fit. *Ayliff's Parergon.*

The major being a person of consummate experience, was  
 invested with a *discretionary* power. *Tatler*, N<sup>o</sup> 61.

**DISCRETIVE.** *adj.* [*discretus*, Latin.]

1. [In logick.] *Discretive* propositions are such wherein vari-  
 ous, and seemingly opposite judgements are made, whose vari-  
 ety or distinction is noted by the particles *but*, *tho'*, *yet*, &c.  
 as, *travellers may change their climate, but not their temper*:  
*Job was patient, tho' his grief was great.* *Watts's Logic.*

2. [In grammar.] *Discretive* conjunctions are such as imply op-  
 position; as, *not a man but a beast*.

**DISCRIMINABLE.** *adj.* [from *discriminate*.] Distinguishable by  
 outward marks or tokens. *Dict.*

**TO DISCRIMINATE.** *v. a.* [*discrimino*, Latin.]

1. To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by certain  
 tokens from another.

Oysters and cockles and muscles, which move not, have no  
*discriminate* sex. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 875.

There are three sorts of it differing in fineness from each  
 other, and *discriminated* by the natives by three peculiar  
 names. *Boyle.*

The right hand is *discriminated* from the left by a natural,  
 necessary, and never to be confounded distinction. *South.*

Although the features of his countenance be no reason of  
 obedience, yet they may serve to *discriminate* him from any  
 other person, whom she is not to obey. *Stillingfleet.*

There may be ways of *discriminating* the voice; as by acute-  
 ness and gravity, the several degrees of rising and falling from  
 one tone or note to another. *Holder.*

2. To select or separate from others.

You owe little less for what you are not, than for what you  
 are, to that *discriminating* mercy, to which alone you owe  
 your exemption from miseries. *Boyle.*

**DISCRIMINATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *discriminate*.] Distinctness;  
 marked difference. *Dict.*

**DISCRIMINATION.** *n. f.* [from *discriminatio*, Latin.]

1. The state of being distinguished from other persons or things.

There is a reverence left to be shewed them on the account  
 of their *discrimination* from other places, and separation for  
 sacred uses. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

2. The act of distinguishing one from another; distinction;  
 difference put.

A satire should expose nothing but what is corrigible, and  
 make a due *discrimination* between those that are, and those  
 who are not the proper objects of it. *Addison's Spectator.*

By that prudent *discrimination* made between the offenders  
 of different degrees, he obliges those whom he has distin-  
 guished as objects of mercy. *Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 31.

3. The marks of distinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any pub-  
 lick *discriminations* in matters of religion. *King Charles.*

Letters arise from the first original *discriminations* of voice,  
 by way of articulation, whereby the ear is able to judge and  
 observe the differences of vocal sounds. *Holder's El. of Speech.*

**DISCRIMINATIVE.** *adj.* [from *discriminate*.]

1. That which makes the mark of distinction; characteristical.

The only standing test, and *discriminative* characteristick of  
 any metal or mineral, must be sought for in the constituent  
 matter of it. *Woodward.*

2. That which observes distinction.

*Discriminative* providence knew before the nature and  
 course of all things. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

**DISCRIMINOUS.** *adj.* [from *discrimen*, Latin.] Dangerous;  
 hazardous.

Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very *discriminous*  
 state, unless it happens upon the gaping of a vein opened by  
 a plethory. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**DISCUBITORY.** *adj.* [*discubitorius*, Lat.] Fitted to the posture  
 of leaning.

After bathing they retired to bed, and refreshed themselves  
 with a repast; and so that custom, by degrees, changed their  
 cubicular beds into *discubitory*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. v.

**DISCUMBENCY.** *n. f.* [*discumbens*, Latin.] The act of lean-  
 ing at meat, after the ancient manner.

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at  
 meals, which was upon their left side; for so their right hand  
 was free and ready for all service. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TO DISCUMBER.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber*.] To disengage from  
 any troublesome weight or bulk.

His limbs *discumber'd* of the clinging vest,

He binds the sacred cincture round his breast. *Pope's Odyss.*

**TO DISCURE.** *v. a.* [*decouvrir*, French.] To discover; to  
 reveal. A word perhaps peculiar to *Spenser*.

I will, if please you it *discure*, assay

To ease you of that ill. *Fairy Queen.*

**DISCURSIVE.** *adj.* [*discursif*, French, from *discurro*, Latin.]

1. Moving here and there; roving.

Some noises help sleep; as the blowing of the wind, and  
 the trickling of water: they move a gentle attention, and  
 whatsoever moveth attention, without too much labour, stilleth  
 the natural and *discursive* motion of the spirits. *Eaton's N. Hist.*

2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premises to conse-  
 quences; argumentative. This is sometimes, perhaps not  
 improperly, written *discursive*.

There is a sanctity of soul and body, of more efficacy for  
 the receiving of divine truths, than the greatest pretences to  
*discursive* demonstration. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

There hath been much dispute touching the knowledge of  
 brutes, whether they have a kind of *discursive* faculty, which  
 some call reason. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**DISCURSIVELY.** *adv.* [from *discursive*.] By due gradation of  
 argument.

We have a principle within, whereby we think, and we  
 know we think; whereby we do *discursively*, and by way of  
 ratiocination, deduce one thing from another. *Hale.*

**DISCURSORY.** *adj.* [*discursor*, Latin.] Argumental; rational.

**DISCUS.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A quoit; a heavy piece of iron  
 thrown in the ancient sports.

From Elatreus' strong arm the *discus* flies,

And sings with unmatch'd force along the skies. *Pope's Ody.*

**TO DISCUSS.** *v. a.* [*discutio*, *discussum*, Latin.]

1. To examine; to ventilate; to clear by disquisition.



# DIS

We are to *discuss* only those general exceptions which have been taken. *Hooker, 'b. iv. f. 1.*

His usage was to commit the *discussing* of causes privately to certain persons learned in the laws. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

This knotty point should you and I *discuss*,  
Or tell a tale. *Pope.*

2. To disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCU'SSER. *n. f.* [from *discuss*.] He that discusses; an examiner.

DISCU'SSION. *n. f.* [from *discuss*.]

1. Disquisition; examination; ventilation of a question.

Truth cannot be found without some labour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and *discussion* of each particular. *South.*

Various *discussions* tear our heated brain:

Opinions often turn; still doubts remain;

And who indulges thought, increases pain. *Prior.*

2. [In surgery.] *Discussion* or resolution is nothing else but breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration. *Wiseman.*

DISCU'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *discuss*.] Having the power to discuss or disperse any noxious matter.

DISCU'TIENT. *n. f.* [*discutiens*, Latin.] A medicine that has power to repel or drive back the matter or tumours in the blood, with tendency to separate. It sometimes means the same as carminative. *Quincy.*

The swellings arising from these require to be treated, in their beginning, with moderate repellents and *discutients*. *Wise.*

To DISDAIN. *v. a.* [*dédaigner*, French.] To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character.

There is nothing so great, which I will fear to do for you; nor nothing so small, which I will *disdain* to do for you. *Sidn.*

They do *disdain* us much beyond our thoughts,

Which makes me sweat with wrath. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

What safe and nicely I might well delay

By rule of knighthood, I *disdain* and spurn. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Tell him, Cato

*Disdains* a life which he has power to offer. *Addison's Cato.*

DISDAIN. *n. f.* [*sdegno*, Ital.] Contempt; scorn; contemptuous anger; indignation.

Children being haughty, through *disdain* and want of nurture, do stain the nobility of their kindred. *Ecclus. xxii. 10.*

But against you, ye Greeks, ye coward train,

Gods! how my soul is mov'd with just *disdain*! *Pope's Od.*

DISDA'INFUL. *adj.* [*disdain* and *full*.] Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant.

There will come a time when three words, uttered with charity and meekness, shall receive a far more blessed reward than three thousand volumes, written with *disdainful* sharpness of wit. *Hooker, Preface.*

The queen is obstinate,

Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it,

*Disdainful* to be tried by't. *Shakespeare.*

Seek through this grove;

A sweet Athenian lady is in love

With a *disdainful* youth: anoint his eyes;

But do it when the next thing he espies

Shall be the lady. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

But those I can accuse, I can forgive:

By my *disdainful* silence let them live. *Dryden.*

The *disdainful* soul came rushing through the wound. *Dry.*

DISDA'INFULLY. *adv.* [from *disdainful*.] Contemptuously; with haughty scorn; with indignation.

Either greet him not,

Or else *disdainfully*, which shall shake him more

Than if not look'd on. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*

It is not to insult and domineer, to look *disdainfully*, and revile imperiously, that procures esteem from any one. *South.*

DISDA'INFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *disdainful*.] Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,

With swelling heart, in spite and due *disdainfulness*,

She lay for dead, 'till I help'd with unlacing her. *Sidney.*

A proud *disdainfulness* of other good men in all honest matters. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

DISEASE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *ease*.] Distemper; malady; sickness; morbid state.

What's the *disease* he means?

—'Tis call'd the evil. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

It is idle to propose remedies before we are assured of the *disease*, or to be in pain 'till we are convinced of the danger.

*Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

Then wasteful forth

Walks the dire power of pestilent *disease*. *Thomf. Summer.*

To DISEASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict with disease; to torment with sickness; to make morbid; to infect.

We are all *diseased*,

And with our surfeiting and wanton hours

Have brought ourselves into a burning fever,

And we must bleed for it. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Flatt'ers yet wear silk, drink wine, lie soft,

Hug their *diseas'd* perfumes, and have forgot

# DIS

That ever Timon was. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Let her alone, lady: as she is now, she will but *disease* our better mirth. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He was *diseased* in his feet. *1 Kings xv. 23.*

2. To put to pain; to pain; to make uneasy.

Though great light be insufferable to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all *disease* them. *Locke.*

DISEASE'DNESS. *n. f.* [from *diseased*.] Sickness; morbidness; the state of being diseased.

This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and *diseasedness*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

DISE'GED. *adj.* [*dis* and *edge*.] Blunted; obtunded; dulled.

I grieve myself

To think, when thou shalt be *disegd'd* by her

Whom now thou tir'st on, how thy memory

Will then be pang'd by me. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To DISEMBA'RK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embark*.] To carry to land.

I must unto the road, to *disembark*

Some necessities. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

To DISEMBA'RK. *v. n.* To land; to go on land.

There *disembarking* on the green sea-side,

We land our cattle, and the spoil divide. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To DISEMBIT'TER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embitter*.] To sweeten; to free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men, and make them mutually rejoice in the same agreeable satisfactions. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 34.*

DISEMBO'DIED. *adj.* [*dis* and *embodied*.] Divested of their bodies.

To DISEMBO'GUE. *v. a.* [*dise'm'oucher*, old French. *Skinner.*] To pour out at the mouth of a river; to vent.

Rivers

In ample oceans *disembogu'd*, are lost. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,

And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves. *Addison.*

To DISEMBO'GUE. *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow.

By eminences placed up and down the globe, the rivers make innumerable turnings and windings, and at last *disembogue* in several mouths into the sea. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

DISEMBO'WELLED. *participial adj.* [*dis* and *embowel*.] Taken from out the bowels.

So her *disembowell'd* web,

Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads,

Obvious to vagrant flies. *Phillips.*

To DISEMBRO'IL. *v. a.* [*debruiller*, French.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to reduce from confusion.

Then earth from air, and seas from earth were driv'n,

And grosser air sunk from ethereal heav'n;

Thus *disebroil'd*, they take their proper place. *Dryden.*

The system of his politicks is *disebroiled*, and cleared of all those incoherences and independent matters that are woven into this motly piece. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

To DISENABLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enable*.] To deprive of power; to disable; to sink into weakness; to weaken.

Now age has overtaken me; and want, a more insufferable evil, through the change of the times, has wholly *disenabled* me. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

To DISENCHA'NT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enchant*.] To free from the force of an enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

Alas! let your own brain *disenchant* you. *Sidney.*

Muse, stoop thy *diseenchanted* wing to truth. *Denham.*

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two

Ends all the charms, and *diseenchants* the grove. *Dryden.*

To DISENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *encumber*.]

1. To discharge from incumbrances; to free from clogs and impediments; to disburthen; to exonerate.

It will need the actual intention, the particular stress and application of the whole soul, to *disencumber* and set it free, to scour off its rust, and remove those hindrances which would otherwise clog and check the freedom of its operations. *Spratt.*

The *disencumber'd* soul

Flew off, and left behind the clouds and starry pole. *Dryd.*

Dreams look like the amusements of the soul, when she is *disencumbered* of her machine; her sports and recreations, when she has laid her charge asleep. *Spectator, No. 487.*

2. To free from obstruction of any kind.

Dim night had *disencumber'd* heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The church of St. Justina, designed by Palladio, is the most handsome, luminous, *disencumbered* building, in the inside, that I have ever seen; and is esteemed, by many artists, one of the finest works in Italy. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

DISENCU'MBRANCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Freedom from incumbrance.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *diseincumbrance*. *Spectator, No. 264.*

To DISENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage*.]

1. To separate from any thing with which it is in union.

Some others, being very light, would float up and down a good while, before they could wholly *diseengage* themselves and descend. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*



2. To withdraw the affection; to wean; to abstract the mind.  
It is requisite that we should acquaint ourselves with God, that we should frequently *disengage* our hearts from earthly pursuits. *Atterbury.*

The consideration that should *disengage* our fondness from worldly things, is, that they are uncertain in their foundation, fading, transient, and corruptible in their nature. *Rogers.*

3. To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties.

From civil broils he did us *disengage*;

Found nobler objects for our martial rage. *Waller.*

In the next paragraph I found my author pretty well *disengaged* from quotations. *Atterbury.*

4. To free from any thing that powerfully seizes the attention.

When our mind's eyes are *disengag'd* and free,

They clearer, farther, and distinctly see. *Denham.*

To *DISENGA'GE*. *v. n.* To set one's self free from; to withdraw one's affections from.

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees. *Collier on Thought.*

*DISENGA'GED*. *participial adj.* [from *disengage*.] Vacant; at leisure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.

*DISENGA'GEDNESS*. *n. f.* [from *disengage*.] The quality of being *disengaged*; vacuity of attention; freedom from any pressing business.

*DISENGA'GEMENT*. *n. f.* [from *disengage*.]

1. Release from any engagement, or obligation.

2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To *DISENTA'NGLE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entangle*.]

1. To set free from impediments; to disembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty.

'Till they could find some expedient to explicate and *disentangle* themselves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards supplying their armies. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

The welfare of their souls requires a better judgment than their own, either to guide them in their duty, or to *disentangle* them from a temptation. *South.*

2. To unfold or loose the parts of any thing interwoven with one another.

Though in concretions particles so entangle one another, that they cannot in a short time clear themselves, yet they do incessantly strive to *disentangle* themselves, and get away. *Boyle.*

3. To disengage; to separate.

Neither can God himself be otherwise understood by us than as a mind free, and *disentangled* from all corporeal mixtures. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

To *DISENTE'RRE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enterrer*, French.] To unbury; to take out of the grave.

Though the blindness of some fanatics have savaged on the bodies of the dead, and have been so injurious unto worms as to *disenterre* the bodies of the deceased, yet had they therein no design upon the soul. *Brown's Vul. Errors, b. vii. c. 19.*

To *DISENTHRA'L*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthrall*.] To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery.

But God my soul shall *disenthrall*;

For I upon his name will call. *Sandys.*

If religion were false, bad men would set the utmost force of their reason on work to discover that falsity, and thereby *disenthrall* themselves. *South's Sermons.*

To *DISENTHRO'NE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthroned*.] To depose from sovereignty; to dethrone.

Either to *disenthrone* the king of heav'n

We war, if war be best; or to regain

Our own right lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 229.*

To *DISENTRA'NCE*. [*dis* and *entrance*.] To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.

Ralpho, by this time *disentranc'd*,

Upon his bum himself advanc'd,

Though sorely bruise'd. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*

To *DISESPO'USE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *espouse*.] To separate after faith plighted.

Such was the rage

Of Turnus, for Lavinia *disespous'd*. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

*DISESTE'EM*. *n. f.* [*dis* and *esteem*.] Slight regard; a disregard more moderate than contempt.

When any one, by miscarriage, falls into *disesteem*, he will fall under neglect and contempt. *Locke.*

To *DISESTE'EM*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard slightly; to consider with a slight degree of contempt.

Should Mars see't,

That horrid hurrier of men, or she that betters him,

Minerva, never so incens'd, they could not *disesteem*. *Chapm.*

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem*,

Then cruel plagues shall fall on Priam's state. *Denham.*

I would not be thought to *disesteem* or dissuade the study of nature. *Locke.*

*DISESTIMA'TION*. *n. f.* [*dis* and *estimatio*, Lat.] Disrespect; *disesteem*. *Dict.*

*DISFA'VOUR*. *n. f.* [*dis* and *favour*.]

1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aspect; unfavourable circumstance.

It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great

*disfavours* of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded. *Bacon.*

2. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness; a state in which one is not favoured.

While free from sacrilege, he was at peace, as it were, with God and man; but after his sacrilege, he was in *disfavour* with both. *Spelman.*

3. Want of beauty. *Dict.*

To *DISFA'VOUR*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To discountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindness.

Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands, and be countenanced or *disfavoured* according as they obey? *Swift.*

*DISFIGURA'TION*. *n. f.* [from *disfigure*.]

1. The act of disfiguring.

2. The state of being disfigured.

3. Deformity.

To *DISFI'GURE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure*.] To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle.

One

To whom you are but as a form in wax

By him imprinted, and within his power

To leave the figure, or *disfigure* it. *Shakespeare.*

In this the antique and well-noted face

Of plain old form is much *disfigured*. *Shakesp. King John.*

Abject is their punishment,

*Disfiguring* not God's likeness, but their own,

Or, if his likeness, by themselves defac'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Uriel once warn'd, pursu'd him down

The way he went, and on the Assyrian mount

Saw him *disfigur'd* more than could befall

Spirit of happy fort. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 127.*

A nose flatter, or a mouth wider, could have consisted, as well as the rest of his figure, with such a soul and such parts as made him, *disfigured* as he was, capable to be a dignitary in the church. *Locke.*

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain

On Africk's sands, *disfigur'd* with their wounds,

To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addis. Cato.*

His long absence, and travels which had *disfigured* him, made him altogether unknown. *Pope on Epick Poetry.*

*DISFI'GUREMENT*. *n. f.* [from *disfigure*.] Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse.

The *disfigurement* that travel or sickness has bestowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the isle. *Suckling.*

And they, so perfect is their misery,

Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement*. *Milton's Comus.*

To *DISFO'REST*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest*.] To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.

To *DISFRA'NCHISE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *franchise*.] To deprive of privileges or immunities.

*DISFRANCHISEMENT*. *n. f.* [from *disfranchise*.] The act of depriving of privileges. *Dict.*

To *DISFU'RNISH*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *furnish*.] To deprive; to unfurnish; to strip.

My riches are these poor habiliments,

Of which if you should here *disfurnish* me,

You take the sum and substance that I have. *Shakespeare.*

He durst not *disfurnish* that country either of so great a commander, or of the wonted garrisons. *Knolles's History.*

To *DISGA'RNISH*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garnish*.]

1. To strip of ornaments. *Dict.*

2. To take guns from a fortress.

To *DISGLO'RIFY*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *glorify*.] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity.

So Dagon shall be magnify'd, and God,

Besides whom is no god, compar'd with idols,

*Disglorify'd*, blasphem'd, and had in scorn. *Milt. Agonistes.*

To *DISGO'RGE*. *v. a.* [*degorgere*, Fr. from *gorge*, the throat.]

1. To discharge by the mouth; to spew out; to vomit.

So, so, thou common dog, did'st thou *disgorge*

Thy glutton bosom of the royal Richard?

And now thou wouldst eat thy dead vomit up,

And howl'st to find it. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

From the distant shore they loudly laugh,

To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught. *Dryden.*

2. To pour out with violence.

All th' embossed sores and headed evils,

That thou with licence of free foot hast caught,

Would thou *disgorge* into the general world. *Shakespeare.*

The deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge*

Their warlike freightage. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida, Prol.*

They move along the banks

Of four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*

Into the burning lake their baleful streams. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

There are scarcely any countries much annoyed with earthquakes, that have not volcanoes, or fiery vents; and these are constantly all in flames, whenever any earthquake happens; they *disgorging* that fire which, whilst underneath, was the cause of the disaster. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*



# DIS

DISGRA'CE. *n. f.* [*disgrace*, French.]

1. Shame; ignominy; dishonour.

Like a dull actor now,

I have forgot my part, and I am out

Even to a full *disgrace*.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Poetry, howsoever censured, is not fallen from the highest stage of honour to the lowest stair of *disgrace*.

*Peacham.*

2. State of dishonour.

To such bondage he was for so many courses tied by her, whose *disgraces* to him were graced by her excellence.

*Sidney.*

3. State of being out of favour.

To DISGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour.

We may not so in any one special kind admire her, that we *disgrace* her in any other; but let all her ways be according unto their place and degree adored.

*Hooker, b. ii. f. i.*

Mens passions will carry them far in misrepresenting an opinion, which they have a mind to *disgrace*.

*Burnet.*

2. To put out of favour: as, *the minister was disgraced*.

DISGRA'CEFUL. *adj.* [*disgrace* and *full*.] Shameful; ignominious; reproachful.

Masters must correct their servants with gentleness, prudence, and mercy; not with upbraiding and *disgraceful* language, but with such only as may express and reprove the fault, and amend the person.

*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To retire behind their chariots was as little *disgraceful* then, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle.

*Pope.*

DISGRA'CEFULLY. *adv.* [from *disgraceful*.] In disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously.

The senate have cast you forth

*Disgracefully*, to be the common tale

Of the whole city.

*Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

DISGRA'CEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *disgraceful*.] Ignominy.

DISGRA'CE. *n. f.* [from *disgrace*.] One that exposes to shame; one that causes ignominy.

I have given good advice to those infamous *disgracers* of the sex and calling.

*Swift.*

DISGRA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *gracious*.] Unkind; unfavourable.

I do suspect I have done some offence,

That seems *disgracious* in the city's eye.

*Shakesp. Richard III.*

To DISGUISE. *v. a.* [*deguiser*, French; *dis* and *guise*.]

1. To conceal by an unusual dress.

How might we *disguise* him?

—Alas, I know not: there is no woman's gown big enough for him.

*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

*Disguis'd* he came; but those his children dear

Their parent soon discern'd, though in disguise.

*Milt. P. L.*

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false show; as, he *disguis'd* his anger.

3. To disfigure; to change the form.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew,

Though then *disguis'd* in death, and smear'd all o'er

With filth obscene, and dropping putrid gore.

*Dryd. Æn.*

Ulysses wakes, not knowing the place where he was; because Minerva made all things appear in a *disguis'd* view.

*Pope.*

4. To deform by liquor: a low term.

I have just left the right worshipful, and his myrmidons, about a sneaker of five gallons: the whole magistracy was pretty well *disguis'd* before I gave them the slip.

*Spectator.*

DISGUISE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it.

They generally act in a *disguise* themselves, and therefore mistake all outward show and appearances for hypocrisy in others.

*Addison's Spectator, No. 170.*

2. A false appearance; counterfeit show.

You see we've burnt our cheeks; and mine own tongue splits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath almost

Antickt us.

*Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

A sudden thought then starting in his mind,

Since I in Arcite cannot Arcite find,

The world may search in vain with all their eyes,

But never penetrate through this *disguise*.

*Dryden's Fables.*

Hence guilty joys, distastes, surmises,

False oaths, false tears, deceits, *disguises*.

*Pope.*

DISGUISEMENT. *n. f.* [from *disguise*.] Dress of concealment.

Under that *disguisement* I should find opportunity to reveal myself to the owner of my heart.

*Sidney.*

The marquis thought best to dismask his beard, and told him, that he was going covertly to take a secret view of the forwardness of his majesty's fleet, then in preparation: this did somewhat handsomely heal the *disguisement*.

*Wotton.*

DISGUISER. *n. f.* [from *disguise*.]

1. One that puts on a disguise.

I hope he is grown more disengaged from his intentness on his own affairs, which is quite the reverse to you, unless you are a very dextrous *disguiser*.

*Swift.*

2. One that conceals another by a disguise; one that disfigures.

Death's a great *disguiser*.

*Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

DISGU'ST. *n. f.* [*degout*, French.]

1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.

2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived.

The manner of doing is of more consequence than the

VOL. I.

# DIS

thing done, and upon that depends the satisfaction or *disgust* wherewith it is received.

*Locke.*

Thence dark *disgust* and hatred, winding wiles,

Coward deceit, and ruffian violence.

*Thomson's Spring.*

To DISGU'ST. *v. a.* [*degouter*, French; *degusto*, Latin.]

1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste.

2. To strike with dislike; to offend. It is variously constructed with *at* or *with*.

If a man were *disgusted* at marriage, he would never recommend it to his friend.

*Atterbury.*

Those unenlarged souls are *disgusted* with the wonders which the microscope has discovered.

*Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

3. To produce aversion: with *from*.

What *disgusts* me *from* having to do with answer-jobbers is, that they have no conscience.

*Swift.*

DISGU'STFUL. *adj.* [*disgust* and *full*.] Nauseous; that which causes aversion.

I have finished the most *disgustful* task that ever I undertook.

*Swift.*

DISH. *n. f.* [*disc*, Saxon; *dysc*, Erse; *discus*, Latin.]

1. A broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at the table.

Of these he murders one; he boils the flesh,

And lays the mangled morsels in a *dish*.

*Dryden.*

I saw among the ruins an old heathen altar, with this particularity in it, that it is hollowed like a *dish* at one end; but it was not this end on which the sacrifice was laid.

*Addis.*

2. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food.

Who would rob a hermit of his weeds,

His few books, or his beads, or maple *dish*;

Or do his grey hairs any violence?

*Milton.*

A ladle for our silver *dish*

Is what I want, is what I wish.

*Prior.*

3. The meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food.

I have here a *dish* of doves, that I would bestow upon your worship.

*Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;

Let's carve him as a *dish* fit for the gods,

Not hew him as a carcass fit for hounds.

*Shakesp. Jul. Cæs.*

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,

One bred of alms and foster'd with cold *dishes*,

With scraps o' th' court; it is no contract, none.

*Sh. Cymb.*

'Tis not the meat, but 'tis the appetite

Makes eating a delight;

And if I like one *dish*

More than another, that a pheasant is.

*Suckling.*

The earth would have been deprived of a most excellent and wholesome fare, and very many delicious *dishes* that we have the use and benefit of.

*Woodward.*

Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to those *dishes* which are a feast to others.

*Locke.*

To DISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To serve in a dish; to send up to table.

For conspiracy,

I know not how it tastes, though it be *dish'd*

For me to try.

*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

DISH-CLOUT. *n. f.* [*dish* and *clout*.] The cloath with which the maids rub their dishes.

A *dish-clout* of Jaquenetta's, he wears next his heart for a favour.

*Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*

Send them up to their masters with a *dish-clout* pinned at their tails.

*Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

DISH-WASHER. *n. f.* [*dish* and *washer*.] The name of a bird.

DISHABILLE. *adj.* [*deshabille*, French.] Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed.

Queens are not to be too negligently dressed or *dishabille*.

*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

DISHABILLE. *n. f.* Undress; loose dress.

A woman, who would preserve a lover's respect to her person, will be careful of her appearance before him when in *dishabille*.

*Clarissa.*

To DISHA'BIT. *v. a.* [This word I have found only in Shakespeare.] To throw out of place; to drive from their habitation.

But for our approach those sleeping stones,

By the compulsion of their ordinance,

By this time from their fixed beds of lime

Had been *dishabited*, and wide havock made.

*Shakesp. K. Lear.*

DISHA'RMONY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *harmony*.] Contrary to harmony.

To DISHEA'RTEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten*.]

1. To discourage; to deject; to terrify; to depress.

To *dishearten* with fearful sentences, as tho' salvation could hardly be hoped for, is not in our understanding so consonant with christian charity.

*Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

Be not *disheartened* then, nor cloud those looks,

That wont to be more cheerful and serene.

*Milt. Par. Lost.*

Yet neither thus *dishearten'd* nor dismay'd,

The time prepar'd I waited.

*Milton.*

It is a consideration that might *dishearten* those who are engaged against the common adversaries, that they promise themselves as much from the folly of enemies, as from the power of their friends.

*Stillingfleet's Pref. to Def. Rom. Id.*



Men cannot say, that the greatness of an evil and danger is an encouragement to men to run upon it; and that the greatness of any good and happiness ought in reason to *dishearten* men from the pursuit of it. *Tillotson, Serm. i.*

A true christian fervour is more than the alliances of our potent friends, or even the fears of our *disheartened* enemies. *Atterbury.*  
**DISHE'RISON.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *herison*.] The act of debarring from inheritance.

To **DISHE'RIT.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] To cut off from hereditary succession; to debar from an inheritance.

He tries to restore to their rightful heritage such good old English words as have been long time out of use, almost *disherited*. *Spencer's Past.*

How they were rank'd shall rest untold by me,

With nameless nymphs that liv'd in ev'ry tree;

Nor how the Dryads and the woodland train,

*Disherited*, ran howling o'er the plain. *Dryden's Fab.*

To **DISHE'VEL.** *v. a.* [*décheveler*, French.] To spread the hair disorderly; to throw the hair of a woman negligently about her head. It is not often used but in the passive participle.

A gentle lady all alone,

With garments rent and hair *dishevelled*,

Wringing her hands, and making piteous moan. *Sp. Fa. Qu.*

After followed great numbers of women weeping, with *dishevelled* hair, scratching their faces and tearing themselves after the manner of the country. *Knolles.*

A troop of Trojans mix'd with these appear,

And mourning matrons with *dishevel'd* hair. *Dryd. Æneid.*

The flames involv'd in smok

Of incense, from the sacred altar broke,

Caught her *dishevel'd* hair and rich attire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

You this morn beheld his ardent eyes,

Saw his arm lock'd in her *dishevel'd* hair. *Smith's Ph. Hip.*

**DIS'HING.** *adj.* [from *dis*.] Concave; a cant term among artificers.

For the form of the wheels, some make them more *dishing*, as they call it, than others; that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and felloes more outwards. *Mortimer's Husband.*

**DISHO'NEST.** *adj.* [*dis* and *honest*.]

1. Void of probity; void of faith; faithless; wicked; fraudulent.

To-morrow will we be married—I do desire it with all my heart; and I hope it is no *dishonest* desire, to desire to be a woman of the world. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Justice then was neither blind to discern, nor lame to execute. It was not subject to be imposed upon by a deluded fancy, nor yet to be bribed by a glozing appetite, for an utile or jucundum to turn the balance to a false or *dishonest* sentence. *South's Sermons.*

He lays it down as a principle, that right or wrong, honest and *dishonest*, are defined only by laws and not by nature. *Locke.*

2. Disgraced; dishonoured.

*Dishonest* with lopp'd arms the youth appears,

Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears. *Dryden.*

3. Disgraceful; ignominious. These two senses are scarcely English, being borrowed from the Latin idiom.

She saw her sons with purple death expire,

Her sacred domes involv'd in rolling fire,

A dreadful series of intestine wars,

Inglorious triumphs and *dishonest* scars. *Pope's Windsor For.*

**DISHO'NESTLY.** *adv.* [from *dishonest*.]

1. Without faith; without probity; faithlessly; wickedly.

I protest he had the chain of me,

Tho' most *dishonestly* he doth deny it. *Shakesp. Com. Err.*

2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely.

A wife daughter shall bring an inheritance to her husband; but she that liveth *dishonestly* is her father's heaviness. *Ecc. xxii. 4.*

**DISHO'NESTY.** *n. f.* [from *dishonest*.]

1. Want of probity; faithlessness; violation of trust.

Their fortune depends upon their credit, and a stain of open public *dishonesty* must be to their disadvantage. *Swift.*

2. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband! I suspect without cause, mistress, do I?—Heav'n be my witness you do, if you suspect me in any *dishonesty*. *Shakespeare.*

**DISHO'NOUR.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *honour*.]

1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy.

Let not my jealousies be your *dishonours*,

But mine own safeties. *Shakespeare's Macb. th.*

He was pleased to own Lazarus even in the *dishonours* of the grave, and vouchsafed him in that despicable condition the glorious title of his friend. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

'Take him for your husband and your lord,

'Tis no *dishonour* to confer your grace

On one descended from a royal race. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Reproach uttered; censure; report of infamy.

So good, that no tongue could ever

Pronounce *dishonour* of her; by my life

She never knew harm-doing. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

To **DI-HO'NOUR.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour*.]

1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to blast with infamy.

Make known,

It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness,

No unchaste action, or *dishonour'd* step,

That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakesp.*

This no more *dishonours* you at all,

Than to take in a town with gentle words,

Which else would put you to your fortune. *Shakesp. Cor.*

A woman that honoureth her husband, shall be judged wise of all; but she that *dishonoureth* him in her pride, shall be counted ungodly of all. *Ecc. xxvi. 26.*

We are not so much to strain ourselves to make those virtues appear in us which really we have not, as to avoid those imperfections which may *dishonour* us. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To violate chastity.

3. To treat with indignity.

If I, celestial fire! in ought

Have serv'd thy will, or gratify'd thy thought,

One glimpse of glory to my issue give,

Grac'd for the little time he has to live:

*Dishonour'd* by the king of men he stands;

His rightful prize is ravish'd from his hands. *Dryd. Iliad.*

**DISHO'NOURABLE.** *adj.* [from *dishonour*.]

1. Shameful, reproachful; ignominious.

He did *dishonourable* find

Those articles which did our state decrease. *Dan. Civ. War.*

2. In a state of neglect or disesteem.

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches? and he that is *dishonourable* in riches, how much more in poverty. *Ecc. x. 31.*

**DISHO'NOURER.** *n. f.* [from *dishonour*.]

1. One that treats another with indignity.

Preaching how meritorious with the gods

It would be, to ensnare an irreligious

*Dishonourer* of Dagon. *Milton's Agon. l. 857.*

2. A violator of chastity.

To **DISHO'RN.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *horn*.] To strip of horns.

We'll *dishorn* the spirit,

And mock him home to Windsor. *Shakesp. M. Wive Wind.*

**DISHU'MOUR.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *humour*.] Peevishness; ill humour; uneasy state of mind.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or *dishumour*, are also criminal. *Speclator, N<sup>o</sup>. 424.*

**DISIMPROVEMENT.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *improvement*.] Reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to melioration; contrary to improvement.

The final issue of the matter would be, an utter neglect and *disimprovement* of the earth. *Norris.*

I cannot see how this kingdom is at any height of improvement, while four parts in five of the plantations for thirty years past have been real *disimprovements*. *Swift.*

To **DISINCARCERATE.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *incarcerate*.] To set at liberty; to free from prison.

The arsenical bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm, or subtilizing air, to melt and open the surface of the earth for to *disincarcerate* the same venene bodies. *Harvey on the Plague.*

**DISINCLINATION.** *n. f.* [from *disincline*.] Want of affection; slight; dislike; ill will not heightened to aversion.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex, for whom he does not express all the respect possible. *Arb. and Pope.*

To **DISINCLINE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline*.] To produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from.

They were careful to keep up the fears and apprehensions in the people of dangers and designs, and to *disincline* them from any reverence or affection to the queen, whom they begun every day more implacably to hate, and consequently to disoblige. *Clarendon.*

**DISINGENUITY.** *n. f.* [from *disingenuous*.] Meanness of artifice; unfairness.

They contract a habit of ill-nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs, and the temper of those upon whom they are to work. *Clarendon.*

**DISINGENUOUS.** *adj.* [*dis* and *ingenuous*.] Unfair; meanly artful; viciously subtle; sly; cunning; illiberal; unbecoming a gentleman; crafty.

'Tis *disingenuous* to accuse our age

Of idleness, who all our pow'rs engage

In the same studies, the same course to hold,

Nor think our reason for new arts too old. *Denham.*

It was a *disingenuous* way of proceeding, to oppose a judgment of charity concerning their church, to a judgment of reason concerning the nature of actions. *Stillingfleet.*

There cannot be any thing so *disingenuous* and misbecoming any one who pretends to be a rational creature, as not to yield to plain reason and the conviction of clear arguments. *Locke.*

**DISINGENUOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *disingenuous*.] In a *disingenuous* manner.

**DISINGENUOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *disingenuous*.] Mean subtilty; unfairness; low craft.

I might press them with the unreasonableness, the *disingenuousness* of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. *Government of the Tongue, f. 3.*



**DISINHERISON.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, inherent in his person, he knew it was a title condemned by parliament, and generally prejudged in the common opinion of the realm, that it tended directly to the *disinherison* of the line of York. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The chief minister of the revenue was obliged to prevent and even oppose such *disinherison*. *Clarendon.*

2. The state of being cut off from an hereditary right.

In respect of the effects and evil consequences, the adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing bastardy into a family, and *disinherison* or great injuries to the lawful children. *Taylor.*

**TO DISINHERIT.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.

Is it then just with us to *disinherit*

The unborn nephews for the father's fault? *Davies.*

Unmuffle, ye faint stars, and thou fair moon,

Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,

And *disinherit* chaos that reigns here

In double night of darkness, and of slander. *Milton.*

Posterity stands curs'd! fair patrimony,

That I must leave ye, sons! O were I able

To waste it all myself, and leave ye none;

So *disinherited*, how would ye bless

Me, now your curse! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 571.*

Of how fair a portion Adam *disinherited* his whole posterity by one single prevarication. *South's Sermons.*

**TO DISINTER.** *v. a.* [from *dis* and *inter.*] To unbury; to take out of the grave.

The philosopher, the faint, or the hero, the wise, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*. *Addis. Spect.*

**DISINTERESTED.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *intereffe*, French.] It is written *disinterested* by those who derive it immediately from interest, and I think more properly.] Without regard to private advantage; not biased by particular views; impartial.

Not that tradition's parts are useless here,

When general, old, *disinterested*, and clear. *Dryden.*

**DISINTERESTMENT.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *interessment*, French.] Disregard to private advantage; disinterest; disinterestedness. This word like *charges* in the same sentence, is merely gallick.

He has managed some of the charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *disinteressment*.

*Prior's Postscript.*

**DISINTEREST.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *interest.*]

1. What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity; that which any one is concerned to prevent.

They judge it the great *disinterest* to Rome. *Glanville.*

2. Indifference to profit; superiority to regards of private advantage.

**DISINTERESTED.** *adj.* [from *disinterest.*] Superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit.

My lord, as *disinterested* as you appear to the world, I am convinced, that no man is more in the power of prevailing favourite passion than yourself. *Swift.*

3. Without any concern in an affair; without fear or hope.

**DISINTERESTEDLY.** *adv.* [from *disinterested.*] In a disinterested manner.

**DISINTERESTEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *disinterested.*] Contempt of private interest; neglect of personal profit.

These expressions of selfishness and *disinterestedness* have been used in a very loose and indeterminate manner. *Brown.*

**TO DISINTRICATE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *intricate.*] To disentangle.

**TO DISINVI'ITE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *invite.*] To retract an invitation.

**TO DISJOIN.** *v. a.* [*dejoindre*, French; *dis* and *join.*] To separate; to part from each other; to disunite; to sunder.

Never shall my harp thy praise

Forget, nor from thy father's praise *disjoin*. *Milton's P. Lost.*

Left different degree

*Disjoin* us, and I then too late renounce

Deity for thee, when fate will not permit. *Milton. P. Lost.*

Happier for me, that all our hours assign'd

Together we had liv'd: ev'n not in death *disjoin'd*. *Dryd.*

Never let us lay down our arms against France till we have utterly *disjoined* her from the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*

**TO DISJOINT.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint.*]

1. To put out of joint.

Be all their ligaments at once unbound,

And their *disjointed* bones to powder ground. *Sandy's Paraph.*

Yet what could swords or poison, racks or flame,

But mangle and *disjoint* the brittle frame,

More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. *Pr.*

2. To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement.

Mould'ring arches, and *disjointed* columns. *Irene.*

3. To break in pieces; to dilaniate.

Rotation must disperse in air,

All things which on the rapid orb appear;

And if no power that motion should controul,

It must *disjoint* and dissipate the whole. *Blackmore.*

Should a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a palace or a ship, view the separate and *disjointed* parts, he would be able to form but a very lame and dark idea of either of those excellent and useful inventions. *Watts's Improv'm. of the Mind.*

4. To carve a fowl.

5. To make incoherent; to break the relation between the parts.

The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such *disjointed* speeches. *Sidney, b. ii.*

But now her grief has wrought her into frenzy,

The images her troubled fancy forms

Are incoherent, wild; her words *disjointed*. *Smith.*

**TO DISJOINT.** *v. n.* To fall in pieces.

Let both worlds *disjoint*, and all things suffer,

Ere we will eat our meal in fear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**DISJOINT.** *participle.* [from the verb.] Separated; divided.

Young Fortinbras,

Holding a weak supposal of our worth;

Thinks, by our late dear brother's death,

Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

**DISJUDICATION.** *n. f.* [*dijudicatio*, Latin.] Judgment; determination; perhaps only mistaken for *dijudication*.

The disposition of the organ is of great importance in the *disjudications* we make of colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

**DISJUNCT.** *adj.* [*disjunctus*, Latin.] Disjoined; separate.

**DISJUNCTION.** *n. f.* [from *disjunctio*, Latin.] Disunion; separation; parting.

You may

Enjoy your mistress now, from whom, you see,

There's no *disjunction* to be made, but by

Your ruin. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

There is a great analogy between the body natural and politic, in which the ecclesiastical, or spiritual part, justly supplies the part of the soul; and the violent separation of this from the other, does as certainly infer death and dissolution, as the *disjunction* of the body and the soul in the natural. *South.*

**DISJUNCTIVE.** *adj.* [*disjunctivus*, Latin.]

1. Incapable of union.

Such principles, whose atoms are of that *disjunctive* nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass. *Grew's Cosm. Sac. b. i. c. 2.*

2. That which marks separation or opposition; as *I love him*, or *fear him*.

There are such words as *disjunctive* conjunctions. *Watts.*

3. [In logic.] A disjunctive proposition is when the parts are opposed to one another by disjunctive particles; as, *It is either day or night: The weather is either shiny or rainy: Quantity is either length, breadth, or depth.* The truth of *disjunctives* depends on the necessary and immediate opposition of the parts, therefore only the last of these examples is true; but the two first are not strictly true, because twilight is a medium between day and night; and dry cloudy weather is a medium between shining and raining. *Watt's Logick.*

A *disjunctive* syllogism is when the major proposition is *disjunctive*; as, *The earth moves in a circle, or an ellipse*; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipse. *Watt's Logick.*

**DISJUNCTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *disjunctive.*] Distinctly; separately.

What he observes of the numbers *disjunctively* and apart, reason suggests to be applicable to the whole body united.

*Causes of the Decay of Piety.*

**DISK.** *n. f.* [*discus*, Latin.]

1. The face of the sun, or any other planet, as it appears to the eye.

The *disk* of Phæbus, when he climbs on high,

Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye. *Dryden.*

It is to be considered, that the rays, which are equally refrangible, do fall upon a circle answering to the sun's *disk*. *Newton.*

Mercury's *disk*

Can scarce be caught by philosophic eye,

Lost in the near effulgence. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the antient sports; a quoit.

The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball, in any land animal is a *disk* or bowl; being hereby fitted for the clearer sight of the object. *Grew's Cosm. Sac. b. i. c. 5.*

In areas vary'd with mosaic art,

Some whirl the *disk*, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope's Od.*

**DISKINDNESS.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *kindness.*] Want of kindness; want of affection; want of benevolence.

2. Ill turn; injury; act of malignity; detriment.

This discourse is so far from doing any *diskindness* to the cause, that it does it a real service. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

**DISLIKE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Disinclination; absence of affection; the contrary to fondness.

He then them took, and tempering goodly well

Their contrary *dislikes* with loved means,

Did place them all in order, and compel

To keep themselves within their sundry reigns,

Together link'd with adamant chains. *Spencer.*

Your *dislikes* to whom I would be pleasing,

Do cloud my joys with danger and with sorrow. *Shakesp.*



God's grace, that principle of his new birth, gives him continual *dislike* to sin. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*

Sorrow would have been as silent as thoughts, as severe as philosophy. It would have rested in inward senses, tacit *dislikes*. *South's Sermons.*

Our likings or *dislikes* are founded rather upon humour and fancy than upon reason. *L'Estrange.*

The jealous man is not angry if you *dislike* another; but if you find those faults which are in his own character, you discover not only your *dislike* of another, but of himself. *Addis.*

2. Discord; dissention; disagreement. This sense is not now in use.

This said Aletes, and a murmur rose

That shew'd *dislike* among the christian peers. *Fairfax.*

To *DISLIKE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like*.] To disapprove; to regard without affection; to regard with ill-will or disgust.

What most he should *dislike*, seems pleasant to him;

What like, offensive. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Ye *dislike*, and so undo

The players, and disgrace the poet too. *Denh. Prol. Sophy.*

Whosoever *dislikes* the digressions, or grows weary of them, may throw them away. *Temple.*

*DISLIKEFUL*. *adj.* [*dislike* and *full*.] Disaffected; malign.

I think it best, by an union of manners, and conformity of minds, to bring them to be one people, and to put away the *dislikeful* conceit of the one and the other. *Spenser's Ireland.*

To *DISLIKE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like*.] To make unlike.

Muffle your face,

Dismantle you; and, as you can, *dislike*

The truth of your own seeming. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

*DISLIKENESS*. *n. f.* [*dis* and *likeness*.] Dissimilitude; not resemblance; unlikeness.

That which is not designed to represent any thing but itself, can never be capable of a wrong representation, nor mislead us from the true apprehension of any thing by its *dislikeness* to it; and such, excepting those of substances, are all our own complex ideas. *Locke.*

*DISLIKE*. *n. f.* [from *dislike*.] A disapprover; one that is not pleased.

There is a point, which whoever can touch, will never fail of pleasing a majority, so great that the *dislikers* will be forced to fall in with the herd. *Swift's Intell.*

To *DISLIKE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb*.] To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb. *Diet.*

To *DISLIKE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn*.] To unpaint; to strike out of a picture.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought

The rack *dislimns*, and makes it indistinct

As water is in water. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

To *DISLOCATE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Latin.]

1. To put out of the proper place.

The strata seemed to have been *dislocated*, borne from their original site, and distanced by some external power. *Woodw.*

After some time the strata were broken on all sides of the globe, that they were *dislocated*, and their situation varied, being elevated in some places, and depressed in others. *Woodw.*

2. To put out of joint; to disjoint.

Were't my fitness

To let these hands obey my boiling blood,

They're apt enough to *dislocate* and tear

Thy flesh and bones. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

*DISLOCATION*. *n. f.* [from *dislocate*.]

1. The act of shifting the places of things.

2. The state of being displaced.

The posture of rocks, often leaning or prostrate, shews that they had some *dislocation* from their natural site. *Burnet.*

3. A luxation; a violent pressure of a bone out of the socket; a joint put out.

It might go awry either within or without the upper, as often as it is forcibly pulled to it, and so cause a *dislocation*, or a strain. *Grew's Museum.*

To *DISLODGE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge*.]

1. To remove from a place.

The shell-fish which are resident in these places live and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms, nor cast upon the shores, which the littorales usually are. *Woodward.*

2. To remove from an habitation.

Those senses lost, behold a new defeat,

The soul *dislodging* from another seat. *Dryden's Juv.*

3. To drive an enemy from a station.

My sword can perfect what it has begun,

And from your walls *dislodge* that haughty son. *Dryd. Aur.*

4. To remove an army to other quarters.

The ladies have prevail'd,

The Volscians are *dislodg'd*, and Marcus gone. *Shakespeare's Cor.*

To *DISLODGE*. *v. n.* To go away to another place.

Soon as midnight brought on the dusky hour,

Friendliest to sleep, and silence, he resolv'd

With all his legions to *dislodge*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

*DISLOYAL*. *adj.* [*disloyal*, French; *dis* and *loyal*.]

1. Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign; disobedient.

Foul distrust, and breach

*Disloyal* on the part of man; revolt

And disobedience. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 7.*

2. Dishonest; perfidious. Obsolete.

Such things, in a false *disloyal* knave,

Are tricks of custom; but, in a man that's just,

They're cold delations working from the heart,

That passion cannot rule. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. Not true to the marriage-bed.

The lady is *disloyal*.

—*Disloyal!* The word is too good to paint out her wickedness. *Shakespeare.*

*Disloyal* town!

Speak, did'st not thou

Forfake thy faith, and break the nuptial vow? *Dryden.*

4. False in love; not constant. The three latter senses are now obsolete.

*DISLOYALLY*. *adv.* [from *disloyal*.] Not faithfully; treacherously; disobediently.

*DISLOYALTY*. *n. f.* [from *disloyal*.]

1. Want of fidelity to the sovereign.

Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to judgment, not in the disguises of levity, schism, heresy, novelty, and *disloyalty*. *King Charles.*

2. Want of fidelity in love. A sense now obsolete.

There shall appear such seeming truths of Hero's *disloyalty*, that jealousy shall be called assurance. *Sh. Much Ado about Noth.*

*DISMAL*. *adj.* [*dies malus*, Latin, an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark.

On the one hand set the most glittering temptations to discord, and on the other view the *dismal* effects of it. *Dec. of Piety.*

*DISMALLY*. *adv.* [from *dismal*.] Horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.

*DISMALNESS*. *n. f.* [from *dismal*.] Horror; sorrow.

To *DISMANTLE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle*.]

1. To throw off a dress; to strip.

He that makes his prince despised and undervalued, and beats him out of his subjects hearts, may easily strip him of his other garbisons, having already dispossessed him of his strongest, by *dismantling* him of his honour, and seizing his reputation. *South's Sermons.*

2. To loose; to unfold; to throw open.

This is most strange!

That she, who ev'n but now was your best object,

Dearest and best, should in this trice of time

Commit a thing so monstrous, to *dismantle*

So many folds of favour. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To strip a town of its outworks.

It is not sufficient to possess our own fort, without the *dismantling* and demolishing of our enemies. *Hakewill on Provid.*

4. To break down any thing external.

His eyeballs, rooted out, are thrown to ground;

His nose *dismantled*, in his mouth is found;

His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguish'd wound. *Dry.*

To *DISMASK*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mask*.] To divest of a mask; to uncover from concealment.

Fair ladies mask'd, are roses in the bud;

Or angels veil'd in clouds: are roses blown,

*Dis-mask'd*, their damask sweet commixture shewn. *Shakespeare.*

The marquis had no leisure to laugh, but thought best to *dismask* his beard; and so told him, that he was going covertly. *Wotton.*

To *DISMAY*. *v. a.* [*desmayar*, Spanish.] To terrify; to discourage; to affright; to depress; to deject.

Their mighty strokes their haberjeons *dismay'd*. *Fai. Qu.*

Enemies would not be so troublesome to the western coasts, nor that country itself would be so often *dismayed* with alarms as they have of late years been. *Raleigh's Essays.*

He will not fail thee; fear not, neither be *dismayed*. *Deutr.*

Nothing can make him remiss in the practice of his duty, no prospect of interest can allure him, no fear of danger *dismay* him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

*DISMAY*. *n. f.* [*desmayo*, Spanish.] Fall of courage; terror felt; desertion of mind; fear impressed.

All sat mute,

Pondering the danger with deep thoughts; and each

In others countenance read his own *dismay*. *Mit. Par. Lost.*

This then not minded in *dismay*, yet now

Assures me that the bitterness of death

Is past. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 156.*

*DISMAYEDNESS*. *n. f.* [from *dismay*.] Dejection of courage; dispiritedness.

The valiantest feels inward *dismayedness*, and yet the fearfullest is ashamed fully to shew it. *Sidney, b. ii.*

*DISME*. *n. f.* [French.] A tenth; the tenth part; tythe.

Since the first sword was drawn about this question,

Ev'ry tithe soul 'mongst many thousand *dismes*,

Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

The pope began to exercise his new rapines here in England, by a compliance with the said king Edward, in granting him two years *disme* from the clergy. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*



# DIS

**TO DISMEMBER.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *member.*] To divide member from member; to dilacerate; to cut in pieces.

I am with both, each army hath a hand;  
And in their rage, I having hold of both,  
They whirl afunder, and *dismember* me. *Shakesp. King John.*  
O, that we then could come by Cæsar's spirit,  
And not *dismember* Cæsar! But, alas!  
Cæsar must bleed for it. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

A state can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies hovering, like a vulture, to devour, or *dismember* its dying carcass. *Swift.*

Fowls obscene *dismember'd* his remains,  
And dogs had torn him on the naked plains. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
Those who contemplate only the fragments or pieces of science, dispersed in short unconnected discourses, without relation to each other, can never survey an entire body of truth, but must always view it as deformed and *dismembered*. *Watts.*

**TO DISMISS.** *v. a.* [*dimissus*, Latin.]

1. To send away.

We commit thee thither,  
Until his army be *dismiss'd* from him. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
He *dismissed* the assembly. *Acts xix. 41.*

2. To give leave of departure.

If our young Iulus be no more,  
*Dismiss* our navy from your friendly shore. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

3. To discard; to divest of an office.

**DISMISSIO.** *n. f.* [from *dimissio*, Latin.]

1. Dispatch; act of sending away.

So pois'd, so gently she descends from high,  
It seems a soft *dismissio* from the sky. *Dryd. Hind and Pant.*

2. An honourable discharge from any office or place.

Not only thou degrad'st them, or remit'st  
To life obscure, which were a fair *dismissio*;  
But throw'st them lower than thou didst exalt them high.  
*Milton's Agonistes, l. 687.*

3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any post or place.

You must not stay here longer; your *dismissio*  
Is come from Cæsar. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

**TO DISMORTGAGE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage.*] To redeem from mortgage.

He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes, made an increase of munition, arms and treasure, and left behind a mass of gold. *Hewel's Vocal Forrest.*

**TO DISMOUNT.** *v. a.* [*demonter*, French.]

1. To throw off an horse.

From this flying steed unrein'd, as once  
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,  
*Dismounted*, on th' Aleian field I fall. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To throw from any elevation or place of honour.

3. To throw cannon from its carriage.

The Turks artillery, planted against that tower, was, by the skilfulness of the Christian cannoneers, in short time *dismounted* with shot from the tower, and many of the gunners slain. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

**TO DISMOUNT.** *v. n.*

1. To alight from an horse.

When he came within sight of that prodigious army at Agincourt, he ordered all his cavalry to *dismount*, and implore upon their knees a blessing. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 49.*

2. To descend from any elevation.

**TO DISNATURALISE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *naturalise.*] To alienate; to make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

**DISNATURED.** *adj.* [*dis* and *nature.*] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness; devoid of natural affection.

If she must teem,

Create her child of spleen, that it may live,  
And be a thwart *disnatur'd* torment to her. *Shak. K. Lear.*

**DISOBEDIENCE.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *obedience.*]

1. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiours.

Th' offence is holy that she hath committed,  
And this deceit loses the name of craft,  
Of *disobedience*, or unduteous title. *Shak. M. W. of Winds.*

Of man's first *disobedience*, and the fruit  
Of that forbidden tree, sing heav'nly muse. *Milton.*

Murder, adultery, or *disobedience* to parents, have a general notion antecedently to laws. *Stillingsfleet.*

This is not *disobedience*, but rebellion; 'tis disclaiming the sovereignty of Christ, and renouncing all allegiance to his authority. *Rogers, Sermon 4.*

2. Incompliance.

If planetary orbs the sun obey,  
Why should the moon disown his sovereign sway;  
Why in a whirling eddy of her own  
Around the globe terrestrial should she run?

This *disbedience* of the moon will prove  
The sun's bright orb does not the planets move. *Blackmore.*

**DISOBEDIENT.** *adj.* [*dis* and *obedient.*] Not observant of lawful authority; guilty of the breach of lawful commands or prohibition.

The man of God was *disobedient* unto the word of the Lord. *1 Kings xiii. 26.*

**VOL. I.**

# DIS

**TO DISOBEY.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey.*] To break commands or transgress prohibitions.

She absolutely bade him, and he durst not know how to *disobey*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

He's loth to *disobey* the god's command,  
Nor willing to forsake this pleasant land. *Denham.*

**DISOBLIGATION.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *obligation.*] Offence; cause of disgust.

If he receded from what he had promised, it would be such a *disobligation* to the prince that he would never forget it. *Clar.*

There can be no malice, and consequently no crime or *disobligation*. *L'Estrange.*

**TO DISOBLIGE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige.*] To offend; to disgust; to give offence to. A term by which offence is tenderly expressed.

Ashley had been removed from that charge, and was thereby so much *disobliged* that he quitted the king's party. *Cl.*

Those, though in highest place, who slight and *disoblige* their friends, shall infallibly come to know the value of them, by having none, when they shall most need them. *South.*

Is is in the power of more particular persons in this kingdom, than in any other, to distress the government, when they are *disobliged*. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 48.*

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 108.*

We love and esteem our clergy, and are apt to lay some weight upon their opinion, and would not willingly *disoblige* them. *Swift concerning the Sacramental Test.*

If a woman suffers her lover to see she is loth to *disoblige* him, let her beware of an encroacher. *Clarissa.*

**DISOBLIGING.** *participial adj.* [from *disoblige.*] Disgusting; unpleasing; offensive.

Peremptoriness can best no form of understanding: it renders wise men *disobliging* and troublesome, and fools ridiculous and contemptible. *Government of the Tongue, f. 11.*

**DISOBLIGINGLY.** *adv.* [from *disobliging.*] In a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to please.

**DISOBLIGINGNESS.** *n. f.* [from *disobliging.*] Offensiveness; readiness to disgust.

**DISORBED.** *adj.* [*dis* and *orb.*] Thrown out of the proper orbit.

Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove,

Or like a star *disorb'd*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

**DISORDER.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *order*; *desordre*, French.]

1. Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion; immethodical distribution.

When I read an author of genius without method, I fancy myself in a wood that abounds with many noble objects, rising among one another in the greatest confusion and *disorder*. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 476.*

2. Tumult; disturbance; bustle.

A greater favour this *disorder* brought  
Unto her servants, than your awful thought  
Durst entertain, when thus compell'd they prest  
The yielding marble of her snowy breast. *Waller.*

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,  
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. *Pope's Essays.*

4. Breach of laws; violation of standing institution.

There reigned in all men blood, manslaughter, disquieting of good men, forgetfulness of good turns, and *disorder* in marriages. *Wisd. xiv. 26.*

5. Breach of that regularity in the animal œconomy which causes health; sickness; distemper. It is used commonly for a slight disease.

Pleasure and pain are only different constitutions of the mind, sometimes occasioned by *disorder* in the body, or sometimes by thoughts in the mind. *Locke.*

6. Discomposure of mind; turbulence of passions.

**TO DISORDER.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *order.*]

1. To throw into confusion; to confound; to put out of method; to disturb; to ruffle; to confuse.

Eve

Not so repuls'd, with tears that ceas'd not flowing,  
And tresses all *disorder'd*, at his feet  
Fell humble. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 911.*

Yon *disorder'd* heap of ruin lies,  
Stones rent from stones, where clouds of dust arise. *Dryden.*

The incursions of the Goths, and other barbarous nations, *disordered* the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To make sick; to disturb the body.

3. To discompose; to disturb the mind.

**DISORDERED.** *adj.* [from *disorder.*] Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behaviour; debauched.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,  
Men so *disorder'd*, so debauch'd and bold,  
That this our court, infected with their manners,  
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**DISORDEREDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *disordered.*] Irregularity; want of order; confusion.

By that *disorderedness* of the soldiers a great advantage was offered unto the enemy. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

7 D

**DISORDERLY.**



DISORDERLY. *adj.* [from *disorder*.]

1. Confused; immethodical; without proper distribution.

Those obsolete laws of Henry I. were but *disorderly*, confused, and general things; rather cases and shells of administration than institutions. *Hale*.

2. Irregular; tumultuous.

His thoughts, which are the pictures and results of passions, are generally such as naturally arise from those *disorderly* motions of our spirits. *Dryden*.

A *disorderly* multitude, contending with the body of the legislature, is like a man in a fit, under the conduct of one in the fulness of his health and strength. *Addison*.

3. Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; contrary to the rules of life; vicious.

They thought it the extreme of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and *disorderly* people. *Bac. H. VII.*

He reprov'd them for their *disorderly* assemblies, against the peaceable people of the realms. *Hayward*.

DISORDERLY. *adv.* [from *disorder*.]

1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly.

Naked savages fighting *disorderly* with stones, by appointment of their commanders, may truly and absolutely be said to war. *Raleigh's Essays*.

2. Without law; inordinately.

We behaved not ourselves *disorderly* among you. *2 Theff. iii.*

DISORDINATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *ordinate*.] Not living by the rules of virtue; inordinate.

These not *disordinate*, yet causeless suffer

The punishment of dissolute days. *Milton's Agonistes*.

DISORDINATELY. *adv.* [from *disordinate*.] Inordinately; viciously.

DISORIENTED. *adj.* [*dis* and *orient*.] Turned from the East; turned from the right direction; thrown out of the proper place. *Harris*.

TO DISOWN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *own*.]

1. To deny; not to allow.

Then they, who brother's better claim *disown*,  
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To abrogate; to renounce.

When an author has publicly *disowned* a spurious piece, they have disputed his name with him. *Swift*.

TO DISPAND. *v. a.* [*dispando*, Latin.] To display; to spread abroad. *Diet.*

DISPANSION. *n. f.* [from *dispansus*, Lat.] The act of displaying; the act of spreading; diffusion; dilatation.

TO DISPARAGE. *v. a.* [from *dispar*, Latin.]

1. To match unequally; to injure by union with something inferior in excellence.

2. To injure by a comparison with something of less value.

3. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout; to reproach.

Ahaz, his sottish conqueror he drew,  
God's altar to *disparage* and displace,  
For one of Syrian mode. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms,  
Which greatest hero's have in battle worn,  
Their ornament and safety. *Milton's Agonistes*, l. 1130.

They will defy  
That which they love most tenderly;  
Quarrel with minc'd pies, and *disparage*  
Their best and dearest friend, plum-porridge. *Hudibras*

4. To bring reproach upon; to be the cause of disgrace.

How shall frail pen, with fear *disparaged*,  
Conceive such sovereign glory and great bountied. *Fai. Qu.*

His religion sat easily, naturally, and gracefully upon him, without any of those forbidding appearances which sometimes *disparage* the actions of men sincerely pious. *Atterbury's Sermon*.

5. To marry any one to another of inferior condition.

DISPARAGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *disparage*.]

1. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.

They take it for a *disparagement* to sort themselves with any other than the enemies of the publick peace. *L'Estrange*.

2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or against decency. *Cowel*.

You wrongfully do require Mopsa to so great a *disparagement*, as to wed her father's servant. *Sidney*.

She was much affectionate to her own kindred, even unto faction, which did stir great envy in the lords of the king's side, who counted her blood a *disparagement* to be mingled with the king's. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Reproach; disgrace; indignity.

Gentle knight,  
That doth against the dead his hand uprear,  
His honour stains with rancour and despight,  
And great *disparagement* makes to his former might. *Fa. Qu.*

In a commonwealth much *disparagement* is occasioned, when able spirits, attracted by a familiarity, are inflamed with faction. *Wotton*.

'Tis no *disparagement* to philosophy, that it cannot deify us. *Glanv. Apol.*

Reason is a weak, diminutive light, compared to revelation; but it ought to be no *disparagement* to a star that it is not a sun. *South's Sermons*.

Rely upon your beauty: 'twere a *disparagement* of that to talk of conditions, when you are certain of making your own terms. *Southern's Innocent Adultery*.

4. It has to before the person or thing disparaged.

Then to our age, when not to pleasure bent,  
This seems an honour, not *disparagement*. *Denham*.

The play was never intended for the stage; nor, without *disparagement* to the author, could have succeeded. *Dryden*.

DISPARAGER. *n. f.* [from *disparage*.] One that disgraces; one that treats with indignity.

DISPARATES. *n. f.* [*disparata*, Latin.] Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPARITY. *n. f.* [from *dispar*, Latin.]

1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

Between Elihu and the rest of Job's familiars, the greatest *disparity* was but in years. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 47.

Among unequals, what society

Can fort, what harmony or true delight?

Which must be mutual, in proportion due,

Giv'n and receiv'd; but in *disparity*,

The one intense, the other still remiss,

Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove

Tedious alike. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. viii. l. 386.

There was as great a *disparity* between the practical dictates of the understanding then and now, as there is between empire and advice, counsel and command. *South's Sermons*.

Men ought not to associate and join themselves together in the same office, under a *disparity* of condition or profession. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

Some members must preside and direct, and others serve and obey; and a *disparity* between these, in the outward condition, is necessary to keep several orders in mutual dependence on each other. *Rogers's Sermons*.

2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

TO DISPARKE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *park*.]

1. To throw open a park.

You have fed upon my signories,

*Dispark'd* my parks, and fell'd my forest woods. *Sh. R. II.*

2. To set at large without enclosure.

They were suppos'd

By narrow wits to be inclos'd,

'Till his free muse threw down the pale,

And did at once *dispark* them all. *Waller*.

TO DISPART. *v. a.* [*dis* and *part*; *departir*, French; *dispartior*, Latin.] To divide in two; to separate; to break; to burst; to rive.

The gate nor wood, nor of enduring brass,  
But of more worthy substance framed was;  
Doubly *disparted*, it did lock and close,  
That when it locked, none might through it pass. *Fai. Qu.*

On either side  
*Disparted* chaos overbuilt exclaim'd,  
And with rebounding furge the bars assail'd,  
That scorn'd his indignation. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

The rest to several places  
*Disparted*, and between spun out the air. *Milt. Par. Lost*.

*Disparted* Britain mourn'd their doubtful sway,  
And dreaded both, when neither would obey. *Prior*.

The pilgrim oft,  
At dead of night, 'mid his orison, hears  
Aghast, the voice of time *disparting* tow'rs. *Dier*.

DISPASSION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *passion*.] Freedom from mental perturbation; exemption from passion.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, or *dispassion*, is called by the Scepticks indisturbance, by the Molenists quietism, by common men peace of conscience. *Temple*.

DISPASSIONATE. *adj.* [from *dis* and *passionate*.] Cool; calm; impartial; moderate; temperate.

Wise and *dispassionate* men thought he had been proceeded with very justly. *Clarendon*.

TO DISPEL. *v. a.* [*dispello*, Latin.] To drive by scattering; to dissipate.

If the night  
Have gathered aught of evil, or conceal'd,  
Disperse it, as now light *dispels* the dark. *Milton*.

When the spirit brings light into our minds, it *dispels* darkness: we see it, as we do that of the sun at noon, and need not the twilight of reason to shew it. *Locke*.

DISPENCE. *n. f.* [*despence*, Fr.] Expence; cost; charge.

It was a vault ybuilt for great *dispence*,

With many ranges rear'd along the wall,

And one great chimney, whose long funnel thence

The smoke forth threw. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii. cant. 9.

TO DISPEND. *v. a.* [*dispendo*, Latin.] To spend; to consume; to expend.

Of their commodities they were now scarce able to *dispend* the third part. *Spenser's State of Ireland*.

DISPENSARY. *n. f.* [from *dispense*.] The place where medicines are dispensed.

To thee the lov'd *dispens'ry* I resign. *Garth*.

DISPENSATION. *n. f.* [from *dispensatio*, Latin.]

1. Distribution; the act of dealing out any thing.

This perpetual circulation is constantly promoted, by a *dispensation*



*dispensation* of water promiscuously and indifferently to all parts of the earth. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence; distribution of good and evil.

God delights in the ministries of his own choice, and the methods of grace, in the œconomy of heaven, and the *dispensations* of eternal happiness. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *dispensations* to each private man. *Rogers, Sermon 16.*

Do thou, my soul, the destin'd period wait,  
When God shall solve the dark decrees of fate;  
His now unequal *dispensations* clear,

And make all wise and beautiful appear. *Tickell.*

3. An exemption from some law; a permission to do something forbidden; an allowance to omit something commanded.

A *dispensation* was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry. *Ward.*

**DISPENSATOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a distributor.

As her majesty hath made them *dispensators* of her favour towards her people, so it behoveth them to shew themselves equal distributors of the same. *Bacon.*

**DISPENSATORY.** *n. f.* [from *dispense*] A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed; in the Greek a *Pharmacopeia*.

The description of the ointment is found in the chymical *dispensatory*. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 98.*

A whole *dispensatory* was little enough to meet with, and suffice to all their wants. *Hammond.*

Our materia medica is large enough; and to look into our *dispensatories*, one would think no disease incurable. *Baker.*

**TO DISPENSE.** *v. a.* [*despenser*, French]

1. To deal out; to distribute.

Those now, that were *dispens'd*,

The burden of many ages, on me light

At once, by my foreknowledge. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Those to whom Christ has committed the *dispensing* of his gospel. *Decay of Piety.*

At length the muses stand restor'd again

While you *dispense* the laws and guide the state. *Dryden.*

To them but earth-born life they did *dispense*,

To us, for mutual aid, celestial sense. *Tate's Juvenal.*

2. To make up a medicine.

3. *To DISPENSE with.* To excuse; to grant dispensation for; to allow.

To save a brother's life,

Nature *dispenses with* the deed. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*

How few kingdoms are there, wherein, by *dispensing with* oaths, absolving subjects from allegiance, and cursing, or threatening to curse, as long as their curses were regarded, the popes have not wrought innumerable mischiefs? *Raleigh's Eff.*

Rules of words may be *dispensed with.* *Watts's Logick.*

4. *To DISPENSE with.* To clear from; to set free from an obligation. This construction seems ungrammatical.

I could not *dispense with* myself from making a voyage to Caprea. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

5. *To DISPENSE with.* To obtain a dispensation from; to come to agreement with. This structure is irregular, unless it be here supposed to mean, as it may, to discount; to pay an equivalent.

Hast thou not sworn allegiance unto me?

Canst thou *dispense with* heav'n for such an oath? *Sh. H. VI.*

**DISPENSE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Dispensation; exemption.

Then reliques, beads,

Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardons, bulls,

The sport of winds. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

**DISPENSER.** *n. f.* [from *dispense*.] One that dispenses; one that deals out any thing; a distributor.

The ministers of that household are the *dispensers* of that faith. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Those who stand before earthly princes, who are the *dispensers* of their favours, and conveyers of their will to others, challenge high honours. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

**TO DISPEOPLE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *people*.] To depopulate; to empty of people.

The Irish whom they banished into the mountains, where they lived only upon white meats, seeing their lands so *dispeopled* and weakened, came down into all the plains adjoining. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Conflagrations, and great droughts, do not merely *dispeople*, but destroy. *Bacon, Essay 59.*

His heart exalts him in the harm

Already done, to have *dispeopled* heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Kings, furious and severe,

Who claim'd the skies, *dispeopled* air and floods,

The lonely lords of empty wilds and woods. *Pope.*

**DISPEOPLER.** *n. f.* [from *dispeople*.] A depopulator; a waster.

Nor drain I ponds, the golden carp to take;

Nor trowle for pikes, *dispeoplers* of the lake. *Gay.*

**TO DISPERGE.** *v. a.* [*dispergo*, Latin.] To sprinkle; to scatter. *Shakespeare.*

**TO DISPERSE.** *v. a.* [*dispersus*, Latin.]

1. To scatter; to drive to different parts.

And I scattered them among the heathen, and they were *dispersed* through the countries. *Ezek. xxxvi. 19.*

2. To dissipate.

Soldiers, *disperse* yourselves. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
If the night

Have gather'd aught of evil, or conceal'd,

*Disperse* it, as now light dispels the dark. *Milton.*

**DISPERSEDLY.** *adv.* [from *dispersed*.] In a dispersed manner; separately.

The exquisite wits of some few, peradventure, are able, *dispersedly* here and there, to find now a word, and then a sentence, which may be more probably suspected than easily cleared of error. *Hooker, b. v. f. 23.*

Those minerals are either found in grains, *dispersedly* intermixed with the corpuscles of earth or sand, or else amassed into balls or nodules. *Woodward.*

**DISPERSEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *disperse*.] The state of being dispersed; dispersion.

**DISPERSENESS.** *n. f.* [from *disperse*.] Thinness; scatteredness.

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piso resembled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the *disperse-ness* of habitations or towns in Africk. *Brerewood on Languages.*

**DISPERSER.** *n. f.* [from *disperse*.] A scatterer; a spreader.

Those who are pleased with defamatory libels, so far as to approve the authors and *dispersers* of them, are as guilty as if they had composed them. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 451.*

**DISPERSION.** *n. f.* [from *dispersio*, Latin.]

1. The act of scattering or spreading.

2. The state of being scattered.

Noah began from thence his *dispersion*. *Raleigh's History.*

After so many *dispersions*, and so many divisions, two or three of us may yet be gathered together, not to plot, but to divert ourselves, and the world too, if it pleases. *Pope.*

**TO DISPIRIT.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *spirit*.]

1. To discourage; to deject; to depress; to damp; to terrify; to intimidate; to fright; to strike with fear.

Certain it is, that the poor man appeared so *dispirited*, that he spoke but few words after he came upon the scaffold. *Clar.*

The providence of God strikes not in with them, but dashes, and even *dispirits*, all their endeavours, and makes their designs heartless and ineffectual. *South's Sermons.*

Steady to my principles, and not *dispirited* with my afflictions, I have overcome all difficulties. *Dryden's Æne. Ded. cat.*

Amidst all the honours that are paid him, he feels nothing in himself but a poor, weak, *dispirited* mortal, yielding to the laws of corruption. *Rogers, Sermon 5.*

2. To exhaust the spirits; to oppress the constitution of the body.

He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch, and drank away his good humour. *Collier.*

**DISPIRITEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *dispirit*.] Want of vigour; want of vivacity. *Dict.*

**TO DISPLACE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *place*.]

1. To put out of place; to place in another situation.

2. To put out of any state, condition, office, trust, or dignity.

To *displace* any who are in, upon displeasure, is by all means to be avoided, unless there be a manifest cause for it. *Bacon.*

Abdal, who commands

The city, is the prince's friend, and therefore

Must be *displac'd*, and thou shalt strait succeed him. *Denh.*

A religion established by God himself, should not be *displaced* by any thing, under a demonstration of that divine power that first introduced it. *South's Sermons.*

One then may be *displac'd*, and one may reign;

And want of merit render birthright vain. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

2. To disorder.

You have *displac'd* the mirth, broke the good meeting,

With most admir'd disorder. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**DISPLACEMENT.** *n. f.* [*displacement*, Latin.]

1. Incivility; disobligation.

2. Disgust; any thing displeasing.

The *displacements* that he receives, by the consequences of his excess, far outweigh all that is grateful in it. *Dec. of Piety.*

**TO DISPLANT.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *plant*.]

1. To remove a plant.

2. To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed their residence.

All those countries, which, lying near unto any mountains, or Irish deserts, had been planted with English, were shortly *displanted* and lost. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Plantations are amongst ancient, primitive, and heroical works: when the world was young, it begat more children; for I may justly account new plantations to be the children of former kingdoms: I like a plantation in a pure soil; that is, where people are not *displanted*. *Bacon's Essays.*

**DISPLANTATION.** *n. f.* [from *dis* and *plantatio*.]

1. The removal of a plant.

2. The ejection of a people.

The Edenites were garrisoned to resist the Assyrians, whose *displantation* Senacherib vaunted of. *Raleigh.*

**TO DISPLAY.** *v. a.* [*deplier*, *desployer*, French.]

1. To spread wide.

The



- The northern wind his wings did broad *display*  
At his command, and reared him up light. *Fairy Queen.*  
Say, how this instrument of love began;  
And in immortal strains *display* the fan. *Gay.*
2. To exhibit to the sight or mind.  
You speak not like yourself, who ever yet  
Have stood to charity, and *display'd* th' effects  
Of disposition gentle. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
Thou heav'n's alternate beauty can'st *display*,  
The blush of morning, and the milky way. *Dryden.*  
The works of nature, and the words of revelation, *display*  
truth to mankind in characters so visible, that those, who  
are not quite blind, may read. *Locke.*  
The storm the dark Lycæan groves *display'd*,  
And first to light expos'd the sacred shade. *Pope's Statius.*
3. To carve; to cut up.  
He carves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder. *Spectator.*
4. To talk without restraint.  
The other messenger,  
Whose welcome I perceiv'd had poison'd mine,  
Being the very fellow which of late  
*Display'd* so faucily against your highness. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
5. To set ostentatiously to view.  
They are all couched in a pit, hard by Herne's oak, with  
obscured lights; which, at the very instant of Falstaff's and  
our meeting, they will at once *display* to the night. *Shakesp.*  
**DISPLA'Y.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing  
to view.  
Our enobled understandings take the wings of the morning  
to visit the world above us, and have a glorious *display* of the  
highest form of created excellencies. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 2.*  
We can with the greatest coldness behold the stupendous  
*displays* of omnipotence, and be in transports at the puny  
effays of human skill. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 626.*  
**DISPLE'ASANCE.** *n. f.* [from *displease*.] Anger; discontent;  
Obsolete.  
Cordell said, she lov'd him as behov'd;  
Whose simple answer wanting colours fair  
To paint it forth, him to *displeasance* mov'd. *Fairy Queen.*  
**DISPLEA'SANT.** *adj.* [from *displease*.] Unpleasing; offensive;  
unpleasant.  
What to one is a most grateful odour, to another is noxious  
and *displeasing*; and it were a misery to some to lie stretched  
on a bed of roses. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 15.*  
**TO DISPLE'ASE.** *v. a.* [dis and please.]  
1. To offend; to make angry.  
God was *displeased* with this thing. *1 Chron. xxi. 7.*  
Your extreme fondness was perhaps as *displeasing* to God  
before, as now your extreme affliction. *Temple.*  
2. To disgust; to raise aversion.  
Foul sights do rather *displease*, in that they excite the  
memory of foul things, than in the immediate objects; and  
therefore, in pictures, those foul sights do not much offend.  
*Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 275.*  
Sweet and stinking commonly serve our turn for these ideas,  
which, in effect, is little more than to call them pleasing or  
*displeasing*; though the smell of a rose and violet, both sweet,  
are certainly very distinct ideas. *Locke.*  
**DISPLE'ASINGNESS.** *n. f.* [from *displeasing*.] Offensiveness;  
quality of offending.  
It is a mistake to think that men cannot change the *dis-*  
*pleasingness* or indifference, that is in actions, into pleasure and  
desire, if they will do but what is in their power. *Locke.*  
**DISPLE'ASURE.** *n. f.* [from *displease*.]  
1. Uneasiness; pain received.  
When good is proposed, its absence carries *displeasure* or  
pain with it. *Locke.*  
2. Offence; pain given.  
Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though  
I do them a *displeasure*. *Judg. xv. 3.*  
3. Anger; indignation.  
True repentance may be wrought in the hearts of such as  
fear God, and yet incur his *displeasure*, the deserved effect  
whereof is eternal death. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*  
He should beware that, by the fame of such a fact, he did  
not provoke Solyman's heavy *displeasure* against him. *Knolles.*  
Undoubtedly he will relent, and turn  
From his *displeasure*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 109.*  
Though the reciprocalness of the injury ought to allay the  
*displeasure* at it, yet men so much more consider what they  
suffer than what they do. *Decay of Piety.*  
On me alone thy just *displeasure* lay;  
But take thy judgments from this mourning land. *Dryden.*  
Y' have shewn how much you my content design;  
Yet, ah! would heaven's *displeasure* pass like mine. *Dryden.*  
Nothing is in itself so pernicious to communities of learned  
men as the *displeasure* of their prince, which those may justly  
expect to feel who would make use of his favour to his own  
prejudice. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 33.*  
4. State of disgrace; state in which one does obtain discoun-  
tenance; disfavour.

- He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope  
for overmuch familiarity. *Peacham on Musick.*  
**TO DISPLE'ASURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To displease; not  
to gain favour; not to win affection. A word not elegant,  
nor now in use.  
When the way of pleasuring or *displeasuring* lieth by the  
favourite, it is impossible any other should be overgreat. *Bacon.*  
**TO DISPLO'DE.** *v. a.* [*displodo*, Latin.] To disperse with  
a loud noise; to vent with violence.  
In view  
Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,  
In posture to *displode* their second fire  
Of thunder. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 605.*  
**DISPLO'SION.** *n. f.* [from *displodus*, Lat.] The act of dislod-  
ing; a sudden burst or dispersion with noise and violence.  
**DISPO'RT.** *n. f.* [dis and sport.] Play; sport; pastime; diver-  
sion; amusement; merriment.  
She list not hear, but her *disports* pursu'd;  
And ever bade him stay, 'till time the tide renew'd. *Fai. Qu.*  
His *disports* were ingenuous and manlike, whereby he always  
learned somewhat. *Hayward on Edward VI.*  
She busied, heard the sound  
Of rustling leaves; but minded not, as us'd  
To such *disport* before her through the field. *Milt. P. Lost.*  
**TO DISPO'RT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divert.  
He often, but attended with weak guard,  
Comes hunting this way to *disport* himself. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*  
**TO DISPO'RT.** *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton.  
Fresh gales and gentle airs  
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings  
Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub  
*Disporting!* *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii. l. 518.*  
Loose to the winds their airy garments flew;  
The glitt'ring textures of the filmy dew,  
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,  
Where light *disports* in ever mingling dyes. *Pope.*  
**DISPO'SAL.** *n. f.* [from *dispose*.]  
1. The act of disposing or regulating any thing; regulation;  
dispensation; distribution.  
Tax not divine *disposal*; wisest men  
Have err'd, and by bad women been deluded. *Milt. Agon.*  
2. The power of distribution; the right of bestowing.  
I am called off from publick dissertations by a domestick  
affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal*  
of my sister Jenny for life. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 75.*  
Are not the blessings both of this world and the next in his  
*disposal*? *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
3. Government; management; conduct.  
We shall get more true and clear knowledge by one rule,  
than by taking up principles, and thereby putting our minds  
into the *disposals* of others. *Locke.*  
**TO DISPO'SE.** *v. a.* [*disposer*, French; *dispono*, Latin.]  
1. To employ to various purposes; to diffuse.  
Thus whilst she did her various pow'r *dispose*,  
The world was free from tyrants, wars, and woes. *Prior.*  
2. To give; to place; to bestow.  
Yet see, when noble benefits shall prove  
Not well *dispos'd*, the mind grown once corrupt,  
They turn to vicious forms, ten times more ugly  
Than ever they were fair. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
Of what you gathered, as most your own, you have *dis-*  
*posed* much in works of publick piety. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
3. To turn to any particular end or consequence.  
Endure, and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose*,  
To future good, our past and present woes. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
4. To adapt; to form for any purpose.  
These, when the knights beheld, they 'gan *dispose*  
Themselves to court, and each a damsel chose. *Fai. Queen.*  
But if thee list unto the court to throng,  
And there to haunt after the hoped prey,  
Then must thou thee *dispose* another way. *Hulberd's Tale.*  
5. To frame the mind; to give a proper propension; to incline.  
Suspensions *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy,  
and wise men to irresolution and melancholy. *Bacon's Essays.*  
The memory of what they had suffered, by being without  
it, easily *disposed* them to do this. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
He knew the seat of Paradise,  
And, as he was *dispos'd*, could prove it  
Below the moon, or else above it. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*  
This *disposes* men to believe what it teaches, to follow what  
it advises. *Temple.*  
A man might do this now, if he were maliciously *disposed*,  
and had a mind to bring matters to extremity. *Dryd. Spa. Fry.*  
This may *dispose* me, perhaps, for the reception of truth;  
but helps me not to it. *Locke.*  
Although the frequency of prayer and fasting may be of no  
efficacy to *dispose* God to be more gracious, yet it is of great  
use to *dispose* us to be more objects of his grace. *Smalridge.*  
If mere moralists find themselves *disposed* to pride, lust, in-  
temperance, or avarice, they do not think their morality con-  
cerned to check them. *Swift.*  
6. To regulate; to adjust.



- Wak'd by the cries, th' Athenian chief arose,  
The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*. *Dryden's Fables*.
7. To *DISPOSE* of. To apply to any purpose; to transfer to any other person or use.  
All men are naturally in a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and *dispose* of their possessions and persons as they think fit, within the bounds of the law of nature. *Locke*.  
*Dispose* of the meat with the butler, or any other crony. *Sw*.
8. To *DISPOSE* of. To put into the hands of another.  
As she is mine, I may *dispose* of her;  
Which shall be either to this gentleman,  
Or to her death. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream*.  
I have *disposed* of her to a man of business, who will let her see, that to be well dressed in good humour, and chearful in her family, are the arts and sciences of female life. *Tatler*.
9. To *DISPOSE* of. To give away.  
A rural judge *dispos'd* of beauty's prize. *Waller*.
10. To *DISPOSE* of. To employ to any end.  
The lot is cast unto the lap; but the whole *disposing* thereof is of the Lord. *Prov. xvi. 33*.  
They must receive instructions how to *dispose* of themselves when they come, which must be in the nature of laws unto them. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.
11. To *DISPOSE* of. To place in any condition.  
For the remaining doubt,  
What to resolve, and how *dispose* of me,  
Be warn'd to cast that useless care aside. *Dryden's Fables*.
12. To *DISPOSE* of. To put away by any means.  
They require more water than can be found, and more than can be *disposed* of, if it was found. *Burnet's Th. of Earth*.
- To *DISPOSE*. *v. n.* To bargain; to make terms. Obsolete.  
When she saw you did suspect  
She had *dispos'd* with Cæsar, and that your rage  
Would not be purg'd, she sent word she was dead. *Shakespeare*.
- DISPOSE*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Power; management; disposal.  
All that is mine I leave at thy *dispose*;  
My goods, my lands, my reputation. *Shakespeare*.  
It shall be my task  
To render thee the Parthian at *dispose*. *Milton's Parad. Reg.*  
Of all your goodness leaves to our *dispose*,  
Our liberty's the only gift we chuse. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*
2. Distribution; act of government.  
All is best, though oft we doubt  
What th' unsearchable *dispose*  
Of highest wisdom brings about,  
And ever best found in the close. *Milton's Agonistes*.
3. Disposition; cast of behaviour. Obsolete.  
He hath a person, and a smooth *dispose*,  
To be suspected; fram'd to make women false. *Shak. Othello*.
4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination. Obsolete.  
He carries on the stream of his *dispose*  
Without observance or respect of any,  
In will peculiar. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressid.*
- DISPOSE*. *n. f.* [from *dispose*.]  
1. Distributer; giver; bestower.  
The magistrate is both the beggar and the *disposer* of what is got by begging. *Graunt's Bill of Mortality*.
2. Governor; regulator; director.  
I think myself obliged, whatever my private apprehensions may be of the success, to do my duty, and leave events to their *disposer*. *Boyle*.  
All the reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of satisfaction, but in making that God our friend, who is the absolute *disposer* of all things. *South's Sermons*.  
Would I had been *disposer* of thy stars,  
Thou shouldst have had thy wish, and died in wars. *Dryd*.
3. One who gives to whom he pleases.  
But brandish'd high, in an ill omen'd hour,  
To thee, proud Gaul, behold thy justest fear,  
The master sword, *disposer* of thy pow'r. *Prior*.
- DISPOSITION*. *n. f.* [from *dispositio*, Latin.]  
1. Order; method; distribution.  
Touching musical harmony, whether by instrument or voice, it being of high and low, in due proportionable *disposition*, such notwithstanding is the force thereof, and so very pleasing effects it hath, in that very part of man, which is most divine, that some have been thereby induced to think, that the soul itself by nature is, or hath in it harmony. *Hooker*.  
Under this head of invention is placed the *disposition* of the work, to put all things in a beautiful order and harmony, that the whole may be of a piece. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface*.  
I ask whether the connection of the extremes be not more clearly seen, in this simple and natural *disposition*, than in the perplexed repetitions and jumble of five or six syllogisms. *Locke*.
2. Natural fitness; quality.  
Refrangibility of the rays of light is their *disposition* to be refracted, or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton's Opt.*
3. Tendency to any act or state.  
This argueth a great *disposition* to putrefaction in the soil and air. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 69.*

- Bleeding is to be used or omitted according to the symptoms which affect the brain: it relieves in any inflammatory *disposition* of the coat of the nerve. *Arbuthnot on Diet*.
4. Temper of mind.  
I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villanous inconstancy of man's *disposition* is able to bear. *Shakespeare*.  
Lester had been  
The thwartings of your *disposition*, if  
You had not shew'd them how you were dispos'd,  
'Ere they lack'd power to cross you. *Shakespeare. Corio'anus*.
5. Affection of kindness or ill-will.  
I take myself to be as well informed as most men in the *dispositions* of each people towards the other. *Swift*.
6. Predominant inclination.  
As they pinch one another by the *disposition*, he cries out, no more. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra*.  
*Disposition* is when the power and ability of doing any thing is forward, and ready upon every occasion to break into action. *Locke*.  
The love we bear to our friends is generally caused by our finding the same *disposition* in them which we feel in ourselves. *Pope*.
- DISPOSITIVE*. *adj.* [from *dispose*.] That which implies disposal of any property; decretive.  
The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, unless it be in sentences wherein *dispositive* and enacting terms are made use of. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.
- DISPOSITIVELY*. *adv.* [from *dispositive*.]  
1. In a dispositive manner.  
2. Respecting individuals; distributively.  
That axiom in philosophy, that the generation of one thing is the corruption of another, although it be substantially true, concerning the form and matter, is also *dispositively* verified in the efficient or producer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*
- DISPOSITOR*. *n. f.* [from *dispose*.] The lord of that sign in which the planet is, and by which therefore it is over-ruled.
- To *DISPOSSESS*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *possess*.]  
1. To put out of possession; to deprive; to disseize.  
The blow from saddle forced him to fly;  
Else might it needs down to his manly breast  
Have cleft his head in twain, and life thence *dispossest*. *F. 2.*  
Thou shalt hold the opinion of Pythagoras, ere I will allow of thy wits; and fear to kill a woodcock, lest thou *dispossest* the soul of thy grandame. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.  
Let us sit upon the ground, and tell  
How some have been depos'd, some slain in war,  
Some haunted by the ghosts they *dispossest*'d. *Shakespeare. R. II.*  
I will chuse  
Mine heir from forth the beggars of the world,  
And *dispossest* her all. *Shakespeare's Timon*.  
In thee I hope; thy succours I invoke,  
To win the crown whence I am *dispossest*'d;  
For like renown awaiteth on the stroke,  
To cast the haughty down, or raise th' oppress'd. *Fairfax*.  
The children went to Gilead, and took it, and *dispossest* the Amorite which was in it. *Numb. xxxii. 39.*  
By their aid  
This inaccessible high strength, the seat  
Of deity supreme, us *dispossest*'d,  
He trusted to have seiz'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*  
Restless Amata lay,  
Fir'd with disdain for Turnus *dispossest*,  
And the new nuptials of the Trojan guest. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. It is generally used with *of* before the thing taken away.  
Charles resolv'd, with a puissant army, to pass over, and by arms to *dispossest* the pyrate of his new gotten kingdom in Tunis. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.  
No pow'r shall *dispossest*  
My thoughts of that expected happiness. *Denham*.  
O, fairest of all creatures, last and best  
Of what heav'n made, how art thou *dispossest*'d  
Of all thy native glories! *Dryden's State of Innocence*.  
Nothing can create more trouble to a man than to endeavour to *dispossest* him of this conceit. *Tillotson, Serm. ii.*
3. Formerly with *from*.  
They arrogate dominion undeserv'd  
Over their brethren, and quite *dispossest*  
Concord and law of nature *from* the earth. *Milt. Par. Lost*.  
It will be found a work of no small difficulty to *dispossest* and throw out a vice *from* that heart, where long possession begins to plead prescription. *South's Sermons*.
- DISPOSURE*. *n. f.* [from *dispose*.]  
1. Disposal; government; power; management.  
In his *disposure* is the orb of earth,  
The throne of kings, and all of human birth. *Sandys*.  
They quietly surrendered both it and themselves to his *disposure*. *Sandys's Journey*.  
Whilst they murmur against the present *disposure* of things, they do tacitly desire in them a difformity from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind that formed all things best. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 11.*



2. State; posture.

They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*, or perhaps little better. *Wotton.*

DISPRAISE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *praise*.] Blame; censure; dishonour.

If I can do it,  
By aught that I can speak in his *dispraise*,  
She shall not long continue love to him. *Shakespeare.*

To me reprobach  
Rather belongs, distrust, and all *dispraise*. *Mit. Par. Lost.*

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail  
Or knock the breasts; no weakness, no contempt,  
*Dispraise* or blame. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 1723.*

I need not raise  
Trophies to thee from other mens *dispraise*. *Denham.*  
Looks fright not men: the general has seen Moors  
With as bad faces; no *dispraise* to Bertran's. *Dryd. Sp. Fry.*

If any writer shall do this paper so much honour as to inscribe the title of it to others, the whole praise or *dispraise* of such a performance will belong to some other author. *Addison.*

My faults will not be hid, and it is no *dispraise* to me that they will not: the cleanness of one's mind is never better proved than in discovering its own faults. *Pope.*

TO DISPRAISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blame; to censure; to condemn.

In praising Anthony, I have *disprais'd* Cæsar. *Shakesp.*

No abuse, Ned, in the world; honest Ned, none: I *disprais'd* him before the wicked, that the wicked might not fall in love with him; in which doing, I have done the part of a careful friend. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

The criticks, while they like my wares, may *dispraise* my writing. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 288.*

DISPRAISER. *n. f.* [from *dispraise*.] A censurer; one who blames. *Dict.*

DISPRAISABLE. *adj.* [from *dispraise*.] Unworthy of commendation. *Dict.*

DISPRAISINGLY. *adv.* [from *dispraise*.] With blame; with censure.

Michael Cassio!

That came a wooing with you; many a time,  
When I have spoke of you *dispraisingly*,

Hath ta'en your part. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

TO DISPREAD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *spread*.] To spread different ways. In this word, and a few others, *dis* has the same force as in Latin composition, and means, different ways; in different directions.

As morning sun her beams *dispreaden* clear,  
And in her face fair truth and mercy doth appear. *Fa. Qu.*

Over him, art striving to compare  
With nature, did an arbour green *dispread*,

Framed of wanton ivy, flowing fair,  
Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread  
His pricking arms, entrail'd with roses red. *Fairy Queen.*

Above, below, around, with art *dispread*,  
The sure inclosure folds the genial bed. *Pope's Odyssey.*

DISPROFIT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *profit*.] Loss; damage; detriment. *Dict.*

DISPROOF. *n. f.* [*dis* and *proof*.] Confutation; conviction of error or falshood.

His remark contains the grounds of his doctrine, and offers at somewhat towards the *disproof* of mine. *Atterbury.*

I need not offer any thing farther in support of one, or in *disproof* of the other. *Rogers, Sermon. 14.*

TO DISPROPERT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *property*.] To dispossess of any property. *Dict.*

DISPROPORTION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *proportion*.] Unsuitableness in quantity of one thing, or one part of the same thing, to another; want of symmetry.

Not to affect many proposed matches  
Of her own clime, complexion, and degree,  
Whereto we see in all things nature tends:

Foh! one may smell, in such, a will most rank,  
Foul *disproportion*, thoughts unnatural. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Reasoning, I oft admire  
How nature, wise and frugal, could commit  
Such *disproportions*; with superfluous hand  
So many nobler bodies to create,

Greater, so many fold to this one use. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Perhaps from greatness, state, and pride,  
Thus surprised, she may fall:

Sleep does *disproportion* hide,  
And, death resembling, equals all. *Waller.*

For their strength,  
The *disproportion* is so great, we cannot but  
Expect a fatal consequence. *Denham's Sophy.*

What, did the liquid to th' assembly call,  
To give their aid to form the pond'rous ball?

First, tell us, why did any come? next why  
In such a *disproportion* to the dry? *Blackmore's Creation.*

That we are designed for a more exalted happiness, than  
can be derived from the things of this life, we may infer from

their vast *disproportion* to the desires and capacities of our soul. *Rogers, Sermon. 5.*

TO DISPROPORTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mismatch; to join things unsuitable in quantity.

There fits deformity to mock my body,  
To shape my legs of an unequal size,  
To *disproportion* me in every part. *Shak. Henry VI. p. iii.*

Distance and mens fears have so enlarged the truth, and so *disproportioned* every thing, that we have made the little troop of discontents a gallant army, and already measure by the evening shadow. *Suckling.*

Musick craveth your acquaintance: many are of such *disproportioned* spirits, that they avoid her company. *Peacham.*

We on earth, with undiscording voice,  
May rightly answer that melodious noise;  
As once we did, 'till *disproportion'd* sin  
Jarr'd against nature's chime. *Milton.*

DISPROPORTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *disproportion*.] Unsuitable in quantity; not duly regulated in regard to something else.

Doubts and fears are the sharpest passions: through these false opticks all that you see is like the evening shadows, *disproportionable* to the truth, and strangely longer than the true substance. *Suckling.*

Had the obliquity been greater, the earth had not been able to endure the *disproportionable* differences of season. *Brown.*

We are apt to set too great a value on temporal blessings, and have too low and *disproportionable* esteem of spiritual. *Smal.*

There is no wine of so strong a body as to bear such a *disproportionable* quantity of water as sixty parts. *Pope's Od. Notes.*

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *disproportionable*.] Unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLY. *adv.* [from *disproportion*.] Unsuitably; not symmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONAL. *n. f.* [from *disproportion*.] Disproportionable; unsymmetrical; unsuitable in quantity to something else.

DISPROPORTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *disproportional*.] Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPORTIONATE. *adj.* [from *disproportion*.] Unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else either in bulk or value.

None of our members are crooked or distorted, or *disproportionate* to the rest, either in excess or defect. *Ray.*

It is plain that men have agreed to a *disproportionate* and unequal possession of the earth. *Locke.*

DISPROPORTIONATELY. *adv.* [from *disproportionate*.] Unsuitably; unsymmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS. *n. f.* [from *disproportionate*.] Unsuitableness in bulk or value.

TO DISPROVE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *prove*.]

1. To confute an assertion; to convict of error or falshood.

This exposition they plainly *disprove*, and shew by manifest reason, that of David the words of David could not possibly be meant. *Hooker.*

This Westmoreland maintains,  
And Warwick shall *disprove* it. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

Arcite with disdain,  
In haughty language, thus reply'd again:  
Forsworn thyself; the traitor's odious name  
I first return, and then *disprove* thy claim. *Dryden's Fables.*

It is easier to affirm than to *disprove*. *Holder's Elements.*

That false supposition I advanced in order to *disprove* it, and by that means to prove the truth of my doctrine. *Atterbury's Sermons, Pref.*

We see the same assertions produced again, without notice of what hath been said to *disprove* them. *Swift.*

2. To convict a practice of error.

They behold those things *disproved*, disannulled, and rejected, which use had made in a manner natural. *Hooker, b. iv.*

If God did not forbid all indifferent ceremonies, then our conformity with the church of Rome in some such is not hitherto as yet *disproved*, although papists were unto us as heathens were unto Israel. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 6.*

DISPROVER. *n. f.* [from *disprove*.]

1. One that disproves or confutes.

2. One that blames; a censurer, if the following passage be not ill printed for *disapprover*.

The single example that our annals have yielded of two extremes, within so short time, by most of the same commanders and *disprovers*, would require no slight memorial. *Wotton.*

DISPUNISHABLE. *adj.* [*dis* and *punishable*.] Without penal restraint.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made, other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not *dispunishable* of waste. *Swift's last Will.*

TO DISPURSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *purse*.] To pay; to disburse. It is not certain that the following passage should not be written *disburse*.

Many a pound of my own proper store,  
Because I would not tax the needy commons,  
Have I *dispursed* to the garrisons,  
And never ask'd for restitution. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

DISPUTABLE.



**DISPUTABLE.** *adj.* [from *dispute*.]

1. Liable to contest; controvertible; that for which something may be alleged on opposite sides.

If they are not in themselves *disputable*, why are they so much disputed? *South.*

2. Lawful to be contested.

Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains *disputable* by every subject. *Swift.*

**DISPUTANT.** *n. s.* [from *dispute*; *disputans*, Latin.] A controvertist; an arguer; a reasoner.

Our *disputants* put me in mind of the skuttle-fish, that when he is unable to extricate himself, blackens all the water about him 'till he becomes invisible. *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 476.

**DISPUTANT.** *adj.* Disputing; engaged in controversy.

Thou there wast found

Among the gravest rabbies, *disputant*

On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. *Milt. Pa. Reg.*

**DISPUTATION.** *n. s.* [from *disputatio*, Latin.]

1. The skill of controversy; argumentation.

Consider what the learning of *disputation* is, and how they are employed for the advantage of themselves or others, whose business is only the vain ostentation of sounds. *Locke.*

2. Controversy; argumental contest.

Well do I find, by the wise knitting together of your answer, that any *disputation* I can use is as much too weak as I unworthy. *Sidney*, b. ii.

'Till some admirable or unusual accident happens, as it hath in some, to work the beginning of a better alteration in the mind, *disputation* about the knowledge of God commonly prevails little. *Hooker*, b. v.

**DISPUTATIOUS.** *adj.* [from *dispute*.] Inclined to dispute; cavilling.

A man must be of a very *disputatious* temper, that enters into state-controversies with any of the fair sex. *Add. Freehold.*

**DISPUTATIVE.** *adj.* [from *dispute*.] Disposed to debate; argumentative.

Perhaps this practice might not so easily be perverted as to raise a cavilling, *disputative*, and sceptical temper in the minds of youth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

**TO DISPUTE.** *v. n.* [*disputo*, Latin.] To contend by argument; to altercate; to debate; to argue; to controvert.

If attempts of the pen have often proved unfit, those of the sword are more so, and fighting is a worse expedient than *disputing*. *Decay of Piety.*

The atheist can pretend no obligation of conscience, why he should *dispute* against religion. *Tillotson*, *Serm. ii.*

Did not Paul and Barnabas *dispute* with vehemence about a very little point of conveniency? *Atterbury.*

**TO DISPUTE.** *v. a.*

1. To contend for, whether by words or action.

Things were *disputed* before they came to be determined: men afterwards were not to *dispute* any longer, but to obey. *Hooker.*

So *dispute* the prize,

As if you fought before Cydaria's eyes. *Dryd. Ind. Emperor.*

One says the kingdom is his own: a Saxon drinks the quart, and swears he'll *dispute* that with him. *Tatler*, N<sup>o</sup>. 75.

2. To oppose; to question.

Now I am sent, and am not to *dispute*

My prince's orders, but to execute. *Dryden's Ind. Emperor.*

3. To discuss; to think on: a sense not in use.

*Dispute* it like a man.

— I shall do so:

But I must also feel it as a man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**DISPUTE.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Contest; controversy; argumental contention.

The question being about a fact, it is begging it, to bring as a proof an hypothesis which is the very thing in *dispute*. *Loc.*

The earth is now placed so conveniently, that plants thrive and flourish in it, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and beyond all *dispute*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**DISPUTELESS.** *adj.* [from *dispute*.] Undisputed; uncontrovertible. *Dict.*

**DISPUTER.** *n. s.* [from *dispute*.] A controvertist; one given to argument and opposition.

Both were vehement *disputers* against the heathen idolatry. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

Those conclusions have generally obtained, and have been acknowledged even by *disputers* themselves, 'till with labour they had stifled their convictions. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**DISQUALIFICATION.** *n. s.* [from *disqualify*.] That which disqualifies; that which makes unfit.

It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, God forgive him. *Spectator.*

**TO DISQUALIFY.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify*.]

1. To make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment.

Such persons as shall confer benefices on unworthy and *disqualified* persons, after a notice or correction given, shall for that turn be deprived of the power of presenting unto such benefices. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

I know no employment for which piety *disqualifies*. *Swift.*

My common illness utterly *disqualifies* me for all conversation; I mean my deafness. *Swift.*

2. To deprive a right or claim by some positive restriction; to disable; to except from any grant

The church of England is the only body of Christians which *disqualifies* those, who are employed to preach its doctrine, from sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators. *Swift on the Sacramental Test.*

**TO DISQUANTITY.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *quantity*.] To lessen; to diminish.

Be entreated of fifty to *disquantity* your train;

And the remainders that shall still depend,

To be such men as may befit your age. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

**DISQUIET.** *n. s.* [*dis* and *quiet*.] Uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity; vexation; disturbance; anxiety.

He that, upon a true principle, lives without any *disquiet* of thought, may be said to be happy. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future *disquiet*. *Tillotson.*

I had rather live in Ireland than under the frequent *disquiets* of hearing you are out of order. *Swift.*

**DISQUIET.** *adj.* Unquiet; uneasy; restless.

I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet*;

The meat was well, if you were so content. *Shakespeare.*

**TO DISQUIET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disturb; to make uneasy; to harass; to vex; to fret; to deprive of tranquillity.

The proud Roman him *disquieted*,

A warlike Cæsar, tempted with the name

Of this sweet island. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii. cant. 10. Stan. 47.

Why art thou so vexed, O my soul? And why art thou so *disquieted* within me? *Psalms i.*

By anger and impatience the mind is *disquieted*, and is not able easily to compose itself to prayer. *Duppa.*

Thou, happy creature, art secure

From all the torments we endure;

Despair, ambition, jealousy,

Lost friends, nor love *disquiets* thee. *Roscommon.*

**DISQUIETER.** *n. s.* [from *disquiet*.] A disturber; a harasser.

**DISQUIETLY.** *adv.* [from *disquiet*.] Without rest; anxiously; uneasily; without calmness.

We have seen the best of our machinations, hollowness; treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us *disquietly* to our graves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He rested *disquietly* that night; but in the morning I found him calm. *Wise man's Surgery.*

**DISQUIETNESS.** *n. s.* [from *disquiet*.] Uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety; disturbance.

All otherwise, said he, I riches rede,

And deem them root of all *disquietness*. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

Arius won to himself, both followers and great defenders; whereupon much *disquietness* ensued. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 49.

**DISQUIETUDE.** *n. s.* [from *disquiet*.] Uneasiness; anxiety; disturbance; want of tranquillity.

Little happiness attends a great character, and to a multitude of *disquietudes* the desire of it subjects an ambitious mind. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 256.

'Tis the best preservative from all those temporal fears and *disquietudes*, which corrupt the enjoyment, and embitter the lives of men. *Rogers, Sermon i.*

**DISQUISITION.** *n. s.* [*disquisitio*, Latin.] Examination; disputative enquiry.

God hath reserved many things to his own resolution, whose determinations we cannot hope from flesh; but with reverence must suspend unto that great day, whose justice shall either condemn our curiosity, or resolve our *disquisitions*. *Brown.*

'Tis indeed the proper place for this *disquisition* concerning the antediluvian earth, and it could not well have been brought in before. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The royal society had a good effect, as it turned many of the greatest geniuses of that age to the *disquisitions* of natural knowledge. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 267.

The nature of animal diet may be discovered by taste, and other sensible qualities, and some general rules, without particular *disquisition* upon every kind. *Arbutnot.*

**TO DISRANK.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *rank*.] To degrade from his rank. *Dict.*

**DISREGARD.** *n. s.* [*dis* and *regard*.] Slight notice; neglect; contempt.

**TO DISREGARD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To slight; to neglect; to contemn.

Since we are to do good to the poor, to strangers, to enemies, those whom nature is too apt to make us despise, *disregard*, or hate, then undoubtedly we are to do good to all. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Those fasts which God hath *disregarded* hitherto, he may regard for the time to come. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame,

And useful knowledge was his eldest aim. *Blackmore.*



# DIS

**DISREGARDFUL.** *adj.* [*disregard* and *full*.] Negligent; contemptuous.

**DISREGARDFULLY.** *adj.* [from *disregardful*.] Negligently; contemptuously.

**DISRE'lish.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *rel'ish*.]

1. Bad taste; nauseousness.

Of they assay'd,

Hunger and thirst constraining; drugg'd as oft

With hatefulest *disrelish*, writh'd their jaws,

With foot and cinders fill'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

2. Dislike of the palate; squeamishness.

Bread or tobacco may be neglected, where they are shewn not to be useful to health, because of an indifferency or *disrelish* to them. *Locke.*

**To DISRE'lish.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make nauseous; to infect with an unpleasant taste.

Fruits of taste to please

True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst

Of nectarous draughts between, from milky stream. *Milt.*

The same anxiety and solicitude that embittered the pursuit, *disrelishes* the fruition itself. *Rogers, Sermon 19.*

2. To want a taste of; to dislike.

The world is become too busy for me: every body is so concerned for the publick, that all private enjoyments are lost, or *disrelished*. *Pope.*

**DISREPUTA'TION.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *reputation*.]

1. Disgrace; dishonour.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *disreputation* to follow. *Bacon.*

2. Loss of reputation; ignominy.

The king fearing lest that the bad success might discourage his people, and bring *disreputation* to himself, forbade any report to be made. *Hayward.*

Gluttony is not of so great *disreputation* amongst men as drunkenness. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

**DISREPU'TE.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *repute*.] Ill character; dishonour; want of reputation.

How studiously did they cast a slur upon the king's person, and bring his governing abilities under a *disrepute*. *South.*

**DISRESPE'CT.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *respect*.] Incivility; want of reverence; irreverence; an act approaching to rudeness.

Any *disrespect* to acts of state, or to the persons of statesmen, was in no time more penal. *Clarendon.*

Aristotle writ a methodical discourse concerning these arts, chusing a certain benefit before the hazard that might accrue from the vain *disrespects* of ignorant persons. *Wilkins.*

What is more usual to warriors than impatience of bearing the least affront or *disrespect*? *Pope.*

**DISRESPE'CTFUL.** *adj.* [*disrespect* and *full*.] Irreverent; uncivil.

**DISRESPE'CTFULLY.** *adv.* [from *disrespectful*] Irreverently; uncivilly.

We cannot believe our posterity will think so *disrespectfully* of their great grandmothers, as that they made themselves monstrous to appear amiable. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 127.*

**To DISRO'BE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *robe*.] To undress; to uncover; to strip.

Thus when they had the witch *disrobed* quite,

And all her filthy feature open shown,

They let her go at will, and wander ways unknown. *F. Qu.*

Kill the villain strait,

*Disrobe* him of the matchless monument,

Thy father's triumph o'er the savages. *Shakesp. King John.*

These two great peers were *disrobed* of their glory, the one by judgment, the other by violence. *Watton.*

Who will be prevailed with to *disrobe* himself at once of all his old opinions, and pretences to knowledge and learning, and turn himself out stark naked in quest afresh of new notions. *Locke.*

**DISRUPTION.** *n. f.* [*diruptio*, Latin.] The act of breaking asunder; a breach; rent; dilaceration.

This secures them from *disruption*, which they would be in danger of, upon a sudden stretch or contortion. *Ray.*

The agent which effected this *disruption*, and dislocation of the strata, was seated within the earth. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

If raging winds invade the atmosphere,

Their force its curious texture cannot tear,

Nor make *disruption* in the threads of air. *B'ackmore.*

**DISSA'TISFACTION.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *satisfaction*.] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; want of something to compleat the wish.

He that changes his condition, out of impatience and *dissatisfaction*, when he has tried a new one, wishes for his old again. *L'Estrange.*

The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*. *Addison's Spectator.*

In vain we try to remedy the defects of our acquisition, by varying the object: the same *dissatisfaction* pursues us through the circle of created goods. *Rogers, Sermon 5.*

**DISSA'TISFACTORINESS.** *n. f.* [from *dissatisfactory*.] Inability to give content.

# DIS

**DISSATISFA'CTORY.** *adj.* [from *dissatisfy*.] That which is unable to give content.

**To DISSA'TISFY.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *satisfy*.]

1. To discontent; to displease.

The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of desire; and, since they are not big enough to satisfy, they should not be big enough to *dissatisfy*. *Celcier.*

2. To fail to please; to want something requisite.

I still retain some of my notions, after your lordship's having appeared *dissatisfied* with them. *Locke.*

**To DISSE'CT.** *v. a.* [*disseco*, Latin.]

1. To cut in pieces. It is used chiefly of anatomical enquiries, made by separation of the parts of animal bodies.

No mask, no trick, no favour, no reserve;

*Dissect* your mind, examine every nerve. *Rescommon.*

Following life in creatures we *dissect*,

We lose it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*

2. To divide and examine minutely.

This paragraph, that has not one ingenuous word throughout, I have *dissected* for a sample. *Atterbury.*

**DISSE'CTION.** *n. f.* [*dissectio*, Lat.] The act of separating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy.

She cut her up; but, upon the *disssection*, found her just like other hens. *L'Estrange.*

I shall enter upon the *disssection* of a coquet's heart, and communicate particularities observed in that curious piece of anatomy. *Addison's Spectator.*

Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a *disssection* of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence. *Granville.*

**To DISSE'IZE.** *v. a.* [*dissaisier*, French.] To dispossess; to deprive.

He so *dissseized* of his griping grofs,

The knight his thrillant spear again assay'd,

In his brags-plated body to emboss. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

If a prince should give a man, besides his ancient patrimony, which his family had been *dissseized* of, an additional estate, never before in the possession of his ancestors, he could not be said to re-establish lineal succession. *Locke.*

**DISSE'ISIN.** *n. f.* [from *dissaisir*, French.] An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land, tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal right. *Cowel.*

**DISSE'IZOR.** *n. f.* [from *dissseize*.] He that disposses another.

**To DISSE'MBLE.** *v. a.* [*dissimulo*, Latin; *semblance*, *disssemblance*, and probably *disssembler*, in old French.]

1. To hide under false appearance; to conceal; to pretend that not to be which really is.

Your son Lucentio

Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,

Or both *disssemble* deeply their affections. *Shakespeare.*

She answered, that her soul was God's; and touching her faith, as she could not change, so she would not *disssemble* it. *Hayward.*

2. To pretend that to be which is not. This is not the true signification.

In vain, on the *disssembl'd* mother's tongue,

Had cunning art and sly persuasion hung;

And real care in vain, and native love

In the true parent's panting breast had strove. *Prior.*

**To DISSE'MBLE.** *v. n.* To play the hypocrite.

Ye *disssembled* in your hearts when ye sent me unto the Lord your God, saying, pray for us. *Jer. xlii. 20.*

I would *disssemble* with my nature, where

My fortunes, and my friends, at stake, requir'd

I should do so in honour. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I am curtail'd of this fair proportion,

Cheated of feature by *disssembling* nature,

Deform'd, unfinish'd. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Thy function too will varnish o'er our arts,

And sanctify *disssembling*. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

**DISSE'MBLER.** *n. f.* [from *disssemble*.] An hypocrite; a man who conceals his true disposition.

Thou dost wrong me, thou *disssembler*, thou. *Shakesp.*

The French king, in the business of peace, was the greater *disssembler* of the two. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Such an one, whose virtue forbiddeth him to be base and a *disssembler*, shall evermore hang under the wheel. *Raleigh.*

The queen, with rage inflam'd,

Thus greets him, Thou *disssembler*, wouldst thou fly

Out of my arms by stealth. *Denham.*

Men will trust no farther than they judge a person for sincerity fit to be trusted: a discovered *disssembler* can achieve nothing great and considerable. *South's Sermons.*

**DISSE'MBLINGLY.** *adv.* [from *disssemble*.] With dissimulation; hypocritically.

They might all have been either *disssemblingly* spoken, or falsely reported of the equity of the barbarous king. *Knolles.*

**To DISSE'MINATE.** *v. a.* [*dissimino*, Latin.] To scatter as seed; to sow; to spread every way.

Ill uses are made of it many times in stirring up seditions, rebellions, in *dissseminating* of heresies, and infusing of prejudices. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

There



There is a nearly uniform and constant fire or heat *disseminated* throughout the body of the earth. *Woodward's N. Hist.*

The Jews are indeed *disseminated* through all the trading parts of the world. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 425.

By firmness of mind, and freedom of speech, the gospel was *disseminated* at first, and must still be maintained. *Atterb.*

**DISSEMINATION.** *n. f.* [*disseminatio*, Lat.] The act of scattering like seed; the act of sowing or spreading.

Though now at the greatest distance from the beginning of error, yet we are almost lost in its *dissemination*, whose ways are boundless, and confess no circumscription. *Brown.*

**DISSEMINATOR.** *n. f.* [*disseminator*, Lat.] He that scatters; a scatterer; a sower; a spreader.

Men, vehemently thirsting after a name in the world, hope to acquire it by being the *disseminators* of novel doctrines.

*Decay of Piety.*

**DISSENSION.** *n. f.* [*disSENSio*, Latin.] Disagreement; strife; discord; contention; difference; quarrel; breach of union.

Friend now, fast sworn,

Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal, whose exercise,

Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love,

Unseparable, shall within this hour,

On a *disSENSion* of a doit, break out

To bitterest enmity.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Now join your hands, and with your hands your hearts,

That no *disSENSion* hinder government. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

He appeased the *disSENSion* then arising about religion. *Knolles.*

Grown

In wealth and multitude, factious they grow;

But first among the priests *disSENSion* springs. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

Debates, *disSENSions*, uproars are thy joy;

Provok'd without offence, and practis'd to destroy. *Dryden.*

**DISSENSIOUS.** *adj.* [from *disSENSion*.] Disposed to discord; quarrelsome; factious; contentious.

Either in religion they have a *disSENSious* head, or in the commonwealth a factious head. *Afham's Schoolmaster.*

Who are they that complain unto the king

That I am stern? They love his grace but lightly,

That fill his ears with such *disSENSious* rumours. *Shak. R. III.*

You *disSENSious* rogues,

That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,

Make yourselves scabs?

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

**TO DISSENT.** *v. n.* [*disSENSio*, Latin.]

1. To disagree in opinion; to think in a contrary manner.

Let me not be any occasion to defraud the publick of what is best, by any morose or perverse *disSENSings*. *King Charles.*

What cruelty, in the most barbarous rites of heathens, has not been matched by the inhumanity of *disSENSing* christians?

*Decay of Piety.*

There are many opinions in which multitudes of men *disSENS* from us, who are as good and wise as ourselves. *Addison.*

2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature.

We see a general agreement in the secret opinion of men, that every man ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatsoever *disSENSeth* from it, but that most which doth farthest *disSENS*. *Hooker, b. v. f. 1.*

**DISSENT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Disagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion.

In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are grounds to suspect that there is proof as considerable to be produced on the contrary side, there suspense or *disSENS* are voluntary actions. *Locke.*

What could be the reason of this general *disSENS* from the notion of the resurrection, seeing that almost all of them did believe the immortality of the soul? *Bentley's Sermons.*

**DISSENTA'NEOUS.** *adj.* [from *disSENS*.] Disagreeable; inconsistent; contrary.

**DISSENTER.** *n. f.* [from *disSENS*.]

1. One that disagrees, or declares his disagreement from an opinion.

They will admit of matter of fact, and agree with *disSENSers* in that; but differ only in assigning of reasons. *Locke.*

2. One who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the English church.

**DISSERTA'TION.** *n. f.* [*disSertatio*, Latin.] A discourse; a disquisition; a treatise.

Plutarch, in his *disSertation* upon the poets, quotes an instance of Homer's judgment in closing a ludicrous scene with decency and instruction. *Pope's Odyssey, Notes.*

**TO DISSE'RVE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *serve*.] To do injury to; to mischief; to damage; to hurt; to harm.

Having never done the king the least service, he took the first opportunity to *disserve* him, and engaged against him from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

Desires of things of this world, by their tendency, promote or *disserve* our interests in another. *Rogers, Sermon 2.*

**DISSE'RVICE.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *service*.] Injury; mischief; ill turn.

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any *disservice* unto relaters who have well deserved. *Brown.*

Great sicknesses make a sensible alteration, but smaller indispositions do a proportionable *disService*. *Collier on Hu. Reason.*

VOL. I.

**DISSE'RVICEABLE.** *adj.* [from *disService*.] Injurious; mischievous; hurtful.

**DISSE'RVICEABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *disServiceable*.] Injury; harm; hurt; mischief; damage.

All action being for some end, and not the end itself, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its serviceableness or *disServiceableness* to some end. *Norris.*

**TO DISSE'TTLE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *settle*.] To unsettle; to unfix.

**TO DISSE'VER.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *sever*.] In this word the particle *dis* makes no change in the signification, and therefore the word, though supported by great authorities, ought to be ejected from our language.] To part in two; to break; to divide; to sunder; to separate; to disunite.

Shortly had the storm so *dissevered* the company, which the day before had tarried together, that most of them never met again, but were swallowed up. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The *dissevering* of fleets hath been the overthrow of many actions. *Raleigh's Essays.*

All downright rains *dissever* the violence of outrageous winds, and level the mountainous billows. *Raleigh.*

*Dissever* your united strengths,

And part your mingled colours once again. *Shak. K. John.*

The meeting points the sacred hair *dissever*

From the fair head, for ever and for ever.

*Pope.*

**DISSI'DENCE.** *n. f.* [*disSideo*, Latin.] Discord; disagreement. *Diet.*

**DISSI'LIENCE.** *n. f.* [*disSilio*, Latin.] The act of starting asunder.

**DISSI'LIENT.** *adj.* [*disSiliens*, Latin.] Starting asunder; bursting in two.

**DISSILI'TION.** *n. f.* [*disSilio*, Latin.] The act of bursting in two; the act of starting different ways.

The air having much room to receive motion, the *disSiliation* of that air was great. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

**DISSI'MILAR.** *adj.* [*dis* and *similar*.] Unlike; heterogeneous.

Simple oil is reduced into *disSimilar* parts, and yields a sweet oil, very differing from sallet-oil. *Boyle.*

The light whose rays are all alike refrangible I call simple, homogeneal, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneous, and *disSimilar*. *Newton's Opt.*

If the fluid be supposed to consist of heterogeneous particles, we cannot conceive how those *disSimilar* parts can have a like situation. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**DISSIMILA'RITY.** *n. f.* [from *disSimilar*.] Unlikeness; dissimilitude.

If the principle of reunion has not its energy in this life, whenever the attractions of sense cease, the acquired principles of *disSimilarity* must repel these beings from their centre; so that the principle of reunion, being set free by death, must drive these beings towards God their centre, and the principle of *disSimilarity* forcing him to repel them with infinite violence from him, must make them infinitely miserable. *Cheyne.*

**DISSIMI'LITUDE.** *n. f.* [*disSimitudo*, Lat.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance.

Thereupon grew marvellous *disSimitudes*, and by reason thereof jealousies, heartburnings, jars and discords. *Hooker.*

We doubt whether the Lord, in different circumstances, did frame his people unto any utter *disSimitude*, either with Egyptians, or any other nation. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 6.*

The *disSimitude* between the Divinity and images, shews that images are not a suitable means whereby to worship God. *Stillingsfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idolatry.*

As humane society is founded in the similitude of some things, so it is promoted by some certain *disSimitudes*. *Grew.*

Women are curious observers of the likeness of children to parents, that they may, upon finding *disSimitude*, have the pleasure of hinting unchastity. *Pope's Odyssey, Notes.*

**DISSIMULA'TION.** *n. f.* [*disSimulatio*, Latin.] The act of dissembling; hypocrisy; fallacious appearance; false pretensions.

*DisSimulation* is but a faint kind of policy; for it asketh a strong wit, and a strong heart, to know when to tell truth, and to do it. *Bacon, Essay 6.*

He added not; and Satan, bowing low

His grey *disSimulation*, disappear'd

Into thin air diffus'd. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*

*DisSimulation* may be taken for a bare concealment of one's mind, in which sense we commonly say, that it is prudence to dissemble injuries. *South's Sermons.*

**DISSIPA'BLE.** *adj.* [from *disSipate*.] Easily scattered; liable to dispersion.

The heat of those plants is very *disSipable*, which under the earth is contained and held in; but when it cometh to the air it exaleth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The parts of plants are very tender, as consisting of corpuscles which are extremely small and light, and therefore the more easily *disSipable*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

**TO DISSIPATE.** *v. a.* [*disSipatus*, Latin.]

1. To scatter every way; to disperse.

The heat at length grows so great, that it again *disSipates*



and bears off those very corpuscles which before it brought.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

The circling mountains eddy in,

From the bare wild, the *dissipated* storm. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. To scatter the attention.

This slavery to his passions produced a life irregular and *dissipated*.

*Savage's Life.*

3. To spend a fortune.

The wherry that contains

Of *dissipated* wealth the poor remains.

*London.*

DISSIPATION. *n. f.* [*dissipatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dispersion.

The effects of heat are most advanced when it worketh upon a body without loss or *dissipation* of the matter. *Bacon.*

Abraham was contemporary with Paleg, in whose time the famous *dissipation* of mankind and distinction of languages happened.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Where the earth contains nitre within it, if that heat which is continually steaming out of the earth be preserved, its *dissipation* prevented, and the cold kept off by some building, this alone is ordinarily sufficient to raise up the nitre. *Woodward.*

2. The state of being dispersed.

Now

Foul *dissipation* follow'd, and forc'd rout. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

3. Scattered attention.

I have begun two or three letters to you by snatches, and been prevented from finishing them by a thousand avocations and *dissipations*.

*Swift.*

To DISSOCIATE. *v. a.* [*dissocio*, Latin.] To separate; to dis-unite; to part.

In the *dissociating* action, even of the gentlest fire, upon a concrete, there does perhaps vanish, though undiscernedly, some active and fugitive particles, whose presence was requisite to contain the concrete under such a determinate form. *Boyle.*

DISSOLVABLE. *adj.* [from *dissolve*.] Capable of dissolution; liable to be melted.

Such things as are not *dissolvable* by the moisture of the tongue, act not upon the taste.

*Newton's Opt.*

DISSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*dissolubilis*, Latin.] Capable of separation of one part from another by heat or moisture.

Nodules, reposed in those cliffs amongst the earth, being hard and not so *dissoluble*, and likewise more bulky, are left behind.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

DISSOLUBILITY. *n. f.* [from *dissoluble*.] Liableness to suffer a disunion of parts by heat or moisture; capacity of being dissolved.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of alteration, or corruption, from the *dissolubility* of their parts, and the coadition of several particles endued with contrary and destructive qualities each to other.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To DISSOLVE. *v. a.* [*dissolve*, Latin.]

1. To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts with heat or moisture; to melt; to liquefy.

The whole terrestrial globe was taken all to pieces, and *dissolved* at the deluge.

*Woodward's Nat. Hist. Preface.*

2. To break; to disunite in any manner.

Seeing then that all these things shall be *dissolved*, what manner of persons ought ye to be.

*2 Pet. iii. 11.*

3. To loose; to break the ties of any thing.

Witness these ancient empires of the earth,

In height of all their flowing wealth *dissolv'd*. *Milt. P. Lost.*

The commons live, by no divisions rent;

But the great monarch's death *dissolves* the government. *Dry.*

4. To separate persons united.

She and I long since contracted,

Are now so sure that nothing can *dissolve* us. *Shakespeare.*

5. To break up assemblies.

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, parliaments are assembled; and by him alone they are prorogued and *dissolved*, but each house may adjourn itself.

*Bacon to Villiers.*

6. To solve; to clear.

And I have heard of thee, that thou can'st make interpretations and *dissolve* doubts.

*Dan. v. 16.*

7. To break an enchantment.

Highly it concerns his glory now

To frustrate and *dissolve* the magick spells. *Milton's Agonist.*

8. To be relaxed by pleasure.

Angels *dissolv'd* in hallelujahs lye.

*Dryden.*

To DISSOLVE. *v. n.*

1. To be melted; to be liquefied.

As wax *dissolves*, as ice begins to run

And trickle into drops before the sun,

So melts the youth, and languishes away. *Addis. Ovid. Met.*

2. To sink away; to fall to nothing.

If there be more, more woful, hold it in;

For I am almost ready to *dissolve*,

Hearing of this.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To melt away in pleasures.

DISSOLVENT. *adj.* [from *dissolve*.] Having the power of dissolving or melting.

In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food, moistened with the spittle, is first chewed, then swallowed into the sto-

mach, where, being mingled with *dissolvent* juices, it is concocted, macerated, and reduced into a chyle.

*Ray.*

DISSOLVENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Having the power of disuniting the parts of any thing.

Spittle is a great *dissolvent*, and there is a great quantity of it in the stomach, being swallowed constantly.

*Arbutnot.*

DISSOLVER. *n. f.* [from *dissolve*.] That which has the power of dissolving.

Fire, and the more subtle *dissolver*, putrefaction, by dividing the particles of substances, turn them black.

*Arbutnot.*

Hot mineral waters are the best *dissolvers* of phlegm. *Arbut.*

DISSOLVIBLE. *adj.* [from *dissolve*.] It is commonly written *dissolvable*, but less properly.] Liable to perish by dissolution.

Man, that is even upon the intrinsic constitution of his nature *dissolvable*, must, by being in an eternal duration, continue immortal.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DISSOLUTE. *adj.* [*dissolutus*, Latin.] Loose; wanton; unrestrained; dissolved in pleasures; luxurious; debauched.

A giant huge and tall,

Who him disarm'd, *dissolute*, dismay'd,

Unawares surpriz'd. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 7.*

Such stand in narrow lanes,

And beat our watch and rob our passengers;

While he, young, wanton, and effeminate boy,

Takes on the point of honour, to support

So *dissolute* a crew. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

A man of little gravity, or abstinence in pleasures; yea, sometimes almost *dissolute*.

*Hayward.*

They cool'd in zeal,

Thenceforth shall practise how to live secure,

Worldly, or *dissolute*, on what their lords

Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milt. n's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

The true spirit of religion banishes indeed all levity of behaviour, all vicious and *dissolute* mirth; but, in exchange, fills the mind with a perpetual serenity.

*Addison's Spectator.*

The beauty of religion the most *dissolute* are forced to acknowledge.

*Rogers's Sermons.*

DISSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *dissolute*.] Loosely; in debauchery; without restraint.

Whereas men have lived *dissolutely* and unrighteously, thou hast tormented them with their own abominations.

*Wisd. xii.*

DISSOLUTENESS. *n. f.* [from *dissolute*.] Looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery.

If we look into the common management, we shall have reason to wonder, in the great *dissoluteness* of manners which the world complains of, that there are any footsteps at all left of virtue.

*Locke.*

DISSOLUTION. *n. f.* [*dissolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of liquefying by heat or moisture.

2. The state of being liquefied.

3. The state of melting away; liquefaction.

I am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual *dissolution* and thaw.

*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

4. Destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts.

The elements were at perfect union in his body; and their contrary qualities served not for the *dissolution* of the compound, but the variety of the composition.

*South's Sermons.*

5. The substance formed by dissolving any body.

Weigh iron and aqua-fortis severally; then dissolve the iron in the aqua-fortis, and weigh the *dissolution*.

*Bacon.*

6. Death; the resolution of the body into its constituent elements.

The life of man is always either increasing towards ripeness and perfection, or declining and decreasing towards rottenness and *dissolution*.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*

We expected

Immediate *dissolution*, which we thought

Was meant by death that day. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

7. Destruction.

He determined to make a present *dissolution* of the world.

*Hooker, b. i. f. 3.*

He thence shall come,

When this world's *dissolution* shall be ripe. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Would they have mankind lay aside all care of provisions by agriculture or commerce, because possibly the *dissolution* of the world may happen the next moment?

*Bentley's Sermons.*

8. Breach or ruin of any thing compacted or united.

Is a man confident of wealth and power? Why let him read of those strange unexpected *dissolutions* of the great monarchies and governments of the world.

*South's Sermons.*

9. The act of breaking up an assembly.

10. Looseness of manners; laxity; remissness; dissipation.

Fame makes the mind loose and gayish, scatters the spirits, and leaves a kind of *dissolution* upon all the faculties.

*South.*

An universal *dissolution* of manners began to prevail, and a professed disregard to all fixed principles.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

DISSONANCE. *n. f.* [*dissonans*, Latin; *dissonance*, French.] A mixture of harsh, unpleasing, unharmonious sounds; unsuitableness of one sound to another.

Still govern thou my song,

But drive far off the barbarous *dissonance*

Of Bacchus, and his revellers. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

The



The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,  
And fill'd the air with barbarous *dissonance*,  
At which I ceas'd, and listen'd them a while. *Milton.*  
The Latin tongue is a dead language, and none can decide  
with confidence on the harmony or *dissonance* of the numbers  
of these times. *Garth's Pref. to Ovid.*

**DISSONANT.** *adj.* [*dissonans*, Latin.]

1. Harsh; unharmonious.

Dire were the strain and *dissonant*, to sing  
The cruel raptures of the savage kind. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Incongruous; disagreeing.

What can be more *dissonant* from reason and nature, than  
that a man, naturally inclined to clemency, should shew him-  
self unkind and inhuman. *Hakewell on Providence.*

When conscience reports any thing *dissonant* to truth, it  
obliges no more than the falshood reported by it. *South.*

**TO DISSUADE.** *v. a.* [*dissuadeo*, Latin.]

1. To dehort; to divert by reason or importunity from any  
thing.

We submit to Cæsar, promising  
To pay our wonted tribute, from the which  
We were *dissuaded* by our wicked queen. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

2. To represent any thing as unfit or dangerous.

This would be worse;

War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike  
My voice *dissuades*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Not dissident of thee, do I *dissuade*

Thy absence from my fight. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

I'd fain deny this wish, which thou hast made;

Or, what I can't deny, would fain *dissuade*. *Addison's Ovid.*

**DISSUADER.** *n. f.* [from *dissuade*.] He that dissuades.

**DISSUASION.** *n. f.* [*dissuasio*, Lat.] Urgency of reason or im-  
portunity against any thing; dehortation.

Endeavour to preserve yourself from relapse by such *dissua-*  
*sions* from love, as its votaries call invectives against it. *Boyle.*

**DISSUASIVE.** *adj.* [from *dissuade*.] Dehortatory; tending to  
divert or deter from any purpose.

**DISSUASIVE.** *n. f.* Dehortation; argument or importunity  
employed to turn the mind off from any purpose or pursuit.

The meanness, or the sin, will scarce be *dissuasives* to those  
who have reconciled themselves to both. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

**TO DISSUNDER.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *sunder*.] This is a barbarous  
word. See **DISSEVER.** To sunder; to separate.

But when her draught the sea and earth *dissunder'd*,

The troubl'd bottoms turn'd up, and the thunder'd. *Chapm.*

**DISSYLLABLE.** *n. f.* [*δισσύλλαβος*.] A word of two syllables.

No man is tied, in modern poetry, to observe any farther  
rule in the feet of his verse, but that they be *dissyllables*; whe-  
ther spondee, trochee, or iambique, it matters not. *Dryden.*

**DI'STAFF.** *n. f.* [*dyrtæf*, Saxon]

1. The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning.

In sum, proud Boreas never ruled fleet,  
Who Neptune's web on danger's *distaff* spins,  
With greater power than she did make them wend  
Each way, as she that ages praise did bend. *Sidney.*

Weave thou to end this web which I begin;

I will the *distaff* hold, come thou and spin. *Fairfax, b. iv.*

Ran Coll our dog, and Talbot with the band,

And Malkin with her *distaff* in her hand. *Dryden.*

2. It is used as an emblem of the female sex.

In my civil government some say the crossier, some say the  
*distaff* was too busy. *Howell's England's Tears.*

See my royal master murder'd,

His crown usurp'd, a *distaff* in the throne. *Dryden.*

**DISTAFF-THISTLE.** *n. f.* A species of thistle. See **THISTLE.**

**TO DISTAIN.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *stain*.]

1. To stain; to tinge with an adventitious colour.

Nor ceas'd his arrows, 'till the shady plain

Sev'n mighty bodies with their blood *distain*. *Dryd. Virg.*

Place on their heads that crown *distain'd* with gore,

Which those dire hands from my slain father tore. *Pope.*

2. To blot; to fully with infamy.

He understood,

That lady whom I had to me assign'd,

Had both *distain'd* her honourable blood,

And eke the faith which she to me did bind. *Fairy Queen.*

The worthiness of praise *distains* his worth,

If he that's prais'd, himself bring the praise forth. *Shakesp.*

**DISTANCE.** *n. f.* [*distance*, French; *distancia*, Latin.]

1. *Distance* is space considered barely in length between any two  
beings, without considering any thing else between them. *Locke.*

It is very cheap, notwithstanding the great *distance* between  
the vineyards and the towns that sell the wine. *Addis. on Italy.*

As he lived but a few miles *distance* from her father's

house, he had frequent opportunities of seeing her. *Addison.*

2. Remoteness in place.

Cæsar is still disposed to give us terms,

And waits at *distance* 'till he hears from Cato. *Addis. Cato.*

These dwell at such convenient *distance*,

That each may give his friend assistance. *Prior.*

3. The space kept between two antagonists in fencing.

We come to see fight; to see thy pass, thy stock, thy re-  
verse, thy *distance*. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

4. Contrariety; opposition.

Banquo was your enemy,

So is he mine; and in such bloody *distance*,

That every minute of his being thrusts

Against my near'th of life. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. A space marked on the course where horses run.

This was the horse that ran the whole field out of *distance*,

and won the race.

*L'Estrange.*

6. Space of time.

You must do it by *distance* of time.

2 Esdr. v. 47.

I help my preface by a prescript, to tell that there is ten

years *distance* between one and the other.

*Prier.*

7. Remoteness in time either past or future.

We have as much assurance of these things, as things fu-  
ture and at a *distance* are capable of. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

To judge right of blessings prayed for, and yet at a *distance*,

we must be able to know things future. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

8. Ideal disjunction; mental separation.

The qualities that affect our senses are, in the things

themselves, so united and blended, that there is no separation,

no *distance* between them.

*Locke.*

9. Respect; distant behaviour.

I hope your modesty

Will know, what *distance* to the crown is due. *Dryden.*

'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld. *Atterb.*

If a man makes me keep my *distance*, the comfort is, he

keeps his at the same time.

*Swift.*

10. Retraction of kindness; reserve; alienation.

On the part of heav'n,

Now alienated! *distance* and distaste,

Anger, and just rebuke, and judgment giv'n. *Milt. P. Lost.*

**TO DI'STANCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view.

That which gives a relieve to a bowl is the quick light, or

white which appears to be on the side nearest to us, and the

black by consequence *distances* the object. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

2. To leave behind at a race the length of a distance; to con-  
quer in a race with great superiority.

Each daring lover, with advent'rous pace,

Pursu'd his wishes in the dang'rous race;

Like the swift hind the bounding damsel flies,

Strains to the goal, the *distanc'd* lover dies.

*Gay's Fan.*

**DI'STANT.** *adj.* [*distans*, Latin.]

1. Remote in place; not near.

The wond'rous rock the Parian marble shone,

And seem'd to *distant* fight of solid stone.

*Pope.*

Narrowness of mind should be cured by reading histories

of past ages, and of nations and countries *distant* from our

own. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

The senses will discover things near us with sufficient exact-

ness, and things *distant* also, so far as they relate to our ne-

cessary use. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Remote in time either past or future.

3. Remote to a certain degree; as, ten years, ten miles *distant*.

4. Reserved; shy.

5. Not primary; not obvious.

It was one of the first distinctions of a well bred man to

express every thing obscene in modest terms and *distant* phrases,

while the clown clothed those ideas in plain homely terms that

are the most obvious and natural. *Addison's Spectator.*

**DISTA'STE.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *taste*.]

1. Aversion of the palate; disrelish; disgust.

He gives the reason of the *distaste* of satiety, and of the

pleasure in novelty in meats and drinks. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

2. Dislike; uneasiness.

Prosperity is not without many fears and *distastes*, and

adversity is not without comforts and hopes. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Anger; alienation of affection.

Julius Cæsar was by acclamation termed king, to try how

the people would take it: the people shewed great murmur

and *distaste* at it. *Bacon, Apophth. 221.*

The king having tasted of the envy of the people, for his

imprisonment of Edward Plantagenet, was doubtful to heap

up any more *distastes* of that kind by the imprisonment of

De la Pole also. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

On the part of heaven,

Now alienated, *distance*, and *distaste*,

And just rebuke.

*Milton's Parad. Lost.*

With stern *distaste* avow'd,

To their own districts drive the suitor crowd. *Pope's Odyss.*

**TO DISTA'STE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill the mouth with nauseousness, or disrelish.

Dang'rous conceits are in their nature poisons,

Which at first are scarce found to *distaste*;

But with a little act upon the blood,

Burn like the mines of sulphur.

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. To dislike; to loath.

I'd have it come to question;

If he *distaste* it, let him to my sister. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. To



## 3. To offend; to disgust.

He thought it no policy to *dislike* the English or Irish by a course of reformation, but sought to please them. *Davies.*

## 4. To vex; to exasperate; to sour.

The whistling of the winds is better musick to contented minds, than the opera to the spleenful, ambitious, diseased, *dislike*d, and distracted souls. *Pope.*

**DISTASTEFUL.** *adj.* [*dislike* and *full*.]

## 1. Nauseous to the palate; disgusting.

What to one palate is sweet and delicious, to another is odious and *distasteful*. *Glanv. Scops. c. 15.*

## 2. Offensive; unpleasing.

The visitation, though somewhat *distasteful* to the Irish lords, was sweet and welcome to the common people. *Davies.*

None but a fool *distasteful* truth will tell;

So it be new and please, 'tis full as well. *Dryd. Tyran. Love.*

*Distasteful* humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, are forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson, Sermon 5.*

## 3. Malignant; malevolent.

After *distasteful* looks,

With certain half-caps, and cold moving nods,

They froze me into silence. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

The ground that begot this assertion, might be the *distasteful* averfeness of the Christian from the Jew. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

**DISTEMPER.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *temper*.]

## 1. A disproportionate mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients.

2. A disease; a malady; the peccant predominance of some humour; properly a slight illness; indisposition.

They heighten *distempers* to diseases. *Suckling.*

It argues sickness and *distemper* in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and tossing. *South.*

## 3. Want of due temperature.

It was a reasonable conjecture, that those countries which were situated directly under the tropick, were of a *distemper* uninhabitable. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

## 4. Bad constitution of the mind; predominance of any passion or appetite.

If little faults, proceeding on *distemper*,  
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye  
At capital crimes? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

## 5. Want of due ballance between contraries.

The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and *distemper* consist of contraries. *Bac.*

## 6. Ill humour of mind; depravity of inclination.

I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some mens *distempers* formerly studied to kindle in parliament. *King Charles.*

## 7. Tumultuous disorder.

Still as you rise, the state exalted too,  
Finds no *distemper* while 'tis chang'd by you. *Waller.*

## 8. Disorder; uneasiness.

There is a sickness,

Which puts some of us in *distemper*; but

I cannot name the disease, and it is caught

Of you that yet are well. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

**TO DISTEMPER.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper*.]

## 1. To disease.

Young son, it argues a *distemper'd* head,  
So soon to bid good-morrow to thy bed. *Shak. Ro. and Jul.*

## 2. To disorder.

In madness,

Being full of supper and *distemp'ring* draughts,

Upon malicious bravery, do'st thou come

To start my guilt. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He *distemp'ered* himself one night with long and hard study. *Boyle's History of Fluids.*

## 3. To disturb; to fill with perturbation; to ruffle.

Thou see'st me much *distemper'd* in my mind;  
Pull'd back, and then push'd forward to be kind. *Dryden.*

## 4. To destroy temper or moderation.

*Distemper'd* zeal, sedition, canker'd hate,  
No more shall vex the church and tear the state. *Dryden.*

They will have admirers among posterity, and be equally celebrated by those whose minds will not be *distempered* by interest, passion, or partiality. *Addison's Freeholder.*

## 5. To make disaffected, or malignant.

Once more to-day well met, *distemper'd* lords;  
The king by me requests your presence strait. *Sh. K. John.*

**DISTEMPERATE.** *adj.* [*dis* and *temperate*.] Immoderate.

Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat, which he supposeth to be in all places directly under the sun. *Raleigh's History.*

**DISTEMPERATURE.** *n. f.* [from *distemperate*.]

## 1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or other qualities.

Through this *distemperature* we see

The seasons alter; hoary headed frosts

Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shakespeare.*

They profited little against him, but were themselves consumed by the discommodities of the country, and the *distemperature* of the air. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

## 2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.

## 3. Perturbation of the mind.

Thy earliness doth me assure

Thou art uprouz'd by some *distemperature*. *Shakespeare.*

## 4. Confusion; commixture of extremes; loss of regularity.

At your birth

Our grandam earth, with this *distemperature*,  
In passion shook. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Tell how the world fell into this disease,

And how so great *distemperature* did grow. *Daniel's C. War.*

**TO DISTEND.** *v. a.* [*distendo*, Latin.] To stretch out in breadth.

Thus all day long the full *distended* clouds

Indulge their genial stores, and well shower'd earth

Is deep enrich'd with vegetable life. *Thomson's Spring.*

**DISTENT.** *n. f.* [from *distend*.] The space through which any thing is spread; breadth.

Those arches are the gracefulest, which, keeping precisely the same height, shall yet be *distended* one fourteenth part longer; which addition of *distent* will confer much to their beauty, and detract but little from their strength. *Wotton.*

**DISTENTION.** *n. f.* [*distentio*, Latin.]

## 1. The act of stretching in breadth.

Wind and *distention* of the bowels are signs of a bad digestion in the intestines; for in dead animals, when there is no digestion at all, the *distention* is in the greatest extremity. *Arb.*

## 2. Breadth; space occupied by the thing distended.

## 3. The act of separating one part from another; divarication.

Our leggs do labour more in elevation than in *distention*.

*Wotton's Architecture.*

**TO DISTHRONIZE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *throne*.] To dethrone; to depose from sovereignty.

By his death he it recovered;

But Peridure and Vigent him *disthronized*. *Fairy Queen.*

**DISTICH.** *n. f.* [*distichon*, Latin.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram consisting only of two verses.

The French compare anagrams, by themselves, to gems; but when they are cast into a *distich*, or epigram, to gems en-chased in enamelled gold. *Camden's Remains.*

The bard, whose *distich* all commend,

In power, a servant; out of power, a friend. *Pope.*

**TO DISTIL.** *v. n.* [*distillo*, Latin.]

## 1. To drop; to fall by drops.

In vain kind seasons swell'd the teeming grain;  
Soft show'rs *distill'd*, and suns grew warm in vain. *Pope.*

Crystal drops from min'ral roofs *distil*. *Pope.*

## 2. To flow gently and silently.

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia, and falleth into the gulph of Persia. *Raleigh's History.*

## 3. To use a still; to practise the act of distillation.

Have I not been

Thy pupil long? Hast thou not learn'd me how  
To make perfumes, *distil*, preserve? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

**TO DISTILL.** *v. a.*

## 1. To let fall in drops; to drop any thing down.

They pour down rain, according to the vapour thereof, which the clouds do drop and *distil* upon man abundantly. *Job.*

The dew, which on the tender grass

The evening had *distill'd*,

To pure rose-water turned was,

The shades with sweets that fill'd. *Drayton's 2. of Cynthia.*

From his fair head

Perfumes *distil* their sweets. *Prior.*

The roof is vaulted, and *distils* fresh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as fast as the first droppings of a shower. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

## 2. To force by fire through the vessels of distillation; to exalt, separate, or purify by fire.

Upon the corner of the moon

There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;

I'll catch it ere it come to ground;

And that, *distill'd* by magick flights,

Shall raise artificial sprights. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

## 3. To draw by distillation; to extract by the force of fire.

The liquid, *distilled* from benzoin, is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness. *Boyle.*

**DISTILLATION.** *n. f.* [*distillatio*, Latin.]

## 1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.

## 2. The act of pouring out in drops.

## 3. That which falls in drops.

## 4. The act of distilling by fire.

Water by frequent *distillations* changes into fixed earth.

*Newton's Opt.*

The serum of the blood, by a strong *distillation*, affords a spirit, or volatile alkaline salt, and two kinds of oil, and an earth. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

## 5. The substance drawn by the still.

I suffered the pangs of an egregious death, to be stopt in like a strong *distillation*, with cloaths. *Sh. Mer. Wi. of Windsor.*

**DISTILLATORY.** *adj.* [from *distil*.] Belonging to distillation; used in distillation.



Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur and mercury, ingredients of a more subtle nature, extremely little, and not visible, may escape at the junctures of the *distillatory* vessels.

*Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

**DISTILLER.** *n. f.* [from *distil*.]

1. One who practises the trade of distilling.  
I sent for spirit of salt to a very eminent *distiller* of it. *Boyle*.
2. One who makes and sells pernicious and inflammatory spirits.

**DISTILMENT.** *n. f.* [from *distil*.] That which is drawn by distillation. A word formerly used, but now obsolete.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,  
And in the porches of mine ears did pour

The leperous *distilment*.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**DISTINCT.** *adj.* [*distinctus*, Latin.]

1. Different; not the same in number or in kind.  
Bellarmine saith, it is idolatry to give the same worship to an image which is due to God: Valquez saith, it is idolatry to give *distinct* worship: therefore, if a man would avoid idolatry, he must give none at all. *Stillfleet*.  
Fatherhood and property are *distinct* titles, and began presently, upon Adam's death, to be in *distinct* persons. *Locke*.
2. Different; apart; not conjunct.  
The intention was, that the two armies, which marched out together, should afterwards be *distinct*. *Clarendon*.  
Men have immortal spirits, capable of a pleasure and happiness *distinct* from that of our bodies. *Tillotson's Sermons*.
3. Clear; unconfused.

Heav'n is high,

High and remote, to see from thence *distinct*

Each thing on earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

4. Spotted; variegated.

Tempestuous fell

His arrows from the four-fold-viſag'd four,

*Distinct* with eyes; and from the living wheels

*Distinct* alike with multitude of eyes. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

5. Marked out; specified.

Dominion hold

Over all living things that move on th' earth,

Wherever thus created; for no place

Is yet *distinct* by name. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

**DISTINCTION.** *n. f.* [*distinctio*, Latin.]

1. Note of difference.
2. Honourable note of superiority.
3. That by which one differs from another.  
This faculty of perception puts the *distinction* betwixt the animal kingdom and the inferior parts of matter. *Locke*.
4. Difference regarded; preference or neglect in comparison with something else.

Maids, women, wives, without *distinction* fall;

The sweeping deluge, love, comes on, and covers all. *Dryden*.

5. Separation of complex notions.

This fierce abridgment

Hath to it circumstantial branches, which

*Distinction* should be rich in. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

6. Division into different parts.

The *distinction* of it into acts was not known unto them; or, if it were, it is yet so darkly delivered to us, that we cannot make it out. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

7. Notation of difference between things seemingly the same.

The mixture of those things by speech, which by nature are divided, is the mother of all error: to take away therefore that error, which confusion breedeth, *distinction* is requisite. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 3.*

Lawfulness cannot be handled without limitations and *distinctions*. *Bacon's Holy War.*

This will puzzle all your logick

And *distinctions* to answer it. *Denham's Sophy.*

From this *distinction* of real and apparent good, some distinguish happiness into two sorts, real and imaginary. *Norris*.

7. Discernment; judgment.

**DISTINCTIVE.** *adj.* [from *distinct*.]

1. That which marks distinction or difference.  
For from the natal hour, *distinctive* names,  
One common right the great and lowly claims. *Pope's Ody.*
2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; judicious.  
Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it. *Brown*.

**DISTINCTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *distinctive*] In right order; not confusedly.

I did all my pilgrimage dilate,

Whereof by parcels she had something heard,

But not *distinctively*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

**DISTINCTLY.** *adv.* [from *distinct*.]

1. Not confusedly; without the confusion of one part with another.

To make an eccho that will report three, or four, or five words *distinctly*, it is requisite that the body percussing be a good distance off. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 248.*

On its sides it was bounded pretty *distinctly*, but on its ends very confusedly and indistinctly. *Newton's Opt.*

VOL. I.

2. Plainly; clearly.

The object I could first *distinctly* view,

Was tall freight trees, which on the waters flew. *Dryden*.

After the light of the sun was a little worn off my eyes, I could see all the parts of it *distinctly*, by a glimmering reflection that played upon them from the surface of the water. *Adairson*.

**DISTINCTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *distinct*.]

1. Nice observation of the difference between different things.  
The membranes and humours of the eye are perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness* of vision. *Ray on the Creation*.
2. Such separation of things as makes them easy to be separately observed.

**TO DISTINGUISH.** *v. a.* [*distinguo*, Latin.]

1. To note the diversity of things.  
Rightly to *distinguish*, is, by conceit of the mind, to sever things different in nature, and to discern wherein they differ. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 3.*
2. To separate from others by some mark of honour or preference.

They *distinguish* my poems from those of other men, and have made me their peculiar care. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.*

Let us revolve that roll with strictest eye,

Where, safe from time, *distinguish'd* actions lie. *Prior*.

3. To divide by proper notes of diversity.

Moses *distinguishes* the causes of the flood into those that belong to the heavens, and those that belong to the earth, the rains, and the abyſs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. To know one from another by any mark or note of difference.

So long

As he could make me, with this eye or ear,

*Distinguish* him from others, he did keep

The deck. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

We have not yet been seen in any house,

Nor can we be *distinguish'd* by our faces,

For man or master. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

By our reason we are enabled to *distinguish* good from evil, as well as truth from falsehood. *Watts's Logick.*

5. To discern critically; to judge.

Sweet, the untainted virtue of your years

Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit;

Nor more can you *distinguish* of a man,

Than of his outward shew! *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

6. To constitute difference; to specificate; to make different from another.

St. Paul's Epistles contain nothing but points of christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to enlarge on the great and *distinguishing* doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke*.

7. To make known or eminent.

**TO DISTINGUISH.** *v. n.* To make distinction; to find or shew the difference.

He would warily *distinguish* between the profit of the merchant and the gain of the kingdom. *Child's Disc. on Trade.*

The readers must learn by all means to *distinguish* between proverbs and those polite speeches which beautify conversation. *Swift*.

**DISTINGUISHABLE.** *adj.* [from *distinguish*.]

1. Capable of being distinguished; capable of being known or made known by notes of diversity.

By the intervention of a liquor, it puts on the form of a fluid body; when, being dissolved in aqueous juices, it is by the eye *distinguishable* from the solvent body, and appears as fluid as it is. *Boyle*.

Impenitent, they left a race behind

Like to themselves, *distinguishable* scarce

From Gentiles, but by circumcision vain. *Mit. Parad. Reg.*

The acting of the soul, as it relates to perception and decision, to choice and pursuit, or aversion, is *distinguishable* to us. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I shall distribute duty into its principal and eminent parts, *distinguishable* as they relate to God, our neighbour, and ourselves. *Government of the Tongue, f. 2.*

A simple idea, being in itself uncompounded, contains nothing but one uniform appearance, or conception in the mind, and is not *distinguishable* into different ideas. *Locke*.

2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard.

I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*, instead of my seeking them. *Swift*.

**DISTINGUISHED.** *participial adj.* [from *distinguish*.] Eminent; transcendent; extraordinary.

For sins committed, with many aggravations of guilt, the furnace of wrath will be seven times hotter, and burn with a *distinguished* fury. *Rogers, Sermon 3.*

Never on man did heav'nly favour shine

With rays so strong, *distinguish'd*, and divine. *Pope's Odyss.*

**DISTINGUISHER.** *n. f.* [from *distinguish*.]

1. A judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another.

If writers be just to the memory of Charles II. they cannot deny



deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *distinguisber* of their talents. *Dryd. Dedic. to K. Arthur.*

2. He that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity.

Let us admire the wisdom of God in this *distinguisber* of times, and visible deity, the sun. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**DISTINGUISHINGLY.** *adv.* [from *distinguisbing*] With distinction; with some mark of eminent preference.

Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been *distinguisbingly* favourable to me. *Pope.*

**DISTINGUISHMENT.** *n. f.* [from *distinguisb.*] Distinction; observation of difference.

To make corrections upon the searchers reports, I considered whether any credit at all were to be given to their *distinguisbments*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

**TO DISTORT.** *v. a.* [*distortus*, Latin.]

1. To writhe; to twist; to deform by irregular motions.  
Now mortal pangs *distort* his lovely form. *Smith.*

2. To put out of the true direction or posture.  
Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, do darken and *distort* the understandings of men. *Tillotson.*

3. To wrest from the true meaning.  
Something must be *distorted*, beside the intent of the divine inditer. *Peacham on Poetry.*

**DISTORTION.** *n. f.* [*distortio*, Lat.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered.

By his *distortions* he reveals his pains;  
He by his tears, and by his sighs complains *Prior.*

In England we see people lulled asleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who would be warmed and transported out of themselves by the bellowings and *distortions* of enthusiasm. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 407.*

**TO DISTRACT.** *v. a. part. pass. distraeted*; anciently *destraught*. [*distraetus*, Latin.]

1. To pull different ways at once.  
2. To separate; to divide.

By sea, by sea.

—Most worthy sir, you therein throw away  
The absolute soldier'ship you have by land;  
*Distraet* your army, which doth most consist  
Of war-mark'd footmen. *Shakesf. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

3. To turn from a single direction towards various points.  
If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distraet* it by a multiplicity of the object. *South's Sermons.*
4. To fill the mind with contrary considerations; to perplex; to confound; to harass.

While I suffer thy terrors I am *distraeted*. *Pf. lxxxviii. 15.*

Come, cousin, canst thou quake, and change thy colour,  
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,  
And then again begin, and stop again,  
As if thou wert *destraught* and mad with terror? *Sh. R. III.*

It would burst forth; but I recover breath,  
And sense *distraet*, to know well what I utter. *Milt. Agonist.*

He possesses a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or *distraeted* with immoderate cares. *Ray.*

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, how would a perpetual noise *distraet* us? We should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep or meditate than in the middle of a sea-fight. *Locke.*

5. To make mad.

Wherefore throng you hither?

—To fetch my poor *distraeted* husband hence:

Let us come in, that we may bind him fast,  
And bear him home for his recovery. *Shakesf. Com. of Err.*

Better I were *distraet*,

So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs,  
And woes, by wrong imagination, lose  
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

She was unable, in strength of mind, to bear the grief of his decease, and fell *distraeted* of her wits. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

You shall find a *distraeted* man fancy himself a king, and with a right inference require suitable attendance, respect, and obedience. *Locke.*

**DISTRACTEDLY.** *adv.* [from *distraet*.] Madly; frantically.

Methought her eyes had crost her tongue;

For she did speak in starts *distraetedly*. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

**DISTRACTEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *distraet*.] The state of being *distraeted*; madness.

**DISTRACTION.** *n. f.* [*distraetio*, Latin]

1. Tendency to different parts; separation.

While he was yet in Rome,

His power went out in such *distractions* as  
Beguil'd all spies. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

2. Confusion; state in which the attention is called different ways.

Never was known a night of such *distraction*;

Noise so confus'd and dreadful; jostling crowds,  
That run, and knew not whither. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

What may we not hope from him in a time of quiet and tranquillity, since, during the late *distractions*, he has done so much for the advantage of our trade? *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. Perturbation of mind; violence of some painful passion.

The *distraction* of the children, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardest heart. *Tatler.*

4. Madness; frantickness; loss of the wits.

Madam, this is a meer *distraction*:

You turn the good we offer into envy. *Shakesp. H. VIII.*

So to mad Pentheus double Thebes appears,

And furies howl in his distemper'd ears:

Orestes so, with like *distraction* tost,

Is made to fly his mother's angry ghost. *Waller.*

Commiserate all those who labour under a settled *distraction*, and who are shut out from all the pleasures and advantages of human commerce. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. Disturbance; tumult; difference of sentiments.

The two armies lay quiet near each other, without improving the confusion and *distraction* which the king's forces were too much inclined to. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

**TO DISTRAIN.** *v. a.* [from *distringo*, Latin.] To seize; to lay hold on as an indemnification for a debt.

Here's Beauford, that regards not God nor king,

Hath here *distrain'd* the Tower to his use. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

**TO DISTRAIN.** *v. n.* To make seizure.

The earl answered, I will not lend money to my superiour, upon whom I cannot *distrain* for the debt. *Camden's Remains.*

Blood his rent to have regain'd,

Upon the British diadem *distrain'd*. *Marvel.*

**DISTRAINER.** *n. f.* [from *distrain*.] He that seizes.

**DISTRAINT.** *n. f.* [from *distrain*.] Seizure. *Dict.*

**DISTRAUGHT.** *part. adj.* [from *distraet*.] Distracted.

He had been a good military man in his days, but was then *distraught* of his wits. *Camden's Remains.*

**DISTRESS.** *n. f.* [*destrasse*, French.]

1. The act of making a legal seizure.  
2. A compulsion in real actions, by which a man is assured to appear in court, or to pay a debt or duty which he refused. *Cow.*

When any one was indebted to another, he would first demand his debt; and, if he were not paid, he would straight go and take a *distress* of his goods and cattle, where he could find them, to the value, which he would keep 'till he were satisfied. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Quoth she, some say the soul's secure

Against *distress* and forfeiture. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*

3. The thing seized by law.

4. Calamity; misery; misfortune.

There can I sit alone, unseen of any,

And to the nightingale's complaining notes

Tune my *distresses*, and record my woes. *Shakespeare.*

There shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon earth *distress* of nations, with perplexity, the sea and the waves roaring. *Luke xxi. 25.*

People in affliction or *distress* cannot be hated by generous minds. *Clarissa.*

**TO DISTRESS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prosecute by law to a seizure.  
2. To harass; to make miserable; to crush with calamity.

*Distress* not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle. *Deutr. ii. 9.*

I am *distressed* for thee, my brother Jonathan. *2 Sa. i. 26.*

**DISTRESSFUL.** *adj.* [*distress* and *full*.] Miserable; full of trouble; full of misery.

He, with a body fill'd and vacant mind,

Gets him to rest, cramm'd with *distressful* bread. *Sh. H. V.*

I often did beguile her of her tears,

When I did speak of some *distressful* stroke

That my youth suffered. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The ewes still folded, with distended thighs,

Unmilk'd, lay bleating in *distressful* cries. *Pope's Odyssey.*

*Distressful* and desolating events, which have attended the mistakes of politicians, should be present in their minds. *Watts.*

**TO DISTRIBUTE.** *v. a.* [*distribuo*, Lat.] To divide amongst more than two; to deal out.

The king sent over a great store of gentlemen and warlike people, amongst whom he *distributed* the land. *Spenser.*

The spoil got on the Antiates

Was not *distributed*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

She did *distribute* her goods to all them that were nearest of kindred. *Judith xvi. 24.*

**DISTRIBUTER.** *n. f.* [from *distribute*.] One who deals out any thing; a bestower.

There were judges and *distributers* of justice appointed for the several parts of his dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

Of that peculiar matter out of which the bodies of vegetables, and consequently of animals, are formed, water is the common vehicle and *distributor* to the parts of those bodies. *Woodward's Natural History.*

**DISTRIBUTION.** *n. f.* [*distributio*, Latin.]

1. The act of distributing or dealing out to others.

Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the *distribution*. *Bacon's Essays.*

Providence has made an equal *distribution* of natural gifts,

whereof each creature severally has a share. *L'Estrange.*

Every man in a great station would imitate the queen in the *distribution* of offices in his disposal. *Swift.*

2. Act



## 2. Act of giving in charity.

Let us govern our charitable *distributions* by this pattern of nature, and maintain a mutual circulation of benefits and returns.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. [In logic.] As an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts by division; so the word *distribution* is most properly used, when we distinguish an universal whole into its several kinds of species.

*Watts's Logick.*

**DISTRIBUTIVE.** *adj.* [from *distribute*.]

1. That which is employed in assigning to others their portions; as, *distributive* justice, that which allots to each his sentence or claim.

If justice will take all, and nothing give,

Justice methinks is not *distributive*. *Dryden's Cong. of Gran.*

Observe the *distributive* justice of the authors, which is constantly applied to the punishment of virtue, and the reward of vice, directly opposite to the rules of their best critics. *Sw.*

## 2. That which assigns the various species of a general term.

**DISTRIBUTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *distributive*.]

## 1. By distribution.

## 2. Singly; particularly.

Although we cannot be free from all sin collectively, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found inherent in us; yet, *distributively* at the least, all great and grievous actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may, and ought to be, by all means avoided. *Hooker, b. v. f. 48.*

## 3. In a manner that expresses singly all the particulars included in a general term; not collectively.

An universal term is sometimes taken collectively for all its particular ideas united together, and sometimes *distributively*, meaning each of them single and alone. *Watts's Logick.*

**DISTRICT.** *n. f.* [*districtus*, Latin.]

## 1. The circuit or territory within which a man may be thus compelled to appearance.

*Cowel.*

## 2. Circuit of authority; province.

His governors of towns and provinces, who formed themselves upon the example of their grand monarch, practised all the arts of despotick government in their respective *districts*.

*Addison.*

With stern distaste avow'd,

To their own *districts* drive the suitor crowd. *Pope's Odyss.*

## 3. Region; country; territory.

Those *districts* which between the tropicks lie,

The scorching beams, directly darted, fry. *Blackmore.*

**TO DISTRUST.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *trust*.] To regard with diffidence; to diffide in; not to trust.

He sheweth himself unto such as do not *distrust* him. *Wisd.*

**DISTRUST.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

## 1. Discredit; loss of credit; loss of confidence.

To me reproach

Rather belongs, *distrust*, and all dispraise. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

## 2. Suspicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another.

You doubt not me; nor have I spent my blood,

To have my faith no better understood:

Your soul's above the baseness of *distrust*;

Nothing but love could make you so unjust. *Dryd. Aureng.*

**DISTRUSTFUL.** *adj.* [*distrust* and *full*.]

## 1. Apt to distrust; suspicious.

Generals often harbour *distrustful* thoughts in their breasts.

*Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

## 2. Not confident; diffident.

The great corrupters of discourse have not been so *distrustful* of themselves.

*Government of the Tongue.*

## 3. Diffident of himself; modest; timorous.

*Distrustful* sense with modest caution speaks;

It still looks home, and short excursions makes;

But rattling nonsense in full volleys breaks.

*Pope.*

**DISTRUSTFULLY.** *adv.* [from *distrustful*.] In a distrustful manner.

**DISTRUSTFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *distrustful*.] The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

**TO DISTURB.** *v. a.* [*disturbo*, low Latin.]

## 1. To perplex; to disquiet; to deprive of tranquillity.

He that has his own troubles, and the happiness of his neighbours to *disturb* him, has work enough. *Collier on Envy.*

His youth with wants and hardships must engage;

Plots and rebellions must *disturb* his age.

*Prior.*

## 2. To confound; to put into irregular motions.

## 3. To interrupt; to hinder.

4. To turn off from any direction: with *from*. This is not usual.

It oft-times may succeed, so as perhaps

Shall grieve him, if I fail not; and *disturb*

His inmost counsels *from* their destin'd aim. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

**DISTURBANCE.** *n. f.* [from *disturb*.]

## 1. Perplexity; interruption of tranquillity.

The denomination of money concerns trade, and the alteration of that necessarily brings *disturbance* to it.

*Locke.*

## 2. Confusion; disorder.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or *disturbance*.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

## 3. Tumult; violation of peace.

This mischief had not then befall'n,

And more that shall befall: innumerable

*Disturbances* on earth through female snares. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

**DISTURBER.** *n. f.* [from *disturb*.]

## 1. A violator of peace; he that causes tumults and publick disorders.

He stands in the fight both of God and men most justly blameable, as a needless *disturber* of the peace of God's church, and an author of dissension. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 13.*

Men that make an insult upon society, ought to be humbled as *disturbers* of the publick tranquillity. *Addis. Freeholder.*

Ye great *disturbers*, who in endless noise,

In blood and horror, seek unnatural joys;

For what is all this bustle, but to shun

Those thoughts with which you dare not be alone. *Granv.*

## 2. He that injures tranquillity; he that causes perturbation of mind.

Two deep enemies,

Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's *disturbers*,

Are they that I would have thee deal upon. *Shakesp. R. III.*

**TO DISTURN.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *turn*.] To turn off; to turn aside.

He glad was to *disturn* that furious stream

Of war on us, that else had swallow'd them.

*Daniel.*

**DISVALUATION.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *valuation*.] Disgrace; diminution of reputation.

What can be more to the *disvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard, than that eleven thousand English should, within two months, have marched into the heart of his countries?

*Bacon's War with Spain.*

**TO DISVALUE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *value*.] To undervalue; to set a low price upon.

Her reputation was *disvalu'd*

In levity.

*Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

The very same pride which prompts a man to vaunt and overvalue what he is, does as forcibly incline him to contemn and *disvalue* what he has.

*Government of the Tongue.*

**TO DISVELOP.** *v. a.* [*develop*, French.] To uncover. *Dict.*

**DISUNION.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *union*.]

## 1. Separation; disjunction.

Rest is most opposite to motion, the immediate cause of *disunion*.

*Glanv. Scept. c. 7.*

*Disunion* of the corporeal principles, and the vital, causeth death.

*Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*

Let not peace be made before the *disunion* of France and Spain.

*Addison's State of the War.*

The strength of it will join itself to France, and grow the closer to it by its *disunion* from the rest.

*Addison on the War.*

## 2. Breach of concord.

**TO DISUNITE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *unite*.]

## 1. To separate; to divide.

The beast they then divide, and *disunite*

The ribs and limbs.

*Pope's Odyssey.*

## 2. To part friends or allies.

**TO DISUNITE.** *v. n.* [*dis* and *unite*.] To fall asunder; to become separate.

While every particular member of the publick provides solely for itself, the several joints of the body politick do separate and *disunite*, and so become unable to support the whole.

*South's Sermons.*

**DISUNITY.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *unity*.] A state of actual separation.

*Disunity* is the natural property of matter, which of itself is nothing else but an infinite congeries of physical monads.

*More's Divine Dialogues.*

**DISUSAGE.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *usage*.] The gradual cessation of use or custom.

They cut off presently such things as might be extinguished without danger, leaving the rest to be abolished by *disusage* through tract of time.

*Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*

**DISUSE.** *n. f.* [*dis* and *use*.]

## 1. Cessation of use; desuetude; want of practice.

The *disuse* of the tongue is the only effectual remedy against these.

*Addison's Guardian, N. 12.*

## 2. Cessation of custom.

That obligation upon the lands did not prescribe, or come into *disuse*, but by fifty consecutive years.

*Arbuthnot.*

**TO DISUSE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *use*.]

## 1. To cease to make use of.

'Tis law, though custom now diverts the course;

As nature's institute is yet in force,

Uncancell'd, though *disus'd*.

*Dryden's Fables.*

Priam, in arms *disus'd*, invests his limbs decay'd.

*Dryden.*

## 2. To disaccustom.

He shall his troops for fighting fields prepare,

*Disus'd* to toils and triumphs of the war.

*Dryden's Æn.*

**TO DISVOUCH.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch*.] To destroy the credit of; to contradict.

Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouched* another.

*Shakesp.*

**DISWITTED.** *adj.* [*dis* and *wit*.] Deprived of the wits; mad; distracted. A word not in use.

She ran away alone;

Which when they heard, there was not one

But



But hasted after to be gone,  
As she had been *diswitted*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

**DIT.** *n. f.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem; a tune. Obsolete.  
No bird but did her shrill notes sweetly sing;  
No song but did contain a lovely *dit*. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

**DITCH.** *n. f.* [*dic*, Saxon; *diik*, Erse.]

1. A trench cut in the ground usually between fields.  
Some asked for manors, others for acres that lay convenient  
for them; that he would pull down his fences, and level his  
*ditches*. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*  
Sudden the *ditches* swell, the meadows swim. *Thomson.*
2. Any long narrow receptacle of water: used sometimes of a  
small river in contempt.  
In the great plagues there were seen, in divers *ditches* and  
low grounds about London, many toads that had tails three  
inches long. *Bacon.*
3. The moat with which a town is surrounded.  
The *ditches*, such as they were, were altogether dry, and  
easy to be passed over. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
4. Ditch is used, in composition, of any thing worthless, or  
thrown away into ditches.  
Poor Tom, when the foul fiend rages, eats crowdung for  
fallets, swallows the old rat, and the *ditch-dog*. *Shakespeare.*

**TO DITCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make a ditch.  
I have employed my time, besides *ditching*, in finishing my  
travels. *Swift.*

**DITCH-DELIVERED.** *adj.* [*ditch* and *deliver*.] Brought forth in  
a ditch.  
Finger of birth-strangled babe,  
*Ditch-deliver'd* by a drab. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**DITCHER.** *n. f.* [from *ditch*] One who digs ditches.  
You merit new employments daily,  
Our Thatcher, *ditcher*, gard'ner, baily. *Swift.*

**DITHYRAMBICK.** *n. f.* [*dithyrambus*, Latin.]

1. A song in honour of Bacchus; in which anciently, and now  
among the Italians, the distraction of ebriety is imitated.
2. Any poem written with wildness and enthusiasm.  
Pindar does new words and figures roll  
Down his impetuous *dithyrambick* tide. *Cowley.*

**DITTANDER.** *n. f.* The same with pepperwort, which see.

**DITTANY.** *n. f.* [*dictamnus*, Latin.]  
*Dittany* hath been renowned for many ages, upon the  
account of its sovereign qualities in medicines. It is generally  
brought over dry from the Levant. *Millar.*  
Virgil reports of *dittany*, that the wild goats eat it when  
they are shot with darts. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

**DITTIED.** *adj.* [from *ditty*.] Sung; adapted to music.  
He, with his soft pipe, and smooth *dittied* song,  
Well knows to still the wild winds when they roar. *Milton.*

**DITTY.** *n. f.* [*dicht*, Dutch] A poem to be sung; a song.  
Although we lay altogether aside the consideration of *ditty*  
or matter, the very harmony of sounds being framed in due  
fort, and carried from the ear to the spiritual faculties of our  
souls, is, by a native puissance and efficacy, greatly available  
to bring to a perfect temper whatsoever is there troubled. *Hok.*  
Being young, I fram'd to the harp  
Many an English *ditty*, lovely well,  
And gave the tongue a helpful ornament *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*  
Strike the melodious harp, shrill timbrels ring,  
And to the warbling lute soft *ditties* sing. *Sandys.*  
His annual wound in Lebanon, allur'd  
The Syrian damsels to lament his fate,  
In am'rous *ditties*, all a Summer's day. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*  
Mean while the rural *ditties* were not mute,  
Temper'd to th' oaten flute;  
Rough satyrs danc'd. *Milton.*  
They will be singing and singing under thy inexorable  
windows lamentable *dittie*, and call thee cruel. *Dryden.*

**DIVAN.** *n. f.* [An Arabick or Turkish word.]

1. The council of the Oriental princes.
2. Any council assembled: used commonly in a sense of dislike.  
Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,  
Rais'd from the dark *divan*, and with like joy  
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.  
Swift to the queen the herald Medon ran,  
Who heard the consult of the dire *divan*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**TO DIVARICATE.** *v. n.* [*divaricatus*, Latin.] To be parted  
into two; to become bifid.  
The partitions are strained across; and as they tend towards  
the crust, they gradually lessen: one of them also *divaricates*  
into two, and another into several small ones. *Woodward.*

**TO DIVARICATE.** *v. a.* To divide into two.  
A slender pipe is produced forward towards the throat,  
whereinto it is at last inserted, and is there *divaricated*, after  
the same manner as the spermatick vessels. *Grew's Cosm. Sac.*

**DIVARICATION.** *n. f.* [*divaricatio*, Latin.]

1. Partition into two.  
Dogs, running before their masters, will stop at a *divarica-*  
*tion* of the way, 'till they see which hand their masters will  
take. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. Division of opinions.

To take away all doubt, or any probable *divarication*, the  
curse is plainly specified. *Eron's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi. c. 11.

**TO DIVE.** *v. n.* [*suppan*, Saxon.]

1. To sink voluntarily under water.  
I am not yet informed, whether when a diver *diveth*, having  
his eyes open, and swimeth upon his back, he sees things in  
the air greater or less. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 76.  
Around our pole the spiry dragon glides,  
And, like a winding stream, the Bears divides,  
The less and greater; who, by fate's decree,  
Abhor to *dive* beneath the Southern sea. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*  
That the air in the blood-vessels of live bodies has a com-  
munication with the outward air, I think, seems plain, from  
the experiments of human creatures being able to bear air of  
much greater density in *diving*, and of much less upon the tops  
of mountains, provided the changes be made gradually. *Aib.*
2. To go under water in search of any thing  
Crocodiles defend those pearls which lie in the lakes: the  
poor Indians are eaten up by them, when they *dive* for the  
pearl. *Kaleigh's History of the World.*  
The knave deserves it, when he tempts the main,  
Where folly fights for kings, or *dives* for gain. *Pope's Essays.*
3. To go deep into any question; doctrine; or science.  
The wits that *div'd* most deep, and soar'd most high,  
Seeking man's powers, have found his weakness such. *Davies.*  
He performs all this out of his own fund, without *diving*  
into the arts and sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*  
Whensoever we would proceed beyond those simple ideas,  
and *dive* farther into the nature of things, we fall presently  
into darkness and obscurity. *Locke.*  
You swim a-top, and on the surface strive;  
But to the depths of nature never *dive*. *Blackmore.*  
You should have *div'd* into my inmost thoughts. *Phillips.*
4. To immerge into any business or condition.  
Sweet prince, th'untainted virtue of your years  
Hath not yet *div'd* into the world's deceit,  
Nor can you distinguish. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*
5. To depart from observation.  
*Dive* thoughts down to my soul, here Clarence comes.  
*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

**TO DIVE.** *v. a.* To explore by diving.  
Then Brutus, Rome's first martyr I must name,  
The Curtii bravely *div'd* the gulph of fame. *Denham.*

**DIVER.** *n. f.* [from *dive*.]

1. One that sinks voluntarily under water.  
If perseverance gain the *diver's* prize,  
Not everlasting Blackmore this denies. *Pope's Dunciad.*
2. One that goes under water in search of treasure.  
It is evident, from the relation of *divers* and fishers for  
pearls, that there are many kinds of shell-fish which lie per-  
petually concealed in the deep, screened from our sight. *Woodw.*
3. He that enters deep into knowledge or study.  
He would have him, as I conceive it, to be no superficial  
and floating artificer; but a *diver* into causes, and into the  
mysteries of proportion. *Wotton's Architecture.*

**TO DIVERGE.** *v. n.* [*diverge*, Latin.] To tend various ways  
from one point.  
Homogeneous rays, which flow from several points of any  
object, and fall perpendicularly on any reflecting surface, shall  
afterwards *diverge* from so many points. *Newton's Opt.*

**DIVERGENT.** *adj.* [from *divergens*, Lat.] Tending to various  
parts from one point.

**DIVERS.** *adj.* [*diversus*, Latin] Several; sundry; more than  
one. It is now grown out of use.  
We have *divers* examples in the primitive church of such  
as, by fear, being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after  
repented, and kept still the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*

The teeth breed when the child is a year and a half old:  
then they cast them, and new ones come about seven years;  
but *divers* have backward teeth come at twenty, some at thirty  
and forty. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 755.  
*Divers* letters were shot into the city with arrows, wherein  
Solymans councils were revealed. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
*Divers* friends thought it strange, that a white dry body  
should acquire a rich colour, upon the affusion of spring-  
water. *Boyle on Colours.*

**DIVERSE.** *adj.* [*diversus*, Latin.]

1. Different from another.  
Four great beasts came up from the sea, *diverse* one from  
another. *Dan. vii. 3.*
2. Different from itself; various; multiform; diffused.  
Eloquence is a great and *diverse* thing, nor did she yet ever  
favour any man so much as to be wholly his. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. In different directions. It is little used but in the last sense.  
To seize his papers, Curl, was next thy care;  
His papers light, fly *diverse* tost in air. *Pope's Dunciad*, b. ii.

**DIVERSIFICATION.** *n. f.* [from *diversify*.]

1. The act of changing forms or qualities.  
If you consider how variously several things may be com-  
pounded, you will not wonder that such fruitful principles, or  
manners



manners of *diversification*, should generate differing colours.

*Boyle on Colours.*

2. Variation; variegation.
3. Variety of forms; multiformity.
4. Change; alteration.

This which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which seems to make a *diversification* of the will, but indeed is the same will diversified.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO DIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*diversifier*, French.]

1. To make different from another; to distinguish.

There may be many species of spirits, as much separated and *diversified* one from another as the species of sensible things are distinguished one from another.

*Locke.*

Male souls are *diversified* with so many characters, that the world has not variety of materials sufficient to furnish out their different inclinations.

*Addison's Spectator*, No. 211.

It was easier for Homer to find proper sentiments for Grecian generals, than for Milton to *diversify* his infernal council with proper characters.

*Addison's Spectator.*

2. To make different from itself; to vary; to variegate.

The country being *diversified* between hills and dales, woods and plains, one place more clear, another more darksome, it is a pleasant picture.

*Sidney.*

There is, in the producing of some species, a composition of matter, which may be much *diversified*.

*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

DIVE'RSION. *n. f.* [from *divert*.]

1. The act of turning any thing off from its course.

Cutting off the tops, and pulling off the buds, work retention of the sap for a time, and *diversion* of it to the sprouts that were not forward.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

2. The cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency.

Fortunes, honour, friends,

Are mere *diversions* from love's proper object,

Which only is itself.

*Denham's Sophy.*

3. Sport; something that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. *Diversion* seems to be something lighter than amusement, and less forcible than pleasure.

You for those ends whole days in council sit,

And the *diversions* of your youth forget.

*Waller.*

In the book of games and *diversions* the reader's mind may be supposed to be relaxed.

*Addison's Spectator.*

Such productions of wit and humour as expose vice and folly, furnish useful *diversions* to readers.

*Addison's Freeholder.*

4. [In war.] The act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVE'RSITY. *n. f.* [*diversité*, Fr. from *diversitas*, Latin.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness.

Then is there in this *diversity* no contrariety.

*Hooker, b. v.*

They cannot be divided, but they will prove opposite; and not resting in a bare *diversity*, quickly rise into a contrariety.

*South's Sermons.*

2. Variety.

The *diversity* of ceremonies in this kind ought not to cause dissension in churches.

*Hooker, b. iv. f. 13.*

The most common *diversity* of human constitutions arises from the solid parts, as to their different degrees of strength and tension.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. Distinct being; not identity.

Society cannot subsist without a *diversity* of stations; and if God should grant every one a middle station, he would defeat the very scheme of happiness proposed in it.

*Rogers.*

Considering any thing as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of identity and *diversity*.

*Locke.*

4. Variegation.

A waving glow his bloomy beds display,

Blushing in bright *diversities* of day.

*Pope, Epistle 4.*

DIVER'SLY. *adv.* [from *diverse*.]

1. In different ways; differently; variously.

Our common necessities, and the lack we all have as well of ghostly, as of earthly favours, is in each kind easily known; but the gifts of God are so *diversly* bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive: what all stand in need of seldom lieth hid.

*Hooker, b. v. f. 43.*

Both of them do *diversly* work, as they have their medium *diversly* disposed.

*Bacon's Natural History*, No. 264.

Whether the king did permit it to save his purse, or to communicate the envy of a business, displeasing to his people, was *diversly* interpreted.

*Bacon.*

Leicester bewrayed a desire to plant him in the queen's favour, which was *diversly* interpreted by such as thought that great artizan of courts to do nothing by chance, nor much by affection.

*Wotton.*

The universal matter, which Moses comprehendeth under the names of heaven and earth, is by divers *diversly* understood.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*

William's arm

Could nought avail, however fam'd in war;

Nor armies leagu'd, that *diversly* assay'd

VOL. I.

To curb his power.

*Phillips.*

2. In different directions; to different points.

On life's vast ocean *diversly* we sail;

Reason the card, but passion is the gale. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

TO DIVE'RT. *v. a.* [*diverto*, Latin.]

1. To turn off from any direction or course.

I rather will subject me to the malice

Of a *diverted* blood and bloody brother.

*Shakespeare.*

He finds no reason to have his rent abated, because a greater part of it is *diverted* from his landlord.

*Locke.*

They *diverted* raillery from improper objects, and gave a new turn to ridicule.

*Addison's Freeholder*, No. 45.

Nothing more is requisite for producing all the variety of colours and degrees of refrangibility, than that the rays of light be bodies of different sizes; the least of which may make violet the weakest and darkest of the colours, and be more easily *diverted* by refracting surfaces from the right course; and the rest, as they are bigger and bigger, make the stronger and more lucid colours, blue, green, yellow, and red, and be more and more difficultly *diverted*.

*Newton's Opt.*

2. To draw forces to a different part.

The kings of England would have had an absolute conquest of Ireland, if their whole power had been employed; but still there arose sundry occasions, which divided and *diverted* their power some other way.

*Davies on Ireland.*

3. To withdraw the mind.

Alas, how simple, to these cates compar'd,

Was that crude apple that *diverted* Eve! *Milton's Pa. Reg.*

They avoid pleasure, lest they should have their affections tainted by any sensuality, and *diverted* from the love of him who is to be the only comfort.

*Addison on Italy.*

Maro's muse, not wholly bent

On what is gainful, sometimes she *diverts*,

From solid counsel.

*Phillips.*

4. To please; to exhilarate. See DIVERSION.

An ingenious gentleman did *divert* or instruct the kingdom by his papers.

*Swift.*

5. To subvert; to destroy, in *Shakespeare*.

Frights, changes, horrors,

*Divert* and crack, rend and deracinate

The unity and married calm of states. *Shak. Troil. and Cress.*

DIVE'RTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, and a *diverter* of sadness. *Walton's Angl.*

TO DIVER'TISE. *v. a.* [*divertiser*, French; *diverto*, Latin.]

To please; to exhilarate; to divert. A word now little used.

Let orators instruct, let them *divertise*, and let them move us, this is what is properly meant by the word *salt*.

*Dryden.*

DIVE'RTISEMENT. *n. f.* [*divertissement*, French.] *Diversion*; delight; pleasure. A word now not much in use.

How fond soever men are of bad *divertisement*, it will prove mirth which ends in heaviness.

*Government of the Tongue.*

DIVE'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *divert*.] Recreative; amusive; exhilarating.

I would not exclude the common accidents of life, nor even things of a pleasant and *divertive* nature, so they are innocent, from conversation.

*Rogers's Sermons.*

TO DIVE'ST. *v. a.* [*devestir*, French. The English word is therefore more properly written *devest*. See DEVEST.] To strip; to make naked.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *divests*;

His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests. *Denham.*

Let us *divest* the gay phantom of temporal happiness, of all that false lustre and ornament in which the pride, the passions, and the folly of men have dressed it up.

*Rogers's Sermon.*

DIVE'STURE. *n. f.* [from *divest*.] The act of putting off.

The *divesture* of mortality dispenses them from those laborious and avocating duties which are here requisite to be performed.

*Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

DIVIDABLE. *adj.* [from *divide*.] Separate; different; parted. A word not used.

How could communities maintain

Peaceful commerce from *dividable* shores?

*Shakespeare.*

DIVIDANT. *adj.* [from *divide*.] Different; separate. A word not in use.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb,

Whose procreation, residence, and birth

Scarce is *dividant*, touch with several fortunes. *Shak. Timon.*

TO DIVIDE. *v. a.* [*divido*, Latin.]

1. To part one whole into different pieces.

*Divide* the living child in two, and give half to the one, and half to the other.

*1 Kings iii. 25.*

Let old Timotheus yield the prize,

Or both *divide* the crown;

He rais'd a mortal to the skies,

She drew an angel down.

*Dryden's St. Cecilia.*

They were *divided* into little, independent societies, speaking different languages.

*Locke.*

2. To separate; to keep apart; to stand as a partition between.

7 H

Let



# D I V

Let there be firmament in the midst of the waters; and let it *divide* the waters from the waters. *Gen. i.*

You must go

Where seas, and winds, and desarts will *divide* you. *Dryd.*

3. To disunite by discord.

There shall five in one house be *divided*.

*Luke xii.*

4. To deal out; to give in shares.

Then in the midst a tearing groan did break

The name of Anthony: it was *divided*

Between her heart and lips. *Shakesf. Anthony and Cleopatra:*

*Divide* the prey into two parts, between them that took the war upon them, who went out to battle, and between all the congregation. *Num xxxi. 27.*

Cham and Japhet were heads and princes over their families, and had a right to *divide* the earth by families. *Locke.*

To *DIVIDE. v. n.* To part; to funder; to break friendship.

Love cools, friendship falls off,

Brothers *divide*.

*Shakesf. eare's King Lear.*

*DIVIDEND. n. f.* [from *divide*.] A share; the part allotted in division.

Each person should adapt to himself his peculiar share, like other *dividends*. *Decay of Piety:*

If on such petty merits you confer

So vast a prize, let each his portion share:

Make a just *dividend*; and, if not all,

The greater part to Diomedes will fall. *Dryden's Fables.*

*Dividend* is the number given to be parted or divided.

*Cocker's Arithmetick.*

*DIVIDER. n. f.* [from *divide*.]

1. That which parts any thing into pieces.

According as the body moved, the *divider* did more and more enter into the divided body; so it joined itself to some new parts of the medium, or divided body, and did in like manner forsake others. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. A distributor; he who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or *divider* over you? *Lu. xii. 14.*

3. A disuniter; the person or cause that breaks concord.

Money, the great *divider* of the world, hath, by a strange revolution, been the great uniter of a divided people. *Swift.*

4. A particular kind of compasses.

*DIVIDUAL. adj.* [from *dividus*, Latin.] Divided; shared or participated in common with others.

She shines,

Revolv'd on heav'n's great axle, and her reign

With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds,

With thousand thousand stars! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

*DIVINATION. n. f.* [from *divinatio*, Latin.]

*Divination* is a prediction or foretelling of future things, which are of a secret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by any human means. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Certain tokens they noted in birds, or in the entrails of beasts, or by other the like frivolous *divinations*. *Hooker.*

Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob, neither is there any *divination* against Israel. *Num. xxiii. 23.*

Tell thou thy earl his *divination* lies,

And I will take it as a sweet disgrace. *Shakesf. Henry IV.*

His count'nance did imprint an awe;

And naturally all souls to his did bow,

As wands of *divination* downward draw,

And point to beds where sov'reign gold doth grow. *Dryden.*

The excellency of the soul is seen by its power of divining in dreams: that several such *divinations* have been made, none can question who believes the holy writings. *Addison's Spectat.*

*DIVINE. adj.* [from *divinus*, Latin.]

1. Partaking of the nature of God.

Her line

Was hero-make, half human, half *divine*.

*Dryden.*

2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human.

The benefit of nature's light is not thought excluded as unnecessary, because the necessity of a *divine* light is magnified. *Hooker.*

Instructed, you'd explore

*Divine* contrivance, and a God adore. *Blackmore's Creation.*

3. Excellent in a supreme degree.

The *divinest* and richest mind,

Both by art's purchase and by nature's dower,

That ever was from heav'n to earth confin'd. *Davies.*

4. Presageful; divining; prescient.

Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,

Misgave him; he the fault'ring measure felt. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

*DIVINE. n. f.*

1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

Claudio must die to-morrow: let him be furnished with *divines*, and have all charitable preparation. *Sh. Meas. for Meas.*

Give Martius leave to proceed in his discourse; for he spoke like a *divine* in armour. *Bacon's Holy War.*

A *divine* has nothing to say to the wisest congregation, which he may not express in a manner to be understood by the meanest among them. *Swift.*

2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian.

Th' eternal cause in their immortal lines

Was taught, and poets were the first *divines*. *Denham.*

# D I V

To *DIVINE. v. a.* [from *divino*, Latin.]

1. To foretell; to foreknow; to presage.

Why do'st thou say king Richard is depos'd?

Dar'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,

*Divine* his downfall?

*Shakespeare.*

To *DIVINE. v. n.*

1. To utter prognostication.

Then is Cæsar and he knit together.—If I were to *divine* of this unity, I would not prophesy so. *Shakesf.*

The prophets thereof *divine* for money. *Mic. iii. 11.*

2. To feel presages.

If secret powers

Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts,

This pretty lad will prove our country's bliss. *Shak. H. VI.*

3. To conjecture; to guess.

The best of commentators can but guess at his meaning; none can be certain he has *divined* rightly. *Dryd. Juv. Dedic.*

He took it with a bow, and soon *divin'd*

The seeming toy was not for nought design'd. *Dryd. Fables.*

In change of torment would be ease,

Could you *divine* what lovers bear;

Even you, Prometheus, would confess

There is no virtue like despair.

*Granville.*

*DIVINELY. adv.* [from *divine*.]

1. By the agency or influence of God.

Faith, as we use the word, called commonly *divine* faith, has to do with no propositions but those which are supposed to be *divinely* inspired. *Locke.*

This topic was very fitly and *divinely* made use of by our apostle, in his conference with philosophers, and the inquisitive people of Athens. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Excellently in the supreme degree.

The Grecians most *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men, a name expressing both beauty and goodness. *Hooker.*

She fair, *divinely* fair! fit love for gods. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Exalted Socrates! *divinely* brave!

Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;

Too noble for revenge. *Creech's Juvenal, Sat. 13.*

3. In a manner noting a deity.

His golden horns appear'd,

That on the forehead shone *divinely* bright,

And o'er the banks diffus'd a yellow light. *Addison's Italy.*

*DIVINENESS. n. f.* [from *divine*.]

1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature.

Is it then impossible to distinguish the *divineness* of this book from that which is humane? *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.

By Jupiter, an angel! or, if not,

An earthly paragon: behold *divineness*

No elder than a boy. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

*DIVINER. n. f.* [from *To divine*.]

1. One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means.

This drudge of the devil, this *diviner*, laid claim to me, called me Dronio, and swore I was assured to her; told me what privy marks I had about me. *Shak. Comedy of Errors.*

Expelled his oracles, and common temples of delusion, the devil runs into corners, exercising meaner trumperies, and acting his deceits in witches, magicians, *diviners*, and such inferior seducers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 12.*

2. Conjecturer; guesser.

If he himself be conscious of nothing he then thought on, he must be a notable *diviner* of thoughts that can assure him that he was thinking. *Locke.*

*DIVINERESS. n. f.* [from *diviner*.] A prophetess; a woman professing divination.

The mad *divineress* had plainly writ,

A time should come, but many ages yet,

In which sinister destinies ordain,

A dame should drown with all her feather'd train. *Dryden.*

*DIVINITY. n. f.* [from *divinité*, French, from *divinitas*, Latin.]

1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead.

As with new wine intoxicated both,

They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel

*Divinity* within them breeding wings,

Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Stillingfleet.*

2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being; the Cause of causes.

3. False god.

Vain idols, deities that ne'er before

In Israel's lands had fix'd their dire abodes,

Beastly *divinities*, and groves of Gods. *Prior.*

4. Celestial being.

God doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subser-vient *divinities*. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

5. The science of divine things; theology.

Hear him but reason in *divinity*,

And,



# D I V

And, all admiring with an inward wish,  
You would desire the king were made a prelate. *Sh. H. VI.*  
Trust not my age,  
My reverence, calling, nor *divinity*,  
If this sweet lady lie not guiltless here  
Under some biting error. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*  
Among hard words I number those which are peculiar to  
*divinity*, as it is a science. *Swift.*

## 6. Something supernatural.

They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers, either in nati-  
vity, chance, or death. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
**DIVISIBLE.** *adj.* [*divisibilis*, Latin.] Capable of being divided  
into parts; discernible; separable.

When we frame in our minds any notion of matter, we  
conceive nothing else but extension and bulk, which is impe-  
netrable, or *divisible* and passive. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**DIVISIBILITY.** *n. f.* [*divisibilité*, French.] The quality of ad-  
mitting division or separation of parts.

The most palpable absurdities will press the asserters of  
infinite *divisibility*. *Glanv. Scops. c. 7.*

This will easily appear to any one, who will let his  
thoughts loose in the vast expansion of space, or *divisibility* of  
matter. *Locke.*

**DIVISIBLNESS.** *n. f.* [from *divisible*.] Divisibility.

Naturalists disagree about the origin of motion, and the  
indefinite *divisibleness* of matter. *Boyle.*

**DIVISION.** *n. f.* [*divisio*, Latin.]

## 1. The act of dividing any thing into parts:

Thou madest the spirit of the firmament; and commanded  
it to part asunder, and to make a *division* betwixt the waters.  
*2 Esdr. vi. 41.*

## 2. The state of being divided.

## 3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.

## 4. The part which is separated from the rest by dividing.

If we look into communities and *divisions* of men, we ob-  
serve that the discreet man, not the witty, guides the conver-  
sation. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 225.*

## 5. Disunion; discord; difference.

There was a *division* among the people, because of  
him. *Jo. vii. 43.*

As to our *divisions* with the Romanists, were our differ-  
ences the product of heat, they would, like small clefts in the  
ground, want but a cool season to cement them. *Dec. of Piety.*

## 6. Parts into which a discourse is distributed.

In the *divisions* I have made, I have endeavoured, the best  
I could, to govern myself by the diversity of matter. *Locke.*

Express the heads of your *divisions* in as few and clear  
words as you can, otherwise I never can be able to retain  
them. *Swift.*

## 7. Space between the notes of musick, or parts of a musical composition; just time.

Thy tongue  
Makes Welsh as sweet as ditties highly penn'd,  
Sung by a fair queen, in a Summer's bower,  
With ravishing *division* to her lute. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Our tongue will run *divisions* in a tune, not missing a note,  
even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere. *Glanv.*

## 8. Distinction.

I will put a *division* between my people and thy people. *Ex.*

## 9. [In arithmetick.] The separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned. Cocker's Arithmetick.

## 10. Subdivision; distinction of the general into species.

The king-becoming graces,  
I have no relish of them; but abound  
In the *division* of each several crime,  
Acting it many ways. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**DIVISOR.** *n. f.* [*divisor*, Latin.] The number given, by  
which the dividend is divided; the number which sheweth  
how many parts the dividend is to be divided into.

**DIVORCE.** *n. f.* [*divorce*, Fr. from *divortium*, Latin.] The  
legal separation of husband and wife.

*Divorce* is a lawful separation of husband and wife, made  
before a competent judge, on due cognizance had of the  
cause, and sufficient proof made thereof. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To restore the king,  
He counsels a *divorce*, a loss of her,  
That like a jewel has hung twenty years  
About his neck, yet never lost her lustre. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*  
He had in his eye the *divorce* which had passed betwixt the  
emperor and Scribonia. *Dryden's Dedicat. to the Æn.*

## 2. Separation; disunion.

Such motions may occasion a farther alienation of mind,  
and *divorce* of affections in her, from my religion. *K. Charles.*

These things, to be a bastard, and to be born out of law-  
ful wedlock, are convertible the one with the other; and 'tis  
hard to make *divorce* between those things that are so near in  
nature to each other, as being convertible terms. *Ayliffe's Par.*

## 3. The sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.

## 4. The cause of any penal separation.

Go with me, like good angels, to my end;  
And as the long *divorce* of steel falls on me,  
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,

# D I V

And lift my soul to heav'n. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
To **DIVORCE** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

## 1. To separate a husband or wife from the other.

## 2. To force asunder; to separate by violence.

Were it consonant unto reason to *divorce* these two sen-  
tences, the former of which doth shew how the latter is re-  
strained, and not marking the former, to conclude by the  
latter of them? *Hooker, b. ii. f. 5.*

The continent and the island were continued together,  
within mens remembrance, by a draw-bridge; but is now  
*divorced* by the downfallen cliffs. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

So seem'd her youthful soul not eas'ly forc'd,

Or from so fair, so sweet a seat *divorc'd*. *Waller.*

## 3. To separate from another.

If thou wer't not glad,  
I would *divorce* me from thy mother's tomb,  
Sepulch'ring an adulteress. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

If so be it were possible, that all other ornaments of mind  
might be had in their full perfection, nevertheless the mind,  
that should possess them *divorced* from piety, could be but a  
spectacle of commiseration. *Hooker.*

## 4. To take away.

I dare not make myself so guilty,  
To give up willingly that noble title  
Your master wed me to: nothing but death  
Shall e'er *divorce* my dignities. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

**DIVORCEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *divorce*.] Divorce; separation of  
marriage.

Write her a bill of *divorcement*, and give it in her hand;  
and send her out of his house. *Deutr. xxiv. 1.*

**DIVORCER.** *n. f.* [from *divorce*.] The person or cause which  
produces divorce or separation.

Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal  
*divorcer* of marriage. *Drummond's Cypr. Grove.*

**DIURETICK.** *adj.* [*diureticus*.] Having the power to provoke  
urine.

*Diureticks* are decoctions, emulsions, and oils of emollient  
vegetables, that relax the *urinary* passages: such as relax  
ought to be tried before such as force and stimulate.  
Those emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder  
them from perspiring, and on empty stomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

**DIURNAL.** *adj.* [*diurnus*, Latin.]

## 1. Relating to the day.

We observe in a day, which is a short year, the greatest  
heat about two in the afternoon, when the sun is past the  
meridian, which is the *diurnal* solstice, and the same is evi-  
dent from the thermometer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

Think, ere this *diurnal* star  
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams  
Reflected, may with matter sere foment. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

## 2. Constituting the day.

Why does he order the *diurnal* hours  
To leave earth's other part, and rise in our's? *Prior.*

## 3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian.

The prime orb,  
Incredible how swift, had thither rowl'd  
*Diurnal*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 594.*

The *diurnal* and annual revolution of the sun have been,  
from the beginning of nature, constant, regular, and univer-  
sally observable by all mankind. *Locke.*

**DIURNAL.** *n. f.* [*diurnal*, French.] A journal; a day-book.

**DIURNALLY.** *adv.* [from *diurnal*.] Daily; every day.

As we make the enquiries, we shall *diurnally* communicate  
them to the publick. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 56.*

**DIUTURNITY.** *n. f.* [*diuturnitas*, Latin] Length of duration.

Such a coming, as it might be said, that that generation  
should not pass 'till it was fulfilled, they needed not suppose  
of such *diuturnity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 10.*

To **DIVULGE.** *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Latin.]

## 1. To publish; to make publick; to reveal to the world.

Men are better contented to have their commendations  
suppressed than the contrary much *divulged*. *Hooker, Dedicat.*

I will pluck the veil of modesty from the so seeming mistress  
Page, and *divulge* Page himself for a secure and wilful Acteon.  
*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

These answers in the silent night receiv'd,  
The king himself *divulg'd*, the land believ'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

You are deprived of the right over your own sentiments,  
of the privilege of every human creature, to *divulge* or con-  
ceal them. *Pope.*

The cabinets of the sick, and the closets of the dead, have  
been ransacked to publish our private letters, and *divulge* to  
all mankind the most secret sentiments of friendship. *Pope.*

## 2. To proclaim.

This is true glory and renown, when God  
Looking on th' earth, with approbation, marks  
The just man, and *divulges* him through heav'n  
To all his angels, who with true applause  
Recount his praises. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

**DIVULGER.** *n. f.* [from *divulge*.] A publisher; one that ex-  
poses to publick view.

I think



I think not any thing in my letters could tend so much to my reproach, as the odious divulging of them did to the infamy of the *divulgers*. *King Charles.*

**DIVULSION.** *n. f.* [*divulso*, Latin.] The act of plucking awry.

Aristotle, in his *Ethicks*, takes up the conceit of the beaver, and the *divulsion* of his testicles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i.

**TO DIZEN.** *v. a.* [This word seems corrupted from *dight*.]

To dress; to deck; to rig out. A low word.

Your ladyship lifts up the fash to be seen;

For sure I had *dizen'd* you out like a queen. *Swift.*

**DIZZARD.** *n. f.* [from *dizzy*.] A blockhead; a fool. *Diſt.*

**DIZZINESS.** *n. f.* [from *dizzy*.] Giddiness; whirl in the head.

Fixed seriousness heats the brain in some to distraction, and causeth an aching and *dizziness* in fonder heads. *Glanv.*

**DIZZY.** *adj.* [דִּזְרִי, דִּזְרִיג, Saxon.]

1. Giddy; vertiginous; having in the head the sensation of turning round.

All on a sudden miserable pain

Surpriz'd thee, dim thine eyes, and *dizzy* swam

In darkness. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii. l. 753.

2. Causing giddiness.

How fearful

And *dizzy* 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!

The crows and choughs that wing the midway air,

Shew scarce so gross as beetles. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. Giddy; thoughtless.

What followers, what retinue can'st thou gain?

Or at thy heels the *dizzy* multitude,

Longer than thou can'st feed them on thy cost? *Milton.*

**TO DIZZY.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To whirl round; to make giddy.

Not the dreadful spout,

Which shipmen do the hurricano call,

Shall *dizzy* with more clamour Neptune's ear

In his descent, than shall my prompted sword

Falling on Diomede. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

**TO DO.** *v. a.* preter. *did*; part. pass. *done*. [don, Sax. *doen*, Dut.]

1. To practise or act any thing good or bad.

Thou hast *done* evil above all that were before thee. *1 Kings.*

Flee evil, and *do* good. *Psalms.*

2. To perform; to achieve.

They help, who hurt so small;

And he hath nothing *done*, that *doth* not all. *Daniel's C. War.*

Learn to live well, that thou may'st die so too;

To live and die is all we have to *do*. *Denham.*

What is the reason a man's arm won't smile and frown,

and *do* all the intellectual postures of the countenance? *Collier.*

3. To execute; to discharge.

May one, that is a herald and a prince,

*Do* a fair message to his kingly ears? *Shak. Troil. and Cress.*

Pindarus is come

To *do* you salutation from his master. *Shakesp. Jul. Caesar.*

4. To cause.

A fatal plague which many *did* to dye. *Spenser.*

Nought can quench mine inly flaming side,

Nor sea of liquor cold, nor lake of mire,

Nothing but death can *do* me to respire. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

5. To transact.

The thing was not *done* in a corner. *Acts* xxvi. 26.

6. To produce any effect to another.

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he

waved indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither good nor harm. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou hast, Sebastian, *done* good feature shame. *Shakesp.*

If there be any good thing to be done,

That may to thee *do* ease, and grace to me,

Speak to me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

'Tis true, I did so; nor was it in vain:

She *did* me right, and satisfy'd my vengeance. *Rowe.*

You *do* her too much honour: she hath neither sense nor

taste, if she dares to refuse you. *Swift.*

7. To have recourse to; to practise as the last effort, commonly in the form of a passionate interrogation.

What will ye *do* in the end thereof?

*Jer. v. 81.*

8. To perform for the benefit of another.

I know what God will *do* for me. *Sa. xxii. 3.*

Acts of mercy *done* to the poor, shall then be accepted,

and rewarded, as *done* to our Saviour himself. *Atterb. Sermons.*

9. To exert; to put forth.

*Do* thy diligence, to come shortly unto me. *2 Tim. iv. 9.*

10. To manage by way of intercourse or dealing; to have business; to deal.

No man, who hath to *do* with the king, will think himself

safe, unless you be his good angel, and guide him. *Bacon.*

I have been deterred by an indisposition from having much

to *do* with steams of so dangerous a nature. *Boyle.*

What had I to *do* with kings and courts?

My humble lot had cast me far beneath them. *Rowe.*

11. To gain a point; to effect by influence.

It is much, that a jest with a sad brow will *do* with a fellow

that never had the ache in his shoulders. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

His queen, notwithstanding she had presented him with

divers children, and with a crown also, though he would not acknowledge it, could *do* nothing with him. *Bacon's H. VII.*

12. To make any thing what it is not.

Off with the crown, and with the crown his head;

And whilst we breathe take him to *do* him dead. *Sh. H. VI.*

13. To finish; to end.

As for this mercy,

Which he intends for Lear and for Cordelia,

The battle *done*, and they within our power,

Shall never see his pardon. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Go on to the reading of some part of the New Testament, not carelessly, or in haste, as if you had a mind to have *done*,

but attentively, as to be able to give some account of what

you have read. *Duppa.*

Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was *done*,

To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run. *Dryden.*

14. To conclude; to settle.

When all is *done*, there is no man can serve his own interest

better than by serving God. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

15. To put.

Why, Warwick, who should *do* the duke to death? *Shak.*

The lord Aubrey Vere,

Was *done* to death? *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*

16. This phrase, *what to do with*, signifies how to bestow; what use to make of; what course to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of.

Men are many times brought to that extremity, that if it were not for God, they would not know *what to do with* themselves, or how to enjoy themselves for one hour. *Tillotson.*

**TO DO.** *v. n.*

1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill.

Unto this day they *do* after the former manners: they fear not the Lord, neither *do* they after the law and commandment

which the Lord commanded the children of Jacob. *2 Kings.*

As every prince should govern as he would desire to be governed, so every subject ought to obey as he would desire to be obeyed, according to the maxim of *doing* as we would be

*done* by. *Temple.*

2. To make an end; to conclude.

You may ramble a whole day, and every moment discover something new; but when you have *done*, you will have but a confused notion of the place. *Spectator*, No. 47.

3. To cease to be concerned with; to cease to care about; to desist from notice or practice.

No men would make use of disunited parties to destroy one body, unless they were sure to master them when they had *done* with them. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

I have *done with* Chaucer, when I have answered some objections. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

We have not yet *done with* assenting to propositions at first hearing, and understanding their terms. *Locke.*

Having *done with* such amusements, we give up what we cannot disown. *Pope.*

4. To fare; to be with regard to sickness or health.

Good woman, how *do'st* thou?

—The better that it pleases your good worship to ask. *Shak.*

5. To succeed; to fulfil a purpose.

Come, 'tis no matter; we shall *do* without him. *Addison.*

You would *do* well to prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and, if that won't *do*, challenge the crown. *Collier on Duelling.*

6. *To Do* is used for any verb to save the repetition of the word; as, *I shall come, but if I do not, go away*; that is, *if I come not*.

Thus painters Cupid paint, thus poets *do*

A naked god, blind, young, with arrows two. *Sidney.*

If any thing in the world deserve our serious study and consideration, those principles of religion *do*. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Take all things which relax the veins; for what *does* so,

prevents too vigorous a motion through the arteries. *Arbuthn.*

7. *Do* is a word of vehement command, or earnest request; as, *help me, do; make haste, do*.

If thou hast lost thy land, *do* not also lose thy constancy; and if thou must die a little sooner, yet *do* not die impatiently. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

I am ensnared;

Heaven's birdlime wraps me round, and glues my wings: —Loose me.—I will free thee.

—*Do*, and I'll be thy slave. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

8. *To Do* is put before verbs sometimes expletively; as, *I do love, or, I love; I did love, or, I loved*.

The Turks *do* acknowledge God the father, creator of heaven and earth, being the first person in the Trinity, though they deny the rest. *Bacon's Holy War.*

This just reproach their virtue *does* excite;

They stand, they join, they thicken to the fight. *Dryd. Æn.*

Expletives their feeble aid *do* join. *Pope.*

9. Sometimes emphatically; as, *I do hate him, but will not wrong him*.

Perdition catch my soul

But I *do* love thee; and when I love thee not,

Chaos is come again. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

10. Sometimes



10. Sometimes by way of opposition; as, *I did love him, but scorn him now.*

To DOAT. *v. n.* See To DOTE.

DO'CIBLE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Latin.] Tractable; docile; easy to be taught.

The Asinine feast of sow-thistles and brambles is commonly set before them, as all the food and entertainment of their tenderest and most *docible* age. *Milton.*

DO'CIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *docible*.] Teachableness; docility; readiness to learn.

I might enlarge in commendation of the noble hound, as also of the *docibleness* of dogs in general. *Walton's Angler.*

DO'CILE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Latin.]

1. Teachable; easily instructed; tractable.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and, being *docile* and tractable, are very useful. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. With *to* before the thing taught.

Soon *docile to* the secret acts of ill,

With smiles I could betray, with temper kill. *Prior.*

DO'CILITY. *n. f.* [*docilité*, French, from *docilitas*, Lat.] Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn.

All the perfection they allowed his understanding was aptness and *docility*, and all that they attributed to his will was a possibility to be virtuous. *South's Sermons.*

What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature for use? The *docility* of an elephant, and the insinuity of a camel for travelling in deserts? *Grew's Cosm. Sac.*

DOCK. *n. f.* [*docca*, Saxon.]

The cup of the flower consists of six leaves, three large, and red; the other three lesser, and green: in the middle of the cup are placed six stamina. The three outer small leaves of the cup fall away, when ripe; but the three inner large leaves join together, and form a triangular covering, in the middle of which are contained three shining cornered seeds. The species are seventeen, ten of which grow wild, several of them being used in medicine; and the sort called the oriental burdock, is said to be the true rhubarb. *Millar.*

Nothing teems

But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burs,  
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

My love for gentle Dermot faster grows

Than yon tall dock that rises to thy nose:

Cut down the dock, 'twill sprout again; but know

Love rooted out, again will never grow. *Swift.*

DOCK. *n. f.* The stump of the tail, which remains after docking.

The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well described by Bon-tius. The *dock* is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's spatula. *Grew's Museum.*

DOCK. *n. f.* [As some imagine of *δοκίον*.] A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.

There are *docks* for their galleys and men of war, most of them full; as well as work-houses for all land and naval preparations. *Addison on Italy.*

To DOCK. *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.]

1. To cut off a tail.

2. To cut any thing short.

One or two stood constant centry, who *docked* all favours handed down; and spread a huge invisible net between the prince and subject, through which nothing of value could pass. *Swift's Examiner*, No. 19.

3. To cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail.

4. To lay the ship in a dock.

DOCKET. *n. f.* A direction tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing. *Dict.*

DOCTOR. *n. f.* [*doctor*, Latin.]

1. One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physick. In some universities they have doctors of musick. In its original import it means a man so well versed in his faculty, as to be qualified to teach it.

No woman had it, but a civil *doctor*,

Who did refuse three thousand ducats of me,  
And begg'd the ring. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Then stood there up one in the council, a pharisee, named Gamaliel, a *doctor* of laws. *Acts v. 34.*

2. A man skilled in any profession.

Then subtle *doctors* scriptures made their pride,

Casuits, like cocks, struck out each other's eyes. *Denham.*

Each proselyte would vote his *doctor* best,

With absolute exclusion to the rest. *Dryd Hind and Panth.*

3. A physician; one who undertakes the cure of diseases.

By medicine life may be prolong'd, yet death

Will seize the *doctor* too. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

How does your patient, *doctor*?

—Not so sick, my lord,

As she is troubl'd with thick coming fancies. *Shakesp. Macb.*

Children will not take those medicines from the *doctor's* hand, which they will from a nurse or mother. *Gov. of Tongue.*

To 'pothecaries let the learn'd prescribe,

That men may die without a double bribe:

Let them, but under their superiors, kill,

When *doctors* first have sign'd the bloody bill. *Dryden.*

He that can cure by recreation, and make pleasure the vehicle of health, is a *doctor* at it in good earnest. *Collier.*

In truth, nine parts in ten of those who recovered, owed their lives to the strength of nature and a good constitution, while such a one happened to be the *doctor*. *Swift.*

4. Any able or learned man.

The simplest person, that can but apprehend and speak sense, is as much judge of it as the greatest *doctor* in the school. *Digby of Bodies.*

To DOCTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To physick; to cure; to treat with medicines. A low word.

DOCTORAL. *adj.* [*doctoralis*, Latin.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY. *adv.* [from *doctoral*.] In manner of a doctor.

The physicians resorted to him to touch his pulse, and consider of his disease *doctorally* at their departure. *Hakewill.*

DOCTORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *doctor*.] The rank of a doctor.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the president of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees; the proctorship and the *doctorship*, that could be obtained there. *Clarendon.*

DOCTRINAL. *adj.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. Containing doctrine, or something formally taught.

The verse naturally affords us the *doctrinal* proposition, which shall be our subject. *South's Sermons.*

Not such as assent to every word in Scripture, can be said in *doctrinals* to deny Christ. *South's Sermons.*

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

To this end the word of God no otherwise serveth, than only in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument. *Hooker, b. v.*

What special property or quality is that, which, being no where found but in sermons, maketh them effectual to save souls, and leaveth all other *doctrinal* means besides destitute of vital efficacy. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

DOCTRINALLY. *adv.* [from *doctrine*.] In the form of doctrine; positively; as necessary to be held.

Scripture accommodates itself to common opinions, and employs the usual forms of speech, without delivering any thing *doctrinally* concerning these points. *Ray on the Creation.*

DOCTRINE. *n. f.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. The principles or positions of any sect or master; that which is taught.

To make new articles of faith and *doctrine*, no man thinketh it lawful: new laws of government, what church or commonwealth is there which maketh not either at one time or other? *Hooker, b. iii. f. 10.*

Ye are the sons of clergy, who bring all their *doctrines* fairly to the light, and invite men with freedom to examine them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

That great principle in natural philosophy is the *doctrine* of gravitation, or mutual tendency of all bodies toward each other. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The act of teaching.

He said unto them in his *doctrine*.

*Mark iv. 2.*

DOCUMENT. *n. f.* [*documentum*, Latin.]

1. Precept; instruction; direction.

It is a most necessary instruction and *document* for them; that as her majesty made them dispensators of her favour, so it behoveth them to shew themselves equal distributors. *Bacon.*

Learners should not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of *documents* or ideas at one time. *Watts.*

2. Precept in an ill sense; a precept insolently authoritative, magisterially dogmatical, solemnly trifling.

Gentle insinuations pierce, as oil is the most penetrating of all liquors; but in magisterial *documents* men think themselves attacked, and stand upon their guard. *Govern. of Tongue.*

It is not unnecessary to digest the *documents* of cracking authors into several classes. *Harr. on Consumptions.*

DO'DDER. *n. f.* [*touteren*, to shoot up, Dutch. *Skinner.*]

*Dodder* is a singular plant: when it first shoots from the seed it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments of which it is formed, soon after clinging about these plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itself along the stalks of the plant, entangling itself about them in a very complicated manner. It has no leaves, but consists of such capillaments or stalks, as are brownish with a cast of red, which run to great lengths. They have at certain distances tubercles, which fix them fast down to the plant, and by means of which they absorb the juices destined for its nourishment. The flowers stand in a kind of little round clusters on the stalks, are small, of a whitish or pale redish colour, of the bell-fashioned kind, and deeply divided into four or five segments at the edge. The flower is succeeded by a roundish fruit with three or four ridges, that give it a trigonal or tetragonal form: this has only one cavity. The seeds are numerous: these fall upon the ground, and produce young plants. *Hill.*

DO'DDERED. *adj.* [from *dodder*.] Overgrown with dodder, covered with supererescant plants.

Near the hearth a lawrel grew,

*Dodder'd* with age, whose boughs encompass round

The household gods, and shade the holy ground. *Dryd. En.*



# D O F

The peasants were enjoin'd

Sere-wood, and firs, and dodder'd oaks to find. *Dryd. Fables.*  
DODECAGON. *n. f.* [δωδεκά and γωνία] A figure of twelve sides.

DODECATEMORION. *n. f.* [δωδεκατημόριον.] The twelfth part.

'Tis dodecatemorion thus describ'd:

Thrice ten degrees, which every sign contains,  
Let twelve exhaust, that not one part remains;  
It follows streight, that every twelfth confines

Two whole, and one half portion of the signs. *Creech.*

To DODGE. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from dog; to shift and play fly tricks like a dog.]

1. To use craft; to deal with tergiversation; to play mean tricks; to use low shifts.

If in good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly, it argues an earthly and ignoble mind, where we have apparently wronged, to higgie and dodge in the amends. *Hall's Contemplation.*

The consideration should make men grow weary of dodging and shewing tricks with God. *South.*

2. To shift place as another approaches.

For he had, any time this ten years full,

Dodge'd with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull. *Milton.*

3. To play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them.

You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me: she dodged with me above thirty years. *Addison.*

The chaffering with dissenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

DO'DKIN. *n. f.* [duytken, Dutch.] A doitkin or little doit; a contemptuous name for a low coin.

I would not buy them for a dodkin. *Lily's Gram. construed.*

DO'DMAN. *n. f.* The name of a fish.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoise. *Bacon.*

DOE. *n. f.* [da, Saxon; daa, Danish] A she-deer; the female of a buck.

Then but forbear your food a little while,

While, like a doe, I go to find my fawn,

And give it food. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Bucks have horns, does none. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The fearful doe

And flying stag amidst the greyhounds go. *Dryden's Virgil.*

DOE. *n. f.* [from To do.] A feat; what one has to do; what one can perform.

No sooner he does peep into

The world, but he has done his doe. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*

DO'ER. *n. f.* [from To do.] One that does any thing good or bad.

So foul a thing, O! thou Injustice art,

That tort'rest both the doer and distressed. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

It may be indeed a publick crime, or a national mischief; yet it is but a private act, and the doer of it may chance to pay his head for his presumption. *South's Sermons.*

2. Actor; agent.

Sith thus far we have proceeded in opening the things that have been done, let not the principal doers themselves be forgotten. *Hooker.*

3. Performer.

Then have they most commonly one, who judgeth the prize to the best doer, of which they are no less glad than great princes are of triumphs. *Sidney.*

4. An active, or busy, or valiant person.

Fear not, my lord, we will not stand to prate;

Talkers are no good doers: be assur'd,

We go to use our hands, and not our tongues. *Shak. R. III.*

They are great speakers, but small doers; greater in shew than in deed. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

5. One that habitually performs or practises.

Be doers of the word, and not hearers only. *Comm. Prayer.*

In this we shew ourselves weak, and unapt to be doers of his will, in that we take upon us to be controllers of his wisdom. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 6.*

DOES. The third person from do for doth.

Though lending to foreigners, upon use, doth not at all alter the balance of trade between those countries, yet it does alter the exchange between those countries. *Locke.*

To DOFF. *v. a.* [from do off.]

1. To put off drefs.

You have deceiv'd our trust,

And made us doff our easy robes of peace,

To crush our old limbs in ungentle steel. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*

Doff those links. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Nature, in awe to him,

Had doff'd her gaudy trim,

With her great master so to sympathize. *Milton.*

That judge is hot, and doffs his gown; while this

O'er night was bowfy:

So many rubs appear, the time is gone

For hearing, and the tedious suit goes on. *Dryd. Jnv. Sat.*

# D O G

Alcides doffs the lion's tawny hide. *Rewe.*

2. To strip.

Why art thou troubled, Herod? What vain fear

Thy blood-revolving breast doth move?

Heaven's king, who doffs himself our flesh to wear,

Comes not to rule in wrath, but serve in love. *Crasshaw.*

3. To put away; to get rid of.

Your eye in Scotland

Would create soldiers, and make women fight,

To doff their dire distresses. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. To shift off; to delay; to refer to another time.

Every day thou doff'st me with some device, Iago; and rather keep'st from me all conveniency, than suppliest me with the least advantage of hope. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Away, I will not have to do with you.—

—Can'st thou so doff me? *Shakesf. Much Ado about Nothing.*

5. This word is in all its senses obsolete, and scarcely used except by rusticks.

DOG. *n. f.* [dogghe, Dutch.]

1. A domestick animal remarkably various in his species; comprising the mastiff, the spaniel, the bulldog, the greyhound, the hound, the terrier, the cur, with many others. The larger sort are used as a guard; the less for sports.

Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion:

Reneg, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks

With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters,

As knowing nought, like dogs, but following. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Why should we not think a watch and pistol as distinct species one from another, as a horse and a dog. *Locke.*

The clamour roars of men and boys, and dogs,

Ere the soft fearful people, to the flood

Commit their woolly sides. *Thomson's Spring, l. 375.*

2. A constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the canicular days, or dog days.

Among the southern constellations two there are who bear the name of the dog; the one in sixteen degrees latitude, containing on the left thigh a star of the first magnitude, usually called Procyon, or Anticanus. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

It parts the twins and crab, the dog divides,

And Argo's keel that broke the frothy tides. *Creech.*

3. A reproachful name for a man.

I never heard a passion so confus'd,

So strange, outrageous, and so variable,

As the dog Jew did utter in the streets. *Shak. Mer. of Venice.*

Beware of dogs, beware of evil workers. *Phil. iii. 2.*

4. To give or send to the Dogs; to throw away. To go to the Dogs; to be ruined, destroyed, or devoured.

Had whole Colepeper's wealth been hops and hogs,

Could he himself have sent it to the dogs? *Pope's Epistles.*

5. It is used as the term for the male of several species; as, the dog fox, the dog otter.

If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliments is like the encounter of two dog apes. *Shakespeare.*

6. Dog is a particle added to any thing to mark meanness, or degeneracy, or worthlessness; as dog rose.

To DOG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hunt as a dog, insidiously and indefatigably.

I have dogg'd him like his murderer. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

His taken labours bid him me forgive;

I, his spiteful Juno, sent him forth

From courtly friends, with camping foes to live,

Where death and danger dog the heels of worth. *Shakespeare.*

Sorrow dogging sin,

Afflictions sorted.

*Herbert.*

These spiritual joys are dogged by no such sad sequels as are the products of those titillations, that reach no higher than fancy and the senses. *Glanv. Sceps. Pref.*

I have been pursued, dogged, and way-laid through several nations, and even now scarce think myself secure. *Pope.*

Hate dogs their rise, and insult mocks their fall.

*Vanity of Human Wishes.*

DOG-TEETH. *n. f.* [dog and teeth.] The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth.

The best instruments for dividing of herbs are incisor teeth; for cracking of hard substances, as bones and nuts, grinders, or mill-teeth; for dividing of flesh, sharp-pointed or dog-teeth. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DOG-TRICK. *n. f.* [dog and trick.] An ill turn; surly or brutal treatment.

Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a dog-trick: come, down upon all four immediately; I'll make you know your rider. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

DO'GBANE. *n. f.* [dog and bane.]

The leaves are produced opposite by pairs upon the branches: the flower consists of one leaf, cut into several segments: from its flower-cup arises the pointal, fixed like a nail in the back-part of the flower. *Miller.*

DOGBERRY-TREE. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY.

DO'GBOLT. *n. f.* [dog and bolt.] Of this word I know not the meaning, unless it be, that when meal or flower is sifted or bolted to a certain degree, the coarser part is called dogbolt,

or flower for dogs.

*His*



His only solace was, that now

His *dogbolt* fortune was so low,

That either it must quickly end,

Or turn about again, and mend. *Hudibras*, p. i. cant. 3.

DO'GBRIAR. *n. f.* [*dog* and *briar*.] The briar that bears the hip; the cynosbaton.

DOG'CHEAP. *adj.* [*dog* and *cheap*.] Cheap as dogs meat; cheap as the offal bought for dogs.

Good store of harlots, say you, and *dogcheap*? *Dryden*.

DO'GDAYS. *n. f.* [*dog* and *days*.] The days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun, vulgarly reputed unwholesome.

Nor was it more in his power to be without promotion, and titles, and wealth, than for a healthy man to sit in the sun, in the brightest *dogdays*, and remain without warmth.

*Clarendon*.

DO'GDRAW. *n. f.* [*dog* and *draw*.] A manifest deprehension of an offender against venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after a deer by the scent of a hound which he leads in his hand. *Cowel*.

DOGE. *n. f.* [*doge*, Italian] The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

Doria has a statue at the entrance of the *doge's* palace, with the title of deliverer of the commonwealth. *Addisn*.

DO'GFISH. *n. f.* [from *dog* and *fish*.] Another name for a shark.

It is part of the jaw of a shark, or *dogfish*. *Woodward*.

DO'GFLY. *n. f.* [*dog* and *fly*.] A voracious biting fly.

Thump-buckler Mars began,

And at Minerva with a lance of brass he headlong ran;

These vile words ushering his blows, Thou *dogfly*, what's the cause

Thou mak'st gods fight thus? *Chapman's Iliad*, b. xxi.

DO'GGED. *adj.* [from *dog*.] Sullen; sour; morose; ill-humoured; gloomy.

Your uncle must not know but you are dead:

I'll fill these *dogged* spies with false reports. *Shakesp. K. John*.

*Dogged* York, that reaches at the moon,

Whose over-weening arm I have pluck'd back,

By false accuse doth level at my life. *Shakesp. Henry VI*.

Few miles on horseback had they jogged,

But fortune unto them turn'd *dogged*. *Hudibras*, p. i. cant. 1.

DO'GGEDLY. *adj.* [from *dogged*] Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely.

DO'GGEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *dogged*.] Gloom of mind; fullness; moroseness.

DO'GGER. *n. f.* [from *dog*, for its meanness. *Skinner*.] A small ship with one mast.

DO'GGEREL. *adj.* [from *dog*.] Loosed from the measures of regular poetry; vile; despicable; mean.

Then hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,

Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse;

Who by my muse, to all succeeding times,

Shall live in spite of their own *dogg'el* rhymes. *Dryden*.

Your wit burlesque may one step higher climb,

And in his sphere may judge all *dogg'el* rhyme. *Dryden*.

It is a dispute among the critics, whether burlesque poetry runs best in heroic verse, like that of the Dispensary; or in *doggerel*, like that of *Hudibras*. *Addisn's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 249.

DO'GGEREL. *n. f.* Mean, despicable, worthless verses.

The hand and head were never lost of those

Who dealt in *dogg'el*, or who pin'd in prose. *Dryd. Juv*.

The vilest *dogg'el* Grub-street sends,

Will pass for your's with foes and friends. *Swift*.

DO'GGISH. *adj.* [from *dog*.] Curriish; brutal.

DOGHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*dog* and *heart*.] Cruel; pitiless; malicious.

His unkindness,

That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her

To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights

To his *doghearted* daughters. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

DO'GHOLE. *n. f.* [*dog* and *hole*.] A vile hole; a mean habitation.

France is a *doghole*, and it no more merits the tread of a man's foot: to the wars. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well*.

But, could you be content to bid adieu

To the dear playhouse, and the players too,

Sweet country seats are purchas'd ev'ry where,

With lands and gardens, at less price than here;

You hire a darksome *doghole* by the year. *Dryden's Juv*.

Load some vain church with old theatrick state,

Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate;

Reverse your ornaments, and hang them all

On some patch'd *doghole*, ek'd with ends of wall. *Pope*.

DO'KENNEL. *n. f.* [*dog* and *kennel*.] A little hut or house for dogs.

A certain nobleman, beginning with a *dogkennel*, never lived to finish the palace he had contrived. *Dryden*.

I am desired to recommend a *dogkennel* to any that shall want a pack. *Tatler*, N<sup>o</sup>. 62.

DO'GLOUSE. *n. f.* [*dog* and *louse*.] An insect that harbours on dogs.

DO'GMA. *n. f.* [Latin.] Established principle; settled notion.

Our poet was a stoick philosopher, and all his moral sentences are drawn from the *dogmas* of that sect. *Dryden*.

*Dogma* is that determination which consists in, and has a relation to, some casuistical point of doctrine, or some doctrinal part of the Christian faith. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

DO'GMATICAL. } *adj.* [from *dogma*.] Authoritative; magister-

DO'GMATICK. } rial; positive; in the manner of a philosopher laying down the first principles of a sect.

The dim and bounded intellect of man seldom prosperously adventures to be *dogmatical* about things that approach to infinite, whether in vastness or littleness. *Boyle*.

I laid by my natural diffidence and scepticism for a while, to take up that *dogmatical* way, which is so much his character. *Dryden*.

Learning gives us a discovery of our ignorance, and keeps us from being peremptory and *dogmatical* in our determinations. *Collier on Pride*.

Criticks write in a positive *dogmatick* way, without either language, genius, or imagination. *Spectator*.

One of these authors is indeed so grave, sententious, *dogmatical* a rogue, that there is no enduring him. *Swift*.

DO'GMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *dogmatical*.] Magisterially; positively.

I shall not presume to interpose *dogmatically* in a controversy, which I look never to see decided. *South's Sermons*.

DO'GMATICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *dogmatical*.] The quality of being dogmatical; magisterialness; mock authority.

DO'GMATIST. *n. f.* [*dogmatiste*, Fr.] A magisterial teacher; a positive asserter; a bold advancer of principles.

I could describe the poverty of our intellectual acquisitions, and the vanity of bold opinion, which the *dogmatists* themselves demonstrate in all the controversies they are engaged in. *Glanville's Scept*.

A *dogmatist* in religion is not a great way off from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up to be a bloody persecutor. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

To DO'GMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *dogma*.] To assert positively; to advance without distrust; to teach magisterially.

These, with the pride of *dogmatizing* schools,

Impos'd on nature arbitrary rules;

Forc'd her their vain inventions to obey,

And move as learned frenzy trac'd the way. *Blackmore*.

DO'GMATIZER. *n. f.* [from *dogmatize*.] An asserter; a magisterial teacher; a bold advancer of opinions.

Such opinions, being not entered into the confessions of our church, are not properly chargeable either on Papists or Protestants, but on particular *dogmatizers* of both parties. *Hamm*.

DO'GROSE. *n. f.* [*dog* and *rose*.] The flower of the hip.

Of the rough or hairy excrescence, those on the briar, or *dogrose*, are a good instance. *Derham's Physico-Theology*.

DO'GSLEEP. *n. f.* [*dog* and *sleep*.] Pretended sleep.

Juvenal indeed mentions a drowsy husband, who raised an estate by snoring; but then he is represented to have slept what the common people call *dogsleep*. *Addisn's Spectator*.

DO'GSMEAT. *n. f.* [*dog* and *meat*.] Refuse; vile stuff; offal like the flesh sold to feed dogs.

His reverence bought of me the flower of all the market; these are but *dogsmeat* to 'em. *Dryden*.

DO'GSTAR. *n. f.* [*dog* and *star*; *canicula*, Lat.] The star which gives the name to the dogdays.

All shun the raging *dogstar's* sultry heat,

And from the half-unpeopled town retreat. *Addisn*.

DO'GSTOOTH. *n. f.* [from *dog* and *tooth*.] A plant.

It hath a fleshy root, shaped like a dog's tooth: the leaves are broad, and spread upon the ground: the flower is naked, and produced single upon each stalk, each consisting of six leaves, shaped like a lily, and hanging downward. The pointal of the flower becomes a roundish fruit, containing oblong seeds: they produce their flowers early in March, for which they are valued. *Miller*.

DO'GTROT. *n. f.* [*dog* and *trot*.] A gentle trot like that of a dog.

This said, they both advanc'd, and rode

A *dogtrot* through the bawling crowd. *Hudibras*, p. ii.

DO'GWEARY. *adj.* [*dog* and *weary*.] Tired as a dog; excessively weary.

Oh, master, master, I have watch'd so long,

That I'm *dogweary*. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew*.

DO'GWOOD. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY, of which it is a species.

DO'ILY. *n. f.* A species of woollen stuff, so called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker.

We should be as weary of one set of acquaintance, though never so good, as we are of one suit, though never so fine: a fool, and a *doily* stuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety. *Congreve's Way of the World*.

DO'INGS. *n. f.* [from *To do*.] This word has hardly any singular.]



1. Things done; events; transactions.

I have but kill'd a fly.

—But! how if that fly had a father and mother?

How would he hang his slender gilded wings,  
And buz lamented *doings* in the air? *Shakesp. Tit. Andron.*

2. Feats; actions: good or bad.

The next degree was to mark all *Zelmane's doings*, speeches and fashions, and to take them unto herself, as a pattern of worthy proceeding.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know

My faculties nor person, yet will be

The chronicles of my *doing*; let me say

'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake

That virtue must go through. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

At length a reverend fire among them came,

And of their *doings* great dislike declar'd,

And testify'd against their ways. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Behaviour; conduct.

Never the earth on his round shoulders bare,

A maid train'd up from high or low degree,

That in her *doings* better could compare

Mirth with respect, few words with curtesy.

*Sidney.*

4. Conduct; dispensation.

After such miraculous *doings*, we are not yet in a condition of bringing France to our terms.

*Swift.*

Dangerous it were for the feeble brains of man to wade far into the *doings* of the Most High.

*Hooker, b. i. f. 1.*

5. Stir; bustle; tumult.

Shall there be then, in the mean while, no *doings*? *Hooker.*

6. Festivity; merriment.

7. This word is now only used in a ludicrous sense, or in low mean language.

**DOIT.** *n. f.* [*duyt*, Dutch; *doight*, Erse.] A small piece of money.

When they will not give a *doit* to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian.

*Shakesp. Tempest.*

In Anna's wars a foldier, poor and old,

Had dearly earn'd a little purse of gold;

Tir'd with a tedious march, one luckless night

He slept, poor dog! and lost it to a *doit*.

*Pope.*

**DOLE.** *n. f.* [from *deal*; *dælan*, Saxon.]

1. The act of distribution or dealing.

The personal fruition in any man cannot reach to feel great riches: there is a custody of them, or a power of *dole* and donative of them, or a fame of them, but no solid use to the owner.

*Bacon, Essay 35.*

At her general *dole*

Each receives his ancient foul.

*Cleveland.*

2. Any thing dealt out or distributed.

Now, my masters, happy man be his *dole* say I; every man to his business.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Let us, that are unhurt and whole,

Fall on, and happy man be's *dole*. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*

3. Provisions or money distributed in charity.

They had such firm dependance on the day,

That Need grew pamp'rd, and forgot to pray;

So sure the *dole*, so ready at their call,

They stood prepar'd to see the manna fall.

*Dryden.*

Clients of old were feasted; now a poor

Divided *dole* is dealt at th' outward door,

Which by the hungry rout is soon dispatch'd. *Dryd. Juven.*

4. Blows dealt out.

It was your presumise,

That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop. *Sh. H. IV.*

What if his eye-sight, for to Israel's God

Nothing is hard, by miracle restor'd,

He now be dealing *dole* among his foes,

And over heaps of slaughter'd walk his way? *Milt. Agonist.*

5. [from *dolor*.] Grief; sorrow; misery.

Yonder they lie; the poor old man, their father, making such pitiful *dole* over them, that all beholders take his part with weeping.

*Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Our sometime sister, now our queen,

Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,

With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,

In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*,

Taken to wife.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

They might hope to change

Torment with ease, and soonest recompense

*Dole* with delight. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 892.*

**TO DOLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to distribute. *Dict.*

**DOLE.** *n. f.* Void space left in tillage.

*Dict.*

**DO'LEFUL.** *adj.* [*dole* and *full*.]

1. Sorrowful; dismal; expressing grief.

She earnestly intreated to know the cause thereof, that either she might comfort, or accompany her *doleful* humour.

*Sidney.*

For none but you, or who of you it learns,

Can rightfully aread so *doleful* lay. *Spens. Tears of the Muses.*

With screwed face, and *doleful* whine, they only ply with senseless harangues of conscience against carnal ordinances.

*South's Sermons.*

Just then the hero cast a *doleful* cry,

And in those absent flames began to fry:

The blind contagion rag'd within his veins. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief.

How oft my *doleful* fire cry'd to me, tarry, son,

When first he spyed my love!

*Sidney, b. i.*

3. Dismal; impressing sorrow.

It watereth the heart, to the end it may fructify; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; serveth as a most approved remedy against all *doleful* and heavy accidents, which befall men in this present life.

*Hooker, b. v.*

From those flames

No light, but rather darkness visible,

Serv'd only to discover fights of woe,

Regions of sorrow! *doleful* shades! where peace

And rest can never dwell! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

Happy the mortal man! who now at last

Has through this *doleful* vale of mis'ry past;

Who to his destin'd stage has carry'd on

The tedious load, and laid his burden down.

*Prior.*

**DO'LEFULLY.** *adv.* [from *doleful*.] In a *doleful* manner; sorrowfully; dismally; querulously.

**DO'LEFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *doleful*.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy.

2. Querulousness.

3. Dismalness.

**DO'LESOME.** *adj.* [from *dole*.] Melancholy; gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; *doleful*.

Hell-ward bending o'er the beach discry

The *dole'some* passage to th' infernal sky. *Pope's Odyssey, b. ii.*

**DO'LESOMELY.** *adv.* [from *dole'some*.] In a *dole'some* manner.

**DO'LESOMENESS.** *n. f.* [from *dole'some*.] Gloom; melancholy; dismalness.

**DOLL.** *n. f.*

1. A contraction of Dorothy.

2. A little girl's puppet or baby.

**DO'LLAR.** *n. f.* [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and sixpence to four and sixpence.

He disburs'd, at St. Colmeskill isle,

Ten thousand *dollars* for our gen'ral use. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

**DOLORIFICK.** *adj.* [*dolorificus*, Latin.] That which causes grief or pain.

The pain then by degrees returned, which I could attribute to nothing but the dissipating that vapour which obstructed the nerves, and giving the *dolorifick* motion free passage again.

*Ray on the Creation.*

This, by the softness and rarity of the fluid, is insensible, and not *dolorifick*.

*Arbutnot on Air.*

**DO'LOUS.** *adj.* [from *dolor*, Latin.]

1. Sorrowful; *doleful*; dismal; gloomy.

We are taught by his example, that the presence of *dolorous* and dreadful objects, even in minds most perfect, may, as clouds, overcast all seasonable joy.

*Hooker, b. v. f. 48.*

You take me in too *dolorous* a sense:

I spake t'you for your comfort. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Through many a dark and dreary vale

They pass'd, and many a region *dolorous*,

O'er many a frozen, many a fiery alp,

Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and shades of death.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 618.*

Talk not of ruling in this *dol'rous* gloom,

Nor think vain words, he cry'd, can ease my doom. *Pope.*

2. Painful.

Their dispatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than the paw of the bear, or teeth of the lion.

*More's Antidote against Atheism.*

**DO'LOUR.** *n. f.* [*dolor*, Latin.]

1. Grief; sorrow.

I've words too few to take my leave of you,

When the tongue's office should be prodigal,

To breathe th' abundant *dolour* of the heart. *Shakesp. R. II.*

2. Lamentation; complaint.

3. Pain; pang.

A mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is good, doth avert the *dolours* of death.

*Bacon, Essay 2.*

**DO'LPHIN.** *n. f.* [*de'phin*, Latin; though the dolphin is supposed to be not the same fish.] The name of a fish.

His delights

Were *dolphin* like; they shew'd his back above

The element they liv'd in. *Shakesp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

You may draw boys riding upon goats, eagles, and *dolphins*:

*Peacham on Drawing.*

**DOLT.** *n. f.* [*dol*, Teutonic.] A heavy stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thickskul; a loggerhead.

Let *dolts* in haste some altar fair erect

To those high powers, which idly sit above. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Thou hast not half that power to do me harm,

As I have to be hurt: oh, gull! oh, *dolt*!

As ignorant as dirt!

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

Like men condemn'd to thunder-bolts,

Who, ere the blow, become mere *dolts*;

And



# DOM

They neither have the hearts to stay,  
Nor wit enough to run away. *Hudibras*, p. iii. cant. 2.

Wood's adulterate copper,

Which, as he scatter'd, we, like dolts,

Mistook at first for thunder-bolts.

*Swift.*

**DO'LTISH.** *adj.* [from *do't.*] Stupid; mean; dull; blockish.

Dametas, the most arrant *doltish* clown, that ever was  
without the privilege of a bauble.

*Sidney.*

**DO'MABLE.** *adj.* [*domabilis*, Latin.] Tameable.

*Dict.*

**DOMA'IN.** *n. f.* [*domaine*, French, from *dominium*, Latin.]

1. Dominion; empire.

Rome's great emperor, whose wide *domain*

Had ample territory, wealth and pow'r. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*

Ocean trembles for his green *domain*.

*Thomson.*

2. Possession; estate.

A Latian field, with fruitful plains,

And a large portion of the king's *domains*. *Dryden's Æn.*

**DOME.** *n. f.* [*dome*, French, from *domus*, Latin.]

1. A building; a house; a fabrick.

Best be he call'd among good men,

Who to his God this column rais'd:

Though lightning strike the *dome* again,

The man who built it shall be prais'd.

*Prior.*

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest,

Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly guest:

Approach the *dome*, the social banquet share,

And then the purpose of thy soul declare. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A hemispherical arch; a cupola.

**DOMESTICAL.** } *adj.* [*aomesticus*, Latin.]

**DOMESTICK.** }

1. Belonging to the house; not relating to things publick.

The necessities of man had at the first no other helps and  
supplies than *domestical*; such as that which the prophet imply-

*Hooker.*

The practical knowledge of the *domestick* duties is the prin-  
cipal glory of a woman.

*Clarissa.*

2. Private; done at home; not open.

In this their *domestical* celebration of the Passover, they  
divided supper into two courses.

*Hooker, b. iii.*

Beholding thus, O, happy as a queen!

We cry; but shift the gaudy, flattering scene,

View her at home in her *domestick* light,

For thither she must come, at least at night. *Granville.*

3. Inhabiting the house; not wild.

The faithful prudent husband is an honest, tractable, and  
*domestick* animal.

*Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 128.*

4. Not foreign; intestine.

*Domestical* evils, for that we think we can master them at  
all times, are often permitted to run on forward, 'till it be too  
late to recall them.

*Hooker, Dedication.*

Equality of two *domestick* pow'rs

Breeds scrupulous faction. *Shakespeare's Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Combine together 'gainst the enemy;

For these *domestick* and particular broils

Are not the question here. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Next to the sin of those who began that rebellion, theirs  
must needs be who hindered the speedy suppressing of it, by  
*domestick* dissensions.

*King Charles.*

Such they were, who might presume t' have done

Much for the king and honour of the state;

Having the chiefest actions undergone,

Both foreign and *domestical* of late. *Daniel's Civil War.*

**TO DOME'STICATE.** *v. a.* [from *domestick*.] To make domes-  
tick; to withdraw from the publick. *Clarissa.*

**DOMESTICK.** *n. f.* One kept in the same house.

A servant dwells remote from all knowledge of his lord's  
purposes: he lives as a kind of foreigner under the same  
roof; a *domestick*, and yet a stranger too. *South's Sermons.*

**TO DO'MIFY.** *v. a.* [*domifico*, Latin.] To tame. *Dict.*

**DO'MINANT.** *adj.* [*dominant*, French; *dominans*, Latin.] Pre-  
dominant; presiding; ascendant.

**TO DO'MINATE.** *v. a.* [*dominatus*, Lat.] To predominate;  
to prevail over the rest.

I thus conclude my theme,

The *dominating* humour makes the dream. *Dryden.*

**DOMINA'TION.** *n. f.* [*dominatio*, Latin.]

1. Power; dominion.

Thou and thine usurp

The *domination*, royalties, and rights

Of this oppressed boy. *Shakespeare's King John.*

2. Tyranny; insolent authority.

Maximinus traded with the Goths in the product of  
his own estate in Thracia, the place of his nativity, whi-  
ther he retired, to withdraw from the unjust *domination* of  
Opilius Macrinus. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

3. One highly exalted in power: used of angelick beings.

He heav'n of heav'ns, and all the pow'rs therein,

By thee created; and by thee threw down

Th' aspiring *dominations*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

Hear all ye angels, progeny of light,

Thrones, *dominations*, principdoms, virtues, pow'rs. *Milton.*

**DO'MINATIVE.** *adj.* [from *dominate*.] Imperious; insolent. *Dict.*

VOL. I.

# DON

**DOMINATOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The presiding or predominant  
power or influence.

Jupiter and Mars are *dominators* for this North-west part of  
the world, which maketh the people impatient of servitude;  
lovers of liberty, martial and courageous. *Camden's Remains.*

**TO DOMINE'ER.** *v. n.* [*dominor*, Latin.] To rule with inso-  
lence; to swell; to bluster; to act without control.

Go to the feast, revel and *domineer*,

Carowse full measure.

*Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The voice of conscience now is low and weak, chastising  
the passions, as old Eli did his lustful *domineering* sons. *South.*

Both would their little ends secure;

He sighs for freedom, she for pow'r:

His wishes tend abroad to roam,

And her's to *domineer* at home

*Prior.*

**DOMI'NICAL.** *adj.* [*dominicalis*, Latin.] That which notes the  
Lord's day, or Sunday.

The cycle of the moon serves to shew the epacts, and that  
of the sun the *dominical* letter, throughout all their variations.

*Holder on Time.*

**DOMI'NION.** *n. f.* [*dominium*, Latin.]

1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power.

They on the earth

*Dominion* exercise, and in the air,

Chiefly on man.

*Milton's Par. Lost.*

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,

*Dominion* absolute; that right we hold

By his donation: but man over man

He made not lord.

*Milton.*

Blest use of pow'r, O virtuous pride in kings!

And like his bounty, whence *dominion* springs.

*Tickell.*

2. Power; right of possession or use, without being accountable.

He could not have private *dominion* over that, which was  
under the private *dominion* of another.

*Locke.*

3. Territory; region; subject; district.

The donations of bishopricks were a flower of the crown,  
which the kings of England did ever retain in all their *domi-  
nions*, when the pope's usurped authority was at the highest.

*Davies on Ireland.*

4. Predominance; ascendant.

Objects placed foremost ought to be more finished than  
those cast behind, and to have *dominion* over things confused  
and transient.

*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

5. An order of angels.

By him were all things created, visible and invisible,  
whether they be thrones or *dominions*; or principalities or  
powers.

*Col. i. 16.*

**DON.** *n. f.* [*dominus*, Latin.] The Spanish title for a gentle-  
man; as, *don Quixote*.

**TO DON.** *v. a.* [*To do on*.] To put on; to invest one with.

The purple morning left her crimson bed,

And *don'd* her robes of pure vermilion hue. *Fairfax, b. iii.*

Her helm the virgin *don'd*.

*Fairfax, b. i. Stan. 48.*

What! should I *don* this robe, and trouble you? *Shakefp.*

**DO'NARY.** *n. f.* [*donarium*, Latin.] A thing given to sacred  
uses.

**DONA'TION.** *n. f.* [*donatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of giving any thing; the act of bestowing.

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl

*Dominion* absolute; that right we hold

By his *donation*.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xiii.*

After *donation* there is an absolute change and alienation  
made of the property of the thing given, and that as to the  
use of it too; which being so alienated, a man has no more  
to do with it than with a thing bought with another's money.

*South's Sermons.*

2. The grant by which any thing is given or conferred.

Howsoever the letter of that *donation* may be unregarded  
by men, yet the sense thereof is so imprinted in their hearts,  
as if every one laid claim for himself unto that which was  
conferred upon all.

*Raleigh's Essays.*

The kingdoms of the world to thee were giv'n;

Permitted rather, and by thee usurp'd,

Other *donation* none thou can'st produce. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

**DO'NATIVE.** *n. f.* [*donatif*, French, from *donatus*, Latin.]

1. A gift; a largess; a present; a dole of money distributed.

The Roman emperor's custom was, at certain solemn  
times, to bestow on his soldiers a *donative*; which *donative*  
they received, wearing garlands upon their heads.

*Hooker.*

They were entertained with publick shows and *donatives*,  
to make them more easily digest their lost liberty.

*Dryden.*

2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron  
to a man, without either presentation to the ordinary, or in-  
stitution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders.

*Cowel.*

Never did steeple carry double truer;

His is the *donative*, and mine the cure.

*Cleveland.*

**DONE.** *part. pass.* of the verb. To do.

Another like fair tree eke grew thereby;

Whereof who so did eat, estoons did know

Both good and evil: O mournful memory!

That tree, through one man's fault, hath *done* us all to dye.

*Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 11. Stanz. 47.*

**DONE**



**DONE.** *a kind of interjection.* The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts it says *done*.

*Done*: the wager? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

One thing, sweet-heart, I will ask;

Take me for a new-fashion'd mask.

—*Done*: but my bargain shall be this,

I'll throw my mask off when I kiss.

*Cleveland.*

'Twas *done* and *done*, and the fox, by consent, was to be the judge.

*L'Estrange, Fab. 133.*

**DO'NJON.** *n. f.* [now corrupted to *dungeon*, from *domnionum*, low Latin, according to *Menage*.] The highest and strongest tower of the castle, in which prisoners were kept; as in *Chaucer*.

The grete toure, that was so thicke and strong,

Which of the castle was the chief *dongeon*,

Wherein the knightes were in prision,

Was evin joynant to the garden-wall,

Ther as this Emely had her playeing.

*Chaucer.*

**DO'NOR.** *n. f.* [from *dono*, Latin.] A giver; a bestower; one who gives any thing.

Litters thick besiege the *donor's* gate,

And begging lords and teeming ladies wait

The promis'd dole.

*Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. i.*

It is a mighty check to beneficent tempers to consider how often good designs are frustrated by an ill execution of them, and perverted to purposes, which, could the *donors* themselves have foreseen, they would have been very loth to promote.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

**DO'ODLE.** *n. f.* [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from *do little*, *Faineant*.] A trifle; an idler.

**TO DOOM.** *v. a.* [deman, Saxon.]

1. To judge.

Him through malice fall'n,

Father of mercy and grace! thou did'st not *doom*

So strictly, but much more to pity incline. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. To condemn to any punishment; to sentence.

He may be *doom'd* to chains, to shame, to death,

While proud Hippolitus shall mount his throne.

*Smith.*

Justly th' impartial fates conspire,

*Dooming* that son to be the fire

Of such another son.

*Granville.*

3. To pronounce condemnation upon any.

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears,

And lives and crimes, with his assessors, hears;

Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls,

Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To command judicially or authoritatively.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death?

And shall that tongue give pardon to a slave? *Shakespeare.*

5. To destine; to command by uncontrollable authority.

Fate and the gods, by their supreme command,

Have *doom'd* our ships to seek the Latian land. *Dryd. Æn.*

I have no will but what your eyes ordain;

Destin'd to love, as they are *doom'd* to reign. *Granville.*

**DOOM.** *n. f.* [dom, Saxon; *doem*, Dutch.]

1. Judicial sentence; judgment.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;

And humbly thus, with halters on their necks,

Expect your highness' *doom* of life or death. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

To Satan, first in sin, his *doom* apply'd,

Though in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best. *Milton.*

And now, without redemption, all mankind

Must have been lost, adjudg'd to death and hell

By *doom* severe. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. l. 224.*

In the great day, wherein the secrets of all hearts shall be laid open, no one shall be made to answer for what he knows nothing of; but shall receive his *doom*, his conscience accusing or excusing him.

*Locke.*

2. The great and final judgment.

Search Windfor-castle, elves within and out:

Strew good luck, Ouphes, on every sacred room,

That it may stand 'till the perpetual *doom*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Condemnation.

Revoke thy *doom*,

Or whilst I can vent clamour from my throat,

I'll tell thee thou do'st evil.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Determination declared.

If friend or foe, let him be gently used.

—Revoke that *doom* of mercy; for 'tis Clifford. *Sh. H. VI.*

5. The state to which one is destined.

By day the web and loom,

And homely household-talk, shall be her *doom*. *Dryd. Iliad.*

6. Ruin; destruction.

From the same foes, at last, both felt their *doom*,

And the same age saw learning fall, and Rome.

*Pope.*

**DOOMSDAY.** *n. f.* [*doom* and *day*.] The day of final and universal judgment; the last, the great day.

Men, wives, and children stare, cry out, and run,

As it were *doomsday*.

*Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

They may serve for any theme, and never be out of date until *doomsday*.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 6.*

Our souls, not yet prepar'd for upper light,

'Till *doomsday* wander in the shades of night:

This only holiday of all the year,

We privileg'd in sunshine may appear.

*Dryden.*

2. The day of sentence or condemnation.

All-souls day is my body's *doomsday*.

*Shakespeare's R. III.*

**DOOMSDAY-BOOK.** *n. f.* [*doomsday* and *book*.] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.

The Danes also brought in a reckoning of money by ores, *per oras*, which is mentioned in *doomsday-book*.

*Camden.*

**DOOR.** *n. f.* [don, dupe, Saxon; *dooris*, Erse.]

1. The gate of a house; that which opens to yield entrance. *Door* is used of houses and gates of cities, or publick buildings, except in the licence of poetry.

All the castle quaked from the ground,

And every *door* of free-will open flew. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

In the side a *door*

Contriv'd; and of provisions laid in large,

For man and beast.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

To the same end men sev'ral paths may tread,

As many *doors* into one temple lead.

*Denham.*

For without rules there can be no art, any more than there can be a house without a *door* to conduct you in. *Dryd. Dufres.*

2. In familiar language, a house.

Lay one piece of flesh or fish in the open air, and another

of the same kind and bigness within *doors*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Let him doubt whether his cloaths be warm, and so go naked; whether his house be firm, and live without *doors*.

*Decay of Piety.*

Martin's office is now the second *door* in the street, where he will see Parnel.

*Arbuth.*

Lambs, though they are bred within *doors*, and never saw the actions of their own species, push at those who approach them with their foreheads.

*Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 121.*

The sultan entered again the peasant's house, and turned the owner out of *doors*.

*Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 99.*

3. Entrance; portal.

The tender blades of grass appear,

And buds, that yet the blast of Eurys fear,

Stand at the *door* of life, and doubt to clothe the year. *Dryd.*

4. Passage; avenue; means of approach.

The indispensable necessity of sincere obedience, shuts the *door* against all temptations to carnal security.

*Hammond.*

5. *Out of Door, or DOORS.* No more to be found; quite gone; fairly sent away.

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee now,

With a harsh voice and supercilious brow,

To servile duties, thou would'st fear no more;

The gallows and the whip are *out of door*. *Dryden's Pers.*

His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*, and Cain is no prince over his brother.

*Locke.*

6. *At the Door of any one.* Imputable; chargeable upon him.

In any of which parts, if I have failed, the fault lies wholly at my *door*.

*Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*

7. *Next Door to.* Approaching to; near to; bordering upon.

A seditious word leads to a broil, and a riot unpunished is but *next door* to a tumult.

*L'Estrange.*

**DO'ORCASE.** *n. f.* [*door* and *case*.] The frame in which the door is inclosed.

The making of frames for *doorcases*, is the framing of two pieces of wood athwart two other pieces.

*Mox. Mech. Exer.*

**DO'ORKEEPER.** *n. f.* [*door* and *keeper*.] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a house.

He that hath given the following assistances to thee, desires to be even a *doorkeeper* in God's house, and to be a servant to the meanest of God's servants.

*Taylor's Preface.*

**DO'QUET.** *n. f.* A paper containing a warrant.

Before the institution of this form and office, no writ of covenant for the levying any final concord in chief, no *doquet* for licence to alien, nor warrant for pardon of alienation made, could be purchased and gotten, without an oath called an affidavit.

*Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

**DO'RMA'NT.** *adj.* [*dormant*, French.]

1. Sleeping.

He a dragon! if he be, 'tis a very peaceful one: I can insure his anger is *dormant*; or should he seem to rouse, 'tis well lashing him, and he will sleep like a top. *Cong. Old Bachelor.*

2. In a sleeping posture.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not a lion rampant, but rather couchant and *dormant*.

*Brown's Vulg. Err.*

With this radius he is said to strike and kill his prey, for which he lies, as it were, *dormant*, 'till it swims within his reach.

*Grew's Musæum.*

3. Private; not publick.

There were other *dormant* musters of soldiers throughout all parts of the realm, that were put in readiness, but not drawn together.

*Bacon's War with Spain.*

4. Concealed; not divulged.

It would be prudent to reserve these privileges *dormant*, never to be produced but upon great occasions.

*Swift.*

5. Leaning; not perpendicular.

Old



# DOT

Old *dormant* windows must confess

Her beams: their glimmering spectacles,

Struck with the splendor of her face,

Do th' office of a burning-glass.

Cleveland.

DO'RMITORY. *n. f.* [*dormitorium*, Latin.]

1. A place to sleep in: used commonly for a room with many beds.

Rooms that have thorough lights are left for entertainment, and those that have windows on one side for *dormitories*. *Mort.*

Naked mourns the *dormitory* wall,

And Jones and Boyle's united labours fall. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A burial place.

The places where dead bodies are buried, are in Latin called *cœmeteria*, and in English *dormitories*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DO'RMOUSE. *n. f.* [*dormio*, to sleep, and *mouse*.] A small animal which passes a large part of the Winter in sleep.

Come, we all sleep, and are mere *dormice* flies,

A little less than dead: more dulness hangs

On us than on the moon.

*Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

After they have lain a little while they grow as drowsy as *dormice*, unless they are roused.

*Collier on Thought.*

DORN. *n. f.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.] The name of a fish; perhaps the same as the thornback.

The coast is stored both with shellfish, as scallops and sheathfish, and flat, as turbets, *dorns*, and holybut. *Carew.*

DO'RNICK. *n. f.* [of *Deornick* in Flanders, where first made.]

A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table.

To DORR. *v. a.* [*tor*, stupid, Teutonic.] To deafen or stupify with noise. This word I find only in *Skinner*.

DORR. *n. f.* [so named probably from the noise which he makes.] A kind of flying insect, remarkable for flying with a loud noise.

The *dorr*, or hedge-chaffer's chief marks are these: his head is small, like that of the common beetle: this and his eyes black: his shoulder-piece, and the middle of his belly, also black; but just under the wing-shells spotted with white. His wing-shells, legs, and the end of his tail, which is long and flat-pointed, of a light chestnut: his breast, especially, covered with a downy hair.

*Grew's Museum.*

DO'RSEL. } *n. f.* [from *dorsum*, the back.] A pannier; a basket

DO'RSE. } or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burthen, for the reception of things of small bulk.

DORSIFEROUS. } *n. f.* [*dorsum* and *fero*, or *pario*, Latin.]

DORSIPAROUS. } Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back. It is used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern; and may be properly used of the American frog, which brings forth young from her back.

DO'RTURE. *n. f.* [contracted from *dormiture*; *dormitura*, Lat. *dortoir*, French.] A dormitory; a place to sleep in.

He led us to a gallery like a *dorture*, where he shewed us along the one side, for the other was but wall and window, seventeen cells, very neat, having partitions of cedar-wood.

*Bacon's New Atlantis.*

DOSE. *n. f.* [*dosis*.]

1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*

The too vigorous *dose* too fiercely wrought,

And added fury to the strength it brought. *Dryden's Virgil.*

In a vehement pain of the head he prescribed the juice of the thapsia in warm water, without mentioning the *dose*.

*Arbutnot.*

2. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot.

No sooner does he peep into

The world, but he has done his *dose*;

Married his punctual *dose* of wives,

Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives.

*Hudibras*, p. ii.

3. It is often used of the utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow. He has his *dose*, that is, he can carry off no more.

To DOSE. *v. a.*

1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.

Plants seldom used in medicine, being esteemed poisonous, if corrected, and exactly *dosed*, may prove powerful medicines.

*Derham's Physico-Theology.*

2. To give physick to any man in a ludicrous sense.

DO'SSIL. *n. f.* [corrupted from *d'rsel*, something laid upon the part.] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint, to be laid on a sore.

Her complaints put me upon dressing with such medicaments as basilicon, with præcipitate, upon a *dossil*. *Wise man.*

DOST. [the second person of *do*.]

Why then *dost* treat me with rebukes, instead

Of kind condoling cares, and friendly sorrow? *Addis. Cato.*

DOT. *n. f.* [This is derived by *Skinner* from *dotter*, German, the white of an egg, and interpreted by him a grume of pus. It has now no such signification, and seems rather corrupted from *jot*, a point.] A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

To DOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots, or spots.

DO'TAGE. *n. f.* [from *dote*.]

1. Loss of understanding; imbecillity of mind; deliriousness.

The soul in all hath one intelligence;

Though too much moisture in an infant's brain,

# DOT

And too much driness in an old man's sense;

Cannot the prints of outward things retain:

Then doth the soul want work, and idle sit,

And this we childishness and *dotage* call.

*Davies.*

I hold, that perfect joy makes all our parts

As joyful as our hearts:

Our senses tell us, if we please not them,

Our love is but a *dotage*, or a dream.

*Suckling.*

2. Excessive fondness.

If on your head my fury does not turn,

Thank that fond *dotage* which so much you scorn. *Dryden.*

DO'TAL. *adj.* [*dotalis*, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion; comprised in her portion.

Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town possess,

My people thin, my wretched country waste?

An exil'd prince, and on a shaking throne,

Or risk my patron's subjects, or my own? *Garth's Ovid.*

DO'TARD. *n. f.* [from *dote*.] A man whose age has impaired his intellects; a man in his second childhood; called in some provinces a *twichild*.

*Dotard*, said he, let be thy deep advise,

Seems that through many years thy wits thee fail,

And that weak old hath left thee nothing wise,

Else never should thy judgement be so frail. *Fairy Queen.*

The sickly *dotard* wants a wife,

To draw off his last dregs of life.

*Prior.*

DO'TATION. *n. f.* [*dotatio*, Latin.] The act of giving a dowry or portion.

*Dist.*

To DOTE. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch; *radoter*, French.]

1. To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be delirious.

Unless the fear of death make me *dote*;

I see my son.

*Shakesp. Com. of Err.*

A sword is upon the liars, and they shall *dote*: a sword is upon her mighty men, and they shall be dismayed. *Jer. l. 36.*

Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell

Of arms imagin'd, in your lonely cell:

Go, be the temple and the gods your care;

Permit to men the thought of peace and war. *Dryd. Æn.*

When an old woman begins to *dote*, and grow chargeable to a parish, she is turned into a witch, and fills the country with extravagant fancies.

*Addison's Spectator*, No. 117.

2. To be in love to extremity.

He was stricken with great affection towards me, which since is grown to such a *doting* love, that, 'till I was fain to get this place, sometimes to retire in freely: I was even choked with his tediousness.

*Sidney.*

I have long loved her, and bestowed much on her, followed her with a *doting* observance. *Shak. M. Wives of Windsor.*

To DOTE upon. To regard with excessive fondness; to love to excess.

All their prayers and love

Were set on Hereford, whom they *doted* on,

And blest'd, and grac'd.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Forgive me, that I do not dream on thee,

Because thou seest me *dote* upon my love.

*Shakespeare.*

All the beauties of the court besides,

Are mad in love, and *dote* upon your person.

*Denham.*

Mark those who *dote* on arbitrary power,

And you shall find 'em either hot-brain'd youth,

Or needy bankrupts.

*Dryden.*

Would you so *dote* upon your first desire,

As not to entertain a nobler fire? *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

We *dote* upon this present world, and the enjoyments of it; and 'tis not without pain and fear, and reluctance, that we are torn from them, as if our hopes lay all within the compass of this life.

*Burnet.*

O death, all eloquent! you only prove

What dust we *dote* on, when 'tis man we love.

*Pope.*

DO'TER. *n. f.* [from *dote*.]

1. One whose understanding is impaired by years; a dotard.

What should a bald fellow do with a comb, a dumb *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass? *Burton.*

2. A man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

If in black my lady's brow be deckt,

It mourns that painting and usurping hair

Should ravish *doters* with a false aspect;

And therefore is she born to make black fair. *Shakespeare.*

Our *doters* upon red and white are incessantly perplexed, by the uncertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and of the lasting of her beauty.

*Boyle.*

DO'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *doting*.] Fondly; by excessive fondness.

That he, to wedlock *dotingly* betray'd,

Should hope in this lewd town to find a maid! *Dryd. Juv.*

DO'TTARD. *n. f.* This word seems to signify a tree kept low by cutting.

For great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees in churchyards, or near ancient buildings, and the like, are pollards and *dotards*, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

DO'TTEREL. *n. f.* [from *dote*.] The name of a bird that mimicks gestures.

We



We see how ready apes and monkeys are to imitate all motions of man; and in catching of *dotterels*, we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
**DOUBLE.** *adj.* [*double*, French; *duplex*, Latin; *duple*, Erse.]

1. Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other; in pairs.  
 All things are *double* one against another, and he hath made nothing imperfect. *Ecclus. xlii. 24.*

2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity repeated.  
 Great honours are great burthens; but, on whom They are cast with envy, he doth bear two loads:  
 His cares must still be *double* to his joys,  
 In any dignity. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*  
 I am not so old in proportion to them as I formerly was, which I can prove by arithmetick; for then I was *double* their age, which now I am not. *Swift.*  
 This sum of forty thousand pounds is almost *double* to what is sufficient. *Swift's Draper's Letters.*

3. Having one added to another; having more than one in the same order or parallel.  
 It is a curiosity also to make flowers *double*, which is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary part, *double* flowers by neglecting, and not removing, prove single. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 513.*  
 I met a reverend, fat, old gouty fryar,  
 With a paunch swoln so high, his *double* chin  
 Might rest upon't. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

4. Twofold; of two kinds.  
 Thus curst steel, and more accursed gold,  
 Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold;  
 And *double* death did wretched man invade,  
 By steel assaulted, and by gold betray'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
 No star appears to lend his friendly light;  
 Darkness and tempest make a *double* night. *Dryden.*

5. Two in number.  
 And if one power did not both see and hear,  
 Our sights and sounds would always *double* be. *Davies.*

6. Having twice the effect or influence; having the power of two.  
 The magnifico is much belov'd,  
 And hath in his effect a voice potential,  
 As *double* as the duke's. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

7. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.  
 I th' presence  
 He would say untruths, and be ever *double*  
 Both in his words and meaning. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
 Fifty thousand could keep rank, that were not of *double*  
 heart. *Chron. xii. 33.*

- DOUBLE-PLEA.** *n. f.* [*duplex placitum*, Latin.] Is that in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, in bar of the action, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff. *Cowel.*

- DOUBLE-QUARREL,** is a complaint made by any clerk or other to the archbishop of the province, against an inferior ordinary, for delaying justice in some cause ecclesiastical. The effect is, that the archbishop directs his letters, under the authentic seal, to all clerks of his province, commanding them to admonish the said ordinary within nine days to do the justice required, or otherwise to cite him to appear before him or his official: and lastly to intimate to the said ordinary, that if he neither performs the thing enjoined, nor appears at the day assigned, he himself will proceed to perform the justice required. And this seems to be termed a *double quarrel*, because it is most commonly made against both the judge, and him at whose petition justice is delayed. *Cowel.*

- DOUBLE** is much used in composition, generally for *doubly*, two ways; as *double edged*, having an edge on each side; or for twice the number or quantity, as *double died*, twice died.

- DOUBLE-BITING.** *adj.* [*double* and *bite*.] Biting or cutting on either side.  
 But most their looks on the black monarch bend,  
 His rising muscles and his brawn commend;  
 His *double-biting* ax, and beamy spear,  
 Each asking a gigantick force to rear. *Dryden's Fables.*

- DOUBLE-BUTTONED.** *adj.* [*double* and *buttoned*.] Having two rows of buttons.  
 Others you'll see, when all the town's afloat,  
 Wrapt in th' embraces of a kersey coat,  
 Or *double-button'd* frieze. *Gay's Trivia.*

- DOUBLE-DEALER.** *n. f.* [*double* and *dealer*.] A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow; one who acts two parts at the same time; one who says one thing and thinks another.  
*Double-dealers* may pass muster for a while; but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*

- DOUBLE-DEALING.** *n. f.* [*double* and *dealing*.] Artifice; dissimulation; low or wicked cunning.  
 Thou shalt not be the worse for me; there's gold.  
 —But that it would be *double-dealing*, sir, I would you could make it another. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

- Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature most compatible; valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation: this last union was

necessary for the goodness of Ulysses; for without that, his dissimulation might have degenerated into wickedness and *double-dealing*. *Pope's View of Epic Poetry.*

To **DOUBLE-DIE.** *v. a.* [*double* and *die*.] To die twice over.  
 Yes, I'll to the royal bed,  
 Where first the mysteries of our love were acted,  
 And *double-die* it with imperial crimson. *Dry. and Lee's Oed.*

**DOUBLE-FOUNTED.** *adj.* [*double* and *fount*.] Having two sources.  
 Here the *double-founted* stream  
 Jordan, true limit eastward. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

**DOUBLE-HANDED.** *adj.* [*double* and *hand*.] Having two hands.  
 All things being *double-handed*, and having the appearances both of truth and falsehood, where our affections have engaged us, we attend only to the former. *Glanv. Scops. c. 15.*

**DOUBLE-HEADED.** *adj.* [*double* and *head*.] Having the flowers growing one to another.  
 The *double* rich scarlet nonsuch is a large *double-headed* flower, of the richest scarlet colour. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To **DOUBLE-LOCK.** *v. a.* [*double* and *lock*.] To shoot the lock twice; to fasten with double security.  
 He immediately *double-locked* his door, and sat down carefully to reading and comparing both his orders. *Tatler, No. 60.*

**DOUBLE-MINDED.** *adj.* [from *double* and *mind*.] Leceitful; insidious.  
 A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways. *James i. 8.*

**DOUBLE-SHINING.** *adj.* [*double* and *shine*.] shining with double lustre.  
 He was  
 Among the rest that there did take delight,  
 To see the sports of *double-shining* day. *Sidney.*

**DOUBLE-TONGUED.** *adj.* [*double* and *tongue*.] Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the same thing.  
 The deacons must be grave, not *double-tongued*, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre. *1 Tim. iii. 8.*

For much she fear'd the Tyrians, *double-tongu'd*,  
 And knew the town to Juno's care belong'd. *Dryd. Virgil.*

To **DO'UBLE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
 1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity.  
 Rumour doth *double* voice, and echo  
 The numbers of the fear'd. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
 Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond;  
*Double* six thousand, and then treble that. *Shakespeare.*  
 Our foe's too proud the weaker to assail,  
 Or *doubles*, his dishonour if he fail. *Dryd. State of Innocence.*

This power of repeating or *doubling* any idea we have of any distance, and adding it to the former, as often as we will, without being ever able to come to any stop or stint, let us enlarge it as much as we will, is that which gives us the idea of immensity. *Locke.*

This was only the value of the silver: there was besides a tenth part of that number of talents of gold, which, if gold was reckoned in a decuple proportion, will just *double* the sum. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. To contain twice the quantity.  
 Thus reinforc'd against the adverse fleet,  
 Still *doubling* our's, brave Rupert leads the way. *Dryden.*

3. To repeat; to add.  
 He saw proud Arcite and fierce Palemon  
 In mortal battle, *doubling* blow on blow;  
 Like lightning flam'd their faulchions to and fro. *Dryden.*

4. To add one to another in the same order or parallel.  
 Thou shalt *double* the curtain in the tabernacle. *Ex. xxvi. 9.*

5. To fold.  
 He bought her sermons, psalms, and graces,  
 And *doubled* down the useful places. *Prior.*

6. To pass round a headland.  
 Presently departing again, and sailing along the coast, he *doubled* the promontory of Carthage, yet famous for the ruins of that proud city. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
 Now we have the cape of Good Hope in sight, the trade-wind is our own, if we can but *double* it. *Dryden.*

To **DO'UBLE.** *v. n.*  
 1. To increase to twice the quantity.  
 'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men *double*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. To enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play.  
 Throw *Ægypt's* by, and offer in the stead,  
 Offer—the crown on Berenice's head:  
 I am resolv'd to *double* 'till I win. *Dryden's Tyran. Love.*

3. To turn back, or wind in running.  
 Under the line the sun crosseth the line, and maketh two Summers and two Winters; but in the skirts of the torrid zone it *doubteth* and goeth back again, and so maketh one long Summer. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 398.*

So keen thy hunters, and thy scent so strong,  
 Thy turns and *doublings* cannot save thee long. *Swift.*

4. To play tricks; to use sleights.  
 Who knows which way she points?  
*Doubling* and turning like an hunted hare!  
 Find out the meaning of her mind who can. *Dryd. Sp. Fry.*

DO'UBLE.



DOUBLE. *n. f.*

1. Twice the quantity or number.

In all the four great years of mortality abovementioned, I do not find that any week the plague increased to the *double* of the precedent week above five times. *Graunt's Mortality.*

2. Strong beer; beer of twice the common strength.

Here's a pot of good *double*, neighbour: drink, and fear not your man. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. A trick; a shift; an artifice.

DOUBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *double*.] The state of being double.

If you think well to carry this as you may, the *doubleness* of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof. *Sh. Meas. for Meas.*

DOUBLER. *n. f.* [from *double*.] He that doubles any thing.

DOUBLET. *n. f.* [from *double*.]

1. The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat: so called from being double for warmth.

What a pretty thing a man is, when he goes in his *doublet* and hose, and leaves off his wit. *Sh. Much Ado about Nothing.*

His *doublet* was of sturdy buff,

And though not sword yet cudgel proof. *Hudibras, p. i.*

It is common enough to see a countryman in the *doublet* and breeches of his great grandfather.

They do but mimic ancient wits at best,

As apes our granfires, in their *doublets* drest. *Pope's Criticism.*

2. Two; a pair.

Those *doublets* on the sides of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins. *Grew's Museum.*

DOUBLO'N. *n. f.* [French.] A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.

DOUBLY. *adv.* [from *double*.] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

Young Hollis, on a muse by Mars begot,

Born, Caesar like, to write and act great deeds,

Impatient to revenge his fatal shot,

His right hand *doubly* to his left succeeds. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

Haply at night he does with horror shun

A widow'd daughter, or a dying son:

His neighbour's offspring he to-morrow sees,

And *doubly* feels his want in their increase. *Prior.*

TO DOUBT. *v. n.* [*doubter*, French; *dubito*, Latin.]

1. To question; to be in uncertainty.

Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may lawfully *doubt* and suspend our judgment, inclining neither to one side or other; as, namely, touching the time of the fall

both of man and angels. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.*

Let no man, while he lives here in the world, *doubt* whether there is any hell or no, and thereupon live so, as if absolutely there were none.

I *doubt* not to make it appear to be a monstrous folly to deride these things. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Can we conclude upon Luther's instability, because in a single notion, no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some *doubtings*?

Atterbury.

2. To question any event, fearing the worst.

*Doubting* things go ill, often hurt more

Than to be sure they do. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

3. Sometimes with *of* in both the foregoing senses.

Solyman said he had hitherto made war against divers nations, and always had the victory, whereof he *doubted* not now also.

Have I not manag'd my contrivance well,

To try your love, and make you *doubt of* mine? *Dryden.*

4. To fear; to be apprehensive.

I *doubt* there's deep resentment in his mind,

For the late slight his honour suffer'd there. *Otway's Orph.*

If there were no fault in the title, I *doubt* there are too many in the body of the work.

This is enough for a project, without any name; I *doubt* more than will be reduced into practice. *Swift.*

5. To suspect; to have suspicion.

The king did all his courage bend

Against those four which now before him were,

*Doubting* not who behind him doth attend. *Daniel's C. War.*

6. To hesitate; to be in suspense.

At first the tender blades of grass appear,

And buds that yet the blast of Eurus fear,

Stand at the door of life, and *doubt* to clothe the year. *Dry.*

TO DOUBT. *v. a.*

1. To hold questionable; to think uncertain.

He from the terror of this arm so late

*Doubted* his empire. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 113.*

To teach vain wits a science little known,

T'admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own. *Pope.*

2. To fear; to suspect.

He did ordain the interdicts and prohibitions which we have to making entrance of strangers, which at that time was frequent, *doubting* novelties and commixture of manners. *Bacon.*

3. To distrust.

You that will be less fearful than discreet,

That love the fundamental part of state,

More than you *doubt* the change of it, prefer

A noble life before a long. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

VOL. I.

DOUBT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense; undetermined state of opinion.

Could any difficulty have been proposed, the resolution would have been as early as the proposal; it could not have had time to settle into *doubt*.

Those who have examined it, are thereby got past *doubt* in all the doctrines they profess.

South's Sermons.

Locke.

2. Question; point unsettled.

Hippocrates commends the flesh of the wild sow above the tame, and no *doubt* but the animal is more or less healthy according to the air it lives in.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

'Tis past a *doubt*,

All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out. *Pope.*

3. Scruple; perplexity; irresolution.

Our *doubts* are traytors,

And make us lose, by fearing to attempt,

The good we oft might win. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*

4. Uncertainty of condition.

And thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee; and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have no assurance of thy life.

Deutr. xxviii. 66.

5. Suspicion; apprehension of ill.

I desire to be present with you now, and to change my voice; for I stand in *doubt* of you.

Gal. iv. 20.

6. Difficulty objected.

To every *doubt* your answer is the same,

It so fell out, and so by chance it came. *Blackmore's Creation.*

DOUBTER. *n. f.* [from *doubt*.] One who entertains scruples; one who hangs in uncertainty.

DOUBTFUL. *adj.* [*doubt* and *full*.]

1. Dubious; not settled in opinion.

Methinks I should know you, and know this man;

Yet I am *doubtful*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning.

That about which there is *doubt*; that which is not yet determined or decided; obscure; questionable; uncertain.

In handling the right of a war, I am not willing to intermix matter *doubtful* with that which is out of *doubt*; for as in capital causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; so much more in a judgment upon a war, which is capital to thousands.

Bacon.

In *doubtful* cases, reason still determines for the safer side; especially if the case be not only *doubtful*, but also highly concerning, and the venture be a soul, and an eternity.

South.

Themetes first, 'tis *doubtful* whether hir'd,

Or so the Trojan destiny requir'd,

Mov'd, that the ramparts might be broken down,

To lodge the monster fabrick in the town. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. Not secure; not without suspicion.

Our manner is always to cast a *doubtful* and a more suspicious eye towards that, over which we know we have least power.

Hooker, Dedication.

5. Not confident; not without fear.

With *doubtful* feet and wavering resolution

I come, still dreading thy displeasure, Samson. *Milt. Agonist.*

DOUBTFULLY. *adv.* [from *doubtful*.]

1. Dubiously; irresolutely.

Knowing how *doubtfully* all allegories may be construed, and this book of mine being a continual allegory, I have thought good to discover the general intention.

Spenser.

2. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.

Nor did the goddess *doubtfully* declare

Her alter'd mind, and alienated care. *Dryden.*

DOUBTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *doubtful*.]

1. Dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion.

Though *doubtfulness* or uncertainty seems to be a medium between certain truth and certain falsehood in our minds, yet there is no such medium in things themselves.

Watts's Logick.

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

In arguing, the opponent uses as comprehensive and equivocal terms as he can, to involve his adversary in the *doubtfulness* of his expressions: this is expected, and therefore the answerer, on his side, makes it his play to distinguish as much as he can.

Locke.

Most of his philosophy is, in broken sentences, delivered with much *doubtfulness*.

Baker's Reflections on Learning.

DOUBTINGLY. *adv.* [from *doubt*.] In a *doubting* manner; dubiously.

Whatever a man imagineth *doubtingly*, or with fear, must needs do hurt, if imagination have any power at all; for a man representeth that oftner than he feareth, than the contrary.

Bacon's Natural History, No. 945.

DOUBTLESS. *adj.* [from *doubt*.] Without fear; without apprehension of danger.

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure,

That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,

Will not offend them. *Shakespeare's King John.*

I am *doubtless*; I can purge

Myself of many I am charg'd withal. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

DOUBTLESS. *adv.* Without *doubt*; without question; unquestionably.



# D O W

*Doubtless* he would have made a noble knight. *Sh. H. VI.*  
 All their desires, deserts, or expectations the Conqueror had no other means to satisfy, but by the estates of such as had appeared open enemies to him, and *doubtless* many innocent persons suffered in this kind. *Hale's Com. Law of England.*  
*Doubtless* many men are finally lost, who yet have no mens sins to answer for, but their own. *South's Sermons.*  
 These mountains have been *doubtless* much higher than they are at present: the rains have washed away of the soil, that has left the veins of stones shooting out of them. *Woodward.*  
*Doubtless*, oh guest! great laud and praise were mine,  
 If, after social rites and gifts bestow'd,  
 I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**DOUCE'T.** *n. f.* [*doucet*, French.] A custard. This word I find only in *Skinner.*  
**DO'UCKER.** *n. f.* [from *To duck*, corrupted from *To duck.*] A bird that dips in the water.  
 The colymbi, or *douckers*, or loons, are admirably conformed for diving, covered with thick plumage, and their feathers so slippery, that water cannot moisten them. *Ray.*  
**DOVE.** *n. f.* [*duvo*, old Teutonic; *taub*, *daub*, German.]  
 1. A wild pigeon.  
 So shews a snowy *dove* trooping with crows,  
 As yonder lady o'er her fellows shows. *Sh. Rom. and Juliet.*  
 Say, will the falcon, stooping from above,  
 Smit with her varying plumage, spare the *dove*? *Pope.*  
 Not half so swift the trembling *doves* can fly,  
 When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky;  
 Not half so swiftly the fierce eagle moves,  
 When through the skies he drives the trembling *doves.* *Pope.*  
 2. A pigeon.  
 I have here a dish of *doves*, that I will bestow upon your worship. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
**DO'VECOT.** *n. f.* [*dove* and *cot.*] A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept.  
 Like an eagle in a *dovecot*, I  
 Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli;  
 Alone I did it. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
**DO'VEHOUSE.** *n. f.* [*dove* and *house.*] A house for pigeons.  
 The hawk sets up for protector, and makes havock in the *dovehouse.* *L'Estrange, Fab. 20.*  
 But still the *dovehouse* obstinately flood. *Dryden.*  
**DO'VETAIL.** *n. f.* [*dove* and *tail.*] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed, and therefore cannot fall out.  
**DOUGH.** *n. f.* [*dah*, Saxon; *deegh*, Dutch]  
 1. The paste of bread, or pies, yet unbaked.  
 When the gods moulded up the paste of man,  
 Some of their *dough* was left upon their hands,  
 For want of souls, and so they made Egyptians. *Dryden.*  
 You that from pliant paste would fabricks raise,  
 Expecting thence to gain immortal praise,  
 Your knuckles try, and let your finews know  
 Their pow'r to kneed, and give the form to *dough.* *King.*  
 2. My cake is DOUGH. My affair has miscarried; my undertaking has never come to maturity.  
 My cake is *dough*, but I'll in among the rest;  
 Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast. *Shakespeare.*  
**DOUGHBAKED.** *adj.* [*dough* and *baked.*] Unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft.  
 For when, through tasteless flat humility,  
 In *doughbak'd* men some harmlessness we see,  
 'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he. *Donne.*  
**DO'UGHTY.** *adj.* [*boh-tiz*, Saxon; *deught*, virtue, Dutch]  
 1. Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent. Used of men and things.  
 Such restless passion did all night torment  
 The flatt'ning courage of that fairy knight,  
 Devising how that *doughty* tournament,  
 With greatest honour, he atchieven might. *Fairy Queen.*  
 2. It is now seldom used but ironically, or in burlesque.  
 If this *doughty* historian hath any honour or conscience left,  
 he ought to beg pardon. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*  
 She smil'd to see the *doughty* hero slain;  
 But, at her smile, the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*  
**DO'UGHY.** *adj.* [from *dough.*] Unsound; soft; unhardened.  
 Your son was milled with a snipt taffata fellow there,  
 whose villanous saffron would have made all the unbaked and  
*doughy* youth of a nation in his colour. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO DOUSE.** *v. a.* [*dous*; but probably it is a cant word formed from the sound.] To put over head suddenly in the water.  
**TO DOUSE.** *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the water.  
 It is no jesting, trivial matter,  
 To swing i' th' air, or *douse* in water. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
**DO'WAGER.** *n. f.* [*douairiere*, French]  
 1. A widow with a jointure.  
 She lingers my desires,  
 Like to a stepdame or a *dowager*,  
 Long wintering on a young man's revenue. *Shakespeare.*  
 Widows have a greater interest in property than either  
 maids or wives; so that it is as unnatural for a *dowager* as a  
 freeholder to be an enemy to our constitution. *Addij. Freehold.*

# D O W

2. The title given to ladies who survive their husbands.  
 Catharine no more  
 Shall be call'd queen; but princess *dowager*,  
 And widow to prince Arthur. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
**DO'WDY.** *n. f.* An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.  
 Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench; Dido, a  
*dowdy*; Cleopatra, a gipsy; Helen and Hero, slidings and  
 harlots. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*  
 The bedlam train of lovers use  
 T' enhance the value, and the faults excuse;  
 And therefore 'tis no wonder if we see  
 They doat on *dowdies* and deformity. *Dryden.*  
 No houswifry the *dowdy* creature knew;  
 To sum up all, her tongue confess'd the shrew. *Gay's Past.*  
**DO'WER.** } *n. f.* [*douaire*, French.]  
**DO'WERY.** }  
 1. That which the wife bringeth to her husband in marriage.  
 His wife brought in *dow'r* Cilicia's crown,  
 And in herself a greater *dow'r* alone. *Dryden.*  
 His only daughter in a stranger's pow'r;  
 For very want, he could not pay a *dow'r.* *Pope's Epistles.*  
 2. That which the widow possesses.  
 His patrimonial territories of Flanders were partly in *dower*  
 to his mother-in-law, and partly not serviceable, in respect of  
 the late rebellions. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 3. The gifts of a husband for a wife.  
 Ask me never so much *dowery* and gift, and I will give ac-  
 cording as ye shall say unto me; but give me the damsel to  
 wife. *Gen. xxxiv. 12.*  
 4. Endowment; gift.  
 What spreading virtue, what a sparkling fire;  
 How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dow'r*,  
 Do'st thou within this dying flesh inspire! *Davies.*  
**DO'WERED.** *adj.* [from *dower.*] Portioned; supplied with a  
 portion  
 Will you with those infirmities she owes,  
 Unfriended, new-adopted to our hate,  
*Dower'd* with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,  
 Take her, or leave her. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
**DO'WERLESS.** *adj.* [from *dower.*] Without a fortune; un-  
 portioned.  
 Thy *dow'rless* daughter, king, thrown to my chance,  
 Is queen of us, and ours, and our fair France. *Sh. K. Lear.*  
**DO'WLAS.** *n. f.* A coarse kind of linen.  
*Dowlas*, filthy *dowlas*; I have given them away to bakers  
 wives, and they have made boulders of them. *Shak. Hen. IV.*  
**DOWN.** *n. f.* [*duun*, Danish.]  
 1. Soft feathers.  
 Virtue is the roughest way;  
 But proves at night a bed of *down.* *Watton.*  
 Leave, leave, fair bride! your solitary bed,  
 No more shall you return to it alone;  
 It nurseth sadness; and your body's print,  
 Like to a grave, the yielding *down* doth dint. *Donne.*  
 Lie tumbling on our *down*, courting the blessing  
 Of a short minute's slumber. *Denham's Sophy.*  
 A tender weakly constitution is very much owing to the  
 use of *down* beds. *Locke.*  
 2. Any thing that soothes or mollifies.  
 Thou bosom softness! *down* of all my cares!  
 I could recline my thoughts upon this breast  
 To a forgetfulness of all my griefs,  
 And yet be happy. *Southern's Oroonoko.*  
 3. Soft wool, or tender hair.  
 Scarce had the *down* to shade his cheeks begun;  
 One was their care, and their delight was one. *Dryden.*  
 I am not chang'd, I love my husband still;  
 But live him as he was when youthful grace,  
 And the first *down* began to shade his face. *Dryd. Aurengz.*  
 On thy chin the springing beard began  
 To spread a doubtful *down*, and promise man. *Prior.*  
 4. The soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds.  
 Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind,  
 sheweth a wind at hand; as when feathers, or *down* of thistles,  
 fly to and fro in the air. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 822.*  
 Like scatter'd *down* by howling Eurus blown,  
 By rapid whirlwinds from his mansion thrown. *Sandys.*  
**DOWN.** *n. f.* [*dun*, Saxon; *dune*, Erse, a hill; but it is used  
 now as if derived from the adverb.] A large open plain, or  
 valley.  
 On the *downs* we see, near Wilton fair,  
 A hast'ned hare from greedy greyhound go. *Sidney.*  
 Lord of much riches, which the use renowns;  
 Seven thousand broad-tail'd sheep graz'd on his *downs.* *Sandys.*  
 Not all the fleecy wealth  
 That doth enrich those *downs* is worth a thought,  
 To this my errand, and the care it brought. *Milton.*  
 How Will-a-wisp misleads night-faring clowns  
 O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless *downs.* *Gay.*  
 To compass this, his building is a town,  
 His pond an ocean, his parterre a *down.* *Pope, Epistle iv.*  
 2. A hill; a rising ground. This sense is very rare.  
 Hills



# D O W

Hills afford pleasant prospects; as they must needs acknowledge who have been on the *downs* of Suffex. *Ray on the Great.*

DOWN. *prep.* [abuna, Saxon.]

1. Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower.

Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs *down* hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw after. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A man falling *down* a precipice, though in motion, is not at liberty, because he cannot stop that motion if he would. *Loc.*

2. Towards the mouth of a river.

Mahomet put his chief substance into certain boats, to be conveyed *down* the river, as purposing to fly. *Knolles.*

DOWN. *adv.*

1. On the ground; from the height at which any thing was to a lower situation.

Whom they hit, none on their feet might stand, Though standing else as rocks; but *down* they fell By thousands. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 593.*

*Down* sinks the giant with a thund'ring sound, His pond'rous limbs oppress the trembling ground; Blood, brains, and foam, gush from the gaping wound. *Dr.*

2. Tending towards the ground.

3. Out of sight; below the horizon.

How goes the night, boy?

—The moon is *down*; I have not heard the clock, And she goes *down* at twelve. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. To a total maceration.

What remains of the subject, after the decoction, is continued to be boiled *down*, with the addition of fresh water, to a sapid fat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Into disgrace; into declining reputation.

He shar'd our dividend o' th' crown, We had so painfully preach'd *down*; And forc'd us, though against the grain, T' have calls to teach it up again. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.* It has been still preached up, but acted *down*; and dealt with, as the eagle in the fable did with the oyster, carrying it up on high, that, by letting it fall, he might dash it in pieces. *South's Sermons.*

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who has written himself *down*. *Addison.*

6. [Answering to *up*.] Here and there.

Let them wander up and *down* for meat, and grudge if they be not satisfied. *Pf. lix. 15.*

DOWN. *interj.*

1. An exhortation to destruction or demolition.

Go, some pull down the Savoy; others to the Inns of Courts: *down* with them all. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.* If there be ten, shrink not; but *down* with them. *Shakespeare.* But now they cry, *down* with the palace, fire it, Pull out th' usurping queen. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. A contemptuous threat.

*Down, down* to hell, and say I sent thee thither. *Shakespeare.*

DOWN. [To go.] To be digested; to be received.

If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will *down*; and if he be not hungry, 'tis not fit he should eat. *Locke.*

I know not how absurd this may seem to the masters of demonstration; and probably it will hardly *down* with any body, at first hearing. *Locke.*

TO DOWN. *v. a.* [from the particle.] To knock; to subdue; to suppress; to conquer.

The hidden beauties seem'd in wait to lie,

To *down* proud hearts, that would not willing die. *Sidney.*

DOWNCAST. *adj.* [down and cast.] Bent down; directed to the ground.

Wanton languishing borrowed of her eyes the *downcast* look of modesty. *Sidney, b. ii.*

My wily nurse by long experience found, And first discover'd to my soul its wound, 'Tis love, said she; and then my *downcast* eyes, And guilty dumbness, witness'd my surprize. *Dryden.*

Thy *downcast* looks, and thy disorder'd thoughts, Tell me my fate: I ask not the success My cause has found. *Addison's Cato.*

DOWNFAL. *n. f.* [down and fall.]

1. Ruin; calamity; fall from rank or state.

Why do'st thou say king Richard is depos'd? Dar'st thou, thou little better thing than earth, Divine his *downfal*? *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

We have seen some, by the ways by which they had designed to rise uncontrollably, to have directly procured their utter *downfal*. *South's Sermons.*

2. A sudden fall, or body of things falling.

Each *downfal* of a flood the mountains pour From their rich bowels, rolls a silver stream. *Dryd. Ind. Em.*

3. Destruction of fabricks.

Not more aghast the matrons of renown, When tyrant Nero burn'd th' imperial town, Shriek'd for the *downfal* in a doleful cry, For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

DOWNFALLEN. *participial adj.* [down and fall.] Ruined; fallen.

# D O W

The land is now divorced by the *downfallen* steep cliffs on the farther side. *Carcw's Survey of Cornwall.*

DOWNGYRED. *adj.* [down and gyred.] Let down in circular wrinkles.

Lord Hamlet, with his stockings loose,

Ungarter'd, and *downgyred* to his ancles. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

DOWNHIL. *n. f.* [down and hill] Declivity; descent.

Heavy the third, and stiff, he sinks apace;

And though 'tis *downhil* all, but creeps along the race. *Dryd.*

DOWNHIL. *adj.* Declivous; descending.

DOWNLOOKED. *adj.* [down and look.] Having a dejected countenance; gloomy; sullen; melancholy.

Jealousy suffus'd, with jaundice in her eyes,

Discolouring all she view'd, in tawney dress'd;

*Downlook'd*, and with a cuckow on her fist. *Dryd. Fables.*

DOWNLYING. *adj.* [down and lie.] About to be in travail of childbirth.

DOWNRIGHT. *adv.* [down and right.]

1. Strait or right down; down perpendicularly.

A giant's slain in fight,

Or mow'd o'erthwart, or cleft *downright*. *Hudibras, p. i.*

2. In plain terms; without ceremony.

Elves away;

We shall chide *downright*, if I longer stay. *Shakespeare.*

3. Completely; without stopping short.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion, that she fell *downright* into a fit. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

DOWNRIGHT. *adj.*

1. Plain; open; apparent; undisguised.

An admonition from a dead author, or a caveat from an impartial pen, will prevail more than a *downright* advice, which may be mistaken as spoken magisterially. *Bacon.*

It is *downright* madness to strike where we have no power to hurt. *L'Estrange, Fab. 44.*

Religion seems not in danger from *downright* atheism, since rational men must reject that for want of proof. *Rogers's Serm.*

The merchant's wife, who abounds in plenty, is not to have *downright* money; but the mercenary part of her mind is engaged with a present of plate. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 266.*

2. Directly tending to the point; plain; artless.

I would rather have a plain *downright* wisdom, than a foolish and affected eloquence. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

3. Unceremonious; honestly furly.

When it came to the count to speak, old fact so stared him in the face, after his plain *downright* way, that the count was struck dumb. *Addison's Count Tariff.*

4. Plain; without palliation.

The idolatry was direct and *downright* in the people, whose credulity is illimitable. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 4.*

DOWNSITTING. *n. f.* [down and sit.] Rest; repose; the act of sitting down, or going to rest.

Thou knowest my *downsitting* and mine uprising; thou understandest my thoughts afar off. *Pf. cxxxix. 2.*

DOWNWARD. } *adv.* [downeward, Saxon.]

DOWNWARDS. }

1. Towards the center.

As you lift up the glasses the drop will ascend slower and slower, and at length rest, being carried *downward* by its weight, as much as upwards by the attraction. *Newton's Opt.*

2. From a higher situation to a lower.

Look *downward* on that globe, whose hither sides,

With light from hence, shines. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

Hills are ornamental to the earth, affording pleasant prospects to them that look *downwards* from them upon the subjacent countries. *Ray on the Creation.*

What would this man? Now upward will he soar,

And little less than angel, would be more:

Now looking *downwards*, just as griev'd, appears

To want the strength of bulls, the fur of bears. *Pope.*

3. In a course of successive or lineal descent.

A ring the count does wear,

That *downward* hath succeeded in his house,

From son to son, some four or five descents. *Shakespeare.*

DOWNWARD. *adj.*

1. Moving on a declivity; tending towards the center; tending to the ground.

With *downward* force,

That drove the sand along, he took his way,

And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Declivous; bending.

When Aurora leaves our northern sphere,

She lights the *downward* heaven, and rises there. *Dryd. Virg.*

3. Depressed; dejected.

At the lowest of my *downward* thoughts, I pulled up my heart to remember, that nothing is achieved before it be thoroughly attempted, and that lying still doth never go forward. *Sidney.*

DOWNY. *adj.* [from down.]

1. Covered with down or nap.

By his gates of breath

There lies a *downy* feather, which stirs not!

Did



Did he suspire, that light and weightless down

Perforce must move. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

There be plants that have prickles, yet have downy or velvet rind upon their leaves; as stock-gillyflowers and coltsfoot; which down or nap consisteth of a subtle spirit, in a soft substance. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 560.*

In her hand she held

A bough of fairest fruit, that downy smil'd,  
New-gather'd, and ambrosial smell diffus'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. Made of down or soft feathers.

A side breeze from westward waits their sails to fill,  
And rests in those high beds his downy wings. *Dryden.*

Belinda still her downy pillow prest,  
Her guardian sylph prolong'd the balmy rest. *Pope.*

3. Soft; tender; soothing.

Banquo! Donalbain! Malcolm! awake!  
Shake off this downy sleep, death's counterfeit,  
And look on death itself. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The night's companion kindly cheating them  
Of all their cares, tam'd the rebellious eye  
Of sorrow with a soft and downy hand,  
Sealing all breasts in a lethean band. *Craslow.*

Do'WRE. } *n. f.* [*douaire*, French. It ought to be written  
Do'WRY. } *dower.*]

1. A portion given with a wife.

I could marry this wench for this dowry. *Sidney.*

And ask no other dowry but such another jest. *Shakespeare.*

The king must die, that I may make you great,

And give a crown in dowry with my love. *Dryd. Span. Fry.*

Tethys all her waves in dowry gives. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. A reward paid for a wife.

Thine own hand

An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay,

And for a dowry a hundred forekins pay. *Cowley's Davideis.*

3. A gift; a fortune given.

DOXOLOGY. *n. f.* [*δόξα* and *λόγος*.] A form of giving glory to God.

David breaks forth into these triumphant praises and *doxologies* expressed in the text; Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, who has kept me this day from shedding blood, and from avenging myself with my own hand. *South's Sermons.*

Little did Athanasius imagine, that ever it would have been received in the Christian church, to conclude their books with a *doxology* to God and the blessed virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

Do'XY. *n. f.* A whore; a loose wench.

When daffadils begin to pure,

With heigh! the doxy over the dale. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

To DOZE. *v. n.* [*ᾰπᾰρ*, Saxon; *daes*, Dutch.] To slumber; to live in a state of drowsiness; to be half asleep.

There was no sleeping under his roof: if he happened to doze a little, the jolly cobbler waked him. *L'Estrange.*

It has happened to young men of the greatest wit to waste their spirits with anxiety and pain, so far as to doze upon their work with too much eagerness of doing well. *Dryd. Dufresn.*

How to the banks, where bards departed doze,

They led him soft; how all the bards arose. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Chiefless armies doz'd out the campaign,

And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To DOZE. *v. a.* To stupify; to dull.

He was now much decayed in his parts, and with immoderate drinking dozed in his understanding. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Two satyrs, on the ground,

Stretch'd at his ease, their sire, Silenus, found

Doz'd with his fumes, and heavy with his load. *Dryden.*

DO'ZEN. *n. f.* [*douzaine*, French.] The number of twelve.

We cannot lodge and board a dozen or fourteen gentlewomen, but it will be thought we keep a bawdyhouse straight. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

That they bear such huge leaves, or delicate fruit, I could never find; yet I have travelled a dozen miles together under them. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

By putting twelve units together, we have the complex idea of a dozen. *Locke.*

The number of dissenters was something under a dozen with them. *Swift concerning the Sacramental Test.*

DO'ZINESS. *n. f.* [from *dozy*.] Sleepiness; drowsiness.

A man, by a violent fit of the gout in his limbs, finds a doziness in his head, or a want of appetite. *Locke.*

Do'ZY. *adv.* [from *doze*.] Sleepy; drowsy; sluggish.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays

His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

DRA. *n. f.* [*ᾰrabbe*, Saxon, lees.] A whore; a strumpet.

That I, the son of a dear father murder'd,

Must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,

And fall a cursing, like a very drab! *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

If your worship will take order for the drabs and the

knaves, you need not to fear the bawds. *Shakespeare.*

Babe,

Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Curs'd be the wretch so venal, and so vain,

Paltry and proud as drabs in Drury-lane. *Pope.*

DRACHM. *n. f.* [*drachma*, Latin.]

1. An old Roman coin.

See here these movers, that do prize their honours

At a crack'd drachm. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. The eighth part of an ounce.

DRACUNCULUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the skin and flesh.

DRA. *adj.* [for *dread*, or the preterit of *To dread*.] Terrible; formidable; dreaded.

Th' utmost sand-breach they shortly fetch,

Whilst the drad danger does behind remain. *Fairy Queen.*

DRAFF. *n. f.* [*ᾰraf*, dirty, Saxon; *dras*, Dutch, the sediment of ale.] Any thing thrown away; sweepings; refuse; lees; dregs.

You would think I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigals lately come from swinekeeping, from eating draff and husks. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

'Twere simple fury, still thyself to waste

On such as have no taste;

To offer them a surfeit of pure bread

Whose appetite is dead!

No, give them grains their fill;

Husks, draff, to drink and swill. *Ben. Johnson.*

I call'd, and drew them thither,

My hell-hounds to lick up the draff and filth,

Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed

On what was pure. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 630.*

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,

'Till vermin, or the draff of servile food,

Consume me. *Milton's Agonistes.*

As Muley-Zeydan were not worth their care,

And younger brothers but the draff of nature. *Dryden.*

DRAFFY. *adj.* [from *dras*.] Worthless; dreggy.

DRAFT. *adj.* [corrupt for *draught*.]

Ulysses and old Nestor yoke you like draft oxen, and make you plough up the wair. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

To DRAG. *v. a.* [*ᾰragan*, Saxon.]

1. To pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily along.

Such his aspect, when, foil'd with bloody dust,

Dragg'd by the cords which thro' his feet were thrust. *Denb.*

2. To draw any thing burthensome; any thing from which one cannot disengage one's self.

'Tis long since I, for my celestial wife,

Loath'd by the gods, have dragg'd a ling'ring life. *Dryden.*

Can I, who lov'd so well,

To part with all my blifs to save my lover?

Oh! can I drag a wretched life without him? *Smith.*

While I have any ability to hold a commerce with you, I will never be silent; and this chancing to be a day that I can hold a pen, I will drag it as long as I am able. *Swift.*

3. To draw contemptuously along, as a thing unworthy to be carried.

They shall surprize

The serpent, prince of air, and drag in chains

Through all his realm, and there confounded leave. *Milton.*

To fall, that's justice;

But then, to drag him after! For to die,

And yet in death to conquer, is my wish. *Dryd. Cleomenes.*

He triumphs in St. Austin's opinion; and is not only content to drag me at his chariot-wheels, but he makes a shew of me. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

4. To pull about with violence and ignominy.

The constable was no sooner espied but he was reproached with disdainful words, beaten and dragged in so barbarous a manner, that he hardly escaped with his life. *Clarendon.*

5. To pull roughly and forcibly.

In my fatal cause your sword was drawn;

The weight of my misfortunes dragg'd you down. *Dryden.*

To DRAG. *v. n.* To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains

Of sounding lashes, and of dragging chains. *Dryden's Æn.*

A door is said to drag, when, by its ill hanging on its hinges, the bottom edge of the door rides in its sweep upon the floor. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

DRA. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water.

Casting nets were spread in shallow brooks,

Drags in the deep, and baits were hung on hooks. *Dryden.*

The creatures are but instruments in God's hand: the returning our acknowledgments to them is just the same absurdity with theirs who burnt incense to the drag, and sacrificed to the net. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. An instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water.

You may in the morning find it near to some fixed place, and then take it up with a drag hook, or otherwise. *Walton.*

3. A kind of car drawn by the hand.

The drag is made somewhat like a low car: it is used for the



the carriage of timber, and then is drawn by the handle by two or more men. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

**DRA'NET.** *n. f.* [*drag* and *net*.] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

*Dragnets* were made to fish within the deep,

And castingnets did rivers bottoms sweep. *May's Virgil.*

Some fishermen, that had been out a whole day with a *drag-net*, and caught nothing, had a draught towards the evening, that came home very heavy, which put them in hope of a sturgeon at last. *L'Estrange, Fable 112.*

One of our late great poets is sunk in his reputation, because he could never forgive any conceit which came in his way, but swept, like a *dragnet*, great and small. *Dryden.*

Whatsoever old time, with his huge *dragnet*, has conveyed down to us along the stream of ages, whether it be shells or shellfish, jewels or pebbles, sticks or straws, seaweeds or mud, these are the ancients, these are the fathers. *Watts's Improvem.*

**To DRA'GGLE.** *v. a.* [from *drag*.] To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

You'll see a *draggled* damsel, here and there,

From Billingsgate her fishy traffick bear. *Gay's Trivia.*

He wore the same gown five years, without *dragging* or tearing. *Swift.*

**To DRA'GGLE.** *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.

His *dragging* tail hung in the dirt,

Which on his rider he would flirt. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*

**DRAGON.** *n. f.* [*draco*, Latin; *dragon*, French.]

1. A kind of winged serpent, perhaps imaginary, much celebrated in the romances of the middle age.

I go alone,

Like to a lonely *dragon*, that his fen  
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shak. Coriolan.*

Swift, swift, you *dragons* of the night! that dawning  
May bear the raven's eye. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

And you, ye *dragons*! of the scaly race,  
Whom glittering gold and shining armours grace;

In other nations harmless are you found,  
Their guardian genii and protectors own'd. *Rowe.*

On spiry volumes there a *dragon* rides;

Here, from our strict embrace, a stream he glides. *Pope.*

2. A fierce violent man or woman.

3. A constellation near the North pole.

**DRA'GON.** *n. f.* [*dracunculus*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves are like those of arum, but divided into many parts: the stalk is spotted; but, in other respects, it agrees with the arum. *Miller.*

**DRAGONET.** *n. f.* [from *dragon*.] A little dragon.

Or in his womb might lurk some hidden nest

Of many *dragonets*, his fruitful feed. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

**DRA'GONFLY.** *n. f.* [*dragon* and *fly*.] A fierce flinging fly.

The body of the cantharides is bright coloured; and it may be, that the delicate coloured *dragonflies* may have likewise some corrosive quality. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 729.*

**DRA'GONISH.** *adj.* [from *dragon*.] Having the form of a dragon; dragonlike.

Sometime we see a cloud that's *dragonish*;

A vapour sometime like a bear or lion. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

**DRA'GONLIKE.** *adj.* [*dragon* and *like*.] Furious; fiery.

He fights *dragonlike*, and does achieve as soon

As draw his sword. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

**DRA'GONSBLOOD.** *n. f.* [*dragon* and *blood*.] So called from a false opinion of the dragon's combat with the elephant.

*Dragonsblood* is a resin, so oddly named as to seem to have been imagined an animal production. It is moderately heavy, friable, and dusky red; but of a bright scarlet, when powdered: it has little smell, and is of a refinous and astringent taste. One sort is very compact: another sort less compact, and less pure, is called common *dragonsblood*. A third sort is tough and viscous, and of a blood colour; and in keeping it grows hard, like the first sort. Four vegetables afford *dragonsblood*: one is a tall tree in the Canaries: the *sanguis draconis* exudates from the cracks of the bark in the great heats. Another grows to six or eight feet high in the island of Java, where the resin is extracted from the fruit, about the size of a hazelnut, by boiling. A third is a tall tree in New Spain, and a true *sanguis draconis* flows from the trunk. The fourth grows in Java, and has a red bark: its trunk and large branches yield a refinous juice, which seems to be our finest sort of *dragonsblood*. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Take *dragonsblood*, beat it in a mortar, and put it in a cloth with *aqua vita*, and strain them together. *Peacham.*

**DRA'GONSHED.** *n. f.* A plant.

It hath a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf; whose upper lip, which is crested, and its under lip, which is divided into three segments, end in chaps or jaws, and have the representation of a dragon's head. *Miller.*

**DRA'GONTREE.** *n. f.* See **PALMTREE**, of which it is a species.

This tree is common in the Madeira and Canary islands, where they grow to a considerable size; and from it is supposed that the *dragonsblood* is obtained. *Miller.*

**DRAGOON.** *n. f.* [from *dragen*, German, to carry.] A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback.

Two regiments of *dragoons* suffered much in the late action. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 55.*

**To DRAGOON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

In politicks I hear you're flanch,

Directly bent against the French;

Deny to have your free-born foe

*Dragoon'd* into a wooden shoe. *Prior.*

**To DRAIN.** *v. a.* [*trainer*, French.]

1. To draw off gradually.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 2.*

The fountains *drain* the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but sufficient moisture to breed moss. *Bacon.*

In times of dearth it *drained* much coin of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts. *Eaton to Villiers.*

Whilst a foreign war devoured our strength, and *drained* our treasures, luxury and expences increased at home. *Atterb.*

The last emperor *drained* the wealth of those countries into his own coffers, without increasing his troops against France. *Swift.*

2. To empty by drawing gradually away what it contains.

Sinking waters, the firm land to *drain*,

Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main. *Roscommon.*

The royal babes a tawny wolf shall *drain*. *Dryden.*

While cruel Nero only *drains*

The mortal Spaniard's ebbing veins;

By study worn, and slack with age,

How dull, how thoughtless is his rage? *Prior.*

Had the world lasted from all eternity, these comets must have been *drained* of all their fluids. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

3. To make quite dry.

When wine is to be bottled, wash your bottles, but do not *drain* them. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

**DRAIN.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn; a watercourse; a sink.

If your *drains* be deep, that you fear cattle falling into them, sling in stones and brickbats, and cover them with wood, flags, and turf. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Why should I tell of ponds and *drains*,

What carps we met with for our pains? *Swift.*

**DRAKE.** *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The male of the duck.

The duck should hide her eggs from the *drake*, who will suck them if he finds them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. [from *draco*, dragon, French.] A small piece of artillery.

Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of *drakes*, made them stagger. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

**DRAM.** *n. f.* [from *drachm*, *drachma*, Latin.]

1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce.

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven *drams* in the air, the balance in the water weigheth only four *drams* and forty-one grains, and abateth of the weight in the air two *drams* and nineteen grains: the balance kept the same depth in the water as abovesaid. *Bacon.*

2. A small quantity, in a kind of proverbial sense.

One loving hour

For many years of sorrow can dispense;

A *dram* of sweet is worth a pound of sour. *Fairy Queen.*

No *dram* of judgment with thy force is join'd;

Thy body is of profit, and my mind. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drank at once.

I could do this, and that with no rash potion,

But with a ling'ring *dram*, that should not work

Maliciously like poison. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Every *dram* of brandy, every pot of ale that you drink, raiseth your character. *Swift.*

4. Spirits; distilled liquors.

A second fee, by meeker manners known,

And modest as the maid that sips alone;

From the strong fate of *drams* if thou get free,

Another Durfy, Ward! shall sing in thee. *Pope's Dunciad.*

**To DRAM.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] In low language, to drink *drams*; to drink distilled spirits.

**DRAMA.** *n. f.* [*δραμα*.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable.

Many rules of imitating nature Aristotle drew from Homer, which he fitted to the *drama*; furnishing himself also with observations from the theatre, when it flourished under Eschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

**DRAMA'TICAL.** } *adj.* [from *drama*.] Represented by action;

**DRAMA'TICK.** } not narrative.

I hope to make it appear, that in the great *dramatick* poem of nature, is a necessity of introducing a God. *Bentley.*

**DRAMA'TICALLY.** *adv.* [from *dramatick*.] Representatively; by representation.



Ignorance and errors are severally reprehended, partly *dramatically*, partly simply. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

**DRA'MATIST.** *n. f.* [from *drama*.] The author of dramattick compositions.

The whole theatre resounds with the praises of the great *dramatist*, and the wonderful art and order of the composition. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

**DRANK.** [the preterite of *drink*.]

**To DRAPE.** *v. n.* [*drap*, French; *drapus*, low Latin.]

1. To make cloth.

It was a rare thing to set prices by statute; and this act did not prescribe prices, but stinted them not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might *drape* accordingly as he might afford.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To jeer, or satyrize. [*drapper*, French.] It is used in this sense by the innovator *Temple*, whom nobody has imitated.

**DRA'PER.** *n. f.* [from *drape*.] One who sells cloth.

If a piece of cloth in a *draper's* shop be variously folded, it will appear of differing colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

The *draper* and mercer may measure her as they please.

*Howel's England's Tears.*

**DRA'PERY.** *n. f.* [*drapperie*, French.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth.

He made statutes for the maintenance of *drapery*, and the keeping of wools within the realm *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The reverend clergy should set us an example, by contenting themselves with wearing gowns, and other habiliments, of Irish *drapery*. *Swift.*

2. Cloth; stuffs of wool.

The bulls and frogs had served the lord Strut with *drapery* ware for many years. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

3. The dress of a picture, or statue.

Poets are allowed the same liberty in their descriptions and comparisons, as painters in their *draperies* and ornaments. *Pri.*

**DRA'PET.** *n. f.* [from *drape*.] Cloth; coverlet.

Thence she them brought into a stately hall,  
Wherein were many tables fair dispreed,  
And ready dight with *drapets* feastival,

Against the viands should be ministred. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

**DRA'STICK.** *adj.* [*δραστικόν*.] Powerful; vigorous; efficacious. It is used of a medicine that works with speed; as jalap, scammony, and the stronger purges. *Quincy.*

**DRAVE.** [the preterite of *drive*.]

He *drove* them beyond Amon's flood,

And their sad bounds mark'd deep in their own blood. *Cowley.*

The foe rush'd furious as he pants for breath,

And through his navel *drove* the pointed death. *Pope's Iliad.*

**DRAUGH.** *n. f.* [corruptly written for *draff*.] Refuse; swill. See **DRAFF**.

We do not act, that often jest and laugh:

'Tis old, but true, still swine eat all the *draugh*. *Shakesp.*

**DRAUGHT.** *n. f.* [from *draw*.]

1. The act of drinking.

Fill high the goblets with a sparkling flood,

And with deep *draughts* invoke our common god. *Dryden.*

They slung up one of their hogheads, and I drank it off at a *draught*, which I might well do; for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. A quantity of liquor drank at once.

He had once continued about nine days without drink; and he might have continued longer, if, by distempering himself one night with hard study, he had not had some inclination to take a small *draught*. *Boyle.*

I have cured some very desperate coughs by a *draught* every morning of spring-water, with a handful of sage boiled in it. *Temple.*

Every *draught*, to him that has quenched his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature; a provision for rheum and diseases. *South's Sermons.*

Long *draughts* of sleep his monstrous limbs enslave;

He reels, and, falling, fills the spacious cave. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Liquor drank for pleasure.

Were it a *draught* for Juno when she banquets,  
I would not taste thy treasonous offer. *Milton.*

Number'd ills, that lie unseen

In the pernicious *draught*: the word obscene,

Or harsh, which, once elanc'd, must ever fly

Irrevocable; the too prompt reply. *Prior.*

Delicious wines th' attending herald brought;

The gold gave lustre to the purple *draught*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages.

A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of *draught*, would be perhaps the greatest improvement. *Temple.*

The most occasion that farmers have, is for *draught* horses.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. The quality of being drawn.

The Hertfordshire wheel-plough is the best and strongest for most uses, and of the easiest *draught*. *Mortimer's Husband.*

6. Representation by picture.

Her pencil drew what'er her soul design'd,

And oft the happy *draught* surpass'd the image in her mind.

*Dryden.*

7. Delineation; sketch.

A good inclination is but the first rude *draught* of virtue; but the finishing strokes are from the will. *South's Sermons.*

I have, in a short *draught*, given a view of our original ideas, from whence all the rest are derived. *Locke.*

8. A picture drawn.

Whereas in other creatures we have but the trace of his footsteps, in man we have the *draught* of his hand: in him were united all the scattered perfections of the creature. *South.*

9. The act of sweeping with a net.

Upon the *draught* of a pond not one fish was left, but two pikes grown to an excessive bigness. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

10. The quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net.

He laid down his pipe, and cast his net, which brought him a very great *draught*. *L'Estrange, Fable 109.*

11. The act of shooting with the bow.

Geffrey of Boullion, the glorious general, at one *draught* of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, broached three feeble birds called allerions. *Camden's Rem.*

12. Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the main design; perhaps sudden attack.

I conceive the manner of your handling of the service, by drawing sudden *draughts* upon the enemy, when he looketh not for you; and to watch advantages upon him, as he doth upon you. *Spenjer's Ireland.*

13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment.

Such a *draught* of forces would lessen the number of those, that might otherwise be employed. *Addison.*

14. A sink; a drain.

Whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the *draught*. *Mat. xv. 17.*

15. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,  
Deep in her *draught*, and warlike in her length. *Dryden.*

With a small vessel one may keep within a mile of the shore, go amongst rocks, and pass over shoals, where a vessel of any *draught* would strike. *Ellis's Voyage.*

16. [In the plural, *draughts*.] A kind of play resembling chess. **DRAUGHTHOUSE.** *n. f.* [*draught* and *house*.] A house in which filth is deposited.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a *draughthouse*. *2 Kings x. 27.*

**To DRAW.** *v. a.* pret. *drew*; past. pass. *drawn*. [*drag*an, Saxon.]

1. To pull along; not to carry.

Then shall all Israel bring ropes to that city, and we will *draw* it into the river. *2 Sa. xvii. 13.*

2. To pull forcibly; to pluck.

He could not *draw* the dagger out of his belly. *Judg. ii. 22.*  
The arrow is now *drawn* to the head. *Atterbury.*

3. To bring by violence; to drag.

Do not rich men oppress you, and *draw* you before the judgment-seats? *Ja. ii. 6.*

4. To raise out of a deep place.

They *drew* up Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon. *Jer. xxxviii. 13.*

*Draw* the water for the siege. *Nath. iii. 14.*

5. To suck.

He hath *drawn* thee dry. *Ecclus. xiii. 7.*

There was no war, no dearth, no stop of trade or commerce; it was only the crown which had sucked too hard, and now being full, upon the head of a young king, was like to *draw* less. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Sucking and *drawing* the breast dischargeth the milk as fast as it can be generated. *Wiseman on Tumours.*

6. To attract; to call towards itself.

We see that salt, laid to a cut finger, healeth it; so as it seemeth salt *draweth* blood, as well as blood *draweth* salt. *Bacon.*

Majesty in an eclipse, like the sun, *draws* eyes, that would not have looked towards it, if it had shined out. *Suckling.*

He affected a habit different from that of the times, such as men had only beheld in pictures, which *drew* the eyes of most, and the reverence of many towards him. *Clarendon.*

All eyes you *draw*, and with the eyes the heart;  
Of your own pomp yourself the greatest part. *Dryden.*

7. To inhale.

Thus I call'd, and stray'd I know not whither,  
From where I first *drew* air, and first beheld  
This happy light. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii. l. 284.*

While near the Lucrine lake, consum'd to death,  
I *draw* the sultry air, and gasp for breath,  
You taste the cooling breeze. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

Why *drew* Marseille's good bishop purer breath,  
When nature sick'n'd, and each gale was death? *Pope.*

8. To take from any thing containing.

They *drew* out the staves of the ark. *2 Chron. v. 2.*

9. To take from a cask.

The wine of life is *drawn*, and the mere lees  
Are left this vault to brag of. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

10. To pull a sword from the sheath.

We will our youth lead on to higher fields,  
And *draw* no swords but what are sanctify'd. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

I will



# D R A

- I will *draw* my sword; my hand shall destroy them. *Ex. xv.*  
 He proceeded so far in his insolence as to *draw* out his sword, with an intent to kill him. *Dryden's Conq. of Granada.*  
 In all your wars good fortune blew before you,  
 'Till in my fatal cause your sword was *drawn*;  
 The weight of my misfortunes dragg'd you down. *Dryden.*
11. To let out any liquid.  
 Some blood *drawn* on me would beget opinion  
 Of my more fierce endeavour. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 I opened the tumour by the point of a lancet, without *draw-*  
*ing* one drop of blood. *Wise man's Surgery.*
12. To take bread out of the oven.  
 The joyner puts boards into ovens after the batch is *drawn*.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*
13. To uncloset or slide back curtains.  
 Go, *draw* aside the curtains, and discover  
 The sev'ral caskets to this noble prince. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*  
 Alarm'd, and with presaging heart he came,  
 And *drew* the curtains, and expos'd the dame  
 To loathsome light. *Dryden's Sigism. and Guiscar.*  
 Shouts, cries, and groans first pierce my ears, and then  
 A flash of lightning *draws* the guilty scene,  
 And shows new arms, and wounds, and dying men. *Dryden.*
14. To close or spread curtains.  
 Philoclea earnestly again intreated Pamela to open her  
 grief, who, *drawing* the curtain, that the candle might not  
 complain of her blushing, was ready to speak. *Sidney, b. ii.*
15. To extract.  
 Spirits, by distillations, may be *drawn* out of vegetable  
 juices, which shall flame and fume of themselves. *Cheyne.*
16. To procure as an agent cause.  
 When he finds the hardship of slavery outweigh the value  
 of life, 'tis in his power, by resisting his master, to *draw* on  
 himself death. *Locke.*
17. To produce or bring as an efficient cause.  
 Have they invented tones to win  
 The women, and make them *draw* in  
 The men, as Indians with a female  
 Tame elephant inveigle the male? *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*  
 Religion will requite all the honour we can do it, by the  
 blessings it will *draw* down upon us. *Tillotson.*  
 Our voluntary actions are the precedent causes of good and  
 evil, which they *draw* after them, and bring upon us. *Locke.*  
 What would a man value acres of excellent land, ready  
 cultivated, and well stocked too with cattle, where he had no  
 hopes of commerce with other parts of the world to *draw*  
 money to him, by the sale of the product of the island. *Locke.*  
 Those elucidations have given rise or increase to his doubts,  
 and *drawn* obscurity upon places of scripture. *Locke.*  
 His sword ne'er fell but on the guilty head;  
 Oppression, tyranny, and pow'r usurp'd,  
 Draw all the vengeance of his arm upon 'em. *Addis. Cato.*
18. To convey secretly.  
 The liars in wait *draw* themselves along. *Judg. xx. 37.*  
 In process of time, and as their people increased, they *drew*  
 themselves more westerly towards the Red sea.  
*Raleigh's History of the World.*
19. To protract; to lengthen.  
 Do you note  
 How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden?  
 How long her face is *drawn*? how pale she looks,  
 And of an earthly cold? Observe her eyes! *Shak. H. VIII.*  
 If we shall meet again with more delight,  
 Then *draw* my life in length; let me sustain,  
 In hopes of his embrace, the worst of pain. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 In some similes men *draw* their comparisons into minute  
 particulars of no importance. *Felton on the Classics.*
20. To utter lingeringly.  
 The brand amid' the flaming fuel thrown,  
 Or *drew*, or seem'd to *draw*, a dying groan. *Dryd. Fables.*
21. To represent by picture; or in fancy.  
 I do arm myself  
 To welcome the condition of the time;  
 Which cannot look more hideously on me,  
 Than I have *drawn* it in my fantasy. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
 With his other hand, thus o'er his brow,  
 He falls to such perusal of my face,  
 As he would *draw* it. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 Draw the whole world expecting who should reign,  
 After this combat, o'er the conquer'd main. *Waller.*  
 From the soft assaults of love  
 Poets and painters never are secure:  
 Can I, untouch'd, the fair one's passions move,  
 Or thou *draw* beauty, and not feel its pow'r? *Prior.*
22. To form a representation.  
 The emperor one day took up a pencil which fell from the  
 hand of Titian, who was then *drawing* his picture; and upon  
 the compliment which Titian made him on that occasion, he  
 said, Titian deserves to be served by Cæsar. *Dryden's Dufres.*
23. To derive; to have from some original cause or donor.  
 Shall freeborn men, in humble awe,  
 Submit to servile shame;

# D R A

- Who from consent and custom *draw*  
 The same right to be rul'd by law,  
 Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*  
 Several wits entered into commerce with the Egyptians, and  
 from them *drew* the rudiments of sciences. *Temple.*
24. To deduce as from postulates.  
 From the events and revolutions of these governments are  
*drawn* the usual instruction of princes and statesmen. *Temple.*
25. To imply; to produce as a consequential inference.  
 What shews the force of the inference but a view of all  
 the intermediate ideas that *draw* in the conclusion, or propo-  
 sition inferred. *Locke.*
26. To allure; to entice.  
 I'll raise such artificial sprights,  
 As, by the strength of their illusion,  
 Shall *draw* him on to his confusion. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 We have *drawn* them from the city. *Jos. viii. 6.*  
 Draw me not away with the wicked. *Pf. xxviii. 3.*  
 Having the art, by empty promises and threats, to *draw*  
 others to his purpose. *Hayward.*  
 The Spaniards, that were in the town, had so good memo-  
 ries of their losses in their former sallies, as the confidence of  
 an army, which came for their deliverance, could not *draw*  
 them forth again. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
27. To lead as a motive.  
 Your way is shorter;  
 My purposes do *draw* me much about. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*  
 Æneas wond'ring stood, then ask'd the cause  
 Which to the stream the crowding people *draws*. *Dryden.*
28. To persuade to follow.  
 The poet  
 Did feign that Orpheus *drew* trees, stones, and floods;  
 Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,  
 But musick, for the time, doth change his nature. *Shakespeare.*
29. To induce; to persuade.  
 The English lords, to strengthen their parties, did ally  
 themselves with the Irish, and *drew* them in to dwell among  
 them, and gave their children to be fostered by them. *Davies.*  
 Their beauty or unbecomingness are of more force to *draw*  
 or deter their imitation than discourses. *Locke.*
30. To win; to gain: a metaphor from cards.  
 This seems a fair deserving, and must *draw* me  
 That which my father loses. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
31. To receive; to take up.  
 For thy three thousand ducats here is fix.  
 —If every ducat in six thousand ducats  
 Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,  
 I would not *draw* them, I would have my bond. *Shakespeare.*
32. To extort; to force.  
 So sad an object, and so well express'd,  
 Drew sighs and groans from the griev'd hero's breast. *Dryd.*  
 Can you e'er forget  
 The fond embraces, and repeated blessings,  
 Which you *drew* from him in your last farewell? *Add. Cato.*
33. To wrest; to distort.  
 I wish that both you and others would cease from *drawing*  
 the Scriptures to your fantasies and affections. *Whitgift.*
34. To compose; to form in writing.  
 In the mean time I will *draw* a bill of properties, such as  
 our play wants. *Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream.*  
 Clerk, *draw* a deed of gift. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*  
 The report is not unartfully *drawn*, in the spirit of a  
 pleader, who can find the most plausible topics. *Swift.*  
 Shall Ward *draw* contracts with a statesman's skill? *Pope.*
35. To withdraw from judicial notice.  
 Go, wash thy face, and *draw* thy action: come, thou must  
 not be in this humour with me. *Shakespeare.*
36. To eviscerate; to embowel.  
 In private *draw* your poultry, clean your tripe,  
 And from your eels their slimy substance wipe. *King's Cook.*
37. To DRAW in. To apply to any purpose by distortion or  
 violence.  
 A dispute, where every little straw is laid hold on, and  
 every thing that can but be *drawn* in any way, to give colour  
 to the argument, is advanced with ostentation. *Locke.*
38. To DRAW in. To contract; to pull back.  
 Now, sporting muse, *draw* in the flowing reins;  
 Leave the clear streams awhile for sunny plains. *Gay.*
39. To DRAW in. To inveigle; to intice.  
 It was the prostitute faith of faithless miscreants that *drew*  
 them in, and deceived them. *South's Sermons.*
40. To DRAW off. To extract by distillation.  
 Authors, who have thus *drawn* off the spirits of their  
 thoughts, should lie still for some time, 'till their minds have  
 gathered fresh strength, and by reading, reflection, and con-  
 versation, laid in a new stock of elegancies, sentiments, and  
 images of nature. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 40.*
41. To drain out by a vent.  
 Stop your vessel, and have a little vent-hole stopped with a  
 spill, which never allow to be pulled out 'till you *draw* off a  
 great quantity. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
42. To DRAW off. To withdraw; to abstract.



- It *draws* mens minds off from the bitterness of party. *Add.*
43. To *DRAW on*. To occasion; to invite.  
Under colour of war, which either his negligence *draws on*, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy. *Hayward.*
44. To *DRAW on*. To cause; to bring by degrees.  
The examination of the subtle matter would *draw on* the consideration of the nice controversies that perplex philosophers. *Boyle on Fluids.*
45. To *DRAW over*. To raise in a still.  
I took rectified oil of vitriol, and by degrees mixed with it essential oil of wormwood, *drawn over* with water in a limbeck. *Boyle on Colours.*
46. To *DRAW over*. To persuade to revolt; to induce to change a party.  
Some might be brought into his interests by money, others *drawn over* by fear. *Addison on the State of the War.*  
One of differing sentiments would have *drawn* Luther over to his party. *Atterbury.*
47. To *DRAW out*. To protract; to lengthen.  
He must not only die the death,  
But thy unkindness shall his death *draw out*  
To ling'ring sufferance. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*  
Virgil has *drawn out* the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has dispatched in half a one. *Addis.*
48. To *DRAW out*. To extract; to pump out by insinuation.  
Philoclea found her, and, to *draw out* more, said she, I have often wondered how such excellencies could be. *Sidney.*
49. To *DRAW out*. To call to action; to detach for service; to range.  
*Draw out* a file, pick man by man,  
Such who dare die, and dear will sell their death. *Dryden.*  
Th' Arcadian king  
And Trojan youth the same oblations bring:  
Next of his men, and ships, he makes review,  
*Draws out* the best and ablest of the crew. *Dryden's Æn.*
50. To range in battle.  
Let him desire his superior officer, that the next time he is *drawn out* the challenger may be posted near him. *Collier.*
51. To *DRAW up*. To form in order of battle.  
The lord Bernard, with the king's troops, seeing there was no enemy left on that side, *drew up* in a large field opposite to the bridge. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
So Muley-Zeydan found us  
*Drawn up* in battle to receive the charge. *Dryd. Don Sebast.*
52. To *DRAW up*. To form in writing; to contrive.  
To make a sketch, or a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to *draw up* the scenery of a play. *Dry.*  
A paper might be *drawn up*, and signed by two or three hundred principal gentlemen. *Swift.*
- To *DRAW*. *v. n.*
1. To perform the office of a beast of draught.  
An heifer which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not *drawn* in the yoke. *Deutr. xxi. 3.*  
Think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd,  
May *draw* with you. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
2. To act as a weight.  
They should keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not *draw* too much. *Addison's Spectator.*
3. To contract; to shrink.  
I have not yet found certainly, that the water itself, by mixture of ashes, or dust, will shrink or *draw* into less room. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 34.*
4. To advance; to move; to make progression.  
*Draw ye* near hither all the chief of the people. *1 Sa. xiv.*  
He ended; and th' archangel soon *drew* nigh,  
Not in his shape celestial, but as man  
Clad to meet man. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 238.*  
Ambitious meteors! how willing they are to set themselves upon the wing, taking every occasion of *drawing* upward to the sun. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
Now nearer to the Stygian lake they *draw*,  
Whom from the shore the furly boatman saw,  
Observ'd their passage through the shady wood,  
And mark'd their near approaches to the flood. *Dryden.*  
And now I faint with grief; my fate *draws* nigh:  
In all the pride of blooming youth I die. *Addison's Ovid.*
5. To draw a sword.  
For his sake  
Did I expose myself, pure; for his love  
*Drew* to defend him, when he was beset. *Sh. Twelfth Night.*
6. To practise the act of delineation.  
So much insight into perspective, and skill in *drawing*, as will enable him to represent tolerably on paper any thing he sees, should be got. *Locke.*
7. To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot.  
He has *drawn* a black, and smiles. *Dryden.*
8. To make a fore run by attraction.
9. To retire; to retreat a little.  
They returned to the camp where the king was, and the Scots *drew* a little back to a more convenient post for their residence. *Clarendon, b. ii.*
10. To *DRAW off*. To retire; to retreat.  
When the engagement proves unlucky, the way is to *draw*

- off by degrees, and not to come to an open rupture. *Collier.*
11. To *DRAW on*. To advance; to approach.  
The fatal day *draws on*, when I must fall. *Dryden.*
12. To *DRAW up*. To form troops into regular order.  
*DRAW*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of drawing.
2. The lot or chance drawn.
- DRAWBACK*. *n. f.* [*draw* and *back*.] Money paid back for ready payment, or any other reason.  
In poundage and *drawbacks* I lose half my rent;  
Whatever they give me, I must be content. *Swift.*
- DRAWBRIDGE*. *n. f.* [*draw* and *bridge*.] A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.  
Half the buildings were raised on the continent, and the other half on an island, continued together by a *drawbridge*. *Carcro's Survey of Cornwall.*
- DRAW'WER*. *n. f.* [from *draw*.]
1. One employed in procuring water from the well.  
From the hewer of thy wood unto the *drawer* of thy water. *Deutr. xxix. 11.*
2. One whose business is to draw liquors from the cask.  
To drive away the time 'till Falstaff comes, I pray thee do thou stand in some bye room, while I question my puny *drawer* to what end he gave me the sugar. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
Let the *drawers* be ready with wine and fresh glasses;  
Let the waiters have eyes, though their tongues must be ty'd. *Ben. Johnson's Tavern Academy.*  
A man of fire is a general enemy to all waiters, and makes the *drawers* abroad, and his footmen at home, know he is not to be provoked. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 61.*
3. That which has the power of attraction.  
Love is a flame, and therefore we say beauty is attractive, because physicians observe that fire is a great *drawer*. *Swift.*
4. A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure.  
There may be other and different intelligent beings, of whose faculties he has as little knowledge, or apprehension, as a worm, shut up in one *drawer* of a cabinet, hath of the senses or understanding of a man. *Locke.*  
We will suppose the China dishes taken off, and a *drawer* of medals supplying their room. *Addison on Medals.*
5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's dress.  
The Maltese harden the bodies of their children, and reconcile them to the heat, by making them go stark naked, without shirt or *drawers*, 'till they are ten years old. *Locke.*
- DRAW'WING*. *n. f.* [from *draw*.] Delineation; representation.  
They random *drawings* from your sheets shall take,  
And of one beauty many blunders make. *Pope's Epistles.*
- DRAW'WINGROOM*. *n. f.* [*draw* and *room*.]
1. The room in which company assembles at court.  
What you heard of the words spoken of you in the *drawing-room* was not true: the sayings of princes are generally as ill related as the sayings of wits. *Pope.*
2. The company assembled there.
- DRAWN*. [participle from *draw*.]
- An army was *drawn* together of near six thousand horse. *Clarendon.*  
So lofty was the pile a Parthian bow,  
With vigour *drawn*, must put the shaft below. *Dryd. Fab.*
1. Equal; where each party takes his own stake.  
If we make a *drawn* game of it, or procure but moderate advantages, every British heart must tremble. *Addison.*
2. With a sword drawn.
3. Open; put aside, or unclosed.  
What, art thou *drawn* among those heartless hinds? *Shakespeare.*
4. Eviscerated.  
A curtain *drawn*, presented to our view  
A town besieged. *Dryden's Tyran. Love.*
5. Induced as from some motive.  
There's no more faith in thee than in a stoned prune; no more truth in thee than in a *drawn* fox. *Shakespeare.*
- The Irish will better be *drawn* to the English, than the English to the Irish government. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
As this friendship was *drawn* together by fear on both sides, so it was not like to be more durable than was the fear. *Hayward.*
- DRAW'WELL*. *n. f.* [*draw* and *well*.] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.  
The first conceit, tending to a watch, was a *drawwell*: the people of old were wont only to let down a pitcher with a handcord, for as much water as they could easily pull up. *Grew.*
- To *DRAWL*. *v. n.* [from *draw*.] To utter any thing in a slow driveling way.  
Then mount the clerks, and in one lazy tone  
Through the long heavy page *drawl* on. *Pope's Dunciad.*
- DRAY*. *n. f.* [drag, Saxon.] The car on which beer is carried.
- DRAYCART*. *n. f.* [from *draw* and *cart*.] A horse-drawn cart.  
Let him be brought into the field of election upon his *draycart*, and I will meet him there in a triumphant chariot. *Addison.*  
When *drays* bound high, then never cross behind,  
Where bubbling yeast is blown by gusts of wind. *Gay's Triv.*
- DRA'YHORSE*. *n. f.* [*dray* and *horse*.] A horse which draws a dray.  
This truth is illustrated by a discourse on the nature of the elephant and the *drayhorse*. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 60.*
- DRA'YMAN*. *n. f.* [from *draw* and *man*.] A man who draws a dray.



# D R E

**DRA'YMAN.** *n. f.* [*dray* and *man.*] One that attends a dray or cart.

A brace of *draymen* bid God speed him well,  
And had the tribute of his supple knee. *Shakespeare.*  
Have not coblers, *draymen*, and mechanicks governed as  
well as preached? Nay, have not they by preaching come to  
govern? *South's Sermons.*

**DRA'YPLOUGH.** *n. f.* [*dray* and *plough.*] A plough of a particular kind.

The *drayplough* is the best plough in Winter for miry  
clays. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**DRA'ZEL.** *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *drossel*, the scum or  
dross of human nature; or from *dr'sseffe*, French, a whore.]  
A low, mean, worthless wretch.

As the devil uses witches,

To be their cully for a space,

That, when the time's expir'd, the *drazels*

For ever may become his vassals. *Hudibras*, p. iii. cant. i.

**DREAD.** *n. f.* [*dræd*, Saxon.]

1. Fear; terrour; affright.

Think'st thou that duty shall have *dread* to speak,  
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows? To plainness honour

Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

But was ever any wicked man free from the stings of a  
guilty conscience, from the secret *dread* of divine displeasure,  
and of the vengeance of another world? *Tilotson, Serm. 4.*

If our fears can be awakened with the *dread* of evil, he has  
armed his laws with the terrour of eternal misery. *Rogers.*

2. Habitual fear; awe.

The fear of you, and the *dread* of you, shall be upon every  
beast of the earth. *Gen. ix. 2.*

3. The person or thing feared; the cause of fear.

To thee, of all our good the sacred spring;

To thee, our dearest *dread*; to thee, our softer king. *Prior.*

**DREAD.** *adj.* [*dræd*, Saxon.]

1. Terrible; frightful.

That e'er this tongue of mine,

That laid the sentence of *dread* banishment

On yond' proud man, should take it off again

With words of sooth! *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

It cannot be, but thou hast murder'd him:

So should a murderer look, so *dread*, so grim. *Shakespeare.*

To be expos'd against the warring winds?

To stand against the deep *dread* bolted thunder. *Shakespeare.*

Amaze

Be sure, and terrour, seiz'd the rebel host,

When, coming towards them, so *dread* they saw

The bottom of the mountains upward turn'd. *Milt. P. Lost.*

2. Awful; venerable in the highest degree.

Thou, attended gloriously from heav'n,

Shalt in the sky appear, and from thee send

The summoning archangels to proclaim

Thy *dread* tribunal. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iii. l. 323.

From this descent

Celestial virtues rising, will appear

More glorious and more *dread* than from no fall. *Milton.*

3. This seems to be the meaning of that controverted phrase  
*dread majesty*. Some of the old acts of parliament are said  
in the preface to be *metuendissimi regis*, our *dread* sovereign's.

To **DREAD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fear in an excessive  
degree.

You may despise that which terrifies others, and which yet  
all, even those who most *dread* it, must in a little time en-  
counter. *Wake.*

To **DREAD.** *v. n.* To be in fear.

*Dread* not, neither be afraid of them.

*Deut. i. 8.*

**DRE'ADER.** *n. f.* [from *dread*.] One that lives in fear.

I have suspended much of my pity towards the great  
*dreaders* of popery. *Swift.*

**DRE'ADFUL.** *n. f.* [*dread* and *full*.] Terrible; frightful; for-  
midable.

Thy love, still arm'd with fate,

Is *dreadful* as thy hate.

*Graville.*

**DRE'ADFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *dreadful*.] Terribleness; fright-  
fulness.

It may justly serve for matter of extreme terrour to the  
wicked, whether they regard the *dreadfulness* of the day in  
which they shall be tried, or the quality of the judge by whom

they are to be tried. *Hakewill on Providence.*

**DRE'ADFULLY.** *adv.* [from *dreadful*.] Terribly; frightfully.

Not sharp revenge, nor hell itself can find

A fiercer torment than a guilty mind,

Which day and night doth *dreadfully* accuse,

Condemns the wretch, and still the charge renews. *Dryden.*

**DRE'ADLESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *dreadless*.] Fearlessness; intre-  
pidity; undauntedness.

Zelmae, to whom danger then was a cause of *dreadlessness*,  
all the composition of her elements being nothing but fiery,  
with swiftness of desire crossed him. *Sidney.*

**DRE'ADLESS.** *adj.* [from *dread*.] Fearless; unaffrighted; in-  
trepid; unshaken; undaunted; free from terrour.

**VOL. I.**

# D R E

*Dreadless*, said he, that shall I soon declare;

It was complain'd, that thou had'st done great tort

Unto an aged woman. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii. cant. 5. Stan. 27.

All night the *dreadless* angel, unpursu'd,

Through heav'n's wide champaign held his way. *Milton.*

**DREAM.** *n. f.* [*droom*, Dutch. This word is derived by *Merie*  
*Casaubon*, with more ingenuity than truth, from *δρεμα* τὸ βίον,  
*the comedy of life*; dreams being, as plays are, a representation  
of something which does not really happen. This conceit  
*Junius* has enlarged by quoting an epigram.

Ἐλνὴ πῶς ὁ βίος ἐν πάσην ἡμετέραν παίζειν,

Τὴν σπεδὸν μεταδίδει. ἢ φέρε τὰς ὁδοὺς.

*Anthol.*

1. A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts of a sleeping man.

We eat our meat in fear, and sleep

In the affliction of those terrible *dreams*

That shake us nightly.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

In *dreams* they fearful precipices tread;

Or, shipwreck'd, labour to some distant shore. *Dryden.*

Glorious *dreams* stand ready to restore

The pleasing shapes of all you saw before. *Dryden.*

2. An idle fancy; a wild conceit; a groundless suspicion.

Let him keep

A hundred knights; yes, that on ev'ry *dream*,

Each buzz, each fancy, each complaint, dislike,

He may enguard his dotage, *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To **DREAM.** *v. n.* preter. *dreamed*, or *dreamt*. [from the noun.]

1. To have the representation of something in sleep.

*Dreaming* is the having of ideas, whilst the outward senses  
are stopped, so that they receive not outward objects with  
their usual quickness, in the mind; not suggested by any ex-  
ternal objects, or known occasion, nor under the rule or con-  
duct of the understanding. *Locke.*

I have long *dream'd* of such a kind of man,

But, being awake, I do despise my dream. *Shakesf. H. IV.*

I have nightly since

*Dreamt* of encounters 'twixt thyself and me:

We have been down together in my sleep,

Unbuckling helms, fisting each other's throat,

And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

I *dreamed* that I was conveyed into a wide and boundless  
plain. *Tatler*, N<sup>o</sup>. 81.

2. To think; to imagine.

These boys know little they are sons to th' king,

Nor Cymbeline *dreams* that they are alive. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

He never *dreamed* of the deluge, nor thought that first orb  
more than a transient crust. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

He little *dream'd* how nigh he was to care,

'Till treach'rous fortune caught him in the snare. *Dryden.*

3. To think idly.

They *dream* on in a constant course of reading, but not  
digesting. *Locke.*

I began to *dream* of nothing less than the immortality of  
my work. *Smith.*

3. To be sluggish; to idle.

Why does Anthony *dream* out his hours,

And tempts not fortune for a noble day? *Dryd. All for Love.*

To **DREAM.** *v. a.* To see in a dream.

The Macedon, by Jove's decree,

Was taught to *dream* an herb for Ptolomey. *Dryden.*

At length in sleep their bodies they compose,

And *dreamt* the future fight, and early rose. *Dryden's Fab.*

**DRE'AMER.** *n. f.* [from *dream*.]

1. One who has dreams; one who has fancies in his sleep.

The vision said, and vanish'd from his sight;

The *dreamer* waken'd in a mortal fright. *Dryden.*

If our *dreamer* pleases to try whether the glowing heat of a  
glass furnace be barely a wandering imagination in a drowsy  
man's fancy, by putting his head into it, he may perhaps be  
wakened into a certainty. *Locke.*

2. An idle fanciful man; a visionary.

Sometime he angers me,

With telling of the moldwarp, and the ant,

Of *dreamer* Merlin, and his prophecies. *Shakesf. Henry IV.*

3. A mope; a man lost in wild imagination; a *reueur*.

The man of sense his meat devours,

But only smells the peel and flow'rs;

And he must be an idle *dreamer*,

Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the streamer. *Prior.*

4. A sluggard; an idler.

**DRE'AMLESS.** *adj.* [from *dream*.] Without dreams.

The savages of mount Atlas, in Barbary, were reported to  
be both nameless and *dreamless*. *Camden's Remains.*

**DREAR.** *adj.* [*dreorig*, Saxon, dreary.] Mournful; dismal;  
fallowful.

In urns and altars round,

A *drear* and dying sound

Affrights the flames at their service quaint.

*Milton.*

**DRE'ARIHEAD.** *n. f.* [from *dreary*.] Horror; dismalness;  
a word now no longer in use.

That shortly from the shape of womanhed,

Such as she was when Pallas she attempted,

7 N

She



# D R E

She grew to hideous shape of *drear* head,  
Pined with grief of folly late repented.

*Spenser.*

**DREARIMENT.** *n. f.* [from *dreary*.]

1. Sorrow; dismalness; melancholy.

I teach the woods and waters to lament

Your doleful *dreariment*.

*Spenser's Epithalamium.*

2. Horror; dread; terrour. This word is now obsolete.

Almighty Jove, in wrathful mood,

To wreak the guilt of mortal sins is bent;

Hurls forth his thundering dart with deadly food,

Inroll'd in flames and smould'ring *dreariment*. *Fairy Queen.*

**DREARY.** *adj.* [from *dreary*, Saxon.]

1. Sorrowful; distressful.

The messenger of death, the ghastly owl,

With *dreary* shrieks did also yell;

And hungry wolves continually did howl

At her abhorred face, so horrid and so foul. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Gloomy; dismal; horrid.

Obscure they went through *dreary* shades, that led

Along the vast dominions of the dead. *Dryden, Æn. 6.*

Towns, forests, herds and men promiscuous drown'd,

With one great death deform the *dreary* ground. *Prior.*

**DREDGE.** *n. f.* [To *dretch*, in *Chaucer*, is to delay; perhaps a net so often stopped may be called from this.] A kind of net.

For oysters, besides gathering by hand, at a great ebb, they have a peculiar *dredge*; which is a thick strong net, fastened to three spalls of iron, and drawn at the boat's stern, gathering whatsoever it meeteth lying in the bottom of the water. *Carew.*

**TO DREDGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather with a dredge.

The oysters *dredged* in the Lyne, find a welcome acceptance. *Carew.*

**DREDGER.** *n. f.* [from *dredge*.] One who fishes with a dredge.

**DREGGINESS.** *n. f.* [from *dreggy*.] Fulness of dregs or lees; foulness; muddiness; feculence.

**DREGGISH.** *adj.* [from *dregs*.] Foul with lees; feculent.

To give a strong taste to this *dreggish* liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops, whereby small beer is rendered equal in mischief to strong. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**DREGGY.** *adj.* [from *dregs*.] Containing dregs; consisting of dregs; muddy; feculent.

These num'rous veins, such is the curious frame,

Receive the pure insinuating stream;

But no corrupt or *dreggy* parts admit,

To form the blood, or feed the limbs unfit. *Blackm. Creat.*

Ripe grapes, being moderately pressed, their juice may, without much *dreggy* matter, be squeezed out. *Boyle.*

**DREGS.** *n. f.* [from *dregen*, Saxon; *dreggian*, Islandick.]

1. The sediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds; the feculence.

Fain would we make him author of the wine,

If for the *dregs* we could some other blame. *Davies.*

They often tread destruction's horrid path,

And drink the *dregs* of the revenger's wrath. *Sandys.*

We from the *dregs* of life think to receive,

What the first sprightly running could not give. *Dryden.*

Such run on poets in a raging vein,

Ev'n to the *dregs* and squeezings of the brain. *Pope.*

2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted.

The king by this journey purged a little the *dregs* and leaven of the northern people, that were before in no good affections towards him. *Bacon.*

3. Dross; sweepings; refuse.

Heav'n's favourite thou, for better fate's design'd,

Than we the *dregs* and rubbish of mankind. *Dryden's Juv.*

What diffidence we must be under, whether God will regard our sacrifice, when we have nothing to offer him but the *dregs* and refuse of life, the days of loathing and satiety, and the years in which we have no pleasure. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**TO DREIN.** *v. n.* [See *DRAIN*.] To empty.

I am sure I can fish it out of her: she is the sluice of her lady's secrets: 'tis but setting her mill agoing, and I can *drein* her of them all. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

'Tis *drein'd* and empty'd of its poison now;

A cordial draught.

*Southern.*

**TO DRENCH.** *v. a.* [from *drencan*, Saxon.]

1. To wash; to soak; to steep.

In swinish sleep

Their *drenched* natures lie, as in a death. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Our garments being as they were *drenched* in the sea, hold notwithstanding their freshness and glosses, being rather newdy'd than stain'd with salt water. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

To-day deep thoughts learn with me to *drench*

In mirth, that after no repenting draws. *Milton's Sam.*

Now dam the ditches, and the floods restrain;

Their moisture has already *drench'd* the plain. *Dryd. Virgil.*

2. To saturate with drink or moisture: in an ill sense.

Too oft, alas! has mutual hatred *drench'd*

Our swords in native blood.

*Phillips.*

3. To physick by violence.

# D R E

If any of your cattle are infected, speedily let both sick and well blood, and *drench* them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**DRENCH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A draught; a swill: by way of abhorrence or contempt.

Let such bethink them, if the sleepy *drench*

Of that forgetful lake benumb not still,

That in our proper motion we ascend. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Physick for a brute.

A *drench* is a potion or drink prepared for a sick horse, and composed of several drugs in a liquid form. *Farrier's Dict.*

Harry, says she, how many hast thou kill'd to-day? Give my roan horse a *drench*, says he; and answers, fourteen, an hour after. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

A *drench* of wine has with success been us'd,

And through a horn the gen'rous juice infus'd. *Dryden.*

3. Physick that must be given by violence.

Their counsels are more like a *drench*, that must be poured down, than a draught which might be leisurely drank, if I liked it. *King Charles.*

4. A channel of water.

**DRENCHER.** *n. f.* [from *drench*.]

1. One that dips or steeps any thing.

2. One that gives physick by force.

*Dict.*

**DRENT.** *participle.* Probably corrupted from *drenched*, to make a proverbial rhyme, *brent* or *burnt*.

What flames, quoth he, when I the present see,

In danger rather to be *drent* than *brent*? *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

**TO DRESS.** *v. a.* [*dresser*, French.]

1. To clothe; to invest with cloaths.

The first request

He made, was, like his brothers to be *dress'd*;

And, as his birth requir'd, above the rest. *Dryden.*

2. To clothe pompously or elegantly.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look beautifully; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed; for then they paint and smile, and *dress* themselves up in tinsel and glass gems and counterfeit imagery. *Taylor.*

Few admir'd the native red and white,

'Till poets *dress'd* them up to charm the sight. *Dryd. Epistles.*

Lollia Paulina wore, in jewels only, when *dressed* out, about the value of three hundred twenty-two thousand nine hundred and sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and four pence. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. To adorn; to deck; to embellish; to furnish.

Where was a fine room in the middle of the house, handsomely *dressed* up, for the commissioners to sit in. *Clarendon.*

Skill is used in *dress*ing up power with all the splendour absolute can add to it. *Locke.*

The mind loses its natural relish of real truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can be *dressed* up, into any feint appearance of it. *Locke.*

4. To cover a wound with medicaments.

In time of my sickness another chirurgeon *dressed* her. *Wisem.*

5. To curry; to rub.

Our infirmities are so many, that we are forced to *dress* and tend horses and asses, that they may help our needs. *Taylor.*

Three hundred horses, in high stables fed,

Stood ready, shining all, and smoothly *dress'd*. *Dryd. Æn.*

6. To rectify; to adjust.

Adam! well may we labour still to *dress*

This garden; still to tend plant, herb, and flow'r,

7. To prepare for any purpose.

In Orkney they *dress* their leather with roots of tormentil, instead of bark. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

8. To trim; to fit any thing for ready use.

When he *dresseth* the lamps he shall burn incense. *Ex. xxx.*

When you *dress* your young hops, cut away roots or sprigs. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

9. To prepare victuals for the table.

Thus the voluptuous youth, bred up to *dress*

For his fat grandfire some delicious mess,

In feeding high his tutor will surpass,

An heir apparent of the gourmand race. *Dryden.*

**DRESS.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloaths; garment; habit.

*Dresses* laughed at in our forefathers wardrobes or pictures, when, by the circulation of time and vanity, they are brought about, we think becoming. *Government of the Tongue.*

A robe obscene was o'er his shoulders thrown,

A *dress* by fates and furies worn alone. *Pope's Statius.*

2. Splendid cloaths; habit of ceremony.

Full *dress* creates dignity, augments consciousness, and keeps at distance an encroacher. *Clarissa.*

3. The skill of adjusting dress.

The men of pleasure, *dress*, and gallantry. *Pope.*

**DRESSER.** *n. f.* [from *dress*.]

1. One employed in putting on the cloaths and adorning the person of another.

She hurries all her hand-maids to the task;

Her head alone will twenty *dressers* ask. *Dryden's Juvnal.*

2. One



# DRI

2. One employed in regulating, trimming, or adjusting any thing.

Said he unto the *dresser* of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig-tree, and find none. *Luke.*

3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is drest or prepared for the table.

'Tis burnt, and so is all the meat:

What dogs are these? Where is the rascal cook?

How durst you, villains, bring it from the *dresser*,

And serve it thus to me that love it not? *Shakespeare.*

A mapple *dresser* in her hall she had,

On which full many a slender meal she made. *Dryden.*

When you take down dishes, tip a dozen upon the *dresser*.

*Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

DRE'SSING. *n. f.* [from *dress*.] The application made to a fore.

The second day after we took off the *dressings*, and found an eschar made by the cathetick. *Wiseman on Tumours.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *n. f.* [*dress* and *room*.] The room in which clothes are put on.

Latin books might be found every day in his *dressingroom*, if it were carefully searched. *Swift.*

DREST. *part.* [from *dress*.]

In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin *drest*

His bending horns, and kindly clapt his breast. *Addis. Ovid.*

To DRIB. *v. a.* [contracted from *dribble*.] To crop; to cut off; to defalcate. A cant word.

Merchants gains come short of half the mart;

For he who drives their bargains, *dribs* a part. *Dryd. Juv.*

To DRIBBLE. *v. n.* [This word seems to have come from drop by successive alterations, such as are usual in living languages. *Drop, drip, drip, dribble*, from thence *drivel* and *driveler*. *Drip* may indeed be the original word, from the Danish *drypp*.]

1. To fall in drops.

Semilunar processes on the surface, owe their form to the *dribbling* of water that passed over it. *Woodward on Fossils.*

A *dribbling*, difficulty, and a momentary suppression of urine, may be caused by the stone's shutting up the orifice of the bladder. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To fall weakly and slowly.

Believe not that the *dribbling* dart of love

Can pierce a compleat bosom. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*

3. To flaver as a child or idiot.

To DRI'BBLE. *v. a.* To throw down in drops.

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup, and *dribble* it all the way up stairs. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

DRI'BLET. *n. f.* [from *dribble*.] A small sum; odd money in a sum.

Twelve long years of exile born,

Twice twelve we number'd since his blest return:

So strictly wert thou just to pay,

Even to the *dribblet* of a day. *Dryden.*

DRI'ER. *n. f.* [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture; a desiccative.

There is a tale, that boiling of daisy roots in milk, which it is certain are great *driers*, will make dogs little. *Bacon.*

DRIFT. *n. f.* [from *drive*.]

1. Force impellent; impulse; overbearing influence.

A man being under the *drift* of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it, 'till something interpose, and, by a stronger impulse, turn him another way. *South's Sermons.*

2. Violence; course.

The mighty trunk, half rent with rugged rift,

Doth roll adown the rocks, and fall with fearful *drift*. *F. 2.*

3. Any thing driven at random.

Some log, perhaps, upon the waters swam,

An useless *drift*, which rudely cut within,

And hollow'd, first a floating trough became,

And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

4. Any thing driven or born along in a body.

The ready racers stand,

Swift as on wings of wind up-borne they fly,

And *drifts* of rising dust involve the sky. *Pope's Odyssey.*

5. A storm; a shower.

Our thunder from the South

Shall rain their *drift* of bullets on this town. *Shak. K. John.*

6. A heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; as, a *snowdrift*, a deep body of snow.

7. Tendency, or aim of action.

The particular *drift* of every act, proceeding eternally from God, we are not able to discern; and therefore cannot always give the proper and certain reason of his works. *Hook.*

Their *drift* comes known, and they discover'd are;

For some, of many, will be false of course. *Daniel's C. War.*

8. Scope of a discourse.

The main *drift* of his book being to prove, that what is true is impossible to be false, he opposes nobody. *Tillot. Pref.*

The *drift* of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion towards the rebels. *Addison.*

This by the stile, the manner, and the *drift*,

'Twas thought could be the work of none but Swift. *Swift.*

# DRI

To DRIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive; to urge along.

Snow no larger than so many grains of sand, *drifted* with the wind in clouds from every plain. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. Thrown together on heaps.

He wanders on

From hill to dale, still more and more astray,

Impatient flouncing through the *drifted* heaps. *Thomson.*

To DRILL. *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dutch; *pyrlan*, Saxon, from *pyrgh*, through.]

1. To pierce any thing with a drill.

The drill-plate is only a piece of flat iron, fixed upon a flat board, which iron hath an hole punched a little way into it, to set the blunt end of the flank of the drill in, when you *drill* a hole. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce.

My body through and through he *drill'd*,

And Whacum by my side lay kill'd. *Hudibras*, p. ii. can. 3.

Tell, what could *drill* and perforate the poles,

And to th' attractive rays adapt their holes? *Blackm. Creat.*

3. To make a hole.

When a hole is *drilled* in a piece of metal, they hold the drill-bone in their right hand; but when they turn small work they hold the drill-bone in their left hand. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*

4. To delay; to put off: in low phrase.

She has bubbled him out of his youth; she *drilled* him on to five and fifty, and she will drop him in his old age. *Addison.*

5. To draw from step to step. A low phrase.

When by such insinuations they have once got within him, and are able to *drill* him on from one lewdness to another, by the same arts they corrupt and squeeze him. *South's Sermons.*

6. To drain; to draw slowly. This sense wants better authority.

*Drill'd* through the sandy stratum every way,

The waters with the sandy stratum rise. *Thomson's Autumn.*

7. To range troops. An old cant word.

The foe appear'd drawn up and *drill'd*,

Ready to charge them in the field. *Hudibras*, p. i. cant. 3.

DRILL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An instrument with which holes are bored. It is pressed hard against the thing bored, and turned round with a bow and string.

The way of tempering steel to make gravers, *drills*, and mechanical instruments, we have taught artificers. *Boyle.*

*Drills* are used for the making such holes as punches will not conveniently serve for; as a piece of work that hath already its shape, and must have an hole or more made in it.

*Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. An ape; a baboon.

Shall the difference of hair be a mark of a different internal specifick constitution between a changeling and a *drill*, when they agree in shape and want of reason? *Locke.*

3. A small dribbling brook. This I have found no where else, and suspect it should be *rill*.

Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their *drills*,

Which snake-like glide between the bordering hills. *Sandys.*

To DRINK. *v. n.* preter. *drank*, or *drunk*; part. pass. *drunk*, or *drunken*. [*drincan*, Saxon.]

1. To swallow liquors; to quench thirst.

Here, between the armies,

Let's *drink* together friendly, and embrace. *Shak. Henry IV.*

She said *drink*, and I will give thy camels drink also; so I *drank*, and she made the camels *drink* also. *Gen. xxiv. 46.*

He *drank* of the wine. *Gen. ix. 21.*

When delight is the only end, and rests in itself, and dwells there long, then eating and *drinking* is not a serving of God, but an inordinate action. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. To feast; to be entertained with liquors.

We came to fight you.—For my part, I am sorry it is turned to a *drinking*. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

3. To drink to excess; to be an habitual drunkard. A colloquial phrase.

4. To DRINK to. To salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first.

I take your princely word for those redresses.

—I gave it you, and will maintain my word;

And thereupon I *drink* unto your grace. *Shakeesp. Henry IV.*

5. To DRINK to. To wish well to in the act of taking the cup.

Give me some wine; fill full:

I *drink* to th' general joy of the whole table,

And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss. *Sh. Macb.*

I'll *drink* to master Bardolph, and to all the cavaleroes about London. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

To DRINK. *v. a.*

1. To swallow: applied to liquids.

He had eaten no bread, nor *drunk* any water three days and three nights. *1 Sa. xxx. 12.*

We have *drunken* our water for money. *Sam. v. 4.*

One man gives another a cup of poison, a thing as terrible as death; but at the same time he tells him that it is a cordal, and so he *drinks* it off, and dies. *South's Sermons.*

Alexander,



# D R I

Alexander, after he had drank up a cup of fourteen pints; was going to take another. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To suck up; to absorb.

The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily drinketh in water.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.*

Set rows of rosemary with flow'ring stem,

And let the purple vi'lets drink the stream. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Brush not thy sweeping skirt too near the wall;

Thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil. *Gay's Trivia.*

3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see.

My ears have yet not drunk a hundred words

Of that tongue's uttering, yet I know the sound. *Shakesp.*

Thither write, my queen,

And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you send,

Though ink be made of gall. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Phemius! let acts of gods, and hero's old,

What ancient bards in hall and bow'r have told,

Attempter'd to the lyre, your voice employ;

Such the pleas'd ear will drink with silent joy. *Pope's Odyssey.*

I drink delicious poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To act upon by drinking.

Come, we have a hot venison pasty to dinner: come, gentlemen, I hope we shall drink down all unkindness. *Shakesp.*

In the compass of some years he will drown his health and his strength in his belly; and, after all his drunken trophies, at length drink down himself too. *South's Sermons.*

5. To make drunk.

Benhadad was drinking himself drunk in the pavilions.

*1 Kings, xx. 16.*

**DRINK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquor to be swallowed, opposed to meat.

When God made choice to rear

His mighty champion, strong above compare;

Whose drink was only from the liquid brook! *Milt. Agonist.*

2. Liquor of any particular kind.

We will give you rare and sleepy drinks. *Sh. Winter's Tale.*

The juices of fruits are either watry or oily: I reckon among the watry all the fruits out of which drink is expressed, as the grape, the apple, and the pear. *Bacon's Natural History.*

O madness, to think use of strongest wines,

And strongest drinks, our chief support of health! *Milton.*

These, when th' allotted orb of time's compleat,

Are more commended than the labour'd drink. *Phillips.*

Amongst drinks, austere wines are apt to occasion foul eruptions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**DRINKMONEY.** *n. f.* [drink and money.] Money given to buy liquor.

Peg's servants were always asking for drinkmoney. *Arbuthnot.*

**DRINKABLE.** *adj.* [from drink.] Potable; such as may be drank.

**DRINKER.** *n. f.* [from drink.] One that drinks to excess; a drunkard.

It were good for those that have moist brains, and are great drinkers, to take fume of lignum, aloes, rosemary, and frankincense, about the full of the moon. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The drinker and debauched person is the object of scorn and contempt. *South.*

The urine of hard drinkers afford a liquor extremely fetid, but no inflammable spirit: what is inflammable stays in the blood, and affects the brain. Great drinkers commonly die apoplectick. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**TO DRIP.** *v. n.* [drippen, Dutch.]

1. To fall in drops.

2. To have drops falling from it.

The soil, with fatt'ning moisture fill'd,

Is cloath'd with grass, and fruitful to be till'd;

Such as in fruitful vales we view from high,

Which dripping rocks, not rowling streams supply. *Dryden.*

The finest sparks, and cleanest beaux,

Drip from the shoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

**TO DRIP.** *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops.

Her flood of tears

Seem like the lofty barn of some rich swain,

Which from the thatch drips fast a shower of rain. *Swift.*

2. To drop fat in roasting.

Let what was put into his belly, and what he drips, be his fauce. *Walton's Angler.*

His offer'd entrails shall his crime reproach,

And drip their fatness from the hazle broach. *Dryd. Virgil.*

**DRIP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] That which falls in drops.

Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens, by preserving the drips of the houses. *Mortimer.*

**DRIPPING.** *n. f.* [from drip.] The fat which housewives gather from roast meat.

Shews all her secrets of housekeeping;

For candles how she trucks her dripping. *Swift.*

**DRIPPINGPAN.** *n. f.* [drip and pan.] The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

When the cook turns her back, throw smoaking coals into the drippingpan. *Swift.*

# D R I

**DRIPPLE.** *adj.* [from drip.] This word is used somewhere by Fairfax for weak, or rare; *dripplé shot.*

**TO DRIVE.** *v. a.* preterite *drove*, anciently *draue*; part. pass. *driven*, or *drove*. [dreiban, Gothick; drupan, Saxon; dryven, Dutch.]

1. To produce motion in any thing by violence.

2. To force along by impetuous pressure.

On helmets, helmets throng,

Shield press'd on shield, and man drove man along. *Pope.*

3. To expel by force from any place.

Driven from his native land to foreign grounds,

He with a gen'rous rage resents his wounds. *Dryden's Virg.*

His ignominious flight the victors boast,

Beaux banish beaux, and swordknots swordknots drive. *Pope.*

4. To send by force to any place.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold,

When rivers rage and rocks grow cold. *Sh. M. W. of Win.*

Fate has driven 'em all

Into the net.

*Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

5. To force or urge in any direction.

He stood and measured the earth: he beheld, and drove afunder the nations. *Heb. iii. 6.*

6. To impel to greater speed.

7. To guide and regulate a carriage.

He took off their chariot wheels, that they drove them heavily. *Ex. xiv. 25.*

8. To convey animals; to make animals march along under guidance.

There find a herd of heifers, wand'ring o'er

The neighb'ring hill, and drive 'em to the shore. *Addison.*

9. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

We come not with design of wasteful prey,

To drive the country, force the swains away. *Dryden's Virg.*

10. To force; to compel.

He driven to dismount, threatned, if I did not the like, to

do as much for my horse as fortune had done for his. *Sidney.*

They did not think that tyranny was thoroughly extinguished, 'till they had driven one of their consuls to depart the city, against whom they found not in the world what to object, saving only that his name was Tarquin. *Hooker, b. iv.*

He was driven by the necessities of times, more than led by his own disposition to rigour. *King Charles.*

11. To distress; to straiten.

This kind of speech is in the manner of desperate men far driven. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

12. To urge by violence, not kindness.

He taught the gospel rather than the law,

And forc'd himself to drive; but lov'd to draw. *Dryden.*

13. To impel by influence of passion.

I draue my suitor from his mad humour of love to a living humour of madness. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Discontents draue men into slidings. *King Charles.*

Lord Cottington, being master of temper, and of the most profound dissimulation, knew too well how to lead him into a mistake, and then drive him into choler. *Clarendon.*

It is better to marry than to burn, says St. Paul; where we may see what drives men into a conjugal life: a little burning pushes us more powerfully than greater pleasures in prospect. *Locke.*

14. To urge; to press to a conclusion.

The experiment of wood that shineth in the dark, we have diligently driven and pursued; the rather for that, of all things that give light here below, it is the most durable, and hath least apparent motion. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 352.*

We have thus the proper notions of the four elements, and both them and their qualities, driven up and resolved into their most simple principles. *Digby on Bodies.*

To drive the argument farther, let us inquire into the obvious designs of this divine architect. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

The design of these orators was to drive some particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal. *Swift.*

15. To carry on.

As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he sit at a great rent; so the merchant cannot drive his trade so well, if he sit at great usury. *Bacon, Essay 42.*

The bees have common cities of their own,

And common font, beneath one law they live,

And with one common stock their traffick drive. *Dryden.*

Your Pasimond a lawless bargain drove,

The parent could not sell the daughter's love. *Dryden.*

The trade of life cannot be driven without partners. *Collier.*

16. To purify by motion.

The one's in the plot, let him be never so innocent; and the other is as white as the driven snow, let him be never so criminal. *L'Estrange.*

17. To DRIVE out. To expel.

Tumults and their excitors draue myself and many of both houses out of their places. *King Charles.*

As soon as they heard the name of Roscetes, they forthwith draue out their governour, and received the Turks into the town. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*



TO DRIVE. *v. n.*

1. To go as impelled by any external agent.  
The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but being distracted, *driveth* that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*  
Love, fixt to one, still safe at anchor rides,  
And dares the fury of the winds and tides;  
But losing once that hold, to the wide ocean born,  
It *drives* away at will, to every wave a scorn. *Dryden.*  
Nor with the rising storm would vainly strive;  
But left the helm, and let the vessel *drive*. *Dryden's Æn.*
  2. To rush with violence.  
Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails,  
And rent the sheets. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Near as he draws, thick harbingers of smoke,  
With gloomy pillars, cover all the place;  
Whose little intervals of night are broke,  
By sparks that *drive* against his sacred face. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*  
Then with so swift an ebb the flood *drove* backward,  
It split from underneath the scaly herd. *Dryd. All for Love.*  
The bees *drive* out upon each other's backs,  
T' imbosc their hives in clusters. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
While thus he stood,  
Perithous' dart *drove* on, and nail'd him to the wood. *Dryd.*  
As a ship, which winds and waves assail,  
Now with the current *drives*, now with the gale;  
She feels a double force, by turns obeys  
The imperious tempest, and th' impetuous seas. *Dryden.*  
The wolves scampered away, however, as hard as they  
could *drive*. *L'Estrange.*  
Thick as autumnal leaves, or *driving* sand,  
The moving squadrons blacken all the strand. *Pope's Iliad.*
  3. To pass in a carriage.  
There is a litter ready; lay him in't,  
And *drive* tow'rd Dover. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Thy flaming chariot wheels, that shook  
Heav'n's everlasting frame, while o'er the necks  
Thou *drow'st* of warring angels disarray'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
  4. To tend to; to consider as the scope and ultimate design.  
Our first apprehensions are instructed in authors, which  
*drive* at these as the highest elegancies which are but the frigidities of wit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 9.*  
We cannot widely mistake his discourse, when we have  
found out the point he *drives* at. *Locke.*  
They look no further before them than the next line;  
whence it will inevitably follow, that they can *drive* to no  
certain point, but ramble from one subject to another. *Dryd.*  
We have done our work, and are come within view of the  
end that we have been *driving* at. *Addison on the War.*
  5. To aim; to strike at with fury.  
Four rogues in buckram let *drive* at me. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*  
At Auxur's shield he *drove*, and at the blow  
Both shield and arm to ground together go. *Dryden's Æn.*
- TO DRIVEL. *v. n.* [from *drip, drip, dribble, drivel*]
1. To flaver; to let the spittle fall in drops, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard.  
I met with this Chremes, a *driveling* old fellow, lean,  
shaking both of head and hands, already half earth, and yet  
then most greedy of earth. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
No man could spit from him, but would be forced to  
*drivel* like some paralytick, or a fool. *Grew's Cosm.*
  2. To be weak or foolish; to dote.  
This *driveling* love is like a great natural, that runs lolling  
up and down to hide his bauble. *Shakesp. Rom. and Juliet.*  
I hate to see a brave bold fellow fotted,  
Made four and senseless, turn'd to whey by love;  
A *driveling* hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
- DRIVEL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Slaver; moisture shed from the mouth.  
Besides th' eternal *drivel*, that supplies  
The dropping beard, from nostrils, mouth and eyes. *Dryden.*
  2. A fool; an idiot; a driveller. This sense is now out of use.  
What fool am I, to mingle that *drivel's* speeches among  
my noble thoughts. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Millions of years this old *drivel* Cupid lives,  
While still more wretch, more wicked he doth prove. *Sidney.*
- DRIVELLER. *n. f.* [from *drivel*.] A fool; an idiot; a flaverer.  
I have heard the arrantest *drivellers* commended for their  
shrewdness, even by men of tolerable judgment. *Swift.*
- DRIVEN. Participle of *drive*.  
They were *driven* forth from among men. *Job xxx. 5.*
- DRIVER. *n. f.* [from *drive*.]
1. The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence.
  2. One who drives beasts.  
He from the many-peopl'd city flies;  
Contemns their labours, and the *driver's* cries. *Sandys.*  
The *driver* runs up to him immediately, and beats him  
almost to death. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
The multitude or common rout, like a drove of sheep, or  
an herd of men, may be managed by any noise or cry which  
their *driver* shall accustom them to. *South's Sermons.*

3. One who drives a carriage.  
Not the fierce *driver* with more fury lends  
The sounding lash, and, ere the stroke descends;  
Low to the wheels his pliant body bends. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*
- TO DRIZZLE. *v. a.* [*driselen*, German, to shed dew.] To  
shed in small slow drops; as Winter rains.  
When the sun sets the air doth *drizzle* dew. *Shakespeare.*  
Though now this face of mine be hid  
In sap-consuming Winter's *drizzled* snow,  
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,  
Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shakespeare.*
- TO DRIZZLE. *v. n.* To fall in short slow drops.  
And *drizzling* drops that often do redound,  
The firmest flint doth in continuance wear. *Spenser.*  
Her heart did melt in great compassion,  
And *drizzling* tears did shed for pure affection. *Fairy Queen.*  
This day will pour down,  
If I conjecture ought, no *drizzling* show'r,  
But rattling storm of arrows barb'd with fire. *Milton.*  
The neighbouring mountains, by reason of their height,  
are more exposed to the dews and *drizzling* rains than any of  
the adjacent parts. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- DRIZZLY. *adj.* [from *drizzle*.] Shedding small rain.  
This during Winter's *drizzly* reign be done,  
'Till the new ram receives th' exalted sun. *Dryden's Virgil.*
- DROIL. *n. f.* [by *Junius* understood a contraction of *drivel*.]  
A drone; a sluggard.
- TO DROIL. *v. n.* To work sluggishly and slowly; to plod.  
Let such vile vassals, born to base vocation,  
Drudge in the world, and for their living *droil*,  
Which have no wit to live withouten toyle. *Spenser.*  
We see in all things how desuetude does contract and nar-  
row our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things  
in which we are conversant: the *droiling* peasant scarce thinks  
there is any world beyond his own village, or the neighbour-  
ing markets. *Government of the Tongue.*
- DROLL. *n. f.* [*droler*, French.]
1. One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks; a jester;  
a buffoon; a jackpudding.  
As he was running home in all haste, a *droll* takes him up  
by the way. *L'Estrange.*  
Why, how now, Andrew! cries his brother *droll*;  
To-day's conceit, methinks, is something dull. *Prior.*  
Democritus, dear *droll*, revisit earth,  
And with our follies glut thy heighten'd mirth. *Prior.*
  2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth.  
Some as justly fame extols,  
For lofty lines in Smithfield *drolls*. *Swift.*
- TO DROLL. *v. n.* [*drôle*, French.] To jest; to play the  
buffoon.  
Such august designs as inspire your inquiries used to be de-  
cided by *drolling* fantasticks, that have only wit enough to  
make others and themselves ridiculous. *Glanv. Sceps. Pref.*  
Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be  
laughed or *drolled* into them. *L'Estrange.*  
Let virtuosoes insult and despise on, yet they never shall be  
able to *droll* away nature. *South's Sermons.*
- DRO'LLERY. *n. f.* [from *droll*.] Idle jokes; buffoonery.  
They hang between heaven and hell, borrow the Christians  
faith, and the atheists *drollery* upon it. *Government of the Tongue.*
- DRO'MEDARY. *n. f.* [*dromedare*, Italian.]  
A sort of camel so called from its swiftness, because it is  
said to travel a hundred miles a day, and some affirm one hun-  
dred and fifty. *Dromedaries* are smaller than common camels,  
slenderer, and more nimble, and are of two kinds: one  
larger, with two small bunches, covered with hair, on its back;  
the other lesser, with one hairy eminence, and more frequent-  
ly called camel: both are capable of great fatigue, and very  
serviceable in the western parts of Asia, where they abound.  
Their hair is soft and shorn: they have no fangs and fore-  
teeth, nor horn upon their feet, which are only covered with  
a fleshy skin; and they are about seven feet and a half high,  
from the ground to the top of their heads. They drink much  
at a time, and are said to disturb the water with their feet.  
They keep the water long in their stomachs, which, as some  
report, travellers in necessity will open for the sake of the  
water contained in them. The stomach of this animal is  
composed of four ventricles; and in the second are several  
mouths, which open a passage into twenty cavities, which  
serve for conservatories of water. See CAMEL. *Calmet.*  
Straw for the horses and *dromedaries* brought they unto the  
place. *1 Kings iv. 28.*
- DRONE. *n. f.* [*dröen*, Saxon]
1. The bee which makes no honey, and is therefore driven out  
by the rest.  
The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,  
Delivering o'er to executors pale  
The lazy yawning *drone*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
Luxurious kings are to their people lost;  
They live, like *drones*, upon the publick cost. *Dryd. Auren.*  
All, with united force, combine to drive  
The lazy *drones* from the laborious hive. *Dryden's Virgil.*



2. A sluggard; an idler.

He sleeps by day

More than the wild cat: *drones* hive not with me,  
Therefore I part with him. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*  
Sit idle on the household hearth

A burd'nous *drone*, to visitants a gaze. *Milton's Agonistes.*

It is my misfortune to be married to a *drone*, who lives  
upon what I get, without bringing any thing into the com-  
mon stock. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 211.*

3. The hum, or instrument of humming

To *DRONE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in idleness; to  
dream.

What have I lost by my forefathers fault?

Why, was not I the twentieth by descent

From a long restive race of *droning* kings? *Dryd. Span. Fry.*

*DRONISH*. *adj.* [from *drone*.] Idle; sluggish; dreaming;  
lazy; indolent; unactive.

The *dronish* monks, the scorn and shame of manhood,

Rouse and prepare once more to take possession,

To nestle in their ancient hives again. *Rowe's Jane Gray.*

To *DROOP*. *v. n.* [*droef*, sorrow, Dutch.]

1. To languish with sorrow.

Conceiving the dishonour of his mother,

He straight declin'd, *droop'd*, took it deeply;

Fallen'd, and fix'd the shame on't in himself. *Shakespeare.*

I *dro p*, with struggling spent;

My thoughts are on my sorrows bent. *Sandys.*

2. To faint; to grow weak; to be despirited.

I find my zenith doth depend upon

A most auspicious star; whose influence

If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes

Will ever after *droop*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Good things of day begin to *droop* and drowse,

While night's black agents to their prey do rowze *Sh. Macb.*

When, by impulse from heav'n, Tyrtæus sung,

In *drooping* foldiers a new courage sprung. *Roscommon.*

Can flow'rs but *droop* in absence of the sun,

Which wak'd their sweets? and mine, alas! is gone. *Dryd.*

Time seems not now beneath his years to stoop,

Nor do his wings with sickly feathers *droop*. *Dryden.*

When factious rage to cruel exile drove

The queen of beauty and the court of love,

The muses *droop'd* with their forsaken arts. *Dryden.*

I'll animate the soldiers *drooping* courage,

With love of freedom and contempt of life. *Addis. Cato.*

I saw him ten days before he died, and observed he began

very much to *droop* and languish. *Swift.*

3. To sink; to lean downwards.

I never from thy side henceforth must stray,

Where'er our day's work lies; though now enjoin'd

Laborious, 'till day *droop*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

His head, though gay

Carnation, purple, azure, or speck'd with gold,

Hung *drooping*, unsustain'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

On her heav'd bosom hung her *drooping* head,

Which, with a sigh, she rais'd; and this she said. *Pope.*

*DROP*. *n. f.* [*drop*, Saxon.]

1. A globule of moisture; as much liquor as falls at once when  
there is not a continual stream.

Meet we the medicine of our country's weal,

And with him pour we in our country's purge,

Each *drop* of us. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Whereas Aristotle tells us, that if a *drop* of wine be put

into ten thousand measures of water, the wine being over-

powered by so vast a quantity of water, will be turned into it:

he speaks, to my apprehension, very improbably. *Boyle.*

Admiring, in the gloomy shade,

Those little *drops* of light. *Waller.*

Had I but known that Sancho was his father,

I would have pour'd a deluge of my blood

To save one *drop* of his. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. Diamond hanging in the ear.

The *drops* to thee, Brillante, we consign;

And, Momentilla, let the watch be thine. *Pope.*

*DROP SERENE*. *n. f.* [*gutta serena*, Latin.] A disease of the

eye, proceeding from an inspissation of the humour.

So thick a *drop serene* hath quench'd their orbs,

Or dim suffusion veil'd! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

To *DROP*. *v. a.* [*droppan*, Saxon.]

1. To pour in drops or single globules.

His heavens shall *drop* down dew. *Deut. xxxiii. 28.*

2. To let fall.

Others o'er chimney tops and turrets row,

And *drop* their anchors on the meads below. *Dryden.*

One only hag remain'd:

Against a wither'd oak she lean'd her weight,

Propp'd on her trusty staff, not half upright,

And *dropp'd* an awkward court'fy to the knight. *Dryden.*

St. John himself will scarce forbear

To bite his pen and *drop* a tear;

The rest will give a shrug, and cry,

I'm sorry, but we all must die! *Swift.*

3. To let go; to dismiss from the hand, or the possession.

Though I could

With barefac'd power sweep him from my sight,

And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not,

For certain friends that are both his and mine,

Whose loves I may not *drop*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Those who have assumed visible shapes for a season, can  
hardly be reckoned among this order of compounded beings;  
because they *drop* their bodies, and divest themselves of those  
visible shapes. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To utter slightly or casually.

*Drop* not thy word against the house of Isaac. *Amos vii. 16.*

5. To insert indirectly, or by way of digression.

St. Paul's epistles contain nothing but points of Christian  
instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to *drop* in the great  
and distinguishing doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

6. To intermit; to cease.

Where the act is unmanly or immoral, we ought to *drop*  
our hopes, or rather never entertain them. *Collier on Despair.*

After having given this judgment in its favour, they sud-  
denly *dropt* the pursuit. *Sharp's Surgery.*

7. To quit a master.

I have beat the hoof 'till I have worn out these shoes in  
your service, and not one penny left me to buy more; so that  
you must even excuse me, if I *drop* you here. *L'Estrange.*

8. To let go a dependant, or companion, without farther asso-  
ciation.

She drilled him on to five and fifty, and will *drop* him in  
his old age, if she can find her account in another. *Addison.*

They have no sooner fetched themselves up to the fashion  
of the polite world, but the town has *dropped* them. *Addison.*

9. To suffer to vanish, or come to nothing.

Thus was the fame of our Saviour perpetuated by such re-  
cords as would preserve the traditionary account of him to  
after-ages, and rectify it, if, by passing through several gene-  
rations, it might *drop* any part that was material. *Addison.*

Opinions, like fashions, always descend from those of qua-  
lity to the middle sort, and thence to the vulgar, where they  
are *dropped* and vanish. *Swift.*

10. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate with spots. *Variis  
stellatus corpora guttis.*

Or, sporting with quick glance,

Shew to the sun their wav'd coats, *dropp'd* with gold. *Milt.*

To *DROP*. *v. n.*

1. To fall in drops, or single globules.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;

It *droppeth*, as the gentle rain from heaven,

Upon the place beneath. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops.

The heavens *dropped* at the presence of God. *Pf. lxvii. 8.*

While cumber'd with my *dropping* cloaths I lay,

The cruel nation, covetous of prey,

Stain'd with my blood th' unhospitable coast. *Dryden's Æn.*

Beneath a rock he sigh'd alone,

And cold Lycæus wept from every *dropping* stone. *Dryden.*

3. To fall; to come from a higher place.

Philosophers conjecture that you *dropp'd* from the moon, or  
one of the stars. *Gulliver's Travels.*

In every revolution, approaching nearer and nearer to the  
sun, this comet must at last *drop* into the sun's body. *Cheyne.*

4. To fall spontaneously.

So may'st thou live, 'till, like ripe fruit, thou *drop*

Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease

Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

5. To fall in death; to die suddenly.

It was your presumise,

That in the dole of blows your son might *drop*. *Shakefp.*

6. To die.

Nothing, says Seneca, so soon reconciles us to the thoughts  
of our own death, as the prospect of one friend after another

*dropping* round us. *Digby to Pope.*

7. To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing: a fami-  
liar phrase.

Virgil's friends thought fit to let *drop* this incident of Helen.

*Addison's Travels.*

I heard of threats, occasioned by my verses: I sent to ac-  
quaint them where I was to be found, and so it *dropped*. *Pope.*

8. To come unexpectedly.

He could never make any figure in company, but by giving  
disturbance at his entry; and therefore takes care to *drop* in  
when he thinks you are just seated. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 448.*

*DROPPING*. *n. f.* [from *drop*.]

1. That which falls in drops.

Thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,

And barreling the *droppings* and the snuff

Of wasting candles. *Donne.*

2. That which drops when the continuous stream ceases.

Strain out the last dull *droppings* of your sense,

And rhyme with all the rage of impotence. *Pope's Criticism.*

*DROPLET*. *n. f.* A little drop.

Thou abhorr'dst in us our human griefs,

Scorn'd



# D R O

Scorn'd our brine's flow, and those our *droplets*, which  
From niggard nature fall. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

**DRO'PSTONE.** *n. f.* [*drop* and *stone*.] Spar formed into the  
shape of drops. *Woodward's Foss.*

**DRO'PWORT.** *n. f.* [*drop* and *wort*.] A plant of various species.

**DRO'PSICAL.** *adj.* [from *drop*.] Diseased with a dropsy;  
hydropical; tending to a dropsy.

The diet of nephritick and *dropical* persons ought to be  
such as is opposite to, and subdueth the alkalescent nature of  
the salts in the serum of the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**DRO'PSIED.** *adj.* [from *drop*.] Diseased with a dropsy.

Where great addition swells, and virtue none,

It is a *dropied* honour: good alone

Is good. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

**DROPSY.** *n. f.* [*hydrops*, Latin; whence anciently *hydropisy*,  
thence *dropisy*, *dropsy*] A collection of water in the body,  
from too lax a tone of the solids, whereby digestion is  
weakened, and all the parts stuffed. *Quincy.*

An anasarca, a species of *dropsy*, is an extravasation of  
water lodged in the cells of the membrana adiposa. *Sharp.*

**DROSS.** *n. f.* [*dnor*, Saxon.]

1. The recrement or despumation of metals.

Some scumm'd the *dross* that from the metal came,

Some stirr'd the molton ore with ladles great,

And every one did frown, and every one did sweat. *Fai. Qu.*

Should the mixture of a little *dross* constrain the church to  
deprive herself of so much gold, rather than learn how, by  
art and judgment, to make separation of the one from the  
other? *Hooker, b. v. f. 20.*

2. Rust; incrustation upon metal.

An emperor, hid under a crust of *dross*, after cleansing, has  
appeared with all his titles fresh and beautiful. *Addis. on Medals.*

3. Refuse; leavings; sweepings; any thing remaining after the  
removal of the better part; dreggs; feculence; corruption.

Fair proud, now tell me, why should fair be proud,

Sith all world's glory is but *dross* unclean;

And in the shade of death itself shall shroud,

However now thereof ye little ween? *Spenser, Sonnet 2.*

That most divine light only shineth on those minds, which  
are purged from all worldly *dross* and human uncleanness. *Ral.*

All treasures and all gain esteem as *dross*,

And dignities and pow'rs all but the highest. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

Such precepts exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion,  
by purifying our souls from the *dross* and filth of sensual  
delights. *Tillotson, Sermon 5.*

**DRO'SSINESS.** *n. f.* [from *drop*.] Foulness; feculence; rust.

The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly *drossiness*,  
and softens us for the impression of God's stamp. *Boyle.*

**DRO'SSY.** *adj.* [from *dross*.]

1. Full of scorious or recrementitious parts; full of dross.

So doth the fire the *droffy* gold refine. *Davies.*

For, by the fire, they emit not only many *droffy* and sco-  
rious parts, but whatsoever they had received either from  
earth or loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 4.*

2. Worthless; foul; feculent.

Your intention hold,

As fire these *droffy* rhymes to purify,

Or as elixir to change them into gold. *Donne.*

**DRO'TCHEL.** *n. f.* [corrupted perhaps from *dretchel*. To dretch,  
in Chaucer, is to idle, to delay. *Droch*, in Frisick, is delay.]

An idle wench; a sluggard. In Scottish it is still used.

**DROVE.** *n. f.* [from *drive*.]

1. A body or number of cattle: generally used of oxen or black  
cattle.

They brought to their stations many *droves* of cattle; and  
within a few days were brought out of the country two thou-  
sand muttons. *Hayward.*

A Spaniard is unacquainted with our northern *droves*. *Brown.*

2. A number of sheep driven.

A *drove* of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed  
by any noise or cry which the drivers shall accustom them  
to. *South's Sermons.*

3. Any collection of animals.

The sounds and seas, with all their finny *drove*,

Now to the moon in wavering morrice move. *Milton.*

4. A crowd; a tumult.

But if to fame alone thou do'st pretend,

The miser will his empty palace lend,

Set wide with doors, adorn'd with plated brass,

Where *droves*, as at a city-gate, may pass. *Dryden's Juven.*

**DRO'VEN.** *part. from drive.*

This is fought indeed;

Had we so done at first, we had *droven* them home

With clouts about their heads. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

**DRO'VER.** *n. f.* [from *drove*.] One that fats oxen for sale, and  
drives them to market.

The prince hath got your hero.

—I wish him joy of her.

—Why, that's spoken like an honest *drover*; so they sell  
bullocks. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

The *drover* who his fellow *drover* meets,

In narrow passages of winding streets. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

# D R O

**DROUGHT.** *n. f.* [*dnugode*, Saxon; *drowth*, Scottish.]

1. Dry weather; want of rain.

O earth! I will befriend thee more with rain

Than youthful April shall with all his showers:

In Summer's *drought* I'll drop upon thee still. *Sh. Tit. Andr.*

Great *droughts* in Summer, lasting 'till the end of August,  
some gentle showers upon them, and then some dry weather,  
portend a pestilent Summer the year following. *Bacon.*

To south the Persian bay,

And inaccessible th' Arabian *drought*. *Milton's Parad. Reg.*

As torrents in the *drowth* of Summer fail,

So perisht man from death shall never rise. *Sandys.*

They were so learned in natural philosophy, that they  
foretold earthquakes and storms, great *droughts*, and great  
plagues. *Temple.*

In a *drought* the thirsty creatures cry,

And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain. *Dryden.*

Upon a shower, after a *drought*, earthworms and land-  
snails innumerable come out of their lurking places. *Ray.*

2. Thirst; want of drink.

His carcase, pin'd with hunger and with *drought*. *Milton.*

One whose *drought*

Yet scarce allay'd, still eyes the current stream,

Whose liquid murmur heard, new thirst excites. *Milt. P. L.*

**DROUGHTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *droughty*.] The state of wanting  
rain.

**DROUGHTY.** *adj.* [from *drought*.]

1. Wanting rain; sultry.

That a camel, so patient of long thirst, should be bred in  
such *droughty* and parched countries, where it is of such emi-  
nent use for travelling over those dry and sandy deserts, where  
no water is to be had, must be acknowledged an act of provi-  
dence and design. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Thirsty; dry with thirst.

If the former years

Exhibit no supplies, alas! thou must

With tasteless water wash thy *droughty* throat. *Phillips.*

**TO DROWN.** *v. a.* [from *drunden*, below, German, *Skinner*,  
from *dnuncian*, Saxon, *Mr. Lye.*]

1. To suffocate in water.

They would soon *drown* those that refused to swim down  
the popular stream. *King Charles.*

When of God's image only eight he found

Snatch'd from the wat'ry grave, and sav'd from nations  
*drown'd*. *Prior.*

2. To overwhelm in water.

Or so much as it needs

To dew the sovereign flower, and *drown* the weeds. *Shakes.*

Galleys might be *drowned* in the harbour with the great  
ordnance, before they could be rigged. *Knolles's History.*

3. To overflow; to bury in an inundation; to deluge.

Between the prince and parliament we stand,

The barriers of the state on either hand:

May neither overflow, for then they *drown* the land. *Dry.*

4. To immerge; to lose in any thing.

Most men being in sensual pleasures *drown'd*,

It seems their souls but in their senses are. *Davies.*

5. To lose in something that overpowers or covers.

Who cometh next will not follow that course, however  
good, which his predecessors held, for doubt to have his doings  
*drowned* in another man's praise. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To think that the brightness of the sun's body above doth  
*drown* our discerning of the lesser lights, is a popular error.

*Wotton's Architecture.*

My private voice is *drown'd* amid' the senate. *Add. Cato.*

Some aged man, who lives this act to see,

And who in former times remember'd me,

May say, the son, in fortitude and fame,

Outgoes the mark, and *drowns* his father's name. *Dryden.*

**TO DROWN.** *v. n.* To be suffocated in the waters.

There be, that keep them out of fire, and yet was never  
burned; that beware of water, and yet was never nigh  
*drowning*. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Methought what pain it was to *drown*!

What dreadful noise of waters in my ears!

What fights of ugly death within mine eyes! *Shakes. R. III.*

**TO DROWSE.** *v. a.* [*droosen*, Dutch.] To make heavy with  
sleep.

There gentle sleep

First found me, and with soft oppression seiz'd

My *drowfed* senses uncontroll'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**TO DROWSE.** *v. n.*

1. To slumber; to grow heavy with sleep.

All their shape

Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those

Of Argus; and more wakeful than to *drowse*,

Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed

Of Hermes, or his opiate rod. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

2. To look heavy; not cheerful.

They rather *drows'd*, and hung their eyelids down,

Slept in his face, and render'd such aspect

As cloudy men use to their adversaries. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

**DRO'WSILY.**



# D R U

**DRO'WSILY.** *adv.* [from *drowsy*.]

1. Sleepily; heavily; with an inclination to sleep.

The air swarms thick with wand'ring deities,

Which *drowsily* like humming beetles rise. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily.

We do hastily satisfy our understanding with the first things, and, thereby fatiated, slothfully and *drowsily* sit down.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*

**DRO'WSINESS.** *n. f.* [from *drowsy*.]

1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep.

What a strange *drowsiness* possesses them? *Shakesp. Tempest.*

In deep of night, when *drowsiness*

Hath lock'd up mortal sense, then listen I

To the celestial syren's harmony. *Paradise Regained.*

What succour can I hope the muse will send,

Whose *drowsiness* hath wrong'd the muse's friend? *Crashaw.*

He passes his whole life in a dozed condition, between sleeping and waking, with a kind of *drowsiness* and confusion upon his senses. *South's Sermons.*

He that from his childhood has made rising betimes familiar to him, will not waste the best part of his life in *drowsiness* and lying a-bed. *Locke.*

A sensation of *drowsiness*, oppression, heaviness, and lassitude, are signs of a plentiful meal, especially in young people. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Idleness; indolence; inactivity.

It falleth out well, to shake off your *drowsiness*; for it seemed to be the trumpet of a war. *Bacon's Holy War.*

**DRO'WSIHED.** *n. f.* Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.

The royal virgin shook off *drowsihed*;

And rising forth out of her baser boure,

Look'd for her knight. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 2. Stan. 7.*

**DRO'WSY.** *adj.* [from *drowse*.]

1. Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargick.

*Drowsy* am I, and yet can rarely sleep. *Sidney.*

Men *drowsy*, and desirous to sleep, or before the fit of an ague, do use to yawn and stretch. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The flowers, call'd out of their beds,

Start and raise up their *drowsy* heads. *Cleaveland.*

Drunken at last, and *drowsy* they depart,

Each to his house. *Dryden.*

2. Heavy; lulling; causing sleep.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vows yplight,

Up rose from *drowsy* couch. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 3.*

While thus she rested, on her arm reclin'd,

The hoary willows waving with the wind,

And feather'd quires that warbled in the shade,

And purling streams that through the meadow stray'd,

In *drowsy* murmurs lull'd the gentle maid. *Addison.*

3. Stupid; dull.

Those inadvertencies, a body would think, even our author, with all his *drowsy* reasoning, could never have been capable of. *Atterbury.*

**TO DRUB.** *v. a.* [*druber*, to kill, Danish.] To thresh; to beat; to bang; to thump; to thwack; to cudgel. A word of contempt.

He that is valiant, and dares fight,

Though *drubb'd*, can lose no honour by't. *Hudibras, p. i.*

The little thief had been soundly *drubbed* with a good honest cudgel. *L'Estrange.*

Though the bread be not mine, yet, if it had been less than weight, I should have been *drubbed*. *Locke.*

**DRUB.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow.

The blows and *drubs* I have receiv'd,

Have bruis'd my body, and bereav'd

My limbs of strength. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*

By setting such an unfortunate mark on their followers, they have expos'd them to innumerable *drubs* and confusions. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 50.*

**TO DRUDGE.** *v. n.* [*dreccan*, to vex, Saxon; *draghen*, to carry, Dutch.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity; to work hard; to slave.

And to crack'd fiddle, and hoarse tabour,

In merriment, did *drudge* and labour. *Hudibras, p. i.*

The poor sleep little: we must learn to watch

Our labours late, and early every morning,

Midst Winter frosts; then clad and fed with sparing,

Rise to our toils, and *drudge* away the day. *Otway.*

Advantages obtained by industry directed by philosophy, can never be expected from *drudging* ignorance. *Glanv. Sceps.*

Soon he came to court,

Proffering for hire his service at the gate,

To *drudge*, draw water, and to run or wait. *Dryd. Fables.*

I made no such bargain with you, to live always *drudging*. *Dryden's Dedicat. Æn.*

What is an age, in dull renown *drugg'd* o'er!

One little single hour of love is more. *Granville.*

**DRUDGE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour; a slave; one doomed to servile occupation.

To conclude, this *drudge* of the devil, this diviner, laid claim to me. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*

He sits above, and laughs the while

# D R U

At thee, ordain'd his *drudge*, to execute

Whate'er his wrath shall bid. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Art thou our slave,

Our captive, at the publick mill our *drudge*,

And dar'st thou, at our sending and command,

Dispute thy coming. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 392.*

He is content to be their *drudge*,

And on their errands gladly trudge. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*

The hard master makes men serve him for nought, who rewards his *drudges* and slaves with nothing but shame and sorrow, and misery. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*

**DRU'DGER.** *n. f.* [from *drudge*.]

1. A mean labourer.

2. The *drudging*-box; the box out of which flower is thrown on roast meat. *Dict.*

**DRU'DGERY.** *n. f.* [from *drudge*] Mean labour; ignoble toil; dishonourable work; servile occupation.

My old dame will be undone for one to do her husbandry, and her *drudgery*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Were there not instruments for *drudgery* as well as offices of *drudgery*? Were there not people to receive orders as well as others to give and authorize them? *L'Estrange.*

You do not know the heavy grievances,

The toils, the labours, weary *drudgeries*,

Which they impose. *Southern's Oroomoko.*

To thee that *drudgery* of pow'r I give;

Cares be thy lot: reign thou, and let me live. *Dryd. Auren.*

Paradise was a place of bliss, as well as immortality, without *drudgery*, and without sorrow. *Locke.*

Even *drudgery* himself,

As at the car he sweats, or dusty hews

The palace-stone, looks gay. *Thomson's Summer, l. 445.*

It is now handled by every dirty wench, and condemned to do her *drudgery*. *Swift's Meditations on a Broomstick.*

**DRU'DGINGBOX.** *n. f.* [*drudging* and *box*.] The box out of which flower is sprinkled upon roast meat.

But if it lies too long, the crackling's pall'd,

Not by the *drudgingbox* to be recall'd. *King's Cookery.*

**DRU'DGINGLY.** *adv.* [from *drudging*.] Laboriously; toilsomely.

He does now all the meanest and triflingest things himself *drudgingly*, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister. *Ray on the Creation.*

**DRUG.** *n. f.* [*drogue*, French.]

1. An ingredient used in physick; a medicinal simple.

Mortal *drugs* I have; but Mantua's law

Is death to any he that utters them. *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*

A fleet descry'd

Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds

Close sailing from Bengala, or the isles

Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring

Their spicy *drugs*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 640.*

And yet no doubts the poor man's draught control;

He dreads no poison in his homely bowl:

Then fear the deadly *drug*, when gems divine

Enchase the cup, and sparkle in the wine. *Dryden's Juven.*

Judicious physick's noble art to gain,

He *drugs* and plants explor'd, alas, in vain! *Smith.*

Bright Helen mix'd a mirth-inspiring bowl,

Temper'd with *drugs* of sov'reign use, t' assuage

The boiling bosom of tumultuous rage. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.*

In the names of *drugs* and plants, the mistake in a word may endanger life. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchaser can be found.

Each noble vice

Shall bear a price,

And virtue shall a *drug* become:

An empty name

Was all her fame,

But now she shall be dumb. *Dryden's Albion.*

3. A drudge.

He from his first swath proceeded

Through sweet degrees that this brief world affords,

To such as may the passive *drugs* of it freely command. *Shak.*

**TO DRUG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To season with medicinal ingredients.

The surfeited grooms

Do mock their charge with snores. - I've *drugg'd* their possets,

That death and nature do contend about them. *Shak. Macb.*

2. To tincture with something offensive.

Oft they assay'd,

Hunger and thirst constraining: *drugg'd* as oft

With hatefullest disrelish, writh'd their jaws,

With foot and cinders fill'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

**DRU'GGET.** *n. f.* A slight kind of woollen stuff.

In *druggets* dress'd, of thirteen pence a yard,

See Philip's son amidst his Persian guard. *Swift.*

**DRU'GGIST.** *n. f.* [from *drug*.] One who sells physical drugs.

Common nitre we bought at the *druggist's*. *Boyle.*

**DRU'GSTER.** *n. f.* [from *drug*.] One who sells physical

simples.

Common



Common oil of turpentine I bought at the *drugsters*. *Boyle*.  
 They set the clergy below their apothecaries, the physician  
 of the soul below the *drugsters* of the body. *Atterbury*.  
**DRU'ID.** *n. f.* [*deris*, oaks, and *hud*, incantation; which may  
 be as ancient as the Grecian *δρυς*. *Perron*; *darrach*, oak, *Erse*.]  
 The priests and philosophers of the antient Britons.  
**DRUM.** *n. f.* [*tromme*, Danish; *drumme*, *Erse*.]  
 1. An instrument of military musick, consisting of vellum  
 strained over a broad hoop on each side, and beaten with  
 sticks.  
 Let's march without the noise of threat'ning drums. *Shak*.  
 In drums the closeness round about, that preserveth the  
 sound from dispersing, maketh the noise come forth at the  
 drum-hole, far more loud and strong than if you should strike  
 upon the like skin extended in the open air. *Bacon's Nat. Hist*.  
 Tears trickling down their breasts bedew the ground,  
 And drums and trumpets mix their mournful sound. *Dryden*.  
 Now no more the drum  
 Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clangor shrill  
 Affrights the wives, and chills the virgin's blood. *Phillips*.  
 2. The tympanum of the ear, or the membrane which perceives  
 the vibration of the air.  
**To DRUM.** *v. n.*  
 1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.  
 2. To beat with a pulsatory motion.  
 Now, heart,  
 Be ribb'd with iron for this one attempt;  
 Set ope thy sluices, send the vigorous blood  
 Through every active limb for my relief;  
 Then take thy rest within the quiet cell;  
 For thou shalt drum no more. *Dryden's Don Sebastian*.  
**To DRU'MBLE.** *v. n.* To drone; to be sluggish. *Hammer*.  
 Take up these cloaths here quickly: where's the cowlstaff?  
 Look, how you drumble: carry them to the landress in Datchet  
 mead. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.  
**DRU'MFISH.** *n. f.* The name of a fish.  
 The under jaw of the drumfish from Virginia. *Woodward*.  
**DRU'MMAJOR.** *n. f.* [*drum* and *major*.] The chief drummer  
 of a regiment.  
 Such company may chance to spoil the swearing;  
 And the drummajor's oaths, of bulk unruly,  
 May dwindle to a feeble. *Cleveland*.  
**DRU'MMAKER.** *n. f.* [*drum* and *maker*.] He who deals in  
 drums.  
 The drummaker uses it, and the cabinetmaker. *Mortimer*.  
**DRU'MMER.** *n. f.* [from *drum*.] He whose office it is to beat  
 the drum.  
 Drummer, strike up, and let us march away. *Shak. H. IV*.  
 Here rows of drummers stand in martial file,  
 And with their vellum-thunder shake the pile. *Gay's Trivia*.  
**DRU'MSTICK.** *n. f.* [*drum* and *stick*.] The stick with which  
 a drum is beaten.  
**DRUNK.** *adj.* [from *drink*.]  
 1. Intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated.  
 This was the morn when issuing on the guard,  
 Drawn up in rank and file, they stood prepar'd  
 Of seeming arms to make a short assay;  
 Then hasten to be drunk, the business of the day. *Dryden*.  
 We generally conclude that man drunk, who takes pains  
 to be thought sober. *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 577.  
 2. Drenched or saturated with moisture.  
 I will make mine arrows drunk with blood. *Deut. xxix. 6*.  
**DRU'NKARD.** *n. f.* [from *drunk*.] One given to excessive  
 use of strong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety.  
 Some blood drawn on me would beget opinion  
 Of my more fierce endeavour. I've seen drunkards  
 Do more than this in sport. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.  
 My bowels cannot hide her woes,  
 But, like a drunkard, I must vomit them. *Shakesp. Tit. And*.  
 God will not take the drunkard's excuse, that he has so  
 long accustomed himself to intemperate drinking, that now  
 he cannot leave it off. *South's Sermons*.  
**DRU'NKEN.** *adj.* [from *drink*.]  
 1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.  
 O monstrous beast! how like a swine he lies!  
 Sirs, I will practise on this drunken man. *Shakespeare*.  
 Drunken men imagine every thing turneth round: they  
 imagine also, that things come upon them; they see not well  
 things afar off; those things that they see near hand, they see  
 out of their place; and sometimes they see things double. *Bac*.  
 2. Given to habitual ebriety.  
 3. Saturated with moisture.  
 Then let the earth be drunken with our blood. *Sh. H. VI*.  
 4. Done in a state of inebriation.  
 When your carters, or your waiting vassals,  
 Have done a drunken slaughter, and defac'd  
 The precious image of our dear Redeemer,  
 You strait are on your knees for pardon, pardon. *Sh. R. III*.  
 We should for honour take  
 The drunken quarrels of a rake. *Swift*.  
**DRU'NKENLY.** *adj.* [from *drunken*.] In a drunken manner.  
 My blood already, like the pelican,  
 Haft thou tapt out, and drunkenly carows'd. *Shak. Rich. II*.  
 VOL. I.

**DRU'NKENNESS.** *n. f.* [from *drunken*.]  
 1. Intoxication with strong liquor.  
 Every going off from our natural and common temper;  
 and our usual severity of behaviour, is a degree of drunken-  
 ness. *Taylor's Rule of holy living*.  
 2. Habitual ebriety.  
 The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate  
 drunkenness, by bringing a drunken man into their company.  
*Watts's Improvement of the Mind*, p. i. c. 17.  
 3. Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind; disorder of the  
 faculties.  
 Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore in its  
 present workings not controllable by reason. *Spenser*.  
**DRY.** *adj.* [*δρῡς*, Saxon.]  
 1. Arid; without wet; without moisture; not wet; not  
 moist.  
 If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will make a dif-  
 fering sound from the same pipe dry. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
 When God said,  
 Be gather'd now, ye waters under heav'n,  
 Into one place, and let dry land appear! *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
 Of turbid elements the sport;  
 From clear to cloudy soft, from hot to cold,  
 And dry to moist. *Thomson*.  
 2. Without rain.  
 A dry March and a dry May portend a wholesome Summer;  
 if there be a showering April between. *Bacon's Nat. History*.  
 The weather, we agreed, was too dry for the season. *Addis*.  
 3. Not succulent; not juicy.  
 I will drain him dry as hay;  
 Sleep shall neither night nor day  
 Hang upon his penthouse lid:  
 He shall live a man forbid. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
 4. Without tears.  
 Dry mourning will decays more deadly bring,  
 As a North wind burns a too forward Spring:  
 Give sorrow vent, and let the sluices go. *Dryden's Aurengz*.  
 5. Thirsty; a-thirst.  
 So dry he was for sway. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.  
 Void of a bulky charger near their lips,  
 With which, in often interrupted sleep,  
 Their frying blood compels to irrigate  
 Their dry furr'd tongues. *Phillips*.  
 6. Jeune; barren; plain; unembellished; without pathos.  
 As we should take care that our stile in writing be neither  
 dry nor empty, we should look again it be not winding or  
 wanton with far-fetched descriptions: either is a vice. *B. Johns*.  
 It remaineth to treat concerning ornaments within, or with-  
 out the fabrick, a piece not so dry as the meer contemplation of  
 proportions; and therefore, I hope, therein somewhat to refresh  
 both the reader and myself. *Wotton's Architecture*.  
 That the fire burns by heat, is an empty dry return to the  
 question, and leaves us still ignorant. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 20*.  
 It is a dry fable, with little or nothing in it. *L'Estrange*.  
 Authority and friendship work upon some, dry and sober  
 reason works upon others. *L'Estrange*.  
 To clear up this theory, I was willing to lay aside dry sub-  
 tilities with which the schools are filled. *Burnet's Theory*.  
 These epistles will become less dry, and more susceptible of  
 ornament. *Pope*.  
 7. Hard; severe. [*Drien* anciently to endure, *dree*, Scottish.]  
 I rather hop'd I should no more  
 Hear from you o' th' gallanting score;  
 For hard dry bastings used to prove  
 The readiest remedies of love;  
 Next a dry diet. *Hudibras*, p. ii. cant. 1.  
**To DRY.** *v. a.*  
 1. To free from moisture; to arefy; to exsiccate.  
 The meat was well, if you were so contented.  
 —I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt, and dry'd away,  
 And I expressly am forbid to touch it. *Shakespeare*.  
 Heat drieth bodies that do easily expire; as parchment,  
 leaves, roots, and clay; and so doth time or age arefy, as in  
 the same bodies. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 294.  
 Herbs and flowers, if they be dried in the shade, or dried  
 in the hot sun a small time, keep best. *Bacon's Nat. History*.  
 The running streams are deep:  
 See, they have caught the father of the flock,  
 Who dries his fleece upon the neighbouring rock. *Dryden*.  
 2. To exhale moisture.  
 'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one,  
 Within her soul: at last 'twas rage alone;  
 Which burning upwards in succession, dries  
 The tears that stood considering in her eyes. *Dryd. Fables*.  
 The water of the sea, which formerly covered it, was in  
 time exhaled and dried up by the sun. *Woodward's Nat. Hist*.  
 3. To wipe away moisture.  
 Then with her vest the wound she wipes and dries. *Denb*.  
 See, at your blest returning,  
 Rage disappears;  
 The widow'd isle in mourning,  
 Dries up her tears. *Dryden's Albion*.



4. To scorch with thirst.  
Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude  
dried up with thirst. *If. v. 13.*
5. To drain; to exhaust.  
Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour,  
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought  
T' exhale his surfeit by irriguous sleep  
Imprudent: him, death's iron sleep oppress. *Phillips.*
- To DRY. *v. n.* To grow dry; to lose moisture; to be drained  
of its moisture.
- DRY'ER. *n. f.* [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of  
absorbing moisture.  
The ill effects of drinking are relieved by this plant, which  
is a great *dryer* and opener, especially by perspiration. *Temple.*
- DRY'EYED. *adj.* [dry and *eye*.] Without tears; without  
weeping.  
Sight so deform, what heart of rock could long  
Dryey'd behold? Adam could not, but wept. *Milt. P. Lost.*
- DRY'LY. *adv.* [from *dry*.]
1. Without moisture.
  2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.  
The archduke, conscious to himself how *dryly* the king  
had been used by his council, did strive to recover the king's  
affection. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Wouldst thou to honour and preferments climb,  
Be bold in mischief, dare some mighty crime,  
Which dungeons, death, or banishment deserves;  
For virtue is but *dryly* prais'd, and starves. *Dryden's Juven.*
  3. Jejunely; barrenly; without ornament or embellishment.  
Some *dryly* plain, without invention's aid,  
Write dull receipts how poems may be made. *Pope.*
- DRY'NESS. *n. f.* [from *dry*.]
1. Want of moisture; fidity.  
The Africans are conceived to be peculiarly scorched and  
torrified by the sun, by *dryness* from the soil, from want and  
defect of water. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 10.*  
Such was the discord which did first disperse  
Form, order, beauty, through the universe;  
While *dryness* moisture, coldness heat resists,  
All that we have, and that we are, subsists. *Denham.*  
The marrow supplies an oil for the inunction of the bones  
and ligaments in the articulations, and particularly of the  
ligaments, preserving them from *dryness* and rigidity, and  
keeping them supple and flexible. *Ray on the Creation.*  
The difference of muscular flesh depends upon the hardness,  
tenderness, moisture, or *dryness* of the fibres. *Arbutnot.*  
Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the sun, or to be  
emptied with buckets? Why then must we fancy this impos-  
sible *driness*, and then, upon that fictitious account, calum-  
niate nature? *Bentley's Sermons.*
  2. Want of succulence.  
If he fill'd  
His vacancy with his voluptuousness,  
Full surfeits, and the *dryness* of his bones,  
Call on him for't. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*
  3. Want of embellishment; want of pathos; jejuneness; bar-  
renness.  
Their new flowers and sweetness do not as much corrupt,  
as the others *dryness* and squalor, if they chuse not carefully.  
*Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*  
Be faithful where the author excels, and paraphrase where  
penury of fancy or *dryness* of expression ask it. *Garth.*
  4. Want of sensibility in devotion; want of ardour; aridity.  
It may be, that by this *dryness* of spirit God intends to  
make us the more fervent and resigned in our direct and solemn  
devotions, by the perceiving of our wants and weakness.  
*Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*
- DRY'NURSE. *n. f.* [dry and *nurse*.]
1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the  
breast.
  2. One who takes care of another: with some contempt of the  
person taken care of.  
Mistress Quickly is in the manner of his nurse, or his *dry-  
nurse*, or his cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer.  
*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- To DRY'NURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed without the  
breast.  
As Romulus a wolf did rear,  
So he was *drynurs'd* by a bear. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*
- DRY'SHOD. *adj.* [dry and *shod*.] Without wet feet; without  
treading above the shoes in the water.  
He had embarked us in such disadvantage, as we could not  
return *dryshod*. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
*Dryshod* to pass, she parts the floods in tway;  
And eke huge mountains from their native seat  
She would command, themselves to bear away. *Fairy Queen.*  
Has honour's fountain then suck'd back the stream?  
He has; and hooting boys may *dryshod* pass,  
And gather pebbles from the naked ford. *Dryd. Don Sebast.*
- Du'AL. *adj.* [dualis, Latin.] Expressing the number two.  
Modern languages have only one variation, and so the  
Latin; but the Greek and Hebrew have one to signify two,

- and another to signify more than two: under one variation  
the noun is said to be of the *dual* number, and under the other  
of the plural. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*
- To DUB. *v. a.* [dubban zo niene, Saxon; *addubba* tillriddara,  
Islandick, to dub a knight. *Addubba*, in its primary sense,  
signifies to *strike*, knights being made by a blow with the  
sword.]
1. To make a man a knight.  
Knight, knight, good mother! Basilisco like.  
What! I am *dubb'd*; I have it on my shoulder. *Shakespeare.*  
The robes which the kings then allowed to each knight,  
when he was *dubbed*, of green or burnet, as they spake in that  
age, appeareth upon record. *Camden's Remains.*  
The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword  
from the lord protector, and *dubbed* the lord mayor of London  
knight. *Hayward on Edward VI.*
  2. To confer any kind of dignity, or new character.  
The jealous o'erworn widow and herself,  
Since that our brother *dubb'd* them gentlewomen,  
Are mighty gossip in this monarchy. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*  
He  
Gave thee no instance why thou shouldst do treason,  
Unless to *dub* thee with the name of traitor. *Shakespeare. H. V.*  
Women commence by Cupid's dart,  
As a king hunting *dubs* a hart. *Cleaveland.*  
A plain gentleman, of an ancient family, is of better qua-  
lity than a new knight, though the reason of his *dubbing* was  
meritorious. *Collier on Pride.*  
O, poet! thou hadst been discreeter,  
Hanging the monarch's hat so high,  
If thou hadst *dubb'd* thy star a meteor,  
That did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*  
These demoniacks let me *dub*  
With the name of legion club. *Swift.*  
A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth;  
Venus shall give him form, and Anstis birth. *Pope's Horace.*
- DUB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow; a knock.  
As skilful coopers hoop their tubs  
With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubs*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
- DUBIOUSITY. *n. f.* [from *dubious*.] A thing doubtful. A word  
not used.  
Men often swallow falsities for truths, *dubiosities* for cer-  
tainities, possibilities for impossibilities, and things impossible for  
possible. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 4.*
- DU'BIOUS. *n. f.* [dubius, Latin.]
1. Doubtful; not settled in an opinion.
  2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known.  
No quick reply to *dubious* questions make. *Denham.*  
We also call it a *dubious* or doubtful proposition, when  
there are no arguments on either side. *Watts's Logick.*
  3. Not plain; not clear.  
Satan with less toil, and now with ease,  
Wafts on the calmer wave by *dubious* light. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*
- DU'BIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *dubious*.] Uncertainly; without any  
determination.  
Authors write often *dubiously*, even in matters wherein is  
expected a strict definitive truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*  
Almanackmakers are so wise to wander in generals, and  
talk *dubiously*, and leave to the reader the business of inter-  
preting. *Swift's Predictions for the Year 1708.*
- DU'BIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dubious*.] Uncertainty; doubt-  
fulness.
- DU'BITABLE. *adj.* [dubito, Latin.] Doubtful; uncertain;  
what may be doubted.
- DUBITA'TION. *n. f.* [dubitatio, Latin.] The act of doubting;  
doubt.  
Many of the ancients denied the antipodes; but the expe-  
rience of our enlarged navigation can now assert them beyond  
all *dubitatio*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 7.*  
*Dubitatio* may be called a negative perception; that is,  
when I perceive that what I see, is not what I would see. *Grew.*
- Du'CAL. *adj.* [from *duke*.] Pertaining to a duke; as, a *ducal*  
coronet.
- Du'CAT. *n. f.* [from *duke*.] A coin struck by dukes: in silver  
valued at about four shillings and six pence; in gold at nine  
shillings and six pence.  
I cannot instantly raise up the grofs  
Of full three thousand *ducats*. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
There was one that died in debt: it was reported, where  
his creditors were, that he was dead: one said, he hath car-  
ried five hundred *ducats* of mine into the other world. *Bacon.*
- DUCK. *n. f.* [ducken, to dip, Dutch.]
1. A water fowl, both wild and tame.  
The *ducks* that heard the proclamation cry'd,  
And fear'd a persecution might betide,  
Full twenty mile from town their voyage take,  
Obscure in rushes of the liquid lake. *Dryden's Nun's Priest.*  
Grubs if you find your land subject to, turn *ducks* into  
it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
  2. A word of endearment, or fondness.  
Will you buy any tape, or lace for your cap,  
My dainty *duck*, my dear-a? *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*



3. A declination of the head: so called from the frequent action of a duck in the water.

Back, shepherds, back; enough your play,  
'Till next sunshine holyday:  
Here be without *duck* or nod,  
Other trippings to be trod,  
Of lighter toes, and such court guise  
As Mercury did first devise. *Milton.*

4. A stone thrown obliquely on the waters so as to strike it and rebound.

Neither crows and pile, nor *ducks* and drakes, are quite so ancient as handy-dandy. *Arbutn. and Pope's Mari. Scriblerus.*  
To *DUCK*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dive under water as a duck.  
The varlet saw, when to the flood he came,  
How without stop or stay he fiercely leapt;  
And deep himself be *ducked* in the fame,  
That in the lake his lofty crest was steep. *Fairy Queen.*  
Let the labouring bark climb hills of seas  
Olympus high, and *duck* again as low  
As hell's from heav'n. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Thou art wickedly devout;  
In Tiber *ducking* thrice, by break of day. *Dryden's Pers.*  
2. To drop down the head, as a duck.

As some raw youth in country bred,  
When at a skirmish first he hears  
The bullets whistling round his ears,  
Will *duck* his head aside, will start,  
And feel a trembling at his heart. *Swift.*

3. To bow low; to cringe. In Scottish *duyk*, or *juyk*, to make obeisance, is still used.

I cannot flatter and look fair,  
Smile in mens faces, smooth, deceive, and cog,  
*Duck* with French nods and apish courtesy. *Shakesp. R. III.*  
The learned pate  
*Ducks* to the golden fool. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

*DU'CKER*. *n. f.* [from *duck*.]  
1. A diver.  
2. A cringer. *Dict.*

To *DUCK*. *v. a.* To put under water.  
*DU'CKINGSTOOL*. *n. f.* [*duck* and *stool*.] A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water.

She in the *duckingstool* should take her seat,  
Drest like herself in a great chair of state. *Dorset.*  
Reclaim the obstinately opprobrious and virulent women,  
and make the *duckingstool* more useful. *Addison's Freeholder.*

*DU'CKLEGGED*. *adj.* [*duck* and *leg*.] Short legged.  
*Ducklegg'd*, short waisted, such a dwarf she is,  
That she must rise on tiptoes for a kiss. *Dryden's Juw. Sat.*

*DU'CKLING*. *n. f.* [from *duck*.] A young duck; the brood of the duck.  
*Ducklings*, though hatched and led by a hen, if she brings them to the brink of a river or pond, presently leave her, and in they go. *Ray on the Creation.*

Ev'ry morn  
Amid' the *ducklings* let her scatter corn. *Gay's Pastorals.*  
*DU'CKMEAT*. *n. f.* [*duck* and *meat*.] A common plant growing in standing waters.

*DUCKCOY*. *n. f.* [See *To DUCKOY*.] Any means of enticing and ensnaring.

Seducers have found it the most compendious way to their designs to lead captive silly women, and make them the *duckcoys* to their whole family. *Decay of Piety.*

To *DUCKOY*. *v. a.* [mistaken for *decoy*: the decoy being commonly practised upon *ducks*, produced the error.] To entice to a snare.

This fish hath a slender membranous string, which he projects and draws in at pleasure, as a serpent doth his tongue: with this he *duckcoys* little fishes, and then preys upon them. *Grew's Musæum.*

*DU'CKFOOT*. *n. f.* Black snakeroot, or Mayapple.  
The cup of the flower consists of one leaf: the flowers are hexapetalous; the footstalk of the flower comes out from the stalk of the leaf: the fruit is shaped like an urn, and contains many roundish fimbriated seeds. *Miller.*

*DU'CKWEED*. *n. f.* [*duck* and *weed*.] The same with *duckmeat*.

That we call *duckweed* hath a leaf no bigger than a thyme-leaf, but of a fresher green; and putteth forth a little string into the water, far from the bottom. *Bacon's Natural History.*

*DUCT*. *n. f.* [*ductus*, Latin.]

1. Guidance; direction.  
This doctrine, by fastening all our actions, by a fatal decree at the foot of God's chair, leaves nothing to us but only to obey our fate, to follow the *duct* of the stars, or necessity of those irony chains which we are born under. *Hammond.*

2. A passage through which any thing is conducted.  
A *duct* from each of those cells ran into the root of the tongue, where both joined together, and passed forward in one common *duct* to the tip of it. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 275.

It was observed, that the chyle in the thoracick *duct* retained the original taste of the aliment. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

*DUCTILE*. *adj.* [*ductilis*, Latin.]

1. Flexible; pliable.  
Thick woods and gloomy night  
Conceal the happy plant from human light:  
One bough it bears; but, wond'rous to behold,  
The *ductile* rind and leaves of radiant gold. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Easy to be drawn out into length, or expanded.  
All bodies, *ductile* and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn or thread, have in them the appetite of not discontinuing strong. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Gold, as it is the purest, so it is the softest and most *ductile* of all metals. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.*

3. Tractable; obsequious; complying; yielding.  
He generous thoughts instills  
Of true nobility; forms their *ductile* minds  
To human virtues. *Phillips.*  
Their designing leaders cannot desire a more *ductile* and easy people to work upon. *Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 7.

*DU'CTILENESS*. *n. f.* [from *ductile*.] Flexibility; ductility.  
I, when I value gold, may think upon  
The *ductileness*, the application;  
The wholsomness, the ingenuity,  
From rust, from soil, from fire ever free. *Donne.*

*DUCTILITY*. *n. f.* [from *ductile*.]  
1. Quality of suffering extension; flexibility.  
Yellow colour and *ductility* are properties of gold: they belong to all gold, but not only to gold; for saffron is also yellow, and lead is ductile. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Obsequiousness; compliance.  
*DU'DGEON*. *n. f.* [*dolch*, German.]

1. A small dagger.  
I see thee still;  
And, on the blade of thy *dudgeon*, gout's of blood. *Shakesp.*  
I was a serviceable *dudgeon*,  
Either for fighting or for drudging. *Hudibras*, p. i. cant. i.  
2. Malice; fullness; malignity; ill will.  
Civil *dudgeon* first grew high,  
And men fell out they knew not why. *Hudibras*, p. i. c. i.  
The cuckow took this a little in *dudgeon*. *L'Estrange.*

*DUE*. *adj.* The participle passive of *owe*. [*dû*, French.]

1. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand in consequence of a compact, or for any other reason.  
There is *due* from the judge to the advocate some commendation and gracing, where causes are well handled and fair pleaded. *Bacon, Essay* 57.

There is likewise *due* to the publick a civil reprehension of advocates, where there appeareth cunning, gross neglect, or slight information. *Bacon, Essay* 57.

Mirth and cheerfulness are but the *due* reward of innocency of life. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

A present blessing upon our fasts is neither originally *due* from God's justice, nor becomes *due* to us from his veracity. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

There is a respect *due* to mankind, which should incline ever the wisest of men to follow innocent customs. *Watts.*

2. Proper; fit; appropriate.  
Opportunity may be taken to excite, in persons attending on those solemnities, a *due* sense of the vanity of earthly satisfactions. *Atterbury.*

3. Exact; without deviation.  
You might see him come towards me beating the ground in so *due* time, as no dancer can observe better measure. *Sidn.*

And Eve within, *due* at her hour, prepar'd  
For dinner savoury fruits. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. v.

*DUE*. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; directly; duly.  
Like the Pontick sea,  
Whose icy current, and compulsive course,  
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps *due* on  
To the Propontick and the Hellespont. *Shakesp. Othello.*

*DUE*. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which belongs to one; that which may be justly claimed.  
My *due* from thee is this imperial crown,  
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,  
Derives itself to me. *Shakespeare.*

The son of Duncan,  
From whom this tyrant holds the *due* of birth,  
Lives in the English court. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Thou better know'st  
The offices of nature, bond of childhood,  
Effects of courtesy, *dues* of gratitude:  
Thy half q' th' kingdom thou hast not forgot,  
Wherein I thee endow'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I desire of you a conduct over land.  
—My lord, you are appointed for that purpose;  
The *due* of honour in no point omit. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

I take this garland, not as given by you,  
But as my merit, and my beauty's *due*. *Dryd. Ind. Emperor.*

No popular assembly ever knew, or proposed, or declared what share of power was their *due*. *Swift.*

2. Right; just title.

The



# DUK

- The key of this infernal pit by *due*,  
And by command of heav'n's all-powerful king,  
I keep. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii. l. 850.
3. Whatever custom or law requires to be done.  
Befriend  
Us thy vow'd priests, 'till outmost end  
Of all thy *dues* be done, and none left out. *Milt. Par. Reg.*  
They pay the dead his annual *dues*. *Dryden.*
4. Custom; tribute.  
In respect of the exorbitant *dues* that are paid at most other  
ports, this deservedly retains the name of free. *Addison.*
- TO DUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay as due.  
This is the latest glory of their praise,  
That I thy enemy *due* thee withal. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
- DU'EL. *n. f.* [*duellum*, Latin.] A combat between two; a  
single fight.  
In many armies, if the matter should be tried by *duel* be-  
tween two champions, the victory should go on the one side;  
and yet if it be tried by the gross, go on the other side. *Bacon.*  
To whom thus Michael: dream not of your fight  
As of a *duel*, or the local wounds  
Of head or heel. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xii. l. 387.  
'Twas I that wrong'd you; you my life have fought:  
No *duel* ever was more justly fought. *Waller.*
- TO DU'EL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a single combat.  
The challenging and fighting with a man, a certain posi-  
tive mode of action, by particular ideas distinguished from all  
others, is called *duelling*. *Locke.*
- TO DU'EL. *v. a.* To attack or fight with singly.  
Who single  
*Duell'd* their armies, rank'd in proud array,  
Himself an army, now unequal match  
To save himself against a coward arm'd,  
At one spear's length. *Milton's Agonistes*, l. 344.
- DU'ELLER. *n. f.* [from *duel*.] A single combatant.  
They perhaps begin as single *duellers*, but then they soon get  
their troops about them. *Decay of Piety.*
- DU'ELLIST. *n. f.* [from *duel*.]
1. A single combatant.  
If the king ends the differences, the case will fall out no  
worse than when two *duellists* enter the field, where the worsted  
party hath his sword again, without further hurt. *Suckling.*  
Henceforth let poets, ere allow'd to write,  
Be search'd like *duellists* before they fight. *Dryden.*
2. One who professes to live by rules of honour.  
His bought arms Mung not lik'd; for his first day  
Of bearing them in field, he threw 'em away;  
And hath no honour lost, our *duellists* say. *Ben. Johnson.*
- DUE'LLLO. *n. f.* [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling.  
The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout  
with you: he cannot by the *duello* avoid it. *Sh. Twelfth Night.*
- DUE'NNA. *n. f.* [Spanish.] An old woman kept to guard  
a younger.  
I felt the ardour of my passion increase as the season ad-  
vanced, 'till in the month of July I could no longer contain:  
I bribed her *duenna*, was admitted to the bath, saw her un-  
dressed, and the wonder displayed. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
- DUG. *v. f.* [*deggia*, to give suck, Islandick.]
1. A pap; a nipple; a teat: spoken of beasts, or in malice or  
contempt of human beings.  
Of her there bred  
A thousand young ones, which she daily fed,  
Sucking upon her poisonous *dugs*; each one  
Of sundry shape, yet all ill favoured. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.  
They are first fed and nourished with the milk of a strange  
*dug*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Then shines the goat, whose brutish *dugs* supply'd  
The infant Jove, and nurs'd his growing pride. *Creech.*
2. It seems to have been used formerly of the breast without  
reproach.  
It was a faithless squire that was the source  
Of all my sorrow, and of these sad tears;  
With whom, from tender *dug* of common nurse,  
At once I was up brought. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii. cant. 4.  
As mild and gentle as the cradle-babe,  
Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips. *Shakesf. Hen. VI.*
- DUG. *preterit. and part. pass.* of *dig*.  
They had often found medals, and pipes of lead, as they  
*dug* among the rubbish. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- DUKE. *n. f.* [*duc*, French; *dux*, Latin.] One of the highest  
order of nobility in England; in rank a nobleman next to  
the royal family.  
The *duke* of Cornwall, and Regan his dutchess, will be here  
with him this night. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Aurmarle, Surrey, and Exeter must lose  
The names of *dukes*, their titles, dignities,  
And whatsoever profits thereby rise. *Daniel's C. War.*
- DU'KEDOM. *n. f.* [from *duke*.]
1. The seigniority or possessions of a duke.  
Her brother found a wife,  
Where he himself was lost; Prospero his *dukedom*  
In a poor isle. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

# DUL

- The cardinal never resigned his purple for the prospect of  
giving an heir to the *dukedom* of Tuscany. *Addison.*
2. The title or quality of a duke.  
DU'LBRAINED. *adj.* [*dull* and *brain*.] Stupid; doltish; foolish.  
This arm of mine hath chastised  
The petty rebel, *dulbrain'd* Buckingham. *Shakesf. Rich. III.*
- DU'LCET. *adj.* [*dulcis*, Latin.]
1. Sweet to the taste; luscious.  
From sweet kernels press'd,  
She tempers *dulcet* creams; nor these to hold  
Wants the fit vessels pure. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. v.
2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious; melodious.  
I sat upon a promontory,  
And heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,  
Uttering such *dulcet* and harmonious breath,  
That the rude sea grew civil at her song. *Shakespeare.*  
A fabrick huge  
Rose like an exhalation, with the sound  
Of *dulcet* symphonies, and voices sweet. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
- DULCIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *dulcify*.] The act of sweetning;  
the act of freeing from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony.  
In colcothar the exactest calcination, followed by an exqui-  
site *dulcification*, does not reduce the remaining body into  
elementary earth; for after the salt or vitriol, if the calcina-  
tion have been too faint, is drawn out of the colcothar, the  
residue is not earth, but a mixt body, rich in medical vir-  
tues. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*
- TO DU'LCIFY. *v. a.* [*dulcifier*, French.] To sweeten; to  
set free from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony of any kind.  
A decoction of wild gourd, or colocynthis, though some-  
what qualified, will not from every hand be *dulcified* into ali-  
ment, by an addition of flower or meal. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
I dressed him with a pledgit, dipt in a *dulcified* tincture of  
vitriol. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
Spirit of wine *dulcifies* spirit of salt; nitre, or vitriol have  
other bad effects. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- DU'LCIMER. *n. f.* [*dolcimello*, Skinner.] A musical instrument  
played by striking the brass wires with little sticks.  
Ye hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut,  
psaltery, *dulcimer*, and all kinds of musick. *Dan. iii. 5.*
- TO DULCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.] To sweeten;  
to make less acrimonious.  
The ancients, for the *dulcorating* of fruit, do commend  
swine's dung above all other dung. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Turbith mineral, as it is sold in the shops, is a rough me-  
dicine; but being somewhat *dulcorated*, first procureth vomit-  
ing, and then salivation. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- DULCORA'TION. *n. f.* [from *dulcorate*.] The act of sweet-  
ening.  
Malt gathereth a sweetness to the taste, which appeareth in  
the wort: the *dulcoration* of things is worthy to be tried to the  
full; for that *dulcoration* importeth a degree to nourishment:  
and the making of things inalimental to become alimental,  
may be an experiment of great profit for making new victuals.  
*Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 649.
- DU'LHEAD. *n. f.* [*dull* and *head*.] A blockhead; a wretch  
foolish and stupid; a dolt.  
This people be fools and *dulheads* to all goodness; but  
subtle, cunning, and bold in any mischief. *Ascham's Schoolm.*
- DU'LIA. *n. f.* [*δουλια*.] An inferiour kind of adoration.  
Paleotus saith, that the same worship which is given to the  
prototype may be given to the image; but with the different  
degrees of latria and *dulia*. *Stillingfleet.*
- DULL. *adj.* [*dwl*, Welsh; *doole*, Saxon; *dol*, mad, Dutch.]
1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; unapprehensive; indocile; slow  
of understanding.  
Such is their evil hap to play upon *dull* spirited men. *Hooker.*  
He that hath learned no wit by nature, nor art, may com-  
plain of gross breeding, or comes of a very *dull* kindred. *Shak.*  
Sometimes this perception, in some kind of bodies, is far  
more subtle than the sense; so that the sense is but a *dull* thing  
in comparison of it. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Every man, even the *dullest*, is thinking more than the most  
eloquent can teach him how to utter. *Dryden.*
2. Blunt; obtuse.  
Meeting with time, Slack thing, said I,  
Thy scythe is *dull*; whet it, for shame. *Herbert.*
3. Unready; awkward.  
Gynecia a great while stood still, with a kind of *dull* amaze-  
ment looking stedfastly upon her. *Sidney.*  
O help thou my weak wit, and sharpen my *dull* tongue.  
*Fairy Queen*, b. i. stanza. 2.  
Memory is so necessary to all conditions of life, that we  
are not to fear it should grow *dull* for want of exercise, if  
exercise would make it stronger. *Locke.*
4. Hebetated; not quick.  
This people's heart is waxed gross, and their ears are *dull*  
of hearing. *Math. xiii. 15.*
5. Sad; melancholy.
6. Sluggish; heavy; slow of motion.  
Thenceforth the waters waxed *dull* and slow,  
And all that drunk thereof did faint and feeble grow. *F. 2.*
7. Gross;



# D U M

7. Gross; cloggy; vile.  
She excels each mortal thing  
Upon the *dull* earth dwelling. *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*
8. Not exhilarating; not delightful; as, *to make dictionaries is dull work.*
9. Not bright; as, *the mirror is dull, the fire is dull.*  
I'll not be made a soft and *dull* ey'd fool,  
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield  
To Christian intercessors. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*
10. Drowsy; sleepy.  
To DULL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To stupify; to infatuate.  
Nothing hath more *dulled* the wits, or taken away the will  
of children from learning, than care in making of Latin. *Asch.*  
Those drugs she has  
Will stupify and *dull* the sense awhile. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
2. To blunt; to obtund.  
This entrance of the battle did whet the courage of the  
Spaniards, though it *dulled* their swords. *Bacon.*
3. To sadden; to make melancholy.
4. To hebetate; to weaken.  
Now forc'd to overflow with brackish tears,  
The troublous noise did *dull* their dainty ears. *Spenser.*
5. To damp; to clog.  
Prayers were short, as if darts thrown out with a sudden  
quickness, lest that vigilant and erect attention of mind,  
which in prayer is very necessary, should be wasted or *dulled*  
through continuance. *Hooker, b. v. f. 33.*  
In bodies, union strengtheneth and cherisheth any natural  
action; and, on the other side, weakeneth and *dulleth* any  
violent impression, and even so is it of minds. *Bacon's Essays.*
6. To make weary, or slow of motion.
7. To fully brighten.  
The breath *dulls* the mirror. *Bacon.*
- DU'LLARD. *n. f.* [from *dull*.] A blockhead; a dolt; a stupid  
fellow; a dunce.  
What, mak'st thou me a *dullard* in this act?  
Wilt thou not speak to me? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Thou must make a *dullard* of the world,  
If they not thought the profits of my death  
Were very pregnant and potential spurs  
To make thee seek it. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- DU'LLY. *adv.* [from *dull*.]
1. Stupidly; doltishly.  
It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance  
*dully*, literally, and meanly; but it becomes a painter to take  
what is most beautiful. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
2. Slowly; sluggishly.  
The air, if it be moist, doth in a degree quench the flame,  
and howsoever maketh it burn more *dully*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
3. Not vigorously; not gaily; not brightly; not keenly.  
DU'LNES. *n. f.* [from *dull*.]
1. Stupidity; weakness of intellect; indolence; slowness of ap-  
prehension.  
Nor is the *dulness* of the scholar to extinguish, but rather  
to inflame the charity of the teacher. *South's Sermons.*  
Shadwel alone my perfect image bears,  
Mature in *dulness* from his tender years. *Dryden.*
2. Want of quick perception.  
Nature, by a continual use of any thing, groweth to a satiety  
and *dulness*, either of appetite or working. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
3. Drowsiness; inclination to sleep.  
Here cease more questions;  
Thou art inclin'd to sleep. 'Tis a good *dulness*,  
And give it way. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
4. Sluggishness of motion.
5. Dimness; want of lustre.
6. Bluntness; want of edge.  
DU'LY. *adv.* [from *due*.]
1. Properly; fitly; in the due manner.  
Ever since they firmly have retained,  
And *duly* well observed his behest. *Spenser.*  
I do not know  
What kind of my obedience I should tender,  
More than my all, which is nothing; nor my prayers  
Are not words *duly* hallow'd, nor my wishes  
More worth than vanities; yet prayers and wishes  
Are all I can return. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
In the body, when the principal parts, as the heart and  
liver, do their offices, and all the inferior smaller vessels act  
orderly and *duly*, there arises a sweet enjoyment upon the  
whole, which we call health. *South's Sermons.*  
If attention be *duly* engaged to those reflections, they can-  
not fail of influence. *Rogers, Sermon 3.*
2. Regularly; exactly.  
Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life;  
But *duly* sent his family and wife. *Pope, Epistle 3.*
- DUMB. *adj.* [from *ἄφωνος* he was silent; *dumbs*, Gothick; *dumbe*,  
Saxon; *dum*, Danish; *dom*, Dutch, *dull*.]
1. Mute; incapable of speech.  
It hath pleased himself sometime to unloose the very  
tongues even of *dumb* creatures, and to teach them to

# D U N

- plead in their own defence, lest the cruelty of man should  
persist to afflict them. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*
- They spake not a word;  
But like *dumb* statues, or unbreathing stones,  
Star'd each on other. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
Some positive terms signify a negative idea: blind implies a  
privation of sight, *dumb* a denial of speech. *Watts's Logick.*
2. Deprived of speech.  
They sung no more, or only sung his fame;  
Struck *dumb*, they all admir'd the godlike man. *Dryden.*
  3. Mute; not using words.  
He is a proper man's picture; but, alas! who can converse  
with a *dumb* show? *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
His gentle *dumb* expression turn'd at length  
The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Her humble gestures made the residue plain,  
*Dumb* eloquence persuading more than speech. *Roscommon.*  
For he who covets gain in such excess,  
Does by *dumb* signs himself as much express,  
As if in words at length he show'd his mind. *Dryden's Juv.*  
Nothing is more common than for lovers to complain,  
relent, languish, despair, and die in *dumb* show. *Addis. Spect.*
  4. Silent; refusing to speak.  
The good old seer withstood  
Th' intended treason, and was *dumb* to blood;  
'Till tir'd with endless clamours, and pursuit  
Of Ithacus, he stood no longer mute. *Dryden's Æn.*
  - DU'MBLY. *adv.* [from *dumb*.] Mutely; silently; without  
words.
  - DU'MBNESS. *n. f.* [from *dumb*.]
  1. Incapacity to speak.
  2. Omission of speech; muteness.  
There was speech in their *dumbness*, language in their very  
gesture: they looked as they had heard of a world ransomed,  
or one destroyed. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
To th' *dumbness* of the gesture  
One might interpret. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
  3. Refusal to speak; silence.  
'Tis love, said she; and then my downcast eyes,  
And guilty *dumbness*, witness'd my surprize. *Dryden.*
  - To DU'MBFOUND. *v. a.* [from *dumb*.] To confuse; to strike  
*dumb*. A low phrase.  
They had like to have *dumbfounded* the justice; but his clerk  
came in to his assistance. *Spectator, No. 616.*
  - DUMP. *n. f.* [from *dm*, stupid, Dutch.]
  1. Sorrow; melancholy; sadness.  
Sing no more ditties, sing no mo  
Of *dumps* so dull and heavy;  
The frauds of men were ever so,  
Since Summer first was leafy. *Sh. Much Ado about Nothing.*  
Visit by night your lady's chamber window  
With some sweet consort: to their instruments  
Tune a deploring *dump*; the night's dead silence  
Will well become such sweet complaining grievance. *Shak.*  
Funerals with stately pomp  
March slowly on, in solemn *dump*. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*  
The squire who fought on bloody stumps,  
By future bards bewail'd in doleful *dumps*. *Gay's Pastorals.*
  2. Absence of mind; reverie.  
This shame *dumps* cause to well-bred people, when it  
carries them away from the company. *Locke.*
  - DU'MPISH. *adj.* [from *dump*.] Sad; melancholy; sorrowful.  
New year, forth looking out of Janus' gate,  
Doth seem to promise hope of new delight;  
And bidding th' old adieu, his passed date  
Bids all old thoughts to die in *dumpish* sight. *Spenser.*  
The life which I live at this age is not a dead, *dumpish*, and  
four life; but chearful, lively, and pleasant. *Herbert.*
  - DU'MPLING. *n. f.* [from *dump*, heaviness.] A sort of pudding.  
You prate too long, like a book-learn'd sot,  
'Till pudding and *dumpling* burn to pot. *Dryden.*
  - DUN. *adj.* [dun, Saxon.]
  1. A colour partaking of brown and black.  
By mixing such powders we are not to expect a strong and  
full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure  
one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness,  
or from white and black, that is, a grey, or *dun*, or russet  
brown. *Newton's Opt.*
  2. Dark; gloomy.  
Come, thick night!  
And pall thee in the *dunest* smoke of hell,  
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;  
Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the dark,  
To cry hold! hold! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
He then survey'd  
Hell, and the gulph between, and Satan there  
Coasting the wall of heav'n on this side,  
In the *dun* air sublime. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. l. 69.*
  - To DUN. *v. a.* [dunan, Saxon, to clamour.] To claim a  
debt with vehemence and importunity.  
Borrow of thy back, and borrow of thy belly: they'll  
never ask thee again. I shall be *dunning* thee every day. *Bacon.*  
I remember



# D U N

I remember what she won:  
And hath she sent so soon to *dun*? *Swift.*

When thou *dun'st* their parents, seldom they,  
Without a suit before the tribune, pay. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

**DUN.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor.

Thus, while my joyless minutes tedious flow,  
With looks demure, and silent pace, a *dun*,  
Horrible monster! hated by gods and men,  
To my aerial citadel ascends. *Phillips.*

It grieves my heart to be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally *dun*, Sir, remember my bill. *Arbutnot's History of F. Bull.*  
**DUNCE.** *n. f.* [A word of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *dum*, the Dutch stupid.] A dullard; a dolt; a thickskul; a stupid indocile animal.

*Dunce* at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd,  
To tickle, on thy straw, the stupid crowd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Was Epiphanius so great a *dunce* to imagine a thing, indifferent in itself, should be directly opposite to the law of God? *Stillingfleet.*

I never knew this town without *dunces* of figure, who had credit enough to give rise to some new word. *Swift.*

**DUNG.** *n. f.* [Dineg, Saxon.] The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.

For *dung*, all excrements are the refuse and putrefactions of nourishment. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 696.*

I judge the likeliest way to be the perforation of the body of the tree in several places, one above the other; and the filling of the holes with *dung*, mingled with the medicine; and the watering of those lumps of *dung*, with squirts of an infusion of the medicine in dunged water, once in three or four days. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 500.*

For when from herbs the pure part must be won,  
From gross by 'stilling, this is better done  
By despis'd *dung* than by the fire or sun. *Donne.*  
He soon would learn to think like me,  
And bless his ravish'd eyes to see  
Such order from confusion sprung,  
Such gaudy tulips rais'd from *dung*. *Swift.*

**TO DUNG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fatten with dung.

It was received of old, that *dunging* of grounds, when the West wind bloweth, and in the decrease of the moon, doth greatly help. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 667.*

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,  
That carry'd compost forth to *dung* the ground. *Dryden.*

**DUNGEON.** *n. f.* [from *donjon*, the tower in which prisoners were kept, whence all prisons eminently strong were in time called *dungeons*.] A close prison: generally spoke of a prison dark or subterraneous.

Then up he took the slumbered senseless corse,  
And e're he could out of his swoon awake,  
Him to his castle brought with hasty force,  
And in a *dungeon* deep him threw without remorse. *Fa. Qu.*  
We know not that the king of heav'n hath doom'd  
This place our *dungeon*; not our safe retreat  
Beyond his potent arm. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Now from the North  
Of Norumbeque, and the Samoed shore,  
Bursting their brazen *dungeon*, arm'd with ice,  
And snow, and hail, come stormy gust, and flaw. *Milton.*  
By imagination a man in a *dungeon* is capable of entertaining himself with scenes and landscapes, more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole compass of nature. *Addis.*

**DUNGFORK.** *n. f.* [*dung* and *fork*.] A fork to toss out dung from stables.

*Dungforks* and paddles are common every where. *Mortimer.*

**DUNGHIL.** *n. f.* [*dung* and *hill*.]

1. An heap or accumulation of dung.  
I, his brother, gain nothing under him but growth; for the which his animals on his *dunghils* are as much bound to him as I. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Turn out that eyeless villain; throw this slave  
Upon the *dunghil*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Two cocks fought a duel for the mastery of a *dunghil*. *L'Est.*  
Never enter into a league of friendship with an ingrateful person; that is, plant not thy friendship upon a *dunghil*: it is too noble a plant for so base a soil. *South's Sermons.*

The *dunghil* having raised a huge mushroom of short duration, is now spread to enrich other mens land. *Swift.*

2. Any mean or vile abode.  
Perhaps a thousand other worlds, that lie  
Remote from us, and latent in the sky,  
Are lighten'd by his beams, and kindly nurs'd,  
Of which our earthly *dunghil* is the worst. *Dryden.*

3. Any situation of meanness.  
The poor he raiseth from the dust,  
Even from the *dunghil* lifts the just. *Sandys.*

4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born.  
Out, *dunghil*! dar'st thou brave a nobleman? *Shakesp.*

**DUNGHIL.** *adj.* Sprung from the *dunghil*; mean; low; base; vile; worthless.

His *dunghil* thoughts, which do themselves enure

# D U R

To dirty drops, no higher dare aspire. *Spenser on Love.*  
**DUNGY.** *adj.* [from *dung*.] Full of dung; mean; vile; base; low; odious; worthless.

If it be so,  
We need no grave to bury honesty;  
There's not a grain of it, the face to sweeten  
Of the whole *dungy* earth. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

**DUNGYARD.** *n. f.* [*dung* and *yard*.] The place of the dunghil.

Any manner of vegetables cast into the *dungyard*. *Mortimer.*  
**DUNNER.** *n. f.* [from *dun*.] One employed in soliciting petty debts.

They are ever talking of new filks, and serve the owners in getting them customers, as their common *dunners* do in making them pay. *Speclator, No. 454.*

**DUODECUPLE.** *adj.* [*duo* and *decuplus*, Latin.] Consisting of twelve.

Griseplus, a learned Polander, endeavours to establish the *duodecuple* proportion among the Jews, by comparing some passages of Scripture together. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

**DUPE.** *n. f.* [*dupe*, French, from *duppe*, a foolish bird easily caught.] A credulous man; a man easily tricked.

An usurping populace is its own *dupe*, a mere underworker, and a purchaser in trust for some single tyrant. *Swift.*

First slave to words, then vassal to a name,  
Then *dupe* to party; child and man the same. *Dunciad.*

**TO DUPE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick; to cheat.

The throne a bigot keep, a genius quit;  
Faithless through piety, and *dup'd* through wit. *Pope's Epist.*

**DUPLE.** *adj.* [*duplus*, Latin.] Double; one repeated.

**TO DUPLICATE.** *v. a.* [*duplico*, Latin.]

1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity.

And some alterations in the brain *duplicate* that which is but a single object to our undisturbed sentiments. *Glanv.*

2. To fold together.

**DUPPLICATE.** *adj.* [from the verb.]

*Duplicate* proportion is the proportion of squares. Thus, in a rank of geometrical proportions, the first term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second: so in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a *duplicate* of that of 2 to 4; or as the square of 2 to the square of 4. *Phillips. Harris. Bailey.*

It has been found, that the attraction is almost reciprocally in a *duplicate* proportion of the distance of the middle of the drop from the concourse of the glasses, viz. reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the spreading of the drop, and its touching each glass in a larger surface; and again reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the attractions growing stronger within the same quantity of attracting surface. *Newton's Opt.*

**DUPPLICATE.** *n. f.* Another correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper.

Nothing is more needful for perfecting the natural history of bodies than the subjecting them to the fire; to which end I have reserved *duplicates* of the most considerable. *Woodward.*

**DUPPLICATION.** *n. f.* [from *duplicate*.]

1. The act of doubling.

What great pains hath been taken concerning the quadrature of a circle, and the *duplication* of a cube, and some other mathematical problems. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. The act of folding together.

3. A fold; a doubling.

The peritonæum is a strong membrane, every where double; in the *duplications* of which all the viscera of the abdomen are hid. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**DUPPLICATURE.** *n. f.* [from *duplicate*.] A fold; any thing doubled.

Vast bags are requisite to contain the water which issues from the lympheducts, either dilacerated or obstructed, and exonerating themselves into the foldings, or between the *duplicatures* of the membranes. *Ray on the Creation.*

**DUPPLICITY.** *n. f.* [*duplicis*, Latin.]

1. Doubleness; the number of two.

This *duplicity* was ill contrived to place one head at both extremes, and had been more tolerable to have set three or four at one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 14.*

Do not affect *duplicities* nor triplicities, nor any certain number of parts in your division of things. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Deceit; doubleness of heart, or of tongue.

**DURABILITY.** *n. f.* [*durabilis*, Latin.] The power of lasting; continuance; endurance.

Stones though in dignity of nature inferior unto plants, yet exceed them in firmness of strength, or *durability* of being. *Hooker, b. i. f. 6.*

Our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor *durability*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

**DURABLE.** *adj.* [*durabilis*, Latin.]

1. Lasting; having the quality of long continuance.

The bones of his body we may compare to the hard rocks and stones, and therefore strong and *durable*. *Raleigh's History.*



# DUR

With pins of adamant;

And chains, they made all fast; too fast they made,

And durable! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 320.*

The glories of her majesty's reign ought to be recorded in words more durable than brass, and such as our posterity may read a thousand years hence. *Swift.*

2. Having successive existence.

When on a day,

For time, though in eternity, apply'd

To motion, measures all things durable

By present, past, and future, on such day

As heav'n's great year brings forth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

DURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from durable.] Power of lasting; continuance.

The different consistence and durableness of the strata whereof they consist, are more or less. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

A bad poet, if he cannot become immortal by the goodness of his verse, may by the durableness of the metal that supports it. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

DURABLY. *adv.* [from durable.] In a lasting manner.

There indeed he found his fame flourishing, his monuments engraved in marble, and yet more durably in mens memories. *Sidney.*

DURANCE. *n. f.* [from dureffe, law French.]

1. Imprisonment; the custody or power of a jailor; a prison.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,

Is in base durance and contagious prison;

Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

A poor, innocent, forlorn stranger, languishing in durance, upon the false accusations of a lying, insolent, whorish woman. *South's Sermons.*

There's neither iron bar nor gate,

Portcullis, chain, nor bolt, nor grate;

And yet men durance there abide,

In dungeons scarce three inches wide. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*

Notwithstanding the warning and example before me, I commit myself to lasting durance. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

2. Endurance; continuance; duration.

Sick nature at that instant trembled round,

And mother earth sigh'd as she felt the wound:

Of how short durance was this new made state!

How far more mighty than heaven's love, hell's hate! *Dryd.*

DURA'TION. *n. f.* [duratio, Latin.]

1. A sort of distance or length, the idea whereof we get, not from the permanent parts of space, but from the fleeting and perpetually perishing parts of succession. *Locke.*

2. Power of continuance.

Duration is a circumstance so essential to happiness, that if we conceived it possible for the joys of heaven itself to pass from us in an instant, we should find ourselves not much concerned for the attainment of them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. Length of continuance.

Aristotle, by greatness of action, does not only mean it should be great in its nature, but also in its duration, that it should have a due length in it. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 267.*

To DURE. *v. n.* [duro, Latin.] To last; to continue; to endure.

The delights and pleasures of the world are most pleasing while they dure. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

DUREFUL. *adj.* [from endure and full.] Lasting; of long continuance; durable.

The dureful oak, whose sap is not yet dry'd,

Is long e'er it conceive the kindling fire;

But when it once doth burn, it doth divide

Great heat, and makes his flames to heaven aspire. *Spenser.*

DURELESS. *adj.* [from dure.] Without continuance; fading; transitory; short.

Yet were that aptitude natural, more inclinable to follow and embrace the false and dureless pleasures of this stage-play world, than to become the shadow of God. *Raleigh's History.*

DURESSE. *n. f.* [French, hardship, severity.]

1. Imprisonment; constraint; confinement.

2. [In law.] A plea used by way of exception, by him who being cast into prison at a man's suit, or otherwise by threats, beating, &c. hardly used, seals any bond to him during his restraint. This the law holds as invalid, and supposes to be constrained. *Cowel.*

DURING. *prep.* [This word is rather a participle from dure; as, during life, durante vita, life continuing; during my pleasure, my pleasure continuing the same.] For the time of the continuance of; while any thing lasts.

If during his childhood he be constantly and rigorously kept from drinking cold liquor whilst he is hot, forbearance grows into a habit. *Locke.*

DURITY. *n. f.* [dureté, French; durus, Latin.] Hardness; firmness.

Ancients did burn fragments of marble, which in time became marble again, at least of indissoluble durability, as appeareth in the standing theatres. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Irradiancy or sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this; for it cometh short of their compactness and durability. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 1.*

# DUS

DURST. The preterite of dare.

The Christians durst have no images of the Deity, because they would rather die than defile themselves with such an impiety. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

DUSK. *adj.* [duyster, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkness. See DUSKY.

2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured.

The hills to their supply,

Vapour, and exhalation dusk, and moist,

Sent up amain.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 741.*

DUSK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Tendency to darkness; incipient obscurity.

I will wait on you in the dusk of the evening, with my shew upon my back. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 271.*

2. Darkness of colour; tendency to blackness.

Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,

Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden's Fab.*

To DUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make duskyish. *Dict.*

To DUSK. *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to lose light or brightness; to have lustre diminished. *Dict.*

DUSKILY. *adv.* [from dusky.] With a tendency to darkness or blackness.

DUSKISH. *adj.* [from dusk.]

1. Inclining to darkness; tending to obscurity.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw

Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,

Enroll'd in duskyish smoak, and brimstone blue. *Fai. Queen.*

2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured.

Sight is not contented with sudden departments from one extreme to another; therefore rather a duskyish tincture than an absolute black. *Wotton's Architecture.*

DUSKISHLY. *adv.* [from duskyish.] Cloudily; darkly.

The sawdust burned fair, 'till part of the candle consumed; the dust gathering about the snaf, made the snaf to burn duskyish. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 365.*

DUSKY. *adj.* [from dusk; duyster, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkness; obscure; not luminous.

Here lies the dusky torch of Mortimer,

Chok'd with ambition of the meaner fort. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

There fierce winds o'er dusky valleys blow,

Whose every puff bears empty shades away. *Dryd. Ind. Em.*

Through the plains of one continual day,

Six shining months pursue their even way;

And six succeeding urge their dusky flight,

Obscur'd with vapours and o'erwhelm'd in night. *Prior.*

2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured; not clear; not bright.

They did plot

The means that dusky Dis my daughter got. *Shak. Tempest.*

It is not green, but of a dusky brown colour. *Bacon.*

When Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies,

And the faint crescent shoots by fits before their eyes. *Dryd.*

The surface is of a dusky yellow colour. *Woodward.*

By mixing such powders we are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black; that is, a grey or dun, or russet brown. *Newton's Opt.*

3. Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded.

While he continues in life, this dusky scene of horror, this melancholy prospect of final perdition, will frequently occur to his fancy. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Umbriel, a dusky, melancholy sprite,

As ever fully'd the fair face of light,

Down to the central earth, his proper scene,

Repairs to search the gloomy cave of spleen. *Pope.*

DUST. *n. f.* [durz, Saxon; duist, Erse.]

1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles.

The dust

Should have ascended to the roof of heav'n,

Rais'd by your populous troops. *Shakesp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

Dust helpeth the fruitfulness of trees, inasmuch as they cast dust upon them: that powdering, when a shower cometh, maketh a foiling to the tree, being earth and water finely laid on. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 666.*

2. The grave; the state of dissolution.

The scepter, learning, physick must

All follow this, and come to dust. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Thou

Out of the ground wast taken, know thy birth;

For dust thou art, and shalt to dust return.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. A mean and dejected state.

God raiseth up the poor out of the dust, to set them among princes. *1 Sam. ii. 8.*

To DUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To free from dust; to sprinkle with dust.

DUSTMAN. *n. f.* [dust and man.] One whose employment is to carry away the dust.

The dustman's cart offends thy cloaths and eyes,

When through the street a cloud of ashes flies. *Gay.*

DUSTY.



# D U T

Du'sty. *adj.* [from *dust*.]

1. Filled with dust; clouded with dust.

Arms and the *dusty* field I less admire,  
And soften strangely in some new desire.

*Dryden.*

2. Covered or scattered with dust.

Even drudgery himself,  
As at the car he sweats, or *dusty* hews

The palace stone, looks gay. *Thomson's Summer*, l. 1445.

Du'tchess. *n. f.* [*duchesse*, French.]

1. The lady of a duke.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his *dutchess*, will be here.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The duke was to command the army, and the *dutchess*, by the favour she possessed, to be near her majesty.

*Swift.*

The gen'rous god, who wit and gold refines,  
And ripens spirits as he ripens minds,

Kept dross for *dutchesses*, the world shall know it,

To you gave sense, good humour, and a poet. *Pope's Epist.*

2. A lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

Du'tchy. *n. f.* [*duché*, French.] A territory which gives title to a duke, or has a duke for its sovereign.

France might have swallowed up his whole *dutchy*.

*Swift.*

Different states border on it; the kingdom of France, the *dutchy* of Savoy, and the canton of Bern.

*Addison on Italy.*

Du'tchycourt. *n. f.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the *dutchy* of Lancaster are decided by the decree of the chancellor of that court.

*Cowel.*

Du'teous. *adj.* [from *duty*.]

1. Obedient; obsequious; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority.

Great Auréngzebe did *duteous* care express,

And durst not push too far his great success. *Dryd. Aureng.*

A female softness, with a manly mind;

A *duteous* daughter, and a sister kind;

In sickness patient, and in death resign'd.

*Dryden.*

Who taught the bee with winds and rains to strive,

To bring her burden to the certain hive;

And through the liquid fields again to pass

*Duteous*, and hark'ning to the founding brass?

*Prior.*

2. Obsequious; obedient to good or bad purposes.

I know thee well; a serviceable villain!

As *duteous* to the vices of thy mistress,

As madness would desire.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Every beast, more *duteous* at her call,

Than at Circean call the herd disguis'd. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

3. Enjoined by duty; enforced by the relation of one to another.

With mine own tongue deny my sacred right,

With mine own breath release all *duteous* ties. *Shakesf. R. II.*

Du'tiful. *adj.* [*duty* and *full*.]

1. Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; reverent.

She died in an extreme old age, without pain, under the care of the most *dutiful* son that I have ever known or heard of.

*Swift to Pope.*

2. Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; respectful; reverential.

There would she kiss the ground, and thank the trees,  
Bless the air, and do *dutiful* reverence to every thing she thought did accompany her at their first meeting.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

Du'tifully. *adv.* [from *dutiful*.]

1. Obediently; submissively.

2. Reverently; respectfully.

His daughter Philoclea he found at that time *dutifully* watching by her mother, and Miso curiously watching her.

*Sidney.*

He with joyful, nimble wing,

Flew *dutifully* back again,

And made an humble chaplet for the king.

*Swift.*

Du'tifulness. *n. f.* [from *dutiful*.]

1. Obedience; submission to just authority.

Piety, or *dutifulness* to parents, was a most popular virtue among the Romans.

*Dryden's Æn.*

2. Reverence; respect.

It is a strange kind of civility, and an evil *dutifulness* in friends and relatives, to suffer him to perish without reproof or medicine, rather than to seem unmannerly to a great sinner.

*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Du'ty. *n. f.* [from *due*.]

1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound.

When ye shall have done all those things which are commanded, you say we are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our *duty* to do.

*Lu. xvii. 10.*

Good my lord,

You have begot me, bred me, lov'd me: I

Return those *duties* back, as are right fit;

Obey you, love you, and most honour you. *Shak. K. Lear.*

The pain children feel from any necessity of nature, it is the *duty* of parents to relieve.

*Locke.*

2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality.

All our *duty* is set down in our prayers, because in all our *duty* we beg the Divine Assistance; and remember that you

# D W E

are bound to do all those *duties*, for the doing of which you have prayed for the Divine Assistance.

*Taylor's Devotion.*

3. Obedience or submission due to parents, governors, or superiors; loyalty; piety to parents.

Thinkest thou that *duty* shall have dread to speak,

When pow'r to flatt'ry bows? To plainness honour

Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shakesf. King Lear.*

God's party will appear small, and the king's not greater; it being not probable, that those should have sense of *duty* to him that had none to God.

*Decay of Piety.*

4. Act of reverence or respect.

They both attone;

Did *duty* to their lady as became. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

5. The business of a soldier on guard.

The regiment did *duty* there punctually. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Otho bribed his guards at a high rate; for as often as Galba supped with him, he used to give every soldier upon *duty* an aureus.

*Arbutnot on Coins.*

6. The business of war; service.

The night came and severed them, all parties being tired with the *duty* of the day.

*Clarendon, b. viii.*

See how the madmen bleed! Behold the gains

With which their master, love, rewards their pains!

For sev'n long years, on *duty* ev'ry day,

Lo! their obedience, and their monarch's pay! *Dryden.*

7. Tax; impost; custom; toll.

All the wines that come down from Tuscany make their way through several *duties* and taxes, before they reach the port.

*Addison's Travels.*

Such shekels as they now shew, were the old ones in which *duty* was to be paid by their law.

*Arbutnot on Coins.*

DWARF. *n. f.* [*ðpeorɔ*, Sax. *dwerg*, Dutch; *sherg*, Scottish.]

1. A man below the common size of men.

Get you gone, you dwarf!

You minimus, of hind'ring knot-grass made. *Shakespeare.*

Such dwarfs were some kind of apes. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

They but now who seem'd

In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons,

Now less than smallest dwarfs in narrow room

Throng numberless. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 779.*

2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk.

It is a delicate plantation of trees, all well-grown, fair, and smooth: one dwarf was knotty and crooked, and the rest had it in derision.

*L'Estrange.*

Saw off the head of the stock in a smooth place; and for dwarf trees, graft them within four fingers of the ground.

*Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.

The champion stout,

Estfoones dismounted from his courser brave,

And to the dwarf a-while his needful spear he gave. *F. Qu.*

4. It is used often by botanists in composition; as, dwarf elder, dwarf honeysuckle.

To DWARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hinder from growing to the natural bulk; to lessen; to make little.

It is reported that a good strong canvas, spread over a tree grafted low, soon after it putteth forth, will dwarf it, and make it spread.

*Bacon's Natural History, No. 534.*

The whole sex is in a manner dwarfed, and shrunk into a race of beauties, that seems almost another species. *Addison.*

DWA'RFISH. *adj.* [from *dwarf*.] Below the natural bulk; low; small; little; petty; despicable.

Their dwarfish pages were

As cherubins, all gilt.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

And are you grown so high in his esteem,

Because I am so dwarfish and so low?

*Shakespeare.*

This unheard sawciness, and boyish troops,

The king doth smile at; and is well prepar'd

To whip this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms,

From out the circle of his territories. *Shakesf. King John.*

A thicket close beside the grove there stood,

With briars and brambles choak'd, and dwarfish wood. *Dry.*

We should have lost oaks and cedars, and the other tall and lofty sons of the forest, and have found nothing but dwarfish shrubs, and creeping moss, and despicable mushrooms.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

DWA'RFISHLY. *adj.* [from *dwarfish*.] Like a dwarf.

DWA'RFISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *dwarfish*.] Minuteness of stature; littleness.

'Tis no wonder that science hath not outgrown the dwarfishness of its pristine stature, and that the intellectual world is such a microcosm.

*Glanv. Sceps. c. 17.*

To DWA'ULE. *v. a.* [*ðpelian*, Sax. to wander; *dwaelen*, Dut.]

To be delirious: a provincial word mentioned by Junius.

To DWELL. *v. n.* preterite *dwelt*, or *dwelled*. [*duala*, old Teutonic, is *stay*, *delay*; *duelia*, Islandick, to stay, to stand still.]

1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reside; to have an habitation.

If thy brother that dwelleth by thee be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond-servant.

*Lev. xxv. 39.*

He



He shall *dwell* alone, without the camp shall his habitation be. *Lev. xiii. 46.*

John Haywood and Sir Thomas More, in the parish wherein I was born, *dwelt* and had possessions. *Peacham on Poetry.*

Why are you vex'd, lady? Why do you frown?

Here *dwell* no frowns, nor anger; from these gates Sorrow flies far. *Milton.*

2. To live in any form of habitation.

Abraham sojourned in the land of Promise as in a strange country, *dwelling* in tabernacles. *Heb. xi. 9.*

3. To be in any state or condition.

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,

Than by destruction *dwell* in doubtful joy. *Shakesf. Macbeth.*

4. To be suspended with attention.

Th' attentive queen

*Dwelt* on his accents, and her gloomy eyes

Sparkled with gentler fires. *Smith's Phæd. and Hippolitus.*

5. To fix the mind upon; to hang upon with fondness.

Such was that face, on which I *dwelt* with joy,

Ere Greece assembled, stemm'd the tides to Troy;

But parting then for that detested shore,

Our eyes, unhappy! never greeted more. *Pope's Odyssey.*

6. To continue long speaking.

He preach'd the joys of heav'n and pains of hell,

And warn'd the sinner with becoming zeal;

But on eternal mercy lov'd to *dwell*. *Dryd. Good Parson.*

We have *dwelt* pretty long on the considerations of space and duration. *Locke.*

Those who defend our negotiators, *dwell* upon their zeal and patience. *Swift.*

To DWELL. *v. a.* To inhabit.

I saw and heard; for we sometimes

Who *dwell* this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth

To town or village nigh. *Milton's Paradise Regained, b. i.*

DWELLER. *n. f.* [from *dwell*.] An inhabitant; one that lives in any place.

The houses being kept up, did of necessity enforce a *dweller*; and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did of necessity enforce that *dweller* not to be beggar or cottager, but a man of some substance. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Their cries soon waken all the *dwellers* near;

Now murmuring noises rise in every street. *Dryden.*

DWELLING. *n. f.* [from *dwell*.]

1. Habitation; place of residence; abode.

His *dwelling* is low in a valley green,

Under the foot of Rauran mossy bore. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons, and a desolation for ever. *Jer. xlix. 33.*

If he have several *dwellings*, let him sort them so, that what he wanteth in the one he may find in the other. *Bacon.*

God will deign

To visit oft the *dwellings* of just men,

Delighted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 570.*

So it seems

To thee who hast thy *dwelling* here on earth. *Milt. P. Lost.*

All *dwellings* else

Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp

Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd sea,

Sea without shore! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 747.*

The living few, and frequent funerals then,

Proclaim'd thy wrath on this forsaken place;

And now those few, who are return'd again,

Thy searching judgments to their *dwellings* trace. *Dryden.*

The force of fire ascended first on high,

And took its *dwelling* in the vaulted sky. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. State of life; mode of living.

My *dwelling* shall be with the beasts of the field. *Dan. iv. 25.*

DWELLINGHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *dwell* and *house*.] The house at which one lives.

A person ought always to be cited at the place of his

*dwellinghouse*, which he has in respect of his habitation and usual residence; and not at the house which he has in respect of his estate, or the place of his birth. *Ayliffe's Pargson.*

DWELLINGPLACE. *n. f.* [from *dwell* and *place*.] The place of residence.

People do often change their *dwellingplaces*, and some must die, whilst other some do grow up into strength. *Spenser.*

To DWINDLE. *v. n.* [from *spinan*, Saxon.]

1. To shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little.

Proper names, when familiarized in English, *dwindle* to monosyllables; whereas in modern languages they receive a foster turn, by the addition of a new syllable. *Addison's Spect.*

Our drooping days are *dwindled* down to nought;

Their period finish'd e'er 'tis well begun. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. To degenerate; to sink.

'Tis now *dwindled* down to light frothy stuff. *Norris.*

If there have been such a gradual diminution of the generative faculty of the earth, that it hath *dwindled* from nobler animals to puny mice and insects, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley's Sermons.*

He found the expected council was *dwindling* into a conventicle, a packed assembly of Italian bishops, not a free convention of fathers. *Atterbury.*

Religious societies, though begun with excellent intentions, are said to have *dwindled* into factious clubs. *Swift.*

3. To wear away; to lose health; to grow feeble.

Weary sev'nights nine times nine,

Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

How often do we see, that some small part of the foot being injured by a wrench or a blow, the whole leg or thigh thereby loses its strength and nourishment, and *dwindles* away. *Locke.*

Physicians, with their milky cheer,

The love-sick maid and *dwindling* beau repair. *Gay's Triv.*

4. To fall away; to be diminished; to moulder off.

Of all the forces under Greenvil, there were only five hundred foot and three hundred horse left with him for the blocking up Plymouth; the rest were *dwindled* away. *Clarendon.*

DYE. See DIE.

DYING. The participle of *die*.

1. Expiring; giving up the ghost.

2. Tinging; giving a new colour.

DYNASTY. *n. f.* [from *δυναστεία*.] Government; sovereignty.

Some account him fabulous, because he carries up the Egyptian *dynasties* before the flood, yea, and long before the creation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Greece was then divided into several *dynasties*, which our author has enumerated under their respective princes. *Notes on Pope's Iliad.*

DYSCRAZY. *n. f.* [from *δυσκρασία*.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemperature, when some humour or quality abounds in the body. *Diët.*

In this pituitous *dyscrasy* of blood, we must vomit off the pituita, and purge upon intermissions. *Floyer on the Humours.*

DYSENTERY. *n. f.* [from *dysenterie*, French, from *δυσεντερία*.] A looseness wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood. *Diët.*

From an unusual inconstancy of the weather, and perpetual changes of the wind from East to West, proceed epidemical *dysenteries*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

DYSPEPSY. *n. f.* [from *δυσπεψία*.] A difficulty of digestion, or bad fermentation in the stomach or guts. *Diët.*

DYSPHONY. *n. f.* [from *δυσφωνία*.] A difficulty in speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs. *Diët.*

DYSPNOEA. *n. f.* [from *δυσπνοία*.] A difficulty of breathing; straitness of breath.

DYSURY. *n. f.* [from *δυσουρία*.] A difficulty in making urine.

It doth end in a dysentery, pains of the hæmorrhoids, inflammations of any of the lower parts, diabetes, a continual pissing, or a hot *dysury*, difficulty of making water. *Harvey.*



# E.

## E A G

**E,**

Has two sounds; long, as *scène*, and short, as *men*. *E* is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it not only is used like the rest in the beginning or end of words, but has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *cān*, *cāne*; *mān*, *māne*; *gāp*, *gāpe*; *glād*, *glāde*; *brēd*, *brēde*; *chīn*, *chīne*; *whīp*, *wīpe*; *thīn*, *thīne*; *nīd*, *nīde*; *tūn*, *tūne*; *plūm*, *plūme*. Yet it sometimes occurs final, where yet the foregoing vowel is not lengthened; as *gōne*, *knowlēdge*, *ēdge*, *gīve*. Anciently almost every word ended with *e*; as for *can*, *canne*; for *year*, *yeare*; for *great*, *greate*; for *need*, *neede*; for *flock*, *flocke*. It is probable that this *e* final had at first a soft sound, like the female *e* of the French; and that afterwards it was in poetry either mute or vocal, as the verse required, 'till at last it became universally silent.

*Ea* has the sound of *e* long: the *e* is commonly lengthened rather by the immediate addition of *a* than by the apposition of *e* to the end of the word; as *mēn*, *mēan*; *sell*, *sal*; *mēt*, *mēat*; *nēt*, *nēat*.

**EACH.** *pron.* [*elc*, Saxon; *elch*, Dutch; *ilk*, Scottish.]

1. Either of two.

Though your orbs of diff'rent greatness be,  
Yet both are for *each* other's use dispos'd;  
His to inclose, and your's to be inclos'd. *Dryden.*

2. Every one of any number. This sense is rare, except in poetry.

Th' invention all admir'd, and *each* how he  
To be th' inventor miss'd. *Milton, b. vi.*

Let *each*  
His adamant coat gird well, and *each*  
Fit well his helm. *Milton, b. vi.*

By hunger, that *each* other creature tames,  
Thou art not to be harm'd, therefore not mov'd;  
Thy temperance invincible besides. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*

Wise Plato said, the world with men was stor'd,  
That succour *each* to other might afford. *Denham.*

To **EACH** the correspondent word is *other*, whether it be used of two, or of a greater number.

'Tis said they eat *each* other. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Let *each* esteem *other* better than themselves. *Phil. ii. 3.*

Loveliest of women! heaven is in thy soul;  
Beauty and virtue shine for ever round thee,  
Bright'ning *each other*! Thou art all divine! *Addis. Cato.*

**EAD.** [*æd*, *ed*.] in the compound, and *eadig* in the simple names, denotes happiness, or blessedness. Thus *Eadward* is a happy preserver; *Eadulph*, happy assistance; *Eadgar*, happy power; *Eadwin*, happy conqueror; which *Macarius Euphemus*, *Fausta*, *Fortunatus*, *Felicianus*, &c. do in some measure resemble. *Ead* may also in some cases be derived from the Saxon *eath*, which signifies easy, gentle, mild. *Gib. Camden.*

**EA'GER.** *adj.* [*eagon*, Saxon; *aigre*, French.]

1. Struck with desire; ardently wishing; keenly desirous; vehement in desire; hotly longing.

Of action *eager*, and intent of thought,  
The chiefs your honourable danger fought. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
*Eager* to read the rest, Achates came. *Dryden's Æn.*

With joy th' ambitious youth his mother heard,  
And *eager* for the journey soon prepar'd;  
He longs the world beneath him to survey,  
To guide the chariot, and to give the day. *Dryden.*

Love inflam'd, and *eager* on his bliss,  
Smother'd her words. *Addisou's Ovid's Metam. b. ii.*

2. It is used sometimes with *of*, sometimes with *on* or *after* before the thing fought.

3. Hot of disposition; vehement; ardent; impetuous.  
Apt as well to quicken the spirits as to allay that which is too *eager*. *Hooker, b. v. f. 38.*

Nor do the *eager* clamours of disputants yield more relief to eclipsed truth, than did the sounding brass of old to the labouring moon. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 19.*

This is not a general character of women, but a reproof of some *eager* spirited gypsies. *L'Estrange.*

Imperfect zeal is hot and *eager*, without knowledge. *Spratt.*

Palemon replies,  
*Eager* his tone, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

## E A G

A man, charged with a crime of which he thinks himself innocent, is apt to be too *eager* in his own defence. *Dryden.*

4. Quick; busy; easily put in action.

His Numidian genius  
Is well dispos'd to mischief, were he prompt  
And *eager* on it; but he must be spurr'd. *Addison's Cato.*

5. Sharp; fower; acid.

With a sudden vigour it doth posset  
And curd, like *eager* droppings into milk,  
The thin and wholsome blood. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

6. Keen; severe; biting.

The air bites shrewdly; it is very cold.  
—It is a nipping and an *eager* air. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The resistance of bone to cold is greater than of flesh; for that the flesh shrinketh, but the bone resisteth, whereby the cold becometh more *eager*. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 688.*

7. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile. A cant word of artificers.

Gold will be sometimes so *eager*, as artists call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself. *Locke.*

**EA'GERLY.** *adv.* [from *eager*.]

1. With great ardour of desire; with impetuosity of inclination.

To the holy war how fast and *eagerly* did men go, when the priest persuaded them that whosoever died in that expedition was a martyr? *South's Sermons.*

How *eagerly* he flew, when Europe's fate  
Did for the seed of future actions wait. *Stepney.*

2. Ardently; hotly.

Brutus gave the word too early,  
Who having some advantage on Octavius,  
Took it too *eagerly*; his soldiers fell to spoil,  
Whilst we by Anthony were all inclos'd. *Shak. Jul. Caesar.*

3. Keenly; sharply.

Abundance of rain froze so *eagerly* as it fell, that it seemed the depth of Winter had of a sudden been come in. *Knolles.*

**EA'GERNESS.** *n. f.* [from *eager*.]

1. Keeness of desire; ardour of inclination.

She knew her distance, and did angle for me,  
Madding my *eagerness* with her restraint. *Shakespeare.*  
Have you not seen, when whistled from the fist,

Some falcon stoop'd at what her eye design'd,  
And, with her *eagerness*, the quarry miss'd. *Dryden.*

The *eagerness* and strong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often an hindrance to it. *Locke.*  
Detraction and obloquy are received with as much *eagerness* as wit and humour. *Addison's Frecholder.*

Juba lives to catch

That dear embrace, and to return it too,  
With mutual warmth and *eagerness* of love. *Addison's Cato.*

His continued application to publick affairs diverts him from those pleasures, which are pursued with *eagerness* by princes who have not the publick so much at heart. *Addison.*

The things of this world, with whatever *eagerness* they engage our pursuit, leave us still empty and unsatisfied with their fruition. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Impetuosity; vehemence; violence.

It finds them in the *eagerness* and height of their devotion; they are speechless for the time that it continues, and prostrate and dead when it departs. *Dryden.*

I'll kill thee with such *eagerness* of haste,  
As fiends, let loose, would lay all nature waste. *Dryd. Aur.*

**EA'GLE.** *n. f.* [*aigle*, French; *aquila*, Latin; *ealler*, Erse.]

1. A bird of prey, which, as it is reported, renews its age when it grows old. But some think that this recovery of youth happens no otherwise in the eagle than in other birds, by casting their feathers every year in the moulting season, and having others in their room. It is also said not to drink at all, like other birds with sharp claws. It is given out, that when an eagle sees its young so well grown as to venture upon flying, it hovers over their nest, flutters with its wings, and excites them to imitate it, and take their flight; and when it sees them weary, or fearful, it takes and carries them upon its back. Eagles are said to be extremely sharp-sighted, and, when they take flight, spring perpendicularly upward, with their eyes steadily fixed upon the sun, mounting 'till, by their distance, they disappear. *Calmet.*

Dismay'd



Dismay'd not this

Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?

—Yes,

As sparrows *eagles*, or the hare the lion. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,

Or fetch th' aerial *eagle* to the ground. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

2. The standard of the ancient *Romans*.

Arts still follow'd where Rome's *eagles* flew.

*Pope.*

**EAGLE-EYED.** *adj.* [from *eagle* and *eye*.]

1. Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

As he was rarely quick and perspicacious, so was he inwardly *eagle-eyed*, and perfectly versed in the humours of his subjects.

*Howel's Vocal Forrest.*

Ev'ry one is *eagle-ey'd* to see

Another's faults and his deformity. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 4.*

**EA'GLESPEED.** *n. f.* [*eagle* and *speed*.] Swiftness like that of an eagle.

Abrupt, with *eaglespeed* she cut the sky,

Instant invisible to mortal eye.

*Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

**EA'GLESTONE.** *n. f.* A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests, and affirmed to have a particular virtue in defending the eagle's nest from thunder. The stones of this kind which are most valued are flat and blackish, and found, if shaken near the ear; a lesser stone being contained in the greater.

*Calmet.*

The *eaglestone* contains, in a cavity within it, a small loose stone, which rattles when it is shaken; and every fossil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name. The sort of analogy that was supposed to be between a stone, thus containing another within it, or, as the fanciful writers express it, pregnant with another, and a woman big with child, led people to imagine that it must have great virtues and effects in accelerating or retarding delivery; so that, if tied to the arm of a woman with child, it prevents abortion; and if to the leg, it promotes delivery. It is pretended, that the eagles seek for these stones to lay in their nests, and that they cannot hatch their young without. On such idle and imaginary virtues was raised all the credit which this famous fossil possessed for many ages.

*Hill's Materia Medica.*

If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell it will make no ring, but a flat noise or rattle; and so doth the ætites, or *eaglestone*, which hath a little stone within it. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

**EA'GLET.** *n. f.* [from *ea-le*.] A young eagle.

This treason of his sons did the king express in an emblem, wherein was an eagle with three *eaglets* tiring on her breast, and the fourth pecking at one of her eyes. *Davies.*

**EA'GRE.** *n. f.* [*æger*, in Runick, is the ocean; *eggia*, in Islandick, is to agitate, to incite.] A tide swelling above another tide, observable in the river Severn.

For as an *ægre* rides in triumph o'er the tide,

The tyrant passions, hope and fear,

Did in extremes appear,

And flash'd upon the soul with equal force.

*Dryden.*

**EA'LDERMAN.** *n. f.* [*ealderman*, Saxon.] The name of a Saxon magistrate; alderman.

**EAME.** *n. f.* [*cam*, Saxon; *com*, Dutch.] Uncle: a word still used in the wilder parts of Staffordshire.

Daughter, says she, fly, fly; behold, thy dame

Foreshows the treason of thy wretched *eame*!

*Fairfax.*

**EAR.** *n. f.* [*eape*, Saxon; *oor*, Dutch.]

1. The whole organ of audition or hearing.

What fire is in my *ears*? Can this be true?

Stand I condemn'd? *Shakesp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

His *ears* are open unto their cry. *Pf. xxxiv. 15.*

Valsalva discovered some passages into the region of the *ear* drum; of mighty use, among others, to make discharges of bruises.

*Derham's Physico-Theology.*

2. That part of the ear that stands prominent.

You have heard of the news abroad: I mean, the whisper'd ones; for they are yet but *ear* kissing arguments. *Sh. K. Lear.*

His master shall bore his *ear* through with an awl. *Ex.*

3. Power of judging of harmony; the sense of hearing.

4. The head; or the person: in familiar language.

Their warlike force was sore weakened, the city beaten down about their *ears*, and most of them wounded. *Knolles.*

Better pass over an affront from one scoundrel, than draw the whole herd about a man's *ears*.

*L'Estrange.*

Be not alarmed, as if all religion was falling about our *ears*.

*Burnet's Theory.*

5. The highest part of a man; the top.

A cavalier was up to the *ears* in love with a very fine lady.

*L'Estrange.*

6. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour.

Aristippus was earnest suitor to Dionysius for some grant, who would give no *ear* to his suit: Aristippus fell at his feet, and then Dionysius granted it.

*Bacon's Apophthegms.*

They being told there was small hope of ease,

Were willing at the first to give an *ear*

To any thing that sounded liberty. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

If on a pillory, or near a throne,

He gain his prince's *ear*, or lose his own. *Pope's Epistles.*

7. Disposition to like or dislike what is heard; judgment; opinion; taste.

He laid his sense closer, and in fewer words, according to the style and *ear* of those times. *Denham.*

8. Any prominences from a larger body, raised for the sake of holding it.

There are some vessels, which, if you offer to lift by the belly or bottom, you cannot stir them; but are soon removed, if you take them by the *ears*.

*Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*

A quilted night-cap with one *ear*. *Congr. Way of the World.*

A pot without an *ear*.

*Swift.*

9. The spike of corn; that part which contains the seeds.

He delivereth to each of them a jewel, made in the figure of an *ear* of wheat, which they ever after wear.

*Bacon.*

The leaves on trees not more,

Nor bearded *ears* in fields, nor sands upon the shore. *Dryd.*

From several grains he had eighty stalks, with very large *ears* full of large corn.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

10. To fall together by the *EARS*. To fight; to scuffle; to quarrel. [In Dutch *oorlogen*.] A familiar phrase.

Poor naked men belaboured one another with shagged sticks, or dully fell together by the *ears* at fifty-cuffs. *More.*

Fools go together by the *ears*, to have knaves run away with the stakes.

*L'Estrange, Fab. 5.*

All Asia now was by the *ears*,

And gods beat up for volunteers.

*Prior.*

11. To set by the *EARS*. To make strife; to quarrel: in low language.

A mean rascal sets others together by the *ears* without fighting himself.

*L'Estrange, Fab. 67.*

She used to carry tales from one to another, 'till she had set the neighbourhood together by the *ears*.

*Arbuthnot.*

It is usual to set these poor animals by the *ears*.

*Addis. Freeb.*

**EA'RLESS.** *adj.* [from *ear*.] Without any ears.

*Earless* on high stood unabash'd Defoe,

And Tuthin flagrant from the scourge below. *Pope's Dunc.*

**EA'RRING.** *n. f.* [*ear* and *ring*.] Jewels set in a ring and worn at the ears; ornament of a woman's ear.

With gold and silver they increase his store,

And gave the precious *earrings* which they wore. *Sandys.*

A lady bestowed *earrings* upon a favourite lamprey. *Arbuth.*

**EA'RSHOT.** *n. f.* Reach of the ear; space within which words may be heard.

Gomez, stand you out of *earshot*.—I have something to say to your wife in private.

*Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

**EA'RWAX.** *n. f.* [*ear* and *wax*.] The cerumen or exudation which smeares the inside of the ear.

The ear being to stand open, because there was some danger that insects might creep in thereat; therefore hath nature loricated or plaistered over the sides of the hole with *earwax*, to entangle any insects that should attempt to creep in there.

*Ray on the Creation.*

**EA'RWIG.** *n. f.* [*eape* and *pygga*, a grub, Saxon.] A sheath-winged insect, imagined to creep into the ear.

Himself he on an *earwig* set;

Yet scarce he on his back could get,

So oft and high he did curvet.

*Drayton's Nymphid.*

*Earwigs* and snails seldom infect timber. *Mortimer's Husb.*

Doll never flies to cut her lace,

Or throw cold water in her face,

Because she heard a sudden drum,

Or found an *earwig* in a plum.

*Swift.*

2. By way of reproach, a whisperer; a prying informer.

**EA'RWITNESS.** *n. f.* [*ear* and *witness*.] One who attests, or can attest any thing as heard by himself.

All present were made *earwitnesses*, even of each particular branch of a common indictment.

*Hooker, b. v. f. 36.*

The histories of mankind, written by eye or *earwitnesses*, are built upon this principle.

*Watts's Logick.*

To *EAR.* *v. a.* [*aro*, Latin.] To plow; to till.

He that *ears* my land spares my team, and gives me leave to enjoy the crop.

*Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

Menecrates and Menas, famous pirates,

Make the sea serve them, which they *ear* and wound

With keels of every kind. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Then we bring forth weeds,

When our quick mind lies still; and our ill, told us,

Is as our *earing*.

*Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

A rough valley, which is neither *eared* nor sown. *Deutr.*

Five years, in the which there shall neither be *earing* nor harvest.

*Gen. xlv. 6.*

The field of love, with plow of virtue *ear'd*. *Fairfax.*

To *EAR.* *v. n.* [from *ear*.] To shoot into ears.

**EA'RED.** *adj.* [from *ear*.]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.

2. Having ears, or ripe corn.

The covert of the thrice *ear'd* field

Saw stately Ceres to her passion yield. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.*

**EARL.** *n. f.* [*eopl*, Saxon; *eoryl*, Erse.] A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third.

Thanes and kinsmen,

Henceforth



Henceforth be *earls*, the first that ever Scotland  
For such an honour nam'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
**EARL-MARSHAL.** *n. f.* [*earl* and *marshal*.] He that has chief  
care of military solemnities.  
The marching troops through Athens take their way;  
The great *earl-marshal* orders their array. *Dryden.*  
**EA'RLDOM.** *n. f.* [*from earl*.] The feignory of an earl; the  
title and dignity of an earl.  
The duke of Clarence having married the heir of the earl  
of Ulster, and by her having all the *earldom* of Ulster, care-  
fully went about the redressing evils. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
When I am king, claim thou of me  
The *earldom* of Hereford. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
**EA'RLINESS.** *n. f.* [*from early*] Quickness of any action with  
respect to something else: as *earliness* in the morning, the act  
of rising soon with respect to the sun; *earliness* of growth,  
the act of growing up soon in comparison with other things  
of the same kind.  
The next morning we, having striven with the sun's *earli-  
ness*, were beyond the prospect of the highest turrets. *Sidney.*  
The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the goodness  
answer the *earliness* of coming up. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
**EARLY.** *adj.* [*æp*, Saxon, before.] Soon with respect to  
something else: as, in the morning, with respect to the sun;  
in time, with respect to creation; in the season, in compa-  
rison with other products.  
I am a tainted wether of the flock,  
Meetest for death: the weakest kind of fruit  
Drops *earliest* to the ground, and so let me. *Shakespeare.*  
It is a curiosity to have several fruits upon one tree; and  
the more when some of them come *early*, and some come  
late, so that you may have upon the same tree ripe fruits all  
Summer. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 501.  
God made all the world, that he might be worshipped in  
some parts of the world; and therefore, in the first and most  
*early* times of the church, what care did he manifest to have  
such places erected to his honour? *South's Sermons.*  
And yet my numbers please the rural throng,  
Rough satyrs dance, and Pan approves the song;  
The nymphs, forsaking ev'ry cave and spring,  
Their *early* fruit and milk-white turtles bring. *Pope.*  
Sickness is *early* old age: it teaches us a diffidence in our  
earthly state, and inspires us with the thoughts of a future.  
*Pope.*  
Oh foul of honour!  
Oh *early* hero! *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*  
**EA'RLY.** *adv.* [*from the adjective*.] Soon; betimes.  
*Early* before the morn with crimson ray  
The windows of bright heav'n opened had. *Fairy Queen.*  
None in more languages can show  
Those arts, which you so *early* know. *Waller.*  
The princess makes her issue like herself, by instilling *early*  
into their minds religion, virtue and honour. *Addison's Freehol.*  
**TO EARN.** *v. a.* [*earnian*, Saxon.]  
1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any per-  
formance.  
Those that have joined with their honour great perils, are  
less subject to envy; for men think that they *earn* their honours  
hardly. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Winning cheap the high repute,  
Which he through hazard huge must *earn*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
I to the evil turn  
My obvious breast; arming to overcome  
By suffering, and *earn* rest from labour won. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*  
Men may discern  
From what consummate virtue I have chose  
This perfect man, by merit call'd my son,  
To *earn* salvation for the sons of men. *Paradise Regained.*  
Since they all beg, it were better for the state to keep them,  
even although they *earned* nothing. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*  
This is the great expence of the poor, that takes up almost  
all their *earnings*. *Locke.*  
The poems gained the plagiary wealth, while the author  
hardly *earned* his bread by repeating them. *Pope's Ess. on Homer.*  
After toiling twenty days,  
To *earn* a stock of pence and praise,  
Thy labour's grown the critick's prey. *Swift.*  
2. To gain; to obtain.  
I can't say whore;  
It does abhor me, now I speak the word:  
To do the act, that might th' addition *earn*,  
Not the world's mafs of vanity could make me. *Sh. Othello.*  
**EA'RNEST.** *adj.* [*connerz*, Saxon.]  
1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate.  
He which prayeth in due sort, is thereby made the more  
attentive to hear; and he which heareth, the more *earnest* to  
pray for the time which we bestow, as well in the one as the  
other. *Hooker, b. v. f. 34.*  
2. Intent; fixed; eager.  
On that prospect strange  
Their *earnest* eyes they fix'd; imagining,  
For one forbidden tree, a multitude

Now ris'n, to work them further woe or shame. *Milt. P. L.*  
They are never more *earnest* to disturb us, than when they  
see us most *earnest* in this duty. *Duppa.*  
**EA'RNEST.** *n. f.* [*from the adjective*.]  
1. Seriousness; a serious event not a jest; reality not a  
feigned appearance.  
Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest*. *Sid.*  
I told you Klaius was the hapless wight,  
Who *earnest* found what they accounted play. *Sidney.*  
Therewith she laugh'd, and did her *earnest* end in jest. *F. 2.*  
That high Ail-feer, which I dallied with,  
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,  
And given in *earnest* what I begg'd in jest. *Shak. Rich. III.*  
Nor can I think that God, Creator wise!  
Though threat'ning, will in *earnest* so destroy  
Us, his prime creatures. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
But the main business and *earnest* of the world is money,  
dominion, and power. *L'Estrange, Fab. 5.*  
We shall die in *earnest*, and it will not become us to live  
in jest. *Government of the Tongue, f. 7.*  
Sempronius, you have acted like yourself;  
One would have thought you had been half in *earnest*. *Add.*  
2. [*ernitz penge*, Danish; *arres*, French.] Pledge; handsel; first  
fruits; token of something of the same kind in futurity.  
The apostles term it the handsel or *earnest* of that which is  
to come. *Hooker, b. v. f. 5.*  
Which leader shall the doubtful vict'ry bless,  
And give an *earnest* of the war's success. *Waller.*  
It may be looked upon as a pledge and *earnest* of quiet and  
tranquillity. *Smalridge's Sermons.*  
The mercies received, great as they are, were *earnests* and  
pledges of greater. *Atterbury.*  
3. The money which is given in token that a bargain is ra-  
tified.  
You have conspir'd against our person,  
Join'd with an enemy proclaim'd, and from his coffers  
Receiv'd the golden *earnest* of our death. *Shakesf. Henry V.*  
Pay back the *earnest* penny received from Satan, and fling  
away his sin. *Decay of Piety.*  
**EA'RNESTLY.** *adv.* [*from earnest*.]  
1. Warmly; affectionately; zealously; importunately; in-  
tensely.  
When *earnestly* they seek  
Such proof, conclude they then begun to fail. *Milt. P. L.*  
Shame is a banishment of him from the good opinion of  
the world, which every man most *earnestly* desires. *South.*  
*Earnestly* invoke the goodness and power of an all merciful  
and almighty God. *Smalridge's Sermons.*  
2. Eagerly; desirously.  
Why so *earnestly* seek you to put up that letter? *Sh. K. Lear.*  
**EA'RNESTNESS.** *n. f.* [*from earnest*.]  
1. Eagerness; warmth; vehemence; impetuosity.  
Often with a solemn *earnestness*,  
More than, indeed, belong'd to such a trifle,  
He begg'd of me to steal it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Audacity and confidence doth in business so great effects,  
as a man may doubt, that besides the very daring and *earnest-  
ness*, and persisting and importunity, there should be some  
secret binding, and stooping of other mens spirits to such  
persons. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 943.  
Marcus is overwarm; his fond complaints  
Have so much *earnestness* and passion in them,  
I hear him with a secret kind of horror,  
And tremble at his vehemence of temper. *Addison's Cato.*  
2. Solemnity; zeal.  
There never was a charge maintained with such a shew of  
gravity and *earnestness*, which had a slighter foundation to sup-  
port it. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*  
3. Solicitude; care; intenseness.  
With overstraining, and *earnestness* of finishing their pieces,  
they often did them more harm than good. *Dryden's Dufresne.*  
**EARSH.** *n. f.* [*from ear*, to plow.] A plowed field.  
Fires oft are good on barren *earshes* made,  
With crackling flames to burn the stubble blade. *May's Virg.*  
**EARTH.** *n. f.* [*eorð*, Saxon.]  
1. The element distinct from air, fire, or water; soil; ter-  
rene matter.  
The smiling god is seen; while water, *earth*,  
And air attest his bounty. *Thomson's Spring, l. 855:*  
2. The terraqueous globe; the world.  
Nought so vile that on the *earth* doth live,  
But to the *earth* some special good doth give. *Shakespeare.*  
This solid globe we live upon is called the *earth*, though it  
contains in it a great variety of bodies, several whereof are  
not properly earth; which word, taken in a more limited sense,  
signifies such parts of this globe as are capable, being exposed  
to the air, to give rooting and nourishment to plants, so that  
they may stand and grow in it. *Locke.*  
3. Different modification of terrene matter. In this sense it  
has a plural.  
The five genera of *earths* are, 1. Boles. 2. Clays.  
3. Marls. 4. Ochres. 5. Tripelas. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*  
*Earth.*



*Earths* are opaque, insipid, and, when dried, friable, or consisting of parts easy to separate, and soluble in water; not disposed to burn, flame, or take fire. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*

4. This world opposed to other scenes of existence.

What are these,

So wither'd, and so wild in their attire,

That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' *earth*,

And yet are on't?

*Shakesp. King Lear.*

They can judge as fitly of his worth,

As I can of those mysteries which heav'n

Will not have *earth* to know.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

5. The inhabitants of the earth.

The whole *earth* was of one language.

*Gen. xi. 1.*

6. Turning up the ground in tillage. [from *ear*, to plow.]

Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,

Two *earths*, at the least, ere ye sow it bestow.

*Tuss. Husb.*

To EARTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hide in earth.

The fox is *earthed*; but I shall send my two terriers in after him.

*Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. To cover with earth.

*Earth* up with fresh mould the roots of those auricula's which the frost may have uncovered.

*Evelyn's Kalendar.*

To EARTH. *v. n.* To retire under ground.

Hence foxes *earth'd*, and wolves abhor'd the day,

And hungry churles ensnar'd the nightly prey.

*Tickell.*

EARTHBOARD. *n. f.* [*earth* and *board*.] The board of the plow that shakes off the earth.

The plow reckoned the most proper for stiff black clays, is one that is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square *earthboard*, so as to turn up a great furrow.

*Mortimer.*

EARTHBOBN. *adj.* [*earth* and *born*.]

1. Born of the earth; terrigenous; meanly born.

The wounds I make but sow new enemies;

Which from their blood, like *earthborn* brethren rise.

*Dryd.*

The God for ever great, for ever king,

Who slew the *earthborn* race, and measures right

To heav'n's great habitants?

*Prior.*

2. Meanly born.

*Earthborn* Lycon shall ascend the throne.

*Smith.*

EARTHBOUND. *adj.* [*earth* and *bound*.] Fastened by the pressure of the earth.

That will never be:

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree

Unfix his *earthbound* root?

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

EARTHEN. *adj.* [from *earth*.] Made of earth; made of clay.

About his shelves

Green *earthen* pots, bladders, and musty seeds

Were thinly scatter'd.

*Shakespeare.*

As a rustick was digging the ground by Padua, he found an urn, or *earthen* pot, in which there was another urn, and in this lesser a lamp clearly burning.

*Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

The most brittle water-carriage was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in the boats made of *earthen* ware.

*Arbutnot on Coins.*

EARTHFLAX. *n. f.* [*earth* and *flax*.] A kind of fibrous fossil.

Of English tile, the coarser sort is called plaister, or parget; the finer, *earthflax*, or salamander's hair.

*Woodward.*

EARTHINESS. *n. f.* The quality of containing earth; grossness.

EARTHLY. *n. f.* [from *earth*.] An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a poor frail creature.

To *earthlings*, the footstool of God, that stage which he raised for a small time, seemeth magnificent.

*Drummond.*

EARTHLY. *adj.* [from *earth*.]

1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; sordid.

But I remember now

I'm in this *earthly* world, where to do harm

Is often laudable; to do good, sometime

Accounted dangerous folly.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

When faith and love, which parted from thee never,

Had ripen'd thy just soul to dwell with God,

Meekly thou didst resign this *earthly* load

Of death, call'd life.

*Milton.*

2. Belonging only to our present state; not spiritual.

Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have as well of ghostly as of *earthly* favours, is in each kind easily known.

*Hooker.*

You have scarce time

To steal from spiritual leisure a brief span,

To keep your *earthly* audit.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

It must be our solemn business and endeavour, at fit seasons, to turn the stream of our thoughts from *earthly* towards divine objects.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Corporeal; not mental.

Great grace that old man to him given had,

For God he often saw, from heaven high,

All were his *earthly* eyes both blunt and bad.

*Fairy Queen.*

Sudden he view'd, in spite of all her art,

An *earthly* lover lurking at her heart.

*Pope's Ra. of the Lock.*

VOL. I.

4. Any thing in the world; a female hyperbole.

Oh! if to dance all night, and dress all day;

Charm'd the small-pox, or chas'd old age away,

Who would not scorn what housewife's cares produce?

Or who would learn one *earthly* thing of use?

*Pope.*

EARTHNUT. *n. f.* [*earth* and *nut*.] A pignut; a root in shape and size like a nut.

It is an umbelliferous plant, with a rose-shaped flower, consisting of many leaves orbicularly placed, which turns to a fruit composed of small oblong smooth leaves, gibbous on one side, and plain on the other. It has a fleshy tuberose root. It is very common in shady woods and pastures, rising early in Spring, and flowering in May: in July the seeds are ripe, and soon after the leaves decay. Some dig up the roots, and eat them raw: they are very much like chestnuts, and not an unpleasant morsel; but boiled they are a very delicious food, eaten with butter and pepper, and are esteemed very nourishing.

*Mil. l.*

Where there are *earthnuts* in several patches, though the roots lie deep in the ground, and the stalks be dead, the swine will by their scent root only where they grow.

*Ray.*

EARTHQUAKE. *n. f.* [*earth* and *quake*.] Tremor or convulsion of the earth.

This subterranean heat or fire being in any part of the earth stop'd, by some accidental glut or obstruction in the passages through which it used to ascend, and being preternaturally assembled in greater quantity into one place, causes a great rarefaction and intumescence of the water of the abyss, putting it into very great commotions; and making the like effort upon the earth, expanded upon the face of the abyss, occasions that agitation and concussion which we call an *earthquake*.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

These tumults were like an *earthquake*, shaking the very foundations of all, than which nothing in the world hath more of horror.

*King Charles.*

Was it his youth, his valour, or success,

These might perhaps be found in other men:

'Twas that respect, that awful homage paid me;

That fearful love which trembled in his eyes,

And with a silent *earthquake* shook his soul.

*Dryd. Sp. Fryar.*

The country, by reason of its vast caverns and subterraneous fires, has been miserably torn by *earthquakes*, so that the whole face of it is quite changed.

*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

EARTHSHAKING. *adj.* [*earth* and *shake*.] Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes.

By the *earthshaking* Neptune's mace,

And Tethys grave majestic pace.

*Milton.*

Now scarce withdrawn the fierce *earthshaking* pow'r,

Jove's daughter Pallas watch'd the fav'ring hour;

Back to their caves she bad the winds to fly,

And hush'd the blust'ring brethren of the sky.

*Pope.*

EARTHWORM. *n. f.* [*earth* and *worm*.]

1. A worm bred under ground.

Worms are found in snow commonly, like *earthworms*, and therefore it is not unlike that it may likewise put forth plants.

*Bacon's Natural History, N. 569.*

Upon a shower, after a drought, *earthworms* and land-snails innumerable come out of their lurking places.

*Ray.*

2. A mean sordid wretch.

Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm*, cease;

I won't for refuge fly.

*Norris.*

EARTHY. *adj.* [from *earth*.]

1. Consisting of earth.

Long may'st thou live in Richard's seat to sit,

And soon lie Richard in an *earthly* pit!

*Shakesp. Richard II.*

These lamps are inflamed by the admission of new air, when the sepulchres are opened, as we see in fat *earthly* vapours of divers sorts.

*Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

All water, especially that of rain, is more or less stored with matter, light in comparison of the common mineral *earthly* matter.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Composed or partaking of earth; terrene.

To survey his dead and *earthly* image,

What were it but to make my sorrow greater.

Him lord pronounc'd, he, O indignity!

Subjected to his service angel-wings,

And flaming ministers to watch and tend

Their *earthly* charge.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 157.*

3. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial.

Those *earthly* spirits black and envious are;

I'll call up other gods of form more fair.

*Dryd. Ind. Emper.*

4. Relating to earth.

Mine is the shipwreck, in a watry sign;

And in an *earthly*, the dark dungeon thine.

*Dryden.*

5. Not mental; gross; not refined.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak;

Lay open to my *earthly* gross conceit,

Smother'd in errors, feeble, shallow, weak,

The folded meaning of your words deceit.

*Shakespeare.*

Nor is my flame



So *earthly*, as to need the dull material force  
Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks.

*Denham's Sophy.*

EASE. *n. f.* [*aïse*, French.]

1. Quiet; rest; undisturbed tranquillity; no solicitude.

We should not find her half so brave and bold

To lead it to the wars, and to the seas;

To make it suffer watchings, hunger, cold,

When it might feed with plenty, rest with *ease*. *Davies.*

The priest on skins of off'rings takes his *ease*,

And nightly visions in his slumber sees. *Dryden's Æn.*

Lucan, content with praise, may lie at *ease*

In costly grotts and marble palaces. *Dryden's Juv. Sat. 7.*

Men of parts and penetration were not idly to dispute at  
their *ease*, but were to act according to the result of their  
debates. *Locke.*

No body is under an obligation to know every thing;  
knowledge and science in general is the business only of those  
who are at *ease* and leisure. *Locke.*

2. Freedom from pain; a neutral state between pain and  
pleasure.

That which we call *ease* is only an indolency, or a freedom  
from pain. *L'Estrange.*

Is it a small crime to wound himself by anguish of heart,  
to deprive himself of all the pleasures, or *eases*, or enjoyments  
of life? *Temple.*

3. Rest after labour; intermission of labour.

Give yourselves *ease* from the fatigue of waiting. *Swift.*

4. Facility; not difficulty.

The willing metal will obey thy hand,

Following with *ease*, if favour'd by thy fate,

Thou art foredoom'd to view the Stygian state;

If not, no labour can the tree constrain,

And strength of stubborn arms and steel are vain. *Dryden.*

5. Unconstrained; freedom from harshness, formality, forced be-  
haviour, or conceits.

True *ease* in writing comes from art, not chance;

As those move easiest who have learn'd to dance. *Pope's Ess.*

To EASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To free from pain.

Help and *ease* children the best you can; but by no means  
bemoan them. *Locke.*

2. To relieve; to assuage; to mitigate; to alleviate.

Thy father made our yoke grievous, now therefore *ease*  
thou somewhat the grievous servitude. *2 Chro. x. 4.*

Complain, queen Margaret, and tell thy grief;

It shall be *ease'd*, if France can yield relief. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

As if with sports my sufferings I could *ease*. *Dryden.*

Though he speaks of such medicines as procure sleep, and  
*ease* pain, he doth not determine their doses. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Will he for sacrifice our sorrows *ease*?

And can our tears reverse his firm decrees? *Prior.*

3. To relieve from labour.

If ere night the gath'ring clouds we fear,

A song will help the beating storm to bear;

And that thou may'st not be too late abroad,

Sing, and I'll *ease* thy shoulders of thy load. *Dryden's Past.*

4. To set free from any thing that offends.

I will *ease* me of mine adversaries. *Jf. i. 24.*

No body feels pain that he wishes not to be *eased* of, with a  
desire equal to that pain, and inseparable from it. *Locke.*

EA'SFUL. *adj.* [*ease* and *full*.] Quiet; peaceable; fit for  
rest.

I spy a black, suspicious, threat'ning cloud,

That will encounter with our glorious sun,

Ere he attain his *easy* western bed. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

EA'SEMENT. *n. f.* [from *ease*.]

1. Assistance; support; relief from expences.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *ease-*  
*ments*. *Swift.*

2. [In law.] A service that one neighbour has of another by  
charter or prescription, without profit; as a way through his  
ground, a sink, or such like. *Cowel.*

EA'SILY. *adv.* [from *easy*.]

1. Without difficulty.

Those move swiftly, and at great distance; but they re-  
quire a medium well disposed, and their transmission is *easily*  
stopped. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 647.*

She ask'd the reason of his woe;

She ask'd, but with an air and mien,

That made it *easily* foreseen

She fear'd too much to know. *Prior.*

3. Without pain; without disturbance; in tranquillity.

Is it not to bid defiance to all mankind to condemn their  
universal opinions and designs, if, instead of passing your life  
as well and *easily*, you resolve to pass it as ill and as miserable as  
you can? *Temple.*

3. Readily; without reluctance.

I can *easily* resign to others the praise of your illustrious  
family. *Dryden's Dedic. to State of Innocence.*

Not soon provok'd, she *easily* forgives;

And much she suffers, as she much believes. *Prior.*

EA'SINESS. *n. f.* [from *easy*.]

1. Freedom from difficulty.

Believe me, friends, loud tumults are not laid

With half the *easiness* that they are rais'd. *Ben. Jonns. Catil.*

*Easiness* and difficulty are relative terms, and relate to some  
power; and a thing may be difficult to a weak man, which  
yet may be *easy* to the same person, when assisted with a  
greater strength. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*

The seeming *easiness* of Pindarick verse has made it spread;  
but it has not been considered. *Dryden.*

You left a conquest more than half achiev'd,

And for whose *easiness* I almost griev'd. *Dryden.*

This plea appears under a colour of friendship to religion,  
and to invite men to it by the *easiness* of the terms it offers.

*Rogers, Sermon 15.*

2. Flexibility; compliance; readiness; not opposition; not re-  
luctance.

His yielding unto them in one thing might happily put  
them in hope, that time would breed the like *easiness* of con-  
descending further unto them. *Hooker, Pref.*

Since the custom of *easiness* to alter and change laws is so  
evil, no doubt but to bear a tolerable fore is better than to  
venture on a dangerous remedy. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your *easiness*; save  
his life, but, when you have done, look to your own. *South.*

The safest way to secure honesty, is to lay the foundations  
of it early in liberality, and an *easiness* to part with to others  
whatever they have or like themselves. *Locke.*

3. Freedom from constraint; not effort; not formality.

Abstruse and mystick thoughts you must express

With painful care, but seeming *easiness*;

For truth shines brightest through the plainest dress. *Rose. }*

4. Rest; tranquillity.

I think the reason I have assigned hath a great interest in  
that rest and *easiness* we enjoy when asleep. *Ray on the Creation.*

EAST. *n. f.* [*eorre*, Saxon; *hees*, Erse.]

1. The quarter where the sun rises.

They counting forwards towards the *East*, did allow  
180 degrees to the Portugals eastward. *Abbot.*

2. The regions in the eastern parts of the world.

I would not be the villain that thou thinkest,

For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp,

And the rich *East* to boot. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

EA'STER. *n. f.* [*earstne*, Saxon; *cofter*, Dutch.] The day on  
which the Christian church commemorates our Saviour's re-  
surrection.

Did'st thou not fall out with a taylor for wearing his new  
doublet before *Easter*? *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Victor's unbrother-like heat towards the Eastern churches,  
in the controversy about *Easter*, fomented that difference into  
a schism. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'STERLY. *adj.* [from *East*.]

1. Coming from the parts towards the East.

When the *easterly* winds or breezes are kept off by some  
high mountains from the vallies, whereby the air, wanting  
motion, doth become exceeding unhealthful. *Raleigh.*

2. Lying towards the East.

These give us a view of the most *easterly*, southerly, and  
westerly parts of England. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

3. Looking towards the East.

Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell, drawn  
not from snow, but from springs with an *easterly* exposition.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EA'STERN. *adj.* [from *East*.]

1. Dwelling or found in the East; oriental.

*Eastern* tyrants from the light of heaven

Seclude their bosom-slaves. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Lying or being towards the East.

The *eastern* end of the isle rises up in precipices. *Addison.*

3. Going towards the East.

A ship at sea has no certain method in either her *eastern* or  
western voyages, or even in her less distant sailing from the  
coasts, to know her longitude, or how much she is gone *east-*  
*ward* or westward, as can easily be known in any clear day or  
night how much she is gone northward or southward. *Addison.*

4. Looking towards the East.

EA'STWARD. *adv.* [*East* and *toward*.] Towards the East.

The moon, which performs its motion swifter than the  
sun, gets *eastward* out of his rays, and appears when the  
sun is set. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 13.*

What shall we do, or where direct our flight?

*Eastward*, as far as I could cast my sight,

From op'ning heav'ns, I saw descending light. *Dryden. }*

EA'SY. *adj.* [from *ease*.]

1. Not difficult.

The service of God, in the solemn assembly of saints, is a  
work, though *easy*, yet withal very weighty, and of great  
respect. *Hooker, b. v. f. 31.*

There is a slave, whose *easy*-borrow'd pride

Dwells in the fickle grace of her he follows. *Shak. K. Lear.*

How much it is in every one's power to make resolutions

to



to himself, such as he may keep, is *easy* for every one to try. *Locke.*

The whole island was probably cut into several *easy* ascents, and planted with variety of palaces. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Quiet; at rest; not harrassed; not disturbed; without anxiety.

Those that are *easy* in their conditions, or their minds, refuse often to enter upon publick charges and employment. *Temple.*

Keep their thoughts *easy* and free, the only temper wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations. *Locke.*

A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage of interest *easy*, and a marriage where both meet happy. *Addison's Spectator.*

When men are *easy* in their circumstances, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 42.*

A man should direct all his studies and endeavours at making himself *easy* now, and happy hereafter. *Addison's Spectator.*

We plainly feel whether at this instant we are *easy* or uneasy, happy or miserable. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

3. Complying; unresisting; credulous.

Baited with reasons not unplaufible,

Win me into the *easy* hearted man,

And hug him into snares. *Milton.*

With such decets he gain'd their *easy* hearts,

Too prone to credit his perfidious arts. *Dryden's Æn.*

The kindest father I have ever found him,

*Easy* and good, and bounteous to my wishes. *Addison's Cato.*

4. Free from pain.

Another part, in squadrons and grofs bands,

On bold adventure to discover wide

That dismal world, if any clime perhaps

Might yield them *easier* habitation. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Pleasure has been the bus'ness of my life,

And every change of fortune *easy* to me,

Because I still was *easy* to myself. *Dryden's Dan Sebastian.*

5. Ready; not unwilling.

Pity and he are one;

So merciful a king did never live,

Loth to revenge, and *easy* to forgive. *Dryden's Span. Fryar.*

6. Without want of more.

They should be allowed each of them such a rent as would make them *easy*. *Swift's Arg. against abolishing Christianity.*

7. Without constraint; without formality.

Those move *easiest* that have learn'd to dance. *Pope.*

Praise the *easy* vigour of a line,

Where Denham's strength, and Waller's sweetness join. *Po.*

To EAT. *v. a.* preterite *ate*, or *eat*; part. *eat*, or *eaten*. [*etan*, Sax. *itan*, Gothick; *eich*, Erse.]

1. To devour with the mouth.

Locusts shall *eat* the residue of that which is escaped from the hail, and shall *eat* every tree which groweth. *Ex. x. 5.*

Other states cannot be accused for not staying for the first blow, or for not accepting Polyphemus's courtesy, to be the last that shall be *eaten* up. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Even wormwood, *eat* with bread, will not bite, because it is mixed with a great quantity of spittle. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To consume; to corrode.

Thou best of gold art worst of gold;

Other less fine in carrat is more precious,

Preserving life in medicine potable:

But thou, most fine, most honour'd, most renown'd,

Hast *eat* thy bearer up. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

They entail a secret curse upon their estates, which does either insensibly waste and consume it, or *eat* out the heart and comfort of it. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*

There arises a necessity of keeping the surface even, either by pressure or *eating* medicines, that the eminence of the flesh may not resist the fibres of the skin in their tendency to cover the wound. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. To swallow back; to retreat. This is only used of a man's word.

They cannot hold, but burst out those words, which afterwards they are forced to *eat*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Credit were not to be lost

B' a brave knight errant of the post,

That *eats*, perfidiously, his word,

And swears his ears through a two inch board. *Hudibras.*

To EAT. *v. n.*

1. To go to meals; to take meals; to feed.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table. *2 Sa. ix. 13.*

And when the scribes and pharisees saw him *eat* with publicans and sinners, they said unto his disciples, how is it that he *eateth* with publicans and sinners? *Mat. ii. 16.*

2. To take food.

He that will not *eat* 'till he has a demonstration that it will nourish him, he that will not stir 'till he infallibly knows the business he goes about will succeed, will have little else to do but sit still and perish. *Locke.*

3. To be maintained in food.

The righteous *eateth* to the satisfying of his soul, but the belly of the wicked shall want. *Prov. xiii. 25.*

Thou art past the tyrant's stroke;

Care no more to cloath and *eat*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

4. To make way by corrosion.

The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and *eaten* into his very essentials. *South's Sermons.*

A prince's court *eats* too much into the income of a poor state. *Addison's Italy.*

EA'TABLE. *n. f.* [from *eat*.] Any thing that may be eaten.

If you all sorts of persons would engage,

Suit well your *eatables* to ev'ry age. *King's Art of Cookery.*

EA'TER. *n. f.* [from *eat*.]

1. One that eats any thing.

The Caribees and the Cannibals, almost all, are *eaters* of man's flesh. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

A knave, a rascal, an *eater* of broken meats. *Sh. K. Lear.*

If the taste of this fruit maketh the *eaters* like gods, why remainest thou a beast? *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 1.*

As if the lotus grew only here, the virtue of whose fruit is to cause in the *eaters* an oblivion of all other foils. *Howel.*

2. A corrosive.

EATH. *adj.* [eað, Saxon.] *Easy*; not difficult. An old word.

Where ease abounds, it's *eath* to do amiss. *Fairy Queen.*

What works not beauty, man's relenting mind

Is *eath* to move with plaints and shews of woe. *Fairfax, b. iv.*

The way was strait and *eath*. *Fairfax.*

EATH. *adv.* [from the adjective.] *Easily*. An old word.

Who hath the world not try'd,

From the right way full *eath* may wander wide. *Hubb. Tale.*

EA'TINGHOUSE. *n. f.* [*eat* and *house*.] A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

An hungry traveller stept into an *eatinghouse* for his dinner. *L'Estrange.*

EAVES. *n. f.* [eeyre, Saxon.] The edges of the roof which overhang the house.

Every night he comes

With musick of all sorts, and songs compos'd

To her unworthiness: it nothing steads us

To chide him from our *eaves*; for he persists,

As if his life lay on't. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

His tears run down his beard, like Winter drops

From *eaves* of reeds. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

If in the beginning of Winter the drops of the *eaves* of houses come more slowly down than they use, it portendeth a hard and frosty Winter. *Bacon, No. 811.*

Usher'd with a shower still,

When the gulf hath blown his fill,

Ending on the rustling leaves,

With minute drops from off the *eaves*. *Milton.*

The icicles hang down from the *eaves* of houses. *Woodward.*

To EA'VEDROP. *v. a.* [*eaves* and *drop*.] To catch what comes from the *eaves*; in common phrase, to listen under windows.

EA'VEDROPPER. *n. f.* [*eaves* and *drop*.] A listener under windows.

Under our tents I'll play the *eavesdropper*,

To hear if any mean to shrink from me. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

EBB. *n. f.* [ebba, epylob, Saxon; ebbe, Dutch.]

1. The reflux of the tide towards the sea.

The clear sun on his wide wat'ry glass

Gaz'd hot, and of the fresh wave largely drew,

As after thirst; which made their flowing shrink

From standing lake to tripping *ebb*, that stole

With soft foot tow'rs the deep. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Hither the seas at stated times resort,

And shove the laden vessels into port;

Then with a gentle *ebb* retire again,

And render back their cargo to the main. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Decline; decay; waste.

You have finished all the war, and brought all things to that low *ebb* which you speak of. *Spenser on Ireland.*

This tide of man's life, after it once turneth and declineth, ever runneth with a perpetual *ebb* and falling stream, but never floweth again. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Thus all the treasure of our flowing years,

Our *ebb* of life for ever takes away. *Roscommon.*

The greatest age for poetry was that of Augustus Cæsar, yet painting was then at its lowest *ebb*, and perhaps sculpture was also declining. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*

Near my apartment let him pris'ner be,

That I his hourly *ebbs* of life may see. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

What is it he aspires to?

Is it not this? To shed the flow remains,

His last poor *ebb* of blood in your defence? *Addison's Cato.*

To EBB. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flow back towards the sea.

Though my tide of blood

Hath proudly flow'd in vanity 'till now,

Now it doth turn and *ebb* back to the sea. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

From thence the tide of fortune left their shore,

And *ebb'd* much faster than it flow'd before. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To decline; to decay; to waste.

2. To



Well, I am standing water :

— I'll teach you how to flow.

— Do so: to *ebb*

Hereditary sloth instructs me. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

But oh he *ebbs*! the smiling waves decay!

For ever, lovely stream, for ever stay! *Halifax.*

**E'BEN.** } *n. f.* [*ebenus*, Latin.] A hard, heavy, black, valuable wood, which admits a fine gloss.  
**E'BON.** }  
**E'BONY.** }

If the wood be very hard, as *ebony*, or *lignum vitæ*, they are to turn: they use not the same tools they do for soft woods. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

Oft by the winds extinct the signal lies,

Or smother'd in the glimmering socket dies,

Ere night has half roll'd round her *ebon* throne. *Gay's Triv.*

**EBRI'ETY.** *n. f.* [*ebrietas*, Latin.] Drunkenness; intoxication by strong liquors.

Bitter almonds, as an antidote against *ebriety*, hath commonly failed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 6.*

**EBRI'LLADE.** *n. f.* [French.] A check of the bridle which a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

**EBRIO'SITY.** *n. f.* [*ebriositas*, Latin.] Habitual drunkenness.

That religion which excuseth Noah in surprisal, will neither acquit *ebriosity* nor *ebriety* in their intended perversion. *Brown.*

**EBULLITION.** *n. f.* [*ebullio*, Latin.]

1. The act of boiling up with heat.

2. Any intestine motion.

3. That struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor; and hence any intestine violent motion of the parts of a fluid, occasioned by the struggling of particles of different properties, is so called. *Quincy.*

The dissolution of gold and silver disagree; so that in their mixture there is great *ebullition*, darkness, and, in the end, a precipitation of a black powder. *Bacon.*

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into *ebullition* with noise and emication; as also a craffe and fumid exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aqua fortis. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

When aqua fortis, or spirit of vitriol, poured upon filings of iron, dissolves the filings with a great heat and *ebullition*, is not the heat and *ebullition* effected by a violent motion of the parts; and does not their motion argue, that the acid parts of the liquor rush towards the parts of the metal with violence, and run forcibly into its pores, 'till they get between its outmost particles and the main mass of the metal. *Newton.*

A violent cold, as well as heat, may be produced by this *ebullition*; for if sal ammoniac, or any pure volatile alkali, dissolved in water, be mixed with an acid, an *ebullition*, with a greater degree of cold, will ensue. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**ECCENTRICAL.** } *adj.* [*eccentricus*, Latin.]

**ECCENTRICK.** }

1. Deviating from the center.

2. Not having the same center with another circle: such circles were supposed by the Ptolemaick philosophy.

Thither his course he bends

Through the calm firmament; but up or down,

By centrick or *eccentrick*, hard to tell. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

They build, unbuild, contrive,

To save appearances: they gird the sphere

With centrick, and *eccentrick*, scribbled o'er,

Cycle, and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Whence is it that planets move all one and the same way in orbs concentrick, while comets move all manner of ways in orbs very *eccentrick*? *Newton's Opt.*

3. Not terminating in the point; not directed by the same principle.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends; which must needs be often *eccentrick* to the ends of his master. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. Irregular; anamalous; deviating from stated and constant methods.

This motion, like others of the times, seems *eccentrick* and irregular. *King Charles.*

A character of an *eccentrick* virtue, is the more exact image of human life, because it is not wholly exempted from its frailties. *Dryden's Dedicat. to the Conquest of Granada.*

Then from whate'er we can to sense produce,

Common and plain, or wondrous and abstruse,

From nature's constant or *eccentrick* laws,

The thoughtful soul this gen'ral inference draws,

That an effect must presuppose a cause. *Prior.*

**ECCENTRI'CITY.** *n. f.* [from *eccentrick*.]

1. Deviation from a center.

2. The state of having a different center from another circle.

In regard of *eccentricity*, and the epicycle wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is unequal. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

By reason of the sun's *eccentricity* to the earth, and obliquity to the equator, he appears to us to move unequally. *Holder.*

3. Excursion from the proper orb.

The duke at his return from his *eccentricity*, for so I account favourites abroad, met no good news of the Cadiz attempt. *Wotton.*

4. *Eccentricity* of the earth is the distance between the focus and the center of the earth's elliptick orbit. *Harris.*

**ECCHY'MOSIS.** *n. f.* [*εκχυμωσις*] Livid spots or blotches in the skin, made by extravasated blood. *Quincy.*

*Ecchymosis* may be defined an extravasation of the blood in or under the skin, the skin remaining whole. *Wise's Surg.*

Laxations are accompanied with tumour and *ecchymosis*. *Wise.*

**ECCLESIASTICAL.** } *adj.* [*ecclesiasticus*, Latin]

**ECCLESIASTICK.** }

1. Relating to the church; not civil.

Is discipline an *ecclesiastical* matter or civil? If an *ecclesiastical*, it must of necessity belong to the duty of the minister. *Hooker, Preface.*

Clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, yet in their sermons are liberal of those which they find in *ecclesiastical* writers. *Swift.*

A church of England man has a true veneration for the scheme established among us of *ecclesiastick* government. *Swift.*

**ECCLESIASTICK.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A person dedicated to the ministries of religion.

The ambition of the *ecclesiasticks* destroyed the purity of the church. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

**ECCOPROTICKS.** *n. f.* [*εκ and πρῶτον*.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly, so as to bring away no more than the natural excrements lodged in the intestines.

The body ought to be maintained in its daily excretions by such means as are *eccoprotick*. *Harvey on the Plague.*

**ECHINA'TE.** } *adj.* [from *echinus*, Latin.] Bristled like an

**ECHINA'TED.** } hedgehog; set with prickles.

An *echinated* pyrites in shape approaches the *echinated* crystalline balls. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**E'CHINUS.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A hedgehog.

2. A shellfish set with prickles.

3. [With botanists.] The prickly head, cover of the seed, or top of any plant.

4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughness of the carving, resembling the prickly rind of a chestnut, and not unlike the thorny coat of a hedgehog.

This ornament is used by modern architects in cornices of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders; and generally set next to the abacus, being carved with anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs. *Harris.*

**E'CHO.** *n. f.* [*ἠχώ*.]

1. Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a sound for love of Narcissus.

The pleasant myrtle may teach th' unfortunate *Echo*  
In these woods to resound the renowned name of a goddess. *Sidney, b. i.*

2. The return or repercussion of any sound.

Babbling *echo* mocks the hounds,  
Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd horns,

As if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shak. Titus Andron.*

The sound, filling great spaces in arched lines, cannot be guided; therefore there hath not been any means to make artificial *echoes*. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 242.*

To you I mourn, nor to the deaf I sing;  
The woods shall answer, and the *echo* ring. *Pope's Summer.*

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence;  
The sound must seem an *echo* to the sense. *Pope's Ess. Crit.*

3. The sound returned.

Wilt thou hunt?  
Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,  
And fetch shrill *echoes* from their hollow earth. *Shakespeare.*

O woods, O fountains, hillocks, dales and bow'rs!  
With other *echo* late I taught your shades

To answer, and resound far other song! *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

To **E'CHO.** *v. n.*

1. To resound; to give the repercussion of a voice.

At the parting  
All the church *echo'd*. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Through rocks and caves the name of Delia sounds;  
Delia each cave and *echoing* rock rebounds. *Pope's Autumn.*

2. To be sounded back.

Hark, how the sound disturbs imperious Rome!  
Shakes her proud hills, and rolls from dome to dome!

Her miter'd princes hear the *echoing* noise,  
And, Albion, dread thy wrath and awful voice. *Blackmore.*

To **E'CHO.** *v. a.* To send back a voice; to return what has been uttered.

Our modern separatists do but *echo* the same note. *Decay of Piety.*

With peals of shouts the Tyrians praise the song;  
Those peals are *echo'd* by the Trojan throng. *Dryden's Æn.*

One great death deforms the dreary ground;  
The *echo'd* woes from distant rocks resound. *Prior.*

**ECLAIRCISSEMENT.** *n. f.* [French.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair by verbal expostulation.



**ECLAT.** *n. f.* [French.] Splendour; show; lustre.

Nothing more contributes to the variety, surprize, and *eclat* of Homer's battles, than that artificial manner of gaging his heroes by each other.

*Pope's Essay on Homer.*

**ECLICTICK.** *adj.* [ἐκλεκτικός] Selecting; chusing at will.

Cicero gives an account of the opinions of philosophers; but was of the *eclictick* sect, and chose out of each such positions as came nearest truth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

**ECLIGMA.** *n. f.* [ἐκ and λῆξις.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice stick.

*Quincy.*

**ECLIPSE.** *n. f.* [ἐκλειψις.]

1. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven; the sun is eclipsed by the intervention of the moon; the moon by the interposition of the earth. The word originally signifies *departure* from the place, to which *Milton* alludes.

Slips of yew,

Sliver'd in the moon's *eclipse*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Planets, planet-struck, real *eclipse*

Then suffer'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 413.*

So though the sun victorious be,

And from a dark *eclipse* set free,

The influence, which we fondly fear,

Afflicts our thoughts the following year.

*Waller.*

An *eclipse* of the moon is when the atmosphere of the earth, being between the sun and the moon, hinders the light of the sun from falling upon and being reflected by the moon: if the light of the sun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a total *eclipse*; if from a part only, it is a partial one.

*Locke.*

2. Darknes; obscuration.

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*

Experience we have of the vanity of human glory, in our scatterings and *eclipses*.

*King Charles.*

To **ECLIPSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken a luminary.

Let the *eclipsed* moon her throne resign.

*Sandys.*

Now if the earth were flat, the dark'ned moon

Would seem to all *eclips'd* as well as one. *Creech's Manilius.*

2. To extinguish; to put out.

Then here I take my leave of thee, fair son,

Born to *eclipse* thy life this afternoon. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. To cloud; to obscure.

They had seen tokens of more than common greatness, howsoever now *eclipsed* with fortune.

*Sidney.*

Praise him to his father:

Let the prince's glory

Seem to *eclipse*, and cast a cloud on his. *Denham's Sophy.*

Let other muses write his prosp'rous fate,

Of conquer'd nations tell, and kings restor'd;

But mine shall sing of his *eclips'd* estate,

Which, like the sun's, more wonders does afford. *Dryden.*

He descended from his father, and *eclipsed* the glory of his divine majesty with a veil of flesh.

*Calamy's Sermons.*

4. To disgrace.

She told the king, that her husband was *eclipsed* in Ireland by the no-countenance his majesty had shewed towards him.

*Clarendon, b. viii.*

Another now hath to himself engross'd

All pow'r, and us *eclips'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

**ECLIPTICK.** *n. f.* [ἐκλειπτικός.] A great circle of the sphere,

supposed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiack, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23°. 30'. which is the sun's greatest declination.

This is by some called *via solis*, or the way of the sun, because the sun, in his annual motion, never deviates from this line. It is this line which is drawn on the globe, and not the Zodiack.

But in the new astronomy the *Ecliptick* is that path among the fixed stars, which the earth appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun, as in its annual motion it runs round the sun from West to East. If you suppose this circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will be the twelve signs, each of which is denoted or distinguished by some asterism or constellation.

*Harris.*

All stars, that have their distance from the *Ecliptick* northwards not more than twenty-three degrees and a half, may, in progression of time, have declination southward, and move beyond the Equator.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 13.*

The terraqueous globe had the same site and position, in respect of the sun, that it now hath: its axis was not parallel to that of the *Ecliptick*, but inclined in like manner as it is at present.

*Woodward's Natural History, No. 6.*

The earth's rotation makes the night and day;

The sun revolving through th' *Ecliptick* way,

Effects the various seasons of the year. *Blackm. on the Creat.*

You must conceive an imaginary plane, which passing through the center of the sun, and the earth, extends itself on all sides as far as the firmament: this plane is called the *Ecliptick*, and in this the center of the earth is perpetually carried, without any deviation.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

VOL. I.

**ECLOGUE.** *n. f.* [ἐκλογία.] A pastoral poem so called, because *Virgil* called his pastorals eclogues.

What exclaiming praises *Basilus* gave this *eclogue* any man may guess, that knows love is better than spectacles to make every thing seem great.

*Sidney.*

It is not sufficient that the sentences be brief, the whole *eclogue* should be so too.

*Pope.*

**ECONOMY.** *n. f.* [ὀικονομία.] This word is often written, from its derivation, *æconomy*; but *æ* being no diphthong in English, it is placed here with the authorities for different orthography.]

1. The management of a family; the government of a household.

By St. Paul's *economy* the heir differs nothing from a servant, while he is in his minority; so a servant should differ nothing from a child in the substantial part. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. Frugality; discretion of expence; laudable parsimony.

Particular sums are not laid out to the greatest advantage in his *economy*; but are sometimes suffered to run waste, while he is only careful of the main. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.*

I have no other notion of *economy*, than that it is the parent of liberty and ease.

*Swift to Lord Bolingbroke.*

3. Disposition of things; regulation.

All the divine and infinitely wise ways of *economy* that God could use towards a rational creature, oblige mankind to that course of living which is most agreeable to our nature. *Hamm.*

4. The disposition or arrangement of any work.

In the Greek poets, as also in *Plautus*, we shall see the *economy* and disposition of poems better observed than in *Terence*.

*Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

If this *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epick poem, what soul, though sent into the world with great advantages of nature, cultivated with the liberal arts and sciences, can be sufficient to inform the body of so great a work?

*Dryden's Dedication to the Æn.*

5. System of motions; distribution of every thing active or passive to its proper place.

These the strainers aid,

That, by a constant separation made,

They may a due *economy* maintain,

Exclude the noxious parts, the good retain. *Blackm. Creat.*

**ECO'NOMICK.** } *adj.* [from *economy*.]

**ECO'NOMICAL.** } *adj.* [from *economy*.]

1. Pertaining to the regulation of an household.

Her quick'ning power in ev'ry living part,

Doth as a nurse, or as a mother serve;

And doth employ her *economick* art,

And busy care, her household to preserve.

*Davies.*

In *economical* affairs, having proposed the government of a family, we consider the proper means to effect it.

*Watts.*

2. Frugal.

Some are so plainly *economical*, as even to desire that the seat be well watered, and well fuelled.

*Wotton's Architect.*

**ECBPRA'CTICKS.** *n. f.* [ἐκ and φεράω.] Such medicines as render tough humours more thin, so as to promote their discharge.

*Quincy.*

Procure the blood a free course, ventilation, and transpiration, by suitable purges and *ecbpRACTICK* medicines.

*Harvey.*

**ECSTASY.** *n. f.* [ἐκστασις.]

1. Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost.

Follow them swiftly,

And hinder them from what this *ecstasy*

May now provoke them to. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

'T may be

No longer joy there, but an *ecstasy*.

*Suckling.*

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined.

*Locke.*

2. Excessive joy; rapture.

O, love, be moderate! Allay thy *ecstasy*!

*Shakespeare.*

The religious pleasure of a well disposed mind moves gently, and therefore constantly: it does not affect by rapture and *ecstasy*; but is like the pleasure of health, still and sober.

*South's Sermons.*

Each delighted, and delighting; gives

The pleasing *ecstasy* which each receives.

*Prior.*

A pleasure, which no language can express;

An *ecstasy*, that mothers only feel,

Plays round my heart. *Phillips's Distress Mother.*

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation of the mind.

He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me sing;

Which when I did, he on the tender grass

Would sit, and hearken even to *ecstasy*.

*Milton.*

4. Excessive grief or anxiety. This is not now used.

Sighs and groans, and shrieks that rend the air,

Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems

A modern *ecstasy*.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Better be with the dead,

Than on the torture of the mind to lie

In restless *ecstasy*.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. Madness; distraction. This sense is not now in use.

Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,

7 T.

Like



# E D G

- Like sweet bells jangled out of tune, and harsh,  
That unmatch'd form, and feature of blown youth,  
Blasted with *ecstasy*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
- ECSTASIED.** *adj.* [from *ecstasy*.] Ravished; filled with enthusiasm.
- These are as common to the inanimate things as to the most *ecstasied* soul upon earth. *Norris.*
- ECSTA'TICAL.** } *adj.* [εκστατικός.]  
**ECSTA'TICK.** }
1. Ravished; rapturous; elevated to ecstasy.  
There doth my soul in holy vision sit,  
In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstasick* fit. *Milton.*  
When one of them, after an *ecstasick* manner, fell down before an angel, he was severely rebuked, and bidden to worship God. *Stillfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*  
In trance *ecstasick* may thy pangs be drown'd;  
Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope.*
  2. In the highest degree of joy.  
To gain Pescennius one employs his schemes;  
One grasps a Cecrops in *ecstasick* dreams. *Pope.*
  3. Tending to external objects. This sense is, I think, only to be found once, though agreeable enough to the derivation.  
I find in me a great deal of *ecstasick* love, which continually carries me out to good without myself. *Norris.*
- E'CTYPE.** *n. f.* [εκτύπος.] A copy.  
The complex ideas of substances are *ectypes*, copies, but not perfect ones, not adequate. *Locke.*
- E'CURIE.** *n. f.* [French; *equus*, Latin.] A place covered for the lodging or housing of horses.
- EDA'CIOUS.** *adj.* [*edax*, Latin.] Eating; voracious; devouring; predatory; ravenous; rapacious; greedy.
- EDA'CITY.** *n. f.* [*edacitas*, Latin.] Voracity; ravenousness; greediness; rapacity.  
The wolf is a beast of great *edacity* and digestion: it may be the parts of him comfort the bowels. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
- TO EDDER.** *v. a.* [probably from *edge*.] To bind or interweave a fence.  
To add strength to the hedge, *edder* it; which is, bind the top of the stakes with some small long poles on each side. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- E'DDER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences, and binds or interweaves each other.  
In lopping and felling, save *edder* and stake,  
Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make. *Tusser.*
- E'DDY.** *n. f.* [*ed*, backward, again, and *ea*, water, Saxon.]
1. The water that by some repercussion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream.  
My praises are as a bulrush upon a stream: if they sink not, 'tis because they are born up by the strength of the current, which supports their lightness; but they are carried round again, and return on the *eddy* where they first began. *Dryden.*
  2. Whirlpool; circular motion.  
The wild waves master'd him, and suck'd him in,  
And smiling *eddies* dimpled on the main. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*  
So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,  
Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes descend,  
Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play,  
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away. *Add. Cato.*
- E'DDY.** *adj.* Whirling; moving circularly.  
And chaff with *eddy* winds is whirl'd around,  
And dancing leaves are lifted from the ground. *Dryd. Virgil.*
- EDEMATO'SE.** *adj.* [οίδημα.] Swelling; full of humours. See **CEDEMATOUS.**  
A serosity obstructing the glands may be watery, *edematose*, and schirrous, according to the viscosity of the humour. *Arb.*
- EDE'NTATED.** *adj.* [*edentatus*, Latin.] Deprived of teeth. *Diët.*
- EDGE.** *n. f.* [ecge, Saxon.]
1. The thin or cutting part of a blade.  
Seize upon Fife; give to the *edge* o' th' sword  
His wife, his babes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
He that will a good *edge* win,  
Must forge thick, and grind thin. *Proverb.*  
The *edge* of war, like an ill sheathed knife,  
No more shall cut his master. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*  
'Tis slander,  
Whose *edge* is sharper than the sword. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*  
If the iron be blunt, and he do not whet the *edge*, then must he put to more strength. *Eccl. x. 10.*
  2. A narrow part rising from a broader.  
Some harrow their ground over, and then plow it upon an *edge*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
  3. Brink; margin; extremity.  
The rays which pass very near to the *edges* of any body, are bent a little by the action of the body. *Newton's Opt.*  
We have, for many years, walked upon the *edge* of a precipice, while nothing but the slender thread of human life has held us from sinking into endless misery. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
Yes, the last pen for freedom let me draw,  
When truth stands trembling on the *edge* of law. *Pope.*
  4. Sharpness; proper disposition for action or operation; intenseness of desire.  
Give him a further *edge*,

# E D I

- And drive his purpose into these delights. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,  
When want had set an *edge* upon their mind,  
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,  
And that which each invented, all enjoy'd. *Creech's Manil.*  
Silence and solitude set an *edge* upon the genius, and cause a greater application. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
5. Keeness; acrimony of temper.  
Abate the *edge* of traitors, gracious Lord!  
That would reduce these bloody days again. *Shak. Rich. III.*
  6. To set teeth on **EDGE.** To cause a tingling pain in the teeth.  
A harsh grating tune *setteeth the teeth on edge*. *Bacon.*
- TO EDGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To sharpen; to enable to cut.  
There sat she rolling her alluring eyes,  
To *edge* her champion's sword, and urge my ruin. *Dryden.*
  2. To furnish with an edge.  
I fell'd along a man of bearded face,  
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case;  
So wond'rous hard, and so secure of wound,  
It made my sword, though *edg'd* with flint, rebound. *Dryd.*
  3. To border with any thing; to fringe.  
Their long descending train,  
With rubies *edg'd*, and sapphires, swept the plain. *Dryden.*  
I rid over hanging hills, whose tops were *edged* with groves,  
and whose feet were watered with winding rivers. *Pope.*
  4. To exasperate; to embitter.  
By such reasonings the simple were blinded, and the malicious *edged*. *Hayward.*  
He was indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little *edged* his desperation. *Wotton's Life of D. of Bucks.*
  5. To put forward beyond a line.  
*Edging* by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up close to one another. *Locke.*
- TO EDGE.** *v. n.* [perhaps from *eo*, backward, Saxon.] To move forward against any power; going close upon a wind, as if upon its skirts or border, and so sailing slow.  
I must *edge* upon a point of wind,  
And make slow way. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
- E'DGED.** *participial adj.* [from *edge*.] Sharp; not blunt.  
We find that subtle or *edged* quantities do prevail over blunt ones. *Digby on Bodies.*
- E'DGING.** *n. f.* [from *edge*.]
1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament.  
The garland which I wove for you to wear,  
And border'd with a rosy *edging* round. *Dryden.*  
A woman branches out into a long dissertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 247.*
  2. A narrow lace.
- E'DGELESS.** *adj.* [from *edge*.] Blunt; obtuse; unable to cut.  
To-morrow in the battle think on me,  
And fall thy *edgeless* sword; despair and die. *Shakesp. R. III.*  
They are only *edgeless* weapons it hath to encounter. *Decay of Piety.*
- E'DGETOOL.** *n. f.* [*edge* and *tool*.] A tool made sharp to cut.  
There must be no playing with things sacred, nor jesting with *edgetools*. *L'Estrange.*  
Nurses from their children keep *edgetools*. *Dorset.*  
I shall exercise upon steel, and its several forts; and what fort is fittest for *edgetools*, which for springs. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*
- E'DGEWISE.** *adv.* [*edge* and *wise*.] With the edge put into any particular direction.  
Should the flat side be objected to the stream, it would be soon turned *edgewise* by the force of it. *Ray on the Creation.*
- E'DIBLE.** *adj.* [from *edo*, Latin.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food.  
Some flesh is not *edible*; as horses and dogs. *Bacon.*  
Wheat and barley, and the like, are made either *edible* or potable by man's art and industry. *More against Atheism.*  
Some of the fungus kind, gathered for *edible* mushrooms, have produced a difficulty of breathing. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
The *edible* creation decks the board. *Prior.*
- E'DICT.** *n. f.* [*edictum*, Latin.] A proclamation of command or prohibition; a law promulgated.  
When an absolute monarch commandeth his subjects that which seemeth good in his own discretion, hath not his *edict* the force of a law. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*  
The great king of kings,  
Hath in the table of his law commanded  
That thou shalt do no murder; will you then  
Spurn at his *edict*, and fulfil a man's? *Shakesp. Richard III.*  
Severe decrees may keep our tongues in awe,  
But to our thoughts what *edict* can give law? *Dryd. Aureng.*  
The ministers are always preaching, and the governors putting out *edicts*, against gaming and fine cloaths. *Addison.*
- EDIFICA'TION.** *n. f.* [*edificatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holiness.  
Our blessed Saviour told us, that we must account for every idle word, not meaning that every word which is not designed to *edification*, or is less prudent, shall be reckoned for a sin. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
  2. Improvement;



2. Improvement; instruction.

Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their *edification*. *Addison's Guardian*, N<sup>o</sup>. 114.  
**EDIFICE**. *n. f.* [*edificium*, Latin.] A fabrick; a building; a structure.

My love was like a fair house built on another man's ground; so that I have lost my *edifice* by mistaking the place where I erected it. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor*.

He built

So spacious, and his line stretch'd out so far,

That man may know he dwells not in his own;

An *edifice* too large for him to fill. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

The *edifice*, where all were met to see him,

Upon their heads and on his own he pull'd. *Milton's Agon*.

As Tuscan pillars owe their original to this country, the architects always give them a place in *edifices* raised in Tuscany. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.

He must be an idiot that cannot discern more strokes of workmanship in the structure of an animal than in the most elegant *edifice*. *Bentley's Sermons*.

**EDIFIER**. *n. f.* [from *edify*.] One that improves or instructs another.

To **EDIFY**. *v. a.* [*edifico*, Latin.]

1. To build.

Men have *edify'd*

A lofty temple, and perfum'd an altar to thy name. *Chapm.*

2. To instruct; to improve.

He who speaketh no more than *edifieth*, is undeservedly reprehended for much speaking. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 32.

Men are *edified*, when either their understanding is taught somewhat whereof, in such actions, it behoveth all men to consider, or when their hearts are moved with any affection suitable thereunto. *Hooker*, b. iv. f. 1.

Life is no life, without the blessing of a friendly and an *edifying* conversation. *L'Estrange*.

He gave, he taught; and *edify'd* the more,

Because he shew'd, by proof, 'twas easy to be poor. *Dryd.*

3. To teach; to persuade.

You shall hardly *edify* me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue. *Bacon's holy War*.

**EDILE**. *n. f.* [*edilis*, Latin.] The title of a magistrate in old Rome, whose office seems in some particulars to have resembled that of our justices of peace.

The *edile*, ho! let him be apprehended. *Shak. Coriolanus*.

**EDITION**. *n. f.* [*editio*, Latin.]

1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book.

These are of the second *edition*. *Shak. Mer. Wiv. of Windsor*.

This English *edition* is not so properly a translation, as a new composition upon the same ground. *Burnet*.

2. Republication; generally with some revisal or correcting.

The business of our redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul, and to set forth nature in a second and a fairer *edition*. *South*.

I cannot go so far as he who published the last *edition* of him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface*.

The Code, compos'd hastily, was forced to undergo an emendation, and to come forth in a second *edition*. *Baker*.

**EDITOR**. *n. f.* [*editor*, Latin.] Publisher; he that revises or prepares any work for publication.

When a different reading gives us a different sense, or a new elegance in an author, the *editor* does very well in taking notice of it. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 450.

This nonsense got into all the editions by a mistake of the stage *editors*. *Pope's Notes on Shakefp. Henry V.*

To **EDUCATE**. *v. a.* [*educare*, Latin.] To breed; to bring up; to instruct youth.

Their young succession all their cares employ;

They breed, they brood, instruct and *educate*,

And make provision for the future state. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

Education is worse, in proportion to the grandeur of the parents: if the whole world were under one monarch, the heir of that monarch would be the worst *educated* mortal since the creation. *Swift on Modern Education*.

**EDUCATION**. *n. f.* [from *educate*.] Formation of manners in youth; the manner of breeding youth; nurture.

*Education* and instruction are the means, the one by use, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reason both the better and the sooner to judge rightly between truth and error, good and evil. *Hooker*, b. i. f. 6.

All nations have agreed in the necessity of a strict *education*, which consisted in the observance of moral duties. *Swift*.

To **EDUCE**. *v. a.* [*educare*, Latin.] To bring out; to extract; to produce from a state of occultation.

All that can be made of the power of matter, is a receptive capacity; and we may as well affirm, that the world was *educ'd* out of the power of space, and give that as a reason of its original: in this language, to grow rich, were to *educ* money out of the power of the pocket. *Glanv. Sceps*.

This matter must have lain eternally confined to its beds of earth, were there not this agent to *educ* it thence.

*Woodward's Natural History*, p. iii.

Th' eternal art *educ*es good from ill,

Grafts on this passion our best principle. *Pope's Ess. on Man*.

**EDUCATION**. *n. f.* [from *educare*.] The act of bringing any thing into view.

To **EDULCORATE**. *v. n.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.] To sweeten.

**EDULCORATION**. *n. f.* [from *edulcorate*.] The act of sweetening.

To **EKE**. *v. a.* [eacan, ecan, ican, Sax. *eak*, Scott. *eck*, Erse.]

1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.

2. To supply any deficiency. See **EKE**.

Hence endless penance for our fault I pay;

But that redoubled crime, with vengeance new,

Thou biddest me to *eke*. *Fairy Queen*, b. i. c. 5. f. 42.

**EEL**. *n. f.* [eal, Saxon; aal, German.] A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud.

Is the adder better than the *eel*,

Because his painted skin contents the eye? *Shakespeare*.

The Cockney put the *eels* i' th' pasty alive. *Shak. K. Lear*.

**E'EN**. *adv.* Contracted from *even*. See **EVEN**.

Says the satyr, if you have a trick of blowing hot and cold out of the same mouth, I have *e'en* done with ye. *L'Estrange*.

**EFF**. *n. f.* See **EFT**.

**EFFABLE**. *adj.* [*effabilis*, Latin.] Expressive; utterable. *Dict.*

To **EFFACE**. *v. a.* [*effacer*, French.]

1. To destroy any form painted, or carved.

2. To make no more legible or visible; to blot out; to strike out.

Characters drawn on dust, the first breath of wind *effaces*.

*Locke*.

It was ordered, that his name should be *effaced* out of all publick registers. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.

Time, I said, may happily *efface*

That cruel image of the king's disgrace.

*Prior*.

Otway fail'd to polish or refine,

And fluent Shakespeare scarce *effac'd* a line.

*Pope*.

3. To destroy; to wear away.

Nor our admission shall your realm disgrace,

Nor length of time our gratitude *efface*. *Dryden's Æn*.

**EFFE'CT**. *n. f.* [*effectus*, Latin.]

1. That which is produced by an operating cause.

You may see by her example, in herself wise, and of others beloved, that neither folly is the cause of vehement love, nor reproach the *effect*. *Sidney*, b. ii.

*Effect* is the substance produced, or simple idea introduced into any subject, by the exerting of power? *Locke*.

We see the pernicious *effects* of luxury in the antient Romans, who immediately found themselves poor as soon as this vice got footing among them. *Addison on Italy*.

2. Consequence; event.

No man, in *effect*, doth accompany with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, or voice, or fashion. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 236.

To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in *effect*, to say that the author of it is a man. *Addison's Guardian*.

3. Purpose; intention; general intent.

They spake to her to that *effect*.

2 *Chro.* xxxiv. 22.

4. Consequence intended; success; advantage.

Christ is become of no *effect* unto you.

*Gal.* v. 4.

He should depart only with a title, the *effect* whereof he should not be possessed of, before he had very well deserved it. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

The custom or institution has hitherto proved without *effect*, and has neither extinguished the practice of such crimes, nor lessened the numbers of such criminals. *Temple*.

5. Completion; perfection.

Semblant art shall carve the fair *effect*,

And full atchievement of thy great designs.

*Prior*.

6. Reality; not mere appearance.

In shew, a marvellous indifferently compos'd senate ecclesiastical was to govern, but in *effect* one only man should, as the spirit and soul of the residue, do all in all. *Hooker*.

State and wealth, the business and the crowd,

Seems at this distance but a darker cloud;

And is to him, who rightly things esteems,

No other in *effect* than what it seems.

*Denham*.

7. [In the plural.] Goods; moveables.

What form of prayer

Can serve my turn? Forgive me my foul murder!

That cannot be, since I am still possess'd

Of those *effects* for which I did the murder,

My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen. *Shakefp.*

The emperor knew that they could not convey away many of their *effects*. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 499.

To **EFFE'CT**. *v. a.* [*efficio*, Latin.]

1. To bring to pass; to attempt with success; to atchieve; to accomplish as an agent.

Being consul, I not doubt t' *effect*

All that you wish.

*Ben. Johnf. Catil.*

2. To produce as a cause.

The change made of that syrup into a purple colour, was *effected* by the vinegar.

*Boyle on Colours*.

**EFFE'CTIBLE**.



# EFF

**EFFE'CTIBLE.** *adj.* [from *effect*.] Performable; practicable; feasible.

That a pot full of ashes will still contain as much water as it would without them, is not *effe'tible* upon the strictest experiment. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 3.*

**EFFE'CTIVE.** *adj.* [from *effect*.]

1. Having the power to produce effects.

They are not *effective* of any thing, nor leave no work behind them. *Bacon.*

If any mystery, rite, or sacrament be *effective* of any spiritual blessings, then this much more, as having the prerogative and principality above every thing else. *Taylor.*

There is nothing in words and stiles but suitability, that makes them acceptable and *effective*. *Glanv. Sceps. Preface.*

2. Operative; active.

Nor do they speak properly who say that time consumeth all things; for time is not *effective*, nor are bodies destroyed by it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.*

3. Producing effects; efficient.

Whoever is an *effective* real cause of doing his neighbour wrong is criminal, by what instrument soever he does it. *Taylor.*

4. Having the power of operation; useful, as *effective* men in an army.

**EFFE'CTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *effective*.] Powerfully; with real operation.

This *effectively* resists the devil, and suffers us to receive no hurt from him. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

**EFFE'CTLESS.** *adj.* [from *effect*.] Without effect; impotent; useless; unmeaning.

I'll chop off my hands;

In bootless prayer have they been held up,

And they have serv'd me to *effectless* use. *Shak. Tit. Andron.*

**EFFE'CTOR.** *n. s.* [effector, Latin.]

1. He that produces any effect.

2. Maker; Creator.

We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that infinite Being who was the *effector* of it. *Derham's Phy. Theol.*

**EFFE'CTUAL.** *adj.* [effe'tuel, French]

1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occasion; operative; efficacious.

The reading of Scripture is *effectual*, as well to lay even the first foundation, as to add degrees of farther perfection, in the fear of God. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

The communication of thy faith may become *effectual*, by the acknowledging of every good thing. *Philem. 6.*

2. Veracious; expressive of facts. A sense not in use.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;

Or else conclude my words *effectual*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

**EFFE'CTUALLY.** *adv.* [from *effectual*.] In a manner productive of the consequence intended; efficaciously.

Sometimes the sight of the altar, and decent preparations for devotion, may compose and recover the wandering mind more *effectually* than a sermon. *South's Sermons.*

This is a subject of that vast latitude, that the strength of one man will scarcely be sufficient *effectually* to carry it on. *Woodward's Natural History.*

**TO EFFE'CTUATE.** *v. a.* [effe'tuer, French.] To bring to pass; to fulfil.

He found means to acquaint himself with a nobleman, to whom discovering what he was, he found him a fit instrument to *effe'tuate* his desire. *Sidney, b. ii.*

**EFFE'MINACY.** *n. s.* [from *effeminate*.]

1. Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy; mean submission.

But foul *effeminacy* held me yok'd

Her bond-slave: O indignity, O blot

To honour and religion!

*Milton's Agonistes, l. 410.*

2. Lasciviousness; loose pleasure.

So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, softness, and *effeminacy* are prevented. *Tayl.*

**EFFE'MINATE.** *adj.* [effeminatus, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; soft to an unmanly degree; voluptuous; tender; luxurious.

After the slaughter of so many peers,

Shall we at last conclude *effeminate* peace? *Shak. Henry VI.*

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate*, and less sensible of honour. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

From man's *effeminate* slackness it begins,

Who should better hold his place.

*Milton.*

The more *effeminate* and soft his life,

The more his fame to struggle to the field. *Dryd. Don Seb.*

2. Womanlike; soft without reproach: a sense not in use.

As well we know your tenderness of heart,

And gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse. *Shakespeare's R. III.*

**TO EFFE'MINATE.** *v. a.* [effemino, Latin.] To make womanish; to weaken; to emasculate; to unman.

When one is sure it will not corrupt or *effeminate* childrens minds, and make them fond of trifles, I think all things should be contrived to their satisfaction. *Locke.*

**TO EFFE'MINATE.** *v. n.* To grow womanish; to soften; to melt into weakness.

# EFF

In a slothful peace both courage will *effeminate* and manners corrupt. *Pope.*

**EFFE'MINATION.** *n. s.* [from *effeminate*.] The state of one grown womanish; the state of one emasculated or unmanned.

Vices it figured; not only feneration, or usury, from its fecundity and superfetation, but from this mixture of sexes, degenerate *effemination*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 17.*

**TO EFFE'RVESCE.** *v. n.* [effervesco, Latin.] To generate heat by intestine motion.

The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will *effervesce* even to a flame. *Mead on Poisons.*

**EFFE'RVESCENCE.** *n. s.* [from *efferveo*, Latin.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by intestine motion.

In the chymical sense, *effervescence* signifies an intestine motion, produced by mixing two bodies together that lay at rest before; attended sometimes with a hissing noise, frothing, and ebullition. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Take chalk, ignite it in a crucible, and then powder it: put it into strong spirit of nitre, 'till it becomes sweetish, and makes no *effervescence* upon the injection of the chalk. *Grew.*

Hot springs do not owe their heat to any colluctation or *effervescence* of the minerals in them, but to subterranean heat or fire. *Woodward's Natural History, p. iii.*

**EFFE'TE.** *adj.* [effætus, Latin.]

1. Barren; disabled from generation.

It is probable that females have in them the seeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which, all spent and exhausted, the animal becomes barren and *effete*. *Ray.*

In most countries the earth would be so parched and *effete* by the drought, that it would afford but one harvest. *Bentley.*

2. Worn out with age.

All that can be allowed him now, is to refresh his decrepit, *effete* sensuality with the history of his former life. *South.*

**EFFICA'CIOUS.** *adj.* [efficax, Latin.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended.

A glowing drop with hollow'd steel

He takes, and by one *efficacious* breath

Dilates to cube or square.

*Phillips.*

**EFFICA'CIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *efficacious*.] Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the consequence desired.

If we find that any other body strikes *efficaciously* enough upon it, we cannot doubt but it will move that way which the striking body impels it. *Digby on Bodies.*

**EFFICACY.** *n. s.* [from *efficax*, Latin.] Power to produce effects; production of the consequence intended.

Whatsoever is spoken concerning the *efficacy* or necessity of God's word, the same they tie and restrain only unto sermons. *Hooker, b. v. f. 21.*

Whether if they had tasted the tree of life before that of good and evil, they had suffered the curse of mortality; or whether the *efficacy* of the one had not overpowered the penalty of the other, we leave it unto God. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

*Efficacy* is a power of speech which represents a thing, by presenting to our minds the lively ideas or forms of things. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The apostle tells us of the success and *efficacy* of the Gospel upon the minds of men; and, for this reason, he calls it the power of God unto salvation. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

The arguments drawn from the goodness of God have a prevailing *efficacy* to induce men to repent. *Rogers, Sermon 16.*

**EFFI'CIENCE.** } *n. s.* [from *efficio*, Latin.] The act of pro-

**EFFI'CIENCY.** } ducing effects; agency.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us, we are no more able to conceive by our reason, than creatures unreasonable by their sense are able to apprehend after what manner we dispose and order the course of our affairs. *Hooker, b. i.*

That they are carried by the manuduction of a rule, is evident; but what that regulating *efficiency* should be, is not easily determined. *Glanv. Sceps. c. iv.*

Sinning against conscience has no special productive *efficiency* of this particular sort of sinning, more than of any other. *South's Sermons.*

A pious will is the means to enlighten the understanding in the truth of Christianity, upon the account of a natural *efficiency*: a will so disposed, will engage the mind in a severe search. *South's Sermons.*

Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent and unstable agents; but stands on a basis more firm, being entirely owing to the direct concurrence of the power of the Author of nature. *Woodward's Natural History.*

**EFFI'CIENT.** *n. s.* [efficius, Latin.]

1. The cause which makes effects to be what they are.

God, which moveth meer natural agents as an *efficient* only, doth otherwise move intellectual creatures, and especially his holy angels. *Hooker, b. i. f. 3.*

2. He that makes; the effector.

Observations of the order of nature are of use to carry the mind up to the admiration of the great *efficient* of the world. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**EFFI'CIENT.** *adj.* Causing effects; that which makes the effect to be what it is.

Your



Your answering in the final cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the *efficient*. *Collier on Thought.*

**TO EFFIGIATE.** *v. a.* [*effigio*, Latin.] To form in semblance; to image.

**EFFIGIATION.** *n. f.* [from *effigiate*.] The act of imaging; or forming the resemblance of things or persons. *Dict.*

**EFFIGIES.** } *n. f.* [*effigies*, Latin.] Resemblance; image in  
**EFFIGY.** } painting or sculpture; representation; idea.

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*

**EFFLORESCENCE.** } *n. f.* [*effloresco*, Latin.]  
**EFFLORESCENCY.** }

1. Production of flowers.  
Where there is less heat, there the spirit of the plant is digested, and seved from the grosser juice in *efflorescence*. *Bac.*
2. Excrescencies in the form of flowers.  
Two white sparry incrustations, with *efflorescencies* in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water. *Woodward.*
3. [In physick.] The breaking out of some humours in the skin; as in the measles, and the like. *Quincy.*  
A wart beginneth in the cutis, and seemeth to be an *efflorescence* of the serum of the blood. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

**EFFLORESCENT.** *adj.* [*effloresco*, Lat.] Shooting out in form of flowers.  
Yellowish *efflorescent* sparry incrustations on stone. *Woodw.*

**EFFLUENCE.** *n. f.* [*effluo*, Latin.] That which issues from some other principle.  
Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate. *Milt. P. Lost.*  
From the bright *effluence* of his deed  
They borrow that reflected light,  
With which the lasting lamp they feed,  
Whose beams dispel the damps of envious night. *Prior.*

**EFFLUVIA.** } *n. f.* [from *effluo*, Latin.] Those small particles  
**EFFLUVIUM.** } which are continually flying off from bodies; the subtilty and fineness of which appears from their being able, a long time together, to produce very sensible effects, without any sensible diminution of the body from whence they arise. *Quincy.*  
If the earth were an electric body, and the air but the *effluvium* thereof, we might perhaps believe that from attraction, and by effluxion, bodies tended to the earth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 2.*

Neither the earth's diurnal revolution upon its axis, nor any magnetick *effluvia* of the earth, nor the air, or atmosphere which environs the earth, can produce gravity. *Woodward.*  
If these *effluvia*, which do upward tend,  
Because less heavy than the air, ascend;  
Why do they ever from their height retreat,  
And why return to seek their central seat? *Blackm. Creat.*

**EFFLUX.** *n. f.* [*effluxus*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out.  
Through the daily and copious *efflux* of matter through the orifice of a deep ulcer in his thigh, he was reduced to a skeleton. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
2. Effusion.  
The first *efflux* of mens piety, after receiving of the faith, was the selling and consecrating their possessions. *Hammond.*
3. That which flows from something else; emanation.  
Prime chearer, light!  
Of all material beings, first and best!  
*Efflux* divine! *Thomson's Summer, l. 80.*

**TO EFFLU'X.** *v. n.* [*effluo*, Latin.] To run out; to flow away.  
Five thousand and some odd centuries of years are *effluxed* since the creation. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

**EFFLU'XION.** *n. f.* [*effluxum*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out  
By *effluxion* and attraction bodies tend towards the earth. *Brown.*
2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.  
There are some light *effluxions* from spirit to spirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body. *Bacon.*

**TO EFFORCE.** *v. a.* [*efforcer*, French.]

1. To force; to break through by violence.  
In all that room was nothing to be seen,  
But huge great iron chests and coffers strong,  
All barr'd with double bonds, that ne'er could ween  
Them to *efforce* by violence or wrong. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
2. To force; to ravish; to violate by force.  
Then 'gan her beauty shine as brightest sky,  
And burnt his beastly heart t' *efforce* her chastity. *Fa. Qu.*

**TO EFFORM.** *n. f.* [*efformo*, Latin.] To make in any certain manner; to shape; to fashion.  
Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being, raising us from nothing, and *efforming* us after thy own image. *Taylor.*

**EFFORMATION.** *n. f.* [from *efform*.] The act of fashioning or giving form to.  
They pretend to solve phænomena, and to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the universe. *Ray.*  
Nature begins to set upon her work of *efformation*. *More.*

**EFFO'RT.** *n. f.* [*effort*, French.] Struggle; laborious endeavour.  
If, after having gained victories, we had made the same *efforts* as if we had lost them, France could not have withstood us. *Addison on the State of the War.*  
Though the same sun, with all diffusive rays,  
Blush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,  
We prize the stronger *effort* of his pow'r;  
And always set the gem above the flow'r. *Pope, Epist. 1.*

**EFFO'SSION.** *n. f.* [*effusio*, Latin.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterration.  
He set apart annual sums for the recovery of manuscripts, the *effossion* of coins, and the procuring of mummies. *Arbutn.*

**EFFRA'IBLE.** *adj.* [*effroyable*, French.] Dreadful; frightful; terrible. A word not used.  
Pestilential symptoms declare nothing a proportionate *efficient* of their *effraiable* nature, but arsenical fumes. *Harvey.*

**E'FFRONTERY.** *n. f.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] Impudence; shamelessness; contempt of reproach.  
They could hardly contain themselves within one unworthy act, who had *effrontery* enough to commit or countenance it. *King Charles.*  
Others with ignorance and insufficiency have self-admiration and *effrontery* to set up themselves. *Watts's Improv.*  
A bold man's *effrontery*, in company with women, must be owing to his low opinion of them, and his high one of himself. *Clarissa.*

**EFFU'LGENCE.** *n. f.* [*effulgeo*, Latin.] Lustre; brightness; clarity; splendor.  
On thee  
Impress'd, th' *effulgence* of his glory abides. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*  
Thy lustre, blest *effulgence*, can dispel  
The clouds of error, and the gloom of hell. *Blackmore.*

**EFFU'LGENT.** *adj.* [*effulgens*, Latin.] Shining; bright; luminous.  
How soon th' *effulgent* emanations fly  
Through the blue gulph of interposing sky! *Blackmore.*  
The downward sun  
Looks out *effulgent*, from amid' the flash  
Of broken clouds. *Thomson's Spring, l. 185.*

**EFFU'MABILITY.** *n. f.* [*fumus*, Latin.] The quality of flying away, or vapouring in fumes.  
They seem to define mercury by volatility, or, if I may coin such a word, *effumability*. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

**TO EFFU'SE.** *v. a.* [*effusus*, Latin.] To pour out; to spill; to shed.  
He fell, and, deadly pale,  
Groan'd out his soul, with gushing blood *effus'd*. *Milton.*  
At last emerging from his nostrils wide,  
And gushing mouth, *effus'd* the briny tide. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**EFFU'SE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] WASTE; effusion.  
The air hath got into my deadly wounds,  
And much *effuse* of blood doth make me faint. *Shak. H. VI.*

**EFFU'SION.** *n. f.* [*effusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring out.  
My heart hath melted at a lady's tears,  
Being an ordinary inundation;  
But this *effusion* of such manly drops,  
This show'r, blown up by tempest of the soul,  
Startles mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd. *Shakesp.*  
Our blessed Lord commanded the representation of his death, and sacrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking bread and *effusion* of wine. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*  
If the flood-gates of heaven were any thing distinct from the forty days rain, their *effusion*, 'tis likely, was at this same time when the abyfs was broken open. *Burnet's The. of Earth.*
2. WASTE; the act of spilling or shedding.  
When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of instruction, human or divine, could prevent *effusion* of blood. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*  
Stop *effusion* of our Christian blood,  
And 'stablish quietness. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*  
Yet shall she be restor'd, since publick good  
For private int'rest ought not be withstood,  
To save th' *effusion* of my people's blood. *Dryd. Homer.*
3. The act of pouring out words.  
Endless and senseless *effusions* of indigested prayers, often times disgrace, in most unsufferable manner, the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God. *Hooker, b. v. f. 26.*
4. Bounteous donation.  
Such great force the gospel of Christ had then upon mens souls, melting them into that liberal *effusion* of all that they had. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*
5. The thing poured out.  
Purge me with the blood of my redeemer, and I shall be clean; wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow. *King Charles.*

**EFFU'SIVE.** *adj.* [from *effuse*.] Pouring out; dispersing.  
The North-east spends its rage; and now shut up  
Within its iron caves, th' *effusive* South  
Warms the wide air. *Thomson's Spring, l. 145.*



**EFT.** *n. f.* [*efeta*, Saxon.] A newt; an evet; a small kind of lizard that lives generally in the water.

Peacocks are beneficial to the places where they are kept, by clearing of them from snakes, adders and *efes*, upon which they will live. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The crocodile of Egypt is the lizard of Italy, and the *eft* in our country. *Nichols.*

**EFT.** *adv.* [*eft*, Saxon.] Soon; quickly; speedily; shortly.

*Eft* through the thick they heard one rudely rush,

With noise whereof he from his lofty steed

Down fell to ground, and crept into a bush,

To hide his coward head from dying dread. *Fairy Queen.*

Quite consumed with flame,

The idol is of that eternal maid;

For so at least I have preserv'd the same,

With hands profane, from being *eft* betray'd. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

**EFTSOONS.** *adv.* [*eft* and *soon*.] Soon afterwards; in a short time; again. An obsolete word.

He in their stead *eftsoons* placed Englishmen, who possessed all their lands. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

*Eftsoons* the nymphs, which now had flowers their fill,

Run all in haste to see that silver brood. *Spenser's Epithalam.*

The Germans deadly hated the Turks, whereof it was to be thought that new wars would *eftsoons* ensue. *Knolles's History.*

*Eftsoons*, O sweetheart kind, my love repay,

And all the year shall then be holiday. *Gay's Pastorals.*

**E. G.** [*exempli gratia*.] For the sake of an instance or example.

**E'GER.** *n. f.* [See **EAGER**.] An impetuous and irregular flood or tide.

From the peculiar disposition of the earth at the bottom, wherein quick excitations are made, may arise those *egers* and flows in some estuaries and rivers; as is observable about Trent and Humber in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TO EGE'ST.** *v. a.* [*egero*, Latin.] To throw out food at the natural vents.

Divers creatures sleep all the Winter; as the bear, the hedgehog, the bat, and the bee: these all wax fat when they sleep, and *egest* not. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 899.*

**EGE'STION.** *n. f.* [*egestus*, Latin.] The act of throwing out the digested food at the natural vents.

The animal soul or spirits manage as well their spontaneous actions as the natural or involuntary exertions of digestion, *egestion*, and circulation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**EGG.** *n. f.* [*æg*, Saxon; *ough*, Erse.]

1. That which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced.

An egg was found, having lain many years at the bottom of a moat, where the earth had somewhat overgrown it; and this egg was come to the hardness of a stone, and the colours of the white and yolk perfect. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

Eggs are perhaps the highest, most nourishing, and exalted of all animal food, and most indigestible. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The spawn or sperm of other creatures.

Therefore think him as the serpent's egg,

Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischievous. *Sh.*

Ev'ry insect of each different kind,

In its own egg, chear'd by the solar rays,

Organs involv'd and latent life displays. *Blackmore's Creation.*

3. Any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg.

There was taken a great glass-bubble with a long neck, such as chemists are wont to call a philosophical egg. *Boyle.*

**TO EGG.** *v. a.* [*eggia*, to incite, Islandick; *eggian*, Saxon.] To incite; to instigate; to provoke to action.

Study becomes pleasant to him who is pursuing his genius, and whose ardour of inclination eggs him forward, and carrieth him through every obstacle. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**E'GLANTINE.** *n. f.* [*eglantier*, French.] A species of rose. See **ROSE**.

O'er canopied with luscious woodbine,

With sweet musk roses, and with *eglantine*. *Shakespeare.*

The leaf of *eglantine*, not to slander,

Outsweeten'd not thy breath. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Sycamores with *eglantine* were spread,

A hedge about the sides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*

**E'GOTISM.** *n. f.* [from *ego*, Latin.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or *I*; too frequent mention of a man's self, in writing or conversation.

The most violent *egotism* which I have met with, in the course of my reading, is that of cardinal Wolfey's; *ego* & *rex meus*, I and my king. *Spectator, No. 562.*

**E'GOTIST.** *n. f.* [from *ego*.] One that is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himself.

A tribe of *egotists*, for whom I have always had a mortal aversion, are the authors of memoirs, who are never mentioned in any works but their own. *Spectator, No. 562.*

**TO E'GOTIZE.** *v. n.* [from *ego*.] To talk much of one's self.

**EGRE'GIOUS.** *adj.* [*egregius*, Latin.]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary.

He might be able to adorn this present age, and furnish history with the records of *egregious* exploits, both of art and valour. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

One to empire born;

*Egregious* prince! whose manly childhood shew'd

His mingled parents, and portended joy

Unspeakable. *Phillips.*

2. Eminently bad; remarkably vicious. This is the usual sense.

We may be bold to conclude, that these last times, for insolence, pride and *egregious* contempt of all good order, are the worst. *Hooker, Preface.*

Ah me, most credulous fool!

*Egregious* murderer!

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

And hence th' *egregious* wizzard shall foredoom

The fate of Louis, and the fall of Rome *Pope.*

**EGRE'GIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *egregious*.] Eminently; shamefully.

Make the more thank me, love me, and reward me,

For making him *egregiously* an ass,

And practising upon his peace and quiet,

Even to madness. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He discovered that, besides the extravagance of every article, he had been *egregiously* cheated. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

**E'GRESS.** *n. f.* [*egressus*, Latin.] The act of going out of any place; departure.

And gates of burning adamant,

Barr'd over us, prohibit all *egress*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

This water would have been locked up within the earth, and its *egress* utterly debarred, had the strata of stone and marble remained continuous. *Woodward's Natural History.*

**EGRE'SSION.** *n. f.* [*egressio*, Latin.] The act of going out.

The vast number of troops is expressed in the swarms; their tumultuous manner of issuing out of their ships, and the perpetual *egression*, which seemed without end, are imaged in the bees pouring out. *Notes on the Iliads.*

**E'GRET.** *n. f.* A fowl of the heron kind, with red legs. *Bailey.*

**E'GRIOT.** *n. f.* [*aigret*, French; perhaps from *aigre*, sour.] A species of cherry.

The cœur-cherry, which inclineth more to white, is sweeter than the red; but the *egriot* is more sour. *Bacon.*

**TO EJA'ULATE.** *v. a.* [*ejaculor*, Latin.] To throw; to shoot; to dart out.

Being rooted so little way in the skin, nothing near so deeply as the quills of fowls, they are the more easy *ejaculated*. *Grew's Museum.*

The mighty magnet from the center darts

This strong, though subtle force, through all the parts:

Its active rays, *ejaculated* thence,

Irradiate all the wide circumference. *Blackmore's Creation.*

**EJA'CULATION.** *n. f.* [from *ejaculate*.]

1. A short prayer darted out occasionally, without solemn retirement.

In your dressing let there be *ejaculations* fitted to the several actions of dressing; as at washing your hands, pray God to cleanse your soul from sin. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

2. The act of darting or throwing out.

There seemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye. *Bacon's Essays.*

There is to be observed, in those dissolutions which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are; as the ebullition, the precipitation to the bottom, the *ejaculation* towards the top, the suspension in the midst, and the like. *Bacon.*

**EJA'CATORY.** *adj.* [from *ejaculate*.] Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; sudden; hasty.

The continuance of this posture might incline to ease and drowsiness: they used it rather upon some short *ejaculatory* prayers, than in their larger devotions. *Duppa's Devotion.*

We are not to value ourselves upon the merit of *ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits and starts. *L'Estrange.*

**TO EJE'CT.** *v. a.* [*ejicio ejectionem*, Latin.]

1. To throw out; to cast forth; to void.

Infernal lightning sallies from his throat!

*Ejected* sparks upon the billows float!

*Sandys.*

The heart, as said, from its contracted cave,

On the left side *ejects* the bounding wave. *Blackm. Creation.*

Tears may spoil the eyes, but not wash away the affliction; sighs may exhaust the man, but not *eject* the burthen. *South.*

2. To throw out or expel from an office or possession.

It was the force of conquest; force with force

Is well *ejected*, when the conquer'd can. *Milton's Agonistes.*

The French king was again *ejected* when our king submitted to the church. *Dryden's Preface to Rel. Laici.*

3. To expel; to drive away; to dismiss with hatred.

We are peremptory to dispatch

This viperous traitor; to *eject* him hence,

Were but our danger; and to keep him here,

Our certain death; therefore it is decreed

He dies to-night. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To cast away; to reject.

To have *ejected* whatsoever the church doth make account of, be it never so harmless in itself, and of never so ancient continuance, without any other crime to charge it with, than only that it hath been the hap thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, could not have been defended. *Hooker.*



Will any man say, that if the words whoring and drinking were by parliament *ejected* out of the English tongue, we should all awake next morning chaste and temperate? *Swift.*

**EJECTION** *n. f.* [*ejectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of casting out; expulsion.

These stories are founded on the *ejection* of the fallen angels from heaven.

2. [in phylick] The discharge of any thing by vomit, stool, or any other emunctory.

**EJECTMENT** *n. f.* [from *eject*.] A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

**EIGH** *interj.* An expression of sudden delight.

**EIGHT** *adj.* [eahtra, Saxon; *alta*, Gothick; *acht*, Scottish.] Twice four. A word of number.

This island contains *eight* score and *eight* miles in circuit.

**EIGHTH** *adj.* [from *eight*.] Next in order to the seventh; the ordinal of eight.

Another yet?—A seventh! I'll see no more;

And yet the *eighth* appears! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

In the *eighth* month should be the reign of Saturn. *Bacon.*

I stay reluctant seven continu'd years,

And water her ambrosial couch with tears;

The *eighth*, she voluntary moves to part,

Or urg'd by Jove, or her own changeful heart. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**EIGHTEEN** *adj.* [*eight* and *ten*.] Twice nine.

He can't take two from twenty, for his heart,

And leave *eighteen*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

If men naturally lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *eighteen*; and yet *eighteen* years now

are as long as *eighteen* years would be then. *Taylor.*

**EIGHTEENTH** *adj.* [from *eighteen*.] The next in order to the seventeenth; twice nine.

In the *eighteenth* year of Jeroboam reigned Abijam. *1 Kings.*

**EIGHTFOLD** *adj.* [*eight* and *fold*.] Eight times the number or quantity.

**EIGHTHLY** *adv.* [from *eighth*.] In the eighth place.

*Eighthly*, living creatures have voluntary motion, which plants have not.

*Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 607.

**EIGHTIETH** *adj.* [from *eighty*.] The next in order to the seventyninth; eighth tenth.

Some balances are so exact as to be sensibly turned with the *eightieth* part of a grain.

*Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

**EIGHTSCORE** *adj.* [*eight* and *score*.] Eight times twenty; an hundred and sixty.

What! keep a week away? Seven days and nights?

*Eightscore* eight hours? And lovers absent hours,

More tedious than the dial *eightscore* times?

Oh weary reckoning. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

**EIGHTY** *adj.* [*eight* and *ten*.] Eight times ten; fourscore.

*Eighty* odd years of sorrow have I seen,

And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of teen. *Shakespeare.*

Among all other climactericks three are most remarkable;

that is, seven times seven, or fortynine; nine times nine, or

*eightyone*; and seven times nine, or the year sixtythree,

which is conceived to carry with it the most considerable

fatality. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iv. c. 12.

**EIGNE** *adj.* [*aïsne*, Fr.] [In law.] Denotes the eldest or first born. Here it signifies unalienable, as being entailed.

Many assurances do also pass to godly and charitable uses

alone; and it happeneth not seldom, that, to avoid the yearly

oath, for averment of the continuance of some estate for life,

which is *eigne*, and not subject to forfeiture for the alienation

that cometh after it, the party will offer to sue a pardon un-

compelled before the time; in all which, some mitigation of

the uttermost value may well and worthily be offered. *Bacon.*

**EISEL** *n. f.* [eorul, Saxon.] Vinegar; verjuice; any acid.

Woo't drink up *eisel*, eat a crocodile?

I'll do't. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**EITHER** *pron.* [æðen, Saxon; *auter*, Scottish.]

1. Which soever of the two; whether one or the other.

Lepidus flatters both,

Of both is flatter'd; but he neither loves,

Nor *either* cares for him. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

So like in arms these champions were,

As they had been a very pair;

So that a man would almost swear,

That *either* had been *either*. *Drayton's Nymph.*

Goring made a fast friendship with Digby, *either* of them

believing he could deceive the other. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

I do not ask whether bodies do so exist, that the motion of

one body cannot really be without the motion of another: to

determine this *either* way, is to beg the question for or against

a vacuum. *Locke.*

2. Each; both.

In the process of natural beings, there seem some to be

creatures placed, as it were, in the confines of several pro-

vinces, and participating something of *either*. *Hale.*

Sev'n times the sun has *either* tropick view'd,

The Winter banish'd, and the Spring renew'd. *Dryd. Virg.*

**EITHER** *adv.* [from the noun.] A distributive adverb, answered by *or*; either the one *or*.

We never heard of any ship that had been seen to arrive upon any shore of Europe; no nor of *either* the East or West Indies.

*Bacon's New Atlantis.*

What perils shall we find,

If *either* place, or time, or other course,

Cause us to alter th' order now assign'd? *Daniel's C. War.*

*Either* your brethren have miserably deceived us, or power confers virtue.

*Swift to Pope.*

**EJULATION** *n. f.* [*ejulatio*, Latin.] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing.

Instead of hymns and praises, he breaks out into *ejulations* and effeminate wailings.

*Government of the Tongue.*

With dismal groans

And *ejulation*, in the pangs of death,

Some call for aid neglected; some, o'erturn'd

In the fierce shock, lie gasping.

*Phillips.*

**EKE** *adv.* [eac, Saxon; *ook*, Dutch.] Also; likewise; beside; moreover.

If any strength we have, it is to ill;

But all the good is God's, both power and *eke* will. *Fa. Qu.*

Now if 'tis chiefly in the heart

That courage does itself exert,

'Twill be prodigious hard to prove,

That this is *eke* the throne of love.

*Prior.*

To **EKE** *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.]

1. To increase.

I dempt there much to have *eked* my store,

But such *eking* hath made my heart sore. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

The little strength that I have, I would it were with you.

—And mine to *eke* out her's. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

2. To supply; to fill up deficiencies.

Still be kind,

And *eke* out our performance with your mind. *Shak. H. V.*

Your ornaments hung all,

On some patch'd doghole *ek'd* with ends of wall. *Pope.*

3. To protract; to lengthen.

I speak too long; but 'tis to piece the time,

To *eke* it, and to draw it out in length,

To stay you from election. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

4. To spin out by useless additions. [In this sense it seems borrowed from the use of our old poets, who put *eke* into their lines, when they wanted a syllable.]

Eusden *ekes* out Blackmore's endless line. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To **ELABORATE** *v. a.* [*elaboro*, Latin.]

1. To produce with labour.

They in full joy *elaborate* a sigh.

*Young.*

2. To heighten and improve by successive endeavours or operations.

The sap is diversified, and still more and more *elaborated* and exalted, as it circulates through the vessels of the plant.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**ELABORATE** *adj.* [*elaboratus*, Latin.] Finished with great diligence; performed with great labour.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and *elaborate* than when politicians most agitate desperate designs.

*King Charles.*

At least, on her bestow'd

Too much of ornament, of outward shew

*Elaborate*; of inward, less exact. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Man is thy theme, his virtue or his rage

Drawn to the life in each *elab'rate* page. *Waller.*

Consider the difference between *elaborate* discourses upon important occasions, delivered to parliaments, and a plain sermon intended for the lower people.

*Swift.*

**ELABORATELY** *adv.* [from *elaborate*.] Laboriously; diligently; with great study or labour.

Politick conceptions so *elaborately* formed and wrought, and

grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet prove abortive South.

Some coloured powders, which painters use, may have

their colours a little changed, by being very *elaborately* and

finely ground. *Newton's Opt.*

I will venture once to incur the censure of some persons,

for being *elaborately* trifling. *Bentley's Sermons.*

It is there *elaborately* shewn, that patents are good. *Swift.*

**ELABORATION** *n. f.* [from *elaborate*.] Improvement by successive operations.

To what purpose is there such an apparatus of vessels for

the *elaboration* of the sperm and eggs; such a tedious process

of generation and nutrition? This is but an idle pomp. *Ray.*

To **ELA'NCE** *v. a.* [*elancer*, French.] To throw out; to dart; to cast as a dart.

While thy unerring hand *elanc'd*

Another, and another dart, the people

Joyfully repeated Io!

*Prior.*

Harsh words, that, once *elanc'd*, must ever fly

Irrevocable.

*Prior.*

To **ELAPSE** *v. n.* [*elapsus*, Latin.] To pass away; to glide away; to run out without notice.

There is a docible season, a learning time in youth, which, suffered to *elapse*, and no foundation laid, seldom returns. *Clariff.*

**ELASTICAL**.



# ELD

**ELA'STICAL.** } *adj.* [from *elast.*] Having the power of re-  
**ELA'STICK.** } turning to the form from which it is distorted  
or withheld; springy; having the power of a spring.

By what *elastick* engines did she rear

The starry roof, and roll the orbs in air. *Blackm. Creation.*

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to  
pression, without any sliding of its parts, it is hard and *elastick*,  
returning to its figure with a force rising from the mutual  
attraction of its parts. *Newton's Opt.*

The most common diversities of human constitutions arise  
from the solids, as to their different degrees of strength and  
tension; in some being too lax and weak, in others too *elastick*  
and strong. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A fermentation must be excited in some assignable place,  
which may expand itself by its *elastical* power, and break  
through, where it meets with the weakest resistance. *Bentley.*

**ELASTICITY.** *n. f.* [from *elastick.*] Force in bodies, by which  
they endeavour to restore themselves to the posture from  
whence they were displaced by any external force. *Quincy.*

A lute string will bear a hundred weight without rupture;  
but, at the same time, cannot exert its *elasticity*: take away  
fifty, and immediately it raiseth the weight. *Arbuthn. on Alim.*

Me emptiness and dulness could inspire,

And were my *elasticity* and fire. *Pope's Dunciad, b. i.*

**ELATE.** *adj.* [*elatus*, Latin] Flushed with success; ele-  
vated with prosperity; lofty; haughty.

Oh, thoughtless mortals! ever blind to fate!

Too soon dejected, and too soon *elate*! *Pope's Ra. of Lock.*

I, of mind *elate*, and scorning fear,

Thus with new taunts insult the monster's ear. *Pope's Odyss.*

**TO ELATE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To elevate with success; to puff up with prosperity.

2. To exult; to heighten. An unusual sense.

Or truth, divinely breaking on his mind,

*Elates* his being, and unfolds his power. *Thomson's Autumn.*

**ELATERIUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] An inspissated juice, in frag-  
ments of flat and thin cakes, seldom thicker than a shilling.  
It is light, of a friable texture; a pale, dead, whitish colour,  
and an acrid and pungent taste. It is procured from the fruit  
of the wild cucumber; the seeds of which swim in a large  
quantity of an acrid and almost caustick liquor. It is a very  
violent and rough purge. *Hill.*

**ELATION.** *n. f.* [from *elate.*] Haughtiness proceeding from  
success; pride of prosperity.

God began to punish this vain *elation* of mind, by with-  
drawing his favours. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

**ELBOW.** *n. f.* [*elboga*, Saxon.]

1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder.

In some fair evening, on your *elbow* laid,

You dream of triumphs in the rural shade. *Pope.*

2. Any flexure, or angle.

Fruit-trees, or vines, set upon a wall between *elbows* or  
buttresses of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

3. *To be at the ELBOW.* To be near; to be at hand.

Here stand behind this bulk. Straight will he come:

Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home:

Quick, quick; fear nothing, I'll be at thy *elbow*. *Shak. Othel.*

**ELBOWCHAIR.** *n. f.* [*elbow* and *chair.*] A chair with arms to  
support the elbows.

Swans and *elbowchairs*, in the opera of Dioclesian, have  
danced upon the English stage with good success. *Gay.*

**ELBOWROOM.** *n. f.* [*elbow* and *room.*] Room to stretch out the  
elbows on each side; perfect freedom from confinement.

Now my soul hath *elbowroom*;

It would not out at windows nor at doors. *Shakespeare.*

The natives are not so many, but that there may be *elbow-*  
*room* enough for them, and for the adventives also. *Bacon.*

A politician must put himself into a state of liberty, so to  
provide *elbowroom* for his conscience to have its full play in.

*South's Sermons.*

**TO ELBOW.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To push with the elbow.

One *elbows* him, one jostles in the shole. *Dryden's Juven.*

2. To push; to drive to distance; to encroach upon.

It thrusts and stretches out,

And *elbows* all the kingdoms round about. *Dryden.*

If fortune takes not off this boy betimes,

He'll make mad work, and *elbow* all his neighbours. *Dryden.*

**TO ELBOW.** *v. n.* To jut out in angles. *Dict.*

**ELD.** *n. f.* [*ealb*, Saxon; *eld*, Scottish.]

1. Old age; decrepitude.

Her heart with joy unwonted inly swel'd,

As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker *eld*. *Fa. Queen:*

2. Old people; persons worn out with years.

Thy blazed youth

Becomes assuaged, and doth beg the alms

Of palsied *eld*. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

He thought it touch'd his deity full near,

If likewise he some fair one wedded not,

Thereby to wipe away th' infamous blot

Of long uncoupled bed and childless *eld*. *Milton.*

# ELD

**E'LDER.** *adj.* The comparative of *eld*, now corrupted to *eld*.  
*ealb*, *ealbon*, Saxon.] Surpassing another in years; survivor;  
having the privileges of primogeniture.

They bring the comparison of younger daughters conform-  
ing themselves in attire to the example of their *elder* sisters.

*Hooker, b. iv. f. 13.*

Let still the woman take

An *elder* than herself; so wears she to him,

So sways she level in her husband's heart. *Sh. Twelfth Night.*

How I firmly am resolv'd, you know;

That is, not to bestow my youngest daughter,

Before I have a husband for the *elder*. *Sh. Tam. of the Shrew.*

The *elder* of his children comes to acquire a degree of au-  
thority among the younger, by the same means the father did  
among them. *Temple.*

Fame's high temple stands;

Stupendous pile! not rear'd by mortal hands!

Whate'er proud Rome, or artful Greece beheld,

Or *elder* Babylon, its frame excell'd. *Pope's Temp. of Fame.*

**E'LDERS.** *n. f.* [from *elder.*]

1. Persons whose age gives them a claim to credit and reverence.

Rebuke not an *elder*, but intreat him as a father, and the

younger men as brethren. *1 Tim. v. 1.*

Our *elders* say,

The barren, touched in this holy chafe,

Shake off their steril curse. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Among the Lacedæmonians, the chief magistrates, as they

were, so they are called, *elder* men. *Raleigh's H. of the World.*

The blushing youth their virtuous awe disclose,

And from their seats the reverend *elders* rose. *Sandys.*

2. Ancestors.

Says the goose, if it will be no better, e'en carry your

head as your *elders* have done before ye. *L'Estrange.*

I lose my patience, and I own it too,

Where works are censur'd, not as bad, but new;

While, if our *elders* break all reason's laws,

Those fools demand not pardon, but applause. *Pope.*

3. Those who are older than others.

At the board, and in private, it very well becometh chil-  
dren's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to say amen. *Hooker.*

4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people.

5. [In the New Testament.] Ecclesiasticks.

6. [Among presbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-  
polity in sessions, presbyteries, synods and assemblies.

Flea-bitten synod, an assembly brew'd

Of clerks and *elders* ana; like the rude

Chaos of presbytry, where laymen ride

With the tame woolpack clergy by their side. *Cleaveland.*

**E'LDER.** *n. f.* [*ellara*, Saxon.] The name of a tree.

The branches are full of pith, having but little wood: the

flowers are monopetalous, divided into several segments, and

expand in form of a rose: these are, for the most part, col-  
lected into an umbel, and are succeeded by soft succulent ber-  
ries, having three seeds in each. It may be easily propagated

from cuttings or seeds; but the former, being the most expe-  
ditious method, is generally practised. The season for plant-  
ing their cuttings is any time from September to March,

thrusting them six or eight inches into the ground. Dwarf

*elder* is near London propagated for medicinal use. *Miller.*

Look for thy reward

Amongst the nettles at the *elder* tree,

Which overshades the mouth of that same pit. *Sh. Tit. And.*

Then seek the bank where flowering *elders* crowd. *Thom.*

**E'LDERLY.** *adj.* [from *elder.*] No longer young; bordering  
upon old age.

I have a race of orderly *elderly* people of both sexes at com-  
mand, who can bawl when I am deaf, and tread softly when I

am giddy. *Swift to Pope.*

**E'LDERSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *elder.*]

1. Seniority; primogeniture.

That all should Alibech adore, 'tis true;

But some respect is to my birthright due:

My claim to her by *eldership* I prove. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

Nor were the *eldership*

Of Artaxerxes worth our least of fears,

If Memnon's interest did not prop his cause. *Rowe.*

2. Presbytery; ecclesiastical senate; kirk-session.

Here were the seeds sown of that controversy which sprang

up between Beza and Erastus, about the matter of excom-  
munications; whether there ought to be in all churches an

*eldership*, having power to excommunicate, and a part of that

*eldership* to be of necessity certain chosen out from amongst

the laity for that purpose. *Hooker, Preface.*

**E'LDDEST.** *adj.* The superlative of *eld*, now changed to *old*.  
[*ealb*, *ealbon*, *ealbyrte*, Saxon.]

1. The oldest; the child that has the right of primogeniture.

We will establish our estate upon

Our *eldest* Malcolm, whom we name hereafter

The prince of Cumberland. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The mother's and her *eldest* daughter's grace,

It seems, had brib'd him to prolong their space. *Dryden.*

2. The



2. The person that has lived most years.  
*Eldest* parents signifies either the oldest men and women that have had children, or those who have longest had issue. *Locke.*

**ELECAMPANE.** *n. f.* [*belenium*, Latin.] A plant, named also starwort.

It hath a radiated flower, whose florets are hermaphrodite; but the semi-florets are female: both these are yellow. The ovaries rest on a naked placenta, crowned with down: all these parts are included in a scaly cup. To these notes may be added, the leaves growing alternately on the stalks, and the flowers on the top of the branches. Botanists enumerate thirty species of this plant. The first is the true elecampane, used in medicines: it grows wild in most fields and meadows, and is cultivated in gardens, to furnish the shops with roots, which is the only part of the plant in use. *Miller.*

The Germans have a method of candying *elecampane* root like ginger, to which they prefer it, and call it German spice. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

To **ELE'CT.** *v. a.* [*electus*, Latin.]

1. To choose for any office or use; to take in preference to others.

Henry his son is chosen king, though young;  
 And Lewis of France, *elect* first, beguil'd. *Dan. C. War.*  
 This prince, in gratitude to the people, by whose consent he was chosen, *elect*ed a hundred senators out of the commons. *Swift on the Dissensions in Athens and Rome.*

2. [In theology.] To select as an object of eternal mercy.

Some I have chosen of peculiar grace,  
*Elect* above the rest: so is my will. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**ELE'CT.** *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Chosen; taken by preference from among others.

You have here, lady,  
 And of your choice, these reverend fathers,  
 Of singular integrity and learning;  
 Yea, the *elect* of the land, who are assembl'd  
 To plead your cause. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

2. Chosen to an office, not yet in possession.

The bishop *elect* takes the oaths of supremacy, canonical obedience, and against simony; and then the dean of the arches reads and subscribes the sentences. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. [In theology.] Chosen as an object of eternal mercy.

A vicious liver, believing that Christ died for none but the *elect*, shall have attempts made upon him to reform and amend his life. *Hammond.*

**ELE'CTION.** *n. f.* [*electio*, Latin.]

1. The act of chusing; the act of selecting one or more from a greater number for any use or office; choice.

If the *election* of the minister should be committed to every several parish, do you think that they would chuse the meetest. *Whitgift.*

I was sorry to hear with what partiality, and popular heat, *elections* were carried in many places. *King Charles.*

Him, not thy *election*,  
 But natural necessity, begot. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
 As charity is, nothing can more increase the lustre and beauty than a prudent *election* of objects, and a fit application of it to them. *Spratt's Sermons.*

2. The power of choice.

For what is man without a moving mind,  
 Which hath a judging wit, and chusing will!  
 Now, if God's pow'r should her *election* bind,  
 Her motions then would cease, and stand all still. *Davies.*

3. Voluntary preference.

He calls upon the sinners to turn themselves and live; he tells us, that he has set before us life and death, and referred it to our own *election* which we will chuse. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. [In theology.] The predetermination of God by which any were selected for eternal life.

The conceit about absolute *election* to eternal life, some enthusiasts entertaining, have been made remiss in the practice of virtue. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. The ceremony of a publick choice.

Since the late dissolution of the club, many persons put up for the next *election*. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 550.*

**ELE'CTIVE.** *adj.* [from *elect*.] Exerting the power of choice; regulated or bestowed by election or choice.

I will say positively and resolutely, that it is impossible an *elective* monarchy should be so free and absolute as an hereditary. *Racon.*

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no choice: whereas all moral goodness consisteth in the *elective* act of the understanding will. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. iii. c. 2.*

The last change of their government, from *elective* to hereditary, has made it seem hitherto of less force, and unfitter for action abroad. *Temple.*

**ELE'CTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *elect*.] By choice; with preference of one to another.

How or why that should have such an influence upon the spirits, as to drive them into those muscles *electively*, I am not subtle enough to discern. *Ray on the Creation.*

They work not *electively*, or upon proposing to themselves an end of their operations. *Grew's Cosm. Sac.*

**ELE'CTOR.** *n. f.* [from *elect*.]

1. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer.

From the new world her silver and her gold  
 Came, like a tempest, to confound the old;  
 Feeding with these the brib'd *electors'* hopes,  
 Alone she gave us emperors and popes. *Waller.*

2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

**ELE'CTORAL.** *adj.* [from *elector*.] Having the dignity of an elector.

**ELE'CTORATE.** *n. f.* [from *elector*.] The territory of an elector.

He has a great and powerful king for his son-in-law; and can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an *electorate* in the empire. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 24.*

**ELE'CTRE.** *n. f.* [*electrum*, Latin.]

1. Amber; which, having the quality when warmed by friction of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of *electricity*, and to the bodies that so attract the epithet *electric*.

2. A mixed metal.

Change silver plate or vessel into the compound stuff, being a kind of silver *electre*, and turn the rest into coin. *Bacon.*

**ELE'CTRICAL.** } *adj.* [from *electrum*. See **ELECTRE**.]

**ELE'CTRICK.** }

1. Attractive without magnetism; attractive by a peculiar property, supposed once to belong chiefly to amber.

By *electric* bodies do I conceive not such only as take up light bodies, in which number the ancients only placed jett and amber; but such as, conveniently placed, attract all bodies palpable. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 4.*

An *electric* body can by friction emit an exhalation so subtle, and yet so potent, as by its emission to cause no sensible diminution of the weight of the *electric* body, and to be expanded through a sphere, whose diameter is above two feet, and yet to be able to carry up lead, copper, or leaf-gold, at the distance of above a foot from the *electric* body. *Newton.*

2. Produced by an electric body.

If that attraction were not rather *electrical* than magnetic, it was wonderous what Helmont delivereth concerning a glass, wherein the magistery of loadstone was prepared, which retained an attractive quality. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloath, or the end of one's finger, be held at about a quarter of an inch from the glass, the *electric* vapour, excited by friction, will, by dashing against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such an agitation as to emit light. *Newton's Opt.*

**ELECTRI'CITY.** *n. f.* [from *electric*. See **ELECTRE**.] A property in some bodies, whereby, when rubbed so as to grow warm, they draw little bits of paper, or such like substances, to them. *Quincy.*

Such was the account given a few years ago of electricity; but the industry of the present age, first excited by the experiments of *Gray*, has discovered in electricity a multitude of philosophical wonders. Bodies electrified by a sphere of glass, turned nimbly round, not only emit flame, but may be fitted with such a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if discharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life. The force of this vapour has hitherto appeared instantaneous, persons at both ends of a long chain seeming to be struck at once. The philosophers are now endeavouring to intercept the strokes of lightning.

**ELE'CTUARY.** *n. f.* [*electarium*, *Collin's Aurel.* which is now written *electuary*.] A form of medicine made of conserves, and powders, in the consistence of honey. The form is attended with considerable inconveniencies; for *electuaries*, generally made up with honey, or syrup, when the consistence is too thin, are apt to ferment; and when too thick, to candy. By both which the ingredients will either be entirely altered in their nature, or impaired in their virtues. *Quincy.*

We meet with divers *electuaries*, which have no ingredient, except sugar, common to any two of them. *Boyle's Sc. Chym.*

**ELEEMO'SYNARY.** *adj.* [*ἐλεημοσύνη*.]

1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity.

It is little better than an absurdity, that the cause should be an *elemosynary* for its subsistence to its effects, as a nature posterior to and dependent on itself. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 18.*

2. Given in charity.

**ELEGA'NCE.** } *n. f.* [*el'gantia*, Latin.] Beauty of art; ra-

**ELEGA'NCY.** } ther soothing than striking; beauty without grandeur.

St. Augustine, out of a kind of *elegancy* in writing, makes some difference. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

These questions have more propriety, and *elegancy*, understood of the old world. *Burnet.*

My compositions in gardening are altogether Pindarick, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 477.*

**ELEGAN'CY.** *adj.* [*elegans*, Latin.]

1. Pleading with minuter beauties.



- Trifles themselves are *elegant* in him.  
There may'st thou find some *elegant* retreat. *Pope. London.*
2. Nice; not coarse; not gross.  
Polite with candour, *elegant* with ease. *Pope.*
- ELEGANTLY.** *adv.* [from *elegant*.]  
1. In such a manner as to please without elevation.  
2. Neatly; nicely; with minute beauty.  
Whoever would write *elegantly*, must have regard to the different turn and juncture of every period: there must be proper distances and pauses. *Pope's Odyssey, Notes.*
- ELEGIACK.** *adj.* [*elegiacus*, Latin.]  
1. Used in elegies.  
2. Pertaining to elegies.  
3. Mournful; sorrowful.  
Let *elegiack* lay the woe relate,  
Soft as the breath of distant flutes. *Gay's Trivia.*
- ELEGY.** *n. f.* [*elegus*, Latin.]  
1. A mournful song.  
He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and *elegies* upon brambles, all forsooth deifying the name of Rosalind. *Shak. As you like it.*  
2. A funeral song.  
So on meanders banks, when death is nigh,  
The mournful swan sings her own *elegy*. *Dryden.*
3. A short poem without points or turns.
- ELEMENT.** *n. f.* [*elementum*, Latin.]  
1. The first or constituent principle of any thing.  
If nature should intermit her course, those principal and mother *elements* of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made, should lose the qualities which now they have. *Hooker, b. i. f. 3.*  
A man may rationally retain doubts concerning the number of those ingredients of bodies, which some call *elements*, and others principles. *Boyle's Phys. Consider.*  
Simple substances are either spirits, which have no manner of composition, or the first principles of bodies, usually called *elements*, of which other bodies are compounded. *Watts.*  
2. The four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is composed.  
The king is but a man: the violet smells to him as it doth to me; and the *element* shews to him as it doth to me. *Shakesf.*  
My dearest sister, fare thee well;  
The *elements* be kind to thee, and make  
Thy spirits all of comfort. *Shakesf. Anth. and Cleopatra.*  
The king,  
Contending with the fretful *elements*,  
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea,  
Or swell the curled waters. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
The heavens and the earth will pass away, and the *elements* melt with fervent heat. *Peter.*  
Here be four of you were able to make a good world; for you are as differing as the four *elements*. *Bacon's Hol. War.*  
He from his flaming ship his children sent,  
To perish in a milder *element*. *Waller.*
3. The proper habitation or sphere of any thing: as water of fish.  
We are simple men; we do not know the works by charms, by spells, and such dawbry as is beyond our *element*. *Shakesf.*  
Our torments may, in length of time,  
Become our *elements*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 275.*  
They shew that they are out of their *element*, and that logick is none of their talent. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
4. An ingredient; a constituent part.  
Who set the body and the limbs  
Of this great sport together, as you guess?  
—One sure that promises no *element*  
In such a business. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
5. The letters of any language.
6. The lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.  
With religion it fareth as with other sciences; the first delivery of the *elements* thereof must, for like consideration, be framed according to the weak and slender capacity of young beginners. *Hooker, b. v. f. 18.*  
Every parish should keep a petty schoolmaster, which should bring up children in the first *elements* of letters. *Spenser on Irel.*  
We, when we were children, were in bondage under the *elements* of the world. *Gal. iv. 3.*  
There is nothing more pernicious to a youth, in the *elements* of painting, than an ignorant master. *Dryden's Dufresn.*
- TO ELEMENT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To compound of elements.  
Whether any one such body be met with, in those said to be *elemented* bodies, I now question. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*  
2. To constitute; to make as a first principle.  
Dull sublunary lover's love,  
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit  
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove  
The thing which *elemented* it. *Donne.*
- ELEMENTAL.** *adj.* [from *element*.]  
1. Produced by some of the four elements.  
If dusky spots are vary'd on his brow,  
And streak'd with red, a troubl'd colour shew;

- That fullen mixture shall at once declare  
Winds, rain and storms, and *elemental* war. *Dryden's Virg.*  
Soft yielding minds to water glide away,  
And sip, with nymphs, their *elemental* tea. *Pope.*
2. Arising from first principles.  
Leeches are by some accounted poison not properly, that is, by temperamental contrariety, occult form, or so much as *elemental* repugnancy; but inwardly taken, they fasten upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood. *Brown's Vu. Err.*
- ELEMENTARITY.** *n. f.* [from *elementary*.] Containing the rudiments or first principles; simplicity of nature; absence of composition; being uncompounded.  
A very large class of creatures in the earth, far above the condition of *elementarity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 1.*
- ELEMENTARY.** *adj.* [from *elementary*.] Uncompounded; having only one principle or constituent part.  
All rain water contains in it a copious sediment of terrestrial matter, and is not a simple *elementary* water. *Ray on the Creat.*  
The *elementary* salts of animals are not the same as they appear by distillation. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
- ELEMI.** *n. f.*  
This drug is improperly called gum *elemi*, being a resin. The genuine *elemi* is brought from Æthiopia in flattish masses, or in cylinders, of a yellowish colour. Its smell is acrid and refinous. It is very rare in Europe, and supposed to be produced by a tree of the olive kind. The spurious or American *elemi*, almost the only kind known, is of a whitish colour, with a greater or less tinge of a greenish or yellowish. It is of an agreeable smell, and of an acrid and bitterish taste. It proceeds from a tall tree, which the Brasilians wound at night, and in the morning collect the resin that has run out. *Hill's Materia Medica.*
- ELENCH.** *n. f.* [*elenchus*, Latin.] An argument; a sophism.  
The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole temptation might be the same *elench* continued, as when he said, Ye shall not die; that was, in his equivocation, you shall not incur present death. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 4.*  
Discover the fallacies of our common adversary, that old sophister, who puts the most abusive *elenchs* on us. *De. of Piety.*
- ELEOTS.** *n. f.* Some name the apples in request in the cyder countries so; not known by that name in several parts of England. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*
- ELEPHANT.** *n. f.* [*elephas*, Latin.] The largest of all quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, prudence, and even understanding, many surprising relations are given. This animal is not carnivorous, but feeds on hay, herbs, and all sorts of pulse; and it is said to be extremely long lived. It is naturally very gentle; but when enraged, no creature is more terrible. He is supplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, like a large trumpet, which hangs between his teeth, and serves him for hands: by one blow with his trunk he will kill a camel or a horse, and will raise a prodigious weight with it. His teeth are the ivory so well known in Europe, some of which have been seen as large as a man's thigh, and a fathom in length. Wild elephants are taken with the help of a female ready for the male: she is confined to a narrow place, round which pits are dug; and these being covered with a little earth scattered over hurdles, the male elephants easily fall into the snare. In copulation the female receives the male lying upon her back; and such is his pudicity, that he never covers the female so long as any one appears in sight. *Calmet.*  
He loves to hear,  
That unicorns may be betray'd with trees,  
And bears with glasses, elephants with holes. *Sh. Jul. Caf.*  
The elephant hath joints, but not for courtesy;  
His legs are for necessity, not flexure. *Sh. Troil. and Cressida.*
2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.  
High o'er the gate, in elephant and gold,  
The crowd shall Cæsar's Indian war behold. *Dryden's Virg.*
- ELEPHANTIASIS.** *n. f.* [*elephantiasis*, Latin.] A species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.
- ELEPHANTINE.** *adj.* [*elephantinus*, Latin.] Pertaining to the elephant.
- TO ELEVATE.** *v. a.* [*elevo*, Latin.]  
1. To raise up aloft.  
This subterranean heat or fire, which *elevates* the water out of the abyfs. *Woodward.*  
2. To exalt; to dignify.  
3. To raise the mind with great conceptions.  
Others apart sat on a hill retired,  
In thoughts more *elevate*, and reason'd high  
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate. *Milt. P. L.*  
In all that great extent, wherein the mind wanders, in those remote speculations it may seem to be *elevated* with; it stirs not beyond sense or reflection. *Locke.*  
Now rising fortune *elevates* his mind,  
He shines unclouded, and adorns mankind. *Savage.*
4. To elate the mind with vicious pride.
5. To



5. To lessen by detraction. This sense, though legitimately deduced from the Latin, is not now in use.

When the judgments of learned men are alledged against you, what do they but either *elevate* their credit, or oppose unto them the judgments of others as learned? *Hooker, b. ii.*

**E'LEVATE.** *part. adj.* [from *elevatus*.] Exalted; raised aloft.

On each side an imperial city stood,

With tow'rs and temples proudly *elevate*

On seven small hills. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. ii.*

**ELEVA'TION.** *n. f.* [*elevatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of raising aloft.

The disruption of the strata, the *elevation* of some, and depression of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a discerning principle. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

2. Exaltation; dignity.

Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties. *Locke.*

3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions.

We are therefore to love him with all possible application and *elevation* of spirit, with all the heart, soul and mind. *Norris.*

4. Attention to objects above us.

All which different *elevations* of spirit unto God, are contained in the name of prayer. *Hooker, b. v. f. 48.*

5. The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

Some latitudes have no canicular days, as those which have more than seventy-three degrees of northern *elevation*, as Nova Zembla. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.*

**ELEVA'TOR.** *n. f.* [from *elevatus*.] A raiser or lifter up, applied to some chirurgical instruments put to such uses. *Quincy.*

**ELEVEN.** *adj.* [ænbleren, Saxon.] Ten and one; one more than ten.

Had I a dozen sons, each in my love alike, and none less dear than thine and my good Marcius, I had rather *eleven* die nobly for their country, than one voluptuously surfeit out of action. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

**ELEVENTH.** *adj.* [from *eleven*.] The next in order to the tenth.

In the *eleventh* chapter he returns to speak of the building of Babel. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

**ELF.** *n. f.* plural *elves*. [*elf*, Welsh. *Baxter's Gloss.*]

1. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild unfrequented places.

Through this house give glimmering light,

By the dead and drowie fire;

Every *elf*, and fairy sprite,

Hop as light as bird from briar. *Shak. Midf. Night's Dream.*

The king of *elfs* and little fairy queen

Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

If e'er one vision touch'd thy infant thought,

Of all the nurse and all the priest have taught;

Of airy *elves* by moon-light shadow seen,

The silver token, and the circled green. *Pope's R. of the L.*

2. A devil.

That we may angels seem, we paint them *elves*;

And are but satires to set up ourselves. *Dryden's Eff. on Sat.*

However it was civil, an angel or *elf*;

For he ne'er could have fill'd it so well of himself. *Swift.*

**TO ELF.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. This the vulgar have supposed to be the work of fairies in the night; and all hair so matted together, hath had the name of *elf-locks*. *Hammer.*

My face I'll grime with filth,

Blanket my loins, *elf* all my hair in knots. *Shakesf. K. Lear.*

**E'LFLOCK.** *n. f.* [*elf* and *lock*.] Knots of hair twisted by elves.

This is that very Mab,

That plats the manes of horses in the night,

And cakes the *elflocks* in foul sluttish hairs,

Which, once untangl'd, much misfortune bodes. *Shakesf.*

**TO ELYCITE.** *v. a.* [*elicio*, Latin.] To strike out; to fetch out by labour or art.

Although the same truths may be *elicited*, and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

He *elicits* those acts out of the meer lapsed state of human nature. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

**ELICIT.** *adj.* [*elicitus*, Latin.] Brought into act; brought from possibility to real existence.

It is the virtue of humility and obedience, and not the formal *elicit* act of meekness; meekness being ordinarily annexed to these virtues. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

The schools dispute whether, in morals, the external action superadds any thing of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will. *South's Sermons.*

**ELICITA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *elicio*, Latin.]

That *elicitation* which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act: that drawing which they mention, is merely from the appetibility of the object. *Bramb.*

**TO ELIDE.** *v. a.* [*elido*, Latin.] To cut in pieces.

We are to cut off that whereunto they, from whom these

objections proceed, fly for defence, when the force and strength of the argument is *elided*. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 4.*

**E'LGIBILITY.** *n. f.* [from *eligible*.] Worthiness to be chosen.

The business of the will is not to judge concerning the nature of things, but to chuse them in consequence of the report made by the understanding, as to their *eligibility* or goodness. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

**E'LGIBLE.** *adj.* [*eligibilis*, Latin] Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable.

A British ministry ought to be satisfied, if, allowing to every particular man that his private scheme is wisest, they can persuade him that next to his own plan, that of the government is the most *eligible*. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 48.*

Did they really think, that going on with the war was more *eligible* for their country than the least abatement of those conditions? *Swift.*

That the most plain, short, and lawful way to any good end, is more *eligible* than one directly contrary in some or all of these qualities. *Swift.*

Certainty, in a deep distress, is more *eligible* than suspense. *Clarissa.*

**E'LGIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *eligible*.] Worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.

**ELIMINA'TION.** *n. f.* [*elimino*, Latin.] The act of banishing; the act of turning out of doors; rejection. *Dict.*

**ELISION.** *n. f.* [*elisia*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting off: as, *th' attempt*, there is an elision of a syllable.

You will observe the abbreviations and *elisions*, by which consonants of most obdurate sounds are joined together, without any softening vowel to intervene. *Swift.*

2. Division; separation of parts.

The cause given of sound, that it would be an *elision* of the air, whereby, if they mean any thing, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 124.*

**ELIXA'TION.** *n. f.* [*elixus*, Latin.] The act of boiling or stewing any thing.

Even to ourselves, and more perfect animals, water performs no substantial nutrition; serving for refrigeration, dilution of solid aliment, and its *elixation* in the stomach. *Brown.*

**ELIXIR.** *n. f.* [Arabick.]

1. A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum, and give it a thicker consistence than a tincture. *Quincy.*

For when no healing art prevail'd,

When cordials and *elixirs* fail'd,

On your pale cheek he dropp'd the show'r,

Reviv'd you like a dying flow'r. *Waller.*

2. The liquor, or whatever it be, with which chymists hope to transmute metals to gold.

No chymist yet the *elixir* got,

But glorifies his pregnant pot,

If by the way to him befall

Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal. *Donne.*

3. The extract or quintessence of any thing.

In the soul, when the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity infinitely beyond the highest quintessence and *elixir* of worldly delight. *South's Sermons.*

4. Any cordial; or invigorating substance.

What wonder then, if fields and regions here

Breathe forth *elixir* pure! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

**ELK.** *n. f.* [*ælc*, Saxon]

The *elk* is a large and stately animal of the stag kind. The neck is short and slender; the ears nine inches in length, and four in breadth. The colour of its coat in Winter is greyish, in Summer it is paler; generally three inches in length, and equalling horsehair in thickness. The upper lip of the *elk* is large. The articulations of its legs are close, and the ligaments hard, so that its joints are less pliable than those of other animals. The horns of the male *elk* are short and thick near the head, where it by degrees expands into a great breadth, with several prominences in its edges. Elks live in herds, and are very timorous. The hoof of the left hinder foot only, has been famous for the cure of epilepsies; but it is probable, that the hoof of any other animal will do as well. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

And, scarce his head

Rais'd o'er the heapy wreath, the branching *elk*

Lies slumb'ring fullen in the white abyss. *Thomson's Winter.*

**ELL.** *n. f.* [*eln*, Saxon.]

1. A measure containing forty-five inches, or a yard and a quarter.

They are said to make yearly forty thousand pieces of linnen cloth, reckoning two hundred *ells* to the piece. *Addison.*

2. It is taken proverbially for a long measure.

Acquit thee bravely, play the man;

Look not on pleasures as they come, but go:

Defer not the last virtue; life's poor span

Make not an *ell* by trifling in thy woe. *Herbert.*

**ELLIPSIS.**



ELLIPSIS. *n. f.* [*ἑλλῑψις*.]

1. A figure of rhetoric, by which something is left out necessary to be supplied by the hearer.

The words are delivered by way of *ellipsis*, *Rom. iv. 18. Hamm.*

2. [In geometry.] An oval figure, being generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone, but not parallel to the base, which produces a circle, and meeting with the base when produced. *Harris.*

On the cylinder inclined, describe an *ellipsis* parallel to the horizon. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

The planets could not possibly acquire such revolutions in circular orbs, or in *ellipses* very little eccentric. *Bentley.*

ELLIPTICAL. } *adj.* [from *ellipsis*.] Having the form of an  
ELLIPTICK. } *ellipsis*; oval.

Since the planets move in *elliptick* orbits, in one of whose foci the sun is, and by a radius from the sun describe equal areas in equal times, which no other law of a circulating fluid, but the harmonical circulation, can account for; we must find out a law for the paracentric motion, that may make the orbits *elliptick*. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

In animals, that gather food from the ground, the pupil is oval or *elliptical*; the greatest diameter going transversely from side to side. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

ELM. *n. f.* [*ulmus*, Latin; elm, Saxon.]

1. The name of a tree. The flower consists of one leaf, striped like a bell, having many stamina in the center: from the bottom arises the pointal, which becomes a membranaceous or leafy fruit, almost heart-shaped; in the middle of which is placed a pear-shaped seed-vessel, containing one seed of the same shape. The species are, the common rough-leaved elm; the witch hazel, or broad-leaved elm, by some called the British elm; the smooth-leaved or witch elm. It is generally believed neither of them were originally natives of this country; but they have propagated themselves by seeds and suckers in such plenty as hardly to be rooted out, where they have had long possession; especially in hedgerows, where there is harbour for their roots, which will send forth various twigs. They are very proper to place in hedgerows upon the borders of fields, where they will thrive better than when planted in a wood or close plantation, and their shade will not be very injurious to whatever grows under them. They are also proper to plant at a distance from a garden, or building, to break the violence of winds; for they may be trained up in form of an hedge, keeping them cut every year, to the height of forty or fifty feet: but they should not be planted too near a garden where fruit-trees or other plants are placed, because the roots of the elm run superficially near the top of the ground, and will intermix with the roots of other trees, and deprive them of nourishment. *Miller.*

The rural seat,

Whose lofty *elms* and venerable oaks

Invite the rook, who high amid' the boughs,

In early Spring, his airy city builds. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. It was used to support vines, to which the poets allude.

Thou art an *elm*, my husband; I a vine,

Whose weakness married to thy stronger state,

Makes me with thy strength to communicate. *Shakespeare.*

ELOCUTION. *n. f.* [*elocutio*, Latin.]

1. The power of fluent speech.  
A travelled doctor of physick, of bold, and of able *elocution*. *Wotton.*

2. Eloquence; flow of language.

Whose taste, too long forborne, at first essay

Gave *elocution* to the mute, and taught

The tongue not made for speech to speak thy praise. *Milton.*

As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, so much more to express those thoughts with *elocution*. *Dryden.*

3. The power of expression or diction.

The third happiness of this poet's imagination is *elocution*, or the art of cloathing or adorning that thought so found, and varied, in apt, significant, and sounding words. *Dryden.*

E'LOGY. *n. f.* [*elogé*, French.] Praise; panegyrick.

Buckingham lay under millions of maledictions, which at the prince's arrival did vanish into praises and *elogies*. *Wotton.*

If I durst say all I know of the *elogies* received from abroad concerning him, I should offend the modesty of our author. *Boyle.*

Some excellent persons, above my approbation or *elogy*, have considered this subject. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To ELO'IGNE. *v. a.* [*éloigner*, French.] To put at a distance; to remove one far from another. Now disused.

From worldly cares himself he did *eloin*,

And greatly shunned many exercise. *Fairy Queen, b. i. c. 4.*

I'll tell thee now, dear love! what thou shalt do

To anger destiny, as she doth us;

How I shall stay, though she *eloigne* me thus,

And how posterity shall know it too. *Donne.*

To ELONGATE. *v. a.* [from *longus*, Latin.] To lengthen; to draw out; to protract; to stretch.

To ELO'NGATE. *v. u.* To go off to a distance from any thing.

About Cape Frio in Brasilia, the South point of the compass varyeth twelve degrees unto the West; but *elongating* from the coast of Brasilia, towards the shore of Africa, it varyeth eastward. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 2.*

ELONGATION. *n. f.* [from *elongate*.]

1. The act of stretching or lengthening itself.

To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres, is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are separated by a wound. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. The state of being stretched.

3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is so extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place. *Quincy.*

*Elongations* are the effect of an humour soaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be stretched, and to be thrust quite out upon every little force. *W'seman's Surgery.*

4. Distance; space at which one thing is distant from another.

The distant points in the celestial expanse appear to the eye in so small a degree of *elongation* from another, as bears no proportion to what is real. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 11.*

5. Departure; removal.

Nor then had it been placed in a middle point, but that of descent, or *elongation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 2.*

To ELO'PE. *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break loose; to escape from law or restraint.

It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politic, since great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 32.*

What from the dame can Paris hope?

She may as well from him *elope*. *Prior.*

The fool whose wife *elopes* some thrice a quarter,

For matrimonial solace dies a martyr. *Pope's Ep. of Horace.*

ELO'PEMENT. *n. f.* [from *elope*.] Departure from just restraint; rejection of lawful power.

An *elopement* is the voluntary departure of a wife from her husband to live with an adulterer, and with whom she lives in breach of the matrimonial vow. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The negligent husband, trusting to the efficacy of this principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him. *Arbutnot.*

ELOPS. *n. f.* [*ἑλψ*.] A fish; reckoned however by *Milton* among the serpents.

Scorpion and asp, and amphibena dire,

Cerafies horn'd, hydrus, and *elops* drear,

And dipfas. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 525.*

ELOQUE'NCE. *n. f.* [*eloquentia*, Latin.]

1. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; oratory.

Action is *eloquence*, and the eyes of th' ignorant

More learned than the ears. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

2. Elegant language uttered with fluency.

Say she be mute, and will not speak a word;

Then I'll commend her volubility,

And say she uttereth piercing *eloquence*. *Shakespeare.*

Fit words attended on his weighty sense,

And mild persuasion flow'd in *eloquence*. *Pope's Odyssey, b. vii.*

E'LOQUENT. *adj.* [*eloquens*, Latin.] Having the power of oratory; having the power of fluent and elegant speech.

The Lord of hosts doth take away the captain of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counsellor, and the cunning artificer, and the *eloquent* orator. *If. iii. 3.*

O death! all *eloquent*, you only prove

What dust we dote on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

ELSE. *pronoun.* [elley, Saxon] Other; one besides: it is applied both to persons and things.

To stand stained with travel, and sweating with desire to see him; thinking of nothing *else*, putting all affairs *else* in oblivion, as if there were nothing *else* to be done but to see him. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Should he or any *else* search, he will find evidence of the Divine Wisdom. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He says, 'twas then with him, as now with you;

He did it when he had nothing *else* to do. *Denham.*

ELSE. *adv.* Otherwise.

Dare not, on thy life,

Touch ought of mine beside, by lot my due,

But stand aloof, and think profane to view:

This faulchion, *else*, not hitherto withstood,

These hostile fields shall fatten with thy blood. *Dryden.*

What ways are there whereby we should be assured, but either by an internal impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or *else* by such external and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause. *Tillotson's Sermon.*

2. Beside; except that mentioned.

Pleasures which no where *else* were to be found,

And all Elysium in a spot of ground. *Dryden.*

E'LSWHERE. *adv.* [*else* and *where*.]

1. In any other place.

There are here divers trees, which are not to be found *elsewhere*. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

As he proved that Pison was not Ganges, or Gehon, Nilus; so where to find them *elsewhere* he knew not. *Raleigh's Hist.*



For, if we chance to fix our thoughts *elsewhere*,  
Though our eyes open be, we cannot see. *Davies.*

Henceforth oracles are ceas'd,  
And thou no more with pomp and sacrifice  
Shalt be enquir'd at Delphos, or *elsewhere*. *Paradise Reg.*  
Although seasoned bodies may and do live near as long in  
London as *elsewhere*, yet new-comers and children do not.

*Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

2. In other places; in some other place.

They which *elsewhere* complain, that disgrace and injury  
is offered to the meanest minister, when the magistrate ap-  
pointeth him what to wear, think the gravest prelates no com-  
petent judges to appoint where it is fit for the minister to  
stand.

*Hooker, b. v. f. 29.*

Let us no more contend, nor blame

Each other, blam'd enough *elsewhere*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Bestow, base man, thy idle threats *elsewhere*;

My mother's daughter knows not how to fear. *Dryden.*

If it contradict what he says *elsewhere*, it is no new or  
strange thing. *Tillotson, Preface.*

To ELUCIDATE. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Latin.] To explain; to clear;  
to make plain.

To *elucidate* a little the matter, let us consider it. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TION. *n. f.* [from *elucidate*.] Explanation; expo-  
sition.

We shall, in order to the *elucidation* of this matter, subjoin  
the following experiment. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *elucidate*.] Explainer; expositor;  
commentator.

Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance  
and age, and yet more by their pedantical *elucidators*. *Abbt.*

To ELUDE. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Latin.]

1. To escape by stratagem; to avoid any mischief or danger by  
artifice.

Several pernicious vices, notorious among us, escape or  
*elude* the punishment of any law yet invented. *Swift.*

He who looks no higher for the motives of his conduct  
than the resentments of human justice, whenever he can pre-  
sume himself cunning enough to *elude*, rich enough to bribe,  
or strong enough to resist it, will be under no restraint. *Rogers.*

2. To mock by an unexpected escape.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,

Then, hid in shades, *eludes* her eager swain;

But feigns a laugh to see me search around,

And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope's Spring.*

ELUDIBLE. *adj.* [from *elude*.] Possible to be defeated.

There is not any common place more insisted on than the  
happiness of trials by juries; yet if this blessed part of our  
law be *eludible* by power and artifice, we shall have little rea-  
son to boast. *Swift.*

ELVES. The plural of *elf*. See ELF.

Ye sylphs and sylphids to your chief give ear;

Fays, fairies, genii, *elves* and demons hear. *Pope.*

ELVELO'CK. *n. f.* [from *elves* and *lock*.] Knots in the hair  
superstitiously supposed to be tangled by the fairies.

From the like might proceed the fears of polling *elvelocks*,  
or complicated hairs of the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*

ELVISH. *adj.* [from *elves*, the plural of *elf*: it had been written  
more properly *elfish*.] Relating to elves, or wandering spirits.

Thou *elvish* markt, abortive, rioting hog!

The slave of nature, and the son of hell! *Shakesp. R. III.*

No muse hath been so bold,

Or of the latter, or the old,

Those *elvish* secrets to unfold,

Which lie from others reading. *Drayton.*

ELUMBEATED. *adj.* [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weakened in the loins. *Dict.*

ELUSION. *n. f.* [*elusio*, Latin.] An escape from enquiry or  
examination; a fraud; an artifice.

An appendix, relating to the transmutation of metals, de-  
tects the impostures and *elusions* of those who have pretended  
to it. *Woodward's Natural History.*

ELUSIVE. *adj.* [from *elude*.] Practising elusion; using arts to  
escape.

*Elusive* of the bridal day, she gives

Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives. *Pope's Odyss.*

ELUSORY. *adj.* [from *elude*.] Tending to elude; tending to  
deceive; fraudulent; deceitful; fallacious.

It may be feared they are but Parthian flights, ambuscade  
retreats, and *elusory* tergiversation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To ELUTE. *v. a.* [*eluo*, Latin.] To wash off.

The more oily any spirit is, the more pernicious; because  
it is harder to be *eluted* by the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ELUTRIATE. *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Latin.] To decant; or strain  
out.

The pressure of the air upon the lungs is much less than it  
has been computed by some; but still it is something, and the  
alteration of one tenth of its force upon the lungs must pro-  
duce some difference in *elutriating* the blood as it passes through  
the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

ELYSIAN. *adj.* [*elysius*, Latin.] Pertaining to Elysium; plea-  
sant; deliciously soft and soothing; exceedingly delightful.

VOL. I.

The river of life, through midst of heaven,

Rolls o'er *elysian* flowers her amber stream. *Milton.*

ELY'SIUM. *n. f.* [Latin] The place assigned by the heathens  
to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant.

To have thee with thy lips to stop my mouth,

So should'st thou either turn my flying soul,

Or I should breathe it so into thy body,

And then it liv'd in sweet *Elysium*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

EM. A contraction of them.

For he could coin and counterfeit

New words with little or no wit;

And when with hasty noise he spoke 'em,

The ignorant for current took 'em. *Hudibras.*

To EMACIATE. *v. a.* [*emacio*, Latin.] To waste; to de-  
prive of flesh.

All dying of the consumption, die *emaciated* and lean.

*Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To EMACIATE. *v. n.* To lose flesh; to pine; to grow lean.

He *emaciated* and pined away in the too anxious enquiry of  
the sea's reciprocation, although not drowned therein. *Brown.*

EMACIA'TION. *n. f.* [*emaciatus*, Latin.]

1. The act of making lean.

2. The state of one grown lean.

Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or leanness  
were from a phthisis, or from an hectic fever. *Graunt.*

EMACULA'TION. *n. f.* [*emaculo*, Latin] The act of freeing  
any thing from spots or foulness. *Dict.*

EMANANT. *adj.* [*emanans*, Latin.] Issuing from something  
else.

The first act of the divine nature, relating to the world  
and his administration thereof, is an *emanant* act: the most  
wise counsel and purpose of Almighty God terminate in those  
two great transient or *emanant* acts or works, the work of  
creation and providence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EMANA'TION. *n. f.* [*emanatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance.

Aristotle said, that it streamed by connatural result and  
*emanation* from God, the infinite and eternal Mind, as the  
light issues from the sun. *South's Sermons.*

2. That which issues from another substance; an effluence;  
effluvium.

The experience of those profitable and excellent *emanations*  
from God, may be, and commonly are, the first motive of  
our love. *Taylor.*

Another way of attraction is delivered by a tenuous *emana-  
tion*, or continued effluvium, which, after some distance, re-  
tracteth unto itself; as in syrups, oils, and viscosities, which,  
spun, at length retire into their former dimensions. *Brown.*

Such were the features of her heav'nly face;

Her limbs were form'd with such harmonious grace;

So faultless was the frame, as if the whole

Had been an *emanation* of the soul. *Dryden.*

The letters, every judge will see, were by no means efforts  
of the genius, but *emanations* of the heart. *Pope.*

Each *emanation* of his fires

That beams on earth, each virtue he inspires;

Each art he prompts, each charm he can create;

Whate'er he gives, are giv'n for you to hate. *Pope's Dunciad.*

EMA'NATIVE. *adj.* [from *emano*, Latin.] Issuing from an-  
other. *Dict.*

To EMA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Latin.] To set free  
from servitude; to restore to liberty.

Having received the probable inducements of truth, we  
become *emancipated* from testimonial engagements. *Brown.*

By the twelve tables, only those were called unto the in-  
testate succession of their parents that were in the parents  
power, excluding all *emancipated* children. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

They soon *emancipated* themselves from that dependance.

*Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EMANCIPA'TION. *n. f.* [from *emancipate*.] The act of setting  
free; deliverance from slavery.

Obstinacy in opinions holds the dogmatist in the chains of  
error, without hope of *emancipation*. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 27.*

To EMA'RGINATE. *v. a.* [*margo*, Latin.] To take away the  
margin or edge of any thing. *Dict.*

To EMA'SCULATE. *v. a.* [*emasculo*, Latin.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of virility.

When it is found how many ewes, suppose twenty, one ram  
will serve, we may geld nineteen, or thereabouts; for if you  
*emasculate* but ten, you shall, by promiscuous copulation,  
hinder the increase. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

2. To effeminate; to weaken; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

From wars and from affairs of state abstain;

Women *emasculate* a monarch's reign. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Dangerous principles not only impose upon our under-  
standings, but *emasculate* our spirits, and spoil our temper.

*Cohier on Pride.*

EMA'SCULATION. *n. f.* [from *emasculate*.]

1. Castration.

2. Effeminacy; womanish qualities; unmanly softness.

To EMBA'LE. *v. a.* [*emballer*, French.]



# E M B

1. To make up into a bundle.
  2. To bind up; to inclose.

Below her ham her weed did somewhat train,  
And her straight legs most bravely were *embal'd*  
In golden buskins of costly cordwain. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.  
I would not be a queen  
For all the world.  
—In faith, for little England  
You'd venture an *embaling*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
- To EMBA'LM. *v. a.* [*embaumer*, French; *embalsamar*, Span.]  
To impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction.
- Embalm me,*  
Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like  
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shak. H. VIII.*  
I would shew future times  
What you were, and teach them t' urge towards such:  
Verse *embalms* virtue, and tombs or thrones of rhymes,  
Preserve frail transitory fame as much  
As spice doth bodies from corrupt air's touch. *Donne.*  
Muse! at that name thy sacred sorrows shed;  
Those tears eternal, that *embalm* the dead. *Pope.*
- EMBA'LMER. *n. f.* [from *embalm*.] One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies.  
The Romans were not so good *embalmers* as the Egyptians, so the body was utterly consumed. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- To EMBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar*.]
1. To shut; to enclose.

Themselves for fear into his jaws to fall,  
He forc'd to castle strong to take their flight;  
Where fast *embar'd* in mighty brazen wall,  
He has them now four years besieg'd to make them thrall.  
*Fairy Queen*, b. i. cant. 7. stanza. 44.  
In form of airy members fair *embar'd*,  
His spirits pure were subject to our fight. *Fairfax*, b. i.
  2. To stop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up.

Translating the mart, which commonly followed the English cloth, unto Calis, he *embared* all further trade for the future. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
If this commerce 'twixt heav'n and earth were not  
*Embar'd*, and all this traffick quite forgot,  
She, for whose loss we have lamented thus,  
Would work more fully and pow'rfully on us. *Donne.*
- EMBA'RCATION. *n. f.* [from *embark*.]
1. The act of putting on shipboard.

The French gentlemen were very solicitous for the *embarcation* of the army, and for the departure of the fleet. *Clarendon.*
  2. The act of going on shipboard.
- EMBA'RGO. *n. f.* [*embargar*, Spanish.] A prohibition to pass; in commerce, a stop put to trade.  
He knew that the subjects of Flanders drew so great commodity from the trade of England, as by *embargo* they would soon wax weary of Perkin. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
After an *embargo* of our trading ships in the river of Bourdeaux, and other points of sovereign affront, there did succeed the action of Rheez. *Wotton.*  
I was not much concerned, in my own particular, for the *embargo* which was laid upon it. *Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes.*
- To EMBA'RK. *v. a.* [*embarquer*, French.]
1. To put on shipboard.

Of mankind, so numerous late,  
All left, in one small bottom swam *embark'd*. *Milt. P. Lost.*  
The king had likewise provided a good fleet, and had caused a body of three thousand foot to be *embarked* on those ships. *Clarendon*, b. ii.  
Straight to the ships Eneas took his way,  
*Embar'd* his men, and skim'd along the sea. *Dryden's Æn.*
  2. To engage another in any affair.
- To EMBA'RK. *v. n.*
1. To go on shipboard.

I should with speed *embark*,  
And with their embassy return to Greece. *A. Phillips.*
  2. To engage in any affair.
- To EMBA'RRASS. *v. a.* [*embarasser*, French.] To perplex; to distress; to entangle.  
I saw my friend a little *embarrassed*, and turned away. *Spect.*
- EMBA'RRASSMENT. *n. f.* [from *embarrass*.] Perplexity; entanglement.  
Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarrassment*, and take a clear view of the whole. *Watts's Logick.*
- To EMBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *basse*.]
1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to lower; to deprave; to impair.

Grains are annual, so that the virtue of the seed is not worn out; whereas in a tree it is *embased* by the ground. *Bac.*  
I have no service or ignoble end in my present labour, which may, on either side, restrain or *embase* the freedom of my poor judgment. *Wotton.*  
I will rather chuse to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose *embased* flexibleness shall be forced to bend. *King Charles.*

# E M B

- A pleasure high, rational, and angelical; a pleasure *embased* with no appendant sting; but such a one as being honey in the mouth, never turns to gall or gravel in the belly. *South.*
2. To degrade; to vilify.

Joy of my life, full oft for loving you  
I blest my lot, that was so lucky plac'd;  
But then the more your own mishap I rue,  
That are so much by so mean love *embas'd*. *Spenser's Sonn.*
- EMBA'SSADOR. *n. f.* [See AMBASSADOUR.] One sent on a publick message.  
Mighty Jove's *embassador* appear'd  
With the same message. *Denham.*  
Myself, my king's *embassador*, will go. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
- EMBA'SSADDRESS. *n. f.* A woman sent on a publick message.  
With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes,  
And to the bright *embassadors* replies. *Garth's Ovid.*
- E'MBASSAGE. } *n. f.* [It may be observed, that though our  
E'MBASSY. } authors write almost indiscriminately *embassa-*  
*dor* or *ambassador*, *embassage* or *ambassage*; yet there is scarcely an example of *ambassy*, all concurring to write *embassy*.]
1. A publick message; a message concerning business between princes or states.

Fresh *embassy* and suits,  
Nor from the state nor private friends, hereafter,  
Will I lend ear to. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
When he was at Newcastle he sent a solemn *embassage* unto James III. king of Scotland, to treat and conclude a peace with him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
The peace polluted thus, a chosen band  
He first commissions to the Latian land,  
In threat'ning *embassy*. *Dryden's Æn.*
  2. Any solemn message.

He sends the angels on *embassies* with his decrees. *Taylor.*
  3. An errand in an ironical sense.

A bird was made fly with such art to carry a written *embassage* among the ladies, that one might say, if a live bird, how taught? If dead, how made? *Sidney*, b. ii.  
Nimble mischance, that art so light of foot,  
Doth not thy *embassage* belong to me?  
And am I last that know it. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
- To EMBA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *battle*.] To range in order or array of battle.  
The English are *embattled*;  
To horse! you gallant princes, strait to horse! *Shakespeare.*  
I could drive her then from the ward of her purity, her reputation, her marriage-vow, and a thousand other her defences, which now are too strongly *embattled* against me. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
On their *embattl'd* ranks the waves return,  
And overwhelm the war! *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xii.  
*Embattl'd* nations strive in vain  
The hero's glory to restrain:  
Streams arm'd with rocks, and mountains red with fire,  
In vain against his force conspire. *Prior.*
- To EMBA'Y. *v. a.* [from *baigner*, to bathe, French.]
1. To bathe; to wet; to wash.

In her lap a little babe did play;  
His cruel sport;  
For in her streaming blood he did *embay*  
His little hands, and tender joints *embrew*. *Fairy Queen.*  
Every sense the humour sweet *embay'd*,  
And, slumb'ring soft, my heart did steal away. *Fai. Queen.*
  2. [From *bay*] To inclose in a bay; to land-lock.

If that the Turkish fleet  
Be not inselter'd and *embay'd*, they're drown'd. *Shakesp.*
- To EMBE'LLISH. *v. a.* [*embellir*, French.] To adorn; to beautify; to grace with ornaments; to decorate.  
How much more beauteous had the fountain been,  
*Embellish'd* with her first created green;  
Where crystal streams through living turf had run,  
Contented with an urn of native stone. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
The names of the figures that *embellished* the discourses of those who understood the art of speaking, are not the art and skill of speaking well. *Locke.*  
That which was once the most beautiful spot of Italy, covered with palaces, *embellished* by emperors, and celebrated by poets, has now nothing to shew but ruins. *Addison on Italy.*
- EMBE'LLISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *embellish*.] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; adscitious grace; any thing that confers the power of pleasing.  
Cultivate the wild licentious savage  
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,  
The *embellishments* of life. *Addison's Cato.*  
Apparitions, visions, and intercourses of all kinds between the dead and the living, are the frequent and familiar *embellishments* of those pious romances, the legends of the Romish church. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
- E'MBERING. *n. f.* The ember days. A word used by old authors, now obsolete.  
For causes good so many ways,  
Keep *embring* well, and fasting days;  
What



What law commands we ought to obey,  
For Friday, Saturn, and Wednesday. *Tuss. Hus. for June.*  
E'MBERS. *n. f.* without a singular. [æmýria, Saxon, ashes;  
einmyria, Islandick, hot ashes or cinders.] Hot cinders; ashes  
not yet extinguished.

Take hot embers, and put them about a bottle filled with  
new beer, almost to the very neck: let the bottle be well  
stopped, left it fly out; and continue it, renewing the embers  
every day for the space of ten days. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Or if the air will not permit,  
Some still removed place will fit,  
While glowing embers through the room  
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. *Milton.*

While thus heav'n's highest counsels, by the low  
Footsteps of their effects, he trac'd too well,  
He toft his troubled eyes, embers that glow  
Now with new rage, and wax too hot for hell. *Crafhaw.*  
He said, and rose, as holy zeal inspires;

He rakes hot embers, and renews the fires. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
E'MBERWEEK. *n. f.* [The original of this word has been much  
controverted: some derive it from embers or ashes strewed by  
penitents on their heads; but *Nelson* decides in favour of  
*Mareschal*, who derives it from ymbren or embren, a course or  
circumvolution.] A week in which an ember day falls.

The ember days at the four seasons are the Wednesday,  
Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast  
of Pentecost, September 14, December 13. *Comm. Prayer.*

Stated times appointed for fasting are Lent, and the four  
seasons of the year called *emberweeks*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
To EMBEZZLE. *v. a.* [This word seems corrupted by an  
ignorant pronunciation from *imbecil*.]

1. To appropriate by breach of trust; to turn what is intrusted  
in his hands to his own use.

He had embezzled the king's treasure, and extorted money  
by way of loan from all men. *Hayward.*

2. To waste; to swallow up in riot.  
When thou hast embezzl'd all thy store,  
Where's all thy father left? *Dryden's Pers. Sat. vi.*

EMBEZZLEMENT. *n. f.* [from embezzle.]  
1. The act of appropriating to himself that which is received  
in trust for another.

2. The thing appropriated.  
To EMBLAZE. *v. a.* [blasonner, French.]  
1. To adorn with glittering embellishments.

Th' unfought diamonds  
Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep,  
And so bestud with stars, that they below  
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores  
Our shrines irradiate, or emblaze the floors. *Pope.*

2. To blason; to paint with ensigns armorial.  
Nor shall this blood be wiped from thy point,  
But thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,  
T' emblaze the honour which thy master got. *Shak. H. VI.*

He from the glittering staff unfurl'd  
Th' imperial ensign, streaming to the wind,  
With gems and golden lustre rich emblaz'd,  
Seraphick arms and trophies. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

To EMBLAZON. *v. a.* [blasonner, French.]  
1. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to grace with ensigns  
armorial.

2. To deck in glaring colours; to set out pompously to shew.  
We find Augustus, for some petty conquest, emblazoned by  
the poets to the highest pitch. *Hakewill on Providence.*

EMBLEM. *n. f.* [ἑμβλημα.]  
1. Inlay; enamel; any thing inserted into the body of another.  
2. An occult representation; an allusive picture; a typical de-  
signation.

She had all the royal makings of a queen,  
The rod, and bird of peace, and all such emblems,  
Laid nobly on her. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
If you draw your beast in an emblem, shew a landscape of  
the country natural to the beast. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Gentle Thames,  
Thy mighty master's emblem, in whose face  
Sate meekness, heighten'd with majestic grace. *Denham.*  
He is indeed a proper emblem of knowledge and action,  
being all head and paws. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 114.*

To EMBLEM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To represent in an  
occult or allusive manner.

The primitive fight of elements doth fitly emblem that of  
opinions. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 27.*

EMBLEMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from emblem.]  
EMBLEMA'TICK. }  
1. Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative.

In the well fram'd models,  
With emblematick skill and mystick order,  
Thou shew'dst where tow'rs on battlements should rise,  
Where gates should open, or where walls should compass. *Prior.*

The poets contribute to the explication of reverses purely  
emblematical, or when the persons are allegorical. *Addison.*

2. Dealing in emblems; using emblems.

By tongue and pudding to our friends explain  
What does your emblematick worship mean. *Prior.*

EMBLEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from emblematic] In the man-  
ner of emblems; allusively; with occult representation.

Others have spoken emblematically and hieroglyphically, as  
to the Egyptians; and the phoenix was the hieroglyphick of  
the sun. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 10.*

He took a great stone, and put it up under the oak, emble-  
matically joining the two great elements of masonry. *Swift.*

EMBLEMATIST. *n. f.* [from emblem.] Writers or inventors  
of emblems.

These fables are still maintained by symbolical writers, em-  
blematicists, and heralds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 9.*

EMBOLISM. *n. f.* [ἐμβολισμός.]

1. Intercalation; insertion of days or years to produce regula-  
rity and equation of time.

The civil constitutions of the year were after different  
manners in several nations; some using the sun's year, but in  
divers fashions; and some following the moon, finding out  
embolisms or equations, even to the addition of whole months,  
to make all as even as they could. *Holder on Time.*

2. The time inserted; intercalatory time.

EMBOLUS. *n. f.* [ἐμβολος.] Any thing inserted and acting in  
another, as the sucker in a pump.

Our members make a sort of an hydraulick engine, in  
which a chemical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through  
elastick channels by the force of an embolus, like the heart.

*Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

To EMBOSS. *v. a.* [from bosse, a protuberance, French.]

1. To form with protuberances; to cover with something rising  
into lumps or bunches.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion  
Upon the beached verge of the salt flood;  
Which once a day, with his embossed froth,  
The turbulent surge shall cover. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
Thou art a bile,

A plague sore, or embossed carbuncle,  
In my corrupted blood. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Botches and blains must all his flesh emboss,  
And all his people. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

All croud in heaps, as at a night-alarm  
The bees drive out upon each others backs,  
T' emboss their hives in clusters. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. To engrave with relief, or rising work.

Then o'er the lofty gate his art emboss'd  
Androgeo's death, and off'rings to his ghost. *Dryden's Virg.*

3. [from emboïster, French, to inclose in a box.] To inclose;  
to include; to cover.

And in the way, as she did weep and wail,  
A knight her met, in mighty arms emboss'd. *Fairy Queen.*

4. [emboïscare, Italian.] To inclose in a thicket.  
Like that self-begotten bird  
In th' Arabian woods emboss. *Milton's Agonistes.*

5. To hunt hard.

When a deer is hard run, and foams at the mouth, he is  
said to be emboss: a dog also, when he is strained with hard  
running, especially upon hard ground, will have his knees  
swelled, and then he is said to be emboss, from bosse, French,  
a tumour. *Hanmer.*

Oh, he is more mad

Than Telamon for his shield; the boar of Theffaly  
Was never so emboss. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

We have almost emboss him: you shall see his fall to-  
night. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

EMBOSSMENT. *n. f.* [from emboss.]

1. Any thing standing out from the rest; jut; eminence.

I wish also, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three  
ascents and alleys, enough for four to walk a-breast; which I  
would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or em-  
bossments. *Bacon's Essays, Civ. and Moral.*

2. Relief; rising work.

They are at a loss about the word pendentis; some fancy it  
expresses only the great embossment of the figure, others believe  
it hung off the helmet in alto relievo. *Addison on Italy.*

To EMBO'TTLE. *v. a.* [bouteille, French.] To include in  
bottles; to bottle.

Stirom, firmest fruit

Embottled, long as Priamean Troy  
Withstood the Greeks, endures. *Phillips.*

To EMBO'WEL. *v. a.* [from bowel] To eviscerate; to deprive  
of the entrails; to exenterate.

The schools,

Embowelled of their doctrine, have left off  
The danger to itself. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

Embowell'd will I see thee by and by;

'Till then, in blood, by noble Percy lye. *Shak. Henry IV.*  
The roar

Embowel'd with outrageous noise the air,  
And all her entrails tore. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Fossils and minerals that th' embowel'd earth

Displays. *Phillips.*

To



To EMBRA'CE. *v. a.* [*embrasser*, French.]

1. To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze in kindness.  
*Embrace again, my sons! be foes no more;  
Nor stain your country with her children's gore.* Dryden.
2. To seize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome; to accept willingly any thing offered.  
I take it, your own business calls on you,  
And you *embrace* th' occasion to depart. Shakespeare.  
At first, her mother earth she holdeth dear,  
And doth *embrace* the world, and worldly things. Davies.  
They who are represented by the wise virgins, *embraced* the profession of the Christian religion, as the foolish virgins also had done. Tillotson's Sermons.
3. To comprehend; to take in; to encompass; to encircle.
4. To comprise; to inclose; to contain.  
Low at his feet a spacious plain is plac'd,  
Between the mountain and the stream *embrac'd*. Denham.
5. To admit; to receive.  
Fenton, heav'n give thee joy!  
What cannot be *eschew'd*, must be *embraced*. Shakespeare.  
If a man can be fully assured of any thing, without having examined, what is there that he may not *embrace* for truth? Locke.
6. To find; to take.

Fleance, his son,  
Whose absence is no less material to me  
Than is his father's, must *embrace* the fate  
Of that dark hour. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

7. To squeeze in a hostile manner.

To EMBRA'CE. *v. n.* To join in an embrace.  
Let me *embrace* with old Vincentio;  
And wander we to see thy honest son,  
Who will of thy arrival be full joyous. Shakespeare.

EMBRA'CE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug.  
Thames, the most lov'd of all the ocean's sons  
By his old fire, to his *embraces* runs. Denham.
  2. An hostile squeeze; crush.
- EMBRA'CEMENT. *n. f.* [from *embrace*.]
1. Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace.  
Thus death becomes a rival to us all,  
And hopes with foul *embracements* her to get,  
In whose decay virtue's fair shrine must fall. Sidney.  
There cherishing one another with dear, though chaste *embracements*, with sweet, though cold kisses, it might seem that love was come to play him there without darts. Sidney, b. ii.
  2. Comprehension.  
Nor can her wide *embracements* filled be. Davies.

3. State of being contained; inclosure.  
The parts in man's body easily reparable, as spirits, blood, and flesh, die in the *embracement* of the parts hardly reparable, as bones, nerves, and membranes. Bacon's Natural History.

4. Conjugal endearment.  
I would freelier rejoice in that absence, wherein he won honour, than in the *embracements* of his bed, where he would shew most love. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

EMBRA'CE. *n. f.* [from *embrace*.] The person embracing.  
Yet are they the greatest *embracers* of pleasure of any other upon earth; and they esteem of pearls as pebbles, so they may satisfy their gust, in point of pleasure or revenge. Howell.

EMBRA'SURE. *n. f.* [*embrasure*, French.] An aperture in the wall, through which the cannon is pointed; battlement.

To EMBRA'VE. *v. a.* [from *brave*.] To decorate; to embellish; to deck; to grace; to adorn.

So, both agree their bodies to engrave;  
The great earth's womb they open to the sky,  
And, with sad cypresses, seemly it *embrace*. Fairy Queen, b. ii.

To EMBRO'CATÉ. *v. a.* [*embrocater*, French.] To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors.

I returned her a glass with oil of roses and vinegar, to *embrocate* her arm. Wiseman on Inflammations.

EMBROCA'TION. *n. f.* [from *embrocate*.]

1. The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors or spirits.
2. The lotion with which any diseased part is washed or embrocated.

We endeavoured to ease by discutient and emollient cataplasms, and *embrocations* of various sorts. Wiseman's Surgery.

To EMBRO'IDER. *v. a.* [*broder*, French.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work; to diversify with needlework; to adorn a ground with raised figures.

*Embroider'd* so with flowers it had stood,  
That it became a garden of a wood. Waller.

Let no virgin be allowed to receive her lover, but in a suit of her own *embroidering*. Spectator, No. 606.

*Embroider'd* purple clothes the golden beds;  
This slave the floor, and that the table spreads. Pope.

EMBRO'IDERER. *n. f.* [from *embroider*.] One that adorns cloaths with needlework.

Blue silk and purple, the work of the *embroiderer*. Ecclus.

EMBRO'IDERY. *n. f.* [from *embroider*.]

1. Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework.  
Write,

In emerald tufts, flow'rs purpled, blue and white,  
Like sapphire, pearl, in rich *embroidery*,  
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. Shakespeare.  
Laces and *embroideries* are more costly than either warm or comely. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

Next these a youthful train their vows express'd,  
With feathers crown'd, with gay *embroidery* dress'd. Pope.

2. Variegation; diversity of colours.

If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were helpt and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landscape of his own possessions. Spectator, No. 414.

To EMBRO'IL. *v. a.* [*brauiller*, French.] To disturb; to confuse; to distract; to throw into commotion; to involve in troubles by dissension and discord.

I had no passion, design, or preparation to *embroil* my kingdom in a civil war. King Charles.

Rumour next, and chance,  
And tumult and confusion, all *embroil'd*,  
And discord with a thousand various mouths. Milt. P. Lost.

When she found her venom spread so far,  
The royal house *embroil'd* in civil war,  
Rais'd on her dusky wings she cleaves the skies. Dryden.

2. In the following passage the word seems improperly used for broil or burn.

That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to rifle God's cabinet, should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to *embroil* and consume the sacrilegious invaders. Dec. of Piety.

To EMBRO'THEL. *v. a.* [*brothel*, *brodel*.] To inclose in a brothel.

Men, which chuse  
Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute,  
Worse than *embrothel'd* strumpets prostitute. Donne.

E'MBRYO. } *n. f.* [*ἐμβρυον*.]  
E'MBRYON. }

1. The offspring yet unfinished in the womb.

The bringing forth of living creatures may be accelerated, if the *embryo* ripeneth and perfecteth sooner. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

An exclusion before conformation, before the birth can bear the name of the parent, or be so much as properly called an *embryon*. Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 6.

The earth was form'd, but in the womb a yet  
Of waters, *embryon* immature involv'd  
Appear'd not. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 277:

In that dark womb are the signs and rudiments of an *embryo* world. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

When the crude *embryo* careful nature breeds,  
See how she works, and how her work proceeds. Blackmore.

While the promis'd fruit  
Lies yet a little *embryo*, unperceiv'd  
Within its crimson folds. Thomson's Spring, l. 100.

2. The state of any thing yet not fit for production; yet unfinished.

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then in *embryo*. Swift.

EME. *n. f.* [eame, Saxon.] Unkle. Now obsolete.

Whilst they were young, Cassibelan their *eme*,  
Was by the people chosen in their stead;  
Who on him took the royal diadem,  
And goodly well it long time governed. Fairy Queen, b. ii.

EME'NDABLE. *adj.* [*emendo*, Latin.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.

EMENDA'TION. *n. f.* [*emendo*, Latin.]

1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better.

The essence and the relation of every thing in being, is fitted, beyond any *emendation*, for its action and use; and shews it to proceed from a mind of the highest understanding. Grew.

2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDA'TOR. *n. f.* [*emendo*, Latin.] A corrector; an improver; an alterer for the better.

E'MERALD. *n. f.* [*émeraude*, French; *smaragdus*, Latin.] A green precious stone.

The emerald is evidently the same with the antient smaragdus; and, in its most perfect state, is perhaps the most beautiful of all the gems: it is found from the sixteenth of an inch in diameter, to the size of a walnut. The rough emerald is usually of a very bright and naturally polished surface, and is ever of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of any other colour. It is of all the various shades of green, from the deepest to the palest, and doubtless is found at times wholly colourless; but then it is esteemed, by our jewellers, a white sapphire. The oriental emerald is of the hardness of the sapphire and ruby, and is second only to the diamond in lustre and brightness: they are only found in the kingdom of Cambay. The American, called by our jewellers oriental emeralds, are found in Peru, of the hardness of the garnet: the European are somewhat softer, but harder than crystal, and found in Silesia. The coloured crystals, sold as occidental emeralds, are from the mines of Germany. Hill on Fossils.

Do you not see the grass how in colour they excel the emerald? Sidney.

The emerald is a bright grass green: it is found in fissures of rocks, along with copper ores. Woodward's Fossils.

Nor



# E M E

Nor deeper verdure dies the robe of Spring,  
When first she gives it to the southern gale,  
Than the green *emerald* shows. *Thomson's Summer*, l. 150.

**TO EMERGE.** *v. n.* [*emergo*, Latin.]

- To rise out of any thing in which it is covered.  
They *emerged*, to the upper part of the spirit of wine, as much of them as lay immersed in the spirit. *Boyle*.  
The mountains *emerged*, and became dry land again, when the waters, after their violent agitation was abated, retired into the lower places. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.  
Thetis, not unmindful of her son,  
*Emerging* from the deep, to beg her boon,  
Pursu'd their track. *Dryden's Homer*.
- To issue; to proceed.  
If the prism was turned about its axis that way, which made the rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism, the image soon became an inch or two longer or more. *Newton's Opt.*
- To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view.  
Darkness, we see, *emerges* into light;  
And shining suns descend to fable night. *Dryden's Fables*.  
When, from dewy shade *emerging* bright,  
Aurora streaks the sky with orient light,  
Let each deplore his dead. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. iv. l. 470.  
Then from ancient gloom *emerg'd*  
A rising world. *Thomson's Summer*, l. 995.

**EMERGENCE.** } *n. f.* [from *emerge*.]  
**EMERGENCY.** }

- The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered.  
We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iv. c. 1.
- The act of rising into view.  
The *emergency* of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies, as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation. *Boyle on Colours*.  
The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first *emergence*, where it appears as white as before its incidence, is compounded of various colours. *Newton's Opt.*
- Any sudden occasion; unexpected casualty.  
Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency*, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philosophy. *Glanv. Sceps.* c. 21.
- Pressing necessity. A sense not proper.  
In any case of *emergency*, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire, which he had thus amassed together in his subterraneous exchequer. *Addison's Freeholder*.

**EMERGENT.** *adj.* [from *emerge*.]

- Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it.  
Love made my *emergent* fortune once more look  
Above the main, which now shall hit the stars. *Ben. Johnson*.  
The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him; he is not easily *emergent*. *Ben. Johnson*.
- Rising into view, or notice.  
Immediately the mountains huge appear  
*Emergent*, and their broad bare backs unheave  
Into the clouds, their tops ascend the sky. *Milt. Par. Lost*.
- Proceeding or issuing from any thing.  
The stoicks held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South's Sermons*.
- Sudden; unexpectedly casual.  
All the lords declared, that, upon any *emergent* occasion, they would mount their servants upon their horses. *Clarendon*.

**EMERODS.** } *n. f.* [corrupted by ignorant pronunciation from  
**EMEROIDS.** } *hemorrhoids*, ἀιμορροΐδες.] Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.  
He destroyed them, and smote them with *emerods*. 1 Sa. v.

**EMERSION.** *n. f.* [from *emerge*.] The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.  
The time was in the heliacal *emersion*, when it becomes at greatest distance from the sun. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iv.

**EMERY.** *n. f.* [*smiris*, Latin; *esmeril*, French.]  
Emery is an iron ore, considerably rich. It is usually of a dusky brownish red on the surface; but, when broken, of a fine bright iron grey, but not without some tinge of redness, and is spangled all over with shining specks. It is also sometimes very red, and then contains veins of gold. It is found in the island of Guernsey, in Tuscany, and many parts of Germany. It has a near relation to the magnet. Emery has been recommended by the ancients as an abstergent, but it must be used with great caution. It is prepared by grinding in mills; and the lapidaries cut the ordinary gems on their wheels by sprinkling the wetted powder over them; but it will not cut diamonds. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

**EMETICAL.** } *adj.* [*emetica*.] Having the quality of provoking  
**EMETICK.** } vomits.  
Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs;  
Vol. I.

# E M I

some purgative, some *emetick*, and some fudorifick. *Hale*.

**EMETICALLY.** *adv.* [from *emetical*.] In such a manner as to provoke to vomit.  
It has been complained of, that preparations of silver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not observed duly refined silver to work *emetically*, even in women and girls. *Boyle*.

**EMICATION.** *n. f.* [*emicatio*, Latin.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles, as sprightly liquors.  
Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noise and *emication*, as also a crafts and fumid exhalation. *Brown*.

**EMICTION.** *n. f.* [from *emictum*, Latin.] Urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.  
Gravel and stone grind away the flesh, and effuse the blood apparent in a sanguine *emiction*. *Harvey on Consumptions*.

**TO EMIGRATE.** *v. n.* [*emigro*, Latin.] To remove from one place to another.

**EMIGRATION.** *n. f.* [from *emigrate*.] Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.  
We find the originals of many kingdoms either by victories, or by *emigrations*, or intestine commotions. *Hale*.

**EMINENCE.** } *n. f.* [*eminentia*, Latin.]  
**EMINENCY.** }

- Loftiness; height.
- Summit; highest part.  
Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or *eminency* affording new kinds. *Ray on the Creation*.
- A part rising above the rest.  
They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.
- A place where one is exposed to general notice.  
A satyr or libel on one of the common stamp, never meets with that reception as what is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an *eminence*, and gives him a more conspicuous figure. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 256.
- Exaltation; conspicuousness; state of being exposed to view; reputation; celebrity; fame; preferment; greatness.  
You've too a woman's heart, which ever yet  
Affected *eminence*, wealth, sovereignty. *Shakesf. Henry VIII*.  
Alterations are attributed to the powerfulest under princes, where the *eminency* of one obscureth the rest. *Wotton*.  
He deserv'd no such return  
From me, whom he created what I was,  
In that bright *eminence*; and with his good  
Upbraided none. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iv. l. 44.  
Where men cannot arrive to any *eminency* of estate, yet religion makes a compensation, by teaching content. *Tillotson*.  
These two were men of *eminency*, of learning as well as piety. *Stillington's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol*.
- Supreme degree.  
Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st,  
And pure thou wert created, we enjoy  
In *eminence*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. viii. l. 624.
- Notice; distinction.  
Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo;  
Present him *eminence* both with eye and tongue. *Shak. Macb.*
- A title given to cardinals.

**EMINENT.** *adj.* [*eminens*, Latin.]

- High; lofty.  
Thou hast built unto thee an *eminent* place. *Ezek. xvi. 24*:
- Dignified; exalted.  
Rome for your sake shall push her conquests on,  
And bring new titles home from nations won,  
To dignify so *eminent* a son. *Dryden's Juv. Sat. 8.*
- Conspicuous; remarkable.  
Satan, in gesture proudly *eminent*,  
Stood like a tow'r. *Milton*.  
She is *eminent* for a sincere piety in the practice of religion. *Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 21.

**EMINENTLY.** *adv.* [from *eminent*.]

- Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation.  
Thy love, which else  
So *eminently* never had been known. *Milton's Parad. Lost*.  
Lady, that in the prime of earliest youth,  
Wisely has shun'd the broad way and the green,  
And with those few art *eminently* seen,  
That labour up the hill of heav'nly truth. *Milton*.  
Such as thou hast solemnly elected,  
With gifts and graces *eminently* adorn'd,  
To some great work. *Milton's Agonistes*, l. 678.
- In a high degree.  
All men are equal in their judgment of what is *eminently* best. *Dryden*.  
That simplicity, without which no human performance can arrive to perfection, is no where more *eminently* useful than in this. *Swift*.

**EMISSARY.** *n. f.* [*emissarius*, Latin.]

- One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent.  
Clifford, now become the state informer, was an *emissary* and spy of the king's, and he fled over into Flanders with his consent and privacy. *Bacon's Henry VII*.  
You shall neither eat nor sleep,  
No, nor forth your window peep,  
7 Z  
With



# E M O

- With your *emissary* eye,  
To fetch in the forms go by. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*  
The Jesuits send over *emissaries*, with instructions to personate themselves members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift.*
1. One that emits or sends out. A technical sense.  
Wherever there are *emissaries*, there are absorbent vessels in the skin; and, by the absorbent vessels, mercury will pass into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
- EMISSION. *n. f.* [*emissio*, Latin.] The act of sending out; vent.  
Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the *emission* of the spirits, and so of the breath by a flight from titillation. *Bac.*  
Though it might restrain their dispersion, it could not their populousity, which necessarily requireth transmigration and *emission* of colonies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 6.*  
Affection, in the state of innocence, was happily pitched upon its right object; it flamed up in direct fervours of devotion to God, and in collateral *emissions* of charity to its neighbour. *South's Sermons.*  
Cover them with glasses; but upon all warm and benign *emissions* of the sun, and sweet showers, give them air. *Evelyn.*
- To EMI'T. *v. a.* [*emitto*, Latin.]
1. To send forth; to let go; to give vent to.  
These baths continually *emit* a manifest and very sensible heat; nay, some of them have been observed, at some times, to send forth an actual and visible flame. *Woodward's N. Hist.*  
The soil, being fruitful and rich, *emits* steams, consisting of volatile and active parts. *Arbuthnot on Air.*
2. To let fly; to dart.  
Pay sacred rev'rence to Apollo's song,  
I left, wrathful, the far-shooting god *emit*  
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*
3. To issue out juridically.  
That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judge's authority, and at the instance of the party. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
- EMME'NAGOGUES. *n. f.* [*ἐμμηνια* and *ἀγω*.] Medicines that promote the courses; and these do this, either by giving a greater force to the blood in its circulation, whereby its momentum against the vessels is increased; or by making it thinner, whereby it will more easily pass through any outlets. *Quin.*  
*Emmenagogues* are such as produce a plethora, or fulness of the vessels, consequently such as strengthen the organs of digestion, so as to make good blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
- EMMET. *n. f.* [*æmette*, Saxon.] An ant; a pismire.  
When cedars to the ground fall down by the weight of an *emmet*,  
Or when a rich ruby's just price be the worth of a walnut. *Sidney, b. i.*
- To EMME'W. *v. a.* [from *mew*] To mew or coop up.  
This outward fainted deputy,  
Whose settled visage and deliberate word,  
Nips youth i' th' head, and follies doth *emmew*,  
As falcon d. th the fowl, is yet a devil. *Sh. Meas. for Meas.*
- To EMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*emmouvoir*, French.] To excite; to rouse; to put into emotion.  
One day, when him high courage did *emmove*,  
He pricked forth. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 1. Stan. 50.*
- EMOLLIENT. *adj.* [*emolliens*, Latin.] Softening; suppling.  
Barley is *emollient*, moistening, and expectorating. *Arbuthn.*  
Diureticks are decoctions, emulsions, and oils of *emollient* vegetables, so far as they relax the urinary passages: such as relax ought to be tried before such as stimulate. *Arbuthnot.*
- EMO'LLIENTS. *n. f.* Such things as sheath and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids at the same time. *Quincy.*  
*Emollients* ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perspiring, and on empty stomachs. *Arbuthnot.*
- EMOLLITION. *n. f.* [*emollitio*, Latin.] The act of softening.  
Lassitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water: the cause is, for that all lassitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts, and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollition*. *Bacon.*  
Powerful menstruums are made for its *emollition*, whereby it may receive the tincture of minerals. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
- EMOLUMENT. *n. f.* [*emolumentum*, Latin.] Profit; advantage.  
Let them consult how politick they were, for a temporal *emolument* to throw away eternity. *South's Sermons.*  
Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having dispatched a great deal of business to publick *emolument*. *Tatler.*
- EMONGST. *prep.* [so written by *Spenser*.] Among.  
The merry birds of every sort,  
Chaunted aloud their chearful harmony;  
And made *emongst* themselves a sweet comfort,  
That quick'ned the dull spirit with musical comfort. *F. Qu.*
- EMOTION. *n. f.* [*emotion*, French.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion, or pleasing or painful.  
I will appeal to any man, who has read this poet, whether he finds not the natural *emotion* of the same passion in himself, which the poet describes in his feigned persons? *Dryden.*

# E M P

- Those rocks and oaks that such *emotion* felt,  
Were rural maids whom Orpheus taught to melt. *Grano.*
- To EMPA'LE. *v. a.* [*empaler*, French.]
1. To fence with a pale.  
How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd  
T' his beasts, and disforested his mind?  
*Empal'd* himself to keep them out, not in;  
Can sow, and dares trust corn, where they have been. *Donne.*
2. To fortify.  
All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages, to save themselves from surprize. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
The English *empaled* themselves with their pikes, and there-with bare off their enemies. *Hayward.*
3. To inclose; shut in.  
Keep yourselves in breath,  
And when I have the bloody Hector found,  
*Empale* him with your weapons round about. *Shakespeare.*  
They have *empal'd* within a zodiack  
The free-born sun, and keep twelve signs awake  
To watch his steps; the Goat and Crab controul  
And fright him back. *Donne.*  
Thank my charms,  
I now *empale* her in my arms. *Cleaveland.*  
Impenetrable, *empal'd* with circling fire,  
Yet unconsum'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 647.*
4. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.  
Who can bear this, resolve to be *empal'd*?  
His skin flead off, and roasted yet alive? *Southern's Oronook.*  
Let them each be broken on the rack;  
Then, with what life remains, *empal'd*, and left  
To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake. *Addis. Cato.*  
Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with hanging;  
they talk of *empaling*, or breaking on the wheel. *Arbuthnot.*
- EMPA'NNEL. *n. f.* [from *panne*, French.] The writing or entering the names of a jury into a parchment schedule, or roll of paper, by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear for the performance of such publick service as juries are employed in. *Cowel.*  
Who can expect any more upright verdicts from such packed, such corrupt juries? Why may we not be allowed to make exceptions against this so incompetent *empannel*? *Decay of Christian Piety.*
- To EMPA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To summon to serve on a jury. A law term.  
I shall not need to *empannel* a jury either of moralists or divines, every man's own breast sufficiently instructing him. *Government of the Tongue, f. 8.*
- EMPA'RLANCE. *n. f.* [from *parler*, French.] It signifieth, in common law, a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do; and it is sometimes used for the conference of a jury in the cause committed to them. *Cowel.*
- EMPA'SM. *n. f.* [*εμψασσω*.] A powder to correct the bad scent of the body.
- To EMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from *passion*.] To move with passion; to affect strongly; to throw off from equanimity.  
Unto my eyes strange shows presented were,  
Picturing that which I in mind embrac'd,  
That yet those sights *empassion* me full near. *Spenser.*  
So, standing, moving, or to height upgrown,  
The tempter, all *empassion'd*, thus began. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
- To EMPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [from *people*.] To form into a people or community.  
He wonder'd much, and 'gan enquire  
What stately building durst so high extend  
Her lofty towers unto the starry sphere,  
And what unknown nation there *empeopled* were. *F. Queen.*
- EMPERESS. *n. f.* [from *emperour*, now written *empress*.]
1. A woman invested with imperial power.  
Long, long, may you on earth our *emperess* reign,  
E're you in heaven a glorious angel stand. *Davies.*
2. The queen of an emperour.  
Lavinia will I make my *emperess*,  
Rome's royal mistress, mistress of my heart. *Sh. Tit. Andr.*
- EMPEROUR. *n. f.* [*empereur*, French; *imperator*, Latin.] A monarch of title and dignity superiour to a king: as, the *emperour* of Germany.  
Charles the *emperour*,  
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,  
Makes visitation. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
- EMPERY. *n. f.* [*empire*, French; *imperium*, Latin.] Empire; sovereign command. A word out of use.  
A lady  
So fair, and fasten'd to an *emp'ry*,  
Would make the great'st king double. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
Take on you the charge  
And kingly government of this your land;  
Not as protector, steward, substitute,  
But as successively from blood to blood,  
Your right of birth, your *emp'ry*, your own. *Shak. R. III.*
- EMPHASIS. *n. f.* [*ἐμφασις*.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence; particular force impressed by stile or pronunciation.  
Oh,



# EMP

Oh, that brave Cæsar!

—Be choak'd with such another *emphasis*. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*

*Emphasis* not so much regards the time as a certain grandeur, whereby some letter, syllable, word, or sentence is rendered more remarkable than the rest, by a more vigorous pronunciation, and a longer stay upon it. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

These questions have force and *emphasis*, if they be understood of the antediluvian earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

**EMPHA'TICAL.** } *adj.* [*ἐμφάσις*.]  
**EMPHA'TICK.** }

1. Forcible; strong; striking.

Where he endeavours to dissuade from carnivorous appetites, how *emphatical* is his reasoning! *Garth's Pref. to Ovid.*

In proper and *emphatick* terms thou didst paint the blazing comet's fiery tail. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

2. Striking the sight.

It is commonly granted, that *emphatical* colours are light itself, modified by refractions. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. Appearing; seeming not real.

**EMPHA'TICALLY.** *adv.* [from *emphatical*.]

1. Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.

How *emphatically* and divinely does every word proclaim the truth that I have been speaking of! *South's Sermons.*

2. According to appearance.

What is delivered of the incurvity of dolphins, must be taken *emphatically*, not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again. *Brown.*

**EMPHYSE'MATOUS.** *adj.* [from *ἐμφύσημα*.] Bloated; puffed up; swollen.

The signs of a gangrene are these: the inflammation loses its redness, and becomes dusky and livid; the tenderness of the skin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or *emphysematous*; and vesications, filled with ichor of different colours, spread all over it. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**TO EMPIER'CE.** *v. a.* [from *pierce*.] To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulse.

The weapon bright,

Taking advantage of his open jaw,

Ran through his mouth with so importune might,

That deep *empierc'd* his darksome hollow maw. *Fai. Queen.*

**EMPI'GHT.** *part.* [To pight, or pitch. See *PITCH*.] Set; pitched; put in a posture.

But he was wary, and ere it *empight*

In the meant mark, advanc'd his shield atween. *Fai. Queen.*

**EMPIRE.** *n. f.* [*empire*, French; *imperium*, Latin.]

1. Imperial power; supreme dominion; sovereign command.

Assert, ye fair ones, who in judgment sit,

Your ancient *empire* over love and wit. *Rowe.*

2. The region over which dominion is extended.

A nation extended over vast tracts of land, and numbers of people, arrives in time at the ancient name of kingdom, or modern of *empire*. *Temple.*

Sextus Pompeius

Hath given the dare to Cæsar, and commands

The *empire* of the sea. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. Command over any thing.

**EMPIRIC.** *n. f.* [*ἐμπειρικός*.] A trier or experimenter; such persons as have no true education in, or knowledge of physical practice, but venture upon hearsay and observation only. *Quincy.*

The name of Hippocrates was more effectual to persuade such men as Galen, than to move a silly *empirick*. *Hooker.*

That every plant might receive a name, according unto the diseases it cureth, was the wish of Paracelsus; a way more likely to multiply *empiricks* than herbalists. *Brown.*

Such an aversion and contempt for all manner of innovators, as physicians are apt to have for *empiricks*, or lawyers for pettifoggers. *Swift.*

**EMPI'RICAL.** } *adj.* [from the noun.]  
**EMPIRICK.** }

1. Versed in experiments.

By fire

Of footy coal, the *empirick* alchymist

Can turn, or holds it possible to turn,

Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

2. Known only by experience; practised only by rote, without rational grounds.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empirick* to this preservative. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

In extremes, bold counsels are the best;

Like *empirick* remedies, they last are try'd,

And by th' event condemn'd or justify'd. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

**EMPI'RICALLY.** *adv.* [from *empirical*.]

1. Experimentally; according to experience.

We shall *empirically* and sensibly deduct the causes of blackness from originals, by which we generally observe things denigrated. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 12.*

2. Without rational grounds; charlatanically; in the manner of quacks.

**EMPI'RICISM.** *n. f.* [from *empirick*.] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

# EMP

**EMPLA'STER.** *n. f.* [*ἐμπλάστρον*.] This word is now always pronounced, and generally written *plaster*.] An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance, spread upon cloth. See *PLASTER*.

All *emplasters*, applied to the breasts, ought to have a hole for the nipples. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**TO EMPLA'STER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a plaster.

They must be cut out to the quick, and the sores *emplastered* with tar. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

**EMPLA'STICK.** *adj.* [*ἐμπλάστικος*.] Viscous; glutinous; fit to be applied as a plaster.

Resin, by its *emplastick* quality, mixed with oil of roses, perfects the concoction. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

*Emplastick* applications are not sufficient to defend a wound from the air. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

**TO EMPLA'D.** *v. a.* [from *plead*.] To indict; to prefer a charge against; to accuse.

To terrify and torture them to their minds, and wind their necks more surely under their arm, their tyrannous masters did often *emplead* arrest, cast them into prison, and thereby consume them to worse than nothing. *Hayward.*

Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and *empleaded* them of impiety that referred it to natural casualties. *Glanv. Scept. c. 14.*

Since none the living villains dare *emplead*,

Arraign them in the persons of the dead. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

**TO EMPLOY.** *v. a.* [*employer*, French.]

1. To busy; to keep at work; to exercise.

For thrice, at least, in compass of the year,

Thy vineyard must *employ* the sturdy steer

To turn the glebe. *Dryden's Virgil's Georg. b. ii. l. 551.*

Their principal learning was applied to the course of the stars, and the rest was *employed* in displaying the brave exploits of their princes. *Temple.*

Our reason is often puzzled, because of the imperfection of the ideas it is *employed* about. *Locke.*

The proper business of the understanding is not that which men always *employ* it to. *Locke.*

Labour in the beginning gave a right of property, wherever any one was pleased to *employ* it upon what was common. *Locke.*

The cat became a blushing maid;

And, on the happy change, the boy

*Employ'd* his wonder and his joy. *Prior.*

This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be *employed* on serious subjects. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. To use as an instrument.

The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn,

Her awkward fist did ne'er *employ* the churn. *Gay's Pastorals.*

3. To use as means.

The money was *employed* to the making of galleys. *2 Mac.*

Peate is not freed from labour, but from noise;

And war more force, but not more pains *employs*. *Dryden.*

4. To use as materials.

The labour of those who felled and framed the timber *employed* about the plough, must be charged on labour. *Locke.*

5. To commission; to intrust with the management of any affairs.

Jonathan and Jahaziah were *employed* about this matter. *Ezra, x. 15.*

Jesus Christ is furnished with superior powers to the angels, because he is *employed* in superiour works, and appointed to be the sovereign Lord of all the visible and invisible worlds. *Watts.*

6. To fill up with business.

To study nature will thy time *employ*;

Knowledge and innocence are perfect joy. *Dryden.*

7. To pass or spend in business.

Why, whilst we struggle in this vale beneath,

With want and sorrow, with disease and death,

Do they more blest'd perpetual life *employ*

In songs of pleasure, and in scenes of joy? *Prior.*

**EMPLOY.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Business; object of industry.

Present to grasp, and future still to find,

The whole *employ* of body and of mind. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

2. Publick office.

Left animosities should obstruct the course of justice, if one of their own number had the distribution of it, they have always a foreigner for this *employ*. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

The honours and the burdens of great posts and *employs* were joined together. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

**EMPLOYABLE.** *adj.* [from *employ*.] Capable to be used; proper for use.

The objections made against the doctrine of the chymists, seem *employable* against this hypothesis. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

**EMPLOY'ER.** *n. f.* [from *employ*.] One that uses or causes to be used.

That man drives a great trade, and is owner or *employer* of much shipping, and continues and increases in trade and shipping. *Child's Discourses on Trade.*

**EMPLOYMENT.**



# E M P

EMPLOYMENT. *n. f.* [from *employ*.]

1. Business; object of industry; object of labour.
2. Business; the state of being employed.
3. Office; post of business.

If any station, any *employment* upon earth be honourable, their's was. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Leaders on each side, instead of intending the publick weal, have their hearts wholly set upon ways and means to get or to keep *employments*. *Swift.*

4. Business intrusted.

Call not your stocks for me; I serve the king,

On whose *employment* I was sent to you. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

TO EMPO'ISON. *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, French.]

1. To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs; to poison.

Leaving no means unattempted of destroying his son, among others employing that wicked servant of his, who undertook to *empoison* him. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the mare in the stomach, and therefore the surfeit of them may suffocate and *empoison*. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 546.*

2. To taint with poison; to envenom. This is the more usual sense.

EMPO'ISONER. *n. f.* [*empoisonneur*, French.] One who destroys another by poison.

He is vehemently suspected to have been the *empoisoner* of his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

EMPO'ISONMENT. *n. f.* [*empoisonnement*, French.] The practice of destroying by poison.

It were dangerous for secret *empoisonments*. *Bacon's N. Hist.*

EMPORE'TICK. *adj.* [*εμπορετικος*.] That which is used at markets, or in merchandize.

EMPO'RIUM. *n. f.* [*εμποριον*.] A place of merchandize; a mart; a town of trade; a commercial city.

And while this fam'd *emporium* we prepare,

The British ocean shall such triumphs boast,

That those who now disdain our trade to share,

Shall rob like pyrates on our wealthy coast. *Dryden.*

I take the prosperous estate of this great *emporium* to be owing to those instances of charity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

TO EMPO'VERISH. *v. a.* [*pauvre*, French.]

1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence.

Since they might talk better as they lay together, they *empoverished* their cloaths to enrich their bed, which, for that night, might well scorn the shrine of Venus. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Your's sounds aloud, and tells us you excel

No less in courage than in singing well;

While, unconcern'd, you let your country know,

They have *empoverish'd* themselves, not you. *Waller.*

For sense of honour, if it *empoverisheth* a man, it is, in his esteem, neither honour nor sense. *South's Sermons.*

Fresh roses bring

To strow my bed, 'till the *empoverish'd* Spring

Confess her want. *Prior.*

2. To lessen fertility.

EMPO'VERISHER. *n. f.* [from *empoverish*.]

1. One that makes others poor.

2. That which impairs fertility.

They destroy the weeds, and fit the land for after-crops, being an improver, and not an *empoverisher* of land. *Mortimer.*

EMPO'VERISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *empoverish*.] Diminution; cause of poverty; waste.

Being paid as it is, now some, and then some, it is no great burden unto her, nor any great *empoverishment* to her coffers. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

All appeals for justice, or appellations for favour or preferment to another country, are so many grievous *empoverishments*. *Swift's View of Ireland.*

TO EMPO'WER. *v. a.* [from *power*.]

1. To authorise; to commission; to give power or authority to any purpose.

You are *empowered*, when you please, to give the final decision of wit. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

The government shall be *empowered* to grant commissions to all Protestants whatsoever. *Swift on the Sacram. Test.*

2. To give natural force; to enable.

Does not the same power that enables them to heal, *empower* them to destroy? *Baker's Reflexions on Learning.*

EM'PRESS. *n. f.* [contracted from *empress*, which is retained by *Johnson*.]

1. The queen of an emperour.

Let your nimble feet

Tread subtle circles, that may always meet

In point to him; and figures, to express

The grace of him, and his great *empress*. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. A female invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign.

*Empress* of this fair world, resplendent Eve! *Milton.*

Yet, London, *empress* of the northern clime,

By an high fate thou greatly didst expire. *Dryden.*

Wisdom, thou say'st, from heav'n receiv'd her birth;

Her beams transmitted to the subject earth:

# E M P

Yet this great *empress* of the human soul,  
Does only with imagin'd power controul,  
If restless passion, by rebellious sway,  
Compels the weak usurper to obey. *Prior.*

EMPRI'SE. *n. f.* [*emprise*, French.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise.

Noble minds, of yore, allied were

In brave pursuit of chivalrous *emprise*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

A double conquest must you make,

If you achieve renown by this *emprise*. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

Fierce faces threat'ning wars;

Giants of mighty bone, and bold *emprise*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Thus, 'till the sun had travell'd half the skies,

Ambush'd we lie, and wait the bold *emprise*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

EMPTIER. *n. f.* [from *empty*.] One that empties; one that makes any place void by taking away what it contained.

The *emptiers* have emptied them out, and marred their vineyards. *Nab. ii. 2.*

EMPTINESS. *n. f.* [from *empty*.]

1. Absence of plenitude; inanity.

Where cities stood,

Well fenc'd, and numerous, desolation reigns,

And *emptiness*; dismay'd, unfed, unhous'd,

The widow and the orphan stroll. *Phillips.*

2. The state of being empty.

His coffers found

With hollow poverty and *emptiness*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

3. A void space; vacuity; vacuum.

Nor could another in your room have been,

Except an *emptiness* had come between. *Dryden.*

The ordinary air in which we live and respire, is of so thin a composition, that sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-nine parts of its dimensions are mere *emptiness* and nothing; and the remaining one only, material and real substance. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Want of substance or solidity.

'Tis this which causes the graces and the loves to take up their habitations in the hardest marble, and to subsist in the *emptiness* of light and shadow. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Pref.*

5. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires.

O frail estate of human things,

Now to our cost your *emptiness* we know. *Dryden.*

Form the judgment about the worth or *emptiness* of things here, according as they are or are not of use, in relation to what is to come after. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge.

Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray,

As shallow streams run dimpling all the way. *Pope's Epist.*

EM'PTION. *n. f.* [*emptio*, Latin.] The act of purchasing; a purchase.

There is a dispute among the lawyers, whether Glaucus his exchanging his golden armour with the brazen one of Tydides, was *emption* or commutation. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EMPTY. *adj.* [*æmrig*, Saxon.]

1. Void; having nothing in it; not full.

I did never know so full a voice issue from so *empty* a heart; but the saying is true, the *empty* vessel makes the greatest sound. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

The pit was *empty*, there was no water in it. *Gen. xxxvii.*

If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you gain nothing by that; there still remains one vessel *empty*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Devoid; unfurnished.

Art thou thus boldened, man, by thy distress?

Or else a rude despiser of good manners,

That in civility thou seem'st so *empty*? *Shak. As you like it.*

Mr. Boyle has shewed, that air may be rarified above ten thousand times in vessels of glass; and the heavens are much *emptier* of air than any vacuum we can make below. *Newton.*

3. Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or desires.

4. Without any thing to carry; unburthened; unfreighted.

He alleges that the satyrs carried platters full of fruit in their hands; but if they had been *empty* handed, had they been ever the larger satyrs? *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

Yet all the little that I got, I spent;

And still return'd as *empty* as I went. *Dryden's Virg. Past.*

5. Vacant of head; ignorant; unskilful; unfurnished with materials for thought.

How comes it that so many worthy and wise men depend upon so many unworthy and *empty* headed fools! *Raleigh.*

His answer is a handsome way of exposing an *empty*, trifling, pretending pedant; the wit lively, the satyr courtly and severe. *Felton on the Classicks.*

6. Without substance; without solidity; vain.

The god of sleep there hides his heavy head,

And *empty* dreams on ev'ry leaf are spread. *Dryden's Æn.*

TO E'MPTY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to exhaust; to deprive of that which was contained in it.

Boundless intemperance,

In nature is a tyranny: it hath been

Th' untimely *emptying* of the happy throne,

And fall of many kings. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The



The emptiers have *emptied* them out, and marred their vine-branches. *Nab. ii. 2.*

Sheep are often blind by fulness of blood: cut their tails, and *empty* them of their blood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The Euxine sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the communication it has both with Asia and Europe, and the great navigable rivers that *empty* themselves into it. *Arbutnot.*  
To EMPURPLE. *v. a.* [from *purple*.] To make of a purple colour; to discolour with purple.

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off, the bright Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,  
*Empurpled* with celestial roses smil'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The deep,  
*Empurpled* ran, with gushing gore distain'd. *Phillips.*  
To EMPURZZLE. *v. a.* [from *puzzle*.] To perplex; to put to a stand.

It hath *empuzzled* the enquiries of others to apprehend, and enforced them unto strange conceptions to make out. *Brown.*  
EMPYEMA. *n. f.* [*εμψυμα*.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever; generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only, and which sometimes happens upon the opening of abscesses, or ulcerations of the lungs; or membranes inclosing the breast. *Quincy.*

An *empyema*, or a collection of purulent matter in the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impel the patient into a phthisical consumption. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

There is likewise a consumption from an *empyema*, after an inflammation of the lungs; which may be known from a weight upon the diaphragm, oppression of the lungs, a difficulty of breathing, and inability to lie on one side, which is that which is found. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

EMPYREAL. *adj.* [*εμψυρεα*.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven. [*Tickell* accents it on the penult.]

Now went forth the morn,  
Such as in highest heav'n, array'd in gold  
*Empyreal.* *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 13.*

Go, soar with Plato to th' *empyreal* sphere,  
To the first good, first perfect, and first fair. *Pope.*

But *empyreal* forms, howe'er in fight  
Gash'd and dismember'd, easily unite. *Tickell.*

EMPYREAN. *n. f.* [*εμψυρεα*.] The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.

Almighty Father from above,  
From the pure *empyrean*, where he sits  
High thron'd above all height, bent down his eye. *Milton.*

Under his burning wheel  
The steadfast *empyrean* shook throughout,  
All but the throne itself of God. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The *empyrean* rung  
With hallelujahs. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 633.*

EMPYREUM. *n. f.* [*εμψυρευμα*.] The burning to of any matter in boiling or distillation, which gives a particular offensive smell. *Quincy.*

It is so far from admitting an *empyreum*, that it burns clear away without leaving any cinders, or adust about it. *Harvey.*

The hopes of an elixir insensibly evaporate, and vanish to air, or leave in the recipient a foul *empyreuma*. *Dec. of Piety.*

EMPYREUMATICAL. *adj.* [from *empyreuma*.] Having the smell or taste of burnt substances.

Many *empyreumatical* oils, distilled by strong fires in retorts, may be brought to emulate essential oils drawn in limicks. *Boyle's History of Firmness.*

EMPYROSIS. *n. f.* [*εμψυρεωσις*.] Conflagration; general fire.

The former opinion that held these cataclysms and *empyroses* universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world, especially that of conflagration. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To EMULATE. *v. a.* [*emulor*, Latin.]

1. To rival; to propose as one to be equalled or excelled.
2. To imitate with hope of equality, or superiour excellence.

I would have  
Him *emulate* you: 'tis no shame to follow  
The better precedent. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

Those fair ideas to my aid I'll call,  
And *emulate* my great original. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*  
What though no weeping loves thy ashes grace,  
Nor polish'd marble *emulate* thy face. *Pope.*

3. To be equal to; to rise to equality with

I see how thy eye would *emulate* the diamond. *Shakesp.*  
We see no new-built palaces aspire,  
No kitchens *emulate* the vestal fire. *Pope's Sat. of Donne.*

4. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion *emulating* this motion. *Arbutnot.*

EMULAT'ION. *n. f.* [*emulatio*, Latin.]

1. Rivalry; desire of superiority.

Mine *emulation*  
Hath not that honour in't it had; for where  
I thought to crush him in an equal force,  
True sword to sword, I'll pitch at him some way,  
Or wrath or craft may get him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

There was neither envy nor *emulation* amongst them. *Mac.*

Aristotle allows that some *emulation* may be good, and may be found in some good men; yet envy he utterly condemns, as wicked in itself, and only to be found in wicked minds. *Sprat.*

The apostle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general *emulation* of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem. *South.*

A noble *emulation* heats your breast,  
And your own fame now robs you of your rest:  
Good actions still must be maintain'd with good,  
As bodies nourish'd with resembling food. *Dryden.*

2. Envy; desire of depressing another; contest; contention; discord.

What madness rules in brainfick men!

When for so slight and frivolous a cause,  
Such factious *emulations* shall arise. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

EMULATIVE. *adj.* [from *emulate*.] Inclined to emulation; rivalling; disposed to competition.

EMULAT'OR. *n. f.* [from *emulate*.] A rival; a competitor.

In superiours it quencheth jealousy, and layeth their competitors and *emulators* asleep. *Bacon's Essays.*

To EMULGE. *v. a.* [*emulgeo*, Latin] To milk out.

EMULGENT. *adj.* [*emulgens*, Latin.]

1. Milking or draining out.

2. *Emulgent* vessels [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta, or great artery; the latter from the vena cava.

They are both inserted into the kidneys; the *emulgent* arteries carrying blood with the serum to them, and the *emulgent* veins bringing it back again, after the serum has been separated therefrom by the kidneys. *Harris.*

Its descent doth furnish the left *emulgent* with one vein, and the first vein of the loins on the right side with another. *Brown.*

Through the *emulgent* branches the blood is brought to the kidneys, and is there freed of its serum. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

EMULOUS. *adj.* [*emulus*, Latin.]

1. Rivalling; engaged in competition.

What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,  
Nor *emulus* Carthage, with their length of spite,  
Shall be the work of one. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

She is in perpetual diffidence, or actual enmity with her, but always *emulous* and suspectful of her. *Howel's Vocal Forrest.*

2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another. With *of* before the object of emulation.

By strength  
They measure all, *of* other excellence.

Not *emulous*, nor care who them excels. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
By fair rewards our noble youth we raise  
To *emulous* merit, and to thirst of praise. *Prior.*

Good Howard, *emulous* of the Grecian art. *Prior.*

3. Factious; contentious.

Whose glorious deeds, but in these fields of late,  
Made *emulous* missions 'mongst the gods themselves,  
And drove great Mars to faction. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cress.*

EMULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *emulous*.] With desire of excelling or outgoing another.

So tempt they him, and *emulously* vie  
To bribe a voice, that empires would not buy. *Granville.*

EMULSION. *n. f.* [*emulsio*, Latin.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels, and drawing out their substances with some liquor, that thereby becomes milky. *Quincy.*

The aliment is dissolved by an operation resembling that of making an *emulsion*; in which operation the oily parts of nuts and seeds, being gently ground in a marble mortar, and gradually mixed with some watery liquor, are dissolved into a sweet, thick, turbid, milky liquor, resembling the chyle in an animal body. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

EMUNCTORIES. *n. f.* [*emuntorium*, Latin.] Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected, to be in readiness for ejection. *Quincy.*

Superfluous matter deflows from the body unto their proper *emuntories*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 4.*

There are receptacles in the body of man, and *emuntories* to drain them of superfluous choler. *More against Atheism.*

Discourfing of the lungs, I shew that they are the grand *emuntory* of the body; that the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an excrementitious fluid out of the mass of blood. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The regimen in quinsies, which proceed from an obstruction of the glands, must be to use such warm liquors as relax those glands, such as, by stimulating, open the *emuntories* to secern the humour. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

EN. An inseparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin *in*. Many words are uncertainly written with *en* or *in*.

To ENA'BLE. *v. a.* [from *able*.] To make able; to confer power; to give strength or ability.

If thou would'st vouchsafe to overspread  
Me with the shadow of thy gentle wing,  
I should *enabled* be thy acts to sing. *Spenser's Hymn on Love.*



His great friendship with God might *enable* him, and his compassion might incline him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

He points out to him the way of life, strengthens his weakness, restores his lapses, and *enables* him to walk and persevere in it. *Rogers, Sermon 14.*

To ENA'CT. *v. a.* [from *act.*]

1. To act; to perform; to effect.

In true ballancing of justice, it is flat wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be *enacted*. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Three hours the fight continued,

Where valiant Talbot, above human thought,

*Enacted* wonders with his sword and lance. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

2. To establish; to decree.

It is *enacted* in the laws of Venice,

If it be proved against an alien,

He seeks the life of any citizen,

The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,

Shall seize on half his goods. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

The senate were authors of all counsels in the state; and what was by them consulted and agreed, was proposed to the people, by whom it was *enacted* or commanded. *Temple.*

3. To represent by action.

I did *enact* Hector.

*Shakespeare.*

ENA'CT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Purpose; determination.

ENA'CTOR. *n. f.* [from *enact.*]

1. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws.

The great Author of our nature, and *enactor* of this law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured. *Atterbury.*

2. One who practises or performs any thing.

The violence of either grief or joy,

Their own *enactors* with themselves destroy. *Shak. Hamlet.*

ENALLAGE. *n. f.* [from the Greek *εναλλαγή*.] A figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a possessive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another. *Harris.*

To ENAMBUSH. *v. a.* [from *ambush.*] To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention.

They went within a vale, close to a flood, whose stream

Us'd to give all their cattle drink, they there *enambush'd* them. *Chapman's Iliads, b. i.*

To ENA'MEL. *v. a.* [from *amel.* See AMEL.]

1. To inlay; to variegate with colours.

Must I, alas!

Frame and *enamel* plate, and drink in glafs?

*Donne.*

See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crown'd;

Here blushing Flora paints th' *enamell'd* ground.

*Pope.*

I bequeath to the earl of Orrery the *enamelled* silver plates, to distinguish bottles of wine by. *Swift's last Will.*

2. To lay upon another body so as to vary it.

Higher than that wall, a circling row

Of goodliest trees, loaden with fairest fruit,

Blossoms, and fruits at once of golden hue,

Appear'd with gay *enamel'd* colours mix'd. *Milton's Pa. Lost.*

To ENA'MEL. *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel.

Though it were foolish to colour or *enamel* upon the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the users, without lessening the clearness of the object. *Boyle.*

ENA'MEL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid.

Down from her eyes welled the pearles round,

Upon the bright *enamel* of her face;

Such honey drops on springing flowers are found,

When Phoebus holds the crimson morn in chace. *Fairfax.*

There are various sorts of coloured glasses, pastes, *enamels*, and factitious gems. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. The substance inlaid in other things.

ENA'MELLER. *n. f.* [from *enamel.*] One that practises the art of enamelling.

To ENA'MOUR. *v. a.* [*amour*, French.] To inflame with love; to make fond. With *of* before the thing or person loved.

Affiction is *enamour'd* of thy parts,

And thou art wedded to calamity. *Shakesp. Rom. and Juliet.*

My Oberon! What visions have I seen!

I thought I was *enamour'd* of an ass.

*Shakespeare.*

You are very near my brother in his love: he is *enamoured* on Hero. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

Or should she, confident,

As sitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne,

Descend with all her winning charms begirt,

T' *enamour*, as the zone of Venus once

Brought that effect on Jove, so fables tell. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

He, on his side,

Leaning half-rai'd, with looks of cordial love

Hung over her *enamour'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. 5.*

Your uncle cardinal

Is not so far *enamour'd* of a cloyster,

But he will thank you for the crown. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*

'Tis hard to discern whether is in the greatest error, he

who is *enamoured* of all he does, or he whom nothing of his own can please. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

ENARRATION. *n. f.* [*enarro*, Latin.] Explanation; narrative. *Diët.*

ENARTHROSIS. *n. f.* [*εν* and *αρθρον*] The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

*Enarthrosis* is where a good round head enters into a cavity, whether it be cotyla, or profound cavity, as that of os coxæ, receiving the head of the os femoris; or glene, which is more shallow, as in the scapula, where it receives the humerus. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

ENATA'TION. *n. f.* [*enato*, Latin.] The act of swimming out; escape by swimming. *Diët.*

ENA'UNTER. *adv.* An obsolete word explained by *Spenser* himself to mean lest that.

Anger would not let him speak to the tree,

*Enaunter* his rage might cooled be,

But to the root bent his sturdy stroke. *Spenser's Pastora's.*

To ENCA'GE. *v. a.* [from *cage.*] To shut up as in a cage; to coop up; to confine.

He suffer'd his kinsman March,

Who is, if every owner were right plac'd,

Indeed, his king, to be *encag'd* in Wales,

There without ransom to lie forfeited. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Like Bajazet *encag'd*, the shepherds scoff,

Or like slack-finew'd Sampson, his hair off,

Languish our ships.

*Donne.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. n.* [from *camp.*] To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march.

He *encamped* at the mount of God.

*Exod. xiii. 5.*

The French knew how to make war with the English, by not putting things to the hazard of a battle, but wearing them by long sieges of towns, and strong fortified *encampings*. *Pacon.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp; to order to encamp.

ENCA'MPMENT. *n. f.* [from *encamp.*]

1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.

2. A camp; tents pitched in order.

Their enemies served to improve them in their *encampments*, weapons, or something else. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. iii.*

When a gen'ral bids the martial train

Spread their *encampment* o'er the spacious plain,

Thick rising tents a canvas city build.

*Gay's Trivia.*

To ENCA'VE. *v. a.* [from *cave.*] To hide as in a cave.

Do but *encave* yourself,

And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorns,

That dwell in ev'ry region of his face;

For I will make him tell the tale anew. *Shakesp. Othello.*

ENCEINTE. *n. f.* [French.] Inclosure; ground inclosed with a fortification. A military term not yet naturalised.

To ENCHA'FE. *v. a.* [*eschauffer*, French.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke.

The wind shak'd furge, with high and monstrous main,

Seems to cast water on the burning bear,

And quench the guards of th' ever-fired pole:

I never did like molestation view

On the *enchafed* flood.

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

To ENCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*enchainer*, French.] To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind; to hold in bondage.

What should I do! while here I was *enchain'd*,

No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To ENCHA'NT. *v. a.* [*enchanter*, French.]

1. To give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery.

And now about the cauldron sing,

Like elves and fairies in a ring,

*Enchanting* all that you put in. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

These powerful drops thrice on the threshold pour,

And bathe with this *enchanted* juice her door;

That door where no admittance now is found,

But where my soul is ever hov'ring round.

*Granville.*

2. To subdue by charms or spells.

Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his spirits for ever should be *enchanted*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

One whom the musick of his own vain tongue

Doth ravish, like *enchanted* harmony. *Sh. Love's Lab. Lost.*

John thinks them all *enchanted*: he enquires if Nick had not given them some intoxicating potion. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

3. To delight in a high degree.

Too dear I priz'd a fair *enchanted* face;

Beauty unchaste is beauty in disgrace. *Pope's Odyssey, b. viii.*

ENCHA'NTER. *n. f.* [*enchanter*, French.] A magician; a forcerer; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who has the power of charms and spells.

Such phasms, such apparitions, are excellencies which men applaud in themselves, conjured up by the magick of a strong imagination, and only seen within that circle in which the *enchanter* stands. *Decay of Piety.*

Gladio, by valour and stratagem, put to death tyrants, *enchancers*, monsters, and knights. *Spelator, N°. 597.*

Ardan, that black *enchanter*, whose dire arts

Enslav'd our knights, and broke our virgin hearts. *Granv.*

ENCHA'NTINGLY. *adv.* [from *enchant.*] With the force of enchantment.



enchantment. It is improperly used in a passive sense in the following passage.

He's gentle; never school'd, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all sorts *enchantly* below'd. *Shakesf. As you like it.*

ENCHA'NTMENT. *n. f.* [*enchantement*, French.]

1. Magical charms; spells; incantation; sorcery.

The Turks thought that horrible tempest was brought upon them by the charms and *enchantments* of the Persian magicians.

*Knolles's History of the Turks.*

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight.

Warmth of fancy will carry the loudest and most universal applause, which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest *enchantment*.

*Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

ENCHA'NTRESS. *n. f.* [*enchantress*, French.]

1. A sorceress; a woman versed in magical arts.

Fell banning hag! *Enchantress*, hold thy tongue. *Shakesf.*

I have it by certain tradition, that it was given to the first who wore it by an *enchantress*.

*Tatler, No. 52.*

2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.

From this *enchantress* all these ills are come;

You are not safe 'till you pronounce her doom. *Dryden.*

Of with th' *enchantress* of his soul he talks,

Sometimes in crowds distress'd. *Thomson's Spring, l. 1050.*

TO ENCHA'SE. *v. a.* [*enchasser*, French.]

1. To infix; to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.

Like polish'd iv'ry, beauteous to behold;

Or Parian marble, when *enchas'd* in gold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Words, which, in their natural situation, shine like jewels *enchased* in gold, look, when transposed into notes, as if set in lead.

*Felton on the Classics.*

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it.

What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem,

*Enchas'd* with all the honours of the world! *Shak. Henry VI.*

They houses burn, and household gods deface,

To drink in bowls which glitt'ring gems *enchase*. *Dryden.*

ENCHE'ASON. *n. f.* [*encheson*, old law French.] Cause; occasion.

*Skinner. Cowel. Bailey.*

Certes, said he, well mote I should to tell

The fond *encheason* that me hither led. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

TO ENCIR'CLE. *v. a.* [from *circle*.] To surround; to environ; to inclose in a ring or circle; to enring.

That stranger-guest the Paphian realm obeys,

A realm defended with *encircling* seas. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

Beneath a sculptur'd arch he sits inthron'd;

The peers *encircling*, form an awful round. *Pope's Odyssey.*

ENCIR'CLET. *n. f.* [from *circle*.] A circle; a ring.

In whose *encirclets* if ye gaze,

Your eyes may tread a lover's maze. *Sidney, b. ii.*

ENCLITICKS. *n. f.* [*ἐνκλιτικά*.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

TO ENCLO'SE. *v. a.* [*enclos*, French.]

1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence.

The protector caused a proclamation to be set forth against enclosures, commanding that they who had *enclosed* lands, accustomed to lie open, should lay them open again. *Hayward.*

As much land as a man tills, and can use the product of, so much he by his labour *encloses* from the common. *Locke.*

For *enclosing* of land, the usual way is with a bank set with quick.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To environ; to encircle; to surround; to encompass; to shut in between other things; to include.

The fourth row a beryl, and an onyx, and a jasper: they shall be set in gold in their *enclosings*.

*Ex. xxviii. 20.*

The peer now spreads the glitt'ring forfex wide,

T' *enclose* the lock; now joins it, to divide. *Pope.*

ENCLO'SER. *n. f.* [from *enclose*.]

1. One that encloses, or separates common fields in several distinct properties.

If God had laid all common, certainly

Man would have been th' *encloser*; but since now

God hath impal'd us, on the contray,

Man breaks the fence.

*Herbert.*

2. Any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLO'SURE. *n. f.* [from *enclose*.]

1. The act of enclosing or environing any thing.

The membranes are for the comprehension or *enclosure* of all these together.

*Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

2. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions.

*Enclosures* began to be frequent, whereby arable land was turned into pasture.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

Touching *enclosures*, I am not ignorant what a profitable purchase is made thereby, because a company of lands inclosed are thereby improved in worth two or three parts at the least.

*Hayward.*

3. The appropriation of things common.

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common; that is against justice and charity, and by miraculous accidents God hath declared his displeasure against such *enclosure*.

*Taylor.*

4. State of being shut up in any place; encompassed, or environed.

This expresses particularly the *enclosure* of the waters within the earth.

*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

For the young, during its *enclosure* in the womb, there are formed membranes enveloping it, called secundines. *Ray.*

5. The space enclosed; the space comprehended within certain limits.

And all, that else this world's *enclosure* base

Hath great or glorious in mortal eye,

Adorns the person of her majesty. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. can. 2.*

They are to live all in a body, and generally within the same *enclosure*; to marry among themselves, and to eat no meats that are not prepared their own way. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. Several; ground enclosed; ground separated from the common.

'Tis not the common, but the *enclosure* must make him rich.

*South's Sermons.*

ENCO'MIAST. *n. f.* [*ἐγκωμιαστής*.] A panegyrist; a proclaimer praise; a praiser.

The Jesuits are the great *encomiasts* of the Chinese. *Locke.*

ENCOMIA'STICAL. } *adj.* [*ἐγκωμιαστικός*.] Panegyric; lau-

ENCOMIA'STICK. } datory; containing praise; bestowing praise.

ENCO'MIUM. *n. f.* [*ἐγκώμιον*.] Panegyrick; praise; elogy.

How eagerly do some men propagate every little *encomium* their parasites make of them. *Government of the Tongue, f. 9.*

A vile *encomium* doubly ridicules;

There's nothing blackens like the ink of fools. *Pope.*

TO ENCO'MPASS. *v. a.* [from *compass*.]

1. To enclose; to encircle.

Look how my ring *encampasseth* thy finger;

Ev'n so thy breast encloseth my poor heart. *Shak. Rich. III.*

Two strong ligaments *encompas* the whole head of the femur.

*Wise man's Surgery.*

Poetick fields *encompas* me around,

And still I seem to tread on classic ground. *Addison.*

2. To shut in; to surround; to environ.

He, having scarce six thousand in his troop,

By three and twenty thousand of the French

Was round *encompass'd*, and set upon. *Shakesf. Henry VI.*

3. To go round any place: as, Drake encompassed the world.

ENCO'MPASSMENT. *n. f.* [from *encompas*.] Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.

Finding

By this *encompassment* and drift of question,

That they do know my son, come you more near. *Shakesf.*

ENCO'RE. *adv.* [French.] Again; once more. A word used at publick shows when a singer, or fiddler, or buffoon is desired by the audience to do the same thing again.

To the same notes thy sons shall hum or snore,

And all thy yawning daughters cry *encore*. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

ENCO'UNTER. *n. f.* [*encontre*, French.]

1. Duel; single fight; conflict.

Thou hast beat me out

Twelve several times, and I have nightly since

Dreamt of *encounters* 'twixt thyself and me. *Shakespeare.*

Let's leave this keen *encounter* of our wits,

And fall something into a slower method. *Shakesf. Rich. III.*

Pallas th' *encounter* seeks; but e're he throws,

To Tuscan *Tiber* thus address'd his vows:

O sacred stream, direct my flying dart,

And give to pass the proud Halesus' heart. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Battle; fight in which enemies rush against each other.

Two black clouds

With heav'n's artillery fraught, come rattling on

Over the Caspian; then stand front to front,

Hov'ring a space, 'till winds the signal blow

To join their dark *encounter* in mid air. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

3. Eager and warm conversation, either of love or anger.

The peaking cornuto comes to me in the instant of our *encounter*, after we had spoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shak.*

4. Accidental congress; sudden meeting.

Propitious Pallas, to secure her care,

Around him spread a veil of thicken'd air,

To shun th' *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

5. Accosting.

But in what habit will you go along?

—Not like a woman; for I would prevent the loose *encounters* of lascivious men. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Three parts of Brutus

Is ours already; and the man entire,

Upon the next *encounter*, yields him ours. *Shakesf. Jul. Cæs.*

6. Casual incident; occasion. This sense is scarcely English.

An equality is not sufficient for the unity of character: 'tis further necessary, that the same spirit appear in all sort of *encounters*.

*Pope's View of Epick Poetry.*

TO ENCO'UNTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To meet face to face.

If I must die,

I will *encounter* darkness as a bride,

And hug it in mine arms. *Shakesf. Measure for Measure.*

The fashion of the world is to avoid cost, and you *encounter* it.

*Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

Thole



- Thou stronger may'st endure the flood of light;  
And, while in shades I chear my fainting fight,  
*Encounter* the descending excellence. *Dryd. State of Innocence.*
2. To meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict.  
Putting themselves in order of battle, they *encountered* their enemies. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
  3. To meet with reciprocal kindness.  
See, they *encounter* thee with their hearts thanks;  
Both sides are even. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
  4. To attack; to meet in the front.  
Which way soever we turn ourselves, we are *encountered* with clear evidences and sensible demonstrations of a Deity.  
*Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
  5. To oppose; to oppugn.  
Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably *encounter* them. *Hale.*
  6. To meet by accident.  
I am most fortunate thus to *encounter* you:  
You have ended my business, and I will merrily  
Accompany you home. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
- To ENCO'UNTER. *v. n.*
1. To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict.  
And let belief and life *encounter* so,  
As doth the fury of two desperate men,  
Which, in the very meeting, fall and die. *Shakef. K. John.*  
Five times, Marcius,  
Have I fought with thee; so often hast thou beat me:  
And wouldst do so, I think, should we *encounter*  
As often as we eat. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
  2. To engage; to fight.  
Our wars  
Will turn into a peaceful comick sport,  
When ladies crave to be *encounter'd* with. *Shakef. H. VI.*  
Both the wings of his fleet had begun to *encounter* with the  
Christians. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
Those who have the most dread of death, must in a little  
time be content to *encounter* with it, whether they will or no.  
*Wake's Preparation for Death.*
  3. To meet face to face.
  4. To come together by chance.
- ENCO'UNTERER. *n. f.* [from *encounter*.]
1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy.  
The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will strike such  
a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his *en-*  
*counterer* with it. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
The doctrines of the reformation have kept the field against  
all *encounterers*, and does he think they may be foiled by two  
or three remarks? *Atterbury's Pref. to Ans. on Confid. on Luther.*
  2. One that loves to accost others. An old term.  
Oh, these *encounterers*! so gilt of tongue,  
They give a coasting welcome ere it comes;  
And wide unclasp the tables of their thoughts  
To every ticklish reader. *Shakef. Troilus and Cressida.*
- To ENCO'URAGE. *v. a.* [encourager, French.]
1. To animate; to incite to any thing.  
They *encourage* themselves in an evil matter. *Pf. lxiv. 5.*
  2. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to inspirit; to embolden.  
I would neither *encourage* the rebels, nor discourage the  
protestants loyalty. *King Charles.*
  3. To raise confidence; to make confident.  
I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to assist our  
reason in this most useful part; and this the judicious Hooker  
*encourages* me to say. *Locke.*
- ENCO'URAGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *encourage*.]
1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive.  
Such strength of heart  
Thy conduct and example gives; nor small  
*Encouragement*, Godolphin, wife and just. *Phillips.*
  2. Favour; countenance; support.  
For when he dies, farewell all honour, bounty,  
All generous *encouragement* of arts. *Otway's Orphan.*  
The reproach of immorality will lie heaviest against an  
established religion, because those who have no religion will  
profess themselves of that which has the *encouragement* of the  
law. *Rogers, Sermon 9.*
- ENCO'URAGER. *n. f.* [from *encourage*.] One that supplies in-  
citements to any thing; a favourer.  
Live then, thou great *encourager* of arts,  
Live ever in our thankful hearts. *Dryden.*  
As the pope is himself a master of polite learning, and a  
great *encourager* of arts; so at Rome any of those arts im-  
mediately thrives, under the *encouragement* of the prince.  
*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- To ENCRO'ACH. *v. n.* [accrocher, from *croc*, a hook, Fr.]
1. To make invasions upon the right of another; to put a hook  
into another man's possessions to draw them away.  
Those Irish captains of countries have *encroached* upon the  
queen's freeholders and tenants. *Spenser on Ireland.*
  2. To advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one  
has no right.  
The superstition that riseth voluntarily, and by degrees

- mingleth itself with the rites, even of every divine service,  
done to the only true God, must be considered of as a creep-  
ing and *encroaching* evil. *Hooker, b. v. f. 3.*
- This hour is mine; if for the next I care, I grow too  
wide,  
And do *encroach* upon death's side. *Herbert.*
- They fabled how the serpent, whom they call'd  
Ophion, with Eurynome, the wide  
*Encroaching* Eve perhaps, had first the rule  
Of high Olympus. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 582.*  
Th' *encroaching* ill you early should oppose;  
Flatter'd, 'tis worse, and by indulgence grows. *Dryden.*  
Next, fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,  
Exclude th' *encroaching* cattle from thy ground. *Dryden.*  
Tisiphone, let loose from under ground,  
Before her drives diseases and affright;  
And every moment rises to the fight,  
Aspiring to the skies, *encroaching* on the light. *Dryden.*
- ENCRO'ACHER. *n. f.* [from *encroach*.]
1. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent  
means.  
The bold *encroachers* on the deep,  
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land,  
'Till Neptune, with one gen'ral sweep,  
Turns all again to barren strand. *Swift.*
  2. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his  
rights.  
Full dress creates dignity, augments consciousness, and  
keeps at distance an *encroacher*. *Clarissa.*
- ENCRO'ACHMENT. *n. f.* [from *encroach*.]
1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. For example:  
if two mens grounds lying together, the one presses too far  
upon the other; or if a tenant owe two shillings rent-service  
to the lord, and the lord takes three: so the Spencers *en-*  
*croached* to themselves royal power and authority. *Cowel.*  
But this usurper his *encroachment* proud  
Stays not on man: to God his tow'r intends  
Siege, and defiance. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 72.*  
As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour  
upon, so he had no temptation to labour for more than he  
could make use of: this left no room for controversy about  
the title, nor for *encroachment* on the right of others. *Locke.*  
If it be a man's known principle to depart from his right,  
ill men will make unjust *encroachments* upon him. *Atterbury.*  
The people, since the death of Solon, had already made  
great *encroachments*. *Swift on the Dissent. in Athens and Rome.*
  2. Advance into the territories or rights of another.  
It gave the ancient Romans an opportunity of making so  
many *encroachments* on the sea, and of laying the foundations  
of their palaces within the very borders of it. *Addison on Italy.*
- To ENCUMBER. *v. a.* [encombrer, French.]
1. To clog; to load; to impede.  
We have, by this many years experience, found that ex-  
ceeding great good, not *encumbered* with any notable incon-  
venience. *Hooker, b. v. f. 20.*  
*Encumber'd* with his vest, without defence. *Dryden.*
  2. To entangle; to embarrass; to obstruct.  
The verbal copier is *encumbered* with so many difficulties at  
once, that he can never disentangle himself. *Dryden.*  
The god awak'd,  
And thrice in vain he shook his wing,  
*Encumber'd* in the filken string. *Prior.*
  3. To load with debts: as, his estate is *encumbered* with mort-  
gages.
- ENCUMBRANCE. *n. f.* [from *encumber*.]
1. Clog; load; impediment.  
Philosophers agreed in despising riches, at best, confi-  
dering them as unnecessary *encumbrances* of life. *Temple.*  
Dead limbs are an *encumbrance* to the body, instead of being  
of use to it. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 13.*
  2. Excrescence; useless addition.  
Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,  
The huge *encumbrance* of horridick woods. *Thomf. Autumn.*
  3. Burthen upon an estate.  
In respect of the *encumbrances* of a living, consider whether  
it be sufficient for his family, and to maintain hospitality. *Ayl.*
- ENCYCLICAL. *adj.* [ἐγκυκλιος] Circular; sent round through  
a large region.  
This council was not received in patriarchal sees, which  
is evident from Photius's *encyclical* epistle to the patriarch of  
Alexandria. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*
- ENCYCLOPEDIA. *n. f.* [ἐγκυκλοπαιδία.] The circle of  
ENCYCLOPEDIA } sciences; the round of learning.  
Every science borrows from all the rest, and we cannot at-  
tain any single one without the *encyclopaedy*. *Glanv. Scops. c. 25.*  
This art may justly claim a place in the *encyclopaedia*, espe-  
cially such as serves for a model of education for an able poli-  
tician. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
- ENCYSTED. *adj.* [ἐνστυς.] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.  
*Encysted* tumours borrow their names from a cyst or bag  
in which they are contained, and are farther distinguished by  
the nature of their contents. *Sharp's Surgery.*



# END

END. *n. f.* [end, Saxon.]

1. The extremity of any thing materially extended.  
Jonathan put forth the *end* of the rod that was in his hand, and dipt it in a honeycomb. *1 Sam. xiv. 27.*  
The extremity and bounds of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at; but, when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress into this endless expansion: of that it can neither find, nor conceive any *end*. *Locke.*
2. The last particle of any assignable duration.  
If the world's age and death be argu'd well  
By the sun's fall, which now tow'rd's earth doth bend,  
Then we might fear that virtue, since she fell  
So low as woman, should be near her *end*. *Donne.*
3. The conclusion or cessation of any action.  
Jacob had made an *end* of commanding his sons. *Gen. xlix.*  
Yet vainly most their age in study spend;  
No *end* of writing books, and to no end. *Denham.*  
The causes and designs of an action are the beginning: the effects of these causes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties, are the *end*. *Pope's View of Epic Poem.*
4. The conclusion or last part of any thing; as, the *end* of a chapter; the *end* of a discourse.
5. Ultimate state; final doom.
6. The point beyond which no progression can be made.  
They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits *end*. *Pf. cvii. 27.*
7. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation.  
My guilt be on my head, and there's, an *end*! *Shakesp.*
8. Death; fate; decease.  
I determine to write the life and the *end*, the nature and the fortunes of George Villiers. *Wotton.*  
The soul receives intelligence,  
By her near genius, of the body's *end*,  
And so imparts a sadness to the sense. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
'Tis the great business of life to fit ourselves for our *end*,  
and no man can live well that has not death in his eye. *L'Estr.*  
Remember Milo's *end*,  
Wedg'd in that timber which he strove to rend. *Roscommon.*  
My God, my father, and my friend,  
Do not forsake me in my *end*. *Roscommon.*  
Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy *end*. *Pope.*
9. Abolition; total loss.  
There would be an *end* of all civil government, if the assignment of civil power were by such institution. *Locke.*
10. Cause of death; destroyer.  
Take heed you dally not before your king,  
Left he that is the supreme king of kings,  
Confound your hidden falshood, and award  
Either of you to be the other's *end*. *Shakesp. Richard III.*
11. Consequence; event.  
O, that a man might know  
The *end* of this day's business ere it come!  
But it sufficeth that the day will end. *Shakesp. Jul. Cesar.*  
The *end* of these things is death. *Rom. vi. 21.*
12. Fragment; broken piece.  
Thus I cloathe my naked villany  
With old odd *ends*, stol'n forth of Holy Writ,  
And seem a saint. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
13. Purpose; intention  
There was a purpose to reduce the monarchy to a republic, which was far from the *end* and purpose of that nation. *Claren.*  
I have lov'd!  
What can thy *ends*, malicious beauty, be?  
Can he who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryd. Ind. Em.*  
Heav'n, as its instrument, my courage sends;  
Heav'n ne'er sent those who fight for private *ends*. *Dryden.*  
Others are apt to attribute them to some false *end* or intention. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 255.*
14. Thing intended; final design.  
Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve commodiously for divers *ends*, and of those *ends* any one may be sufficient cause for continuance, though the rest have ceased. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*  
All those things which are done by him, have some *end* for which they are done; and the *end* for which they are done, is a reason of his will to do them. *Hooker, b. i. f. 2.*  
Her only *end* is never-ending bliss;  
Which is, the eternal face of God to see,  
Who last of *ends*, and first of causes is;  
And to do this, she must eternal be. *Davies.*  
The *end* of the commandment is charity. *1 Tim. i. 5.*  
Two things I shall propound to you, as *ends*; since the wise men of this world have made them theirs. *Suckling.*  
Such conditions did fully comply with all those *ends*, for which the parliament had first taken up arms. *Clarendon.*  
Hear and mark  
To what *end* I have brought thee hither, and shewn  
All this fair fight. *Milton's Paradise Regained, b. iii.*  
Life, with my Indamora, I would chuse;  
But, losing her, the *end* of living lose. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

# END

- For when success a lover's toil attends;  
Few ask if fraud or force attain'd his *ends*. *Pope.*  
The *end* of our fast is to please God, and make him propitious. *Smalridge's Sermons.*
15. An *END*. [Probably corrupted from *on end*.] Upright; erect: as, his hair stands *an end*.
  16. An *END* has a signification in low language not easily explained; as, *most an end, commonly*: perhaps it is properly *on end*, at the conclusion; or corrupted from some old word not easily recoverable.  
Stay'st thou to vex me here?  
Slave, that, still *an end*, turns me to shame. *Shakespeare.*
- To *END*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To terminate; to conclude; to finish.  
That but this blow  
Might be the be-all, and the *end*-all. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
He would in one battle *end* quarrel with them, either win or lose the empire. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
That expensive war under which we have so long groaned, is not yet *ended*. *Smalridge's Sermons.*
  2. To destroy; to put to death.  
The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought  
Thy likeness; for instead of thee, king Harry,  
This sword hath *ended* him. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
- To *END*. *v. n.*
1. To come to an end; to be finished.  
Yet happy were my death, mine *ending* blest,  
If this I could obtain, that, breast to breast,  
Thy bosom might receive my yielded spright. *Fairfax, b. ii.*  
Then ease your weary Trojans will attend,  
And the long labours of your voyage *end*. *Dryden's Æn.*
  2. To terminate; to conclude; to cease; to fail.  
Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly *ends* in a deep sigh; and all the instances of pleasure have a sting in the tail. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*  
His sovereignty, built upon either of these titles, could not have descended to his heir, but must have *ended* with him. *Loc.*
- To *ENDA'MAGE*. *v. a.* [from *damage*.] To mischief; to prejudice; to harm.  
Nor ought he car'd whom he *endamaged*  
By tortous wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. *Fa. Queen.*  
And it cometh sometime to pass, that a thing unnecessary in itself, touching the whole direct purpose, doth notwithstanding appear convenient to be still held, even without use, left, by reason of that coherence which it hath with somewhat most necessary, the removal of the one should *endamage* the other. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*  
Where your good word cannot advantage him,  
Your slander never can *endamage* him. *Shakespeare.*  
Gather our soldiers, scatter'd and dispers'd,  
And lay new platforms to *endamage* them. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
The trial hath *endamage'd* thee no way;  
Rather more honour left, and more esteem. *Milton.*  
When an erroneous opinion is published, the publick is *endamaged*, and therefore it becomes punishable by the magistrature. *South's Sermons.*  
A great alteration doth seldom any wise *endamage* or disorder the globe. *Woodward's Natural History.*
- To *ENDA'NGER*. *v. a.* [from *danger*.]
1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril.  
Every one desires his own preservation and happiness, and therefore hath a natural dread of every thing that can destroy his being, or *endanger* his happiness. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*  
He rais'd the rest,  
To force the foes from the Lavinian shore,  
And Italy's *endanger'd* peace restore. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*  
My kingdom claims your birth; my late defence,  
Of our *endanger'd* fleet, may claim your confidence. *Dryden.*  
Volatile salts never exist in an animal body; the heat required to make them volatile, *endangers* the animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
The interest *endangered* is no less than our title to heaven. *Rogers, Sermon 4.*
  2. To incur the danger of; to hazard.  
He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers. *Bacon's Essays.*
- To *ENDE'AR*. *v. a.* [from *dear*.] To make dear; to make beloved.  
All those instances of charity which usually *endear* each other, sweetness of conversation, frequent admonition, all significations of love must be expressed towards children. *Tayl.*  
And in the mixture of all these appears  
Variety, which all the rest *endears*. *Denham.*  
The only thing that can *endear* religion to your practice, will be to raise your affections above this world. *Wake.*
- ENDE'ARMENT*. *n. f.* [from *endear*.]
1. The cause of love; means by which any thing is endeared.  
Her first *endearment*, twining round the soul. *Thomson.*
  2. The state of being endeared; the state of being loved.  
Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its *endearment* amongst all mankind? *South's Sermons.*



When a man shall have done all that he can to make one his friend, and emptied his purse to create *endearment* between them, he may, in the end, be forced to write vanity and frustration.

*South's Sermons.*

**ENDEAVOUR.** *n. f.* [*devoir*, French; *endevoir*.] Labour directed to some certain end; effort to obtain or avoid.

My studied purposes went

Beyond all man's *endeavours*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Heav'n doth divide

The state of man in divers functions,  
Setting *endeavour* in continual motion. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

Here their appointment we may best discover,

And look on their *endeavour*. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

I take imitation of an author, in their sense, to be an *endeavour* of a later poet to write like one, who has written before him on the same subject. *Dryden.*

The bold and sufficient pursue their game with more passion, *endeavour*, and application, and therefore often succeed. *Temple.*

She could not make the least *endeavour* towards the producing of any thing that hath vital and organical parts. *Ray.*

Such an assurance as will quicken mens *endeavours* for the obtaining of a lesser good, ought to animate men more powerfully in the pursuit of that which is infinitely greater. *Tillotf.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their constant *endeavours* after, and steady prosecution of true felicity. *Locke.*

**TO ENDEAVOUR.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To labour to a certain purpose; to work for a certain end.

I could wish that more of our country-clergy would *endeavour* after a handsome elocution. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 106.

Of old, those met rewards who could excel;

And those were prais'd, who but *endeavour'd* well. *Pope.*

**TO ENDEAVOUR.** *v. a.* To attempt; to try.

To pray'r, repentance, and obedience due,

Though but *endeavour'd* with sincere intent,

Mine ear shall not be slow, mine ear not shut. *Milt. P. L.*

**ENDEAVOURER.** *n. f.* [from *endeavour*.] One who labours to a certain end.

He appears an humble *endeavourer*, and speaks honestly to no purpose. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

**ENDECA'GON.** *n. f.* [*ἑνδεκάγων*.] A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

**ENDE'MIAL.** } *adj.* [*ἐνδημιος*.] Peculiar to a country; used of

**ENDE'MICAL.** } any disease that affects several people together

**ENDE'MICK.** } in the same country, proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns: such as the scurvy to the northern climes. *Quincy.*

We may bring a consumption under the notion of a pandemic, or *endemick*, or rather a vernacular disease, to England. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Solenander, from the frequency of the plants springing up in any region, could gather what *endemic* diseases the inhabitants were subject to. *Ray on the Creation.*

An *endemic* disease is what is common to the people of the country. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

What demonstrates the plague to be *endemic* to Egypt, is its invasion and going off at certain seasons. *Arbuthn. on Air.*

**TO ENDE'NIZE.** *v. a.* [from *denizen*.] To make free; to enfranchise.

It hath been beautified and enriched out of other good tongues, partly by enfranchising and *endenizing* strange words. *Camden's Remains.*

**TO ENDICT.** } *v. a.* [*enditer*, French; *dictum*, Latin.]

**TO ENDITE.** } 1. To charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice: as, *he was endited for felony.*

2. To draw up; to compose; to write.

Your battles they hereafter shall *indite*,

And draw the image of our Mars in fight. *Waller.*

How shall Filbert unto me *indite*,

When neither I can read, nor he can write. *Gay.*

Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules *indites*,

When to repress, and when indulge our flights! *Pope.*

**ENDICTMENT.** } *n. f.* [from *endite*.] A bill or declaration made

**ENDITEMENT.** } in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth; or an accusation for some offence exhibited unto jurors, and by their verdict found and presented to be true, before an officer can have power to punish the same offence. *Cowel.*

'Tis necessary that the species of the crime be described in the libel or articles, which our English lawyers call an *indictment* or information. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

We never draw any *indictment* at all against them, but think commendably even of them. *Hooker.*

The hand-writing against him may be cancelled in the court of heaven, and yet the *indictment* run on in the court of conscience. *South's Sermons.*

Attend the court, and thou shalt briefly find

In that one place the manners of mankind;

Hear the *endictments*, then return again,

Call thyself wretch, and, if thou dar'st, complain. *Dryden.*

**ENDIVE.** *n. f.* [*endive*, French; *intybum*, Latin.]

*Endive*, or succory, is of several sorts; as the white, the green, and the curled, which are only propagated by seed, that is longish, of a white-grey colour, flat at one end, and roundish at the other. It grows upon the stocks or stems of the preceding year's growth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**ENDLESS.** *adj.* [from *end*.]

1. Without end; without conclusion or termination.

Nothing was more *endless* than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an opposition of particular passages in them. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

2. Infinite in longitudinal extent.

As it is pleasant to the eye to have an *endless* prospect, so it is some pleasure to a finite understanding to view unlimited excellencies. *Tillotson.*

3. Infinite in duration; perpetual.

None of the heathens, how curious soever in searching out all kinds of outward ceremonies, could ever once *endeavour* to resemble herein the church's care for the *endless* good of her children. *Hooker, b. v. f. 18.*

But after labours long, and sad delay,

Brings them to joyous rest, and *endless* bliss. *Fairy Queen.*

All our glory extinct, and happy state,

Here swallow'd up in *endless* misery! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Incessant; continual.

All the priests and friars in my realm,

Shall in procession sing her *endless* praise. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*

Each pleasing Blount shall *endless* smiles bestow,

And soft Belinda's blush for ever glow. *Pope.*

**ENDLESSLY.** *adv.* [from *endless*.]

1. Incessantly; perpetually.

Though his promise has made a sure entail of grace to all those who humbly seek, yet it no where engages that it shall importunately and *endlessly* renew its assaults on those who have often repulsed it. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Without termination of length.

**ENDLESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *endless*.]

1. Perpetuity; endless duration.

2. The quality of being round without an end.

The Tropic circles have,

Yea, and those small ones, which the poles engrave,

All the same roundness, evenness, and all

The *endlessness* of the Equinoctial. *Donne.*

**ENDLONG.** *adv.* [*end* and *long*.] In a strait line.

Then spurring at full speed, ran *endlong* on,

Where Theseus sat on his imperial throne. *Dryden.*

**ENDMOST.** *adj.* [*end* and *most*.] Remotest; furthest; at the farther end. *Dict.*

**TO ENDORSE.** *v. a.* [*endorser*, French; *dorsum*, Latin.]

1. To register on the back of a writing; to superscribe.

A French gentleman speaking with an English of the law *salique*, the English said that was meant of the women themselves, not of males claiming by women. The French gentleman said, where do you find that gloss? The English answered, look on the backside of the record of the law *salique*, and there you shall find it *endorsed*. *Bacon's Apophth.*

Upon credential letters was *endorsed* this superscription, To the king who hath the sun for his helmet. *Howel's Vocal Forr.*

All the letters I can find of your's I have fastened in a folio cover, and the rest in bundles *endorsed*. *Swift to Pope.*

2. To cover on the back.

Chariots, or elephants *endors'd* with tow'rs

Of archers. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. iii. l. 329.*

**ENDORSEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *endorse*.]

1. Superscription; writing on the back.

2. Ratification.

Th' *endorsement* of supreme delight,

Writ by a friend, and with his blood. *Herbert.*

**TO ENDOW.** *v. a.* [*indtare*, Latin; *endouairer*, French.]

1. To enrich with a portion.

He shall surely *endow* her to be his wife. *Exod. xxii. 16.*

2. To supply with any external goods.

An alms-house I intend to *endow* very handsomely for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To enrich with any excellence.

I at first with two fair gifts

Created him *endow'd*; with happiness

And immortality; that fondly lost,

This other serv'd but to eternize woe. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Among those who are the most richly *endowed* by nature, and accomplished by their own industry, how few are there whose virtues are not obscured? *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 255.

God did never command us to believe, nor his ministers to preach any doctrine contrary to the reason he hath pleased to *endow* us with. *Swift.*

4. To be the fortune of any one.

I do not think

So fair an outward, and such stuff within,

*Endows* a man but him. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

**ENDOWMENT.** *n. f.* [from *endow*.]

1. Wealth bestowed to any person or use.

2. The bestowing or assuring a dower; the setting forth or severing



fevering a sufficient portion for a vicar toward his perpetual maintenance, when the benefice is appropriated. *Cowel.*

A chapel will I build, with large endowment. *Dryden.*

3. Gifts of nature.

By a desire of fame, great endowments are not suffered to lie idle and useless to the publick. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 255.

If providence shews itself even in the blemishes of these creatures, how much more does it discover itself in their several endowments, according to the condition in which they are posted. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 121.

To ENDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.]

1. To supply with mental excellencies; to invest with intellectual powers.

Endue them with thy holy spirit. *Common Prayer.*

Wisdom was Adam's instructor in Paradise: wisdom endued the fathers, who lived before the law, with the knowledge of holy things. *Hooker*, b. ii. f. 7.

These banish'd men that I have kept withal, Are men endu'd with worthy qualities. *Shakespeare.*

With what ease,

Endu'd with royal virtues as thou art, Appearing and beginning noble deeds, Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne. *Milton.*

Whatsoever other knowledge a man may be endued withal, he is but an ignorant person who doth not know God, the author of his being. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Every Christian is endued with a power, whereby he is enabled to resist and conquer temptations. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*

2. In the following passage it seems incorrectly printed for endow.

Leah said, God hath endued me with a good dowry. *Gen.*

ENDURANCE. *n. f.* [from *endure*.]

1. Continuance; lastingness.

Some of them are of very great antiquity and continuance, others more late and of less endurance. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

2. Patience; the act of supporting; sufferance.

Great things of small

One can create; and in what place so'er Thrive under evil, and work ease out of pain, Through labour and endurance. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

Their fortitude was most admirable in their patience and endurance of all evils, of pain, and of death. *Temple.*

3. Delay; procrastination. Obsolete.

I should have ta'en some pains to bring together Yourself and your accusers, and have heard you, Without endurance further. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

To ENDURE. *v. a.* [*endurer*, French; *durare*, Latin.] To bear; to undergo; to sustain; to support.

By thine own tongue thou art condemn'd, and must Endure our law. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

The hardness of bodies is caused chiefly by the jejuneity of the spirits, and their imparity with the tangible parts, which make them not only hard, but fragile, and less enduring of pressure. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 844.

So dear I love him, that with him all deaths

I could endure; without him, live no life. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

The gout haunts usually the easy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to endure much, because they can endure little. *Temple.*

I wish to die, yet dare not death endure. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure, As might the strokes of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

To ENDURE. *v. n.*

1. To last; to remain; to continue.

Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life. *John vi. 27.*

Doth the crown endure to every generation? *Prov. xxvii.*

By being able to repeat measures of time, or ideas of stated length of duration in our minds, we can imagine duration, where nothing does really endure or exist. *Locke.*

A charm, that shall to age endure

The mind benevolent and pure. *Anon.*

2. To brook; to bear; to admit.

For how can I endure to see the evil that shall come unto my people? Or how can I endure to see the destruction of my kindred? *Ezra. viii. 6.*

Our great English lords could not endure that any kings should reign in Ireland but themselves; nay, they could hardly endure that the crown of England should have any power over them. *Davies on Ireland.*

ENDURER. *n. f.* [from *endure*.]

1. One that can bear or endure; sustainer; sufferer.

They are very valiant and hardy; for the most part great endurers of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardiness. *Spenser.*

2. Continuer; laster.

ENDWISE. *adv.* [*end* and *wise*.] Erectly; uprightly; on end.

A rude and unpolished America, peopled with slothful and naked Indians, living in pitiful huts and cabbins, made of poles set endwise. *Ray on the Creation.*

To ENECATE. *v. a.* [*eneco*, Latin.] To kill; to destroy.

Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of ma-

lignity, that, in the manner of a most presentaneous poison, they enecate in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits. *Harvey on the Plague.*

ENEMY. *n. f.* [*ennemi*, French; *inimicus*, Latin.]

1. A publick foe.

All these statutes speak of English rebels and Irish enemies, as if the Irish had never been in condition of subjects, but always out of the protection of the law. *Davies on Ireland.*

The enemy thinks of raising threescore thousand men for the next Summer. *Addison on the State of the War.*

2. A private opponent; an antagonist.

3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend.

Kent, in disguise,

Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service

Improper for a slave.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. One that dislikes.

He that designedly uses ambiguities, ought to be looked on as an enemy to truth and knowledge. *Locke.*

Bold is the critick, who dares prove

These heroes were no friends to love;

And bolder he who dares aver,

That they were enemies to war.

*Prior.*

5. [In theology.] The fiend; the devil.

Defend us from the danger of the enemy. *Common Prayer.*

ENERGETICK. *adj.* [*ενεργητικός*.]

1. Forcible; active; vigorous; powerful in effect; efficacious.

2. Operative; active; working; not at rest.

If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, adequately, we must look upon him not only as an eternal Being, but also as a Being eternally energetick. *Grew.*

ENERGY. *n. f.* [*ἐνέργεια*.]

1. Power not exerted in action.

They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are energies merely; for their working upon mirrors, and places of echo, doth not alter any thing in those bodies. *Bacon.*

2. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence.

Whether with particles of heav'nly fire

The God of nature did his soul inspire;

Or earth, but new divided from the sky,

And pliant still, retain'd th' ethereal energy.

*Dryden.*

God thinketh with operation infinitely perfect, with an omnipotent as well as an eternal energy. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*

Beg the blessed Jesus to give an energy to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession. *Smalridge's Sermon.*

What but God!

Inspiring God! who, boundless spirit all,

And unremitting energy, pervades,

Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole. *Thomson's Spring.*

3. Faculty; operation.

Matter, though divided into the subtlest parts, moved swiftly, is senseless and stupid, and makes no approach to vital energy. *Ray on the Creation.*

How can concussion of atoms beget self-consciousness, and other powers and energies that we feel in our minds? *Bentley.*

4. Strength of expression; force of signification; spirit; life.

Who did ever, in French authors, see

The comprehensive English energy.

*Roscommon.*

Swift and ready, and familiar communication is made by speech; and, when animated by elocution, it acquires a greater life and energy, ravishing and captivating the hearers. *Holder.*

Many words deserve to be thrown out of our language, and not a few antiquated to be restored, on account of their energy and sound. *Swift.*

To ENERVATE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to deprive of force; to emasculate.

Great empires, while they stand, do enervate and destroy the forces of the natives which they have subdued, resting upon their own protecting forces. *Bacon, Essay 59.*

Sheepish softness often enervates those who are bred like fondlings at home. *Locke.*

On each enervate string they taught the note,

To pant, or tremble through an eunuch's throat.

*Pope.*

Footmen exercise themselves, whilst their enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots. *Arbuthn. and Pope's M. Scrib.*

ENERVATION. *n. f.* [from *enerve*.]

1. The act of weakening; emasculation.

2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.

To ENERVE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to break the force of; to crush.

We shall be able perfectly to solve and enerve their force.

*Digby on Bodies.*

Such object hath the pow'r to soft'n and tame

Severest temper, smooth the rugged'st brow,

Enerve, and with voluptuous hope dissolve. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

To ENFAMISH. *v. a.* [from *famish*.] To starve; to famish; to kill with hunger. *Dick.*

To ENFEUBLE. *v. a.* [from *feeble*.] To weaken; to enervate; to deprive of strength.

I've



I've belied a lady,  
The princeſs of this country; and the air on't  
Revengeſingly *enfeebles* me *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*  
My people are with ſickneſs much *enfeebled.* *Shak. H. V.*  
Much hath hell debas'd, and pain  
*Enfeebled* me, to what I was in heav'n! *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*  
Some there are that employ their time in affairs infinitely  
below the dignity of their perſons; and being called by God,  
or the republick, to bear great burdens, do *enfeebled* their un-  
derſtandings, and diſable their perſons, by fordid and brutiſh  
buſineſs. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*  
Sure, nature form'd me of her ſoſteſt mould,  
*Enfeebled* all my ſoul with tender paſſions,  
And funk me even below my own weak ſex. *Addiſ. Cato.*  
**TO ENFE/OFF.** *v. a.* [*feoffamentum*, low Latin.] To inveſt  
with any dignities or poſſeſſions. A law term.  
If the eldeſt ſon *enfeoff* the ſecond, reſerving homage,  
and that homage paid, and then the ſecond ſon dies without  
iſſue, it will deſcend to the eldeſt as heir, and the feignory is  
extinct. *Hale's Common Law of England.*  
**ENFE/OFFMENT.** *n. ſ.* [from *enfeoff*.]  
1. The act of enfeoffing.  
2. The inſtrument or deed by which one is inveſted with poſ-  
ſeſſions.  
**TO ENFE/TTER.** *v. a.* [from *fetter*.] To bind in fetters; to  
enchain.  
His ſoul is ſo *enfetter'd* to her love,  
That ſhe may make, unmake, do what ſhe liſt. *Sh. Othello.*  
**ENFILADE.** *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A ſtrait paſſage; any thing through  
which a right line may be drawn.  
**TO ENFILADE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce in a right  
line.  
The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines,  
were *enfiladed* by the Spaniſh canon. *Expedition to Carthage.*  
**TO ENFIRE.** *v. a.* [from *fire*.] To fire; to ſet on fire; to  
kindle.  
So hard thoſe heavenly beauties be *enfir'd*,  
As things divine, leaſt paſſions do impreſs. *Spencer.*  
**TO ENFO/RCE.** *v. a.* [*enforcir*, French.]  
1. To give ſtrength to; to ſtrengthen; to invigorate.  
2. To make or gain by force.  
The idle ſtroke, *enforcing* furious way,  
Miſſing the mark of his miſaimed fight,  
Did fall to ground. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 8. ſtan. 8.*  
3. To put in act by violence.  
Sker away as ſwift as ſtones  
*Enforced* from the old Aſſyrian ſlings. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*  
4. To inſtigate; to provoke; to urge on; to animate.  
Fear gave her wings, and rage *enforc'd* my flight  
Through woods and plains. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 4.*  
If you knew to whom you ſhew this honour,  
I know you would be prouder of the work,  
Than cuſtomary bounty can *enforce* you. *Sh. Merch of Ven.*  
5. To urge with energy.  
Let them aſſemble;  
And, on a ſafer judgment, all revoke  
Your ignorant election; *enforce* his pride,  
And his old hate to you. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*  
He prevailed with him, by *enforcing* the ill conſequence of  
his reſuſal to take the office, which would be interpreted to  
his diſlike of the court. *Clarendon.*  
To avoid all appearance of diſaffection, I have taken care  
to *enforce* loyalty by an invincible argument. *Swift.*  
6. To compel; to conſtrain.  
For competence of life I will allow you,  
That lack of means *enforce* you not to evil. *Shak. H. IV.*  
A juſt diſdain conceived by that queen, that ſo wicked a  
rebel ſhould prevail againſt her, did move and almoſt *enforce*  
her to ſend over that mighty army. *Davies on Ireland.*  
7. To preſs with a charge. Little uſed.  
In this point charge him home, that he affects  
Tyrannick pow'r: if he evade us there,  
*Enforce* him with his envy to the people,  
And that the ſpoil got on the Antiates  
Was ne'er diſtributed. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*  
**TO ENFO/RCE.** *v. n.* To prove; to evince; to ſhew beyond  
contradiction.  
Which laws in ſuch caſe we muſt obey, unleſs there be  
reaſon ſhewed, which may neceſſarily *enforce* that the law of  
reaſon, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary. *Hooker, b. i.*  
**ENFO/RCE.** *n. ſ.* [from *force*.] Power; ſtrength.  
He now deſies thee thrice to ſingle fight,  
As a petty enterpriſe of ſmall *enforce*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*  
**ENFO/RCEDLY.** *adv.* [from *enforce*.] By violence; not volun-  
tarily; not ſpontaneouſly; not by choice.  
If thou didſt put this ſow'r cold habit on,  
To caſtigate thy pride, 'twere well; but thou  
Do'ſt it *enforcedly*: thou'd'ſt courtier be,  
Wert thou not beggar. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*  
**ENFO/RCEMENT.** *n. ſ.* [from *enforce*.]  
1. An act of violence; compulſion; force offered.  
Confels 'twas her's, and by what rough *enforcement*

You got it from her. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*  
He that contendeth againſt theſe *enforcements*, may eaſily  
matter or reſiſt them. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*  
2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law.  
The rewards and puniſhments of another life, which the  
Almighty has eſta bliſhed as the *enforcements* of his law, are  
of weight enough to determine the choice. *Locke.*  
3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.  
The perſonal deſcent of God himſelf, and his aſſumption  
of our fleſh to his divinity, was an *enforcement* beyond all the  
methods of wiſdom that were ever made uſe of in the  
world. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*  
4. Preſſing exigence.  
More than I have ſaid,  
The leiſure and *enforcement* of the time  
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*  
**ENFO/RCE.** *n. ſ.* [from *enforce*.] Compeller; one who effects  
by violence.  
When a man tumbles a cylinder or roller down an hill,  
'tis certain that the man is the violent *enforcer* of the firſt mo-  
tion of it. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
**ENFO/ULDRED.** *adj.* [from *foudre*, French.] Mixed with  
lightning.  
Heart cannot think what outrage and what cries,  
With foul *enfouldred* ſmoak and flaſhing fire,  
The hell-bred beaſt threw forth unto the ſkies. *Fairy Queen.*  
**TO ENFRA/NCHISE.** *v. a.* [from *franchise*.]  
1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman.  
The Engliſh colonies, and ſome ſepts of the Irifhry, *en-  
franchiſed* by ſpecial charters, were admitted to the benefit of  
the laws. *Davies on Ireland.*  
Romulus was the natural parent of all thoſe people that  
were the firſt inhabitants of Rome, or of thoſe that were after  
incorporated and *enfranchiſed* into that name, city, or govern-  
ment. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
2. To ſet free from ſlavery.  
Men, forbearing wine, come from drinking healths to a  
draught at a meal; and, laſtly, to diſcontinue altogether: but  
if a man have the fortitude and reſolution to *enfranchiſe* him-  
ſelf at once, that is the beſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*  
If they won a battle, priſoners became ſlaves, and  
continued ſo in their generations, unleſs *enfranchiſed* by their  
maſters. *Temple.*  
3. To free or releaſe from cuſtody.  
The gentleman, I told your ladyſhip,  
Had come along with me, but that his miſtreſs  
Did hold his eyes lockt in her cryſtal looks.  
—Belike, that now ſhe hath *enfranchiſed* them,  
Upon ſome other pawn for fealty. *Shakeſpeare.*  
4. To deniſen; to endeniſen.  
Theſe words have been *enfranchiſed* amongſt us. *Watts.*  
**ENFRA/NCHISEMENT.** *n. ſ.* [from *enfranchise*.]  
1. Inveſtiture of the privileges of a deniſen.  
The incorporating a man into any ſociety, or body politick.  
For example, he that is by charter made denizen of England,  
is ſaid to be *enfranchiſed*; and ſo is he that is made a citizen  
of London, or other city, or burgeſs of any town corporate,  
becauſe he is made partaker of thoſe liberties that appertain to  
the corporation. *Cowel.*  
His coming hither hath no farther ſcope,  
Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg  
*Enfranchiſement* immediate on his knees. *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*  
2. Releafe from priſon or from ſlavery.  
Never did captive with a freer heart  
Caſt off his chains of bondage, and embrace  
His golden uncontroll'd *enfranchiſement*. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*  
**ENFRO/ZEN.** *particip.* [from *frozen*.] Congealed with cold.  
Yet to augment the anguiſh of my ſmart,  
Thou haſt *enfrozen* her diſdainful breaſt,  
That no one drop of pity there doth reſt. *Spencer on Love.*  
**TO ENGA/GE.** *v. a.* [*engager*, French.]  
1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor.  
I have *engag'd* myſelf to a dear friend,  
*Engag'd* my friend to his meer enemy,  
To feed my means. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*  
2. To impawn; to ſtake.  
They moſt perfidiouſly condemn  
Thoſe that *engag'd* their lives for them. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
3. To enliſt; to bring into a party.  
All wicked men are of a party againſt religion: ſome luſt  
or intereſt *engageth* them againſt it. *Willſon's Sermons.*  
4. To embark in an affair; to enter in an undertaking.  
So far had we *engaged* ourſelves, unfortunate ſouls, that we  
liſted not to complain, ſince our complaints could not but carry  
the greateſt accuſation to ourſelves. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Before I *engage* myſelf in giving any answer to this ob-  
jection of inconſumptible lights, I would ſee the effect cer-  
tainly averred. *Digby on Bodies.*  
5. To unite; to attach; to make adherent.  
This humanity and good-nature *engages* every body to him,  
ſo that when he is pleaſant upon any of them, all his family  
are in good humour. *Addiſon's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 106.*



6. To induce; to win by pleasing means; to gain.  
To ev'ry duty he cou'd minds *engage*,  
Provoke their courage, and command their rage. *Waller.*  
His beauty these, and those his blooming age,  
The rest his house and his own fame *engage*. *Dryden's Æn.*  
So shall I court thy dearest truth,  
When beauty ceases to *engage*;  
So thinking on thy charming youth,  
I'll love it o'er again in age. *Prior.*
7. To bind by any appointment or contract.  
We have been firm to our allies, without declining any  
expençe to which we had *engaged* ourselves, and we have even  
exceeded our engagement. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
8. To seize by the attention.
9. To employ; to hold in business.  
For I shall sing of battles, blood and rage,  
Which princes and their people did *engage*. *Dryden.*
10. To encounter; to fight.  
The rebel knave, who dares his prince *engage*,  
Proves the just victim of his royal rage. *Pope.*
- TO ENGA'GE. *v. n.*
1. To conflict; to fight.  
Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the earl of Holland  
was sent with a body to meet and *engage* with it. *Clarendon.*
2. To embark in any business; to enlist in any party.  
'Tis not, indeed, my talent to *engage*  
In lofty trifles, or to swell my page  
With wind and noise. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 5.*
- ENGA'GEMENT. *n. f.* [from *engage*; *engagement*, French.]
1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to a  
debt.
2. Obligation by contract.  
We have, in expence of blood, exceeded our *engagements*.  
*Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality.  
This practice may be obvious to any who impartially, and  
without *engagement*, is at the pains to examine. *Swift.*
4. Employment of the attention.  
Play, either by our too constant or too long *engagement* in  
it, becomes like an employment or profession. *Rogers's Sermon.*
5. Fight; conflict; battle.  
Our army, led by valiant Torrismond,  
Is now in hot *engagement* with the Moors. *Dryden.*  
Encourag'd by despair, or obstinate  
To fall like men in arms, some dare renew  
Feeble *engagement*, meeting glorious fate  
On the firm land. *Phillips.*
6. Obligation; motive.  
This is the greatest *engagement* not to forfeit an oppor-  
tunity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
- TO ENGA'OL. *v. a.* [from *gaol*.] To imprison; to confine.  
Within my mouth you have *engaol'd* my tongue,  
Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips. *Shakesp. R. II.*
- TO ENGA'RRISON. *v. a.* [from *garrison*.] To protect by a  
garrison.  
Neptune with a flying guard doth *engarrison* her strongly.  
*Howell's Vocal Forrest.*
- TO ENGE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]
1. To beget between different sexes.  
This bastard love is *engendered* betwixt lust and idleness. *Sid.*
2. To produce; to form.  
Oh nature! thou, who of the self-same mettle,  
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is pufft,  
*Engender'st* the black toad and adder blue. *Shakesp. Timon.*  
Again, if souls do other souls beget,  
'Tis by themselves, or by the body's pow'r:  
If by themselves, what doth their working let,  
But they might souls *engender* ev'ry hour? *Davies.*
3. To excite; to cause; to produce.  
Say, can you fast? Your stomachs are too young,  
And abstinence *engenders* maladies. *Shakesp. Love's Lab. Lost.*  
The presence of a king *engenders* love  
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*  
That *engenders* thunder in his breast,  
And makes him roar these accusations forth. *Shakesp. H. VI.*  
It unloads the mind, *engenders* thoughts, and animates  
virtue. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 93.*
4. To bring forth.  
Vice *engenders* shame, and folly broods o'er grief. *Prior.*
- TO ENGE'NDER. *v. n.* To be caused; to be produced.  
Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there. *Dryd.*
- ENGINE. *n. f.* [*engin*, French; *ingegn*, Italian.]
1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements  
and parts concur to one effect.
2. A military machine.  
This is our *engine*, towers that overthrows;  
Our spear that hurts, our sword that wounds our foes. *Fairf.*
3. Any instrument.  
The sword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible *en-*  
*gines* of death, will be well employed. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
He takes the scissars, and extends  
The little *engine* on his fingers ends. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

4. Any instrument to throw water upon burning houses.  
Some cut the pipes, and some the *engines* play;  
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden.*
5. Any means used to bring to pass, or to effect. Usually in an  
ill sense.  
Prayer must be divine and heavenly, which the devil with  
all his *engines* so violently opposeth. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*
6. An agent for another. In contempt.  
They had th' especial *engines* been, to rear  
His fortunes up into the state they were.
- ENGINE'ER. *n. f.* [*engingnier*, French.] One who manages en-  
gines; one who directs the artillery of an army.  
For 'tis the sport to have the *engineer*  
Hoist with his own petard. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Him thus enrag'd,  
Descrying from afar, some *engineer*,  
Dext'rous to guide th' unerring charge, design'd  
By one nice shot to terminate the war. *Phillips.*  
An author, who points his satire at a great man, is like the  
*engineer* who signalized himself by this ungenerous practice.  
*Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 19.*
- ENGINE'RY. *n. f.* [from *engine*.]
1. The act of managing artillery:  
They may descend in mathematicks to fortification, archi-  
tecture, *enginery*, or navigation. *Milton on Education.*
2. Engines of war; artillery.  
We saw the foe  
Approaching, gross and huge, in hollow cube  
Training his dev'lish *enginery*. *Milton.*
- TO ENGI'RD. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To encircle; to surround;  
to environ; to encompass.  
My heart is drown'd with grief,  
My body round *engirt* with misery;  
For what's more miserable than discontent? *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
That gold must round *engirt* these brows of mine. *Shakesp.*
- EN'GLE. *n. f.* [derived from the French *engluer*, to catch with  
birdlime.] A gull; a put; a bubble. *Hammer.*  
I spied  
An ancient *engle* going down the hill,  
Will serve our turn. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*  
An alteration of *Theobald's* for *angel*.
- ENGLISH. *adj.* [*engler*, Saxon.] Belonging to England;  
thence English is the language of England.  
He hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian; and you may  
come into the court, and swear that I have a poor pennyworth  
in the *English*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
Of *English* talc, the coarser sort is called plaister, or parget;  
the finer, spoad. *Woodward.*
- TO ENGLISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To translate into  
English.  
We find not a word in the text can properly be rendered  
anise, which is what the Latins call anethum, and properly  
*Englished* dill. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 7.*
- TO ENGLU'T. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French.]
1. To swallow up.  
Neither my place, nor ought I heard of business,  
Hath rais'd me from my bed; nor doth the general  
Take hold on me: for my particular grief  
*Engluts* and swallows other sorrows. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Certainly, thou art so near the gulf,  
Thou needs must be *englutted*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
How many prodigal bits have slaves and peasants  
This night *englutted*! *Shakespeare's Timon.*
2. To glut; to pamper.  
Whose grieved minds, which choler did *englut*,  
Against themselves turning their wrathful spight. *Fai. Qu.*  
Being once *englutted* with vanity, he will straightway loath  
all learning. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
- TO ENGO'RE. *v. a.* [from *gore*.] To pierce; to prick.  
As savage bull, whom two fierce mastiffs bait,  
When rancour doth with rage him once *engore*,  
Forgets with wary ward them to await,  
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore. *Fairy Queen.*
- TO ENGO'RGE. *v. a.* [from *gorge*, French, a throat.] To  
swallow; to devour; to gorge.  
Then fraught with rancour and *engorged* ire,  
He cast at once him to avenge for all. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
That is the gulf of greediness, they say,  
That deep *engorgeth* all this world is prey. *Spenser's Fa. Qu.*
- TO ENGO'RGE. *v. n.* To devour; to feed with eagerness and  
voracity; to riot.  
Greedily she *engorg'd* without restraint,  
And knew not eating death! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
- TO ENGRA'IL. *v. a.* [from *grele*, French, hail.] To batter;  
to bruise as with hail. A word now used only in heraldry,  
for, to indent in curve lines.  
*Æacides* then shews  
A long lance, and a caldron, new, *engrail'd* with twenty  
hues. *Chapman's Iliads.*  
Polwheel beareth a faultier *engrailed*. *Carew's Survey.*
- TO ENGRA'IN. *v. a.* [from *grain*.] To die deep; to die in  
grain.



Sees thou how fresh my flowers being spread,  
Dyed in lilie white and crimson red,  
With leaves engrain'd in lussy green. *Spenser's Pastorals.*  
**To ENGRA'PPLE** *v. n.* [from *grapple*.] To close with; to contend with hold on each other.  
There shall young Hotspur, with a fury led,  
Engrapple with thy son, as fierce as he. *Daniel's Civ. War.*  
**To ENGRA'SP** *v. a.* [from *grasp*.] To seize; to hold fast in the hand; to gripe.  
Now 'gan Pyrrocles wax as wood as he,  
And him affronted with impatient might;  
And both together fierce engrasped he,  
Whiles Guyon standing by, their uncouth strife does see. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5. stan. 20.*  
**To ENGRA'VE** *v. a.* preter. *engraved*; part. pass. *engraved* or *engraven*. [*engraver*, French.]  
1. To picture by incisions in any matter.  
Her ivory forehead, full of bounty brave,  
Like a broad table, did itself dispread,  
For love his lofty triumphs to engrave,  
And write the battles of his great godhead. *Fairy Queen.*  
O'er all, the heav'n's refulgent image shines;  
On either gate were six engraven signs. *Addison's Ovid's Met.*  
Names fresh engrav'd appear'd of wits renown'd;  
I look'd again, nor could their trace be found. *Pope.*  
2. To mark wood or stone.  
Engrave the two stones with the names. *Ex. xxviii. 11.*  
3. To impress deeply; to imprint.  
It will scarce seem possible, that God should engrave principles, in men's minds, in words of uncertain signification. *Locke.*  
Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be engraven in the hearts of all promoters of charity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
IV Sounds which address the ear, are lost and die  
In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye,  
Lives long upon the mind: the faithful sight  
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light. *Watts.*  
4. [from *grave*.] To bury; to inhume; to inter.  
The son had charge of them now being dead,  
In seemly sort their corse to engrave,  
And deck with dainty flowers their bridal bed. *Fai. Queen.*  
**ENGRA'YER** *n. f.* [from *engrave*] A cutter in stone or other matter.  
Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of a painter or engraver makes the images in the table or metal, but are imprinted in a wonderful method in the very soul itself. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
**To ENGRI'EVE** *v. a.* [from *grieve*.] To pain; to vex; to afflict; to disconsolate.  
The gnawing anguish, and sharp jealousy,  
Which his sad speech infixed in my breast,  
Rankled so sore, and fester'd inwardly,  
That my engrieved mind could find no rest. *Fairy Queen.*  
Aches, and hurts, and corns, do engrieve either towards rain, or towards frost. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 828.*  
**To ENGRO'SS** *v. a.* [*grossir*, French.]  
1. To thicken; to make thick.  
But more happy he than wise,  
Of that sea's nature did him not avise;  
The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,  
Engross'd with mud, which did them foul agrieve,  
That every weighty thing they did upbear. *Fairy Queen.*  
2. To encrease in bulk.  
Though pillars, by channeling, be seemingly engrossed to our sight, yet they are truly weakened in themselves. *Wotton.*  
3. To fatten; to plump up.  
Not sleeping, to engross his idle body;  
But praying, to enrich his watchful soul. *Shakesf. Rich. III.*  
4. To seize in the gross; to seize the whole of any thing.  
If thou engrossest all the griefs as thine,  
Thou robbst me of a moiety. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*  
Those two great things that so engross the desires and designs of both the nobler and ignobler sort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wisdom and pleasure. *South's Sermon.*  
A dog, a parrot, or an ape,  
Or some worse brute in human shape,  
Engross the fancies of the fair. *Swift.*  
5. To purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price.  
6. To copy in a large hand.  
Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,  
Which in a fet hand fairly is engross'd. *Shakesf. Rich. III.*  
A clerk, foredoom'd his father's soul to cross,  
Who pens a stanza when he should engross. *Pope's Epistles.*  
**ENGRO'SSER** *n. f.* [from *engross*.] He that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price.  
A new sort of engrossers, or forestallers, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures, out of their warehouses, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

**ENGRO'SSMENT** *n. f.* [from *engross*.] Appropriation of things in the gross; exorbitant acquisition.  
Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey:  
We bring it to the hive; and, like the bees,  
Are murder'd for our pains! This bitter taste  
Yield his engrossments to the dying father. *Shakesf. Henry IV.*  
Those held their immoderate engrossments of power and favour by no other tenure than presumption. *Swift.*  
**To ENGUA'RD** *v. a.* [from *guard*.] To protect; to defend; to surround as guards.  
A hundred knights! yes, that on ev'ry dream  
He may enguard his dotage with their pow'rs,  
And hold our lives at mercy. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
**To ENHA'NCE** *v. a.* [*hauffer, enhauffer*, French.]  
1. To lift up; to raise on high. A sense now obsolete.  
Both of them high at once their hands enhanc'd,  
And both at once their huge blows down did sway. *Fa. Qu.*  
2. To raise; to advance; to heighten in price.  
The desire of money is every where the same; its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity enhances its price, and increases the scramble. *Locke.*  
3. To raise in esteem.  
What is it but the experience of want that enhances the value of plenty. *L'Estrange.*  
The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo, will contribute to enhance our pleasure. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
4. To aggravate; to increase from bad to worse.  
To believe or pretend that whatever our hearts incite is the will of God 'within us, is the principle of villainy that hath acted in the children of disobedience, enhanced and improved with circumstances of greater impudence than the most abominable heathens were guilty of. *Hammond.*  
The relation which those children bore to the priesthood, contributed to enhance their guilt, and increase their punishment. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
**ENHA'NCEMENT** *n. f.* [from *enhance*.]  
1. Encrease; augmentation of value.  
Their yearly rents are not improved, the landlords making no less gain by fines than by enhancement of rents. *Bacon.*  
2. Aggravation; encrease of ill.  
Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an enhancement of guilt. *Government of the Tongue, f. 5.*  
**ENIGMA** *n. f.* [*ænigma*, Latin; *αἰνigma*.] A riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms.  
The dark *enigma* will allow  
A meaning; which, if well I understand,  
From sacrilege will free the god's command. *Dryden.*  
A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it. *Pope.*  
**ENIGMA'TICAL** *adj.* [from *enigma*.]  
1. Obscure; ambiguously or darkly expressed.  
Your answer, sir, is *enigmatical*. *Sh. Much Ado about Nothing.*  
*Enigmatical* deliveries comprehend useful verities; but being mistaken by liberal expositors at first, they have been misunderstood by most since. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
2. Cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehended.  
Faith here is the assent to those things which come to us by hearing, and are so believed by adherence, or dark *enigmatical* knowledge, but hereafter are seen or known demonstratively. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*  
**ENIGMA'TICALLY** *adv.* [from *enigma*.] In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.  
Homer speaks *enigmatically*, and intends that these monsters are merely the creation of poetry. *Notes on the Odyssey.*  
**ENIGMATIST** *n. f.* [from *enigma*.] One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters; maker of riddles.  
That I may deal more ingenuously with my reader than the abovementioned *enigmatist* has done, I shall present him with a key to my riddle; which, upon application, he will find exactly fitted to all the words of it. *Addison's Whig Exam.*  
**To ENJOIN** *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French.] To direct; to order; to prescribe. It is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command*.  
To satisfy the good old man,  
I would bend under any heavy weight  
That he'll *enjoin* me to. *Shakesf. Much Ado about Nothing.*  
Monks and philosophers, and such as do continually *enjoin* themselves. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 292.*  
It endeavours to secure every man's interest, by *enjoining* that truth and fidelity be inviolably preserved. *Tillot's Sermons.*  
**ENJO'INER** *n. f.* [from *enjoin*.] One who gives injunctions. *Diët.*  
**ENJO'INMENT** *n. f.* [from *enjoin*.] Direction; command.  
Critical trial should be made by publick *enjoinment*, whereby determination might be settled beyond debate. *Brown's V. Err.*  
**To ENJO'Y** *v. a.* [*jouir, enjouir*, French.]  
1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to have a pleasing sense of; to be delighted with.  
I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,  
And smile in agony. *Addison's Cato.*  
2. To



# E N L

2. To obtain possession or fruition of.  
Edward the faint, in whom it pleased God, righteous and just, to let England see what a blessing sin and iniquity would not suffer it to enjoy. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*  
He, who to enjoy  
Plato's elysium, leap'd into the sea,  
Cleombrotus. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. l. 471.*
3. To please; to gladden; to exhilarate; to glad; to delight.  
This sense is usual with the reciprocal pronoun, and is derived from *enjoûir*.  
Creatures are made to enjoy themselves, as well as to serve us. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
When a man shall, with a sober, sedate, diabolical rancour, look upon and enjoy himself in the sight of his neighbour's sin and shame, can he plead the instigation of any appetite in nature? *South's Sermons.*
- To ENJOY. *v. n.* To live in happiness.  
Then I shall be no more!  
And Adam, wedded to another Eve,  
Shall live with her enjoying, I extinct. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
- ENJOYER. *n. f.* [from *enjoy*.] One that has fruition or possession. *DiA.*
- ENJOYMENT. *n. f.* [from *enjoy*.] Pleasure; happiness; fruition.  
His hopes and expectations are bigger than his enjoyments. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
- To ENKINDLE. *v. a.* [from *kindle*.]
1. To set on fire; to inflame; to put in a flame.  
Edmund, *enkindle* all the sparks of nature  
To quit this horrid act. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
2. To rouse passions; to set the soul into a flame.  
Your hand  
Gave sign for me to leave you: so I did,  
Fearing to strengthen that impatience,  
Which seem'd too much *enkindled*. *Shak. Jul. Caesar.*
3. To incite to any act or hope.  
Do you not hope your children shall be kings?  
When those that gave the thane of Cawder to me,  
Promis'd no less to them?  
—That, trusted home,  
Might yet *enkindle* you unto the crown. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
- To ENLARGE. *v. a.* [*elargir*, French.]
1. To make greater in quantity or appearance.  
The wall, in lustre and effect like glass,  
Which o'er each object casting various dyes,  
*Enlarges* some, and others multiplies. *Pope's Temp. of Fame.*
2. To encrease any thing in magnitude; to extend.  
Where there is something both lasting and scarce, and so valuable to be hoarded up, there men will not be apt to *enlarge* their possessions of land. *Locke.*
3. To encrease by representation; to magnify; to exaggerate.
4. To dilate; to expand.  
O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you, our heart is *enlarged*. *2 Cor. vi. 11.*
5. To set free from limitation.  
Though she appear honest to me, yet at other places she *enlargeth* her mirth so far, that there is shrewd construction made of her. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
6. To extend to more purposes or uses.  
It hath grown from no other root than only a desire to *enlarge* the necessary use of the word of God, which desire hath begotten an error, *enlarging* it farther than soundness of truth will bear. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 1.*
7. To amplify; to aggrandise.  
This is that science which would truly *enlarge* mens minds, were it studied. *Locke.*  
Could the mind, as in number, come to so small a part of extension or duration as excluded divisibility, that would be the indivisible unit, or idea; by repetition of which it would make its more *enlarged* ideas of extension and duration. *Locke.*
8. To release from confinement.  
*Enlarge* the man committed yesterday,  
That rail'd against our person. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
9. To diffuse in eloquence.  
They *enlarged* themselves upon this subject with all the invidious insinuations they could devise. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
- To ENLARGE. *v. n.* To expatiate; to speak in many words.  
They appointed the chancellor of the Exchequer to *enlarge* upon any of those particulars. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to *enlarge* on it; rather with the memory of it were extinct. *Decay of Piety.*
- ENLARGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *enlarge*.]
1. Encrease; augmentation; farther extension.  
The king afterwards enlarged the constant obedience of the city with *enlargement* both of liberties and of revenues. *Hayw.*  
The ocean, which so long our hopes confin'd,  
Could give no limits to his vaster mind:  
Our bounds *enlargement* was his latest toil,  
Nor hath he left us prisoners to our isle. *Waller.*  
There never were any islands, or other considerable parcels of land, amassed or heaped up; nor any *enlargement*, or

# E N M

- addition of earth, made to the continent by the mud that is carried down into the sea by rivers. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
The commons in Rome generally pursued the *enlargement* of their power by more set quarrels of one entire assembly against another. *Swift on the Dissent. in Athens and Rome.*  
The Greek tongue received many *enlargements* between the time of Homer and that of Plutarch. *Swift.*
2. Release from confinement or servitude.  
Lieutenant,  
At our *enlargement* what are thy due fees? *Shak. Henry VI.*  
If thou holdest thy peace at the time, then shall there *enlargement* and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place. *Esther iv. 14.*
  3. Magnifying representation.  
And all who told it, added something new;  
And all who heard it, made *enlargements* too. *Pope.*
  4. Expatiating speech; copious discourse.  
He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
  - ENLARGER. *n. f.* [from *enlarge*.] Amplifier; one that encreases or dilates any thing.  
We shall not contentiously rejoin, but confer what is in us unto his name and honour, ready to be swallowed in any worthy *enlarger*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
  - To ENLIGHT. *v. a.* [from *light*.] To illuminate; to supply with light; to enlighten.  
Wit from the first has shone on ages past,  
*Enlights* the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*
  - To ENLIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light*.]
  1. To illuminate; to supply with light.  
As one sun shineth to the whole world, so there is no faith but this one published, the brightness whereof must *enlighten* all that come to the knowledge of the truth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 46.*
  2. To instruct; to furnish with encrease of knowledge.  
This doctrine is so agreeable to reason, that we meet with it in the writings of the *enlightened* heathens. *Spectator.*  
'Tis he who *enlightens* our understanding, corrects our wills, and enables us to subdue our affections to the law of God. *Rog.*
  3. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.
  4. To supply with sight; to quicken in the faculty of vision.  
Love never fails to master what he finds;  
The fool *enlightens*, and the wise he blinds. *Dryden.*
  - ENLIGHTENER. *n. f.* [from *enlighten*.]
  1. Illuminator; one that gives light.  
O, sent from heav'n,  
*Enlight'ner* of my darkness! gracious things  
Thou hast reveal'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 271.*
  2. Instructor.
  - To ENLINK. *v. a.* [from *link*.] To chain to; to bind.  
What is it then to me, if impious war,  
Array'd in flames like to the prince of fiends,  
Do with his smirch'd complexion all fell feats,  
*Enlinkt* to waste and desolation. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
  - To ENLIVEN. *v. a.* [from *life, live*.]
  1. To make quick; to make alive; to animate.
  2. To make vigorous or active.  
In a glass-house the workmen often fling in a small quantity of fresh coals, which seems to disturb the fire, but very much *enlivens* it. *Swift's Thoughts on various Subjects.*
  3. To make sprightly or vivacious.
  4. To make gay or cheerful in appearance.
  - ENLIVENER. *n. f.* [from *enliven*.] That which animates; that which puts in motion; that which invigorates.  
But fire, th' *enlivener* of the general frame,  
Is one, its operation still the same:  
Its principle is in itself; while ours  
Works, as confederates war, with mingled pow'rs. *Dryden.*
  - To ENLUMINE. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, French.] To illumine; to illuminate; to enlighten. See ILLUMINE.  
For having yet, in his deducted spright,  
Some sparks remaining of that heav'nly fire,  
He is *enlumin'd* with that goodly light,  
Unto like goodly semblance to aspire. *Spens. Hymn on Love.*
  - ENMITY. *n. f.* [from *enemy*; as if *enemity, inamity*.]
  1. Unfriendly disposition; malevolence; aversion.  
Their being forced to their books, in an age at *enmity* with all restraint, has been the reason why many have hated books. *Locke.*
  2. Contrariety of interests or inclinations; mutual malignity.  
They shall within this hour,  
On a dissension of a doit, break out  
In bitterest *enmity*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Between thee and the woman I will put  
*Enmity*; and between thine and her seed:  
Her seed shall bruise thy head, thou bruise his heel. *Milton.*  
How far these controversies, and appearing *enmities* of those glorious creatures, may be carried, is not my business to shew or determine. *Dryden's Juven. Dedication.*
  3. State of opposition.  
Know ye not that the friendship of the world is *enmity* with God? *Jam. iv. 4.*  
You must firmly be convinced, that every sin you commit sets



sets you at *enmity* with heaven, and will, if not forsaken, render you incapable of it. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

4. Malice; mischievous attempts.

I abjure all roofs, and chuse

To wage against the *enmity* o' th' air. *Shakesf. King Lear.*

He who performs his duty in a station of great power, must needs incur the utter *enmity* of many, and the high displeasure of more. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To ENMA'RBLE. *v. a.* [from *marble*.] To turn to marble; to harden.

Their dying to delay,

Thou do'st *enmarble* the proud heart of her,

Whose love before their life they do prefer. *Spenser.*

To ENME'SH. *v. a.* [from *mesh*.] To net; to intangle; to intrap.

So will I turn her virtue into pitch;

And out of her own goodness make the net

That shall *enmesh* them all. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

ENNE'AGON. *n. f.* [*ἐννεα* and *γωνία*.] A figure of nine angles.

ENNEA'TICAL. *adj.* [*ἐννεα*.] *Enneatical* days, are every ninth day of a sickness; and *enneatical* years, every ninth year of one's life.

To ENNO'BLE. *v. a.* [*ennobler*, French.]

1. To raise from commonalty to nobility.

Many fair promotions

Are given daily to *ennoble* those,

That scarce some two days since were worth a noble. *Shak.*

2. To dignify; to aggrandise; to exalt; to raise.

God raised up the spirit of this great person, and *ennobled* his courage and conduct with the entire overthrow of this mighty host. *South's Sermons.*

What can *ennoble* fots, or slaves, or cowards!

Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards. *Pope's Essays.*

3. To elevate; to magnify.

None so lovely, sweet and fair,

Or do more *ennoble* love.

*Ennobled*, yet unchang'd, if nature shine.

*Waller.*

*Anon.*

4. To make famous or illustrious.

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durst they as invaders land in Ireland, but only *ennobled* some of the coasts thereof with shipwrecks. *Bacon.*

ENNO'BLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *ennoble*.]

1. The act of raising to the rank of nobility.

He added during parliament, to his former creations, the *ennoblement* or advancement in nobility of a few others. *Bacon.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity.

The eternal wisdom enriched us with all *ennoblements*, suitable to the measures of an unstraitned goodness. *Glanv. Scepsf.*

ENODA'TION. *n. f.* [*enodatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of untying a knot.

2. Solution of a difficulty.

*Dict.*

ENO'RMITY. *n. f.* [from *enormous*.]

1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.

2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption.

We shall speak of the particular abuses and *enormities* of the government. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

That the mean, which this law provideth, will be always sufficient to bridle or restrain *enormity*, no man can warrant. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 10.*

There are many little *enormities* in the world, which our preachers would be very glad to see removed; but at the same time dare not meddle with them, for fear of betraying the dignity of the pulpit. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 116.*

3. Atrocious crimes; flagitious villanies; crimes exceeding the common measure.

It is not a bare speculation that kings may run into *enormities*; the practice may be proved by examples. *Swift.*

ENO'RMOUS. *adj.* [*enormis*, Latin.]

1. Irregular; out of rule; not regulated by any stated measures; excursive beyond the limits of a regular figure.

Nature here

Wanton'd, as in her prime; and plaid at will

Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more sweets,

Wild above rule, or art, *enormous* blifs! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point, ought to be less discernible in shorter telescopes than in longer, because the shorter transmit less light to the eye. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Disordered; confused.

I shall find time

From this *enormous* state, and seek to give

Losses their remedies. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. Wicked beyond the common measure.

4. Exceeding in bulk the common measures: always used with some degree of dislike, or horror, or wonder.

A giant-shepherd here his flock maintains,

Far from the rest, and solitary reigns,

A form *enormous*! far unlike the race

Of human birth, in stature, or in face. *Pope's Odyssey.*

ENO'RMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *enormous*.] Beyond measure.

One who could ever espouse a notion so *enormously* absurd and senseless, as that the world was framed by chance. *Woodw.*

ENO'RMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *enormous*.] Immeasurable wickedness.

When those who have no opportunity to examine our faith, see the *enormousness* of our works, what should hinder them from measuring the master by the disciples? *Dec. of Piety.*

ENO'UGH. *adj.* [*zenoh*, Saxon; *ganah*, Gothick; *genoeg*, Dut. It is not easy to determine whether this word be an adjective or adverb; perhaps, when it is joined with a substantive, it is an adjective, of which *enow* is the plural. In other situations it seems an adverb; except that after the verb to *have*, or to *be*, either expressed or understood, it may be accounted a substantive. It is pronounced as if it were written *enuf*.] In a sufficient measure; so as may satisfy; so as may suffice.

Why wou'dst thou go, with one consent they cry,

When thou hadst gold *enough*, and Emily. *Dryden.*

When there was not room *enough* for their herds, they by consent separated, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

ENO'UGH. *n. f.*

1. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence.

'Tis *enough* for me to have endeavoured the union of my country, whilst I continued in publick employments. *Temple.*

The indolency and enjoyment we have, sufficing for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change, being content, and that is *enough*. *Locke.*

*Enough* for me that to the list'ning swains,

First in those fields I sung the silvan strains. *Pope.*

I will not quarrel with the present age: it has done *enough* for me, in making and keeping you two my friends. *Pope.*

2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties.

He could not have been without some great defects and main errors in his nature, customs, and proceedings, which he had *enough* to do to save and help, with a thousand little industries and watches. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

ENO'UGH. *adv.*

1. In a sufficient degree; in a degree that gives satisfaction.

2. It notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree: as, I am ready enough to quarrel; that is, I am rather quarrelsome than peaceable.

I am apt *enough* to think, that this same binarium of a stronger and a weaker, like unto masculine and feminine, doth hold in all living bodies. *Bacon.*

It is sometimes pleasant *enough* to consider the different notions which different persons have of the same thing. *Addison.*

They are now in prison at Florence; and, as it is said, treated hardly *enough*. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Sometimes it notes diminution; as, the song is well enough; that is, not quite well, though not much amiss.

4. An exclamation noting fulness or satiety.

Macbeth, beware Macduff!

Beware the thane of Fife! Dismiss me.—*Enough.* *Shakesp.*

Henceforth I'll bear

Affliction, 'till it do cry out itself,

*Enough, enough, and die.*

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

ENO'w. The plural of *enough*. In a sufficient number.

The earth hath since born *enow* bleeding witnesses, that it was no want of true courage. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The walls of the church there are *enow* contented to build, and to underfet it with goodly pillars: the marbles are polished, the roofs shine with gold, the altar hath precious stones to adorn it, and of Christ's ministers no choice at all. *Hooker, b. v. f. 15.*

As if

Man had not selfish foes *enow* besides,

That, day and night, for his destruction wait. *Milt. P. Lost.*

My conquering brother will have slaves *enow*,

To pay his cruel vows for victory. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

There are at Rome *enow* modern works of architecture to employ any reasonable man. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

EN PASSANT. *adv.* [French.] By the way.

To ENRA'GE. *v. a.* [*enrager*, French.] To irritate; to provoke; to make furious; to exasperate.

The justice of their quarrel should not so much encourage as *enrage* them, being to revenge the dishonour done to their king, and to chastise the deceitful dealings of their enemies. *Hayward.*

*Enrag'd* at this, upon the bawd I flew;

And that which most *enrag'd* me was, 'twas true. *Walsh.*

To ENRA'NGE. *v. a.* [from *range*.] To place regularly; to put into order.

In their jaw

Three ranks of iron teeth *enranged* were. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

As fair Diana, in fresh Summer's day,

Beholds her nymphs *enrang'd* in shady wood. *Fai. Queen.*

To ENRA'NK. *v. a.* [from *rank*.] To place in orderly ranks.

No leisure had he to *enrank* his men. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

To ENRA'PT. *v. a.* [from *rapt*.]

1. To throw into an extasy; to transport with enthusiasm.

I myself

Am, like a prophet, suddenly *enrapt*

To tell thee, that this day is ominous. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

2. In the following quotation it seems erroneously written for *enwrap*, involved; wrapt up.

Nor



Nor hath he been so *enrapt* in those studies as to neglect the polite arts of painting, architecture, musick, and poetry.

*A buttnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

To ENRA'PTURE. *v. a.* [from *rapture*.] To transport with pleasure; to delight highly.

To ENRA'VISH. *v. a.* [from *ravish*.] To throw into extasy; to transport with delight.

What wonder,

Frail men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see,

At sight thereof so much *enravish'd* be?

*Spenser.*

ENRA'VISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *enravish*.] Extasy of delight.

They contract a kind of splendor from the seemingly obscuring vail, which adds to the *enravishments* of her transported admirers.

*Glanv. Sceps.*

To ENRI'CH. *v. a.* [*enricher*, French.]

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent.

The king will *enrich* him with great riches, and will give him his daughter.

*1 Sa. xvii. 25.*

Henry is able to *enrich* his queen,

And not to seek a queen to make him rich. *Shak. Henry VI.*

The city, which thou see'st, no other deem

Than great and glorious Rome, queen of the earth,

So far renown'd, and with the spoils *enrich'd*

Of nations. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. iv. l. 446.*

Those are so unhappy as to rob others, without *enriching* themselves.

*Denham.*

2. To fertilise; to make fruitful.

See the sweet brooks in silver mazes creep,

*Enrich* the meadows, and supply the deep. *Blackm. Creation.*

3. To store; to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable.

There is not any one among them that could ever *enrich* his own understanding with any certain truth, or ever edify others therein.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*

ENRI'CHMENT. *n. s.* [from *enrich*.]

1. Augmentation of wealth.

2. Amplification; improvement by addition.

I have procured a translation of that book into the general language, not without great and ample additions, and *enrichment* thereof.

*Bacon's Holy War.*

It is a vast hindrance to the *enrichment* of our understandings, if we spend too much of our time and pains among infinites and unsearchables.

*Watts's Logick.*

To ENRI'DGE. *v. a.* [from *ridge*.] To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

He had a thousand noses,

Horns walk'd and wav'd like the *enridged* sea:

It was some fiend.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To ENRI'NG. *v. a.* [from *ring*.] To bind round; to encircle.

Ivy so

*Enrings* the barky fingers of the elm.

*Shakespeare.*

To ENRI'PEN. *v. a.* [from *ripe*.] To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection.

The Summer, how it *enripen'd* the year;

And Autumn, what our golden harvests were.

*Donne.*

To ENRO'BE. *v. a.* [from *robe*.] To dress; to cloath; to habit; to invest.

Her mother hath intended,

That, quaint in green, she shall be loose *enrob'd*,

With ribbands pendant, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakespeare.*

To ENRO'LL. *v. a.* [*enroller*, French.]

1. To insert in a roll or register.

There be *enrolled* amongst the king's forces about thirty thousand men of the Jews.

*1 Mac. x. 36.*

We find ourselves *enrolled* in this heavenly family as servants, and as sons.

*Spratt's Sermons.*

The champions, all of high degree,

Who knighthood lov'd, and deeds of chivalry,

Throng'd to the lists, and envy'd to behold

The names of others, not their own, *enroll'd*.

*Dryden.*

Mentes, an ever-honour'd name of old,

High in Ulysses' social list *enroll'd*.

*Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

Heroes and heroines of old,

By honour only were *enroll'd*

Among their brethren of the skies;

To which, though late, shall Stella rise.

*Swift.*

2. To record; to leave in writing.

He swore consent to your succession;

His oath *enrolled* in the parliament. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Laws, which none shall find

Left them *enroll'd*; or what the spirit within

Shall on the heart engrave. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

3. To involve; to inwrap.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw

Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,

*Enroll'd* in dusky smok and brimstone blue. *Fairy Queen.*

ENRO'LLER. *n. s.* [from *enroll*.] He that enrolls; he that registers.

ENRO'LEMENT. *n. s.* [from *enroll*.] Register; writing in which any thing is recorded; record.

The king himself caused to be enrolled, and testified by a

notary publick; and delivered the *enrolments*, with his own hands, to the bishop of Salisbury.

*Davies on Ireland.*

To ENRO'OT. *v. a.* [from *root*.] To fix by the root; to implant deep.

Full well he knows

He cannot so precisely weed this land,

As his misdoubts present occasion:

His foes are so *enrooted* with his friends,

That, plucking to unfix an enemy,

He doth unfasten so and shake a friend. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

To ENRO'UND. *v. a.* [from *round*.] To environ; to surround; to encircle; to inclose.

Upon his royal face there is no note

How dread an army hath *enrounded* him. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*

ENS. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. Any being or existence.

2. [In chymistry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.

ENSA'MPLE. *n. s.* [*essempio*, Italian.] Example; pattern; subject of imitation. This orthography is now justly disused.

Such life should be the honour of your light;

Such death, the sad *ensample* of your might. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

Ye have us for an *ensample*.

*Phil. iii. 17.*

Such persons as would be willing to make use of our *ensample* to do the same thing, where there is not the same necessity, may do it upon their own score, and not be able to vouch our practice for their excuse.

*Sanderson's Judgment.*

To ENSA'MPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to shew by example; to give as a copy.

I have followed all the ancient poets historical: first, Homer, who, in the person of Agamemnon, *ensampled* a good governor and a virtuous man.

*Spenser.*

To ENSA'NGUINE. *v. a.* [*sanguis*, Latin; *ensanglanter*, Fr.] To smear with gore; to suffuse with blood.

With cruel tournament the squadrons join,

Where cattle pastur'd late; now scatter'd lies,

With carcasses and arms, th' *ensanguin'd* field

Deserted.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 654.*

To ENSCHE'DULE. *v. a.* [from *schedule*.] To insert in a schedule or writing.

You must buy that peace

With full accord to all our just demands,

*Enschedul'd* here.

*Shak. Hen. V.*

To ENSCO'NCE. *v. a.* [from *sconce*.] To cover as with a fort; to secure.

*Hammer.*

I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch; and yet your rogue will *ensconce* your rags, your cat-a-mountain looks, your red lettuce phrases, your bold bearing oaths under the shelter of your honour.

*Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

She shall not see me: I will *ensconce* me behind the arras.

*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

We make trifles of terrors, *ensconcing* ourselves in seeming knowledge.

*Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

A fort of error to *ensconce*

Absurdity and ignorance.

*Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3.*

This he courageously invaded,

And having enter'd, barricado'd,

*Enscand* himself as formidable

As could be underneath a table.

*Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*

To ENSE'AM. *v. a.* [from *seam*.] To sew up; to inclose by a seam or juncture of needlework.

A name engraved in the revestary of the temple, watched by two brazen dogs, one stole away, and *enseamed* it in his thigh.

*Camden's Remains.*

To ENSE'AR. *v. a.* [from *sear*.] To cauterise; to stanch or stop with fire.

*Ensear* thy fertile and conception womb;

Let it no more bring out t' ingrateful man. *Shakespeare. Timon.*

To ENSHIELD. *v. a.* [from *shield*.] To shield; to cover; to protect.

These black masks

Proclaim an *enshield* beauty, ten times louder

Than beauty could display.

*Shak. Measure for Measure.*

To ENSHRI'NE. *v. a.* [from *shrine*.] To inclose in a chest or cabinet; to preserve and secure as a thing sacred.

He seems

A phoenix, gaz'd by all, as that sole bird,

When to *enshrine* his reliques in the sun's

Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he flies. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

The fots combine

With pious care a monkey to *enshrine*.

*Tate's Juv. Sat.*

Fair fortune next, with looks serene and kind,

Receives 'em, in her ancient fane *enshrin'd*.

*Addison.*

ENSIFORM. *adj.* [*ensiformis*, Latin.] Having the shape of a sword, as the xiphocides or *ensiform* cartilage.

ENSIGN. *n. s.* [*enseigne*, French.]

1. The flag or standard of a regiment.

Hang up your *ensigns*, let your drums be still;

For here we entertain a solemn peace. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*



The Turks still pressing on, got up to the top of the walls with eight *ensigns*, from whence they had repulsed the defenders. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Men taking occasion from the qualities, wherein they observe often several individuals to agree, range them into sorts, in order to their naming, for the convenience of comprehensive signs; under which individuals, according to their conformity to this or that abstract idea, come to be ranked as under *ensigns*. *Locke.*

2. Any signal to assemble.

He will lift up an *ensign* to the nations from far. *If. v.*

3. Badge; or mark of distinction, rank or office.

Princes that fly, their sceptres left behind,

Contempt or pity, where they travel, find;

The *ensigns* of our pow'r about we bear,

And ev'ry land pays tribute to the fair. *Waller.*

The marks or *ensigns* of virtues contribute not a little, by their nobleness, to the ornament of the figures; such, for example, as are the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, to war or sacrifices. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

4. The officer of foot who carries the flag. [Formerly written *ancient*.]

ENSIGNBEARER. *n. f.* [*ensign* and *bear*.] He that carries the flag; the *ensign*.

If it be true that the giants ever made war against heaven, he had been a fit *ensignbearer* for that company. *Sidney, b. ii.*

TO ENSLA'VE. *v. a.* [*from slave*.]

1. To reduce to servitude; to deprive of liberty.

The conquer'd also, and *enslav'd* by war,

Shall, with their freedom lost, their virtue lose. *Milt. P. L.*

2. To make over to another as his slave or bondman.

I to do this! I, whom you once thought brave,

To sell my country, and my king *enslave*. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

Long draughts of sleep his monstrous limbs *enslave*;

He reels, and falling fills the spacious cave. *Dryden's Æn.*

He is certainly the most subjected, the most *enslaved*, who is so in his understanding. *Locke.*

While the balance of power is equally held, the ambition of private men gives neither danger nor fear, nor can possibly *enslave* their country. *Swift.*

No man can make another man to be his slave, unless he hath first *enslaved* himself to life and death, to pleasure or pain, to hope or fear: command those passions, and you are freer than the Parthian king. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The more virtuously any man lives, and the less he is *enslaved* to any lust, the more ready he is to entertain the principles of religion. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot by compact, or his own consent, *enslave* himself to any one, nor put himself under the absolute arbitrary power of another, to take away life when he pleases. *Locke.*

ENSLA'VEMENT. *n. f.* [*from enslave*.] The state of servitude; slavery; abject subjection.

The children of Israel, according to their method of finning, after mercies, and thereupon returning to a fresh *enslavement* to their enemies, had now passed seven years in cruel subjection. *Scuth's Sermons.*

ENSLA'VER. *n. f.* [*from enslave*.] He that reduces others to a state of servitude.

What indignation in her mind,

Against *enslavers* of mankind! *Swift.*

TO ENSU'E. *v. a.* [*ensuiver*, French.] To follow; to pursue.

Flee evil, and do good; seek peace, and *ensue* it. *Com. Pray.*

But now these Epicures begin to smile,

And say, my doctrine is more safe than true;

And that I fondly do myself beguile,

While these receiv'd opinions I *ensue*. *Davies.*

TO ENSU'E. *v. n.*

1. To follow as a consequence to premises.

Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly *ensue*, that the light of Scripture once shining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in such sort drowned, that now we need it not. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 4.*

2. To succeed in a train of events, or course of time.

The man was noble;

But with his last attempt he wip'd it out,

Destroy'd his country, and his name remains

To the *ensuing* age abhorr'd. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Bishops are placed by collation of the king, without any precedent election or confirmation *ensuing*. *Hayward.*

Of worse deeds worse sufferings must *ensue*. *Milt. P. L.*

With mortal heat each other shall pursue;

What wars, what wounds, what slaughter shall *ensue*! *Dryd.*

Impute not then those ills which may *ensue*

To me, but those who with incessant hate

Pursue my life. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

Then grave Clarissa graceful wav'd her fan;

Silence *ensu'd*, and thus the nymph began. *Pope.*

ENSURANCE. *n. f.* [*from ensure*.]

1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum.

2. The sum paid for security.

ENSURANCER. *n. f.* [*from ensure*.] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

The vain *ensurancers* of life,

And they who most perform'd, and promis'd less,

Ev'n Short and Hobbes, forsook th' unequal strife. *Dryden.*

TO ENSURE. *v. a.* [*from sure, assurer*, French.]

1. To ascertain; to make certain; to secure.

It is easy to entail debts on succeeding ages, but how to *ensure* peace for any term of years is difficult enough. *Swift.*

2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.

3. To promise reimbursement of any miscarriage for a certain reward stipulated.

A mendicant contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of corn, to *ensure* his sheep for that year. *L'Estrange.*

ENSURER. *n. f.* [*from ensure*.] One who makes contracts of *ensure*; one who for a certain sum exempts any thing from hazard.

ENTA'BLATURE. } *n. f.* [*from table*.] [In architecture.] Sig-

ENTA'LEMENT. } nifies the architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar; being in effect the extremity of the flooring, which is either supported by pillars, or by a wall, if there be no columns. *Harris.*

ENTA'IL. *n. f.* [*feudum talliatum*, from the French *entaille*, cut, from *tailler*, to cut.]

1. The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent.

2. The rule of descent settled for any estate.

3. Engraver's work; inlay. Obsolete.

Well it appeared to have been of old

A work of rich *entail*, and curious mold,

Woven with anticks and wild imagery. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

TO ENTA'IL. *v. a.* [*tailler*, to cut; *entailler*, French.]

1. To settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be by any subsequent possessor bequeathed at pleasure.

I here *entail*

The crown to thee and to thine heirs for ever. *Shak. H. VI.*

Had Richard unconstrain'd resign'd the throne,

A king can give no more than is his own:

The title stood *entail'd*, had Richard had a son. *Dryden.*

2. To fix unalienably upon any person or thing.

None ever had a privilege of infallibility *entailed* to all he said. *Digby on Bodies.*

The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and *entail* a secret curse upon their estates. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*

3. To cut. Obsolete.

The mortal steel dispiteously *entail'd*,

Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,

That a large purple stream adown their giamsbeux falls. *F. 2.*

TO ENTA'ME. *v. a.* [*from tame*.] To tame; to subjugate; to subdue.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,

Your bugle eyeballs, and your cheek of cream,

That can *entame* my spirits to your worship. *Shakespeare.*

TO ENTA'NGLE. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology.]

1. To inwrap or ensnare with something not easily extricable, as a net; or something adhesive, as briars.

2. To lose in multiplied involutions; as in a labyrinth.

3. To twist, or confuse in such a manner as that a separation cannot easily be made; to make an *entangled* knot.

4. To involve in difficulties; to embarrass; to perplex.

He knew not how to wrestle with desperate contingencies, and so abhorred to be *entangled* in such. *Clarendon.*

5. To puzzle; to bewilder.

The duke, being questioned, neither held silence as he might, nor constantly denied it, but *entangled* himself in his doubtful tale. *Hayward.*

I suppose a great part of the difficulties that perplex mens thoughts, and *entangle* their understandings, would be easily resolved. *Locke.*

6. To ensnare by captious questions or artful talk.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might *entangle* him in his talk. *Mat. xxii. 15.*

7. To distract with variety of cares.

No man that warreth *entangleth* himself with the affairs of this life. *2 Tim. ii. 4.*

8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

Now all labour,

Marrs what it does, yea very force *entangles*

Itself with strength. *Shakespeare's Anth. and Cleopatra.*

ENTA'NGLEMENT. *n. f.* [*from entangle*.]

1. Involution of any thing intricate or adhesive.

The highest and most improved spirits are frequently caught in the *entanglements* of a tenacious imagination. *Glanv. Sceps.*

2. Perplexity; puzzle.

There will be no greater *entanglements*, touching the notion of God and his providence. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

It is to fence against the *entanglements* of equivocal words, and the art of sophistry, that distinctions have been multiplied. *Locke.*

ENTA'GLER. *n. f.* [*from entangle*.] One that entangles.

To



To ENTER. *v. a.* [*entrer*, French.]

1. To go or come into any place.  
A king of repute and learning *entered* the lists against him. *Atterbury.*
2. To initiate in a business, method, or society.  
The eldest being thus *entered*, and then made the fashion, it would be impossible to hinder them: *Locke.*
3. To introduce or admit into any counsel.  
So your opinion is, Aufidius,  
"That they of Rome are *enter'd* in our counsels,  
And know how we proceed. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
4. To set down in a writing.  
Mr. Phang, have you *enter'd* the action?  
—It is *enter'd*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
Agues and fevers are *entered* promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To ENTER. *v. n.*

1. To come in; to go in.  
Be not slothful to go and to *enter* to possess the land. *Judg.*  
Other creature here;  
Beast, bird, insect, or worm, durst *enter* none. *Milton.*
2. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance.  
He is particularly pleased with Livy for his manner of telling a story, and with Sallust for his *entering* into internal principles of action. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 409.*  
They were not capable of *entering* into the numerous concurring springs of action. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
3. To engage in.  
The French king hath often *entered* on several expensive projects, on purpose to dissipate wealth. *Addison on the War.*  
Gentlemen did not care to *enter* upon business till after their morning draught. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 86.*
4. To be initiated in.  
As soon as they once *entered* into a taste of pleasure, politeness, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand violences, conspiracies and divisions. *Addison on Italy.*

ENTERDEAL. *n. f.* [*entre and deal*.] Reciprocal transactions.

For he is practis'd well in policy,  
And thereto doth his courting most apply;  
To learn the *enterdeal* of princes strange,  
To mark th' intent of counsels, and the change  
Of states. *Hubbard's Tale.*

ENTERING. *n. f.* [from *enter*.] Entrance; passage into a place.

It is laid waste, so that there is no house, no *entering* in. *If.*

To ENTERLACE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, French.] To intermix; to interweave.

This lady walked outright, 'till she might see her *enter* into a fine close arbor: it was of trees, whose branches so lovingly *enterlaced* one another, that it could resist the strongest violence of the fight. *Sidney.*

ENTEROCÆLE. *n. f.* [*enterocæle*, Latin.] A rupture from the bowels pressing through or dilating the peritonæum, so as to fall down into the groin. The remedy in such cases, is chiefly by trusses and bolsters. *Quincy.*

If the intestine only is fallen, it becomes an *enterocæle*; if the omentum or epiploon, *epipocæle*; and if both, *enteroepipocæle*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ENTEROLOGY. *n. f.* [*έντερον* and *λόγος*.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTEROMPHALOS. *n. f.* [*έντερον* and *ὀμφαλος*.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPARLANCE. *n. f.* [*entre and parler*, French.] Parley; mutual talk; conference.

During the *enterparlance* the Scots discharged against the English without harm, but not without breach of the laws of the field. *Hayward.*

ENTERPLEADER. *n. f.* [*entre and plead*.] The discussing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can take end. For example: two several persons, being found heirs to land by two several officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be made to either, they must *enterplead*; that is, try between themselves who is the right heir. *Cowel.*

ENTERPRISE. *n. f.* [*entreprise*, French.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.

Now is the time to execute mine *enterprises* to the destruction of the enemies. *Judith ii. 5.*

Whet on Warwick to this *enterprise*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

The day approach'd, when fortune should decide

Th' important *enterprise*, and give the bride. *Dryden.*

To ENTERPRISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To undertake; to attempt; to essay.  
Nor shall I to the work thou *enterprisest*  
Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
Princes were only chiefs of those assemblies, by whose consultations and authority the great actions were resolved and *enterprised*. *Temple.*  
An epick poem, or the heroick action of some great commander, *enterprised* for the common good and honour of the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be as well written now as it was of old by the heathens. *Dryden's Juv. Dedicat.*

Haste then, and lose no time:

The business must be *enterpris'd* this night;  
We must surprise the court in its delight. *Dryden.*

2. To receive; to entertain. Obsolete.  
In goodly garments, that her well became,  
Fair marching forth in honourable wife,  
Him at the threshold met, and well did *entrepriſe*. *Fa. Qu.*
- E'NTERPRISER. *n. f.* [from *entrepriſe*.] A man of enterprise; one who undertakes great things; one who engages himself in important and dangerous designs.  
They commonly proved great *entrepriſers* with happy success. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

To ENTERTAIN. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, French.]

1. To converse with; to talk with.  
His head was so well stored a magazine, that nothing could be proposed which he was not readily furnished to *entertain* any one in. *Locke.*
  2. To treat at the table.  
You shall find an apartment fitted up for you, and shall be every day *entertained* with beef or mutton of my own feeding. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 549.*
  3. To receive hospitably.  
Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers; for thereby some have *entertained* angels unawares. *Heb. iii. 2.*  
Heav'n, set ope thy everlasting gates,  
To *entertain* my vows of thanks and praise. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
  4. To keep in one's service.  
How many men would you require to the furnishing of this which you take in hand? And how long space would you have them *entertained*? *Spenser's Ireland.*  
You, sir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred; only, I do not like the fashion of your garments. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
I'll weep and sigh,  
And, leaving so his service, follow you,  
So please you *entertain* me. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
  5. To reserve in the mind.  
This is the severest purpose God can *entertain* towards us. *Decay of Piety.*
  6. To please; to amuse; to divert.  
David *entertained* himself with the meditations of God's law, not his hidden decrees or counsels. *Decay of Piety.*  
The history of the Royal Society shews how well philosophy becometh a narration: the progress of knowledge is as *entertaining* as that of arms. *Felton on the Classics.*  
They were capable of *entertaining* themselves on a thousand different subjects, without running into the common topics. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*  
In gardens, art can only reduce the beauties of nature to a figure which the common eye may better take in, and is therefore more *entertained* with. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliads.*
  7. To admit with satisfaction.  
Reason can never permit the mind to *entertain* probability, in opposition to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*
- ENTERTAINER. *n. f.* [from *entertain*.]
1. He that keeps others in his service.  
He was, in his nature and constitution of mind, not very apprehensive or forecasting of future events afar off, but an *entertainer* of fortune by the day. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
  2. He that treats others at his table.  
He shews both to the guests and to the *entertainer* their great mistake. *Smalridge's Sermons.*  
It is little the sign of a wise or good man to suffer temperance to be transgressed, in order to purchase the repute of a generous *entertainer*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
  3. He that pleases, diverts, or amuses.
- ENTERTAINMENT. *n. f.* [from *entertain*.]
1. Conversation.
  2. Treatment at the table; convivial provision.  
Arrived there, the little house they fill,  
Ne look for *entertainment* where none was;  
Rest is their feast, and all things at their will;  
The noblest mind the best contentment has. *Fairy Queen.*  
With British bounty in his ship he feasts  
Th' Hesperian princes, his amazed guests,  
To find that watry wilderness exceed  
The *entertainment* of their great Madrid. *Waller.*
  3. Hospitable reception.
  4. Reception; admission.  
It is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain *entertainment*, but much more difficult to conceive how it should be universally propagated. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
  5. The state of being in pay as soldiers or servants.  
Have you an army ready, say you?  
—A most royal one. The centurions and their charges distinctly billeted, already in the *entertainment*, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
  6. Payment of soldiers or servants. Now obsolete.  
The *entertainment* of the general, upon his first arrival, was but six shillings and eight pence. *Davies on Ireland.*  
The captains did covenant with the king to serve him with certain numbers of men, for certain wages and *entertainments*. *Davies on Ireland.*
  7. Amusement;



7. Amusement; diversion.

Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask questions, it is more reason, for the *entertainment* of the time, that he ask me questions than that I ask you. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Passions ought to be our servants, and not our masters; to give us some agitation for *entertainment*, but never to throw reason out of its seat. *Temple.*

8. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy.

A great number of dramatick *entertainments* are not comedies, but five-act farces. *Gay's Pref. to What d'ye Call it.*

ENTERTISSUED. *adj.* [*entre and tissue.*] Enterwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

The sword, the mace, the crown imperial,

The *entertissued* robe of gold and pearl. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

TO ENTHRON'E. *v. a.* [*from throne.*]

1. To place on a regal seat.

Mercy is above this scepter'd sway;

It is *enthroned* in the hearts of kings;

It is an attribute to God himself. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

On a tribunal silver'd,

Cleopatra and himself, in chairs of gold,

Were publicly *enthron'd*. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Beneath a sculptur'd arch he sits *enthron'd*,

The peers, encircling, form an awful round. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To invest with sovereign authority.

This pope was no sooner elected and *enthroned*, but that he began to exercise his new rapines. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ENTHUSIASM. *n. f.* [*ἐνθουσιασμός.*]

1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour or communication.

*Enthusiasm* is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening brain. *Locke.*

2. Heat of imagination; violence of passion; confidence of opinion.

3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.

Imaging is, in itself, the very height and life of poetry, which, by a kind of *enthusiasm*, or extraordinary emotion of soul, makes it seem to us that we behold those things which the poet paints. *Dryden's Juv. Preface.*

ENTHUSIAST. *n. f.* [*ἐνθουσιαν.*]

1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God.

Let an *enthusiast* be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. *Locke.*

2. One of a hot imagination, or violent passions.

Chapman seems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthusiast* in poetry. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliads.*

3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

At last divine Cecilia came,

Inventress of the vocal frame;

The sweet *enthusiast*, from her sacred store,

Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,

And added length to solemn sounds,

With nature's mother-wit, and arts unknown before. *Dryd.*

ENTHUSIASTICAL. } *adj.* [*ἐνθουσιαστικός.*]

ENTHUSIASTICK. }

1. Persuaded of some communication with the Deity.

He pretended not to any seraphick *enthusiastick* raptures, or inimitable unaccountable transports of devotion. *Calamy.*

2. Vehemently hot in any cause.

3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.

It commonly happens in an *enthusiastick* or prophetick style, that, by reason of the eagerness of the fancy, it doth not always follow the even thread of discourse. *Burnet.*

At last, sublim'd

To rapture and *enthusiastick* heat,

We feel the present Deity. *Thomson's Spring, l. 895.*

ENTHYMEME. *n. f.* [*ἐνθύμημα.*] An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition; a syllogism where the major proposition is suppressed, and only the minor and consequence produced in words.

Playing much upon the simple or lustrative argumentation, to induce their *enthymemes* unto the people, they take up popular conceits. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 9.*

What is an *enthymeme*, quoth Cornelius. Why, an *enthymeme*, replied Crambe, is when the major is indeed married to the minor, but the marriage kept secret. *Arb. and Pope's M. S.*

TO ENTICE. *v. a.* [*of uncertain etymology.*] To allure; to attract; to draw by blandishments or hopes to something sinful or destructive.

The readiest way to entangle the mind with false doctrine, is first to *entice* the will to wanton living. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

If a man *entice* a maid that is not betrothed, he shall surely endow her to be his wife. *Ex. xxii. 16.*

So sang the syrens, with enchanting sound,

Enticing all to listen, and be drown'd. *Granville.*

ENTICEMENT. *n. f.* [*from entice.*]

1. The act or practice of alluring to ill.

Suppose we that the sacred word of God can at their hands

receive due honour, by whose *enticement* the holy ordinances of the church endure every where open contempt? *Hooker.*

And here to every thirsty wanderer,

By sly *enticement* gives his baneful cup,

With many murmurs mixt. *Milton.*

2. The means by which one is allured to ill; blandishment; allurement.

In all these instances we must separate intreaty and *enticements* from deceit or violence. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

ENTICER. *n. f.* [*from entice.*] One that allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY. *adv.* [*from entice.*] Charmingly; in a winning manner.

She strikes a lute well, and sings most *enticingly*. *Addis. Spect.*

ENTIERTY. *n. f.* [*entierté, French.*] The whole; not barely a part.

Sometime the attorney thrusteth into the writ the uttermost quantity; or else setteth down an *entierty*, where but a moiety was to be passed. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

ENTIRE. *adj.* [*entier, French; integer, Latin.*]

1. Whole; undivided.

It is not safe to divide, but to extol the *entire*, still in general. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.*

2. Unbroken; complete in its parts.

An antique model of the famous Laocoon is the more remarkable, as it is *entire* in those parts where the statue is maimed. *Addison on Italy.*

Water and earth, composed of old worn particles and fragments of particles, would not be of the same nature and texture now with water and earth composed of *entire* particles in the beginning. *Newton's Opt.*

3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself.

The church of Rome hath rightly also considered that publick prayer is a duty *entire* in itself, a duty requisite to be performed much oftener than sermons can possibly be made. *Hook.*

Love's not love,

When it is mingled with regards that stand

Aloof from th' *entire* point. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

An action is *entire* when it is complete in all its parts; or, as Aristotle describes it, when it consists of a beginning, a middle, and an end. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 267.*

4. Sincere; hearty.

He run a course more *entire* with the king of Arragon, but more laboured and officious with the king of Castile. *Bacon.*

5. Firm; sure; solid; fixed.

*Entire* and sure the monarch's rule must prove,

Who founds her greatness on her subjects love. *Prior.*

6. Unmingled; unallayed.

Wrath shall be no more

Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy *entire*. *Milt. P. Lost.*

7. Honest; firmly adherent; faithful.

No man had ever a heart more *entire* to the king, the church, or his country; but he never studied the easiest ways those ends. *Clarendon.*

They had many persons, of whose *entire* affections they were well assured. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

8. In full strength; with vigour unabated; with power unbroken.

Then back to fight again, new breathed and *entire*. *F. 2.*

ENTIRELY. *adv.* [*from entire.*]

1. In the whole; without division.

Euphrates, running, sinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldea, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea. *Raleigh's History.*

2. Completely; fully.

Here finish'd he, and all that he had made

View'd, and beheld! all was *entirely* good. *Mil. Par. Lost.*

Chyle may be said to be a vegetable juice in the stomach and intestines; and, poured upon blood, it seems like oil: as it passeth into the lacteals it grows still more animal, and when it has circulated often with the blood, it is *entirely* so. *Arbutb.*

General consent *entirely* altered the whole frame of their government. *Swift.*

3. With firm adherence; faithfully.

Which when his pensive lady saw from far,

Great woe and sorrow did her soul assay,

As weening that the sad end of the war,

And 'gan to highest God *entirely* pray. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

ENTIRENESS. *n. f.* [*from entire.*]

1. Totality; completeness; fulness.

In an arch where each single stone, which, if severed from the rest, would be perhaps defenceless, is sufficiently secured by the solidity and *entireness* of the whole fabrick, of which it is a part. *Boyle.*

2. Honesty; integrity.

TO ENTITULE. *v. a.* [*entituler, French.*]

1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.

2. To give a title or discriminative appellation; as, to entitle a book.

Besides the Scripture, the books which they call ecclesiastical were thought not unworthy some time to be brought into publick audience, and with that name they *entitled* the books which we term apocryphal. *Hooker, b. v. f. 20.*



Next favourable thou,

Who highly thus to *entitle* me vouchsaf'ft,  
Far other name deserving! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

3. To superscribe or prefix as a title.

How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* christianity to their designs, and to charge atheism on those who will not submit. *Locke.*

4. To give a claim to any thing.

But we, descended from your sacred line,  
*Entitled* to your heav'n, and rites divine,  
Are banish'd earth. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

He discovers the martyr and confessor without the trial of flames and tortures, and will hereafter *entitle* many to the reward of actions which they had never the opportunity of performing. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 257.*

He *entitled* himself to the continuance of the divine protection and goodness, by humiliation and prayer. *Atterbury.*

Thus hardly even is the penitent sinner saved; thus difficult is that duty, by which alone he can be reconciled to his Creator, and *entitled* to the mercies of the gospel. *Rogers.*

5. To grant any thing as claimed by a title.

This is to *entitle* God's care how and to what we please. *Loc.*

**E'NTITY.** *n. f.* [*entitas*, low Latin.]

1. Something which really is; a real being.

Dear hope! earth's dowry and heaven's debt,  
The *entity* of things that are not yet:

Subtlest, but surest being. *Crashaw.*

Fortune is no real *entity*, nor physical essence, but a mere relative signification. *Bentley's Sermons.*

God's decrees of salvation and damnation both Romish and Reformed affix to mens particular *entity*, absolutely considered, without any respect to demeanours. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Here *entity* and quiddity

The souls of defunct bodies fly. *Hudibras.*

2. A particular species of being.

All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give an *entity* of sound, which we call crackling, puffing, and spitting; as in bay salt and bay leaves, cast into the fire. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

**TO ENTO'IL.** *v. a.* [from *toil*.] To ensnare; to intangle; to bring into toils or nets.

He cut off their land forces from their ships, and *entailed* both their navy and their camp with a greater power than their's, both by sea and land. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

**TO ENTO'MB.** *v. a.* [from *tomb*.] To put into a tomb; to bury.

These processions were first begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the visiting of those places where they were *entombed*. *Hooker, b. v. f. 41.*

The cry went once for thee,

And yet it may again,

If thou would'st not *entomb* thyself alive,

And case thy reputation in a tent. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cress.*

They, within the beast's vast womb,

The choice and flow'r of all their troops *entomb*. *Denham.*

**E'NTRAILS.** *n. f.* without a singular. [*entrailles*, Fr. *irreg.*]

1. The intestines; the bowels; the inward parts; the guts.

What, hath thy fiery heart so parch'd thine *entrails*,

That not a tear can fall? *Shak. H. VI.*

As for the *entrails*, they are all without bones; save that a bone is sometimes found in the heart of a stag, and it may be in some other creature. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 749.*

The earth hath lost

Most of her ribs, as *entrails*; being now

Wounded no less for marble than for gold. *Ben. Johnf. Catil.*

I tear that harden'd heart from out her breast,

Which with her *entrails* makes my hungry hounds a feast. *Dr.*

2. The internal parts; recess; caverns.

A precious ring that lightens all the hole,

And shews the ragged *entrails* of this pit. *Shakesp. Tit. Andr.*

He had brought to light but little of that treasure, that lay so long hid in the dark *entrails* of America. *Locke.*

**TO ENTRA'IL.** *v. a.* To mingle; to interweave; to diversify.

Over him, art striving to compare

With nature, did an arbor green dispreed,

Framed of wanton ivy, flow'ring fair,

Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread,

His pricking arms *entail'd* with roses red. *Fairy Queen.*

A little wicker basket,

Made of fine twigs, *entrail'd* curiously,

In which they gather'd flowers. *Spenser's Prothal.*

**ENTRANCE.** *n. f.* [*entrant*, French.]

1. The power of entering into a place.

Whence are you, sir? Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives *entrance* to such companions? Pray, get you out. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and impartially keeps it, truth is sure to find both an *entrance* and a welcome too. *South's Sermons.*

2. The act of entering.

The reason, that I gather, he is mad,

Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,

Of his own door being shut against his *entrance*. *Shakespeare.*

Better far, I guess,

That we do make our *entrance* several ways. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

All the world's a stage,

And all the men and women merely players;

They have their exits and their *entrances*. *Shak. As you like it.*

3. The passage by which a place is entered; avenue.

He charged them to keep the passages of the hilly country; for by them there was an *entrance* into Judea. *Judith iv. 7.*

Palladio did conclude, that the principal *entrance* was never to be regulated by any certain dimensions, but by the dignity of the matter. *Watson's Architecture.*

Many are the ways that lead

To his grim cave, all dismal! yet to sense

More terrible at th' *entrance* than within. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Let this, and every other anxious thought,

At th' *entrance* of my threshold be forgot. *Dryden's Juven.*

4. Initiation; commencement.

This is that which, at first *entrance*, balks and cools them: they want their liberty. *Locke.*

5. Intellectual ingrefs; knowledge.

He that travelleth into a country before he hath some *entrance* into the language, goeth to school, and not to travel. *Bacon's Essays.*

6. The act of taking possession of an office or dignity.

From the first *entrance* of this king to his reign, never was king either more loving, or better beloved. *Hayw. Edw. VI.*

7. The beginning of any thing.

St. Augustine, in the *entrance* of one of his sermons, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewill on Providence.*

The earl of Holland we have had occasion to mention before in the first *entrance* upon this discourse. *Clarendon.*

**TO ENTRA'NCE.** *v. n.* [from *trance*; *transe*, French, from *transse*, Latin, to pass over; to pass for a time from one region to another.]

1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions, while the body appears to lye in dead sleep.

2. To put into an extasy; to make insensible of present objects.

With delight I was all the while *entranced*, and carried so far from myself, as that I am right sorry that you ended so soon. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Adam, now enforc'd to close his eyes,

Sunk down, and all his spirits became *entranc'd*. *Milton.*

And I so ravish'd with her heav'nly note,

I stood *entranc'd*, and had no room for thought;

But all o'erpower'd with ecstasy of bliss,

Was in a pleasing dream of paradise. *Dryden.*

**TO ENTRA'P.** *v. a.* [from *trap*.]

1. To ensnare; to catch in a trap or snare.

Take heed, mine eyes, how ye do stare

Henceforth too rashly on that guileful net;

In which, if ever eyes *entrapped* are,

Out of her bands ye by no means shall get. *Spenser.*

2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties or distresses; to entangle.

Misfortune waits advantage to *entrap*

The man most wary, in her whelming lap. *Fairy Queen.*

The fraud of England, not the force of France,

Hath now *entrapt* the noble minded Talbot. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

He sought to *entrap* me by intelligence. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

3. To take advantage of.

An injurious person lies in wait to *entrap* thee in thy words. *Ecclus. viii. 11.*

**TO ENTRE'AT.** *v. a.* [*traiter*, French.]

1. To petition; to solicit; to importune.

Isaac *entreated* the Lord for his wife. *Gen. xxv. 21.*

2. To prevail upon by solicitation.

I have a wife, whom, I protect, I love;

I would she were in heaven, so she could

*Entreat* some pow'r to change this curriish Jew. *Shakespeare.*

The Lord was *entreated* of him, and Rebecah his wife conceived. *Gen. xxv. 21.*

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, whom no prayers could *entreat*, no repentance reconcile. *Rogers's Sermon.*

3. To treat or use well or ill.

Whereas thy servant worketh truly, *entreat* him not evil. *Ecclus. vii. 20.*

Must you, sir John, protect my lady here?

*Entreat* her not the worse in that I pray

You use her well. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

Well I *entreated* her, who well deserv'd:

I call'd her often; for she always serv'd:

Use made her person easy to my sight,

And ease insensibly produc'd delight. *Prior.*

4. To entertain; to amuse.

My lord, I must *entreat* the time alone.

—God shield I should disturb devotion. *Sh. Rom. and Juliet.*

5. To entertain; to receive.

The garden of Proserpina this night,

And in the midst thereof a silver seat,

With a thick arbour goodly overlight,

In which she often us'd, from open heat,

Herself to shroud, and pleasures to *entreat*. *Fairy Queen.*



TO ENTRE'AT. *v. n.*

1. To offer a treaty or compact.

Alexander was the first that *entreated* peace with them.

*1 Mac. xvi. 47.*

2. To treat; to discourse.

The most admirable mystery of nature is the turning of iron, touched with the loadstone, toward the North pole, of which I shall have farther occasion to *entreat* *Hakewill.*

3. To make a petition.

They charged me, on pain of perpetual displeasure, neither to speak of him, *entreat* for him, or any way sustain him. *Shak.*

The Janizaries *entreated* for them, as valiant men. *Knolles.*

ENTRE'ATANCE. *n. f.* [from *entreat*.] Petition; entreaty; solicitation.

These two *entreatance* made they might be heard,

Nor was their just petition long deny'd. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

ENTRE'ATY. *n. f.* [from *entr. at.*] Petition; prayer; solicitation; supplication; request.

If my weak orator

Can from his mother win the duke of York,

Anon expect him here; but if she be

Obdurate to *entreaties*, God forbid

We should infringe the holy privilege

Of sanctuary.

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

ENTREME'ITS. *n. f.* [French.] Small plates set between the main dishes.

Chards of beet are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large white main shoot, which is the true chard used in pottages and *entremets*.

*Mortimer's Art of Hu. bandry.*

ENTRY. *n. f.* [from *enter*; *entree*, French.]

1. The passage by which any one enters a house.

Some there are that know the resorts and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it; like a house that hath convenient stairs and *entries*, but never a fair room.

*Bacon's Essays.*

A strait long *entry* to the temple led,

Blind with high walls, and horror over head.

*Dryden.*

Is all this hurry made

On this account, because thou art afraid

A dirty hall or *entry* should offend

The curious eyes of thy invited friend?

*Dryden's Juven.*

We proceeded through the *entry*, and were necessarily kept in order by the situation.

*Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 86.*

2. The act of entrance; ingress.

Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emolliation; and the mixture of oil and water is better than either of them alone, because water entereth better into the pores, and oil after *entry* softeneth better. *Bacon's Natural History. N<sup>o</sup>. 730.*

I took horse to the lake of Constance, which lies at two leagues distance from it, and is formed by the *entry* of the Rhine.

*Addison on Italy.*

By the *entry* of the chyle and air into the blood, by the lacteals, the animal may again revive. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The act of taking possession of any estate.

4. The act of registering or setting down in writing.

A notary made an *entry* of this act. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

5. The act of entering publickly into any city.

The day being come, he made his *entry*: he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely.

*Bacon.*

TO ENU'BILATE. *v. a.* [*e* and *nubile*, Latin.] To clear from clouds.

*Diſt.*

TO ENU'CLEATE. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Latin.] To solve; to clear; to disentangle.

*Diſt.*

TO ENVELOP. *v. a.* [*envelop*, French.]

1. To inwrap; to cover; to invest with some integument.

2. To cover; to hide; to surround.

The best and wholesom'st spirits of the night *envelop* you, good provost.

*Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

A cloud of smoke *envelops* either host,

And all at once the combatants are lost:

Darkling they join adverse, and shock unseen,

Courfers with courfers justing, men with men.

*Dryden.*

It is but to approach nearer, and that mist that *enveloped* them will remove.

*Locke.*

Nocturnal shades

This world *envelop*, and th' inclement air

Persuades men to repel benumbing frosts.

*Phillips.*

3. To line; to cover on the inside.

His iron coat, all over grown with rust,

Was underneath *enveloped* with gold,

Darkned with filthy dust.

*Fairy Queen.*

ENVELO'PE. *n. f.* [French.] A wrapper; an outward case; an integument; a cover.

Send these to paper-sparing Pope;

And, when he sits to write,

No letter with an *envelope*

Could give him more delight

*Swift.*

TO ENVENOM. *v. a.* [from *venom*.]

1. To tinge with poison; to poison; to impregnate with venom.

It is never used of the person to whom poison is given, but of the draught, meat, or instrument by which it is conveyed.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,

Unbated and *envenom'd*.

*Shak.peare.*

Alcides, from Oechalia, crown'd

With conquest, felt th' *envenom'd* robe, and tore,

Through pain, up by the roots Thessalian pines.

*Milton.*

Nor with *envenom'd* tongue to blast the fame

Of harmless men.

*Phillips.*

2. To make odious.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely

*Envenoms* him that bears it!

*Shakesp. As you like it.*

3. To enrage.

With her full force she threw the pois'nous dart,

And fix'd it deep within Amata's heart;

That thus *envenom'd* she might kindle rage,

And sacrifice to strife her house and husband's age.

*Dryden.*

ENVIABLE. *adj.* [from *envy*.] Deserving envy; such as may excite envy.

They, in an *enviable* mediocrity of fortune, do happily possess themselves.

*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

ENVIER. *n. f.* [from *envy*.] One that envies another; a maligner; one that desires the downfall of another.

Men had need beware how they be too perfect in compliments; for that *enviers* will give them that attribute, to the disadvantage of their virtues.

*Bacon's Essays, Civ. and Mor.*

They ween'd

That self-same day, by fight or by surprize,

To win the mount of God, and on his throne

To set the *envier* of his state, the proud

Aspirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain.

*Milton.*

All preferments in church and state were given by him, all his kindred and friends promoted, and all his enemies and *enviers* discountenanced.

*Clarendon.*

ENVIOUS. *adj.* [from *envy*.] Infected with envy; pained by the excellence or happiness of another.

A man of the most *envious* disposition that ever infected the air with his breath, whose eyes could not look right upon any happy man, nor ears bear the burden of any man's praise.

*Sidn.*

Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,

To silence *envious* tongues.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Be not thou *envious* against evil men.

*Prov. xxiv. 19.*

Neither be thou *envious* at the wicked.

*Prov. xxiv. 19.*

Sure you mistake the precept, or the tree;

Heav'n cannot *envious* of his blessings be.

*Dryden.*

ENVIOUSLY. *adj.* [from *envious*.] With envy; with malignity; with ill will.

Damned spirits, being fallen from heaven, endeavour *enviously* to obstruct the ways that may lead us thither.

*Duppa.*

How *enviously* the ladies look,

When they surprize me at my book!

And sure as they're alive at night,

As soon as gone, will shew their spight.

*Swift.*

TO ENVI'RON. *v. a.* [*environner*, French.]

1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle.

I stand as one upon a rock,

*Environ'd* with a wilderness of sea. *Shakesp. Tit. Andronicus.*

The country near unto the city of Sultania is on every side *environed* with huge mountains.

*Knolles's History.*

The manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, *environed* the same site and temple.

*Bacon.*

On a plain, within the *environing* rocks, stood the city.

*Sandys's Journey.*

A wand'ring

Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night

Condenses, and the cold *environs* round. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Thought following thought, and step by step led on,

He enter'd now the bordering desert wild,

And with dark shades and rocks *environ'd* round,

His holy meditation thus pursu'd. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

God hath scattered several degrees of pleasure and pain in all the things that *environ* and affect us, and blended them together in almost all that our thoughts.

*Locke.*

2. To involve; to envelope.

May never glorious sun reflect his beams

Upon the country where you make abode!

But darkness and the gloomy shade of death

*Environ* you, 'till mischief and despair

Drive you to break your necks. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Since she must go, and I must mourn, come, night,

*Environ* me with darkness whilst I write.

*Donne.*

3. To surround in a hostile manner; to besiege; to hem in.

Methought a legion of foul fiends

*Environ'd* me, and howled in mine ears

Such hideous cries, that with the very thought

I trembling wak'd.

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

In thy danger,

If ever danger do *environ* thee,

Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer. *Shakespeare.*

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,

By the known rules of ancient liberty,

When straight a barbarous noise *environs* me.

*Milton.*

4. To inclose; to invest.

The



# E N V

- The foldier, that man of iron,  
Whom ribs of horror all environ. *Cleave and.*
- ENVIRONS.** *n. f.* [*environs*, French.] The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.
- TO ENUMERATE.** *v. a.* [*enumero*, Latin.] To reckon up singly; to count over distinctly; to number.
- You must not only acknowledge to God that you are a sinner, but must particularly *enumerate* the kinds of sin whereof you know yourself guilty. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
- Besides *enumerating* the gross defect of duty to the queen; I shew how all things were managed wrong. *Swift.*
- ENUMERATION.** *n. f.* [*enumeratio*, Latin.] The act of numbering or counting over; number told out.
- Whosoever reads St. Paul's *enumeration* of duties incumbent upon it, must conclude, that well nigh the business of Christianity is laid on charity. *Sprat's Sermons.*
- The chemists make spirit, salt, sulphur, water, and earth their five elements, though they are not all agreed in this *enumeration* of elements. *Watts's Logick.*
- TO ENUNCIATE.** *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Latin.] To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to express.
- ENUNCIATION.** *n. f.* [*enunciatio*, Latin.]
1. Declaration; publick attestation; open proclamation.  
This preaching is to strangers and infants in Christ, to produce faith; but this sacramental *enunciation* is the declaration and confession of it by men in Christ, declaring it to be done, and owned, and accepted, and prevailing. *Taylor.*
  2. Intelligence; information.  
It remembers and retains such things as were never at all in the sense; as the conceptions, *enunciations*, and actions of the intellect and will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
- ENUNCIATIVE.** *adj.* [from *enunciate*.] Declarative; expressive.
- This presumption only proceeds in respect of the dispositive words, and not in regard of the *enunciative* terms thereof. *Ayl.*
- ENUNCIATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *enunciative*.] Declaratively.
- ENVOY.** *n. f.* [*envoye*, French.]
1. A publick minister sent from one power to another.  
Now the Lycian lots conspire  
With Phœbus; now Jove's *envoy* through the air  
Brings dismal tydings. *Denham.*  
Perseus sent *envoys* to Carthage, to kindle their hatred against the Romans. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
  2. A publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador.
  3. A messenger.  
The watchful sentinels at ev'ry gate,  
At ev'ry passage to the senses wait;  
Still travel to and fro' the nervous way,  
And their impressions to the brain convey;  
Where their report the vital *envoys* make,  
And with new orders are commanded back. *Blackm. Creat.*
- TO ENVY.** *v. a.* [*envier*, French; *invidere*, Latin.]
1. To hate another for excellence, happiness, or success.  
*Envy* thou not the oppressor, and chuse none of his ways. *Prov. iii. 31.*  
A woman does not *envy* a man for fighting courage, nor a man a woman for her beauty. *Collier of Envy.*
  2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another.  
I have seen the fight,  
When I have *envied* thy behaviour. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*  
You cannot *envy* your neighbour's wisdom, if he gives you good counsel; nor his riches, if he supplies you in your wants; nor his greatness, if he employs it to your protection. *Swift.*
  3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly; to withhold maliciously.  
Johnson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, seemed to *envy* others that knowledge. *Dryden.*
- TO ENVY.** *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity.
- In seeking tales and informations  
Against this man, whose honesty the devil  
And his disciples only *envy* at,  
Ye blew the fire that burns ye. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
He that loves God is not displeased at accidents which God chuses, nor *envies* at those gifts he bestows. *Taylor.*  
Who would *envy* at the prosperity of the wicked, and the success of persecutors? *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
- ENVY.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness.  
*Envy* is a repining at the prosperity or good of another, or anger and displeasure at any good of another which we want, or any advantage another hath above us. *Ray on the Creation.*  
All the conspirators, save only he,  
Did that they did in *envy* of great Cæsar. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*  
Many suffered death merely in *envy* to their virtues and superiour genius. *Swift.*  
*Envy*, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,  
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
  2. Rivalry; competition.  
You may see the parliament of women, the little *envies* of them to one another. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*
  3. Malice; malignity.

# E P H

- Madam, this is a meer distraction;  
You turn the good we offer into *envy*. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
4. Publick odium; ill repute.  
Edward Plantagenet should be, in the most publick and notorious manner, shewed unto the people; to discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion and bruit, how he had been put to death privily. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- TO ENWHEEL.** *v. a.* [from *wheel*.] To encompass; to encircle. A word probably peculiar to *Shakespeare*.  
Hail to thee, lady! and the grace of heav'n,  
Before, behind thee, and on ev'ry hand  
*Enwheel* thee round. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
- TO ENWOMB.** *v. a.* [from *womb*.]
1. To make pregnant.  
Me then he left *enwomb'd* of this child,  
This luckless child, whom thus ye see with blood. *Fa. Qu.*  
I'm your mother;  
And put you in the catalogue of those  
That were *enwomb'd* mine. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*
  2. To bury; to hide as in a womb.  
Or as the Africk niger stream *enwombs*  
Itself into the earth, and after comes,  
Having first made a natural bridge to pass,  
For many leagus, far greater than it was;  
May't not be said, that her grave shall restore  
Her greater, purer, finer than before. *Donne.*
- EO'LIPILE.** *n. f.* [from *Æolus* and *pila*.] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe; which ball, filled with water, and exposed to the fire, sends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind through the pipe.
- Considering the structure of that globe, the exterior crust, and the waters lying round under it, both exposed to the sun, we may fitly compare it to an *eo'lipile*, or an hollow sphere with water in it, which the heat of the fire rarefies, and turns into vapours and wind. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- ΕΠΑΚΤ.** *n. f.* [*επακτη*.] A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. For the solar year consisting of 365 days, the lunar but of 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the solar year; and thereby, in 19 years, the moon completes 20 times 12 lunations, or gets up one whole solar year; and having finished that circuit, begins again with the sun, and so from 19 to 19 years. For the first year afterwards the moon will go before the sun but 11 days; the second year 22 days; the third 33 days: but 30 being an entire lunation, cast that away, and the remainder 3 shall be that year's *epact*; and so on, adding yearly 11 days. To find the *epact*, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:  
Divide by three; for each one left add ten;  
Thirty reject: the prime makes *epact* then. *Harris.*  
As the cycle of the moon seems to shew the *epacts*, and that of the sun the dominical letter, throughout all their variations; so this Dionysian period serves to shew these two cycles both together, and how they proceed or vary all along, 'till at last they accomplish their period, and both together take their beginning again, after every 532d year. *Holder on Time.*
- ΕΠΑΥΛΜΕΝΤ.** *n. f.* [French, from *epaule*, a shoulder.] In fortification, a sidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth; of which latter are made the *epaulments* of the places of arms for the cavalry behind the trenches. It sometimes denotes a semibastion and a square orillion, or mafs of earth faced and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of a cazemate. *Harr.*
- ΕΠΕΝΘΗΣΙΣ.** *n. f.* [*επενθεσις*.] [In grammar.] The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*
- Ε'ΡΡΗΑ.** *n. f.* [Hebrew.] A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches.  
The *epha* and the bath shall be of one measure; that the bath may contain the tenth part of an homer, and the *epha* the tenth part of an homer. *Ezek. xlv. 11*
- ΕΡΡΗΜΕΡΑ.** *n. f.* [*εφημερα*.]
1. A fever that terminates in one day.
  2. An insect that lives only one day.
- ΕΡΡΗΜΕΡΑΛ.** *n. f.* [*εφημερολογος*.] Diurnal; beginning and ending in a day.
- This was no more than a meer bubble or blast, and like an *ephemeral* fit of applause. *Wotton.*
- ΕΡΡΗΜΕΡΙΣ.** *n. f.* [*εφημερις*.]
1. A journal; an account of daily transactions.
  2. An account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.  
When casting up his eyes against the light,  
Both month, and day, and hour he measur'd right;  
And told more truly than the *ephemeris*;  
For art may err, but nature cannot miss. *Dryd. Nun's Tale.*
- ΕΡΡΗΜΕΡΙΣΤ.** *n. f.* [from *ephemeris*.] One who consults the planets; one who studies or practises astrology.  
The night immediately before, he was discoursing of and slighting the art of those foolish astrologers, and genethiacal *ephemerists*, that use to pry into the horoscope of nivities. *Howel's Vocal Forrest.*
- ΕΡΡΗΜΕΡΟΝ.**



**EPHEMERON-WORM.** *n. f.* [from ἐφήμερον and *worm*.] A sort of worm that lives but a day.

Swammerdam observes of the *ephemeron-worms*, that their food is clay, and that they make their cells of the same. *Derb.*  
**EPHOD.** *n. f.* [עֶפְדֹּד] A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests. That worn by the high priest was richly composed of gold, blue, purple, crimson, and twisted cotton; and upon the part which came over his two shoulders, were two large precious stones, upon which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, upon each stone six names. Where the ephod crossed the high priest's breast, was a square ornament, called the breast-plate; in which twelve precious stones were set, with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel engraved on them, one on each stone. The ephods worn by the other priests were only of plain linen.

Calmet.  
 He made the *ephod* of gold, blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen. *Ex. xxxix. 2.*

Array'd in *ephods*; nor so few  
 As are those pearls of morning dew,

Which hang on herbs and flowers. *Sandys's Paraphr.*

**EPIC.** *adj.* [*epicus*, Latin; ἑπικός] Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroic, or to contain one great action atchieved by a hero.

Holmes, whose name shall live in *epic* song,  
 While music numbers, or while verse has feet. *Dryden.*

The *epic* poem is more for the manners, and the tragedy  
 for the passions. *Dryden.*

From morality they formed that kind of poem and fable  
 which we call *epic*. *Pope's View of Epic Poems.*

**EPICEDIUM.** *n. f.* [ἐπικήδειον.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral.

You from above shall hear each day

One dirge dispatch'd unto your clay;

These, your own anthems, shall become

Your lasting *epicedium*.

*Sandys's Paraphrase.*

**EPICURE.** *n. f.* [*epicureus*, Latin.] A follower of Epicurus; a man given wholly to luxury.

Then fly false thanes,

And mingle with the English *epicures*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The *epicure* buckles to study, when shame, or the desire to  
 recommend himself to his mistress, shall make him uneasy in  
 the want of any sort of knowledge. *Locke.*

**EPICUREAN.** *n. f.* [*epicureus*, Latin.] One who holds the  
 physiological principles of Epicurus.

The Platonists have their soul of the world, and the *Epi-  
 cureans* their soul of the world, and the *Epicureans* their endea-  
 vour towards motion in their atoms when at rest. *Locke.*

**EPICUREAN.** *adj.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,

Keep his brain fuming; *epicurean* cooks,

Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

What a damn'd *epicurean* rascal is this! *Shakespeare.*

**EPICURISM.** *n. f.* [from *epicure*.] Luxury; sensual enjoy-  
 ment; gross pleasure.

Here you do keep a hundred knights and squires;

Men so disorder'd, so debauch'd and bold,

That this our court, infected with their manners,

Shews like a riotous inn; *epicurism* and lust

Make it a tavern or a brothel. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

There is not half so much *epicurism* in any of their most  
 studied luxuries; as a bleeding fame at their mercy.

*Government of the Tongue, f. 6.*

Some good men have ventured to call munificence, the  
 greatest sensuality, a piece of *epicurism*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

**EPICYCLE.** *n. f.* [ἐπί and κύκλος.] A little circle whose center  
 is in the circumference of a greater; or a small orb, which,  
 being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with  
 its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the  
 body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper  
 center. *Harris.*

In regard of the *epicycle*, or lesser orb, wherein it moveth,  
 the motion of the moon is various and unequal. *Brown.*

Gird the sphere

With centric and eccentric; scribbld o'er;

Cycle and *epicycle*, orb in orb. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

**EPICYCLOID.** *n. f.* [ἐπικυκλοειδής.] A curve generated by the  
 revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or  
 concave part of another circle. *Harris.*

**EPIDEMICAL.** } *n. f.* [ἐπί and δῆμος.]

**EPIDEMICK.** } *n. f.* [ἐπί and δῆμος.]

1. That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as  
 a plague.

It was conceived not to be an *epidemick* disease, but to pro-  
 ceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered  
 by the predispositions of seasons. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

As the proportion of acute and *epidemic* diseases shews the

aptness of the air to sudden and vehement impressions, so the

chronic diseases shew the ordinary temper of the place.

*Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.

The more *epidemic* and prevailing this evil is, the more  
 honourable are those who shine as exceptions. *South's Sermons.*

He ought to have been busied in losing his money, or in  
 other amusements equally laudable and *epidemic* among per-  
 sons of honour. *Swift.*

3. General; universal.

They're citizens o' th' world, they're all in all;

Scotland's a nation *epidemic*.

*Cleaveland.*

**EPIDERMIS.** *n. f.* [ἐπιδέρμις.] The scarf-skin of a man's  
 body.

**EPIGRAM.** *n. f.* [*epigramma*, Latin.] A short poem termi-  
 nating in a point.

A college of witcrackers cannot flout me out of my hu-  
 mour: dost thou think I care for a satire or an *epigram*? *Shak.*

What can be more witty than the *epigram* of Moore upon  
 the name of Nicolaus, an ignorant phylician, that had been  
 the death of thousands? *Peacham of Poetry.*

I writ

An *epigram* that boasts more truth than wit.

*Gay.*

**EPIGRAMMATICAL.** } *adj.* [*epigrammaticus*, Latin.]

**EPIGRAMMATICK.** } *adj.* [*epigrammaticus*, Latin.]

1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams.

Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Godfrey of Winchester,  
 thinketh no ominous fore-speaking to lie in names. *Camden.*

2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams.

He is every where above conceits of *epigrammatick* wit and  
 gross hyperboles: he maintains majesty in the midst of plain-  
 ness; he shines, but glares not; and is stately, without am-  
 bition. *Addison.*

He has none of those little points and puerilities that are so  
 often to be met with in Ovid; none of the *epigrammatick* turns  
 of Lucan; none of those swelling sentiments which are so  
 frequent in Statius and Claudian; none of those mixt embel-  
 lishments of Tasso. *Addison's Spectator, No. 279.*

**EPIGRAMMATIST.** *n. f.* [from *epigram*.] One who writes or  
 deals in epigrams.

A jest upon a poor wit, at first might have had an *epi-  
 grammatist* for its father; and been afterwards gravely under-  
 stood by some painful collector. *Pope.*

Such a customer the *epigrammatist* Martial meets withal,  
 one who, after he had walked through the fairest street twice  
 or thrice, cheapening jewels, plate, rich hangings, came away  
 with a wooden dish. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

**EPIGRAPHE.** *n. f.* [ἐπιγραφή.] An inscription on a statue. *Diët.*

**EPILEPSY.** *n. f.* [ἐπιληψία.] An convulsion, or convulsive mo-  
 tion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss  
 of sense. A convulsive motion happens when the blood, or  
 nervous fluid, runs into any parts with so great violence, that  
 the mind cannot restrain them from attraction. *Quincy.*

My lord is fell into an *epilepsy*:

This is the second fit.

*Shak. Othello.*

Melancholy distempers are deduced from spirits drawn from  
 that cacochymia; the phrenitis from cholerick spirits, and the  
*epilepsy* from fumes. *Fleyer on the Humours.*

**EPILEPTICK.** *adj.* [from *epilepsy*.] Convulsed; diseased with  
 an *epilepsy*.

A plague upon your *epileptick* visage!

Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool? *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

*Epilepticks* ought to breathe a pure air, unaffected with any  
 steams, even such as are very fragrant. *Arbuthnot on Diët.*

**EPILOGUE.** *n. f.* [*epilogus*, Latin.] The poem or speech at the  
 end of a play.

If it be true that good wine needs no bush, 'tis true that a  
 good play needs no *epilogue*; yet to good wine they do use good  
 bushes, and good plays prove the better by the help of good  
*epilogues*. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Are you mad, you dog;

I am to rise and speak the *epilogue*. *Dryden's Tyrant. Love.*

**EPINYCTIS.** *n. f.* [ἐπινυκτίς.] A sore at the corner of the eye.

The *epinyctis* is of the bigness of a lupin, of a dusky red,  
 and sometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflam-  
 mation and pain: it dischargeth first a sanies of bloody  
 matter. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

**EPIPHANY.** *n. f.* [ἐπιφάνεια.] A church festival, celebrated on  
 the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our  
 Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of  
 a miraculous blazing star, which conducted the magi to the  
 place where he was. *Diët.*

**EPIPHONEMA.** *n. f.* [ἐπιφώνημα.] An exclamation; a conclu-  
 sive sentence not closely connected with the words forgoing.

I know a gentleman, who made it a rule in reading to skip  
 over all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the  
 end. I believe, if those preachers who abound in *epiphonemas*  
 would but look about them, they would find one part of their  
 congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep, except  
 perhaps an old female beggar or two in the isles; who, if they  
 be sincere, may probably groan at the sound. *Swift.*

**EPIPHORA.** *n. f.* [ἐπιφορά.] An inflammation of any part,  
 but more especially a defluxion of humours on the eyes.

*Harris.*

**EPIPHYILLO'SPHERMOUS.**



**EPHYPHYLLOSPE'RMOS.** *adj.* [from ἐπὶ, φύλλον and σπέρμα.] Is applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves, being the same with capillaries. *Harris.*

**EPHYSIS.** *n. f.* [ἐπίφυσις.] Accretion; the part added by accretion; one bone growing to another by simple contiguity, without any proper articulation. *Quincy.*

The *epiphysis* of the os femoris is a distinct bone from it in a child, whereas in a man they do entirely unite. *Wifeman.*

**EP'PLOC.** *n. f.* [ἐπιπλοκή.] A figure of rhetorick, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another; as, *he not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued, but advanced them.*

**EPISCOPACY.** *n. f.* [episcopatus, Latin.] The government of bishops; the government of the church established by the apostles.

They durst not contest with the assembly in jurisdiction; so that there was little more than the name of *episcopacy* preserved. *Clarendon.*

Prelacy itself cannot be proved by prescription, since *episcopacy* is not prescribed by any time whatsoever. *Ayliffe's Par.*

**EPISCOPAL.** *adj.* [from *episcopus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a bishop.

The apostle commands Titus not only to be a pattern of good works himself, but to use his *episcopal* authority in exhorting every rank and order of men. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Vested in a bishop.

The plot of discipline sought to erect a popular authority of elders, and to take away *episcopal* jurisdiction. *Hooker.*

**EPISCOPATE.** *n. f.* [episcopatus, Latin.] A bishoprick; the office and dignity of a bishop.

**EPISODE.** *n. f.* [ἐπίσῳδη.] An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem; separable from the main subject, yet rising naturally from it.

The poem, which we have now under our consideration, hath no other *episodes* than such as naturally arise from the subject. *Addison's Spectator.*

**EPISODICAL.** } *adj.* [from *episode*.] Contained in an episode;  
**EPISODICK.** } pertaining to an episode.

*Episodical* ornaments, such as descriptions and narrations, were delivered to us from the observations of Aristotle. *Dryd.*

I discover the difference between the *episodick* and principal action, as well as the nature of episodes. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

**EPISPASTICK.** *n. f.* [ἐπί and σπάω.]

1. Drawing.

2. Blistering. This is now the more frequent, though less proper sense.

The matter ought to be solicited, by all possible methods, to the lower parts, by fomentations, bathing, *epispasticks*, and blistering. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**EPISTLE.** *n. f.* [ἐπιστολή.] A letter. This word is seldom used but in poetry, or on occasions of dignity and solemnity.

When loose *epistles* violate chaste eyes,  
She half consents, who silently denies. *Dryden.*

**EPISTOLARY.** *adj.* [from *epistle*.]

1. Relating to letters; suitable to letters.

2. Transacted by letters.

I shall carry on an *epistolary* correspondence between the two heads. *Addison's Guardian*, N<sup>o</sup>. 114.

**EPISTLER.** *n. f.* [from *epistle*.] A scribbler of letters.

**EPITAPH.** *n. f.* [ἐπίταφος.] An inscription upon a tomb.

Live still, and write mine *epitaph*. *Shakespeare.*

Some thy lov'd dust in Parian stones enshrine,  
Others immortal *epitaphs* design;  
With wit, and strength, that only yields to thine. *Smith.*

**EPITHALAM'NIUM.** *n. f.* [ἐπὶ θάλαμῳ.] A nuptial song; a compliment upon marriage.

I presume to invite you to these sacred nuptials: the *epithalamium* sung by a crowned muse. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

The forty-fifth psalm is an *epithalamium* to Christ and the church, or to the lamb and his spouse. *Burnet.*

**EPITHEM.** *n. f.* [ἐπίθεμα.] A liquid medicament externally applied.

*Epithems*, or cordial applications, are justly applied unto the left breast. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 1.

Cordials and *epithems* are also necessary, to resist the putrefaction and strengthen the vitals. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**EPITHET.** *n. f.* [ἐπίθετον.]

1. An adjective denoting any quality good or bad: as, the verdant grove, the craggy mountain's lofty head,  
I affirm with phlegm, leaving the *epithets* of false, scandalous and villainous to the author. *Swift.*

2. It is used by some writers improperly for *title*, *name*.  
The *epithet* of shades belonged more properly to the darkness than the refreshment. *Decay of Piety.*

3. It is used improperly for *phrase*, *expression*.  
For which of my good parts did you first suffer love for me?  
—Suffer love! a good *epithet*: I do suffer love indeed; for I love thee against my will. *Shakespeare.*

**EPITOME.** *n. f.* [ἐπιτομή.] Abridgment; abbreviature; compendious abstract; compendium.

This is a poor *epitome* of your's,

Which, by th' interpretation of full time,  
May shew like all yourself. *Shakepeare's Coriolanus.*

*Epitomes* are helpful to the memory, and of good private use; but set forth for publick monuments, accuse the induttrious writers of delivering much impertinency. *Wotton.*

I think it would be well, if there were a short and plain *epitome* made, containing the chief and most material heads.

*Locke on Education.*

Such abstracts and *epitomes* may be reviewed in their proper places. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To **EPITOMISE.** *v. a.* [from *epitome*.]

1. To abstract; to contract into a narrow space.

Who did the whole world's soul contract, and drove  
Into the glasses of your eyes;  
So made such mirrours and such spies,  
That they did all to you *epitomise*. *Donne.*

2. Less properly, to diminish; to curtail.

We have *epitomised* many particular words, to the detriment of our tongue. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 135.

**EPITOMISER.** } *n. f.* [from *epitomise*.] An abridger; an ab-

**EPITOMIST.** } trafter; a writer of epitomes.

**EPOCH.** } *n. f.* [ἐποχή.] The time at which a new compu-

**EPOCHA.** } tation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered.

Moses distinctly sets down this account, computing by certain intervals, memorable æras and *epochas*, or terms of time. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 1.

These are the practices of the world, since the year sixty; the grand *epoch* of falshood, as well as debauchery. *South.*

Some lazy ages, lost in sleep and ease,  
No action leave to busy chronicles;  
Such whose supine felicity but makes  
In story chafms, in *epochas* mistakes. *Dryden.*

Their several *epochas* or beginnings, as from the creation of the world, from the flood, from the first olympiad, from the building of Rome, or from any remarkable passage or accident, give us a pleasant prospect into the histories of antiquity and of former ages. *Holder on Time.*

Time is always reckoned from some known parts of this sensible world, and from some certain *epochs* marked out to us by the motions observeable in it. *Locke.*

Time, by necessity compel'd, shall go  
Through scenes of war, and *epochas* of woe. *Prior.*

**EPO'DE.** *n. f.* [ἐπῳδή.] The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe.

**EPOPEE.** *n. f.* [ἐποποιία.] An epick or heroick poem.

Tragedy borrows from the *epopee*, and that which borrows is of less dignity, because it has not of its own. *Dryd. Virgil.*

**EPULA'TION.** *n. f.* [epulatio, Latin.] Banquet; feast.

Contented with bread and water, when he would dine with Jove, and pretended to *epulation*, he desired no other addition than a piece of cheese. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vii. c. 17.

**EPULO'TICK.** *n. f.* [ἐπουλώτικῳ.] A cicatrising medicament.

The ulcer, incarned with common farcoticks, and the ulcerations about it, were cured by ointment of tuty, and such like *epuloticks*. *Wifeman of Inflammation.*

**EQUABI'LITY.** *n. f.* [from *equable*.] Equality to itself; evenness; uniformity.

For the celestial bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions argue them ordained by Wisdom. *Ray.*

The *equability* of the temperature of the air rendered the Asiaticks lazy. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

**EQUABLE.** *adj.* [æquabilis, Latin.] Equal to itself; even; uniform in respect to form, motion, or temperature.

He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe represents it; to be every where smooth and *equable*, and as plain as elysian fields. *Bentley.*

Nothing abates acrimony of the blood more than an *equable* motion of it, neither too swift nor too slow; for too quick a motion produceth an alkaline, and too slow an acid acrimony. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**EQUABLY.** *adv.* [from *equable*.] Uniformly; in the same tenour; evenly; equally to itself.

If bodies move *equably* in concentrick circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common center, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. *Cheyne.*

**EQUAL.** *adj.* [æqualis, Latin.]

1. Like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality that admits comparifon; neither greater nor less; neither worse nor better.

If thou be among great men, make not thyself *equal* with them. *Ecclus.* xxxii. 9.

*Equal* lot  
May join us; *equal* joy, as *equal* love. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Although there were no man in the world to take notice of it, every triangle would contain three angles *equal* to two right angles. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Adequate to any purpose.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers, as *equal* to fight with the English. *Clarendon*, b. viii.



## 3. Even; uniform.

He laughs at all the vulgar cares and fears,  
At their vain triumphs, and their vainer tears;  
An *equal* temper in his mind he found,  
When fortune flatter'd him, and when she frown'd. *Dryden.*

Think not of me: perhaps my *equal* mind  
May learn to bear the fate the gods allot me. *Smith.*

## 4. In just proportion.

It is not permitted me to make my commendations *equal*  
to your merit. *Dryden's Fab. Dedication.*

## 5. Impartial; neutral.

Each to his proper fortune stand or fall;  
*Equal* and unconcern'd I look on all:  
Rutilians, Trojans, are the same to me,  
And both shall draw the lots their fates decree. *Dryd. Æn.*

## 6. Indifferent.

They who are not disposed to receive them, may let them  
alone, or reject them; it is *equal* to me. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

## 7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties.

He submitted himself, and swore to all *equal* conditions.  
*2 Mac. xiii. 23.*

## 8. Upon the same terms.

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the  
aged also, *equal* in spoils with themselves. *2 Mac. viii. 30.*

E'QUAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

## 1. One not inferior or superior to another.

He is enamoured on Hero: I pray you, dissuade him from  
her; she is no *equal* for his birth. *Sh. Much Ado about Nothing.*  
He would make them all *equals* to the citizens of Rome.  
*2 Mac. ix. 15.*

Those who were once his *equals*, envy and defame him,  
because they now see him their superior; and those who  
were once his superiors, because they look upon him as their  
*equal*. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 256.*

To my dear *equal*, in my native land,  
My plighted vow I gave: I his receiv'd:  
Each swore with truth; with pleasure each believ'd:  
The mutual contract was to heav'n convey'd. *Prior.*

## 2. One of the same age.

I profited in the Jews religion above many my *equals* in  
mine own nation. *Gal. i. 14.*

To E'QUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

## 1. To make one thing or person equal to another.

## 2. To rise to the same state with another person.

I know no body so like to *equal* him, even at the age he  
wrote most of them, as yourself. *Trumbull to Pope.*

## 3. To be equal to.

One whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety. *Shakespeare.*

## 4. To recompense fully.

Then fought Sicheus through the shady grove,  
Who answer'd all her cares, and *equal'd* all her love. *Dryd.*  
Nor you, great queen, these offices repent,  
Which he will *equal*, and perhaps augment. *Dryden's Virg.*

To E'QUALISE. *v. a.* [from *equal*.]

## 1. To make even.

To *equalise* accounts we will allow three hundred years,  
and so long a time as we can manifest from the Scripture. *Bro.*

## 2. To be equal to: a sense not used.

That would make the moved body, remaining what it is,  
in regard of its bigness, to *equalise* and fit a thing bigger than  
it is. *Digby on Bodies.*

Ye lofty beeches, tell this matchless dame,  
That if together ye fed all one flame,  
It could not *equalise* the hundredth part  
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart. *Waller.*

E'QUALITY. *n. f.* [from *equal*.]

## 1. Likeness with regard to any quantities compared.

*Equality* of two domestick powers,  
Breeds scrupulous faction: the hated, grown to strength,  
Are newly grown to love. *Shakesp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

## 2. The same degree of dignity.

One shall rise,  
Of proud ambition; who, not content  
With fair *equality*, fraternal state,  
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd,  
Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 26.*

According to this *equality* wherein God hath placed all  
mankind, with relation to himself, in all the relations between  
man and man there is a mutual dependance. *Swift.*

## 3. Evenness; uniformity; constant tenour; equability.

Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the  
alterations of their tempers, conceive a regularity in muta-  
tions, with an *equality* in constitutions, and forget that variety  
which physicians therein discover. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

E'QUALLY. *adv.* [from *equal*.]

## 1. In the same degree with another person or thing; alike.

To reconcile mens vices to their fears is the aim of all the  
various schemes and projects of sin, and is *equally* intended  
by atheism and immorality. *Rogers, Sermon 15.*

They are *equally* impatient of their condition, *equally*  
tempted with the wages of unrighteousness, as if they were  
indeed poor. *Rogers, Sermon 2.*

## 2. Evenly; equably; uniformly.

If the motion of the sun were as unequal as of a ship,  
sometimes slow, and at others swift; or, if being constantly  
*equally* swift, it yet was not circular, and produced not the  
same appearances, it would not help us to measure time more  
than the motion of a comet does. *Locke.*

## 3. Impartially.

We shall use them,

As we shall find their merits and our safety  
May *equally* determine. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

EQU'ANGULAR. *adj.* [from *equus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Con-  
sisting of equal angles.

EQUANIMITY. *n. f.* [*æquanimitas*, Latin.] Evenness of mind  
neither elated nor depressed.

EQUANIMOUS. *adj.* [*æquanimis*, Latin.] Even; not dejected;  
not elated.

EQUATION. *n. f.* [*æquare*, Latin.] The investigation of a  
mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and  
defect, to be applied to the whole.

We are to find out the extremities on both sides, and from  
and between them the middle daily motions of the sun along  
the Ecliptick; and to frame tables of *equation* of natural days,  
to be applied to the mean motion by addition or subtraction,  
as the case shall require. *Holder on Time.*

By an argument taken from the *equations* of the times of the  
eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, it seems that light is propagated  
in time, spending in its passage from the sun to us about seven  
minutes of time. *Newton's Opt.*

EQUATION. [In algebra.] Is an expression of the same quan-  
tity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; as  $3s = 36d$ .  
*Dict.*

EQUATION. [In astronomy.] The difference between the time  
marked out by the sun's apparent motion, and the time that  
is measured by its real or middle motion; according to which  
clocks and watches ought to be adjusted. *Dict.*

EQUATOR. *n. f.* [*æquator*, Latin.] On the earth, or equi-  
noctial in the heavens, is a great circle, whose poles are the  
poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts,  
the northern and southern hemispheres. It passes through the  
east and west points of the horizon; and at the meridian is  
raised as much above the horizon as is the complement of the  
latitude of the place. Whenever the sun comes to this circle,  
it makes equal days and nights all round the globe, because he  
then rises due east and sets due west, which he doth at no  
other time of the year. *Harris.*

By reason of the convexity of the earth, the eye of man,  
under the *equator*, cannot discover both the poles; neither  
would the eye, under the poles, discover the sun in the  
*equator*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 5.*

On the other side the *equator* there is much land still re-  
maining undiscovered. *Ray on the Creation.*

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,

That on the high *equator* ridgy rise,  
Whence many a bursting stream auriferous plays. *Thomson.*

EQUATORIAL. *adj.* [from *equator*.] Pertaining to the equator;  
taken at the equator.

The planets have spheroidal figures, and obliquities of  
their *equatorial* to their ecliptick planes. *Cheyne.*

EQUESTRIAN. *adj.* [*equestris*, Latin.]

## 1. Appearing on horseback.

An *equestrian* lady appeared upon the plains. *Spectator.*

## 2. Skilled in horsemanship.

## 3. Belonging to the second rank in Rome.

EQUE'RRY. *n. f.* [*ecurie*, Dutch.] Master of the horse.

EQUICRU'RAL. } *adj.* [*æquus* and *crus*, Latin.]

EQUICRU'RE. }

## 1. Having the legs of an equal length.

## 2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the base; isosceles.

An *equicrural* triangle goes upon a certain proportion of  
length and breadth. *Digby on the Soul.*

We begin with Saturn, and successively draw lines from  
angle to angle, until seven *equicrural* triangles be described.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 22.*

EQUIDISTANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *distans*, Latin.] At the same  
distance.

The fixt stars are not all placed in the same concave spheri-  
cal superficies, and *equidistant* from us, as they seem to be.

*Ray on the Creation.*

EQUIDISTANTLY. *adv.* [from *equidistant*.] At the same  
distance.

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet by the sub-  
clavian division *equidistantly* communicates unto either arm.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 4.*

EQUIFORMITY. *n. f.* [*æquus* and *forma*, Latin.] Uniform  
equality.

No diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and  
*equiformity* of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 5.*

EQUILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*æquus* and *latus*, Latin.] Having all  
sides equal.

Circles or squares, or triangles *equilateral*, which are all  
figures of equal lines, can differ but in greater or lesser. *Bacon.*

Trifling futility appears in their twelve signs of the zo-  
diack



# EQU

diack and their aspects: why no more aspects than diametrically opposite, and such as make *equilateral* figures? *Bentley*.  
To **EQUILIBRATE**. *v. a.* [from *equilibrium*.] To balance equally; to keep even with equal weight on each side.

If the point of the knife, drawn over the loadstone, have in this affriction been drawn from the equator of the loadstone towards the pole, it will attract one of the extremes of an *equilibrated* magnetick needle. *Boyle's Experiments*.

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with the water in which they swim. *Arbutnot on Air*.

**EQUILIBRATION**. *n. f.* [from *equilibrate*.] Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even.

The accession of bodies upon, or secession thereof from the earth's surface, perturb not the *equilibration* of either hemisphere. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 2.

In so great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are always observed. *Derham's Physico-Theology*.

**EQUILIBRIUM**. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. Equipoise; equality of weight.

2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind.

Things are not left to an *equilibrium*, to hover under an indifference whether they shall come to pass, or not come to pass. *South's Sermons*.

It is in *equilibrio*

If deities descend or no;

Then let th' affirmative prevail,

As requisite to form my tale. *Prior*.

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between those two powers, when the fluids move so equally that they don't press upon the solids with a greater force than they can bear. *Arbutnot on Alim*.

**EQUINECESSARY**. *adj.* [*æquus* and *neccessarius*, Latin.] Needful in the same degree.

For both to give blows and to carry,

In fights, are *equinecessary*. *Hudibras*, p. i. cant. 3.

**EQUINOCTIAL**. *n. f.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Latin.] The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

**EQUINOCTIAL**. *adj.* [from *equinox*.]

1. Pertaining to the equinox.

Thrice th' *equinoctial* line

He circled; four times cross'd the car of night

From pole to pole, traversing each colure. *Milton's Pa. Lost*.

Some say the sun

Was bid turn reins from th' *equinoctial* road,

Like distant breadth. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.

2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.

3. Being near the equinoctial line; having the properties of things near the equator.

In vain they covet shades, and Thracia's gales,

Pining with *equinoctial* heat. *Phillips*.

**EQUINOCTIALLY**. *adv.* [from *equinoctial*.] In the direction of the equinoctial.

They may be refrigerated inclanaterly, or somewhat *equinoctially*; that is, towards the eastern and western points. *Brown*.

**EQUINOX**. *n. f.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Latin.]

1. Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. This he doth twice a year, about the 21st of March and 23d of September, which therefore are called the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. *Harris*.

It ariseth not unto Biarmia, and heliacally about the autumnal equinox. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 13.

The time when this kid was taken out of the womb was about the vernal equinox. *Ray on the Creation*.

'Twas now the month in which the world began,

If March beheld the first created man;

And since the vernal equinox, the sun

In Aries twelve degrees or more had run. *Dryden*.

2. Equality; even measure. Improper.

Do but see his vice;

'Tis to his virtues a just equinox,

The one as long as th' other. *Shakespeare's Othello*.

3. Equinoctial wind: a poetical use.

The passage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true,

Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new,

No more than usual equinoxes blew. *Dryden*.

**EQUINUMERANT**. *adj.* [*æquus* and *numerus*, Latin.] Having the same number; consisting of the same number.

This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant*, nor yet *equiponderant*, as to any other; yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brads. *Arbutnot on Coins*.

To **EQUIP**. *v. a.* [*equipper*, French.]

1. To furnish for a horseman or cavalier.

2. To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out.

The country are led astray in following the town; and *equipped* in a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themselves in the height of the mode. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 129.

**EQUIPAGE**. *n. f.* [*equipage*, French.]

1. Furniture for a horseman.

# EQU

2. Carriage of state; vehicle.

Winged spirits, and chariots wing'd,  
From th' armory of God; where stand of old  
Myriads, between two brazen mountains lodg'd  
Against a solemn day, harness'd at hand,  
Celestial *equipage*! *Milton's Paradise Lost*, l. vii. l. 203.

3. Attendance; retinue.

Think what an *equipage* thou hast in air,  
And view with scorn two pages and a chair. *Pope*.

4. Accoutrements; furniture.

Soon as thy dreadful trump begins to sound,  
The god of war, with his fierce *equipage*,  
Thou do'st awake, sleep never he so found. *Fairy Queen*.  
I will not lend thee a penny.—  
I will retort the sum in *equipage*.  
*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.

**EQUIPAGED**. *adj.* [from *equipage*.] Accoutred; attended; with fine habits; with splendid retinue.

She forth issued with a goodly train  
Of squires and ladies, *equipaged* well,  
And entertained them right fairly, as befell. *Fairy Queen*.

**EQUIPENDENCY**. *n. f.* [*æquus* and *pendeo*, Latin.] The act of hanging in equipoise; not determined either way.

Doubtless the will of man, in the state of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect *equipendency* and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to stand or not to stand. *South*.

**EQUIPMENT**. *n. f.* [from *equip*.]

1. The act of equipping or accoutering.

2. Accoutrement; equipage.

**EQUIPOISE**. *n. f.* [*æquus*, Latin, and *poids*, French.] Equality of weight; equilibration; equality of force.

In the temperate zone of our life there are few bodies at such an *equipoise* of humours; but that the prevalency of some one indispofeth the spirits. *Glanv. Sceps*, c. 14.

**EQUIPOLLENCE**. *n. f.* [*æquus* and *pollentia*, Latin.] Equality of force or power.

**EQUIPOLLENT**. *adj.* [*æquipollens*, Lat.] Having equal power or force; equivalent.

Votary resolution is made *equipollent* to custom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon's Essays*, Civil and Moral.

**EQUIPONDERANCE**. } *n. f.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Latin.] Equa-

**EQUIPONDERANCY**. } lity of weight; equipoise. *Dist*.

**EQUIPONDERANT**. *adj.* [*æquus* and *ponderans*, Latin.] Being of the same weight.

Their lungs may serve to render their bodies *equiponderant*

to the water. *Ray on the Creation*.

A column of air, of any given diameter, is *equiponderant* to a column of quicksilver of between twenty-nine and thirty inches height. *Locke*.

To **EQUIPONDERATE**. *v. n.* [*æquus* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh equal to any thing.

The heaviness of any weight doth increase proportionably to its distance from the center: thus one pound A at D, will *equiponderate* unto two pounds at B, if the distance AD is double unto AB. *Wilkins's Mathem. Magick*.

**EQUIPONDIOS**. *adj.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.] Equilibrated; equal on either part.

The Scepticks affected an indifferent *equipondious* neutrality, as the only means to their ataraxia. *Glanv. Sceps*, c. 27.

**EQUITABLE**. *adj.* [*equitable*, French.]

1. Just; due to justice.

It seems but *equitable* to give the artists leave to name them as they please. *Boyle's Scept. Chym*.

2. Loving justice; candid; impartial.

**EQUITABLY**. *adv.* [from *equitable*.] Justly; impartially.

**EQUITY**. *n. f.* [*equite*, French; *æquitas*, Latin.]

1. Justice; right; honesty.

Foul subornation is predominant,

And *equity* exil'd your highness' land. *Shakesp. Henry VI*.

Christianity secures both the private interests of men and the publick peace, enforcing all justice and *equity*. *Tillotson*.

2. Impartiality.

Liking their own somewhat better than other mens, even because they are their own, they must in *equity* allow us to be like unto them in this affection. *Hooker*, b. iv. f. 13.

3. [In law.] The rules of decision observed by the court of Chancery.

**EQUIVALENCE**. } *n. f.* [*æquus* and *valeo*, Latin.] Equality of

**EQUIVALENCY**. } power or worth.

Must the servant of God be assured that which he nightly prays for shall be granted? Yes, either formally or by way of *equivalence*, either that or something better. *Hamm. Pract. Cat*.

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother, and the good we hope for from God, all good Protestants do deny. *Smalridge*.

Civil causes are equivalent unto criminal causes, and of as great importance; but that this *equivalency* only respects the careful and diligent admission of proofs. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

To **EQUIVALENCE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To equiponderate; to be equal to.

Whether the transgression of Eve seducing did not exceed Adam seduced, or whether the resistibility of his reason did

not



not *equivalence* the facility of her seduction, we shall refer to schoolmen. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 1.*

**EQUIVALENT.** *adj.* [*aquus* and *valens*, Latin.]

1. Equal in value.

Things

Well nigh *equivalent*, and neighb'ring value,  
By lot are parted; but the value, high heav'n, thy share,  
In equal balance laid with earth and hell,  
Flings up the adverse scale, and shuns proportion. *Prior.*

2. Equal in value, or in any excellence.

No fair to thine

*Equivalent*, or second! which compell'd  
Me thus, though importune perhaps, to come  
And gaze, and worship thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

3. Equal in force or power.

The dread of Israel's foes, who, with a strength  
*Equivalent* to angels, walk'd their streets,  
None offering fight. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 342.*

4. Of the same cogency or weight.

The consideration of publick utility is, by very good advice, judged at the least *equivalent* with the easier kind of necessity. *Hooker, b. v. f. 9.*

5. Of the same import or meaning.

The use of the word minister is brought down to the literal signification of it, a servant; for now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent*. *South's Sermons.*

**EQUIVALENT.** *n. f.* A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

The slave without a ransom shall be sent;

It rests for you to make th' *equivalent*. *Dryden's Homer.*

Fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full *equivalent* for their breach of another. *Rogers, Sermon 13.*

**EQUIVOCAL.** *adj.* [*equivocus*, Latin.]

1. Of doubtful signification; meaning different things; standing for different notions.

These sentences to sugar, or to gall,  
Being strong on both sides, are *equivocal*. *Shakesp. Othello.*  
Words of different significations, taken in general, are of an *equivocal* sense; but being considered with all their particular circumstances, they have their sense restrained. *Stillingsfleet.*

The greater number of those who held this were misguided by *equivocal* terms. *Swift.*

2. Uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways.

*Equivocal* generation is the production of plants without seed, or of insects or animals without parents in the natural way of coition between male and female; which is now believed never to happen, but that all bodies are univocally produced. *Harr.*

My affirmation is, that there is no such thing as *equivocal* or spontaneous generation; but that all animals are generated by animal parents of the same species with themselves. *Ray.*

Those half-learn'd wittlings, num'rous in our isle

As half-form'd insects on the banks of Nile;

Unfinish'd things, one knows not what to call,

Their generation's so *equivocal*. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

**EQUIVOCAL.** *n. f.* Ambiguity; word of doubtful meaning.

Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us. *Dennis.*

**EQUIVOCALLY.** *adv.* [from *equivocal*.]

1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense.

Words abstracted from their proper sense and signification, lose the nature of words, and are only *equivocally* so called. *South.*

2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by equivocal generation; by generation out of the stated order.

No insect or animal did ever proceed *equivocally* from putrefaction, unless in miraculous cases; as in Egypt by the Divine judgments. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**EQUIVOCALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *equivocal*.] Ambiguity; double meaning

Distinguish the *equivocalness* or latitude of the word, and then point out that determinate part which is the ground of my demonstration. *Norris.*

**TO EQUIVOCATE.** *v. n.* [*equivocatio*, Latin.] To use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions; to mean one thing and express another.

Not only Jesuits can *equivocate*. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

My soul disdain'd a promise;

But yet your false *equivocating* tongue,

Your looks, your eyes, your ev'ry motion promis'd:

But you are ripe in frauds, and learn'd in falsehoods. *Smith.*

**EQUIVOCATION.** *n. f.* [*equivocatio*, Latin.] Ambiguity of speech; double meaning.

Reproof is easily misapplied, and, through *equivocation*, wrested. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 8.*

I pull in resolution, and begin

To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend,

That lies like truth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**EQUIVOCATOR.** *n. f.* [from *equivocate*.] One who uses ambiguous language; one who uses mental reservation.

Here's an *equivocator*, that could swear in both the scales against either scale; who committed treason, yet could not *equivocate* to heaven. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**ER,** a syllable in the middle of names or places, comes by contraction from the Saxon *papa*, dwellers. *Gibson's Camden.*

**E'RA.** *n. f.* [*era*, Latin.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

From the blessings they bestow

Our times are dated, and our *eras* move:

They govern, and enlighten all below,

As thou do'st all above. *Prior.*

**ERADIA'TION.** *n. f.* [*e* and *radius*, Latin.] Emission of radiance.

God gives me a heart humbly to converse with him, from whom alone are all the *eradiations* of true majesty. *K. Charles.*

**TO ERADICATE.** *v. a.* [*eradico*, Latin.]

1. To pull up by the root.

He suffereth the poison of Nubia to be gathered, and Aconite to be *eradicated*, yet this not to be moved. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. To completely destroy; to end; to cut off.

If a gouty person can bring himself entirely to a milk diet, he may so change the whole juices of his body as to *eradicate* the distemper. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

If vice cannot wholly be *eradicated*, it ought at least to be confined to particular objects. *Swift's Examiner, N<sup>o</sup>. 27.*

**ERADICA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *eradicate*.]

1. The act of tearing up by the root; destruction; excision.

2. The state of being torn up by the roots.

They affirm the roots of mandrakes give a shriek upon *eradication*, which is false below confutation. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

**ERA'DICATIVE.** *adj.* [from *eradicate*.] That which cures radically; that which drives quite away.

**TO ERA'SE.** *v. a.* [*raser*, French.] To destroy; to excise; to expunge; to rub out.

The heads of birds, for the most part, are given *erased*; that is, plucked off. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

**ERA'SEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *erase*.]

1. Destruction; devastation.

2. Expunction; abolition.

**ERE.** *adv.* [*ær*, Saxon; *air*, Gothick; *eer*, Dutch.] This word is sometimes vitiously written *e'er*, as if from *ever*. It is likewise written *or* before *ever*, *on* and *ær* in Saxon being indiscriminately written. *Mr. Lye.*

1. Before; sooner than.

*Ere* he would have hang'd a man for the getting a hundred bastards, he would have paid for the nursing a thousand. *Shak.*

The lions brake all their bones in pieces *or ever* they came to the bottom of the den. *Daniel.*

Just trial, *ere* I merit

My exaltation without change or end. *Milt. Par. Regain'd.*

The mountain trees in distant prospect please,

*Ere* yet the pine descended to the seas;

*Ere* sails were spread new oceans to explore. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Our fruitful Nile

Flow'd *ere* the wonted season. *Dryden's All for Love.*

The birds shall cease to tune their ev'ning song,

The winds to breathe, the waving woods to move,

And streams to murmur, *ere* I cease to love. *Pope's Autumn.*

**ERELONG.** *adv.* [from *ere* and *long*.] Before a long time had elapsed. *Nec longum tempus.*

The wild horse having enmity with the stag, came to a man to desire aid, who mounted upon his back, and, following the stag, *erelong* slew him. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The anger already began to paint revenge in many colours, *erelong* he had not only gotten pity but pardon. *Sidney.*

Nothing is lasting that is feigned: it will have another face than it had *erelong*. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

They swim in joy,

*Ere*long to swim at large, and laugh, for which

The world *erelong* a world of tears must weep. *Milt. P. Lost.*

I saw two stock-doves billing, and *erelong*

Will take the nest. *Dryden's Virgil, Paet. 3.*

It pleases me to think, that I who know so small a portion of the works of the Creator, and with slow and painful steps creep up and down on the surface of this globe, shall *erelong* shoot away with the swiftness of imagination, and trace the springs of nature's operations. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 635.*

**ERENOW.** *adv.* [from *ere* and *now*.] Before this time.

Ah, gentle soldiers, some short time allow;

My father has repented him *erenow*. *Dryd. Conq. of Granad.*

Had the world eternally been, science had been brought to perfection long *erenow*. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

**EREWHI'LE.** } *adv.* [from *ere* and *while*.] Some time ago;

**EREWHI'LES.** } before a little while.

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*:

Since night you lov'd me, yet since night you left me. *Shak.*

We sit down to our meals, suspect not the intrusion of armed uninvited guests, who *erewhiles*, we know, were wont to surprise us. *Decay of Piety.*

**TO ERECT.** *v. a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. To raise in a strait line; to place perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. To **ERECT** a Perpendicular. To cross one line by another at right angles.

3. To



## 3 To raise; to build.

Happier walls expect,

Which, wand'ring long, at last thou shalt erect. *Dryd. Virg.*There are many monuments erected to benefactors to the republick. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

## 4. To establish anew; to settle.

Great difference there is between their proceedings, who erect a new commonwealth which is to have neither regiment nor religion the same that was, and theirs who only reform a decayed estate. *Hooker, b. v. f. 17.*He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be erected out of the first monarchy, under distinct governours. *Raleigh.*

## 5. To elevate; to exalt.

I, who am a party, am not to erect myself into a judge.

*Dryden's Fables, Preface.*I am far from pretending infallibility: that would be to erect myself into an apostle. *Locke on St. Paul's Epistles.*

## 6. To raise consequences from premises.

Men being too hasty to erect to themselves general notions and ill-grounded theories, find themselves deceived in their stock of knowledge. *Locke.*Malebranche erects this proposition, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin. *Locke.*

## 7. To animate; not to depress; to encourage.

Why should not hope

As much erect our thoughts, as fear deject them: *Denham.*

## To ERECT. v. n. To rise upright.

The trefoil against rain swelleth in the stalk, and so standeth more upright; for by wet stalks do erect, and leaves bow down. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 827.*

## ERECT. adj. [erectus, Latin.]

## 1. Upright; not leaning; not prone.

Birds, far from proneness, are almost erect; advancing the head and breast in progression, only prone in volitation. *Brown.*Basil tells us, that the serpent went erect like man. *Brown.*

## 2. Directed upwards.

Vain were vows,

And complaints, and suppliant hands, to heav'n erect. *Phillips.*

## 3. Bold; confident; unshaken.

Let no vain fear thy gen'rous ardour tame;

But stand erect, and sound as loud as fame. *Granville.*

## 4. Vigorous; not depressed.

That vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, is wasted or dulled. *Hooker, b. v. f. 33.*

## ERECTIION. n. f. [from erect.]

## 1. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward.

We are to consider only the erection of the hills above the ordinary land. *Brerewood on Languages.*

## 2. The act of building or raising edifices.

The first thing which moveth them thus to cast up their poison, are certain solemnities usual at the first erection of churches. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*Pillars were set up above one thousand four hundred and twenty-six years before the flood, counting Seth to be an hundred years old at the erection of them. *Raleigh's History.*

## 3. Establishment; settlement.

It must needs have a peculiar influence upon the erection, countenance, and dissolution of every society. *South's Serm.*

## 4. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.

Her peerless height my mind to high erection draws up. *Sidn.*

## ERECTNESS. n. f. [from erect.] Uprightness of posture or form.

We take erectness strictly as Galen defined it: they only, sayeth he, have an erect figure, whose spine and thighbone are carried on right lines. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 1.*

## EREMITE. n. f. [eremita, Latin; ἔρημις.] One who lives in a wilderness; one who lives in solitude; an hermit; a solitary.

Antonius the eremite findeth a fifth commodity not inferior to any of these four. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

And many more too long,

Embryoes and idiots, eremites and friars,

White, black, and grey, with all their trumpery. *Milton.*

## EREMITICAL. adj. [from eremite.] Religiously solitary; leading the life of an hermit.

They have multitudes of religious orders, eremitical and cenobitical. *Stillingfleet.*EREPTA'TION. n. f. [erepto, Latin.] A creeping forth. *Bail.*EREPTION. n. f. [ereptis, Latin.] A snatching or taking away by force. *Bail.*ERGOT. n. f. A sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chesnut, which is placed behind and below the pattern joint, and is commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock. *Farrier's Dict.*

## ERINGO. n. f. Sea-holly, a plant.

## ERISTICAL. adj. [ἐρίς.] Controversial; relating to dispute; containing controversies.

## ERKE. n. f. [earg, Saxon.] Idle; lazy; slothful. An old word.

For men therein should hem delite;

And of that dede be not erke,

But oft fithes haunt that werke. *Chaucer.*

## E'RMELIN. n. f. [diminutive, of ermin; armdin, French.] An ermine. See ERMINE.

Silver skins,

Passing the hate spot ermelins,

*Sidney, b. ii.*E'RMINE. n. f. [hermine, French, from armenius, Latin.] An animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a choice and valuable fur. The fellmongers and furriers put upon it little bits of Lombardy lambskin, which is noted for its shining black colour, the better to set off the whiteness of the ermine. *Trevoux.*Ermine is the fur of a little beast, about the bigness of a weasel, called Mus Armenius; for they are found in Armenia. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

A lady's honour must be touch'd;

Which, nice as ermines, will not bear a foil. *Dryden.*Fair ermines, spotless as the snows they press. *Thomson.*

## E'RMINED. adj. [from ermine.] Cloathed with ermine.

Arcadia's countess, here in ermin'd pride,

Is there Pastora by a fountain side. *Pope's Epistles.*

E'RMINE. } Do immediately flow from the Saxon eppn, eapn, a

E'RON. } cottage, or place of retirement. *Gibson's Camden.*

## To ERO'DE. v. a. [erodo, Latin.] To canker, or eat away; to corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the sea-hare hath antipathy with the lungs, if it cometh near the body, and erodeth them. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 983.*The blood, being too sharp or thin, erodes the vessel. *Wife.*

## EROGA'TION. n. f. [erogatio, Latin.] The act of giving or bestowing; distribution.

## ERO'SION. n. f. [erosio, Latin.]

## 1. The act of eating away.

## 2. The state of being eaten away; canker; corrosion.

As sea-salt is a sharp solid body, when taken in too great quantities, in a constant diet of salt meat, it breaks the vessels, produceth erosions of the solid parts, and all the symptoms of the sea-scurvy. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

## To ERR. v. n. [erro, Latin.]

## 1. To wander; to ramble.

A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies,

And errs about their temples, ears, and eyes. *Dryden's Virg.*

The rains arise, and fires their warmth dispense;

And fix'd and erring stars dispose their influence. *Dryd. Virg.*

## 2. To miss the right way; to stray.

We have erred and strayed like lost sheep. *Common Prayer.*

## 3. To deviate from any purpose.

But errs not nature from this gracious end,

From burning suns when livid deaths descend. *Pope's Essays.*

## 4. To commit errors; to mistake.

It is a judgment maim'd and most imperfect,

That will confess perfection so could err,

Against all rules of nature. *Shakespeare's Othello.*Do they not err that devise evil? *Prov. xiv. 22.*Possibly the man may err in his judgment of circumstances, and therefore let him fear; but because it is not certain he is mistaken, let him not despair. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*Nor has it only been the heat of erring persons that has been thus mischievous, but sometimes men of right judgments have too much contributed to the breach. *Decay of Piety.*

The muses' friend, unto himself severe,

With silent pity looks on all that err. *Waller.*He who from the reflected image of the sun in water would conclude of light and heat, could not err more grossly. *Gheyne.*

## E'RRAND. n. f. [ærend, Saxon; arend, Danish.] A message; something to be told or done by a messenger; a mandate; a commission. It is generally used now only in familiar language.

Servants being commanded to go, shall stand still, 'till they have their errand warranted unto them. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 8.*

But hast thou done thy errand to Baptista?

—I told him that your father was in Venice. *Shakespeare.*A quean! have I not forbid her my house? She comes of errands, does she? *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*When he came, behold the captains of the host were sitting, and he said, I have an errand to thee, O captain. *2 Kings ix. 5.*

From them I go

This uncouth errand sole. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

His eyes,

That run through all the heav'ns, or down to th' earth,

Bear his swift errands, over moist and dry,

O'er sea and land. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. l. 652.*

Well thou do'st to hide from common sight

Thy close intrigues, too bad to bear the light;

Nor doubt I, but the silver-footed dame,

Tripping from sea, on such an errand came. *Dryd. Homer.*

## E'RRABLE. adj. [from err.] Liable to err; liable to mistake.

## E'RRABLENESS. n. f. [from errable.] Liableness to error; liableness to mistake.

We may infer, from the errableness of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to the seduced. *Decay of Piety.*

## ERRA'NT. adj. [errans, Latin; errant, French.]

## 1. Wandering; roving; rambling. Particularly applied to



an order of knights much celebrated in romances, who roved about the world in search of adventures.

There are just seven planets, or *errant* stars, in the lower orbs of heaven; but it is now demonstrable unto sense, that there are many more. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 12.

Chief of domestick knights and *errant*,

Either for chartel or for warrant.

*Hudibras*.

2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. See *ARRANT*.

Any way, so thou wilt do it, good impertinence:

Thy company, if I slept not very well

A-nights, would make me an *errant* fool with questions.

*Johnson's Catiline*.

*ERRANTRY*. *n. f.* [from *errant*]

1. An errant state; the condition of a wanderer.

After a short space of *errantry* upon the seas, he got safe back to Dunkirk. *Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 36.

2. The employment of a knight errant.

*ERRA'TA*. *n. f.* [Latin.] The faults of the printer inserted in the beginning or end of the book.

If he meet with faults, besides those that the *errata* take notice of, he will consider the weakness of the author's eyes. *Boyle*.

*ERRA'TICK*. *adj.* [erraticus, Latin.]

1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding no established course.

The earth, and each *erratick* world,

Around the sun their proper center whirl'd,

Compose but one extended vast machine. *Blackm. Creation*.

Through the vast waves the dreadful wonders move,

Hence nam'd *erratick*.

*Pope's Odyssey*, b. xii. l. 75.

2. Irregular; changeable.

They are incommoded with a slimy mattery cough, stink of breath, and an *erratick* fever. *Harvey on Consumptions*.

*ERRA'TICALLY*. *adv.* [from *erratick* or *erratick*.] Without rule; without any established method or order.

They come not forth in generations *erratick*, or different from each other; but in specifical and regular shapes.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 6.

*ERRHINE*. *n. f.* [ἐρρῖνα.] Snuffed up the nose; occasioning sneezing.

We see sage or betony bruised, sneezing powder, and other powders or liquors, which the physicians call *errhines*, put into the nose to draw phlegm and water from the head.

*Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 38.

*ERRO'NEOUS*. *adj.* [from *erro*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; unsettled.

They roam

*Erroneous* and disconsolate, themselves

Accusing, and their chiefs improvident

Of military chance.

*Phillips*.

This circle, by being placed here, stopped much of the *erroneous* light, which otherwise would have disturbed the vision.

*Newton's Opt.*

Unblam'd abundance crown'd the royal board,

What time this done rever'd her prudent lord;

Who now, so heav'n decrees, is doom'd to mourn,

Bitter constraint! *erroneous* and forlorn. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. i.

2. Irregular; wandering from the right road.

If the vessels, instead of breaking, yield, it subjects the person to all the inconveniencies of *erroneous* circulation; that is, when the blood strays into the vessels destined to carry serum or lymph.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

3. Mistaking; misled by error.

Thou art far from destroying the innocent with the guilty, and the *erroneous* with the malicious.

*King Charles*.

There is the *erroneous* as well as the rightly informed conscience.

*South's Sermons*.

4. Mistaken; not conformable to truth.

Their whole counsel is in this point utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an *erroneous* opinion that such things might be for a while.

*Hooker*, b. iv. f. 14.

A wonderful *erroneous* observation that walketh about, is commonly received, contrary to all the true account of time and experience.

*Bacon's War with Spain*.

The phænomena of light have been hitherto explained by supposing that they arise from new modifications of the rays, which is an *erroneous* supposition.

*Newton's Opt.*

*ERRO'NEOUSLY*. *adv.* [from *erroneous*.] By mistake; not rightly.

The minds of men are *erroneously* persuaded, that it is the will of God to have those things done which they fancy. *Hook*.

I could not discover the lenity and favour of this sentence; but conceived it, perhaps *erroneously*, rather to be rigorous than gentle.

*Gulliver's Travels*.

*ERRO'NEOUSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *erroneous*.] Physical falsehood; inconformity to truth.

The phænomena may be explained by his hypothesis, whereof he demonstrates the truth, together with the *erroneousness* of ours.

*Boyle's Spring of the Air*.

*ERROUR*. *n. f.* [error, Latin.]

1. Mistake; involuntary deviation from truth.

*Errour* is a mistake of our judgment giving assent to that which is not true. *Locke*.

Oh, hateful *errour*, melancholy's child!

Why do'st thou shew to the apt thoughts of men,

The things that are not?

*Shakespeare's Jul. Caesar*.

2. A blunder; an act or assertion in which a mistake is committed.

In religion,

What damned *errour*, but some sober brow

Will bless it.

*Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.

He look'd like nature's *errour*, as the mind

And body were not of a piece design'd,

But made for two, and by mistake in one were join'd. *Dryd.*

3. Roving excursion; irregular course.

What brought you living to the Stygian state?

Driv'n by the winds and *errours* of the sea,

Or did you heav'n's superiour doom obey? *Dryden's Æn.*

4. [In theology.] Sin.

Blood he offered for himself, and for the *errours* of the people. *Heb. ix. 7.*

5. [In law, more especially in our common law.] An *errour* in pleading, or in the process; and the writ, which is brought for remedy of this oversight, is called a writ of *errour*, which lies to redress false judgment given in any court of record. *Cowel*.

*ERST*. *adv.* [erst, German; ærsta, Saxon.]

1. First.

Sir knight, if knight thou be,

Abandon this forestalled place at *erst*,

For fear of further harm, I counsel thee. *Spens. Fai. Queen*.

2. At first; in the beginning.

Fame that her high worth to raise,

Seem'd *erst* so lavish and profuse,

We may justly now accuse

Of detraction from her praise.

*Milton*.

3. Once; when time was.

He taught us *erst* the heifer's tail to view.

*Gay*.

The future few or more, howe'er they be,

Were destin'd *erst*, nor can by fate's decree

Be now cut off.

*Prior*.

4. Formerly; long ago.

5. Before; till then; till now.

As signal now in low dejected state,

As *erst* in highest, behold him. *Milton's Agonistes*, l. 338.

Opener mine eyes,

Dim *erst*; dilated spirits, ampler heart. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

The Rhodians, who *erst* thought themselves at great quiet, were now overtaken with a sudden and unexpected mischief.

*Knolles's History of the Turks*.

*ERUBE'SCENCE*. } *n. f.* [erubescencia, Latin.] The act of grow-  
*ERUBE'SCENCY*. } ing red; redness.

*ERUBESCENT*. *adj.* [erubescens, Latin.] Reddish; somewhat red; inclining to redness.

*TO ERU'CT*. *v. a.* [eructo, Latin.] To belch; to break wind from the stomach.

*ERUCTA'TION*. *n. f.* [from *eruct*.]

1. The act of belching.

2. Belch; the matter vented from the stomach.

The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are *eructations*, either with the taste of the aliment, acid, inodorous, or fetid. *Arbuthnot*.

3. Any sudden burst of wind or matter.

Thermæ, are hot springs, or fiery *eructations*; such as burst forth of the earth during earthquakes. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

*ERUDITION*. *n. f.* [eruditio, Latin.] Learning; knowledge obtained by study and instruction.

Fam'd be thy tutor, and thy parts of nature;

Thrice fam'd beyond all *erudition*.

*Shakespeare*.

The earl was of good *erudition*, having been placed at study in Cambridge very young.

*Wotton*.

To your experience in state affairs you have also joined no vulgar *erudition*, which all your modesty is not able to conceal; for to understand critically the delicacies of Horace, is a height to which few of our noblemen have arrived. *Dryden*.

Some gentlemen, abounding in their university *erudition*, are apt to fill their sermons with philosophical terms and notions, metaphysical. *Swift*.

*ERU'GINOUS*. *adj.* [æruginosus, Latin.] Partaking of the substance and nature of copper.

Agues depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, or upon an adust stibial or *eruginous* sulphur. *Harvey on Consumpt.*

Copperas is a rough and acrimonious kind of salt, drawn out of ferreous and *eruginous* earths, partaking chiefly of iron and copper; the blue of copper, the green of iron. *Browne*.

*ERUPTION*. *n. f.* [eruptio, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking or bursting forth from any confinement.

In part of Media there are *eruptions* of flames out of plains. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 361.

Finding themselves pent in by the exterior earth, they pressed with violence against that arch, to make it yield and



give way to their dilatation and eruption. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Burst; emission.

Upon a signal given the eruption began; fire and smok, mixed with several unusual prodigies and figures, made their appearance. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 103.*

3. Sudden excursion of an hostile kind.

Thither, if but to pry, shall be perhaps  
Our first eruption, thither or elsewhere;  
For this infernal pit shall never hold  
Celestial spirits in bondage. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

Such command we had,

To see that none thence issu'd forth a spy,  
Or enemy, while God was in his work;  
Left he, incens'd at such eruption bold,  
Destruction with creation might have mix'd. *Milt. P. Lost*

4. Violent exclamation.

It did not run out in voice or indecent eruptions, but filled the soul, as God does the universe, silently and without noise. *South's Sermons.*

5. Efflorescence; pustules.

Diseased nature oftentimes breaks forth  
In strange eruptions. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*  
An eruption of humours, in any part, is not cured merely by outward applications, but by alterative medicines. *Government of the Tongue, f. 6.*

Unripe fruits are apt to occasion foul eruptions on the skin. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ERUPTIVE. *adj.* [eruptus, Latin.] Bursting forth.

'Tis lillening fear, and dumb amazement all,  
When to the startled eye the sudden glance  
Appears far south eruptive through the cloud. *Thomson.*

ERYSIPELAS. *n. f.* [έρυσιπelas.]

An erysipelas is generated by a hot serum in the blood, and affects the superficie of the skin with a shining pale red, or citron colour, without pulsation or circumscribed tumour, spreading from one place to another. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ESCALADE. *n. f.* [French.] The act of scaling the walls of a fortification.

In Geneva one meets with the ladders, petard, and other utensils, which were made use of in their famous escalade. *Add.*

E'SCALOP. *n. f.* A shellfish, whose shell is regularly indented.

The shells of those cockles, escalops, and periwinkles, which have greater gravity, were enclosed in the strata of stone. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To ESCAPE. *v. a.* [echaper, French.]

1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain security from; to fly; to avoid.

Since we cannot escape the pursuit of passions, and perplexity of thoughts, there is no way left but to endeavour all we can either to subdue or divert them. *Temple.*

Had David died sooner, how much trouble had he escaped, which by living he endured in the rebellion of his son. *Wake.*

2. To pass unobserved.

Men are blinded with ignorance and error: many things may escape them, and in many things they may be deceived. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.*

'Tis still the same, although their airy shape

All but a quick poetick fight escape. *Denham.*

The reader finds out those beauties of propriety in thought and writing, which escaped him in the tumult and hurry of representing. *Dryden's Don Sebastian, Pref.*

To ESCAPE. *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger.

Benhadad, the king of Syria, escaped on horse. *Chronicles.*

They escaped all safe to land. *Acts xxvii. 44.*

The sinner shall not escape with his spoil, and the patience of the godly shall not be frustrated. *Ecclus. xvi. 13.*

Escape for thy life; look not behind thee, neither stay thou in all the plain: escape to the mountain, lest thou be consumed. *Gen. xix. 17.*

Whoso pleaseth God shall escape from her, but the sinner shall be taken by her. *Eccl. vii. 26.*

There is no woman's gown big enough for him; otherwise he might put on a hat, a muffler, and a kerchief, and so escape. *Shakesf. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

To convince us that there was no way to escape by climbing up to the mountains, he assures us that the highest were all covered. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Laws are not executed, men of virtue are disgraced, and murderers escape. *Watts's Logick.*

ESCAPE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Flight; the act of getting out of danger.

I would hasten my escape from the windy storm and tempest. *Pf. lv. 7.*

He enjoyed neither his escape nor his honour long; for he was hewn in pieces. *Hayward.*

Men of virtue have had extraordinary escapes out of such dangers as have enclosed them, and which have seemed inevitable. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 117.*

2. Excursion; sally.

We made an escape, not so much to seek our own, As to be instruments of your safety. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. [In law.] Violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint. For example, if the sheriff, upon a capias directed unto him, takes a person, and endeavours to carry him to gaol, and he in the way, either by violence or by flight, breaks from him, this is called an escape. *Cowel.*

4. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.

St. Paul himself did not despise to remember whatsoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all escape by way of ignorance. *Ral.*

5. Sally; flight; irregularity.

Thousand escapes of wit,  
Make thee the father of their idle dreams;  
And rack thee in their fancies. *Shakesf. Meas. for Measure.*  
Loose escapes of love. *Milton.*

6. Oversight; mistake.

In transcribing there would be less care taken, as the language was less understood, and so the escapes less subject to observation. *Brerewood on Languages.*

ESCARGATOIRE. *n. f.* [French.] A nursery of snails.

At the Capuchins I saw escargatoires, which I took the more notice of, because I do not remember to have met with any thing of the same kind in other countries. It is a square place boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of large snails that are esteemed excellent food, when they are well dressed. *Add.*

ESCHALOT. *n. f.* [French.] Pronounced shallot.

Eschalots are now from France become an English plant, being increased and managed after the same manner as garlick; only they are to be set earlier, because they spring sooner, and taken up as soon as the leaves begin to wither, lest either they rot there, or the Winter kills them. They give a fine relish to most sauces, and the breath of those that eat them is not offensive to others. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

E'SCHAR. *n. f.* [εσχάρα.] A hard crust or scar made by hot applications.

When issues are made, or bones exposed, the eschar should be cut out immediately. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ESCHAROTICK. *adj.* [from eschar.] Caustick; having the power to sear or burn the flesh.

An eschar was made by the catharetick, which we thrust off, and continued the use of escharoticks. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Escharoticks applied of ash-ashes, or blistering plaister. *Floyer.*

ESCHEAT. *n. f.* [from the French eschevir.] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or especial. Escheat is also used sometimes for the place in which the king, or other lord, has escheats of his tenants. Thirdly, escheat is used for a writ, which lies where the tenant, having estate of fee-simple in any lands or tenements holden of a superiour lord, dies seised, without heir general or especial; for, in this case, the lord brings this writ against him that possesses the lands after the death of his tenant, and shall thereby recover them. *Cowel.*

If the king's ordinary courts of justice do not extend to protect the people, if he have no certain revenue or escheats, I cannot justly say that such a country is wholly conquered. *Davies on Ireland.*

To ESCHEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

In the last general wars there, I knew many good freeholders executed by martial law, whose lands were thereby saved to their heirs, which should have otherwise escheated to her majesty. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He would forbear to alienate any of the forfeited escheated lands in Ireland, which should accrue to the crown by reason of this rebellion. *Clarendon.*

ESCHEATOR. *n. f.* [from escheat.] An officer that observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator, and certifies them into the Exchequer. *Cowel.*

At a Bartholomew fair at London an escheator of the city arrested a clothier, and seised his goods. *Camden's Remains.*

To ESCHEW. *v. a.* [eschew, old French.] To fly; to avoid; to shun; to decline. A word almost obsolete.

She was like a young fawn, who, coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be eschewed. *Sidney, b. ii.*

So let us, which this change of weather view,  
Change eke our minds, and former lives amend;

The old year's sins forepast let us eschew,  
And fly the faults with which we did offend. *Spenser.*

He who obeys, destruction shall eschew;  
A wise man knows both when and what to do. *Sandys.*

Of virtue and vice the obligations are such, that men are universally to practise the one and eschew the other. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

ESCHUTCHEON. *n. f.* The shield of the family; the picture of the ensigns armorial.

Eschutcheon is a French word, from the Latin scutum, leather; and hence cometh our English word buckler, lepe in the old Saxon signifying leather, and buck or bock a buck or stag; of whose skins, quilted close together with horn or hard wood, the ancient Britons made their shields. *Peacham.*



There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of chivalry, and some remembrance perhaps upon the *eschutcheon*. *Bacon's Essays.*

We will pass over the *eschutcheons* of the tribes of Israel, as they are usually described in the maps of Canaan. *Brown.*

ESCO'RT. *n. f.* [*escort*, French.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

To ESCO'RT. *v. a.* [*escorter*, French.] To convoy; to guard from place to place.

ESCO'T. *n. f.* [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, which is called scot and lot.

To ESCO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to support.

What, are they children? Who maintains them? How are they *escoted*? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

ESCO'UT. *n. f.* [*escouter*, French.] Listeners or spies; persons sent for intelligence.

They were well entrenched, having good *escout* abroad, and sure watch within. *Hayward.*

ESCRIT'VOIR. *n. f.* [French.] A box with all the implements necessary for writing.

ESCU'AGE. *n. f.* [from *escu*, French, a shield.]

*Escuage*, that is service of the shield, is either uncertain or certain. *Escuage* uncertain is likewise twofold: first, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord, going in person to the king's wars against his enemies, either himself, or to send a sufficient man in his place, at his cost, so many days as were agreed upon between the lord and his first tenant at the granting of the fee; and the days of such service seem to have been rated by the quantity of the land so holden: as, if it extend to a whole knight's fee, then the tenant was bound thus to follow his lord forty days. A knight's fee was so much land as, in those days, was accounted a sufficient living for a knight; and that was six hundred and eighty acres as some think, or eight hundred as others, or 15 *l. per Annum*. Sir Thomas Smith saith that *census equestris* is 40 *l.* revenue in free lands. If the law extend but to half a knight's fee, then the tenant is bound to follow his lord, as above is said, but twenty days. The other kind of this *escuage* uncertain is called castleward, where the tenant by his land is bound, either by himself or by some other, to defend a castle as often as it shall come to his course. *Escuage* certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money, to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services: as that a man yearly pay for a knight's fee twenty shillings; for half his fee, ten shillings, or some like rate. *Cowel.*

ES'CULENT. *adj.* [*esculentus*, Latin.] Good for food; eatable.

I knew a man that would fast five days; but the same man used to have continually a great wisp of herbs that he smelled on, and some *esculent* herbs of strong scent, as garlick. *Bacon.*

ES'CULENT. *n. f.* Something fit for food.

This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *esculent*, as radish and parsnips, it will make the root the greater, and so it will do to the heads of onions; and where the fruit is the *esculent*, by strengthening the root, it will make the fruit also the greater. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 474.

ESPA'LIER. *n. f.* Trees planted and cut so as to join.

Plant your fairest tulips in places of shelter, and under *espaliers*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Behold Villario's ten years toil complete;

His arbours darken, his *espaliers* meet. *Pope, Epistle iv.*

ESPA'RCET. *n. f.* A kind of faint-foin, and by some judged to be the same. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ESPE'CIAL. *adj.* [*specialis*, Latin.] Principal; chief.

They had th' *especial* engines been, to rear

His fortunes up. *Daniel's Civil War.*

ESPE'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *especial*.] Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree above any other.

I somewhat marvel, that they *especially* should think it absurd to oppose church government, a plain matter of action, unto matter of faith, who know that themselves divide the gospel into doctrine and discipline. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 3.*

Would you proceed *especially* against Caius Marcius? *Shak.*

This delight they take in doing of mischief, whereby I mean spoiling of any thing to no purpose; but more *especially* the pleasure they take to put any thing to pain that is capable of it, I cannot persuade myself to be any other than a foreign and introduced disposition. *Locke.*

Providence hath planted in all men a natural desire and curiosity of knowing things to come; and such things *especially* as concern our particular happiness, or the general fate of mankind. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

ESPE'RANCE. *n. f.* [French.] Hope.

To be worst,

The lowest, most dejected things of fortune,  
Stands still in *esperance*, lives not in fear. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Yet there is a credence in my heart,

An *esperance* so obstinately strong,

That doth invert th' attest of eyes and ears. *Shakespeare.*

ESPI'AL. *n. f.* [French, from *espier*.] A spy; a scout; one sent to bring intelligence.

Those four garisons, issuing forth at such convenient times as they shall have intelligence, or *espial* upon the enemy, will drive him from one side to another. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As he march'd along,

By your *espials* were discovered

Two mightier troops. *Shakesp.*

'*Spials* have informed me,

The English in the suburbs close entrench'd,

Went through a secret grate. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

She had some secret *espials* to look abroad for graceful youths, to make Plantagenets. *Bac. H. VII.*

ESPLANADE. *n. f.* [French.] In fortification, the same with the glacis of the counterscarpe originally; but now it is taken for the empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town. *Harris.*

ESPO'USALS. *n. f.* without a singul. [*sponsalia*, Latin; *espous*, French.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; the act or ceremony of betrothing.

ESPO'USAL. *adj.* Used in the act of espousing or betrothing.

The ambassador put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the *espousal* sheets; that the ceremony might amount to a consummation. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To ESPO'USE. *v. a.* [*espouser*, French.]

1. To contract or betroth to another.

Deliver me my wife Michal, which I *espoused* to me. 2 *Sa.*

He had received him as a suppliant, protected him as a person fled for refuge, and *espoused* him with his kinswoman. *Bac.*

2. To marry; to wed.

Lavinia will I make my emperess,

And in the sacred Pantheon her *espouse*. *Shakesp. Tit. Andr.*

Here, in close recess,

With flow'rs, garlands, and sweet smelling herbs,

*Espoused* Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

They soon *espous'd*; for they with ease were join'd,

Who were before contracted in the mind. *Dryden.*

If her fire approves,

Let him *espouse* her to the peer she loves. *Pope's Odyssey, b. ii.*

3. To adopt; to take to himself.

In gratitude unto the duke of Bretagne, for his former favours, he *espoused* that quarrel, and declared himself in aid of the duke. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

4. To maintain; to defend.

Their gods did not only interest themselves in the event of wars, but also *espoused* the several parties in a visible corporeal descent. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

The city, army, court, *espouse* my cause. *Dryd. Sp. Fry.*

Men *espouse* the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments either to make good their beauty, or varnish over their deformity. *Locke.*

The righteousness of the best cause may be over balanced by the iniquities of those that *espouse* it. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

The cause of religion and goodness, which is the cause of God, is ours by descent, and we are doubly bound to *espouse* it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To E'SPY. *v. a.* [*espier*, French.]

1. To see a thing at a distance.

2. To discover a thing intended to be hid.

He who before he was *espied* was afraid, after being perceived was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger. *Sidney.*

Few there are of so weak capacity but publick evils they easily *espy*; fewer so patient as not to complain, when the grievous inconveniencies thereof doth work sensible smart. *Hook.*

3. To see unexpectedly.

And as one of them opened his sack, he *espied* his money.

*Gen. xl. 27.*

4. To discover as a spy.

Moses sent me to *espy* out the land, and I brought him word again. *Jos. xiv. 7.*

To E'SPY'. *v. n.* To watch; to look about.

Stand by the way and *espy*; ask him that fleeth what is done. *Jer. xlvii. 19.*

ESQU'IRE. *n. f.* [*escuer*, French.] See SQUIRE.

1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.

2. A title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight. Those to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger sons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four esquires of the king's body; the eldest sons of all baronets; so also of all knights of the Bath, and knights batchlors, and their heirs male in the right line; those that serve the king in any worshipful calling, as the serjeant chirurgeon, serjeant of the ewry, master cook, &c. such as are created esquires by the king with a collar of S. S. of silver, as the heralds and serjeants at arms. The chief of some ancient families are likewise esquires by prescription; those that bear any superior office in the commonwealth, as high sheriff of any county, who retains the title of esquire during his life, in respect of the great trust he has had of the *posse comitatus*. He who is a justice of the peace has it during the time he is in commission, and no longer, if not otherwise qualified to bear it. Utter barristers, in the acts of parliament for poll-money, were ranked among esquires. *Blount.*

Where



What are our English dead?

—Sir Richard Ketley, Davy Gam *esquire*. *Shakesf. Hen. V.*  
To ESSAY. *v. a.* [*essayer*, French.]

1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour.  
While I this unexampled task *essay*,  
Pass awful gulphs, and beat my painful way,  
Celestial dove, divine assistance bring. *Blackmore's Creation*.  
No conquest she, but o'er herself desir'd;  
No arts *essay'd*, but not to be admir'd. *Pope, Epistle 5.*

2. To make experiment of.
3. To try the value and purity of metals.  
The standard in our mint being now settled, the rules and  
methods of *essaying* suited to it should remain unvariable. *Locke*.  
ESSAY. *n. f.* [from the verb. The accent is used on either  
syllable.]

1. Attempt; endeavour.  
Fruitless our hopes, though pious our *essays*;  
Your's to preserve a friend, and mine to praise. *Smith*.
2. A loose fally of the mind; an irregular indigested piece; not  
a regular and orderly composition.  
My *essays*, of all my other works, have been most current. *Bac*.  
Yet modestly he does his work survey,  
And calls his finish'd poem an *essay*. *Poem to Roscommon*.
3. A trial; an experiment.  
He wrote this but as an *essay*, or taste of my virtue. *Shak*.  
Repetitions wear us into a liking of what possibly, in the  
first *essay*, displeased us. *Locke*.

4. First taste of any thing; first experiment.  
Translating the first of Homer's Iliads, I intended as an  
*essay* to the whole work. *Dryden's Fables, Preface*.

ESSENCE. *n. f.* [*essentia*, Latin.]  
1. Essence is but the very nature of any being, whether it be  
actually existing or no: a rose in Winter has an *essence*; in  
Summer it has existence also. *Watts's Logick*.

- One thinks the soul is air; another, fire;  
Another, blood diffus'd about the Heart;  
Another faith, the elements conspire,  
And to her *essence* each doth give a part. *Davies*.  
I could wish the nature of a spirit were more unknown to  
me than it is, that I might believe its existence, without med-  
dling at all with its *essence*. *More's Divine Dialogues*.  
He wrote the nature of things upon their names: he could  
view *essences* in themselves, and read forms without the com-  
ment of their respective properties. *South's Sermons*.

2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what  
it is.

The visible church of Jesus is one in outward profession of  
those things, which supernaturally appertain to the very *essence*  
of Christianity, and are necessarily required in every particular  
Christian man. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*

3. Existence; the quality of being.  
In such cogitations have I flood, with such a darkness and  
heaviness of mind, that I might have been persuaded to have  
resigned my very *essence*. *Sidney*.

4. Being; existent person.  
As far as gods, and heav'nly *essences*  
Can perish. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 138.*

5. Species of existent being.  
Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and  
yet you are friends: as for Eupolis, because he is temperate,  
and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence*. *Bacon*.

6. Constituent substance.  
For spirits, when they please,  
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft  
And uncompounded is their *essence* pure;  
Not ty'd or manacled with joint or limb. *Milton's Pa. Lost*.

7. The cause of existence. This sense is not proper.  
She is my *essence*; and I leave to be,  
If I be not by her fair influence  
Foster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept alive. *Shakespeare*.

8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple,  
or composition collected in a narrow compass.
9. Perfume; odour; scent.

Our humble province is to 'tend the fair;  
To save the powder from too rude a gale,  
Nor let th' imprison'd *essences* exhale. *Pope's Rape of the Lock*.  
To ESSENCE. *v. a.* [from *essence*.] To perfume; to scent.

The husband rails, from morning to night, at *essenced* fops  
and tawdry courtiers. *Addison's Spectator, N°. 128.*  
ESSENTIAL. *adj.* [*essentialis*, Latin.]

1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing.  
The discipline of our church, although it be not an *essential*  
part of our religion, should not be rashly altered, as the very  
substance of our religion will be interested in it. *Bacon*.

From that original of doing good, that is *essential* to the  
infinite being of our Creator, we have an excellent copy  
transcribed. *Spratt's Sermon*.

This power cannot be innate and *essential* to matter; and if  
it be not *essential*, it is consequently most manifest it could  
never supervene to it, unless impressed and infused into it by  
an immaterial and divine power. *Bentley's Sermons*.

A great minister puts you a case, and asks your opinion;

but conceals an *essential* circumstance, upon which the whole  
weight of the matter turns. *Swift*.

And if each system in gradation roll,  
Alike *essential* to th' amazing whole,  
The least confusion but in one, not all  
That system only, but the whole must fall. *Pope*.

2. Important in the highest degree; principal.  
Judgment's more *essential* to a general,  
Than courage. *Denham's Sophy*.

3. Pure; highly rectified; subtilly elaborated; extracted so as to  
contain all the virtues of its elemental parts contracted into a  
narrow compass.

The juice of the seed is an *essential* oil or balm, designed  
by nature to preserve the seed from corruption. *Arbuthnot*.

ESSENTIAL. *n. f.*  
1. Existence; being.

His utmost ire to the height enrag'd,  
Will either quite consume us, or reduce  
To nothing this *essential*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

2. Nature; first or constituent principles.  
The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and eaten  
into his very *essentials*. *South's Sermons*.

3. The chief point; that which is in any respect of great im-  
portance.

ESSENTIALLY. *adv.* [*essentialiter*, Latin.] By the constitution  
of nature.

He that loves himself,  
Hath not *essentially*, but by circumstance,  
The name of valour. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*  
Body and spirit are *essentially* divided, though not locally  
distant. *Glanville*.

All sin *essentially* is, and must be, mortal. *South's Sermons*.  
Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly and  
*essentially* raises one man above another. *Addison's Guardian*.

ESSOINE. *n. f.* [of the French *essonié*, or *exonnié*.]

1. He that has his presence forborn or excused upon any just  
cause; as sickness.
2. Allegment of an excuse for him that is summoned, or fought  
for, to appear and answer to an action real, or to perform suit  
to a court-baron, upon just cause of absence. *Cowel*.
3. Excuse; exemption.  
From every work he challenged *essoin*,  
For contemplation sake; yet otherwise  
His life he led in lawless riotise. *Fairy Queen, b. i. c. 4.*

To ESTABLISH. *v. a.* [*etablis*, French.]  
1. To settle firmly; to fix unalterably.

He may *establish* thee to-day for a people unto himself. *Deut*.  
Upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to or-  
der it, and to *establish* it with judgment and with justice. *Is. ix.*

I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting  
covenant, *Gen. xvii. 19.*

The Normans never obtained this kingdom by such a right  
of conquest, as did or might alter the *established* laws of the  
kingdom. *Hale's Common Law of England*.

2. To settle in any privilege or possession; to confirm.  
Soon after the rebellion broke out, the Presbyterian sect  
was *established* in all its forms by an ordinance of the lords and  
commons. *Swift*.

3. To make firm; to ratify.  
Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her  
husband may *establish* it, or her husband may make it void. *Num*.

4. To fix or settle in an opinion.  
So were the churches *established* in the faith. *Acts xvi. 5.*
5. To form or model.

He appointed in what manner his family should be *esta-*  
*blished*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immoveably. A sense not  
in use.

For he hath founded it upon the seas, and *established* it upon  
the floods. *Pf. xxiv. 12.*

7. To make a settlement of any inheritance. A sense not in  
use.

We will *establish* our estate upon  
Our eldest Malcolm, whom we name hereafter  
The prince of Cumberland. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

ESTABLISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *establish*; *établissement*, French.]

1. Settlement; fixed state.  
All happy peace, and goodly government,  
Is settled there in sure *establishment*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 11.*

2. Confirmation of something already done; ratification.  
He had not the act penned by way of recognition of right;  
as, on the other side, he avoided to have it by new law; but  
chose rather a kind of middle way, by way of *establish-*  
*ment*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Settled regulation; form; model of a government or family.  
Now come unto that general reformation, and bring in  
that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in  
duty. *Spenser's State of Ireland*.

4. Foundation; fundamental principle; settled law.  
The sacred order to which you belong, and even the *esta-*  
*blishment* on which it subsists, have often been struck at; but  
in vain. *Atterbury's Sermons*.

5. Allowance;



## 5. Allowance; income; salary.

His excellency, who had the sole disposal of the emperor's revenue, might easily provide against that evil, by gradually lessening your *establishment*. *Gulliver's Travels*.

ESTATE. *n. f.* [*estat*, French.]

1. The general interest; the business of the government; the publick. In this sense it is now commonly written *state*.

Many times the things adduced to judgment may be *meum & tuum*, when the reason and consequence thereof may reach to point of *estate*: I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people. *Bacon's Essays*.

## 2. Condition of life, with regard to prosperity or adversity.

Thanks to giddy chance,

She cast us headlong from our high *estate*. *Dryden*.

## 3. Condition; circumstances in general.

Truth and certainty are not at all secured by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain, floating *estate* with as without them. *Locke*.

## 4. Fortune; possession: generally meant of possessions in land, or realities.

She accused us to the king, as though we went about to overthrow him in his own *estate*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Go, miser! go; for lucre sell thy soul;

Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole,

That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,

See what a vast *estate* he left his son! *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

## 5. Rank; quality.

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate*? Who seeth not that your *estate* is much excelled with that sweet uniting of all beauties. *Sidney, b. ii.*

## 6. A person of high rank. This sense is disused.

She is a dutchess, a great *estate*. *Latimer*.

Herod, on his birthday, made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief *estates* of Galilee. *Mar. vi. 21.*

To ESTATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To settle as a fortune.

Why hath thy queen

Summon'd me hither?

—A contract of true love to celebrate,

And some donation freely to *estate*

On the blest'd lovers. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

To ESTEEM. *v. a.* [*estimer*, French; *estimo*, Latin.]

## 1. To set a value whether high or low upon any thing.

The worth of all men by their end *esteem*,

And then due praise, or due reproach them yield. *Fa. Queen.*

I preferred her before sceptres and thrones, and *esteemed* riches nothing in comparison of her. *Wisd. vii. 8.*

## 2. To compare; to estimate by proportion.

Besides, those single forms she doth *esteem*,

And in her balance doth their values try. *Davies.*

## 3. To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence.

Who would not be loved more, though he were *esteemed* less? *Dryden.*

## 4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.

One man *esteemeth* one day above another: another *esteemeth* every day alike. *Rom. xiv. 5.*

ESTEEM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard.

Who can see,

Without *esteem* for virtuous poverty,

Severe Fabritius, or can cease to admire

The ploughman consul in his coarse attire. *Dryden's Æn.*

Both those poets lived in much *esteem* with good and holy men in orders. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

I am not uneasy that many, whom I never had any *esteem* for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. *Pope.*

ESTEEMER. *n. f.* [from *esteem*.] One that highly values; one that sets an high rate upon any thing.

This might instruct the proudest *esteemer* of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others. *Locke.*

ESTIMABLE. *adj.* [French.]

## 1. Valuable; worth a large price.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,

Is not so *estimable* or profitable

As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats, *Shak. Mer. of Venice.*

## 2. Worthy of esteem; worthy of some degree of honour and respect.

A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable*.

You lost one who gave hopes of being, in time, every thing that was *estimable* and good. *Temple.*

ESTIMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *estimable*.] The quality of deserving regard.

To ESTIMATE. *v. a.* [*estimo*, Latin.]

## 1. To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else.

When a man shall sanctify his house to the Lord, then the priest shall *estimate* it whether it be good or bad: as the priest shall *estimate* it, so shall it stand. *Lev. xxvii. 14.*

It is by the weight of silver, and not the name of the piece, that men *estimate* commodities and exchange them. *Locke.*

## 2. To calculate; to compute.

ESTIMATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

## 1. Computation; calculation.

Upon a moderate *estimate* and calculation of the quantity of water now actually contained in the abyss, I found that this alone was full enough to cover the whole globe to the height assigned by Moses. *Woodward.*

## 2. Value.

I'd love

My country's good, with a respect more tender,

More holy and profound than mine own life,

My dear wife's *estimate*, her womb's increase,

The treasure of my loins. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

## 3. Valuation; assignment of proportional value; comparative judgment.

The only way to come to a true *estimate* upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life, is to try both. *L'Estrange.*

Outward actions can never give a just *estimate* of us, since there are many perfections of a man which are not capable of appearing in actions. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 257.*

ESTIMATION. *n. f.* [from *estimate*.]

## 1. The act of adjusting proportional value.

If a man shall sanctify unto the Lord some part of a field, the *estimation* shall be according to the seed, and homer of barley. *Levit.*

## 2. Calculation; computation.

## 3. Opinion; judgment.

In our own *estimation* we account such particulars more worthy than those that are already tried and known. *Bacon.*

## 4. Esteem; regard; honour.

Crimes there were laid to his charge many, the least whereof being just, had bereaved him of *estimation* and credit with men. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*

Of your brace of unprizeable *estimations*, the one is but frail, and the other casual. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

I know the gentleman

To be of worth and worthy *estimation*,

And not without desert so well reputed. *Shakespeare.*

I shall have *estimation* among the multitude, and honour with the elders. *Wisd. viii. 10.*

A plain reason of the publick honours due to the magistrate is, that he may be in due *estimation* and reverence. *Atterbury.*

ESTIMATIVE. *adj.* [from *estimate*.] Having the power of comparing, and adjusting the preference.

We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty, an appetite or aversion, and loco-motive faculty answering the will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ESTIMATOR. *n. f.* [from *estimate*.] A setter of rates; a computer.

ESTIVAL. *adj.* [*æstivus*, Latin.]

## 1. Pertaining to the Summer.

## 2. Continuing for the Summer.

ESTIVATION. *n. f.* [*æstivatio*, Latin.] The act of passing the Summer.

A grotto is a place of shade, or *estivation*. *Bacon's Essays.*

ESTRADE. *n. f.* [French; *stratum*, Latin.] An even or level space. *Dict.*

To ESTRANGE. *v. a.* [*estranger*, French.]

## 1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw.

Had we not only cut off their corruptions, but also *estranged* ourselves from them in things indifferent, who seeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to so good a cause? *Hooker, b. iv. f. 7.*

They know it is our custom of simple reading, not for conversion of infidels *estranged* from the house of God, but for instruction of men baptized, bred, and brought up in the bosom of the church. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

See, she weeps;

Thinks me unkind, or false, and knows not why

I thus *estrangle* my person from her bed. *Dryden.*

## 2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor.

They have *estranged* this place, and have burnt incense in it to other gods. *Jer. xix. 4.*

## 3. To alienate from affection; to turn from kindness to malevolence or indifference.

How comes it now, my husband, oh, how comes it,

That thou art thus *estranged* from thyself?

Thyself I call it, being strange to me. *Shakesf. Com. of Err.*

Adam, *estrang'd* in look, and alter'd style,

Speech intermitted, thus to Eve renew'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

I came to grieve a father's heart *estrang'd*;

But little thought to find a mistress chang'd. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *estranged* him from me. *Pope.*

## 4. To withdraw or withhold.

We must endeavour to *estrangle* our belief from every thing which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced to our faculties. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 14.*

ESTRANGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *estrangle*.] Alienation; distance; removal; voluntary abstraction.

Desires, by a long *estrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them. *South.*

ESTRAPADE. *n. f.* [French.] The defence of a horse that



# E T E

will not obey, who, to get rid of his rider, rises mightily before; and while his forehead is yet in the air, yerks furiously with his hind legs. *Fairier's Dict.*

**ESTRE'ATE.** *n. f.* [*extractum*, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing: for example, of amerciaments or penalties, set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer, of every man for his offence. A law term. *Cowel.*

**ESTRE'PEMENT.** *n. f.* [of the French word *estrepier*.] Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the reversion. *Cowel.*

**E'STRICH.** *n. f.* [commonly written *ostrich*.] The largest of birds.

To be furious,

Is to be frightened out of fear; and, in that mood,  
The dove will peck the *estridge*. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

The peacock, not at thy command, assumes  
His glorious train; nor *estrich* her rare plumes. *Sandys.*

**E'STUARY.** *n. f.* [*æstuarium*, Latin.] An arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith.

**To E'STUATE.** *v. a.* [*æstuo*, Latin.] To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil; to be in a state of violent commotion. *Dict.*

**ESTUA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *æstuo*, Latin.] The state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall; agitation; commotion.

Rivers and lakes, that want fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited unto *estuations*; therefore some seas flow higher than others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vii. c. 13.

The motion of the will is accompanied with a sensible commotion of the spirits, and an *estuation* of the blood. *Norris.*

**E'STURE.** *n. f.* [*æstus*, Latin.] Violence; commotion.

The seas retain

Not only their outrageous *esture* there,  
But supernatural mischief they expire. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

**E'SURIENT.** *adj.* [*esuriens*, Latin.] Hungry; voracious. *Dict.*

**E'SURINE.** *adj.* [*esurio*, Latin.] Corroding; eating.

Over much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid. *Wiseman.*

**ETC.** A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*, which signifies *and so on*; and the rest; and others of the like kind.

**To ETCH.** *v. a.* [*etizen*, German.]

1. A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, &c. and well blacked with the smoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing or print; which having its backside tintured with white lead, will, by running over the stricken out lines with a stiff, impress the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground, and all the shadows and hatchings put in; and then a wax border being made all round the plate, there is poured on a sufficient quantity of well tempered *aqua fortis*, which, insinuating into the strokes made by the needles, usually eats, in about half an hour, into the figure of the print or drawing on the copper plate. *Harris.*

2. To scetch; to draw; to delineate [unless this word be mistaken by *Locke* for *eke*.]

There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems. *Locke.*

3. [This word is evidently mistaken by *Ray* for *edge*.] To move forwards towards one side.

When we lie long awake in the night, we are not able to rest one quarter of an hour without shifting of sides, or at least *etching* this way and that way, more or less. *Ray.*

**ETCH.** *n. f.* A country word, of which I know not the meaning.

When they sow their *etch* crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Where you find dunging of land makes it rank, lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**ETERNAL.** *adj.* [*æternus*, Latin.]

1. Without beginning or end.

The eternal God is thy refuge. *Deut. xxxiii. 27.*

2. Without beginning.

It is a question quite different from our having an idea of eternity, to know whether there were any real being, whose duration has been *eternal*. *Locke.*

3. Without end; endless; immortal.

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives.

—But in them nature's copy's not *eternal*. *Shakesf. Macbeth.*

4. Perpetual; constant; unintermitting.

Burnt off'rings morn and ev'ning shall be thine,

And fires *eternal* in thy temple shine. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

5. Unchangeable.

Hobbes believed the *eternal* truths which he opposed. *Dryd.*

**ETERNAL.** *n. f.* [*eternel*, French.] One of the appellations of the Godhead.

That law whereby the *eternal* himself doth work. *Hooker.*

The *eternal*, to prevent such horrid fray,

Hung out of heav'n his golden scales. *Milton.*

**ETERNALIST.** *n. f.* [*aternus*, Latin.] One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.

# E T H

I would ask the *eternalists* what mark is there that they could expect or desire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? Or what mark is there of eternity that is found in this? *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

**To ETE'RNALISE.** *v. a.* [from *eternal*.] To make eternal. *Dict.*

**ETE'RNALLY.** *adv.* [from *eternal*.]

1. Without beginning or end.

2. Unchangeably; invar ably.

That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or in any case, must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so, with relation to that time and to that case. *South's Sermons.*

3. Perpetually; without intermission.

Bear me, some god, to Baja's gentle seats,  
Or cover me in Umbria's green retreats,  
Where western gales *eternally* reside,  
And all the seasons lavish all their pride. *Addison.*

**ETE'RNE.** *adj.* [*aternus*, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual; endless.

The Cyclops hammers fall

On Mars his armour, forg'd for proof *eterne*. *Shak. Hamlet.*

**ETE'RNITY.** *n. f.* [*aternitas*, Latin.]

1. Duration without beginning or end.

In this ground his precious root  
Still lives, which, when weak time shall be pour'd out  
Into *eternity*, and circular joys  
Dancing an endless round, again shall rise. *Crashaw.*

Thy immortal rhyme  
Makes this one short point of time,  
To fill up half the orb of round *eternity*. *Cowley.*

By repeating the idea of any length of duration which we have in our minds, with all the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity*. *Locke.*

2. Duration without end.

Beyond is all abyss,  
*Eternity*, whose end no eye can reach! *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
*Eternity*, thou pleasing, dreadful thought!  
Through what variety of untried being,  
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass. *Add.*

**To ETE'RNIZE.** *v. a.* [*aterno*, Latin.]

1. To make endless; to perpetuate.

I with two fair gifts  
Created him endow'd; with happiness,  
And immortality: that fondly lost,  
This other serv'd but to *eternize* woe. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize.

Mankind by all means seeking to *eternize* himself, so much the more as he is near his end, doth it by speeches and writings. *Sidney.*

And well beseems all knights of noble name,  
That covet in th' immortal book of fame  
To be *eternized*, that same to haunt. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

I might relate of thousands, and their names  
*Eternize* here on earth; but those elect  
Angels, contented with their fame in heav'n,

Seek not the praise of men. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vi.  
The four great monarchies have been celebrated by the writings of many famous men, who have *eternized* their fame, and thereby their own. *Temple.*

Both of them are set on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to *eternize* them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Hence came its name, in that the grateful Jove  
Hath *eterniz'd* the glory of his love. *Creech's Manilius.*

**E'THER.** *n. f.* [*ather*, Latin; *ἄῠρ*.]

1. An element more fine and subtle than air; air refined or sublimed.

If any one should suppose that *ether*, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another; for I do not know what this *ether* is; and that its particles are exceedingly smaller than those of air, or even than those of light, the exceeding smallness of its particles may contribute to the greatness of the force, by which those particles may recede from one another. *Newton's Opt.*

The parts of other bodies are held together by the eternal pressure of the *ether*, and can have no other conceivable cause of their cohesion and union. *Locke.*

2. The matter of the highest regions above.

There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow,  
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*

**ETHE'REAL.** *adj.* [from *ether*.]

1. Formed of ether.

Man feels me, when I press th' *ethereal* plains. *Dryden.*

2. Celestial; heavenly.

Go, heav'nly guest, *ethereal* messenger,  
Sent from whose sov'reign goodness I adore. *Milton.*

Thrones and imperial pow'rs, offspring of heav'n,  
*Ethereal* virtues! *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii. l. 311.

Such as these, being in good part freed from the entanglements of sense and body, are employed, like the spirits above, in contemplating the Divine Wisdom in the works of nature; a kind of anticipation of the *ethereal* happiness and employment. *Glanv. Apol.*

Vast



Vast chain of being, which from God began,  
Natures *ethereal*, human; angel, man. *Pope.*  
**ETHEREOUS.** *adj.* [from *ether*] Formed of ether; heavenly.  
Behold the bright surface

Of this *ethereous* mould, whereon we stand. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*  
**ETHICAL.** *adj.* [ἠθικός.] Moral; treating on morality.  
**ETHICALLY.** *adv.* [from *ethical*.] According to the doctrines of morality.

My subject leads me not to discourse *ethically*, but christianly of the faults of the tongue. *Government of the Tongue.*  
**ETHICK.** *adj.* [ἠθικός.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality. Whence *Pope* entitled part of his works *Ethick* Epistles.  
**ETHICKS.** *n. f.* without the singular. [ἠθικῶν.] The doctrine of morality; a system of morality.

For of all moral virtues, she was all  
That *ethicks* speak of virtues cardinal. *Donne.*  
I will never set politicks against *ethicks*; especially for that true *ethicks* are but as a handmaid to divinity and religion.  
*Bacon's War with Spain.*

Perfius professes the stoick philosophy; the most noble, generous, and beneficial amongst all the sects who have given rules of *ethicks*. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

If the atheists would live up to the *ethicks* of Epicurus himself, they would make few or no proselytes from the Christian religion. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**ETHNICK.** *adj.* [ἔθνικος.] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewish; not Christian.

Such contumely as the *ethnick* world durst not offer him, is the peculiar insolence of degenerated Christians. *Gov. of Tongue.*

I shall begin with the agreement of profane, whether Jewish or *ethnick*, with the Sacred Writings. *Grew's Cosm. Sac.*  
**ETHNICKS.** *n. f.* Heathens; not Jews; not Christians.

This first Jupiter of the *ethnicks* was then the same Cain, the son of Adam. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

**ETHOLOGICAL.** *adj.* [ἠθικός and λόγος.] Treating of morality.

**ETIOLOGY.** *n. f.* [ἔτιολογία.] An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper.

I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the *etiology* of this distemper. *Arbutnot on Air.*

**ETYMOLOGICAL.** *adj.* [from *etymology*.] Relating to etymology; relating to the derivation of words.

Excuse this conceit, this *etymological* observation. *Locke.*

**ETYMOLOGIST.** *n. f.* [from *etymology*.] One who searches out the original of words; one who shows the derivation of words from their original.

**ETYMOLOGY.** *n. f.* [etymologia, Lat. [ἔτυμον and λόγος.]

1. The descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word; the analysis of compound words into primitives.

Consumption is generally taken for any universal diminution and colliquation of the body, which acception its *etymology* implies. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

When words are restrained, by common usage, to a particular sense, to run up to *etymology*, and construe them by dictionary, is wretchedly ridiculous. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

Pelvis is used by comick writers for a looking-glass, by which means the *etymology* of the word is visible, and pelvidera will signify a lady who looks in her glass. *Addison's Spectator.*

If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or *etymology*, yet the original derivation of words is oftentimes very dark. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

**ETYMON.** *n. f.* [ἔτυμον.] Origin; primitive word.

Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch blaw; from whence they call himmel-blue, that which we call sky-colour or heaven's blue. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To **EVA'cate.** *v. a.* [vaco, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate venene bodies, or to *evacate* them. *Harvey on the Plague.*

To **EVA'CUATE.** *v. a.* [evacuo, Latin.]

1. To make empty; to clear.

There is no good way of prevention but by *evacuating* clean, and emptying the church. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 10.*

We tried how far the air would manifest its gravity in so thin a medium, as we could make in our receiver, by *evacuating* it. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. To throw out as noxious, or offensive.

3. To void by any of the excretory passages.

Boerhaave gives an instance of a patient, who, by a long use of whey and water, and garden fruits, *evacuated* a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his senses. *Arbutnot.*

4. To make void; to evacuate; to nullify; to annul.

The defect, though it would not *evacuate* a marriage, after cohabitation and actual consummation; yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If the prophecies recorded of the Messiah are not fulfilled in Jesus of Nazareth, it is impossible to know when a prophecy is fulfilled, and when not, in anything or person whatsoever, which would utterly *evacuate* the use of them. *South.*

5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place.

As this neutrality was never observed by the emperor, so he never effectually *evacuated* Catalonia. *Swift.*

**EVA'CUANT.** *n. f.* [evacuans, Latin.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

**EVACUA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *evacuate*.]

1. Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge.

Consider the vast *evacuations* of men that England hath had, by assistances lent to foreign kingdoms. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

2. Abolition; nullification.

Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it by utter *evacuation* of all Romish ceremonies. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 9.*

2. The practice of emptying the body by physick.

The usual practice of physick among us, turns in a manner wholly upon *evacuation*, either by bleeding, vomit, or some purgation. *Temple.*

3. Discharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

To **EVA'DE.** *v. a.* [evado, Latin.]

1. To elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem.

In this point charge him home, that he affects Tyrannick power: if he *evade* us there, Inforce him with his envy to the people. *Shakes. Coriolanus.*

Or, if thou covet death, as utmost end

Of misery, so thinking to *evade*

The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God

Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire, than so

To be forestall'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 1021.*

He might *evade* the accomplishment of these afflictions he now gradually endureth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

2. To avoid; to decline by subterfuge.

Our question thou *evad'st*; how did'st thou dare To break hell bounds? *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

3. To escape or elude by sophistry.

My argument evidently overthrows all that he brings to *evade* the testimonies of the fathers. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To escape as imperceptible, or unconquerable, as too great or too subtle to be seized or subdued.

We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge, and *evades* his power. *South's Sermons.*

To **EVA'DE.** *v. n.*

1. To escape; to slip away.

His wisdom, by often *evading* from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than into a providence to prevent. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To practise sophistry or evasions.

Unarm'd they might

Have easily, as spirits, *evaded* swift

By quick contraction, or remove. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The ministers of God are not to *evade* or take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways. *South's Sermons.*

**EVAGA'TION.** *n. f.* [evagor, Latin.] The act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation.

These long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents east and west, serve to stop the *evagation* of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries. *Ray.*

**EVANE'SCENT.** *adj.* [evanescent, Latin.] Vanishing; imperceptible; lessening beyond the perception of the senses.

As the canal is wire-drawn, it grows still smaller and slenderer, so as that the *evanescent* solid and fluid will scarce differ. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

The difference between right and wrong, on some petty cases, is almost *evanescent*. *Wallaston.*

The downy orchard, and the melting pulp

Of mellow fruit, the nameless nations feed

Of *evanescent* insects. *Thomson's Spring, l. 300.*

**EVANGE'LICAL.** *adj.* [evangelique, French; evangelicus, Latin]

1. Agreeable to gospel; consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy gospel.

This distinction between moral goodness and *evangelical* perfection, ought to have been observed. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

God will indeed judge the world in righteousness; but 'tis by an *evangelical*, not a legal righteousness, and by the intervention of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Contained in the gospel.

Those *evangelical* hymns they allow not to stand in our liturgy. *Hooker, b. v. f. 35.*

**EVANGE'LISM.** *n. f.* [from *evangel*.] The promulgation of the blessed gospel.

Thus was this land saved from infidelity, through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

**EVA'NGELIST.** *n. f.* [εὐαγγελιστής.]

1. A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus.

Each of these early writers ascribe to the four *evangelists* by name their respective histories. *Addison's Christ. Religion.*

2. A promulgator of the Christian laws.

Those to whom he first entrusted the promulgating of the gospel, had instructions; and it were fit our new *evangelists* should show their authority. *Decay of Piety.*

To **EVANGE'LIZE.** *v. a.* [evangelizo, Latin; εὐαγγελίζω.] To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus.



The spirit  
Pour'd first on his apostles, whom he sends  
T' evangelize the nations; then on all  
Baptiz'd, shall them with wond'rous gifts endue. *Milton.*  
**EVANGELY.** *n. f.* [ἐυαγγέλιον, that is, good tidings.] Good tidings; the message of pardon and salvation; the holy gospel; the gospel of Jesus.

Good Lucius,  
That first received Christianity,  
The sacred pledge of Christ's *evangely*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
**EVA'NID.** *adj.* [ἐβανιδος, Latin.] Faint; weak; evanescent.

Where there is heat and strength enough in the plant to make the leaves odorate, there the smell of the flower is rather *evanid* and weaker than that of the leaves. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The decoctions of simples, which bear the visible colours of bodies decocted, are dead and *evanid*, without the commixtion of allum, argol, and the like. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and an *evanid* meteor. *Glanv. Sceps.*  
**TO EVA'NISH.** *v. a.* [evanesco, Latin.] To vanish; to escape from notice or perception.

**EVA'PORABLE.** *adj.* [from *evaporate*.] Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.

Such cordial powders as are aromatick, their virtue lies in parts that are of themselves volatile, and easily *evaporable*. *Grew's Musaeum.*

**TO EVA'PORATE.** *v. n.* [evaporo, Latin.] To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waste insensibly as a volatile spirit.

Poesy is of so subtle a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all *evaporate*. *Denham.*

Our works unhappily *evaporated* into words; we should have talked less, and done more. *Decay of Piety.*

Being weary with attending the so slow consumption of the liquor, we set it in a digesting furnace to *evaporate* more nimbly. *Boyle on Saltpetre.*

This vapour falling upon joints which have not heat enough to dispel it, cannot be cured otherwise than by burning, by which it *evaporates*. *Temple.*

The enemy takes a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage *evaporate* against stones and rubbish. *Swift.*

**TO EVA'PORATE.** *v. a.*

1. To drive away in fumes; to disperse in vapours.

If we compute that prodigious mass of water daily thrown into the sea from all the rivers, we should then know how much is perpetually *evaporated*, and cast again upon the continents to supply those innumerable streams. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Convents abroad are so many retreats for the speculative, the melancholy, the proud, the silent, the politick, and the morose, to spend themselves, and *evaporate* the noxious particles. *Swift's Argument against abolishing Christianity.*

We perceive clearly, that fire will warm or burn us, and will *evaporate* water. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or fallies.

My lord of Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet to be sung before the queen. *Wotton.*

**EVAPORA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *evaporate*.]

1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; discharge.

They are but the fruits of adusted choler, and the *evaporations* of a vindictive spirit. *Howell's Vocal Forrest.*

*Evaporations* are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun; so wherever they alight again in rain, 'tis superior in quantity to the rain of colder seasons. *Woodw.*

2. The act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away. Those waters, by rarification and *evaporation*, ascended. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger, or of a higher consistence than before. *Quincy.*

**EVA'SION.** *n. f.* [evasum, Latin.] Excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice; artful means of eluding or escaping.

We are too well acquainted with those answers; But his *evasion*, wing'd thus swift with scorn, Cannot outfly our apprehensions. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

Him, after all disputes, Forc'd I absolve: all my *evasions* vain, And reasonings, though through mazes, lead me still But to my own conviction. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

In vain thou striv'st to cover shame with shame; For by *evasions* thy crime uncover'st more. *Milton's Agonistes.*

**EVA'SIVE.** *adj.* [from *evade*.]

1. Practising evasion; elusive.

Thus he, though conscious of th' ethereal guest, Answer'd *evasive* of the fly request. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

2. Containing an evasion; sophistical; dishonestly artful.

**EVA'SIVELY.** *adv.* [from *evasive*.] By evasion; elusively; sophistically.

**EUCHARIST.** *n. f.* [εὐχαριστία.] The act of giving thanks; the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Himself did better like of common bread to be used in the *eucharist*. *Hooker, Preface.*

Some receive the sacrament as a means to procure great graces and blessings, others as an *eucharist* and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received. *Taylor.*

**EUCHARISTICAL.** *adj.* [from *eucharist*.]

1. Containing acts of thanksgiving.

The latter part was *eucharistical*, which began at the breaking and blessing of the bread. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*

It would not be amiss to put it into the *eucharistical* part of our daily devotions: we praise thee, O God, for our limbs and senses. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

**EUCHO'LOGY.** *n. f.* [εὐχολόγιον.] A formulary of prayers.

**EUCRASY.** *n. f.* [εὐκρασία.] An agreeable well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a body is said to be in a good state of health. *Quincy.*

**EVE.** } *n. f.* [æfen, Saxon; *avend*, or *avond*, Dutch.]

**E'VEN.** }

1. The close of the day; the latter part of the day; the interval between bright light and darkness.

They like so many Alexanders, Have in these parts from morn 'till *even* fought, And sheath'd their swords for lack of argument. *Sh. H. V.*

Such fights as youthful poets dream On Summer *eves* by haunted stream. *Milton.*

O, nightingale, that on yon bloomy spray Warblest at *eve*, when all the woods are still. *Milton.*

When the sun's orb both *even* and morn is bright, Then let no fear of storms thy mind affright. *May's Virgil.*

Th' unerring sun by certain signs declares, What the late *ev'n*, or early morn prepares. *Dryd. Virgil.*

Winter, oft at *eve*, resumes the breeze, Chills the pale morn. *Thomson's Spring, l. 20.*

2. The vigil or fast to be observed before an holiday. In this sense only *eve* is used, not *even*.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *eve* to this great feast. *Duppa's Rule to Devotion.*

**E'VEN.** *adj.* [even, Saxon; *even*, Dutch; *æquus*, Latin.]

1. Level; not rugged; not unequal.

To see a beggar's brat in riches flow, Adds not a wrinkle to my *even* brow. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 6.*

The present face of Rome is much more *even* and level than it was formerly. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

The superficies of such plates are not *even*, but have many cavities and swellings, which, how shallow soever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Uniform; equal to itself; smooth as opposed to rough.

Lay the rough paths of peevish nature *ev'n*, And open in each heart a little heav'n. *Prior:*

3. Level with; parallel to.

That the net may be *even* to the midst of the altar. *Ex.* And shall lay thee *even* with the ground. *Luk. xix. 44.*

4. Without inclination any way; not leaning to any side.

He was A noble servant to them; but he could not Carry his honours *even*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

5. Without any part higher or lower than the other.

When Alexander demanded of one what was the fittest seat of his empire, he laid a dry hide before him, and desired him to set his foot on one side thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did rise up; but when he did set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and *even*. *Davies.*

Upheld by me, yet once more he shall stand On *even* ground against his mortal foe. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

6. Equal on both sides: as, the account is *even*.

*Even* reckoning makes lasting friends; and the way to make reckonings *even*, I am sure, is to make them often. *South.*

7. Without any thing owed, either good or ill; out of debt.

We reckon with your several loves, And make us *even* with you;

Henceforth be earls. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.* I will be *even* with thee, doubt it not. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

I do confess

The blind lad's pow'r, whilst he inhabits there; But I'll be *ev'n* with him nevertheless. *Suckling.*

In taking revenge, a man is but *even* with his enemy; but in passing it over, he is superior. *Bacon's Essays.*

The publick is always *even* with an author who has not a just deference for them: the contempt is reciprocal. *Addison.*

The true reason of their flying to this strange doctrine was to be *even* with the magistrate, who, they found, was against them; and they resolved, therefore, at any rate to be against him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

8. Calm; not subject to elevation or depression.

Desires compos'd, affections ever *ev'n*, Tears that delight, and sighs that waft to heav'n. *Pope.*

9. Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd.

Let him tell me whether the number of the stars be *even* or odd. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division



division of man by *even* and odd, ascribing the odd unto the right side, and *even* unto the left. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*  
To E'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make even.
2. To make out of debt; to put in a state in which either good or ill is fully repaid.

Nothing can, or shall content my soul,  
'Till I am *evened* with him, wife for wife. *Shakesp. Othello.*

3. To level; to make level.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the foil, which Alexander is said to have repaired. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and cammomeile; for now the ground is supple, and it will *even* all inequalities. *Evelyn.*

To E'VEN. *v. n.* To be equal to. Now disused.

A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never *eveneth* with the first. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

E'VEN. *adv.* [often contracted to *ev'n.*]

1. A word of strong assertion; verily.  
*Even* so did those Gauls possess the coasts. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
Thou wast a soldier  
*Even* to Cato's wish; not fierce, and terrible  
Only in strokes. *Shak. speare's Macbeth.*

Dang'rous rocks,  
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,  
Would scatter all the spices on the stream,  
Enrobe the roaring waters with my silks;  
And, in a word, yea *even* now worth this,  
And now worth nothing. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

It is not much that the good man ventures; and after this life, if there be no God, is as well as the bad; but if there be a God, is infinitely better, *even* as much as unspeakable and eternal happiness is better than extreme and endless misery. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. Notwithstanding; though it was so that.  
All I can say for those passages is, that I knew they were bad enough to please, *even* when I wrote them. *Dryden.*

3. Likewise; not only so, but also.  
The motions of all the lights of heaven might afford measures of time, if we could number them; but most of those motions are not evident, and the great lights are sufficient, and serve also to measure *even* the motions of those others. *Holder.*  
He might *even* as well have employed his time, as some princes have done, in the frivolous and low delights of catching moles. *Atterbury.*

Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs cease,  
And sacred silence reigns, and universal peace. *Pope.*

4. So much as.  
Books give the same turn to our thoughts that company does to our conversation, without loading our memories, or making us *even* sensible of the change. *Swift.*
5. A word of exaggeration in which a secret comparison is implied: as, *even* the great, that is, *the great like the mean.*  
Nor death itself can wholly wash your stains,  
But long contracted filth *ev'n* in the soul remains. *Dryden.*  
I have made several discoveries which appear new, *even* to those who are versed in critical learning. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. A term of concession.  
Since you refined the notion, and corrected the malignity, I shall *ev'n* let it pass. *Collier of Friendship.*

EVENH'ANDED. *adj.* [even and hand.] Impartial; equitable.  
*Evenbanded justice*  
Returns th' ingredients of our poison'd chalice  
To our own lips. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

E'VENING. *n. f.* [æpen, Saxon; *avend*, Dutch.] The close of the day; the beginning of night.  
I shall fall  
Like a bright exhalation in the *evening*,  
And no man see me more. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of mankind drawing fast towards an *evening*, and the world's tragedy and time near at an end. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
Mean time the sun descended from the skies,  
And the bright *evening* star began to rise. *Dryden's Æn.*

It was a sacred rule among the Pythagoreans, that they should every *evening* thrice run over the actions and affairs of the day. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i.*

- E'VENLY. *adj.* [from *even*.]
1. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise.  
In an infinite chaos nothing could be formed; no particles could convene by mutual attraction; for every one there must have infinite matter around it, and therefore must rest forever, being *evenl*, balanced between infinite attractions. *Bentley.*

2. Levelly; without asperities.  
The first shall be a palish clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread; not overthin and washy, but of a pretty solid consistence. *Wotton.*

3. Without inclination to either side; in a posture parallel to the horizon; horizontally.

The upper face of the sea is known to be level by nature, and *evenly* distant from the center, and waxes deeper and deeper the farther one saileth from the shore. *Brerewood.*

4. Impartially; without favour or enmity.  
You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince: it behoves you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between them both. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

E'VENNESS. *n. f.* [from *even*.]

1. State of being even.
2. Uniformity; regularity.

The ether most readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that *evenness* and celerity is requisite in them all. *Grew's Cosm. log. Sa. r. b. i.*

3. Equality of surface; levelness.
4. Freedom from inclination to either side.

A crooked stick is not straitned, unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle estate of *evenness* between both. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 8.*

5. Impartiality; equal respect.
6. Calmness; freedom from perturbation.

Though he appeared to relish these blessings as much as any man, yet he bore the loss of them, when it happened, with great composure and *evenness* of mind. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

E'VENSING. *n. f.* [even and song.]

1. The form of worship used in the evening.  
Thee, 'chantress of the woods among,  
I woo to hear thy *evensong*. *Milton.*  
If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts 'till *evensong*, and then says his compline an hour before the time. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. The evening; the close of the day.  
He tun'd his notes both *evensong* and morn. *Dryden.*

EVENTIDE. *n. f.* [even and tide.] The time of evening.  
A swarm of gnats at *eventide*,  
Out of the fens of Allan do arise,  
Their murmuring small trumpets sounding wide. *Fa. Queen.*  
Isaac went out to meditate at the *eventide*. *Gen. xxiv. 63.*

- EVENT. *n. f.* [eventus, Latin.]
1. An incident; any thing that happens, good or bad.  
There is one *event* to the righteous, and to the wicked. *Ecclesiastical.*  
Oh heavy times, begetting such *events*! *Shak. Hen. VI.*

2. The consequence of an action; the conclusion; the upshot.  
Two spears from Meleager's hand were sent,  
With equal force, but various in th' *event*;  
The first was fixt in earth, the second stodd  
On the boar's bristled back, and deeply drank his blood. *Dry.*

To E'VENTERATE. *v. a.* [eventero, Latin.] To rip up; to open by ripping the belly.  
In a bear, which the hunters *eventerated*, or opened, I beheld the young ones with all their parts distinct. *Brown.*

E'VENTFUL. *adj.* [event and full.] Full of incidents; full of changes of fortune.

Last scene of all,  
That ends this strange *eventful* history,  
Is second childishness. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

To E'VENTILATE. *v. n.* [eventi'o, Latin.]

1. To winnow; to sift out.
2. To examine; to discuss. *Diët.*

E'VENTUAL. *adj.* [from *event*.] Happening in consequence of any thing; consequential.

E'VENTUALLY. *adv.* [from *eventual*.] In the event; in the last result; in the consequence.

Hermione has but intentionally, not *eventually*, disoblighd you; and hath made your flame a better return, by restoring you your own heart, than she could have done by exchanging her's for it. *Boyle's Scraphick Love.*

E'VER. *adv.* [æppe, Saxon.]

1. At any time.

Men know by this time, if *ever* they will know, whether it be good or evil which hath been so long retained. *Hooker.*

If thou hast that, which I have greater reason to believe now than *ever*, I mean valour, this might shew it. *Sh. Othello.*

You serve a master who is as free from the envy of friends, as *ever* any king was. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

So few translations deserve praise, that I scarce *ever* saw any which deserved pardon. *Denham.*

The most sensual man that *ever* was in the world, never felt so delicious a pleasure as a clear conscience. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

By repeating any such idea of any length of time, as of a minute, a year, or an age, as often as we will in our own thoughts, and adding them to one another, without *ever* coming to the end of such addition, we come by the idea of eternity. *Locke.*

2. At all times; always; without end.  
God hath had *ever*, and *ever* shall have, some church visible upon the earth. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*

I see things may serve long, but not serve *ever*. *Shakesp.*

Riches endless is as poor as Winter,  
To him that *ever* fears he shall be poor. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Blinded greatness, *ever* in turmoil,  
Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

There under ebon shades, and low-brow'd rocks,  
In dark cimmerician desert *ever* dwell. *Milton.*

The inclinations of the people must *ever* have a great influence. *Temple.*



# E V E

- He shall *ever* love, and always be  
The subject of my scorn and cruelty. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*  
Mankind is *ever* the same, and nothing lost out of nature,  
though every thing is altered. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*  
*Ever* since that time Lisander has been at the house. *Tatler.*  
Immortal Vida! on whose honour'd brow  
The poet's bays and critick's ivy grow,  
Cremona now shall *ever* boast thy name,  
As next in place to Mantua, next in fame. *Pope's Essays.*
3. For *ever*; eternally; to perpetuity.  
Men are like a company of poor insects, whereof some are  
bees, delighted with flowers and their sweetness; others beetles,  
delighted with other kinds of viands; which, having enjoyed  
for a season, they cease to be, and exist no more for *ever*. *Loc.*  
We'll to the temple: there you'll find your son;  
And there be crown'd, or give him up for *ever*. *A. Phillips.*
4. It is sometimes reduplicated.  
For *ever*, and for *ever*, farewell, Cassius. *Shakespeare.*  
I know a lord who values no lease, though for a thousand  
years, nor any estate that is not for *ever* and *ever*. *Temple.*  
The meeting points the fatal lock dissolve  
From the fair head, for *ever* and for *ever*. *Pope.*
5. At one time, as, *ever* and anon: that is, at one time and  
another; now and then.  
So long as Guyon with her communed,  
Unto the ground she cast her modest eye;  
And *ever* and anon, with rosy red,  
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye. *Fairy Queen.*  
The fat ones would be *ever* and anon making sport with  
the lean, and calling them starvelings. *L'Estrange.*  
He lay stretch'd along,  
And *ever* and anon a silent tear  
Stole down and trickled from his hoary beard. *Dryden.*
6. In any degree.  
Let no man fear that harmful creature *ever* the less, be-  
cause he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Hall.*  
For a mine undiscovered, neither the owner of the ground  
or any body else are *ever* the richer. *Collier on Pride.*  
It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be considered as  
one representation or picture, though made up of *ever* so many  
particulars. *Locke.*  
There must be somewhere such a rank as man;  
And all the question, wrangle *e'er* so long,  
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong. *Pope's Essays.*
7. A word of enforcement, or aggravation. *As soon as ever he*  
*had done it*; that is, immediately after he had done it. In this  
sense it is scarcely used but in familiar language.  
That *ever* this fellow should have fewer words than a parrot,  
and yet the son of a woman. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. 1.*  
They brake all their bones in pieces, or *ever* they came at the  
bottom of the den. *Dan. iv. 24.*  
That purse in your hand, as a twin brother, is as like him as  
*ever* he can look. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
As soon as *e'er* the bird is dead,  
Opening again, he lays his claim  
To half the profit, half the fame. *Prior.*  
The title of duke had been sunk in the family *ever* since the  
attainder of the great duke of Suffolk. *Addison on Italy.*
8. EVER A. Any: [as *every*, that is, *every* ich or *ever* each  
is each one, all.] This word is still retained in the Scottish  
dialect.  
I am old, I am old.  
—I love thee better than I love *e'er* a scurvy young boy of  
them all. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
9. It is often contracted into *e'er*.
10. It is much used in composition in the sense of always: as,  
*evergreen*, green throughout the year; *everduring*, enduring  
without end. It is added almost arbitrarily to neutral participles  
and adjectives, and will be sufficiently explained by the follow-  
ing instances.
- EVERBUBBLING. *adj.* [*ever* and *bubbling*.] Boiling up with  
perpetual murmurs.  
Panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast,  
That *everbubbling* spring. *Crashaw.*
- EVERBURNING. *adj.* [*ever* and *burning*.] Unextinguished.  
His tail was stretched out in wond'rous length,  
That to the house of heavenly gods it raught;  
And with extorted power and borrow'd strength,  
The *everburning* lamps from thence it brought. *Fai. Queen.*  
Torture without end  
Still urges, and a fiery deluge, fed  
With *everburning* sulphur unconsum'd! *Milton's Par. Lost.*
- EVERDURING. *adj.* [*ever* and *during*.] Eternal; enduring  
without end.  
Our souls, piercing through the impurity of flesh, behold  
the highest heavens, and thence bring knowledge to contem-  
plate the *everduring* glory and termless joy. *Raleigh.*  
Heav'n open'd wide  
Her *everduring* gates, harmonious sound!  
On golden hinges moving. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
- EVERGREEN. *adj.* [*ever* and *green*.] Verdant throughout the year.  
There will I build him  
A monument, and plant it round with shade

# E V E

- Of laurel, *evergreen*, and branching palm. *Milton's Agonist.*  
The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by  
the sun, renders the plant *evergreen*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- EVERGREEN. *n. f.* A plant that retains its verdure through all  
the seasons.  
Some of the hardiest *evergreens* may be transplanted, espe-  
cially if the weather be moist and temperate. *Evelyn's Kalend.*  
I find you are against filling an English garden with *ever-*  
*greens*. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 477.*
- EVERHO'NOURED. *adj.* [*ever* and *honoured*.] Always held in  
honour or esteem.  
Mentes, an *everhonour'd* name, of old  
High in Ulysses' social list enroll'd. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*
- EVERLASTING. *adj.* [*ever* and *lasting*.]  
1. Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal;  
eternal.  
Whether we shall meet again, I know not;  
Therefore our *everlasting* farewell take:  
For *ever*, and for *ever*, farewell, Cassius. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*  
The *everlasting* life, both of body and soul, in that future  
state, whether in bliss or woe, hath been added. *Hammond.*  
And what a trifle is a moment's breath,  
Laid in the scale with *everlasting* death! *Denham.*
2. It is used of past as well as future eternity, though not so  
properly.  
EVERLASTING. *n. f.* Eternity; eternal duration whether past  
or future.  
From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God. *Pf. xc. 2.*  
We are in God through the knowledge which is had of us,  
and the love which is born towards us, from *everlasting*. *Hooker.*
- EVERLASTINGLY. *adv.* [from *everlasting*.] Eternally; with-  
out end.  
I'll hate him *everlastingly*,  
That bids me be of comfort any more. *Shakesf. Rich. II.*  
Many have made themselves *everlastingly* ridiculous. *Swift.*
- EVERLASTINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *everlasting*.] Eternity; per-  
petuity; an indefinite duration.  
Nothing could make me sooner to confess,  
That this world had an *everlastingness*,  
Than to consider that a year is run  
Since both this lower world's, and the sun's sun,  
The lustre and the vigour of this all,  
Did set. *Dorthe.*
- EVERLIVING. *adj.* [*ever* and *living*.] Living without end;  
immortal; eternal; incessant.  
Is not from hence the way, that leadeth right  
To that most glorious house, that glist'eth bright  
With burning stars and *everliving* fires. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
In that he is man, he received life from the Father, as from  
the fountain of that *everliving* Deity. *Hooker, b. v. f. 56.*  
God's justice in the one, and his goodness in the other, is  
exercised for evermore, as the *everliving* subjects of his re-  
ward and punishment. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
- The instinct of brutes and insects can be the effect of no-  
thing else than the wisdom and skill of a powerful *everliving*  
Agent. *Newton's Opt.*
- EVERMORE. *adv.* [*ever* and *more*.] Always; eternally. *More*  
seems an expletive accidentally added, unless it signified origi-  
nally from this time: as, *evermore*, always henceforward; but  
this sense has not been strictly preserved.  
It govern'd was, and guided *evermore*,  
Through wisdom of a matron grave and hoare. *Fa. Queen.*  
Sparks by nature *evermore* aspire,  
Which makes them now to such a highness flee. *Davies.*  
Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the pre-  
sence of God for *evermore*, infinitely before the transitory plea-  
sures of this world. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*
- EVEROPEN. *adv.* [*ever* and *open*.] Never closed; not at any  
time shut.  
God is the great eye of the world, always watching over  
our actions, and has an *everopen* ear to hear all our words.  
*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
- EVERPLEASING. *adj.* [*ever* and *pleasing*.] Delighting at all  
times; never ceasing to give pleasure.  
The *everpleasing* Pamela was content to urge a little farther  
for me. *Sidney.*  
Forsaking Scheria's *everpleasing* shore,  
The winds to Marathon the virgin bore. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- TO EVERSE. *v. a.* [*eversus*, Latin.] To overthrow; to sub-  
vert; to destroy.  
The foundation of this principle is totally *everse*d by the  
ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings. *Glanv. Sceps.*
- TO EVERT. *v. a.* [*everso*, Latin.] To destroy; to over-  
throw.  
A process is valid, if the jurisdiction of the judge is not  
yet *everted* and overthrown. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
- EVERWATCHFUL. *adj.* [*ever* and *watchful*.] Always vigilant.  
Plac'd at the helm he sat, and mark'd the skies,  
Nor clos'd in sleep his *everwatchful* eyes. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.*
- EVERY. *adj.* [in old language *everich*, that is, *ever* each;  
*æfen ealc*, Saxon.]  
1. Each one of all. *Every* has therefore no plural signification.  
He



He propoſeth unto God their neceſſities, and they their own requeſts for relief in *every* of them. *Hooker, b. v. f. 39.*

All the congregation are holy, *every* one of them. *Num. xvi.*

The king made this ordonance, that *every* twelve years there ſhould be ſet forth two ſhips. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The virtue and force of *every* of theſe three is ſhrewdly allayed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Ariſtotle has long ſince obſerved, how unreaſonable it is to expect the ſame kind of proof for *every* thing, which we have for ſome things. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

*Every* one, that has any idea of a foot, finds that he can repeat that idea, and, joining it to the former, make the idea of two feet. *Locke.*

From pole to pole the thunder roars aloud,

And broken lightnings flaſh from *ev'ry* cloud. *Pope's Statius.*

2. EVERY-WHERE. In all places; in each place.

The ſubſtance of the body of Chriſt was not *every-where* ſeen, nor did it *every-where* ſuffer death; *every-where* it could not be entombed: it is not *every-where* now, being exalted into heaven. *Hooker, b. v. f. 55.*

If I ſend my ſon abroad, how is it poſſible to keep him from vice, which is *every-where* ſo in faſhion? *Locke.*

'Tis no-where to be found, or *every-where*. *Pope.*

EVERYOUNG. *adj.* [*ever* and *young*.] Not ſubject to old age, or decay; undecaying.

Joys *everyyoung*, unmix'd with pain or fear,

Fill the wide circle of th' eternal year. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.*

E'VESDROPPER. *n. f.* [*eves* and *dropper*.] Some mean fellow that ſkulks about a houſe in the night.

What makes you liſtning there? Get farther off; I preach not to thee, thou wicked *evesdropper*. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Do but think how decent a habit you have on, and how becoming your function it is to be diſguiſed like a ſlave, and an *evesdropper*, under the women's windows. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

TO EVE-STIGATE. *v. a.* [*eveſtigo*, Lat.] To ſearch out. *Dict.*  
EUGH. *n. f.* [This word is ſo written by moſt writers; but ſince the original is, Saxon, or Welch *ywen*, more favours the eaſier orthography of *yew*, I have referred it thither.] A tree.

At the firſt ſtretch of both his hands he drew,

And almoſt join'd the horns of the tough *eugh*. *Dryd. Æn.*

TO EVICT. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.]

1. To diſpoſſeſs of by a judicial courſe.

The law of England would ſpeedily *evict* them out of their poſſeſſion, and therefore they held it the beſt policy to caſt off the yoke of Engliſh law. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. To take away by a ſentence of law.

His lands were *evicted* from him. *K. James's Declaration.*

3. To prove; to evince. Little uſed.

This nervous fluid has never been diſcovered in live animals by the ſenſes, however aſſiſted; nor its neceſſity *evicted* by any cogent experiment. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

EVICTIION. *n. f.* [from *evict*.]

1. Diſpoſſeſſion or deprivation by a definitive ſentence of a court of judicature.

If any of the parties be laid aſleep, under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party doth cautiously get the ſtart at common law, yet the pretorian court will ſet back all things, and no reſpect had to *eviction* or diſpoſſeſſion. *Bacon.*

2. Proof; evidence; certain teſtimony.

A plurality of voices carries the queſtion, in all our debates, but rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

EVIDENCE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. The ſtate of being evident; clearneſs; indubitable certainty; notoriety.

2. Teſtimony; proof.

I had delivered the *evidence* of the purchaſe unto Baruch. *Jer. xxxii. 16.*

Unreaſonable it is to expect the ſame kind of proof and *evidence* for every thing, which we have for ſome things. *Tillot.*

Cato major, who had borne all the great offices, has left us an *evidence*, under his own hand, how much he was verſed in country affairs. *Locke.*

They bear *evidence* to a hiſtory in defence of Chriſtianity, the truth of which hiſtory was their motive to embrace Chriſtianity. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

3. Witneſs; one that gives evidence. In this ſenſe it is ſometimes plural; as, the *evidence* were ſworn: but ſometimes regularly augmented, as *evidences*.

To ſwear he ſaw three inches through a door,

As Aſiatick *evidences* ſwore. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. vii.*

There are books extant, which they muſt needs allow of as proper *evidence*; even the mighty volumes of viſible nature, and the everlaſting tables of right reaſon. *Bentley.*

TO EVIDENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prove; to evince.

If they be principles evident of themſelves, they need nothing to *evidence* them. *Tillotſon's Sermons, Preface.*

Theſe things the Chriſtian religion require, as might be *evidenced* from texts. *Tillotſon, Sermon v.*

2. To ſhew; to make diſcovery of.

Thou on earth had'ſt proſper'd, which thy looks

Now alſo *evidence*. *Milton's Paradise Loſt, b. x. l. 361.*

EVIDENT. *adj.* [French.] Plain; apparent; notorious.

It is *evident*, in the general frame of nature, that things moſt manifeſt unto ſenſe have proved obſcure unto the underſtanding. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 10.*

In this ſtate they are incapable of making conqueſts upon their neighbours, which is *evident* to all that know their conſtitutions. *Temple.*

Children minded not what was ſaid, when it was *evident* to them that no attention was ſufficient. *Locke.*

EVIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *evident*.] Apparently; certainly; undeniably.

Laying their eggs, they *evidently* prove

The genial pow'r and full effects of love. *Prior.*

The printing private letters is the worſt ſort of betraying converſation, as it has *evidently* the moſt extenſive ill conſequences. *Pope.*

E'VIL. *adj.* [*ÿpel*, Saxon; *euvel*, Dutch.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good.

He hath brought up an *evil* name upon a virgin of Iſrael. *Deut. xxii. 19.*

An *evil* diſeaſe cleaveth faſt unto him; and now that he lieth, he ſhall riſe up no more. *Pſ. xli. 8.*

The good fig's very good, and the *evil* very *evil*, that cannot be eaten they are ſo *evil*. *Jeremiah xxiv. 3.*

That hour he cured many of *evil* ſpirits. *Luke vii. 21.*

2. Wicked; bad; corrupt.

Is thine eye *evil*, becauſe I am good? *Matt. xx. 15.*

The imagination of man's heart is *evil* from his youth. *Gen.*

3. Unhappy; miſerable; calamitous.

And the officers did ſee that they were in *evil* caſe. *Ex. v.*

All the days of the afflicted are *evil*. *Prov. xv. 15.*

4. Miſchievous; deſtructive; ravenous.

It is my ſon's coat; an *evil* beaſt hath devoured him. *Gen.*

E'VIL. *n. f.* [generally contracted to *ill*.]

1. Wickedneſs; a crime.

Not in the legions

Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd

In *evils* to top Macbeth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Injury; miſchief.

Whoſo rewardeth *evil* for good, *evil* ſhall not depart from his houſe. *Prov. xvii. 13.*

Let thine enemies, and they that ſeek *evil* to my Lord, be as Nabal. *1 Sa. xxv. 26.*

3. Malignity; corruption.

The heart of the ſons of men is full of *evil*. *Eccleſ. ix. 3.*

4. Miſfortune; calamity.

Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and ſhall we not receive *evil*. *Job ii. 10.*

A prudent man foreſeeth the *evil*, and hideth himſelf. *Prov.*

If we will ſtand boggling at imaginary *evils*, let us never blame a horſe for ſtarting at a ſhadow. *L'Eſtrange.*

*Evil* is what is apt to produce or increaſe any pain, or diminiſh any pleaſure in us; or elſe to procure us any *evil*, or deprive us of any good. *Locke.*

5. Malady; diſeaſe: as, the king's *evil*.

At his touch,

Such ſanctity hath heaven given his hand,

They preſently amend.

—What's the diſeaſe he means?

—'Tis call'd the *evil*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

E'VIL. *adv.* [commonly contracted to *ill*.]

1. Not well in whatever reſpect.

Ah, froward Clarence, *evil* it beſeems thee,

To flatter Henry, and forſake thy brother! *Shak. Hen. VI.*

2. Not well; not virtuoſouſly; not innocently.

If I have ſpoken *evil*, bear witneſs of the *evil*; but if well, why ſmiteſt thou me. *John xviii. 22.*

3. Not well; not happily; not fortunately.

It went *evil* with his houſe. *Deut. vii. 23.*

4. Injuriouſly; not kindly.

The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us. *Deut. xxvi.*

5. It is often uſed in compoſition to give a bad meaning to a word; but in this, as in all other caſes, it is in the modern dialect generally contracted to *ill*.

EVILAFFE'CTED. *adj.* [*evil* and *affected*.] Not kind; not diſpoſed to kindneſs.

The unbelieving Jews ſtirred up the Gentiles, and made their minds *evilaffected* againſt the brethren. *Acts xiv. 2.*

EVILDO'ER. *n. f.* [*evil* and *doer*.] Malefactor; one that commits crimes.

Whereas they ſpeak evil againſt you as *evildoers*, they may by your good works glorify God. *1 Pet. ii. 12.*

EVILFA'VOURED. *adj.* [*evil* and *favour*.] Illcountenanced; having no good aſpect.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an *evilfavoured* inſtance, there is no truſting to the force of nature, nor the bravery of words, except it be corroborate by cuſtom. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

EVILFA'VOUREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *evilfavoured*.] Deformity.



Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord any bullock, or sheep, wherein is blemish or any *evilfavouredness*. *Deutr. xvii.*  
**E'VILLY.** *adv.* [from *evil*.] Not well.

This act, so *evilly* born, shall cool the hearts  
 Of all his people, and freeze up their zeal. *Shak. K. John.*  
**EVILM'NDED.** *adj.* [*evil* and *mind*.] Malicious; mischievous; malignant; wicked; insidious.

But most she fear'd, that travelling so late,  
 Some *evil-minded* beasts might lie in wait,  
 And, without witness, wreak their hidden hate. *Dryden.* }  
**E'VILNESS.** *n. f.* [from *evil*.] Contrariety to goodness; badness of whatever kind.

The moral goodness and congruity, or *evilness*, unfitness, and unseasonableness of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*  
**EVILSPE'AKING.** *n. f.* [*evil* and *speaking*.] Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness.

Wherefore laying aside all malice and all guile, and hypocrites and envies, and all *evilspeakings*. *1 Pet. ii. 1.*  
**EVILW'ISHING.** *adj.* [*evil* and *wish*.] Wishing evil to; having no good will.

They having heard of this sudden going out with so small a company, in a country full of *evilwishing* minds towards him, followed him. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
**EVILWO'RKER.** *n. f.* [*evil* and *work*.] One who does ill.

Beware of dogs, beware of *evilworkers*. *Phil. iii. 3.*  
**TO EVINCE.** *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.] To prove; to show; to manifest; to make evident.

Doubt not but that sin  
 Will reign among them, as of thee begot;  
 And therefore was law given them, to *evince*  
 Their natural pravity. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*  
 That religion, teaching a future state of souls, is a probability; and that its contrary cannot, with equal probability, be proved, we have *evinced*. *South's Sermons.*

The greater the absurdities are, the more strongly do they *evince* the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

**EVINCIBLE.** *adj.* [from *evince*.] Capable of proof; demonstrable.

Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and *evincible* by true reason to be such. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**EVINCIBLY.** *adv.* [from *evincible*.] In such a manner as to force conviction.

**TO E'VIRATE.** *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Latin.] To deprive of manhood; to emasculate. *Diët.*

**TO EVISCERATE.** *v. a.* [*eviscero*, Latin.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails; to search within the entrails.

**E'VITABLE.** *adj.* [*evitabilis*, Latin.] Avoidable; that may be escaped or shunned.

Of divers things evil, all being not *evitable*, we take one; which one, saving only in case of so great urgency, were not otherwise to be taken. *Hooker, b. i. f. 8.*

**TO EVITATE.** *v. a.* [*evito*, Latin.] To avoid; to shun; to escape.

Therein she doth *evitate* and shun  
 A thousand irreligious cursed hours,  
 Which forced marriage would have brought upon her. *Shak.*

**EVITA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *evitate*.] The act of avoiding. *Diët.*

**EVITER'NAL.** *adj.* [*eviternus*, Latin.] Eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

**EVITER'NITY.** *n. f.* [*eviternitas*, low Lat.] Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

**E'U'LOGY.** *n. f.* [*eu* and *λόγος*.] Praise; encomium; panegyric.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praises and famous *eulogies* of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations. *Spenser on Ireland.*

**EUNUCH.** *n. f.* [*εὐνοχος*.] One that is castrated or emasculated.

He hath gelded the commonwealth, and made it an *eunuch*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much of Venus doth dim the sight; and yet *eunuchs*, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless also dimighted. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

So charm'd you were, you ceas'd awhile to doat  
 On nonsense gargl'd in an *eunuch's* throat. *Fenton.*

**TO EUNUCHATE.** *v. a.* To make an eunuch.

It were an impossible act to *eunuchate* or castrate themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. viii. c. 4.*

**EVOC'A'TION.** *n. f.* [*evocatio*, Latin.] The act of calling out.

Instead of a descent into hell, it seems rather a conjuring up or an *evocation* of the dead from hell. *Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*

**EVOLA'TION.** *n. f.* [*evolo*, Latin.] The act of flying away.

**TO EVOLVE.** *v. a.* [*evolvō*, Latin.] To unfold; to disentangle.

The animal soul sooner expands and *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

This little active principle, as the body increaseth and dilateth, *evolvet*h, diffuseth, and expandeth, if not his sub-

stantial existence, yet his energy. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
**TO EVO'LTE.** *v. n.* To open itself; to disclose itself.

Ambrosial odours  
 Does round the air *evolving* scents diffuse;  
 The holy ground is wet with heav'nly dew. *Prior.*

**EVO'LVENT.** *n. f.* [*evolvens*, Latin.]

**EVOLU'TION.** *n. f.* [*evolutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.

2. The series of things unrolled or unfolded.

The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is so collectedly and presentifickly represented to God at once, as if all things which ever were, are, or shall be, were at this very instant, and so always, really present and existent before him. *Mere's Divine Dialogues.*

3. [In geometry.] The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend; so that the same line becomes successively a less arch of a reciprocally greater circle, 'till at last they turn into a strait line. In the *Philos. Transactions*, N<sup>o</sup>. 260. you have a new quadratrix to the circle, found by this means. *Harris.*

4. [In tactics.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up, either to make good the ground they are upon, or to possess themselves of another; that so they may attack the enemy, or receive his onset more advantageously. And these evolutions are doubling of ranks or files, countermarches, and wheelings. *Harris.*

This spontaneous coagulation of the little saline bodies was preceded by almost innumerable *evolutions*, which were so various, that the little bodies came to obvert to each other those parts by which they might be best fastened together. *Boyle.*

5. **EVOLUTION of Powers** [in algebra]. Extracting of roots from any given power, being the reverse of involution. *Harris.*

**EVOMI'TION.** *n. f.* [*evomo*, Latin.] The act of vomiting out. *Diët.*

**EUPHO'NICAL.** *adj.* [from *euphony*.] Sounding agreeably. *Diët.*

**EUPHONY.** *n. f.* [*εὐφωνία*.] An agreeable sound; the contrary to harshness.

**EUPHO'RBIUM.** *n. f.*

1. A plant.

It hath flowers and fruit like the spurge, and is also full of an hot sharp milky juice. The plants are angular, and shaped somewhat like the cereus or torch-thistle. It is commonly beset with spines, and for the most part hath no leaves. *Miller.*

2. A gum resin, brought to us always in drops or grains, of a bright yellow, between a straw and a gold colour, and a smooth glossy surface. It has no great smell, but its taste is violently acrid and nauseous. It is produced in the remoter parts of Africa, whence it is sent to Saltee, and thence transported into Europe. The plant is also common on the coast of Malabar; but the Africans only know the secret of collecting the gum. It is used medicinally in sinapisms. *Hill.*

**EUPHRASY.** *n. f.* [*euphrasia*, Latin.] The herb eyebright; a plant supposed to clear the sight.

Then purg'd with *euphrasy*, and rue,  
 The visual nerve; for he had much to see;

And from the well of life three drops instill'd. *Milt. P. Lost.*

**EURO'CLYDON.** *n. f.* [*εὐροκλύδων*.] A wind which blows between the East and North, and is very dangerous in the Mediterranean. It is of the nature of a whirlwind, which falls suddenly on ships, makes them tack about, and sometimes causes them to founder, as Pliny observes. *Calmet.*

There arose against it a tempestuous wind called *euroclydon*. *Acts xxvii. 14.*

**EUROPE'AN.** *adj.* [*europæus*, Latin.] Belonging to Europe.

Mean while the Spaniards in America,  
 Near to the line the sun approaching saw,  
 And hop'd their *European* coasts to find  
 Clear'd from our ships by the autumnal wind. *Waller.*

What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms  
 Shook Asia's crown with *European* arms! *Dryden's Æn.*

He alone defy'd  
 The *European* thrones combin'd, and still  
 Had set at nought their machinations vain. *Phillips.*

**EURUS.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The East wind.

*Eurus*, as all other winds, must be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his shoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon. *Peacham.*

**E'URYTHMY.** *n. f.* [*εὐρυθμία*.] Harmony; regular and symmetrical measure.

**EUTHAN'ASIA.** } *n. f.* [*εὐθανασία*.] An easy death.

**EUTHAN'ASY.** }

A recovery, in my case, and at my age, is impossible: the kindest wish of my friends is *euthanasia*. *Arbuthnot.*

**EVULSION.** *n. f.* [*evulsio*, Latin.] The act of plucking out.

From a strict enquiry we cannot maintain the *evulsion*, or biting off any parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 2.*

**EVULGA'TION.** *n. f.* [*evulgo*, Latin.] The act of divulging; publication. *Diët.*



**EW** *n. f.* [eope, Saxon.] The she-sheep; the female to the ram.

Abraham set seven ewe lambs by themselves. *Gen. xxi. 28.*

Rams have more wreathed horns than ewes. *Bac. N. Hist.*

Haste the sacrifice;

Sev'n bullocks yet upyok'd, for Phœbus chuse;

And for Diana seven unspotted ewes. *Dryden's Æn. b. viii.*

**E'WER** *n. f.* [from *eau*, perhaps anciently *eu*, water.] A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

I dreamt of a silver basin and ewer to-night. *Shakesf. Timon.*

Let one attend him with a silver basin

Full of rosewater, and bestrew'd with flowers;

Another bear the ewer; a third a diaper;

And say, wilt please your lordship cool your hands? *Shak.*

The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings,

Replenish'd from the cool, translucent springs;

With copious water the bright vase supplies

A silver laver, of capacious size:

They wash.

*Pope's Odyssey, b. i. l. 179.*

**E'WRY** *n. f.* [from *ewer*.] An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in silver ewers after dinner. *Dict.*

**Ex**. A Latin preposition often prefixed to compounded words; sometimes meaning *out*, as *exhaust*, to draw out; sometimes only enforcing the meaning, and sometimes producing little alteration.

**To EXACERBATE** *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Latin.] To imbitter; to exasperate; to heighten any malignant quality.

**EXACERBATION** *n. f.* [from *exacerbate*.]

1. Encrease of malignity; augmented force or severity.

2. Height of a disease; paroxysm.

The patient may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptom in *exacerbation*; and so, by time, turn suffering into nature.

*Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 61.*

Watchfulness and delirium, and *exacerbation*, every other day.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**EXACERVA'TION** *n. f.* [*acervus*, Latin.] The act of heaping up.

*Dict.*

**EXA'CT** *adj.* [*exactus*, Latin.]

1. Nice; without failure; without deviation from rule.

All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about,

Were but in a combat in the lists left out. *Pope's Ess. on Crit.*

2. Methodical; not negligently performed.

What if you and I enquire how money matters stand between us?—With all my heart, I love *exact* dealing; and let Hocus audit.

*Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

3. Accurate; not negligent.

Many gentlemen turn out of the seats of their ancestors, to make way for such new masters as have been more *exact* in their accounts than themselves.

*Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 174.*

4. Honest; strict; punctual.

In my doings I was *exact*.

*Ecclef. li. 19.*

**To EXA'CT** *v. a.* [*exigo*, *exactus*, Latin.]

1. To require authoritatively.

Thou now *exact'st* the penalty,

Which is a pound of this poor merchant's flesh. *Shakesf.*

Of a foreigner thou mayest *exact* it again; but that which

is thine with thy brother, thine hand shall release. *Deut. xv. 3.*

*Exact* of servants to be faithful and diligent. *Taylor.*

From us his foes pronounc'd glory he *exact's*. *Milton.*

The hand of fate is over us, and heaven

*Exact's* severity from all our thoughts. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To demand of right.

Years of service past,

From grateful souls *exact* reward at last. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

Where they design a recompence for benefits received, they are less solicitous to make it when it is *exact'd*.

*Smalridge.*

3. To summon; to enjoin.

Let us descend now therefore from this top

Of speculation; for the hour precise

*Exact's* our parting hence. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

Duty,

And justice to my father's soul, *exact*

This cruel piety.

*Denham's Sophy.*

**To EXA'CT** *v. n.* To practise extortion.

The enemy shall not *exact* upon him.

*Pf. lxxx. 22.*

**EXA'CTER** *n. f.* [from *exact*.]

1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due, or claims his due with outrage and severity.

The poller and *exacter* of fees justifies the common resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence in weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece.

*Bacon's Essays, Civ. and Mor.*

I will also make thy officers peace, and thine *exacters* righteousness.

*Jf. lx. 17.*

2. He that demands by authority.

Light and lewd persons, especially that the *exacter* of the oath did neither use exhortation, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were easily suborned to make an affidavit for money.

*Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

3. One who is severe in his injunctions or his demands.

No men are prone to be greater tyrants, and more rigorous

*exacters* upon others, than such whose pride was formerly least disposed to the obedience of lawful constitutions. *K. Charles.*

The grateful person being still the most severe *exacter* of himself, not only confesses, but proclaims his debts. *South.*

There is no way to deal with this man of reason, this rigid *exacter* of strict demonstration for things which are not capable of it.

*Tillotson.*

**EXA'CTION** *n. f.* [from *exact*.]

1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force.

If he should break his day, what should I gain

By the *exaction* of the forfeiture? *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

2. Extortion; unjust demand.

They vent reproaches

Most bitterly on you, for putter-on

Of these *exactions*.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Remove violence and spoil, and execute judgment and justice; take away your *exactions* from my people. *Ez. xlv. 9.*

As the first earl did first raise the greatness of that house, by Irish *exactions* and oppressions; so Girald the last earl did at last ruin and reduce it to nothing, by using the like extortions.

*Davies's State of Ireland.*

3. A toll; a tribute severely levied.

They have not made bridges over the rivers for the convenience of their subjects as well as strangers, who pay an unreasonable *exaction* at every ferry upon the least using of the waters.

*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

**EXA'CTLY** *adv.* [from *exact*.] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly.

Both of 'em knew mankind *exactly* well; for both of 'em began that study in themselves.

*Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

The religion they profess is such, that the more *exactly* it is sifted by pure unbiassed reason, the more reasonable still it will be found.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

**EXA'CTNESS** *n. f.* [from *exact*.]

1. Accuracy; nicety; strict conformity to rule or symmetry.

The experiments were all made with the utmost *exactness* and circumspection.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

In wit, as nature, what affects our hearts

Is not th' *exactness* of peculiar parts;

'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call,

But the joint force and full result of all. *Pope's Ess. on Crit.*

The balance must be held by a third hand, who is to deal power with the utmost *exactness* into the several scales. *Swift.*

2. Regularity of conduct; strictness of manners; care not to deviate.

I preferred not the outward peace of my kingdoms with men, before that inward *exactness* of conscience before God.

*King Charles.*

They think that their *exactness* in one duty will atone for their neglect of another.

*Rogers.*

**To EXA'GGERATE** *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Latin.] To heighten by representation; to enlarge by hyperbolical expressions.

He had *exaggerated*, as pathetically as he could, the sense the people generally had, even despair of ever seeing an end of the calamities.

*Clarendon, b. viii.*

A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes.

*Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 399.*

**EXAGGERA'TION** *n. f.* [from *exaggerate*.]

1. The act of heaping together; an heap; an accumulation.

Some towns, that were anciently havens and ports, are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between those towns and the sea, converted into firm land.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Hyperbolical amplification.

*Exaggerations* of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws, would have an odd sound at Westminster.

*Swift.*

**To EXA'GITATE** *v. a.* [*exagito*, Latin.]

1. To shake; to put in motion.

The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To reproach; to pursue with invectives. This sense is now disused, being purely Latin.

This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in such case than *exagitate*.

*Hooker, b. iii.*

**EXAGITA'TION** *n. f.* [from *exagitate*.] The act of shaking, or agitating.

*Dict.*

**To EXA'LT** *v. a.* [*exalter*, French; *altus*, Latin; *exalto*, low Latin.]

1. To raise on high.

And thou, Capernaum, which art *exalted* unto heaven, shalt be brought down to hell.

*Mat. xi. 23.*

2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity.

*Exalt* him that is low, and abase him that is high. *Ezek.*

As yet *exaltest* thou thyself against my people, that thou wilt not let them go?

*Ex. ix. 17.*

How long shall mine enemy be *exalted* over me? *Pf. xlii. 2.*

3. To elevate to joy or confidence.

The covenanters who understood the court, and their own want of strength, were very reasonably *exalted* with this success.

*Clarendon, b. iii.*

How much soever the king's friends were dejected upon the passing those two acts, it is certain, they who thought they got whatsoever



whatsoever he loft were mightily *exalted*, and thought themselves now superior to any opposition. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

4. To praise; to extol; to magnify.

O magnify the Lord with me, and let us *exalt* his name together. *Pf. xxxiv. 3.*

5. To raise up in opposition: a scriptural phrase.

Against whom hast thou *exalted* thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high? *2 Kings xix. 22.*

6. To intend; to enforce.

Now Mars, she said, let fame *exalt* her voice;

Nor let thy conquests only be her choice. *Prior.*

7. To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire, as in chemistry.

The wild animals have more exercise, have their juices more elaborated and *exalted*; but, for the same reason, the fibres are harder, especially when old. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

With chymick art *exalts* the min'ral pow'rs,

And draws the aromack souls of flow'rs. *Pope.*

They meditate what will be the effect of their composition, and whether the virtues of the one will *exalt* or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its nocent qualities. *Watts.*

8. To elevate in diction or sentiment.

But hear, oh hear, in what *exalted* strains,

Sicilian muses, through these happy plains,

Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reigns. *Rosc. }*

EXALTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *exalt*.]

1. The act of raising on high.

2. Elevation to power, or dignity.

She put off the garments of widowhood, for the *exaltation* of those that were oppressed. *Judith xvi. 8.*

The former was an humiliation of Deity, the latter an humiliation of manhood; for which cause there followed, upon the latter, an *exaltation* of that which was humbled; for with power he created the world, but restored it by obedience. *Hooker, b. v. f. 54.*

3. Most elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.

I wonder'd at my flight and change

To this high *exaltation*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v. l. 90.*

In God all perfections, in their highest degree and *exaltation*, meet together. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*

You are as much esteemed, and as much beloved, perhaps more dreaded, than ever you were in your highest *exaltation*. *Swift.*

4. [In pharmacy.] Raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue, or an increase of the most remarkable property of any body. *Quincy.*

5. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased.

Astrologers tell us, that the sun receives his *exaltation* in the sign Aries. *Dryden.*

EXA'MEN. *n. f.* [Latin.] Examination; disquisition; enquiry.

This considered together with a strict account, and critical *examen* of reason, will also distract the witty determinations of astrology. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 12.*

EXA'MINATE. *n. f.* [examinatus, Latin.] The person examined.

In an examination where a freed servant, who having power with Claudius, very saucily had almost all the words, asked in scorn one of the *examinates*, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair and held my peace. *Bacon.*

EXAMINA'TION. *n. f.* [examinatio, Latin.] The act of examining by questions, or experiment; accurate disquisition.

I have brought him forth, that, after *examination* had, I might have somewhat to write. *Acts xxv. 26.*

Different men leaving out or putting in several simple ideas, according to their various *examination*, skill, or observation of the subject, have different essences. *Locke.*

EXAMINA'TOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] An examiner; an enquirer.

An inference, not of power to persuade a serious *examinator*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 6.*

To EXA'MINE. *v. a.* [examine, Latin.]

1. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories.

Let them *examine* themselves whether they repent them truly. *Ch. Cat.*

If we this day be *examined* of the good deed done to the impotent man. *Acts iv. 9.*

We ought, before it be too late, to *examine* our souls, and provide for futurity. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. To interrogate a witness.

Command his accusers to come unto thee, by *examining* of whom thyself mayest take knowledge of all these things. *Acts.*

3. To try the truth or falshood of any proposition.

4. To try by experiment, or observation; narrowly sift; scan.

To write what may securely stand the test

Of being well read over thrice at least,

Compare each phrase, *examine* ev'ry line,

Weigh ev'ry word, and every thought refine.

5. To make enquiry into; to search into; to scrutinise.

When I began to *examine* the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a near connexion with words. *Locke.*

EXA'MINER. *n. f.* [from *examine*.]

1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence.

A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner*, will make a witness speak what he truly never meant. *Hale's Law of Engl.*

2. One who searches or tries any thing; one who scrutinises.

So much diligence is not altogether necessary, but it will promote the success of the experiments, and by a very scrupulous *examiner* of things deserves to be applied. *Newt. Opt.*

EXA'MPLARY. *adj.* [from *example*.] Serving for example or pattern; proposed to imitation.

We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain *exemplary* draughts or patterns, which subsisting in the bosom of the Highest, and being thence discovered, she fixeth her eye upon them. *Hooker, b. i. f. 3.*

EXAMPLE. *n. f.* [example, French; exemplum, Latin.]

1. Copy or pattern; that which is proposed to be resembled or imitated.

The *example* and pattern of those his creatures he beheld in all eternity. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

2. Precedent; former instance of the like.

So hot a speed, with such advice dispos'd,

Such temp'rate order in so fierce a course,

Doth want *example*. *Shakespeare's King John.*

3. Precedent of good.

Let us shew an *example* to our brethren. *Judith viii. 24.*

Taught this by his *example*, whom I now

Acknowledge my Redeemer ever blest! *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

4. A person fit to be proposed as a pattern.

Be thou an *example* of the believers. *1 Tim. iv. 12.*

5. One punished for the admonition of others.

Sodom and Gomorrah, giving themselves over to fornication, are set forth for an *example*, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire. *Jude vii.*

6. Influence which disposes to imitation.

When virtue is present, men take *example* at it; and when it is gone, they desire it. *Wisd. iv. 2.*

*Example* is a motive of a very prevailing force on the actions of men. *Rogers, Sermon 4.*

7. Instance; illustration of a general position by some particular specification.

Can we, for *example*, give the praise of valour to a man, who, seeing his gods prophaned, should want the courage to defend them? *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedication.*

8. Instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application.

My reason is sufficiently convinced both of the truth and usefulness of his precepts: it is to pretend that I have, at least in some places, made *examples* to his rules. *Dryden.*

To EXA'MPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to give an instance of.

The proof whereof I saw sufficiently *exemplified* in these late wars of Munster. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

EXA'NGUIOUS. *adj.* [exanguis, Latin.] Having no blood; formed with animal juices, not sanguineous.

Hereby they confound the generation of perfect animals with imperfect, sanguineous with *exanguious*. *Brown.*

The insects, if we take in the *exanguious*, both terrestrial and aquatick, may for number vie even with plants. *Ray.*

EXA'NIMATE. *adj.* [exanimatus, Latin.]

1. Lifeless; dead.

2. Spiritless; depressed.

The grey morn

Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch,

*Exanimate* by love. *Thomson's Spring, l. 1045.*

EXANIMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *exanimate*.] Deprivation of life. *Dict.*

EXA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [exanimis, Latin.] Lifeless; dead; killed.

EXANTHE'MATA. *n. f.* [ἐξανθήματα.] Efflorescencies; eruptions; breaking out; pustules.

EXANTHE'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *exanthemata*.] Pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive.

To EXANTLA'TE. *n. f.* [exantle, Latin.]

1. To draw out.

2. To exhaust; to waste away.

By time those seeds are wearied or *exantlated*, or unable to act their parts any longer. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

EXANTLA'TION. *n. f.* [from *exantlate*.] The act of drawing out; exhaustion.

EXARA'TION. *n. f.* [exaro, Lat.] The manual act of writing; the manner of manual writing. *Dict.*

EXARTICULA'TION. *n. f.* [ex and articulus, Latin.] The dislocation of a joint. *Dict.*

To EXA'SPERATE. *v. a.* [exaspero, Latin.]

1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate; to anger; to make furious.

To take the widow,

*Exasperates*, makes mad her sister Goneril. *Shak. K. Lear.*

The people of Italy, who run into news and politicks, have something to *exasperate* them against the king of France. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter.

Matters grew more *exasperate* between the two kings of England



England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another. *Bacon.*

When our ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but *exasperated* too at the vanity of its labours. *Parnel to Pope.*

3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity.

The plaister alone would pen the humour already contained in the part, and so *exasperate* it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

EXASPERA'TER. *n. f.* [from *exasperare*.] He that *exasperates*, or provokes; a provoker.

EXASPERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *exasperare*.]

1. Aggravation; malignant representation.

My going to demand justice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and *exasperations* they could. *King Charles.*

2. Provocation; irritation; incitement to rage.

Their ill usage and *exasperations* of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, disposed him to take liberty. *Woodw.*

To EXAUCTORATE. *v. a.* [*exauctore*, Latin.]

1. To dismiss from service.

2. To deprive of a benefice.

Arch hereticks, in the primitive days of Christianity, were by the church treated with no other punishment than excommunication, and by *exauctoring* and depriving them of their degrees therein. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXAUTORA'TION. *n. f.* [from *exauctore*.]

1. Dismissal from service.

2. Deprivation; degradation.

Deposition, degradation, or *exaucturation*, is nothing else but the removing of a person from some dignity or order in the church, and the depriving him of his ecclesiastical preferences. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXCANDE'SCENCE. } *n. f.* [*excandescere*, Latin.]

EXCANDE'SCENCY. } *n. f.* [*excandescere*, Latin.]

1. Heat; the state of growing hot.

2. Anger; the state of growing angry.

EXCANTA'TION. *n. f.* [*excanto*, Latin.] Disenchantment by a counter-charm.

To EXCARNATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carnes*, Latin.] To clear from flesh.

The spleen is most curiously *excarnated*, and the vessels filled with wax, whereby its fibres and vessels are very well seen. *Grew's Museum.*

EXCARNIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [*excarnifico*, Latin.] The act of taking away the flesh.

To EXCAVATE. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Latin.] To hollow; to cut into hollows.

The cups, gilt with a golden border about the brim, were of that wonderful smallness, that Faber put a thousand of them into an *excavated* pepper-corn. *Ray on the Creation.*

Though nitrous tempests, and clandestine death,  
Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults beneath,  
Which form'd with art, and wrought with endless toil,  
Ran through the faithless *excavated* soil,  
See the unwearied Briton delves his way,  
And to the caverns lets in war and day. *Blackm. Creation.*  
Flat thecæ, some like hats, some like buttons, *excavated*  
in the middle. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

EXCAVA'TION. *n. f.* [from *excavate*.]

1. The act of cutting into hollows.

2. The hollow formed; the cavity.

While our eye measures the eminent and the hollowed parts of pillars, the total object appeareth the bigger; and so, as much as those *excavations* do subtract, is supplied by a fallacy of the sight. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To EXCEED. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Latin.]

1. To go beyond; to outgo.

Nor did any of the crusts much *exceed* half an inch in thickness. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. To excel; to surpass.

Solomon *exceeded* all the kings of the earth. *1 Kings x. 23.*

To EXCEED. *v. n.*

1. To go too far; to pass the bounds of fitness.

In your prayers, and places of religion, use reverent postures and great attention, remembering that we speak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot possibly *exceed*. *Taylor.*

2. To go beyond any limits.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not *exceed*. *Deutr. xxv.*

3. To bear the greater proportion.

Justice must punish the rebellious deed;  
Yet punish so, as pity shall *exceed*. *Dryd. State of Innocence.*

EXCEEDING. *participial adj.* [from *exceed*.] Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

He saith, that cities were built an *exceeding* space of time before the great flood. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

EXCEEDING. *adv.* [This word is not analogical, but has been long admitted and established.] In a very great degree; eminently.

The country is supposed to be *exceeding* rich. *Abbot.*

The Genoese were *exceeding* powerful by sea, and had many places in the East, and contended often with the Venetians for superiority. *Raleigh.*

Talk no more so *exceeding* proudly; let not arrogance come out of your mouth. *1 Sa. ii. 3.*

The action of the Iliad and that of the Æneid were in themselves *exceeding* short; but are beautifully extended and diversified by the invention of episodes, and the machinery of the gods. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 267.

The serum of the blood affords, by distillation, an *exceeding* limpid water, neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbutn. on Anim.*

EXCEEDINGLY. *adv.* [from *exceeding*.] To a great degree; greatly; very much.

They cried out the more *exceedingly*, crucify him. *Mar. xv.*  
Isaac trembled *exceedingly*. *Gen. xxvii. 33.*

The earl of Surrey, lieutenant of Ireland, was much feared of the king's enemies, and *exceedingly* beloved of the king's subjects. *Davies on Ireland.*

Precious stones look *exceedingly* well, when they are set in those places which we would make to come out of the picture. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Is not this medium *exceedingly* more rare and subtle than the air, and *exceedingly* more elastick and active? *Newt. Opt.*

To EXCEL. *v. a.* [*excello*, Latin.] To outgo in good qualities; to surpass.

Venus her myrtle, Phæbus has his bays;  
Tea both *excels*, which you vouchsafe to praise. *Waller.*

How heroes rise, how patriots set;

Thy father's bloom and death may tell;

*Excelling* others, these were great;

Thou, greater still, must these *excel*. *Prior.*

To EXCEL. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree; to be eminent; to be excellent.

Then to Silvia let us sing,  
That Silvia is *excelling*. *Shakesp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Reuben, unstable as water, thou shalt not *excel*. *Gen. xlix.*

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern, that is, the more intelligent; but there is no less required, courage to protect, and, above all, honesty and probity to abstain from injury: so fitness to govern is a perplexed business. Some men, some nations, *excel* in the one ability, some in the other. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Company are to be avoided that are good for nothing; those to be sought and frequented that *excel* in some quality or other. *Temple.*

He match'd their beauties where they most *excel*;  
Of love sung better, and of arms as well. *Dryden.*

Let those teach others, who themselves *excel*;

And censure freely, who have written well. *Pope.*

EXCELLENCE. } *n. f.* [*excellence*, French; *excellencia*, Latin.]

EXCELLENCY. } *n. f.* [*excellence*, French; *excellencia*, Latin.]

1. The state of abounding in any good quality.

2. Dignity; high rank in existence.

Is it not wonderful, that base desires should so extinguish in men the sense of their own *excellency*, as to make them willing that their souls should be like to the souls of beasts, mortal and corruptible with their bodies? *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*

I know not why a fiend may not deceive a creature of more *excellency* than himself, but yet a creature. *Dryden's Juv. Dedic.*

3. The state of excelling in any thing.

I have, amongst men of parts and business, seldom heard any one commended for having an *excellency* in musick. *Locke.*

4. That in which one excels.

The criticisms have been made rather to discover beauties and *excellencies* than their faults and imperfections. *Addis. Spect.*

5. Purity; goodness.

She loves him with that *excellence*,

That angels love good men with. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

6. A title of honour. It is now usually applied to generals of an army, ambassadors, and governors.

They humbly sue unto your *excellence*,

To have a goodly peace concluded of. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

EXCELLENT. *adj.* [*excellens*, Latin.]

1. Of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity.

Arts and sciences are *excellent*, in order to certain ends. *Taylor.*

2. Eminent in any good quality.

He is *excellent* in power and in judgment. *Job xxxvii. 23.*

EXCELLENTLY. *adv.* [from *excellent*.]

1. Well; in a high degree.

He determines that man was erect, because he was made with hands, as he *excellently* declareth. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

That was *excellently* observed, says I, when I read a passage in an author, where his opinion agrees with mine. *Swift.*

2. To an eminent degree.

Comedy is both *excellently* instructive and extremely pleasant; satyr lashes vice into reformation; and humour represents folly, so as to render it ridiculous. *Dryd. St. of Inn. Pref.*

To EXCEPT. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Latin.]

1. To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept, or position.

But when he saith, all things are put under him, it is manifest, that he is *excepted* which did put all things under him. *1 Cor. xv. 27.*

Adam, behold

Th' effects, which thy original crime hath wrought

In



In some to spring from thee, who never touch'd  
Th' *excepted* tree. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi. l. 426.

To EXCEPT. *v. n.* To object; to make objections.  
A succession which our author could not *except* against. *Locke*.

EXCEPT. *preposit.* [from the verb. This word, long taken as a preposition or conjunction, is originally the participle passive of the verb; which, like most others, had for its participle two terminations, *except* or *excepted*. All except one, is all, one excepted. *Except* may be, according to the Teutonic idiom, the imperative mood: all, except one; that is, all but one, which you must except.]

1. Exclusively of; without inclusion of.  
Richard *except*, those, whom we fight against,  
Had rather have us win than him they follow. *Shak. R. III.*  
God and his son *except*,  
Nought valued he nor fear'd. *Milton.*
2. Unless.  
It is necessary to know our duty, because 'tis necessary for us to do it; and it is impossible to do it, *except* we know it. *Till.*

EXCEPTING. *preposit.* [from *except*. See EXCEPT.] Without inclusion of; with exception of. An improper word.  
What, since the pretor did my fetters loose,  
May I not live without controul and awe,  
*Excepting* still the letter of the law. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 5:*  
People come into the world in Turkey the same way they do here; and yet, *excepting* the royal family, they get but little by it. *Collier on Duelling.*

EXCEPTION. *n. f.* [from *except*; *exceptio*, Latin.]

1. Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept, or position; exclusion of any person from a general law.  
When God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no *exception* at all; but that Cham stood as fully invested with this right as any of his brethren. *South's Sermons.*
2. It should have *from* before the rule or law to which the exception refers; but it is sometimes inaccurately used with *to*.  
Let the money be raised on land; with an *exception* to some of the more barren parts, that might be tax-free. *Addison.*  
Pleads, in *exception* to all general rules,  
Your taste of follies with our scorn of fools. *Pope's Epistles.*
3. Thing excepted or specified in exception.  
Every act of parliament was not previous to what it enacted; unless those two, by which the earl of Strafford and sir John Fenwick lost their heads may pass for *exceptions*. *Swift.*  
Who first taught souls enslav'd, and realms undone,  
Th' enormous faith of many made for one;  
That proud *exception* to all nature's laws,  
T' invert the world and counterwork its cause. *Pope's Essays.*
4. Objection; cavil. With *against* or *to*.  
Your assertion hath drawn us to make search whether these be just *exceptions against* the customs of our church, when ye plead that they are the same which the church of Rome hath, or that they are not the same which some other reformed churches have devised. *Hooker, Preface.*  
He may have *exceptions* peremptory *against* the jurors, of which he then shall shew cause. *Spenser.*  
Revelations will soon be discerned to be extremely conducive to reforming men's lives, such as will answer all objections and *exceptions* of flesh and blood *against* it. *Hammond.*  
I will answer what *exceptions* they can have *against* our account, and confute all the reasons and explications they can give of their own. *Bentley's Sermons.*
5. Peevish dislike; offence taken.  
I fear'd to shew my father Julia's letter,  
Lest he should take *exceptions* to my love. *Shakespeare.*  
He first took *exception* at this badge,  
Pronouncing, that the paleness of this flow'r  
Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
Rodrigo, thou hast taken against me an *exception*; but I protest I have dealt most directly in thy affair. *Sh. Othello.*  
He gave sir James Tirrel great thanks; but took *exception* to the place of their burial, being too base for them that were king's children. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

EXCEPTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *exception*.] Liable to objection.  
The only piece of pleasantry is where the evil spirits rally the angels upon the success of their artillery: this passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Add.*

EXCEPTIONOUS. *adj.* [from *except*.] Peevish; froward; full of objections; quarrelsome.  
They are so supercilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and *exceptionous*, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very sores and burdens of society. *South's Sermons.*

EXCEPTIVE. *adj.* [from *except*.] Including an exception.  
*Exceptive* propositions will make complex syllogisms, as none but physicians came to the consultation: the nurse is no physician, therefore the nurse came not to the consultation. *Watts's Logick.*

EXCEPTLESS. *adj.* [from *except*.] Omitting or neglecting all exception; general; universal.  
Forgive my general and *exceptless* rashness,  
Perpetual sober gods! I do proclaim

One honest man. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

EXCEPTOR. *n. f.* [from *except*] Objecter; one that makes exceptions.  
The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To EXCERN. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Latin.] To strain out; to separate or emit by strainers; to send out by excretion.  
That which is dead, or corrupted, or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the same thing when it is alive and sound, and with those parts which do *excern*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Exercise first sendeth nourishment into the parts; and secondly, helpeth to *excern* by sweat, and so maketh the parts assimilate. *Bacon's Natural History*, N. 199.  
An unguent or pap prepared, with an open vessel to *excern* it into. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXCEPTION. *n. f.* [*exceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of gleanng; selecting.
2. The thing gleaned or selected.  
Times have consumed his works, saving some few *exceptions*. *Raleigh.*

EXCESS. *n. f.* [*excessus*, Latin.]

1. More than enough; superfluity.  
Amongst the heaps of these *excesses* and superfluities, there is espied the want of a principal part of duty. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 43.  
Goodness answers to the theological virtue charity; and admits no *excess* but error: the desire of power in *excess* caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in *excess* caused man to fall; but in charity there is no *excess*, neither can angel or man come in danger by it. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Members are crooked or distorted, or disproportionate to the rest, either in *excess* or defect. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. Exuberance; act of exceeding; comparative exuberance.  
Let the superfluous and lust dieted man,  
That braves your ordinance, feel your power quickly;  
So distribution shall undo *excess*,  
And each man have enough. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
The several rays in that white light retain their colorifick qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more copious than the rest, do by their *excess* and predominance cause their proper colour to appear. *Newton's Opt.*
3. Intemperance; unreasonable indulgence in meat and drink.  
It was *excess* of wine that set him on;  
And on his more advice we pardon him. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*  
There will be need first of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with *excess* and surfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler parts. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*
4. Violence of passion.
5. Transgression of due limits.  
A popular sway, by forcing kings to give  
More than was fit for subjects to receive,  
Ran to the same extremes; and one *excess*  
Made both, by striving to be greater, less. *Denham.*  
Hospitality sometimes degenerates into profuseness: even parsimony itself, which fits but ill upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonable *excess* of the two. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

EXCESSIVE. *adj.* [*excessif*, French; from *excess*.]

1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk.  
If panicum be laid below and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an *excessive* bigness. *Bacon.*
2. Vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike.  
Be not *excessive* toward any. *Ecclus. xxxiii. 29.*  
The people whose property it is, by *excessive* favour, to bring great men to misery, and then to be *excessive* in pity, departed away grieved and afraid. *Hayward.*

EXCESSIVELY. *adv.* [from *excessive*.] Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree.  
A man must be *excessively* stupid, as well as uncharitable; who believes there is no virtue but on his own side. *Addison.*

To EXCHANGE. *v. a.* [*exchanger*, French; *excambiare*, low Latin.]

1. To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another.  
They shall not sell of it, neither *exchange* nor alienate the first fruits. *Ezek. xlviii. 14.*  
*Exchange* his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble, or a diamond. *Locke.*  
Take delight in the good things of this world, so as to remember that we are to part with them, and to *exchange* them for more excellent and durable enjoyments. *Atterbury's Sermon.*
2. To give and take reciprocally.  
*Exchange* forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet;  
Mine and my father's blood, be not upon thee,  
Nor thine on me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Words having naturally no signification, the idea must be learned by those who would *exchange* thoughts, and hold intelligible discourse with others. *Locke.*  
Here then *exchange* we mutually forgiveness,  
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,  
My perjuries to thee, be all forgotten. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*
3. It has *with* before the person with whom the exchange is made, and *for* before the thing taken in exchange.  
The king called in the old money, and erected exchanges where the weight of old money was *exchanged* for new. *Camd.*  
Being



Being acquainted with the laws and fashions of his own country, he has something to *exchange* with those abroad. *Locke*.

EXCHA'NGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally.  
And thus they parted with *exchange* of harms;  
Much blood the monsters lost, and they their arms. *Waller*.  
They lend their corn, they make *exchanges*; they are always ready to serve one another. *Addison*.
2. Traffick by permutation.

The world is maintained by intercourse; and the whole course of nature is a great *exchange*, in which one good turn is, and ought to be, the stated price of another. *South's Sermon*.

3. The form or act of transferring, properly by bills or notes.  
I have bills for money by *exchange*  
From Florence, and must here deliver them. *Shakespeare*.
4. The balance of the money of different nations.

He was skilful in the *exchange* beyond seas, and in all the circumstances and practices thereof. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

5. The thing given in return for something received.  
Thou art arm'd, Glo'ster; let the trumpet sound:  
If none appear to prove upon thy person  
Thy heinous, manifest, and many treasons,  
There is my pledge: I'll prove it on thy heart.  
—There's my *exchange*; what in the world he is  
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies. *Shak. K. Lear*.  
Spend all I have, only give me so much time in *exchange* of  
it. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor*.

It made not the silver coined go for more than its value in all things to be bought; but just so much as the denomination was raised, just so much less of commodity had the buyer in *exchange* for it. *Locke*.

6. The thing received in return for something given.  
If blood you seek, I will my own resign:  
O spare her life, and in *exchange* take mine. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

The respect and love which was paid you by all, who had the happiness to know you, was a wise *exchange* for the honours of the court. *Dryden*.

7. The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs; place of sale.

He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man, as he does, in the market and *exchange*, who sells several things under the same name. *Locke*.

No thing, no place is strange,  
While his fair bosom is the world's *exchange*. *Denham*.

EXCHA'NGER. *n. f.* [from *exchange*.] One who practises *exchange*.

Whilst bullion may be had for a small price more than the weight of our current cash, these *exchangers* generally chuse rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law. *Locke*.

EXCHE'AT. *n. f.* See ESCHSAT.

The sons of day he favoureth, I see,  
And by my ruins thinks to make them great:  
To make one great by others loss, is bad *excheat*. *Fai. Qu.*

EXCHE'ATOR. *n. f.* See ESCHSATOR.

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers; as sheriff, admiral, receiver, havener, customer, butler, searcher, comptroller, gager, *excheator*, feodary, auditor, and clerk of the market. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.

EXCHE'QUER. *n. f.* [*eschqueir*, Norman French; *schaccharium*, low Latin, from *schatz*, a treasure, German.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It consists of two parts; whereof one dealeth specially in the hearing and deciding of all causes appertaining to the king's coffers: the other is called the receipt of the exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of money. It is also a court of record, wherein all causes touching the revenues of the crown are handled. *Harris*.

I will be cheater to them both, and they shall be *exchequers* to me: they shall be my East and West Indies. *Shakespeare*.

Your treasures  
Are quite exhausted, the *exchequer's* empty. *Denham's Sophy*.  
Clipped money will pass whilst the king's bankers and at last the *exchequer* takes it. *Locke*.

EXCI'SE. *n. f.* [*accijs*, Dutch; *excisum*, Latin.] A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid.

The people should pay a ratable tax for their sheep, and an *excise* for every thing which they should eat. *Hayward*.  
Ambitious now to take *excise*  
Of a more fragrant paradise. *Cleaveland*.

*Excise*,  
With hundred rows of teeth, the shark exceeds,  
And on all trades like Cassawar she feeds. *Marvel*.

Can hire large houses, and oppresses the poor,  
By farm'd *excise*. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 3.*

To EXCI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy excise upon a person or thing.

In South-sea days, not happier when surmis'd  
The lord of thousands, than if now *excis'd*. *Pope's Horace*.

EXCI'SEMAN. *n. f.* [*excise* and *man*.] An officer who inspects commodities, and rates their excise.

EXCI'SION. *n. f.* [*excisio*, Latin.] Extirpation; destruction; ruin; the act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.  
Pride is one of the fatallest instruments of *excision*. *Decay of Piety*.

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have filled up the measure of iniquities, and are grown ripe for *excision*. *Atterbury's Sermons*.

EXCITA'TION. *n. f.* [from *excito*, to *excite*, Latin.]

1. The act of exciting, or putting into motion.  
All putrefactions come from the ambient body, either by ingress of the ambient body into the body putrefied, or by *excitation* and solicitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 836.*
2. The act of rousing or awakening.

The original of sensible and spiritual ideas may be owing to sensation and reflection, the recollection and fresh *excitation* of them to other occasions. *Watts's Logick*.

To EXCITE. *v. a.* [*excito*, Latin.]

1. To rouse; to animate; to stir up; to encourage.

The Lacedemonians were more *excited* to desire of honour with the excellent verses of the poet Tirtæus, than with all the exhortations of their captains, or authority of their rulers and magistrates. *Spenser's State of Ireland*.

That kind of poesy which *excites* to virtue the greatest men, is of greatest use to human kind. *Dryden*.

2. To put into motion; to awaken; to raise.

EXCI'TEMENT. *n. f.* [from *excite*.] The motive by which one is stirred up, animated, or put in action.

How stand I then,  
That have a father kill'd, a mother stain'd,  
*Excitements* of my reason and my blood,  
And let all sleep? *Shakespeare's Tempest*.

EXCI'TER. *n. f.* [from *excite*.]

1. One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion.

They never punished the delinquency of the tumults and their *exciters*. *King Charles*.

2. The cause by which any thing is raised or put in motion.

Hope is the grand *exciter* of industry. *Decay of Piety*.

To EXCLA'IM. *v. n.* [*exclamo*, Latin.]

1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out querulously and outrageously.

This ring,  
Which, when you part from, lose, or give away,  
Let it preface the ruin of your love,  
And be my vantage to *exclaim* on you. *Sh. Merch. of Venice*.  
Those who *exclaim* against all foreign tyranny, do, to this intestine usurper, make an entire deduction of themselves. *Decay of Piety*.

The most insupportable of tyrants *exclaim* against the exercise of arbitrary power. *L'Estrange*.

2. To declare with loud vociferation.

Is Cade the son of Henry the fifth,  
That thus you do *exclaim* you'll go with him? *Shak. H. VI.*

EXCLA'IM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry. Now diffused.

Alas, the part I had in Glo'ster's blood  
Doth more solicit me than your *exclaims*,  
To stir against the butchers of his life. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

EXCLAMA'TION. *n. f.* [*exclamatio*, Latin.]

1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation.

The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* against abuses in the church. *Hooker, Dedication*.

Either be patient, and intreat me fair,  
Or with the clamorous report of war  
Thus will I drown your *exclamations*. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

2. An emphatical utterance; a pathological sentence.

O Musidorus! Musidorus! but what serve *exclamations*, where there are no ears to receive the sound? *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. A note by which a pathological sentence is marked thus!

EXCLA'MER. *n. f.* [from *exclaim*.] One that makes vehement outcries; one that speaks with great heat and passion.

I must tell this *exclaimer*, that, if that were his real aim, his manner of proceeding is very strange and unaccountable. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface*.

EXCLA'MATORY. *adj.* [from *exclaim*.]

1. Practising exclamation.
2. Containing exclamation.

To EXCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Latin.]

1. To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission.

Fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,  
*Exclude* th' incroaching cattle from thy ground. *Dryd. Virg.*

Sure I am, unless I win in arms,  
To stand *excluded* from Emilia's charms. *Dryd Knight's Tale*.

Bodies do each singly possess its proper portion, according to the extent of its solid parts, and thereby *exclude* all other bodies from that space. *Locke*.

Though these three sorts of substances do not *exclude* one another out of the same place, yet we cannot conceive but that they must necessarily each of them *exclude* any of the same kind out of the same place. *Locke*.

If



If the church be so unhappily contrived as to *exclude* from its communion such persons likeliest to have great abilities, it should be altered. *Swift.*

2. To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit.

Justice, that sits and frowns where publick laws  
*Exclude* soft mercy from a private cause,  
In your tribunal most herself does please;  
There only smiles, because she lives at ease. *Dryden.*  
This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial  
bargains, and *exclude* us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*

3. To except in any position.

4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege.

They separate from all apparent hope of life and salvation,  
thousands whom the goodness of Almighty God doth not *ex-*  
*clude.* *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

EXCLU'SION. *n. f.* [from *exclude*]

1. The act of shutting out or denying admission.

In bodies that need detention of spirits, the *exclusion* of the  
air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits, it  
doth hurt. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 343.*

2. Rejection; not reception in any manner.

If he is for an entire *exclusion* of fear, which is supposed to  
have some influence in every law, he opposes himself to every  
government. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 31.*

3. The act of debarring from any privilege, or participation.

4. Exception.

There was a question also asked at the table, whether the  
French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage  
of Bretagne, with an exception and *exclusion* that he should  
not marry her himself. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

5. The dismissal of the young from the egg or womb.

How were it possible the womb should contain the child,  
nay sometimes twins, 'till they come to their due perfection  
and maturity for *exclusion*? *Ray on the Creation.*

EXCLU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *exclude*.]

1. Having the power of excluding or denying admission.

They obstacle find none

Of membrane, joint, or limb, *exclusive* bars:

Easier than air with air, if spirits embrace,

Total they mix. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii. l. 625.*

2. Debarring from participation.

In Scripture there is no such thing as an heir that was, by  
right of nature, to inherit all, *exclusive* of his brethren. *Locke.*

3. Not taking into an account or number; opposed to inclusive.

I know not whether he reckons the drops *exclusive* or inclu-  
sive with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper. *Swift.*

4. Excepting.

EXCLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *exclusive*.]

1. Without admission of another to participation.

It is not so easy to discern, among the many differing sub-  
stances that may be obtained from the same portion of matter,  
which ought to be esteemed, *exclusively* to all the rest, its in-  
existent elementary ingredients; much less what primogeneal  
and simple bodies, convened together, compose it. *Boyle.*

Ulysses addresses himself to the queen chiefly or primarily,  
but not *exclusively* of the king. *Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Without comprehension in an account or number.

The first part lasts from the date of the citation to the join-  
ing of issue, *exclusively*: the second continues to a conclusion  
in the cause, inclusively. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To EXCO'CT. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Latin.] To boil up; to make  
by boiling.

Salt and sugar, *excocted* by heat, are dissolved by cold and  
moisture. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 843.*

To EXCO'GITATE. *v. a.* [*excogito*, Latin.] To invent; to  
strike out by thinking.

If the wit of man had been to contrive this organ for him-  
self, what could he have possibly *excogitated* more accurate?  
*More's Antidote against Atheism.*

The tradition of the origination of mankind seems to be  
universal; but the particular methods of that origination, *ex-*  
*cogitated* by the heathen, were particular. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

We shall find them to be little else than *excogitated* and in-  
vented models, not much arising from the true image of the  
things themselves. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To EXCO'MMUNICATE. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Latin.] To  
eject from the communion of the visible church by an eccle-  
siastical censure; to interdict from the participation of holy  
mysteries.

Thou shalt stand curst and *excommunicate*;  
And blessed shall he be, that doth revolt  
From his allegiance to an heretick. *Shakesp. King John.*

What if they shall *excommunicate* me, hath the doctrine of  
meekness any salve for me then? *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

The office is performed by the parish-priest at interment,  
but not unto persons *excommunicated*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXCOMMUNICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *excommunicate*.] An eccle-  
siastical interdict; exclusion from the fellowship of the church.

As for *excommunication*, it neither shutteth out from the  
mystical, nor clean from the visible church; but only from  
fellowship with the visible in holy duties. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*

To EXCORIATE. *v. a.* To flay; to strip off the skin.

An hyperfarcosis arises upon the *excortiated* eyelid, and  
turneth it outward. *Wise's Surgery.*

A looseness proves often a fatal symptom in fevers; for it  
weakens, *excortiates*, and inflames the bowels. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCORIATION. *n. f.* [from *excortiate*.]

1. Loss of skin; privation of skin; the act of flaying.

The pituite secreted in the nose, mouth, and intestines,  
is not an excrementitious, but a laudable humour, necessary  
for defending those parts from *excortiations*. *Arbuthn. on Aliments.*

2. Plunder; spoil; the act of stripping of possessions.

It hath marvellously enhanced the revenues of the crown  
to many millions more than it was, though with a pitiful *exco-*  
*riation* of the poorer sort. *Howell's Vocal Forrest.*

EXCORTICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *cortex* and *ex*, Latin.] Pulling  
the bark off any thing. *Quincy.*

To EX'CREATE. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Latin.] To eject at the mouth  
by hawking, or forcing matter from the throat.

EX'CREMENT. *n. f.* [*excrementum*, Latin.] That which is  
thrown out as useless, noxious, or corrupted from the natural  
passages of the body.

We see that those *excrements*, that are of the first digestion,  
smell the worst; as the *excrements* from the belly. *Bacon.*

It fares with politick bodies as with the physical; each would  
convert all into their own proper substance, and cast forth as  
*excrement* what will not so be changed. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Their sordid avarice rakes

In *excrements*, and hires the very jakes. *Dryden's Juv. Sat. 3.*

Farce, in itself, is of a nasty scent;

But the gain smells not of the *excrement*. *Dryden.*

You may find, by dissection, not only their stomachs full of  
meat, but their intestines full of *excrement*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The *excrements* of horses are nothing but hay, and, as such,  
combustible. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXCREMENTAL. *adj.* [from *excrement*.] That which is voided  
as excrement.

God hath given virtues to springs, fountains, earth, plants,  
and the *excremental* parts of the basest living creatures. *Raleigh.*

EXCREMENTITIOUS. *adj.* [from *excrement*.] Containing ex-  
crements; consisting of matter excreted from the body; of-  
fensive or useless to the body.

The *excrementitious* moisture of living creatures passeth in  
birds through a fairer and more delicate strainer than in beasts.  
*Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 5.*

Toil of the mind destroys health, by attracting the spirits  
from their task of concoction to the brain; whither they  
carry along with them clouds of vapours and *excrementitious*  
humours. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The lungs are the grand emunctory of the body; and the  
main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel  
an *excrementitious* fluid out of the mass of blood. *Woodward.*

An animal fluid no ways *excrementitious*, mild, elabo-  
rated, and nutritious. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXCRE'SCENCE. } *n. f.* [*excreasco*, Latin.] Somewhat growing

EXCRE'SCENCY. } out of another without use, and contrary to  
the common order of production; preternatural production.

All beyond this is monstrous, 'tis out of nature, 'tis an *ex-*  
*crecence*, and not a living part of poetry. *Dryden.*

We have little more than the *excrecencies* of the Spanish  
monarchy. *Addison on the State of the War.*

They are the *excrecences* of our souls; which, like our hair  
and beards, look horrid or becoming, as we cut or let them  
grow. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 54.*

Tumours and *excrecences* of plants, out of which generally  
issues a fly or a worm, are at first made by such insects which  
wound the tender buds. *Bentley.*

EXCRE'SCENT. *adj.* [*excrescens*, Latin.] That which grows  
out of another with preternatural superfluity.

Expunge the whole, or lop the *excrecent* parts

Of all, our vices have created arts:

Then see how little the remaining sum,

Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come. *Pope.*

EXCRE'TION. *n. f.* [*excretio*, Latin.] Separation of animal sub-  
stance; ejecting somewhat quite out of the body, as of no  
further use, which is called excrement. *Quincy.*

The symptoms of the *excretion* of the bile vitiated, are a  
yellowish skin, white hard fæces, loss of appetite, and lixivial  
urine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXCRE'TIVE. *adj.* [*excretus*, Latin.] Having the power of  
separating and ejecting excrements.

A diminution of the body happens by some fault in the *ex-*  
*cretive* faculty, excerning or evacuating more than necessary.  
*Harvey on Consumptions.*

EX'CRETORY. *adj.* [from *excretion*.] Having the quality of  
separating and ejecting superfluous parts.

*Excretories* of the body are nothing but slender slips of the  
arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. *Cheyne.*

EXCRUCIABLE. *adj.* [from *excruciate*.] Liable to torment. *Diët.*

To EXCRUCIATE. *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Latin.] To torture; to  
torment.

And here my heart, long time *excruciate*,

Amongst the leaves I rested all that night. *Chapm. Odyssey.*



Leave them, as long as they keep their hardness and impenitent hearts, to those gnawing and excruciating fears, those whips of the Divine Nemesis, that frequently scourge even atheists themselves. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXCUBATION. *n. f.* [*excubatio*, Latin.] The act of watching all night. *Diet.*

To EXCULPATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Latin.] To clear from the imputation of a fault.

A good child will not seek to *exculpate* herself at the expence of the most revered characters. *Clarissa.*

EXCURSION. *n. f.* [*excursion*, French; *excurro*, Latin.]

1. The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; a ramble.

The muse whose early voice you taught to sing,  
Prescrib'd her heights, and prun'd her tender wing;  
Her guide now lost, no more attempts to rise,  
But in low numbers short *excursions* tries. *Pope's Essays.*

2. An expedition into some distant part.

The mind extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes *excursions* into that incomprehensible

3. Progression beyond fixed limits.

The causes of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat, are very obscure. *Arbutn. on Air.*

4. Digression; ramble from a subject.

Expect not that I should beg pardon for this *excursion*, 'till I think it a digression, to insist on the blessedness of Christ in heaven. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

I am too weary to allow myself any *excursion* from the main design. *Atterbury.*

EXCURSIVE. *adj.* [from *excurro*, Latin.] Rambling; wandering; deviating.

But why so far *excursive*? when at hand

Along these blushing borders, bright with dew,

Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace? *Thomf. Spring.*

EXCUSABLE. *adj.* [from *excuse*.] Pardonable; that for which some excuse or apology may be admitted.

Though he were already steep into the winter of his age, he found himself warm in those desires, which were in his son far more *excusable*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Learned men are *excusable* in particulars, whereupon our salvation dependeth not. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Not only that;

That were *excusable*, that and thousands more

Of semblable import. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

For his intermeddling with arms he is the more *excusable*, because many others of his coat are not only martial directors, but commanders. *Howel's Vocal Forrest.*

Before the Gospel, impenitency was much more *excusable*, because men were ignorant. *Tillotson, Sermon 5.*

EXCUSABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *excusable*.] Pardonableness; capability to be excused.

It may satisfy others of the *excusableness* of my dissatisfaction, to peruse the ensuing relation. *Boyle's Physiol. Considerat.*

EXCUSA'TION. *n. f.* [from *excuse*.] Excuse; plea; apology.

Prefaces, *excusations*, and other speeches of reference to the person, though they seem to proceed of modesty, they are bravery. *Bacon's Essays.*

And goodness to be admired, that it refuted not his argument in the punishment of his *excusation*. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

EXCUSATORY. *adj.* [from *excuse*.] Pleading excuse; apologetical; making apology.

To EXCUSE. *v. a.* [*excuso*, Latin.]

1. To extenuate by apology.

Bad men *excuse* their faults, good men will leave them;

He acts the third crime that defends the first. *B. Johnf. Catil.*

2. To disengage from an obligation; remit attendance.

I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it: I pray thee, have me *excused*. *Luke xiv. 19.*

Laud attended throughout that whole journey, which he was not obliged to do, and no doubt would have been *excused* from it. *Clarendon.*

3. To remit; not to exact.

4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain remission.

Nor could the real danger of leaving their dwellings to go up to the temple, *excuse* their journey. *South's Sermons.*

5. To pardon by allowing an apology.

O thou, whoe'er thou art, *excuse* the force

These men have us'd; and O befriend our course. *Addison.*

*Excuse* some courtly strains;

No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

Think you that we *excuse* ourselves unto you? *2 Cor. xii.*

EXCUSE. *n. f.* [from the verb. The last syllable of the verb is founded as if written *excuze*, that of the noun with the natural sound.]

1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology.

I was set upon by some of your servants, whom because I have in my just defence evil entreated, I came to make my *excuse* to you. *Sidney.*

Be gone, I will not hear thy vain *excuse*;

But, as thou lov'st thy life, make speed from hence. *Shakesf.*

As good success admits no examination, so the contrary allows of no *excuse*, how reasonable or just soever. *Raleigh.*

We find out some *excuse* or other for deferring good resolutions, 'till our intended retreat is cut off by death. *Addison.*

2. The act of excusing or apologising.

Heav'n put it in thy mind to take it hence,

That thou might'st win the more thy father's love,

Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

3. Cause for which one is excused.

Let no vain hope your easy mind seduce;

For rich ill poets are without *excuse*. *Roscommon.*

Nothing but love this patience could produce;

And I allow your rage that kind *excuse*. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

EXCUSELESS. *adj.* [from *excuse*.] That for which no excuse or apology can be given.

The voluntary enslaving myself is *excuseless*. *Decay of Piety.*

EXCUSER. *n. f.* [from *excuse*.]

1. One who pleads for another.

In vain would his *excusers* endeavour to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madness. *Swift.*

2. One who forgives another.

To EXCUSS. *v. a.* [*excussus*, Lat.] To seize and detain by law.

The person of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate has been first *excussed*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXCUSSION. *n. f.* [*excussio*, Latin.] Seizure by law.

If upon an *excussion* there are not goods to satisfy the judgment, his body may be attached. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXE'CRABLE. *adj.* [*execrabilis*, Latin.] Hateful; detestable; accursed; abominable.

For us to change that which he hath established, they hold it *execrable* pride and presumption. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 10.*

Of the visible church of Jesus Christ those may be, in respect of their outward profession; who, in regard of their inward disposition, are most worthily both hateful in the sight of God himself, and in the eyes of the sounder parts of the visible church most *execrable*. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*

Give sentence on this *execrable* wretch,

That hath been breeder of these dire events. *Shak. Tit. And.*

When *execrable* Troy in ashes lay,

Through fires, and swords, and seas, they forc'd their way.

*Dryden's Æn. b. vii. l. 408.*

EXE'CRABLY. *adv.* [from *execrable*.] Cursedly; abominably.

'Tis fustian all, 'tis *execrably* bad;

But if they will be fools, must you be mad? *Dryden's Persf.*

To EXECRATE. *v. a.* [*execror*, Latin.] To curse; to imprecate ill upon; to abominate.

Extinction of some tyranny, by the indignation of a people, makes way for some form contrary to that which they lately *execrated* and detested. *Temple.*

EXECRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *execrate*.] Curse; imprecation of evil.

Mischance and sorrow go along with you,

And threefold vengeance tend upon your steps!

—Cease, gentle queen, these *execrations*. *Shakesf. Hen. VI.*

For this we may thank Adam! but his thanks

Shall be the *execration*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

The Indians, at naming the devil, did spit on the ground

in token of *execration*. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

To EXE'CT. *v. a.* [*execo*, Latin.] To cut out; to cut away.

Were it not for the effusion of blood which would follow an *exection*, the liver might not only be *exected*, but its office

supplied by the spleen and other parts. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *exect*.] The act of cutting out. See EXECT.

To EXECUTE. *v. a.* [*exequor*, Latin.]

1. To perform; to practise.

Against all the gods of Egypt I will *execute* judgment. *Ex.*

He casts into the balance the promise of a reward to such as should *execute*, and of punishment to such as should neglect their commission. *South's Sermons.*

2. To put in act; to do what is planned or determined.

Men may not devise laws, but are bound for ever to use and *execute* those which God hath delivered. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 7.*

The government here is so regularly disposed, that it almost *executes* itself. *Swift.*

Abalom pronounced sentence of death against his brother, and had it *executed* too. *Locke.*

3. To put to death according to form of justice; to punish capitally.

Sir William Breminham was *executed* for treason. *Davies.*

Fitzosborn was *executed* under him, or discarded into foreign

service for a pretty shadow of exilement. *Spenser.*

O Tyburn, cou'dst thou reason and dispute,

Cou'dst thou but judge as well as *execute*,

How often wou'dst thou change the felon's doom,

And trust some stern chief justice in his room. *Dryden.*

4. To put to death; to kill.

The treacherous Fastolfe wounds my peace,

Whom with my bare fists I would *execute*,

If I now had him. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. i.*

EXECUTION.



EXECUTION. *n. f.* [from *execute*]

1. Performance; practice.

When things are come to the *execution*, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity. *Bacon's Essays*:

I wish no better

Than have him hold that purpose, and to put it

In *execution*.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

I like thy counsel; and how well I like it,

The *execution* of it shall make known.

*Shakespeare*.

The excellency of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the *execution*.

*Dryden*.

2. The last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods.

Sir Richard was committed to the Fleet in *execution* for the whole six thousand pounds.

*Clarendon, b. viii.*

3. Capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law.

Good rest.

—As wretches have o'er night,

That wait for *execution* in the morn. *Shak. Two Gent. of Ver.*

I have seen,

When, after *execution*, judgment hath

Repented o'er his doom.

*Shakesf. Measure for Measure*.

Laws support those crimes they checkt before,

And *executions* now affright no more.

*Creech's Manilius*.

4. Destruction; slaughter.

Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,

Which smok'd with bloody *execution*, carv'd out his passage:

*Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

The *execution* had been too cruel, and far exceeding the bounds of ordinary hostility.

*Hayward*.

When the tongue is the weapon, a man may strike where he cannot reach, and a word shall do *execution* both further and deeper than the mightiest blow.

*South's Sermons*.

Ships of such height and strength, that his vessels could do no *execution* upon them.

*Arbuthnot on Coins*.

EXECUTIONER. *n. f.* [from *execution*.]

1. He that puts in act, or executes.

Is not the causer of the timeless deaths,

As blameful as the *executioner*?

*Shakesf. Richard III.*

It is a singular comfort to the *executioners* of this office, when they consider that they cannot be guilty of oppression.

*Bacon's Office of Alienation*.

The heart of every man was in the hand of God, and he could have made them *executioners* of his wrath upon one another.

*Woodward's Natural History*.

In this case every man hath a right to punish the offender, and be the *executioner* of the law of nature.

*Locke*.

2. He that inflicts capital punishment; he that puts to death according to the sentence of the law.

He, born to the greatest expectation, and of the greatest blood, submitted himself to be servant to the *executioner* that should put to death Musidorus.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

The deluge was not sent only as an *executioner* to mankind, but its prime errand was to reform the earth.

*Woodward*.

3. He that kills; he that murders.

I would not be thy *executioner*:

I fly thee, for I would not injure thee;

Thou tell'st me, there is murder in mine eyes. *Shakespeare*.

4. The instrument by which any thing is performed.

All along

The walls, abominable ornaments!

Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,

Fell *executioners* of foul intents.

*Crashaw*.

EXECUTIVE. *adj.* [from *execute*.]

1. Having the quality of executing or performing.

They are the nimblest, agil, strongest instruments, fittest to be *executive* of the commands of the souls.

*Hale*.

2. Active; not deliberative; not legislative; having the power to put in act the laws.

The Roman emperors were possessed of the whole legislative as well as *executive* power.

*Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 51.*

Hobbes confounds the *executive* with the legislative power, though all well instituted states have ever placed them in different hands.

*Swift*.

EXECUTER. *n. f.* [from *execute*.]

1. He that performs or executes any thing.

My sweet mistress

Weeps when she sees me work, and says such baseness

Had ne'er like *executer*.

*Shakespeare's Tempest*.

Sophocles and Euripides, in their most beautiful pieces, are impartial *executers* of poetick justice.

*Dennis*.

2. He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator. In this sense the accent is on the second syllable.

Let's chuse *executers*, and talk of wills;

And yet not so; for what can we bequeath? *Shak. R. II.*

3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. Disused.

The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,

Delivers o'er to *executers* pale

The lazy yawning drone.

*Shakespeare's Henry V.*

EXECUTERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *executer*.] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

For fishing for testaments and *executorships* it is worse, by

how much men submit themselves to mean persons, than in service.

*Bacon's Essays, Civil and Moral*.

EXECUTRIX. *n. f.* [from *execute*.] A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator.

He did, after the death of the earl, buy of his *executrix* the remnant of the term.

*Bacon's Office of Alienation*.

EXEGETIC. *n. f.* [ἐξηγητικός.] An explanation.

EXEGETICAL. *adj.* [ἐξηγητικός.] Explanatory; expository.

I have here and there interspersed some critical and some exegetical notes, fit for learners to know, and not unfit for some teachers to read.

*Walker's Pref. to Ex. of the Lat. Synt.*

EXEMPLAR. *n. f.* [exemplar, Latin.] A pattern; an example to be imitated.

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was first in God. *Raleigh*.

They began at a known body, a barleycorn; the weight whereof is therefore called a grain; which ariseth, being multiplied to scruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds, and then those weights, as they happen to take them, are fixed by authority, and *exemplars* of them publicly kept.

*Holder*.

If he intends to murder his prince, as Cromwel did; he must persuade him that he resolves nothing but his safety; as the same grand *exemplar* of hypocrisy did before.

*South*.

Best poet! fit *exemplar* for the tribe

Of Phœbus.

*Phillips*.

EXEMPLARILY. *adv.* [from *exemplary*.]

1. In such a manner as deserves imitation.

She is *exemplarily* loyal in a high exact obedience.

*Howel*.

2. In such a manner as may warn others.

If he had shut the commons house to have been quiet, whilst their champions were *exemplarily* punished, their jurisdiction would probably in a short time have been brought within the due limits.

*Clarendon*.

EXEMPLARINESS. *n. f.* [from *exemplary*.] State of standing as a pattern to be copied.

In Scripture we find several titles given to Christ, which import his *exemplariness* as of a prince and a captain, a master and a guide.

*Tillotson's Sermons*.

EXEMPLARY. *adj.* [from *exemplar*.]

1. Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation, whether persons or things.

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to those places, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth: their lives and doctrine ought to be *exemplary*.

*Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.

If all these were *exemplary* in the conduct of their lives, religion would receive a mighty encouragement.

*Swift*.

2. Such as may give warning to others.

Had the tumults been repressed by *exemplary* justice, I had obtained all that I designed.

*King Charles*.

3. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

Awaking therefore, as who long had dream'd,

Much of my women and their gods asham'd,

From this abyfs of *exemplary* vice

Resolv'd, as time might aid my thought, to rise.

*Prior*.

When any duty is fallen under a general disuse and neglect, in such a case the most visible and *exemplary* performance is required.

*Rogers, Sermon 18.*

EXEMPLIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *exemplify*.] A copy; a transcript.

An ambassador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace.

*Hayward*.

A love of vice as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is an imitation, or rather an *exemplification* of the malice of the devil.

*South's Sermons*.

TO EXEMPLIFY. *v. a.* [from *exemplar*.]

1. To illustrate by example.

This might be *exemplified* even by heaps of rites and customs, now superstitious in the greatest part of the Christian world.

*Hooker, b. v. f. 3.*

Our author has *exemplified* his precepts in the very precepts themselves.

*Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 253.*

A satire may be *exemplified* by pictures, characters, and examples.

*Pope to Swift*.

2. To transcribe; to copy.

TO EXEMPT. *v. a.* [exemptus, Latin.] To privilege; to grant immunity from.

Things done well,

And with a care, *exempt* themselves from fear:

Things done without example, in their issue

Are to be fear'd.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

The religious were not *exempted*, but fought among the other soldiers.

*Knolles's History of the Turks*.

The emperors *exempted* them from all taxes, to which they subjected merchants without exception.

*Arbuthnot on Coins*.

EXEMPT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Free by privilege.

Be it my wrong you are from me *exempt*;

But wrong not that wrong with a mere contempt.

*Shakesf.*

An abbot cannot, without the advice of his convent, subject a monastery to any, from whose jurisdiction such monastery was *exempted*.

*Ayliffe's Parergon*.



2. Not subject; not liable to.  
Do not once hope, that thou canst tempt  
A spirit so resolved to tread  
Upon thy throat, and live *exempt*  
From all the nets that thou canst spread. *Ben. Johnson.*  
No man, not even the most wealthy and powerful among  
the sons of men, is *exempt* from the chances of human life.  
*Atterbury's Sermons.*

The god constrains the Greek to roam,  
A hopeless exile from his native home,  
From death alone *exempt*. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i. l. 96.*

3. Clear; not included.  
His dreadful imprecation hear;  
'Tis laid on all, not any one *exempt*. *Lee's Oedipus.*

4. Cut off from. Disused.  
Was not thy father for treason 'headed?  
And by his treason stand'st not thou attainted,  
Corrupted, and *exempt* from ancient gentry? *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
**EXE'MPTION.** *n. f.* [from *exempt*.] Immunity; privilege;  
freedom from imposts or burdensome employments.

The like *exemption* hath the writ to enquire of a man's  
death, which also must be granted freely. *Bacon's Off. of Alien.*

The Roman laws gave particular *exemptions* to such as built  
ships, or traded in corn. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
**EXEMPTIOUS.** *adj.* [from *exemptus*, Latin.] Separable;  
that which may be taken from another.

If motion were loose or *exemptitious* from matter, I could  
be convinced that it had extension of its own. *More.*

**TO EXE'NTERATE.** *v. a.* [*exentero*, Latin.] To embowel; to  
deprive of the entrails.

A toad contains not those urinary parts which are found in  
other animals to avoid that serous excretion, which may ap-  
pear unto any that *exenterates* or dissects them. *Brown.*

**EXENTERATION.** *n. f.* [*exenteratio*, Lat.] The act of taking  
out the bowels; embowelling.

Belonius not only affirms that chamelions feed on flies,  
caterpillars, beetles, and other insects; but upon *exenteration*  
he found these animals in their bellies. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

**EXE'QUIAL.** *adj.* [from *exequia*, Latin.] Funeral; relating to  
funerals. *Dict.*

**EXE'QUIES.** *n. f.* without a singular. [*exequia*, Lat.] Funeral  
rites; the ceremony of burial; the procession of burial. For  
this word *obsequies* is often used, but not so properly.

Let's not forget

The noble duke of Bedford late deceas'd,  
But see his *exequies* fulfill'd in Roan. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*

The tragical end of the two brothers, whose *exequies* the  
next successor had leisure to perform. *Dryden's Dedic. to Æn.*

**EXERCENT.** *adj.* [*exercens*, Latin.] Practising; following any  
calling or vocation.

The judge may oblige every *exercer* advocate to give his  
patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress for want of  
an advocate. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**EXERCISE.** *n. f.* [*exercitium*, Latin.]

1. Labour of the body; labour considered as conducive to the  
cure or prevention of diseases.

Men ought to beware that they use not *exercise* and a spare  
diet both; but if much *exercise*, a plentiful diet; if sparing  
diet, little *exercise*. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 298.*

The wife for cure on *exercise* depend;

God never made his work for man to mend. *Dryden.*

He is exact in prescribing the *exercises* of his patients, or-  
dering some of them to walk eighty stadia in a day, which is  
about nine English miles. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

The purest *exercise* of health,

The kind refresher of the Summer heats. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Something done for amusement.  
As a watchful king, he would not neglect his safety, think-  
ing nevertheless to perform all things rather as an *exercise* than  
as a labour. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulness,  
air, and agility.

He was strong of body, and so much the stronger as he, by  
a well disciplined *exercise*, taught it both to do and to suffer.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

The French apply themselves more universally to their  
*exercises* than any nation: one seldom sees a young gentleman  
that does not fence, dance, and ride. *Addison.*

4. Preparatory practice in order to skill: as, the *exercise* of  
soldiers.

5. Use; actual application of any thing.

The sceptre of spiritual regimen over us in this present  
world, is at the length to be yielded up into the hands of the  
Father which gave it; that is, the use and *exercise* thereof shall  
cease, there being no longer on earth any militant church to  
govern. *Hooker, b. v. f. 54.*

6. Practice; outward performance.

The same prince refused even those of the church of Eng-  
land, who followed their master to St. Germain's, the publick  
*exercise* of their religion. *Addison on Italy.*

7. Employment.

The learning of the situation and boundaries of kingdoms,

being only an *exercise* of the eyes and memory, a child with  
pleasure will learn them. *Locke.*

Children, by the *exercise* of their senses about objects that  
affect them in the womb, receive some few ideas before they  
are born. *Locke.*

*Exercise* is very alluring and entertaining to the understand-  
ing, while its reasoning powers are employed without la-  
bour. *Watts.*

8. Task; that which one is appointed to perform.

Patience is more oft the *exercise*

Of faints, the trial of their fortitude

Making them each his own deliverer,

And victor over all

That tyranny or fortune can inflict. *Milton's Agonistes.*

9. Act of divine worship whether publick or private.

Good sir John,

I'm in your debt for your last *exercise*;

Come the next Sabbath, and I will content you. *Shakesp.*

**TO EXERCISE.** *n. a.* [*exercer*, Latin.]

1. To employ; to engage in employment.

This faculty of the mind, when it is *exercised* immediately  
about things, is called judgment. *Locke.*

2. To train by use to any act.

The Roman tongue was the study of their youth: it was  
their own language they were instructed and *exercised* in. *Locke.*

3. To make skilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate.

Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reason of use,  
have their senses *exercised* to discern both good and evil. *Hebr.*

Reason, by its own penetration, where it is strong and  
*exercised*, usually sees quicker and clearer without syllo-  
gism. *Locke.*

And now the goddess, *exercis'd* in ill,

Who watch'd an hour to work her impious will,

Ascends the roof. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii. l. 713.*

4. To busy; to keep busy.

He will *exercise* himself with pleasure, and without wear-  
iness, in that godlike employment of doing good which is  
assigned him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. To task; to keep employed as a penal injunction.

Sore travel hath God given to the sons of man, to be *exer-*  
*cised* therewith. *Ecl. i. 13.*

Where pain of unextinguishable fire

Must *exercise* us, without hope of end. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

6. To practise; to perform.

A man's body is confined to a place; but where friendship  
is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy: for he may  
*exercise* them by his friend. *Bacon's Essays.*

Age's chief arts, and arms, are to grow wise;

Virtue to know, and, known, to *exercise*. *Denham.*

7. To exert; to put in use.

The princes of the Gentiles *exercise* dominion over them,  
and they that are great *exercise* authority upon them. *Mat. xx.*

Their consciences oblige them to submit to that dominion  
which their governours had a right to *exercise* over them. *Locke.*

8. To practise or use in order to habitual skill.

Mean while I'll draw up my Numidian troop

Within the square, to *exercise* their arms. *Addison's Cato.*

**TO EXERCISE.** *v. n.* To use *exercise*; to labour for health or  
for amusement.

The Lacedemonians were remarkable for the use of this  
sport, and Alexander the Great frequently *exercised* at it.

*Notes to the Odyssey.*

**EXERCISER.** *n. f.* [from *exercise*.] He that directs or uses  
*exercise*. *Dict.*

**EXERCITATION.** *n. f.* [*exercitatio*, Latin.]

1. Exercise.

It were some extenuation of the curse, if *insudore vultus tui*  
were confinable unto corporal *exercitations*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Practice; use.

By frequent *exercitations* we form them within us. *Felton.*

**TO EXERT.** *v. a.* [*exero*, Latin.]

1. To use with an effort; to use with ardour and vehemence.

When the service of Britain requires your courage and  
conduct, you may *exert* them both. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.*

Whate'er I am, each faculty,

The utmost power of my *exerted* soul,

Preserves a being only for your service. *Rowe.*

2. To put forth; to perform.

When the will has *exerted* an act of command upon any  
faculty of the soul, or member of the body, it has done all  
that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the actual  
*exercise* or employment of such a faculty or member. *South.*

3. To enforce; to push to an effort. With the reciprocal pro-  
noun.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still;

*Exerts* itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryd. Aurengzele.*

**EXERTION.** *n. f.* [from *exert*.] The act of exerting; effort.

**EXESION.** *n. f.* [*exesus*, Latin.] The act of eating through.

Theophrastus denieth the *exesion* or forcing of vipers through  
the belly of the dam. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

**EXESTUATION.** *n. f.* [*exæstuo*, Latin.] The state of boiling;  
tumultuous heat; effervescence; ebullition.

Saltpetre



Saltpetre is in operation a cold body: physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward *exstuations* of the blood and humours. *Boyle.*

**TO EXFOLIATE.** *v. n.* [*ex* and *folium*, Latin.] To shell off; separate, as a corrupt bone from the sound part. A term of chirurgery.

Our work went on successfully, the bone *exfoliating* from the edges. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**EXFOLIATION.** *n. f.* [from *exfoliate*.] The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.

If the bone be dressed, the flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make *exfoliation* of what is necessary, and incarn it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**EXFOLIATIVE.** *adj.* [from *exfoliate*.] That which has the power of procuring exfoliation.

Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, 'till the burnt bone is cast off. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**EXHA'LE.** *adj.* [from *exhale*.] That which may be evaporated or exhaled.

The fire may resolve some of the more spirituous and *exhalable* parts, whereof distillation has shewn me that alabaster is not destitute, into vapours. *Boyle.*

**EXHALATION.** *n. f.* [*exhalatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; emission.
2. The state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation.
3. That which rises in vapours, and sometimes takes the form of meteors.

No nat'ral *exhalation* in the sky;

No 'scape of nature, no distemper'd day;

But they will pluck away its nat'ral cause,

And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs,

Abortives, and presages, tongues of heav'n

Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John. *Shak. King John.*

While moving in so high a sphere, and with so vigorous a lustre, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious *exhalations*; which, condensed by a popular odium, are capable to cast a cloud upon the brightest merit and integrity. *K. Charles.*

Anon, out of the earth, a fabrick huge  
Rose like an *exhalation*, with the sound

Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

It is no wonder if the earth be often shaken, there being quantities of *exhalations* within those mines, or cavernous passages, that are capable of rarefaction and inflammation. *Burn.*

The growing tow'rs like *exhalations* rise,

And the huge columns heave into the skies. *Pope.*

**TO EXHA'LE.** *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Latin.]

1. To send or draw out in vapours or fumes.

Yon light is not daylight, I know it well:

It is some meteor that the sun *exhales*,

To be to thee this night a torch-bearer. *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*

I flattered myself with hopes that the vapour had been *exhaled*. *Temple.*

Fear freezes minds; but love, like heat,

*Exhales* the soul sublime to seek her native seat. *Dryden.*

2. To draw out.

See, dead Henry's wounds

Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afresh!

Blush, blush, thou lump of foul deformity;

For 'tis thy presence that *exhales* this blood

From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells. *Shak.*

**EXHA'LEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *exhale*.] Matter exhaled; vapour.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporal *exhalement*, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 5.*

**TO EXHA'UST.** *v. a.*

1. To drain; to diminish; to deprive by draining.

Single men be many times more charitable, because their means are less *exhausted*. *Bacon's Essays.*

Spermatick matter of a vitious sort abounds in the blood, *exhausts* it of its best spirits, and derives the flower of it to the femal vessels. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. To draw out totally; to draw 'till nothing is left.

Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they *exhausted* not all its treasures: they left a great deal for the industry and sagacity of after-ages. *Locke.*

The nurrling grove

Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with foster earth;

But when the alien compost is *exhaust*,

Its native poverty again prevails. *Phillips.*

**EXHA'USTION.** *n. f.* [from *exhaust*.] The act of drawing or draining.

**EXHA'USTLESS.** *adj.* [from *exhaust*.] Not to be emptied; not to be all drawn off; inexhaustible.

Of heat and light, what everduring stores

Brought from the sun's *exhaustless* golden shores,

Through gulphs immense of intervening air,

Enrich the earth, and every loss repair. *Blackm. Creation.*

**TO EXHIBIT.** *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Latin.]

1. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose in a formal or publick manner.

If any claim redress of injustice, they should *exhibit* their petitions in the street. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

He suffered his attorney-general to *exhibit* a charge of high treason against the earl. *Clarendon.*

2. To show; to display.

One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually *exhibiting* a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body. *Pope.*

**EXHIBITER.** *n. f.* [from *exhibit*.] He that offers any thing; as a petition or charge, in a publick manner.

He seems indifferent,

Or rather swaying more upon our part,

Than cherishing th' *exhibitors* against us. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

**EXHIBITION.** *n. f.* [from *exhibit*.]

1. The act of exhibiting; display; setting forth.

What are all mechanick works, but the sensible *exhibition* of mathematick demonstrations? *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. ii.*

2. Allowance; salary; pension.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,

Due preference of place and *exhibition*,

As levels with her breeding. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

What maintenance he from his friends receives,

Like *exhibition* thou shalt have from me. *Shakespeare.*

All was assigned to the army and garrisons there, and she received only a pension or *exhibition* out of his coffers. *Bacon.*

He is now neglected, and driven to live in exile upon a small *exhibition*. *Swift.*

**EXHIBITIVE.** *adj.* [from *exhibit*.] Representative; displaying.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather, they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously *exhibitive* or representative, according to the various modes of inimitability or participation. *Norris.*

**EXHILARATE.** *v. a.* [*exhilare*, Latin.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven; to glad; to gladden.

The coming into a fair garden, the coming into a fair room richly furnished, a beautiful person, and the like, do delight and *exhilarate* the spirits much. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The force of that fallacious fruit,

That with *exhilarating* vapours bland

About their spirits, had play'd, and inmost pow'rs

Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

Continual tide

Flows from th' *exhilarating* fount. *Phillips:*

Let them thank

Boon nature, that thus annually supplies

Their vaults, and with her former liquid gifts

*Exhilarates* their languid minds, within

The golden mean confin'd. *Phillips.*

**EXHILARATION.** *n. f.* [from *exhilarate*.]

1. The act of giving gaiety.
2. The state of being enlivened.

And therefore *exhilaration* hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**TO EXHORT.** *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Latin.] To incite by words to any good action.

We beseech you, and *exhort* you by the Lord Jesus, that as ye have received of us, how you ought to walk, so ye would abound. *1 Thes. iv. i.*

My duty is to *exhort* you to consider the dignity of that holy mystery. *Common Prayer.*

**EXHORTATION.** *n. f.* [from *exhort*.]

1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good.

If we will not encourage publick beneficence, 'till we are secure that no storm shall overturn what we help to build, there is no room for *exhortations* to charity. *Atterbury.*

2. The form of words by which one is exhorted.

I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner. *Shakespeare.*

**EXHORTATORY.** *adj.* [from *exhort*.] Tending to exhort.

**EXHORTER.** *n. f.* [from *exhort*.] One who exhorts or encourages by words.

**TO EXICCATE.** *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Latin.] To dry; to dry up. *Dict.*

**EXICCATION.** *n. f.* [from *exiccate*.] Arefaction; act of drying up; state of being dried up.

What is more easily refuted than that old vulgar assertion of an universal drought and *exiccation* of the earth? As if the sun could evaporate the least drop of its moisture, so that it should never descend again, but be attracted and elevated quite out of the atmosphere. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**EXICCATIVE.** *adj.* [from *exiccate*.] Drying in quality; having the power of drying.

**EXIGENCE.** } *n. f.* [This word is probably only a corruption  
**EXIGENCY.** } of *exigents*, vitiated by an unskilful pronounciation.]

1. Demand; want; need.

As men, we are at our own choice, both for time and place and form, according to the *exigence* of our own occasions in private. *Hooker, b. v. f. 24.*

You have heard what the present condition and *exigencies* of these several charities are. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

While our fortunes exceed not the measure of real convenience,



nience, and are adapted to the *exigencies* of our station, we perceive the hand of providence in our gradual and successive supplies. *Rogers, Sermon 2.*

2. Pressing necessity; distress; sudden occasion.  
This dissimulation in war may be called stratagem and conduct; in other *exigencies* address and dexterity. *Notes on the Ody.*  
Now in such *exigencies* not to need,  
Upon my word you must be rich indeed!  
A noble superfluity it craves,  
Not for yourself, but for your fools and knaves. *Pope.*

**E'XIGENT.** *n. f.* [*exigens*, Latin.]  
1. Pressing business; occasion that requires immediate help.  
In such an *exigent* I see not how they could have staid to deliberate about any other regiment than that which already was devised to their hands. *Hooker, Preface.*  
The council met, your guards to find you sent,  
And know your pleasure in this *exigent*. *Waller.*

2. [A law term.] A writ sued when the defendant is not to be found, being part of the process leading to an outlawry. *Shakespeare* uses it for any extremity. *Hanmer.*
3. End.  
These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,  
Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*. *Shakesf. Henry VI.*

**EXIGU'ITY.** *n. f.* [*exiguitas*, Latin.] Smallness; diminutiveness; slenderness.  
The *exiguity* and shape of the extant particles is now supposed. *Boyle on Colours.*

**EXIGU'OUS.** *adj.* [*exiguus*, Latin.] Small; diminutive; little.  
Their subtle parts and *exiguus* dose are consumed and evaporated in less than two hours time. *Harvey.*

**E'XILE.** *n. f.* [*exilium*, Latin.] It seems anciently to have had the accent indifferently on either syllable: now it is uniformly on the first.]

1. Banishment; state of being banished from one's country.  
Our state of bodies would bewray what life  
We've led since thy *exile*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Welcome is *exile*, welcome were my death. *Shak. H. VI.*  
Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,  
Vagabond *exile*, flaying, pent to linger  
But with a grain of day, I would not buy  
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
2. The person banished.  
O must the wretched *exiles* ever mourn,  
Nor after length of rowling years return? *Dryden's Virg.*  
Ulysses, sole of all the victor train,  
An *exile* from his dear paternal coast,  
Deplor'd his absent queen, and empire lost. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**EXI'LE.** *adj.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Small; slender; not full; not powerful. Not in use, except in philosophical writings.  
It were also good to enquire what other means may be to draw forth the *exile* heat which is in the air; for that may be a secret of great power to produce cold weather. *Bacon.*  
In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more *exile* sound than when the lid is open. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To **E'XILE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] This had formerly the accent on the last syllable, now generally on the first, though *Dryden* has used both.] To banish; to drive from a country; to transport.  
Call home our *exil'd* friends abroad,  
That fled the snares of watchful tyranny. *Shakesf. Macbeth.*  
Foul subornation is predominant,  
And equity *exil'd* your highness' land. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*  
For that offence,  
Immediately we do *exile* him hence. *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*  
They fettered with the bonds of a long night, lay there  
*exiled* from the eternal providence. *Wisd. xvii. 2.*  
His brutal manners from his breast *exil'd*,  
His mien he fashion'd, and his tongue he fil'd. *Dryden.*  
Arms and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate,  
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,  
Expel'd and *exil'd*. *Dryden's Virgil's Æn.*

**EXI'LEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *exile*.] Banishment.  
Fitzosborn was discarded into foreign service for a pretty shadow of *exilement*. *Wotton.*

**EXILI'TION.** *n. f.* [*exilitio*, Latin.] The act of springing or rushing out suddenly.

From saltpetre proceedeth the force and report; for sulphur and small-coal, mixt, will not take fire with noise or *exilition*; and powder, which is made of impure and greasy petre, hath but a weak emission, and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*

**EXI'LITY.** *n. f.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Slenderness; smallness; diminution.  
Certain flies, called ephemera, live but a day: the cause is the *exility* of the spirit, or perhaps the absence of the sun. *Bac.*  
For *exility* of the voice, or other sounds, it is certain that the voice doth pass through solid and hard bodies, if they be not too thick; and through water, which is likewise a very close body, and such an one as letteth not in air. *Bacon.*

A body, by being subtilized, can lose nothing of its corporeity; neither can it hereby gain any thing but *exility*; for all degrees of subtility are essentially the same thing. *Grew.*

**EXI'MIOUS.** *adj.* [*eximius*, Latin.] Famous; eminent; conspicuous; excellent. *Dict.*

**EXINANI'TION.** *n. f.* [*exinanitio*, Latin.] Privation; loss.  
He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his *exinanition*. *Decay of Piety.*

To **EXIST.** *v. n.* [*existo*, Latin.] To be; to have a being.  
It is as easy to conceive that an infinite Almighty Power might produce a thing out of nothing, and make that to *exist* *de novo*, which did not *exist* before; as to conceive the world to have had no beginning, but to have *existed* from eternity. *South's Sermons.*

It seems reasonable to enquire, how such a multitude comes to make but one idea, since that combination does not always *exist* together in nature. *Locke.*

One year is past; a different scene!  
No farther mention of the dean:  
Who now, alas, no more is mist  
Than if he never did *exist*. *Swift.*

**EXI'STENCE.** } *n. f.* [*existentia*, low Latin.] State of being;  
**EXI'STENCY.** } actual possession of being.

Nor is only the *existence* of this animal considerable, but many things delivered thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*  
It is impossible any being can be eternal with successive eternal physical changes, or variety of states or manner of *existence*, naturally and necessarily concomitant unto it. *Hale.*

The soul, secur'd in her *existence*, smiles  
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point. *Addison's Cato.*  
When a being is considered as possible, it is said to have an essence or nature: such were all things before the creation. When it is considered as actual, then it is said to have *existence* also. *Watts's Logick.*

**EXI'STENT.** *adj.* [from *exist*.] In being; in possession of being or of existence.

Whatsoever sign the sun possessed, whose recess or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, those seasons were actually *existent*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 2.*

The eyes and minds are fattened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent*. *Dryden.*

**EXISTIMA'TION.** *n. f.* [*existimatio*, Latin.]  
1. Opinion.  
2. Esteem.

**E'XIT.** *n. f.* [*exit*, Latin.]  
1. The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off the stage.  
2. Recess; departure; act of quitting the stage; act of quitting the theatre of life.

All the world's a stage,  
And all the men and women meerly players:  
They have their *exits* and their entrances,  
And one man in his time plays many parts. *Shakespeare.*  
A regard for fame becomes a man more towards the *exit* than at his entrance into life. *Swift.*  
Many of your old comrades live a short life, and make a figure at their *exit*. *Swift.*

3. Passage out of any place.  
In such a pervious substance as the brain, they might find an easy either entrance or *exit*, almost every where. *Glanville.*  
4. Way by which there is a passage out.  
The fire makes its way, forcing the water forth through its ordinary *exits*, wells, and the outlets of rivers. *Woodw.*

**EXI'TAL.** } *adj.* [*exitialis*, Latin.] Destructive; fatal;  
**EXI'TIOUS.** } mortal.

Most *exitial* fevers, although not concomitated with the tokens, exanthemata, anthraxes, or carbuncles, are to be censured pestilential. *Harvey on the Plague.*

**E'XODUS.** } *n. f.* [*ἔξοδος*.] Departure; journey from a place:  
**E'XODY.** } the second book of *Moses* is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and sixty-five days, ever since the time of the Jewish *exody* at least. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**EXOLE'TE.** *adj.* [*exoletus*, Lat.] Obsolete; out of use. *Dict.*

To **EXO'LVE.** *v. a.* [*exolvere*, Latin.] To loose; to pay. *Dict.*

**EXO'MPHALOS.** *n. f.* [*ἔξ and ὀμφαλός*.] A navel rupture.

To **EXONERATE.** *v. a.* [*exonero*, Latin.] To unload; to disburthen; to free from any heavy charge.

The glands being a congeries of vessels curled, circumgyrated, and complicated, give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the secretory ones, which afterwards all *exonerate* themselves into one common ductus. *Ray.*

**EXONERA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *exonerate*.] The act of disburthening, or discharging.

The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and *exoneration*. *Grew.*

**EXO'PTABLE.** *adj.* [*exoptabilis*, Lat.] Desireable; to be sought with eagerness or desire.

**E'XORABLE.** *adj.* [*exorabilis*, Latin.] To be moved by intreaty.

**EXO'RBITANCE.** } *n. f.* [from *exorbitance*.]  
**EXO'RBITANCY.** }

1. The act of going out of the track prescribed.
2. Enormity;



# E X O

I see some degree of this fault cleave to those, who have eminently corrected all other *exorbitancies* of the tongue.

*Government of the Tongue, f. 4.*

2. Enormity; gross deviation from rule or right.

The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies*.  
*Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

The people were grossly imposed on, to commit such *exorbitancies* as could not end but in the dissolution of the government.  
*Swift on the Dissentions in Athens and Rome.*

3. Boundless depravity.

They riot still,

Unbounded in *exorbitance* of ill.

*Garth's Dispensary.*

EXO'RBITANT. *adj.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Latin.]

1. Going out of the prescribed track; deviating from the course appointed or rule established.

What signifies the fiction of the tortoise riding upon the wings of the wind, but to prescribe bounds and measures to our *exorbitant* passions?  
*L'Estrange.*

These phenomena are not peculiar to the earthquakes which have happened in our times, but have been observed in all ages, and particularly those *exorbitant* commotions of the waters of the globe.  
*Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

The Jews, who had laws so particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithstanding continually inured with causes *exorbitant*, and such as their laws had not provided for.  
*Hooker, b. iii. f. 11.*

3. Enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive.

Their subjects would live in great plenty, were not the impositions so very *exorbitant*; for the courts are too splendid for the territories.  
*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

So endless and *exorbitant* are the desires of men, that they will grasp at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less.  
*Swift on the Dissentions in Athens and Rome.*

TO EXO'RBITATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Latin.] To deviate; to go out of the track or road prescribed.

The planets sometimes would have approached the sun as near as the orb of Mercury, and sometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn.  
*Bentley's Sermons.*

TO EXORCISE. *v. a.* [*ἐξορκίζω*.]

1. To adjure by some holy name.
2. To drive away spirits by certain forms of adjuration.
3. To purify from the influence of malignant spirits by religious ceremonies.

And fry'rs, that through the wealthy regions run,

Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,

And *exorcise* the beds, and cross the walls.  
*Dryden.*

EXORCISER. *n. f.* [from *exorcise*.] One who practises to drive away evil spirits.

EXORCISM. *n. f.* [*ἐξορκισμός*.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.

Will his lordship behold and hear our *exorcisms*? *Shakesp.*

Symptoms supernatural, must be only curable by supernatural means; namely, by devout prayers or *exorcisms*. *Harvey.*

EXORCIST. *n. f.* [*ἐξορκιστής*.]

1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.

Then certain of the vagabond Jews, *exorcists*, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits. *Acts xix. 13.*

2. An enchanter; a conjurer. Improperly.

Soul of Rome!

Thou, like an *exorcist*, hast conjur'd up

My mortified spirit.  
*Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Is there no *exorcist*

Beguiles the truer office of mine eyes?

Is't real that I see? *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

EXORDIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a composition.

Nor will I thee detain

With poets fictions, nor oppress thine ear

With circumstance, and long *exordiums* here. *May's Virgil.*

I have been distast'd at this way of writing, by reason of long prefaces and *exordiums*. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

EXORNA'TION. *n. f.* [*exornatio*, Latin.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

It seemeth that all those curious *exornations* should rather cease.  
*Hooker, b. v. f. 15.*

Hyperbolical *exornations* and elegancies many much affect.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EXO'SSATED. *adj.* [*exossatus*, Latin.] Deprived of bones. *Diæ.*

EXOSTO'SIS. *n. f.* [*ἐξ* and *ὄσσειον*.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural, as often happens in venereal cases. *Quincy.*

EXO'SSEOUS. *adj.* [*ex* and *ὄσσειον*, Latin.] Wanting bones; boneless; formed without bones.

Thus we daily observe in the heads of fishes, as also in snails and soft *exosseous* animals, nature near the head hath placed a flat white stone, or testaceous concretion. *Brown.*

EXO'TICK. *adj.* [*ἐξωτικός*.] Foreign; not produced in our own country; not domestick.

Some learned men treat of the nature of letters as of some

# E X P

remote *exotick* thing, whereof we had no knowledge but by fabulous relations. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Continue fresh hot-beds to entertain such *exotick* plants as arrive not to their perfection without them. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

EXO'TICK. *n. f.* A foreign plant.

Claudian was seated on the other summit, which was barren, and produced, on some spots, plants that are unknown to Italy, and such as the gardeners call *exoticks*. *Addison's Guard.*

TO EXPAND. *v. a.* [*expando*, Latin.]

1. To spread; to lay open as a net or sheet.

2. To dilate; to spread out every way; to diffuse.

An animal growing, *expands* its fibres in the air as a fluid.

*Arbuthnot on Air.*

Along the stream of time thy name

*Expanded* flies, and gathers all its fame. *Pope's Eff. on Man.*

EXPA'NSE. *n. f.* [*expansum*, Latin.] A body widely extended without inequalities.

A murmuring sound

Of waters issu'd from a cave, and spread

Into a liquid plain; then stood unmov'd,

Pure as th' *expanse* of heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

Bright as th' ethereal glows the green *expanse*. *Savage.*

On the smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes,

The sinking stone at first a circle makes;

The trembling surface, by the motion stirr'd,

Spreads in a second circle, then a third;

Wide, and more wide, the floating rings advance,

Fill all the watry plain, and to the margin dance. *Pope.*

EXPANSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *expansible*.] Capacity of extension; possibility to be expanded or spread into a wider surface.

Together with the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, by which the atoms in one fluid are distinguished from those of another; else all fluids would be alike in weight, *expansibility*, and all other qualities.

*Grew's Cosmolog. Sac. b. i. c. 3.*

EXPA'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *expansus*, Latin.] Capable to be extended; capable to be spread into a wider surface.

Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be expanded. *Grew's Cosmol.*

EXPA'NSION. *n. f.* [from *expand*.]

1. The state of being expanded into a wider surface or greater space.

'Tis demonstrated that the condensation and *expansion* of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

2. The act of spreading out.

The easy *expansion* of the wing of a bird, and the lightness, strength, and shape of the feathers, are all fitted for her better flight.

*Grew's Cosmolog. Sac. b. i. c. 5.*

3. Extent; space to which any thing is extended.

The capacious mind of man takes its flight farther than the stars, and cannot be confined by the limits of the world: it extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost *expansion* of matter, and makes excursions into that incomprehensible inane.

*Locke.*

4. Pure space, as distinct from extension in solid matter.

Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension, which expresses this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter.

*Locke.*

It would for ever take an useless flight,

Lost in *expansion*, void and infinite. *Blackmore's Creation.*

EXPA'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *expand*.] Having the power to spread into a wider surface, or greater space.

The elastic or *expansive* faculty of the air, whereby it dilates itself when compressed, hath been made use of in the common weather-glasses.

*Ray on the Creation.*

Then no more

Th' *expansive* atmosphere is cramp'd with cold. *Thomson.*

TO EXPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*expatio*, Latin.]

1. To range at large; to rove without any prescribed limits.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* in. *Addison's Spectat.*

He looks in heav'n with more than mortal eyes,

Bids his free soul *expatiate* in the skies;

Amidst her kindred stars familiar roam,

Survey the region, and confess her home.

*Pope.*

*Expatiate* free o'er all this scene of man;

A mighty maze! but not without a plan. *Pope's Eff. on Man.*

With wonder seiz'd, we view the pleasing ground,

And walk delighted, and *expatiate* round. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To enlarge upon in language.

They had a custom of offering the tongues to Mercury, because they believed him the giver of eloquence: Dacier *expatiates* upon this custom.

*Notes on Pope's Odyssey, b. iii.*

3. To let loose; to allow to range. This sense is very improper.

Make choice of a subject, which, being of itself capable of all that colours and the elegance of design can possibly give, shall afterwards afford art an ample field of matter wherein to *expatiate* itself.

*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

TO EXPE'CT. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Latin.]

1. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil.



# E X P

2. To wait for; to attend the coming.  
While, *expecting* there the queen, he rais'd  
His wond'ring eyes, and round the temple gaz'd. *Dryden.*  
To *EXPE'CT.* *v. n.* To wait; to stay.  
Elihu had *expected* 'till Job had spoken. *Job.*  
*EXPE'CTABLE.* *adj.* [from *expect.*] To be expected; to be hoped or feared.  
Occult and spiritual operations are not *expectable* from ice; for being but water congealed, it can never make good such qualities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*  
*EXPE'CTANCE.* } *n. f.* [from *expect.*]  
*EXPE'CTANCY.* }  
1. The act or state of expecting; expectation.  
Every moment is *expectancy*  
Of more arrivance. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Satyrs leave your petulance,  
Or else rail upon the moon,  
Your *expectance* is too soon;  
For before the second cock  
Crow, the gates will not unlock. *Ben. John's Fairy Prince.*  
This blessed *expectance* must be now my theme. *Boyle.*  
But fy, my wand'ring muse, how thou do'st stay!  
*Expectance* calls thee now another way. *Milton.*  
2. Something expected.  
There is *expectance* here from both the sides,  
What further you will do. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
3. Hope; that of which the expectation is accompanied with pleasure.  
Oh, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!  
The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
*EXPE'CTANT.* *adj.* [French.] Waiting in expectation.  
Her majesty has offered concessions, in order to remove scruples raised in the mind of the *expectant* heir. *Swift.*  
*EXPE'CTANT.* *n. f.* [from *expect.*] One who waits in expectation of any thing; one held in dependance by his hopes.  
They, vain *expectants* of the bridal hour,  
My stores in riotous expence devour. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*  
This treatise was agreeable to the sentiments of the whole nation, except of those gentlemen who had employments, or were *expectants*. *Swift to Pope.*  
*EXPE'CTATION.* *n. f.* [*expectatio*, Latin.]  
1. The act of expecting.  
The trees  
Should have borne men, and *expectation* fainted,  
Longing for what it had not. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopatra.*  
The rest,  
That are within the note of *expectation*,  
Already are i' th' court. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
2. The state of expecting either with hope or fear.  
Live in a constant and serious *expectation* of that day, when we must appear before the Judge of heaven and earth. *Rogers.*  
3. Prospect of any thing good to come.  
My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him. *Pf. lxii. 5.*  
4. The object of happy expectation; the Messiah expected.  
Now clear I understand,  
What oft my steadiest thoughts have search'd in vain,  
Why our great *expectation* should be call'd  
The seed of woman. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*  
5. A state in which something excellent is expected from us.  
How fit it will be for you, born so great a prince, and of so rare not only *expectation* but proof, to divert your thoughts from the way of goodness. *Sidney.*  
You first came home  
From travel with such hopes as made you look'd on,  
By all men's eyes, a youth of *expectation*;  
Pleas'd with your growing virtue, I receiv'd you. *Otway.*  
*EXPE'CTER.* *n. f.* [from *expect.*]  
1. One who has hopes of something.  
These are not great *expecters* under your administration, according to the period of governors here, *Swift.*  
2. One who waits for another.  
Signify this loving interview  
To the *expecters* of our Trojan part. *Shak. Troil. and Cress.*  
To *EXPE'CTORATE.* *v. a.* [*ex* and *pectus*, Latin.] To eject from the breast.  
Excrementitious humours are *expectorated* by a cough after a cold or an asthma. *Harvey on Consumptions.*  
Morbifick matter is either attenuated so as to be returned into the channels, or *expectorated* by coughing. *Arbuthnot.*  
*EXPE'CTORATION.* *n. f.* [from *expectorate.*]  
1. The act of discharging from the breast.  
2. That discharge which is made by coughing, as bringing up phlegm, or any thing that obstructs the vessels of the lungs, and strengthens the breath. *Quincy.*  
With water, vinegar, and honey, in pleurifies and inflammations of the lungs, he mixeth spices, for promoting *expectoration*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
*EXPE'CTORATIVE.* *adj.* [from *expectorate.*] Having the quality of promoting expectoration.  
Syrups and other *expectoratives*, in coughs, must necessarily occasion a greater cough. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

# E X P

- EXPE'DIENCE.* } *n. f.* [from *expedient.*]  
*EXPE'DIENCY.* }  
1. Fitness; propriety; suitableness to an end.  
Solemn dedications of things set apart for Divine Worship, could never have been universally practised, had not right reason dictated the high *expediency* and great use of such practices. *South's Sermons.*  
2. It is used in *Shakespeare* for expedition; adventure; or attempt.  
Let me hear  
What yesternight our council did decree,  
In forwarding this dear *expedience*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
3. It is also used by *Shakespeare* for expedition; haste; dispatch.  
I shall break  
The cause of our *expedience* to the queen,  
And get her leave to part. *Shakesp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*  
Eight tall ships, three thousand men of war,  
Are making hither with all due *expedience*. *Shak. Richard II.*  
*EXPE'DIENT.* *adj.* [*expedit*, Latin.]  
1. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable.  
All things are not *expedient*: in things indifferent there is a choice; they are not always equally *expedient*. *Hooker, b. ii.*  
When men live as if there were no God, it becomes *expedient* for them that there should be none; and then they endeavour to persuade themselves so. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
2. In *Shakespeare*, quick; expeditious.  
The adverse winds,  
Whose leisure I have staid, have given him time  
To land his legions all as soon as I:  
His marches are *expedient* to this town. *Shakesp. King John.*  
*EXPE'DIENT.* *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. That which helps forward; as means to an end.  
God, who delights not to grieve the children of men, does not project for our sorrow, but our innocence; and would never have invited us to the one, but as an *expedient* to the other. *Decay of Piety.*  
2. A shift; means to an end which are contrived in an exigence.  
Th' *expedient* pleas'd, where neither lost his right;  
Mars had the day, and Venus had the night. *Dryden.*  
He flies to a new *expedient* to solve the matter, and supposes an earth of a make and frame like that of Des Cartes. *Woodw.*  
*EXPE'DIENTLY.* *adv.* [from *expedient.*]  
1. Fitly; suitably; conveniently.  
2. Hastily; quickly.  
Let my officers of such a nature  
Make an extent upon his house and lands:  
Do this *expediently*, and turn him going. *Shak. As you like it.*  
To *EXPEDITE.* *v. a.* [*expedio*, Latin.]  
1. To facilitate; to free from impediment.  
By sin and death a broad way now is pav'd,  
To *expedite* your glorious march. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
2. To hasten; to quicken.  
An inquisition would still be a further improvement, and would *expedite* the conversion of the Papists. *Swift.*  
3. To dispatch; to issue from a publick office.  
Though such charters be *expedited* of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
*EXPEDITE.* *adj.* [*expeditus*, Latin.]  
1. Quick; hasty; soon performed.  
Wholesome advice, and *expedite* execution in freeing the state of those monsters. *Sandys.*  
2. Easy; disencumbered; clear from impediments.  
Nature can teach the church but in part; neither so fully as is requisite for man's salvation, nor so easily as to make the way plain and *expedite* enough, that many may come to the knowledge of it, and so be saved, and therefore the Scripture has been given. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 3.*  
3. Nimble; active; agile.  
The more any man's soul is cleansed from sensual lusts, the more nimble and *expedite* it will be in its operations. *Tillot.*  
4. It seems to be used by *Bacon* for light armed in the Roman signification.  
He sent the lord chamberlain with *expedite* forces to speed to Exeter, to the rescue of the town. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
*EXPEDITELY.* *adv.* [from *expedite.*] With quickness, readiness, haste.  
Nature hath left his ears naked, that he may turn them more *expeditely* for the reception of sounds from every quarter. *Grew's Musaeum.*  
*EXPEDITION.* *n. f.* [from *expedite.*]  
1. Haste; speed; activity.  
Prayers, whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to express that quick and speedy *expedition* wherewith ardent affections, the very wings of prayer, are delighted to present our suits in heaven. *Hooker.*  
Ev'n with the speediest *expedition*  
I will dispatch him to the emperor's court. *Shakespeare.*  
2. A march or voyage with martial intentions.  
Young Octavius, and Mark Antony,  
Come down upon us with a mighty power,  
Bending their *expedition* tow'rd Philippi. *Shak. Jul. Caesar.*  
To



# EXP

To EXPE'L. *v. a.* [*expello*, Latin.]

1. To drive out; to force away.

The Lord your God shall *expel* them from before you, and drive them from out of your sight. *Jos. xxiii. 5.*

I may know the let why gentle peace

Should not *expel* these inconveniencies. *Shakesf. Henry V.*

Suppose a mighty rock to fall there, it would *expel* the waters out of their places with such violence as to fling them among the clouds. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. To eject; to throw out.

Whatsoever cannot be digested by the stomach, is either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts, and other parts of the body are moved to *expel* by consent. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

3. To banish; to drive from the place of residence.

Arms and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate,  
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,  
*Expel'd* and exil'd left the Trojan shore. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

EXPE'LLER. *n. f.* [from *expel*.] One that expels or drives away.

To EXPE'ND. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Latin.] To lay out; to spend.

If my death might make this island happy,

I would *expend* it with all willingness. *Shakesf. Henry VI.*

The king of England wasted the French king's country, and thereby caused him to *expend* such sums of money as exceeded the debt. *Hayward.*

The publick burthens, though they may be a good reason for our not *expending* so much in charity, yet will not justify us in giving nothing. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

EXPE'NSE. *n. f.* [*expensum*, Latin.] Cost; charges; money expended.

Hence comes that wild and vast *expense*,

That hath enforc'd Rome's virtue thence,

Which simple poverty first made. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

A feast prepar'd with riotous *expense*,

Much cost, more care, and most magnificence. *Dryden.*

I can see no reason by which we were obliged to make those prodigious *expenses*. *Swift.*

EXPE'NSEFUL. *adj.* [*expense* and *full*.] Costly; chargeable; expensive.

No part of structure is either more *expenceful* than windows or more ruinous, as being exposed to all violence of weather. *Wotton's Architecture.*

EXPE'NSELESS. *adj.* [from *expense*.] Without cost.

A physician may save any army by this frugal and *expenseless* means only. *Milton on Education.*

What health promotes, and gives unenvy'd peace,

Is all *expenseless*, and procur'd with ease. *Blackm. Creation.*

EXPE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *expense*.]

1. Given to expense; extravagant; luxurious.

Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and *expensive* are dangerous. *Temple.*

2. Costly; requiring expense: as, *expensive* dress; an *expensive* journey.

3. Liberal; generous; distributive.

This requires an active, *expensive*, indefatigable goodness, such as our apostle calls a work and labour of love. *Spratt.*

EXPE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *expensive*.] With great expense; at great charge.

I never knew him live so great and *expensively* as he hath done since his return from exile. *Swift.*

EXPE'NSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *expensive*.]

1. Addiction to expense; extravagance.

2. Costliness.

Their highways, for their extent, solidity, or *expensiveness*, are some of the greatest monuments of the grandeur of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EXPE'RIENCE. *n. f.* [*experientia*, Latin.]

1. Practice; frequent trial.

Hereof *experience* hath informed reason, and time hath made those things apparent which were hidden. *Raleigh.*

2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice.

Boys immature in knowledge,

Pawn their *experience* to their present pleasure,

And so rebel to judgment. *Shakesf. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

But if you'll prosper, mark what I advise,

Whom age and long *experience* render wise. *Pope.*

To EXPE'RIENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To try; to practise.

2. To know by practice.

EXPE'RIENCED. *participial adj.* [from *experience*.]

1. Made skilful by experience.

We must perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the distinct species; or learn them from such as are used to that sort of things, and are *experienced* in them. *Locke.*

2. Wise by long practice.

To him *experienc'd* Nestor thus rejoin'd,

O friend! what sorrows do'st thou bring to mind! *Pope.*

EXPE'RIENCER. *n. f.* One who makes trials; a practiser of experiments.

A curious *experienter* did affirm, that the likeness of any object, if strongly enlightned, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it, 'till he be

# EXP

dazzled by it; even after he shall have turned his eyes from it. *Digby on Bodies.*

EXPE'RIMENT. *n. f.* [*experimentum*, Latin.] Trial of any thing; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

That which sheweth them to be wise, is the gathering of principles out of their own particular *experiments*; and the framing of our particular *experiments*, according to the rule of their principles, shall make us such as they are. *Hooker, b. v.*

It is good also not to try *experiments* in states, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident. *Bacon.*

Adam! by sad *experiment* I know,

How little weight with thee my words can find,

Found so erroneous. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

'Till his fall it was ignorant of nothing but of sin; or, at least, it rested in the notion without the smart of the *experiment*. *South's Sermons.*

When we are searching out the nature or properties of any being by various methods of trial, this sort of observation is called *experiment*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To EXPE'RIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To try; to search out by trial.

Francisco Redi *experimented* that no putrified flesh will of itself, if all insects be carefully kept from it, produce any. *Ray.*

EXPERIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *experiment*.]

1. Pertaining to experiment.

2. Built upon experiment; formed by observation.

Call me a fool;

Trust not my reading, nor my observations,

Which with *experimental* seal do warrant

The tenor of my book. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*

The *experimental* testimony of Gillius is most considerable of any, who beheld the course thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

3. Known by experiment or trial.

We have no other evidence of universal impenetrability, besides a large experience, without an *experimental* exception. *Newton's Opt.*

These are so far from being subservient to atheists in their audacious attempts, that they rather afford an *experimental* confirmation of the universal deluge. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXPERIME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *experimental*.] By experience; by trial; by experiment; by observation.

The miscarriage being sometimes universal, has made us impart what we have *experimentally* learned by our own observations. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

While the man is under the scourge of affliction, he is willing to abjure those sins which he now *experimentally* finds attended with such bitter consequences. *Rogers's Sermons.*

EXPE'RIMENTER. *n. f.* [from *experiment*.] One who makes experiment.

Galileus and Marfenius, two exact *experimenters*, do think they find this verity by their experiences; but surely this is impossible to be done. *Digby on Bodies.*

EXPE'RT. *adj.* [*expertus*, Latin.]

1. Skilful; addressful; intelligent in business.

Now we will take some order in the town,

Placing therein some *expert* officers. *Shakesf. Henry VI.*

Again fair Alma sits confest,

On Florimel's *experter* breast;

When she the rising sigh constrains,

And by concealing speaks her pains. *Prior.*

2. Ready; dexterous.

The meanest sculptor in th' Æmilian square,

Can imitate in brass the nails and hair;

*Expert* in trifles, and a cunning fool,

Able t' express the parts, but not dispose the whole. *Dryden.*

They have not the good luck to be perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism, or *expert* in mode and figure. *Locke.*

3. Skilful by practice or experience. This sense is rare.

*Expert* men can execute, and judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. *Bacon.*

4. It is used by Pope with *of* before the object of skill, generally with *in*.

Thy offspring bloom,

*Expert* of arms, and prudent in debate,

The gifts of heav'n to guard thy hoary state. *Pope's Odyssey.*

EXPE'RTLY. *adv.* [from *expert*.] In a skilful, ready and dexterous manner.

EXPE'RTNESS. *n. f.* [from *expert*.] Skill; readiness; dexterity.

What his reputation, what his valour, honesty, and *expertness* in war. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

This army, for the *expertness* and valour of the soldiers, was thought sufficient to have met the greatest army of the Turks. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

E'XPIABLE. *adj.* [from *expiate*.] Capable to be expiated, or attoned.

To E'XPIATE. *v. a.* [*expio*, Latin.]

1. To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety; to atone for.

Strong and able petty felons, in true penitence, implore permission



# EXP

permission to *expiate* their crimes by their assiduous labours in so innocent and so hopeful a work. *Bacon's Physf. Remarks.*

The odium which some men's rigour or remissness had contracted upon my government, I resolved to *expiate* by regulations. *King Charles.*

For the cure of this disease an humble, serious, hearty repentance is the only physick; not to *expiate* the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Christ's attonement. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *expiate*.]

1. The act of expiating or attoning for any crime.
2. The means by which we atton for crimes; attonement.

Law can discover sin, but not remove,  
Save by those shadowy *expiations* weak,  
The blood of bulls and goats. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*  
The former part of this poem is but a due *expiation* for my not serving my king and country in it. *Dryden.*

Let a man's innocence be what it will, let his virtues rise to the highest pitch of perfection, there will be still in him so many secret sins, so many human frailties, so many offences of ignorance, passion and prejudice, so many unguarded words and thoughts, that without the advantage of such an *expiation* and attonement, as Christianity has revealed to us, it is impossible he should be saved. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 50.*

3. Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted.

Upon the birth of such monsters the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices. *Hayw.*

EXPIATORY. *adj.* [from *expiate*.] Having the power of expiation or attonement.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice. *Hooker, b. v. f. 56.*

EXPIA'TION. *n. f.* [*expiatio*, Latin] Robbery; the act of committing waste upon land to the loss of the heir.

EXPIRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *expire*.]

1. That act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breast. *Quincy.*

In all *expiration* the motion is outwards, and therefore rather driveth away the voice than draweth it. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Of an inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increases upon inspiration; by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in *expiration*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The last emission of breath; death.

We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration*. *Rambler.*

3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.

4. Vapour; matter expired.

Words of this sort resemble the wind in fury and impetuosity, in transiency and sudden *expiration*. *Decay of Piety.*

Close air is warmer than open air, as the cause of cold is an *expiration* from the earth, which in open places is stronger. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 866.*

5. The cessation of any thing to which life is figuratively ascribed.

To satisfy ourselves of its *expiration* we darkened the room, and in vain endeavoured to discover any spark of fire. *Boyle.*

6. The conclusion of any limited time.

If 'till the *expiration* of your month,  
You will return and sojourn with my sister,  
Dismissing half your train, come there to me. *Shak. K. Lear.*

This he did in a fortnight after the *expiration* of the treaty of Uxbridge. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

To EXPIRE. *v. a.* [*expiro*, Latin.]

1. To breathe out.

To save his body from the scorching fire,  
Which he from hellish entrails did *expire*. *Fairy Queen.*

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inspiring and *expiring* air. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

This chaff'd the bear; his nostrils flames *expire*,  
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. To exhale; to send out in exhalations.

The fluid which is thus secreted, and *expired* forth along with the air, goes off in insensible parcels. *Woodward.*

3. To close; to conclude; to bring to an end.

When as time flying with wings swift,  
*Expired* had the term that these two javels  
Should render up a reck'ning of their travels. *Hubb. Tale.*

To EXPIRE. *v. n.*

1. To make an emission of the breath.

If the inspiring and *expiring* organ of any animal be stoppt, it suddenly dies. *Walton's Angler.*

2. To die; to breathe the last.

For when the fair in all their pride *expire*,  
To their first elements the souls retire. *Pope.*

3. To perish; to fall; to be destroyed.

All thy praise is vain,  
Save what this verse, which never shall *expire*,  
Shall to thee purchase. *Spenser.*

The dead man's knell,  
Is there scarce ask'd, for whom; and good mens lives

# EXP

*Expire* before the flowers in their caps,  
Dying or ere they sicken. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. To fly out with a blast.

The distance judg'd for shot of every size,  
The linstocks touch, the pond'rous ball *expires*;  
The vigorous seaman every porthole plies,  
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden.*

5. To conclude; to terminate; to come to an end.

A month before  
This bond *expires*, I do expect return  
Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shakespeare.*

To EXPLA'IN. *v. a.* [*explano*, Latin.] To expound; to illustrate; to clear by notes or commentaries.

Such is the original design, however we may *explain* it away. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

You will have variety of commentators to *explain* the difficult passages to you. *Gay.*

Some *explain'd* the meaning quite away. *Pope.*

EXPLA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *explain*.] Capable of being explained or interpreted.

It is symbolically *explainable*, and implieth purification and cleanness. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 21.*

EXPLA'INER. *n. f.* [from *explain*.] Expounder; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANA'TION. *n. f.* [from *explain*.]

1. The act of explaining or interpreting.

2. The sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

Before this *explanation* be condemned, and the bill found upon it, some lawyers should fully inform the jury. *Swift.*

EXPLA'NATORY. *adj.* [from *explain*.] Containing explanation.

Had the printer given me notice, I would have printed the names, and writ *explanatory* notes. *Swift.*

EXPLETIVE. *n. f.* [*expletivum*, Latin] Something used only to take up room; something of which the use is only to prevent a vacancy.

These are not only useful *expletives* to matter, but great ornaments of style. *Swift.*

Of the ear the open vowels tire,  
While *expletives* their feeble aid do join. *Pope's Ess. on Critic.*

Another nicety is in relation to *expletives*, whether words or syllables, which are made use of purely to supply a vacancy: *do*, before verbs plural, is absolutely such; and future refiners may explode *did* and *does*. *Pope.*

EXPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *explicate*.] Explainable; possible to be explained.

Many difficulties, scarce *explicable* with any certainty, occur in the fabrick of human nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Great variety there is in compound bodies, and little many of them seem to be *explicable*. *Boyle.*

To EXPLICATE. *v. a.* [*explico*, Latin.]

1. To unfold; to expand.

They *explicate* the leaves, and ripen food  
For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood. *Blackmore.*

2. To explain; to clear; to interpret.

They do not understand that part of Christian philosophy which *explicates* the secret nature of this divine sacrament. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Although the truths may be elicited and *explicated* by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The last verse of his last satyr is not yet sufficiently *explicated*. *Dryden's Juvenal, Ded. cat.*

EXPLICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *explicate*.]

1. The act of opening; unfolding or expanding.

2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.

The church preacheth, first publishing, by way of testimony, the truth which from them she hath received, written in the sacred volumes of Scripture; secondly, by way of *explication*, discovering the mysteries which lie hid therein. *Hooker.*

Many things are needful for *explication*, and many for application unto particular occasions. *Hooker, b. i.*

Allowances are made in the *explication* of our Saviour's parables, which hold only as to the main scope. *Atterbury.*

3. The sense given by an explainer; interpretation.

'Tis the substance of this theory I mainly depend upon: many single *explications* and particularities may be rectified upon farther thoughts. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*

EXPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *explicate*.] Having a tendency to explain.

If the term which is added to the subject of a complex proposition be either essential or any way necessary to it, then it is called *explicative*; for it only explains the subject, as every mortal man is a son of Adam. *Watts's Logick.*

EXPLICA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *explicate*.] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLICIT. *adj.* [*explicitus*, Latin.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not obscure; not merely implied.

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of censuring by the lump, and bring things close to *explicit* proof and evidence. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*

These speculations, when most refined, serve only to shew how



how impossible it is for us to have a clear and *explicit* notion of that which is infinite. *South's Sermons.*

**EXPLICITLY.** *adv.* [from *explicit*] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference or implication.

This querulous humour carries an implicit repugnance to God's disposals; but where it is indulged, it usually is its own expositor, and *explicitly* avows it. *Government of the Tongue.*

**TO EXPLODE.** *v. a.* [*ex: lodo*, Latin.]

1. To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; to treat with open contempt; to treat not only with neglect, but open disdain or scorn.

Him old and young  
Exploded, and had seiz'd with violent hands,  
Had not a cloud descending snatch'd him thence  
Unseen amid' the throng. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Thus was th' applause they meant,  
Turn'd to exploding hiss, triumph to shame,  
Cast on themselves from their own mouths. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
Old age explodes all but morality. *Roscommon.*

There is pretended, that a magnetical globe or terrella, being placed upon its poles, would have a constant rotation; but this is commonly exploded, as being against all experience. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

Shall that man pass for a proficient in Christ's school, who would have been exploded in the school of Zeno or Epictetus. *South's Sermons.*

Provided that no word, which a society shall give a sanction to, be afterwards antiquated and exploded, they may receive whatever new ones they shall find occasion for. *Swift's Letter to the Lord High Treasurer.*

2. To drive out with noise and violence.

But late the kindled powder did explode  
The massy ball, and the brass tube unload. *Blackmore.*  
**EXPLODER.** *n. f.* [from *explode*.] An hisser; one who drives out any person or thing with open contempt.

**EXPLOIT.** *n. f.* [*expletum*, Latin, *res expleta*.] A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt.

Know'st thou not any whom corrupting gold  
Would tempt into a close exploit of death? *Shak. Rich. III.*

Flight cannot stain the honour you have won;  
But mine it will, that no exploit have done. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

How shall I relate  
To human sense th' invisible exploits  
Of warring spirits? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

He breaks fierce Hannibal's insulting heats;  
Of which exploit thus our friend Ennius treats. *Denham.*

Will you thus dishonour  
Your past exploits, and fully all your wars? *Addison's Cato.*

**TO EXPLOIT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to achieve.

He exploited great matters in his own person in Gallia, and by his son in Spain. *Camden's Remains.*

**TO EXPLORATE.** *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To search out; to try by searching.

Snails exclude their horns, and therewith explore their way. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 20.*

**EXPLORATION.** *n. f.* [from *explore*.] Search; examination.

For exact exploration they should be suspended where the air is quiet, that, clear of impediments, they may the more freely convert upon their natural verticity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Use may be made of the like way of exploration in that enquiry which puzzles so many modern naturalists. *Boyle.*

**EXPLORATOR.** *n. f.* [from *explore*.] One who searches; a searcher; an examiner.

**EXPLO'RATORY.** *adj.* [from *explore*.] Searching; examining.

**TO EXPLORE.** *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To try; to search into; to examine by trial.

Abdiel that fight endur'd not, where he stood  
Among the mightiest, bent on highest deeds,  
And thus his own undaunted heart explores. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Divers opinions I have been inclined to question, not only as a naturalist, but as a chymist, whether they be agreeable to true grounds of philosophy, or the exploring experiments of the fire. *Boyle.*

But Capys, and the rest of founder mind,  
The fatal present to the flames design'd,  
Or to the wat'ry deep; at least to bore  
The hollow sides, and hidden frauds explore. *Dryden's Æn.*

The mighty Stagyrite first left the shore,  
Spread all his sails, and durst the deeps explore;  
He steer'd securely, and discover'd far,  
Led by the light of the Mæonian star. *Pope's Ess. on Crit.*

**EXPLOREMENT.** *n. f.* [from *explore*.] Search; trial.

The frustrated search of Porta, upon the exploremment of many, could scarce find one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

**EXPLOSION.** *n. f.* [from *explode*.] The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence.

Those parts which abound with strata of stone, or marble, making the strongest opposition, are the most furiously shattered; an event observable not only in this, but all other explosions whatever. *Woodward's Natural History.*

In gunpowder the charcoal and sulphur easily take fire, and set fire to the nitre; and the spirit of the nitre being thereby rarified into vapour, rushes out with *explosion*, after the manner that the vapour of water rushes out of an æolipile: the sulphur also, being volatile, is converted into vapour, and augments the explosion. *New on's Opt.*

With explosion vast,

The thunder raises his tremendous voice. *Thomson.*

**EXPLOSIVE.** *adj.* [from *explode*] Driving out with noise and violence.

These minerals constitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the assistance of its explosive power, renders the shock greater. *Woodward's N. Hist.*

**EXPONENT.** *n. f.* [from *expono*, Latin.]

Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the exponent arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent: thus six is the exponent of the ratio which thirty hath to five. Also a rank of numbers in arithmetical progression, beginning from 0, and placed over a rank of numbers in geometrical progression, are called indices or exponents: and in this is founded the reason and demonstration of logarithms; for addition and subtraction of these exponents answers to multiplication and division in the geometrical numbers. *Harris.*

**EXPONENTIAL.** *adj.* [from *exponent*.]

Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraick and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though those terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed. *Harris.*

**TO EXPORT.** *v. a.* [*exporto*, Latin] To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffick.

Glorious followers taint business for want of secrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon's Essays, Civil and Moral.*

Edward III. by his encouragement of trade, turned the scale so much in favour of English merchandize, that, by a balance of trade taken in his time, the exported commodities amounted to two hundred ninety-four thousand pounds, and the imported but to thirty-eight thousand. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Great ships brought from the Indies precious wood, and exported pearls and robes. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

**EXPORT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

**EXPORTATION.** *n. f.* [from *export*.] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessities, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for exportation into other countries. *Swift.*

**EXPORTER.** *n. f.* [from *export*.] He that carries out commodities, in opposition to the importer, who brings them in.

Money which is weight, according to its denomination by the standard of the mint, will be that which will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the exporter, whether the pieces of each species be by the law bigger or less. *Lo. ke.*

**TO EXPOSE.** *v. a.* [*expono*, *expositum*, Lat. *exposere*, French.]

1. To lay open; to make liable to.

Take physick, pomp;  
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,  
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,  
And shew heav'n just. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Who here  
Will envy whom the highest place exposes  
Foremost to stand against the Thunderer's aim? *Milt. P. L.*

To pass the riper period of his age,  
Acting his part upon a crowded stage,  
To lasting toils expos'd, and endless cares;  
To open dangers, and to secret snares. *Prior.*

2. To put in the power of any thing.

But still he held his purpose to depart;  
For as he lov'd her equal to his life,  
He would not to the seas expose his wife. *Dryden.*

3. To lay open; to make bare; to put in a state of being acted upon.

Then joyous birds frequent the lonely grove,  
And beasts, by nature strong, renew their love;  
Then fields the blades of bury'd corn disclose,  
And while the balmy western spirit blows,  
Earth to the breath her bosom dares expose. *Dryden's Virgil.*

4. To lay open to censure or ridicule; to show in such a state as brings contempt.

Like Horace, you only expose the follies of men, without arraigning their vices. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

Tully has justly exposed a precept, that a man should live with his friend in such a manner, that if he became his enemy, it should not be in his power to hurt him. *Addison's Spect.*

A fool might once himself alone expose;  
Now one in verse makes many more in prose. *Pope.*

Your fame and your property suffer alike, you are at once exposed and plundered. *Pope.*

5. To lay open to examination.



Those who seek truth only, freely *expose* their principles to the test, and are pleased to have them examined. *Locke.*

6. To put in danger.

The *exposing* himself notoriously did sometimes change the fortune of the day, when his troops begun to give ground. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

7. To cast out to chance.

A father, unnaturally careless of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *exposes* him: a third man finding him, breeds up and provides for him as his own. *Locke.*

Helpless and naked on a woman's knees,

To be *expos'd* or rear'd as she may please,

Feel her neglect, and pine from her disease. *Prior.*

8. To censure; to treat with dispraise. A colloquial abuse of the word.

A little wit is equally capable of *exposing* a beauty, and of aggravating a fault. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 29.*

EXPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *expose*.]

1. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air.

Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn not from snow, but from springs with an easterly *exposition*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

The diversity of *exposition* of the several kitchens in this city, whereby some receive the rays of the sun sooner, and others later, will occasion great irregularity as to the time of dining. *Arbutnot.*

2. Explanation; interpretation; [from *expound*, *expono*, Latin.]

My lord of York, it better shew'd with you,

When that your flock, assembled by the bell,

Encircled you, to hear with reverence

Your *exposition* on the holy text. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

You are a worthy judge;

You know the law: your *exposition*

Hath been most found. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*

I have sometimes very boldly made such *expositions* of my authors, as no commentator will forgive me. *Dryden.*

EXPOSITOR. *n. f.* [*expositor*, Latin.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter.

A mirth-moving jest,

Which his fair tongue, conceit's *expositor*,

Delivers in such apt and gracious words,

That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shakespeare.*

In the picture of Abraham's sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy, which is not contentaneous unto the authority of *expositors*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 8.*

The sinner's conscience is the best *expositor* of the mind of God, under any judgment or affliction. *South's Sermons.*

Commentators and scholiasts, those copious *expositors* of places, pour out a vain overflow of learning on passages plain and easy. *Locke.*

TO EXPOSTULATE. *v. n.* [*expostulo*, Latin.] To canvass with another; to altercate; to debate without open rupture.

More bitterly could I *expostulate*,

Save that for reverence of some alive

I give a sparing limit to my tongue. *Shakesf. Richard III.*

The emperor's ambassador did *expostulate* with the king, that he had broken his league with the emperor. *Hayward.*

It is madness for friendless and unarmed innocence to *expostulate* with invincible power. *L'Estrange.*

Durst I *expostulate* with providence, I then might ask. *Cotton.*

The bishop will *expostulate*, and the tenant will have regard to the reasonableness of the demand, rather than engage in a suit. *Swift.*

EXPOSTULATION. *n. f.* [from *expostulate*.]

1. Debate; altercation; discussion of an affair in private without rupture.

*Expostulations* end well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spect.*

2. Charge; accusation.

This makes her bleeding patients to accuse

High heav'n, and these *expostulations* use;

Could nature then no private woman grace,

Whom we might dare to love, with such a face? *Waller.*

*Expostulation* is a private accusation of one friend touching another, supposed not to have dealt singly or considerately in the course of good friendship. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXPOSTULATOR. *n. f.* [from *expostulate*.] One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPOSTULATORY. *adj.* [from *expostulate*.] Containing *expostulation*.

This fable is a kind of an *expostulatory* debate between bounty and ingratitude. *L'Estrange.*

EXPOSURE. *n. f.* [from *expose*.]

1. The act of exposing or setting out to observation.

2. The state of being open to observation.

When we have our naked frailties hid,

That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet. *Shakesf. Macbeth.*

3. The state of being exposed, or being liable to any thing.

Determine on some course,

More than a wild *exposure* to each chance

That starts i' th' way before thee. *Shakesf. Coriolanus.*

4. The state of being in danger.

Ajax sets Therites

To match us in comparisons with dirt;

To weaken and discredit our *exposure*,

How hard soever rounded in with danger. *Shakespeare.*

5. Exposition; the situation in which the sun or air is received.

The cold now advancing, set such plants as will not endure the house, in pots two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern *exposure*. *Evelyn.*

TO EXPOUND. *v. a.* [*expono*, Latin.]

1. To explain; to clear; to interpret; to shew the meaning of.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of those words than pope Leo himself *expounded* them, whose speech concerning our Lord's ascension may serve instead of a marginal gloss. *Hooker, b. v. f. 45.*

This by Calphurnia's dream is signified.

—And this way you have well *expounded* it. *Shak. Ju. Cæs.*

He *expounded* unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself. *Lu. xxiv. 27.*

Those right holy fathers, as in matters of faith they did not make truth, but religiously *expounded* it; so in matters of ecclesiastical government, they did not create provinces for themselves, but ordered the countries which they then had. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. To examine; to lay open: a Latinism.

He *expounded* both his pockets,

And found a watch with rings and lockets. *Hudibras.*

EXPOUNDER. *n. f.* [from *expound*.] Explainer; interpreter.

This they did partly as faithful witnesses, making a mere relation of what God himself had revealed unto them; and partly as careful *expounders*, teachers, and persuaders thereof. *Hooker.*

The best he was,

And faithfullest *expounder* of the laws. *Dryden's Juv. Sat. 4.*

TO EXPRESSES. *v. a.* [*exprimo*, *expressus*, Latin.]

1. To copy; to resemble; to represent.

So kids and whelps their fires and dams *express*,

And so the great I measur'd by the less. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Adorn a dream, *expressing* human form,

The shape of him who suffer'd in the storm;

And send it fleeting to the Thracian court,

The wreck of wretched Ceyx to report. *Dryden.*

2. To represent by any of the imitative arts: as poetry, sculpture, painting.

Each skilful artist shall *express* thy form

In animated gold. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

3. To represent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare.

Less than half we find *express*,

Envy bid conceal the rest. *Milton.*

Though they have learned those sounds, yet there are no determined ideas laid up in their minds, which are to be *expressed* to others by them. *Locke.*

In moral ideas we have no sensible marks that resemble them, whereby we can set them down: we have nothing but words to *express* them by. *Locke.*

True wit is nature to advantage dress,

What oft was thought, but ne'er so well *express*. *Pope.*

Others for language all their care *express*,

And value books, as women men, for dress. *Pope.*

To shed tears, among the ancients, when they should *express* their gratitude to the gods with joy, was esteemed a prophanation. *Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*

4. To show or make known in any manner.

No longer shall thy bodice aptly lace,

That air and shape of harmony *express*,

Fine by degrees, and delicately less. *Prior.*

5. To utter; to declare, with the reciprocal pronoun.

Mr. Philips did *express* himself with much indignation against me one evening. *Pope.*

6. To denote; to designate.

Moses and Aaron took these men *expressed* by their names. *Numb. i. 17.*

7. To squeeze out; to force out by compression.

Among the watry juices of fruit are all the fruits out of which drink is *expressed*; as the grape, and the apple. *Bacon.*

8. To extort by violence: a Latinism.

Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee

More than thy deeds: 'tis only judgment waits thee. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

EXPRESSES. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Copied; resembling; exactly like.

Of his presence many a sign

Still following thee, still compassing thee round

With goodness and paternal love; his face

*Express*, and of his steps the track divine. *Milton's P. Lost.*

2. Plain; apparent; in direct terms

There hath been some doubt whether containing in Scripture do import *express* setting down in plain terms; or else comprehending in such sort, that by reason we may from thence conclude all things which are necessary. *Hooker, b. i.*

There is not any positive law of men, whether general or particular, received by formal *express* consent, as in councils; or by secret approbation; but the same may be taken away, if occasion serves. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*

All



All the gazers on the skies,  
Read not in fair heaven's story  
*Expresser* truth, or truer glory,  
Than they might in her bright eyes. *Ben. J. Epigr.*

3. Clear; not dubious.

I love to feel myself of an *express* and settled judgment and affection, in things of the greatest moment. *More's Div. Dial.*

As to the testimonies of the fathers, let them be never so *express* against all sorts of prayers and invocations, they hold only of such a sort of prayer. *Stillington.*

Where reason or scripture is *express* for any opinion, or action, we may receive it as of divine authority. *Locke.*

4. On purpose; for a particular end.

They who are not induced to believe and live as they ought, by those discoveries which God hath made in Scripture, would stand out against any evidence whatsoever; even that of a messenger sent *express* from the other world. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

EXPRESS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A messenger sent on purpose.

The king sent an *express* immediately to the marquis, with all the particular informations. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

As if *expresses* from all parts had come,  
With fresh alarms threat'ning the fate of Rome. *Dryd. Juv.*

Upon the first moment I was discovered sleeping on the ground, after my landing, the emperor had early notice of it by an *express*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. A message sent.

I am content my heart should be discovered to the world, without any of those popular captations which some men use in their speeches and *expresses*. *King Charles.*

3. A declaration in plain terms. Not usual.

They do not only contradict the general design and particular *expresses* of the gospel, but trespass against all logick and common sense. *Norris.*

EXPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [from *express*.]

1. That may be uttered or declared.

They had not only a memory and tradition of it in general, but even of several particular accidents of it likewise, which they handed downwards to the succeeding ages, with notes of the greatest terror *expressible*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. That may be drawn by squeezing or expression.

EXPRESSION. *n. f.* [from *express*.]

1. The act or power of representing any thing.

There is nothing comparable to the variety of instructive *expressions* by speech, wherewith a man alone is endowed, as with an instrument suitable to the excellency of his soul, for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

2. The form or cast of language in which any thoughts are uttered.

But ill *expression* sometimes gives allay  
To noble thoughts, whose flame shall ne'er decay. *Buckingham.*  
The poet, to reconcile Helen to his reader, brings her in as a penitent, condemning her own infidelity in very strong *expressions*. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

3. A phrase; a mode of speech.

4. The act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press.

Those juices that are so fleshy, as they cannot make drink by *expression*, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon.*

The juices of the leaves are obtained by *expression*: from this juice proceeds the taste. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXPRESSIVE. *adj.* [from *express*.] Having the power of utterance or representation. With *of* before the thing expressed.

Each verse so swells *expressive* of her woes,  
And ev'ry tear in lines so mournful flows,  
We, spite of fame, her fate revers'd believe,  
O'erlook her crimes, and think she ought to live. *Tickell.*  
And four fair queens, whose hands sustain a flow'r,  
Th' *expressive* emblem of their softer pow'r. *Pope.*

A visible and exemplary obedience to God's laws is the most *expressive* acknowledgment of the majesty and sovereignty of God, and disposes others to glorify him by the same observances. *Rogers, Sermon 18.*

EXPRESSIVELY. *adv.* [from *expressive*.] In a clear and representative way.

EXPRESSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *expressive*.] The power of expression, or representation by words.

The murrain at the end has all the *expressiveness* that words can give: it was here that the poet strained hard to outdo Lucretius. *Addison.*

EXPRESSLY. *adv.* [from *express*.] In direct terms; plainly; clearly; not by implication; not generally.

It doth not follow, that of necessity we shall sin, unless we *expressly* extend this in every particular. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 2.*

Articles of belief, and things which all men must of necessity do, to the end they may be saved, are either *expressly* set down in Scripture, or else plainly thereby to be gathered. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 10.*

Who dare cross 'em,

Bearing the king's will from his mouth *expressly*? *Shakes.*

The beginning of the worship of images in these western parts, was by the folly and superstition of the people, *expressly* against the will of their own bishop. *Stillington.*

This account I *expressly* give of them, when I enter on the argument. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

All the duties that the best political laws enjoin, as conducive to the quiet and order of social life, are *expressly* commanded by our religion. *Rogers, Sermon 17.*

EXPRESSURE. *n. f.* [from *express*. Now disused.]

1. Expression; utterance.

There is a mystery in the soul of state,  
Which hath an operation more divine,  
Than breath or pen can give *expressure* to. *Sh. Troil. and Cr.*

2. The form; the likeness represented.

I will drop some obscure epistles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the manner of his gait, the *expressure* of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he shall find himself personated. *Shakes. Twelfth Night.*

3. The mark; the impression.

And nightly, meadow fairies, look you sing,  
Like to the garter-compass in a ring:  
Th' *expressure* that it bears, green let it be,  
More fertile fresh than all the field to see. *Shakespeare.*

TO EXPROBRATE. *v. a.* [*exprobro*, Latin.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid.

To *exprobrate* their stupidity, he induces the providence of storks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the exprobration not so proper. *Brown.*

EXPROBRATION. *n. f.* [from *exprobrate*.] Scornful charge; reproachful accusation; act of upbraiding.

The only goodness we glory in, is to find out somewhat whereby we may judge others to be ungodly: each other's fault we observe as matter of *exprobration*, and not of grief. *Hooker's Sermons, Preface.*

The Parthians, with *exprobration* of Crassus's thirst after money, poured molten gold into his mouth after he was dead. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

It will be a denial with scorn, with a taunting *exprobration*; and to be miserable without commiseration, is the height of misery. *South's Sermons.*

No need such boasts, or *exprobrations* false  
Of cowardice: the military mound  
The British files transcend in evil hour  
For their proud foes. *Phillips.*

TO EXPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *proprius*, Latin.] To make no longer our own; to hold no longer as a property. Not in use.

When you have resigned, or rather consigned, your *expropriated* will to God, and thereby entrusted him to will for you, all his dispensations towards you are, in effect, the acts of your own will. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

TO EXPUGN. *v. a.* [*expugno*, Latin.] To conquer; to take by assault.

EXPUGNATION. *n. f.* [from *expugna*.] Conquest; the act of taking by assault.

The *expugnation* of Vienna he could never accomplish. *Sand.*

TO EXPULSE. *v. a.* [*expulsus*, Latin.] To drive out; to expel; to force away.

For ever should they be *expuls'd* from France,  
And not have title of an earldom there. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Suppose a nation where the custom were, that after full age the sons should *expulse* their fathers and mothers out of possessions, and put them to their pensions. *Bacon's holy War.*

Although inwardly received, it may be very diuretick, and *expulse* the stone in the kidneys; yet how it should resolve or break that in the bladder, will require a farther dispute. *Brown.*

Dictys relates, that Peleus was *expulsed* from his kingdom by Acastus. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

EXPULSION. *n. f.* [from *expulse*.]

1. The act of expelling or driving out.

A wooer,  
More hateful than the foul *expulsion* is  
Of thy dear husband. *Shakes. Cymbeline.*

Sole victor from th' *expulsion* of his foes,

Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Others think it possible so to contrive several pieces of steel and a load-stone, that, by their continual attraction and *expulsion* of one another, they may cause a perpetual revolution of a wheel. *Wilkins's Daedalus.*

Coffee-coloured urine proceeds from a mixture of a small quantity of blood with the urine; but often prognosticates a resolution of the obstrueting matter, and the *expulsion* of gravel or a stone. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The state of being driven out.

To what end had the angel been set to keep the entrance into Paradise, after Adam's *expulsion*, if the universe had been Paradise? For then must Adam have been chased also out of the world. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

This magnificent temple was not finished 'till after the *expulsion* of Tarquin. *Stillington.*

EXPULSIVE. *adj.* [from *expulse*.] Having the power of expulsion.

If the member be dependent, by raising of it up, and placing it equal with or higher than the rest of the body, the influx



influx may be restrained, and the part strengthened by *expulsive* bandages. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**EXPUNCTI**. *n. f.* [from *expunge*.] Abolition; the act of expunging, blotting, or effacing.

**TO EXPUNGE**. *v. a.* [*expungo*, Latin.]

1. To blot out; to rub out.

The difference of the denarius and drachm having been done in the manuscript, it was needless to *expunge* it. *Arbutn.*

Neither do they remember the many alterations, additions, and *expungings* made by great authors in those treatises which they prepare for the publick. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart dispense  
Thy balm of mercy, and *expunge* th' offence? *Sandys.*

Deduct what is but vanity, or dross,  
Or learning's luxury, or idleness,  
Or tricks to shew the stretch of human brain  
Mere curious pleasure, or ingenious pain;  
*Expunge* the whole, or lop th' excrescent parts  
Of all, our vices have created arts:  
Then see how little the remaining sum,  
Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come! *Pope.*

**EXPURGA'TION**. *n. f.* [*expurgatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of purging or cleansing.

All the intestines, but especially the great ones, kidneys and ureters, serve for *expurgation*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. Purification from bad mixture, as of error or falsehood.

Wise men know, that arts and learning want *expurgation*; and if the course of truth be permitted to itself, it cannot escape many errors. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errors.*

**EXPURGATORY**. *adj.* [*expurgatorius*, Latin.] Employed in purging away what is noxious: as, the *expurgatory* index of the Romanists directs the abolition or expunction of passages admitted by any authors contrary to popery.

There wants *expurgatory* animadversions, whereby we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and having once a conceded list, we might with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 7.*

**EXQUISITE**. *adj.* [*exquisitus*, Latin.]

1. Farfought; excellent; consummate; complete.

His absolute exactness they imitate by tending unto that which is most *exquisite* in every particular. *Hooker, b. i. f. 5.*

Why should the state be troubled with this needless charge of keeping and maintaining so great a navy in such *exquisite* perfection and readiness? *Raleigh's Essays.*

Adam and Eve, before the fall, were a different species; and none but a poet of the most unbounded invention, and the most *exquisite* judgment, could have fitted their conversation and behaviour to their state of innocence. *Addison.*

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more *exquisite* degree than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure, without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Consummately bad.

With *exquisite* malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falsity and contempt. *King Charles.*

**EXQUISITELY**. *adv.* [from *exquisite*.] Perfectly; completely: in either a good or ill sense.

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut than with both open; for that the spirits visual unite themselves, and become stronger. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 86.*

A collection of rare manuscripts, *exquisitely* written in Arabic, and sought in the most remote parts by Epenius, the most excellent linguist. *Wotton.*

The soldier then, in Grecian arts unskill'd,  
Returning rich with plunder from the field,  
If cups of silver or of gold he brought,  
With jewels set, and *exquisitely* wrought,  
To glorious trappings strait the plate he turn'd,  
And with the glitt'ring spoil his horse adorn'd. *Dryden.*

The poetry of opera's is generally as *exquisitely* ill as the musick is good. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

**EXQUISITENESS**. *n. f.* [from *exquisite*.] Nicety; perfection.

We suppose the superficies of the two glasses should be so exactly flat and smooth, that no air at all can come between them; and experience has informed us, that it is extremely difficult to procure from our ordinary tradesmen either glasses or marbles so much as approaching such an *exquisiteness*. *Boyle.*

**EXSCRIPT**. *n. f.* [*exscriptum*, Latin.] A copy; a writing copied from another.

**EXSICCANT**. *adj.* [from *exsiccate*.] Drying; having the power to dry up.

Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others dry in themselves, yet require *exsiccants*, as bones. *Wifeman.*

**TO EXSICCATE**. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Latin.] To dry.

If in a dissolution of steel a separation of parts be made by precipitation, or exhalation, the *exsiccated* powder ascends not unto the loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 3.*

Great heats and droughts *exsiccate* and waste the moisture and vegetative nature of the earth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**EXSICCATION**. *n. f.* [from *exsiccate*.] The act of drying.

That which is concreted by *exsiccation*, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation; as earth, dirt, and clay. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 1.*

**EXSICCATIVE**. *adj.* [from *exsiccate*.] Having the power of drying.

**EXSPU'TION**. *n. f.* [*expus*, Latin.] A discharge of saliva by spitting. *Quincy.*

**EXSU'CTION**. *n. f.* [*exugo*, Latin.] The act of sucking out, or draining out, without immediate contact of the power sucking with the thing sucked.

If you open the valve, and force up the sucker, after this first *exsuction* you will drive out almost a whole cylinder full of air. *Boyle.*

**EXSUDA'TION**. *n. f.* [from *exudo*, Latin.] A sweating out; an extillation; an emission.

They seemed to be made by an *exsudation*, or extillation of some petrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham.*

**TO EXSU'FFOLATE**. *v. a.* [a word peculiar to *Shakespeare*.] To whisper; to buzz in the ear, [from the Italian verb *suffolar*. *Hammer.*

Exchange me for a goat,

When I shall turn the business of my soul

To such *exsuffolate* and blown surmises. *Shakesp. Othello.*

**EXSUFFLA'TION**. *n. f.* [*ex* and *sufflo*, Latin.] A blast working underneath.

Of volatility the utmost degree is when it will fly away without returning: the next is when it will fly up, but with ease return: the next is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of *exsufflation*, without vapouring. *Bacon.*

**TO EXSU'SCITATE**. *v. a.* [*exsus cito*, Latin.] To rouse up; to stir up. *Dict.*

**EXTANCY**. *n. f.* [from *extant*.] Parts rising up above the rest; in opposition to those depressed.

The order of the little *extancies*, and consequently that of the little depressions in point of situation, will be altered likewise. *Boyle on Colours.*

**EXTANT**. *adj.* [*extans*, Latin.]

1. Standing out to view; standing above the rest.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums is naked, and not invested with that sensible membrane called perioosteum, wherewith the other bones are covered. *Ray.*

2. Publick; not suppressed.

The first of the continued weekly bills of mortality, *extant* at the parish clerks hall, begins the twenty-ninth of December 1603. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

**EXTA'TICAL**. } *adj.* [*ἐκστατικός*. See ECSTASY.]

**EXTA'TICK**. } *adj.* [*ἐκστατικός*. See ECSTASY.]

1. Tending to something external.

I find in me a great deal of *extatic* love, which continually carries me to good without myself. *Boyle.*

2. Rapturous.

In trance *extatic* may thy pangs be drown'd;

Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope.*

**EXTE'MPORAL**. *adj.* [*extemporalis*, Latin.]

1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden.

Alcidimus the sophister hath many arguments to prove, that voluntary and *extemporal* far excelleth premeditated speech. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

A man of pleasant and popular conversation, of good *extemporal* judgment and discourse, for the satisfying of publick ministers. *Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

2. Speaking without premeditation.

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste, or be *extemporal*. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

**EXTE'MPORALLY**. *adv.* [from *extemporal*.] Quickly; without premeditation.

The quick comedians

*Extemporally* will stage us, and present

Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakesp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

**EXTE'MPORANEOUS**. *adj.* [*extemporaneus*, Latin.] Without premeditation; sudden.

**EXTE'MPORARY**. *adj.* [*extemporarius*, Latin.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick.

This custom was begun by our ancestors out of an ambition of shewing their *extemporary* ability of speaking upon any subject. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

That men should confer at very distant removes by an *extemporary* intercourse, is another reputed impossibility. *Glauc.*

They write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations, or *extemporary* expletives. *Swift.*

**EXTE'MPORE**. *adv.* [*extempore*, Latin.]

1. Without premeditation; suddenly; readily; without any previous care or preparation.

You may do it *extempore*; for it is nothing but roaring. *Sh.*

Nothing great ought to be ventured upon without preparation; but, above all, how sottish is it to engage *extempore*, where the concern is eternity? *South's Sermon.*

Hast thou no mark at which to bend thy bow?

Or, like a boy, pursue the carrion-crow

With pellets and with stones from tree to tree,

A fruitless toil, and liv'st *extempore*? *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 3.*



2. It is sometimes used as an adjective, but very improperly.

I have known a woman branch out into a long *extempore* dissertation upon a petticoat. *Addison's Spectator*, N. 247.

**EXTEMPORENESS.** *n. f.* [from *extempore*.] The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

**TO EXTEMPORE.** *v. n.* [from *extempore*.] To speak extempore, or without premeditation.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though, even here, it is much more excusable in a sermon than in a prayer. *South's Sermons*.

**TO EXTEND.** *v. a.* [*extendo*, Latin.]

1. To stretch out towards any part.

See the figure of his lifeless friend,  
And his old fire, his helpless hand *extend*. *Dryden's Virgil*.  
Should ring god's altar a vile image stands,  
Belies his features, nay *extends* his hands. *Pope*.

2. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand.

He much magnifies the capacity of his understanding, who persuades himself that he can *extend* his thoughts farther than God exists, or imagine any expansion where he is not. *Locke*.

3. To widen to a large comprehension.

Few *extend* their thoughts towards universal knowledge. *Locke*.

4. To stretch into assignable dimensions; to make local; to magnify so as to fill some assignable space.

The mind, say they, while you sustain  
To hold her station in the brain;  
You grant, at least she is *extended*,  
Ergo, the whole dispute is ended. *Prior*.

5. To enlarge; to continue.

To Helen's bed the gods alone assign  
Hermione, t' *extend* the regal line. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. iv.

6. To encrease in force or duration.

If much you note him,  
You shall offend him, and *extend* his passion:  
Feed and regard him not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

7. To enlarge the comprehension of any position.

Seeing it is not set down how far the bounds of his speech concerning dissimilitude reach, who can assure us that it *extendeth* farther than to those things only wherein the nations were idolatrous. *Hooker*, b. iv. f. 6.

8. To impart; to communicate.

Let there be none to *extend* mercy unto him. *Pf. civ. 12*.

9. To seize by a course of law.

The law, that settles all you do,  
And marries where you did but woo;  
And if it judge upon your side,  
Will soon *extend* her for your bride;  
And put her person, goods or lands,  
Or which you like best, int' your hands. *Hudibras*, p. iii.

**EXTENDER.** *n. f.* [from *extend*.] The person or instrument by which any thing is extended.

The extension made, the *extenders* are to be loosened gently. *Wiseman's Surgery*.

**EXTENDIBLE.** *adj.* [from *extend*.] Capable of extension; capable to be made wider or longer.

Tubes, recently made of fluids, are easily lengthened; such as have often suffered force, grow rigid, and hardly *extendible*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

**EXTENDLESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *extend*.] Unlimited extension. In this sense it is once found; but, I think, with little propriety.

Certain *moleculæ seminales* must keep the world from an infinitude, and *extendlessness* of excursions every moment into new figures and animals. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

**EXTENSIBILITY.** *n. f.* [from *extensible*.] The quality of being extensible.

In what manner they are mixed, so as to give a fibre *extensibility*, who can say? *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. ii. c. 5*.

**EXTENSIBLE.** *adj.* [*extensio*, Latin]

1. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth.

The malleus being fixed to an *extensible* membrane, follows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inward. *Holder*.

2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

That love is blind, is *extensible* beyond the object of poetry. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 15*.

**EXTENSIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *extensible*.] Capacity of being extended.

**EXTENSION.** *n. f.* [from *extensio*, Latin.]

1. The act of extending.

2. The state of being extended.

The hiccough cometh of fulness of meat, especially in children, which causeth an *extension* of the stomach. *Bacon*.

All rest satisfied at the postures of moderation, and none endure the extremity of flexure or *extension*. *Brown's Vul. Err*.

This foundation of the earth upon the waters, or *extension* of it above the waters, doth agree to the antediluvian earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

By this idea of solidity is the *extension* of body distinguished from the *extension* of space: the *extension* of body being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, moveable parts; and the *extension* of space, the continuity of un-solid, inseparable, and immoveable parts. *Locke*.

**EXTENSIVE.** *adj.* [*extensus*, Latin.] Wide; large.

I would not be understood to recommend to all a pursuit of those sciences, to those *extensive* lengths to which the moderns have advanced them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

**EXTENSIVELY.** *adv.* [from *extensive*.] Widely; largely.

'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgment concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances, and surveying them *extensively*, and comparing and balancing them all aright. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

**EXTENSIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *extensive*.]

1. Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness.

As we have reason to admire the excellency of this contrivance, so have we to applaud the *extensiveness* of the benefit. *Government of the Tongue*, f. 1.

An *extensiveness* of understanding and a large memory are of service. *Watts's Logick*.

2. Possibility to be extended.

We take notice of the wonderful dilatibility or *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents: I myself have taken two entire adult mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Ray on the Creation*.

**EXTENSOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The muscle by which any limb is extended.

*Extensors* are muscles so called, which serve to extend any part. *Quincy*.

Complaisant and civil people had the flexors of the head very strong; but in the proud and insolent there was a great overbalance of strength in the *extensors* of the neck and the muscles of the back. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus*.

**EXTENT.** *participle* from *extend*. Extended.

Both his hands most filthy feculent,

Above the water were on high *extent*,

And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly. *Spens. Fai. Queen*.

**EXTENT.** *n. f.* [*extensus*, Latin.]

1. Space or degree to which any thing is extended.

If I mean to reign

David's true heir, and his full sceptre sway

To just *extent* over all Israel's sons. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

2. Communication; distribution.

An emperor of Rome

Troubled, confronted thus, and for th' *extent*

Of equal justice us'd with such contempt. *Shak. Tit. Andron*.

3. Execution; seizure.

Let my officers

Make an *extent* upon his house and land,

And turn him going. *Shakespeare's As you like it*.

**TO EXTENUATE.** *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Latin.]

1. To lessen; to make small or slender in bulk.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from whence it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail. *Grew's Museum*.

2. To lessen; to diminish in any quality.

To persist

In doing wrong, *extenuates* not wrong;

But makes it much more heavy. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida*:

But fortune there *extenuate* the crime;

What's vice in me, is only mirth in him. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

3. To lessen; to degrade; to diminish in honour.

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;

Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.

4. To lessen in representation; to palliate. Opposite to *aggravate*.

When you shall these unlucky deeds relate,

Speak of me, as I am: nothing *extenuate*,

Nor set down aught in malice. *Shakesf. Othello*.

Upon his examination he denied little of that wherewith he was charged, nor endeavoured much to excuse or *extenuate* his fault; so that, not very wisely thinking to make his offence

less by confession, he made it enough for condemnation. *Bac*.

Yet hear me, Sampson, not that I endeavour

To lessen or *extenuate* my offence. *Milton's Agonistes*.

5. To make lean.

**EXTENUATION.** *n. f.* [from *extenuate*.]

1. The act of representing things less ill than they are; contrary to aggravation; palliation.

2. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment.

When sin is to be judged, the kindest enquiry is what deeds of charity we can allege in *extenuation* of our punishment. *Att*.

3. A loss of plumpness, or a general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body. *Quincy*.

**EXTERIOR.** *adj.* [*exterior*, Latin.] Outward; external; not intrinsic.

And what is faith, love, virtue unessay'd

Alone, without *exterior* help sustain'd? *Milton's Par. Lost*.

Seraphick and common lovers behold *exterior* beauties as children and astronomers consider Galileo's optick glasses. *Boyle*.

Father, blacker, and merrier, are words which, together with the thing they denominate, imply also something else separate and *exterior* to the existence of that thing. *Locke*.

**EXTERIORLY.** *adv.* [from *exterior*.] Outwardly; externally; not intrinsically.

You have slander'd nature in my form;

Which, howsoever rude *exteriorly*,



Is yet the cover of a fairer mind,

Than to be butcher of an innocent child. *Shakes. K. John.*

**TO EXTERMINATE.** *v. a.* [*extermio*, Latin.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to abolish; to destroy.

Unlucky vices, on which the *exterminating* lot happened to fall. *Decay of Piety.*

Alexander left Grecian colonies in the Indies; but they were *exterminated* by Sandrocothus. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

This discovery alone is sufficient, if the vices of men did not captivate their reason, to explode and *exterminate* rank atheism out of the world. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**EXTERMINA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *exterminate*.] Destruction; excision.

The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to displanting and *extermination* of people. *Bacon.*

**EXTERMINA'TOR.** *n. f.* [*exterminator*, Latin.] The person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

**TO EXTERMINE.** *v. a.* [*extermio*, Latin.] To exterminate; to destroy.

If you do sorrow at my grief in love,

By giving love, your sorrow and my grief

Were both *extermine'd*. *Shakes. As you like it.*

**EXTER'N.** *adj.* [*externus*, Latin.]

1. External; outward; visible.

When my outward action doth demonstrate

The native act and figure of my heart

In compliment *extern*, 'tis not long after

But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve,

For daws to peck at. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic; not depending on itself.

When two bodies are pressed one against another, the rare body not being so able to resist division as the dense, and being not permitted to retire back, by reason of the *extern* violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be severed. *Digby.*

**EXTERNAL.** *adj.* [*externus*, Latin.]

1. Outward; not proceeding from itself; operating or acting from without; opposite to internal.

We come to be assured that there is such a being, either by an internal impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or else by such *external* and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause, and which we cannot attribute to any other but such as we conceive God to be. *Tillotson.*

These shells being thus exposed loose upon the surface of the earth to the injuries of weather, to be trod upon by horses and other cattle, and to many other *external* accidents, are, in tract of time, worn, fretted, and broken to pieces. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Having the outward appearance; having to the view or outward perception any particular nature.

Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals*: he had a beautiful body as well as an immortal soul. *South's Sermons.*

He that commits only the *external* act of idolatry is as guilty as he that commits the *external* act of theft. *Stillingfleet.*

**EXTERNALLY.** *adv.* [from *external*.] Outwardly.

The exterior ministry, *externally* and alone, hath in it nothing excellent, as being destitute of the sanctity that God requires, and it is common to wicked men and good. *Taylor.*

**TO EXTIL.** *v. n.* [*ex* and *stillo*, Lat.] To drop or distil from.

**EXTILLA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *ex* and *stillo*, Latin.] The act of falling in drops.

They seemed made by an exsudation or *extillation* of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham's Phys. Theology.*

**TO EXTIMULATE.** *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Latin.] To prick; to incite by stimulation.

Choler is one excretion whereby nature excludeth another, which, descending unto the bowels, *extimulates* and excites them unto expulsion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 2.*

**EXTIMULA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *extimulatio*, Latin.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or sensation.

The native spirits admit great diversity; as hot, cold, active, dull, &c. whence proceed most of the virtues of bodies; but the air intermixed is without virtues, and maketh things insipid, and without any *extimulation*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**EXTIN'CT.** *adj.* [*extinctus*, Latin.]

1. Extinguished; quenched; put out.

Their purple vengeance bath'd in gore retires,

Her weapons blunted, and *extinct* her fires. *Pope.*

2. At a stop; without progressive succession.

The royal family is all *extinct*,

And she who reigns bestows her crown on me. *Dryden.*

The nobility are never likely to be *extinct*, because the greatest part of their titles descend to heirs general. *Swift.*

3. Abolished; out of force.

A censure inflicted *a jure* continues, though such law be *extinct*, or the lawgiver removed from his office. *Ayliffe.*

**EXTINCTION.** *n. f.* [*extinctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of quenching or extinguishing.

Red-hot needles or wires, extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the laws of position and *extinction*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 2.*

2. The state of being quenched.

The parts are consumed through *extinction* of their native

heat, and dissipation of their radical moisture. *Harvey.*

3. Destruction; excision.

The *extinction* of nations, and the desolation of kingdoms, were but the effects of this destructive evil. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. Suppression.

They lie in dead oblivion, losing half

The fleeting moments of too short a life,

Total *extinction* of th' enlighten'd soul. *Thomson's Summer.*

**TO EXTINGUISH.** *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Latin.]

1. To put out; to quench.

The soft god of pleasure that warm'd our desires,

Has broken his bow, and *extinguish'd* his fires. *Dryden.*

Then rose the seed of chaos and of night,

To blot out order, and *extinguish* light. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

2. To suppress; to destroy.

They *extinguish* the love of the people to the young king, by remembering some imperfections of his father. *Hayward.*

My fame of chastity, by which the skies

I reacht before, by thee *extinguish'd* dies. *Denham.*

3. To cloud; to obscure.

Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount,

Her nat'ral graces that *extinguish* art. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

**EXTINGUISHABLE.** *adj.* [from *extinguish*.] That may be quenched, suppressed, or destroyed.

**EXTINGUISHER.** *n. f.* [from *extinguish*.] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

If it should ever offer to flame out again, I would use the conicum as an *extinguisher* to smother it. *More's Div. Dialog.*

Of it a broad *extinguisher* he makes,

And hoods the flames that to their quarry strove. *Dryden.*

'Tis better to cover the vital flame with an *extinguisher* of honour, than let it consume 'till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the socket. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

**EXTINGUISHMENT.** *n. f.* [from *extinguish*.]

1. Extinction; suppression; act of quenching; destruction.

When death's form appears, she feareth not

An utter quenching, or *extinguishment*;

She would be glad to meet with such a lot,

That so she might all future ill prevent. *Davies.*

He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better *extinguishment* of the civil wars of France. *Bacon.*

The immediate cause of death is the resolution or *extinguishment* of the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 400.*

2. Abolition; nullification.

Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by *extinguishment*. *Hooker, b. iii.*

3. Termination of a family or succession.

His heart easily conceived treason against the crown, wherein he perished himself, and made a final *extinguishment* of his house and honour. *Davies on Ireland.*

**TO EXTIRP.** *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Latin.] To eradicate; to root out.

Which to *extirp* he laid him privily

Down in a darksome lowly place far in. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Nor shall that nation boast it so with us,

But be *extirped* from our provinces. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

**TO EXTIRPATE.** *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Latin.] To root out; to eradicate; to excise; to destroy.

The rebels were grown so strong, that they made account speedily to *extirpate* the British nation in that kingdom. *Dryd.*

We in vain endeavour with noise, and weapons of law, to drive the wolf from our own to another's door: the breed ought to be *extirpated* out of the island. *Locke.*

It is not the business of virtue to *extirpate* the affections, but to regulate them. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 494.*

**EXTIRPA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *extirpate*.] The act of rooting out; eradication; excision; destruction.

It is said that popery, for want of utter *extirpation*, hath in some places taken root and flourished again. *Hooker, b. iv.*

Religion requires the *extirpation* of all those passions and vices which render men unsociable and troublesome to one another. *Tillotson, Sermon 3.*

**EXTIRPA'TOR.** *n. f.* [from *extirpate*.] One who roots out; a destroyer.

**EXTISPICIOUS.** *adj.* [*extispicium*, Latin.] Augurial; relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prognostication.

Thus hath he deluded many nations unto his augurial and *extispicious* inventions, from casual and uncontrived contingences, divining events succeeding. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TO EXTOL.** *v. a.* [*extollo*, Latin.] To praise; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate.

When a rich man speaketh, every man holdeth his tongue;

and look, what he saith they *extol* it to the clouds. *Ecclus. xiii.*

For which both heav'n and earth shall high *extol*

Thy praises, with th' innumerable sound

Of hymns, and sacred songs, wherewith thy throne

Encompass'd shall resound thee ever blest'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Let Araby *extol* her happy coast,

Her cinnamon and sweet amomum boast. *Dryden's Ovid.*

**EXTOLLER.** *n. f.* [from *extol*.] A praiser; a magnifier; one that praises to the skies.

**EXTORSIVE.** *adj.* [from *extort*.] Having the quality of drawing by violent means. *EXTORSIVELY.*



**EXTORSIVELY.** *adv.* [from *extorsive*.] In an extorsive manner; by violence.

**TO EXTORT.** *v. a.* [*extorqueo, extortus*, Latin.]

1. To draw by force; to force away; to wrest; to wring from one.

'Till the injurious Roman did *extort*  
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakesf. Cymbeline.*  
Newness

Of Cloten's death may drive us to a render,  
Where we have liv'd; and so *extort* from us  
That which we've done *Shakesf. Cymbeline.*

That glory never shall his wrath or might  
*Extort* from me, to bow and sue for grace  
With suppliant knee, and deify his pow'r. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

I remember well the impious oath,  
Hardly *extorted* from my trembling youth. *Rowe.*

My earnest desires, not any doubts of your goodness, but  
my real concern for your welfare, *extort* this from me. *Wake.*

2. To gain by violence or oppression.

His tail was stretch'd out in wond'rous length,  
That to the house of heav'nly gods it raught,  
And with *extorted* power and borrow'd strength,  
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought. *Spenser.*  
Are my chests fill'd up with *extorted* gold? *Shakesf. H. VI.*

**TO EXTORT.** *v. n.* To practise oppression and violence. Now  
disused.

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment,  
but let them feed upon the countries, and *extort* upon all men  
where they come. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Before they did *extort* and oppress the people only by colour  
of a lewd custom, they did afterwards use the same extortions  
by warrant. *Davies on Ireland.*

**EXTORTER.** *n. f.* [from *extort*.] One who practises oppression  
or extortion.

Edric the *extorter* was deprived by king Cnute of the go-  
vernment of Mercia. *Camden's Remains.*

**EXTORTION.** *n. f.* [from *extort*.]

1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity.

That goodness

Of gleanings all the land's wealth into one,  
Into your own hands, cardinal, by *extortion*. *Shak. H. VIII.*

Oppression and *extortion* did maintain the greatness, and op-  
pression and *extortion* did extinguish the greatness of that  
house. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Force by which any thing is unjustly taken away.

Because the lords had power to impose this charge, the free-  
holders were glad to give a great part of their lands to hold  
the rest free from that *extortion*. *Davies on Ireland.*

A succeeding king's just recovery of rights from unjust  
usurpations and *extortions*, shall never be prejudiced by any act  
of mine. *King Charles.*

**EXTORTIONER.** *n. f.* [from *extortion*.] One who practises  
extortion; one who grows rich by violence and rapacity.

There will be always tyrants, murderers, thieves, adulterers,  
*extortioners*, church-robbers, traitors, and other of the same  
rabblement. *Camden's Remains.*

The covetous *extortioner* is involved in the same sentence.

*Decay of Piety.*

**TO EXTRACT.** *v. a.* [*extraho, extractum*, Latin.]

1. To draw out of something.

The drawing one metal or mineral out of another, we call  
*extracting*. *Bacon's Physical Remarks.*

Out of the ashes of all plants they *extract* a salt which they  
use in medicines. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 645.*

If the metallick or mineral matter is discoverable, it is so  
diffused and scattered amongst the crasser and more unprofitable  
matter, that it would never be possible to separate and *extract*  
it. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. To draw by chemical operation.

They

Whom sunny Borney bears, are stor'd with streams  
Egregious, rum and rice's spirit *extract*. *Phillips.*

3. To take from something of which the thing taken was a part.

I now see

Bone of my bone, flesh of my flesh, myself  
Before me: woman is her name, of man  
*Extracted*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii. l. 497.*

4. To draw out of any containing body or cavity.

These waters were *extracted*, and laid upon the surface of  
the ground. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. To select and abstract from a larger treatise.

To see how this case is represented, I have *extracted* out of  
that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods. *Swift.*

**EXTRACT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The substance *extracted*; the chief parts drawn from anything.

In tinctures, if the superfluous spirit of wine be distilled off,  
it leaves at the bottom that thicker substance, which chymists  
call the *extract* of the vegetables. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

To dip our tongues in gall, to have nothing in our mouth  
but the *extract* and exhalation of our inward bitterness, is no  
great sensuality. *Government of the Tongue, f. 10.*

2. The chief heads drawn from a book; an abstract; an epi-  
tome.

I will present a few *extracts* out of authors. *Camden's Rem.*

Some books may be read by *extracts* made of them by  
others, but only in the less important arguments, and the  
meaner books; else distilled books are like common distilled  
waters, flashy things. *Bacon's Essays, Civil and Moral.*

Spend some hours every day in reading, and making *ex-  
tracts*, if your memory be weak. *Swift.*

**EXTRACT.** *partic. adj.* See the verb.

**EXTRACTION.** *n. f.* [*extractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound; the act  
of drawing out the principal substance by chemical operation.

Although the charge of *extraCTION* should exceed the worth,  
at least it will discover nature and possibility. *Bacon.*

They have fallen upon the distillations of waters, *extraCTIONS*  
of oils, and such like experiments unknown to the ancients.

*Hakewill on Providence.*

It would not defray the charge and labour of the *extraCTION*,  
and must needs be all irretrievably lost. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. Derivation from an original; lineage; descent.

One whose *extraCTION*'s from an ancient line,  
Gives hope again that well-born men may shine;  
The meanest in your nature mild and good,  
The noble rest secured in your blood. *Waller.*

A family of an ancient *extraCTION*, transported with the con-  
queror out of Normandy. *Clarendon.*

**EXTRACTOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The person or instrument by  
which any thing is *extracted*.

**EXTRADITIONARY.** *adj.* [*extra* and *dictio*, Latin.] Not  
consisting in words but realities.

Of these *extraditionary* and real fallacies, Aristotle and lo-  
gicians make six; but we observe men are commonly deceived  
by four thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 4.*

**EXTRAJUDICIAL.** *adj.* [*extra* and *judicium*, Latin.] Out of  
the regular course of legal procedure.

A declaratory or *extrajudicial* absolution is conferred in *foro  
pœnitentiali*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**EXTRAJUDICIALLY.** *adv.* [from *extrajudicial*.] In a manner  
different from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

The confirmation of an election, though done by a pre-  
vious citation of all persons concerned, may be said to be done  
*extrajudicially*, when opposition ensues thereupon. *Ayliffe.*

**EXTRAMISSIION.** *n. f.* [*extra* and *mitto*, Latin.] The act of  
emitting outwards; opposite to intromission.

Aristotle, Alhazen, and others, hold that sight is by recep-  
tion, and not by *extramission*; by receiving the rays of the ob-  
ject unto the eye, and not by sending any out. *Brown.*

**EXTRAMUNDANE.** *adj.* [*extra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Beyond  
the verge of the material world.

'Tis a philosophy that gives the exactest topography of the  
*extramundane* spaces. *Glanv. Scept. c. 18.*

**EXTRANEUS.** *adj.* [*extraneus*, Latin.] Not belonging to any  
thing; foreign; of different substance; not intrinsic.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things,  
but something *extraneous* and superinduced. *Locke.*

When the mind refers any of its ideas to any thing *extra-  
neous* to them, they are then called true or false. *Locke.*

Gold, when equally pure, and freed from *extraneous* matter,  
is absolutely alike in colour, consistence, specifick gravity,  
and all other respects. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**EXTRAORDINARILY.** *adv.* [from *extraordinary*.]

1. In a manner out of the common method and order.

In the affairs which were not determinable one way or  
other by the Scripture, himself gave an *extraordinarily* direc-  
tion and counsel, as oft as they sought it at his hands. *Hooker.*

In government it is good to use men of one rank equally;  
for to countenance some *extraordinarily*, is to make them in-  
solent, and the rest discontent. *Bacon's Essays, Civ. and Moral.*

2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently; remarkably.

He quotes me right; and I hope all his quotations, wherein  
he is so *extraordinarily* copious and elaborate, are so. *Howel.*

The temple of Solomon was a type, and therefore was so  
*extraordinarily* magnificent; otherwise perhaps a cheaper struc-  
ture might have been as serviceable. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

**EXTRAORDINARINESS.** *n. f.* [from *extraordinary*.] Uncom-  
monness; eminence; remarkableness.

I chuse some few, which either for the *extraordinariness* of  
their guilt, or the frequency of their practice, are the most  
eminent. *Government of the Tongue, f. 4.*

**EXTRAORDINARY.** *adj.* [*extraordinarius*, Lat.] This word  
and its derivatives are generally pronounced *extrordinary*,  
whereby the *a* is liquified into the *o*.]

1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary.

Evils must be judged inevitable, if there be no apparent  
ordinary way to avoid them; because where council and ad-  
vice bear rule of God's *extraordinary* power, without *extraor-  
dinary* warrant, we cannot presume. *Hooker, b. v. f. 9.*

At that time Spain had no other wars, save those which  
were grown into an ordinary: now they have coupled there-  
with the *extraordinary* of the Voltaline and the Palatinate.

*Bacon's War with Spain.*

Let us see what *extraordinary* armies have been transfitted  
thither, and what ordinary forces have been maintained there.

*Davies's State of Ireland.*

2. Different from the common course of law.

If they proceeded in a martial or any other *extraordinary*  
way;



way, without any form of law, his majesty should declare his justice and affection to an old faithful servant. *Clarendon.*

3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common.  
The house was built of fair and strong stone, not affecting so much any extraordinary kind of fineness, as an honourable representing of a firm stateliness. *Sidney.*

The Indians worshipped rivers, fountains, rocks, or great stones, &c. and all things which seemed to have something extraordinary in them. *Stillington's Def. of Dije. on Rom. Idol.*

EXTRAORDINARY. *adv.* [This word seems only a colloquial barbarism, used for the ease of pronunciation.] Extraordinarily.

I ran over their cabinet of medals, but don't remember to have met with any things in it that are extraordinary rare. *Add.*  
EXTRAPAROCHIAL. *adj.* [extra and parochia, Latin.] Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL. *adj.* [extra and provincia, Latin.] Not within the same province; not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

An extraprovincial citation is not valid, *ultra duas dietas*, above two day's journey; nor is a citation valid that contains many conditions manifestly inconvenient. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXTRAREGULAR. *adj.* [extra and regula, Latin.] Not comprehended within a rule.

His providence is extraregular, and produces strange things beyond common rules; and he led Israel through a sea, and made a rock pour forth water. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

EXTRA'VAGANCE. } *n. f.* [extravagans, Latin.]  
EXTRA'VAGANCY. }

1. Excursion or sally beyond prescribed limits.  
I have troubled you too far with this extravagance: I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again, having been taught by you those several particulars. *Hammond.*

2. Irregularity; wildness.  
3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence.

How many, by the wild fury and extravagancy of their own passions, have put their bodies into a combustion, and by stirring up their rage against others, have armed that fierce humour against themselves. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*

4. Unnatural tumour; bombast.  
I remember some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, which cry vengeance upon me for their extravagance. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar, Dedication.*

5. Waste; vain and superfluous expence.  
She used to come home in her cups, and break the china and the looking-glasses; and was of such an irregular temper, and so entirely given up to her passion, that you might argue as well with the North-wind as with her ladyship; so expensive, that the income of three dukes was not enough to supply her extravagance. *Arbutnot.*

EXTRA'VAGANT. *adj.* [extravagans, Latin.]  
1. Wandering out of his bounds. This is the primogeneal sense, but not now in use.

At his warning  
The extravagant and erring spirit hies  
To his confine. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods.  
I dare not ask for what you would not grant:  
But wishes, madam, are extravagant;  
They are not bounded with things possible;  
I may wish more than I presume to tell. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

3. Not comprehended in any thing.  
Twenty constitutions of pope John XXII. are called the extravagants; for that they being written in no order or method, *vagantur extra corpus collectionum canonum.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Irregular; wild.  
For a dance they seem'd  
Somewhat extravagant, and wild. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
There appears something nobly wild and extravagant in great natural geniuses, infinitely more beautiful than turn and polishing. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 160.*  
New ideas employed my fancy all night, and composed a wild extravagant dream. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. Wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive.  
An extravagant man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a much more finished character, who is defective in this particular. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 243.*

EXTRA'VAGANT. *n. f.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition.

We pity or laugh at those fatuous extravagants. *Glanville.*  
There are certain extravagants among people of all sizes and professions; and there must be no drawing of general rules from particular exceptions. *L'Estrange.*

EXTRA'VAGANTLY. *adv.* [from extravagant.]  
1. In an extravagant manner; wildly.

Her passion was extravagantly new;  
But mine is much the madder of the two. *Dryden.*

2. In an unreasonable degree.  
Some are found to praise our author, and others as rashly and extravagantly contradict his admirers. *Pope's Ess. on Homer.*

3. Expensively; luxuriously; wastefully.

EXTRA'VAGANTNESS. *n. f.* [from extravagant.] Excess; excursion beyond limits.

TO EXTRA'VAGATE. *v. n.* [extra and vagor, Latin.] To wander out of limits. *Diët.*

EXTRA'VASATED. *adj.* [extra and vasa, Latin.] Forced out of the properly containing vessels.

The viscid matter, which lies like leather upon the extravasated blood of pleuretick people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

EXTRA'VASATION. *n. f.* [from extravasated] The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels.

Aliment, too viscid, obstructing the glands, and by its acrimony corroding the small vessels of the lungs, after a rupture and extravasation of blood, easily produces an ulcer. *Arb.*

EXTRA'VE'NATE. *adj.* [extra and vena, Latin.] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds, by anointing the weapon; and that the wound is affected in like manner as is the extravenate blood by the sympathetick medicine, as to matter of fact, is with circumstances of good evidence ascertained. *Glanv. Scept. c. 24.*

EXTRA'VE'RSION. *n. f.* [extra and versio, Latin.] The act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an extraversion of the sulphur, or of any of the two other supposed principles. *Boyle.*

EXTRAUGHT. *part.* [This is an obsolete participle from extract; as distraught from distract.] Extracted.

Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art extraught,  
To let thy tongue detect thy baseborn heart? *Shak. H. VI.*

EXTREME. *adj.* [extremus, Latin.] This word is sometimes corrupted by the superlative termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itself the superlative signification.]

1. Greatest; of the highest degree.  
He that will take away extreme heat by setting the body in extremity of cold, shall undoubtedly remove the disease; but together with it the diseased too. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 8.*

The Lord shall smite thee with a fever, an inflammation, and an extreme burning. *Deutr. xxviii. 22.*

They thought it the extremest of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and disorderly people. *Bacon.*

2. Utmost.

The hairy fool  
Stood on th' extremest verge of the swift brook,  
Augmenting it with tears. *Shakes. As you like it.*  
Misen's cape and Bauli last he view'd,  
That on the sea's extremest borders stood. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Last; that beyond which there is nothing.  
Farewel, ungrateful and unkind! I go,  
Condemn'd by thee, to those sad shades below:  
I go th' extremest remedy to prove,  
To drink oblivion, and to drench my love. *Dryden.*

4. Pressing in the utmost degree.  
Cases of necessity being sometime but urgent, sometime extreme, the consideration of publick utility is urged equivalent to the easier kind of necessity. *Hooker, b. v. f. 9.*

EXTREME. *n. f.* [from the adjective]

1. Utmost point; highest degree of any thing.  
Thither by harpy-footed furies hal'd,  
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd  
Are brought; and feel by turns the bitter change  
Of fierce extremes, extremes by change more fierce;  
From beds of raging fire to starve in ice  
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine  
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round  
Periods of time; thence hurried back to fire. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

Avoid extremes, and shun the faults of such  
Who still are pleas'd too little, or too much. *Pope.*

They cannot bear that human nature, which they know to be imperfect, should be praised in an extreme, without opposition. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

2. Points at the greatest distance from each other; extremity.

The true Protestant religion is seated in the golden mean; the enemies unto her are the extremes on either hand. *Bacon.*

The syllogistical form only shews, that if the intermediate idea agrees with those it is on both sides immediately applied to, then those two remote ones, or, as they are called, extremes, do certainly agree. *Locke.*

EXTREME'LY. *adv.* [from extreme.]

1. In the utmost degree.  
She might hear, not far from her, an extremely doleful voice; but so suppressed with a kind of whispering note, that he could not conceive the words distinctly. *Sidney.*

2. Very much; greatly; in familiar language.

Whoever sees a scoundrel in a gown reeling home at midnight, is apt to be extremely comforted in his own vices. *Swift.*

EXTREMITY. *n. f.* [extremitas, Latin.]

1. The utmost point; the highest degree.

He that will take away extreme heat by setting the body in extremity of cold, shall undoubtedly remove the disease; but together with it the diseased too. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 8.*

Should



# E X T

Should any one be cruel and uncharitable to that *extremity*, yet this would not prove that propriety gave any authority.

2. The utmost parts; the parts most remote from the middle.  
It is commonly set forth green or yellow: in its proper colour it is inclining to white, excepting the *extremities* or tops of the wing-feathers, which are black.

The *extremities* of the joints must be seldom hidden, and the *extremities* or end of the feet never.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the *extremities*; but such a sensation is very consistent with an inflammatory distemper.

3. The points in the utmost degree of opposition, or at the utmost distance from each other.

He's a man of that strange composition,

Made up of all the worst *extremities*

Of youth and age.

4. Remotest parts; parts at the greatest distance.

They sent fleets out of the Red Sea to the *extremities* of Æthiopia, and imported quantities of precious goods.

5. Violence of passion.

With equal measure she did moderate

The strong *extremities* of their outrage.

If I shew no colour for my *extremity*, let me be your table-sport.

6. The utmost violence, rigour, or distress.

Why should not the same laws take good effect on that people, being prepared by the sword, and brought under by *extremity*?

Their hearts she guesseth,

And yields her to *extremity* of time.

He promised, if they should be besieged, to do all he could to relieve them, before they should be reduced to *extremity*.

It should be never so exposed to the *extremity* of war as to fall into those barbarous hands.

I wish peace, and any terms prefer

Before the last *extremities* of war.

To EXTRICATE. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Latin.] To disembarra; to set free any one in a state of perplexity; to disentangle.

We run into great difficulties about free created agents, which reason cannot well *extricate* itself out of.

These are great reliefs to nature, as they give her an opportunity of *extricating* herself from her oppressions, and recovering the several tones and springs of her distended vessels.

*Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 195.

EXTRICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *extricate*.] The act of disentangling; disentanglement.

Crude salt has a taste not properly acid, but such as predominates in brine; and it does not appear, that this acid spirit did as such pre-exist in the salt whence it was obtained, so that we may suppose it to have been made rather by transmutation than *extrication*.

EXTRINSICAL. *adj.* [*extrinsecus*, Latin.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinsic. It is commonly written so, but analogy requires *extrinsecal*.

A body cannot move, unless it be moved by some *extrinsic* agent: we may easily frame a conceit, how absurd it is to think that a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itself.

Neither is the atom by any *extrinsic* impulse diverted from its natural course.

Outward objects, that are *extrinsic* to the mind; and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinsic, and proper to itself, which, when reflected on by itself, become also objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge.

EXTRINSICALLY. *adv.* [from *extrinsic*.] From without.

If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and *extrinsically* advenient, be an error, almost all the world hath been mistaken.

EXTRINSICK. *adj.* [*extrinsecus*, Latin.] Outward; external.

When they cannot shake the main fort, they must try if they can possess themselves of the outworks, raise some prejudice against his carriage and his most *extrinsic* adherents.

*Government of the Tongue*, f. 7.

*Extrinsic* modes are such as arise from something that is not in the subject or substance itself; but it is a manner of being which some substances attain, by reason of something that is external or foreign to the subject; as, this globe lies within two yards of the wall; this man is beloved or hated.

To EXTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*extruo*, *extruclum*, Latin.] To build; to raise; to form into a structure.

EXTRU'CTOR. *n. f.* [from *extruct*.] A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

To EXTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Latin.] To thrust off; to drive off; to push out with violence.

If in any part of the continent they found the shells, they concluded that the sea had been *extruded* and driven off by the mud.

*Woodward's Natural History*.

# E X U

EXTRU'SION. *n. f.* [*extrusus*, Latin.] The act of thrusting or driving out.

They suppose the channel of the sea to have been formed, and mountains and caverns, by a violent depression of some parts of the earth, and an *extrusion* and elevation of others.

*Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

EXTU'BERANCE. *n. f.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Latin.] Knobs, or parts protuberant; parts that rise from the rest of the body.

The gouge takes off the irregularities or *extuberances* that lie farthest from the axis of the work.

EXU'BERANCE. *n. f.* [*exuberatio*, Latin.] Overgrowth; superfluous shoots; useless abundance; luxuriance.

Men esteem the overflowing of gall the *exuberance* of zeal, and all the promises of the faithful combatant they confidently appropriate.

Though he expatiates on the same thoughts in different words, yet in his similes that *exuberance* is avoided.

EXU'BERANT. *adj.* [*exuberans*, Latin.]

1. Growing with superfluous shoots; overabundant; superfluously plenteous; luxuriant.

Another Flora there of bolder hues,

And richer sweets, beyond our gardens pride,

Plays o'er the fields, and showers with sudden hand

*Exuberant* spring.

His similes have been thought too *exuberant*, and full of circumstances.

2. Abounding in the utmost degree.

We might there discern such immense power, such unsearchable wisdom, and such *exuberant* goodness, as may justly ravish us to an amazement, rather than a bare admiration.

*Boyle's Seraphick Love*.

A part of that *exuberant* devotion, with which the whole assembly raised and animated one another, catches a reader at the greatest distance of time.

EXU'BERANTLY. *adv.* [from *exuberant*.] Abundantly; to a superfluous degree.

A considerable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the surface of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it *exuberantly* fruitful.

To EXU'BERATE. *v. n.* [*exubero*, Latin.] To abound in the highest degree.

All the loveliness imparted to the creature is lent it, to give us enlarged conceptions of that vast confluence and immensity that *exuberates* in God.

EXU'CCOUS. *adj.* [*exsuccus*, Latin.] Without juice; dry.

This is to be effected not only in the plant yet growing, but in that which is brought *exuccous* and dry unto us.

EXU'DATION. *n. f.* [from *exudo*, Latin.]

1. The act of emitting in sweat; the act of emitting moisture through the pores.

The tumour sometimes arises by a general *exudation* out of the cutis.

2. The matter issuing out by sweat from any body.

The gum of trees, which we see shining and clear, is but a fine passage or straining of the juice of the tree through the wood and bark; and in like manner Cornish diamonds, and rock rubies, which are yet more resplendent than gums, are the fine *exudations* of stone.

If it hath more dew at noon than in the morning, then it seemeth to be an *exudation* of the herb itself.

Cuckowspittle, or woodfere, that spumous frothy dew, or *exudation*, or both, is found especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary.

To EXU'DATE. } *v. n.* [*exudo*, Latin.] To sweat out; to issue

To EXU'DE. } out by sweat.

Some perforations in the part itself, through which the humour included doth *exudate*, may be observed in such as are fresh.

The juices of the flowers are, first, the expressed juice; secondly, a volatile oil, wherein the smell of the plant resides; thirdly, honey, *exuding* from all flowers, the bitter not excepted.

To EXULCERATE. *v. a.* [*exulcerare*, Latin.]

1. To make sore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or eating sore.

Cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and *exulcerate* it, if they stay on long.

That the saliva hath a virtue of macerating bodies, appears by the effects in taking away warts, sometimes *exulcerating* the jaws, and rotting the teeth.

The stagnating serum turning acrimonious, *exulcerates* and putrifies the bowels, producing most dismal symptoms.

2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,

Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts,

Exasperate, *exulcerate*, and raise

Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb

Or medicinal liquor can assuage.

EXULCERATION. *n. f.* [from *exulcerate*.]

1. The beginning erosion, which wears away the substance and forms an ulcer.



2. Exacerbation; corrosion.

This *exulceration* of mind made him apt to take all occasions of contradiction. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 5.*

**EXULCERATORY.** *adj.* [from *exulcerate*] Having a tendency to cause ulcers.

**TO EXULT.** *v. n.* [*exulto*, Latin.] To rejoice above measure; to triumph; to be in high exaltation of gladness.

The whole world did seem to *exult* that it had occasion of pouring out gifts to so blessed a purpose. *Hooker, b. v. f. 13.*

Who might be your mother;

That you insult, *exult*, and rail, at once

Over the wretched.

*Shakespeare's As you like it.*

**EXULTANCE.** *n. f.* [from *exult*.] Transport; joy; triumph; gladness; exultation.

We have great cause of *exultance* and joy, God's service being the most perfect freedom. *Government of the Tongue.*

**EXULTATION.** *n. f.* [*exultatio*, Latin.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight.

Good effects may grow in each of the people towards other, in them all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them; between whom there daily and interchangeably pass, in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, *exultations*, provocations, petitions. *Hooker, b. v. f. 39.*

Devotion inspires men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and swells their hearts with inward transports of joy and *exultation*. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 49.*

**TO EXUNDATE.** *v. n.* [*exundo*, Lat.] To overflow. *Dist.*

**EXUNDATION.** *n. f.* [from *exundate*.] Overflow; abundance.

It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness. *Ray on the Creation.*

**EXUPERABLE.** *adv.* [*exuperabilis*, Latin.] Conquerable; superable; vincible.

**EXUPERANCE.** *n. f.* [*exuperantia*, Lat.] Overbalance; greater proportion.

Rome hath less variation than London; for on the West side of Rome are seated France, Spain and Germany, which take off the *exuperance*, and balance the vigour of the Eastern parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 2.*

**TO EXUSCITATE.** *v. a.* [*exuscito*, Latin.] To stir up; to rouse.

**EXUSTION.** *n. f.* [*exustio*, Latin.] The act of burning up; consumption by fire.

**EXUVIE.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is thrown off, or shed by animals.

The fishes upon this stone have taken up so little room in the stone, that they appear to be only the skins or *exuviae*, rather than entire bodies of fishes. *Woodward on Fishes.*

**EY.** } May either come from *ig*, an island, by melting the

**EA.** } Saxon *g* into *y*, which is usually done; or from the

**EE.** } Saxon *ea*, which signifies a water, river, &c. or, lastly, from *ieag*, a field, by the same kind of melting. *Gibson.*

**EYAS.** *n. f.* [*niais*, French.] A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. *Hanmer.*

There is, sir, an airy of children, little *eyases*, that cry out.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**EYASMUSKET.** *n. f.* A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind. *Hanmer.*

Here comes little Robin.—How now, my *eyasmusket*; what news with you? *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**EYE.** *n. f.* obsolete plural *eyne*, now *eyes*. [*auga*, Gothick; *eağ*, Saxon; *eog*, Dutch; *ee*, Scottish, plur. *eene*.]

1. The organ of vision; the medium of the sense of sight.

Good sir John, as you have one *eye* upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a reproof off the easier. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

My face is but a moon, and clouded too.

—Blessed are clouds to do as such clouds do:

Vouchsafe, bright moon, and these thy stars to shine,

Those clouds remov'd, upon our watry *eyne*. *Shakespeare.*

Nor doth the *eye* itself,

That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself,

Not going from itself; but *eyes* oppos'd,

Salute each other with each other's form. *Sh. Troil. and Cress.*

He kept him as the apple of his *eye*. *Deutr. xxxii. 10.*

As long looking against the sun or fire hurteth the *eye* by dilatation; so curious printing in small volumes, and reading of small letters, do hurt the *eye* by contraction. *Bacon.*

His awful presence did the crowd surprize,

Nor durst the rash spectator meet his *eyes*;

*Eyes* that confest'd him born for kingly sway,

So fierce, they flash'd intolerable day. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

But sure the *eye* of time beholds no name

So blest as thine in all the rolls of fame. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Sight; ocular knowledge.

Who hath bewitched you, that you should not obey the truth, before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth? *Gal. iii. 1.*

3. Look; countenance.

I'll say yon grey is not the morning's *eye*,

'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*

4. Front; face.

To justify this worthy nobleman,

Her shall you hear disproved to your *eyes*.

*Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

5. A posture of direct opposition, where one thing is in the same line with another.

Now pass'd, on either side they nimbly tack;

Both strive to intercept and guide the wind;

And in its *eye* more closely they come back,

To finish all the deaths they left behind. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

6. Aspect; regard.

Having an *eye* to a number of rites and orders in the church of England, as marrying with a ring, &c. sundry church-offices, dignities and callings, for which they found no commandment in the holy Scripture, they thought by the one only stroke of an axiom to have cut them off. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 4.*

As in Scripture a number of laws, particular and positive, being in force, may not by any law of man be violated; we are, in making laws, to have thereunto an especial *eye*. *Hooker.*

The man that is tender among you, and very delicate, his *eyes* shall be evil towards his brother. *Deutr. xxviii. 54.*

He that hath a bountiful *eye* shall be blessed. *Prov. xxii. 9.*

None should be put into either of those commissions, with an *eye* of favour to their persons, to give them countenance or reputation in the places where they live. *Bacon to Villiers.*

Winds and hurricanes at land, tempests and storms at sea, have always been looked upon with as evil an *eye* as earthquakes. *Woodward's Natural History.*

In this disposal of my sister, I have had an *eye* to her being a wit, and provided that the bridegroom be a man of sound judgment. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 75.*

Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 92.*

7. Notice; attention; observation.

Not satisfied with our oath, he appointed a band of horsemen to have an *eye* that we should not go beyond appointed limits. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Lawmakers must have an *eye* to the place where, and to the men amongst whom. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*

His majesty hath cast his *eyes* upon you, as finding you to be such as you should be, or hoping to make you to be such as he would have you to be. *Bacon.*

If the English had driven the Irish into the plains and open countries, where they might have an *eye* and observation upon them, the Irish had been easily kept in order. *Davies on Irel.*

Spenfer has followed both Virgil and Theocritus in the charms which he employs for curing Britomartis of her love; but he had also our poet's Ceiris in his *eye*. *Dryden's Æn.*

Misdoubt my constancy, and do not try;

But stay and ever keep me in your *eye*. *Dryd. Ind. Emperor.*

After this jealousy he kept a strict *eye* upon him. *L'Estrange.*

This method of teaching children by a repeated practice, under the *eye* and direction of the tutor, 'till they have got the habit of doing well, has many advantages. *Locke.*

These are intrinsic difficulties arising from the text itself, as the uncertainty sometimes who are the persons he speaks to, or the opinions or practices which he has in his *eye*. *Locke.*

Several performances have been justly applauded for their wit, which have been written with an *eye* to this predominant humour of the town. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 35.*

We were the most obedient creatures in the world, constant to our duty, and kept a steady *eye* on the end for which we were sent hither. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 577.*

8. Opinion formed by observation.

She told her husband, she designed to be beautiful in no body's *eye* but his. *Sidney.*

It hath, in their *eye*, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome. *Hooker, b. v. f. 27.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,

That thinks he hath done well in people's *eyes*. *Shakespeare.*

I was as far from meditating a war as I was, in the *eye* of the world, from having any preparations for one. *K. Charles.*

Though he in all the people's *eyes* seem'd great,

Yet greater he appear'd in his retreat. *Denham.*

9. Sight; view; the place in which any thing may be seen.

There shall he practise tilts and tournaments,

Hear sweet discourse, converse with noblemen;

And be, in *eye* of every exercise,

Worthy his youth and nobleness of birth. *Shakespeare.*

10. Any thing formed like an eye.

Or see colours like the *eye* of a peacock's feather, by pressing our eyes on either corner, whilst we look the other way. *Newton's Opt.*

11. Any small perforation.

This Ajax has not so much wit as will stop the *eye* of Helen's needle. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Does not our Saviour himself speak of the intolerable difficulty which they cause in men's passage to heaven? Do not they make the narrow way much narrower, and contract the gate



# E Y E

gate which leads to life to the straightness of a needle's eye? *South's Sermons.*

12. A small catch into which a hook goes.

Those parts, if they cohere to one another but by rest only, may be much more easily dissociated, and put into motion by any external body, than they could be, if they were by little hooks and eyes, or other kind of fastenings entangled in one another. *Boyle.*

13. Bud of a plant.

Prune and cut off all your vine-shoots to the very root, save one or two of the stoutest, to be left with three or four eyes of young wood. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

14. A small shade of colour.

The ground indeed is tawny.  
—With an eye of green in't. *Shakesp. Tempest.*  
Red with an eye of blue, makes a purple. *Boyle on Colours.*

15. Power of perception.

The eyes of your understanding being enlightened. *Eph. i.*  
A gift doth blind the eyes of the wise. *Deutr. xvi. 19.*

To EYE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view; to observe.

When they are laid in garrison, they may better hide their defaults than when they are in camp, where they are continually eyed and noted of all men. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Full many a lady

I've ey'd with best regard. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

The kitchen Malkin pins

Her richest lockram 'bout her reeky neck,  
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Bid the cheek be ready with a blush,  
Modest as morning, when she coldly eyes  
The youthful Phœbus. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Bold deed thou hast presum'd, advent'rous Eve,  
And peril great provok'd, who thus hath dar'd,  
Had it been only coveting to eye

That sacred fruit. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 923.*

Such a story as the basilisk is that of the wolf, concerning priority of vision, that a man becomes hoarse and dumb, if the wolf have the advantage first to eye him. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

It was needful for her perpetually to eye her pursuing enemy. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

Then gave it to his faithful squire,  
With lessons how t'observe and eye her. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies,  
And catch the manners living as they rise. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

Have a box when eunuchs sing,  
And foremost in the circle eye a king. *Pope's Epist. of Hor.*

To EYE. *v. n.* To appear; to show; to bear an appearance.

Forgive me,

Since my becoming kill me when they do not  
Eye well to you. *Shakesp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

EYEBALL. *n. f.* [eye and ball.] The apple of the eye; the pupil.

Oh, were mine eyeballs into bullets turn'd,  
That I in rage might shoot them at your faces! *Shak. H. VI.*

Be subject to no sight but mine: invisible  
To every eyeball else. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

I feel my hair grow stiff, my eyeballs rowl;  
This is the only form could shake my soul. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

Not when a gilt buffet's reflected pride  
Turns you from sound philosophy aside,

Not when from plate to plate your eyeballs roll,  
And the brain dances to the mantling bowl. *Pope's Horace.*

EYEBRIGHT. *n. f.* [euphrasia, Latin.] It hath an anomalous personated flower of one leaf, divided into two lips; the upper one upright, parted into several divisions; and the lower one divided into three parts, each of which is again divided into two: out of the flowercup rises the pointal, which afterwards turns to a fruit, or oblong husk, divided into two parts, and replete with small seeds. *Miller.*

EYEBROW. *n. f.* [eye and brow.] The hairy arch over the eye.

The lover,

Sighing like a furnace, with a woful ballad  
Made to his mistress eyebrow. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

On the seventh day he shall shave all his hair off his head,  
his beard, and his eyebrows. *Lev. xiv. 9.*

Above stand the eyebrows, to keep any thing from running  
down upon them; as drops of sweat from the forehead, or  
dust. *Ray on the Creation.*

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,  
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red;

He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,  
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. *Dryden.*

EYEDROP. *n. f.* [eye and drop.] Tear.

That tyranny which never quast but blood,  
Would by beholding him have wash'd his knife

With gentle eyedrops. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

EYEGLANCE. *n. f.* [eye and glance.] Quick notice of the eye.

His countenance was bold, and bashed not  
For Guyon's looks; but scornful eyeglance at him shot. *F. 2.*

# E Y E

EYEGGLASS. *n. f.* [eye and glass.] Spectacles; glass to assist the sight.

Ha' not you seen, Camillo?

But that's past doubt you have; or your eyeglass  
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

By comparing it with a good perspective of four foot in  
length, made with a concave eyeglass, I could read at a greater  
distance with my own instrument than with the glass. *Newton.*

EYELESS. *adj.* [from eye.] Without eyes; sightless; deprived of sight.

A proclaim'd prize! most happy!

That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh  
To raise my fortunes. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Promise was, that I

Should Israel from Philistian yoke deliver:  
Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him

Eyeless in Gaza, at the mill with slaves:  
Himself is bound under Philistian yoke. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Pentheus durst deride

The cheated people, and the eyeless guide. *Addison's Ovid's Metamorph.*

Eyeless he grop'd about with vengeful haste,  
And jostled promontories as he pass'd. *Garth's Ovid.*

Meonides,

Poor eyeless pilgrim. *Phillips.*

Cyclop, if any pitying thy disgrace,  
Ask who disfigur'd thus that eyeless face. *Pope's Odyssey.*

EYELET. *n. f.* [œillet, French, a little eye.] A hole through  
which light may enter; any small perforation for a lace to go  
through.

Slitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made eyelet holes  
to draw it close. *Wise man's Surgery.*

EYELID. *n. f.* [eye and lid.] The membrane that shuts over  
the eye.

Therewith her dim eyelids she up 'gan rear,  
On which the dreary death did sit, as sad

As lump of lead, and made dark clouds appear. *Fai. Queen.*

Mark when she smiles with amiable cheer,  
And tell me whereto can ye liken it!

When on each eyelid sweetly do appear  
An hundred graces as in shade to sit. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

On my eyelids is the shadow of death. *Job xvi. 16.*

Fetch me that flower; the herb I shew'd thee once;  
The juice of it, on sleeping eyelids laid,

Will make or man or woman madly doat  
Upon the next live creature that it sees. *Shakespeare.*

The Turks have a black powder, made of a mineral called  
alcohol, which with a fine long pencil they lay under their  
eyelids, which doth colour black, whereby the white of the  
eye is set off more white. *Bacon's Natural History.*

At length, the crackling noise and dreadful blaze  
Call'd up some waking lover to the fight;

And long it was ere he the rest could raise,  
Whose heavy eyelids yet were full of night. *Dryden.*

EYESERVANT. *n. f.* [eye and servant.] A servant that works  
only while watched.

EYESERVICE. *n. f.* [eye and service.] Service performed only  
under inspection.

Servants, obey in all things your master; not with eye-  
service, as men pleasers, but in singleness of heart. *Col. iii.*

EYESHOT. *n. f.* [eye and shot.] Sight; glance; view.

I must carry off my prize as others do; and not think of  
sharing the booty before I am free from danger, and out of  
eyeshot from the other windows. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

I have preserved many a young man from her eyeshot by this  
means. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 284.*

EYESIGHT. *n. f.* [eye and sight.] Sight of the eye.

The Lord hath recompensed me according to my cleanness  
in his eyesight. *2 Sam. xxii. 22.*

I have an ill-divining soul;

Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,  
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb;

Either my eyesight fails, or thou look'st pale. *Shakespeare.*

I love you, sir,

Dearer than eyesight, space and liberty,  
Beyond what can be valued, rich or rare. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Though sight be lost,

Life yet hath many solaces, enjoy'd  
Where other senses want not their delights,

At home in leisure and domestick ease,  
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which

Eyesight exposes daily men abroad. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Josephus sets this down from his own eyesight, being him-  
self a chief captain at the siege of Jopata, where these events  
happened. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

He blinds the wife, gives eyesight to the blind,  
And molds and stamps anew the lover's mind. *Dryden.*

EYESORE. *n. f.* [eye and sore.] Something offensive to the  
sight.

Hath the church of Christ, from the first beginning, by a  
secret universal instinct of God's good spirit, always-tied itself  
to



# E Y E

to end neither sermon, nor almost any speech of moment, which hath concerned matters of God, without some special words of honour and glory to the Trinity which we all adore; and is the like conclusion of psalms become now, at length, an *eyesore*, or a galling to the ears that hear it? *Hooker, b. v.*

Fy, doff this habit; shame to your estate,

And *eyesore* to our solemn festival. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

As soon as the two lords came thither they covered, to the trouble of the other; but having presently to speak, they were quickly freed from that *eyesore*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Mordecai was an *eyesore* to Haman. *L'Estrange, Fable 38.*

He's the best piece of man's flesh in the market; not an *eyesore* in his whole body. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

**EYESPO'TTED.** *adj.* [*eye* and *spot*.] Marked with spots like eyes.

Nor Juno's bird, in her *eyespotted* train,

So many goodly colours doth contain.

*Spenser.*

**EYESTRING.** *n. f.* [*eye* and *string*.] The string of the eye; the tendon by which the eye is moved.

I would have broke mine *eyestrings*; crackt them, but

To look upon him.

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To know whether the sheep are sound or not, see that their gums be red, the brisket-skin red, and the *eyestrings* ruddy.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**EY'ETOOTH.** *n. f.* [*eye* and *tooth*.] The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang.

The next one on each side stronger and deeper rooted, and more pointed, called *canini*, in English *eyeteeth*, to tear the more tough sort of aliments. *Ray on the Creation.*

**EY'EWINK.** *n. f.* [*eye* and *wink*.] A wink, as a hint or token. They would have won any woman's heart; and, I warrant

# E Y R

you, they could never get an *eyewink* of her. *Shakespeare.*

**EYEWITNESS.** *n. f.* [*eye* and *witness*.] An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes.

We made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and were *eyewitnesses* of his majesty. *2 Pet.*

To meet him all his saints, who silent stood

*Eyewitnesses* of his almighty acts,

With jubilee advanc'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Give us, if thou can'st,

*Eyewitness* of what first or last was done,

Relation more particular and distinct. *Milton's Agonistes.*

The curious, by laying together circumstances, attestations, and characters of those who are concerned in them, either receive or reject what at first but *eyewitnesses* could absolutely believe or disbelieve. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

**EYRE.** *n. f.* [*eyre*, French; *iter*, Latin.] The court of justices itinerants; and justices in *eyre* are those only, which *Bracton*, in many places calls *justiciarios itinerantes*. The *eyre* also of the forest is nothing but the justice-seat, otherwise called; which is, or should by ancient custom, be held every three years by the justices of the forest, journeying up and down to that purpose. *Cowel.*

**EY'RY.** *n. f.* [from *ey*, an egg.] The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

But I was born so high,

Our *eyrie* buildeth in the cedars top,

And dallies with the wind, and scorns the sun. *Shak. R. III.*

The eagle, and the stork,

On cliffs and cedar-tops their *eyries* build. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Some haggard hawk, who had her *eyry* nigh,

Well pounc'd to fasten, and well wing'd to fly. *Dryden.*





# F.

## F A B

**F**, A consonant generally reckoned by authors, and admitted by *Scaliger*, among the semi-vowels, and according to that opinion distinguished in the enumeration of the alphabet by a name beginning with a vowel, yet has so far the nature of a mute, that it is easily pronounced before a liquid in the same syllable. It has in English an invariable sound, formed by compression of the whole lips and a forcible breath. Its kindred letter is V, which, in the Islandick alphabet, is only distinguished from it by a point in the body of the letter.

**FABA'CEOUS.** *adj.* [*fabaceus*, Latin] Having the nature of a bean.

**FA'BLE.** *n. f.* [*fable*, French; *fabula*, Latin.]

1. A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept.  
Jotham's *fable* of the bees is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. A fiction in general.

Triptolemus, so sung the nine,  
Strew'd plenty from his cart divine;  
But, spite of all those *fable* makers,  
He never sow'd on Almain acres. *Dryden.*

3. A vicious or foolish fiction.  
But refuse profane and old wives *fables*. *1 Tim. iv. 7.*
4. The series or contexture of events which constitute a poem epick or dramatick.

The moral is the first business of the poet: this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The first thing to be considered in an epick poem is the *fable*, which is perfect or imperfect, according as the action, which it relates, is more or less so. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. A lye. This sense is merely familiar.

**To FA'BLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction.  
That Saturn's sons receiv'd the three-fold reign  
Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath,  
Old poets mention, *fabling*. *Prior.*  
Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell,  
That wav'ring conquest still desires to rove!  
In Marlbro's camp the goddess knows to dwell. *Prior.*
2. To tell falsehoods; to lye.  
He *fables* not: I hear the enemy. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

**To FA'BLE.** *v. a.* To feign; to tell of falsity.

We mean to win,  
Or turn this heav'n itself into the hell  
Thou *fablest*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 292.*  
Ladies of th' Hesperides, that seem'd  
Fairer than feign'd of old, or *fabl'd* since  
Of fairy damsels met in forest wide,  
By knights. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

**FA'BLED.** *adj.* [from *fable*.] Celebrated in fables.  
Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elysian soil!  
Thou fairest spot of fair Britannia's isle! *Tickell.*

**FA'BLER.** *n. f.* [from *fable*.] A dealer in fiction; a writer of feigned stories.

**To FA'BRICATE.** *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Latin.]

1. To build; to construct.
2. To forge; to devise falsely. This sense is retained among the Scottish lawyers; for when they suspect a paper to be forged, they say it is *fabricate*.

**FABRICA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *fabricate*.] The act of building; construction.

This *fabricat'on* of the human body is the immediate work of a vital principle, that formeth the first rudiments of the human nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**FA'BRICK.** *n. f.* [*fabrica*, Latin.]

1. A building; an edifice.  
There must be an exquisite care to place the columns, set in several stories, most precisely one over another, that so the solid may answer to the solid, and the vacuities to the vacuities, as well for beauty as strength of the *fabrick*. *Wot on.*
2. Any system or compages of matter; any body formed by the conjunction of dissimilar parts.

Still will ye think it strange,  
That all the parts of this great *fabrick* change;  
Quit their old station and primeval frame. *Prior.*

## F A C

**To FA'BRICK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build; to form; to construct.

Shew what laws of life  
The cheese inhabitants observe, and how  
*Fabrick* their mansions. *Phillips.*

**FA'BULIST.** *n. f.* [*fabuliste*, French.] A writer of fables.  
Quitting *Eso*p and the *fabulists*, he copies from *Boccace*.

Our bard's a *fabulist*, and deals in fiction. *Garrick.*

**FABULO'SITY.** *n. f.* [*fabulositas*, Latin.] Lyingness; fulness of stories; fabulous invention.

In their *fabulosity* they would report, that they had observations for twenty thousand years.

*Abbot's Description of the World.*  
**FA'BULOUS.** *adj.* [*fabulosus*, Latin.] Feigned; full of fables, or invented tales.

A person terrified with the imagination of spectres, is more reasonable than one who thinks the appearance of spirits *fabulous* and groundless. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 110.*

**FA'BULOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *fabulous*.] In fiction; in a fabulous manner.

There are many things *fabulously* delivered, and are not to be accepted as truths. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 8.*

**FACE.** *n. f.* [*face*, French, from *facies*, Latin.]

1. The visage.  
The children of Israel saw the *face* of Moses, that the skin of Moses's *face* shone. *Exod. xxxiv. 35.*

A man shall see *faces*, which, if you examine them part by part, you shall never find good; but take them together, are not uncomely. *Bacon, Essay 44.*

From beauty still to beauty ranging,  
In ev'ry *face* I found a dart. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Countenance; cast of the features; look; air of the face.  
Seiz'd and ty'd down to judge, how wretched I!  
Who can't be silent, and who will not lye:  
To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;  
And to be grave, exceeds all pow'r of *face*. *Pope's Epistles.*
3. The surface of any thing.

A mist watered the whole *face* of the ground. *Gen. ii. 6.*

4. The front or forepart of any thing.  
The breadth of the *face* of the house, towards the East, was an hundred cubits. *Ezek. xli. 14.*
4. State of affairs.

He look'd, and saw the *face* of things quite chang'd,  
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;  
All now was turn'd to jollity and game,  
To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe. *Addis.*

5. Appearance; resemblance.  
Keep still your former *face*, and mix again  
With these lost spirits; run all their mazes with 'em;  
For such are treasons. *Ben. Johnson.*

At the first shock, with blood and powder stain'd,  
Nor heav'n, nor sea, their former *face* retain'd;  
Fury and art produce effects so strange,  
They trouble nature, and her visage change. *Waller.*

His dialogue has so much the *face* of probability, that some have mistaken it for a real conference. *Baker.*

6. Presence; sight.  
Ye shall give her unto Eleazar, and one shall slay her before his *face*. *Numb. xix. 3.*

Jove cannot fear; then tell me to my *face*,  
That I of all the gods am least in grace. *Dryden's Iliad.*

7. Confidence; boldness.  
Thinking, by this *face*,  
To fasten in our thoughts that they have courage;  
But 'tis not so. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

How many things are there which a man cannot, with any *face* or comeliness, say or do himself? A man can scarce allege his own merits with modesty, much less extol them: a man cannot sometimes brook to supplicate or beg.

You'll find the thing will not be done  
With ignorance and *face* alone. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
You, says the judge to the wolf, have the *face* to challenge that



that which you never lost; and you, says he to the fox, have the confidence to deny that which you have certainly stolen.

*L'Estrange, Fable 415.*

This is the man that has the *face* to charge others with false citations.

*Tillotson, Preface.*

# 8. Distortion of the face.

Shame itself!

Why do you make such *faces*? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

FACE to FACE. [An adverbial expression.]

# 1. When both parties are present.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have his accusers *face to face*.

*Æt's xxv. 16.*

# 2. Nakedly; without the interposition of other bodies.

Now we see through a glass darkly; but then *face to face*.

*1 Cor. xiii. 12.*

TO FACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

# 1. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

Thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye,

To *face*, to forge, to scoff, to company. *Hubberd's Tale.*

# 2. To turn the face; to come in front.

*Face* about, man; you a soldier, and afraid of the enemy!

*Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Then thrice the mounted squadrons ride around

The fire, and Arcite's name they thrice resound;

Hail and farewell they shouted thrice amain,

Thrice *facing* to the left, and thence they turn'd again. *Dry.*

TO FACE. *v. a.*

# 1. To meet in front; to oppose with confidence and firmness.

I'll *face*

This tempest, and deserve the name of king. *Dryden.*

We get intelligence of the force of the enemy, and cast about for a sufficient number of troops to *face* the enemy in the field of battle.

*Addison on the War.*

They are as loth to see the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordship; and, at least, as ready to *face* them under a popish persecution.

*Swift.*

# 2. To oppose with impudence.

We trapp'd the state, and *fac'd* it down

With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. 2.*

Because he walk'd against his will,

He *fac'd* men down that he stood still.

*Prior.*

# 3. To stand opposite to.

On one side is the head of the emperor Trajan; the reverse has on it the circus Maximus, and a view of the side of the Palatine mountain that *faces* it.

*Addison on Italy.*

The temple is described to be square, and the four fronts with open gates, *facing* the different quarters of the world.

*Pope's Temple of Fame.*

# 4. To cover with an additional superficies; to invest with a covering.

The whole fortification of Soleurre is *faced* with marble.

*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

Where your old bank is hollow, *face* it with the first spit of earth that you dig out of the ditch.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FA'CELESS. *adj.* [from *face*.] Without a face.

*Bailey.*

FACEPAINTER. *n. f.* [*face* and *painter*.] A drawer of portraits; a painter who draws from the life.

FACEPAINTING. *n. f.* [*face* and *painting*.] The art of drawing portraits.

Georgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or *facepainting*.

*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

FA'CEP. *n. f.* [*facette*, French.] A small surface; a superficies cut into several angles.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another, hath the quickest reflection, like diamonds cut with *facets*.

*Bacon.*

FACE'TIOUS. *adj.* [*facetieux*, French; *facetia*, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; lively; merry; witty. It is used both of persons and sentiments.

Socrates, informed of some derogating speeches used of him behind his back, made this *facetious* reply, Let him beat me too when I am absent.

*Government of the Tongue, f. 6.*

FACE'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *facetious*.] Gayly; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.

FACE'TIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *facetious*.] Cheerful wit; mirth; gaiety.

FA'CILE. *adj.* [*facile*, French; *facilis*, Latin.]

# 1. Easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.

Then also those poets, which are now counted most hard, will be both *facile* and pleasant.

*Milton on Education.*

To confine the imagination is as *facile* a performance as the Goteham's design of hedging in the cuckoo.

*Glanv. Scept.*

By dividing it into parts so distinct, the order in which they shall find each disposed, will render the work *facile* and delightful.

*Evelyn's Kalendar.*

This may at first seem perplexed with many difficulties, yet many things may be suggested to make it more *facile* and commodious.

*Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

# 2. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable.

The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barr'd. *Milt. P. Lost.*

# 3. Easy of access or converse; not haughty; not supercilious; not austere.

I meant she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet,

Hating that solemn vice of greatness, pride;

I meant each softest virtue there should meet,

Fit in that softer bosom to reside. *Ben. Johnson's Epigrams.*

Raphael now, to Adam's doubt propos'd,

Benevolent and *facile*, thus reply'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

# 4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; ductile to a fault.

Too *facile* then, thou did'st not much gainstay;

Nay did'st permit, approve, and fair dismiss. *Milt. P. Lost.*

Since Adam and his *facile* consort Eve

Lost Paradise, deceiv'd by me. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

Some men are of that *facile* temper, that they are wrought upon by every object they converse with, whom any affectionate discourse, or serious sermon, or any notable accident, shall put into a fit of religion, which yet usually lasts no longer than till somewhat else comes in their way. *Calamy.*

TO FACILITATE. *v. a.* [*faciliter*, French.] To make easy; to free from difficulty; to clear from impediments.

Choice of the likeliest and best prepared metal for the version will *facilitate* the work.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

They renewed their assault two or three days together, and planted cannon to *facilitate* their passage, which did little hurt; but they still lost many men in the attempt. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Though perspective cannot be called a certain rule, or a finishing of the picture, yet it is a great succour and relief to art, and *facilitates* the means of execution. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

What produceth a due quantity of animal spirits, necessarily *facilitates* the animal and natural motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

A war on the side of Italy would cause a great diversion of the French forces, and *facilitate* the progress of our arms in Spain.

*Swift.*

FACILITY. *n. f.* [*facilité*, French; *facilitas*, Latin.]

# 1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty.

Yet reason faith, reason should have ability

To hold these worldly things in such proportion,

As let them come or go with even *facility*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Piety could not be diverted from this to a more commodious business by any motives of profit or *facility*. *Raleigh.*

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, both in point of religion and in point of honour; though *facility* and hope of success might invite some other choice.

*Bacon's holy War.*

# 2. Readiness in performing; dexterity.

They who have studied have not only learned many excellent things, but also have acquired a great *facility* of profiting themselves by reading good authors.

*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The *facility* which we get of doing things, by a custom of doing, makes them often pass in us without our notice. *Locke.*

# 3. Vitious ductility; easiness to be persuaded to good or bad; to ready compliance.

*Facility* is worse than bribery; for bribes come now and then: but if importunity or idle respects lead a man, he shall never be without.

*Bacon, Essay 11.*

'Tis a great error to take *facility* for good-nature; tenderness, without discretion, is no better than a more pardonable folly.

*L'Estrange, Fable 30.*

# 4. Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.

He opens and yields himself to the man of business with difficulty and reluctance; but offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility*, and all the meeting readiness of appetite and desire.

*South's Sermons.*

FACINERIOUS. *adj.* [corrupted by Shakespeare from *facinorous*; *facinus*, *facinoris*, Latin.] Wicked; facinorous.

'Tis strange, 'tis very strange, that is the brief and the tedious of it; and he's of a most *facinorous* spirit that will not acknowledge it.

*Shakesf. All's well that ends well.*

FA'CING. *n. f.* [from *To face*.] An ornamental covering; that which is put on the outside of any thing by way of decoration.

These offices and dignities were but the *facings* and fringes of his greatness.

*Wotton.*

FACINOROUS. *adj.* [*facinora*, Latin.] Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.

FACINOROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *facinorous*] Wickedness in a high degree.

FACT. *n. f.* [*factum*, Latin]

# 1. A thing done; an effect produced; something not barely supposed or suspected, but really done.

In matter of *fact* there is some credit to be given to the testimony of man; but not in matter of opinion and judgment: we see the contrary both acknowledged and universally practised also throughout the world.

*Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.*

As men are not to mistake the causes of these operations, so much less are they to mistake the *fact* or effect, and rashly to take that for done which is not done. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Matter of *fact* breaks out and blazes with too great an evidence to be denied.

*South's Sermons.*

# 2. Reality; not supposition; not speculation.

Those



Those effects which are wrought by the percussion of the sense, and by things in *fact*, are produced likewise in some degree by the imagination: therefore if a man see another eat four or acid things, which set the teeth on edge, that object tainteth the imagination. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 795.

If this were true in *fact*, I do not see any colour for such a conclusion. *Addison on the State of the War*.

Manifold sins, though in speculation they may be separable from war, in reality and *fact* never fail to attend it. *Smalbridge*.

### 3. Action; deed.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws  
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:

Howe'er the doubtful *fact* is understood,

'Tis love of honour and his country's good;

The consul, not the father, sheds the blood. *Dryden*.

**FACTION**. *n. f.* [*faction*, French; *factio*, Latin.]

#### 1. A party in a state.

The queen is valued thirty thousand strong;

If she hath time to breathe, be well assur'd

Her *faction* will be full as strong as ours. *Shakesf. Henry VI*.

He has been known to commit outrages,

And cherish *factious*. *Shakespeare's Timon*.

Their hatred went so far, that by one of Simon's *faction*  
murders were committed. *2 Mac. iv. 9*.

By the weight of reason I should counterpoise the over-  
balancings of any *factious*. *King Charles*.

#### 2. Tumult; discord; dissension.

They remained at Newbery in great *faction* among them-  
selves. *Clarendon*.

**FACTIONARY**. *n. f.* [*factionnaire*, French.] One of a faction;  
a party man. A word not in use.

Pr'ythee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius; always  
*factionary* of the party of your general. *Shakesf. Coriolanus*.

**FACTIOUS**. *adj.* [*factieux*, French.]

#### 1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publicly dissensionous; addicted to form parties and raise publick disturbances.

He is a traitor; let him to the Tower,

And crop away that *factious* pate of his. *Shakesf. Hen. VI*.

Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar*.

#### 2. Proceeding from publick dissensions; tending to publick discord.

Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,

Asssemble; and harangues are heard; but soon

In *factious* opposition. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi. l. 664.

*Factious* tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the  
two houses. *King Charles*.

Why these *factious* quarrels, controversies, and battles  
amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same  
design? *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication*.

**FACTIOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *factious*.] In a manner criminally  
dissensionous or tumultuous.

I intended not only to oblige my friends, but mine ene-  
mies also; exceeding even the desires of those that were *fac-  
tiously* discontented. *King Charles*.

**FACTIOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *factious*.] Inclination to publick  
dissension; violent clamorousness for a party.

**FACTITIOUS**. *adj.* [*factitius*, Latin.] Made by art, in oppo-  
sition to what is made by nature.

In the making and distilling of soap, by one degree of fire  
the salt, the water, and the oil or grease, whereof that *facti-  
tious* concrete is made up, being boiled up together, are easily  
brought to incorporate. *Boyle*.

Hardness wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and  
among them the adamant all other stones, being exalted to that  
degree that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it; the *facti-  
tious* stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by  
an ordinary lapidist. *Ray on the Creation*.

**FACTOR**. *n. f.* [*facteur*, French; *factor*, Latin.]

#### 1. An agent for another; one who transacts business for another. Commonly a substitute in mercantile affairs.

Take on you the charge

And kingly government of this your land;

Not as protector, steward, substitute,

Or lowly *factor* for another's gain. *Shakesf. Richard III*.

Percy is but my *factor*, good my lord,

T' engross up glorious deeds on my behalf. *Shak. Hen. IV*.

You all three,

The senators alone of this great world,

Chief *factors* for the gods. *Shakesf. Anthony and Cleopatra*.

We agreed that I should send up an English *factor*, that  
whatsoever the island could yield should be delivered at a rea-  
sonable rate. *Raleigh's Apology*.

It was conceived that the Scots had good intelligence,  
having some *factors* doubtless at this mart, albeit they did not  
openly trade. *Hayward*.

Vile arts and restless endeavours are used by some sly and  
venomous *factors* for the old republican cause. *South's Sermons*.

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged, by the chief  
*factors* for a general intromission of all sorts, sects and persua-  
sions, into our communion, is, that those who separate from  
us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules and

orders of our church, and that therefore they ought to be taken  
away. *South's Sermons*.

Forc'd into exile from his rightful throne,

He made all countries where he came his own;

And viewing monarchs secret arts of sway,

A royal *factor* for their kingdoms lay. *Dryden*.

2. [In arithmetick.] The multiplicator and multiplicand. *Harris*.

**FACTORY**. *n. f.* [from *factor*.]

#### 1. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country.

#### 2. The traders embodied in one place.

**FACTOTUM**. *n. f.* [*fac totum*, Latin. It is used likewise in  
burlesque French.] A servant employed alike in all kinds of  
business: as *Scrub* in the *Stratagem*.

**FACTURE**. *n. f.* [French.] The act or manner of making  
any thing.

**FACULTY**. *n. f.* [*faculté*, French; *facultas*, Latin.]

#### 1. The power of doing any thing; ability whether corporal or intellectual.

There is no kind of *faculty* or power in man, or any crea-  
ture, which can rightly perform the functions allotted to it  
without perpetual aid and concurrence of that supreme cause  
of all things. *Hooker*, b. i. f. 8.

Orators may grieve; for in their sides,

Rather than heads, their *faculty* abides. *Denham*.

Reason in man supplies the defect of other *faculties* where-  
in we are inferior to beasts, and what we cannot compass by  
force we bring about by stratagem. *L'Estrange*.

#### 2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory.

For well I understand in the prime end

Of nature, her the inferior; in the mind

And inward *faculties*, which most excel. *Milt. Parad. Lost*.

In the ordinary way of speaking, the understanding and  
will are two *faculties* of the mind. *Locke*.

Neither did our Saviour think it necessary to explain to us  
the nature of God, because it would be impossible, without  
bestowing on us other *faculties* than we possess at present. *Swift*.

#### 3. [In physick.] A power or ability to perform any action natural, vital, and animal: by the first they understand that by which the body is nourished and augmented, or another like it generated: the vital faculty is that by which life is preserved, and the ordinary functions of the body performed; and the animal faculty is what conducts the operations of the mind.

*Quincy*.

#### 4. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity.

He had none of those *faculties*, which the other had, of re-  
conciling men to him. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

A sober man would have wondered how our author found  
out monarchical absolute power in that text, had he not had  
an exceeding good *faculty* to find it himself where he could not  
shew it others. *Locke*.

He had an excellent *faculty* in preaching, if he were not  
too refined. *Swift*.

#### 5. Quality; disposition or habit of good or ill.

I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know

My *faculties* nor person, yet will be

The chronicles of my doing. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.

#### 6. Power; authority.

This Duncan

Hath born his *faculties* so meek, hath been

So clear in his great office, that his virtues

Will plead like angels. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

#### 7. Privilege; right to do any thing.

Law hath set down to what persons, in what causes, with  
what circumstances, almost every *faculty* or favour shall be  
granted. *Hooker*, b. v.

#### 8. Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences: as, a meeting of the *faculty* or *faculties*.

**FACUND**. *adj.* [*facundus*, Latin.] Eloquent. *Diët*.

**TO FA'DDLE**. *v. n.* [corrupted from *To fiddle*, or toy with the  
fingers] To trifle; to toy; to play.

**TO FADE**. *v. n.* [*fade*, French, insipid, languid.]

#### 1. To tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak; to languish.

#### 2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour.

The greenness of a leaf ought to pass for apparent, because  
soon *fading* into a yellow, it scarce lasts at all, in comparison  
of the greenness of an emerald. *Boyle on Colours*.

The spots in this stone are of the same colour throughout,  
even to the very edges; there being an immediate transition  
from white to black, and the colours not *fading* or declining  
gradually. *Woodward on Fossils*.

#### 3. To wither: as a vegetable.

Ye shall be as an oak whose leaf *fadeth*, and as a garden  
that hath no water. *Is. i. 30*.

#### 4. To die away gradually; to vanish; to be worn out.

Where either through the temper of the body, or some  
other default, the memory is very weak, ideas in the mind  
quickly *fade*. *Locke*.

The stars shall *fade* away, the sun himself

Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years. *Addis. Cato*.

s. To



# F A I

5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient; easily to lose vigour or beauty.  
The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley shall be a *fading* flower. *Jf. xxviii. 4.*  
The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in *fading* colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. *Locke.*  
Narcissus' change, to the vain virgin shows  
Who trusts to beauty, trusts the *fading* rose. *Gay's Fan.*  
To FADE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freshness or vigour; to wither.  
This is a man old, wrinkled, *faded*, withered;  
And not a maiden, as thou say'st he is. *Shakespeare.*  
His palms, though under weights they did not stand,  
Still thriv'd; no Winter could his laurels *fade*. *Dryden.*  
Restless anxiety, forlorn despair,  
And all the *faded* family of care. *Garth's Disfens.*  
To FADGE. *v. n.* [*gèpezan*, Saxon; *fugen*, German.]  
1. To suit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another.  
How will this *fadge*? my master loves her dearly,  
And I, poor monster, fond as much on him;  
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me. *Shakespeare.*  
2. To agree; not to quarrel; to live in amity.  
When they thriv'd they never *fadg'd*,  
But only by the ears engag'd;  
Like dogs that snarl about a bone,  
And play together when they've none. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
3. To succeed; to hit.  
The fox had a fetch; and when he saw it would not *fadge*,  
away goes he presently. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
4. This is a mean word not now used, unless perhaps in ludicrous and low compositions.  
FA'CES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Excrements; but often used to express the ingredients and settlings after distillation and infusion. *Quincy.*  
To FAG. *v. a.* [*fatig*, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness.  
Creighton withheld his force 'till the Italian begun to *fag*,  
and then brought him to the ground. *Mackenzie's Lives.*  
FAGE'ND. *n. f.* [from *fag* and *end*.]  
1. The end of a web of cloath, generally made of coarser materials.  
2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing.  
In the world's *fagend*  
A nation lies. *Fanshawe.*  
When they are the worst of their way, and fixt in the *fagend* of business, they are apt to look not kindly upon those who go before them. *Collier of Envy.*  
FA'GOT. *n. f.* [*fagod*, Welsh and Armorick; *fagot*, French.]  
1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire.  
About the pile of *fagots*, sticks and hay,  
The bellows raised the newly kindled flame. *Fairfax, b. ii.*  
Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow;  
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake. *Shakesf. Henry VI.*  
Mitres or *fagots* have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables or not. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
2. A bundle of sticks for any purpose.  
The black prince filled a ditch with *fagots* as successfully as the generals of our times do it with fascines. *Addis. Spectator.*  
3. A soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing.  
To FA'GOT. *v. a.* [from the noun] To tie up; to bundle together.  
He was too warm on picking work to dwell,  
But *fagoted* his notions as they fell,  
And if they rhym'd and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*  
To FAIL. *v. n.* [*failler*, French; *faelin*, Welsh. *Pezron.*]  
1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short; not to be equal to demand or use.  
The waters *fail* from the sea, and the flood decayeth and drieth up. *Job xiv. 11.*  
Where the credit and money *fail*, barter alone must do. *Locke.*  
2. To be extinct; to cease to be produced.  
Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful *fail* from among the children of men. *Pf. xii. 1.*  
Let there not *fail* from the house of Joab one that hath an issue. *2 Sa. iii. 29.*  
3. To cease; to perish; to be lost.  
For Titan, by the mighty loss dismay'd,  
Among the heavens th' immortal fact display'd,  
Left the remembrance of his grief should *fail*. *Addison.*  
4. To die; to lose life.  
Had the king in his last sickness *fail'd*,  
Their heads should have gone off. *Shakesf. Henry VIII.*  
Both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is helper shall fall down, and they all shall *fail* together. *Jf. xxxi. 3.*  
5. To sink; to be torn down; to languish through resistance.  
Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit should *fail* before me. *Jf. lvii. 16.*

# F A I

6. To decay; to decline; to languish.  
Mine eyes *fail*. *Pf. cxix. 82.*  
I perceive  
Thy mortal fight to *fail*: objects divine  
Must needs impair and weary human sense. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
7. To miss; not to produce its effect.  
Consider of deformity not as a sign which is deceiveable, but as a cause which seldom *faileth* of the effect. *Bacon's Essays.*  
This jest was first of th' other house's making,  
And, five times try'd, has never *fail'd* of taking. *Dryden.*  
A persuasion that we shall overcome any difficulties, that we meet with in the sciences, seldom *fails* to carry us through them. *Locke.*  
He does not remember whether every grain came up or not; but he thinks that very few *failed*. *Mortimer's Husband.*  
8. To miss; not to succeed in a design.  
I am enjoin'd, by oath, if I *fail*  
Of the right casket, never in my life  
To woo a maid in way of marriage. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*  
In difficulties of state, the true reason of *failing* proceeds from failings in the administration. *L'Estrange.*  
Men who have been busied in the pursuit of the philosopher's stone, have *failed* in their design. *Addison's Guardian.*  
9. To be deficient in duty.  
Endeavour to fulfill God's commands, to repent as often as you *fail* of it, and to hope for pardon and acceptance of him. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*  
To FAIL. *v. a.*  
1. To desert; not to continue to assist or supply.  
The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be when fortune *fails* them. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
So hast thou oft with guile thine honour blent;  
But little may such guile thee now avail.  
If wanted force and fortune do not much me *fail*. *Fai. Qu.*  
There shall be signs in the sun, the moon, and the stars, mens hearts *failing* them for fear. *Lu. xxi. 26.*  
Her heart *failed* her, and she would fain have compounded for her life. *L'Estrange.*  
He presumes upon his parts that they will not *fail* him at time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any provision beforehand. *Locke.*  
2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help.  
Since nature *fails* us in no needful thing,  
Why want I means my inward self to see? *Davies.*  
3. To omit; not to perform.  
The inventive god who never *fails* his part,  
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*  
4. To be wanting to.  
There shall not *fail* thee a man on the throne. *1 Kings ii. 4.*  
FAIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Miscalriage; miss; unsuccessfulness.  
2. Omission; non-performance.  
Mark and perform it, see'st thou? for the *fail*  
Of any point in't shall not only be  
Death to thyself, but to thy lewd-tongu'd wife. *Shakespeare.*  
He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites. *Jof. iii. 10.*  
3. Deficiency; want.  
4. Death; extinction.  
How grounded he his title to the crown  
Upon our *fail*? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
FA'ILING. *n. f.* [from *fail*.] Deficiency; imperfection; faults not atrocious; lapse.  
Besides what *failings* may be in the matter, even in the expressions there must often be great obscurities. *Digby.*  
To *failings* mild, but zealous for desert;  
The clearest head, and the sincerest heart. *Pope.*  
Even good men have many temptations to subdue, many conflicts with those enemies which war against the soul, and many *failings* and lapses to lament and recover. *Rogers.*  
FA'ILURE. *n. f.* [from *fail*.]  
1. Deficiency; cessation.  
There must have been an universal *failure* and want of springs and rivers all the Summer season. *Woodward's N. Hist.*  
2. Omission; non-performance; slip.  
He that, being subject to an apoplexy, used still to carry his remedy about him; but upon a time shifting his cloaths, and not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be surprised with a fit: he owed his death to a mere accident, to a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory. *South's Sermons.*  
3. A lapse; a slight fault.  
FAIN. *adj.* [*peagn*, Saxon.]  
1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. It is still retained in Scotland in this sense.  
And in her hand she held a mirror bright,  
Wherein her face she often viewed *fain*. *Fairy Queen.*  
My lips will be *fain* when I sing unto thee, and so will my soul whom thou hast delivered. *Psalms lxxi.*  
2. Forced; obliged; compelled. [This signification seems to have arisen from the mistake of the original signification in some ambiguous expressions; as, *I was fain to do this*, would equally



equally suit with the rest of the sentence, whether it was understood to mean *I was compelled*, or *I was glad to do it for fear of worse*. Thus the primary meaning seems to have been early lost.]

Every weight to shroud it did constrain,  
And this fair couple eke to shroud themselves were *fain*.  
*Fairy Queen*, b. i. cant. 1. Stan. 6.

Whosoever will hear, he shall find God; whosoever will study to know, shall be also *fain* to believe. *Hooker*, b. v.

I was *fain* to forswear it; they would else have married me to the rotten medlar. *Shakesf. Measure for Measure*.

When Hildebrand had accursed Henry IV. there were none so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was *fain* to humble himself before Hildebrand. *Raleigh's Essays*.

The learned Castilio was *fain* to make trenchers at Basle, to keep himself from starving. *Locke*.

**FAIN**. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Gladly; very desirously; according to earnest wishes.

Now I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground: I would *fain* die a dry death. *Shakespeare*.

Why would'st thou urge me to confess a flame

I long have stifled, and would *fain* conceal. *Addison's Cato*.

*Fain* would I Raphael's godlike art rehearse,

And show th' immortal labours in my verse. *Addison*.

The plebeians would *fain* have a law enacted to lay all mens rights and privileges upon the same level. *Swift*.

To **FAIN**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wish; to desire fondly.

Fairer than fairest, in his *faining* eye,

Whose sole aspect he counts felicity. *Spenser on Love*.

To **FAINT**. *v. n.* [*faner*, French.]

1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly.

Those figures in the gilded clouds, while we gaze upon them, *faint* before the eye, and decay into confusion. *Pope*.

2. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless and senseless.

Their young children were out of heart, and their women and young men *fainted* for thirst, and fell down in the streets. *Judith* vii. 22.

We are ready to *faint* with fasting. *1 Mac.* iii. 17.

Upon hearing the honour intended her, she *fainted* away, and fell down as dead. *Guardian*, N<sup>o</sup>. 167.

3. To grow feeble.

They will stand in their order, and never *faint* in their watches. *Ecclus.* xliii. 10.

The imagination cannot be always alike constant and strong, and if the success follow not speedily it will *faint* and lose strength. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 953.

4. To sink into dejection.

Left they *faint*

At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,  
All terror hide. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi. l. 108.

To **FAINT**. *v. a.* To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. A word little in use.

It *faints* me

To think what follows. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.

**FAINT**. *adj.* [*fane*, French.]

1. Languid; weak; feeble.

In the more intemperate climates the spirits, either exhaled by heat or compressed by cold, are rendered *faint* and sluggish. *Temple*.

2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking.

The blue compared with these is a *faint* and dark colour, and the indigo and violet are much darker and *fainter*. *Newt*.

The length of the image I measured from the *faintest* and utmost red at one end, to the *faintest* and utmost blue at the other end, excepting only a little penumbra. *Newton's Opt*.

From her naked limbs of glowing white,  
In folds loose floating, fell the *fainter* lawn. *Thomson*.

3. Not loud; not piercing.

The pump after this being employed from time to time, the sound grew *fainter* and *fainter*. *Boyle*.

4. Feeble of body.

Two neighbouring shepherds, *faint* with thirst, stood at the common boundary of their grounds. *Rambler*.

5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.

*Faint* heart never won fair lady. *Proverb in Camden's Rem*.

Our *faint* Egyptians pray for Antony;  
But in their servile hearts they own Octavius. *Dryden*.

6. Dejected; depressed.

Consider him that endureth such contradiction against himself, left ye be wearied and *faint* in your minds. *Hebr.* xii. 3.

7. Not vigorous; not active.

The defects which hindered the conquest, were the *faint* prosecution of the war, and the looseness of the civil government. *Davies on Ireland*.

**FAINTHEARTED**. *adj.* [*faint* and *heart*.] Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed.

Fear not, neither be *fainthearted* for the two tails of these smoking firebrands. *If.* vii. 4.

They should resolve the next day as victorious conquerors to take the city, or else there as *fainthearted* cowards to end their days. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.

Now the late *fainthearted* rout,

O'erthrown and scatter'd round about,

Chac'd by the horror of their fear,

From bloody fray of knight and bear;

Took heart again and fac'd about;

As if they meant to stand it out. *Hudibras*, p. i. cant. 3.

Villain, stand off! base, groveling, worthless wretches,

Mongrels in faction; poor *fainthearted* traitors. *Addis. Cato*.

**FAINTHEARTEDLY**. *adv.* [from *fainthearted*.] Timorously; in a cowardly manner.

**FAINTHEARTEDNESS**. *n. f.* [from *fainthearted*.] Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.

**FA'INTING**. *n. f.* [from *faint*.] Deliquium; temporary loss of animal motion.

These *faintings* her physicians suspect to proceed from confusions. *Wifeman's Surgery*.

**FA'INTISHNESS**. *n. f.* [from *faint*.] Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility.

A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres; whence proceeds the sensation of *faintishness* and debility in a hot day. *Arbuthnot on Air*.

**FA'INTLING**. *adj.* [from *faint*.] Timorous; feeble-minded. A burlesque or low word.

There's no having patience, thou art such a *faintling* silly creature. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull*.

**FA'INTLY**. *adv.* [from *faint*.]

1. Feebly; languidly.

Love's like a torch, which, if secur'd from blasts,

Will *faintly* burn; but then it longer lasts:

Expos'd to storms of jealousy and doubt,

The blaze grows greater, but 'tis sooner out. *Walsh*.

2. Not in bright colours.

Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light;

The lines, tho' touch'd but *faintly*, are drawn right. *Pope*.

3. Without force of representation.

I have told you what I have seen and heard but *faintly*; nothing like the image and horror of it. *Shakesf. King Lear*.

An obscure and confused idea represents the object so *faintly*, that it doth not appear plain to the mind. *Watts*.

4. Without strength of body.

With his loll'd tongue he *faintly* licks his prey,

His warm breath blows her flix up as she lies. *Dryden*.

5. Not vigorously; not actively.

Though still the famish'd English, like pale ghosts,

*Faintly* besiege us one hour in a month. *Shakesf. Henry VI*.

6. Timorously; with dejection; without spirit.

Loth was the ape, though praised, to adventure;

Yet *faintly* 'gan into his work to enter. *Hubberd's Tale*.

He *faintly* now declines the fatal strife;

So much his love was dearer than his life. *Denham*.

**FA'INTNESS**. *n. f.* [from *faint*.]

1. Languour; feebleness; want of strength.

If the prince of the lights of heaven, which now as a giant doth run his unwearied courses, should through a languishing *faintness* begin to stand. *Hooker*, b. i. f. 3.

This proceeded not from any violence of pain, but from a general languishing and *faintness* of spirits, which made him think nothing worth the trouble of one careful thought. *Temp*.

2. Inactivity; want of vigour.

This evil proceeds rather of the unsoundness of the counsels laid for the reformation, or of *faintness* in following and effecting the same, than of any such fatal course appointed of God. *Spenser's State of Ireland*.

3. Timorousness; dejection.

The paleness of this flow'r

Bewray'd the *faintness* of my master's heart. *Shak. Hen. VI*.

**FA'INTY**. *adj.* [from *faint*.] Weak; feeble; languid; debilitated; enfeebled.

When Winter frosts constrain the field with cold,  
The *fainty* root can take no steady hold. *Dryd. Virg. Georg*.

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;  
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire:  
The *fainty* knights were scorch'd, and knew not where  
To run for shelter; for no shade was near. *Dryden*.

**FAIR**. *adj.* [fægen, Saxon; faur, Danish.]

1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome. *Fair* seems in the common acceptation to be restrained, when applied to women, to the beauty of the face.

Thou art a *fair* woman to look upon. *Gen.* xii. 11.

My decay'd *fair*,  
A sunny look of his will soon repair. *Shak. Comed. of Err*.

2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion.

I never yet saw man,  
But she would spell him backward; if *fair* fac'd,  
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;  
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,  
Made a foul blot. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing*.

Let us look upon men in several climates: the Ethiopians are black, flat-nosed, and crisp-haired: the Moors tawny; the Northern people large, and *fair* complexioned. *Hale*.



3. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful in general.

Carry him gently to my fairest chamber,  
And hang it round with all my wanton pictures. *Shakespeare.*  
Thus was he fair in his greatness, and in the length of his  
branches. *Ezek. xxxi. 7.*

4. Clear; pure.

A standard of a damask-rose, with the root on, was set in  
a chamber where no fire was, upright in an earthen pan, full  
of fair water, half a foot under the water. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Even fair water, falling upon white paper or linnen, will  
immediately alter the colour of them, and make it sadder than  
that of the unwetted parts. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair;  
Hover through the fog and filthy air. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Fair weather cometh out of the earth. *Job xxxvii. 22.*  
About three of the clock in the afternoon the weather was  
very fair and very warm. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

6. Favourable; prosperous: as, a fair wind.

In vain you tell your parting lover,  
You wish fair winds may waft him over. *Prior.*

7. Likely to succeed.

Yourself, renowned prince, stood as fair  
As any comer I have look'd on yet,  
For my affection. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
The Caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a fair  
way to have enlarged, until they fell out. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
O pity and shame! that they who to live well  
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside to tread  
Paths indirect, or in the midway faint. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

8. Equal; just.

The king did so much desire a peace, that no man need  
advise him to it, or could divert him from it, if fair and  
honourable conditions of peace were offered to him. *Clarendon.*

9. Not effected by any insidious or unlawful methods; not  
foul.

After all these conquests he passed the rest of his age in his  
own native country, and died a fair and natural death. *Temple.*

10. Not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts: as, a fair  
rival, a fair disputant.

Virtuous and vicious ev'ry man must be,  
Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree;  
The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wise,  
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise. *Pope.*

11. Open; direct.

For still, methought, she sung not far away;  
At last I found her on a laurel-spray:  
Close by my side she sat, and fair in sight,  
Full in a line, against her opposite. *Dryden.*

12. Gentle; mild; not compulsory.

All the lords came in, and, being by fair means wrought  
thereunto, acknowledged king Henry. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
For to reduce her by main force,  
Is now in vain; by fair means, worse. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

13. Mild; not severe.

Not only do'tt degrade them, or remit  
To life obscur'd, which were a fair dismissal;  
But throw'tt them lower than thou did'tt exalt them high.  
*Milton's Agonistes.*

14. Pleasing; civil.

Good sir, why do you start, and seem to fear  
Things that do sound so fair? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
When fair words and good counsel will not prevail upon  
us, we must be frighted into our duty. *L'Estrange.*

15. Equitable; not injurious.

His doom is fair,  
That dust I am, and shall to dust return. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

16. Commodious; easy.

Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice,  
A stand where you may make the fairest shoot. *Shakespeare.*

FAIR. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Gently; decently; without violence.

He who fair and softly goes steadily forward, in a course  
that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end than he  
that runs after every one, though he gallop. *Locke.*

2. Civilly; complaisantly.

Well, you must now speak sir John Falstaff fair. *Shakesp.*  
One of the company spoke him fair, and would have stoppt  
his mouth with a crust. *L'Estrange, Fable 21.*

In this plain fable you th' effect may see  
Of negligence, and fond credulity;  
And learn besides of flatt'ers to beware,  
Then most pernicious when they speak too fair. *Dryden.*

His promise Palamon accepts; but pray'd  
To keep it better than the first he made:  
Thus fair they parted 'till the morrow's dawn;  
For each had laid his plighted faith to pawn. *Dryden.*

Kalib ascend, my fair spoke servant rise,  
And sooth my heart with pleasing prophecies. *Dryd. In. Emp.*  
This promised fair at first. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Happily; successfully.

O, princely Buckingham, I'll kiss thy hand,

In sign of league and amity with thee:

Now fair befall thee and thy noble house!

Thy garments are not spotted with our blood. *Shak. R. III.*

4. On good terms.

There are other nice, though inferior cases, in which a  
man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world,  
and turn the penny. *Collier of Popularity.*

FAIR. *n. f.*

1. A beauty; elliptically a fair woman.

Of sleep forsaken, to relieve his care,  
He sought the conversation of the fair. *Dryden's Fables.*  
Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet pay their de-  
voirs to one particular fair. *Spectator, No. 288.*

2. Honesty; just dealing.

I am not much for that present; we'll settle it between our-  
selves: fair and square, Nic, keeps friends together. *Arbuthnot.*

FAIR. *n. f.* [foire, French; feria, or forum, Latin.] An an-  
nual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers; a time of traf-  
fick more frequented than a market. The privilege of hold-  
ing fairs in England is granted by the king.

With silver, iron, tin and lead they traded in thy fairs.  
*Ezek. xxvii. 12.*

His corn, his cattle, were his only care,  
And his supreme delight a country fair. *Dryden.*

The ancient Nundinæ, or fairs of Rome, were kept every  
ninth day: afterwards the same privileges were granted to the  
country markets, which were at first under the power of the  
consuls. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FA'IRING. *n. f.* [from fair.] A present given at a fair.

Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart,  
If fairings come thus plentifully in. *Shakes. Love's Lab. Lost.*  
What pretty things they are, we wonder at!

Like children that esteem every trifle,  
And prefer a fairing before their fathers:  
What difference is between us and them?  
That we are dearer fools, cockscombs at  
A higher rate. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

Now he goes on, and sings of fairs and shows;  
For still new fairs before his eyes arose:

How pedlars stalls with glitt'ring toys are laid,  
The various fairings of the country maid. *Gay's Pastorals.*

FA'IRLY. *adv.* [from fair.]

1. Beautifully: as, a city fairly situated.  
2. Commodiously; conveniently; suitably to any purpose or  
design.

Waiting 'till willing winds their sails supply'd,  
Within a trading town they long abide,  
Full fairly situate on a haven's side. *Dryden.*

3. Honestly; justly; without shift; without fraud.

To the first advantages we may fairly lay claim; I wish we  
had as good a title to the latter. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

It is a church of England man's opinion, that the freedom  
of a nation consists in an absolute unlimited legislative power,  
wherein the whole body of the people are fairly represented,  
and in an executive duly limited. *Swift.*

4. Ingenuously; plainly; openly.

The stage how loosely does Astrea tread,  
Who fairly puts all characters to bed. *Pope's Epist. of Hor.*

5. Candidly; without sinister interpretations.

As I interpret fairly your design,  
So look not with severer eyes on mine. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

6. Without violence to right reason.

Where I have enlarged them, I desire the false criticks  
would not always think that those thoughts are wholly mine;  
but that either they are secretly in the poet, or may be fairly  
deduced from him. *Dryden.*

This nutritious juice being a subtle liquor, scarce obtain-  
able by a human body, the serum of the blood is fairly sub-  
stituted in its place. *Arbuthnot on Aiments.*

7. Without blots.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,  
Which in a set hand fairly is engross'd. *Shakes. Rich. III.*

8. Completely; without any deficiency.

All this they fairly overcame, by reason of the continual  
presence of their king. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Let them say, 'tis grossly done; so it be fairly done, no  
matter. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Our love is not so great, Hortensio, but we may blow our  
nails together, and fast it fairly out. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

FA'IRNESS. *n. f.* [from fair.]

1. Beauty; elegance of form.

That which made her fairness much the fairer, was that it  
was but a fair ambassador of a most fair mind, full of wit,  
and a wit which delighted more to judge itself than to show  
itself. *Sidney.*

2. Honesty; candour; ingenuity.

There may be somewhat of wisdom, but little of goodness  
or fairness in this conduct. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

FA'IRSPOKEN. *adj.* [from fair and speak.] Bland and civil in  
language and address.

Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subtlewitted  
and



# F A I

and a marvellous *fairspoken* man, but discontented that we should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*

**FA'IRY.** *n. f.* [*fephð*, Saxon; *fee*, French.]

Ab *ἔρα*, terra, fit & *ῥέρα* Macedonum dialecto; unde *ἑνέροι* *ἑνέροι*, & Romanis inferi, qui Scoto-Saxonibus dicuntur *feries*, *nostratiq*; vulgo corruptius *fairies*, *καταχώνιοι δαίμονες*, five dii manes. *Baxter's Glossary.*

1. A kind of fabled beings supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fay.

Nan Page, my daughter, and my little son,  
And three or four more of their growth, we'll dress  
Like urchins, ouches, and *fairies*, green and white,  
With rounds of waxen tapers on their heads,  
And rattles in their hands. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Then let them all encircle him about,  
And *fairy* like too pinch the unclean knight;  
And ask him, why, that hour of *fairy* revel,  
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread  
In shape prophane. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

By the idea any one has of *fairies*, or centaurs, he cannot know that things, answering those ideas, exist. *Locke.*

Fays, *fairies*, genii, elves, and demons hear. *Pope.*

2. Enchantress. *Warburton.*

To this great *fairy* I'll commend thy acts,  
Make her thanks blest thee. *Shakesp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

**FA'IRY.** *adj.*

1. Given by fairies.

Be secret and discrete; these *fairy* favours  
Are lost when not conceal'd. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
Such borrowed wealth, like *fairy* money, though it were  
Gold in the hand from which he received it, will be but leaves  
and dust when it comes to use. *Locke.*

2. Belonging to fairies.

This is the *fairy* land: oh, spight of spights,  
We talk with goblins, owls, and elvish sprights. *Shakesp.*  
**FA'IRYSTONE.** *n. f.* [*fairy* and *stone*.] It is found in gravel-pits, being of an hemispherical figure; hath five double lines arising from the centre of its basis, which meet in the pole. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**FAITH.** *n. f.* [*foi*, French; *fede*, Italian; *fides*, Latin.]

1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion.

The name of *faith* being properly and strictly taken, it must needs have reference unto some uttered word, as the object of belief. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 4.*

*Faith*, if it have not works, is dead. *Jam. ii. 17.*

Vision in the next life is the perfecting of that *faith* in this life, or that *faith* here is turned into vision there, as hope into enjoying. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Then *faith* shall fail, and holy hope shall die;  
One lost in certainty, and one in joy. *Prior.*

2. The system of revealed truths held by the Christian church; the *credenda*.

Felix heard Paul concerning the *faith*. *Acts xxiv. 24.*  
This is the catholic *faith*. *Common Prayer.*

3. Trust in God.

*Faith* is an entire dependence upon the truth, the power, the justice, and the mercy of God; which dependence will certainly incline us to obey him in all things. *Swift.*

4. Tenet held.

Which to believe of her,  
Must be a *faith*, that reason, without miracle,  
Should never plant in me. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

5. Trust in the honesty or veracity of another.

6. Fidelity; unshaken adherence.

Her failing, while her *faith* to me remains,  
I should conceal, and not expose to blame  
By my complaint. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 129.*

7. Honour; social confidence.

For you alone  
I broke my *faith* with injur'd Palamon. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

8. Sincerity; honesty; veracity.

Sir, in good *faith*, in meer verity. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
They are a very froward generation, children in whom is no *faith*. *Deutr. xxxii. 20.*

9. Promise given.

I have been forsworn,  
In breaking *faith* with Julia whom I lov'd. *Shakespeare.*

**FA'ITHEREACH.** *n. f.* [*faith* and *breach*.] Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.

Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faithbreach*;  
Those he commands, move only in command,  
Nothing in love. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**FA'ITHEd.** *adj.* [from *faith*.] Honest; sincere. A word not in use.

Thou bastard! would the repofal  
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,  
Make thy words *faith'd*? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**FA'ITHFUL.** *adj.* [*faith* and *full*.]

1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion.

# F A L

To the saints which are at Ephesus, and the *faithful* in Christ Jesus. *Eph. i. 1.*

Be thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. *Rev. ii. 10.*

2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty professed.

I have this day receiv'd a traitor's judgment,  
And by that name must die; yet, heav'n bear witness,  
And, if I have a conscience, let it sink me,  
Ev'n as the axe falls, if I be not *faithful*. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*  
So spake the seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found;  
Among the faithless, *faithful* only he. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

3. Honest; upright; without fraud.

My servant Moses is *faithful* in all mine house. *Numb. xii.*

4. Observant of compact or promise; true to his contract; sincere; veracious.

Well I know him;  
Of easy temper, naturally good,  
And *faithful* to his word. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

**FA'ITHFULLY.** *adv.* [from *faithful*.]

1. With firm belief in religion.

2. With full confidence in God.

3. With strict adherence to duty and allegiance.

His noble grace would have some pity  
Upon my wretched women, that so long  
Have follow'd both my fortunes *faithfully*. *Shakesp. H. VIII.*

4. Without failure of performance; honestly; exactly.

If on my wounded breast thou drop a tear,  
Think for whose sake my breast that wound did bear;  
And *faithfully* my last desires fulfil,  
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden's Ovid.*

5. Sincerely; with strong promises.

For his own part, he did *faithfully* promise to be still in the king's power. *Bacon's H. VII.*

6. Honestly; without fraud, trick, or ambiguity.

They suppose the nature of things to be truly and *faithfully* signified by their names, and thereupon believe as they hear, and practise as they believe. *South's Sermons.*

7. In *Shakespeare*, according to Mr. *Warburton*, fervently, perhaps rather confidently; steadily.

If his occasions were not virtuous,  
I should not urge it half so *faithfully*. *Shakesp. Timon.*

**FA'ITHFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *faithful*.]

1. Honesty; veracity.

For there is no *faithfulness* in your mouth; your inward part is very wickedness. *Pf. lix.*

The band that knits together and supports all compacts, is truth and *faithfulness*. *South's Sermons.*

2. Adherence to duty; loyalty.

The same zeal and *faithfulness* continues in your blood, which animated one of your noble ancestors to sacrifice his life in the quarrel of his sovereign. *Dryden.*

**FA'ITHLESS.** *adj.* [from *faith*.]

1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted.

Whatsoever our hearts be to God and to his truth, believe we, or be we as yet *faithless*, for our conversion or confirmation, the force of natural reason is great. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 8.*

Never dare misfortune cross her foot,  
Unless she doth it under this excuse,  
That she is issue to a *faithless* Jew. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

2. Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty, profession, promise, or allegiance.

Both

Fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most;  
A most unnatural and *faithless* service. *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*

So spake the seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found;  
Among the *faithless*, *faithful* only he. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

**FA'ITHLESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *faithless*.]

1. Treachery; perfidy.

2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

**FA'ITOUR.** *n. f.* [*faitard*, French] A scoundrel; a rascal; a mean fellow; a poltron. An old word now obsolete.

To Philemon, false *faitour*, Philemon,  
I cast to pay, that I so dearly bought. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Into new woes unweeting I was cast,  
By this false *faitour*. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 4. Stan. 47.*

**FAKE.** *n. f.* [Among seamen.] A coil of rope. *Harris.*

**FALCA'DE.** *n. f.* [from *falx*, *falcis*, Latin.]

A horse is said to make *falcades*, when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets, which is done in forming a stop, and half a stop; therefore a *falcade* is that action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, when you make a stop and half a stop. *Farrier's Dict.*

**FA'LCATED.** *adj.* [*falcatus*, Latin.] Hooked; bent like a reaping hook or scythe.

The enlightened part of the moon appears in the form of a sickle, or reaping hook, which is while she is moving from the conjunction to the opposition, or from the new moon to the full; but from full to a new again, the enlightened part appears gibbous, and the dark *falcated*. *Harris.*

**FALCA'TION.**



**FALCATION.** *n. f.* [*falcis*, Latin.] Crookedness; form like that of a reaper's hook.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcipated tail behind. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
**FALCHION.** *n. f.* [*ensis falcatus*; in French *fauchon*.] A short crooked sword; a cymeter.

I've seen the day, with my good biting *falchion*,  
 I would have made them skip: I am old now. *Sh. K. Lear.*  
 Old *falchions* are new temper'd in the fires;

The sounding trumpet ev'ry soul inspires. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 What sighs and tears

Hath Eugene caused! how many widows curse  
 His cleaving *falchion*!

*Phillips.*

**FALCON.** *n. f.* [*faulcon*, French; *falconne*, Italian; *falco*, Latin. *Credo, a rostro falcato five adunco*, from the falcated or crooked bill.]

1. A hawk trained for sport.

As Venus' bird, the white, swift, lovely dove,  
 O! happy dove that art compar'd to her,  
 Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,  
 Finding the gripe of *falcon* fierce not far. *Sidney.*  
 Air stops not the high soaring of my noble generous *falcon*.  
*Walton's Angler.*

Apulian farms, for the rich soil admir'd,  
 And thy large fields where *falcons* may be tir'd. *Dryd. Juv.*  
 Say, will the *falcon*, stooping from above,  
 Smit with her varying plumage, spare the dove? *Pope.*

2. A sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight. *Harris.*

**FALCONER.** *n. f.* [*faulconnier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Hift! Romeo, hift! O for a *falc'ner's* voice,  
 To lure this tassel gentle back again. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*  
 The universal remedy was swallowing of pebblestones, in imitation of *falconers* curing hawks. *Temple.*

I have learnt of a *falconer* never to feed up a hawk, when I would have him fly. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

A *falc'ner* Henry is, when Emma hawks;  
 With her of tarsels and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

**FALCONET.** *n. f.* [*falconette*, French.] A sort of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length six foot, load one pound and a quarter, shot something more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight. *Harris.*

Mahomet sent janizaries and nimble footmen, with certain *falconets* and other small pieces, to take the streights. *Knolles.*

**FALDAGE.** *n. f.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Latin.] A privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them; and this not only with their own, but their tenants sheep, which they called *setta faldæ*. This *faldage* in some places they call a foldcourse, or freehold; and in some old charters 'tis called foldfoca, that is, *libertas faldæ*, or *faldagii*. *Harris.*

**FALDFEE.** *n. f.* [*fald* and *fee*.] A composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage. *Diët.*

**FALDING.** *n. f.* A kind of coarse cloth. *Diët.*

**FALDSTOOL.** *n. f.* [*fald* or *fold* and *stool*.] A kind of stool placed at the south-side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL. *v. n.* pret. *I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen*, or *faln*. [*feallan*, Saxon; *fallen*, German.]

1. To drop from a higher place.

Thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man *fall* from thence. *Deut.*

I was walking in the open fields 'till the night insensibly *fell* upon me. *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 565.

I shall *fall*

Like a bright exhalation in the evening,  
 And no man see me more. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

2. To drop from an erect to a prone posture.

Saul *fell* all along on the earth. *1 Sa. xxviii. 29.*  
 Where he bowed, there he *fell* down dead. *Judg. v. 27.*

That is a step,

On which I must *fall* down, or else o'erleap;  
 For in my way it lies. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. To drop; to be held no longer.

His chains *fell* off from his hands. *Acts xii. 7.*

4. To move down any descent.

All liquid bodies are diffusive; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion one with another, but glide and *fall* off any way, as gravity and the air presseth them. *Burnet.*

5. To drop ripe from the tree.

As the leaf *falleth* off from the vine, and as a *falling* fig from the fig-tree. *Is. xxxiv. 4.*

6. To pass at the outlet: as a river.

Cæsar therefore gave orders to build his gallies on the Loir, and the rivers that *fall* into it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

7. To be determined to some particular direction.

Birds and fowls that rest one foot to ease the other, naturally lay their heads under their wings, that the center of gravity may *fall* upon the foot they stand on. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

8. To apostatise; to depart from faith or goodness.

Labour to enter into that rest, lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief. *Heb. iv. 11.*

They brought scandal

To Israel, diffidence of God, and doubt  
 In feeble hearts, propense enough before  
 To waver or *fall* off, and join with idols. *Milton's Agonist.*

Whether some spirit on holy purpose bent,  
 Or some *fall'n* angel from below broke loose,  
 Who comes with envious eyes, and curst intent,  
 To view this world and its created Lord. *Dryden.*

9. To die by violence.

God and good angels fight on Richmond's side,  
 And Richard *fall* in height of all his pride. *Shak. Rich. III.*

If one should be a prey, how much the better  
 To *fall* before the lion than the wolf! *Shakespeare.*

What other oath,

Than honesty to honesty engag'd?  
 That this shall be, or we will *fall* for it. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*

A thousand shall *fall* at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee. *Pf. xci. 7.*

Ye shall chase your enemies, and they shall *fall* before you by the sword. *Lev. xxvi. 7.*

They not obeying,

Incurr'd, what could they less? the penalty;  
 And manifold in sin, deserv'd to *fall*. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Almon *falls*, old Tyrrheus' eldest care,  
 Pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war. *Dryden's Æn.*

10. To come to a sudden end.

The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly *fell* and vanished, when their oppressions and extortions were taken away. *Davies.*

He first the fate of Cæsar did foretell,  
 And pity'd Rome, when Rome in Cæsar *fell*;  
 In iron clouds conceal'd the publick light,  
 And impious mortals fear'd eternal night. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*

11. To be degraded from an high station; to sink into meanness or disgrace; to be plunged into sudden misery.

They shall *fall* among them that *fall*; at the time that I visit them they shall be cast down. *Jer. vi. 15.*

What can be their business

With a poor weak woman *fall'n* from favour! *Shak. H. VIII.*

12. To decline from power or empire; to be overthrown.

What men could do,

Is done already: heaven and earth will witness,  
 If Rome must *fall*, that we are innocent. *Addison's Cato.*

13. To enter into any state worse than the former.

He *fell* at difference with Ludovico Sfortia, who carried the keys which brought him in, and shut him out. *Bacon's H. VII.*

Some of the ablest painters taking precepts in too literal a sense, have *fallen* thereby into great inconveniencies.

*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

14. To come into any state of weakness, terrour, or misery.

These, by obtruding the beginning of a change for the entire work of new life, will *fall* under the former guilt. *Hamm.*

One would wonder how so many learned men could *fall* into so great an absurdity, as to believe this river could preserve itself unmixed with the lake. *Addison on Italy.*

The best men generally *fall* under the severest pressures. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

15. To decrease; to be diminished.

From the pound weight, as Pliny tells us, the as *fell* to two ounces in the first Punick war: when Hannibal invaded Italy, to one ounce; then, by the Papirian law, to half an ounce.

*Arbuthnot on Coins.*

16. To ebb; to grow shallow.

17. To decrease in value; to bear less price.

When the price of corn *falleth*, men generally break no more ground than will supply their own turn. *Carew.*

But now her price is *fall'n*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

His rents will *fall*, and his income every day lessen, 'till industry and frugality, joined to a well ordered trade, shall restore to the kingdom the riches it had formerly. *Locke.*

18. To sink; not to amount to the full.

The greatness of, an estate, in bulk and territory, doth *fall* under measure; and the greatness of finances and revenue doth *fall* under computation. *Bacon, Essay 30.*

19. To be rejected; to become null.

This book must stand or *fall* with thee; not by any opinion I have of it, but thy own. *Locke.*

20. To decline from violence to calmness, from intenseness to remission.

He was stirr'd,

And something spoke in choler, ill and hasty;  
 But he *fell* to himself again, and sweetly

In all the rest shew'd a most noble patience. *Shak. H. VIII.*

At length her fury *fell*, her foaming ceas'd;  
 And ebbing in her soul, the god decreas'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

21. To enter into any new state of the body or mind.



- In sweet musick is such art,  
Killing care and grief of heart,  
*Fall* asleep, or hearing die. *Shakesf. Henry VIII.*
- Solyman, chafed with the loss of his gallies and best soldiers, and with the double injury done unto him by the Venetians, *fell* into such a rage that he cursed Barbarossa. *Knolles.*
- When about twenty, upon the falseness of a lover, the *fell* distracted. *Temple.*
- A spark like thee, of the man-killing trade,  
*Fell* sick; and thus to his physician said:  
Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part,  
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;  
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;  
Besides a filthy furr upon my tongue. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*
- And have you known none in health who have pitied you;  
and behold, they are gone before you, even since you *fell* into this distemper? *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
- He died calmly, and with all the easiness of a man *falling* asleep. *Atterbury.*
- Portius himself oft *falls* in tears before me,  
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success. *Addison's Cato.*
- For as his own bright image he survey'd,  
He *fell* in love with the fantastick shade. *Addis. Ovid. Met.*
- I *fell* in love with the character of Pomponius Atticus: I longed to imitate him. *Blount to Pope.*
22. To sink into an air of discontent or dejection.  
If thou persuade thyself that they shall not be taken, let not thy countenance *fall*: I have spoken it, and none of my words shall be in vain. *Judith vi. 9.*
- If you have any other request to make, hide it not; for ye shall find we will not make your countenance to *fall* by the answer ye shall receive. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
- Syphax, I joy to meet thee thus alone;  
I have observ'd of late thy looks are *fallen*,  
O'ercast with gloomy cares and discontent. *Addison's Cato.*
23. To sink below something in comparison.  
Fame of thy beauty and thy youth,  
Among the rest, me hither brought:  
Finding this fame *fall* short of truth,  
Made me stay longer than I thought. *Waller.*
24. To happen; to befall.  
For such things as do *fall* scarce once in many ages, it did suffice to take such order as was requisite when they *fell*. *Hook.*
- Oft it *falls* out, that while one thinks too much of his doing, he leaves to do the effect of this thinking. *Sidney, b. i.*
- A long advertent and deliberate connexing of consequents, which *falls* not in the common road of ordinary men. *Hale.*
- Since this fortune *falls* to you,  
Be content and seek no new. *Shakesf. Merchant of Venice.*
- If the worst *fall* that ever *fell*, I hope, I shall make shift to go without him. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
- O, how feeble is man's power,  
That if good fortune *fall*,  
Cannot add another hour,  
Nor a lost hour recall! *Donne.*
- Since both cannot possess what both pursue,  
I'm griev'd, my friend, the chance should *fall* on you. *Dry.*
- I had more leisure, and disposition, than have since *fallen* to my share. *Swift.*
25. To come by chance; to light on.  
I have two boys  
Seek Percy and thyself about the field;  
But seeing thou *fall'st* on me so luckily,  
I will assay thee. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
- The Romans *fell* upon this model by chance, but the Spartans by thought and design. *Swift.*
26. To come in a stated method.  
The odd hours at the end of the solar year, are not indeed fully six, but are deficient 10' 44"; which deficiency, in 134 years, collected, amounts to a whole day: and hence may be seen the reason why the vernal equinox, which at the time of the Nicene council *fell* upon the 21st of March, *falls* now about ten days sooner. *Holder on Time.*
- It does not *fall* within my subject to lay down the rules of odes. *Felton on the Classics.*
27. To come unexpectedly.  
I am *fallen* upon the mention of mercuries. *Boyle.*
- It happened this evening that we *fell* into a very pleasing walk, at a distance from his house. *Addison's Spectator.*
28. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence.  
The king understanding of their adventure, suddenly *falls* to take pride in making much of them with infinite praises. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- Each of us *fell* in praise of our country mistresses. *Shakesf.*
- And the mixt multitude *fell* a lusting. *Num. ii. 4.*
- It is better to sound a person afar off, than to *fall* upon the point at first; except you mean to surprize him by some short question. *Bacon, Essay 48.*
- When a horse is hungry, and comes to a good pasture, he *falls* to his food immediately. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
- They *fell* to blows, insomuch that the Argonauts slew the most part of the Deliones, with their king Cyzicus. *L'Estr.*
29. To handle or treat directly.  
We must immediately *fall* into our subject, and treat every part of it in a lively manner. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 124.*
30. To come vindictively: as a punishment.  
There *fell* wrath for it against Israel. *2 Chron. xv. 9.*
31. To come by any mischance to any new possessor.  
The stout bishop could not well brook that his province should *fall* into their hands. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
32. To drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence.  
Ulysses let no partial favours *fall*,  
The people's parent, he protected all. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.*
- Some expressions *fell* from him, not very favourable to the people of Ireland. *Swift.*
33. To come forcibly and irresistibly.  
Fear *fell* on them all. *Acts xix. 17.*
- A kind refreshing sleep is *fallen* upon him:  
I saw him stretcht at ease, his fancy lost  
In pleasing dreams. *Addison's Cato.*
34. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwise.  
All the lands, which will *fall* to her majesty thereabouts, are large enough to contain them. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- If you do chance to hear of that blind traitor,  
Preferment *falls* on him that cuts him off. *Shakesf. K. Lear.*
- Then 'tis most like  
The sovereignty will *fall* upon Macbeth. *Shakesf. Macbeth.*
- After the flood, arts to Chaldea *fell*;  
The father of the faithful there did dwell,  
Who both their parent and instructor was. *Denham:*
- You shall see a great estate *fall* to you, which you would have lost the relish of, had you known yourself born to it. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 123.*
- If to her share some female errors *fall*,  
Look on her face, and you'd forget them all. *Pope.*
- In their spiritual and temporal courts the labour *falls* to their vicars-general, secretaries, proctors, apparitors and seneschals. *Swift's Considerations on two Bills.*
35. To languish; to grow faint.  
Their hopes or fears for the common cause rose or *fell* with your lordship's interest. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
36. To be born; to be yeaned.  
Lambs must have care taken of them at their first *falling*, else, while they are weak, the crows and magpies will be apt to pick out their eyes. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
37. To FALL away. To grow lean.  
Watery vegetables are proper, and fish rather than flesh: in a Lent diet people commonly *fall away*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
38. To FALL away. To revolt; to change allegiance.  
The fugitives *fell away* to the king of babylon. *2 Kings xxv.*
39. To FALL away. To apostatise; to sink into wickedness.  
These for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall away*. *Luke viii. 13.*
- Say not thou it is through the Lord that I *fell away*; for thou oughtest not to do the things that he hateth. *Ecclus. xv.*
- The old giants *fell away* in the strength of their foolishness. *Ecclus. xvi.*
40. To FALL away. To perish; to be lost.  
Still propagate; for still they *fall away*;  
'Tis prudence to prevent th' entire decay. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*
- How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the soul, which is capable of such immense perfections, and of receiving new improvement to all eternity, shall *fall away* into nothing, almost as soon as it is created? *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 111.*
41. To FALL away. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish.  
In a curious brede of needlework one colour *falls away* by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety, without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other. *Addison.*
42. To FALL back. To fail of a promise or purpose.  
We have often *fallen back* from our resolutions. *Taylor.*
43. To FALL back. To recede; to give away.
44. To FALL down. [down is sometimes added to fall, though it adds little to the signification.] To prostrate himself in adoration.  
All kings shall *fall down* before him; all nations shall serve him. *Pf. lxxii. 11.*
- Shall I *fall down* to the stock of a tree? *If. xlv. 19.*
45. To FALL down. To sink; not to stand.  
As she was speaking, she *fell down* for faintness. *Esth. xv.*
- Down *fell* the beauteous youth; the yawning wound  
Gush'd out a purple stream, and stain'd the ground. *Dryden.*
46. To FALL down. To bend as a suppliant.  
They shall *fall down* unto thee; they shall make supplication unto thee. *If. xlv. 14.*
47. To FALL from. To revolt; to depart from adherence.  
Clarence  
Is very likely now to *fall from* him. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
- The emperor being much solicited by the Scots not to be a help to ruin their kingdom, *fell* by degrees from the king of England. *Hayward.*



## 48. To FALL in. To concur; to coincide.

Objections *fall in* here, and are the clearest and most convincing arguments of the truth. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

His reasonings in this chapter seem to *fall in* with each other; yet, upon a closer examination, we shall find them proposed with great variety and distinction. *Atterbury.*

Any single paper that *falls in* with the popular taste, and pleases more than ordinary, brings one in a great return of letters. *Addison's Spectator, N. 482.*

When the war was begun, there soon *fell in* other incidents at home, which made the continuance of it necessary. *Swift.*

## 49. To comply; to yield to.

Our fine young ladies readily *fall in* with the direction of the graver sort. *Spectator, N. 536.*

It is a double misfortune to a nation, which is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to *fall in* with all the turns and veerings of the people. *Addison's Freeb.*

You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to *fall in* with your projects. *Addison on ancient medals.*

That prince applied himself first to the church of England; and, upon their refusal to *fall in* with his measures, made the like advances to the dissenters. *Swift.*

## 50. To FALL off. To separate; to be broken.

Love cools, friendship *falls off*, brothers divide; in cities, mutinies; in countries, discord. *Shakesf. King Lear.*

## 51. To FALL off. To perish; to die away.

Languages need recruits to supply the place of those words that are continually *falling off* through disuse. *Fenton.*

## 52. To FALL off. To apostatise; to revolt; to forsake.

Oh, Hamlet, what a *falling off* was there! *Shak. Hamlet.*  
Revolted Mortimer?

—He never did *fall off*, my sovereign liege,  
But by the chance of war. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

They, accustomed to afford at other times either silence or short assent to what he did purpose, did then *fall off* and forsake him. *Hayward.*

What cause,

Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy state,  
Favour'd of heav'n so highly, to *fall off*

From their Creator, and transgress his will? *Milt. P. Lst.*

As for those captive tribes, themselves  
Who wrought their own captivity, *fell off*

From God to worship calves. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Were I always grave, one half of my readers would *fall off* from me. *Addison's Spectator, N. 179.*

## 53. To FALL on. To begin eagerly to do any thing.

Some coarse cold fallad is before thee set;  
Bread with the bran perhaps, and broken meat;  
*Fall on*, and try thy appetite to eat. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

## 54. To FALL on. To make an assault; to begin the attack.

They *fell on*, I made good my place: at length they came to th' broomstaff with me; I defied 'em still. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

*Fall on, fall on*, and hear him not;

But spare his person for his father's sake. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

Draw all; and when I give the word *fall on*. *Oedipus.*

He pretends, amongst the rest, to quarrel with me, to have *fallen foul on* priesthood. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

## 55. To FALL over. To revolt; to desert from one side to the other.

And dost thou now *fall over* to my foes?  
Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it, for shame,  
And hang a calve's skin on those recreant limbs. *Sh. K. John.*

## 56. To FALL out. To quarrel; to jar; to grow contentious.

Little needed those proofs to one who would have *fallen out* with herself, rather than make any conjectures to *Zelmane's* speeches. *Sidney, b. ii.*

How *fell* you out, say that?  
—No contraries hold more antipathy,  
Than I and such a knave. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Meeting her of late behind the wood,  
Seeking sweet favours for this hateful fool,  
I did upbraid her, and *fall out* with her. *Shakespeare.*

The cedar, by the instigation of the loyalists, *fell out* with the homebians, who had elected him to be their king. *Huvel.*

A foul exasperated in ills, *falls out*  
With every thing, its friend, itself. *Addison's Cato.*

It has been my misfortune to live among quarrelsome neighbours: there is but one thing can make us *fall out*, and that is the inheritance of lord Strut's estate. *Arturhnot's John Bull.*

## 57. To FALL out. To happen; to befall.

Who think you is my Dorus *fallen out* to be? *Sidney.*

Now, for the most part, it *so falleth out*, touching things which generally are received, that although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are hardliest able to bring proof of their certainty. *Hooker.*

It *so fell out*, that certain players  
We o'er-rode on the way; of those we told him. *Shakesp.*

Yet so it may *fall out*, because their end  
Is hate, not help to me. *Milton's Agonistes.*

There *fell out* a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice. *L'Estrange, Fable 41.*

If it *so fall out* that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surpris'd, as if some unexpected thing had happened. *Tillotson, Sermon 5.*

## 58. To FALL to. To begin eagerly to eat.

The men were fashio'd in a larger mould,  
The women fit for labour, big and bold;  
Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was done,  
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run;  
*Fall to*, with eager joy, on homely food. *Dryden's Juven.*

## 59. To FALL to. To apply himself to.

They would needs *fall to* the practice of those virtues which they before learned. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I know thee not, old man; *fall to* thy prayers:

How ill white hairs become a fool and jester! *Shak. H. V.*

Having been brought up an idle horseboy, he will never after *fall to* labour; but is only made fit for the halter. *Spenser.*

They *fell to* raising money under pretence of the relief of Ireland. *Clarendon.*

My lady *falls to* play: so bad her chance,  
He must repair it. *Pope's Epist.*

## 60. To FALL under. To be subject to; to become the object of.

We know the effects of heat will be such as will scarce *fall under* the conceit of man, if the force of it be altogether kept in. *Bacon's Natural History, N. 99.*

Those things which are wholly in the choice of another, *fall under* our deliberation. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The idea of the painter and the sculptor is undoubtedly that perfect and excellent example of the mind, by imitation of which imagined form all things are represented, which *fall under* human sight. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

## 61. To FALL under. To be ranged with; to be reckoned with.

No rules that relate to pastoral can affect the Georgicks, which *fall under* that class of poetry which consists in giving plain instructions to the reader. *Addison on the Georgicks.*

## 62. To FALL upon. To attack; to invade; to assault.

Auria *falling upon* these gallies, had with them a cruel and deadly fight. *Knolles.*

An infection in a town first *falls upon* children, weak constitutions, or those that are subject to other diseases; but, spreading further, seizes upon the most healthy. *Temple.*

Man *falls upon* every thing that comes in his way; not a berry or a mushroom can escape him. *Addison's Spectator.*

To get rid of fools and scoundrels was one part of my design in *falling upon* these authors. *Pope to Swift.*

## 63. To FALL upon. To attempt.

I do not intend to *fall upon* nice philosophical disquisitions about the nature of time. *Holder on Time.*

## 64. To FALL upon. To rush against.

At the same time that the storm bears upon the whole species, we are *falling foul upon* one another. *Addison's Spectator.*

This is one of those general words of which it is very difficult to ascertain or detail the full signification. It retains in most of its senses some part of its primitive meaning, and implies either literally or figuratively descent, violence, or suddenness. In many of its senses it is opposed to *rise*; but in others has no counterpart, or correlative.

## To FALL. v. a.

## 1. To drop; to let fall.

To-morrow in the battle think on me,  
And *fall* thy edgeless sword, despair and die. *Shak. Rich. III.*

If that the earth could teem with woman's tears,  
Each drop, she *falls*, would prove a crocodile. *Shak. Othello.*

Draw together;

And when I rear my hand, do you the like,  
To *fall* it on Gonzalo. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

I am willing to *fall* this argument: 'tis free for every man to write or not to write in verse, as he thinks it is or is not his talent, or as he imagines the audience will receive it. *Dryd.*

## 2. To sink; to depress.

If a man would endeavour to raise or *fall* his voice still by half notes, like the stops of a lute, or by whole notes alone without halves, as far as an eight, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

## 3. To diminish in value; to let sink in price.

Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you *fall* the price of your native commodities, or lessen your trade, or else prevent not the high use. *Locke.*

## 4. To yeave; to bring forth.

They then conceiving, did in yeaving time  
*Fall* party-colour'd lambs, and those were Jacob's. *Shakesp.*

## FALL. n. s. [from the verb.]

## 1. The act of dropping from on high.

High o'er their heads a mould ring rock is plac'd,  
That promises a *fall*, and shakes at ev'ry blast. *Dryd. Æn.*

## 2. The act of tumbling from an erect posture.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again, and caught it again; or whether his *fall* enraged him, or how it was, he did so set his teeth, and did tear it. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*



3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high.  
My son coming into his marriage-chamber, happened to have a *fall*, and died. *2 Esdr. x. 48.*  
Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, if the first *fall* be broken, by means of a sop, or otherwise, stayeth above; and if once mingled, it severeth not again, as oil doth. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*  
A fever or *fall* may take away my reason. *Locke.*  
Some were hurt with the *falls* they got by leaping upon the ground. *Gulliver's Travels.*
4. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred.  
Wail his *fall*,  
Whom I myself struck down. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
Our fathers were given to the sword, and for a spoil, and had a great *fall* before our enemies. *Judith viii. 9.*  
I will begin to pray for myself and for them; for I see the *falls* of us that dwell in the land. *2 Esdr. viii. 17.*
5. Ruin; dissolution.  
Paul's, the late theme of such a muse, whose flight Has bravely reach'd and soar'd above thy height;  
Now shalt thou stand, though sword, or time, or fire;  
Or zeal more fierce than they, thy *fall* conspire. *Denham.*
6. Downfal; loss of greatness; declension from eminence; degradation; state of being deposed from a high station; plunge from happiness or greatness into misery or meanness.  
Her memory served as an accuser of her change, and her own handwriting was there to bear testimony against her *fall*. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Perhaps thou talk'st of me, and do'st enquire  
Of my restraint; why here I live alone;  
And pitiest this my miserable *fall*. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
He, careless now of int'rest, fame, or fate,  
Perhaps forgets that Oxford e'er was great;  
Or deeming meanest what we greatest call,  
Beholds thee glorious only in thy *fall*. *Pope to Parnel.*
7. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion.  
'Till the empire came to be settled in Charles the Great, the *fall* of the Romans huge dominion concurring with other universal evils, caused those times to be days of much affliction and trouble throughout the world. *Hooker, b. v. f. 41.*
8. Diminution; decrease of price.  
That the improvement of Ireland is the principal cause why our lands in purchase rise not, as naturally they should, with the *fall* of our interest, appears evidently from the effect the *fall* of interest hath had upon houses in London. *Child.*
9. Declination or diminution of sound; cadence; close of music.  
That strain again; it had a dying *fall*:  
O, it came o'er my ear, like the sweet South  
That breathes upon a bank of violets,  
Stealing and giving odours. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*  
How sweetly did they float upon the wings  
Of silence, through the empty-vaulted night,  
At ev'ry *fall* smoothing the raven down  
Of darkness 'till it smil'd! *Milton.*
10. Declivity; steep descent.  
Waters when beat upon the shore, or straitned, as the *falls* of bridges, or dashed against themselves by winds, give a roaring noise. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 115.*
11. Cataract; cascade; rush of water down a steep place.  
There will we sit upon the rocks,  
And see the shepherds feed their flocks  
By shallow rivers, to whose *falls*  
Melodious birds sing madrigals. *Shakespeare.*  
A whistling wind, or a melodious noise of birds among the spreading branches, or a pleasing *fall* of water running violently, these things made them to swoon for fear. *Wisd. xvii.*  
Down through the crannies of the living walls  
The crystal streams descend in murmur'ing *falls*. *Dryd. Virg.*  
The swain, in barren deserts, with surprize  
Sees lilies spring, and sudden verdure rise;  
And starts, amidst the thirsty wilds, to hear  
New *falls* of water murmur'ing in his ear. *Pope's Messiah.*  
Now under hanging mountains,  
Beside the *falls* of fountains,  
He makes his moan;  
And calls her ghost,  
For ever, ever, ever lost! *Pope's St. Cecilia.*
12. The outlet of a current into any other water.  
Before the *fall* of the Po into the gulph, it receives into its channel the most considerable rivers of Piedmont, Milan, and the rest of Lombardy. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf; the time when the leaves drop from the trees.  
What crowds of patients the town-doctor kills,  
Or how last *fall* he rais'd the weekly bills. *Dryden's Juven.*
14. Any thing that falls in great quantities.  
Upon a great *fall* of rain the current carried away a huge heap of apples. *L'Estrange.*
15. The act of felling or cutting down: as, the fall of timber.  
FALLA'CIOUS. *adj.* [fallax, Latin; fallacieux, French.]

1. Producing mistake; sophistical. It is never used of men, but of writings, propositions, or things.  
They believed and assented to things neither evident nor certain, nor yet so much as probable, but actually false and fallacious; such as were the absurd doctrines and stories of their rabbies. *South's Sermons.*
2. Deceitful; mocking expectation.  
Soon as the force of that fallacious fruit,  
That with exhilarating vapour bland  
About their spirits had play'd, and inmost pow'rs  
Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
False philosophy inspires  
Fallacious hope. *Milton.*
- FALLA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from fallacious.] Sophistically; with purpose to deceive; with unsound reasoning  
We shall so far encourage contradiction, as to promise not to oppose any pen that shall fallaciously refute us. *Brown.*  
We have seen how fallaciously the author has stated the cause, by supposing that nothing but unlimited mercy, or unlimited punishment, are the methods that can be made use of. *Addis.*
- FALLA'CIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from fallacious.] Tendency to deceive; inconclusiveness.
- FALLACY. *n. f.* [fallacia, Latin; fa'lace, French.] Sophism; logical artifice; deceit; deceitful argument; delusory mode of ratiocination.  
Most princes make themselves another thing from the people by a fallacy of argument; thinking themselves most kings when the subject is most basely subjected. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Until I know this sure uncertainty,  
I'll entertain the favour'd fallacy. *Shak. Comedy of Errors.*  
It were a mere fallacy, and mistaking to ascribe that to the force of imagination upon another body, which is but the force of imagination upon the proper body. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
All men, who can see an inch before them, may easily detect gross fallacies. *Dryden.*
- FALLIBILITY. *n. f.* [from fallible.] Liableness to be deceived; uncertainty; possibility of error.  
There is a great deal of fallibility in the testimony of men; yet there are some things we may be almost as certain of as that the sun shines, or that five twenties make an hundred. *Watts's Logick.*
- FALLIBLE. *adj.* [fal's, Latin.] Liable to error; such as may be deceived.  
Do not falsify your resolution with hopes that are fallible: to-morrow you must die. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*  
He that creates to himself thousands of little hopes, uncertain in the promise, fallible in the event, and depending upon a thousand circumstances, shall often fail in his expectations. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*  
Our intellectual or rational powers need some assistance, because they are so frail and fallible in the present state. *Watts.*
- FALLING. *n. f.* [from fall.] Indentings opposed to prominence.  
It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the several prominencies and fallings in of the features, much more distinctly than any other kind of figure. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
- FALLINGSICKNESS. *n. f.* [fall and sickness.] The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.  
Did Cæsar swoon?—He fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth, and was speechless.—He hath the falling-sickness. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*  
The dogfisher is good against the falling-sickness. *Walton.*
- FALLOW. *adj.* [falepe, Saxon.]  
1. Pale red, or pale yellow.  
How does your fallow greyhound, sir?  
I heard say, he was out-run at Cotfale. *Shakespeare.*  
The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, had a great desire to make a great park for red as well as fallow deer between Richmond and Hampton-court. *Clarendon.*  
2. Unsowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. [Supposed to be so called from the colour of naked ground.]  
The ridges of the fallow field lay traversed, so as the English must cross them in presenting the charge. *Hayward.*  
3. Plowed, but not sowed; plowed as prepared for a second aration.  
Her predecessors, in their course of government, did but sometimes cast up the ground; and so leaving it fallow, it became quickly overgrown with weeds. *Hewel's Vocal Forrest.*  
4. Unplowed; uncultivated.  
Her fallow leas  
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,  
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
5. Unoccupied; neglected.  
Shall saints in civil bloodshed wallow  
Of saints, and let the cause lie fallow. *Hudibras, p. i. c. 2.*
- FALLOW. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again.  
The plowing of fallows is a very great benefit to land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
They are the best ploughs to plow up Summer fallow with. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
2. Ground



## 2. Ground lying at rest.

Within an ancient forest's ample verge,  
There stands a lonely but a healthful dwelling,  
Built for convenience, and the use of life;  
Around it *fallows*, meads, and pastures fair,  
A little garden, and a limpid brook,  
By nature's own contrivance seems dispos'd. *Row's J. Shore.*

To FA'LLOW. *v. n.* To plow in order to a second plowing.  
Begin to plow up fallows: this first *fallowing* ought to be  
very shallow. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

But the ground ought to be well plowed and *fallowed* the  
Summer before. *Mortimer.*

FA'LLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *fallow*.] Barrenness; an exemp-  
tion from bearing fruit.

Like one, who, in her third widowhood, doth profess  
Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness,  
S' affects my muse now a chaste *fallowness*. *Donne.*

FALSE. *adj.* [*falsus*, Latin; *faux*, *fausse*, French.]

1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought.  
Innocence shall make

*False* accusation blush, and tyranny  
Tremble at patience. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

There are *false* witnesses among men. *L'Estrange.*

2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist.

For how can that be *false*, which ev'ry tongue  
Of ev'ry mortal man affirms for true?

Which truth hath in all ages been so strong,  
As, loadstone like, all hearts it ever drew. *Davies.*

A farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture:  
the persons and action of a farce are all unnatural, and the  
manners *false*; that is, inconsistent with the characters of  
mankind. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Suppositious; succedaneous.

Take a vessel, and make a *false* bottom of coarse canvass:  
fill it with earth above the canvass. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

4. Deceiving expectation.

The heart of man looks fair to the eye; but when we  
come to lay any weight upon't, the ground is *false* under us.  
*L'Estrange, Fable 54.*

5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety.

Now, fy upon my *false* French; by mine honour, in true  
English, I love thee, Kate. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

6. Not honest; not just.

What thou would'st highly,  
That thou would'st holily; would'st not play *false*,  
And yet would'st wrongly win. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
The true prince may, for recreation sake, prove a *false*  
thief; for the poor abuses of the times want countenance.  
*Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Men are sponges, which, to pour out, receive;  
Who know *false* play, rather than lose, deceive. *Donne.*

7. Treacherous; perfidious; traiterous; deceitful; hollow.

I grant him bloody,  
Luxurious, avaricious, *false*, deceitful,  
Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin  
That has a name. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

*False* of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand. *Shakespeare.*  
A man to whom he had committed the trust of his person,  
in making him his chamberlain; this man, no ways disgraced,  
no ways discontent, no ways put in fear, turns *false* unto  
him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

So hast thou cheated Theseus with a wile,  
Against thy vow, returning to beguile  
Under a borrow'd name; as *false* to me,  
So *false* thou art to him who set thee free. *Dryden.*

The ladies will make a numerous party against him, for  
being *false* to love in forsaking Dido. *Dryd. Virg. Æn. Ded.*

8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real.

*False* tears true pity moves: the king commands  
To loose his fetters. *Dryden's Æn. b. ii.*

9. In all these senses *true* is the word opposed.

To FALSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To violate by failure of veracity.

Is't not enough that to this lady mild,  
Thou *falsed* hast thy faith with perjury. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

2. To deceive.

Fair seemly pleasure each to other makes,  
With goodly purposes there as they fit;  
And in his *falsed* fancy he, her takes  
To be the fairest wight that lived yet. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

3. To defeat; to balk; to shift; to evade, as fencers commonly  
do.

But, Guyon, in the heat of all his strife,  
Was wary wife, and closely did await  
Advantage, whilst his foe did rage most rife;  
Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strait,  
And *falsed* oft his blows t' illude him with such bait. *F. Qu.*

4. This word is now out of use.

FALSEHEARTED. *adj.* [*false* and *heart*.]

1. Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow.

The traitorous or treacherous, who have misled others,  
are severely punished; and the neutrals and *falsehearted* friends

and followers, who have flatted aside like a broken bow, he  
noted. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

FA'LSHOOD. *n. f.* [from *false*.]

1. Want of truth; want of veracity.

All deception in the course of life is, indeed, nothing else  
but a lie reduced to practice, and *falsehood* passing from words  
to things. *South's Sermons.*

2. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy.

3. A lie; a false assertion.

FA'LSELY. *adv.* [from *false*.]

1. Contrarily to truth; not truly.

Simeon and Levi spake not only *falsely* but insidiously, nay  
hypocritically, abusing proselytes and religion. *Gov. of Tongue.*

Already were the Belgians on our coast,

Whose fleet more mighty every day became

By late success, which they did *falsely* boast,

And now by first appearing seem'd to claim. *Dryd. Ann Mir.*

Tell him, I did in vain his brother move,

And yet he *falsely* said he was in love;

*Falsely*; for had he truly lov'd, at least

He would have giv'n one day to my request. *Dryd. Aureng.*

Such as are treated ill, and upbraided *falsely*, find out an  
intimate friend that will hear their complaints, and endeavour  
to sooth their secret resentments. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Erroneously; by mistake.

He knows that to be inconvenient which we *falsely* think  
convenient for us. *Smalbridge's Sermons.*

3. Perfidiously; treacherously; deceitfully.

FA'LSENESS. *n. f.* [from *false*.]

1. Contrariety to truth.

2. Want of veracity; violation of promise.

Suppose the reverse of virtue were solemnly enacted, and  
the practice of fraud and rapine, and perjury and *falseness* to  
a man's word, and all vice were established by a law, would  
that which we now call vice gain the reputation of virtue, and  
that which we now call virtue grow odious to human na-  
ture? *Tillotson, Sermon 3.*

3. Duplicity; deceit; double dealing.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all *false-  
ness* or foulness of intentions, especially to personated devo-  
tion. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

4. Treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.

King Richard might create a perfect guest,

That great Northumberland, then *false* to him,

Would of that seed grow to a greater *falseness*. *Shak. H. IV.*

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *false-  
ness*, or cheated by the avarice of such a servant. *Rogers.*

FA'LSER. *n. f.* [from *false*.] A deceiver; an hypocrite. Now  
obsolete.

Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be

Of craft coloured with simplicity;

And such end, pardie, does all them remain,

That of such *falsers* friendship been fain. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

FALSIFIA'BLE. *adv.* [from *falsify*.] Liable to be counter-  
feited or corrupted.

FALSIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [*falsification*, French, from *falsify*.]

1. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear  
what it is not.

Concerning the word of God, whether it be by miscon-  
struction of the sense, or by *falsification* of the words, witting-  
ly to endeavour that any thing may seem divine which is not,  
is very plainly to abuse, and even to falsify Divine evidence,  
which injury, offered but unto men, is most worthily counted  
heinous. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 5.*

To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is an  
high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in  
his person, exceedeth all *falsifications*; except it should be that  
of a Mahomet, that counterfeits divine honour. *Bacon.*

2. Confutation.

The poet invents this fiction to prevent posterity from  
searching after this isle, and to preserve his story from detection  
of *falsification*. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

FA'LSIFIER. *n. f.* [from *falsify*.]

1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to seem  
what it is not.

It happens in theories built on too obvious or too few ex-  
periments, what happens to *falsifiers* of coin; for counterfeit  
money will endure some one proof, others another, but none  
of them all proofs. *Boyle.*

2. A liar; one that contrives falsehoods.

Boasters are naturally *falsifiers*, and the people, of all others,  
that put their shams the worst together. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

To FA'LSIFY. *v. a.* [*falsifier*, French.]

1. To counterfeit; to forge; to produce something for that  
which in reality it is not.

We cannot excuse that church, which either through cor-  
rupt translations of Scripture, delivereth, instead of divine  
speeches, any thing repugnant unto that which God speak-  
eth; or, through *falsified* additions, proposeth that to the  
people of God as Scripture which is in truth no Scripture.

*Hooker, b. v. f. 19.*

The Irish bards use to forge and *falsify* every thing as they  
list, to please or displease any man. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. To



2. To confute; to prove false.

Our Saviour's prophecy stands good in the destruction of the temple, and the dissolution of the Jewish œconomy, when Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours, under Julian the apostate, to baffle and *falsify* the prediction. *Addison.*

3. To violate; to break by falsehood.

It shall be thy work, thy shameful work, which is in thy power to shun, to make him live to see thy faith *falsified*, and his bed defiled. *Sidney, b. ii.*

He suddenly *falsified* his faith, and villainously slew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himself, mistrusting nothing less than the falsehood of the pyrate. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

This superadds treachery to all the other pestilent ingredients of the crime; 'tis the *falsifying* the most important trust. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To pierce; to run through.

His crest is rash'd away, his ample shield  
Is *falsify'd*, and round with jav'lin's fill'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

Of this word Mr. *Dryden* writes thus. My friends quarrelled at the word *falsified*, as an innovation in our language. The fact is confessed; for I remember not to have read it in any English author; though perhaps it may be found in *Spenser's Fairy Queen*. But suppose it be not there: why am I forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a polished language, the word which is wanting in my native tongue? Horace has given us a rule for coining words, *si græco fonte cadant*, especially when other words are joined with them which explain the sense. I use the word *falsify*, in this place, to mean that the shield of Turnus was not of proof against the spears and javelins of the Trojans, which had pierced it through and through in many places. The words which accompany this new one, makes my meaning plain:

*Ma si l'U.bergo d'Anibi era perfetto,*

*Che mai poter falsarlo in nessun canto.* *Ariosto, cant. xxvi.*  
*Falsar* cannot otherwise be turned than by *falsified*; for his shield was *falsed*, is not English. I might indeed have contented myself with saying his shield was pierced, and bored, and stuck with javelins. *Dryden.*

*Dryden*, with all this effort, was not able to naturalise the new signification, which I have never seen copied, except once by some obscure nameless writer, and which indeed deserves not to be received.

TO FALSIFY. *v. n.* To tell lies; to violate truth.

This point have we gained, that it is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and *falsify*. *South's Sermons.*

FALSITY. *n. f.* [*falsitas*, Latin.]

1. Falsehood; contrariety to truth.

Neither are they able to break through those errors, wherein they are so determinately settled, that they pay unto *falsity* the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 49.*

Can you on him such *falsities* obtrude?

And as a mortal the most wise delude? *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

Probability does not properly make any alteration, either in the truth or *falsity* of things; but only imports a different degree of their clearness or appearance to the understanding. *South's Sermons.*

2. A lye; an error; a false assertion or position.

That Danubius ariseth from the Pyrenean hills, that the earth is higher towards the North, are opinions truly charged on Aristotle by the restorer of Epicurus, and all easily confutable *falsities*. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 20.*

TO FALTER. *v. n.* [*faltar*, to be wanting, Spanish; *vaultur*, a stammerer, Islandick, which is probably a word from the same radical.]

1. To hesitate in the utterance of words.

With *faltering* tongue, and trembling ev'ry vein,  
Tell on, quoth she. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

The pale assistants on each other star'd,  
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd;  
The still-born sounds upon the palate hung,  
And dy'd imperfect on the *faltering* tongue. *Dryden.*

He changes, gods! and *falters* at the question:  
His fears, his words, his looks declare him guilty. *Smith.*

2. To fail in any act of the body.

This earth shall have a feeling; and these stones  
Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king  
Shall *fa ter* under foul rebellious arms. *Shakesf. Richard II.*

3. To fail in any act of the understanding.

How far ideots are concerned in the want or weakness of any or all faculties, an exact observation of their several ways of *faltering* would discover. *Locke.*

TO FALTER. *v. a.* To silt; to cleanse. This word seems to be merely rustick or provincial.

Barley for malt must be bold, dry, sweet, and clean *faltered* from foulness, feeds and oats. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FALTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *falter*.] With hesitation; with difficulty; with feebleness.

TO FAMBLE. *v. a.* [*famler*, Danish.] To hesitate in the speech. This word I find only in *Skinner*.

FAME. *n. f.* [*fama*, Latin; *φάμα*, Dorick.]

1. Celebrity; renown.

The house to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding magnifical, of *fame* and of glory throughout all countries.

*1 Chro. xxii. 5.*

The desire of *fame* will not suffer endowments to lie useless. *Addison's Spectator.*

What is this *fame*, for which we thoughts employ,  
The owner's wife, which other men enjoy? *Pope.*

2. Report; rumour.

We have heard the *fame* of him, and all that he did in Egypt. *Jos. ix. 9.*

I shall shew what are true *fames*. *Bacon.*

FA'MED. *adj.* [from *fame*.] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of.

He is *fam'd* for mildness, peace and prayer. *Shak. H. VI.*

He purposes to seek the Clarian god,

Avoiding Delphos, his more *fam'd* abode,

Since Phlegyan robbers made unsafe the road. *Dryden.*

Aristides was an Athenian philosopher, *famed* for his learning and wisdom; but converted to Christianity. *Addison.*

FA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *fame*.] Without fame; without renown.

Then let me, *fameless*, love the fields and woods,

The fruitful water'd vales and running floods. *May's Virgil.*

FAMILIAR. *adj.* [*familiaris*, Latin.]

1. Domestick; relating to a family.

They range *familiar* to the dome. *Pope.*

2. Affable; not formal; easy in conversation.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Be not too *familiar* with Pains; for he misuses thy favours so much, that he swears thou art to marry his sister Nell. *Shak.*

3. Unceremonious; free, as among persons long acquainted.

Kalandar streight thought he saw his niece Parthenia, and was about in such *familiar* sort to have spoken unto her; but she, in grave and honourable manner, gave him to understand that he was mistaken. *Sidney.*

4. Well known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or custom.

I see not how the Scripture could be possibly made *familiar* unto all, unless far more should be read in the people's hearing than by a sermon can be opened. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

Let us chuse such limbs of noble counsel,

That the great body of our state may go

In equal rank with the best govern'd nation;

That war, or peace, or both at once, may be

As things acquainted and *familiar* to us. *Shakesf. Henry IV.*

Our sweet

Recess, and only consolation left

*Familiar* to our eyes! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

One idea which is *familiar* to the mind, connected with others which are new and strange, will bring those new ideas into easy remembrance. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. Well acquainted with; accustomed; habituated by custom.

Or chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd

In temper and in nature, will receive

*Familiar* the fierce heat, and void of pain. *Milton's P. Lost.*

The senses at first let in particular ideas; and the mind, by degrees, growing *familiar* with some of them, they are lodged in the memory, and names got to them. *Locke.*

He was amazed how so impotent and groveling an insect as I could entertain such inhuman ideas, and in so *familiar* a manner, as to appear wholly unmoved at all the scenes of blood and desolation. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Patient permit the sadly-pleasing strain;

*Familiar* now with grief, your tears refrain. *Pope's Odyssey.*

6. Common; frequent.

To a wrong hypothesis, may be reduced the errors that may be occasioned by a true hypothesis, but not rightly understood: there is nothing more *familiar* than this. *Locke.*

7. Easy; unconstrained.

He unreins

His muse, and sports in loose *familiar* strains. *Addison.*

8. Too nearly acquainted.

A poor man found a priest *familiar* with his wife, and because he spake it abroad, and could not prove it, the priest sued him for defamation. *Camden.*

FA'MILIAR. *n. f.*

1. An intimate; one long acquainted.

The king is a noble gentleman, and my *familiar*. *Shakesp.*

When he finds himself avoided and neglected by his *familiar*s, this affects him. *Rogers, Sermon 10.*

2. A demon supposed to attend at call.

Love is a *familiar*; there is no evil angel but love. *Shakesp.*

FAMILIARITY. *n. f.* [*familiarité*, French, from *familiar*.]

1. Easiness of conversation; omission of ceremony; affability.

2. Acquaintance; habitude.

We contract at last such an intimacy and *familiarity* with them, as makes it difficult and irksome for us to call off our minds. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Easy intercourse.

They say any mortals may enjoy the most intimate *familiarities* with these gentle spirits. *Pope.*



# F A M

TO FAMILIARIZE. *v. a.* [*familiariser*, French.]

1. To make familiar; to make easy by habitude.
2. To bring down from a state of distant superiority.

The genius smiled upon me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination, and at once dispelled all fear and apprehensions. *Addison's Spectator.*

FA'MILIARLY. *adv.* [from *familiar*.]

1. Unceremoniously; with freedom like that of long acquaintance.

Because that I *familiarly* sometimes  
Do use you for my fool, and chat with you,  
Your sawciness will jest upon my love. *Shak. Comed. of Err.*  
He talks as *familiarly* of John of Gaunt as if he had  
been sworn brother to him; and I'll be sworn he never saw  
him but once in the Tiltyard, and then he broke his head. *Sh.*  
The governour came to us, and, after salutations, said *fami-*  
*liarly*, that he was come to visit us, and called for a chair and  
sat him down. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. Commonly; frequently; with the unconcernedness or easiness of long habitude or acquaintance.

Lesser mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with  
so long darkness, do *familiarly* present our senses with as great  
alterations in the sun and moon. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

3. Easily; without solemnity; without formality.

Horace still charms with graceful negligence,  
And without method talks us into sense;  
Will, like a friend, *familiarly* convey  
The truest notions in the easiest way. *Pope's Ess. on Critic.*

FAM'ILLE. *en famille*, French. In a family way; domestically.

Deluded mortals, whom the great  
Chuse for companions *tete à tete*;  
Who at their dinners, *en famille*,  
Get leave to sit whene'er you will. *Swift.*

FA'MILY. *n. f.* [*familia*, Latin; *famille*, French.]

1. Those who live in the same house; household.  
The night made little impression on myself; but I cannot  
answer for my whole *family*; for my wife prevailed on me to  
take somewhat. *Swift.*
2. Those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a  
tribe; a generation.
3. A class; a tribe; a species.

There be two great *families* of things, sulphureous and  
mercurial, inflammable and not inflammable, mature and  
crude, oily and watry. *Bacon's Natural History, N°. 354.*

FA'MINE. *n. f.* [*famine*, French; *fames*, Latin.] Scarcity of  
food; dearth; distress for want of victuals.

Our cattle's strength  
Will laugh a siege to scorn: here let them lie,  
'Till *famine* and the ague eat them up. *Shakesf. Macbeth.*  
*Famines* have not been of late observed, partly because of  
the industry of mankind, partly by those supplies that come  
by sea to countries in want, but principally by the goodness  
of God. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

This city never felt a siege before,  
But from the lake receiv'd its daily store;  
Which now shut up, and millions crowded here,  
*Famine* will soon in multitudes appear. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

TO FA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *fames*, Latin; *famis*, old French.]

1. To kill with hunger; to starve; to destroy by want of food.  
What, did he marry me to *famish* me? *Shakespeare.*  
The pains of *famish'd* Tantalus he'll feel,  
And Sisyphus, that labours up the hill  
The rowling rock in vain; and curst Ixion's wheel. *Dryd.*
2. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary to  
life.

Thin air  
Above the clouds will pine his entrails gross,  
And *famish* him of breath, if not of bread. *Milt. P. Lost.*

TO FA'MISH. *v. n.* To die of hunger.

You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish*. *Sh. Coriol.*

FA'MISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *famish*.] The pain of hunger;  
want of food.

Apicius, thou did'st on thy gut bestow  
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,  
Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,  
Fearing to suffer thirst and *famishment*,  
In poison'd potion drank'st. *Hakewill on Providence.*

FAMO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *famous*.] Renown; celebrity. *Dict.*

FA'MOUS. *adj.* [*fameux*, French; *famosus*, Latin.]

1. Renowned; celebrated; much talked of and praised.  
Henry the fifth, too *famous* to live long;  
England ne'er lost a king of so much worth. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
There rose up before Moses two hundred and fifty princes  
of the assembly, *famous* in the congregation, men of re-  
nown. *Nump. xvi. 2.*  
She became *famous* among women; for they had executed  
judgment upon her. *Ezek. xxiii. 10.*  
Pyreus was only *famous* for counterfeiting all base things;  
as earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears,  
and swine tumbling in the mire; whereupon he was surnamed  
Rupographus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

# F A N

I shall be nam'd among the *famous*  
Of women, sung at solemn festivals. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
Many, besides myself, have heard our *famous* Waller own,  
that he derived the harmony of his numbers from the Godfrey  
of Bulloign, which was turned into English by Mr. Fairfax.  
*Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

2. It has sometimes a middle signification, and imports fame  
whether for good or ill.

Menecrates and Menas, *famous* pyrates,  
Make the sea serve them. *Shakesf. Anthony and Cleopatra.*  
FA'MOUSLY. *adv.* [from *famous*.] With great renown; with  
great celebration.

Then this land was *famously* enriched  
With politick grave counsel; then the king  
Had virtuous uncles to protect his grace. *Shakesf. Rich. III.*  
They looked on the particulars as things *famously* spoken of,  
and believed, and worthy to be recorded and read. *Grew's Cos.*

FA'MOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *famous*.] Celebrity; great fame.

FAN. *n. f.* [*vannus*, Latin.]

1. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool  
themselves.

With scarfs, and *fans*, and double change of brav'ry,  
With amber bracelets, beads, with all this knav'ry. *Shakesf.*  
Flavia, the least and slightest toy  
Can with resistless art employ:  
In other hands the *fan* would prove  
An engine of small force in love;  
But she, with such an air and mien,  
Not to be told or safely seen,  
Directs its wanton motions so,  
That it wounds more than Cupid's bow;  
Gives coolness to the matchless dame,  
To every other breast a flame. *Atterbury.*

The modest *fan* was lifted up no more,  
And virgins smil'd at what they blush'd before. *Pope.*

2. Any thing spread out like a woman's fan into a triangle with  
a broad base.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock  
spread his tail, and challenged the other to shew him such a  
*fan* of feathers. *L'Estrange.*

3. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn  
is winnowed. [*Van*, French.]

Flaile, strawfork, and rake with a *fan* that is strong. *Tuss.*  
Asses shall eat clean provender, winnowed with the shovel  
and with the *fan*. *If. xxx. 24.*

In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown,  
Distinction, with a broad and powerful *fan*,  
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shak. Troil. and Cr.*  
For the cleansing of corn is commonly used either a wicker-  
*fan*, or a *fan* with sails. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Any thing by which the air is moved; wings.

The pris'ner with a spring from prison broke;  
Then stretch'd his feather'd *fans* with all his might,  
And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*

5. An instrument to raise the fire.  
Nature worketh in us all a love to our own counsels: the  
contradiction of others is a *fan* to inflame that love. *Hooker.*

TO FAN. *v. a.*

1. To cool or recreate with a fan.  
She was *fanned* into slumbers by her slaves. *Spectator.*

2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion.  
Let every feeble humour shake your hearts;  
Your enemies, with nodding of their plumes,  
*Fan* you into despair. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
The Norweyan banners flout the sky,  
And *fan* our people cold. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The air  
Floats as they pass, *fann'd* with unnumber'd plumes:  
From branch to branch the smaller birds with song  
Solac'd the woods, and spread their painted wings,  
'Till ev'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 432.*

The *fanning* wind upon her bosom blows;  
To meet the *fanning* wind the bosom rose:  
The *fanning* wind and purling streams continue her repose.  
*Dryden's Cynon and Iphigenia.*

Calm as the breath which *fans* our eastern groves,  
And bright, as when thy eyes first lighted up our loves. *Dryd.*  
And now his shorter breath, with sultry air,  
Pants on her neck, and *fans* her parting hair. *Pope.*

3. To separate, as by winnowing.

I have collected some few, therein *fanning* the old, not  
omitting any. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
Not so the wicked; but as chaff, which, *fann'd*,  
The wind drives, so the wicked shall not stand  
In judgment. *Milton.*

FANA'TICISM. *n. f.* [from *fanatic*.] Enthusiasm; religious  
frenzy.

A church whose doctrines are derived from the clear foun-  
tains of the Scriptures, whose polity and discipline are formed  
upon the most uncorrupted models of antiquity, which has  
stood unshaken by the most furious assaults of popery on the  
one hand, and *fanaticism* on the other; has triumphed over  
all



all the arguments of its enemies, and has nothing now to contend with but their slanders and calumnies. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
**FANA'TICK.** *adj.* [*fanaticus*, Latin; *fanatique*, Fr.] Enthusiastick; struck with a superstitious frenzy.

After these appear'd

A crew, who, under names of old renown,  
 Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train,  
 With monstrous shapes and forceries abus'd

*Fanatick* Egypt, and her priests, to seek

Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in brutish forms. *Milt. P. L.*

**FANA'TICK.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions of religion.

The double armature of St. Peter is a more destructive engine than the tumultuary weapon snatcht up by a *fanatick*.

*Decay of Piety.*

**FA'NCIFUL.** *adj.* [*fancy* and *full*.]

1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reason.

Some *fanciful* men have expected nothing but confusion and ruin from those very means, whereby both that and this is most effectually prevented. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Directed by the imagination, not the reason; full of wild images.

What treasures did he bury in his sumptuous buildings?  
 and how foolish and *fanciful* were they? *Hayward.*

It would show as much singularity to deny this, as it does a *fanciful* facility to affirm it. *Garth's Preface to Ovid.*

**FA'NCIFULLY.** *adv.* [from *fanciful*.] According to the wildness of imagination.

**FA'NCIFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *fanciful*.] Addition to the pleasures of imagination; habit of following fancy rather than reason.

Albertus Magnus, with somewhat too much curiosity, was somewhat transported with too much *fancifulness* towards the influences of the heavenly motions, and astrological calculations. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**FANCY.** *n. f.* [contracted from *phantasy*, *phantasia*, Latin; *φαντασία*.]

1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things, persons, or scenes of being.

Shakespeare, *fancy's* sweetest child!

*Milton.*

In the soul

Are many lesser faculties, that serve  
 Reason as chief: among these *fancy* next  
 Her office holds; of all external things,  
 Which the five watchful senses represent,  
 She forms imaginations, airy shapes,  
 Which reason joining, or disjoining, frames  
 All what we affirm, or what deny, and call  
 Our knowledge, or opinion. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Though no evidence affects the *fancy* so strongly as that of sense, yet there is other evidence, which gives as full satisfaction and as clear a conviction to our reason. *Atterbury.*

Love is by *fancy* led about,

From hope to fear, from joy to doubt:

Whom we now a goddess call,

Divinity grac'd in every feature,

Strait's a deform'd, a perjur'd creature;

Love and hate are *fancy* all.

*Granville.*

2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason.

Mens private *fancies* must give place to the higher judgment of that church which is in authority over them. *Hooker.*

A person of a full and ample fortune, who was not disturbed by any *fancies* in religion. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

I have always had a *fancy*, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*

3. Taste; idea; conception of things.

The little chapel called the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*. *Addison on Italy.*

4. Image; conception; thought.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone;

Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making,

Using those thoughts which should indeed have died

With them they think on?

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. Inclination; liking; fondness.

Tell me where is *fancy* bred,

Or in the heart, or in the head?

How begot, how nourished?

It is engender'd in the eyes,

With gazing fed, and *fancy* dies

In the cradle where it lies.

His *fancy* lay extremely to travelling.

For you, fair Hermia, look you arm yourself,

To fit your *fancies* to your father's will;

Or else the law of Athens yields you up

To death, or to a vow of single life.

A resemblance in humour or opinion, a *fancy* for the same

business or diversion, is oftentimes a ground of affection. *Collier of Friendship.*

6. Caprice; humour; whim.

True worth shall gain me, that it may be said

Desert, not *fancy*, once a woman led. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

The sultan of Egypt kept a good correspondence with the Jacobites towards the head of the Nile, for fear they should take a *fancy* to turn the course of that river. *Arbutnot.*

7. Frolick; idle scheme; vagary.

One that was just entring upon a long journey, took up a *fancy* of putting a trick upon Mercury. *L'Estrange.*

8. Something that pleases or entertains.

The altering of the scent, colour, or taste of fruit, by infusing, mixing, or cutting into the bark or root of the tree, herb, or flower, any coloured, aromatical, or medicinal substance, are but *fancies*: the cause is, for that those things have passed their period, and nourish not. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

London-pride is a pretty *fancy*, and does well for borders.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To FA'NCY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.

All are not always bound to hate and punish the true enemies of religion, much less any whom they may *fancy* to be so: all are always obliged to love its true friends, and to pray for its very enemies. *Spratt's Sermons.*

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know, and are not yet penetrated into the inside and reality of the thing; but content ourselves with what our imaginations furnish us with. *Locke.*

To FA'NCY. *v. a.*

1. To portray in the mind; to image to himself; to imagine.

But he whose noble genius is allow'd,

Who with stretch'd pinions soars above the crowd;

Who mighty thought can clothe with manly drefs,

He whom I *fancy*, but can ne'er express. *Dryd. Juven. Sat.*

2. To like; to be pleased with.

Ninus both admiring her judgment and valour, together with her person and external beauty, *fancied* her so strongly, as, neglecting all princely respects, he took her from her husband. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

It is a little hard that the queen cannot demolish this town in whatever manner she pleaseth to *fancy*. *Swift.*

FANCYMO'NGER. *n. f.* [from *fancy*.] One who deals in tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles; all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind. If I could meet that *fancymonger*, I would give him some good counsel; for he seems to have the quotidian of love upon him. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

FA'NCYSICK. *adj.* [*fancy* and *sick*.] One whose imagination is unfound; one whose distemper is in his own mind.

'Tis not necessity, but opinion, that makes men miserable; and when we come once to be *fancysick*, there's no cure for it. *L'Estrange.*

FANE. *n. f.* [*fane*, French; *fanum*, Latin.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion.

Nor *fane*, nor capitol,

The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,

Embarments all of fury, shall lift up

Their rotten privilege.

*Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Old Calibe, who kept the sacred *fane*

Of Juno, now she seem'd. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii. l. 589.*

Yet some to *fanes* repair'd, and humble rites

Perform'd to Thor and Woden, fabled gods,

Who with their vot'ries in one ruin shar'd.

*Phillips.*

A sacred *fane* in Egypt's fruitful lands,

Hewn from the Theban mountain's rocky womb. *Tickell.*

The fields are ravish'd from th' industrious swains,

From men their cities, and from gods their *fanes*. *Pope.*

FANFARON. *n. f.* [French, from the Spanish. Originally in Arabick it signifies one who promises what he cannot perform. *Menage*.]

1. A bully; a hector.

2. A bluffer; a boaster of more than he can perform.

There are *fanfarons* in the trials of wit too, as well as in feats of arms; and none so forward to engage in argument or discourse as those that are least able to go through with it. *L'Estr.*

Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his own virtues, which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a *fanfaron* or hector. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

FANFARONA'DE. *n. f.* [from *fanfaron*, French.] A bluffer; a tumour of fictitious dignity.

The bishop copied this proceeding from the *fanfaronade* of monsieur Bouffleus, when the earl of Portland and that general had an interview. *Swift.*

To FANG. *v. a.* [*fangan*, Saxon; *vangen*, Dutch.] To seize; to gripe; to clutch.

Destruction *fang* mankind!

*Shakespeare's Timon.*

FANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The long tusks of a boar or other animal; any thing like 'em.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,

The season's difference; as the icy *fang*

And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind;

Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,

Ev'n 'till I shrink with cold, I smile and say

This is no flattery.

*Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Some



Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call *fangs*, or tusks; as boars, pikes, falmons, and dogs, though less. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 752.

Prepar'd to fly,

The fatal *fang* drove deep within his thigh,  
And cut the nerves: the nerves no more sustain  
The bulk; the bulk, unprop'd, falls headlong on the plain.

*Dryden's Ovid*, b. viii.

Then charge him close, provoke him to the rage  
Of *fangs* and claws, and, stooping from your horse,  
Rivert the panting savage to the ground. *Addison's Cato*.

2. The nails; the talons.

3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

The protuberant *fangs* of the yuca are to be treated like the tuberoses. *Evelyn's Kalendar*.

FA'NGED. *adj.* [from *fang*.] Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with any instruments of destruction, which can be exercised in imitation of fangs.

My two schoolfellows,

Whom I will trust as I will adders *fang'd*,  
They bear the mandate. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

Not Scythians, nor fierce Dacians, onward rush  
With half the speed, nor half so swift retreat:

In chariots, *fang'd* with scythes, they scour the field,  
Drive through our wedg'd battalions with a whirl,

And strew a dreadful harvest on the plain. *Phillips's Briton*.

FA'NGLE. *n. f.* [from *fang*, Saxon, to attempt. *Skinner*.] Silly attempt; trifling scheme. It is never used, or rarely, but in contempt with the epithet *new*; as, *new fangles*, *new fang'leneffs*.

FA'NGLED. *adj.* [from *fangle*.] This word seems to signify gaudy; ridiculously shewy; vainly decorated. This is still retained in Scotland: as, he's *new fangled*, or whimsical, and very fond of novelty.

Quick wits be in desire *new fangled*, and in purpose un-  
constant. *Ascham*.

A book! oh, rare one!

Be not, as in this *fangled* world, a garment  
Nobler than that it covers. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

FA'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *fang*.] Toothless; without teeth.

The king hath wasted all his rods

On late offenders, that he now doth lack

The very instruments of chastisement;

So that his pow'r, like to a *fangless* lion,

May offer, but not hold. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* p. ii.

FA'NGOT. *n. f.* [ ] A quantity of wares: as raw silk, &c. containing from one or two hundred weight three quarters. *Dict.*

FA'NNEL. *n. f.* [*fanon*, French.] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass-priest when he officiates. *Dict.*

FA'NNER. *n. f.* [from *fan*.] One that plays a fan.

I will send unto Babylon *fanners* that shall fan her. *Jerem.*

FA'NTASIED. *adj.* [from *fantasy*] Filled with fancies or wild imaginations.

As I travell'd hither through the land,

I found the people strangely *fantasied*. *Shakesf. King John*.

FANTA'SM. *n. f.* [See PHANTASM.]

FANTA'STICAL. } *adj.* [*fantastique*, Fr. from *fantasy*.]

FANTA'STICK. }

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.

The delight that a man takes from another's sin, can be nothing else but a *fantastical*, preternatural complacency, arising from that which he really has no feeling of. *South*.

2. Subsisting only in the fancy; imaginary.

Present feats

Are less than horrible imaginings:

My thought, whose murder yet is but *fantastical*,

Shakes so my single state of man, that function

Is smother'd in surmise; and nothing is,

But what is not.

But what is not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

Men are so possessed with their own fancies, that they take them for oracles; and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations of truth, when indeed they do but dream dreams, and amuse themselves with the *fantastick* ideas of a busy imagination. *Decay of Piety*.

3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of phantoms which only assume visible forms occasionally.

Are ye *fantastical*, or that indeed

Which outwardly ye shew?

Which outwardly ye shew? *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

4. Capricious; humourous; unsteady; irregular.

Nor happiness can I, nor misery feel,

From any turn of her *fantastick* wheel.

From any turn of her *fantastick* wheel. *Prior*.

5. Whimsical; fanciful; indulgent to one's own imagination.

They put such words in the mouths of one of these *fantastical* mind-infected people, that children and musicians call lovers.

I'll knit it up in filken strings,

With twenty odd conceited true love knots:

To be *fantastick*, may become a youth

Of greater time than I. *Shakesf. Two Gentlemen of Verona*.

Dumvir is provided with an imperious, expensive and *fan-*

*taflick* mistress; to whom he retires from the conversation of a discreet and affectionate wife. *Tatler*.

We are apt to think your medallists a little *fantastical* in the different prices they set upon their coins, without any regard to the metal of which they are composed. *Addison*.

FANTA'STICALLY. *adj.* [from *fantastical*.]

1. By the power of imagination.

2. Capriciously; humourously; unsteadily.

England is so idly king'd,

Her sceptre so *fantastically* borne,

By a vain, giddy, shallow, humourous youth.

That fear attends her not. *Shakespeare's Henry V*.

3. Whimsically; in compliance with mere imagination.

One cannot so much as *fantastically* chuse, even or odd, he thinks not why. *Grew's Cosmol.* b. ii. c. 4.

FANTA'STICALNESS. } *n. f.* [from *fantastical*.]

FANTA'STICKNESS. }

1. Humourousness; mere compliance with fancy.

2. Whimsicalness; unreasonableness.

I dare not assume to myself to have put him out of conceit with it, by having convinced him of the *fantasticalness* of it. *Tillotson, Preface*.

3. Caprice; unsteadiness.

FANTASY. *n. f.* [*fantasie*, Fr. *phantasia*, Latin; *Φαντασία*.]

1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. See FANCY.

How now, Horatio? you tremble and look pale!

Is not this something more than *fantasy*? *Shakesf. Hamlet*.

\* I talk of dreams,

Which are the children of an idle brain,

Begot of nothing but vain *fantasy*;

Which is as thin of substance as the air,

And more unconstant than the wind. *Shak. Rom. and Juliet*.

He is superstitious grown of late,

Quite from the main opinion he held once

Of *fantasy*, of dreams, and ceremonies. *Shak. Jul. Caesar*.

Go you, and where you find a maid,

That ere she sleep hath thrice her prayers said,

Rein up the organs of her *fantasy*,

Sleep she as sound as careless infancy. *Shakespeare*.

These spirits of sense, in *fantasy's* high court,

Judge of the forms of objects, ill or well;

And so they send a good or ill report

Down to the heart, where all affections dwell. *Davies*.

By the power of *fantasy* we see colours in a dream, or a

mad man sees things before him which are not there. *Newton*.

2. Idea; image of the mind.

And with the sug'ry sweet thereof allure,

Chaste ladies ears to *fantasies* impure. *Hubberd's Tale*.

3. Humour; inclination.

I would wish that both you and others would cease from

drawing the Scriptures to your *fantasies* and affections. *Whitg*.

FA'NTOM. *n. f.* [See PHANTOM.]

FAP. *adj.* Fuddled; drunk. It seems to have been a cant word in the time of *Shakespeare*.

The gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses;

and being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, cashiered. *Shakespeare*.

FAR. *adv.* [*feor*, Saxon; *fatt*, Erse.

1. To great extent in length.

Pay sacred rev'rence to Apollo's song,

Left wrathful the *far*-shooting god emit

His fatal arrows.

*Prior*.

2. To a great extent every way. This less proper:

Vast and great

Is what I love: the *far* extended ocean

To a little riv'let I prefer.

*Prior*.

With costly cates she stain'd her frugal board;

Then with ill-gotten gold she bought a lord:

Corruption, discord, luxury combin'd,

Down sunk the *far* fam'd mistress of mankind. *Arbuthnot*.

From the same lineage stern *Æetes* came,

The *far* fam'd brother of th' enchantress dame.

*Pope*.

3. To a great distance progressively.

Be factious for redress of all these griefs,

And I will set this foot of mine as *far*

As who goes farthest.

As who goes farthest. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*.

Is it *far* you ride?

—As *far*, my lord, as will fill up the time

'Twixt this and supper.

*Far* from that hated face the Trojans fly;

All but the fool who sought his destiny. *Dryden's Æn*.

4. Remotely; at a great distance.

He meant to travel into *far* countries, until his friends af-

fection either ceased or prevailed.

*Sidney*.

In a kingdom rightly ordered, after a law is once published,

it presently takes effect *far* and wide; all states framing them-

selves thereunto. *Hooker*, b. i. f. 3.

And after that long strayed here and there,

Through every field and forest *far* and near. *Hubb. Tale*.

*Far* be it from me to justify the cruelties which were at

first used towards them, which had their reward soon after.

*Bacon's Holy War*.

He sent light horsemen into Mesopotamia with a guide, be-

cause



cause the country was unto him best known; following not far after himself with all his army. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

And yet the lights which in my tower do shine,  
Mine eyes, which view all objects nigh and far,  
Look not into this little world of mine. *Davies.*

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,  
And not molest us; unless we ourselves  
Seek them with wand'ring thoughts, and notions vain. *Milt.*  
I have been hunting up and down, far and near, since your  
unhappy indisposition, to find out a remedy. *L'Estrange.*

The nations far and near contend in choice,  
And send the flow'r of war by publick voice. *Dryden.*

The painted lizard and the birds of prey,  
Foes of the frugal kind, be far away. *Dryden's Virg. Geor.*

But from the reading of my book and me,  
Be far, ye foes of virtuous poetry!  
Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,  
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe. *Dryden's Pers.*

Far off you view'd them with a longing eye  
Upon the topmost branch. *Dryden.*

These words are so far from establishing any dominion,  
that we find the quite contrary. *Locke.*

'Till on the Po his blasted corps was hurl'd,  
Far from his country, in the western world. *Addison's Ovid.*

5. To a distance.  
As far as the East is from the West, so far hath he removed  
our transgressions from him. *Pf. ciii. 12.*

Neither did those that were sent, and travelled far off, un-  
dertake so difficult enterprizes without a conductor. *Raleigh.*

But all in vain! which when he saw, he ceas'd  
Contending, and remov'd his tents far off. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

I had always a curiosity to look back into the sources of  
things, and view in my mind, so far as I was able, the be-  
ginning and progress of a rising world. *Burn. Th. of the World.*

A lion's hide around his loins he wore;  
The well-poiz'd javelin to the field he bore,  
Inur'd to blood; the far destroying dart,  
And the best weapon, an undaunted heart. *Addison's Ovid.*

6. In a great part.  
When they were by Jebus the day was far spent. *Judg.*

7. In a great proportion; by many degrees.  
Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above  
rubies. *Prov. xxxi. 10.*

Such a communication passeth far better through the water  
than air. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 134.*

Those countries have far greater rivers, and far higher  
mountains to pour down waters, than any part of the old  
world. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The face of war,  
In ancient times, doth differ far  
From what our fiery battles are. *Waller.*

Of negatives we have far the least certainty, and they are  
usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved. *Tillot.*

Latin is a more succinct language than either the Italian,  
Spanish, French, or even than the English, which, by reason  
of its monosyllables, is far the most compendious of them.

*Dryden.*

Besides, he's lovely far above the rest,  
With you immortal, and with beauty blest. *Pope.*

Ah! hope not yet to breathe thy native air;  
Far other journey first demands thy care. *Pope's Odyssey.*

8. To a great height; magnificently. This is perhaps only in  
*Shakespeare.*

I do not think  
So fair an outward, and such stuff within,  
Endows a man but him.

—You speak him far.  
—I don't extend him, sir. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

9. To a certain point; to a certain degree.

The substance of the service of God, so far forth as it  
hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach,  
may not be invented of men, as it is amongst the heathen;  
but must be received from God himself. *Hooker, b. i.*

Answer them  
How far forth you do like their articles. *Shakesf. Henry IV.*

Not to resolve, is to resolve; and many times it breeds as  
many necessities, and engageth as far in some other sort, as  
to resolve. *Bacon.*

Of this I need not many words to declare how far it is  
from being so much as any part of repentance. *Hammond.*

My discourse is so far from being equivalent to the position  
he mentions, that it is a perfect contradiction to it. *Tillotson.*

The custom of these tongues sometimes so far influences  
the expressions, that in these epistles one may observe the  
force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Locke on St. Paul's Epistles.*

10. It is used often in composition: as farshooting, farseeing.

FAR-FETCH. *n. f.* [far and fetch.] A deep stratagem. A ludi-  
crous word.

But jesuits have deeper reaches,  
In all their politick farfetches;

And from their Coptick priest, Kircherus,  
Found out this mystick way to jeer us. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

FAR-FETCHED. *adj.* [far and fetch.]

1. Brought from places remote.

Of these things others quickly will dispose,  
Whose pains have earn'd the farfetch'd spoil. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

By his command we boldly cross'd the line,  
And bravely fought where southern stars arise:

We trac'd the farfetch'd gold unto the mine,  
And that which brib'd our fathers made our prize. *Dryden.*

2. Studiously fought; elaborately strained; not easily or natural-  
ly introduced.

York, with all his farfetch'd policy. *Shakesf. Henry VI.*  
For farfetch'd rhymes make puzzled angels strain,

And in low prose dull Lucifer complain. *Smith.*

Under this head we may rank those words, which signify  
different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable farfetch'd analo-  
gy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between  
one thing and another; as when we say, the meat is green  
when it is half roasted. *Watts's Logick.*

FAR-PIERCING. *adj.* [far and pierce.] Striking, or penetrating  
a great way.

Atlas, her fire, to whose farpiercing eye  
The wonders of the deep expanded lie;

Th' eternal columns which on earth he rears,  
End in the starry vault, and prop the spheres. *Pope's Odysf.*

FAR-SHOOTING. *adj.* [far and shoot.] Shooting to a great  
distance.

Then loud he call'd Æneas thrice by name;  
The loud repeated voice to glad Æneas came;

Great Jove, he said, and the farshooting god,  
Inspire thy mind to make thy challenge good. *Dryd. Æn.*

FAR. *adj.*

1. Distant; remote.

But we must beg our bread in climes unknown,  
Beneath the scorching or the freezing zone;

And some to far Oasis shall be sold,  
Or try the Lybian heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. It was formerly used not only as an adverb but an adjective,  
with off.

These things seem small and undistinguishable,  
Like far off mountains turned into clouds. *Shakespeare.*

If we may behold in any creature any one spark of that  
eternal fire, or any far off dawning of God's glorious bright-  
ness, the same in the beauty, motion, and virtue of this light  
may be perceived. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. From FAR. In this sense is used elliptically for a far or re-  
mote place.

The Lord shall bring a nation against thee from far, from  
the end of the earth. *Deutr. xxvii. 49.*

4. Remoter of the two; in horsemanship, the right side of the  
horse, which the rider turns from him when he mounts.

No true Egyptian ever knew in horses  
The far side from the near. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

FAR. *n. f.* [contracted from farrow.] The offspring of a sow;  
young pigs.

Sows, ready to farrow this time of the year,  
Are for to be made of and counted full dear;

For now is the loss of the far of the sow  
More great than the loss of two calves of the cow. *Tuss.*

TO FARCE. *v. a.* [farcio, Latin; farcir, French.]

1. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients.

Wrestling is a pastime which either the Cornishmen de-  
rived from Corineus, their first pretended founder, or at least  
it ministred some stuff to the farcing of that fable. *Carew.*

2. To extend; to swell out.

'Tis not the balm, the sceptre and the ball,  
The sword, the mace, the crown imperial,  
The enterriss'd robe of gold and pearl,

The farced title running fore the king. *Shakesf. Henry V.*

FARCE. *n. f.* [from the verb; or from farcer, French, to  
mock.] A dramattick representation written without regu-  
larity, and stuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits.

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is  
out of nature; for a farce is that in poetry which grotesque  
is in a picture: the persons and actions of a farce are all un-  
natural, and the manners false; that is, inconsistent with the  
characters of mankind: grotesque painting is the just resem-  
blance of this. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

What should be great, you turn to farce. *Prior.*

They object against it as a farce, because the irregularity of  
the plot should answer to the extravagance of the characters,

which they say this piece wants, and therefore is no farce. *Gay.*

FARICAL. *adj.* [from farce.] Belonging to a farce; appro-  
priated to a farce.

They deny the characters to be farical, because they are  
actually in nature. *Gay's Preface to the What d'ye Call it.*

FARCY. *n. f.* [farcina, Italian; farcin, French.] The leprosy  
of horses. It is probably curable by antimony.

FARDEL. *n. f.* [fardello, Italian; fardeau, Fr.] A bundle;  
a little pack.

Let us to the king: there is that in this fardel will make  
him scratch his beard. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*



- Who would *fare*ls bear,  
To groan and sweat under a weary life? *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
To FARE. *v. n.* [fapan, Saxon; *varen*, Dutch.]
1. To go; to pass; to travel.  
At last, resolving forward still to *fare*,  
Until the blust'ring storm is overblown. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
His spirits pure were subject to our sight,  
Like to a man in shew and shape he *fares*. *Fairfax.*  
So on he *fares*, and to the border comes  
Of Eden. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 131.*  
Sadly they *far'd* along the sea-beat shore;  
Still heav'd their hearts. *Pope.*
  2. To be in any state good or bad.  
So bids thee well to *fare* thy nether friend. *Fairy Queen.*  
A stubborn heart shall *fare* evil at the last. *Ecclus. iii. 26.*  
Well *fare* the hand, which to our humble sight  
Presents that beauty, which the dazzling light  
Of royal splendor. *Waller.*  
So in this throng bright Sacharissa *far'd*,  
Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard:  
As ships, though never so obsequious, fall  
Foul in a tempest on their admiral. *Waller.*  
So *fares* the stag among th' enraged hounds;  
Repels their force, and wounds returns for wounds. *Denb.*  
But as a barque, that in foul weather,  
Toss'd by two adverse winds together,  
Is bruised and beaten to and fro,  
And knows not which to turn him to;  
So *far'd* the knight between two foes,  
And knew not which of them t' oppose. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
If you do as I do, you may *fare* as I *fare*. *L'Estrange.*  
Thus *fares* the queen, and thus her fury blows  
Amidst the crowd. *Dryden's Æn.*  
English ministers never *fare* so well as in a time of war  
with a foreign power, which diverts the private feuds and animosities of the nation, and turns their efforts upon the common enemy. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 49.*  
Some give out there is no danger at all; others are comforted that it will be a common calamity, and they shall *fare* no worse than their neighbours. *Swift.*
  3. To proceed in any train of consequences good or bad.  
Thus it *fareth* when too much desire of contradiction  
causeth our speeches rather to pass by number than to stay for weight. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 5.*  
So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends. *Milton.*
  4. To happen to any one well or ill. With it preceding in an impersonal form.  
When the hand finds itself well warmed and covered, let it  
refuse the trouble of feeding the mouth, or guarding the head,  
'till the body be starved or killed, and then we shall see how it  
will *fare* with the hand. *South's Sermons.*
  5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.  
The rich man *fares* sumptuously every day. *Luke.*  
Feast your ears with the musick awhile, if they will *fare* so  
harshly as on the trumpet's sound. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
Men think they have *fares* hardly, if, in times of extremity,  
they have descended so low as dogs; but Galen delivereth, that,  
young, fat, and gelded, they were the food of many nations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 25.*
- FARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water. Used only  
of that which is paid for the person, not the goods.  
He found a ship going to Tarfish; so he paid the *fare* there-  
of, and went down into it to go with them unto Tarfish. *Jon.*  
He passage begs with unregarded pray'r,  
And wants two farthings to discharge his *fare*. *Dryd. Juv.*
  2. Food prepared for the table; provisions.  
But come, so well refresh'd, now let us play,  
As meet is, after such delicious *fare*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
But when the western winds with vital pow'r  
Call forth the tender grass and budding flow'r,  
Then, at the last, produce in open air  
Both flocks, and send them to their Summer's *fare*. *Dryden.*  
This is what nature's want may well suffice;  
He that would more is covetous, not wise:  
But since among mankind so few there are,  
Who will conform to philosophick *fare*,  
This much I will indulge thee for thy ease,  
And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryd. Juv.*  
Upon his rising up he ordered the peasant to set before him  
whatever food he had in his house: the peasant brought out a  
great deal of coarse *fare*, of which the emperor eat very  
heartily. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 99.*
- FAREWELL. *adv.* [This word is originally the imperative of  
the verb *fare well*, or *fare you well*; *sis felix*, *abi in bonam*  
*rem*; or *bene sit tibi*; but in time use familiarised it to an ad-  
verb, and it is used both by those who go and those who are  
left.]
1. The parting compliment; adieu.  
But *farewell*, king; sith thus thou wilt appear,  
Freedom lives hence, and banishment is here. *Shak. K. Lear.*

- Farewell*, master Silence: I will not use many words with  
you; *fare you well*, gentlemen, both. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
Whether we shall meet again, I know not,  
Therefore our everlasting farewell take;  
For ever, and for ever, *farewell*, Cassius. *Shak. Jul. Caesar.*  
Be not amazed, call all your senses to you; defend your re-  
putation, or bid *farewell* to your good life for ever. *Shakesp.*  
An iron slumber shuts my swimming eyes;  
And now *farewell*, involv'd in shades of night,  
For ever I am ravish'd from thy sight. *Dryden's Virg. Geo.*  
*Farewell*, says he; the parting sound scarce fell  
From his faint lips, but she replied *farewell*. *Dryden.*  
O queen, *farewell*! be still possess  
Of dear remembrance, blessing still and blest! *Pope's Odyss.*
2. It is sometimes used only as an expression of separation with-  
out kindness.  
*Farewell* the year which threaten'd so  
The fairest light the world can show. *Waller.*  
Treading the path to nobler ends,  
A long *farewell* to love I gave;  
Resolv'd my country and my friends  
All that remain'd of me should have. *Waller.*
- FAREWELL. *n. f.*
1. Leave; act of departure.  
See how the morning opes her golden gates,  
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*  
If chance the radiant sun, with *farewell* sweet,  
Extend his evening beam, the fields revive,  
The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds  
Attest their joy, that hill and valley ring. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
As in this grove I took my last *farewell*,  
As on this very spot of earth I fell. *Dryden.*  
Before I take my *farewell* of this subject, I shall advise the  
author for the future to speak his meaning more plainly. *Addis.*
  2. It is sometimes used as an adjective; leave-taking.  
Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of  
the publick in *farewell* papers, will not give over so, but in-  
tend to appear again; though perhaps under another form, and  
with a different title. *Spektator, N<sup>o</sup>. 445.*
- FARINA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *farina*, Latin.] Mealy; tasting  
like meal or flower of corn.  
The properest food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind,  
is taken from the *farinaceous* or mealy seeds of some culmi-  
ferous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize,  
panick, and millet. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- FARM. *n. f.* [*ferme*, French; *peom*, provision, Saxon.]
1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man  
upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or  
landlord.  
Touching their particular complaint for reducing lands and  
*farms* to their ancient rents, it could not be done without a  
parliament. *Hayward.*
  2. The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.  
The lords of land in Ireland do not use to set out their land  
in *farm*, for term of years, to their tenants; but only from  
year to year, and some during pleasure. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- To FARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.  
We are enforc'd to *farm* our royal realm,  
The revenue whereof shall furnish us  
For our affairs in hand. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
  2. To take at a certain rate.  
They received of the bankers scant twenty shillings for thirty,  
which the earl of Cornwall *farmed* of the king. *Camden's Rem.*
  3. To cultivate land.
- FA'RMER. *n. f.* [*fermier*, French; or from *farm*.]
1. One who cultivates hired ground.  
Thou hast seen a *farmer's* dog bark at a beggar; and the  
creature run from the cur: there thou might'st behold the  
great image of authority; a dog's obey'd in office. *Shakesp.*
  2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.  
Nothing is of greater prejudice to the *farmer* than the stock-  
ing of his land with cattle that are larger than it will bear.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- FA'RMOST. *n. f.* [superlative of *far*.] Most distant; re-  
mote.
- A spacious cave, within its *farmost* part,  
Was hew'd and fashion'd by laborious art,  
Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*
- FA'RNES. *n. f.* [from *far*.] Distance; remoteness.  
Their nearness on all quarters to the enemy, and their *far-  
ness* from timely succour by their friends, have forced the com-  
manders to call forth the uttermost number of able hands to  
fight. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- FARRA'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *farrago*, Latin.] Formed of dif-  
ferent materials.  
Being a confusion of knaves and fools, and a *farrag-  
inus* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes and ages,  
it is but natural if their determinations be monstrous, and  
many ways inconsistent with truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- FARRA'GO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A mass formed confusedly of  
several ingredients; a medley.
- FARRIER.



FA'RRER. *n. f.* [*ferrier*, French; *ferrarius*, Latin.]

1. A shoer of horses.

But the utmost exactness in these particulars belong to *farriers*, saddlers, smiths, and other tradesmen. *Digby.*

2. One who professes the medicine of horses.

If you are a piece of a *farrier*, as every good groom ought to be, get sack, brandy, or strong-beer to rub your horses.

*Swift's Directions to the Groom.*

To FA'RRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise physick or chirurgery on horses.

Though there are many pretenders to the art of *farriering* and cawleeching, yet many of them are very ignorant. *Mort.*

FA'RROR. *n. f.* [*farrah*, Saxon.] A little pig.

Pour in sow's blood that hath litter'd

Her nine *farrows*.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To FA'RROR. *v. a.* To bring pigs. It is used only of swine.

Sows ready to *farrow* this time of the year,

Are for to be made of.

*Tuff. Husb.*

The swine, although multiparous, yet being bifolcous, and only cloven-hoofed, is *farrowed* with open eyes, as other bifolcous animals.

*Brown,*

Ev'n her, who did her numerous offspring boast,

As fair and fruitful as the sow that carry'd

The thirty pigs, at one large litter *farrow'd*. *Dryd. Juven.*

FART. *n. f.* [*ferz*, Saxon.] Wind from behind.

Love is the *fart*

Of every heart;

It pains a man when 'tis kept close;

And others doth offend, when 'tis let loose.

*Suckling.*

To FART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break wind behind.

As when we a gun discharge,

Although the bore be ne'er so large,

Before the flame from muzzle burst,

Just at the breech it flashes first;

So from my lord his passion broke,

He *farted* first, and then he spoke.

*Swift.*

FA'RTHER. *adv.* [This word is now generally considered as the comparative degree of *far*; but by no analoger can *far* make *farther* or *farthest*: it is therefore probable, that the ancient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to write *further* and *furthest*, from *forth*, *forthier*, *furthest*, *forþon*, *furþer*, Saxon; the *o* and *u*, by resemblance of sound, being first confounded in speech, and afterwards in books.] At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; moreover.

To make a perfect judgment of good pictures, when compared with one another, besides rules, there is *farther* required a long conversation with the best pieces. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

They contented themselves with the opinions, fashions and things of their country, without looking any *farther*. *Locke.*

FA'RTHER. *adj.* [supposed from *far*, more, probably from *forth*.]

1. More remote.

Let me add a *farther* truth, that without those ties of gratitude, I have a most particular inclination to honour you.

*Dryden's Juven. Dedication.*

2. Longer; tending to greater distance,

Before our *farther* way the fates allow,

Here must we fix on high the golden bough. *Dryden's Æn.*

FA'RTHERANCE. *n. f.* [more properly *furtherance*, from *further*.] Encouragement; promotion.

That was the foundation of the learning I have, and of all the *fartherance* that I have obtained. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

FARTHERMO'RE. *adv.* [more properly *furthermore*.] Besides; over and above; likewise.

*Farthermore* the leaves, body and boughs of this tree, by so much exceed all other plants, as the greatest men of power and worldly ability surpass the meanest. *Raleigh's History.*

To FA'RTHER. *v. a.* [more proper *To further*.] To promote; to facilitate; to advance.

If he had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town,

*Dryden's Dedicat. to the Æn.*

FA'RTHEST. *adv.* [more properly *furthest*. See FARTHER.]

1. At the greatest distance.

2. To the greatest distance.

FA'RTHEST. *adj.* Most distant; remotest.

Yet it must be withal considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be *farthest* from perfection. *Hooker.*

FA'RTHING. *n. f.* [*feorðling*, Saxon, from *feorpen*, four, that is, the fourth part of a penny.]

1. The fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin.

A *farthing* is the least denomination or fraction of money used in England. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Else all those things we toil so hard in,

Would not avail one single *farthing*.

*Prior.*

2. Copper money.

The parish find, 'tis true; but our church-wardens

Feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings*.

*Gay.*

You are not obliged to take money not of gold or silver; not the halfpence or *farthings* of England. *Swift.*

3. It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolical: as, it is not worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.

His son builds on, and never is content,

'Till the last *farthing* is in structure spent *Dryden's Juven.*

FA'RTHINGALE. *n. f.* [This word has much exercised the etymology of *Skinner*, who at last seems to determine that it is derived from *vertu garde*: if he had considered what *vert* signifies in Dutch, he might have found out the true sense.] A hoop; circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a wide circumference.

With silken coats, and caps, and golden rings,

With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales*, and things. *Shakesp.*

Tell me,

What compass will you wear your *farthingale*? *Shakesp.*

Arthur wore in hall

Round table, like a *farthingal*. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*

Some will have it that it portends the downfall of the French king; and observe, that the *farthingale* appeared in England a little before the ruin of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*

She seems a medley of all ages,

With a huge *farthingale* to swell her fustian stuff,

A new commode, a topknot, and a ruff.

*Swift.*

FA'RTHINGSWORTH. *n. f.* [*farthing* and *worth*.] As much as is sold for a farthing.

They are thy customers; I hardly ever sell them a *farthingsworth* of any thing. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

FASCES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the consuls as a mark of their authority.

The duke beheld, like Scipio, with disdain,

That Carthage, which he ruin'd, rise once more;

And shook aloft the *fascies* of the main,

To fright those slaves with what they felt before. *Dryden.*

FASCIAT. *n. f.* [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.

FA'SCIATED. *adj.* [from *fascia*.] Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage. *Diæ.*

FASCIATION. *n. f.* [from *fascia*.] Bandage; the act or manner of binding diseased parts.

Three especial sorts of *fasciation*, or rowling, have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity. *Wiseman.*

To FA'SCINATE. *v. a.* [*fascino*, Latin.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner.

There be none of the affections which have been noted to *fascinate* or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon, Essay 9.*

Such a *fascinating* sin this is, as allows men no liberty of consideration. *Decay of Piety.*

FASCINATION. *n. f.* [from *fascinate*.] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unseen inexplicable influence.

He had such a crafty and bewitching fashion, both to move pity and to induce belief, as was like a kind of *fascination* and enchantment to those that saw him or heard him. *Bacon.*

The Turks hang old rags, or such like ugly things, upon their fairest horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller.*

There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can naturally give an account of. *South's Sermons.*

FASCINE. *n. f.* [French.] A faggot. Military cant.

The black prince passed many a river without the help of pontoons, and filled a ditch with faggots as successfully as the generals of our times do with *fascines*. *Addison's Spectator.*

FA'SCINOUS. *adj.* [*fascinum*, Latin.] Caused or acting by witchcraft, or enchantment.

I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinous* diseases, farther than refer to experiment. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

FA'SHION. *n. f.* [*façon*, French; *facies*, Latin.]

1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to its outward appearance.

They pretend themselves grieved at our solemnities in erecting churches, at their form and *fashion*, at the stateliness of them and costliness, and at the opinion which we have of them. *Hooker, b. v. f. 17.*

The *fashion* of his countenance was altered. *Luke ix. 29.*

Stand these poor people's friend.

—I will,

Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man: *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

2. The make or cut of cloaths.

I'll be at charges for a looking-glass,

And entertain a score or two of taylors,

To study *fashions* to adorn my body. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

You, sir, I entertain for one of my hundred; only, I do not like the *fashion* of your garments. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. Manner; sort; way.

For that I love your daughter

In such a righteous *fashion* as I do,

Perforce against all checks, rebukes, and manners,

I must advance. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Pluck Casca by the sleeve,

And he will, after his four *fashion*, tell you

What hath proceeded. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

The commissioners either pulled down or defaced all images in churches; and that in such unseasonable and unseasoned *fashion*, as if it had been done in hostility against them. *Hayw.*

4. Custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments.

Here's



Here's the note

How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat,  
The fineness of the gold, the chargeful *fashion*. *Shakespeare*.

5. Custom; general practice.

Zelmane again, with great admiration, begun to speak of him; asking whether it were the *fashion* or no, in Arcadia, that shepherds should perform such valorous enterprizes. *Sidn.*

Though the truth of this hath been universally acknowledged, yet because the *fashion* of the age is to call every thing into question, it will be requisite to satisfy mens reason about it. *Tillotson, Sermon 3.*

Why truly, wife, it was not easily reconciled to the common method; but then it was the *fashion* to do such things. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

6. Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent.

Sorrow so royally in you appears,  
That I will deeply put the *fashion* on,  
And wear it in my heart. *Shakespeare.*

7. General approbation; mode.

A young gentleman accommodates himself to the innocent diversions in *fashion*. *Locke.*

His panegyricks were bestowed only on such persons as he had familiarly known, and only at such times as others cease to praise, when out of power, or out of *fashion*. *Pope.*

8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. It is used in a sense below that of quality.

It is strange that men of *fashion*, and gentlemen, should so grossly belie their own knowledge. *Raleigh.*

9. Any thing worn.

Now, by this maiden blossom in my hand;  
I scorn thee, and thy *fashion*, peevish boy. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

10. The farcy; a distemper in horses; the horses leprosy. A barbarous word.

His horse is posselt with the glanders, infected with the *fashions*, and full of windgalls. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

TO FA'SHION. *v. a.* [*façonner*, French, from the noun.]

1. To form; to mould; to figure.

He loves me well, and I have giv'n him reasons;  
Send him but hither, and I'll *fashion* him. *Shak. Jul. Caesar.*  
Did not he that made me in the womb, make him? And did not one *fashion* us in the womb? *Job xxxi. 15.*

The graves of the rebellious generations were already *fashioned* in the clouds, which soon after should swallow up all living creatures. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

The rib he form'd, and *fashion'd* with his hands:

Under his forming hands a creature grew,  
Man like, but different sex. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

Inability will every one find in himself, who shall go about to *fashion* in his understanding any simple idea, not received by his senses from external objects, or by reflection from the operations of his mind about them. *Locke.*

How could this noble fabrick be design'd,  
And *fashion'd*, by a maker brute and blind?  
Could it of art such miracles invent?

And raise a beauteous world of such extent? *Blackm. Creat.*

A different toil another forge employs,  
Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys;  
Each trinket that adorns the modern dame,  
First to these little artists ow'd its frame. *Gay's Fan.*

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.

Laws ought to be *fashioned* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are meant, and not to be imposed upon them according to the simple rule of right. *Spenser.*

Ne do, I doubt, but that ye well can *fashion*  
Yourself thereto, according to occasion. *Hubb. Tale.*  
Nature, as it grows again tow'rd earth,  
Is *fashion'd* for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shakesf. Timon.*

This cardinal,

Though from an humble stock undoubtedly,  
Was *fashion'd* to much honour from his cradle. *Sh. H. VIII.*

3. To cast into external appearance.

It better fits my blood to be disdain'd of all, than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any. *Sh. Much Ado about Nothing.*

4. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

The value of the labour employed about one parcel of silver more than another, makes a difference in their price; and thus *fashioned* plate sells for more than its weight. *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLE. *adj.* [from *fashion*.]

1. Approved by custom; established by custom; modish.

The eminence of your condition, and the gallantry of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and ennobling study of nature, and make philosophy *fashionable*. *Glan.*

Examine how the *fashionable* practice of the world can be reconciled to this important doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*

'Tis prevailing example that hath now made it *fashionable*. *Bentley.*

2. Made according to the mode.

Rich, *fashionable* robes her person deck;  
Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck. *Dryd. Ovid.*

3. Observant of the mode.

Time is like a *fashionable* host,

That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;

But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,

Grasps in the comer: welcome ever smiles,

And farewell goes out sighing. *Shakesf. Troilus and Cressida.*

4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FA'SHIONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *fashionable*.] Modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the present custom.

Why should they not continue to value themselves for this outside *fashionableness* of the taylor or tirewoman's making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so? *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLY. *adv.* [from *fashionable*.] In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance.

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might so *fashionably* and genteelly have been duelled or fluxed into another world. *South's Sermons.*

FA'SHIONIST. *n. f.* [from *fashion*.] A follower of the mode; a fop; a coxcomb. *Dict.*

TO FAST. *v. n.* [*fastan*, Gothick; *fæstan*, Saxon.]

1. To abstain from food.

Our love is not so great, Hortensio,

But we may blow our nails together,  
And *fast* it fairly out. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

I had rather *fast* from all four days than drink so much in one. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

We have some meats, and breads, and drinks, which taken by men enable them to *fast* long after. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. To mortify the body by religious abstinence.

When thou *fastest*, anoint thy head and wash thy face, that thou appear not unto men to *fast*. *Mat. vi.*

Last night the very god shew'd me a vision:

I *fast*, and pray'd for their intelligence. *Shakesf. Cymbeline.*

FAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Abstinence from food.

A thousand men have broke their *fasts* to-day,  
That ne'er shall dine, unless thou yield the crown. *Shakesf.*

Where will this end? Four times ten days I've pass'd,

Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food

Nor tasted, nor had appetite; that *fast*

To virtue I impute not, or count part

Of what I suffer here. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Happy and innocent were the ages of our fore-fathers, who broke their *fasts* with herbs and roots; and when they were permitted flesh, eat it only dressed with hunger and fire. *Taylor.*

She's gone unkindly, and refus'd to cast

One glance to feed me for so long a *fast*. *Dryd. Tyrant. Love.*

2. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation.

We humble ourselves before God this day, not merely by the outward solemnities of a *fast*, but by afflicting our souls as well as bodies for our sins. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Nor pray'rs nor *fasts* its stubborn pulse restrain;

Nor tears, for ages, taught to flow in vain. *Pope.*

FAST. *adj.* [*fæst*, Saxon.]

1. Firm; immoveable.

He by his strength setteth *fast* mountains. *Pf. lxxv. 6.*

Last, the fire and his three sons,

With their four wives; and God made *fast* the door. *Milt.*  
Be sure to find,

What I foretold thee, many a hard assay

Of dangers and adversities, and pains,

Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get *fast* hold. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

2. Strong; impregnable.

England, by report of the chronicles, was infested with robbers and outlaws; which, lurking in woods and *fast* places, used often to break forth to rob and spoil. *Spenser on Ireland.*

3. Fixed.

Lodronius, with the breaking in and force of the horsemen, was driven into a marsh; where, after that he, being sore wounded, and almost *fast* in the deep mud, had done the uttermost of that his last endeavour, he yielded himself. *Knolles.*

A man in a boat, who tugs at a rope that's *fast* to a ship, looks as if he resolved to draw the ship to him. *Temple.*

4. Deep; sound.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take paper, fold it, seal it, and again return to bed; yet all this while in a most *fast* sleep. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. Firm in adherence.

Quick wits be in desire new-fangled; in purpose, unconstant; light to promise any thing, ready to forget every thing, both benefit and injury; and thereby neither *fast* to friend, nor fearful to foe. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

6. [from *ffest*, Welch, quick] Speedy; quick; swift.

This work goeth *fast* on, and prospereth in their hands. *Ezra v. viii.*

Skill comes so slow, and life so *fast* doth fly,

We learn so little, and forget so much. *Davies.*

The prince groweth up *fast* to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition: it would be a stain upon you if you should mislead, or suffer him to be misled. *Bacon to Villiers.*

7. FAST and loose. Uncertain; variable; inconstant; deceitful.



# F A S

A rope of fair pearl, which now hiding, now hidden by the hair, did, as it were, play at *fast and loose* each with other, giving and receiving richness. *Sidney.*

If she perceived by his outward cheer,  
That any would his love by talk bewray,  
Sometimes she heard him, sometimes stopt her ear,  
And play'd *fast and loose* the live-long day. *Fairfax, b. v.*  
The folly and wickedness of men, that think to play *fast and loose* with God Almighty! *L'Estrange.*

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be separated again; and so on in an eternal vicissitude of *fast and loose*, without ever confociating into the huge condense bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**FAST.** *adv.*

1. Firmly; immoveably.

Bind the boy, which you shall find with me,  
*Fast* to the chair. *Shakespeare's King John.*

This love of theirs myself have often seen,  
Haply when they have judg'd me *fast* asleep. *Shakespeare.*

2. Closely; nearly.

Barbarossa left fourteen galleys in the lake; but the tacklings, sails, oars, and ordnance he had laid up in the castle *fast* by. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

Siloa's brook, that flow'd  
*Fast* by the oracle of God. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

Let purling streams be in her fancy seen,  
And flow'ry meads, and vales of cheerful green;  
And in the midst of deathless groves  
Soft sighing wishes lie,  
And smiling hopes *fast* by,  
And just beyond 'em ever-laughing loves. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

*Fast* by the throne obsequious fame resides,  
And wealth incessant rolls her golden tides. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Well known to me the palace you inquire;  
For *fast* beside it dwells my honour'd fire. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,  
And *fast* beside him once-fear'd Edward sleeps. *Pope.*

3. Swiftly; nimbly.

I would give a thousand pound I could run as *fast* as thou can'st. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

There streams a spring of blood so *fast*,  
From those deep wounds, as all embur'd the face. *Daniel.*

The heaviest muse the swiftest course has gone,  
As clocks run *fastest* when most lead is on. *Pope.*

You are to look upon me as one going *fast* out of the world. *Swift to Pope.*

4. Frequently.

Being tried only with a promise, he gave full credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity as *fast* as occasions were offered. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

**TO FA'STEN.** *v. a.* [from *fast*.]

1. To make fast; to make firm; to fix immoveably.

A mantle coming under her right arm, and covering most of that side, had no *fastening* on the left side. *Sidney.*

Moses reared up the tabernacle, and *fastened* his sockets. *Ex.*  
By chance a ship was *fasten'd* to the shore,

Which from old Clusium king Ofinius bore. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To hold together; to cement; to link.

She had all magnetick force alone,  
To draw and *fasten* sundred parts in one. *Donne.*

In the sea-coast of India there is no iron, which flies not like a bird unto those mountains, and therefore their ships are *fastened* with wood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 8.*

3. To affix; to conjoin.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas *fastened* to them. *Swift's Examiner, No. 43.*

4. To stamp; to impress.

Thinking, by this face,  
To *fasten* in our thoughts that they have courage;  
But 'tis not so. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

5. To settle; to confirm.

Their oppressors have changed the scene, and combated the opinions in their true shape, upon which they could not so well *fasten* their disguise. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To lay on with strength.

Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach? *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

**TO FA'STEN.** *v. n.* To fix himself.

This paucity of blood may be observed in other sorts of lizards, in frogs, and other fishes; and therefore an horse-leech will hardly *fasten* upon a fish. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

He *fasten'd* on my neck; and bellow'd out,  
As he'd burst heaven. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The wrong judgment that misleads us, and makes the will often *fasten* on the worse side, lies in misreporting upon comparisons. *Locke.*

**FA'STENER.** *n. f.* [from *fasten*.] One that makes fast or firm.

**FA'STER.** *n. f.* [from *fast*.] He who abstains from food. *Ains.*

**FA'STHANDED.** *adj.* [from *fast* and *hand*.] Avaricious; close-handed; closefisted; covetous.

# F A T

The king being *fasthanded*, and loth to part with a second dowry, prevailed with the prince to be contracted with the princess Catharine. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**FASTIDIOUSITY.** *n. f.* [from *fastidious*.] Disdainfulness; contemptuousness. *Swift.*

**FASTIDIOUS.** *adj.* [from *fastidiosus*, Latin; *fastidieux*, *fastidieuse*, French.] Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a vice; insolently nice.

Reasons plainly delivered, and always after one manner, especially with fine and *fastidious* minds, enter but heavily and dully. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.*

Let their *fastidious* vain

Commission of the brain;

Run on and rage, sweat, censure, and condemn;

They were not made for thee, lest thou for them. *B. Johnf.*

A squeamish *fastidious* niceness, in meats and drinks, must be cured by starving. *L'Estrange.*

All hopes, raised upon the promises or supposed kindnesses of the *fastidious* and fallacious great ones of the world, shall fail. *South's Sermons.*

**FASTIDIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *fastidious*.] Disdainfully; contemptuously; squeamishly.

Their sole talent is pride and scorn: they look *fastidiously*, and speak disdainfully, on any one who want them; concluding, if a man shall fall short of their garniture at the knees and elbows, he is much inferior to them in the furniture of his head. *Government of the Tongue, f. 7.*

**FASTIGIATED.** *adv.* [from *fastigiatus*, Latin.] Roofed; narrowed up to the top. *Dict.*

**FA'STINGDAY.** *n. f.* [from *fast* and *day*.] Day of mortification by religious abstinence.

Do not call it a *fastingday*, unless also it be a day of extraordinary devotion and of alms. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

**FA'STNESS.** *n. f.* [from *fast*.]

1. Firmness; firm adherence.

Such as had given the king any distaste, did content by their forwardness to shew it was but their *fastness* to the former government, and that those affections ended with the time. *Bacon's History of Great Britain.*

2. Strength; security.

All the places are cleared, and places of *fastness* laid open, which are the proper walls and castles of the Irish, as they were of the British in the times of Agricola. *Davies on Ireland.*

The foes had left the *fastness* of their place,  
Prevail'd in fight, and had his men in chace. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. A strong place; a place not easily forced.

If his adversary be not well aware of him, he entrenches himself in a new *fastness*, and holds out the siege with a new artillery. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. Closeness; conciseness; not diffusion.

Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

**FA'STIOUS.** *adj.* [from *fastus*, Latin; *fastueux*, Fr.] Proud; haughty. *Dict.*

**FAT.** *adj.* [from *fat*, Saxon.]

1. Fullfed; plump; fleshy; the contrary to lean.

When gods have hot backs, what shall poor men do? For me, I am here a Windsor stag, and the *fattest*, I think, i' th' forest. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Let our wives

Appoint a meeting with this old *fat* fellow. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis a fine thing to be *fat* and smooth. *L'Estrange.*

Spare diet and labour will keep constitutions, where this disposition is the strongest, from being *fat*: you may see in an army forty thousand foot-soldiers without a *fat* man; and I dare affirm, that by plenty and rest twenty of the forty shall grow *fat*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Coarse; gross; dull. [from *fat*, French.]

O souls! in whom no heav'nly fire is found,  
*Fat* minds, and ever-grov'ling on the ground. *Dryd. Pers.*

3. Wealthy; rich.

Some are allured to law, not on the contemplation of equity, but on the promising and pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, *fat* contentions, and flowing fees. *Milton.*

A *fat* benefice is that which so abounds with an estate and revenues, that a man may expend a great deal in delicacies of eating and drinking. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**FAT.** *n. f.* An oily and sulphureous part of the blood, deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread amongst them.

The fat is to be found immediately under the skin, in all the parts of the body, except in the forehead, eyelids, lips, upper part of the ear, yard, and scrotum. In some the vesicles of the membrana adiposa are so full, that the fat is an inch or more thick; and in others they are almost flat, containing little or no fat. There are two sorts of fat; one yellow, soft, and lax, which is easily melted, called pinguedo; another firm, white, brittle, and which is not so easily melted, called sebum, suet, or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the bones for a third sort of fat. *Quincy.*

In this ointment the strangest and hardest ingredients to come by, are the moss upon the skull of a dead man unburied,



and the *fats* of a boar and a bear, killed in the act of generation. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 998.

This membrane separates an oily liquor called *fat*: when the fibres are lax, and the aliment too redundant, great part of it is converted into this oily liquor. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
**FAT.** *n. f.* [*fæt*, Saxon; *vatte*, Dutch. This is generally written *vat*.] A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. *Joel* ii. 24.

A white stone used for flagging floors, for cisterns, and tanners' *fats*. *Woodward on Fossils*.

**TO FAT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

Oh how this villany

Doth *fat* me with the very thoughts of it! *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

Fire this

I should have *fatted* all the region kites

With this slave's offal.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

They *fat* such enemies as they take in the wars, that they may devour them. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

The Caribbees were wont to geld their children, on purpose to *fat* and eat them. *Locke.*

Cattle *fatted* by good pasturage, after violent motion, sometimes die suddenly. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

**TO FAT.** *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full fleshed.

Clarence, he is well repaid;

He is frank'd up to *fatting* for his pains. *Shakesf. Rich. III.*

The one labours in his duty with a good conscience; the other, like a beast, but *fatting* up for the slaughter. *L'Estrange.*

An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good, as a young one.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**FA'TAL.** *adj.* [*fatalis*, Latin; *fatal*, French]

1. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction.

O *fatal* maid! thy marriage is endow'd

With Phrygian, Latian, and Rutilian blood. *Dryden's Æn.*

A palsy in the brain is most dangerous; when it seizeth the heart, or organs of breathing, *fatal*. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary.

Others delude their trouble by a graver way of reasoning, that these things are *fatal* and necessary, it being in vain to be troubled at that which we cannot help. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

3. Appointed by destiny.

It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money; and though he avoided to fight with enemies abroad, yet he was still enforced to fight for it with rebels at home. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

*Fatal* course

Had circled his full orb. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

It was

Still *fatal* to stout Hudibras,

In all his feats of arms, when least

He dreamt of it, to prosper best. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*

Behold the destin'd place of your abodes;

For thus Anchises prophecy'd of old,

And this our *fatal* place of rest foretold. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*

O race divine!

For beauty still is *fatal* to the line.

*Dryden.*

**FA'TALIST.** *n. f.* [from *fate*.] One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.

Will the obstinate *fatalists* find sufficient apology. *Watts.*

**FATALITY.** *n. f.* [*fatalité*, French, from *fatal*.]

1. Predestination; predetermined order or series of things and events; preordination of inevitable causes acting invincibly in perpetual succession.

The stoicks held a *fatality*, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South's Sermons.*

2. Decree of fate.

By a strange *fatality* men suffer their dissenting to be drawn into the stream of the present vogue. *King Charles.*

All the father's precaution could not secure the son from the *fatality* of dying by a lion. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

3. Tendency to danger; tendency to some great or hazardous event.

Seven times seven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one, and seven times nine, or the years sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality*. *Bro.*

**FA'TALLY.** *adv.* [from *fatal*.]

1. Mortally; destructively; even to death.

The stream is so transparent, pure and clear,

That had the self-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,

So *fatally* deceiv'd he had not been,

While he the bottom, not his face had seen. *Denham.*

'Tis the procession of a funeral vow,

Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow,

When *fatally* their virtue they approve;

Chearful in flames, and martyrs of their love. *Dryd. Auren.*

2. By the decree of fate; by inevitable and invincible determination.

To say that the world was made casually by the concurrence of atoms, is to affirm that the atoms composed the world mechanically and *fatally*; only they were not sensible of it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**FA'TALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *fatal*.] Invincible necessity.

**FATE.** *n. f.* [*fatum*, Latin.]

1. Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes.

Necessity or chance

Approach not me; and what I will is *fate*.

*Milton.*

There is a necessity in *fate*

Why still the brave bold man is fortunate.

*Dryden.*

You must obey me soon or late;

Why will you vainly struggle with your *fate*!

*Dryden.*

When empire in its childhood first appears,

A watchful *fate* o'ersees its rising years.

*Dryden.*

Random chance, or wilful *fate*,

Guides the shaft from Cupid's bow.

*A. Phillips.*

2. Event predetermined.

Tell me what *fates* attend the duke of Suffolk?

By water shall he die, and take his end.

*Shakespeare.*

3. Fate; destruction.

Viewing a neighbouring hill, whose top of late

A chapel crown'd, 'till in the common *fate*

Th' adjoining abbey fell.

*Denham.*

Looking, he feeds alone his famish'd eyes;

Feeds ling'ring death, but looking not he dies;

Yet still he chose the longest way to *fate*,

Wasting at once his life and his estate.

*Dryden.*

Courage uncertain dangers may abate;

But who can bear th' approach of certain *fate*!

*Dryden.*

The whizzing arrow sings,

And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings.

*Pope.*

4. Cause of death.

With full force his deadly bow he bent,

And feather'd *fates* among the mules and sumpters sent. *Dry.*

**FA'TED.** *adj.* [from *fate*.]

1. Decreed by fate.

She fled her father's rage, and with a train

Driv'n by the southern blasts was *fated* here to reign. *Dryd.*

2. Determined in any manner by fate.

Bright Vulcanian arms,

*Fated* from force of steel by Stygian charms,

Suspended, shone on high.

*Dryden's Æn.*

3. Endued with any quality by fate.

Her aukward love indeed was oddly *fated*;

She and her Polly were too near related.

*Prior.*

4. Invested with the power of fatal determination. Peculiar to *Shakespeare.*

Thy *fated* sky

Gives us free scope.

*Shakespeare.*

**FA'THER.** *n. f.* [*fæðer*, Saxon; *aaber*, Erse. This word is found likewise in the Persian language.]

1. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten.

*Father* is a notion superinduced to the substance, or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind. *Locke.*

Son of Bensalem, thy *father* saith it; the man by whom thou hast breath and life speaketh the word. *Bacon.*

He shall forget

*Father* and mother, and to his wife adhere. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

2. The first ancestor.

It was said

It should not stand in thy posterity;

But that myself should be the root and *father*

Of many kings.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Abraham is the *father* of us all.

*Rom. iv. 16.*

3. The appellation of an old man.

A poor blind man was accounted cunning in prognosticating weather: Epfom, a lawyer, said in scorn, Tell me, *father*, when doth the sun change? The old man answered, when such a wicked lawyer as you goeth to heaven. *Camden.*

4. The title of any man reverend for age, learning, and piety.

You shall find one well accompanied

With reverend *fathers* and well learned bishops. *Sh. R. III.*

5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad.

Jubal was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Gen. iv. 21.*

6. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries.

Men may talk of the *fathers*, and magnify the *fathers*, and seem to make the authority of the *fathers* next to infallible; and yet none expose them more to contempt than they which give such answers as these. *Stillingfleet.*

7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness.

I was a *father* to the poor.

*Joh xxix. 16.*

He hath made me a *father* to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house. *Gen. xlv. 8.*

8. The title of a popish confessor, particularly of a Jesuit.

Formal in apparel,

In gait and countenance surely like a *father*. *Shakespeare.*

There was in this place a *father* of a convent, who was very much renowned for his piety and exemplary life; and as it is usual, under any great affliction, to apply themselves to the most eminent confessors, our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated *father*. *Add.*

9. The title of a senator of old Rome.

From hence the race of Alban *fathers* come,

And the long glories of majestic Rome. *Dryden's Virgil.*



## F A T

10. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.  
The eternal Son of God esteemed it his meat and drink to do the will of his *Father*, and for his obedience alone obtained the greatest glory. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
11. The compellation of God as Creator.  
We have one *Father*, even God. *John viii. 41.*  
Almighty and most merciful *Father*. *Common Prayer.*
- FATHER-IN-LAW. *n. f.* [from *father*.] The father of one's husband or wife.  
I must make my *father-in-law* a visit with a great train and equipage. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 547.
- TO FATHER. *v. a.*
1. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter.  
Ay, good youth,  
And rather *fat' er* thee than master thee. *Shakesf. Cymbeline.*
2. To supply with a father.  
I am no stronger than my sex,  
Being so *father'd* and so husbanded. *Shakesf. Julius Caesar.*  
How light and portable my pain seems now,  
When that which makes me bend makes the king bow;  
He childed as I *father'd*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
3. To adopt a composition.  
Men of wit,  
Often *father'd* what he writ *Swift.*
4. To ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production.  
And lest we seem to *father* any thing upon them more than is their own, let them read. *Hooker*, b. iv. f. 4.  
My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to *father* on me a new set of productions. *Swift.*  
Magical relations comprehend effects derived and *fathered* upon hidden qualities, whereof, from received grounds of art, no reasons are derived. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. ii. c. 3.
- FATHERHOOD. *n. f.* [from *father*.] The character of a father; the authority of a father.  
Who can abide, that against their own doctors, both of the middle and latest age, six whole books should by their *fatherhoods* of Trent be under pain of a curse, imperiously obtruded upon God and his church. *Hall.*  
We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*
- FATHERLESS. *adj.* [from *father*.] Without a father; destitute of a father.  
Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless* child. *Ex. xxii.*  
Our *fatherless* distress was left unmoan'd;  
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakesf. R. III.*  
The *fatherless* had no friend. *Sandys.*  
He caught his death the last county-sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman and her *fatherless* children. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 517.
- FATHERLINESS. *n. f.* [from *father*.] The tenderness of a father; parental kindness.
- FATHERLY. *adj.* [from *father*.] Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful.  
Let me but move one question to your daughter,  
And, by that *fatherly* and kindly power  
That you have in her, bid her answer truly. *Shakespeare.*  
The part which describes the fire, I owe to the piety and *fatherly* affection of our monarch to his suffering subjects. *Dry.*
- FATHERLY. *adv.* In the manner of a father.  
Thus Adam, *fatherly* displeas'd:  
O execrable son! so to aspire  
Above his brethren! *Milton.*
- FATHOM. *n. f.* [fædm, Saxon.]
1. A measure of length containing six foot, or two yards; the space to which a man can extend both arms.  
The extent of this *fathom*, or distance between the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansion, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iv. c. 5.  
The arms spread cross in a straight line, and measured from the end of the long finger on one hand to that of the other, made a measure equal to the stature, and is named a *fathom*. *Holder on Time.*
2. It is the usual measure applied to the depth of the sea, when the line for sounding is called the *fathom-line*.  
Dive into the bottom of the deep,  
Where *fathom-line* could never touch the ground. *Sh. H. IV.*
3. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought.  
Another of his *fathom* they have none  
To lead their business. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
- TO FATHOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.
2. To reach; to master.  
Leave, leave to *fath m* such high points as these;  
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please. *Dryden's Persf.*
3. To sound; to try with respect to the depth.  
'Tis too strong for weak heads to try the heights and *fathom* the depths of his flights. *Felton on the Classics.*  
Our depths who *fathoms*? *Pope.*
4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom or utmost extent: as;  
*I cannot fathom his design.*

## F A T

FATHOMLESS *adj.* [from *fathom*]

1. That of which no bottom can be found.
2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced:  
Will you with counters sum  
The vast proportion of his infinite;  
And buckle in a waist most *fat* in *least*,  
With spans and inches so diminutive  
As fears and reasons? *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*:  
**FATIDICAL**. *adj.* [*fatidicus*, Latin; *fatidique*, French.] *Pro-*  
*phetic*; having the power to foretell future events.  
The oak, of all other trees only *fatidical*, told them what  
a fearful unfortunate business this would prove. *Heavel*.  
**FATIFEROUS**. *adj.* [*fatifer*, Latin.] *Deadly*; *mortal*; *de-*  
*structive*. *Dict.*  
**FATIGABLE**. *adj.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] *Easily wearied*; *susceptible*  
*of weariness*.  
**TO FATIGATE**. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] *To weary*; *to fatigue*;  
*to tire*; *to exhaust with labour*; *to oppress with lassitude*.  
By and by the din of war 'gan to pierce  
His ready sense, when straight his doubled spirit  
Requicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*,  
And to the battle came he. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*:  
**FATIGUE**. *n. f.* [*fatigue*, French; *fatig*, Latin.]  
1. *Weariness*; *lassitude*.  
2. *The cause of weariness*; *labour*; *toil*.  
The great Scipio sought honours in his youth, and endured  
the *fatigues* with which he purchased them. *Dryden*.  
**TO FATIGUE**. *v. a.* [*fatigu*, French; *fatigo*, Latin.] *To*  
*tire*; *to weary*; *to harass with toil*; *to exhaust with labour*.  
The man who struggles in the fight,  
*Fatigues* left arm as well as right. *Prior*.  
**FATKIDNEYED**. *adj.* [*fat* and *kidney*.] *Fat*: *by way of re-*  
*proach or contempt*.  
Peace, ye *fatkidneyed* rascal; what a brawling do'st thou  
keep! *Shakespeare's Henry IV*.  
**FATLING**. *n. f.* [*from fat*.] *A young animal fed fat for the*  
*slaughter*.  
The calf and the young lion, and the *fatling* shall lie down  
together, and a little child shall lead them. *Is. xi. 6*.  
**FATNER**. *n. f.* [*from fat*.] *That which gives fatness*.  
The wind was west, on which that philosopher bestowed  
the encomium of *fatner* of the earth. *Arbuthn. Mart. Scribl*.  
**FATNESS**. *n. f.* [*from fat*.]  
1. *The quality of being fat*, *plump*, or *full-fed*.  
2. *Fat*; *grease*; *fulness of flesh*.  
And by his side rode loathsome gluttony;  
Deformed creature, on a filthy swine;  
His belly was upblown with luxury,  
And eke with *fatness* swollen were his eyes. *Fai. Queen, b. i.*  
3. *Unctuous or greasy matter*.  
Earth and water, mingled by the help of the sun, gather a  
nitrous *fatness*. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 355*.  
4. *Oleaginousness*; *sliminess*.  
By reason of the *fatness* and heaviness of the ground, Egypt  
did not produce metals, wood, pitch, and some fruits. *Arbuth.*  
5. *Fertility*; *fruitfulness*.  
God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of  
the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. *Gen. xxvii. 28*:  
6. *That which causes fertility*.  
When around  
The clouds drop *fatness*, in the middle sky  
The dew suspended fluid, and left unmoist  
The execrable glebe. *Phillips*.  
Vapours and clouds feed the plants of the earth with the  
balm of dews and the *fatness* of showers. *Bentley's Sermons*.  
**TO FATTEN**. *v. a.* [*from fat*.]  
1. *To feed up*; *to make fleshy*; *to plump with fat*.  
Frequent blood-letting, in small quantities, often increaseth  
the force of the organs of digestion, and *fatteneth* and in-  
creaseth the distemper. *Arbuthnot on Diet*.  
2. *To make fruitful*.  
Town of stuff to *fatten* land. *Lib. Londiniensis*.  
Dare not, on thy life;  
Touch aught of mine;  
This falchion else, not hitherto withstood,  
These hostile fields shall *fatten* with thy blood. *Dryden*.  
3. *To feed grossly*; *to increase*.  
Obscene Orontes  
Conveys his wealth to Tyber's hungry shores,  
And *fattens* Italy with foreign whores. *Dryden's Juvenal*.  
**TO FATTEN**. *v. n.* [*from fat*.] *To grow fat*; *to be pampered*;  
*to grow fleshy*.  
All agree to spoil the publick good,  
And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour. *Otway*.  
Apollo check'd my pride; and bad me feed  
My *fatt'ning* flocks, nor dare beyond the reed. *Dryden*.  
Yet then this little spot of earth well till'd,  
A num'rous family with plenty fill'd,  
The good old man and thrifty housewife spent  
Their days in peace, and *fatten'd* with content;  
Enjoy'd the dregs of life, and liv'd to see  
A long-descending healthful progeny. *Dryden's Juvenal*.  
Tygers



Tygers and wolves shall in the ocean breed,  
The whale and dolphin *fatten* on the mead,  
And every element exchange its kind,  
When thriving honesty in courts we find.

Granville.

FATUOUS. *adj.* [*fatuus*, Latin.]

1. Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind.

We pity or laugh at those *fatuous* extravagants, while yet  
ourselves have a considerable dose of what makes them so. *Glan.*

2. Impotent; without force; illusory; alluding to an *ignis fatuus*.

And when that flame finds combustible earth,

Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth. *Denham.*

FATUITY. *n. f.* [*fatuité*, French; from *fatuus*.] Foolish-  
ness; weakness of mind; some degree of frenzy.

It had argued a very short fight of things, and extreme  
*fatuity* of mind in me, to bind my own hands at their re-  
quest. *King Charles.*

These symptoms were so high in some as to produce a sort  
of *fatuity* or madness. *Arbutnot on Air.*

FA'TWITTED. *adj.* [*fat* and *wit*.] Heavy; dull; stupid.

Thou art so *fatwitted* with drinking old sack, and unbot-  
toning thee after supper, and sleeping upon benches in the  
afternoon, that thou hast forgotten. *Shakes. Henry IV.*

FA'TTY. *adj.* [from *fat*.] Unctuous; oleaginous; greasy;  
partaking of the nature of fat.

The like cloud, if oily or *fatty*, will not discharge; not  
because it flicketh faster, but because air preyeth upon water,  
and flame and fire upon oil. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The gourd

And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive

Th' approaching olive, with resentment fly

Her *fatty* fibres, and with tendrils creep

Diverse, detesting contact.

Phillips.

The common symptoms of the muriatick scurvy are, a  
saline taste in the spittle, and a lixivial urine, sometimes with  
a *fatty* substance like a thin skin a-top. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

FA'UCET. *n. f.* [*fausset*, French; *fauces*, Latin.] The pipe  
inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up  
by a peg or spigot. It is sometimes improperly written  
*fessit*.

You were out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a  
cause between an orange-wife and a *fessit*-seller, and adjourned  
a controversy of three-pence to a second audience. *Shakesp.*

If you are sent down to draw drink, and find it will not  
run, blow strongly into the *faucet*, and it will immediately  
pour into your mouth. *Swift's Direct. to the Butler.*

FA'UCHION. *n. f.* [See FALCHION.] A crooked sword.

But good Æneas order'd on the shore

A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore;

A soldier's *fauchion*, and a seaman's oar. *Dryden's Æn.*

FAUFEL. *n. f.* [French.] The fruit of a species of the palm-  
tree. See PALM.

FAVILLOUS. *adj.* [*favilla*, Latin.] Consisting of ashes.

As to foretelling of strangers, from the fungous particles  
about the wicks of the candle, it only signifieth a moist air  
about them, hindering the avolation of light and the *favillous*  
particles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 22.

FA'ULCON. } See { FALCON.

FA'ULCONRY. } { FALCONRY.

FAULT. *n. f.* [*faut*, *faute*, Fr. *faltar*, to be deficient, Spanish.  
The *l* is sometimes sounded, and sometimes mute. In con-  
versation it is generally suppressed.]

1. Offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to censure or ob-  
jection.

The prophet chuseth rather to charge them with the *fault*  
of making a law unto themselves, than the crime of trans-  
gressing a law which God had made. *Hooker*, b. iii. f. 6.

He finds no *fault* with their opinion about the true God,  
but only that it was not clear and distinct enough. *Stillingfleet.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,

Contracts the danger of an actual *fault*:

Then what must he expect that still proceeds

To commit sin, and work up thoughts to deeds. *Dryden.*

If you like not my poem, the *fault* may possibly be in my  
writing; but more probably 'tis in your morals, which can-  
not bear the truth of it. *Dryden.*

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think  
its business is principally to find *fault*. *Dryden.*

To be desirous of a good name, and careful to do every  
thing, that we innocently may, to obtain it, is so far from  
being a *fault*, even in private persons, that it is their great and  
indispensible duty. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Before his sacred name flies ev'ry *fault*,

And each exalted stanza teems with thought.

Pope.

Which of our thrum-cap'd ancestors found *fault*,

For want of sugar-tongs or spoons for salt?

King.

Being void of all friendship and enmity, they never com-  
plain, nor find *fault* with the times. *Swift.*

2. Defect; want; absence.

I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for *fault* of a

better, to call my friend, I could be sad, and sad indeed  
too. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* p. ii.

There is no straw given unto thy servants, and they say  
unto us, make brick; and behold, thy servants are beaten;  
but the *fault* is in thine own people. *Ex. v. 16.*

3. Puzzle; difficulty: as, the enquirer is at a *fault*.

To FAULT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail.

Which moved him rather in eclogues than otherwise to  
write, minding to furnish our tongue in this kind wherein it  
*faulteth*. *Spenser.*

To FAULT. *v. a.* To charge with a fault; to accuse.

For that I will not *fault* thee,

But for humbleness exalt thee.

Old Song.

FA'ULTER. *n. f.* [from *fault*.] An offender; one who com-  
mits a fault.

Then she, behold the *faulter* here in sight;

This hand committed that supposed offence. *Fairfax*, b. ii.

FA'ULTFINDER. *n. f.* [*fault* and *find*.] A censurer; an ob-  
jector.

FA'ULTILY. *adv.* [from *faulty*] Not rightly; improperly;  
defectively; erroneously.

FA'ULTINESS. *n. f.* [from *faulty*]

1. Badness; viciousness; evil disposition.

When her judgment was to be practised in knowing *faulti-  
ness* by his first tokens, she was like a young fawn, who  
coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether  
it be a thing or no to be eschewed. *Sidney*, b. ii.

2. Delinquency; actual offences.

The inhabitants will not take it in evil part, that the *faulti-  
ness* of their people heretofore is by us so far forth laid open.

Hooker, Preface.

FA'ULTLESS. *adj.* [from *fault*.] Without fault; perfect; com-  
pletely excellent.

Where for our sins he *faultless* suffered pain,

There where he died, and where he liv'd again. *Fairfax.*

Who durst thy *faultless* figure thus deface? *Dryden's Æn.*

Whoever thinks a *faultless* piece to see,

Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be. *Pope.*

FA'ULTY. *adj.* [*fautif*, French, from *fault*.]

1. Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal; not innocent.

The king doth speak as one which is *faulty*. *2 Sa. xiv. 13.*

Can thus

Th' image of God in man, created once

So goodly and erect, though *faulty* since!

To such unfighly sufferings be debas'd! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Wrong; erroneous.

The form of polity by them set down for perpetuity, is  
three ways *faulty*; *faulty* in omitting some things which in  
Scripture are of that nature, as, namely, the difference that  
ought to be of pastors, when they grow to any great multi-  
tude; *faulty* in requiring doctors, deacons, and widows, as  
things of perpetual necessity by the law of God, which in  
truth are nothing less; *faulty* also in urging some things by  
Scripture mutable, as their lay-elders. *Hooker*, b. iii.

3. Defective; bad in any respect; not fit for the use intended.

By accident of a *faulty* helmet that Parker had on, he was  
stricken into the mouth at the first course, so that he died pre-  
sently. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To FA'VOUR. *v. a.* [*faveo*, Latin.]

1. To support; to regard with kindness; to be propitious to;  
to countenance.

Of all the race of silver-winged flies

Was none more favourable, nor more fair,

Whilst heaven did *favour* his felicities,

Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir

Of Muscarol.

Spenser.

The self-same gods that arm'd the queen of Troy,

May *favour* Tamora the queen of Goths. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

Men *favour* wonders. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 495.

Fortune so *favoured* him, that the town at his first coming  
surrendered unto him. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

The good Æneas am I call'd; a name,

While fortune *favour'd*, not unknown to fame. *Dryden.*

Oh happy youth! and *favour'd* of the skies,

Distinguish'd care of guardian deities. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. iii.

2. To assist with advantages or conveniences.

No one place about it is weaker than another, to *favour* an  
enemy in his approaches. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

3. To resemble in feature.

The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his  
master. *Spectator.*

4. To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR. *n. f.* [*favor*, Latin; *faveur*, French.]

1. Countenance; kindness; kind regard; propitious aspect.

It pleas'd your majesty to turn your looks

Of *favour* from myself, and all our house. *Shakes. H. IV.*

The child Samuel was in *favour* both with the Lord and  
also with men. *1 Sa. ii. 26.*

The race is not to the swift, nor yet *favour* to men of  
skill. *Ecl. ix. 11.*

His



# F A V

- His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind,  
Gave him the fear and *favour* of mankind. *Waller.*  
This *favour*, had it been employed on a more deserving  
subject, had been an effect of justice in your nature; but, as  
placed on me, is only charity. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*  
At play, among strangers, we are apt to find our hopes and  
wishes engaged on a sudden in *favour* of one side more than  
another. *Swift.*
2. Support; defence; vindication.  
The pleasures which these Scriptures ascribe to religion, are  
of a kind very different from those in *favour* of which they  
are here alleged. *Rogers, Sermon 15.*
3. Kindness granted.  
All *favours* and punishments passed by him, all offices and  
places of importance were distributed to his favourites. *Sidney.*  
O, my royal master!  
The gods, in *favour* to you, made her cruel. *A. Phillips.*
4. Lenity; mildness; mitigation of punishment.  
I could not discover the lenity and *favour* of this sentence;  
but conceived it rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Gulliv. Trav.*
5. Leave; good will; pardon.  
Worthy Macbeth, we stay upon your leisure.  
—Give me your *favour*; my dull brain was wrought  
With things forgot. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Yet e're we enter into open act,  
With *favour*, 'twere no loss if 't might be inquir'd  
What the condition of these arms would be. *B. Johnf. Cat.*  
They got not the land by their own sword; but thy right  
hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, be-  
cause thou hast a *favour* unto them. *Pf. xlv. 3.*  
Come down, said Reynard, let us treat of peace:  
A peace, with all my soul, said Chanticleer;  
But, with your *favour*, I will treat it here. *Dryden.*
6. Object of favour; person or thing favoured.  
All these his wond'rous works, but chiefly man,  
His chief delight and *favour*; him, for whom  
All these his works so wond'rous he ordain'd. *Milt. P. L.*
7. Something given by a lady to be worn.  
And every one his lovesuit will advance  
Unto his several mistress, which they'll know  
By *favours* several which they did bestow. *Shakespeare.*  
It is received that it helpeth to continue love, if one wear  
the hair of the party beloved; and perhaps a glove, or other  
like *favour*, may as well do it. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
A blue ribband tied round the sword-arm, I conceive to be  
the remains of that custom of wearing a mistress's *favour* on  
such occasions of old. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 436.*
8. Any thing worn openly as a token.  
Here, Fluellen, wear thou this *favour* for me, and stick it  
in thy cap: when Alanfon and myself were down together, I  
pluck'd this glove from his helm. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
9. Feature; countenance.  
That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a  
filthy *favour*, setting forth both in sluttishness. *Sidney.*  
Young though thou art, thine eye  
Hath staid upon some *favour* that it loves. *Shakespeare.*  
Disseat thy *favour* with an usurped beard. *Shakesp. Othello.*  
There's no goodness in thy face: if Antony  
Be free and healthful, why so tart a *favour*  
To trumpet such good tidings. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Yet well I remember  
The *favours* of these men: were they not mine?  
Did they not sometime cry, all hail! to me? *Shakesp. R. II.*  
A youth of fine *favour* and shape. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
By their virtuous behaviour they compensate hardness of their  
*favour*, and by the pulchritude of their souls, make up what  
is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*
- FA'VOURABLE. *adj.* [*favorable*, French; *favorabilis*, Latin.]
1. Kind; propitious; affectionate.  
Famous Plantagenet! most gracious prince,  
Lend *favourable* ear to our requests. *Shakesp. Richard III.*
2. Palliative; tender; averse from censure.  
None can have the *favourable* thought,  
That to obey a tyrant's will they fought. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
3. Conducive to; contributing to; propitious.  
People are multiplied in a country by the temper of the  
climate, *favourable* to generation, to health, and long life. *Temple.*
4. Accommodate; convenient.  
Many good officers were willing to stay there; as a place  
very *favourable* for the making levies of men. *Clarendon.*
5. Beautiful; well favoured; well featured. Obsolete.  
Of all the race of silver-winged flies  
Which do possess the empire of the air,  
Betwixt the centred earth and azure skies  
Was none more *favourable*, nor more fair,  
Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir  
Of Muscarol. *Spenser.*
- FA'VOURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *favourable*.] Kindness; be-  
nignity.
- FA'VOURABLY. *adv.* [from *favourable*.] Kindly; with favour;  
with tenderness; with kind regard.  
Touching actions of common life, there is not any defence

# F A U

- more *favourably* heard than theirs who allege sincerely for  
themselves, that they did as necessity constrained them. *Hook.*  
She goeth about seeking such as are worthy of her, and  
sheweth herself *favourably* unto them in the ways. *Wisd. vi.*  
The violent will condemn the character of Absalom, as  
either too *favourably* or too hardly drawn. *Dryden.*  
We are naturally inclined to think *favourably* of those we  
love. *Rogers's Sermons.*
- FA'VOURED. *participial adj.* [from *favour*.]
1. Regarded with kindness.  
Oft with some *favour'd* traveller they stray;  
And shine before him all the desert way. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. [From *favour*, the noun.] Featured. Always conjoined  
with *well* or *ill*.  
Of her there bred  
A thousand young ones, which she daily fed;  
Sucking upon her poisonous dugs, each one  
Of sundry shape, yet all *ill-favoured*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
- FA'VOUREDLY. *adv.* [from *favoured*.] Always joined with  
*well* or *ill*, in a fair or foul way.
- FA'VOURER. *n. f.* [from *favour*.] One who favours; one who  
regards with kindness or tenderness; a wellwisher; a friend.  
If we should upbraid them with irreligious, as they do us  
with superstitious *favourers*, the answer which herein they  
would make us, let them apply unto themselves. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
Do I not know you for a *favourer*  
Of this new sect? ye are not found. *Shak. Henry VIII.*  
Being now a *favourer* to the Briton. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*  
Conjure their friends they had, labour for more,  
Solicit all reputed *favourers*. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
All the *favourers* of magick were the most profest and bit-  
ter enemies to the Christian religion. *Addis. on the Christ. Rel.*
- FA'VOURITE. *n. f.* [*favori*, *favorite*, French; *favrita*, Ital.]
1. A person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour; any  
thing in which pleasure is taken; that which is regarded with  
particular approbation or affection.  
Every particular master in criticism has his *favourite* pas-  
sages in an author. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 262.*  
So fathers speak, persuasive speech and mild!  
Their sage experience to the *fav'rite* child. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. One chosen as a companion by his superiour; a mean wretch  
whose whole business is by any means to please.  
All favours and punishments passed by him, all offices and  
places of importance were distributed to his *favourites*. *Sidney.*  
I was a Thessalian gentleman, who, by mischance, having  
killed a *favourite* of the prince of that country, was pursued  
so cruelly, that in no place but by favour or corruption they  
would obtain my destruction. *Sidney, b. i.*  
The great man down, you mark, his *fav'rite* flies;  
The poor advanc'd, makes friends of enemies. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
Bid her steal into the plashed bower,  
Where honeysuckles, ripen'd by the sun;  
Forbid the sun to enter; like to *favourites*,  
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride  
Against that power that bred it. *Shakespeare.*  
Nothing is more vigilant, nothing more jealous than a *fa-  
vurite*, especially towards the waning time, and suspect of  
fatuity. *Wotton.*  
This man was very capable of being a great *favourite* to a  
great king. *Clarendon.*  
What *fav'rites* gain, and what the nation owes;  
Fly the forgetful world. *Pope.*
- FA'VOURLESS. *adj.* [from *favour*.]
1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindness; without pa-  
tronage; without countenance.
2. Unfavouring; unpropitious.  
Of that goddess I have sought the sight,  
Yet no where can her find; such happiness  
Heaven doth me envy, and fortune *favourless*. *Fairy Queen.*
- FA'USEN. *n. f.* A sort of large eel.  
He left the waves to wash;  
The wave sprung entrails, about which *fausens* and other fish  
Did shole. *Chapman's Iliads, b. xxi.*
- FA'USSEBRAYE. *n. f.* A small mount of earth, four fathom  
wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart,  
made use of to fire upon the enemy, when he is so far ad-  
vanced that you cannot force him back; and also to receive  
the ruins which the cannons make in the body of the place.  
*Harris.*
- FA'UTOR. *n. f.* [Latin; *fauteur*, French.] Favourer; counte-  
nancer; supporter.  
I am neither author or *fautor* of any sect: I will have no  
man addict himself to me; but, if I have any thing right, de-  
fend it as truth's; not mine. *Ben. Johnson.*  
The new mountain in the Lucrine lake, which is alleged,  
by the *fautors* of this opinion, as an instance in behalf of it,  
was not raised thus. *Woodward.*
- FA'UTRESS. *n. f.* [*fautrix*, Latin; *fautrice*, Fr.] A woman  
that favours, or shows countenance.  
It made him pray, and prove  
Minerva's aid his *fautress* still. *Chapman's Iliads.*  
He comes from banishment to the *fautress* of liberty, from  
the barbarous to the polite. *Garth's Dedicat. to Ovid.*



FAWN. *n. f.* [*faon*, French, from *fan*, in old French a child, probably from *infaus*, Latin.] A young deer.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,  
Like a young fawn that late hath lost the hind;  
And seek each where, where last I saw her face,  
Whose image yet I carry fresh in mind. *Spenser's Sonnets.*  
The buck is called the first year a fawn, the second year a pricket. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*  
The colt hath about four years of growth; and so the fawn, and so the calf. *Bacon's Natural History*, N. 759.

Who for thy table feeds the wanton fawn,  
For him as kindly spreads the flow'ry lawn. *Pope.*  
To FAWN. *v. n.* [of uncertain original. Perhaps a contraction of the French *fanfan*, a term of fondness for children.

1. To court by frikking before one: as a dog.  
The dog straight fawned upon his master for old knowledge. *Sidney.*

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,  
Even like a fawning greyhound. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
2. To court by any means. Used by animals.

Instead thereof he kiss'd her weary feet,  
And lick'd her lily hands with fawning tongue,  
As he her wrong'd innocence did weat. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.  
Is it not strange that a rational man should worship an ox? that he should fawn upon his dog? bow himself before a cat? and adore leeks and garlick? *South's Sermons.*

3. To court servilely.  
My love, forbear to fawn upon their frowns;  
What danger or what sorrow can befall thee,  
So long as Edward is thy constant friend? *Shak. Henry VI.*  
And thou, sly hypocrite, who now wouldst be  
Patron of liberty, who more than thou  
Once fawn'd, and cring'd, and servilely ador'd  
Heav'n's awful monarch? *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iv.  
Whom Ancus follows, with a fawning air;  
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden's Æn.* b. vi.  
Dext'rous the craving fawning crowd to quit,  
And pleas'd to 'scape from flattery to wit. *Pope.*

4. To bring forth a fawn.  
FA'WNER. *n. f.* [from *fawn*.] One that fawns; one that pays servile courtship.

By softness of behaviour we have arrived at the appellation of fawners. *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 304.

FA'WNINGLY. *adv.* [from *fawn*.] In a cringing servile way.  
FA'XED. *adj.* [from *fæx*, Saxon, hair.] Hairy. Now obsolete.

They could call a comet a faxed star, which is all one with stella crinita, or cometa. *Camden's Remains.*

FAY. *n. f.* [*fé*, French.]

1. A fairy; an elf.

And the yellow-skirted fays  
Fly after the night-steeds, leaving their moon-lov'd maze. *Milton.*

Ye sylphs and sylphids, to your chief give ear;  
Fays, fairies, genii, elves and demons hear! *Pope.*

2. [from *foi*, French.] Faith. Wholly obsolete.  
They plainly to speak of shepherds most what,  
Bad is the best, this English is flat;  
Their ill 'haviour garres men mislay,  
Both of their doctrine and their fay. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

FE'ABERRY. *n. f.* A gooseberry. *Dict.*

To FEAGUE. *v. a.* [Gower uses *To feige*, free to censure; *fegen*, German, to sweep; *fiken*, Dutch, to strike.] To whip; to chastise; to beat. In Scottish *feake*, to flutter; to be idly or officiously busy.

FE'ALTY. *n. f.* [*feaulté*, French.] Duty due to a superior lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty.

I am in parliament pledge for his truth,  
And lasting fealty to the new-made king. *Shak. Rich. III.*  
Let my sovereign

Command my eldest son, nay all my sons,  
As pledges of my fealty and love. *Shakesf. Henry IV.* p. ii.

Man disobeying,  
Disloyal, breaks his fealty, and sins  
Against the high supremacy of heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Each bird and beast behold  
After their kinds: I bring them to receive  
From thee their names, and pay thee fealty  
With low subjection. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. viii.

Whether his first design be to withdraw  
Our fealty from God, or to disturb  
Conjugal love. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

FEAR. *n. f.* [peanan, Sax. to fear; *vaer*, Dut. *feakle*, Erse.]

1. Dread; horror; painful apprehension of danger.

Fear is an uneasiness of the mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us. *Locke.*

Trembling fear still to and fro did fly,  
And found no place where safe she throwd him might. *F. 2.*

For fear was upon them, because of the people of those countries. *Ezra* iii. 3.

What then remains? Are we depriv'd of will?  
Must we not wish, for fear of wishing ill? *Dryden's Juv.*

Fear, in general, is that passion of our nature whereby we are excited to provide for our security upon the approach of evil. *Rogers, Sermon 1.*

2. Awe; dejection of mind at the presence of any person or thing.

And the fear of you, and the dread of you, shall be upon every beast. *Gen. ix. 2.*

3. Anxiety; solicitude.  
The greatest and principal fear was for the holy temple. *2 Mac. xv. 18.*

4. That which causes fear.

Antony, stay not by his side:  
Thy demon, that's the spirit that keeps thee, is  
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable,  
Where Cæsar's is not; but near him, thy angel  
Becomes a fear, as being o'erpower'd. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

5. The object of fear.  
Except the God of Abraham and the fear of Isaac had been with me. *Gen. xxxi. 42.*

6. Something hung up to scare deer by its colour or noise.

He who fleeth from the noise of the fear shall fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of the midst of the pit shall be taken in the snare. *Ij. xxiv. 18.*

FEAR. *n. f.* [*foepa*, Saxon.] A companion. Obsolete.  
But fair Charissa to a lovely fear

Was linked, and by him had many pledges dear. *Fairy Qu.*  
To FEAR. *v. a.* [peanan, Saxon.]

1. To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terroure; to be afraid of.

Now, for my life, Hortensio fears his widow.  
—Then never trust me if I be afraid.

—You are very sensible, yet you miss my sense;  
I mean Hortensio is afraid of you. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

To fear the foe, since fear oppresseth strength,  
Gives, in your weakness, strength unto your foe. *Sh. R. II.*

There shall rise up a kingdom, and it shall be feared above all the kingdoms before it. *2 Esdr. xii. 13.*

When I view the beauties of thy face,  
I fear not death, nor dangers, nor disgrace. *Dryden.*

2. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid.  
The inhabitants, being feared with the Spaniards landing and burning, fled from their dwellings. *Carew.*

If he be taken, he shall never more  
Be fear'd of doing harm: make your own purpose  
How in my strength you please. *Shakesf. King Lear.*

We must not make a scarecrow of the law,  
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey. *Sh. Meas. for Meas.*

Some, sitting on the hatches, would seem there,  
With hideous gazing, to fear away fear. *Donne.*

To FEAR. *v. n.*

1. To live in horror; to be afraid.  
Well you may fear too far.  
—Safer than trust too far:

Let me still take away the harms I fear,  
Not fear still to be harm'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. To be anxious.

If any such be here, if any fear  
Less for his person than an ill report;  
If any think brave death outweighs bad life. *Shak. Coriolan.*

Then let the greedy merchant fear  
For his ill-gotten gain;  
And pray to gods that will not hear,  
While the debating winds and billows bear  
His wealth into the main. *Dryden's Horace.*

See, pious king, with diff'rent strife,  
Thy struggling Albion's bosom torn:  
So much she fears for William's life,  
That Mary's fate she dare not mourn. *Prior.*

FE'ARFUL. *adj.* [fear and full.]

1. Timorous; timid; easily made afraid.  
He's gentle, and not fearful. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

2. Afraid. It has of before the object of fear.  
The Irish are more fearful to offend the law than the English. *Davie on Ireland.*

I have made my heroine fearful of death, which neither  
Cassandra nor Cleopatra would have been. *Dryd. Auren. Pref.*

3. Awful; to be revered.

Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises. *Ex. xv. 11.*

4. Terrible; dreadful; frightful; impressing fear.

Neither fast to friend, nor fearful to foe. *Ascham's Schoolm.*

Against such monsters God maintained his own, by fearful execution of extraordinary judgment upon them. *Hooker.*

What God did command touching Canaan, concerneth not us any otherwise than only as a fearful pattern of his just displeasure. *Hooker, b. v. f. 17.*

All torment, trouble, wonder, and amazement  
Inhabits here: some heav'nly power guide us  
Out of this fearful country. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Hebr. x. 31.*

Lay down by those pleasures the fearful and dangerous thunders



# FEA

thunders and lightnings, the horrible and frequent earthquakes, and then there will be found no comparison. *Raleigh.*

This is the natural fruit of sin, and the present revenge which it takes upon sinners, besides that *fearful* punishment which shall be inflicted on them in another life. *Tisdalson.*

**FE'ARFULLY.** *adv.* [from *fearful*]

1. Timorously; in fear.

In such a night

Did Thisbe *fearfully* o'errip the dew,  
And saw the lion's shadow. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. Terribly; dreadfully.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head  
Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

**FE'ARFULNESS.** *n. s.* [from *fearful*]

1. Timorousness; habitual timidity.

2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.

Is it credible that the acknowledgment of our own unworthiness, our professed *fearfulness* to ask any thing, otherwise than only for his sake to whom God can deny nothing, that this should be noted for a popish error. *Hooker, b. v.*

A third thing that makes a government justly despised, is *fearfulness* of and mean compliances with bold popular offenders. *South's Sermons.*

**FE'ARLESSLY.** *adv.* [from *fearless*.] Without terror.

'Tis matter of the greatest astonishment to observe the stupid, yet common boldness of men, who so *fearless* expose themselves to this most formidable of perils. *Decay of Piety.*

**FE'ARLESSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *fearless*.] Exemption from fear; intrepidity.

He gave instances of an invincible courage, and *fearlessness* in danger. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

**FE'ARLESS.** *adj.* [from *fear*.] Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold.

From the ground she *fearless* doth arise,  
And walked forth without suspect of crime. *Fairy Queen.*

The flaming seraph, *fearless*, though alone  
Encompass'd round with foes, thus answer'd bold. *Milton.*

A nation, whose distinguishing character it is to be more *fearless* of death and danger than any other. *Temple.*

**FE'ASIBILITY.** *n. s.* [from *feasible*.] A thing practicable.

Men often swallow fallacies for truths, dubiosities for certainties, possibilities for *feasibilities*, and things impossible for possibilities themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 5.*

**FE'ASIBLE.** *adj.* [*faissible*, French.] Practicable; such as may be effected; such as may be done.

We conclude many things impossibilities, which yet are *easy feasibles*. *Glanville's Sceps. c. 14.*

Things are *feasible* in themselves; else the eternal wisdom of God would never have advised, and much less have commanded them. *South's Sermons.*

**FE'ASIBLY.** *adv.* [from *feasible*.] Practicably.

**FEAST.** *n. s.* [*feste*, French; *festum*, Latin]

1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers.

Here's our chief guest.

----If he had been forgotten,  
It had been as a gap in our great *feast*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

On Pharaoh's birthday he made a *feast* unto all his servants. *Gen. xl. 20.*

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a *feast*,  
And made the lady of the flow'r her guest;

When lo! a bow'r ascended on the plain,  
With sudden seats ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dry.*

2. An anniversary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occasion Opposed to a fast.

This day is call'd the *feast* of Crispian. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

3. Something delicious to the palate.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a *feast* to others. *Locke.*

**TO FEAST.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To eat sumptuously; to eat together on a day of joy.

Richard and Northumberland, great friends,  
Did *feast* together. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

The parish finds, indeed; but our church-wardens  
*Feast* on the silver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

**TO FEAST.** *v. a.*

1. To entertain sumptuously; to entertain magnificently.

He was entertained and *feasted* by the king with great shew of favour. *Hayward.*

2. To delight; to pamper.

All these are our's, all nature's excellence,  
Whose taste or smell can bless the *feasted* sense. *Dryden.*

**FE'ASTER.** *n. s.* [from *feast*.]

1. One that fares deliciously.

Those *feasters* could speak of great and many excellencies in manna. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

2. One that entertains magnificently.

**FE'ASTFUL.** *adj.* [*feast* and *full*.]

1. Festive; joyful.

The virgins also shall on *feastful* days  
Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing  
His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice,  
From whence captivity and loss of eyes. *Milton's Agonistes.*

# FEA

Therefore be sure

Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feastful* friends

Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,

Halt gain'd thy entrance, virgin wife and pure. *Mil. on.*

2. Luxurious; riotous.

The suitor train

Who crowd his palace, and with lawless pow'r

His herds and flocks in *feastful* rites devour. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**FE'ASTITE.** *n. s.* [*feast* and *rite*.] Custom observed in entertainments.

His hospitable gate,

Unbarr'd to all, invites a num'rous train

Of daily guests; whose board with plenty crown'd,

Revives the *feastites* old. *Phillips.*

**FEAT.** *n. s.* [*fait*, French.]

1. Act; deed; action; exploit.

Pyrocles is his name, renowned far

For his bold *feats*, and hardy confidence;

Full oit approved in many a cruel war. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Tarquin's self he met,

And struck him on his knee: in that day's *feats*,

When he might act the woman in the scene,

He prov'd th' best man i' th' field. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Our soldiers are men of strong heads for action, and perform such *feats* as they are not able to express. *Add. S. Stat.*

2. A trick; a festive or ludicrous performance

The joints are more supple to all *feats* of activity and motion in youth than afterwards *La. on's Essays.*

**FEAT.** *adj.* [*fait, bien fait*, French; *homo factus ad unguem*]

1. Ready; skilful; ingenious.

Never master had

A page so kind, so duteous, diligent;

So tender over his occasions, true,

So *feat*, so nurse-like. *Shakespeare's Cymeline.*

2. It is now only used in irony and contempt.

That *feat* man at controversy.

*Stillington.*

3. Nice; neat.

Look how well my garments sit upon me,

Much *feater* than before. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

**FE'ATEOUS.** *adj.* [from *feat*.] Neat; dexterous Obsolete.

**FE'ATEOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *feateous*.] Neatly; dexterously.

And with fine fingers cropt full *feateously*

The tender stalks on high. *Spenser.*

**FE'ATHER.** *n. s.* [*feðen*, Saxon; *feder*, German.]

1. The plume of birds.

Look, as I blow this *feather* from my face. *Shak. H. VI.*

The brave eagle does with sorrow see

The forest wasted, and that lofty tree,

Which holds her nest, about to be o'erthrown,

Before the *feathers* of her young are grown;

She will not leave them, nor she cannot stay,

But bears them boldly on her wings away. *Waller.*

When a man in the dark presses either corner of his eye with his finger, and turns his eye away from his finger, he will see a circle of colours like those in the *feathers* of a peacock's tail. *Newton's Opt.*

I am bright as an angel, and light as a *feather*. *Swift.*

2. Kind; nature; species: from the proverbial expression, *birds of a feather*; that is, of a species.

The proud insulting queen,

With Clifford and the haught Northumberland,

And of their *feather* many more proud birds,

Have wrought the easy-melting king, like wax. *Sh. H. VI.*

I am not of that *feathe* to shake off

My friend, when he most needs me. *Shakesp. Timon.*

3. An ornament; an empty title.

4. [Upon a horse.] A sort of natural frizzling of hair, which, in some places, rises above the lying hair, and there makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of corn. *Farrier's Dict.*

**TO FE'ATHER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in feathers.

2. To fit with feathers.

3. To tread as a cock.

Dame Partlet was the sovereign of his heart;

Ardent in love, outrageous in his play,

He *feather'd* her a hundred times a day. *Dryden.*

4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.

They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

5. **TO FEATHER ONE'S NEST.** Alluding to birds which collect feathers, among other materials, for making their nests; to get riches together.

**FE'ATHERBED.** *n. s.* [*feather* and *bed*.] A bed stuffed with feathers; a soft bed.

The husband cock looks out, and strait is sped,

And meets his wife, which brings her *featherbed*. *Donne.*

**FE'ATH RDRIVER.** *n. s.* [*feather* and *drive*.] One who cleanses feathers by whisking them about

A *featherdriver* had the residue of his lungs filled with the fine dust or down of feathers. *Derham's Physico Theology.*

**FE'ATHERED.** *adj.* [from *feather*.]

1. Cloathed



## 1. Cloathed with feathers.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,  
His cuisses on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,  
Rise from the ground like *feather'd* Mercury. *Shak. H. IV.*

So when the new-born phoenix first is seen,  
Her *feather'd* subjects all adore their queen. *Dryden.*

Dark'ning the sky, they hover o'er, and shroud  
The wanton sailors with a *feather'd* cloud. *Prior.*

Then ships of uncouth form shall stem the tide,  
And *feather'd* people crowd my wealthy side. *Pope.*

Vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and, among many  
other *feathered* creatures, several little winged boys perch upon  
the middle arches. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 159.*

## 2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers.

An eagle had the ill hap to be struck with an arrow, *feather'd* from her own wing. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Not the bow they bend, nor boast the skill  
To give the *feather'd* arrow wings to kill. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FE'ATHEREDGE. *n. f.*

Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another,  
are called *featheredge* stuff. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

FE'ATHEREDGED. *adj.* [*feather* and *edge*.] Belonging to a  
feather edge.

The cover must be made of *featheredged* boards, in the na-  
ture of several doors with hinges fixed thereon. *Mortimer.*

FE'ATHERFEW. *n. f.* A plant both single and double: it is  
increased by seeds or slips, and also by dividing the roots: it  
flowereth most part of the Summer. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FE'ATHERLESS. *adj.* [from *feather*.] Without feathers.

This so high grown ivy was like that *featherless* bird, which  
went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his naked-  
ness. *Howel's Vocal Forrest.*

FE'ATHERSELLER. *n. f.* [*feather* and *seller*.] One who sells  
feathers for beds.

FE'ATHERY. *adj.* [from *feather*.] Cloathed with feathers.

Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock

Count the night-watches to his *feathery* dames. *Milton.*

FE'ATLY. *adv.* [from *feat*.] Neatly; nimbly; dexterously.

Foot it *featly* here and there,

And sweet sprites the burthen bear. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light;

He saw a quire of ladies in a round,

That *featly* footing seem'd to skim the ground. *Dryden.*

There haply by the ruddy damsel seen,

Or shepherd-boy, they *featly* foot the green. *Tickell.*

FE'ATNESS. *n. f.* [from *feat*.] Neatness; nicety; dexte-  
rity.

FE'ATURE. *n. f.* [*faiture*, old French.]

## 1. The cast or make of the face.

Report the *feature* of Octavia, her years. *Shakespeare.*

## 2. Any lineament or single part of the face.

Though ye be the fairest of God's creatures,

Yet think that death shall spoil your goodly *features*. *Spenser.*

We may compare the face of a great man with the  
character, and try if we can find out in his looks and *features*  
the haughty, cruel, or unmerciful temper that discovers itself  
in the history. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

Though various *features* did the sisters grace,

A sister's likeness was in every face. *Addison's Ovid's Met.*

To FE'ATURE. *v. a.* To resemble in countenance; to favour.

He liv'd in court most prais'd, most lov'd,

A sample to the young'st; to th' more mature,

A glass that *featur'd* them. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To FEAZE. *v. a.* [See FAXED, perhaps from fax, Saxon,  
hair.]

1. To untwist the end of a rope, and reduce it again to its first  
flamina.

## 2. To beat; to whip with rods.

*Ainsw.*

To FEBRICITATE. *v. n.* [*febricator*, Latin.] To be in a  
fever. *Dict.*

FEBRICULOSE. *adj.* [*febriculosus*, Latin.] Troubled with a  
fever. *Dict.*

FEBRIFUGE. *n. f.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin; *febrifuge*, Fr.]  
Any medicine serviceable in a fever. *Quincy.*

Bitters, like choler, are the best sanguifiers, and also the  
best *febrifuges*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

FEBRIFUGE. *adj.* Having the power to cure fevers.

*Febrifuge* draughts had a most surprising good effect. *Arbuth.*

FE'BRILE. *adj.* [*febrilis*, Latin; *febrile*, Fr.] Constituting a  
fever; proceeding from a fever.

The spirits, embroiled with the malignity in the blood, and  
turgid and tumified by the *febrile* fermentation, are by phlebo-  
tomy relieved. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

FE'BRUARY. *n. f.* [*februarius*, Latin.] The name of the  
second month in the year.

You have such a *February* face,

So full of frost, of storm, and cloudiness? *Shakespeare.*

FE'CES. *n. f.* [*faeces*, Latin; *feces*, French.]

## 1. Dregs; lees; sediment; subsidence.

Hence the surface of the ground with mud

And slime besmear'd, the *feces* of the flood,

Receiv'd the rays of heav'n; and sucking in

The seeds of heat, new creatures did begin. *Dryden.*

## 2. Excrement.

The symptoms of such a constitution are a sour smell in  
their *feces*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FE'CULENCE. } *n. f.* [*feculentia*, Latin.]

FE'CULENCY. } *n. f.* [*feculentia*, Latin.]

## 1. Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.

## 2. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs.

Pour upon it some very strong lee, to facilitate the separa-  
tion of its *feculencies*. *Boyle.*

Whether the wilding's fibres are contriv'd

To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist

Its *feculence*, which in more porous stocks

Of cyder plants finds passage free. *Phillips.*

FE'CULENT. *adj.* [*feculentus*, Lat. *feculent*, French.] Foul;  
dreggy; excrementitious.

But both his hands, most filthy *feculent*,

Above the water were on high extent,

And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly,

Yet nothing cleaner were for such intent. *Fairy Queen.*

We may affirm them to be to the body as the light of a  
candle to the gross and *feculent* snuff, which as it is not pent  
up in it, so neither doth it partake of its stench and im-  
purity. *Glanv. Apology.*

FECUND. *adj.* [*fecundus*, Latin; *fecund*, Fr.] Fruitful;  
prolific.

The more sickly the years are, the less *fecund* or fruitful of  
children also they be. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

FECUNDA'TION. *n. f.* [*fecundo*, Latin.] The act of making  
fruitful or prolific.

She requested these plants as a medicine of *fecundation*, or  
to make her fruitful. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 7.*

To FECUNDIFY. *v. a.* To make fruitful; to make pro-  
lific. *Dict.*

FECUNDITY. *n. f.* [from *fecund*; *fecundité*, French.]

1. Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth in great  
abundance.

I appeal to the animal and vegetable productions of the  
earth, the vast numbers whereof notoriously testify the ex-  
treme luxuriance and *fecundity* of it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

## 2. Power of producing or bringing forth.

Some of the ancients mention some seeds that retain their  
*fecundity* forty years; and I have found, from a friend, that  
melon-seeds, after thirty years, are best for raising of melons.

*Ray on the Creation.*

He could never create so ample a world, but he could have  
made a bigger; the *fecundity* of his creative power never grow-  
ing barren, nor being exhausted. *Bentley's Sermons.*

FED. Preterite and participle pass. of *To feed*.

For on the grassy verdure as he lay,

And breath'd the freshness of the early day,

Devouring dogs the helpless infant tore,

*Fed* on his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore. *Pope.*

FE'DARY. *n. f.* [*foedus*, Latin, or from *feudum*.] This word,  
peculiar to *Shakespeare*, may signify either a confederate; a  
partner; or a dependant.

Damn'd paper!

Black as the ink that's on thee, senseless bauble!

Art thou a *fedary* for this act, and lookest

So virgin-like without? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

FE'DERAL. *adj.* [from *foedus*, Latin.] Relating to a league or  
contract.

It is a *federal* rite betwixt God and us, as eating and drink-  
ing, both among the Jews and Heathens, was wont to be.

*Hammond's Fundamentals.*

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all *federal* right  
and justice, both to part with Sardinia, their lawful territory,  
and also to pay them for the future a double tribute. *Grew.*

FE'DERARY. *n. f.* [from *foedus*, Latin.] A confederate; an  
accomplice.

She's a traitor, and Camillo is

A *federary* with her. *Shakespeare.*

FE'DERATE. *adj.* [*foederatus*, Latin.] Leagued; joined in  
confederacy.

FEE. *n. f.* [*feoh*, Saxon; *fee*, Danish, cattle; *feudum*, low  
Latin; *feu*, Scottish.]

1. [In law.] All lands and tenements that are held by any ac-  
knowledge of superiority to a higher lord. All lands and  
tenements, wherein a man hath a perpetual estate to him and  
his heirs, &c. are divided into *allodium* and *feudum*: *allodium*  
is every man's own land, which he possesses merely in his own  
right, without acknowledgment of any service, or payment  
of any rent to any other. *Feudum*, or *fee*, is that which we  
hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe  
services, or pay rent, or both, to a superior lord. And all  
our land in England, the crown-land, which is in the king's  
own hands, in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature  
of *feudum*: for though a man have land by descent from his  
ancestors, or bought it for his money; yet is the land of such  
a nature, that it cannot come to any, either by descent or  
purchase, but with the burthen that was laid upon him who  
had novel fee, or first of all received it as a benefit from his  
lord, to him and to all such to whom it might descend, or  
be



be any way conveyed from him. So that no man in England has *directum d minium*, that is, the very property or demesne in any land, but the prince in right of his crown: for though he that has fee has *jus perpetuum & utile dominium*, yet he owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not simply his own. Fee is divided into two sorts; fee-absolute, otherwise called fee-simple, and fee-conditional, otherwise termed fee-tail: fee-simple is that whereof we are seized in those general words, To us and our heirs for ever: fee-tail is that whereof we are seized to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs of our body, &c. And fee-tail is either general or special: general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his body: fee-tail special is that where a man and his wife are seized of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. *Cowel.*

Now like a lawyer, when he land would let,

Or sell fee-simples in his master's name. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Here's the lord of the soil come to seize me for a stray, for entering his fee-simple without leave. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

## 2. Property; peculiar.

What concern they?

The general cause; or is it a fee-grief,

Due to some single breast? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

## 3. Reward; gratification; recompense.

These be the ways by which, without reward,

Living in courts be gotten, though full hard;

For nothing there is done without a fee. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Not helping, death's my fee;

But if I help, what do you promise me? *Shakespeare.*

## 4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office.

Now that God and friends

Have turn'd my captive state to liberty,

At our enlargement what are thy due fees? *Shak. Hen. VI.*

## 5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers.

He does not reject the person's pretensions, who does not know how to explain them; or refuse doing a good office for a man, because he cannot pay the fee of it. *Addison's Spectat.*

## 6. Portion; pittance; share. Obsolete.

In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,

Reserve to each cattle their property fees. *Tuff. Husbandry.*

**FE'EFARM.** *n. f.* [*fee* and *farm*.] Tenure by which lands are held from a superiour lord.

John surrendered his kingdoms to the pope, and took them back again, to hold in *feefarm*; which brought him into such hatred, as all his lifetime after he was posselt with fear. *Davies.*

**TO FE'E.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

## 1. To reward; to pay.

No man fees the sun, no man purchases the light, nor errs if he walks by it. *South's Sermons.*

Watch the disease in time; for when within

The dropfy rages and extends the skin,

In vain for hellebore the patient cries,

And fees the doctor; but too late is wise. *Dryden's Persf.*

## 2. To bribe.

I have long loved her, and ingrossed opportunities to meet her; feed every slight occasion, that could but niggardly give me sight of her. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

## 3. To keep in hire.

There's not a thane of them but in his house

I have a servant fee'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**FE'EBLE.** *adj.* [*foible*, French.] Weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm; without strength of body or mind.

The men carried all the feeble upon asses to Jericho. *2 Chron.*

Command th' assistance of a faithful friend,

But feeble are the succours I can send. *Dryden's Æn.*

How I have lov'd, excuse my falt'ring tongue;

My spirits feeble, and my pains are strong. *Dryden.*

We carry the image of God in us, a rational and immortal soul; and though we be now miserable and feeble, yet we aspire after eternal happiness, and finally expect a great exaltation of all our natural powers. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A crutch that helps the weak along,

Supports the feeble, but retards the strong. *Smith.*

**TO FE'EBLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength or power. Not in use.

Or as a cattle reared high and round,

By subtile engines and malicious slight

Is undermined from the lowest ground,

And her foundation forc'd and feebled quite. *Fairy Queen.*

Shall that victorious hand be feebled here,

That in your chambers gave you chastisement? *Sh. K. John.*

**FE'EBLEMINDED.** *adj.* [*feeble* and *mind*.] Weak of mind; defective in resolution and constancy.

Warn them that are unruly, comfort the feebleminded, support the weak, be patient toward all men. *1 Theff. v. 14.*

**FE'EBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *feeble*.] Weakness; imbecility; infirmity; want of strength.

A better head Rome's glorious body fits,

Than his that shakes for age and feebleness. *Shak. Tit Andr.*

Some in their latter years, through the feebleness of their

limbs, have been forced to study upon their knees. *South.*

**FE'EBLY.** *adv.* [from *feeble*.] Weakly; without strength.

Like mine, thy gentle numbers feebly creep;

Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy comick sleep. *Dryden.*

**TO FEED.** *v. a.* [*fedan*, Gothick; *feban*, *foeban*, Saxon.]

## 1. To supply with food.

Her heart and bowels through her back he drew,

And fed the hounds that help'd him to pursue. *Dryden.*

Boerhaave fed a sparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own weight. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

## 2. To supply; to furnish.

A constant smoke arises from the warm springs that feed the many baths with which this island is stocked. *Addison.*

The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must be half the length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it may not feed them too fast. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

## 3. To graze; to consume by cattle.

Once in three years feed your mowing lands, if you cannot get manure constantly to keep them in heart. *Mortimer.*

The frost will spoil the grafs; for which reason take care to feed it close before Winter. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

## 4. To nourish; to cherish.

How oft from pomp and state did I remove,

To feed despair, and cherish hopeless love? *Prior.*

## 5. To keep in hope or expectation.

Barbarossa learned the strength of the emperor, craftily feeding him with the hope of liberty. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

## 6. To delight; to entertain; to keep from satiety.

The alteration of scenes, so it be without noise, feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

**TO FEED.** *v. n.*

## 1. To take food. Chiefly applied to animals food.

To feed were best at home;

From thence the sawce to meat is ceremony;

Meeting were bare without it. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

## 2. To prey; to live by eating.

I am not covetous of gold;

Nor care I, who doth feed upon my cost. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

You cry against the noble senate, who,

Under the gods, keep you in awe, which else

Would feed on one another. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Galen speaketh of the curing of the scirrhus of the liver by milk of a cow, that feedeth upon certain herbs. *Bacon.*

Some birds feed upon the berries of this vegetable. *Brown.*

He feeds on fruits, which, of their own accord,

The willing grounds and laden trees afford. *Dryden's Virg.*

The Brachmans were all of the same race, lived in fields and woods, and fed only upon rice, milk, or herbs. *Temple.*

All feed on one vain patron, and enjoy

Th' extensive blessing of his luxury. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

## 3. To pasture; to place cattle to feed.

If a man shall cause a field to be eaten, and shall put in his beast, and shall feed in another man's field, he shall make restitution. *Ex. xxii. 5.*

## 4. To grow fat or plump.

**FEED.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

## 1. Food; that which is eaten.

A fearful deer then looks most about when he comes to the best feed, with a shugging kind of tremor through all her principal parts. *Sidney, b. ii.*

An old worked ox fats as well as a young one: their feed is much cheaper, because they eat no oats. *Mortimer's Husb.*

## 2. Pasture.

Besides his cote, his flocks and bounds of feed

Are now on sale. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

**FE'EDER.** *n. f.* [from *feed*.]

## 1. One that gives food.

The beast obeys his keeper, and looks up,

Not to his master's but his feeder's hand. *Denham.*

## 2. An exciter; an encourager.

When thou do'st hear I am as I have been,

Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou was't,

The tutor and the feeder of my riots. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

## 3. One that eats.

With eager feeding, food doth choak the feeder. *Shakesp.*

We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush, called the missel-thrush, or feeder upon misseltoe. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

## 4. One that eats nicely; one that lives luxuriously.

But that our feasts

In every mefs have folly, and the feeders

Jest with it as a custom, I should blush

To see you so attired. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

But such fine feeders are no guests for me;

Riot agrees not with frugality:

Then, that unfashionable man am I,

With me they'd staive for want of ivory. *Dryden's Juven.*

**TO FEEL.** *pret. felt; part pass. felt. v. n.* [*fehan*, Saxon.]

## 1. To have perception of things by the touch.

The sense of feeling can give us a notion of extension, shape, and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except colours. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 411.*

## 2. To search by feeling. See FEELER.

3. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil, right or wrong. Man, who feels for all mankind. *Pope.*



## 4. To appear to the touch.

The difference of these tumours will be distinguished by the feel: one feels flaccid and rumpled; the other more even, flatulent and springy. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To FEEL. *v. a.*

## 1. To perceive by the touch.

Suffer me that I may feel the pillars. *Judg. xxvi. 26.*

## 2. To try; to sound.

He hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour. *Shak.*

## 3. To have sense of pain or pleasure.

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight  
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel? *Milton.*

But why should those be thought to 'scape, who feel  
Those rods of scorpions and those whips of steel? *Creech's Juvenal.*

The well sung woes shall sooth my pensive ghost;  
He best can paint them who can feel them most. *Pope.*

Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd alive,  
E'er felt such grief, such terror, and despair. *Pope.*

## 4. To be affected by.

Would I had never trod this English earth,  
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it. *Shakesf. Hen. VIII.*

## 5. To know; to be acquainted with.

His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;  
For then, and not 'till then, he felt himself,  
And found the blessedness of being little. *Shakesf. Hen. VIII.*

FEEL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The sense of feeling; the touch.  
The difference of these tumours will be distinguished by the feel: one feels flaccid and rumpled, the other more even, flatulent, and springy. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FE'ELER. *n. f.* [from feel.]

## 1. One that feels.

This hand, whose touch,  
Whose ev'ry touch would force the feeler's soul  
To th' oath of loyalty. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

## 2. The horns or antennæ of insects.

Insects clean their eyes with their forelegs as well as antennæ; and as they are perpetually feeling and searching before them with their feelers or antennæ, I am apt to think that besides wiping and cleaning the eyes, the uses here named may be admitted. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

FEELING. *participial adj.* [from feel.]

## 1. Expressive of great sensibility.

O wretched state of man in self-division!  
O well thou say'st a feeling declaration  
Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep incision. *Sidney.*  
Thy wailing words do much my spirits move,  
They uttered are in such a feeling fashion. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Write 'till your ink be dry, and with your tears  
Moist it again; and frame some feeling line,  
That may discover such integrity. *Sh. Two Gent. of Verona.*

## 2. Sensibly felt. This sense is not sufficiently analogical.

A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,  
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,  
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
I had a feeling sense  
Of all your royal favours; but this last  
Strikes through my heart. *Southerne.*

FE'ELING. *n. f.* [from feel.]

## 1. The sense of touch.

Why was the fight  
To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd?  
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,  
And not, as feeling, through all parts diffus'd,  
That she might look at will through ev'ry pore. *Milton.*

## 2. Sensibility; tenderness.

The apprehension of the good,  
Gives but the greater feeling to the worse. *Shakesf. Rich. II.*  
Their king, out of a princely feeling, was sparing and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

## 3. Perception.

Great persons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themselves happy; for if they judge by their own feeling, they cannot find it. *Bacon's Essays.*

As we learn what belongs to the body by the evidence of sense, so we learn what belongs to the soul by an inward consciousness, which may be called a sort of internal feeling. *Watts.*

FEELINGLY. *adv.* [from feeling.]

## 1. With expression of great sensibility.

The princess might judge that he meant himself, who spake so feelingly. *Sidney.*

He would not have talked so feelingly of Codrus's bed, if there had been room for a bedfellow in it. *Pope.*

## 2. So as to be sensibly felt.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,  
The season's difference; as the icy phang,  
And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind,  
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,  
Ev'n 'till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,  
This is no flattery: these are counsellors,  
That feelingly persuade me what I am. *Shakesf. As you like it.*

He feelingly knew, and had trial of the late good, and of the new purchased evil. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

FEET. *n. f.* The plural of foot.

His brother's image to his mind appears,  
Inflames his heart with rage, and wings his feet with fears. *Pope's Statius.*

FEETLESS. *adj.* [from feet.] Without feet.

Geoffrey of Bouloin broched three feetless birds, called Al-lerions, upon his arrow. *Camden.*

To FEIGN. *v. a.* [feindre, French; fingere, Latin.]

## 1. To invent.

And these three voices differ; all the things done, the doing and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning and the feigner; so the poem, the poetry and the poet. *Ben. Johnson's Discover.*  
No such things are done as thou sayest, but thou feignest them out of thine own heart. *Neh. vi. 8.*

## 2. To make a show of.

Both his hands, most filthy feculent,  
Above the water were on high extent,  
And feigned to wash themselves incessantly. *Spensf. Fairy Qu.*

## 3. To make a shew of; to do upon some false pretence.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,  
Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;  
But feigns a laugh to see me search around. *Pope.*

## 4. To dissemble; to conceal. Now obsolete.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,  
As ghastly bug their hair on end does rear;  
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to feign. *Fairy Queen.*

To FEIGN. *v. n.* To relate falsely; to image from the invention.

Therefore the poet

Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;  
Since nought so stockish, hard and full of rage,  
But musick for the time doth change his nature. *Shakesf.*

FEIGNEDLY. *adv.* [from feign.] In fiction; not truly.

Such is found to have been falsely and feignedly in some of the heathens. *Bacon, Essay 28.*

FEIGNER. *n. f.* [from feign.] Inventer; contriver of a fiction.

And these three voices differ; all the things done, the doing and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning and the feigner; so the poem, the poetry and the poet. *Ben. Johnson.*

FEINT. *participial adj.* [from feign, for feigned; or feint, Fr.]

The mind by degrees loses its natural relish of real, solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can be but dressed up into any feint appearance of it. *Locke.*

FEINT. *n. f.* [feint, French.]

## 1. A false appearance; an offer of something not intended to be.

Courtly's letter is but a feint to get off. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 286.*

## 2. A mock assault; an appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be struck.

But, in the breast encamp'd, prepares  
For well-bred feints and future wars. *Prior.*

FE'LANDERS. *n. f.* Worms in hawks.FE'LDFARE. *n. f.* See FIELDFARE.To FELICITATE. *v. a.* [feliciter, French; felicitare, Latin.]

## 1. To make happy.

I profess  
Myself an enemy to all other joys;  
And find I am alone felicitate.  
In your dear highness' love. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and felicitate his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey. *Watts.*

## 2. To congratulate.

They might proceed unto forms of speeches, felicitating the good, or deprecating the evil to follow. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
FELICITA'TION. *n. f.* [French, from felicitate.] Congratulation. *Dict.*

FELICITOUS. *adj.* [felix, Latin.] Happy. *Dict.*FELICITOUSLY. *adv.* [from felicitous.] Happily. *Dict.*FELICITY. *n. f.* [felicitas, Latin; felicité, Fr.] Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness; blessedness.

The joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin,  
And grant that we, for whom thou didest die,  
Being with thy dear blood clean wash'd from sin,  
May live for ever in felicity. *Spenser, Sonnet 68.*

Others in virtue plac'd felicity;  
But virtue join'd with riches and long life,  
In corporal pleasure he, and careless ease. *Milt. Par. Reg.*  
So the felicities of her wonderful reign may be complete. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

How great, how glorious a felicity, how adequate to the desires of a reasonable nature, is revealed to our hopes in the gospel! *Rogers, Sermon iii.*

FELINE. *adj.* [felinus, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.

Even as in the beaver; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canine, and in his tail, which is feline, or a long taper. *Grew's Museum.*

FELL. *adj.* [felle, Saxon.]

## 1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.



- It seemed fury, discord, madness *fell*,  
Flew from his lap when he unfolds the same. *Fairfax, b. ii.*  
So *fellest* foes,  
Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep,  
To take the one the other, by some chance,  
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends. *Shak.*  
That instant was I turn'd into a hart,  
And my desires, like *fell* and cruel hounds,  
E'er since pursue me. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
2. Savage; ravenous; bloody.  
I know thee, love! wild as the raging main,  
More *fell* than tygers on the Lybian plain. *Pope's Autumn.*  
Scorning all the taming arts of man,  
The keen hyena, *fellest* of the *fell*. *Thomson's Spring.*
- FELL. *n. f.* [*felle*, Saxon.] The skin; the hide.  
Wipe thine eye;  
The gougers shall devour them, flesh and *fell*,  
Ere they shall make us weep. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
The time has been my senses would have cool'd  
To hear a night-shriek; and my *fell* of hair  
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
- To FELL. *v. a.* [*fellen*, German.]
1. To knock down; to bring to the ground.  
Villain, stand, or I'll *fell* thee down. *Shakesp. Henry V.*  
Up and down he traverses his ground;  
Now wards a *felling* blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*  
Taking the small end of his musket in his hand, he struck  
him on the head with the stock, and *felled* him. *Raleigh.*  
His fall, for the present, struck an earthquake into all  
minds; nor could the vulgar be induced to believe he was  
*felled*. *Howel's Vocal Forrest.*  
On their whole host I flew  
Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon *fell'd*  
Their choicest youth: they only liv'd who fled. *Milt. Agon.*  
Whom with such force he struck he *fell'd* him down,  
And cleft the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*  
I *fell'd* along a man of bearded face,  
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
2. To hew down; to cut down.  
Then would he seem a farmer that would fell  
Bargains of woods, which he did lately *fell*. *Hubb. Tales.*  
Proud Arcite and fierce Palamon,  
In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;  
Like lightning flam'd their fauchions to and fro,  
And shot a dreadful gleam; so strong they struck,  
There seem'd less force requir'd to *fell* an oak. *Dryden.*
- FELL. The preterite of *To fall*.  
None on their feet might stand,  
Though standing else as rocks; but down they *fell*  
By thousands, angel on archangel roll'd. *Milton.*
- FE'LLER. *n. f.* [from *fell*.] One that hews down.  
Since thou art laid down, no *feller* is come up against us.  
*If. xiv. 8.*
- FELL'FLUOUS. *adj.* [*fel* and *flu*, Latin.] Flowing with  
gall. *Dict.*
- FE'LLMONGER. *n. f.* [from *fell*.] A dealer in hides.
- FE'LLNESS. *n. f.* [from *fell*.] Cruelty; savageness; fury; rage.  
When his brother saw the red blood trail  
Adown so fast, and all his armour steep,  
For very *felness* loud he 'gan to weep. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
- FE'LLOE. *n. f.* [*felge*, Danish.] The circumference of a  
wheel; the outward part. It is often written *fally* or *felly*.  
Out, out, thou strumpet fortune! all you gods,  
In general synod, take away her power;  
Break all the spokes and *fellies* from her wheel,  
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n. *Shakesp.*  
Their axle-trees, naves, *felloes*, and spokes were all molten.  
*1 Kings vii. 33.*
- FELLOW. *n. f.* [*quasi*, to follow, *Minshew*; from *fe*, faith,  
and *lag*, bound, Saxon, *Junius*; *fallow*, Scottish.]
1. A companion; one with whom we consort.  
In youth I had twelve *fellows* like unto myself, but not one  
of them came to a good end. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*  
To be your *fellow*,  
You may deny me; but I'll be your servant,  
Whether you will or no. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
Have we not plighted each our holy oath,  
That one should be the common good of both;  
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove  
His *fellow's* hindrance in pursuit of love? *Dryden.*
2. An associate; one united in the same affair.  
Each on his *fellow* for assistance calls;  
At length the fatal fabrick mounts the walls. *Dryden's Virg.*
3. One of the same kind.  
Let partial spirits still aloud complain,  
Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;  
And own no liberty, but where they may  
Without controul upon their *fellows* prey. *Waller.*  
A shepherd had one favourite dog: he fed him with his own  
hand, and took more care of him than of any of his *fellows*.  
*L'Estrange's Fables.*

## 4. Equal; peer.

Chieftain of the rest  
I chose him here: the earth shall him allow;  
His *fellows* late, shall be his subjects now. *Fairfax, b. ii.*  
So you are to be hereafter *fellows*, and no longer ser-  
vants. *Sidney.*

## 5. One thing suited to another; one of a pair.

When virtue is lodged in a body, that seems to have been  
prepared for the reception of vice: the soul and the body do  
not seem to be *fellows*. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 86.*

## 6. One like another: as, this knave hath not his fellow.

7. A familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness; some  
times with esteem; but generally with some degree of con-  
tempt.

This is Othello's ancient, as I take it:

—The same indeed; a very valiant *fellow*. *Shakesp. Othello.*  
An officer was in danger to have lost his place, but his  
wife made his peace; whereupon a pleasant *fellow* said, that he  
had been crushed, but that he saved himself upon his horns.  
*Bacon, Apophthegm 4.*

Full fifteen thousand lusty *fellows*

With fire and sword the fort maintain;

Each was a Hercules, you tell us,

Yet out they march'd like common men. *Prior.*

## 8. A word of contempt: the foolish mortal; the mean wretch; the sorry rascal.

Those great *fellows* scornfully receiving them, as foolish  
birds fallen into their net, it pleased the eternal justice to make  
them suffer death by their hands. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Cassio hath here been set on in the dark

By Rodorigo, and *fellows* that are 'scap'd:

He's almost slain, and Rodorigo dead. *Shakesp. Othello.*

I have great comfort from this *fellow*: methinks he hath  
no drowning mark about him; his complexion is perfect  
gallows: *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Opinion, that did help me to the crown,

Had still kept loyal to possession;

And left me in reputeless banishment,

A *fellow* of no mark nor likelihood. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

How oft the fight of means, to do ill deeds,

Makes deeds ill done? for had'st not thou been by,

A *fellow* by the hand of nature mark'd,

Quoted, and sign'd to do a deed of shame,

This murder had not come into my mind. *Shakesp. K. John.*

The Moor's abus'd by some most villainous knave,

Some base notorious knave, some scurvy *fellow*. *Shak. Othell.*

The *fellow* had taken more fish than he could spend while  
they were sweet. *L'Estrange.*

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;

This *fellow* would ingraft a foreign name

Upon our stock, and the Sisyphian seed

By fraud and theft asserts his father's breed. *Dryden.*

You will wonder how such an ordinary *fellow*, as this Mr.

Wood, could have got his majesty's broad seal. *Swift.*

You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,

Or, cobbler like, the parson will be drunk,

Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow*;

The rest is all but leather and prunella. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

## 9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with contempt.

The provost commanded his men to hang him up on the  
nearest tree: then the *fellow* cried out that he was not the  
miller, but the miller's man. *Hayward.*

## 10. A member of a college that shares its revenues.

To FE'LLOW. *v. a.* To suit with; to pair with; to match.  
*Fellow* is often used in composition to mark community of  
nature, station, or employment.

Imagination,

With what's unreal, thou co-active art,

And *fellow'st* nothing. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

FE'LLOW-COMMONER. *n. f.*

## 1. One who has the same right of common.

He cannot appropriate, he cannot inclose, without the con-  
sent of all his *fellowcommoners*, all mankind. *Locke.*

## 2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FE'LLOW-CREA'TURE. *n. f.* One that has the same creator.

Reason is the glory of human nature, and one of the chief  
eminencies whereby we are raised above our *fellowcreatures* the  
brutes in this lower world. *Watts's Logic, Introduction.*

FE'LLOW-HEIR. *n. f.* Coheir; partner of the same inheritance.

The Gentiles should be *fellowheirs*. *Eph. iii. 6.*

FE'LLOW-HELPER. *n. f.* Coadjutor; one who concurs in the same business.

We ought to receive such, that we might be *fellowhelpers* to  
the truth. *3 Jo. viii.*

FE'LLOW-LA'BOURER. *n. f.* One who labours in the same design.

My *fellowlabourers* have likewise commissioned me to per-  
form in their behalf this office of dedication. *Dryd. Jew. Ded.*

FE'LLOW-SERVANT. *n. f.* One that has the same matter.

Not



Nor less think we in heav'n of thee on earth,  
Than of our *fellowservant*; and inquire  
Gladly into the ways of God with man. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
Fair *fellowservant*! may your gentle ear  
Prove more propitious to my slighted care  
Than the bright dame's we serve. *Waller.*

Their fathers and yours were *fellowservants* to the same  
heavenly master while they lived; nor is that relation dis-  
solved by their death, but ought still to operate among their  
surviving children. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

**FELLOW-SOLDIER.** *n. f.* One who fights under the same com-  
mander. An endearing appellation used by officers to their  
men.

Come, *fellowsoldier*, make thou proclamation. *Shakesp.*  
Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and  
*fellowsoldier*. *Phil. ii. 25.*

**FELLOW-STUDENT.** *n. f.* One who studies in company with  
another.

I pr'ythee, do not mock me, *fellowstudent*;  
I think it was to see my mother's wedding. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
If you have no *fellowstudent* at hand, tell it over with your  
acquaintance. *Watts's Logick.*

**FELLOW-SUBJECT.** *n. f.* One who lives under the same go-  
vernment.

The bleeding condition of their *fellowsubjects* was a feather  
in the balance with their private ends. *Swift.*

**FELLOW-SUFFERER.** *n. f.* One who shares in the same evils;  
one who partakes the same sufferings with another.

How happy was it for those poor creatures, that your grace  
was made their *fellow sufferer*? And how glorious for you, that  
you chose to want rather than not relieve the wants of others?  
*Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

We in some measure share the necessities of the poor at the  
same time that we relieve them, and make ourselves not only  
their patrons but *fellow sufferers*. *Addison's Spectator.*

**FELLOW-WRITER.** *n. f.* One who writes at the same time, or  
on the same subject.

Since they cannot raise themselves to the reputation of their  
*fellow-writers*, they must sink it to their own pitch, if they  
would keep themselves upon a level with them. *Addison's Spectator.*

**FELLOWFEELING.** *n. f.* [*fellow* and *feeling*.]

1. Sympathy.  
It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have a *fellowfeel-*  
*ing* of the misfortune of my brother. *L'Estrange.*

2. Combination; joint interest.  
Even your milkwoman and your nurserymaid have a *fel-*  
*lowfeeling*. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

**FELLOWLIKE.** } *adj.* [*fellow* and *like*.] Like a companion;  
**FELLOWLY.** } on equal terms; companionable.

All which good parts he graceth with a good *fellowlike*,  
kind, and respectful carriage. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

One seed for another, to make an exchange,  
With *fellowly* neighbourhood seemeth not strange. *Tusser.*

**FELLOWSHIP.** *n. f.* [*from fellow*.]

1. Companionship; comfort; society.  
This boy cannot tell what he would have,  
But kneels and holds up hands for *fellowship*. *Shak. Coriolan.*  
From blissful bow'rs

Of amarantine shade, fountain, or spring,  
By the waters of life, where'er they sat  
In *fellowships* of joy, the sons of light  
Hasted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 80.*

There is no man but God puts excellent things into his  
possession, to be used for the common good; for men are  
made for society and mutual *fellowship*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

God having designed man for a sociable creature, made him  
not only with an inclination and under the necessity to have  
*fellowship* with those of his own kind, but furnished him also  
with language, which was to be the great instrument and ce-  
menter of society. *Locke.*

2. Association; confederacy; combination.

We would not die in that man's company,  
That fears his *fellowship* to die with us. *Shakesp. Henry V.*  
Those laws do bind men absolutely, even as they are men,  
although they have never any settled *fellowship*, never any so-  
lemn agreement amongst themselves what to do, or not to  
do. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*

Most of the other Christian princes were drawn into the  
*fellowship* of that war. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

3. Equality.

4. Partnership; joint interest.

Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof  
That *fellowship* in pain divides not smart,  
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load. *Parad. Reg.*  
O love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,  
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;  
Tyrants and thou all *fellowship* disdain. *Dryden.*

5. Company; state of being together.

The great contention of the sea and skies  
Parted our *fellowship*. But hark, a sail! *Shakesp. Othello.*

6. Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure.

In a great town friends are scattered, so that there is not  
that *fellowship* which is in less neighbourhoods. *Bacon's Essays.*

7. Fitness and fondness for festal entertainments, with *good* pre-  
fixed.

He had by his excessive *good fellowship*, which was grateful to  
all the company, made himself popular with all the officers of  
the army. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

8. An establishment in the college with share in its revenue.

Corusodes having, by the most extreme parsimony, saved  
thirty-four pounds out of a beggarly *fellowship*, went up to  
London. *Swift.*

9. [In arithmetick.] That rule of plural proportion whereby  
we balance accompts, depending between divers persons,  
having put together a general stock, so that they may every  
man have his proportional gain, or sustain his proportional  
part of loss. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

10. A rule in arithmetick, by which two or more independent  
operations of the rule of three may divide any given number  
into unequal parts, proportional to certain other numbers.  
It is so called, because the more common and useful application  
thereof is in the division of gains, losses, or other things,  
among partners in company. *Malcolm.*

**FELLY.** *adv.* [*from fell*.] Cruelly; inhumanly; savagely;  
barbarously.

Fair ye be sure, but cruel and unkind;

As is a tyger, that with greediness

Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find

A feeble beast, doth *felly* him oppress. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

**FEL-DE-SE.** *n. f.* [In law.] He that committeth felony by  
murdering himself.

**FELON.** *n. f.* [*felon*, French; *felo*, low Latin; *fel*, Saxon.]

1. One who has committed a capital crime.

I apprehend thee for a *felon* here. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

And often have you brought the wily fox,

Chas'd even amid' the folds; and made to bleed,

Like *felons*, where they did the murd'rous deed. *Dryden.*

2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its in-  
vesting membrane, very painful.

The malign paronychia is that which is commonly called a  
*felon*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

**FELON.** *adj.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman.

Ay me! what thing on earth, that all things breeds,

Might be the cause of so impatient plight!

What fury, or what fiend with *felon* deeds,

Hath stirred up so mischievous despoight! *Spenser.*

Then bids prepare th' hospitable treat,

Vain shews of love to veil his *felon* hate. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**FELONIOUS.** *adj.* [*from felon*.] Wicked; traitorous; villa-  
nous; malignant; perfidious; destructive.

This man conceived the duke's death; but what was the  
motive of that *felonious* conception is in the clouds. *Wotton.*

O thievish night!

Why should'st thou, but for some *felonious* end,

In thy dark lanthorn thus close up the stars

That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd the lamps

With everlasting oil, to give due light

To the misted and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

In thy *felonious* heart though venom lies,

It does but touch thy Irish pen and dies. *Dryden.*

**FELONIOUSLY.** *adj.* [*from felonious*.] In a felonious way.

**FELONOUS.** *adj.* [*from felon*.] Wicked; felonious.

I am like for desperate dole to die,

Through *felonous* force of mine enemy. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

**FELONY.** *n. f.* [*felonie*, Fr. *felonia*, low Latin, *from felon*.] A  
crime denounced capital by the law; an enormous crime.

I will make it *felony* to drink small beer. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

**FELT.** The preterite of **FEEL**, which see.

**FELT.** *n. f.* [*feltz*, Saxon.]

1. Cloath made of wool united without weaving.

It were a delicate stratagem to shoe

A troop of horse with *felt*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. A hide or skin.

To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the *felt*  
be loose. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**TO FELT.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To unite without weaving.

The same wool one man *felts* into a hat, another weaves it  
into cloath, another into kersey. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**TO FELTRE.** *v. a.* [*from felt*.] To clot together like felt.

His *feltred* locks, that on his bosom fell,

On rugged mountains briers and thorns resemble. *Fairfax.*

**FELU'CCA.** *n. f.* [*felu*, Fr. *felkon*, Arab.] A small open boat  
with six oars. *Diët.*

**FEMALE.** *n. f.* [*femelle*, French; *femella*, Latin.] A she;  
one of the sex which brings young.

God created man in his own image, male and *female* created  
he them. *Gen. i. 27.*

Man, more divine,

Lord of the wide world, and wide wat'ry seas,

Indu'd with intellectual sense and soul,

Are masters to their *females*, and their lords. *Shakespeare.*

**FEMALE.** *adj.*

1. Not masculine; belonging to a she.

If by a *female* hand he had foreseen

He was to die, his wish had rather been

The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen. *Dryd.*

2. FEMALE



2. **FEMALE Rhymes.** Double rhymes so called, because in French, from which the term is taken, they end in a weak or feminine. These rhymes are female:

'Th' excess of heat is but a fable;

We know the torrid zone is now found habitable. *Cowley.*

The female rhymes are in use with the Italian in every line, with the Spaniard promiscuously, and with the French alternately, as appears from the *Alarique*, the *Pucelle*, or any of their later poems. *Dryden's Preface to Ann. Mirab.*

**FEME Covert.** *n. f.* [French.] A married woman; who is also said to be under covert baron. *Blount.*

**FEME Sole.** *n. f.* [French.] A single woman; an unmarried woman.

**FEMINA'LITY.** *n. f.* [from *fæmina*, Latin.] Female nature.

If in the minority of natural vigour the parts of feminality take place, upon the increase or growth thereof the masculine appears. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 17.*

**FE'MININE.** *adj.* [femininus, Latin.]

1. Of the sex that brings young; female.

Thus we chastise the god of wine

With water that is feminine,

Until the cooler nymph abate

His wrath, and so congregate. *Cleaveland.*

2. Soft; tender; delicate.

Her heav'nly form

Angelick, but more soft and feminine. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

3. Effeminate; emasculated.

Ninias was no man of war at all, but altogether feminine and subjected to ease and delicacy. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

**FE'MININE.** *n. f.* A she; one of the sex that brings young; a female.

O! why did God create at last

This novelty on earth, this fair defect

Of nature? And not fill the world at once

With men, as angels, without feminine? *Milt. Par. Lost.*

**FE'MORAL.** *adj.* [femorialis, Latin.] Belonging to the thigh.

The largest crooked needle should be used in taking up the femoral arteries in amputation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**FEN.** *n. f.* [fenn, Saxon; venne, Dutch.] A marsh; low flat and moist ground; a moor; a bog.

Mexico is a city that stands in the midst of a great marsh or fen. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

I go alone,

Like to a lonely dragon, that his fen

Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shakes. Coriolan.*

Yon common cry of curs, whose breath I hate,

As reek o' th' rotten fens. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The surface is of black fen earth. *Woodward on Fossils.*

He to Portina's wat'ry marshes went;

A long canal the muddy fen divides,

And with a clear unfully'd current glides. *Addison.*

**FE'NBERRY.** *n. f.* [fen and berry.] A kind of black-berry. *Skinner.*

**FENCE.** *n. f.* [from defence.]

1. Guard; security; outwork; defence.

That proved not fence enough to the reputation of their oppressors. *Decay of Piety.*

There's no fence against inundations, earthquakes, or hurricanes. *L'Estrange, Fable 167.*

To put them out of their parents view, at a great distance, is to expose them to the greatest dangers of their whole life, when they have the least fence and guard against them. *Locke.*

Let us bear this awful corps to Cæsar,

And lay it in his sight, that it may stand

A fence betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Inclosure; mound; hedge.

In vain did nature's wife command

Divide the waters from the land,

If daring ships, and men prophane,

Invade th' inviolable main;

Th' eternal fences overleap,

And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden's Horace.*

Shall I mention make

Of the vast mound that binds the Lucrine lake?

Or the disdainful sea, that, shut from thence,

Roars round the structure, and invades the fence? *Dryden.*

Employ their wiles and unavailing care,

To pass the fences and surprise the fair. *Pope.*

3. The art of fencing; defence.

I bruised my skin th' other day, with playing at sword and dagger with a master of fence. *Shakes. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

4. Skill in defence.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,

Despite his nice fence and his active practice. *Shakespeare.*

**TO FENCE.** *v. a.*

1. To inclose; to secure by an inclosure or hedge.

Th' inhabitants each pasture and each plain

Destroyed have, each field to waste is lade;

In fenced towers bestowed is their grain,

Before thou cam'st this kingdom to invade. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

He hath fenced up my way that I cannot pass, and set darkness in my paths. *Job xix. 8.*

Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and hast fenced me with bones and sinews. *Job x. 11.*

He went about to make a bridge to a strong city, which was fenced about with walls. *2 Mac. xii. 13.*

See that the churchyard be fenced in with a decent rail, or other inclosure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To guard.

So much of adders wisdom I have learnt;

To fence my ear against thy sorceries. *Milton's Agonistes.*

With love to friend, th' impatient lover went,

Fenc'd from the thorns; and trod the deep descent. *Dryden.*

**TO FENCE.** *v. n.*

1. To practise the arts of manual defence; to practise the use of weapons.

He having got some iron, should have it beaten into swords, and put into his servants hands to fence with, and bang one another. *Locke.*

2. To guard against; to act on the defensive.

Vice is the more stubborn as well as the more dangerous evil, and therefore in the first place to be fenced against. *Locke.*

3. To fight according to art.

If a throstle sing, he falls strait a capering;

He will fence with his own shadow. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

A beauteous heifer in the wood is bred;

The stooping warriors, aiming head to head,

Engage their clashing horns; with dreadful sound

The forest rattles, and the rocks rebound;

They fence and push, and, pushing, loudly roar,

Their dewlaps and their sides are bath'd in gore. *Dryden.*

A man that cannot fence will keep out of bullies and gamblers company. *Locke.*

These, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than fencing or cudgelplying. *Arbuth. and Pope's Ma. Sc.*

**FENCELESS.** *adj.* [from fence.] Without inclosure; open.

Each motion of the heart rises to fury,

And love in their weak bosoms is a rage

As terrible as hate, and as destructive:

So the wind roars o'er the wide fenceless ocean,

And heaves the billows of the boiling deep,

Alike from North, from South, from East, from West. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

**FENCER.** *n. f.* [from fence.] One who teaches or practises the use of weapons, or science of defence.

Calmness is great advantage: he that lets

Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,

Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets;

As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*

A nimble fencer will put in a thrust so quick, that the foil will be in your bosom when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*

**FENCIBLE.** *adj.* [from fence.] Capable of defence. *Addison.*

**FENCINGMASTER.** *n. f.* [fence and master.] One who teaches the use of weapons.

**FENCINGSCHOOL.** *n. f.* [fence and school.] A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

If a man be to prepare his son for duels, I had rather mine should be a good wrestler than an ordinary fencer, which is the most a gentleman can attain to, unless he will be constantly in the fencing-school, and every day exercising. *Locke.*

**TO FEND.** *v. a.* [from defend.] To keep off; to shut out.

Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,

With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

**TO FEND.** *v. n.* To dispute; to shift off a charge.

The dexterous management of terms, and being able to fend and prove with them, passes for a great part of learning; but it is learning distinct from knowledge. *Locke.*

**FENDER.** *n. f.* [from fend.]

1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.

2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

**FENERATION.** *n. f.* [fæneratio, Latin.] Usury; the gain of interest; the practice of increasing money by lending.

The hare figured not only pusillanimity and timidity from its temper, but feneration and usury from its fecundity and superfetation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 17.*

**FE'NUGREEK.** *n. f.* [fœnum Græcum, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a pod, somewhat plain, shaped like a horn, and full of seeds, for the most part rhomboid or kidney-shaped. *Miller.*

**FE'NNEL.** *n. f.* [fœniculum, Latin.] A plant of strong scent.

It is an umbelliferous plant, whose leaves are divided into capillaceous jags: the petals of the flower are intire, and placed orbicularly, expanding in form of a rose: each flower is succeeded by two oblong thick gibbous seeds, chaucled on one side, and plain on the other. *J. J. Miller.*

A fav'ry odour blown, more pleas'd my sense

Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the teats

Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*

**FENNELFLOWER.** *n. f.* A plant.

**FENNELGIANT.** *n. f.* A plant.



It hath a large succulent milky root: the stalks are spongy, and filled with pith: the flowers consist of many leaves, expanded in form of a rose, growing in an umbel: each flower is succeeded by two large oval-shaped flat seeds, which are very thin, and turn black when ripe: the leaves are like those of fennel. *Miller:*

FE'NNY. *adj.* [from *fen*.]

1. Marshy; boggy; moorish.

Driving in of piles is used for stone or brick houses, and that only where the ground proves *fenny* or moorish. *Moxon.*

The hungry crocodile, and hissing snake;

Lurk in the troubl'd stream and *fenny* brake. *Prior:*

2. Inhabiting the marsh.

Fillet of a *fenny* snake,

In the caudron boil and bake. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

FE'NNYSTONES. *n. f.* A plant.

FE'NSUCKED. *adj.* [*fen* and *suck*.] Sucked out of marshes.

Infect her beauty,

You *fenfucked* fogs, drawn by the pow'rful sun. *Sh. K. Lear.*

FE'OD. *n. f.* [*feodum*, low Latin.] Fee; tenure. *Dict.*

FE'ODAL. *adj.* [*feodal*, French, from *feod*.] Held from another.

FE'ODARY. *n. f.* [from *feodum*, Latin.] One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superiour lord. *Hanmer.*

To FEOFF. *v. a.* [*fief*, *fieffer*, French; *feoffare*, low Latin.]

To put in possession; to invest with right.

FEOFFEE. *n. f.* [*feoffatus*, Latin; *fieffe*, French.] One put in possession.

The late earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands to *feoffee* in trust, in hope to have cut off her majesty from the escheat of his lands. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

FE'OFFER. *n. f.* [*feffator*, low Latin.] One who gives possession of any thing. See FEOFFMENT.

FE'OFFMENT. *n. f.* [*feoffamentum*, Latin.] The act of granting possession.

Any gift or grant of any honours, castles, lands, or other immoveable things, to another in fee-simple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of seisin of the thing given: when it is in writing, it is called a deed of *feoffment*; and in every *feoffment* the giver is called the feoffor, *feoffator*, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the feoffee, *feoffatus*. The proper difference between a feoffor and a donor is, that the feoffor gives in fee-simple, the donor in fee-tail. *Cowel.*

The act of parliament cut off and frustrated all such conveyances as had, by the space of twelve years before his rebellion, been made; within the compass whereof the fraudulent *feoffment* of others, his accomplices and fellow-traytors, were contained. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

FERA'CITY. *n. f.* [*feracitas*, Lat.] Fruitfulness; fertility. *Dict.*

FERAL. *adj.* [*feralis*, Latin.] Funereal; mournful; deadly. *Dict.*

FERIA'TION. *n. f.* [*feriatio*, Lat.] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

As though there were any *feriation* in nature, this season is commonly termed the physicians vacation. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

FERINE. *adj.* [*ferinus*, Latin.] Wild; savage.

The only difficulty that remains is touching those *ferine*, noxious, and untameable beasts; as lions, tygers, wolves and bears. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

FER'NENESS. *n. f.* [from *ferine*.] Barbarity; savageness; wildness.

A *ferine* and necessitous kind of life, a conversation with those that were fallen into a barbarous habit of life, would assimilate the next generation to barbarism and *ferineness*. *Hale.*

FER'ITY. *n. f.* [*feritas*, Latin.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildness; savageness.

He reduced him from the most abject and stupid *ferity* to his senses, and to sober reason. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To FERMENT. *v. a.* [*fermento*, Latin; *fermenter*, French.]

To exalt or rarify by intestine motion of parts.

Ye vig'rous swains! while youth *ferments* your blood,

And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,

Now range the hills, the thickest woods beset,

Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net. *Pope.*

To FERMENT. *v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion.

FERMENT. *n. f.* [*ferment*, French; *fermentum*, Latin.]

1. That which causes intestine motion.

The semen puts females into a fever, upon impregnation; and all animal humours which poison, are putrefying *ferments*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Subdue and cool the *ferment* of desire. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. The intestine motion; tumult.

FERMENTABLE. *adj.* [from *ferment*.] Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL. *adj.* [from *ferment*.] Having the power to cause fermentation

Cucumbers, being waterish, fill the veins with crude and windy ferocities, that contain little salt or spirit, and debilitate the vital acidity and *fermental* faculty of the stomach. *Brown.*

FERMENTA'TION. *n. f.* [*fermentatio*, Latin.] A flow

in motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles: as when leaven or yeast rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort, &c. And this motion differs much from that usually called ebullition or effervescence, which is a violent boiling and struggling between an acid and an alkali, when mixed together. *Harris.*

The juice of grapes, after *fermentation*, will yield a *spiritus ardens*. *Boyle.*

A man, by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new kind of *fermentation*; which works them into a finer body, and makes them much clearer than they were before. *Collier of Friendship.*

The sap, in fluent dance,

And lively *fermentation*, mounting, spreads

All this innumerable colour'd scene of things. *Thomson.*

FERMENTATIVE. *adj.* [from *ferment*.] Causing fermentation; having the power to cause fermentation.

Aromatical spirits destroy by their *fermentative* heat. *Arbuth.*

FERN. *n. f.* [*feapn*, Saxon.] A plant.

The male *fern* is common on the stumps of trees in woods, and on the banks of ditches: the leaves are formed of a number of small pinnules, dentated on the edges, and set close by one another on slender ribs. On the back of these pinnules are produced the seeds, small and extremely numerous. Decoctions of the root and diet-drinks have been used in chronick disorders and obstructions. The country people esteem it a sovereign remedy for the rickets in children. *Hill.*

Black was the forest, thick with beech it stood,

Horrid with *fern*, and intricate with thorn;

Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dryden's Æneid.*

There are great varieties of *fern* in different parts of the world; but they are seldom cultivated in gardens. *Miller:*

FE'RNY. *adj.* [from *fern*.] Overgrown with fern.

The herd suffic'd, did late repair

To *ferny* heaths, and to their forest-lare. *Dryden:*

FERO'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ferox*, Latin; *feroce*, French]

1. Savage; fierce.

2. Ravenous; rapacious.

The hare, that becometh a prey unto man, unto beasts and fowls of the air, is fruitful even unto superfetation; but the lion and *ferocious* animal hath young ones but seldom, and but one at a time. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 16.*

Smedley rose in majesty of mud;

Shaking the horrors of his ample brows,

And each *ferocious* feature grim with ooze. *Pope's Dunciad, b. ii.*

FERO'CITY. *n. f.* [*ferocitas*, Lat. *ferocité*, Fr. from *ferocious*.] Savageness; wildness; fierceness.

An uncommon *ferocity* in my countenance, with the remarkable flatness of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion. *Addison's Guardian.*

Untaught, uncultivated, as they were

Inhospitable, full of *ferocity*. *Phillips's Briton.*

FE'RREOUS. *adj.* [*ferreus*, Latin.] Irony; of iron.

In the body of glass there is no *ferreous* or magnetical nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 3.*

FE'RRET. *n. f.* [*fured*, Welsh; *furet*, French; *ferret*, Dutch; *viverra*, Lat.]

1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits.

With what an eager earnestness she looked, having threatening not only in her *ferret* eyes, but while she spoke her nose seemed to threaten her chin. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Cicero

Looks with such *ferret* and such fiery eyes,

As we have seen him. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Coneys are destroyed or taken either by *ferrets* or pursenets. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A kind of narrow ribband.

To FE'RRET. *v. a.* [from the noun] To drive out of lurking places, as the ferret drives the coney.

The archbishop had *ferreted* him out of all his holds. *Heylin.*

FE'RRETER. *n. f.* [from *ferret*.] One that hunts another in his privacies.

FE'RRIAGE. *n. f.* [from *ferry*.] The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRUGINOUS. *adj.* [*ferrugineus*, Fr. *ferrugineus*, Latin.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

They are cold, hot, purgative, diuretick, *ferruginous*, saline, petresying and bituminous. *Ray on the Creation.*

FE'RRULE. *n. f.* [from *ferrum*, iron, Latin.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

The fingers ends are strengthened with nails, as we fortify the ends of our staves or forks with iron hoops or *ferrules*. *Ray.*

To FERRY. *v. a.* [*feapan*, to pass, Saxon; *fahr*, German, a passage. *Skinner* imagines that this whole family of words may be deduced from the Latin *veho*. I do not love Latin originals; but if such must be sought, may not these words be more naturally derived from *ferri*, to be carried?] To carry over in a boat.

Cymocles



# FER

Cymocles heard and saw,  
He loudly call'd to such as were aboard,  
The little bark unto the shore to draw,  
And him to ferry over that deep ford. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
To FER'RY. *v. n.* To pass over water in a vessel of carriage.  
Thence hurried back to fire,  
They ferry over this Lethæan sound  
Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
FER'RY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A vessel of carriage; a vessel in which goods or passengers are carried over water.  
By this time was the worthy Guyon brought  
Unto the other side of that wide strand,  
Where she was rowing, and for passage sought:  
Him needed not long call, she soon to hand  
Her ferry brought. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 6.*  
There went a ferryboat to carry over the king's household.  
2 *Sa. xix. 18.*  
Bring them with imagin'd speed  
Unto the Traject, to the common ferry  
Which trades to Venice. *Shakesf. Merchant of Venice.*  
I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary ferry. *Addis.*  
2. The passage over which the ferryboat passes.  
FER'RYMAN. *n. f.* [ferry and man.] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers over the water.  
I past, methought, the melancholy flood;  
With that grim ferryman, which poets write of,  
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night. *Shakesf. Richard III.*  
The common ferryman of Egypt, that wafted over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks the ferryman of hell, and solemn stories raised after him. *Brown.*  
The grisly ferryman of hell deny'd  
Æneas entrance, 'till he knew his guide. *Roscommon.*  
FER'TH, or forth. Common terminations are the same as in English an army; coming from the Saxon word *fyrð*. *Gibson.*  
FER'TILE. *adj.* [fertile, French; fertilis, Latin.]  
1. Fruitful; abundant; plenteous.  
I had hope of France,  
As firmly as I hope for fertile England. *Shakesf. Henry VI.*  
I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field; so fertile, that it has given me two harvests in a Summer. *Dryden.*  
I ask whether in the uncultivated waste of America, left to nature, without any improvement, a thousand acres yield the needy inhabitants as many conveniences of life as ten acres of equally fertile land do in Devonshire? *Locke.*  
View the wide earth adorn'd with hills and woods,  
Rich in her herds, and fertile by her floods. *Blackm. Creat.*  
2. With of before the thing produced.  
The earth is fertile of all kind of grain. *Camden's Remains.*  
This happy country is extremely fertile, as of those above, so likewise of its productions under ground. *Woodward.*  
FER'TILENESS. *n. f.* [from fertile.] Fruitfulness; fecundity.  
To FER'TILITE. *v. a.* [from fertile.] To fecundate; to fertilize; to make fruitful or productive.  
A cock will in one day fertilitate the whole racemation or cluster of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks after. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*  
FER'TILITY. *n. f.* [fertilitas, Latin.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness; plenteousness.  
I will go root away  
The noisom weeds, that without profit suck  
The soil's fertility from wholesome flowers. *Shak. Rich. II.*  
Paradise itself exceeded in beauty and fertility; and these places had but a resemblance thereof. *Raleigh's History.*  
To inundations Egypt, through which the Nile flows, and the Indies owe their extraordinary fertility, and those mighty crops they produce after these waters are withdrawn. *Woodw.*  
To FER'TILIZE. *v. a.* [fertiliser, French.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate.  
Rain-water carries along with it a sort of terrestrial matter that fertilizes the land, as being proper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
FER'TILY. *adv.* [from fertile.] Fruitfully; plenteously; plentifully; abundantly.  
FER'VENCY. *n. f.* [fervens, Latin.]  
1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness.  
Your diver  
Did hang a saltfish on his hook, which he  
With fervency drew up. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.  
We have on all sides lost much of our first fervency towards God. *Hooker, Dedication.*  
There must be zeal and fervency in him which proposeth for the rest those suits and supplications, which they by their joyful acclamations must ratify. *Hooker, b. v. f. 25.*  
When you pray, let it be with attention, with fervency, and with perseverance. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*  
FER'VENT. *adj.* [fervens, Latin; fervent, French.]  
1. Hot; boiling.  
From the phlegmatick humour, the proper alloy of fervent blood, will flow a future quietude and serenity. *Wotton.*

# FES

2. Hot in temper; vehement.  
They that are more fervent to dispute, be not always the most able to determine. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*  
3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal; flaming with devotion.  
This man being fervent in the spirit, taught diligently the things of the Lord. *Acts xviii. 25.*  
So spake the fervent angel; but his zeal  
None seconded, as out of season judg'd,  
Or singular and rash. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*  
Let all enquiries into the mysterious points of theology be carried on with fervent petitions to God, that he would dispose their minds to direct all their skill to the promotion of a good life. *South's Sermons.*  
FER'VENTLY. *adv.* [from fervent.]  
1. Eagerly; vehemently.  
They all that charge did fervently apply,  
With greedy malice and importune toil. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
2. With pious ardour; with holy zeal.  
Epaphras saluteth you, labouring fervently for you in prayers.  
He cares not how or what he suffers, so he suffer well, and be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he suffers, so he may do it frequently, fervently, and acceptably. *Taylor.*  
FER'VID. *adj.* [fervidus, Latin.]  
1. Hot; burning; boiling.  
2. Vehement; eager; zealous.  
FER'VIDITY. *n. f.* [from fervid.]  
1. Heat.  
2. Zeal; passion; ardour. *Dist.*  
FER'VIDNESS. *n. f.* [from fervid.] Ardour of mind; zeal; passion.  
As to the healing of Malchus's ear, in the act of the meek lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the fervidness of St. Peter, who knew not yet what spirit he was of. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
FER'ULA. *n. f.* [ferule, Fr. from ferula, giant fennel, Lat.] An instrument of correction with which young scholars are beaten on the hand: so named because anciently the stalks of fennel were used for this purpose.  
These differ as much as the rod and ferula. *Shaw's Gramm.*  
To FER'ULE. *v. a.* To chastise with the ferula.  
FER'VOUR. *n. f.* [fervor, Latin; ferveur, French.]  
1. Heat; warmth.  
Were it an undeniable truth that an effectual fervour proceeded from this star, yet would not the same determine the opinion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*  
Like bright Aurora, whose refulgent ray  
Foretells the fervour of ensuing day,  
And warns the shepherd with his flocks retreat  
To leafy shadows, from the threatned heat. *Waller.*  
These silver drops, like morning dew,  
Foretell the fervour of the day;  
So from one cloud soft show'rs we view,  
And blasting lightnings burst away. *Pope.*  
2. Heat of mind; zeal; ardour of devotion.  
Odious it must needs have been to abolish that which all had held for the space of many ages, without reason so great as might in the eyes of impartial men appear sufficient to clear them from all blame of rash proceedings, if in fervour of zeal they had removed such things. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*  
Haply despair hath seiz'd her;  
Or, wing'd with fervour of her love, she's flown  
To her desir'd Posthumus. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
There will be at Loretto, in a few ages more, jewels of the greatest value in Europe, if the devotion of its princes continues in its present fervour. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
FESCUE. *n. f.* [veese, Dutch; festu, French.] A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters.  
Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the inside to signify some letter, when any of them is pointed at by the forefinger of the right hand, or by any kind of fescue. *Holder.*  
Teach them how manly passions ought to move;  
For such as cannot think, can never love;  
And since they needs will judge the poet's art,  
Point 'em with fescues to each shining part. *Dryden.*  
FE'SELS. *n. f.* A kind of base grain.  
Disdain not fescels or poor vech to sow,  
Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive. *May's Virg. Georg.*  
FESSE. *n. f.* [In heraldry.]  
The fesse is so called of the Latin word *fascia*, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle: if there be above one, you must call them bars; if with the field there be odd pieces, as seven or nine, then you must name the field, and say so many bars; if even, as six, eight, or ten, you must say barwise, or barry of six, eight, or ten, as the king of Hungary bears argent and gules barry of eight. *Pea-ham on Blazoning.*  
To FE'STER. *v. n.* [fesse, in Bavarian, a swelling corrupted, Junius.] To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.  
I might, even in my lady's presence, discover the sore which had deeply festered within me. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
How



How should our *festered* sores be cured? *Hooker, b. i.*  
 Inward corruption and infected sin,  
 Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained still,  
 And *festering* sore did rankle yet within. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
 I have some wounds upon me, and they smart  
 To hear themselves remember'd.  
 — Well might they *fester* 'gainst ingratitude,  
 And tent themselves with death. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 Mind that their souls

May make a peaceful and a sweet retire  
 From off these fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies  
 Must lie and *fester*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
 There was imagination, that between a knight whom  
 the duke had taken into some good degree of favour, and  
 Felton, there had been ancient quarrels not yet well  
 healed, which might perhaps be *festering* in his breast, and  
 by a certain inflammation produce this effect. *Wotton.*

Passion, anger, and unkindness may give a wound that  
 shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery only that makes it  
*fester*. *South's Sermons.*

**FESTINATE.** *adj.* [*festinatus*, Latin.] Hasty; hurried. A  
 word not in use.

Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate*  
 preparation: we are bound to the like. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

**FESTINATELY.** *adv.* [from *festinate*.] Hastily; speedily;  
 with speed. Not in use.

Take this key; give enlargement to the swain, and bring  
 him *festinately* hither. *Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.*

**FESTINATION.** *n. f.* [*festinatio*, Latin.] Haste; hurry.

**FESTIVAL.** *adj.* [*festivus*, Latin.] Pertaining to feasts;  
 joyous.

He appeared at great tables, and *festival* entertainments,  
 that he might manifest his divine charity to men. *Atterbury.*

**FESTIVAL.** *n. f.* Time of feast; anniversary-day of civil or  
 religious joy.

So tedious is this day,  
 As is the night before some *festival*,  
 To an impatient child that hath new robes,  
 And may not wear them. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*  
 Th' invited sisters with their graces blest  
 Their *festivals*. *Sandys.*

The morning trumpets *festival* proclaim'd  
 Through each high street. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Follow, ye nymphs and shepherds all,  
 Come celebrate this *festival*,  
 And merrily sing, and sport, and play;  
 For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*

By sacrifice of the tongues they purged away whatever  
 they had spoken amiss during the *festival*. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

The *festival* of our Lord's resurrection we have celebrated,  
 and may now consider the chief consequence of his resurrec-  
 tion, a judgment to come. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

**FESTIVE.** *adj.* [*festivus*, Latin.] Joyous; gay; befitting a  
 feast.

The glad circle round them yield their souls  
 To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gall. *Thomson.*

**FESTIVITY.** *n. f.* [*festivitas*, Latin, from *festive*.]  
 1. Festival; time of rejoicing.

The daughter of Jephtha came to be worshipped as a deity,  
 and had an annual *festivity* observed unto her honour. *Brown.*

There happening a great and solemn *festivity*, such as the  
 sheep-shearings used to be, David condescends to beg of a rich  
 man some small repast. *South.*

2. Gaiety; joyfulness; temper or behaviour befitting a feast.

To those persons there is no better instrument to cause the  
 remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than  
 the recommending it by *festivity* and joy of a holyday. *Taylor.*

**FESTOON.** *n. f.* [*feston*, French.] In architecture, an orna-  
 ment of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of  
 flowers, or leaves twisted together, thickest at the middle,  
 and suspended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down  
 perpendicularly. *Harris.*

**FESTUCINE.** *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Straw-colour between  
 green and yellow.

Therein may be discovered a little insect of a *festucine* or  
 pale green, resembling a locust or grasshopper. *Brown.*

**FESTUCOUS.** *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Formed of straw.

We speak of straws, or *festucous* divisions, lightly drawn  
 over with oil. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TO FET.** *v. a.* To fetch; to go and bring.

Get home with thy fewel, made ready to *fet*,  
 The sooner the easier carriage to get. *Tuff. Husbandry.*

He in a chair was *fet*,  
 Tossing and turning them withouten end;

But for he was unable them to *fet*,  
 A little boy did on him still attend. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Jehoiakim, who  
 slew him with the sword. *Jer. xxvi. 23.*

**FET.** *n. f.* [I suppose from *fait*, French, a part or portion.]  
 A piece.

The bottom clear,  
 Now laid with many a *fet*

Of seed-pearl, ere she bath'd her there  
 Was known as black as jet. *Drayton.*  
**TO FETCH.** *v. a.* preter. *fetch'd*; anciently *fet*, unless it rather  
 came from *To fet*. [*feccan*, *fezzan*, Saxon.]

1. To go and bring.  
 They have devis'd a mean  
 How he her chamber-window will ascend,  
 And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down. *Shakespeare.*  
 We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people. *Judg. xx.*  
 Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats.  
*Gen. xxvii. 9.*

The seat of empire, where the Irish come,  
 And the unwilling Scotch, to *fetch* their doom. *Waller.*  
 Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,  
 Or *fetch* th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

2. To derive; to draw.  
 On, you noblest English,  
 Whose blood is *fetch'd* from fathers of war-proof. *Sh. H. V.*

3. To strike at a distance.  
 The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are  
 the *fetching* afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it is seen  
 in ordnance and muskets. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. To bring to any state by some powerful operation.  
 In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching*  
 men again, when they swoon. *Bacon's Natural History.*

At Rome any of those arts immediately thrives, under the  
 encouragement of the prince, as may be *fetch'd* up to its per-  
 fection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age  
 or two in other countries. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.  
 General terms may sufficiently convey to the people what  
 our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compass of  
 the ordinance. *Sanderfon.*

6. To produce by some kind of force.  
 These ways, if there were any secret excellence among  
 them, would *fetch* it out, and give it fair opportunities to ad-  
 vance itself by. *Milton on Education.*

An human soul without education is like marble in the  
 quarry, which shews none of its beauties 'till the skill of the  
 polisher *fetches* out the colours. *Addison's Spectator.*

7. To perform any excursion.  
 I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying  
 The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king  
 Hath charg'd you should not speak together. *Shak. Cymbel.*

When evening grey doth rise, I *fetch* my round  
 Over the mount, and all this hollow ground. *Milton.*  
 To come to that place they must *fetch* a compass three miles  
 on the right hand through a forest. *Knolles's History.*

8. To perform with suddenness or violence.  
 Note a wild and wanton herd,  
 Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,  
 Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud. *Shakesp.*  
 The fox *fetch'd* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious  
 cluster of grapes. *L'Estrange.*

Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that lost her  
 beauty by the small-pox, she *fetches* a deep sigh. *Addison.*

9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.  
 Mean time flew our ships, and streight we *fetch'd*  
 The tyrens isle; a spleenless wind so stretcht  
 Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

It needs not thy belief,  
 If earth, industrious of herself, *fetch* day  
 Travelling East; and with her part averse  
 From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part  
 Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*  
 The hare laid himself down, and took a nap; for, says he,  
 I can *fetch* up the tortoise when I please. *L'Estrange.*

10. To obtain as its price.  
 During such a state, silver in the coin will never *fetch* as  
 much as the silver in bullion. *Locke.*

**TO FETCH.** *v. n.* To move with a quick return.  
 Like a shifted wind unto a sail,

It makes the course of thoughts to *fetch* about. *Shakespeare.*  
**FETCH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A stratagem by which any  
 thing is indirectly performed; by which one thing seems in-  
 tended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

An envious neighbour is easy to find,  
 His cumbersome *fetches* are seldom behind:  
 His *fetch* is to flatter, to get what he can;  
 His purpose once gotten, a pin for thee than. *Tuff. Husband.*

It is a *fetch* of wit;  
 You laying these slight fullies on my son,  
 As 'twere a thing a little foil'd i' th' working. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
 But Sidrophel, as full of tricks

As rota men of politicks,  
 Streight cast about to over-reach  
 Th' unwary conqueror with a *fetch*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
 With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath plaid me. *Still.*  
 The fox had a *fetch* in't. *L'Estrange, Fab. 42.*

From these instances and *fetches*  
 Thou mak'st of horses, clocks and watches,

Quoth



Quoth Mat, thou seem'st to mean  
That Alma is a mere machine.

Prior.

FE'TCHER. *n. f.* [from *fetch*.] One that fetches any thing.

FE'TID. *adj.* [from *foetidus*, Latin; *fetide*, Fr.] Stinking; rancid; having a smell strong and offensive.

Most putrefactions are of an odious smell; for they smell either *fetid* or mouldy.

Bacon's *Natural History*.

In the most severe orders of the church of Rome, those who practise abstinence, feel after it *fetid* hot eruptions.

Plague, fiercest child of Nemesis divine,

Descends from Ethiopia's poison'd woods,

From stified Cairo's filth and *fetid* fields.

Thomson's *Summer*.

FE'TIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fetid*.] The quality of stinking.

FE'TLOCK. *n. f.* [from *feet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair as big as the hair of the mane that grows behind the pastern-joint of many horses: horses of a low size have scarce any such tuft.

Farrier's *Dict.*

Their wounded steeds

Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage

Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters.

White were the *fetlocks* of his feet before,

And on his front a snowy star he bore.

FE'TOR. *n. f.* [from *factor*, Latin.] A stink; a stench; a strong and offensive smell

The *fetor* may discover itself by sweat and humour.

When the symptoms are attended with a *fetor* of any kind,

such a disease will be cured by acedent substances, and

none better than whey.

FE'TTER. *n. f.* It is commonly used in the plural *fetters*.

[from *feet*; *pettere*, Saxon.] Chains for the feet; chains by

which walking is hindered.

Doctrine unto fools is as *fetters* on the feet, and like manacles on the right hand.

Drawing after me the chains and *fetters* whereunto I have

been thirteen years tied, I have by other mens errors failed.

Passion's too fierce to be in *fetters* bound,

And nature flies him like enchanted ground.

The wretch in double *fetters* bound,

Your potent mercy may release.

I thought her pride

Had broke your *fetters*, and assur'd your freedom.

To FE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain;

to shackle; to tie.

Neither her great worthiness nor his own suffering for her,

could *fetter* his fickleness.

My conscience! thou art *fetter'd*

More than my thanks and wrists.

Fetter strong madness in a filken thread;

Charm ach with air, and agony with words.

Doth a master chide his servant because he doth not come,

yet knows that the servant is chained and *fettered*, so as he cannot move?

A chain which man to *fetter* man has made;

By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd.

To FE'TTLE. *v. n.* [A cant word from *feel*.] To do trifling

business; to ply the hands without labour.

When your master is most busy in company, come in and

pretend to *fettle* about the room; and if he chides, say you

thought he rung the bell.

FE'TUS. *n. f.* [from *foetus*, Latin.] Any animal in embryo; any

thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.

Nor are we at leisure to examine that paradox of Hippo-

crates, which some learned physicians have of late revived,

that the *fetus* respire in the womb.

FEUD. *n. f.* [from *feahd*, enmity, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention;

opposition; war.

Though men would find such mortal *feuds*

In sharing of their publick goods.

In former ages it was a constant policy of France to raise

and cherish intestine *feuds* and discords in the isle of Great

Britain.

Scythia mourns

Our guilty wars, and earth's remotest regions

Lie half unpeopled by the *feuds* of Rome.

FEUDAL. *adj.* [from *feudalis*, low Latin.] Pertaining to fees,

feus, or tenures by which lands are held of a superiour lord.

FEUDAL. *n. f.* A dependance; something held by tenure;

a fee; a f.u.

Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England,

having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws

utterly strange to the laws of England.

FEUDATORY. *n. f.* [from *feudal*.] One who holds not in chief,

but by some conditional tenure from a superiour.

The duke of Parma was reasonably well tempted to be

true to that enterprize, by no less promise than to be made a

*feudatory*, or beneficiary king of England, under the seignory

in chief of the pope, and the protection of the king of Spain.

FE'VER. *n. f.* [from *fièvre*, French; *febris*, Latin.] A disease in

which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened,

or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent.

Think'st thou the fiery *fever* will go out

With titles blown from adulation?

Will it give place to flexure and low bending?

Duncan is in his grave;

After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well.

Should not a ling'ring *fever* be remov'd;

Because it long has rag'd within my blood?

He had never dreamed in his life; 'till he had the *fever* he

was then newly recovered of.

To FE'VER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever.

The white hand of a lady *fever* thee!

Shake to look on't.

FE'VERET. *n. f.* [from *fever*.] A slight fever; febricula.

A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient

excuse for non-appearance.

FE'VERFEW. *n. f.* [from *febris* and *fugo*, Latin.]

It has a fibrose root: the leaves are conjugated; and divided

into many segments: the cup of the flower is squamose and

hemispherical: the flowers grow in an umbel upon the top of

the stalks, and the rays of the flower are generally white.

The species are nine; but the first, called common feverfew,

is the sort used in medicine, and is found wild in many parts

of England; but is, however, cultivated in medicinal gar-

dens.

FE'VERISH. *adj.* [from *fever*.]

1. Troubled with a fever.

To other climates beasts and birds retire,

And *feverish* nature burns in her own fire.

When an animal that gives suck turns *feverish*, that is, its

juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine

whiteness to yellow.

2. Tending to a fever.

A *feverish* disorder disabled me.

3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold.

We toss and turn about our *feverish* will,

When all our ease must come by lying still;

For all the happiness mankind can gain,

Is not in pleasure, but in rest from pain.

4. Hot; burning.

And now four days the sun had seen our woes,

Four nights the moon beheld th' incessant fire;

It seem'd as if the stars more sickly rose,

And farther from the *feverish* North retire.

FE'VERISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *feverish*.] A slight disorder of the

feverish kind.

FE'VEROUS. *adj.* [from *fièvreux-se*, French, from *fever*.]

1. Troubled with a fever or ague.

Thou mad'st thine enemies shake, as if the world

Were *feverous*, and did tremble.

2. Having the nature of a fever.

All *fe'rous* kinds,

Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs.

3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.

It hath been noted by the ancients, that southern winds,

blowing much, without rain, do cause a *feverous* disposition of

the year; but with rain, not.

FE'VERY. *adj.* [from *fever*.] Diseased with a fever.

O Rome, thy head

Is drown'd in sleep, and all thy body *fev'ry*.

FE'UILLAGE. *n. f.* [French.] A bunch or row of leaves.

I have done Homer's head; and I inclose the outline, that

you may determine whether you would have it so large, or

reduced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval.

FE'UILLEMORT. *n. f.* [French.] The colour of a faded

leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot*.

FE'UTERER. *n. f.* A dogkeeper: perhaps the cleaner of the

kennel.

FEW. *adj.* [from *feo*, *feopa*, Saxon; *fewa*, Danish]

1. Not many; not in a great number.

We are left but *few* of many.

So much the thirst of honour fires the blood;

So many would be great, so *few* be good;

For who would virtue for herself regard,

Or wed without the portion of reward?

On Winter seas we *fewer* storms behold,

Than foul diseases that infect the fold.

Men have *fewer* or more simple ideas from without, accord-

ing as the objects they converse with afford greater or less

variety.

The *fewer* still you name, you wound the more;

Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score.

Party is the madness of many, for the gain of a *few*.

The imagination of a poet is a thing so nice and delicate,

that it is no easy matter to find out images capable of giving

pleasure to one of the *few*, who, in any age, have come up

to that character.

2. Sometimes elliptically; not many words.

To answer both allegations at once, the very substance of

that they contain is in *few* but this.



# F I C

So having said, he thus to Eve in *few*:  
 Say, woman, what is this which thou hast done? *Milton*.  
 Thus Jupiter in *few* unfolds the charge. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 The firm resolve I here in *few* disclose. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**FE'WEL.** *n. f.* [*feu*, French.] Combustible matter; materials for keeping fire: as firewood, coal.  
 If a spark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was green, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts, must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are as dry *fewel*, apt beforehand unto tumults, seditions and broils? *Hooker, Dedication.*  
 Others may give the *fewel* or the fire;  
 But they the breath, that makes the flame, inspire. *Denham.*  
 A known quantity of *fewel*, all kindled at once, will cause water to boil, which being lighted gradually will never be able to do it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**TO FE'WEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with *fewel*.  
 Never, alas! the dreadful name,  
 That *fewels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

**FE'WNESS.** *n. f.* [from *few*.]  
 1. Paucity; smallness of number.  
 These, by reason of their *fewness*, I could not distinguish from the numbers of the rest with whom they are embodied. *Dryden's Preface to the Hind and Panther.*  
 2. Paucity of words; brevity; conciseness.  
*Fewness* and truth, 'tis thus. *Shakesf. Meas. for Measure.*

**TO FEY.** *v. a.* [*veghen*, Dutch.] To cleanse a ditch of mud.  
 Such muddy deep ditches and pits in the field,  
 That all a dry Summer no water will yield,  
 By *feying* and casting that mud upon heaps,  
 Commodities many the husbandman reaps. *Tuss. Husband.*

**FIB.** *n. f.* [A cant word among children.] A lye; a falsehood.  
 Destroy his *fib* or sophistry; in vain,  
 The creature's at his dirty work again. *Pope's Epistles.*  
 I so often lie,  
 Scarce Harvey's self has told more *fib*s than I. *Pope.*

**TO FIB.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to tell lyes; to speak falsely.  
 If you have any particular mark, whereby one may know when you *fib*, and when you speak truth, you had best tell it me. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

**FIBBER.** *n. f.* [from *fib*.] A teller of *fib*s.  
**FIBRE.** *n. f.* [*fibre*, Fr. *fibra*, Latin.] A small thread or string; the first constituent parts of bodies.  
 Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,  
 And feed their *fibres* with reviving dew. *Pope.*  
 2. A *fibre*, in physick, is an animal thread, of which there are different kinds: some are soft, flexible, and a little elastick; and these are either hollow, like small pipes, or spongy and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy *fibres*: others are more solid, flexible, and with a strong elasticity or spring, as the membranous and cartilaginous *fibres*: and a third sort are hard and flexible, as the *fibres* of the bones. Now of all those some are very sensible, and others destitute of all sense: some so very small as not to be easily perceived; and others, on the contrary, so big as to be plainly seen; and most of them, when examined with a microscope, appear to be composed of still smaller *fibres*: these *fibres* first constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries and muscles. And again, by the various texture and different combination of some or all of those parts, the more compound organs are framed; such as the lungs, stomach, liver, legs and arms, the sum of all which make up the body. *Quincy.*  
 My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,  
 And every slacken'd *fibre* drops its hold,  
 Like nature letting down the springs of life:  
 The name of father awes me still. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*

**FIBRIL.** *n. f.* [*fibrille*, French.] A small fibre or string.  
 The muscles consist of a number of fibres, and each fibre of an incredible number of little *fibrils* bound together, and divided into little cells. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

**FIBROUS.** *adj.* [*fibreux*, French, from *fibre*.] Composed of fibres or stamina.  
 The difference between bodies *fibrous* and bodies viscous is plain; for all wool and tow, and cotton and silk, have a greediness of moisture. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 I saw Petrus' arms employ'd around  
 A well-grown oak, to root it from the ground;  
 This way and that he wrench'd the *fibrous* bands,  
 The trunk was like a sapling in his hands. *Dryden.*  
 The *fibrous* and solid parts of plants pass unaltered through the intestines. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**FIBULA.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia: it lies on the outside of the leg; and its upper end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a small sinus, which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outer ankle. *Quincy.*

**FICKLE.** *adj.* [*picol*, Saxon.]  
 1. Changeable; unconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady; mutable; changeful; without steady adherence.

# F I D

Remember where we are,  
 In France amongst a *fickle* wavering nation. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
 A slave, whose easy borrow'd pride  
 Dwells in the *fickle* grace of her he follows. *Shak. K. Lear.*  
 Or likeliest hovering dreams,  
 The *fickle* pensioners of Morpheus' train. *Milton.*  
 They know how *fickle* common lovers are;  
 Their oaths and vows are cautiously believ'd;  
 For few there are but have been once deceiv'd. *Dryden.*  
 We in vain the *fickle* sex pursue,  
 Who change the constant lover for the new. *Prior.*

2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude.  
 He would be loth  
 Us to abolish; lest the adversary  
 Triumph, and say, *fickle* their state, whom God  
 Most favours! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

**FICKLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *fickle*.] Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.  
 Neither her great worthiness, nor his own suffering for her, could fetter his *fickleness*; but, before his marriage-day, he had taken to wife that Baccha of whom she complained. *Sidney.*  
 Beware of fraud, beware of *fickleness*,  
 In choice and change of thy dear loved dame. *Fairy Queen.*  
 I am a soldier, and unapt to weep,  
 Or to exclaim on fortune's *fickleness*. *Shakesf. Henry VI.*  
 Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another, since such a *fickleness* cannot but be attended with fatal consequences. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 25.*  
 Whether out of *fickleness* or design I can't tell, I found that what she liked one day she disliked another. *Addison.*

**FICKLY.** *adv.* [from *fickle*.] Without certainty or stability.  
 Do not now,  
 Like a young wasteful heir, mortgage the hopes  
 Of godlike majesty on bankrupt terms,  
 To raise a present pow'r that's *fickly* held  
 By the frail tenure of the people's will. *Southern.*

**FICO.** *n. f.* [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers, expressing a *fig* for you.  
 Having once recovered his fortress, he then gives the *fico* to all that his adversaries can by siege, force, or famine attempt against him. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**FICTILE.** *adj.* [*fictilis*, Latin.] Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.  
 The cause of fragility is an impotency to be extended; and therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and so *fictile* earth is more fragil than crude earth. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

**FICTION.** *n. f.* [*fictio*, Latin; *fiction*, French.]  
 1. The act of feigning or inventing.  
 If the presence of God in the image, by a mere *fiction* of the mind, be a sufficient ground to worship that image, is not God's real presence in every creature a far better ground to worship it? *Stillington.*  
*Fiction* is of the essence of poetry, as well as of painting: there is a resemblance in one of human bodies, things, and actions, which are not real; and in the other of a true story by a *fiction*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
 2. The thing feigned or invented.  
 If through mine ears pierce any consolations,  
 By wise discourse, sweet tunes, or poets *fictions*;  
 If ought I cease these hideous exclamations,  
 While that my soul, she, she lives in affliction. *Sidney.*  
 So also was the *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the serpent, which tempted Evah. *Raleigh.*

3. A falsehood; a lye.

**FICTIOUS.** *adj.* [*fictus*, Latin.] Fictitious; imaginary; invented. A word coined by *Prior*.  
 With fancy'd rules and arbitrary laws  
 Matter and motion man restrains,  
 And study'd lines and *fictious* circles draws. *Prior.*

**FICTITIOUS.** *adj.* [*fictitius*, Latin.]  
 1. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.  
 Draw him strictly so,  
 That all who view the piece may know  
 He needs no trappings of *fictitious* fame. *Dryden.*  
 2. Feigned; imaginary.  
 The human persons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones; and Belinda resembles you in nothing but in beauty. *Pope.*  
 3. Not real; not true.  
 Milton, sensible of this defect in the subject of his poem, brought into it two characters of a shadowy and *fictitious* nature, in the persons of sin and death, by which means he has interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Addis. Spect.*

**FICTITIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *fictitious*.] Falsely; counterfeitedly.  
 These pieces are *fictitiously* set down, and have no copy in nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 20.*

**FID.** *n. f.* [*fitto*, Italian.] A pointed iron with which seamen untwist their cords. *Skinner.*

**FIDDLE.** *n. f.* [*fiedele*, Saxon; *vedel*, Dutch; *fidel*, German; *fidicula*, Latin; *fiill*, Erse.]  
 1. A stringed instrument of musick; a violin.



In trials of musical skill, the judges did not crown the *fiddle*; but the performer.

*Stillington*.

The adventure of the bear and *fiddle*

Is sung; but breaks off in the middle.

*Hudibras*.

She tried the *fiddle* all over, by drawing the bow over every part of the strings; but could not, for her heart, find where-about the tune lay.

*Addison's Guardian*, N<sup>o</sup>. 93.

TO FIDDLER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play upon a fiddle.

Themistocles being desired at a feast to touch a lute, he said he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city.

*Bacon's Essays*.

Others import yet nobler arts from France,

Teach kings to *fiddle*, and make senates dance.

*Pope*.

2. To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing, like a fellow that plays upon a fiddle.

A cunning fellow observed, that old Lewis had stole away part of the map, and saw him *fiddling* and turning the map, trying to join the two pieces together.

*Arbuth. H of J. Bull.*

Good cooks cannot abide what they justly call *fiddling* work, where abundance of time is spent, and little done.

*Swift*.

FIDDLERFADDLE. *n. f.* [A cant word.] Trifles.

She said that their grandfather had a horse shot at Edgehill, and their uncle was at the siege of Buda; with abundance of *fiddlefaddle* of the same nature.

*Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 299.

FIDDLERFADDLE. *adj.* Trifling; giving trouble, or making a bustle about nothing.

She was a troublesome *fiddlefaddle* old woman, and so ceremonious that there was no bearing of her.

*Arbuthn. J. Bull.*

FIDDLER. *n. f.* [from *fiddle*.] A musician; one that plays upon the fiddle.

Let no sawcy *fiddler* presume to intrude,

Unless he is sent for to vary our blifs.

*Ben. Johnson*.

Nero put the *fiddlers* to death, for being more skilful in the trade than he was.

*Taylor's Rule of living holy*.

These will appear such chits in story,

'Twill turn all politicks to jests,

To be repeated like John Dory,

When *fiddlers* sing at feasts.

*Dryden*.

When mifs delights in her spinnet,

A *fiddler* may a fortune get.

*Swift*.

FIDDLSTICK. *n. f.* [*fiddle* and *stick*.] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.

His grisly beard was long and thick,

With which he strung his *fiddlestick*.

*Hudibras*, p. i.

FIDDLSTRING. *n. f.* [*fiddle* and *string*.] The string of a fiddle; that which makes the noise.

A *fiddlestring*, moistened with water, will sink a note in a little time, and consequently must be relaxed or lengthened one sixteenth.

*Arbuthnot on Air*.

FIDELITY. *n. f.* [*fideltas*, Latin; *fidélité*, French.]

1. Honesty; veracity.

The church, by her publick reading of the book of God, preached only as a witness; now the principal thing required in a witness is a *fidélité*.

*Hooker*, b. v. f. 19.

2. Faithful adherence.

They mistake credulity for *fidélité*.

*Clarke*.

TO FIDGE. *v. n.* [A cant word.] To move nimbly and

TO FIDGET. *v. n.* [irregularly.] It implies in Scotland agitation.

Tim, thou'rt the Punch to stir up trouble in;

You wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rout,

Put all your brother puppets out;

Run on in a perpetual round,

To teaze, perplex, disturb, confound.

*Swift*.

FIDUCIAL. *adj.* [*fiducia*, Latin.] Confident; undoubting.

Faith is cordial, and such as God will accept of, when it affords *fiducial* reliance on the promises, and obediential submission to the commands.

*Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

FIDUCIARY. *n. f.* [*fiduciarius*, Latin.]

1. One who holds any thing in trust.

2. One who depends on faith without works.

The second obstructive is that of the *fiduciary*, that faith is the only instrument of his justification; and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it.

*Hammond*.

FIDUCIARY. *adj.*

1. Confident; steady; undoubting; untouched with doubt.

That faith, which is required of us, is then perfect, when it produces in us a *fiducial* assent to whatever the Gospel has revealed.

*Wake's Preparation for Death*.

2. Not to be doubted.

Elaiana can rely no where upon mere love and *fiducial* obedience, unless at her own home, where she is exemplarily loyal to herself in a high exact obedience.

*Howel's Voc. Forest*.

FIEF. *n. f.* [*fief*, French.] A fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superiour.

To the next realm she stretch'd her sway,

For painture near adjoining lay,

A plenteous province and alluring prey;

A chamber of dependencies was fram'd,

And the whole *fief*, in right of poetry, she claim'd.

*Dryd*.

As they were honoured by great privileges, so their lands were in the nature of *fiefs*, for which the possessors were obliged to do personal service at sea.

*Arbuthnot on Coins*.

FIELD. *n. f.* [*feld*, Saxon; *feld*, German; *veld*, Dutch.]

1. Ground not inhabited; not built on.

Live with me, and be my love,

And we will all the pleasure prove,

That hills and vallies, dale and *field*;

And all the craggy mountains yield.

*Raleigh*.

By the civil law the corpse of persons deceased were buried out of the city in the *fields*.

*Ayliffe's Parergon*.

2. Ground not enclosed.

*Field* lands are not exempted from mildews, nor yet from smut, where it is more than in inclosed lands.

*Mortim. Husb.*

3. Cultivated tract of ground.

Or great Osiris, who first taught the swain

In Pharian *fields* to sow the golden grain.

*Pope's Statius*.

4. The open country: opposed to quarters.

Since his majesty went into the *field*,

I have seen her rise from her bed.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

5. The ground of battle.

What though the *field* be lost,

All is not lost.

*Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i.

When a man is in the *field*, a moderate skill in fencing rather exposes him to the sword of his enemy than secures him from it.

*Locke*.

6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.

You maintain several factions;

And whilst a *field* should be dispatch'd and fought,

You are disputing of your generals.

*Shakesp. Henry VI*.

7. A wide expanse.

The god a clearer space for heav'n design'd;

Where *fields* of light and liquid ether flow,

Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.

*Dryden*.

Ask of yonder argent *fields* above,

Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove.

*Pope's Ess. on Man*.

8. Space; compass; extent.

The ill-natured man gives himself a large *field* to expatiate in: he exposes failings in human nature.

*Addison's Spectator*.

I should enter upon a *field* too wide, and too much beaten, if I should display all the advantages of peace.

*Smalridge*.

Who can this *field* of miracles survey,

And not with Galen all in rapture say,

Behold a God, adore him and obey.

*Blackmore's Creation*.

9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.

Let the *field* or ground of the picture be clean, light, and well united with colour.

*Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

10. [In heraldry.] The surface of a shield.

FIELDED. *adj.* [from *field*.] Being in field of battle.

Now, Mars, I pr'ythee, make us quick in work;

That we with smoking swords may march from hence,

To help our *fielded* friends.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

FIELD-BASIL. *n. f.* [*field* and *basil*.] A plant with a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper lip is upright, roundish, and generally split in two; but the beard, or under lip, is divided into three segments: these flowers are disposed in whorles round the stalks, and are succeeded by oblong seeds.

*Miller*.

FIELDBED. *n. f.* [*field* and *bed*.] A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.

Romeo, good-night; I'll to my trucklebed,

This *fieldbed* is too cold for me to sleep.

*Shak. Rom. and Jul*.

FIELDFARE. *n. f.* [*feld* and *faran*, to wander in the fields.] A bird.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us shew cold Winters.

*Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 816.

FIELDMARSHAL. *n. f.* [*field* and *marshal*.] Commander of an army in the field.

FIELDMOUSE. *n. f.* [*field* and *mouse*.] A mouse that burrows in banks, and makes her house with various apartments.

The *fieldmouse* builds her garner under ground.

*Dryden*.

*Fieldmice* are apt to gnaw their roots, and kill them in hard Winters.

*Mortimer's Husbandry*.

FIELDOFFICER. *n. f.* [*field* and *officer*.] An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELDPIECE. *adj.* [*field* and *piece*.] Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.

The bassa planting his *fieldpieces* upon the hills on the North-side, did from thence grievously annoy the defendants.

*Knolles's History of the Turks*.

FIEND. *n. f.* [*fiend*, *fiend*, Saxon, a foe.]

1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; satan; the devil.

Tom is followed by the foul *fiend*.

*Shakespeare's K. Lear*.

2. Any infernal being.

What now, had I a body again, I could,

Coming from hell; what *fiends* would wish should be,

And Hannibal could not have wish'd to see.

*B. Johnf. Cat*.

The hell-hounds, as ungorg'd with flesh and blood,

Pursue their prey, and seek their wonted food;

The *fiend* remounts his courser.

*Dryden's Theo. and Hon*.

O woman!



# F I E

- O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind  
Is bent, all hell contains no fouler fiend. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- FIERCE.** *adj.* [*fier*, French; *ferox*, Latin.]
1. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged.  
Thou huntest me, as a *fierce* lion. *Job.*
  2. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief.  
Destruction enters in the treacherous wood,  
And vengeful slaughter, *fierce* for human blood. *Pope.*  
Tyrants *fierce*, that unrelenting die *Pope.*  
With that the god, whose earthquakes rock the ground,  
*Fierce* to Phœacia crost the vast profound. *Pope's Odyssey.*
  3. Violent; outrageous  
Curst be their anger, for it was *fierce*; and their wrath,  
for it was cruel. *Gen. xlix. 7.*
  4. Passionate; angry; furious.  
This *fierce* abridgment  
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which  
Distinction should be rich in. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
A man brings his mind to be positive and *fierce* for positions  
whose evidence he has never examined. *Locke.*
  5. Strong; forcible.  
The ships, though so great, are driven of *fierce* winds;  
yet are they turned about with a very small helm. *Ja. iii. 2.*
- FIERCELY.** *adv.* [from *fierce*.] Violently; furiously.  
Battle join'd, and both sides *fiercely* fought. *Shak. H. VI.*  
The defendants, *fiercely* assailed by their enemies before,  
and beaten with the great ordnance behind, were grievously  
distressed. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it  
burn more *fiercely*, as fire scorseth in frosty weather, and so  
furthereth the consumption. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- FIERCENESS.** *n. f.* [from *fierce*.]
1. Ferocity; savageness.  
The same defect of heat which gives a *fierceness* to our  
natures, may contribute to that roughness of our language.  
*Swift's Letter to the Lord High Treasurer.*
  2. Eagerness for blood; fury.  
Suddenly there came out of a wood a monstrous lion, with  
a she-bear not far from him, of little less *fierceness*. *Sidney.*
  3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment.  
The Greeks are strong, and skillful to their strength,  
*Fierce* to their skill, and to their *fierceness* valiant. *Shakesf.*
  4. Violence; outrageous passion.  
His pride and brutal *fierceness* I abhor;  
But scorn your mean suspicions of me more. *Dryd. Aureng.*
- FIERIFA'CIAS.** [In law.] A judicial writ, that lies at all  
times within the year and day, for him that has recovered in  
an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command  
him to levy the debt, or the damages of his goods, against  
whom the recovery was had. *Cowel.*
- FIERINESS.** *n. f.* [from *fiery*.]
1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.  
The ashes, by their heat, their *fieriness*, and their dryness,  
belong to the element of earth. *Boyle.*
  2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.  
The Italians, notwithstanding their natural *fieriness* of tem-  
per, affect always to appear sober and sedate. *Addison.*
- FIERY.** *adj.* [from *fire*.]
1. Consisting of fire.  
Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy East  
Yet harnessed his *fiery* footed team,  
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming crest,  
When the last deadly smoak aloft did steam. *Fairy Queen.*  
I know, thou'dst rather  
Follow thine enemy in a *fiery* gulph  
Than flatter him in a bower. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
  2. Hot like fire.  
Hath thy *fiery* heart so parcht thy entrails,  
That not a tear can fall for Rutland's death? *Shak. H. VI.*
  3. Vehement; ardent; active.  
Then *fiery* expedition be my wing,  
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shakesf. Rich. III.*  
I drew this gallant head of war,  
And cull'd these *fiery* spirits from the world,  
To outlook conquest, and to win renown  
Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shakesf. K. John.*
  4. Passionate; outrageous; easily provoked.  
You know the *fiery* quality of the duke;  
How unremoveable, and fixt he is  
In his own course. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
  5. Unrestrained; fierce.  
Then, as I said, the duke, great Bolingbroke,  
Mounted upon a hot and *fiery* steed,  
Which his aspiring rider seem'd to know,  
With slow but stately pace kept on his course. *Shak. R. II.*  
Through Elis and the Grecian towns he flew;  
Th' audacious wretch four *fiery* coursfers drew. *Dryden.*
  6. Heated by fire.  
The sword which is made *fiery* doth not only cut, by rea-  
son of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burn by  
means of that heat which it hath from fire. *Hooker, b. v. 54.*

# F I G

- See! from the brake the whirring pheasant springs,  
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings:  
Short is his joy; he feels the *fiery* wound,  
Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground. *Pope.*
- FIFE.** *n. f.* [*ffie*, French.] A pipe blown to the drum; mi-  
litary wind-musick.  
Farewell the plumed troops, and the big war  
That make ambition virtue! oh farewell!  
Farewell the neighing steed and the shrill trump,  
The spirit-stirring drum, th' ear-piercing *ffie*. *Shak. Othello.*  
Thus the gay victim, with fresh garlands crown'd,  
Pleas'd with the sacred *ffie*'s enlivening sound,  
Through gazing crowds in solemn state proceeds. *Phillips.*
- FIFTEEN.** *adj.* [*pyfeyne*, Saxon.] Five and ten.  
I have dreamed and slept above some *fifteen* years and  
more. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
- FIFTEENTH.** *adj.* [*pyfteoða*, Sax.] The ordinal of fifteen;  
the fifth after the tenth.  
A *fifteenth* part of silver incorporate with gold, will not be  
recovered by any water of separation, except you put a greater  
quanty of silver to draw up the less. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
London sends but four burgesies to parliament, although  
it bear the *fifteenth* part of the charge of the whole nation in  
all publick taxes and levies. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*
- FIFTH.** *adj.* [*pyfta*, Saxon.]
1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.  
With smiling aspect you serenely move,  
In your *fifth* orb, and rule the realm of love. *Dryden.*  
Just as I wish'd, the lots were cast on four,  
Myself the *fifth*. *Pope's Odyssey, b. ix.*
  2. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they  
expres: a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part.  
The publick shall have lost four *fifths* of its annual income  
for ever. *Swift.*
- FIFTHLY.** *adv.* [from *fifth*.] In the fifth place.  
*Fifthly*, living creatures have a more exact figure than  
plants. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 607.*
- FIFTIETH.** *adj.* [*pyfteozopa*, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifty.  
If this medium be rarer within the sun's body than at its  
surface, and rarer there than at the hundred part of an inch  
from its body, and rarer there than at the *fiftieth* part of an  
inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn,  
I see no reason why the increase of density should stop any  
where. *Newton's Opt.*
- FIFTY.** *adj.* [*pyftiz*, Saxon.] Five tens.  
A wither'd hermit, five score Winters worn,  
Might shake off *fifty* looking in her eye. *Shakespeare.*  
Judas ordained captains over thousands, hundreds, *fifties*,  
and tens. *1 Mac. iii. 55.*  
The breadth of the ark shall be *fifty* cubits. *Gen. vi. 15.*  
In the Hebrew there is a particle consisting but of one let-  
ter, of which there are reckoned up above *fifty* several signi-  
fications. *Locke.*
- FIG.** *n. f.* [*figus*, Latin; *figo*, Spanish; *figue*, French.]
1. A tree that bears figs.  
The characters are: the flowers, which are always inclosed  
in the middle of the fruit, consist of the leaf, and are male  
and female in the same fruit: the male flowers are situated  
towards the crown of the fruit; and the female, growing  
near the stalk, are succeeded by small hard seeds: the intire  
fruit is, for the most part, turbinated and globular, or of an  
oval shape, is fleshy, and of a sweet taste. *Miller.*  
Full on its crown a *fig*'s green branches rise,  
And shoot a leafy forest to the skies. *Pope's Odyssey, b. xii.*  
Or lead me through the maze,  
Embowering endless of the Indian *fig*. *Thomson's Summer.*
  2. A luscious soft fruit; the fruit of the figtree.  
It maketh *figs* better, if a figtree, when it beginneth to  
put forth leaves, have his top cut off. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
*Figs* are great subduers of acrimony. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
- TO FIG.** *v. a.* [See *FICO*.]
1. To insult with *fico*'s or contemptuous motions of the fingers.  
When Pistol lies, do this, and *fig* me like  
The bragging Spaniard. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
  2. To put something usefess into one's head. *Low cant.*  
Away to the sow she goes, and *figs* her in the crown with  
another story. *L'Estrange.*
- FIGAPPLE.** *n. f.* A fruit.  
A *figapple* hath no core or kernel, in these resembling a *fig*,  
and differing from other apples. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- FIGMARIGOLD.** *n. f.* A plant. It is succulent, and has the ap-  
pearance of houseleek: the leaves grow opposite by pairs. *Mill.*
- TO FIGHT.** *v. n.* preter. *fought*; part. pass. *fought*. [*feohan*,  
Saxon.]
1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to  
contend in arms. It is used both of armies and single com-  
batants.  
King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,  
Lord Clifford vows to *fight* in thy defence. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
Fierce *fiery* warriors *fight* upon the clouds  
In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war. *Shakesp.*  
The common question is, if we must now surrender Spain,  
what



what have we been *fighting* for all this while? The answer is ready: we have been *fighting* for the ruin of the publick interest, and the advancement of a private. *Swift.*

For her confederate nations *fought*; and kings were slain, Troy was o'erthrown, and a whole empire fell. *Phillips.*

2. To combat; to duel; to contend in single fight. One shall undertake to *fight* against another. *z Esdr. xlii.*

The poor wren,  
The most diminutive of birds, will *fight*,  
The young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shakesf. Macb.*

3. To act as a soldier in any case.  
Richard, that robb'd the lion of his heart,  
And *fought* the holy wars in Palestine,  
By this brave duke came early to his grave. *Shak. K. John.*

Greatly unfortunate, he *fights* the cause  
Of honour, virtue, liberty and Rome. *Addison's Cato.*

4. It has *with* before the person opposed.  
5. To contend.

The hot and cold, the dry and humid *fight*. *Sandys.*  
To FIGHT. *v. a.* To war against; to combat against.

Himself alone, an equal match he boasts,  
To *fight* the Phrygian and the Ausonian hosts. *Dryd. Æn.*

FIGHT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Battle.

2. Combat; duel.  
Herilus in single *fight* I slew,  
Whom with three lives Feronia did endue;  
And thrice I sent him to the Stygian shore,  
'Till the last ebbing soul return'd no more. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Something to screen the combatants in ships.

FIGHTER. *n. f.* [from *fight*.] Warriour; duellist.  
I will return again into the house, and desire some conduct  
of the lady: I am no *fighter*. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

O, 'tis the coldest youth upon a charge,  
The most deliberate *fighter*! *Dryden's All for Love.*

FIGHTING. *participial adj.* [from *fight*.]  
1. Qualified for war; fit for battle.

An host of *fighting* men went out to war by bands. *2 Chro.*  
2. Occupied by war; being the scene of war.

In *fighting* fields, as far the spear I throw  
As flies the arrow from the well-drawn bow. *Pope's Odyss.*

FIGMENT. *n. f.* [*figmentum*, Latin] An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned.

Upon the like grounds was raised the *figment* of Briareus,  
who, dwelling in a city called Hecatonchiria, the fancies of  
those times assigned him an hundred hands. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The most frightful passages, probably so strange as to be  
hardly credible; it carried rather an appearance of *figment*  
and invention, in those that handed down the memory of it,  
than of truth and reality. *Woodward's Natural History.*

FIGPECKER. *n. f.* [*fig* and *peck*.] A bird.

FIGULATE. *adj.* [from *figulus*, Latin.] Made of potters  
clay.

FIGURABLE. *adj.* [from *figuro*, Latin.] Capable of being  
brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is  
*figurable*, but not water.

The differences of impressible and not impressible, *figurable*  
and not *figurable*, scissible and not scissible, are plebeian no-  
tions. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FIGURABILITY. *n. f.* [from *figurable*.] The quality of being  
capable of a certain and stable form.

FIGURAL. *adj.* [from *figure*.]  
1. Represented by delineation.

Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the  
*figural* resemblances of several regions. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. FIGURAL Numbers. Such numbers as do or may represent  
some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always  
considered, and are either lineary, superficial, or solid. *Harris.*

FIGURATE. *adj.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]  
1. Of a certain and determinate form.

Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate  
bodies are not; for look how far the spirit is able to spread  
and continue itself, so far goeth the shape or figure, and then  
is determined. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form: as, *figurate*  
stones retaining the forms of shells in which they were formed  
by the deluge.

3. FIGURATE Counterpoint. [In musick.] That wherein there  
is a mixture of discords along with the concords. *Harris.*

5. FIGURATE Descant. [In musick.] That wherein discords  
are concerned, as well, though not so much, as concords;  
and may well be termed the ornament or rhetorical part of  
musick, in regard that in this are introduced all the varieties  
of points, figures, syncopes, diversities of measures, and  
whatever else is capable of adorning the composition. *Harris.*

FIGURATION. *n. f.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]  
1. Determination to a certain form.

Neither doth the wind, as far as it carrieth a voice, with  
motion thereof confound any of the delicate and articulate  
*figurations* of the air in variety of words. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. The act of giving a certain form.

If motion be in a certain order, there followeth vivification  
and *figuration* in living creatures perfect. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

FIGURATIVE. *adj.* [*figurativus*, Fr. from *figura*, Latin.]  
1. Representing something else; typical; representative.

This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's  
appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true everlast-  
ing glory of a more divine sanctity; where into Christ being  
long since entered, it seemeth that all these curious exornations  
should rather cease. *Hooker, b. v. f. 15.*

2. Changed by rhetorical figures from the primitive meaning;  
not literal.

How often have we been railed at for understanding words  
in a *figurative* sense, which cannot be literally understood  
without overthrowing the plainest evidence of sense and  
reason. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

This is a *figurative* expression, where the words are used in  
a different sense from what they signify in their first ordinary  
intention. *Rogers, Sermon 14.*

3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations; full of  
changes from the original sense.

Sublime subjects ought to be adorned with the sublimest and  
with the most *figurative* expressions. *Dryden's Juvenal, Pref.*

FIGURATIVELY. *adj.* [from *figurative*.] By a figure; in a  
sense different from that which words originally imply; not  
literally.

The custom of the apostle is *figuratively* to transfer to him-  
self, in the first person, what belongs to others. *Hammond.*

The words are different, but the sense is still the same; for  
therein are *figuratively* intended Uzziah and Ezechias. *Brown.*

Satyr is a kind of poetry in which human vices are repre-  
hended, partly dramatically, partly simply; but, for the most  
part, *figuratively* and occultly. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

FIGURE. *n. f.* [*figura*, Latin.]  
1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline.

Flowers have all exquisite *figures*, and the flower numbers  
are chiefly five and four; as in primroses, briar-roses, single  
muskroses, single pinks and gilliflowers, &c. which have five  
leaves; lilies, flower-de-luces, borage, buglafs, &c. which  
have four leaves. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Men find green clay that is soft as long as it is in the wa-  
ter, so that one may print on it all kind of *figures*, and give it  
what shape one pleases. *Boyle.*

*Figures* are properly modifications of bodies; for pure space  
is not any where terminated, nor can be: whether there be  
or be not body in it, it is uniformly continued. *Locke.*

2. Shape; form; semblance.  
He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age,  
doing in the *figure* of a lamb the feats of a lion. *Shakespeare.*

3. Person; external form; appearance graceful or inelegant,  
mean or grand.

The blue German shall the Tigris drink,  
E'er I, forsaking gratitude and truth,  
Forget the *figure* of that godlike youth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his *figure* and deli-  
very, as well as with his discourses. *Addison's Spectator.*

A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit  
at first sight to the choice of either. *Clarissa.*

4. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character.  
While fortune favour'd, while his arms support  
The cause, and rul'd the counsels of the court,  
I made some *figure* there; nor was my name  
Obscure, nor I without my share of fame. *Dryden's Æn.*

The speech, I believe, was not so much designed by the  
knight to inform the court, as to give him a *figure* in my eye,  
and keep up his credit in the country. *Addison's Spectator.*

Not a woman shall be unexplained that makes a *figure* either  
as a maid, a wife, or a widow. *Addison's Guardian.*

Whether or no they have done well to set you up for  
making another kind of *figure*, time will witness. *Addison.*

Many princes made very ill *figures* upon the throne, who  
before were the favourites of the people. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. A statue; an image; something formed in resemblance of  
somewhat else.

The several statues, which seemed at a distance to be made  
of the whitest marble, were nothing else but so many *figures*  
in snow. *Addison's Freeholder.*

6. Representations in painting; persons exhibited in colours.  
In the principal *figures* of a picture the painter is to em-  
ploy the finews of his art; for in them consists the principal  
beauty of his work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

My favourite books and pictures sell;  
Kindly throw in a little *figure*,  
And set the price upon the bigger. *Prior.*

7. Arrangement; disposition; modification.  
The *figure* of a syllogism is the proper disposition of the  
middle term with the parts of the question. *Watts's Logick.*

8. A character denoting a number.  
Hearts, tongues, *figures*, scribes, bards, poets cannot  
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number  
His love to Anthony. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able men, hath a  
great



great task; but that is ever good for the publick: but he that plots to be the only *figure* among cyphers, is the decay of a whole age. *Bacon's Essays.*

As in accounts cyphers and *figures* pass for real fums, so in human affairs words pass for things themselves. *South's Sermon.*

9. The horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses.

We do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of fortunetelling: she works by charms, by spells, by the *figure*, and dawbry beyond our element. *Shakespeare.*

He set a *figure* to discover

If you were fled to Rye or Dover. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*

*Figure* flingers and star-gazers pretend to foretell the fortunes of kingdoms, and have no foresight in what concerns themselves. *L'Estrange, Fable 94.*

10. [In theology.] Type representative.

Who was the *figure* of him that is to come. *Romans.*

11. [In rhetoric.] Any mode of speaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive sense. In strict acceptation, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence a *figure*; but they are generally confounded by the exactest writers.

Silken terms precise,

Three pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation,

*Figures* pedantical, these Summer flies

Have blown me full of maggot ostentation. *Shakespeare.*

Here is a strange *figure* invented against the plain and natural sense of the words; for by praying to bestow, must be understood only praying to pray. *Stillingfleet.*

They have been taught rhetoric, but yet never taught to express themselves in the language they are always to use; as if the names of the *figures* that embellished the discourse of those, who understood the art of speaking, were the very art and skill of speaking well. *Locke.*

12. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

TO FIGURE. *v. a.* [*figuro*, Latin.]

1. To form into any determinate shape.

Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their boughs and branches, are not *figured*, and keep no order. *Bacon.*

Accept this goblet, rough with *figur'd* gold. *Dryd. Virgil.*

2. To show by a corporeal resemblance: as in picture or statuary.

Arachne *figur'd* how Jove did abuse

Europa like a bull, and on his back

Her through the sea did bear; so lively seen,

That it true sea, and true bull ye would ween. *Spenser.*

Now marks the course of rolling orbs on high,

O'er *figur'd* worlds now travels with his eye. *Pope.*

3. To cover or adorn with figures.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads,

My gorgeous palace for a hermitage,

My gay apparel for an almsman's gown,

My *figur'd* goblets for a dish of wood. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms or matter.

But this effusion of such manly drops,

Startle mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd

Than had I seen the vaulty top of heav'n

*Figur'd* quite o'er with burning meteors. *Shakesp. K. John.*

5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance.

When sacraments are said to be visible signs of invisible grace, we thereby conceive how grace is indeed the very end for which these heavenly mysteries were instituted; and the matter whereof they consist is such as signifieth, *figureth*, and representeth their end. *Hooker, b. v.*

There is a history in all mens lives,

*Figuring* the nature of the times deceased. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

Marriage rings are not of this stuff:

Oh! why should ought less precious or less tough

*Figure* our loves? *Donne.*

The emperor appears as a rising sun, and holds a globe in his hand to *figure* out the earth that is enlightened and actuated by his beams. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

6. To image in the mind.

None that feels sensibly the decays of age, and his life wearing off, can *figure* to himself those imaginary charms in riches and praise, that men are apt to do in the warmth of their blood. *Temple.*

If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear

No thought can *figure*, and no tongue declare. *Prior.*

7. To prefigure; to foreshow.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun,

In this the heaven *figures* some event. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal.

*Figured* and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to. *Locke.*

FIGURE-FLINGER. *n. f.* [*figure* and *fling*] A pretender to astrology and prediction.

Quacks, *figure-flingers*, pettifoggers, and republican plotters cannot well live without it. *Collier of Confidence.*

FIGWORT. *n. f.* [*fig* and *wort*.] A plant.

It hath an anomalous flower, consisting of one leaf, gaping at both sides, and generally globular, cut as it were into two lips, under the upper one of which are two small leaves. *Mill.*

FILACEOUS. *adj.* [from *filum*, Lat.] Consisting of threads; composed of threads.

They make cables of the bark of lime-trees: it is the stalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter commonly, and sometimes the down that groweth above. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FILACER. *n. f.* [*filaxarius*, low Lat. *filum*.] An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process. There are fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties: they make out all original process, as well real as personal and mixt. *Harris.*

FILAMENT. *n. f.* [*filament*, Fr. *filamenta*, Latin.] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread.

The effluvium passing out in a smaller thread, and more enlightened *filament*, it stirreth not the bodies interposed. *Bro.*

The lungs of consumptives have been consumed, nothing remaining but the ambient membrane, and a number of withered veins and *filaments*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The ever-rolling orb's impulsive ray

On the next threads and *filaments* does bear,

Which form the springy texture of the air

And those still strike the next, 'till to the sight

The quick vibration propagates the light. *Blackm. Creation*

The dung of horses is nothing but the *filaments* of the hay, and as such combustible. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FILBERT. *n. f.* [This is derived by *Junius* and *Skinner* from the long beards or husks, as corrupted from *full beard*, or *full of beard*. It probably had its name, like many other fruits, from some one that introduced or cultivated it; and is therefore corrupted from *Filbert* or *Filibert*, the name of him who brought it hither.] A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.

In August comes fruit of all sorts; as plumbs, pears, apricots, barberries, *filberts*, muskmelons, monkshoods of all colours. *Bacon, Essay 47.*

Thou hast a brain, such as it is indeed!

On what else should thy worm of fancy feed?

Yet in a *filbert* I have often known

Maggots survive, when all the kernel's gone. *Dorset.*

There is also another kind, called the *filbert* of Constantinople; the leaves and fruit of which are bigger than either of the former: the best are those of a thin shell. *Mortimer.*

TO FILCH. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology. The French word *filer*, from which some derive it, is of very late production, and therefore cannot be its original.] To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer; to pillage; to rob; to take by robbery. It is usually spoken of petty thefts.

He shall find his wealth wonderfully enlarged by keeping his cattle in inclosures, where they shall always have safe being, that none are continually *filched* and stolen. *Spenser.*

The champion robbeth by night,

And prowleth and *filcheth* by daie. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;

'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;

But he that *filches* from me my good name,

Robs me of that which not enriches him,

And makes me poor indeed. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

His thefts were too open; his *filching* was like an unskilful finger, he kept no time. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

He could discern cities like hives of bees, wherein every bee did nought else but sting; some like hornets, some like *filching* wasps, others as drones. *Burton on Melancholy.*

What made thee venture to betray,

And *filch* the lady's heart away. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*

The pismire was formerly a husbandman, that secretly *filched* away his neighbour's goods. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Fain would they *filch* that little food away,

While unrestrain'd those happy gluttons prey. *Dryden.*

So speeds the wily fox, alarm'd by fear,

Who lately *filch'd* the turkey's callow care. *Gay's Trivia.*

FILCHER. *n. f.* [from *filch*.] A thief; a petty robber.

FILE. *n. f.* [*file*, French; *filum*, a thread, Latin.]

1. A thread.

But let me resume the *file* of my relation, which this object of books, best agreeable to my course of life, hath a little interrupted. *Wotton.*

2. A line on which papers are strung to keep them in order.

All records, wherein there was any memory of the king's attainder, should be cancelled and taken off the *file*. *Bacon.*

The petitions being thus prepared, do you continually set apart an hour in a day to peruse those, and then rank them into several *files*, according to the subject matters. *Bacon.*

Th' apothecary-train is wholly blind;

From *files* a random recipe they take,

And many deaths of one prescription make. *Dryden.*

3. A catalogue; roll; series.

Our present musters grow upon the *file*

To five and twenty thousand men of choice. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

The valu'd *file*

Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle. *Shak. Macb.*



4. A line of soldiers ranged one behind another.

Those goodly eyes,

That o'er the files and musters of the war

Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now turn

Upon a tawny front. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

So saying, on he led his radiant files,

Dazzling the moon. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

5. [feol, Saxon; vijle, Dutch.] An instrument to rub down prominences.

The rough or coarse-toothed file, if it be large, is called a rubber, and is to take off the unevenness of your work which the hammer made in the forging: the bastard-toothed file is to take out of your work the deep cuts, or file-strokes, the rough file made: the fine-toothed file is to take out the cuts, or file-strokes, the bastard file made; and the smooth file is to take out those cuts, or file-strokes, that the fine file made. *Moxon.*

Yet they had a file for the mattocks and for the coulter.

*1 Sa. xiii. 21.*

The smiths and armourers on palfreys ride,

Files in their hands and hammers at their side,

And nails for loosen'd spears, and thongs for shields provide.

*Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

**FILECUTTER.** *s. n.* [file and cutter.] A maker of files.

Gad-steel is a tough sort of steel: filecutters use it to make their chisels, with which they cut their files. *Moxon.*

**TO FILE.** *v. a.* [from *filum*, a thread.]

1. To string upon a thread or wire. Whence to file a bile is to offer it in its order to the notice of the judge.

From the day his first bill was filed he began to collect reports. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

2. [from *feolan*, Saxon.] To cut with a file.

They which would file away most from the largeness of that offer, do in more sparing terms acknowledge little less.

*Hooker, b. v. f. 27.*

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his tongue filed, and his eye ambitious. *Shakesf. Love's Labour Lost.*

Let men be careful how they attempt to cure a blemish by filing or cutting off the head of such an overgrown tooth. *Ray.*

3. [from *filan*.] To foul; to sully; to pollute. This sense is retained in Scotland.

For Banquo's issue have I fil'd my mind,

For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd. *Shakesf.*

His weeds, divinely fashioned,

All fil'd and mangl'd. *Chapman's Iliads, b. xviii.*

**TO FILE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To march in a file, not abreast, but one behind another.

All ran down without order or ceremony, 'till we drew up in good order, and filed off. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 86.*

Did all the grosser atoms at the cell

Of chance file off to form the pond'rous ball,

And undetermin'd into order fall? *Blackmore's Creation.*

**FILEMOT.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf, French.] A brown or yellow-brown colour.

The colours you ought to wish for are blue or filemot, turned up with red. *Swift's Direct. to the Footman.*

**FILER.** *n. f.* [from *file*.] One who files; one who uses the file in cutting metals.

**FILIAL.** *adj.* [filial-le, French; *filius*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son.

My mischievous proceeding may be the glory of his filial piety, the only reward now left for so great a merit. *Sidney.*

From imposition of strict laws, to free

Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear

To filial; works of law, to works of faith. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

He griev'd, he wept, the fight an image brought

Of his own filial love; a sadly pleasing thought. *Dryden.*

2. Bearing the character or relation of a son.

And thus the filial godhead answer'ing spoke. *Milt. P. L.*

Where the old myrtle her good influence sheds,

Sprigs of like leaf erect their filial heads;

And when the parent rose decays and dies,

With a resembling face the daughter buds arise. *Prior.*

**FILIA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *filius*, Latin.] The relation of a son to a father; correlative to paternity.

The relation of paternity and filiation, between the first and second person, and the relation between the sacred persons of the Trinity, and the denomination thereof, must needs be

eternal, because the terms of relation between whom that relation ariseth were eternal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**FILINGS.** *n. f.* [without a singular; from *file*.] Fragments rubbed off by the action of the file.

The filings of iron infused in vinegar, will, with a decoction of galls, make good ink, without any copperose at all.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 12.*

The chippings and filings of those jewels are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authors. *Felton on the Class.*

**TO FILL.** *v. n.* [fillan, Saxon.]

1. To store 'till no more can be admitted.

Fill thine horn with oil.

*1 Sa. xvi. 1.*

Fill the waterpots with water, and they filled them up to the brim.

*Jo. ii. 7.*

The earth is filled with violence through them. *Gen. vi. 13.*

2. To store abundantly.

Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the waters in the seas. *Gen.*

3. To satisfy; to content.

Nothing but the supreme and absolute Infinite can adequately fill and super-abundantly satisfy the infinite desires of intelligent beings. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

4. To glut; to surfeit.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feast.

—Ay, to see meat fill knaves, and wine heat fools. *Shakesf.*

5. To FILL out. To pour out liquor for drink.

6. To FILL out. To extend by something contained.

I only speak of him

Whom pomp and greatness fits so loose about,

That he wants majesty to fill them out. *Dryden.*

7. To FILL up. [Up is often used without much addition to the force of the verb.] To make full.

Hope leads from goal to goal,

And opens still, and opens on his soul;

'Till lengthen'd on to faith, and unconfin'd,

It pours the bliss that fills up all the mind. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

8. To FILL up. To supply.

When the several trades and professions are supplied, you will find most of those that are proper for war absolutely necessary for filling up the laborious part of life, and carrying on the underwork of the nation. *Addison on the War.*

9. To FILL up. To occupy by bulk.

There would not be altogether so much water required for the land as for the sea, to raise them to an equal height; because mountains and hills would fill up part of that space upon the land, and so make less water requisite. *Burnet.*

10. To FILL up. To engage; to employ.

Is it far you ride?

—As far, my lord, as will fill up the time

'Twixt this and supper. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**TO FILL.** *v. n.*

1. To give to drink.

In the cup which she hath filled, fill to her double. *Rev. xviii.*

We fill to th' general joy of the whole table,

And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss. *Shak. Mac.*

2. To grow full.

3. To glut; to satiate.

Things that are sweet and fat are more filling, and do swim and hang more about the mouth of the stomach, and go not down so speedily. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. To FILL up. To grow full.

Neither the Palus Meotis nor the Euxine, nor any other seas, fill up, or by degrees grow shallower. *Woodward.*

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion; the second, or the filling up with flesh, incarnation; and the last, or skinning over, cicatrization. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**FILL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. As much as may produce complete satisfaction.

Her neck and breasts were ever open bare,

That aye thereof her babes might suck their fill. *Fairy Qu.*

But thus inflam'd bespoke the captain,

Who scorneth peace shall have his fill of war. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

When ye were thirsty, did I not cleave the rock, and waters flowed out to your fill?

*2 Esd. i. 20.*

Mean while enjoy

Your fill, what happiness this happy state

Can comprehend, incapable of more. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Amid' the tree now got, where plenty hung

Tempting so nigh, to pluck and eat my fill

I spar'd not.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

Which made me gently first remove your fears,

That so you might have room to entertain

Your fill of joy. *Denham's Sophy.*

Your barbarity, which I have heard so long exclaimed against in town and country, may have its fill of destruction. *Pope.*

2. [More properly *thill*.] The place between the shafts of a carriage.

This mule being put in the fill of a cart, run away with the cart and timber. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**FILLER.** *n. f.* [from *fill*.]

1. Any thing that fills up room without use.

'Tis a meer filler, to stop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil. *Dryd. Æn. Dedic.*

A mixture of tender gentle thoughts and suitable expressions, of forced and inextricable conceits, and of needless fillers up to the rest. *Pope.*

2. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.

They commonly have three, four, five or six hewers or diggers to four fillers, being proportioned so as to keep the fillers always at work. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**FYLLET.** *n. f.* [filet, French; *filum*, Latin.]

1. A band tied round the head or other part.

His baleful breath inspiring, as he glides,

Now like a chain around her neck he rides;

Now



Now like a *fillet* to her head repairs,  
And with his circling volumes folds her hairs. *Dryd. Æn.*

She scorn'd the praise of beauty, and the care;

A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair. *Pope's Windsor For.*

2. The fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal.

The youth approach'd the fire, and as it burn'd,

On five sharp broachers rank'd, the roast they turn'd:

These morsels stay'd their stomachs; then the rest

They cut in legs and *fillets* for the feast. *Dryden's Iliad.*

3. Meat rolled together, and tied round.

*Fillet* of a fenny snake,

In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The mixture thus, by chymick art

United close in every part,

In *fillets* roll'd, or cut in pieces,

Appear'd like one continu'd species. *Swift.*

4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel. *Harris.*

To *FILLET*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.

2. To adorn with an astragal.

He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters and *filleted* them. *Ex. xxxviii. 28.*

To *FILLIP*. *v. a.* [A word, says *Skinner*, formed from the sound. This resemblance I am not able to discover, and therefore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from *fill up*, by some combination of ideas which cannot be recovered.] To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion.

If I do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach

*Fillip* the stars: then let the mutinous winds

Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun. *Shakesp. Coriol.*

We see, that if you *fillip* a lutestring, it sheweth double or treble. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 183.*

*FILLIP*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

*FILLY*. *n. f.* [*filoy*, Welsh; *fille*, French.]

1. A young horse or mare.

Geld *fillies*, but tits, yer a nine days of age,

They die else of gelding, or gelders do rage:

Young *fillies* so likely of bulk and of bone,

Keep such to be breeders, let gelding alone. *Tuff. Husband.*

A well-wayed horse will convey thee to thy journey's end, when an unbacked *filly* may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*

2. A young mare, opposed to a colt or young horse.

I jest to Oberon, and make him smile,

When I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,

Neighing in likeness of a *filly* foal. *Shakespeare.*

I am joined in wedlock, for my sins, to one of those *fillies* who are described in the old poet. *Addison's Spectator.*

*FILM*. *n. f.* [*fylmepa*, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or skin.

While the silver needle did work upon the sight of his eye, to remove the *film* of the cataract, he never saw any thing more clear or perfect than that white needle. *Bacon's N. Hist.*

Michael from Adam's eyes the *film* remov'd,

Which that false fruit that promis'd clearer sight

Had bred. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 412.*

A stone is held up by the *films* of the bladder, and so kept from grating or offending it. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

There is not one infidel so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phenomena of sight, fancy, or cogitation, by those fleeting superficial *films* of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He from thick *films* shall purge the visual ray,

And on the sightless eyeballs pour the day. *Pope's Messiah.*

To *FILM*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin skin.

It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place,

Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,

Infects unseen. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

*FILMY*. *adj.* [from *film*.] Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

So the false spider, when her nets are spread,

Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie;

And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread,

Whose *filmy* cord should bind the struggling fly. *Dryden.*

They with fruitless toil

Flap *filmy* pinions oft, to extricate

Their feet in liquid shackles bound, 'till death

Bereave them of their worthless souls; such doom

Waits luxury, and lawless love of gain. *Phillips.*

Loose to the winds their airy garments flew,

Thin glitt'ring textures of the *filmy* dew;

Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,

Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes. *Pope.*

To *FILTER*. *v. a.* [*filtru*, low Latin; *per filum trahere*.]

1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads.

2. To strain; to percolate.

Dilute this liquor with fair water, *filter* it through a paper, and so evaporate it. *Grew's Musæum.*

*FILTER*. *n. f.* [*filtrum*, Latin.]

1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the

vessel, so that the liquor drips from it. See *NEW DISPENSATORY*.

2. A strainer; a searce.

That the water, passing through the veins of the earth, should be rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any percolations we can make, but the saline particles will pass through a tenfold *filter*. *Ray on the Creation.*

*FILFTH*. *n. f.* [*filð*, Saxon.]

1. Dirt; nastiness; any thing that soils or fouls.

When we in our viciousness grow hard,

The wise gods seal our eyes;

In our own *filth* drop our clear judgments. *Shakespeare.*

Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;

*Filths* favour but themselves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Neither may you trust waters that taste sweet; for they are commonly found in rising grounds of great cities, which must needs take in a great deal of *filth*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

How perfect then is man? From head to foot

Defil'd with *filth*, and rotten at the root. *Sandys.*

Though perhaps among the rout

He wildly flings his *filth* about;

He still has gratitude and sap'ence,

To spare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*

2. Corruption; grossness; pollution.

Such do likewise exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion, by purifying our souls from the dross and *filth* of sensual delights. *Tilston's Sermons.*

*FILTHILY*. *adv.* [from *filthy*] Nastily; foully; grossly.

It stuck *filthily* in the camel's stomach that bulls, bears, and the like, should be armed, and that a creature of his size should be left defenceless. *L'Estrange, Fable 78.*

*FILTHINESS*. *n. f.* [from *filthy*.]

1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness.

Men of virtue suppressed it, lest their shining should discover the others *filthiness*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Corruption; pollution.

They held this land, and with their *filthiness*

Polluted this same gentle soil long time,

That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,

And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime,

All were they born of her own native slime. *Fairy Queen.*

They never duly improved the utmost of such a power, but gave themselves up to all the *filthiness* and licentiousness of life imaginable. *South's Sermons.*

*FILTHY*. *adj.* [from *filth*.]

1. Nasty; foul; dirty.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair;

Hover through the fog and *filthy* air. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. Gross; polluted.

As all stories are not proper subjects for an epick poem or a tragedy, so neither are they for a noble picture: the subjects both of the one and of the other, ought to have nothing of immoral, low, or *filthy* in them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To *FILTRATE*. *v. a.* [from *filter*.] To strain; to percolate; to filter.

The extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to ashes, and those ashes boiled in water and *filtrated*, yield a fiery salt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

*FILTRATION*. *n. f.* [from *filtrate*.] A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. The filtration in use is straining a liquor through paper, which, by the smallness of its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the rest behind. *Quincy.*

We took then common nitre, and having, by the usual way of solution, *filtration*, and coagulation, reduced it into crystals, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a strong new crucible. *Boyle.*

*FIMBLE* Hemp. *n. f.*

The season of pulling of it is first about Lambas, when good part of it will be ripe; that is, the light Summer hemp, that bears no seed, which is called *fimble hemp*. *Mortim. Hu. b.*

Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own,

In May a good housewife will see it be sown;

And afterwards trim it, to serve at a need,

The *fimble* to spin, and the carle for her seed. *Tuff. Husb.*

*FIN*. *n. f.* [*fin*, Saxon; *vin*, Dutch.] The wing of a fish; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water.

He that depends

Upon your favours, swims with *fins* of lead,

And hews down oaks with rushes. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Their *fins* consist of a number of gristly bones, long and slender, like pins and needles. *Mere's Antid. against Atheism.*

Thus at half-ebb a rowling sea

Returns, and wins upon the shore;

The watry herd, affrighted at the roar,

Rest on their *fins* awhile, and stay,

Then backward take their wond'ring way. *Dryden.*

Still at his oar th' industrious Libys plies;

But as he plies, each busy arm shrinks in,

And by degrees is fashion'd to a *fin*. *Addis. Ovid's Metam.*

FIN-FOOTED.



**FIN-FOOTED.** *adj.* [*fin* and *foot*] Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

It is described like fippedes, or birds which have their feet or claws divided; whereas it is palmipedous or *fin-footed*, like swans and geese, according to the method of nature in latirostrous or flat-billed birds; which being generally swimmers, the organ is wisely contrived unto the action, and they are framed with fins or oars upon their feet. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

**FINABLE.** *adj.* [from *fine*.] That admits a fine.

This is the order for writs of covenant that be *finable*. *Bac.*

He sent letters to the council, wherein he acknowledged himself favoured in bringing his cause *finable*. *Hayward.*

**FINAL.** *adj.* [*final*, French; *finalis*, Latin]

1. Ultimate; last.

And over them triumphant death his dart  
Shook; but delay'd to strike, though oft invoc'd

With vows, as their chief good, and *final* hope. *Milt. P. L.*

2. Conclusive; decisive.

There be many examples where sea-fights have been *final*  
to the war. *Bacon, Essay 30.*

Henry spent his reign in establishing himself, and had  
neither leisure nor opportunity to undertake the *final* conquest  
of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Mortal; destructive.

At last resolv'd to work his *final* smart,

He lifted up his hand, but back again did start. *Fai. Queen.*

4. Respecting the end or motive.

Some things in such sort are allowed, that they be also required as necessary unto salvation, by way of direct, immediate, and proper necessity *final*; so that, without performance of them, they cannot by ordinary course be saved, nor by any means be excluded from life, observing them. *Hooker, b. ii.*

By its gravity fire raises the water in pumps, siphons, and other engines; and performs all those feats which former philosophers, through ignorance of the efficient cause, attributed to a *final*, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuity. *Ray.*

Your answering in the *final* cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the efficient. *Collier on Thought.*

**FINALLY.** *adv.* [from *final*.]

1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion.

Sight bereav'd

May chance to number thee with those

Whom patience *finally* must crown. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. Completely; without recovery.

Their houses were many times in danger of ruin; yet was there not any house of noble English in Ireland utterly destroyed, or *finally* rooted out by the hand of justice, but the house of Desmond only. *Davies on Ireland.*

Doubtless many men are *finally* lost, who yet have no mens fins to answer for but their own. *South's Sermons.*

**FINANCE.** *n. f.* [French.] Revenue; income; profit. It is seldom used in the singular.

This sort of *finance* hath been increased by this new device.

*Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

The residue of these ordinary *finances* be casual or uncertain; as be the escheats and forfeitures. *Bacon.*

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their pyracies, though he practised the same trade when he was straitened in his *finances* at the siege of Byzantium. *Arbutnot.*

**FINANCIER.** *n. f.* [French.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue.

**FINARY.** *n. f.* [from *To fine*.] In the iron works, the second forge at the iron mills. *Diet.*

**FINCH.** *n. f.* [*finch*, Saxon.] A small bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bulfinch.

**TO FIND.** *v. a.* [*findan*, Saxon; *vinden*, Dutch.]

1. To obtain by searching or seeking.

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find.

*Matt. vii. 7.*

Whereas thou hast searched all my stuff, what hast thou found of all thy household stuff?

*Gen. xxxi. 37.*

A bird that flies about,

And beats itself against the cage,

Finding at last no passage out,

It sits and sings.

*Cowley.*

2. To obtain something lost.

When he hath found his sheep, he layeth it on his shoulders rejoicing.

*Luke xv. 5.*

In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,

I shot his fellow of the self-same flight

The self-same way, with more advised watch,

To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,

I oft found both. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

3. To meet with; to fall upon.

There watchful at the gate they find

Suspicion with her eyes behind.

*Dodley's Miscell.*

In woods and forests thou art found.

*Cowley.*

The bad must miss, the good unsought shall find. *Pope.*

4. To know by experience.

How oft will he

Of thy chang'd faith complain!

And his fortunes find to be

So airy and so vain!

*Cowley.*

The torrid zone is now found habitable.

*Cowley.*

5. To discover by study.

Physicians

With sharpen'd sight some remedies may find.

*Dryden.*

Thy maid! ah, find some nobler theme,

Whereon thy doubts to place.

*Cowley.*

6. To discover what is hidden.

A curse on him who found the oar.

*Cowley.*

7. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident:

They build on sands, which if unmov'd they find,

'Tis but because there was no wind.

*Cowley.*

8. To gain by any mental endeavour.

If we for happiness could leisure find,

And wand'ring time into a method bind,

We should not then the great mens favour need.

*Cowley.*

We oft review, each finding like a friend

Something to blame, and something to commend.

*Pope.*

9. To remark; to observe.

Beauty or wit in all I find.

*Cowley.*

10. To detect; to deprehend; to catch.

When first found in a lie, talk to him of it as a strange monstrous matter, and so shame him out of it.

*Locke.*

11. To reach; to attain.

They are glad when they can find the grave.

*Job iii. 22.*

He did the utmost bounds of knowledge find,

Yet found them not so large as was his mind.

*Cowley.*

12. To meet.

A clear conscience and heroick mind,

In ill's their business and their glory find.

*Cowley.*

13. To settle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion.

Some men

The marks of old and catholick would find.

*Cowley.*

14. To determine by judicial verdict.

His peers, upon this evidence,

Have found him guilty of high treason. *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*

15. To supply; to furnish: as, he finds me in money and in victuals.

16. [In law.] To approve: as, to find a bill.

17. To FIND himself. To be; to fare with regard to ease or pain, health or sickness.

Pray, sir, how d'ye find yourself? says the doctor. *L'Estr.*

18. To FIND out. To unriddle; to solve.

The finding out of parables is a wearisome labour of the mind.

*Ecclef. xiii. 26.*

19. To FIND out. To discover something hidden:

Can'st thou by searching find out God? Can'st thou find out the Almighty unto perfection?

*Job ii. 7.*

There are agents in nature able to make the particles of bodies stick together by very strong attractions, and it is the business of experimental philosophy to find them out.

What hinders then, but that thou find her out,

And hurry her away by manly force? *Addison's Cato.*

20. To FIND out. To obtain the knowledge of.

The principal part of painting is to find out and thoroughly to understand what nature has made most beautiful.

*Dryden.*

21. To FIND out. To invent; to excogitate.

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold, and to find out every device which shall be put to him.

*2 Chron. ii. 14.*

22. The particle *out* is added often without any other use than that it adds some force or emphasis to the verb.

While she proudly march'd about,

Greater conquests to find out,

She beat out Susan by the by.

*Cowley.*

It is agreeable to compare the face of a great man with the character, and to try if we can find out in his looks and features either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper.

*Addison.*

He was afraid of being insulted with Greek; for which reason he desired a friend to find him out a clergyman rather of plain sense than much learning.

*Addison's Spectator.*

**FINDER.** *n. f.* [from *find*.]

1. One that meets or falls upon any thing.

We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a finder of mad men.

*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

2. One that picks up any thing lost.

Some lewd squeaking cryer,

Well pleas'd with one lean thread-bare goat for hire,

May like a devil roar through every street,

And gall the finder's conscience, if they meet.

*Donne.*

O yes! if any happy eye

This roving wanton shall descry,

Let the finder surely know

Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe

The winged wand'rer.

*Crashaw.*

**FINDFAULT.** *n. f.* [*find* and *fault*.] A censurer; a caviller.

We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that follows our places, stops the mouth of all findfaults.

**FINDY.** *adj.* [*gynbig*, Saxon.] Plump; weighty; firm; solid. Thus the proverb,

A cold May and a windy,

Makes the barn fat and findy.

means that it stores the barn with plump and firm grain. *Jun.*



**FINE.** *adj.* [*finne*, French; *fijn*, Dutch and Erse, perhaps from *finitus*, completed, Latin.]

1. Not coarse.  
Not any skill'd in loops of fingering *fine*,  
With this so curious net-work might compare. *Spenser.*  
He was arrayed in purple and *fine* linen. *Luke.*
  2. Refined; pure; free from dross.  
Two vessels of *fine* copper, precious as gold. *Ezra* viii. 27.
  3. Subtle; thin; tenuous: as, the *fine* spirits evaporate.
  4. Refined; subtilly excogitated.  
In substance he promised himself money, honour, friends,  
and peace in the end; but those things were too *fine* to be for-  
tunate, and succeed in all parts. *Bacon.*  
Whether the scheme has not been pursued so far as to draw  
it into practice, or whether it be too *fine* to be capable of  
it, I will not determine. *Temple.*
  5. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp.  
Great affairs are commonly too rough and stubborn to be  
wrought upon by the *finer* edges or points of wit. *Bacon.*
  6. Clear; pellucid; transparent; as, the wine is *fine*.
  7. Nice; exquisite; delicate.  
Are they not senseless then, that think the soul  
Nought but a *fine* perfection of the sense. *Davies.*  
The irons of planes are set *fine* or rank: they are set *fine*,  
when they stand so shallow below the sole of the plane, that  
in working they take off a thin shaving. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
  8. Artful; dexterous.  
The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes affairs, is  
rather *fine* deliveries, and shiftings of dangers and mischiefs,  
than solid and grounded courses to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*
  9. Fraudulent; sly; knavishly subtle.  
Through his *fine* handling, and his cleanly play,  
He all those royal signs had stol'n away. *Hubberd's Tale.*
  10. Elegant; with elevation.  
To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was *fine*. *Dry.*
  11. Applied to person, it means beautiful with dignity.
  12. Accomplished; elegant of manners.  
He was not only the *finest* gentleman of his time, but one  
of the *finest* scholars. *Felton on the Classics.*
  13. Showy; splendid.  
It is with a *fine* genius as with a *fine* fashion; all those are  
displeased at it who are not able to follow it. *Pope.*  
The satirical part of mankind will needs believe, that it is  
not impossible to be very *fine* and very filthy. *Swift.*
  14. [Ironically.] Something that will serve the purpose; some-  
thing worth contemptuous notice.  
That same knave, Ford, her husband, hath the *finest* mad  
devil of jealousy in him, master Brook, that ever governed  
frenzy. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
They taught us, indeed, to cloath, to dwell in houses,  
To feast, to sleep on down, to be profuse:  
A *fine* exchange for liberty. *Phillips's Briton.*
- FINE.** *n. f.* [*ffin*, Cimbr.]
1. A mulct; a pecuniary punishment.  
The killing of an Irishman was not punished by our law,  
as manslaughter, which is felony and capital; but by a *fine* or  
pecuniary punishment, called an ericke. *Davies on Ireland.*
  2. Penalty.  
Ev'n this ill night your breathing shall expire,  
Paying the *fine* of rated treachery. *Shakesp. King John.*
  3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty.  
The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him: if the  
devil have him not in fee-simple, with *fine* and recovery, he  
will never, I think, in the way of waste, attempt us again.  
*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Beside *fines* set upon plays, games, balls and feasting, they  
have many customs which contribute to their simplicity. *Addis.*  
How vain that second life in others breath,  
Th' estate which wits inherit after death!  
Ease, health, and life for this they must resign,  
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the *fine*! *Pope.*
  4. [From *finis*, Latin; *fin*, *enfin*, French.] The end; conclu-  
sion. It is seldom used but adverbially, *in fine*.  
*In fine*, whatsoever he was, he was nothing but what it  
pleased Zelmane, the powers of his spirit depending of her. *Sid.*  
His resolution, *in fine*, is, that in the church a number of  
things are strictly observed, whereof no law of scripture  
maketh mention one way or other. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 5.*  
Still the *fine's* the crown;  
Whate'er the course, the end is the renown. *Shakespeare.*  
Your daughter, ere she seems as won,  
Desires this ring; appoints him an encounter;  
*In fine*, delivers me to fill the time,  
Herself most chastly absent. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*  
The blessings of fortune are the lowest: the next are the  
bodily advantages of strength and health; but the superlative  
blessings, *in fine*, are those of the mind. *L'Estrange.*  
*In fine*, he wears no limbs about him sound,  
With sores and sicknesses beleagu'ed round. *Dryden's Juv.*  
*In fine*, let there be a perfect relation betwixt the parts and  
the whole, that they may be entirely of a piece. *Dryden.*

To **FINE.** *v. a.* [from *fine*, the adjective.]

1. To refine; to purify.  
The *fining* pot is for silver, and the furnace for gold. *Prov.*  
There is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold, where  
they *fine* it. *Job* xxviii. 1.
  2. To embellish; to decorate. Now not in use.  
Hugh Capet also, who usurp'd the crown,  
To *fine* his title with some shews of truth,  
Convey'd himself as heir to th' lady Lingare. *Shakesf. H. V.*
  3. To make less coarse.  
It *fines* the grass, but makes it short, though thick. *Mortim.*
  4. To make transparent.  
It is good also for fuel, not to omit the shavings of it for  
the *fining* of wine. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
  5. [From the substantive.] To punish with pecuniary penalty.  
To *fine* men one third of their fortune, without any crime  
committed, seems very hard. *Locke.*
- To **FINE.** *v. n.* To pay a fine.  
What poet ever *fin'd* for sheriff? or who  
By rhymes and verse did ever lord mayor grow? *Oldham.*
- To **FINEDRA'W.** *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw*.] To sow up a rent  
with so much nicety that it is not perceived.
- FINEDRA'WER.** *n. f.* [from *finedraw*.] One whose business is  
to sow up rents.
- FINEFINGERED.** *adj.* [*fine* and *finger*.] Nice; artful; ex-  
quisite.  
The most *finestinger'd* workman on the ground,  
Arachne, by his means was vanquished. *Spenser.*
- FINELY.** *adv.* [from *fine*.]
1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than justly.  
Plutarch says very *finely*, that a man should not allow him-  
self to hate even his enemies; because, says he, if you indulge  
this passion on some occasions, it will rise of itself in others.  
*Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 125.*  
The walls are painted, and represent the labours of Her-  
cules: many of them look very *finely*, though a great part of  
the work has been cracked. *Addison on Italy.*
  2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point.  
Get you black lead, sharpened *finely*, and put it into quills.  
*Peacham on Drawing.*
  3. Not coarsely; not meanly; gaily.  
He was alone, save that he had two persons of honour, on  
either hand one, *finely* attired in white. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
  4. In small parts; subtilly; not grossly.  
Saltpetre was but grossly beaten; for it should not be *finely*  
powdered. *Boyle.*
  5. [Ironically.] Wretchedly; in such a manner as to deserve  
contemptuous notice.  
Let laws be made to obey, and not to be obeyed, and you  
will find that kingdom *finely* governed in a short time. *South.*  
For him she loves:  
She nam'd not me; that may be Torrismond,  
Whom she has thrice in private seen this day:  
Then I am *finely* caught in my own snare. *Dryd. Sp. Fryar.*
- FINENESS.** *n. f.* [from *fine*.]
1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy.  
Every thing was full of a choice *fineness*, that, if it wanted  
any thing in majesty, it supplied with increase in pleasure;  
and if at the first it struck not admiration, it ravished with  
delight. *Sidney.*  
The softness of her sex, and the *fineness* of her genius, con-  
spire to give her a very distinguishing character. *Prior.*
  2. Show; splendour; gaiety of appearance.  
The *fineness* of cloaths destroys the ease: it often helps men  
to pain, but can never rid them of any: the body may lan-  
guish under the most splendid cover. *Decay of Piety.*
  3. Subtility; artfulness; ingenuity.  
Those, with the *fineness* of their souls,  
By reason guide his execution. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cressida.*
  4. Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures.  
Our works are, indeed, nought else  
But the protractive tryals of great Jove,  
To find persistive constancy in men;  
The *fineness* of which metal is not found  
In fortune's love. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*  
I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals;  
as whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height: but  
when they come to such a *fineness* as serveth the ordinary use,  
they try no farther. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The ancients were careful to coin their money in due  
weight and *fineness*, only in times of exigence they have dimi-  
nished both the weight and *fineness*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
- FINERY.** *n. f.* [from *fine*.] Show; splendour of appearance;  
gaiety of colours.  
Dress up your houses and your images,  
And put on all the city's *finery*,  
To consecrate this day a festival. *Southern.*  
The capacities of a lady are sometimes apt to fall short in  
cultivating cleanliness and *finery* together. *Swift.*  
Don't chuse your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects,  
or the most various scenes of sensible things. *Watts.*
- FINE'SSE.**



# FIN

**FINE'SSE.** *n. f.* [French.] Artifice; stratagem: an unnecessary word which is creeping into the language.

A circumstance not much to be stood upon, in case it were not upon some *finess*. *Hayward.*

**FINER.** *n. f.* [from *fine*.] One who purifies metals.

Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the *finer*. *Prov. xxv. 4.*

**FINGER.** *n. f.* [finger, Saxon, from *fangan*, to hold.]

1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold.

The *fingers* and thumb in each hand consist of fifteen bones, there being three to each *finger*: they are a little convex and round towards the back of the hand, but hollow and plain towards the palm, except the last, where the nails are. The order of their dispositions is called first, second, and third phalanx: the first is longer than the second, and the second longer than the third. The upper extremity of the first bone on each *finger* has a little sinus, which receives the round head of the bones of the metacarpus. The upper extremity of the second and third bones of each *finger* hath two small sinuses, parted by a small protuberance; and the lower extremity of the first and second bones of each *finger* has two protuberances, divided by a small sinus: the two protuberances are received into the two sinuses of the upper extremity of the second and third bones; and the small sinus receives the little protuberance of the same end of the same bones. The first bone of the thumb is like the bones of the metacarpus, and it is joined to the wrist and second of the thumb, as they are to the wrist and first of the *fingers*. The second bone of the thumb is like the first bones of the *fingers*, and it is joined to the first and third, as they are to the bones of the metacarpus and second of the *fingers*. The *fingers* are moved sideways only upon their first joint. Besides these there are some small bones, called *ossa sesamoidea*, because they resemble sesamum grains: they are reckoned about twelve in each hand: they are placed at the joint of the fingers, under the tendons of the flexors, to which they serve as pulleys. *Quincy.*

You seem to understand me,

By each at once her choppy *finger* laying  
Upon her skinny lips. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Diogenes, who is never said,  
For aught that ever I could read,  
To whine, put *finger* i' th' eye and sob,  
Because h' had ne'er another tub. *Hudibras.*

The hand is divided into four *fingers* bending forward, and one opposite to them bending backwards, and of greater strength than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with them severally or united; whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects of any size or quantity. *Ray on the Creat.*

A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigious number of *fingers* playing upon all the organ pipes of the world, and making every one sound a particular note. *Keil against Burnet.*

Poor Peg sewed, spun, and knit for a livelihood, 'till her *finger* ends were sore. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

2. A small measure of extension.

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,  
Remov'd four *fingers* from approaching death;  
Or seven at most, when thickest is the board, *Dryd. Juv.*  
One of these bows with a little arrow did pierce through a  
piece of steel three *fingers* thick. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

3. The hand; the instrument of work; manufacture; art.

Fool, that forgets her stubborn look  
This softness from thy *finger* took. *Waller.*

TO FIN'GER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To touch lightly; to toy with.

Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;  
You would be *fingering* them to anger me. *Shakespeare.*  
One that is covetous is not so highly pleased with the meer  
fight and *fingering* of money, as with the thoughts of his  
being considered as a wealthy man. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*

2. To touch unseasonably or thievishly.

His ambition would needs be *fingering* the scepter, and  
hoisting him into his father's throne. *South's Sermons.*

3. To touch an instrument of musick.

She hath broke the lute;  
I did but tell her she mistook her frets,  
And bow'd her hand to teach her *fingering*. *Shakespeare.*

4. To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers.

Not any skill'd in loops of *fingering* fine,  
With this so curious net-work might compare. *Spenser.*

**FINGLEFANGLE.** *n. f.* [from *fangle*.] A trifle: a burlesque word.

We agree in nothing but to wrangle,  
About the flightest *finglefangle*. *Hudibras, p. iii. cau. 3.*

**FINICAL.** *adj.* [from *fine*.] Nice; foppish; pretending to superfluous elegance.

A whorson, glassgazing, superserviceable, *finical* rogue.  
*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I cannot hear a *finical* fop romancing, how the king took  
him aside at such a time; what the queen said to him at another.  
*L'Estrange, Fable 34.*

**FINICALLY.** *adv.* [from *finical*.] Foppishly.

# FIN

**FINICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *finical*.] Superfluous nicety; foppery.

TO FINISH. *v. a.* [*finir*, French; *finio*, Latin.]

1. To bring to the end purposed; to complete.

For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not  
down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to  
*finish* it? *Luke xiv. 28.*

As he had begun, so he would also *finish* in you the same  
grace. *2 Cor. viii. 6.*

A poet uses episodes; but episodes, taken separately, *finish*  
nothing. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended.

Though here you all perfection should not find,  
Yet is it all th' Eternal Will design'd;  
It is a *finish'd* work, and perfect in his kind. *Blackmore.*  
I would make what bears your name as *finished* as my last  
work ought to be; that is, more *finished* than the rest. *Pope.*

3. To end; to put an end to.

**FINISHER.** *n. f.* [from *finish*.]

1. Performer; accomplisher.

He that of greatest works is *finisher*,  
Oft does them by the weakest minister. *Shakespeare.*

2. One that puts an end; ender.

This was the plain condition of those times; the whole  
world against Athanasius, and Athanasius against it: half an  
hundred of years spent in doubtful trials which of the two, in  
the end, would prevail; the side which had all, or else that  
part which had no friend but God and death, the one a de-  
fender of his innocence, the other a *finisher* of all his troubles.  
*Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*

3. One that completes or perfects.

The author and *finisher* of our faith. *Hebrews.*  
O prophet of glad tidings! *finisher*  
Of utmost hope! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

**FINITE.** *adj.* [*finitus*, Latin.] Limited; bounded; terminated.

Servius conceives no more thereby than a *finite* number for  
indefinite. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 12.*

*Finite* of any magnitude holds not any proportion to infi-  
nite. *Locke.*

That supposed infinite duration will, by the very supposi-  
tion, be limited at two extremes, though never so remote  
asunder, and consequently must needs be *finite*. *Bentley's Serm.*

**FINITELESS.** *adj.* [from *finite*.] Without bounds; unlimited.

It is ridiculous unto reason, and *finiteless* as their de-  
sires. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**FINITELY.** *adv.* [from *finite*.] Within certain limits; to a certain degree.

They are creatures still, and that sets them at an infinite  
distance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make  
them but *finitely* distant from us. *Stillingsfleet.*

**FINITENESS.** *n. f.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

I ought now to unbay the current of my passion, and love  
without other boundary than what is set by the *finiteness* of  
my natural powers. *Norris.*

**FINITUDE.** *n. f.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

*Finitude*, applied to natural or created things, imports the  
proportions of the several degrees of affections, or properties  
of these things to one another; infinitude, the unboundedness  
of these degrees of affections, or properties. *Cheyne.*

**FINLESS.** *adj.* [from *fin*.] Without fins.

He angers me  
With telling of the moldwarp and the ant,  
And of a dragon and a *finless* fish. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

**FINLIKE.** *adj.* [*fin* and *like*.] Formed in imitation of fins.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern  
And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide;  
Ere sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,  
Or *finlike* oars did spread from either side. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

**FINNED.** *adj.* [from *fin*.] Having broad edges spread out on either side.

They plow up the turf with a broad *finned* plough. *Mortim.*

**FINNY.** *adj.* [from *fin*.] Furnished with fins; formed for the element of water.

High o'er the main in wat'ry pomp he rides,  
His azure car and *finny* coursers guides;  
Proteus his name. *Dryden's Virg. Georg. b. iv.*

New herds of beasts he sends the plains to share;  
New colonies of birds to people air;  
And to their oozy beds the *finny* fish repair. *Dryd. Ovid.*

While black with storms the ruffled ocean rolls,  
And from the fisher's art defends her *finny* shoals. *Blackmore.*

With hairy springes we the birds betray;  
Slight lines of hair surprize the *finny* prey. *Pope.*

**FINTOED.** *adj.* [*fin* and *toe*.] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

Such creatures as are whole footed, or *fintoed*, viz. some  
birds and quadrupeds, are naturally directed to go into the  
water and swim there. *Ray on the Creation.*

**FINOCHIO.**



**FENOCHIO.** *n. f.* See **FENNEL**, of which plant it is a species.

**FIPPLE.** *n. f.* [from *fibula*, Latin.] A stopper.

You must know, that in recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the *fipple* that straitneth the air, much more than the simple concave, would yield no sound. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**FIR.** *n. f.* [*fyr*, Welsh; *furn*, Saxon; *fyr*, Danish.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.

It is ever green: the leaves are single, and for the most part produced on every side of the branches: the male flowers, or catkins, are placed at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are propagated on cones, which are squamose. See **PINE-TREE**. *Miller.*

He covered the floor of the house with planks of *fir*. *1 Kings.*

The 'spiring *fir* and stately box adorn. *Pope.*

**FIRE.** *n. f.* [*fyr*, Saxon; *fewr*, German.]

1. The igneous element.

2. Any thing burning.

A little *fire* is quickly trodden out,  
Which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot quench. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

Where two raging *fires* meet together,

They do consume the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakesp.*

So contraries on Etna's top conspire;

Here hoary frosts, and by them breaks out *fire*. *Cowley.*

3. A conflagration of towns or countries.

There is another liberality to the citizens, who had suffered damage by a great *fire*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Though safe thou think'st thy treasure lies,

Conceal'd in chests from human eyes,

A *fire* may come, and it may be

Bury'd, my friend, as far from thee. *Granville.*

4. Flame; light; lustre.

Stars, hide your *fires*!

Let not night see my black and deep desires! *Shakesp. Macb.*

5. Torture by burning.

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire,

To weary tortures, and rejoice in *fire*? *Prior.*

6. The punishment of the damned.

Who among us shall dwell with the devouring *fire*? Who

among us shall dwell with everlasting burnings? *Isa. xxxiii.*

7. Any thing provoking; any thing that inflames the passions.

What *fire* is in my ears? Can this be true?

Stand I condemn'd for pride and scorn so much? *Shakesp.*

8. Ardour of temper; violence of passion.

He had *fire* in his temper, and a German bluntness; and,

upon provocations, might strain a phrase. *Atterbury.*

9. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expression; spirit of sentiment.

Nor can the snow that age does shed

Upon thy rev'rend head,

Quench or allay the noble *fire* within,

But all that youth can be thou art. *Cowley.*

They have no notion of life and *fire* in fancy and in words,

and any thing that is just in grammar and in measure is good

oratory and poetry to them. *Felton on the Classics.*

He brings

The reasoner's weapons and the poet's *fire*. *Blackmore.*

Exact Racin, and Corneille's noble *fire*,

Taught us that France had something to admire. *Pope.*

The bold Longinus all the nine inspire,

And warm the critic with a poet's *fire*. *Pope.*

Oh may some spark of your celestial *fire*,

The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. *Pope.*

10. The passion of love.

Love various hearts does variously inspire,

It stirs in gentle bosoms gentle *fire*,

Like that of incense on the altar laid;

But raging flames tempestuous souls invade;

A *fire* which every windy passion blows,

With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. *Dryden.*

The *fire* of love in youthful blood,

Like what is kindled in brush-wood,

But for a moment burns. *Shadwell.*

The god of love retires;

Dim are his torches, and extinct his *fires*. *Pope.*

New charms shall still increase desire,

And time's swift wing shall fan the *fire*. *Moore's Fables.*

11. Eruptions or imposthumations: as, St. Anthony's *fire*.

12. To set **FIRE** on, or set on **FIRE**. To kindle; to inflame.

Hermosilla courageously set upon the horsemen, and set *fire*

also upon the stables where the Turks horses stood. *Knolles.*

He that set a *fire* on a plane-tree to spite his neighbour, and

the plane-tree set on his neighbour's house, is bound to pay

all the loss, because it did all rise from his own ill intention.

*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

**FIREARMS.** *n. f.* [*fire* and *arms*.] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns.

Nor had they ammunition to supply their few *firearms*: horses they had, and officers they had, which made all their shew. *Clarendon, b. ii.*

Before the use of *firearms* there was infinitely more scope for personal valour than in the modern battles. *Pope.*

**FIREBALL.** *f. n.* [*fire* and *ball*.] Grenado; ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.

Judge of those insolent boasts of conscience, which, like so many *fireballs*, or mouth grenadoes, are thrown at our church. *South's Sermon.*

The same great man hath sworn to make us swallow his coin in *fireballs*. *Swift.*

**FIREBRUSH.** *n. f.* [*fire* and *brush*.] The brush which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth.

When you are ordered to stir up the fire, clean away the ashes from betwixt the bars with the *firebrush*. *Swift.*

**FIREBRAKE.** *n. f.* [*fire* and *drake*.] A fiery serpent: I suppose the prester.

By the hissing of the snake,

The rustling of the *firebrake*,

I charge thee thou this place forsake,

Nor of queen Mab be prattling. *Drayton's Nymphia.*

**FIRENEW.** *adj.* [*fire* and *new*.] New from the forge; new from the melting-house.

Armado is a most illustrious wight,

A man of *firenew* words, fashion's own knight. *Shakesp.*

Some excellent jests, *firenew* from the mint. *Shakespeare.*

Upon the wedding-day I put myself, according to custom,

in another suit *firenew*, with silver buttons to it. *Addis. Guard.*

**FIREPAN.** *n. f.* [*fire* and *pan*.] Vessel of metal to carry fire.

His *firepans*, and all the vessels thereof, thou shalt make of

brass. *Ex. xxvii. 3.*

Pour of it upon a *firepan* well heated, as they do rose-

water and vinegar. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**FIRER.** *n. f.* [from *fire*.] An incendiary.

Others burned Mouffel, and the rest marched as a

guard for defence of these *firers*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**FIRESIDE.** *n. f.* [*fire* and *side*.] The hearth; the chimney; the focus.

My judgment is, that they ought all to be despised, and

ought to serve but for Winter talk by the *fireside*. *Bacon.*

By his *fireside* he starts the hare,

And turns her in his wicker chair:

His feet, however lame, you find,

Have got the better of his mind. *Prior.*

What art thou asking of them, after all? Only to sit quietly

at thy own *fireside*. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

**FIRESTICK.** *n. f.* [*fire* and *stick*.] A lighted stick or brand.

Children, when they play with *firesticks*, move and whirl

them round so fast, that the motion will cozen their eyes, and

represent an intire circle of fire to them. *Digby on Bodies.*

**FIREWORK.** *n. f.* [*fire* and *work*.] Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances.

The king would have me present the princess with some

delightful ostentation, or pageant, or antick, or *firework*. *Shak.*

We represent also ordnance, and new mixtures of gun-

powder, wildfires burning in water and unquenchable; and

also *fireworks* of all variety. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors,

by their ignorance of gunpowder and *fireworks*. *Brown.*

In *fireworks* give him leave to vent his spite;

Those are the only serpents he can write. *Dryden.*

Our companion proposed a subject for a *firework*, which he

thought would be very amusing. *Addison's Guardian.*

Their *fireworks* are made up in paper. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 88.*

**TO FIRE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set on fire; to kindle.

They spoiled many parts of the city, and *fired* the houses

of those whom they esteemed not to be their friends; but the

rage of the fire was at first hindered, and then appealed by

the fall of a sudden shower of rain. *Hayward.*

The breathless body, thus bewail'd, they lay,

And *fire* the pile. *Dryden.*

A second Paris, diff'ring but in name,

Shall *fire* his country with a second flame. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To inflame the passions; to animate.

Yet, if desire of fame, and thirst of pow'r,

A beauteous princess, with a crown in dow'r,

So *fire* your mind, in arms assert your right. *Dryden.*

3. To drive by fire.

He that parts us, shall bring a brand from heav'n

And *fire* us hence. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**TO FIRE.** *v. n.*

1. To take fire; to be kindled.

2. To be inflamed with passion.

3. To discharge any firearms.

**FIREBRAND.** *n. f.* [*fire* and *brand*.]

1. A piece of wood kindled.

I have eased my father-in-law of a *firebrand*, to set my own

house in a flame. *L'Estrange.*

2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who causes mischief.

Troy must not be, nor goodly Ilion stand;

Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all. *Shakespeare.*

He sent Surrey with a competent power against the rebels,

who fought with the principal band of them, and defeated

them, and took alive John Chamber, their *firebrand*. *Bacon.*

**FIRECROSS.**



**FIRECROSS.** *n. f.* [*fire and cross.*] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms: the ends thereof burnt black, and in some parts smeared with blood. It is carried like lightning from one place to another. Upon refusal to send it forward, or to rise, the last person who has it shoots the other dead.

He sent his heralds through all parts of the realm, and commanded the *firecross* to be carried; namely, two firebrands set in fashion of a cross, and pitched upon the point of a spear.

**FIRELOCK.** *n. f.* [*fire and lock.*] A soldier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint.

Prime all your *firelocks*, fasten well the stake. *Gay.*

**FIREMAN.** *n. f.* [*fire and man.*]

1. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.

The *fireman* sweats beneath his crooked arms;  
A leathern casque his vent'rous head defends,  
Boldly he climbs where thickest smoke ascends. *Gay.*

2. A man of violent passions.

I had last night the fate to drink a bottle with two of these *firemen*. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 61.*

**FIREPAN.** *n. f.* [*fire and pan.*]

1. A pan for holding fire.

2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

**FIRESHIP.** *n. f.* [*fire and ship.*] A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

Our men bravely quitted themselves of the *fireship*, by cutting the spritsail tackle. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**FIRESHOVEL.** *n. f.* [*fire and shovel.*] The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.

Nim and Bardolph are sworn brothers in filching; and in Calais they stole a *fireshovel*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Culinary utensils and irons often feel the force of fire; as tongs, *fireshovels*, prongs, and irons. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The neighbours are coming out with forks and *fireshovels*, and spits, and other domestick weapons. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

**FIRESTONE.** *n. f.* [*fire and stone.*]

The *firestone*, or pyrites, is a compound metallick fossil, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions in the several masses. The most common sort, which is used in medicine, is a greenish shapeless kind found in our clay-pits, out of which the green vitriol or copperas is procured. It has its name of pyrites, or *firestone*, from its giving fire on being struck against a steel much more freely than a flint will do; and all the sparks burn a longer time, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter struck from off the stone burning itself out before the spark becomes extinguished. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

*Firestone* is a kind of stone called also Rygate stone, from the place whence it is chiefly brought, being very good for firehearth, ovens, and stoves. *Builder's Dict.*

*Firestone*, if broke small, and laid on cold lands, must be of advantage. *Mortimer's Husband y.*

**FIREWOOD.** *n. f.* [*fire and wood.*] Wood to burn; fewel.

**FIRING.** *n. f.* [from *fire.*] Fewel.

They burn the cakes, *firing* being there scarce. *Mortimer.*

**TO FIRK.** *v. a.* [from *ferio*, Latin.] To whip; to beat; to correct; to chastise.

Besides, it is not only foppish,  
But vile, idolatrous and popish,  
For one man out of his own skin

To *firk* and whip another's sin. *Hudibras, p. ii. can. 2.*

**FIRKIN.** *n. f.* [from *peopen*, Saxon, the fourth part of a vessel.]

1. A vessel containing nine gallons.

Strutt's servants get such a haunt about that shop, that it will cost us many a *firkin* of strong beer to bring them back again. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

2. A small vessel.

You heard of that wonder of the lightning and thunder,  
Which made the lye so much the louder;  
Now list to another, that miracle's brother,  
Which was done with a *firkin* of powder. *Denham.*

**FIRM.** *adj.* [*firmus*, Latin.]

1. Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard, opposed to soft.

The flakes of his flesh are joined together: they are *firm* in themselves, and they cannot be moved. *Job xli. 23.*

Love's artillery then checks

The breastworks of the *firmest* sex. *Cleaveland.*

There is nothing to be left void in a *firm* building; even the cavities ought to be filled with rubbish. *Dryden.*

That body, whose parts are most *firm* in themselves, and are by their peculiar shapes capable of the greatest contacts, is the most *firm*; and that which has parts very small, and capable of the least contact, will be most soft. *Woodward.*

2. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken.

We hold *firm* to the works of God, and to the sense which is God's lamp. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He straight obeys;

And *firm* believes. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

The great encouragement is the assurance of a future reward, the *firm* persuasion whereof is enough to raise us above any thing in this world. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*

The man that's resolute and just,

*Firm* to his principles and trust,

Nor hopes nor fears can blind.

*Walsh.*

**TO FIRM.** *v. a.* [*firmo*, Latin.]

1. To settle; to confirm; to establish; to fix.

He declared the death of the emperor; which after they had seen to be true, they by another secret and speedy messenger advertised Solyman again thereof, *firming* those letters with all their hands and seals. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

'Tis ratify'd above by every god,

And Jove has *firm'd* it with an awful nod. *Dryd. Albion.*

The pow'rs, said he,

To you, and your's, and mine, propitious be,

And *firm* our purpose with their augury. *Dryden's Æn.*

Oh thou, who free'st me from my doubtful state,

Long lost and wilder'd in the maze of fate!

Be present still: oh goddess, in our aid

Proceed, and *firm* those omens thou hast made. *Pope's Stat.*

2. To fix without wandering.

He on his card and compass *firm*s his eye,

The masters of his long experiment. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

**FIRMAMENT.** *n. f.* [*firmamentum*, Latin.] The sky; the heavens.

Even to the heavens their shouting shrill

Doth reach, and all the *firmament* doth fill. *Spenser.*

I am constant as the northern star,

Of whose true, fixt, and resting quality,

There is no fellow in the *firmament*. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæsar.*

The Almighty, whose hieroglyphical characters are the unnumbered stars, sun and moon, written on these large volumes of the *firmament*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

The *firmament* expanse of liquid, pure,

Transparent, elemental air, diffus'd

In circuit to the uttermost convex

Of this great round. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

The steeds climb up the first ascent with pain;

And when the middle *firmament* they gain,

If downward from the heavens my head I bow,

And see the earth and ocean hang below,

Ev'n I am seiz'd with horror. *Addison's Ovid's Metamorph.*

What an immensurable space is the *firmament*, wherein a great number of stars, lesser and lesser, and consequently farther and farther off, are seen with our naked eye, and many more discovered with our glasses! *Derham's Astro-Theology.*

**FIRMAMENTAL.** *adj.* [from *firmament*.] Celestial; of the upper regions.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,

In *firmamental* waters dipt above. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

**FIRMLY.** *adv.* [from *firm*.]

1. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably.

Thou shalt come of force,

Though thou art *firm* ier fasten'd than a rock. *Milt. Agonist.*

How very hard particles, which touch only in a few points, can stick together so *firmly*, without something which causes them to be attracted towards one another, is difficult to conceive. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Steadily; constantly.

Himself to be the man the fates require;

I *firmly* judge, and what I judge desire. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*

The common people of Lucca are *firmly* persuaded, that one Lucques can beat five Florentines. *Addison on Italy.*

**FIRMNESS.** *n. f.* [from *firm*.]

1. Stability; hardness; compactness; solidity.

It would become by degrees of greater consistency and *firmness*, so as to resemble an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

2. Durability.

Both the easiness and *firmness* of union might be conjectured, for that both people are of the same language. *Hayw.*

3. Certainty; soundness.

In persons already possessed with notions of religion, the understanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and *firmness* of the one, and the flaws and weakness of the other. *South's Sermons.*

4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution.

That thou should'st my *firmness* doubt

To God, or thee, because we have a foe

May tempt us, I expected not to hear. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

Nor can th' Egyptian patriarch blame my muse,

Which for his *firmness* does his heat excuse. *R. sccommon.*

This armed Job with *firmness* and fortitude. *Atterbury.*

**FIRST.** *adj.* [*first*, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other.

Thy air,

Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the *first*.

—A third is like the former. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

In the six hundredth and *first* year, in the *first* month, the *first* day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth. *Gen. viii. 13.*

Arms and the man I sing, the *first* who bore

His course to Latium from the Trojan shore. *Æn.*

2. Earliest in time.

The *first* covenant had also ordinances of divine service.

*Heb. ix. 1.*

I find,



I find, quoth Mat, reproof is vain!  
Who *first* offend, will *first* complain.

*Prior.*

3. Highest in dignity.

Three presidents, of whom Daniel was *first*.

*Dan.*

*First* with the dogs, and king among the squires.

*Spect.*

4. Great; excellent.

My *first* son,

Where will you go? Take good Cominius

With thee.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

FIRST. *adv.*

1. Before any thing else; earliest.

He, not unmindful of his usual art,

*First* in dissembled fire attempts to part;

Then roaring beasts and running streams he tries.

*Dryden.*

Thy praise, and thine was then the publick voice,

*First* recommended Guiscard to my choice.

*Dryden.*

Heav'n, sure, has kept this spot of earth uncurst,

To shew how all things were created *first*.

*Prior.*

2. Before any other consideration.

*First*, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid and hard; thirdly, they are wholly subterraneous; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under the earth.

*Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 603.*

3. It has often *at* before it, and means at the beginning.

*At first* the silent venom slid with ease,

And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees.

*Dryden's Æn.*

Excepting fish and insects, there are very few or no creatures that can provide for themselves *at first*, without the assistance of parents.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

4. FIRST or last. At one hour or other.

But sure a general doom on man is past,

And all are fools and lovers *first* or last.

*Dryden.*

FIRST-BEGOT. } *n. f.* [from *first* and *begot*.] The eldest

FIRST-BEGOTTEN. } of children.

His *first-begot*, we know; and sore have felt,

When his fierce thunder drove us to the deep.

*Parad. Reg.*

FIRST-BORN. *n. f.* [from *first* and *born*.] Eldest; the first by the order of nativity.

Last, with one midnight stroke, all the *first-born*

Of Egypt must lie dead.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

Hail, holy light, offspring of heav'n *first-born*!

*Milton.*

The *first-born* has not a sole or peculiar right, by any law of God and nature; the younger children having an equal title with him.

*Locke.*

FIRST-FRUITS. *n. f.* [from *first* and *fruits*.]

1. What the season first produces or matures of any kind.

A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought

*First-fruits*, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf.

*Milt. P. L.*

The blooming hopes of my then very young patron have been confirmed by most noble *first-fruits*, and his life is going on towards a plentiful harvest of all accumulated virtues.

*Prior.*

2. The first profits of any thing.

Although the king loved to employ and advance bishops, because, having rich bishopricks, they carried their reward upon themselves; yet he did use to raise them by steps, that he might not lose the profit of the *first-fruits*, which by that course of gradation was multiplied.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. The earliest effect of any thing.

See, Father, what *first-fruits* on earth are sprung,

From thy implanted grace in man!

*Milton's Parad. Lost.*

FIRSTLING. *adj.* [from *first*.] That which is first produced or brought forth.

All the *firstling* males that come of thy herd, and of thy flock, thou shalt sanctify unto the Lord thy God.

*Deutr. xv.*

FIRSTLING. *n. f.* [from *first*.]

1. The first produce or offspring.

A shepherd next,

More meek, came with the *firstlings* of his flock,

Choicest and best.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

The tender *firstlings* of my woolly breed,

Shall on his holy altar often bleed.

*Dryden's Virg. Past.*

The *firstlings* of the flock are doom'd to die;

Rich fragrant wines the cheering bowl supply.

*Pope's Odyss.*

2. The thing first thought or done.

Our play

Leaps o'er the vaunt and *firstlings* of these broils,

'Ginning i' th' middle.

*Shakesf. Troil. and Cress. Prologue.*

The flighty purpose works o'erlook,

Unless the deed go with it: from this moment,

The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be

The *firstlings* of my hand.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

FISCAL. *n. f.* [from *fiscus*, a treasury, Latin] Exchequer; revenue.

War, as it is entertained by diet, so can it not be long maintained by the ordinary *fiscal* and receipt.

*Bacon.*

FISH. *n. f.* [from *fisc*, Saxon; *visch*, Dutch.] An animal that inhabits the water.

The beasts, the *fishes*, and the winged fowls,

Are their males subjects.

*Shakesf. Comedy of Errors.*

I fight when I cannot chuse, and I eat no *fish*.

*Sh. K. Lear.*

And now the *fish* ignoble fates escape,

Since Venus ow'd her safety to their shape.

*Gree. h.*

There are *fishes*, that have wings, that are not strangers to the airy region; and there are some birds that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as *fishes*; and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish-days.

*Locke.*

To FISH. *v. n.*

1. To be employed in catching fishes.

2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice.

While others *fish*, with craft, for great opinion;

I, with great truth, catch meer simplicity.

*Shakespeare.*

To FISH. *v. a.* To search water in quest of fish, or any thing else.

Some have *fished* the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit.

*Swift.*

Of, as he *fish'd* her nether realms for wit,

The goddess favour'd him, and favours yet.

*Pope's Dunciad.*

FISH-HOOK. *n. f.* [from *fish* and *hook*.] A hook baited, with which fish are caught.

A sharp point, bended upward and backward, like a *fish-hook*.

*Grew's Museum.*

FISH-POND. *n. f.* [from *fish* and *pond*.] A small pool for fish.

*Fish-ponds* are no small improvement of watry boggy lands.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*Fish-ponds* were made where former forests grew,

And hills were levell'd to extend the view.

*Prior.*

After what I have said of the great value the Romans put upon fishes, it will not appear incredible that C. Hirrius should sell his *fish-ponds* for quadragies H. S. 32,291 l. 13 s. 4 d.

*Arbutnot on Coins.*

FISHER. *n. f.* [from *fish*.] One who is employed in catching fish.

In our fight the three were taken up

By fishermen of Corinth, as we thought:

At length another had seiz'd on us,

And would have reft the *fishers* of their prey,

Had not they been very slow of sail.

*Shakesf. Comedy of Err.*

We know that town is but with *fishers* fraught,

Where Theseus govern'd and where Plato taught.

*Sandys.*

Lest he should suspect it, draw it from him,

As *fishers* do the bait, to make him follow it.

*Denham.*

A soldier now he with his coat appears;

A *fisher* now, his trembling angle bears;

Each shape he varies.

*Pope.*

FISHERBOAT. *n. f.* [from *fisher* and *boat*.] A boat employed in catching fish.

FISHERMAN. *n. f.* [from *fisher* and *man*.] One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish.

How fearful

And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!

The *fishermen* that walk upon the beach

Appear like mice.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

At length two monsters of unequal size,

Hard by the shore, a *fisherman* espies.

*Waller.*

Do scales and fins bear price to this excess?

You might have bought the *fisherman* for less.

*Dryd. Juven.*

FISHERTOWN. *n. f.* [from *fisher* and *town*.] A town inhabited by fishermen.

Others of them, in that time, burned that *fishertown* Mousehole.

*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Lime in Dorsetshire, a little *fishertown*.

*Clarendon, b. vii.*

FISHERS-COAT. *n. f.* [from *fisher* and *coat*.] A coat worn by a fisher.

When Simon-Peter heard that it was the Lord, he girt his *fishers-coat* unto him, for he was naked, and did cast himself into the sea.

*Jo. xxi. 7.*

FISHERY. *n. f.* [from *fisher*.] The business of catching fish.

We shall have plenty of mackerel this season: our *fishery* will not be disturbed by privateers.

*Addison's Spectator.*

FISHFUL. *adj.* [from *fish*.] Abounding with fish; stored with fish.

Thus mean in state, and calm in sprite,

My *fishful* pond is my delight.

*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

It is walled and guarded with the ocean, most commodious for traffick to all parts of the world, and watered with pleasant, *fishful* and navigable rivers.

*Camden's Remains.*

To FISHIFY. *v. a.* [from *fish*.] To turn to fish: a cant word.

Here comes Romeo.

—Without his roe, like a dried herring:

O flesh, flesh, how art thou *fishified*!

*Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*

FISHING. *n. f.* [from *fish*.] Commodity of taking fish.

There also would be planted a good town, having both a good haven and a plentiful *fishing*.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

FISHKETTLE. *n. f.* [from *fish* and *kettle*.] A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.

It is probable that the way of embalming amongst the Egyptians was by boiling the body, in a long caldron like a *fish-kettle*, in some kind of liquid balsam.

*Grew's Museum.*

FISHMEAL.



**FISHMEAL.** *n. f.* [*fish* and *meal*.] Diet of fish; abstemious diet.

Thin drink doth overcool their blood, and making many *fishmeals*, they fall into a kind of male greensickness. *Sharp.*

**FISHMONGER.** *n. f.* [from *fish*.] A dealer in fish; a seller of fish.

I fear to play the *fishmonger*; and yet so large a commodity may not pass in silence. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The surgeon left the *fishmonger* to determine the controversy between him and the pike. *L'Estrange.*

**FISHY.** *adj.* [from *fish*.]

1. Consisting of fish.

My absent mates

Roam the wild isle in search of rural cates,  
Bait the barb'd steel, and from the *fishy* flood  
Appease th' afflictive fierce desire of food. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Having the qualities of fish.

Few eyes have escaped the picture of mermaids, that is, according to Horace, a monster with a woman's head above, and *fishy* extremity below. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**FISSILE.** *adj.* [*fissilis*, Latin.] Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft

This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone, clear as water or crystal of the rock, and without colour; enduring a red heat without losing its transparency; and in a very strong heat calcining without fusion. *Newton's Opt.*

**FISSILITY.** *n. f.* from *fissile*.] The quality of admitting to be cleft.

**FISSURE.** *n. f.* [*fissura*, Latin; *fissure*, French.] A cleft; a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.

The stone and other terrestrial matter was distinguished into strata or layers, as it is in England: those strata were divided by parallel *fissures*, that were inclosed in the stone. *Woodward's Natural History.*

I see

The gaping *fissures* to receive the rain. *Thomson's Autumn.*

**TO FISSURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fissure.

By a fall or blow the skull may be *fissured* or fractured. *Wife.*

**FIST.** *n. f.* [*fytt*, Saxon.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down, in order to give a blow, or keep hold.

She quick and proud, and who did Pas despise;

Up with her *fist*, and took him on the face;

Another time, quoth she, become more wise;

Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace. *Sidney.*

And being down, the villain fore did beat

And bruise with clownish *fists* his manly face. *Fairy Queen.*

Anger causeth paleness in some; in others trembling,

swelling, foaming at the mouth, stamping, and bending the

*fist*. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 716.*

And the same hand into a *fist* may close,

Which instantly a palm expanded shows. *Denham.*

Tyrreus, the foster-father of the beast,

Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny *fist*. *Dryden's Æn.*

**TO FIST.** *v. a.*

1. To strike with the fist.

I saw him spurning and *fisting* her most unmercifully. *Dryd.*

2. To gripe with the fist.

We have been down together in my sleep,

Unbuckling helms, *fisting* each other's throat,

And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

**FISTINUT.** *n. f.* A pistachio nut.

**FISTICUFFS.** *n. f.* [*fist* and *cuff*.] Battle with the fist; blows with the fist.

Naked men belabouring one another with snagged sticks,

or dully falling together by the ears at *fisticuffs*. *More.*

She would seize upon John's commons; for which they

were sure to go to *fisticuffs*. *Arbuthn. History of John Bull.*

My invention and judgment are perpetually at *fisticuffs*, 'till

they have quite disabled each other. *Swift.*

**FISTULA.** *n. f.* [Latin; *fistule*, French.]

1. A sinuous ulcer callous within; any sinuous ulcer.

That *fistula* which is recent is the easiest of cure: those of

a long continuance are accompanied with ulcerations of the

gland and caries in the bone. *Wise's Surgery.*

2. **FISTULA Lachrymalis.** A disorder of the canals leading

from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress

of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek; but

this is only the first and mildest stage of the disease: in the

next there is matter discharged with the tears from the *puncta*

*lachrymalia*, and sometimes from an orifice broke through the

skin between the nose and angle of the eye. The last and

worst degree of it is when the matter of the eye, by its long

continuance, has not only corroded the neighbouring soft

parts, but also affected the subjacent bone. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**FISTULAR.** *adj.* [from *fistula*.] Hollow like a pipe.

**FISTULOUS.** *adj.* [from *fistula*; *fistuleux*, French.] Having

the nature of a fistula; callous or sinuous like a fistula.

How these sinuous ulcers become *fistulous*, I have shewn

you. *Wise's Surgery.*

**FIT.** *n. f.* [from *fight*, Skinner, every fit of a disease being a

struggle of nature; from *viit*, in Flemish, frequent, *Juvius*.]

1. A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper.

Small stones and gravel collect and become very large in the kidneys, in which case a *fit* of the stone in that part is the cure. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Any short return after intermission; interval.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try

A short vicissitude, and *fit* of poverty. *Dryden's Horace.*

Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, by *fits*

and starts, feel certain motions of repentance. *L'Estrange.*

By *fits* my swelling grief appears,

In rising sighs and falling tears. *Addison on Italy.*

Thus o'er the dying lamp th' unsteady flame

Hangs quivering on a point, leaps off by *fits*,

And falls again as loth to quit its hold. *Addison's Cato.*

Religion is not the business of some *fits* only and intervals of our life, to be taken up at certain days and hours, and laid aside for the rest of our time; but a system of precepts to be regarded in all our conduct. *Rogers's Sermons.*

All *fits* of pleasure we balanced by an equal degree of pain or languor: 'tis like spending this year part of the next year's revenue. *Swift.*

3. Any violent affection of mind or body.

The life did flit away out of her nest,

And all his senses were with deadly *fit* oppress'd. *Fairy Queen.*

An ambitious man subjects himself to others, and puts it in the power of every malicious tongue to throw him into a *fit* of melancholy. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Disorder; distemperature.

For your husband,

He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows

The *fits* o' th' season. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. It is used, without an epithet of discrimination, for the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children; and by the vulgar for the epilepsy.

Mrs. Bull was so much enraged, that she fell downright into a *fit*. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

**FIT.** *adj.* [*vitten*, Flemish, *Juvius*.]

1. Qualified; proper: with *for* before the noun, and *to* before the verb.

Mighty men of valour, *fit* to go out for war and battle.

*I Chron. vii. 11.*

He lends him vain Goliath's sacred sword,

The *fittest* help just fortune could afford. *Cowley's Davideis.*

This fury *fit* for her intent she chose,

One who delights in wars and human woes. *Dryden's Æn.*

It is a wrong use of my understanding to make it the rule and measure of another man's; a use which it is neither *fit* for, nor capable of. *Locke.*

2. Convenient; meet; proper; right.

Since we have said it were good not to use men of ambitious natures; except it be upon necessity, it is *fit* we speak in what cases they are so. *Bacon, Essay 37.*

See how thou could'st judge of *fit* and meet. *Milt. P. L.*

It is *fit* for a man to know his own abilities and weaknesses, and not think himself obliged to imitate all that he thinks *fit* to praise. *Boyle.*

If our forefathers thought *fit* to be grave and serious, I hope their posterity may laugh without offence. *Addison.*

**TO FIT.** *v. a.* [*vitten*, Flemish, *Juvius*.]

1. To accommodate to any thing; to suit one thing to another.

The carpenter marketh it out with a line: he *fitteth* it with

planes. *Is. xlv. 13.*

Would fate permit

To my desires I might my fortune *fit*,

Troy I would raise. *Denham.*

2. To accommodate a person with any thing: as, the taylor *fits* his customer.

A trussmaker *fitted* the child with a pair of boddice, stiffened on the lame side. *Wise's Surgery.*

3. To be adapted to; to suit any thing.

She shall be our messenger to this poultry knight: trust me

I thought on her; she'll *fit* it. *Shakespeare.*

As much of the stone as was contiguous to the marcasite,

*fitted* the marcasite so close as if it had been formerly liquid. *Bo.*

4. **TO FIT out.** To furnish; to equip; to supply with necessaries or decoration.

A play, which if you dare but twice *fit out*,

You'll all be slander'd, and be thought devout. *Dryden.*

The English fleet could not be paid and manned, and *fitted out*, unless we encouraged trade and navigation. *Addison's Freeb.*

5. **TO FIT up.** To furnish; to make proper for the use or reception of any.

He has *fitted up* his farm. *Pope to Swift.*

**TO FIT.** *v. n.* To be proper; to be fit.

Nor *fits* it to prolong the heavenly feast,

Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest. *Pope's Odyssey. b. iii.*

**FITCH.** *n. f.* [A colloquial corruption of *vetch*.] A small kind of wild pea.

Now is the season

For sowing of *fitches*, of beans, and of pease. *Tusser.*

**FITCHAT.** } *n. f.* [*fissau*, French; *fisse*, Dutch.] A stinking

**FITCH.** } little beast, that robs the henroost and warren. *Skinner*



*Skinner* calls him the *stinking ferret*; but he is much larger, at least as some provinces distinguish them, in which the polecat is termed a *fitchat*, and the *stinking ferret* a *float*.

'Tis such another *fitchew*! marry, a perfum'd one:

What do you mean by this haunting of me? *Shakespeare*.

The *fitchat*, the *fulmart*, and the like creatures, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton's Angler*.

**FITFUL.** *adj.* [*fit* and *full*.] Varied by paroxysms; disordered by change of maladies.

Duncan is in his grave;

After life's *fitful* fever he sleeps well. *Shakesp. Macbeth*.

**FITLY.** *adv.* [from *fit*.]

1. Properly; justly; reasonably.

Mutinous parts

That envied his receipt, even so most *fitly*

As you malign our senators. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

Where a man cannot *fitly* play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the stage. *Bacon, Essay 28*.

I cannot *fitlier* compare marriage than to a lottery; for, in both, he that ventures may succeed, and may miss; and if he draw a prize, he hath a rich return of his venture: but in both lotteries there lie pretty store of blanks for every prize. *Boyle*.

The whole of our duty may be expressed most *fitly* by departing from evil. *Tillotson's Sermons*.

An animal, in order to be moveable, must be flexible; and therefore is *fitly* made of separate and small solid parts, replete with proper fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

2. Commodiously; meetly.

To take a latitude,

Sun or stars are *fitliest* view'd

At their brightest; but to conclude

Of longitudes, what other way have we

But to mark when, and where the dark eclipses be. *Donne*.

**FITNESS.** *n. f.* [from *fit*.]

1. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness.

In things the *fitness* whereof is not of itself apparent, nor easy to be made sufficiently manifest unto all, yet the judgment of antiquity, concurring with that which is received, may induce them to think it not unfit. *Hooker, b. v. f. 7*.

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful *fitness*

That we adjourn this court. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.

Wer't my *fitness*

To let these hands obey my boiling blood,

They're apt enough to dislocate and tear

Thy flesh and bones. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

2. Convenience; commodity; the state of being fit.

Nor time nor place

Did then cohere, and yet you would make both:

They've made themselves, and that their *fitness* now

Does unmake you. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

**FITMENT.** *n. f.* [from *fit*] Something adapted to a particular purpose.

Poor befeeming: 'twas a *fitment* for

The purpose I then follow'd. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

**FITTER.** *n. f.* [from *fit*.]

1. The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing.

Sowing the sandy gravelly land in Devonshire and Cornwall with French furze-seed, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a *fitter* of it for corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

2. [from *fetta*, Italian: *fetzen*, German.] A small piece: as, to cut into *fitters*. *Skinner*.

**FITZ.** *n. f.* [Norman, from *filz*, a son, Fr.] A son. Only used in law and genealogy: as *Fitzherbert*, the son of Herbert; *Fitzthomas*, the son of Thomas; *Fitzroy*, the son of the king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children.

**FIVE.** *adj.* [*fiſ*, Saxon.] Four and one; half of ten.

And *five* of them were wise, and *five* were foolish. *Mat*.

No person, no incident, but must be of use to carry on the main design: all things else are like six fingers to the hand, when nature, which is superfluous in nothing, can do her work with *five*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

*Five* herds, *five* bleating flocks, his pastures fill'd;

His lands a hundred yoke of oxen till'd. *Dryden's Æn*.

Our British youth lose their figure by that time they are *five* and twenty. *Addison's Guardian*, N<sup>o</sup>. III.

**FIVELEAVED Grass.** *n. f.* Cinquefoil; a species of clover.

**FIVES.** *n. f.*

1. A kind of play with a bowl.

2. A disease of horses.

His horse sped with spavins rayed with the yellows, past cure of the *fives*, and stark spoiled with the staggers. *Shakesp*.

**TO FIX.** *v. a.* [*fixer*, French; *fixus*, Latin.]

1. To make fast, firm, or stable.

Hell heard the unsufferable noise, hell saw

Heav'n ruining from heav'n, and would have fled

Affrighted, but that fate had *fix'd* too deep

Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound. *Milt. P. L.*

2. To settle; to establish invariably.

Brightest seraph! tell

In which of all these orbs hath man

His *fixed* seat, or *fixed* seat hath none,

But all these shining orbs his choice to dwell! *Milt. P. L.*

One loves *fixed* laws, and the other arbitrary power. *Temple*.

When custom hath *fixed* his eating to certain stated periods, his stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour. *Locke*.

3. To direct without variation.

Why are thine eyes *fixt* to the fullen earth,

Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight! *Shak. H. VI*.

Thus while the Trojan prince employs his eyes,

*Fix'd* on the walls with wonder and surprize. *Dryden's Æn*.

4. To deprive of volatility.

We pronounce concerning gold, that it is *fixed*.

*Locke*.

5. To pierce; to transfix. A sense purely Latin.

While from the raging sword he vainly flies,

A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs. *Sandys*.

6. To withhold from motion.

**TO FIX.** *v. n.*

1. To settle the opinion; to determine the resolution.

If we would be happy, we must *fix* upon some foundation that can never deceive us. *L'Estrange*.

He made himself their prey,

T' impose on their belief and Troy betray;

*Fix'd* on his aim, and obstinately bent

To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden's Æn*.

Here hope began to dawn; resolv'd to try,

She *fix'd* on this her utmost remedy,

Death was behind; but hard it was to die. *Dryden*.

In most bodies, not propagated by seed, it is the colour we must *fix* on, and are most led by. *Locke*.

2. To rest; to cease to wander.

Your kindness banishes your fear,

Resolv'd to *fix* for ever here. *Wallier*.

3. To lose volatility, so as to be malleable.

In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent, and put quicksilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quicksilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon's Natural History*.

**FIXATION.** *n. f.* [French.]

1. Stability; firmness; steadiness.

Your *fixation* in matters of religion will not be more necessary for your soul's than your kingdom's peace. *King Charles*.

2. Residence in a certain place.

To light, created in the first day, God gave no proper place or *fixation*. *Raleigh's History of the World*.

3. Confinement; forbearance of excursion.

They are subject to errors from a narrowness of soul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects. *Watts*.

4. Want of volatility; destruction of volatility.

Upon the compound body three things are chiefly to be observed; the colour, the fragility or plianthness, and the volatility or *fixation*, compared with the simple bodies. *Bacon*.

It is more difficult to make gold of other metals less ponderous and less materiate, than, *via versa*, to make silver of lead or quicksilver, both which are more ponderous than silver; so that they need rather a degree of *fixation* than any condensation. *Bacon's Natural History*.

5. Reduction from fluidity to firmness.

Salt dissolved, upon a *fixation* returns to its affected cubes. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 7*.

**FIXEDLY.** *adv.* [from *fixed*.] Certainly; firmly; in a manner settled and established.

If we pretend that the distinction of species, or sorts, is *fixedly* established by the real and secret constitutions of things. *Locke*.

**FIXEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *fixed*.]

1. Stability; firmness.

2. Want or loss of volatility.

*Fixedness*, or a power to remain in the fire unconsumed, is an idea that always accompanies our complex idea signified by the word gold. *Locke*.

3. Solidity; coherence of parts.

All matter is either fluid or solid, to comprehend all the middle degrees between extreme *fixedness* and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons*.

4. Steadiness; settled opinion or resolution.

A *fixedness* in religion will not give my conscience leave to consent to innovations. *King Charles*.

**FIXIDITY.** *n. f.* [from *fixed*.] Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility. A word of *Boyle*.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to *fixidity* and volatility, and yet are so combined by the first operation of the fire, that itself does scarce afterwards separate them. *Boyle*.

**FIXITY.** *n. f.* [*fixité*, French.] Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility.

And are not the sun and fixed stars great earths vehemently hot, whose heat is conserved by the greatness of the bodies, and the mutual action and reaction between them, and the light which they emit, and whose parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them? *Newt. Opt.*

**FIXURE.**



**FIXURE.** *n. f.* [from *fix*.]

1. Position.

The *fixure* of her eye hath motion in't,  
As we were mock'd with art. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

2. Stable pressure.

The firm *fixure* of thy foot would give an excellent motion  
to thy gait. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

3. Firmness; stable state.

Frights, changes, horrors,  
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate  
The unity and married calm of states  
Quite from their *fixure*. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*

**FRIZGIG.** *n. f.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish.

**FLABBY.** *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Soft; not firm; easily shaking or yielding to the touch.

Paleness, a weak pulse, palpitations of the heart, *flabby*  
and black flesh, are symptoms of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Pulls out the rags contriv'd to prop

Her *flabby* dugs, and down they drop. *Swift.*

**FLABILE.** *adj.* [*flabilis*, Latin.] Blown about by the wind; subject to be blown. *Dist.*

**FLACCID.** *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense.

The bowing and inclining the head is found in the great  
flower of the sun: the cause I take to be, is, that the part  
against which the sun beateth waxeth more faint and *flaccid* in  
the stalk, and thereby less able to support the flower. *Bacon.*

They whose muscles are weak or *flaccid*, are unapt to pro-  
nounce the letter *r*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as he finds the fibres  
are too *flaccid* and produce funguses, or as they harden and  
produce callosities. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**FLACCIDITY.** *n. f.* [from *flaccid*.] Laxity; limberness; want of tension; want of stiffness.

There is neither fluxion nor pain, but *flaccidity* joined with  
insensibility. *Wigeman's Surgery.*

**TO FLAG.** *v. n.* [*flaggeren*, Dutch; *pleogan*, Saxon, to fly.]

1. To hang loose without stiffness or tension.

Beds of cotton wool hung up between two trees, not far  
from the ground; in the which, *flagging* down in the middle,  
men, wives and children lie together. *Abbot.*

The jades

That drag the tragick melancholy night,  
Who with their drowsy, slow, and *flagging* wings  
Clip dead men's graves. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

It keeps those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched  
out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibleness and  
weight, would *flag* or curl. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

Like a fiery meteor sunk the sun,

The promise of a storm; the shifting gales  
Forsoke by fits, and fill the *flagging* sails. *Dryden.*

2. To grow spiritless or dejected.

My *flagging* soul flies under her own pitch,  
Like fowl in air too damp, and lags along  
As if she were a body in a body:  
My senses too are dull and stupify'd,  
Their edge rebated: sure some ill approaches. *Dryd. D. Seb.*

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag* and grow languid,  
giving way daily to cruel inroads from the spleen. *Swift.*

3. To grow feeble; to lose vigour.

Juice in language is somewhat less than blood; for if the  
words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle,  
there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin,  
*flagging*, poor, starved, scarce covering the bone, and shews  
like stones in a sack: some men, to avoid redundancy, run  
into that; and while they strive to hinder ill blood or juice,  
they lose their good. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

His stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour, and grow  
peevish if he passes it; either fretting itself into a troublesome  
excess, or *flagging* into a downright want of appetite. *Locke.*

There must be a noble train of actions to preserve his fame  
in life and motion; for, when it is once at a stand, it naturally  
*flags* and languishes. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 256.*

If on sublimer wings of love and praise,

My love above the starry vault I raise,  
Lur'd by some vain conceit of pride or lust,  
I *flag*, I drop, and flutter in the dust. *Arbuthnot.*

He sees a spirit hath been raised against him, and he only  
watches 'till it begins to *flag*: he goes about watching when  
to devour us. *Swift.*

**TO FLAG.** *v. a.*

1. To let fall; to suffer to droop.

Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace;  
As well as Cupid, Time is blind:  
Soon must those glories of thy face  
The fate of vulgar beauty find:  
The thousand loves, that arm thy potent eye,  
Must drop their quivers, *flag* their wings, and die. *Prior.*

2. [From *flag*, a species of stone.] To lay with broad stone.

The sides and floor are all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sandys.*

A white stone used for *flagging* floors. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**FLAG.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower, so  
called from its motion in the wind.

She took an ark of bulrushes, and laid it in the *flags* by the  
river's brink. *Ex. ii 3.*

Can bulrushes but by the river grow?

Can *flags* there flourish where no waters flow. *Sandys.*

There be divers fishes that cast their spawn on *flags* or  
stones. *Walton's Angler.*

Cut *flag* roots, and the roots of other weeds. *Mortimer.*

2. The colours or ensign of a ship or land forces, by which  
signals are made at sea, or regiments are distinguished in the  
field.

These *flags* of France that are advanced here,

Before the eye and prospect of your town;

Have hither march'd to your endamage. *Shak. K. J. bn.*

He hangs out as many *flags* as he descrieth vessels; square,  
if ships; if gallies, pendants. *Sandys's Travels.*

Let him be girt

With all the grisly legions that troop

Under the sooty *flag* of Acheron,

Harpies and hydras, or all the monstrous forms

'Twixt Africa and Inde, I'll find him out,

And force him to restore his purchase back,

Or drag him by the curls to a foul death. *Milton.*

The French and Spaniard, when your *flags* appear,

Forget their hatred, and consent to fear. *Waller.*

The interpretation of that article about the *flag* is a ground  
at pleasure for opening a war. *Temple.*

In either's *flag* the golden serpents bear,

Erecting crests alike, like volumes rear,

And mingle friendly hissings in the air. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

Then they, whose mothers, frantick with their fear,

In woods and wilds the *flags* of Bacchus bear,

And lead his dances with dishevell'd hair. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. A species of stone used for smooth pavements. [*flèche*, old  
French]

Part of two *flags* striated, but deeper on one side than the  
other. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Flagstone will not split, as slate does, being found formed  
into *flags*, or thin plates, which are no other than so many  
strata. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*

**FLAG-BROOM.** *n. f.* [from *flag* and *broom*] A broom for  
sweeping flags or pavements, commonly made of birch-twigs,  
or of the leaves of the dwarf palm, imported from Spain.

**FLAG-OFFICER.** *n. f.* [*flag* and *officer*.] A commander of a  
squadron.

Her grandfather was a *flag-officer*. *Addison's Spectator.*

**FLAG-SHIP.** *n. f.* [*flag* and *ship*.] The ship in which the  
commander of a fleet is.

**FLAG-WORM.** *n. f.* [*flag* and *worm*.] A grub bred in watry  
places among flags or sedge.

He will in the three hot months bite at a *flag-worm*, or

a green gentle. *Walton's Angler.*

**FLAGELET.** *n. f.* [*flageolet*, French.] A small flute; a small  
instrument of wind musick.

Play us a lesson on your *flagelet*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

**FLAGELLA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *flagello*, Latin] The use of the  
scourge.

By Bridewell all descend,

As morning pray'r and *flagellation* end. *Garth's Dispens.*

**FLAGGINESS.** *n. f.* [from *flaggy*.] Laxity; limberness; want  
of tension.

**FLAGGY.** *adj.* [from *flag*.]

1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense.

His *flaggy* wings, when forth he did display,

Were like two sails, in which the hollow wind

Is gather'd full, and worketh speedy way. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

That basking in the sun thy bees may lye,

And resting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Weak in taste; insipid.

Graft an apple-cion upon the stock of a colewort, and it  
will bear a great *flaggy* apple. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**FLAGITIOUS.** *adj.* [from *flagitius*, Latin.] Wicked; vil-  
laneous; atrocious.

No villany or *flagitious* action was ever yet committed, but,  
upon a due enquiry into the causes of it, it will be found that

a lye was first or last the principal engine to effect it. *South.*

There's no working upon a *flagitious* and perverse nature by

kindness and discipline. *L'Estrange.*

First, those *flagitious* times,

Pregnant with unknown crimes,

Conspire to violate the nuptial bed. *Roscommon.*

Perjury is a crime of so *flagitious* a nature, we cannot be  
too careful in avoiding every approach towards it. *Addison.*

But if in noble minds some dregs remain,

Not yet purg'd off, of spleen and sour disdain,

Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,

Nor fear a dearth in these *flagitious* times. *Pope.*



**FLAGITIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *flagitius*.] Wickedness; villainy.

**FLAGON.** *n. f.* [*fflaccet*, Welsh; *flaxe*, Saxon; *flaske*, Danish; *flacon*, French; *flajer*, Italian; *flasco*, Spanish.] A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.

A mad rogue! he pour'd a *flagon* of Rhenish on my head once. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

More had sent him by a suitor in Chancery two silver *flagons*. *Bacon's Apophth.*

Did they coin pispots, bowls, and *flagons*

Int' officers of horse and dragoons? *Hudibras*, p. i. cant. 2.

His trusty *flagon*, full of potent juice,

Was hanging by, worn thin with age and use. *Roscommon.*

One *flagon* walks the round, that none should think

They either change, or stint him of his drink. *Dryd. Juv.*

**FLAGRANCY.** *n. f.* [*flagrantia*, Latin.] Burning; heat; fire.

Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes, as the sight and the touch are the things desired, and therefore the spirits resort to those parts. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**FLAGRANT.** *adj.* [*flagrans*, Latin.]

1. Ardent; burning; eager.

A thing which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, stirreth up *flagrant* desires and affections, correspondent unto that which the words contain. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 39.

2. Glowing; flushed.

See Sapho, at her toilet's greasy task,

And issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask:

So morning insects, that in muck begun,

Shine, buz, and fly-blow in the setting sun. *Pope's Epistles.*

3. Red; imprinted red.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,

The beadle's lash still *flagrant* on their back. *Prior.*

4. Notorious; flaming.

When fraud is great, it furnishes weapons to defend itself; and at worst, if the crimes be so *flagrant* that a man is laid aside out of perfect shame, he retires loaded with the spoils of the nation. *Swift.*

With equal poize let steddly justice sway,

And *flagrant* crimes with certain vengeance pay;

But, 'till the proofs are clear, the stroke delay. *Smith.*

**FLAGRATION.** *n. f.* [*flagro*, Latin.] Burning. *Dist.*

**FLAGSTAFF.** *n. f.* [*flag* and *staff*.] The staff on which the flag is fixed.

The duke, less numerous, but in courage more,

On wings of all the winds to combat flies:

His murdering guns a loud defiance roar,

And bloody crosses on his *flagstaff's* rise. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

**FLAIL.** *n. f.* [*flagellum*, Latin; *flegel*, German.] The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.

Our soldiers, like the night owl's lazy flight,

Or like a lazy thresher with a *flail*,

Fell gently down as if they struck their friends. *Sh. H. VI.*

When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,

His shadowy *flail* hath thresh'd the corn,

That ten day-labourers could not end,

Then lies him down the lubbar-fend. *Milton.*

In this pile should reign a mighty prince,

Born for a scourge of wit, and *flail* of sense. *Dryden.*

The dextrous handling of the *flail*, or the plough, and being good workmen with these tools, did not hinder Gideon's and Cincinnatus's skill in arms, nor make them less able in the arts of war and government. *Locke.*

The thresher, Duck, could o'er the queen prevail;

The proverb says, no fence against a *flail*. *Swift.*

**FLAKE.** *n. f.* [*floccus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing that appears loosely held together, like a flock of wool.

O crimson circles, like red *flakes* in the element, when the weather is hottest. *Sidney*, b. ii.

And from his wide devouring oven sent

A *flake* of fire, that flushing in his beard,

Him all amaz'd, and almost made affear'd. *Fairy Queen.*

The earth is sometimes covered with snow two or three feet deep, made up only of little *flakes* or pieces of ice. *Burn.*

Small drops of a misling rain, descending through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into one of those figured icicles; which, being ruffled by the wind, in their fall are broken, and clustered together into small parcels, which we call *flakes* of snow. *Grew's Cosmolog. Sacr.* b. i. c. 3.

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a considerable time, and at the same time are seen little *flakes* of scurf rising up. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A stratum; layer; lamina.

The *flakes* of his tough flesh so firmly bound,

As not to be divorced by a wound. *Sandys.*

A labourer in his left hand holding the head of the center-pin, and with his right drawing about the beam and teeth, which cut and tore away great *flakes* of the metal, 'till it received the perfect form the teeth would make. *Moxon.*

**TO FLAKE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form in flakes or bodies loosely connected.

From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,

Mold the round hail, or *flake* the fleecy snow. *Pope's Odysse.*

**FLAKEY.** *adj.* [from *flake*.]

1. Loosely hanging together.

The silent hour steals on,

And *flaky* darkness breaks within the East. *Shakesp. Ri. b. III.*

The trumpet roars, long *flaky* flames expire,

With sparks that seem to set the world on fire. *Pope.*

Hence, when the snows in Winter cease to weep,

And undissolv'd their *flaky* texture keep,

The banks with ease their humble streams contain,

Which swell in Summer, and those banks disdain. *Blackm.*

2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminæ.

**FLAM.** *n. f.* [A cant word of no certain etymology.] A falsehood; a lye; an illusory pretext.

A *flam* more senseless than the rog'ry

Of old aruspicy and aug'ry. *Hudibras*, p. ii. cant. 3.

'Till these men can prove the things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or indecent, all pretences or pleas of conscience to the contrary are nothing but cant and cheat, *flam* and delusion. *South's Sermons.*

What are most of the histories of the world but lyes? Lyes immortalized and consigned over as a perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South's Sermons.*

**FLAM.** *n. f.* [from the French *flamme*, a flame.] A transient blaze; a sudden explosion of flame from fat or dripping: and so in Scotland transferred to any thing glozing and flashily illusory.

**TO FLAM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lye. Merely cant.

For so our ignorance was *flam'd*,

To damn ourselves t' avoid being damn'd. *Hudibras*, p. iii.

God is not to be *flam'd* off with lyes, who knows exactly what thou can'st do, and what not. *South's Sermons.*

**FLAMBEAU.** *n. f.* [French.] A lighted torch.

The king seiz'd a *flambeau* with zeal to destroy. *Dryden.*

As the attendants carried each of them a *flambeau* in their hands, the sultan, after having ordered all the lights to be put out, gave the word to enter the house, find out the criminal, and put him to death. *Addison's Guardian.*

**FLAME.** *n. f.* [*flamma*, Latin; *flamme*, French]

1. Light emitted from fire.

Is not *flame* a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated red hot, that is, so hot as to shine? For bodies do not flame without emitting a copious fume, and this fume burns in the *flame*. *Newton's Opt.*

What *flame*, what lightning e'er

So quick an active force did bear!

2. Fire. *Cowley.*

Jove, Prometheus' theft allow;

The *flames* he once stole from thee, grant him now. *Cowley.*

3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigour of thought.

Of all our elder plays,

This and Philaster have the loudest fame;

Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame*:

In both our English genius is express,

Lofty and bold, but negligently dress. *Waller.*

4. Ardour of inclination.

Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,

And met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame*. *Pope.*

5. Passion of love.

My heart's on *flame*, and does like fire

To her aspire. *Cowley.*

Come arm'd in *flames*; for I would prove

All the extremities of love. *Cowley.*

No warning of th' approaching *flame*;

Swiftly like sudden death it came:

I lov'd the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

**TO FLAME.** *v. n.* [from the noun]

1. To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light.

Can you think to blow out the intended fire your city is ready to *flame* in, with such weak breath as this? *Shakesp.*

He fell *flaming* through th' ethereal sky

To bottomless perdition. *Milton.*

Hell all around

As one great furnace *flam'd*. *Milton.*

2. To shine like flame.

Behold it like an ample curtain spread,

Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;

Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,

And chusing fable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

3. To break out in violence of passion.

**FLAMECOLOURED.** *adj.* [*flame* and *colour*.] Of a bright yellow colour.

'Tis strong, and it does indifferent well in *flamecoloured* stockings. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce and cholerick aspect, in a *flamecoloured* garment. *Peacham.*

**FLAMEN.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices.

Then first the *flamen* tasted living food;

Next his grim idol smear'd with human blood. *Pope.*

**FLAMMATION.**



**FLAMMATION.** *n. f.* [*flammatio*, Latin.] The act of setting on flame.

White or crystalline arsenick, being artificial, and sublimed with salt, will not endure *flammation*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

**FLAMMABILITY.** *n. f.* [*flamma*, Latin.] The quality of admitting to be set on fire.

In the sulphur of bodies torrifed, that is, the oily, fat and unctuous parts, consist the principles of *flammability*. *Brown.*

**FLAMMEOUS.** *adj.* [*flammeus*, Latin.] Consisting of flame; resembling flame.

This *flammeous* light is not over all the body. *Brown.*

**FLAMMI'FEROUS.** *adj.* [*flammiifer*, Lat.] Bringing flame. *Dict.*

**FLAMMI'VOMOUS.** *adj.* [*flamma* and *vomo*, Latin.] Vomiting out flame. *Dict.*

**FLA'MY.** *adj.* [from *flame*.]

1. Inflamed; burning; flaming.

My thoughts imprison'd in my secret woes;

With *flamy* breaths do issue oft in sound. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Having the nature of flame.

The vital spirits of living creatures are a substance compounded of an airy and *flamy* matter; and though air and flame, being free, will not well mingle, yet bound in by a body they will. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**FLANK.** *n. f.* [*flanc*, French, according to *Menage*, from *λαγών*; more probably from *latus*, Latin.]

1. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh.

The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the *flank*. *Peach.*

2. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower belly.

He said, and, pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent:

Through Paris shield the forceful weapon went,

His corset pierces, and his garment rends,

And glancing downward near his *flank* descends. *Pope.*

3. The side of any army or fleet.

Great ordnance and small shot thundered and showered upon our men from the rampier in front, and from the galleys that lay at sea in *flank*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The other half of the battle, and the whole *flank* of the rear, was closed by the carriages. *Hayward.*

Gray was appointed to stand on the left side, in such sort as he might take the *flank* of the enemy. *Hayward.*

To right and left the front

Divided, and to either *flank* retir'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face, the flank and the curtain. *Harris.*

**TO FLANK.** *v. a.*

1. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet.

2. To be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side; to be on the side.

With fates averse, against their king's command,

Arm'd on the right, and on the left they stand,

And *flank* the passage. *Dryden's Æn.*

By the rich scent we found our perfum'd prey,

Which, *flank'd* with rocks, did close in covert lay. *Dryden.*

**FLA'NKER.** *n. f.* [from *flank*.] A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.

The Turks, discouraged with the loss of their fellows, and fore beaten by the Spaniards out of their *flankers*, were enforced to retire. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

**TO FLA'NKER.** *v. a.* [*flanquer*, French.] To defend by lateral fortifications.

**FLA'NNEL.** *n. f.* [*gwlanen*, Welch, from *gwlan*, wool, *Davies*.]

A soft nappy stuff of wool.

I cannot answer the Welch *flannel*.

*Shakespeare.*

**FLAP.** *n. f.* [*lœppe*, Saxon.]

1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose, fastened only by one side.

There is a peculiar provision for the windpipe, that is, a cartilaginous *flap* upon the opening of the larynx, which hath an open cavity for the admission of the air. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Some surgeons make a crucial incision, upon the supposition that the wound will more easily heal by turning down the *flaps*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. The motion of any thing broad and loose.

3. [A disease in horses.]

When a horse is said to have the *flaps*, you may perceive his lips to be swelled on both sides of his mouth; and that which is in the blisters is like the white of an egg: you must, to cure it, cut some *flashes* with a knife, and rub it once with salt, and it will cure. *Farrier's Dict.*

**TO FLAP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.

A hare, hard put to it by an eagle, took sanctuary in a ditch with a beetle: the eagle *flapt* off the former, and devoured the other. *L'Estrange.*

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings,

This painted child of dirt, that stinks and stings. *Pope.*

2. To move with a flap or noise made by the stroke of any thing broad.

The dira *flapping* on the shield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, disheartened him in the duel. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

With fruitless toil

*Flap* filmy pinions oft, to extricate

Their feet in liquid shackles bound. *Philips.*

Three times, all in the dead of night;

A bell was heard to ring;

And shrieking at her window thrice

The raven *flapp'd* his wing; *Tickell.*

**TO FLAP.** *v. n.*

1. To ply the wings with noise.

'Tis common for a duck to run *flapping* and fluttering away, as if maimed, to carry people from her young. *L'Estrange.*

2. To fall with flaps; or broad parts depending.

When suffocating mists obscure the morn;

Let thy worst wig, long us'd to storms, be worn;

This knows the powder'd footman, and with care

Beneath his *flapping* hat secures his hair. *Gay's Trivia.*

**FLA'PDRAGON.** *n. f.*

1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.

2. The thing eaten at flapdragon.

He plays at quoits well, and eats conger and fennel; and drinks candles ends for *flapdragons*, and rides the wild mare with the boys. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

**TO FLA'PDRAGON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow; to devour.

But to make an end of the ship, to see how the sea *flap-dragoned* it. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

**FLA'PEARED.** *adj.* [*flap* and *ear*.] Having loose and broad ears.

A whorlson, beetleheaded, *flapeared* knave. *Shakespeare.*

**TO FLARE.** *v. n.* [from *fladeren*, to flutter, Dutch, *Skinner*; perhaps accidentally changed from *glare*.]

1. To flutter with a splendid show.

She shall be loose enrob'd;

With ribbands pendant *flaring* 'bout her head. *Shakespeare.*

2. To glitter with transient lustre.

Doctrine and life, colours and light, in one

When they combine and mingle, bring

A strong regard and awe; but speech alone

Doth vanish like a *flaring* thing,

And in the ear, not conscience, ring. *Herbert.*

3. To glitter offensively.

When the sun begins to fling

His *flaring* beams, me, goddess, bring

To arched walks of twilight groves. *Milton.*

4. To be in too much light.

I cannot stay

*Flaring* in sunshine all the day. *Prior.*

**FLASH.** *n. f.* [*φλαξ*, *Minshew*.]

1. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze.

When the cross blue lightning seem'd to open

The breast of heav'n, I did present myself

Ev'n in the aim and very *flash* of it. *Shakesp. Jul. Caesar.*

We see a *flash* of a piece is seen sooner than the noise is heard. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 210.*

One with a *flash* begins, and ends in smok;

The other out of smok brings glorious light. *Roscommon.*

And as Ægeon, when with heaven he strove,

Defy'd the forky lightning from afar,

At fifty mouths his flaming breath expires,

And *flash* for *flash* returns, and fires for fires. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Sudden burst of wit or merriment.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your *flashes* of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Wicked men prefer the light *flashes* of a wanton mirth, which for a while suspend reflection, and hide the sinner from himself, to such discourses as awaken conscience. *Rogers.*

3. A short transient state.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*. *Bacon.*

4. A body of water driven by violence.

**TO FLASH.** *v. n.*

1. To glitter with a quick and transient flame.

This salt powdered, and put into a crucible, was, by the injection of well kindled charcoal, made to *flash* divers times almost like melted nitre. *Boyle.*

2. To burst out into any kind of violence.

By day and night he wrongs me; ev'ry hour

He *flashes* into one gross crime or other,

That sets us all at odds. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

They *flash* out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought. *Felton on the Classics.*

**TO FLASH.** *v. a.* To strike up large bodies of water from the surface.

With his raging arms he rudely *flash'd*

The waves about, and all his armour swept,

That all the blood and filth away was wash'd. *Fairy Queen.*

If the sea-water be *flashed* with a stick or oar, the same casteth a shining colour, and the drops resemble sparkles of fire. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*



**FLA'SHER.** *n. f.* [from *flash*.] A man of more appearance of wit than reality. *Diët.*

**FLA'SHILY.** *adv.* [from *flashy*.] With empty show; without real power of wit or solidity of thought.

**FLA'SHY.** *adj.* [from *flash*.]

1. Empty; not solid; showy without substance.

*Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a large discourse.* *Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.*

When they list, their lean and *flashy* songs

Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw. *Milton.*

This mean conceit, this darling mystery,

Which thou think'st nothing, friend! thou shalt not buy;

Nor will I change for all the *fleshy* wit. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

2. [From *flaccidus*, *Skinner*.] Insipid; without force or spirit.

Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, *flashy* things. *Bacon, Essay 51.*

The tastes that most offend in fruits, herbs and roots, are bitter, harsh, sour, waterish or *flashy*. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

**FLASK.** *n. f.* [*flasque*, French.]

1. A bottle; a vessel.

Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely ask;

But the Champagne is to each man his *flask*. *King.*

2. A powder-horn.

Powder in a skilless soldier's *flask*

Is set on fire. *Shakespeare.*

**FLA'SKET.** *n. f.* [from *flask*.] A vessel in which viands are served.

Another plac'd

The silver stands, with golden *flaskets* grac'd. *Pope's Odyss.*

**FLAT.** *adj.* [*plat*, French.]

1. Horizontally level without inclination.

Thou all-shaking thunder,

Strike *flat* the thick rotundity o' th' world. *Shak. K. Lear.*

The houses are *flat* roofed to walk upon, so that every bomb that fell on them would take effect. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Smooth; without protuberances.

In the dawning of the next day we might plainly discern it was a land *flat* to our sight, and full of bosage. *Bacon.*

3. Without elevation.

Cease t' admire, and beauty's plumes

Fall *flat*, and shrink into a trivial toy,

At every sudden slighting quite abasht. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. Level with the ground.

In them is plainest taught, and easiest learnt,

What makes a nation happy, and keeps it so,

What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat*. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

That Christ-church stands above ground, and that the church of Westminster lies not *flat* upon it, is your lordship's commendation. *South.*

5. Lying horizontally prostrate; lying along.

The wood-born people fall before her *flat*,

And worship her as goddesses of the wood. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

That lamentable wound,

Which laid that wretched prince *flat* on the ground. *Daniel.*

6. [In painting.] Without relief; without prominence of the figures.

7. Tasteless; insipid; dead.

He, like a puling cuckold, would drink up

The lees and dregs of a *flat* tamed piece. *Sh. Troil. and Cref.*

Taste so divine! that what of sweet before

Hath touch'd my sense, *flat* seems to this and harsh. *Milton.*

The miry fields,

Rejoicing in rich mold, most ample fruit

Of beauteous form produce; pleasing to sight,

But to the tongue inelegant and *flat*. *Phillips.*

8. Dull; unanimated; frigid.

Short speeches fly abroad like darts, and are thought to be shot out of secret intentions; but as for large discourses, they are *flat* things, and not so much noted. *Bacon, Essay 16.*

Some short excursions of a broken vow

He made indeed, but *flat* insipid stuff. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*

9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected.

My hopes all *flat*, nature within me seems

In all her functions weary of herself. *Milton's Agonistes.*

10. Unpleasing; tasteless.

How weary, stale, *flat* and unprofitable

Seem to me all the uses of this world! *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

To one firmly persuaded of the reality of heavenly happiness, and earnestly desirous of obtaining it, all earthly satisfactions must needs look little, and grow *flat* and unfavoury. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

11. Peremptory; absolute; downright.

His horse with *flat* tiring taught him, that discrete flays make speedy journeys. *Sidney.*

It is a *flat* wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be enacted; for true justice punisheth nothing but the evil act or wicked word. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

As it is in the nature of all men to love liberty, so they become *flat* libertines, and fall to all licentiousness. *Spenser.*

You start away,

And lend no ear unto my purposes;

Those prisoners you shall keep:

—I will, that's *flat*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Thus repuls'd, our final hope

Is *flat* despair: we must exasperate

Th' Almighty Victor to spend all his rage,

And that must end us. *Milton's Paradise Lost, l. ii.*

If thou sin in wine or wantonness,

Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;

Frailty gets pardon by submissiveness:

But he that boasts, shuts that out of his story:

He makes *flat* war with God, and doth defy

With his meer clod of earth the spacious sky. *Herbert.*

You had broke and robb'd his house,

And stole his talismanique louse;

And all his new-found old inventions,

With *flat* felonious intentions. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*

12. Not shrill; not acute; not sharp in sound.

If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell it will make no ring, but a *flat* noise or ratt'e. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The upper end of the windpipe is endued with several cartilages and muscles to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice *flat* or sharp. *Ray on the Creation.*

**FLAT.** *n. f.*

1. A level; an extended plane.

The strings of a lute, viol, or virginals, give a far greater sound, by reason of the knot, board and concave underneath, than if there were nothing but only the *fat* of a board to let in the upper air into the lower. *Bacon's Nat Hist.*

Because the air receiveth great tincture from the earth, expose flesh or fish, both upon a stake of wood some height above the earth, and upon the *flat* of the earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

It comes near an artificial miracle to make divers distinct eminences appear a *flat* by force of shadows, and yet the shadows themselves not to appear. *Wotton's Architecture.*

He has cut the side of the rock into a *flat* for a garden; and by laying on it the waste earth, that he has found in several of the neighbouring parts, furnished out a kind of luxury for a hermit. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Even ground; not mountainous.

Now pile your dust upon the quick and dead,

'Till of this *flat* a mountain you have made,

T' o'ertop old Pelion, or the skyish head

Of blue Olympus. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The way is ready and not long,

Beyond a row of myrtles, on a *flat*,

Fast by a mountain. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

3. A smooth low ground exposed to inundations.

The ocean, overpeering of his list,

Eats not the *flats* with more impetuous haste,

Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,

O'erbears your officers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

All the infections, that the sun sucks up

From bogs, fens, *flats*, on Prospero fall. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Half my pow'rs this night,

Passing these *flats*, are taken by the tide;

These Lincoln washes have devoured them. *Shak. K. John.*

4. Shallow; strand; place in the sea where the water is not deep enough for ships.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,

But I should think of shallows and of *flats*. *Shakespeare.*

The difficulty is very great to bring them in or out through so many *flats* and sands, if wind and weather be not very favourable. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Having newly left these grammatick *flats* and shallows, where they stuck unreasonably, to learn a few words with lamentable constructions, we are now on the sudden turmoiled with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy. *Milton on Education.*

Full in the prince's passage hills of sand,

And dang'rous *flats*, in secret ambush lay,

Where the false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,

And seamen with dissembled depths betray. *Dryden.*

The sea could not be narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world; and must we now have an ocean of mere *flats* and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

5. The broad side of a blade.

A darted mandate came

From that great will which moves this mighty frame,

Bid me to thee, my royal charge, repair,

To guard thee from the dæmons of the air;

My flaming sword above 'em to display,

All keen and ground upon the edge of day,

The *flat* to sweep the visions from thy mind,

The edge to cut 'em through that slay behind. *Dryden.*

6. Depression of thought or language.

Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no *flats* amongst his elevations, when 'tis evident he creeps along sometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

7. A surface without relief, or prominences.

Are there then such ravishing charms in a dull unvaried *flat*, to make a sufficient compensation for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the lasting hills. *Bentley's Sermons.*



To FLAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To level; to depress; to make broad and smooth.

The ancients say, if you take two twigs of several fruit-trees, and flat them on the sides, and bind them close, and set them in the ground, they will come up in one stock. *Bacon.*

With horrid shapes she does her sons expose,

Distends their swelling lips, and flats their nose. *Creech.*

2. To make vapid.

An orange, lemon and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight four foot deep within the earth, though in a moist place and rainy time, were become a little harder than they were; otherwise fresh in their colour, but their juice somewhat flatted. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 377.*

To FLAT. *v. n.*

1. To grow flat: opposed to swell.

I burnt it the second time; and observed the skin shrink, and the swelling to flat yet more than at first. *Temple.*

2. To obstruct; retard; hinder; to render unanimated or evanid.

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and lose it. *K. Charles.*

FLA'TLONG. *adv.* [flat and long.] With the flat downwards; not edgewise.

What a blow was there given?

—An it had not fallen flatlong. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

FLA'TLY. *adv.* [from flat.]

1. Horizontally; without inclination.

2. Without prominence or elevation.

3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.

4. Peremptorily; downright.

He in these wars had flatly refused his aid. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Thereupon they flat'y disavouch

To yield him more obedience, or support. *Daniel's Ci. War.*

Unjust, thou say'st,

Flatly unjust, to bind with laws the free. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Not any interpreters allow it to be spoken of such as flatly deny the being of God; but of them that believing his existence, do yet seclude him from directing the affairs of the world. *Bentley's Sermons.*

FLA'TNESS. *n. f.* [from flat]

1. Evenness; level extension.

2. Want of relief or prominence.

It appears so very plain and uniform, that one would think the coiner looked on the flatness of a figure, as one of the greatest beauties in sculpture. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

3. Deadness; insipidity; vapidness.

Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessel. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Dejection of state.

The emperor of Russia was my father:

Oh, that he were alive, and here beholding

His daughter's trial! that he did but see

The flatness of my misery! *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

5. Dejection of mind; want of life; want of spirit.

6. Dulness; insipidity; frigidity.

How fast does obscurity, flatness, and impertinency flow in upon our meditations? 'Tis a difficult task to talk to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier.*

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into flatness. *Pope's Preface to Homer.*

7. The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.

Take two saucers, and strike the edge of the one against the bottom of the other within a pail of water, and you shall find the sound groweth more flat, even while part of the saucer is above the water; but that flatness of sound is joined with a harshness. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 157.*

To FLA'TTEN. *v. a.* [flatir, French, from flat.]

1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.

2. To beat down to the ground.

If they should lie in it, and beat it down, or flatten it, it will rise again. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To make vapid.

4. To deject; to depress; to dispirit.

To FLA'TTEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow even or level.

2. To grow dull and insipid.

Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeits, and flatten in the very tasting. *L'Estrange, Fable 161.*

FLA'TTER. *n. f.* [from flat.] The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLA'TTER. *v. a.* [flater, French.]

1. To soothe with praises; to please with blandishments; to gratify with servile obsequiousness; to gain by false compliments.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,

He says he does; being then most flattered. *Shak. Jul. Cæs.*

His nature is too noble for the world;

He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,

Or Jove for's power to thunder: his heart's his mouth;

What his breast forges, that his tongue must vent. *Shakesp.*

He that flattereth his neighbour, spreadeth a net for his feet. *Prov. xxix. 5.*

He flattereth himself in his own eyes, until his iniquity be found hateful. *Pf. xxxvi. 2.*

After this way of flattering their willing benefactors out of part, they contrived another of forcing their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions. *Decay of Piety.*

Averse alike to flatter or offend. *Pope.*

They flatter'd ev'ry day, and some days eat. *Pope.*

I scorn to flatter you or any man. *Dr. Newton's Ded. to Milt.*

2. To praise falsely.

Flatter'd crimes of a licentious age,

Provoke our censure. *Young.*

3. To please; to soothe. This sense is purely Gallick.

A consort of voices supporting themselves by their different parts make a harmony, pleasingly fills the ears and flatters them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

4. To raise false hopes.

He always vacant; always amiable,

Hopes thee; of flatt'ring gales

Unmindful. *Milton.*

FLA'TTERER. *n. f.* [from flatter.] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleasing falsities.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,

He says he does; being then most flattered. *Shak. Jul. Cæs.*

Some praises proceed merely of flattery; and if he be an ordinary flatterer, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man: if he be a cunning flatterer; he will follow the arch flatterer, which is a man's self. But if he be an impudent flatterer, look wherein a man is conscious to himself that he is most defective, and is most out of countenance in himself, that will the flatterer entitle him to perforce. *Bacon, Essay 54.*

If we from wealth to poverty descend,

Want gives to know the flatt'rer from the friend. *Dryden.*

After treating her like a goddess, the husband uses her like a woman: what is still worse, the most abject flatterers degenerate into the greatest tyrants. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 113.*

The publick should know this of your ladyship; yet whoever goes about to inform them, shall be censured for a flat-terer. *Swift.*

FLA'TTERY. *n. f.* [from flatter; flaterie, French] False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation.

Minds, by nature great, are conscious of their greatness,

And hold it mean to borrow aught from flattery. *Rowe.*

Simple pride for flatt'ry makes demands. *Pope.*

See how they beg an alms of flattery!

They languish, O! support them with a lye. *Young.*

FLA'TTISH. *adj.* [from flat.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

These are from three inches over to six or seven, and of a flattish shape. *Woodward on Fossils.*

FLA'TULENCY. *n. f.* [from flatulent.]

1. Windiness; fulness of wind; turgescence by wind confined.

Vegetable substances contain a great deal of air, which expands itself, producing all the disorders of flatulency. *Arbuthn.*

2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness.

Whether most of them are not the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to, may be determined by any that considers the natural flatulency of that airy scheme of notions. *Glanville.*

FLA'TULENT. *adj.* [flatulentus, flatius, Latin.]

1. Turgid with air; windy.

Pease are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when dissolved by digestion. *Arbuthnot.*

Flatulent tumours are such as easily yield to the pressure of the finger; but readily return, by their elasticity, to a tumid state again: these are so light as scarce to be felt by the patient, and no otherwise incommodious than by their unsightliness or bulk. *Quincy.*

2. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy.

To talk of knowledge, from those few indistinct representations which are made to our grosser faculties, is a flatulent vanity. *Glanv. Scept. c. 23.*

How many of these flatulent writers have sunk in their reputation, after seven or eight editions of their works. *Dryden.*

FLATUOSITY. *n. f.* [flatuosité, French, from flatius, Latin.] Windiness; fulness of air.

The cause is flatuosity; for wind stirred, moveth to expel; and all purgers have in them a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach and belly. *Bacon.*

FLA'TUOUS. *adj.* [from flatius, Latin.] Windy; full of wind.

Rhubarb in the stomach, in a small quantity, doth digest and overcome, being not flatuous nor loathsome; and so sendeth it to the mesentery veins, and, being opening, it helpeth down urine. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 44.*

FLA'TUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body, caused by indigestion and a gross internal perspiration; which is therefore dissolved by warm aromatics. *Quinc.*

FLA'TWISE. *adj.* [flat and wise: so it should be written, not flatways.] With the flat downwards; not the edge.

Its posture in the earth was flatwise, and parallel to the site of the stratum in which it was reposit. *Woodward on Fossils.*



To FLAUNT. *v. n.*

## 1. To make a fluttering show in apparel.

With ivy canopy'd, and interwove  
With *flaunting* honeysuckle. *Milton.*

These courtiers of applause deny themselves things convenient to *flaunt* it out, being frequently enough fain to immolate their own desires to their vanity. *Boyle.*

Here, attir'd beyond our purse, we go,  
For useless ornament and *flaunting* show:

We take on trust, in purple robes to shine,

And poor, are yet ambitious to be fine. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

You sot, you loiter about alehouses, or *flaunt* about the streets in your new-gilt chariot, never minding me nor your numerous family. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

## 2. To be hung with something loose and flying. This seems not to be proper.

Fortune in men has some small difference made;

One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade. *Pope's Essays.*

FLAUNT. *n. f.* Any thing loose and airy.

How would he look to see his work so noble,

Wildly bound up, what would he say! or how

Should I in these my borrow'd *flaunts* behold

The sternness of his presence! *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

FLAVOUR. *n. f.*

## 1. Power of pleasing the taste.

They have a certain *flavour*, at their first appearance, from several accidental circumstances, which they may lose, if not taken early. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 488.

## 2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance.

Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose,

With bending heaps, so nigh their bloom disclose,

Each seems to smell the *flavour* which the other blows. *Dry.*

FLAVOUREOUS. *adj.* [from *flavour*.]

## 1. Delightful to the palate.

Sweet grapes degen'rate there, and fruits declin'd

From their first *flav'rous* taste, renounce their kind. *Dryden.*

## 2. Fragrant; odorous.

FLAW. *n. f.* [*φλάω*, to break; *flöh*, Saxon, a fragment; *flaww*, Dutch, broken in mind.]

## 1. A crack or breach in any thing.

This heart shall break into a thousand *flaws*,

Or ere I weep. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Wool, new-thorn, being laid casually upon a vessel of verjuice, after some time had drunk up a great part of the verjuice, though the vessel were whole, without any *flaw*, and had not the bunghole open. *Bacon's Natural History.*

We found it exceeding difficult to keep out the air from getting in at any imperceptible hole or *flaw*. *Boyle.*

A *flaw* is in thy ill-bak'd vessel found;

'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring sound. *Dryden's Pers.*

As if great Atlas, from his height,

Should sink beneath his heavenly weight;

And with a mighty *flaw* the flaming wall, as once it shall,

Should gape immense, and, rushing down, o'erwhelm this

nether ball. *Dryden.*

Whether the nymph shall break Diana's law,

Or some frail China-jar receive a *flaw*. *Pope.*

He that would keep his house in repair, must attend every little breach or *flaw*, and supply it immediately, else time alone will bring all to ruin. *Swift.*

## 2. A fault; defect.

Yet certain though it be, it hath *flaws*; for that the scriweners and brokers do value unsound men to serve their own turn. *Bacon's Essays.*

Traditions were a proof alone,

Could we be certain such they were, so known:

But since some *flaws* in long descents may be,

They make not truth, but probability. *Dryden.*

And laid her dowry out in law,

To null her jointure with a *flaw*. *Hudibras*, p. iii. c. i.

Their judgment has found a *flaw* in what the generality of mankind admires. *Addison's Spectator.*

So many *flaws* had this vow in its first conception. *Alterb.*

3. A sudden gust; a violent blast. [from *flō*, Latin.]

Being incens'd, he's flint;

As humorous as Winter, and as sudden

As *flaws* congealed in the spring of day. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe,

Should patch a wall, t' expel the Winter's *flaw*. *Shak. Ham.*

As a huge fish, laid

Near to the cold weed-gathering shore, is with a north *flaw*

Shoots back; so, sent against the ground, [fraid,

Was foil'd Eurialus. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Bursting their brazen dungeon, arm'd with ice,

And snow, and hail, and stormy gust, and *flaw*,

Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argettes loud,

And Thracias rend the woods, and seas upturn. *Milton.*

I heard the rack,

As earth and sky would mingle; but myself

Was distant; and these *flaws*, though mortals fear them,

As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,

Or to the earth's dark basis underneath,

Are to the main inconsiderable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

## 4. A tumult; a tempestuous uproar.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage,

Until the golden circuit on my head

Do calm the fury of this madbrain'd *flaw*. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

The fort's revolted to the emperor,

The gates are open'd, the portcullis drawn,

And deluges of armies from the town

Came pouring in: I heard the mighty *flaw*;

When first it broke, the crowding ensigns saw

Which choak'd the passage. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

## 5. A sudden commotion of mind.

Oh these *flaws* and starts,

Impostors to true fear, would become

A woman's story at a Winter's fire. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To FLAW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

## 1. To break; to crack; to damage with fissure.

But his *flaw'd* heart,

Alack, too weak the conflict to support,

'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,

Burst smilingly. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The cup was *flawed* with such a multitude of little cracks,

that it looks like a white, not like a crystalline cup. *Boyle.*

The brazen cauldrons with the frosts are *flaw'd*,

The garment stiff with ice, at hearths is thaw'd. *Dryden.*

## 2. To break; to violate. Out of use.

France hath *flaw'd* the league, and hath attach'd

Our merchants goods. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

FLAWLESS. *adj.* [from *flaw*.] Without cracks; without defects.

A star of the first magnitude, which the more high, more vast, and more *flawless*, shines only bright enough to make itself conspicuous. *Boyle on Colours.*

FLAWN. *n. f.* [*plena*, Saxon; *flan*, French; *vlaeye*, Dutch.]

A sort of custard; a pie baked in a dish. *Dist.*

To FLAWTER. *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin. *Ainsworth.*FLAWY. *adj.* [from *flaw*.] Full of flaws.FLAX. *n. f.* [*pleax*, *plex*, Saxon; *vlas*, Dutch.]

## 1. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made.

The leaves, for the most part, grow alternately on branches: the cup of the flower consists of one leaf, is tubulous, and divided into five parts at the top: the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a clove-gilliflower: the ovary, which rises from the centre of the flowercup, becomes an almost globular fruit, which is generally pointed, and composed of many cells, in which are lodged many plain smooth seeds, which are blunt at one end, and generally sharp at the other. The species are six. The first sort is that which is cultivated for use in divers parts of Europe, and is reckoned an excellent commodity. It should be cultivated. *Miller.*

## 2. The fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner.

I'll fetch some *flax*, and whites of eggs,

T' apply to's bleeding face. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Then on the rock a scanty measure place

Of vital *flax*, and turn'd the wheel apace,

And turning sung. *Dryden's Ovid*, b. viii.

FLAXCOMB. *n. f.* [*flax* and *comb*.] The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.FLAXDRESSER. *n. f.* [*flax* and *dress*.] He that prepares flax for the spinner.FLAXEN. *adj.* [from *flax*.]

## 1. Made of flax.

The matron, at her nightly task,

With pensive labour draws the *flaxen* thread. *Thomf. Winter.*

The best materials for making ligatures are the *flaxen* thread

that shoemakers use. *Sharp's Surgery.*

## 2. Fair, long and flowing, as if made of flax.

I bought a fine *flaxen* long wig, that cost me thirty guineas.

*Addison's Guardian*, N<sup>o</sup>. 97.

FLAXWEED. *n. f.* A plant.To FLAY. *v. a.* [*ad flaa*, Islandick; *flae*, Danish; *vlaen*, Dut.]

## 1. To strip of the skin.

I must have suffered famine, been eaten with wild beasts, or have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and been *flayed* alive. *Raleigh's Apology.*

While the old levitical hierarchy continued, it was part of the ministerial office to *flay* the sacrifices. *South.*

Then give command the sacrifice to haste;

Let the *flay'd* victims in the plains be cast;

And sacred vows, and mystick song, apply'd

To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. x.

## 2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing.

They *flay* their skin from off them, break their bones, and

chop them in pieces. *Mac. iii. 3.*

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting

scraws, which is *flaying* off the green surface of the ground,

to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*

FLAYER. *n. f.* [from *flay*.] He that strips off the skin of any thing.FLEA. *n. f.* [*flea*, Saxon; *vloye*, Dutch; *fleach*, Scottish.] A small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping, which sucks the blood of larger animals.

While wormwood hath seed, get a handful or twain,

To save against March to make *flea* to refrain:



Where chamber is sweep'd, and wormwood is strown,  
No flea for his life dare abide to be known. *Tuff. Husband.*  
Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath  
been a little moisture. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A valiant flea, that dares eat his breakfast on the lip of a  
lion. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

TO FLEA. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLE'ABANE. *n. f.* [flea and bane.] A plant.

It hath undivided leaves, which, for the most part, are glu-  
tinous, and have a strong scent: the cup of the flower is for  
the most part scaly, and of a cylindrical form: the flower is  
composed of many florets, which are succeeded by seeds with  
a downy substance adhering to them. *Miller.*

FLE'ABITE. } *n. f.* [flea and bite.]

FLE'ABITING. }

1. Red marks caused by fleas.

The attendance of a cancer is commonly a breaking out all  
over the body, like a fleabiting. *Wise man's Surgery.*

2. A small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.

A gout, a cholick, a cutting off an arm or leg, or searing  
the flesh, are but fleabites to the pains of the soul. *Harvey.*

The same expence that breaks one man's back, is not a flea-  
biting to another. *L'Estrange, Fable 229.*

FLE'ABITTEN. *adj.* [flea and bite.]

1. Stung by fleas.

2. Mean; worthless.

*Fleabitten* synod, an assembly brew'd

Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude

Chaos of presbyt'ry, where laymen guide,

With the tame woolpack clergy by their side. *Cleaveland.*

FLE'AK. *v. a.* [from *fleccus*, Latin. See FLAKE.] A small  
lock, thread, or twist.

The businesses of men depend upon these little long fleaks  
or threads of hemp and flax. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

FLEAM. *n. f.* [corrupted from *φλεβοτομον*, the instrument used  
in phlebotomy.] An instrument used to bleed cattle, which  
is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

FLE'AWORT. *n. f.* [flea and wort.] A plant.

This plant agrees with plantain and buckthorn-plantain in  
every respect, excepting that this rises up with leafy stalks,  
and divides into many branches; whereas both the others pro-  
duce their flowers upon naked pedicles. *Miller.*

TO FLECK. *v. a.* [fleck, German, a spot, *Skinner*: perhaps it  
is derived from *fleak*, or *fleke*, an old word for a grate, hurdle,  
or any thing made of parts laid transverse, from the Islandick  
*flake*.] To spot; to streak; to stripe; to dapple; to varie-  
gate.

Let it not see the dawning fleck the skies;

Nor the grey morning from the ocean rise. *Sandys.*

*Fleck'd* in her face, and with disorder'd hair,

Her garments ruffled, and her bosom bare. *Dryden's Juven.*

Both *fleck'd* with white, the true Arcadian strain. *Dryden.*

TO FLECKER. *v. a.* [from *fleck*.] To spot; to mark with  
strokes or touches of different colours; to mark with red  
whelkes.

The grey-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,

Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light;

And darkness *flecker'd*, like a drunkard, reels

From forth day's path, and Titan's burning wheels. *Shakesp.*

FLED. The preterite and participle not properly of *fly*, to use  
the wings, but of *flee*, to run away.

The truth is *fled* far away, and leasing is hard at hand.  
2 *Ezdr.* xiv. 18.

In vain for life he to the altar *fled*;

Ambition and revenge have certain speed. *Prior.*

FLEDGE. *adj.* [*flederen*, to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able  
to fly; qualified to leave the nest.

We did find

The shells of *fledge* souls left behind. *Herbert.*

His locks behind,

Illustrious on his shoulders, *fledge* with wings,

Lay waving round. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

TO FLEDGE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furnish with  
wings; to supply with feathers.

The birds were not as yet *fledged* enough to shift for them-  
selves. *L'Estrange, Fable 72.*

The speedy growth of birds that are hatched in nests, and  
fed by the old ones 'till they be *fledged*, and come almost to  
full bigness in about a fortnight, seems to me an argument of  
providence. *Ray on the Creation.*

The sandals of celestial mould,

*Fledg'd* with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold,

Surround her feet. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

TO FLEE. *v. n.* pret. *fled*. [This word is now almost univer-  
sally written *fly*, though properly to *fly*, *pleogan*, is to move  
with wings, and *flee*, *plean*, to run away. They are now con-  
founded.] To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.

Behold, this city is near to *flee* unto. *Gen.* xix. 20.

Were men so dull they could not see

That Lyce painted; should they *flee*

Like simple birds into a net,

So grossly woven and ill set?

*Waller.*

There are none of us fall into those circumstances of dan-  
ger, want, or pain, that we can have hopes of relief but  
from God alone; none in all the world to *flee* to, but him.

*Tillotson, Sermon I.*

FLEECE. *n. f.* [*flyr*, *pler*, Saxon; *vleese*, Dutch] As much  
wool as is thorn from one sheep.

Giving account of the annual increase

Both of their lambs and of their woolly fleece. *Hubb. Tale.*

So many days my ewes have been with young,

So many months ere I shall shear the fleece. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

I am shepherd to another man,

And do not shear the fleeces that I graze. *Shak. As you like it.*

Her sunny locks

Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shakespeare.*

Sailors have used every night to hang fleeces of wool on the  
sides of their ships, towards the water; and they have crushed  
fresh water out of them in the morning. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The sheep will prove much to the advantage of the woollen  
manufacture, by the fineness of the fleeces. *Gulliver's Travels.*

TO FLEECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To clip the fleece off a sheep.

2. To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of his  
wool.

Courts of justice have a small pension, so that they are  
tempted to take bribes, and to fleece the people. *Addison.*

FLE'ECED. *adj.* [from *fleece*.] Having fleeces of wool.

As when two rams, stirr'd with ambitious pride,

Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock,

Their horned fronts so fierce on either side

Do meet, that with the terror of the shock

Astonied both stand senseless as a block. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

FLE'ECY. *adj.* [from *fleece*.] Woolly; covered with wool.

Not all the fleecy wealth

That doth enrich these downs, is worth a thought

To that my errand. *Milton.*

From eastern point

Of Libra, to the fleecy star, that bears

Andromeda far off Atlantic seas. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Let her glad valleys smile with wavy corn;

Let fleecy flocks her rising hills adorn. *Prior.*

The good shepherd tends his fleecy care,

Seeks freshest pasture, and the purest air;

Explores the lost, the wand'ring sheep directs. *Pope's Mess.*

TO FLEER. *v. n.* [*plear*dian, to trifle, Saxon; *pleardan*, Scot-  
tish. *Skinner* thinks it formed from *leer*.]

1. To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt.

You speak to Casca, and to such a man

That is no *fleering* tell-tale. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Dares the slave

Come hither, cover'd with an antick face,

To *fleer* and scorn at our solemnity! *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*

Do I, like the female tribe,

Think it well to *fleer* and gibe?

*Swift.*

2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.

How popular and courteous; how they grin and *fleer* upon  
every man they meet! *Burton on Melancholy.*

FLEER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Mockery expressed either in words or looks.

Encave yourself,

And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorris,

That dwell in ev'ry region of his face. *Shakesp. Othello.*

2. A deceitful grin of civility.

If a man will but observe such persons exactly, he shall ge-  
nerally spy such false lines, and such a sly treacherous *fleer* upon  
their face, that he shall be sure to have a cast of their eye to  
warn him, before they give him a cast of their nature to betray  
him. *South's Sermons.*

FLE'ERER. *n. f.* [from *fleer*.] A mocker; a fawner. *Dict.*

FLEET. FLEOT. FLOT. Are all derived from the Saxon *pleot*,  
which signifies a bay or gulph. *Gibson's Camden.*

FLEET. *n. f.* [*pleota*, Saxon.] A company of ships; a navy.

Our pray'rs are heard; our master's fleet shall go

As far as winds can bear, or waters flow. *Prior.*

FLEET. *n. f.* [*pleot*, Saxon, an estuary, or arm of the sea.] A  
creek; an inlet of water. A provincial word, from which  
the Fleet-prison and Fleet-street are named.

They have a very good way in Essex of draining of lands  
that have land-floods or *fleets* running through them, which  
make a kind of a small creek. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLEET. *adj.* [*flotur*, Islandick.] Swift of pace; quick; nim-  
ble; active.

Upon that shore he spied Atin stand;

There by his master left, when late he far'd

In Phædria's fleet bark. *Fairy Queen.*

I take him for the better dog;

—Thou art a fool: if Echo were as fleet,

I would esteem him worth a dozen such. *Shakespeare.*

He had in his stables one of the fleetest horses in England. *Clar*

His fear was greater than his haste;

For



For fear, though *fleeter* than the wind,  
Believes 'tis always left behind. *Hudibras*, p. iii. cant. 3.  
So fierce they drove, their coursers were so *fleet*,  
That the turf trembled underneath their feet. *Dryden*.  
He told us, that the welkin would be clear  
When swallows *fleet* soar high and sport in air. *Gay*.  
Ten thousand thousand *fleet* ideas  
Croud fast into the mind. *Thomson's Autumn*.

2. [In the husbandry of some provinces.] Light; superficially fruitful.

Marl cope-ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay, unless where it is very *fleet* for pasture. *Mortimer*.

3. Skimming the surface.

Those lands must be plowed *fleet*. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

To FLEET. *v. n.* [plotan, Saxon.]

1. To fly swiftly; to vanish.

How all the other passions *fleet* to air,  
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair! *Shakesp.*  
A wolf, who, hang'd for human slaughter,  
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell soul *fleet*. *Shakespeare*.

2. To be in a transient state; the same with *flit*.

Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add something else to this *fleeting* and unremarkable superficialities, that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby on Bodies*.

O *fleeting* joys

Of Paradise, dear-bought with lasting woes! *Milt. P. Lost*.

While I listen to thy voice,

Chloris! I feel my life decay:

That powerful noise

Calls my *fleeting* soul away. *Waller*.

As empty clouds by rising winds are tost,

Their *fleeting* forms scarce sooner-found than lost. *Prior*.

To FLEET. *v. a.*

1. To skim the water.

Who swelling sails in Caspian sea doth cros,  
And in frail wood an Adrian gulph doth *fleet*,  
Doth not, I ween, so many evils meet. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

2. To live merrily, or pass time away lightly.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet* the time carelessly as they did in the golden age. *Shakespeare*.

3. [In the country.] To skim milk; to take off the cream: whence the word *fleeting* dish.

FLEETING-DISH. *n. f.* [from *fleet* and *dish*.] A skimming bowl.

FLEETLY. *adv.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.

FLEETNESS. *n. f.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftness of course; nimbleness; celerity; velocity; speed; quickness.

FLESH. *n. f.* [flæc, flærc, Saxon; vleesch, Dutch; fleol, Erse.]

1. The body distinguished from the soul.

As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,  
Were brass impregnable. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
A disease that's in my *flesh*,  
Which I must needs call mine. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

And thou, my soul, which turn'st with curious eye  
To view the beams of thine own form divine,  
Know, that thou can'st know nothing perfectly,  
While thou art clouded with this *flesh* of mine. *Davies*.

2. The muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons.

A spirit hath not *flesh* and bones. *New Testament*.

3. Animal food distinguished from vegetable.

*Flesh* should be forborne as long as he is in coats, or at least 'till he is two or three years old. *Locke*.

*Flesh*, without being qualified with acids, is too alkaliescent a diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

Acidity in the infant may be cured by a *flesh* diet in the nurse. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

4. The body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes.

There is another indictment upon thee, for suffering *flesh* to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the law. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

We mortify ourselves with the diet of fish; and think we fare coarsely, if we abstain from the *flesh* of other animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

5. Animal nature.

The end of all *flesh* is come before me. *Gen. vi. 13*.

6. Carnality; corporal appetites.

Name not religion; for thou lov'st the *flesh*. *Shakesp.*  
Fasting serves to mortify the *flesh*, and subdue the lusts thereof. *Smalridge's Sermons*.

7. A carnal state; worldly disposition.

They that are in the *flesh* cannot please God. *Rom. viii. 8*.

The *flesh* lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the *flesh*. *Gal. v. 16*.

8. Near relation.

Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our *flesh*. *Gen.*

When thou seest the naked, cover him; and hide not thyself from thine own *flesh*. *Isa. lviii. 7*.

9. The outward or literal sense. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal signification of any precept or type the *flesh*, and the remote or typical meaning the *spirit*. This is frequent in St Paul.

Ye judge after the *flesh*. *John viii. 15*.

To FLESH. *v. a.*

1. To initiate: from the sportsman's practice of feeding his hawks and dogs with the first game that they take, or training them to pursuit by giving them the *flesh* of animals.

Good man boy, if you please; come, I'll *flesh* ye. *Shakesp.*

Every puny swordsman will think him a good tame quarry to enter and *flesh* himself upon. *Government of the Tongue*.

2. To harden; to establish in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on any thing.

These princes finding them so *fleshed* in cruelty, as not to be reclaimed, secretly undertook the matter alone. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The women ran all away, saving only one, who was so *fleshed* in malice, that neither during nor after the fight she gave any truce to her cruelty. *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. To glut; to satiate.

Harry from curb'd licence plucks

The muzzle of restraint; and the wild dog

Shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

He hath perverted a young gentlewoman, and this night he *fleshes* his will in the spoil of her honour. *Shakespeare*.

The kindred of him hath been *flesh'd* upon us;

And he is bred out of that bloody strain,

That hunted us in our familiar paths. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Full bravely hast thou *flesht*

Thy maiden sword. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

FLESHBROATH. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *broath*.] Broath made by decocting flesh.

Her leg being emaciated, I advised bathing it with *fleshbroath*, wherein had been decocted emollient herbs. *Wise man*.

FLESHCOLOUR. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *colour*.] The colour of flesh.

A complication of ideas together makes up the single complex idea, which he calls man, whereof white or *fleshcolour* in England is one. *Locke*.

A loose earth of a pale *fleshcolour*, that is, white with a blush of red, is found in small fissures of a brown soft stone in the Skrees, a mountain in Cumberland. *Woodward on Fossils*.

FLESHFLY. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *fly*.] A fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

I would no more endure

This wooden slavery, than I would suffer

The *fleshfly* blow my mouth. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.

It is a wonderful thing in *fleshflies*, that a fly-maggot, in five days space after it is hatched, arrives at its full growth and perfect magnitude. *Ray on the Creation*.

FLESHHOOK. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *hook*.] A hook to draw flesh from the caldron.

All that the *fleshhook* brought up the priest took. *1 Sa. ii. 12*.

FLESHLESS. *adj.* [from *flesh*.] Without flesh.

FLESHLINESS. *n. f.* [from *fleshly*.] Carnal passions or appetites.

When strong passions, or weak *fleshlinefs*

Would from the right way seek to draw him wide,

He would, through temperance and steadfastness,

Teach him the weak to strengthen, and the strong suppress. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 4. Stan. 2*.

Corrupt manners in living, breed false judgment in doctrine: sin and *fleshlinefs* bring forth sects and heresies. *Ascham*.

FLESHLY. *adj.* [from *flesh*.]

1. Corporeal.

Nothing resembles death so much as sleep;

Yet then our minds themselves from slumber keep,

When from their *fleshly* bondage they are free. *Denham*.

2. Carnal; lascivious.

From amid'st them rose

Belial, the dissolute'st spirit that fell,

The sensualest; and, after Asmodai,

The *fleshliest* incubus. *Paradise Regained, b. ii.*

3. Animal; not vegetable.

'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides

The stores of all she shows, and all she hides,

If men with *fleshly* morsels must be fed,

And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread. *Dryden*.

4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual.

Else, never could the force of *fleshly* arm

Ne molten metal in his flesh embue. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

What time th' eternal Lord in *fleshly* shrine

Enwombed was, from wretched Adam's line,

To purge away the guilt of sinful crime. *Fairy Queen*.

Much ostentation, vain of *fleshly* arm,

And of frail arms, much instrument of war

Before mine eyes thou'st set. *Milton's Par. Regained, b. iii.*

FLESHMEAT. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *meat*.] Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food.

The most convenient diet is that of *fleshmeats*. *Floyer*.

In this prodigious plenty of cattle and dearth of human creatures, *fleshmeat* is monstrously dear. *Swift*.

FLESHMENT. *n. f.* [from *flesh*.] Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.

He got praises of the king,

For him attempting who was self-subdued;

And in the *fleshment* of this dread exploit,

Drew on me here again. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

FLESHMONGER.



# F L E

**FLE'SHMONGER.** *n. f.* [from *flesh*.] One who deals in flesh; a pimp.

Was the duke a *fleshmonger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him? *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

**FLE'SHPOT.** *n. f.* [*flesh* and *pot*.] A vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh.

If he takes away the *fleshpots*, he can also alter the appetite. *Taylor's Rule for living holy.*

**FLE'SHQUAKE.** *n. f.* [*flesh* and *quake*.] A tremor of the body: a word formed by *Johnson* in imitation of earthquake.

They may, blood-shaken then,  
Feel such a *fleshquake* to possess their powers,  
As they shall cry like ours:

In found of peace or wars,

No harp e'er hit the stars.

*Ben. Johnson's New-Inn.*

**FLE'SHY.** *adj.* [from *flesh*.]

1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; muscular.

All Ethiopes are *fleshy* and plump, and have great lips; all which betoken moisture retained, and not drawn out. *Bacon.*

We say it is a *fleshy* stile when there is much periphrases and circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

The sole of his foot is flat and broad, being very *fleshy*, and covered only with a thick skin; but very fit to travel in sandy places. *Ray.*

2. Pulpous; plump: with regard to fruits.

Those fruits that are so *fleshy*, as they cannot make drink by expression, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon.*

**FLE'TCHER.** *n. f.* [from *fleche*, an arrow, French.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows.

It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**FLET.** *participle passive* of *To fleet*. Skimmed; deprived of the cream.

They teach them to drink *flet* milk, which they just warm.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**FLEW.** The preterite of *fly*.

The people *flew* upon the spoil.

*1 Sa. xiv. 32.*

O'er the world of waters *Hermes flew*,

'Till now the distant island rose in view. *Pope's Odyssey, b. v.*

**FLEW.** *n. f.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hamm.*

**FLEWED.** *adj.* [from *flew*.] Chapped; mouthed.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,

So *flew'd*, so fanded, and their heads are hung

With ears that sweep away the morning dew. *Shakespeare.*

**FLEXA'NIMOUS.** *adj.* [*flexanimus*, Latin.] Having power to change the disposition of the mind. *Dict.*

**FLEXIB'LITY.** *n. f.* [*flexibilit *, French, from *flexible*.]

1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy.

Do not the rays which differ in refrangibility differ also in *flexibility*? And are they not, by their different inflexions, separated from one another, so as after separation to make the colours? *Newton's Opt.*

Corpuscles of the same set agree in every thing; but those that are of diverse kinds differ in specific gravity, in hardness, and in *flexibility*, as in bigness and figure. *Woodward.*

2. Easiness to be persuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility.

Advise me to resolve rather to err by too much *flexibility* than too much perverseness, by meekness than by self-love.

*Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

**FLEXIBLE.** *adj.* [*flexibilis*, Latin; *flexible*, French.]

1. Possible to be bent; not brittle; easy to be bent; pliant; not stiff.

When splitting winds

Make *flexible* the knees of knotted oaks. *Sh. Troil. and Cress.*

Take a stock-gillyflower and tie it upon a stick, and put them both into a stoop glass full of quicksilver, so that the flower be covered: after four or five days you shall find the flower fresh, and the stalk harder and less *flexible* than it was.

*Bacon's Natural History, N . 796.*

2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obsequious.

Phocyon was a man of great severity, and no ways *flexible* to the will of the people. *Bacon.*

3. Ductile; manageable.

Under whose care soever a child is put to be taught, during the tender and *flexible* years of his life, it should be one who thinks Latin and language the least part of education. *Locke.*

4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose. *Rogers.*

**FLEXIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *flexible*.]

1. Possibility to be bent; not brittleness; easiness to be bent; not stiffness; pliantness; pliancy.

I will rather chuse to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose embased *flexibleness* shall be forced to bend. *King Charles.*

Keep those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their *flexibleness* and weight, would flag or curl. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance.

3. Ductility; manageableness.

The *flexibleness* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable. *Locke.*

# F L I

**FLEXILE.** *adj.* [*flexilis*, Latin.] Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse.

Every *flexile* wave

Obeys the blast, th' aerial tumult swells. *Thomson's Summer.*

**FLEXION.** *n. f.* [*flexio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending.

2. A double; a bending; part bent; joint.

Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions*, trial would be made. *Bacon's Natural History, N . 222.*

3. A turn towards any part or quarter.

Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside. *Bacon's Natural History, N . 71.*

**FLEXOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.

Flatterers, who have the *flexor* muscles so strong that they are always bowing and cringing, might in some measure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back. *Arbuth.*

**FLEXUOUS.** *adj.* [*flexuosus*, Latin.]

1. Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous.

In regard of the soul, the numerous and crooked narrow cranies, and the restrained *flexuous* rivulets of corporeal things, are all contemptible. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. Bending; not strait; variable; not steady.

The trembling of a candle discovers a wind, that otherwise we do not feel; and the *flexuous* burning of flames doth shew the air beginneth to be unquiet. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**FLEXURE.** *n. f.* [*flexura*, Latin.]

1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent.

Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward. *Ray.*

2. The act of bending.

The elephant hath joints, but none for courtesy;

His legs are for necessity, not *flexure*. *Shak. Troil. and Cress.*

3. The part bent; the joint.

His mighty strength lies in his able loins,

And where the *flexure* of his navel joins.

*Sandys.*

4. Obsequious or servile cringe.

Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out

With titles blown from adulation?

Will it give place to *flexure* and low bends? *Shak. Hen. V.*

**TO FLICKER.** *v. a.* [*fligheren*, Dutch; *flliccepan*, Saxon.]

To flutter; to play the wings; to have a fluttering motion.

Under th' allowance of your grand aspect,

Whose influence, like the wreath of radiant fire,

On *flickering* Ph ebus' front. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the mid' of night,

And Phosphor, on the confines of the light,

Promis'd the sun, ere day began to spring;

The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wing,

And *flick'ring* on her nest, made short essays to sing. *Dry.*

At all her stretch her little wings she spread,

And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead;

Then *flickering* to his pallid lips, she strove

To print a kiss, the last essay of love.

*Dryden.*

**FLYER.** *n. f.* [from *fly*.]

1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.

Cam'st thou from where they made the stand?

—I did;

Though you, it seems, came from the *fliers*. *Shak. Cymbel.*

The gates are ope, now prove good seconds;

'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,

Not for the *fliers*.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Now the *fliers* from and forsakers of their places, carry the parliamentary power along with them. *King Charles.*

2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest; as in a jack.

The *flier*, tho't had leaden feet;

Turn'd so quick, you scarce could see't.

*Swift.*

**FLIGHT.** *n. f.* [from *To fly*.]

1. The act of flying or running from danger.

And now, too late, he wishes for the fight;

That strength he wasted in ignoble *flight*.

*Denham.*

He thinks by *flight* his mistress must be won,

And claims the prize because he best did run. *Dryd. Ind. Em.*

As eager of the chace, the maid

Beyond the forest's verdant limits stray'd;

Pan saw and lov'd, and, burning with desire,

Pursu'd her *flight*; her *flight* increas'd his fire.

*Pope.*

2. Removal to another place.

The fury sprang above the Stygian flood;

And on her wicker wings, sublime through night,

She to the Latian palace took her *flight*.

*Dryden's  n.*

3. The act of using wings; volation.

For he so swift and nimble was of *flight*,

That from this lower tract he dar'd to fly

Up to the clouds, and thence with pinions light

To mount aloft unto the crystal sky. *Spenser's Muirp tms.*

Winds that tempest's brew,

When through Arabian groves they take their *flight*,

Made wanton with rich odours, lose their spite.

*Dryden.*



4. Removal from place to place by means of wings.  
Ere the bat hath flown  
His cloyster'd *flight*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
The fowls shall take their *flight* away together. 2 *Esd.* v. 6.  
Fowls, by Winter forc'd, forsake the floods,  
And wing their hasty *flight* to happier lands. *Dryden's Æn.*
  5. A flock of birds flying together.  
*Flights* of angels wing thee to thy rest. *Shakesp. Hamlet*.  
They take great pride in the feathers of birds; and this  
they took from their ancestors of the mountains, who were  
invited unto it by the infinite *flights* of birds that came up to  
the high grounds. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.  
I can at will, doubt not,  
Command a table in this wilderness;  
And call swift *flights* of angels ministrant,  
Array'd in glory, on my cup t' attend. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
  6. The birds produced in the same season: as, the harvest *flight*  
of pigeons.
  7. A volley; a shower; as much shot as is discharged at once.  
At the first *flight* of arrows sent,  
Full threescore Scots they flew. *Chevy Chase*.  
Above an hundred arrows discharged on my left hand,  
pricked me like so many needles; and besides they shot ano-  
ther *flight* into the air, as we do bombs. *Gulliver's Travels*.
  8. The space past by flying.
  9. Heat of imagination; fally of the soul.  
Old Pindar's *flights* by him are reacht,  
When on that gale his wings are stretcht. *Denham*.  
He shewed all the stretch of fancy at once; and if he has  
failed in some of his *flights*, it was but because he attempted  
every thing. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad*.  
Strange graces still, and stranger *flights* she had;  
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad. *Pope, Epistle ii*.  
Trust me, dear! good humour can prevail,  
When airs and *flights*, and screams and scolding fail. *Pope*.
  10. Excursion on the wing.  
If there were any certain height where the *flights* of ambi-  
tion end, one might imagine that the interest of France were  
but to conserve its present greatness. *Temple*.  
It is not only the utmost pitch of impiety, but the highest  
*flight* of folly, to deride these things. *Tillotson, Sermon 2*.
  11. The power of flying.  
In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,  
I shot his fellow of the self-same *flight*  
The self-same way. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.
- FLIGHTY.** *adj.* [from *flight*.]  
1. Fleeting; swift.  
Time, thou anticipat'st my dread exploits:  
The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook,  
Unless the deed go with it. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
2. Wild; full of imagination.
- FLIMSY.** *adj.* [Of this word I know not any original, and  
suspect it to have crept into our language from the cant of  
manufacturers.]  
1. Weak; feeble; without strength of texture.  
2. Mean; spiritless; without force.  
Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines. *Pope, Epistle ii*.
- TO FLINCH.** *v. n.* [corrupted from *fling*. *Skinner*.]  
1. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking; to withdraw  
from any pain or danger.  
Every martyr could keep one eye steadily fixed upon im-  
mortality, and look death and danger out of countenance  
with the other; nor did they *flinch* from duty, for fear of  
martyrdom. *South's Sermons*.  
A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accus-  
tomed to bear very rough usage without *flinching* or com-  
plaining. *Locke*.  
Oh ingratitude, that John Bull, whom I have honoured  
with my friendship, should *flinch* at last, and pretend that he  
can disburse no more money. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull*.
- 2. In *Shakespeare* it signifies to fail.  
If I break time, or *flinch* in property  
Of what I spoke, unpitied let me die. *Shakespeare*.

**FLINCHER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who shrinks or fails in  
any matter.

**TO FLING.** *preter. flung; part. flung or flong. v. a.* [from  
*fligo*, Latin, *Skinner*: according to others from *flying*; so to  
*fling* is to *set flying*.]  
1. To cast from the hand; to throw.  
The matrons *flung* their gloves,  
Ladies and maids their scarfs and handkerchiefs  
Upon him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.  
'Tis fate that *flings* the dice; and as she *flings*,  
Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings. *Dryden*.
- 2. To dart; to cast with violence.  
How much unlike that Hector who return'd  
Clad in Achilles' spoils; when he, among  
A thousand ships, like Jove, his lightning *flung*. *Denham*.
- 3. To scatter.  
Ev'ry beam new transient colours *flings*,  
Colours that change whene'er they wave their wings. *Pope*.
- 4. To drive by violence.

- A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters out of  
their places with such a violence as to *fling* them among the  
highest clouds. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.
5. To move forcibly.  
The knight seeing his habitation reduced to so small com-  
pafs, ordered all the apartments to be *flung* open. *Addis. Spect.*
  6. To eject; to dismiss.  
Cromwell, I charge thee *fling* away ambition;  
By that sin fell the angels. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.
  7. To cast reproach.  
I know thy gen'rous temper:  
*Fling* but the appearance of dishonour on it,  
It strait takes fire. *Addison's Cato*.
  8. To force into another condition, properly into a worse.  
Squalid fortune, into baseness *flong*,  
Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spenser*.
  9. **TO FLING down.** To demolish; to ruin.  
These are so far from raising mountains, that they over-  
turn and *fling down* some of those which were before stand-  
ing. *Woodward's Natural History*.
  10. **TO FLING off.** To baffle in the chase; to defeat of a prey.  
These men are too well acquainted with the chase to be  
*flung off* by any false steps or doubles. *Addison's Spectator*.
- TO FLING.** *v. n.*  
1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular  
motions.  
The angry beast  
Began to kick, and *fling*, and wince,  
As if h' had been beside his sense. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2*.  
Their consciences are galled by it, and this makes them  
wince and *fling* as if they had some mettle. *Tillotson's Sermons*.
- 2. **TO FLING out.** To grow unruly or outrageous: from the  
act of any angry horse that throws out his legs.  
Duncan's horses,  
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, *flung out*,  
Contending 'gainst obedience. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

**FLING.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A throw; a cast.  
2. A gibe; a sneer; a contemptuous remark.  
No little scribbler is of wit so bare,  
But has his *fling* at the poor wedded pair. *Addison*.  
I, who love to have a *fling*  
Both at senate-house and king,  
Thought no method more commodious  
Than to show their vices odious. *Swift*.

**FLINGER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. He who throws.  
2. He who jeers.

**FLINT.** *n. f.* [*flintz*, Saxon.]  
1. A semi-pellucid stone, composed of crystal debased, of a  
blackish grey, of one similar and equal substance, free from  
veins, and naturally invested with a whitish crust. It is some-  
times smooth and equal, more frequently rough: its size is  
various. It is well known to strike fire with steel. It is use-  
ful in glassmaking. *Hill on Fossils*.  
Searching the window for a *flint*, I found  
This paper. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*.  
Love melts the rigour which the rocks have bred;  
A *flint* will break upon a featherbed. *Cleveland*.  
There is the same force and the same refreshing virtue in  
fire kindled by a spark from a *flint*, as if it were kindled by a  
beam from the sun. *South's Sermons*.  
Take this, and lay your *flint* edg'd weapon by. *Dryden*.  
I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighb'ring wood,  
And strike the sparkling *flint*, and dress the food. *Prior*.
- 2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard.  
Your tears, a heart of *flint*  
Might tender make. *Spenser*.  
Throw my heart  
Against the *flint* and hardness of my fault. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop*.

**FLINTY.** *adj.* [from *flint*.]  
1. Made of flint; strong.  
Tyrant custom  
Hath made the *flinty* and steel couch of war  
My thrice-driven bed of down. *Shakesp. Othello*.  
A pointed *flinty* rock, all bare and black,  
Grew gibbous from behind the mountain's back. *Dryden*.
- 2. Full of stones.  
The gathering up of flints in *flinty* ground, and laying them  
on heaps, is no good husbandry. *Bacon's Natural History*.
- 3. Hard of heart; cruel; savage; inexorable.  
I did him a desired office,  
Dear almost as his life; which gratitude,  
Through *flinty* Tartar's bosom, would peep forth,  
And answer thanks. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well*.

**FLIPP.** *n. f.* [A cant word.] A liquor much used in ships, made  
by mixing beer with spirits and sugar.  
The tarpawlin and swabber is lolling at Madagascar, with  
some drunken sunburnt whore, over a can of *flip*. *Dennis*.

**FLIPPA'NT.** *adj.* [A word of no great authority, probably de-  
rived from *flip-flap*.]  
1. Nimble;



# FLI

1. Nimble; moveable. It is used only of the act of speech.  
An excellent anatomist promised to dissect a woman's tongue; and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it so wonderfully voluble or *flippant*. *Addison*.
2. Pert; talkative.  
Away with *flippant* epilogues. *Thomson*.
- FLIPPANTLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.
- TO FLIRT. *v. a.* [*Skinner* thinks it formed from the sound.]
1. To throw any thing with a quick elastick motion.  
Dick the scavenger  
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift*.
2. To move with quickness.  
Permit some happier man  
To kiss your hand, or *flirt* your fan. *Dorset*.
- TO FLIRT. *v. n.*
1. To jeer; to gibe at one.
2. To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.
- FLIRT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick elastick motion.  
In unfurling the fan are several little *flirts* and vibrations, as also gradual and deliberate openings. *Addison's Spectator*.  
Before you pass th' imaginary fights  
While the spread fan o'er shades your closing eyes,  
Then give one *flirt*, and all the vision flies. *Pope*.
2. A sudden trick.  
Have licence to play,  
At the hedge a *flirt*,  
For a sheet or a shirt. *Ben. Johnson's Gypsies*.
3. A pert young hussy.  
Scurvy knave, I am none of his *flirt* gills; I am none of his skains mates. *Shakeesp. Romeo and Juliet*.  
Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world. *Addison's Guardian*, No. 109.
- FLIRTATION. *n. f.* [from *flirt*.] A quick sprightly motion. A cant word among women.  
A muslin flounce, made very full, would give a very agreeable *flirtation* air. *Pope*.
- TO FLIT. *v. n.* [from *To fleet*; or from *flitter*, Danish, to remove.]
1. To fly away.  
Likest it seemeth, in my simple wit,  
Unto the fair sunshine in Summer's day,  
That when a dreadful storm away is *flit*,  
Through the broad world doth spread his goodly ray. *Spens*.  
His grudging ghost did strive  
With the frail flesh; at last it *flitted* is,  
Whither the souls do die of men that live amiss. *Fairy Qu.*
2. To remove; to migrate. In Scotland it is still used for removing from one place to another at quarter-day, or the usual term.  
So hardly he the *flitted* life does win,  
Unto her native prison to return. *Fairy Queen*, cant. 7.  
It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out one body into some other. *Hooker*.
3. To flutter; to rove on the wing.  
He made a glancing shot, and miss'd the dove;  
Yet miss'd so narrow, that he cut the cord  
Which fasten'd, by the foot, the *flitting* bird. *Dryd. Æn*.  
Fear the just gods, and think of Scylla's fate!  
Chang'd to a bird, and sent to *flit* in air. *Pope*.
4. To be flux or unstable.  
Himself up high he lifted from the ground,  
And with strong flight did forcibly divide  
The yielding air, which nigh too feeble found  
Her *flitting* parts, and element unsound. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.  
He stopt at once the passage of his wind,  
And the free soul to *flitting* air resign'd. *Dryden's Æn*.
- FLIT. *adj.* [from *fleet*.] Swift; nimble; quick.  
And in his hand two darts exceeding *flit*,  
And deadly sharp, he held; whose heads were dight,  
In poison and in blood, of malice and despight. *Fairy Qu.*
- FLITCH. *n. f.* [from *flie*, Saxon; *flycke*, Danish; *fleche*, *floche*, French. *Skinner*.] The side of a hog salted and cured.  
But heretofore 'twas thought a sumptuous feast,  
On birthdays, festivals, or days of state,  
A salt dry *flitch* of bacon to prepare;  
If they had fresh meat, 'twas delicious fare. *Dryden's Juv*.  
While he from out the chimney took  
A *flitch* of bacon off the hook,  
Cut out large slices to be fry'd. *Swift*.  
He sometimes accompanies the present with a *flitch* of bacon. *Addison*.
- FLITTERMUSE. *n. f.* The bat.
- FLITTING. *n. f.* [from *flitz*, Saxon, scandal.] An offence; a fault.  
Thou tellest my *flittings*, put my tears into thy bottle. *Psalms lvi*.
- FLIX. *n. f.* [corrupted from *flax*.] Down; fur; soft hair.  
With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;  
His warm breath blows her *flix* up as she lies:  
She trembling creeps upon the ground away,

# FLO

- And looks back to him with beseeching eyes. *Dryden*.
- FLIXWOOD. *n. f.* See HEDGE-MUSTARD.
- TO FLOAT. *v. n.* [*flotter*, French.]
1. To swim on the surface of the water.  
When the sea was calm, all boats alike  
Shew'd mastership in *floating*. *Shakepeare's Coriolanus*.  
The ark no more now *floats*, but seems on ground,  
Fast on the top of some high mountain fix'd. *Mit. P. L.*  
That men, being drowned and sunk, do *float* the ninth day, when their gall breaketh, are popular affirmations. *Brown*.  
Three blust'ring nights, born by the southern blast,  
I *float*ed; and discover'd land at last. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi*.  
His rosy wreath was dropt not long before,  
Born by the tide of wine, and *floating* on the floor. *Dryden*.  
On frothy billows thousands *float* the stream,  
In cumb'rous mail, with love of farther shore. *Phillips*.  
Carp are very apt to *float* away with fresh water. *Mortimer*.
  2. To move without labour in a fluid.  
What divine monsters, O ye gods, were these  
That *float* in air, and fly upon the seas! *Dryd. Ind. Emp*.  
Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,  
Stretch their broad plumes, and *float* upon the wind. *Pope*.
  3. To pass with a light irregular course.  
*Floating* visions make not deep impressions enough to leave in the mind clear, distinct, lasting ideas. *Locke*.
- TO FLOAT. *v. a.* To cover with water.  
Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands,  
And leaves a rich manure of golden sands. *Dryden's Æn*.  
Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town half *float*ed by a deluge. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.  
Now smoaks with show'rs the misty mountain-ground;  
And *float*ed fields lie undistinguish'd round. *Pope's Statius*.  
The vast parterres a thousand hands shall make:  
Lo! Cobham comes, and *floats* them with a lake. *Pope*.
- FLOAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of flowing; the flux; the contrary to the ebb. A sense now out of use.  
Our trust in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are now at their highest *float*. *Hooker, Preface*.  
Of this kind is some disposition of bodies to rotation, particularly from East to West; of which kind we conceive the main *float* and reflow of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon's Nat. History*.
  2. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water.  
They took it for a ship, and, as it came nearer, for a boat; but it proved a *float* of weeds and rushes. *L'Estrange's Fables*.  
A passage for the weary people make;  
With oser *floats* the standing water flow,  
Of massy stones make bridges, if it flow. *Dryden's Virgil*.
  3. The cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite of a fish.  
You will find this to be a very choice bait, sometimes casting a little of it into the place where your *float* swims. *Walt. n*.
  4. A cant word for a level.  
Banks are measured by the *float* or floor, which is eighteen foot square, and one deep. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
- FLOATY. *adj.* Buoyant and swimming a-top.  
The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship, especially if she be *floaty*, and want sharpness of way forwards. *Raleigh's Essays*.
- FLOCK. *n. f.* [from *flocc*, Saxon.]
1. A company; usually a company of birds or beasts.  
She that hath a heart of that fine frame,  
To pay this debt of love but to a brother,  
How will she love when the rich golden shaft  
Hath kill'd the *flock* of all affections else  
That live in her. *Shakeesp. Twelfth Night*.
  2. A company of sheep, distinguished from herds, which are of oxen.  
The cattle in the fields, and meadows green,  
Those rare and solitary; these in *flocks*  
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upsprung. *Milton*.  
France has a sheep by her, not only as a sacrifice, but to shew that the riches of the country consisted chiefly in *flocks* and pasturage. *Addison on ancient Medals*.
  3. A body of men.  
The heathen that had fled out of Judea came to Nicanor by *flocks*. *2 Mac. xiv. 14*.
  4. [From *floccus*.] A lock of wool.  
A house well furnish'd shall be thine to keep;  
And, for a *flock* bed, I can shear my sheep. *Dryden*.
- TO FLOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather in crowds or large numbers.  
Many young gentlemen *flock* to him every day, and fleet the time carelessly. *Shakes. As you like it*.  
Upon the return of the ambassadors, the poor of all sorts *flocked* together to the great master's house. *Knolles's History*.  
Others ran *flocking* out of their houses to the general supplication. *2 Mac. iii. 18*.  
Stilpo, when the people *flocked* about him, and that one said, The people come wondering about you, as if it were to see



see some strange beast; no, faith he, it is to see a man which Diogenes sought with his lanthorn at noon-day. *Bacon.*

Seeing the spirits swelling the nerves cause the arm's motion, upon its resistance they *flock* from other parts of the body to overcome it. *Digby on Bodies.*

The wits of the town came thither;  
'Twas strange to see how they *flock'd* together;  
Each strongly confident of his own way,  
Thought to gain the laurel that day.

Friends daily *flock*.

*Suckling.*  
*Dryden's Æn.*

The Trojan youth about the captive *flock*,  
To wonder, or to pity, or to mock.

*Denham.*

People do not *flock* to courts so much for their majesties service, as for making their fortunes.

*L'Estrange.*

To *FLOG*. *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Latin.] To lash; to whip; to chastise.

The schoolmaster's joy is to *flog*.

*Swift.*

*FLOG*. *particip. passive*, from *To flog*, used by Spenser. See *FLING*.

*FLOOD*. *n. f.* [*flod*, Saxon; *flot*, French.]

1. A body of water; the sea; a river.

What need the bridge much broader than the *flood*? *Shak.*  
His dominion shall be also from the one sea to the other, and from the *flood* unto the world's end. *Psalms lxxii. 8.*

Or thence from Niger *flood* to Atlas mount,

The kingdoms of Almanzor, Fez, and Sus,  
Morocco, and Algiers, and Tremisen. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
All dwellings else

*Flood* overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp

Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd sea,

Sea without shore.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleasing *floods*. *Dryden's Virg.*

2. A deluge; an inundation.

When went there by an age since the great *flood*,

But it was fam'd with more than with one man? *Shakesp.*

You see this confluence, this great *flood* of visiters. *Shak.*

By sudden *floods*, and fall of waters,

Buckingham's army is dispers'd and scatter'd. *Shak. R. III.*

3. Flow; flux; not ebb; not reflux; the swelling of a river by rain or inland flood.

We seek to know the moving of each sphere,

And the strange cause o' th' ebbs and *floods* of Nile. *Davies.*

4. Catamenia.

Those that have the good fortune of miscarrying, or being delivered, escape by means of their *floods* revelling the humours from their lungs.

*Harvey on Consumptions.*

To *FLOOD*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters.

Where meadows are *flooded* late in Spring, roll them with a large barley-roller.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*FLOODGATE*. *n. f.* [*flood* and *gate*.] Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure.

As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmane had opened some great *floodgate* of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she sunk to the ground.

*Sidney.*

Yet there the steel staid not; but inly bate

Deep in his flesh, and opened wide a red *floodgate*. *Fai. Qu.*

His youth, and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched, even before the sluices and *floodgates* of popular liberty were yet set open.

*Wotton.*

The rain descended for forty days, the cataracts or *floodgates* of heaven being opened. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

*FLOOK*. *n. f.* [*pflog*, a plow, German.] The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

*FLOOR*. *n. f.* [*flon*, *flone*, Saxon.]

1. The pavement: a pavement is always of stone, the floor of wood or stone; the part on which one treads.

His stepmother, making all her gestures counterfeit affliction, lay almost groveling upon the *floor* of her chamber. *Sidn.*

He rent that iron door

With furious force, and indignation fell;

Where entered in, his foot could find no *floor*,

But all a deep descent as dark as hell. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Look how the *floor* of heav'n

Is thick inlay'd with patens of bright gold:

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,

But in his motion like an angel sings,

Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubims. *Shakespeare.*

The ground lay strewed with pikes so thick as a *floor* is usually strewed with rushes.

*Hayward.*

He winnoweth barley to-night in the threshing *floor*. *Ruth.*

2. A story; a flight of rooms.

He that building stays at one

*Floor*, or the second, hath erected none. *Johnson's Catiline.*

To *FLOOR*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor.

Hewn stone and timber to *floor* the houses. 2 *Chro. xxxiv.*

*FLOORING*. *n. f.* [from *floor*.] Bottom; floor.

The *flooring* is a kind of red plaister made of brick, ground to powder, and afterwards worked into mortar.

*Addison.*

To *FLOP*. *v. a.* [from *flap*.] To clap the wings with noise; to play with any noisy motion of a broad body.

A blackbird was frighted almost to death with a huge *flopp-*  
ing kite that she saw over her head. *L'Estrange.*

*FLOREAL*. *adj.* [*floralis*, Latin.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers.

Let one great day

To celebrated sports and *floral* play

Be set aside.

*Prior.*

*FLORENCE*. *n. f.* [from the city *Florence*.] A kind of cloath.

*Diet.*

*FLOREN*. *n. f.* [so named, says *Camden*, because made by *Florentines*.] A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.

*FLORET*. *n. f.* [*fleurette*, French.] A small imperfect flower.

*FLORID*. *adj.* [*floridus*, Latin.]

1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.

2. Bright in colour; flushed with red.

Our beauty is in colour inferior to many flowers; and when it is most *florid* and gay, three fits of an ague can change it into yellowness and leanness.

*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be *florid*, when let out of the vessel, the red part congealing strongly and soon.

*Abuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Embellished; splendid; brilliant with decorations.

The *florid*, elevated, and figurative way is for the passions; for love and hatred, fear and anger, are begotten in the soul, by shewing their objects out of their true proportion.

*Dryden.*

How did, pray, the *florid* youth offend,

Whose speech you took, and gave it to a friend? *Pope.*

*FLORIDITY*. *n. f.* [from *florid*.] Freshness of colour.

There is a *floridity* in the face from the good digestion of the red part of the blood.

*Floyer on the Humours.*

*FLORIDNESS*. *n. f.* [from *florid*.]

1. Freshness of colour.

2. Embellishment; ambitious elegance.

Though a philosopher need not delight readers with his *floridness*, yet he may take a care that he disgust them not by flatness.

*Boyle.*

*FLORIFEROUS*. *adj.* [*florifer*, Latin.] Productive of flowers.

*FLO'RI'N*. *n. f.* [French.] A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2 s. 4 d. that of Spain 4 s. 4 d. halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2 s. 6 d. that of Holland 2 s.

In the Imperial chamber the proctors have half a *florin* taxed and allowed them for every substantial recess.

*Ayliffe.*

*FLO'RIST*. *n. f.* [*fleuriste*, French.] A cultivator of flowers.

Some botanists or *florists* at the least. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

And while they break

On the charm'd eye, th' exulting *florist* marks

With secret pride the wonders of his hand. *Thomf. Spring.*

*FLO'RU'LENT*. *adj.* [*floris*, Latin.] Flowery; blossoming.

*FLO'SCULOUS*. *adj.* [*fl-sculus*, Latin.] Composed of flowers; having the nature or form of flowers.

The outward part is a thick and carnos covering, and the second a dry and *flosculous* coat.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To *FLOTE*. *v. a.* [See *To fleet*.] To skim.

Such cheeses, good Cisle, ye *floated* too nigh.

*Tusser.*

*FLO'TSON*. *n. f.* [from *floate*.] Goods that swim without an owner on the sea.

*FLO'TTEN*. *part.* [from *floate*.] Skimmed.

*Skinner.*

To *FLOUNCE*. *v. n.* [*plonsen*, Dutch, to plunge.]

1. To move with violence in the water or mire; to struggle or dash in the water.

With his broad fins and forked tail he laves

The rising surge, and *flounces* in the waves. *Addison's Ovid.*

2. To move with weight and tumult.

Six *flouncing* Flanders mares

Are e'en as good as any two of theirs.

*Prior.*

3. To move with passionate agitation.

When I'm duller than a post,

Nor can the plainest word pronounce,

You neither fume, nor fret, nor *flounce*.

*Swift.*

To *FLOUNCE*. *v. a.* To deck with *flounces*.

She was *flounced* and furbelowed from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl.

*Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 129.*

They have got into the fashion of *flouncing* the petticoat so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of lutestring.

*Pope.*

*FLOUNCE*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow,

To change a *flounce*, or add a furbelow.

*Pope.*

A muslin *flounce*, made very full, would be very agreeable.

*Pope.*

*FLO'UNDER*. *n. f.* [*flynder*, Danish; *flake*, Scottish.] The name of a small flat fish.

Like the *flounder*, out of the frying-pan into the fire. *Camd.*

*Flounders* will both thrive and breed in any pond. *Mortimer.*

To *FLO'UNDER*. *v. n.* [from *flounce*.] To struggle with violent and irregular motions: as a horse in the mire.

Down goes at once the horseman and the horse;

That courser stumbles on the fallen steed,

And *flound'ring* throws the rider o'er his head.

*Dryden.*

The



# F L O

The more inform'd, the less he understood,  
And deeper sunk by *flund'ring* in the mud. *Dryden.*  
He champs the bit, impatient of his loss,  
And starts aside, and *founders* at the cross. *Dryden.*  
He plung'd for sense, but found no bottom there;  
Then writ and *founder'd* on, in mere despair. *Pope's Dunc.*  
To FLO'URISH. *v. n.* [*fioreo, floresco, Latin*]

1. To be in vigour; not to fade.  
The righteous shall *flourish* like the palm-tree. *Pf. xcii. 12.*  
Where e'er you tread, the blushing flow'rs shall rise,  
And all things *flourish* where you turn your eyes. *Pope.*
2. To be in a prosperous state.

If I could find example  
Of thousands, that had struck anointed kings,  
And *flourish'd* after, I'd not do't: but since  
Nor brass, nor stone, nor parchment, bears not one,  
Let villany itself forswear't. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*  
Harry, that prophesied thou should'st be king,  
Doth comfort thee in sleep; live thou and *flourish*. *Shakefp.*  
He was the patron of my manhood, when I *flourished* in the  
opinion of the world, though with small advantage to my  
fortune. *Dryden's Dedicat. to Lord Clifford.*

3. To use florid language; to speak with ambitious copiousness  
and elegance.  
Whilst Cicero acts the part of a rhetorician, he dilates and  
*flourishes*, and gives example instead of rule. *Baker.*  
You should not affect to *flourish* in a copious harangue and  
a diffusive style in company. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
They dilate sometimes, and *flourish* long upon little inci-  
dents, and they skip over and but lightly touch the drier part  
of their theme. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To describe various figures by intersecting lines; to play in  
wanton and irregular motions.  
Impetuous spread  
The stream and smoking, *flourish'd* o'er his head. *Pope.*

5. To boast; to brag.
6. [In musick.] To play some prelude.

To FLO'URISH. *v. a.*  
1. To adorn with vegetable beauty.  
With shadowy verdure *flourish'd* high,  
A sudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

2. To adorn with figures of needle work.
3. To work with a needle into figures.  
All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close  
wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flou-*  
*rished* into large works. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations by way of  
show or triumph.

And all the powers of hell in full applause  
*Flourish'd* their snakes, and toss'd their flaming brands. *Cra.*  
Against the post their wicker shields they crush,  
*Flourish* the sword, and at the plastron push. *Dryden's Juv.*

5. To adorn with embellishments of language; to grace with  
eloquence ostentatiously diffusive.  
We should add the labours of Hercules, though *flourished*  
with much fabulous matter; yet it doth notably set forth the  
consent of all nations and ages in the approbation of the ex-  
tirpating and debellating giants, monsters and tyrants. *Bacon.*
6. To adorn; to embellish; to grace.

To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin,  
Sith that the justice of your title to him  
Doth *flourish* the deceit. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*  
FLO'URISH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Bravery; beauty.  
I call'd thee then vain *flourish* of my fortune;  
I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen,  
The presentation of but what I was. *Shakefp. Richard III.*  
The *flourish* of his sober youth,  
Was the pride of naked truth. *Crashaw.*

2. An ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness; far-  
fetched elegance.

This is a *flourish*: there follow excellent parables. *Bacon.*  
We can excuse the duty of our knowledge, if we only  
bestow the *flourish* of poetry thereon, or those commendatory  
conceits which popularly set forth the eminence of this crea-  
ture. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 5.*  
The apprehension is so deeply rivetted into my mind, that  
such rhetorical *flourishes* cannot at all loosen or brush it out.  
*More's Divine Dialogues.*

Villanies have not the same countenance, when there are  
great interests, plausible colours, and *flourishes* of wit and  
rhetorick interposed between the sight and the object. *L'Estr.*

The so much repeated ornament and *flourish* of their for-  
mer speeches was commonly the truest word they spoke, tho'  
least believed by them. *South's Sermons.*

3. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn.  
Studious to please the genius of the times,  
With periods, points, and tropes he flurs his crimes;  
He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue;  
'Tis fine, say'st thou; what to be prais'd, and hang? *Dryd.*

3. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn.  
A child with delight looks upon emblems finely drawn and  
painted, and takes some pleasure in beholding the neat cha-

# F L O

acters and *flourishes* of a bible curiously printed. *Boyle.*  
They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of na-  
ture, like the *flourishes* about a great letter that signify nothing,  
but are made only to delight the eye. *More against Atheism.*  
FLO'URISHER. *n. f.* [from *flourish*.] One that is in prime or  
in prosperity.

They count him of the green-hair'd eld, they may, or in  
his flow'r;  
For not our greatest *flourisher* can equal him in pow'r.

*Chapman's Iliads.*  
To FLOUT. *v. a.* [*fluyten, Dutch; flouwe, Frisick.*] To  
mock; to insult; to treat with mockery and contempt.

You must *flout* my insufficiency. *Shakespeare.*  
The Norweyan banners *flout* the sky,  
And fan our people cold. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices;  
Certainly he *flouted* us downright. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
She railed at her, that she should be so immodest to write to  
one she knew would *flout* her. *Shakespeare.*  
Phillida *flouts* me. *Walton's Angler.*

To FLOUT. *v. n.* To practise mockery; to behave with con-  
tempt; to sneer.

Though nature hath given us wit to *flout* at fortune, hath  
not fortune sent in this fool to cut off this argument? *Shakef.*  
With talents well endu'd

To be scurrilous and rude;  
When you perty raise your snout,  
Flee and gibe, and laugh and *flout*. *Swift.*

FLOUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A mock; an insult; a word  
or act of contempt.

He would ask of those that had been at the other's table,  
Tell truly, was there never a *flout* or dry blow given? *Bacon.*  
She opened it, and read it out,

With many a smile and leering *flout*. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
Their doors are barr'd against a bitter *flout*;  
Snarl, if you please; but you shall snarl without. *Dryden.*

How many *flouts* and jeers must I expose myself to by this  
repentance? How shall I answer such an old acquaintance  
when he invites me to an intemperate cup? *Calamy's Serm.*

FLO'UTER. *n. j.* [from *flout*.] One who jeers.  
To FLOW. *v. n.* [*flopan, Saxon.*]

1. To run or spread as water.  
The god am I, whose yellow water *flows*  
Around these fields, and fattens as it goes. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Fields of light and liquid ether *flow*,  
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden:*  
Endless tears *flow* down in streams. *Swift.*

2. To run: opposed to standing waters.  
With olier floats the standing water *flow*;  
Of massy stones make bridges, if it *flow*. *Dryden.*

2. To rise; not to ebb.  
This river hath thrice *flow'd*, no ebb between. *Shakefp.*

3. To melt.  
Oh that thou wouldst rent the heavens, that the mountains  
might *flow* down at thy presence. *If. lxiv. 1.*

4. To proceed; to issue.  
I'll use that tongue I have: if wit *flow* from 't,  
I shall do good. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another  
kind from that which *flows* from speculation or discourse. *South.*

5. To glide smoothly without asperity: as, a *flowing* period.  
This discourse of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetorick in  
it, shew him to have been of a great wit and *flowing* elo-  
quence. *Hakewill on Providence.*

6. To write smoothly; to speak volubly.  
Virgil is sweet and *flowing* in his hexameters. *Dryden;*  
Did sweeter sounds adorn my *flowing* tongue  
Than ever man pronounc'd, or angel sung. *Prior:*

7. To abound; to be crowded.  
The dry streets *flow'd* with men. *Chapman.*

8. To be copious; to be full.  
Then shall our names,  
Be in their *flowing* cups freshly remember'd. *Shak. Hen. V.*  
There ev'ry eye with slumb'rous chains she bound,  
And dash'd the *flowing* goblet to the ground. *Pope's Odyssey.*

9. To hang loose and waving.  
He was clothed in a *flowing* mantle of green silk, inter-  
woven with flowers. *Spectator, N°. 425.*

To FLOW. *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge.  
In a hot dry Summer watering would be a very great ad-  
vantage to hops; but it is scarce practicable, unless you have  
a stream at hand to *flow* the ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLOW. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The rise of water; not the ebb.

Some, from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth,  
endeavour to solve the *flows* and motions of these seas, illus-  
trating the same by water in a bowl, that rises or falls accord-  
ing to the motion of the vessel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The ebb of tides, and their mysterious *flow*,  
We as arts elements shall understand. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

2. A sudden plenty or abundance.  
The noble power of suffering bravely is as far above that



of enterprising greatly, as an unblemished conscience and inflexible resolution are above an accidental *flow* of spirits, or a sudden tide of blood. *Pope.*

3. A stream of diction; volubility of tongue.

Teaching is not a *flow* of words, nor the draining of an hour-glass; but an effectual procuring that a man know something which he knew not before, or to know it better. *South.*

FLO'WER. *n. f.* [*fleur*, French; *flos*, *flores*, Latin.]

1. The part of a plant which contains the seeds.

Such are reckoned perfect *flowers* which have petala, a stamen, apex and stylus; and whatever *flower* wants either of these is reckoned imperfect. Perfect *flowers* are divided into simple ones, which are not composed of other smaller ones, and which usually have but one single style; and compounded, which consist of many flosculi, all making but one *flower*. Simple *flowers* are monopetalous, which have the body of the *flower* all of one intire leaf, though sometimes cut or divided a little way into many seeming petala, or leaves; as in borage, bugloss, &c. or polypetalous, which have distinct petala, and those falling off singly, and not all together, as the seeming petala of monopetalous *flowers* always do: but those are further divided into uniform and difform *flowers*: the former have their right and left hand parts, and the forward and backward parts all alike; but the difform have no such regularity, as in the *flowers* of sage, deadnettle, &c. A monopetalous difform *flower* is likewise further divided into, first, semi-fistular, whose upper part resembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the arilostochia: 2d, labiate; and this either with one lip only, as in the acanthum and scordium, or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate *flowers*: and here the upper lip is sometimes turned upwards, and so turns the convex part downwards, as in the chamæcissus, &c. but most commonly the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and so represents a kind of helmet, or monkhood; and from thence these are frequently called galeate, cucullate, and galericulate *flowers*; and in this form are the *flowers* of the lamium, and most verticillate plants. Sometimes also the lamium is intire, and sometimes jagged or divided. 3d, Corniculate; that is, such hollow *flowers* as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn, as in the linaria, delphinium, &c. and the carniculum, or calcar, is always impervious at the tip or point. Compounded *flowers* are either, first, discous or discoidal; that is, whose flosculi are set together so close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the *flower* plain and flat, which therefore, because of its round form, will be like a discus; which disk is sometimes radiated, when there is a row of petala standing round in the disk, like the points of a star, as in the matricaria, chamæmelum, &c. and sometimes naked, having no such radiating leaves round the limb of its disk, as in the tanacetum: 2d, planifolious, which is composed of plain *flowers*, set together in circular rows round the centre, and whose face is usually indented, notched uneven and jagged, as the hieracia, &c. 3d, fistular, which is compounded of many long hollow little *flowers*, like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends. Imperfect *flowers*, because they want the petala, are called stamineous, apetalous, and capillaceous; and those which hang pendulous by fine threads, like the juli, are by Tournefort called amentaceous, and we call them cats-tail. The term campaniformis is used for such as are in the shape of a bell, and infundibuliformis for such as are in the form of a funnel. *Miller.*

Good men's lives

Expire before the *flowers* in their caps,

Dying or ere they sicken. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

With *flow'r* inwoven tresses torn,

The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets mourn. *Milton.*

Beauteous *flow'rs* why do we spread

Upon the monuments of the dead? *Cowley.*

Though the same sun with all-diffusive rays

Blush in the rose and in the diamond blaze,

We praise the stronger effort of his power,

And always set the gem above the *flower*. *Pope.*

If the blossom of the plant be of most importance, we call it a *flower*; such are daisies, tulips, and carnations. *Watts.*

2. An ornament; an embellishment.

This discourse of Cyprian, and the excellent *flowers* of rhetoric in it, shew him to have been a sweet and powerful orator. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Truth needs no *flow'rs* of speech. *Pope.*

3. The prime; the flourishing part.

Alas! young man, your days can ne'er be long:

In *flow'r* of age you perish for a song. *Pope's Horace Impr.*

4. The edible part of corn; the meal.

The bread I would have in *flower*, so as it might be baked still to serve their necessary want. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I can make my audit up, that all

From me do back receive the *flow'r* of all,

And leave me but the bran. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The *flowers* of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of glue. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

But by thy care twelve urns of wine be fill'd,

Next these in worth, and firm those urns be seal'd;

Be twice ten measures of the choicest *flour*

Prepar'd, ere yet descends the evening hour. *Pope's Odyssey.*

5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing; quintessence.

The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain, and more movingly express, by reason of their poetical form. *Hooker.*

Thou hast slain

The *flower* of Europe for his chivalry. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

The French monarchy is exhausted of its bravest subjects: the *flower* of the nation is consumed in its wars. *Addison.*

6. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable.

He is not the *flower* of courtesy; but, I warrant him, as gentle as a lamb. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

FLO'WER *de Luce. n. f.* A bulbous iris.

It hath a lily flower of one leaf, shaped like that of the common iris: the pointal has three leaves, and the empalement turns to a fruit shaped like that of the common iris. Its root is bulbous. *Miller* specifies thirty-four species of this plant; and among them the Persian *flower de luce* is greatly esteemed for the sweetness and beauty of its variegated flowers, which are in perfection in February, or the beginning of March.

Crop'd are the *flower de luces* in your arms;

Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

The iris is the *flower de luce*. *Peacham.*

To FLO'WER. *v. n.* [*fleurir*, French, or from the noun.]

1. To be in flower; to be in blossom; to bloom; to put forth flowers.

So forth they marched in this goodly sort,

To take the solace of the open air,

And in fresh *flowering* fields themselves to sport. *Fairy Qu.*

Sacred hill, whose head full high,

Is, as it were, for endless memory

Of that dear Lord, who oft thereon was found,

For ever with a *flow'ring* garland crown'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Then herbs of every leaf, that sudden *flower'd*,

Op'ning their various colours. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

Mark well the *flow'ring* almonds in the wood,

If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load. *Dryd. Georg.*

To leafless shrubs the *flow'ring* palms succeed,

And od'rous myrtle to the noisome weed. *Pope's Messiah.*

2. To be in the prime; to flourish.

Whilome in youth, when *flower'd* my youthful spring,

Like swallow swift, I wandered here and there;

For heat of heedless lust me did so sting,

That I of doubted danger had no fear. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

This cause detain'd me all my *flow'ring* youth,

Within a loathsome dungeon there to pine. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle, as new bottled beer.

Those above water were the best, and that beer did *flower* a little; whereas that under water did not, though it were fresh. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 385.*

An extreme clarification doth spread the spirits so smooth that they become dull, and the drink dead, which ought to have a little *flowering*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. To come as cream from the surface.

If you can accept of these few observations, which have *flowered* off, and are, as it were, the burnishing of many studious and contemplative years, I here give you them to dispose of. *Milton on Education.*

To FLO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLO'WERAGE. *n. f.* [from *flower*.] Store of flowers. *Dict.*

FLO'WERET. *n. f.* [*fleur*, French.] A flower; a small flower.

Sometimes her head she fondly would aguise

With gaudy garlands, or fresh *flow'rets* dight,

About her neck, or rings of rushes plight. *Fairy Queen.*

No more shall trenching war channel her fields,

Nor bruise her *flow'rets* with the armed hoofs

Of hostile pacer. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

That same dew, which sometime on the buds

Was wont to swell, like round and orient pearls,

Stood now within the pretty *flow'ret's* eyes,

Like tears that did their own disgrace bewail. *Shakespeare.*

So to the sylvan lodge

They came, that like Pomona's arbour smil'd,

With *flow'rets* deck'd, and fragrant smells. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Then laughs the childish year with *flow'rets* crown'd,

And lavishly perfumes the fields around;

But no substantial nourishment receives,

Infirm the stalks, unsolid are the leaves. *Dryden's Fables.*

FLO'WERGARDEN. *n. f.* [*flower* and *garden*.] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

Observing that this manure produced flowers in the field, I made my gardener try those shells in my *flowergarden*, and I never saw better carnations or flowers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLO'WERINESS. *n. f.* [from *flowery*.]

1. The state of abounding in flowers.

2. Floridness



# FLU

2. Floridness of speech.

FLOWERINGBUSH. *n. f.* A plant.

The leaves are triangular and grassy, the stalks naked, and the flowers disposed in an umbella upon the top of the stalk, each consisting of six leaves: three of them are large, and three small, which are expanded in form of a rose. *Miller.*

FLOWERY. *adj.* [from *flower*.] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

My mother Circe, with the syrens three,  
Amidst the flow'ry kirtl'd Naiades.

*Milton.*

Day's harbinger

Comes dancing from the East, and leads with her  
The flow'ry May, who from her green lap throws  
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.

*Milton.*

O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry vest he threw. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To her the shady grove, the flow'ry field,

The streams and fountains, no delight could yield. *Pope.*

FLOWINGLY. *adv.* [from *flow*.] With volubility; with abundance.

FLOWK. *n. f.* [*flake*, Scott.] A flounder; the name of a fish.

Amongst these the *flowk*, sole, and plaice follow the tide up  
into the fresh waters. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

FLOWKWORT. *n. f.* The name of a plant.

FLOWN. Participle of *fly*, or *flee*, they being confounded.

1. Gone away.

For those,

Appointed to sit there, had left their charge,

Flown to the upper world. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Where, my deluded sense! was reason flown?

Where the high majesty of David's throne? *Prior.*

2. Puffed; inflated; elate.

And when night

Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons

Of Beliah, flown with insolence and wine. *Milton's P. L.*

FLUCTUANT. *adj.* [*fluens*, Latin.] Wavering; uncertain.

To be longing for this thing to-day, and for that thing to-morrow; to change likings for loathings, and to stand wishing and hankering at a venture, how is it possible for any man to be at rest in this fluctuant wandering humour and opinion?

*L'Estrange.*

To FLUCTUATE. *v. n.* [*fluere*, Latin.]

1. To roll to and again as water in agitation.

The fluctuating fields of liquid air,

With all the curious meteors hov'ring there,

And the wide regions of the land, proclaim

The Pow'r Divine, that rais'd the mighty frame. *Blackmore.*

2. To float backward and forward, as with the motion of water.

3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion.

The tempter

New part puts on; and, as to passion mov'd,

Fluctuates disturb'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

4. To be in an uncertain state; to feel sudden vicissitudes.

As the greatest part of my estate has been hitherto of an unsteady and volatile nature, either tost upon seas, or fluctuating in funds, it is now fixed and settled in substantial acres and tenements. *Addison's Spectator, No. 549.*

5. To be irresolute; to be undetermined.

FLUCTUATION. *n. f.* [*fluatio*, Latin; *fluctuation*, French, from *fluere*.]

1. The alternate motion of the water.

Its fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, storms, shores, shelves, and every interjacency irregulates.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 17.*

They were caused by the impulses and fluctuation of water in the bowels of the earth. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Uncertainty; indetermination.

It will not hinder it from making a proselyte of a person, that loves fluctuation of judgment little enough to be willing to be eased of it by any thing but error. *Boyle.*

FLUE. *n. f.* [A word of which I know not the etymology, unless it be derived from *flew* of *fly*.]

1. A small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke.

2. Soft down or fur, such as may fly in the wind.

FLUELLIN. *n. f.* The herb SPEEDWELL.

FLUENCY. *n. f.* [from *fluent*.]

1. The quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity.

Fluency of numbers, and most expressive figures for the poet, morals for the serious, and pleasantries for admirers of points of wit. *Garth's Preface to Ovid.*

2. Readiness; copiousness; volubility.

Our publick liturgy must be cashiered, the better to please those men who gloried in their extemporary vein and fluency. *King Charles.*

Th' unthinking victors vainly boast their pow'rs;

Be their's the musquet, while the tongue is our's:

We reason with such fluency and fire,

The beaux we baffle, and the learned tire. *Tickell.*

The common fluency of speech in many men, and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter, and a scarcity of words; for whoever is a master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both. *Swift's Thoughts on various Subjects.*

# FLU

3. Affluence; abundance. This sense is obsolete.

Those who grow old in fluency and ease,

Behold him tost on seas. *Sandys's Paraphrase on Job*

God riches and renown to men imparts,

Even all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts

Cannot so great a fluency receive,

But their fruition to a stranger leave. *Sandys.*

FLUENT. *adj.* [*fluens*, Latin.]

1. Liquid.

It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but stupified. *Bar.*

2. Flowing; in motion; in flux.

Motion being a fluent thing, and one part of its duration being absolutely independent upon another, it doth not follow that because any thing moves this moment, it must necessarily continue to do so the next. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Ready; copious; voluble.

Those have some natural dispositions, which have better grace in youth than in age, such as is a fluent and luxurious speech. *Bacon.*

I shall lay before you all that's within me,

And with most fluent utterance. *Denham's Sophy.*

FLUENT. *n. f.* Stream; running water.

Confiding in their hands, that sed'ulous strive

To cut th' outrageous fluent; in this distress,

Ev'n in the sight of death. *Phillips.*

FLUID. *adj.* [*fluidus*, Latin; *fluide*, French.] Having parts easily separable; not solid.

Or serve they as a flow'ry verge to bind

The fluid skirts of that same wat'ry cloud,

Lest it again dissolve, and show'r the earth? *Milt. P. Lost.*

If particles slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is fluid; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is humid. *Newton's Opt.*

FLUID. *n. f.* [In physick.] Any animal juice: as the blood.

Consider how luxury hath introduced new diseases, and with them, not improbably, altered the whole course of the fluids. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

FLUIDITY. *n. f.* [*fluidité*, Fr. from *fluid*.] The quality in bodies opposite to solidity; want of adherence between the parts.

Heat promotes fluidity very much, by diminishing the tenacity of bodies: it makes many bodies fluid, which are not fluid in cold, and increases the fluidity of tenacious liquids; as of oil, balsam and honey; and thereby decreases their resistance. *Newton's Opt.*

A disease opposite to this spissitude is too great fluidity. *Arb.*

FLUIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fluid*] That quality in bodies opposite to stability.

What if we should say that fluidness and stability depends so much upon the texture of the parts, that, by the change of that texture, the same parts may be made to constitute either a fluid or a dry body, and that permanently too? *Boyle.*

FLUMMERY. *n. f.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal.

Milk and flummery are very fit for children. *Locke.*

FLUNG. participle and preterite of *fling*. Thrown; cast.

Several statues the Romans themselves flung into the river, when they would revenge themselves. *Addison on Italy.*

FLUOR. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A fluid state.

The particles of fluids which do not cohere too strongly, and are of such a smallness as renders them most susceptible of those agitations which keep liquors in a fluor, are most easily separated and rarified into vapours. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Catamenia.

FLURRY. *n. f.*

1. A gust or storm of wind; a hasty blast.

The boat was overset by a sudden flurry from the North.

*Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Hurry; a violent commotion.

To FLUSH. *v. n.* [*fluxen*, Dutch, to flow; *flus*, or *flux*, Fr.]

1. To flow with violence.

The pulse of the heart he attributes to an ebullition and sudden expansion of the blood in the ventricles, after the manner of the milk, which, being heated to such a degree, doth suddenly, and all at once, flush up and run over the vessel. *Ray.*

It flushes violently out of the cock for about a quart, and then stops. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To come in haste.

If the place but affords

Any store of lucky birds,

As I make 'em to flush,

Each owl out of his bush. *Ben Johnson's Owls.*

3. To glow in the skin; to produce a colour in the face by a sudden afflux of blood.

Ere yet the salt of most unrighteous tears

Had left the flushing in her gauled eyes,

She married. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Thus Eve with count'nance blithe her story told,

But in her cheek distemper flushing glow'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

What can be more significant than the sudden flushing and confusion of a blush? *Collier of the Aspect.*

What



# FLU

What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas!  
That blood, which *flushes* guilty in your face? *Dryden.*

At once, array'd

In all the colours of the *flushing* year,  
The garden glows. *Thomson's Spring, l. 95.*

4. To shine. Obsolete.

A flake of fire, that *flushing* in his beard,  
Him all amaz'd. *Spenser.*

To FLUSH. *v. a.*

1. To colour; to redden.

The glowing dames of Zama's royal court,  
Have faces *flush'd* with more exalted charms. *Addis. Cato.*  
Some court, or secret corner seek,

Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gay's Triv.*

2. To elate; to elevate.

A prosperous people, *flushed* with great victories and suc-  
cesses, are rarely known to confine their joys within the  
bounds of moderation and innocence. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

FLUSH. *adj.*

1. Fresh; full of vigour.

He took my father grossly, full of bread,  
With all his crimes broad blown, and *flush* as May;  
And how his audit stands, who knows, save heav'n? *Shak.*  
I love to wear cloths that are *flush*,  
Not prefacing old rags with plush. *Cleaveland.*

2. Affluent; abounding. A cant word.

Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready, either to go to law  
or clear old debts; neither could he find good bail. *Arbuthnot.*

FLUSH. *n. f.* Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow.

Never had any man such a loss, cries a widower, in the  
*flush* of his extravagancies for a dead wife. *L'Estrange.*

The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation  
of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a  
wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves. *Ray.*

Success may give him a present *flush* of joy; but when the  
short transport is over, the apprehension of losing succeeds to  
the care of acquiring. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Cards all of a sort.

To FLUSTER. *v. a.* [from *To flush*.] To make hot and rosy  
with drinking; to make half drunk.

Three lads of Cyprus, noble swelling spirits,  
Have I to-night *fluster'd* with flowing cups,  
And they watch too. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

FLUTE. *n. f.* [*fluste*, *flute*, French; *fluyte*, Dutch.]

1. A musical pipe; a pipe with stops for the fingers.

Th' oars were silver,

Which to the tune of *flutes* kept stroke. *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*  
The soft complaining *flute*

In dying notes discovers

The woes of hopeless lovers,

Whose dirge is whisper'd by the warbling lute. *Dryden.*

2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute  
split.

To FLUTE. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

To FLUTTER. *v. n.* [*floteran*, Saxon; *flotter*, French.]

1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *fluttereth* over her young, and  
spreadeth abroad her wings, so the Lord alone did lead  
him. *Deutr. xxxii. 11.*

When your hands untie these strings,

Think you've an angel by the wings;

One that gladly will be nigh,

To wait upon each morning-sigh;

To *flutter* in the balmy air

Of your well-perfumed pray'r. *Crashaw.*

They fed, and, *flutt'ring*, by degrees withdrew. *Dryden.*

2. To move about with great show and bustle without con-  
sequence.

Excess muddies the best wit, and only makes it *flutter* and  
froth high. *Grew.*

No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,

That once so *flutter'd*, and that once so writ. *Pope's Dunc.*

3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.

Ye spirits! to your charge repair;

The *flutt'ring* fan be Zephyretta's care.

They the tall mast above the vessel rear,

Or teach the *flutt'ring* sail to float in air. *Pope's Odyssey.*

4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to be in a state of  
uncertainty.

The relation being brought him what a glorious victory  
was got, and with what difficulty, and how long she *fluttered*  
upon the wings of doubtful success, he was not surpris'd.

*Howel's Vocal Forest.*

It is impossible that men should certainly discover the agree-  
ment or disagreement of ideas, whilst their thoughts *flutter*  
about, or stick only in founds of doubtful signification. *Locke.*

Esteem we these, my friends! event and chance,

Produc'd by atoms from their *flutt'ring* dance! *Prior.*

Some never arrive at any deep, solid, or valuable know-  
ledge, because they are perpetually *fluttering* over the surface  
of things. *Watts.*

His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot  
be fixed attentively to a few ideas successively. *Watts.*

To FLUTTER. *v. a.*

1. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused.

# FLY

Like an eagle in a dovecoat, I

*Flutter'd* your Volsians in Corioli. *Shakesf. Coriolanus.*

2. To hurry the mind.

3. To disorder the position of any thing.

FLUTTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.

An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the  
*flutter* of a fan: there is the angry *flutter*, the modest *flutter*,  
and the timorous *flutter*. *Addis's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 102.*

2. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind.

3. Confusion; irregular position.

FLUVIA'TICK. *adj.* [*fluvaticus*, Latin.] Belonging to rivers.

FLUX. *n. f.* [*fluxus*, Latin; *flux*, French.]

1. The act of flowing; passage.

The most simple and primary motion of fire is a *flux*, in a  
direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference.

*Digby on Bodies.*

By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is  
thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The state of passing away and giving place to others.

The heat of the sun in animals whose parts are successive,  
and in a continual *flux*, can produce a deep and perfect gloss  
of blackness. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 10.*

What the stated rate of interest should be, in the constant  
change of affairs, and *flux* of money, is hard to deter-  
mine. *Locke.*

In the constituent matter of one body, turning naturally to  
another like body, the stock or fund can never be exhausted,  
nor the *flux* and alteration sensible. *Woodward.*

Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux*, and  
stand in need of recruits to supply the place of those words  
that are continually falling through disuse. *Felton on the Class.*

3. Any flow or issue of matter.

Quinces stop *fluxes* of blood.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

4. Dysentery; disease in which the bowels are excoriated and  
bleed; bloody flux.

Eat eastern spice, secure

From burning *fluxes* and hot calenture.

*Hallifax.*

5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies.

Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat.

*Shakespeare.*

6. Concourse; confluence.

Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;

'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part

The *flux* of company.

*Shakesp. As you like it.*

7. The state of being melted.

8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLUX. *adj.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconstant; not durable; main-  
tained by a constant succession of parts.

To FLUX. *v. a.*

1. To melt.

2. To salivate; to evacuate by spitting.

He might fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or  
*fluxed* into another world. *South.*

FLUXILITY. *n. f.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Easiness of separation of  
parts; possibility of liquefaction.

Experiments seem to teach, that the supposed aversation of  
nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence, partly  
of the weight and fluidity, or at least *flexility* of the bodies here  
below. *Boyle.*

FLUXION. *n. f.* [*fluxio*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing.

2. The matter that flows.

3. [In mathematicks.] The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely  
small variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an  
infinite small or infinitely small quantity, which, being taken  
an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity  
given. *Harris.*

A penetration into the abstruse difficulties and depths of  
modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of those  
who design the learned professions as the business of life. *Watts.*

To FLY. pret. *flew* or *fled*; part. *fled* or *flown*. *v. n.* [*pleogan*,  
Saxon. To fly is properly to use wings, and gives *flew* and  
*flown*. To flee is to escape, or go away, *flean*, Saxon, and  
makes *fled*. They are now confounded.]

1. To move through the air with wings.

Ere the bat hath *flown*

His cloister'd flight.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament  
of heaven. *Gen. i. 20.*

These men's hastiness the warier sort of you do not com-  
mend: ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not  
*flown* so dangerously abroad before the feathers of the cause  
had been grown. *Hooker.*

2. To pass through the air.

Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward. *Job v.*

3. To pass away.

Ev'n a romance, a tune, a rhyme,

Help thee to pass the tedious time,

Which else would on thy hand remain;

Though *flown*, it ne'er looks back again.

*Prior.*

4. To pass swiftly.

The scouts with flying speed

Return, and through the city spread the news.

*Dryden.*

Earth rolls back beneath the flying steed.

*Pope.*



5. To spring with violence; to fall on suddenly.  
A servant hat he bred, thrill'd with remorse;  
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword  
To his great master; who, thereat enrag'd,  
*Flew* on him, and amongst them fell'd him dead. *Shakesp.*  
Though the dogs have never seen the dog-killer, yet they  
will come forth, and bark and *fly* at him. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from being misera-  
ble, when an enraged conscience shall *fly* at him, and take  
him by the throat. *South's Sermons.*
6. To move with rapidity.  
Glad to catch this good occasion,  
Most thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff  
And corn shall *fly* asunder. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
A fair example to his master gave;  
He baffles heads, to save his own, made *fly*;  
And now, the sultan to preserve, must die. *Waller.*
7. To burst asunder with a sudden explosion.  
Behold, a frothy substance rise;  
Be cautious, or your bottle *flies*. *Swift.*
8. To break; to shiver.
9. [plean, Saxon; *fliehen*, German.] To run away; to attempt  
escape. [In this sense the verb is properly to *flee*, when *fled*  
is formed; but the following examples shew that they are  
confounded.]  
Which when the valiant elf perceiv'd, he leapt,  
As lion fierce, upon the *flying* prey. *Spenser.*  
Macduff is *fled* to England. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Ye shall flee, as ye *fled* from before the earthquake.  
*Zech. xiv. 5.*  
Abiathar escaped, and *fled* after David. *i Sa. xxii. 20.*  
What wonder if the kindly beams he shed,  
Reviv'd the drooping arts again;  
If science rais'd her head,  
And soft humanity, that from rebellion *fled*. *Dryden.*  
He oft desir'd to *fly* from Israel's throne,  
And live in shades with her and love alone. *Prior.*  
I'll *fly* from shepherds, flocks, and flow'ry plains;  
From shepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove,  
Forake mankind, and all the world but love. *Pope.*
10. To FLY in the face. To insult.  
This would discourage any man from doing you good, when  
you will either neglect him, or *fly in his face*; and he must ex-  
pect only danger to himself. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*
11. To act in defiance.  
*Fly in nature's face:*  
—But how, if nature *fly in my face* first?  
—Then nature's the aggressor. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
12. To FLY off. To revolt.  
Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,  
They have travell'd all the night! mean fetches;  
The images of revolt, and *flying off*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
The traitor Syphax  
*Flew off* at once with his Numidian horse. *Addison's Cato.*
13. To FLY out. To burst into passion.  
How easy is a noble spirit discern'd,  
From harsh and sulphurous matter that *flies out*  
In contumelies, makes a noise, and stinks. *Ben. Jonns. Catil.*  
Passion is apt to ruffle, and pride will *fly out* into contumely  
and neglect. *Collier of Friendship.*
14. To FLY out. To break out into licence.  
You use me like a courser spur'd and rein'd:  
If I *fly out*, my fierceness you command. *Dryden.*  
Papists, when unopposed, *fly out* into all the pageantries of  
worship; but in times of war, when they are hard pressed by  
arguments, lie close intrenched behind the council of Trent.  
*Dryden's Medal, Dedicat.*
15. To FLY out. To start violently from any direction.  
All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour  
to recede from the centre, and every moment would *fly out* in  
right lines, if they were not restrained. *Bentley's Sermons.*
16. To let FLY. To discharge.  
The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd, *lets fly*,  
And bursts, unaiming, in the rended sky. *Granville.*
17. To be light and unencumbered: as, a flying camp.  
To FLY. *v. a.*
1. To shun; to avoid; to decline.  
Love like a shadow flies, when substance love pursues;  
Pursuing that which flies, and *flying* what pursues. *Shakesp.*  
O Jove, I think  
Foundations *fly* the wretched; such I mean,  
Where they should be relieved. *Shakespeare.*  
If you *fly* physick in health altogether, it will be too strange  
for your body when you shall need it. *Bacon's Essays.*  
O whither shall I run, or which way *fly*  
The sight of this so horrid spectacle. *Milton's Agonistes.*
2. To refuse association with.  
Sleep *flies* the wretch; or when with cares oppress'd,  
And his toss'd limbs are weary'd into rest,  
Then dreams invade. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 13.*  
Nature *flies* him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*
3. To quit by flight.

- Dedalus, to *fly* the Cretan shore;  
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore;  
The first who sail'd in air. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*
4. To attack by a bird of prey.  
If a man can tame this monster, and with her *fly* other  
ravening fowl, and kill them, it is somewhat worth. *Bacon.*
  5. It is probable that *flew* was originally the preterite of *fly*,  
when it signified volation, and *fled* when it signified escape:  
*flown* should be confined likewise to volation; but these dis-  
tinctions are now confounded.
- FLY. *n. f.* [pleoge, Saxon.]
1. A small winged insect of many species.  
As *flies* to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;  
They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
My country neighbours begin to think of being in general,  
before they come to think of the *fly* in their sheep, or the tares  
in their corn. *Locke.*  
To prevent the *fly*, some propose to sow ashes with the  
seed. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
To heedless *flies* the window proves  
A constant death. *Thomson's Summer.*
  2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick mo-  
tion, regulates and equalises the motion of the rest.  
If we suppose a man tied in the place of the weight, it  
were easy, by a single hair fastened unto the *fly* or balance of  
the jack, to draw him up from the ground. *Wilkins.*
  3. FLY, in a compass. That part which points how the wind  
blows.  
To FLY' BLOW. *v. a.* [*fly* and *blow*.] To taint with flies; to  
fill with maggots.  
I cannot discern any labyrinth, unless in the perplexity of  
his own thoughts; for I am unwilling to believe that he doth  
it with a design to play tricks, and to *flyblow* my words; to  
make others distaste them. *Stillingsfleet.*  
Like a *flyblown* cake of tallow;  
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow. *Swift.*  
So morning insects, that in muck begun,  
Shine, buzz, and *flyblow* in the setting sun. *Pope's Epistles.*
  - FLY' BOAT. *n. f.* [*fly* and *boat*.] A kind of vessel nimble and  
light for sailing.
  - FLYCA'TCHER. *n. f.* [*fly* and *catch*.] One that hunts flies.  
There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's days, to  
redeem or mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a *flycatcher*. *Dry.*  
The swallow was a *flycatcher* as well as the spider. *L'Estr.*
  - FLY'ER. *n. f.* [from *fly*.]
  1. One that flies or runs away.  
They hit one another with darts, as the others do with  
their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back  
of the *flyer*. *Sandys's Journey.*  
He grieves so many Britons should be lost;  
Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield,  
To save the *flyers* than to win the field. *Waller.*
  2. One that uses wings.
  3. The fly of a jack.
  4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an oblong square figure,  
whose fore and back sides are parallel to each other, and so are  
their ends: the second of these *flyers* stands parallel behind  
the first, the third behind the second, and so are said to fly off  
from one another. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
  - To FLY' FISH. *v. n.* [*fly* and *fish*.] To angle with a hook  
baited with a fly.  
I shall next give you some other directions for *fly-*  
*fishing*. *Walton's Angler.*
  - FOAL. *n. f.* [fola, Saxon.] The offspring of a mare, or other  
beast of burthen. The custom now is to use *colt* for a young  
horse, and *foal* for a young mare; but there was not origi-  
nally any such distinction.  
Also flew his steed,  
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,  
As he had been a *foal* of Pegasus's kind. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Twenty she-asses and ten *foals*. *Gen. xxxii. 15.*
  - To FOAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth a foal.  
Give my horse to Timon: it *foals* me straight  
Ten able horses. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
Such colts as are  
Of generous race, straight, when they first are *foal'd*,  
Walk proudly. *May's Georgicks.*  
About September take your mares into the house, where  
keep them 'till they *foal*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
  - FO'ALBIT. } *n. f.* Plants.
  - FO'ALFOOT. }
  - FOAM. *n. f.* [fram, Saxon.] The white substance which agita-  
tion or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume.  
The *foam* upon the water. *Hof. x. 7.*  
Whitening, down their mossy tinctur'd stream  
Descends the billowy *foam*. *Thomson's Spring.*
  - To FOAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
  1. To froth; to gather foam.  
What a beard of the general's cut will do among *foaming*  
bottles and ale-wash'd wits, is wonderful. *Shakesp. Henry V.*  
Cæsar fell down in the market-place, and *foam'd* at mouth,  
and was speechless. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*



- To Pallas high the *foaming* bowl he crown'd,  
And sprinkl'd large libations on the ground. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
Upon a *foaming* horse  
There follow'd strait a man of royal port. *Rowe.*
2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.  
He *foameth*, and gnasheth with his teeth. *Mar. ix. 18.*
- FO'AMY. *adj.* [from *foam*.] Covered with foam; frothy.  
More white than Neptune's *foamy* face,  
When struggling rocks he would embrace. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Behold how high the *foamy* billows ride!  
The winds and waves are on the juster side. *Dryden.*
- FOB. *n. f.* [*fuppe, fupsacke*, German.] A small pocket.  
Who pick'd a *fo* at holding forth,  
And where a watch for half the worth  
May be redeem'd. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*  
When were the dice with more profusion thrown?  
The well-fill'd *fo*, not empty'd now alone. *Dryd. Juven.*  
He put his hand into his *fo*, and presented me in his name  
with a tobacco-stopper. *Addison's Spectator.*  
There were two pockets which we could not enter; these  
he called his *fos*: they were two large slits cut into the top of  
his middle cover, but squeezed close by the pressure of his  
belly. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
Orphans around his bed the lawyer fees,  
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;  
His fellow pick-purse, watching for a job,  
Fancies his fingers in the cully's *fo*. *Swift:*
- To FOB. *v. a.* [*fuppen*, German.]
1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.  
I think it is scurvy, and begin to find myself *fobb'd* in  
it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Shall there be a gallows standing in England when thou art  
king, and resolution thus *fobb'd* as it is with the rusty curb of  
old father antick the law. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*  
He goes pressing forward, 'till he was *fobbed* again with  
another story. *L'Estrange.*
2. To FOB off. To shift off; to put aside with an artifice; to  
delude by a trick.  
You must not think  
To *fob off* our disgraces with a tale. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,  
To get their wives and children meat;  
But these will not be *fobb'd off* so,  
They must have wealth and power too. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,  
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;  
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,  
The rascal *fobb'd* me off with only wine. *Addison.*  
Being a great lover of country-sports, I absolutely deter-  
mined not to be a minister of state, nor to be *fobb'd off* with a  
garter. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 3.*
- FO'CAL. *adj.* [from *focus*.] Belonging to the focus. See  
FOCUS.  
Schelhammer demandeth whether the convexity or conca-  
vity of the drum collects rays into a *focal* point, or scatters  
them, *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- FO'CIL. *n. f.* [*focile*, French.] The greater or less bone between  
the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist.  
The fracture was of both the *focils* of the left leg. *Wisem.*
- FOCILLA'TION. *n. f.* [*focillo*, Lat.] Comfort; support. *Diët.*
- FO'CUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. [In opticks.] The focus of a glass is the point of convergence  
or concurrence, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their  
refraction by the glass. *Harris:*  
The point from which rays diverge, or to which they con-  
verge, may be called their *focus*. *Newton's Opt.*
2. Focus of a Parabola. A point in the axis within the figure,  
and distant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter,  
or *latus rectum*. *Harris.*
3. Focus of an Ellipsis. A point towards each end of the  
longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any  
point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that  
longer axis. *Harris.*
4. Focus of the Hyperbola. A point in the principal axis,  
within the opposite hyperbola's; from which if any two right  
lines are drawn, meeting in either of the opposite hyperbolas,  
the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Diët.*
- FO'DDER. *n. f.* [*foðne, foðen*, Saxon.] Dry food stored up  
for cattle against Winter.  
Their cattle, starving for want of fodder, corrupted the  
air. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
Being not to be raised without wintering, they will help to  
force men into improvement of land by a necessity of  
fodder. *Temple.*  
Of grass and *fodder* thou defraud'st the dams,  
And of their mothers dugs the starving lambs. *Dryd. Virgil.*
- To FO'DDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.  
Natural earth is taken the first half spit from just under the  
turf of the best pasture ground, in a place that has been well  
foddered on. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*  
From Winter keep,  
Well fodder'd in the stalls, thy tender sheep. *Dryd. Virgil.*
- A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with as  
many cowyards to fodder cattle in. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Straw will do well enough to fodder with. *Mortim. Husb.*
- FO'DDERER. *n. f.* [from *fodder*.] He who fodders cattle.
- FOE. *n. f.* [*fah*, Saxon; *fæe*, Scottish.]
1. An enemy in war.  
Ere he had established his throne,  
He fought great battles with his savage *foe*,  
In which he them defeated ever more. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Never but one more was either like  
To meet so great a *foe*. *Milton.*
2. A persecutor; an enemy in common life.  
God's benison go with you, and with those  
That would make good of bad, and friends of *foes*. *Shakesf.*  
Forc'd by thy worth, thy *foe* in death become;  
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a costly tomb. *Dryden's Fables:*  
Thy defects to know,  
Make use of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry *foe*. *Pope.*
3. An opponent; an illwisher.  
He that considers and enquires into the reason of things, is  
counted a *foe* to received doctrines. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*
- FO'EMAN. *n. f.* [from *fæe* and *man*.] Enemy in war; antago-  
nist. An obsolete word.  
Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily spoil;  
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,  
And ever ready for your *foeman* fell. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
What valiant *foemen*, like to Autumn's corn,  
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Sh. H. VI.*
- FO'ETUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is  
perfectly formed: but before, it is called embryo. *Quincy.*  
A *foetus*, in the mother's womb, differs not much from the  
state of a vegetable. *Locke.*
- FOG. *n. f.* [*fog*, Danish, a storm.] A thick mist; a moist  
dense vapour near the surface of the land or water.  
Infect her beauty,  
You sensuck'd *fogs*, drawn by the pow'rful sun,  
To fall and blast her pride. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Lesser mists and *fogs* than those which covered Greece with  
so long darkness, present great alterations in the sun and  
moon. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Fly, fly, prophane *fogs*! far hence fly away;  
Taint not the pure streams of the springing day  
With your dull influence: it is for you  
To sit and scoule upon night's heavy brow. *Crashaw:*  
*Fogs* we frequently observe after sun-setting, even in  
our hottest months. *Woodward's Natural History:*
- FOG. *n. f.* [*fogagium*, low Latin. *Gramen in foresta regis locatur  
pro fogagio. Leges forest. Scotica.*] Aftergrass; grass which  
grows in Autumn after the hay is mown.
- FO'GGILY. *adv.* [from *foggy*.] Mistily; darkly; cloudily.
- FO'GGINESS. *n. f.* [from *foggy*.] The state of being dark or  
misty; cloudiness; mistiness.
- FO'GGY. *adj.* [from *fog*.]
1. Misty; cloudy; dank; full of moist vapours.  
Alas! while we are wrapt in *foggy* mist  
Of our self-love, so passions do deceive;  
We think they hurt, when most they do assist. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
And Phœbus flying so, most shameful sight,  
His blushing face in *foggy* cloud implays;  
And hides for shame. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.*  
Whence have they this mettle?  
Is not their climate *foggy*, raw and dull? *Shakesf. Henry V.*  
Let not air be too gross, nor too penetrative; not subject  
to any *foggy* noisomeness, from fens or marshes near adjoining.  
About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means  
*foggy*, retire your rarest plants. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.
- FOH. *interject.* [from *fah*, Saxon, an enemy.] An interjection  
of abhorrence: as if one should at sight of any thing hated  
cry out a *foe*!  
Not to affect many proposed matches  
Of her own clime, complexion and degree,  
Whereto we see in all things nature tends,  
*Foh!* one may smell in such a will most rank,  
Foul disproportions, thoughts unnatural. *Shakesf. Othello.*
- FO'IBLE. *n. f.* [French.] A weak side; a blind side; a  
failing.  
He knew the *foibles* of human nature. *Freind's Hist. of Physf.*  
The witty men sometimes have sense enough to know their  
own *foible*, and therefore they craftily shun the attacks of  
argument. *Watts's Logick.*
- To FOIL. *v. a.* [*affoler*, to wound, old French.] To put to  
the worst; to defeat, though without a complete victory.  
Amazement seiz'd  
The rebel thrones; but greater rage to see  
Thus *foil'd* their mightiest. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*  
Leader of those armies bright,  
Which but th' omnipotent none could have *fil'd*! *Milton.*  
Yet these subject not: I to thee disclose  
What inward thence I feel, not therefore *foil'd*:  
Who meet with various objects, from the sense



Variouſly repreſenting; yet ſtill free,  
Approve the beſt, and follow what I approve. *Milt. P. Loſt.*  
Strange, that your fingers ſhould the pencil foil,  
Without the help of colours or of oil! *Waller.*  
He had been foiled in the cure, and had left it to nature.

*Wiſeman's Surgery.*  
In their conflicts with ſin they have been ſo often foiled,  
That they now deſpair of ever getting the day. *Calamy's Serm.*  
Virtue, diſdain, deſpair, I oft have try'd;  
And, foil'd, have with new arms my foe defy'd. *Dryden.*  
But I, the confort of the Thunderer,  
Have wag'd a long and unſucceſſful war;  
With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,  
And by a mortal man at length am foil'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

FOIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A defeat; a miſcarriage; an advantage gained without a complete conqueſt.

We of thy cunning had no diffidence;  
One ſudden foil ſhall never breed diſtruſt. *Shakeſ. Hen. VI.*  
Whoſeever overthroweth his mate in ſuch fort, as that either  
his back, or the one ſhoulder, and contrary heel do touch the  
ground, ſhall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endan-  
gered, and make a narrow eſcape, it is called a foil. *Carew.*  
So after many a foil the tempter proud,  
Renewing freſh assaults, amidſt his pride,  
Fell whence he ſtood to ſee his victor fall. *Milton's P. Loſt.*  
When age ſhall level me to impotence,  
And ſweating pleaſure leave me on the foil. *Southern.*  
Death never won a ſtake with greater toil,  
Nor e'er was fate ſo near a foil. *Dryden.*

2. [*Feuille*, French.] Leaf; gilding.

A ſtately palace, built of ſquared brick,  
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,  
Whoſe walls were high, but nothing ſtrong nor thick;  
And golden foil all over them diſplay'd. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Fame is no plant that grows on mortal foil,  
Nor in the glittering foil  
Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies. *Milton.*

3. Something of another colour near which jewels are ſet to raiſe their luſtre.

As ſhe a black ſilk cap on him begun  
To ſet for foil of his milk-white to ſerve. *Sidney.*  
Like bright metal on a ſullen ground,  
My reformation glittering o'er my fault;  
Shall ſhew more goodly, and attract more eyes,  
Than that which hath no foil to ſet it off. *Shak. Hen. IV.*  
The ſullen paſſage of thy weary ſteps  
Eſteem a foil, wherein thou art to ſet  
The precious jewel of thy home. *Shakeſpeare.*  
'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the foil  
cloſely itſelf, and thereby better augment its luſtre: the foil is  
a mixture of maſtich and burnt ivory. *Grew's Muſæum.*  
Hector has a foil to ſet him off: we are perpetually op-  
poſing the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector.  
*Notes on the Odyſſey.*

4. [From *fouiller*, French.] A blunt ſword uſed in fencing.

He that plays the king ſhall be welcome; his majeſty ſhall  
have tribute of me: the adventurous knight ſhall uſe his foil  
and target. *Shak. Hamlet.*

FOILER. *n. f.* [from foil.] One who has gained advantage over another.

TO FOIN. *v. n.* [*poindre*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To puſh in fencing.

He hew'd, and laſh'd, and foin'd, and thunder'd blows,  
And every way did ſeek into his life;  
Ne plate, ne mail, could ward ſo mighty throws,  
But yielded paſſage to his cruel knife. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
He cares not what miſchief he doth, if his weapon be out:  
he will foin like any devil; he will ſpare neither man, woman,  
nor child. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Then both, no moment loſt, at once advance  
Againſt each other, arm'd with ſword and lance:  
They laſh, they foin, they paſs, they ſtrive to bore  
Their corſlets, and the thinnest parts explore. *Dryden.*

FOIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A thruſt; a puſh.

FOININGLY. *adv.* [from foin.] In a puſhing manner.

FOISON. *n. f.* [*foiſon*, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. A word now out of uſe.

Pay juſtly thy tithes, whatſoever thou be,  
That God may in bleſſing ſend *foiſon* to thee. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*  
Be wilful to kill, and unſkilful to ſtore,  
And look for no *foiſon*, I tell thee before. *Tuſſer's Huſband.*  
Nature ſhould bring forth,  
Of its own kind, all *foiſon*, all abundance,  
To feed my innocent people. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

As thoſe that feed grow full, as bloſſoming time  
That from the ſeedneſs the bare fallow brings  
To teeming *foiſon*; ſo her plenteous womb  
Expreſſeth his full tilth and huſbandry. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

TO FOIST. *v. a.* [*fauffer*, French.] To infer by forgery.

Left negligence or partiality might admit or foist in abuſes  
and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account  
of their doings. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Forge law, and foist it into ſome by-place

Of ſome old rotten roll.

*Dryden's Den Sebastian.*

FOISTINESS. *n. f.* [from *foisty*.] Fuſtineſs; mouldineſs.

Dreſs muſtard, and lay it in cellar up ſweet,

Left *foiſtineſs* make it for table unmeet. *Tuſſ. Huſbandry.*

FOISTY. *adj.* [See FUSTY.] Mouldy; fuſty.

FOLD. *n. f.* [*falas*, *falas*, Saxon.]

1. The ground in which ſheep are confined.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field  
Part arable and tilth; whereon were ſheaves  
New reap'd; the other part, ſheepwalks and folds. *Milton.*  
In thy book record their groans,  
Who were thy ſheep, and in their ancient fold  
Slain. *Milton.*

2. The place where ſheep are houſed.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold,  
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold;  
And Philomel becometh dumb,  
And all complain of cares to come. *Ra'eigh.*

3. The flock of ſheep.

And this you ſee I ſcarcely drag along,  
Who yeaning on the rocks has left her young,  
The hope and promiſe of my failing fold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

4. A limit; a boundary.

Secure from meeting, they're diſtinctly roll'd;  
Nor leave their ſeats, and paſs the dreadful fold. *Creech.*

5. [From *fold*, Saxon.] A double; a complication; an invo-  
lution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon  
another.

She in this trice of time

Commits a thing ſo monſtrous, to diſmantle

So many folds of favour! *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The ancient Egyptian mummies were ſhrowded in a num-  
ber of folds of linen, beſmeared with gums. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

Not with indented wave,

Prone on the ground, as ſince; but on his rear

Circular baſe of riſing folds, that tower'd

Fold above fold, a ſurging maze! *Milton's Paradise Loſt.*

Let the draperies be nobly ſpread upon the body, and let  
the folds be large: the parts ſhould be often traversed by the  
flowing of the folds. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

With fear and wonder ſeiz'd, the crowd beholds

The gloves of death, with ſeven diſtinguiſh'd folds

Of tough bull hides. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

The inward coat of a lion's ſtomach has ſtronger folds than  
a human, but in other things not much different. *Arbuthnot.*

6. From the foregoing ſignification is derived the uſe of fold in  
composition. Fold ſignifies the ſame quantity added: as, two  
fold, twice the quantity; twenty fold, twenty times repeated.

But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit;  
ſome an hundred fold, ſome ſixty fold, ſome thirty fold. *Matt.*

At laſt appear

Hell bounds, high reaching to the horrid roof,

And thrice three fold the gates: three folds were braſs,

Three iron, three of adamant rock. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Their martyr'd blood and aſhes ſow

O'er all th' Italian fields, where ſtill doth ſway

The triple tyrant; that from theſe may grow

A hundred fold.

*Milton:*

TO FOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut ſheep in the fold.

The ſtar that bids the ſhepherd fold,

Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milton.*

We ſee that the folding of ſleep helps ground, as well by  
their warmth as by their compoſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

She in pens his flocks will fold,

And then produce her dairy ſtore,

With wine to drive away the cold,

And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*

2. [*palan*, Saxon.] To double; to complicate.

As a veſture ſhalt thou fold them up. *Heb. i. 12.*

Yet a little ſleep, a little ſlumber, a little folding of the  
hands to ſleep. *Prov. vi. 10.*

They be folden together as thorns. *Nab. i. 10.*

I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, unlock her cloſet, take  
forth paper, fold it, write upon't, read it, ſeal it, and again  
return to bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Conſcious of its own impotence, it folds its arms in deſpair,  
and ſits curling in a corner. *Collier of Envy.*

Both furl their ſails, and ſtrip them for the fight;

Their folded ſheets diſmiſs the uſeleſs air. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

3. To incloſe; to include; to ſhut.

We will deſcend and fold him in our arms. *Shak. Rich. II.*

Witness my ſon, now in the ſhade of death,

Whoſe bright outſhining beams thy cloudy wrath

Hath in eternal darkneſs folded up. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

The fires i' th' loweſt hell fold in the people! *Shak. Corio.*

TO FOLD. *v. n.* To cloſe over another of the ſame kind; to  
join with another of the ſame kind.

The two leaves of the one door were folding, and the two  
leaves of the other door were folding. *1 Kings vi. 34.*

FOLIA'CEOUS.



**FOLIA'CEOUS.** *adj.* [*foliaceus*, from *folium*, Latin.] Consisting of laminæ or leaves.

A piece of another, consisting of an outer crust, of a ruddy talky spar, and a blue talky *foliaceous* spar. *Woodward on Foss.*

**FOLIAGE.** *n. f.* [*folium*, Latin; *feuillage*, French.] Leaves; tufts of leaves; the apparel of leaves to a plant.

The great columns are finely engraven with fruits and *foliage*, that run twisting about them from the very top to the bottom. *Addison on Italy.*

When swelling buds their od'rous *foliage* shed,

And gently harden into fruit, the wise

Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow

Redundant.

*Phillips.*

**TO FO'LIATE.** *v. a.* [*foliatus*, *folium*, Latin.] To beat into laminas or leaves.

Gold *foliated*, or any metal *foliated*, cleaveth. *Bacon.*

If gold be *foliated*, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish blue. *Newton's Opt.*

**FOLIA'TION.** *n. f.* [*foliatio*, *folium*, Latin.]

1. The act of beating into thin leaves.

2. Foliation is one of the parts of the flower of a plant, being the collection of those fugacious coloured leaves called petals, which constitute the compass of the flower; and also sometimes to secure and guard the fruit which succeeds the foliation, as in apples, pears, &c. and sometimes stands within it, as in cherries, apricots, &c. for these, being of a tender and pulpy body, and coming forth in the colder parts of the Spring, would be often injured by the extremities of weather, if they were not thus protected and lodged up within their flowers. *Quincy.*

**FO'LIATURE.** *n. f.* [from *folium*, Latin.] The state of being hammered into leaves. *Dict.*

**FO'LIO.** *n. f.* [*in folio*, Latin.] A large book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.

Plumbinus and Plumeo made less progress in knowledge, though they had read over more *folio's*. *Watts's Improvement.*

**FO'LIOMORT.** *adj.* [*folium mortuum*, Latin.] A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded: vulgarly called *philomort*.

A flinty pebble was of a dark-green colour, and the exterior cortex of a *foliomort* colour. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**FOLK.** *n. f.* [*folc*, Saxon; *volk*, Dutch.]

1. People, in familiar language.

Never troubling him, either with asking questions, or finding fault with his melancholy, but rather fitting to his dolorous discourses of their own and other *folks* misfortune. *Sidney.*

Dorilaus having married his sister, had his marriage in short time blest, for so are *folk* wont to say, how unhappy soever the children after grow, with a son. *Sidney.*

When with greatest art he spoke,

You'd think he talk'd like other *folk*;

For all a rhetorician's rules

Teach nothing but to name his tools. *Hudibras, p. i.*

2. Nations; mankind.

Thou shalt judge the *folk* righteously, and govern the nations upon earth. *Psalms lvi. 4.*

3. Any kind of people as discriminated from others.

The river thrice hath flow'd, no ebb between;

And the old *folk*, time's doting chronicles,

Say it did so a little time before. *Shakespeare.*

Anger is a kind of baseness; as it appears well in the weakness of children, women, old *folks*, and sick *folks*. *Bacon's Ess.*

4. It is now used only in familiar or burlesque language.

Old good man Dobson of the green,

Remembers he the tree has seen,

And goes with *folks* to shew the sight. *Swift.*

He walk'd, and wore a threadbare cloak;

He din'd and sup'd at charge of other *folk*. *Swift.*

**FO'LMOTE.** *n. f.* [from *folk* and *mate*.]

Those hills were appointed for two special uses, and built by two several nations: the one is that which you call *folk-motes*, built by the Saxons, and signifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk. *Spenser on Ireland.*

**FO'LLICLE.** *n. f.* [*folliculus*, Latin.]

1. A cavity in any body with strong coats.

Although there be no eminent and circular *follicle*, no round bag or vesicle, which long containeth this humour; yet is there a manifest receptacle of choler from the liver into the guts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 2.*

2. *Follicle* is a term in botany signifying the seed-vessels, capsula feminalis, or case, which some fruits and seeds have over them; as that of the alkengi, pedicularis, &c. *Quincy.*

**TO FO'LLOW.** *v. a.* [*folgian*, Saxon; *volgen*, Dutch.]

1. To go after; not before or side by side.

I had rather, forsooth, go before you like a man, than follow him like a dwarf. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. To pursue as an enemy.

Wherever guilt can fly, revenge can follow. *Irene.*

3. To attend as a dependant.

And the three eldest sons of Jesse went and followed Saul to the battle. *1 Sa. xvii. 13.*

Such smiling rogues as these soothe every passion,

That in the nature of their lords rebels:

As knowing nought, like dogs, but following. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Let not the muse then flatter lawless sway,

Nor follow fortune where she leads the way. *Pope.*

4. To pursue.

Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time following a merlin. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Some pious tears the pitying hero paid,

And follow'd with his eyes the fleeting shade. *Dryden's Æn.*

We follow fate, which does too fast pursue. *Dryden.*

5. To succeed in order of time.

6. To be consequential, as effects to causes.

7. To imitate; to copy.

Where Rome keepeth that which is ancients better, others, whom we much more affect, leaving it for newer, and changing it for worse, we had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love. *Hooker, b. v. f. 28.*

Ill patterns are sure to be followed more than good rules. *Locke on Education.*

8. To obey; to observe.

If all who do not follow oral tradition as their only rule of faith are out of the church, then all who follow the council of Trent are no Christians. *Tillotson, Preface.*

Most men admire

Virtue, who follow not her lore. *Paradise Regain'd, b. vii.*

9. To confirm by new endeavours; to keep up indefatigably.

They bound themselves to his laws and obedience; and in case it had been followed upon them, as it should have been, they should have been reduced to perpetual civility. *Spenser.*

10. To attend to; to be busied with.

He that undertaketh and followeth other mens business for gain, shall fall into suits. *Ecclus. xxix. 9.*

**TO FO'LLOW.** *v. n.*

1. To come after another.

Peter followed afar off. *Luke xxii. 54.*

The famine shall follow close after you. *Jer. xlii. 16.*

Welcome all that lead or follow

To the oracle of Apollo. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. To be posterior in time.

3. To be consequential, as effect to cause.

If the neglect or abuse of liberty to examine what would really and truly make for his happiness misleads him, the miscarriages that follow on it must be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*

To tempt them to do what is neither for their own nor the good of those under their care, great mischiefs cannot but follow. *Locke.*

4. To be consequential, as inference to premises.

Though there are or have been sometimes dwarfs, and sometimes giants in the world; yet it does not follow that there must be such in every age, nor in every country. *Temple.*

This dangerous doctrine must necessarily follow, from making all political power to be nothing else but Adam's paternal power. *Locke.*

5. To continue endeavours.

Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord. *Hof.*

**FO'LLOWER.** *n. f.* [from *follow*.]

1. One who comes after another; not before him, or side by side.

Little gallant, you were wont to be a follower; but now you are a leader: whether had you rather lead mine eyes, or eye your master's heels? *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

No stop, no stay, but clouds of sand arise,

Spurn'd and cast backward on the follower's eyes. *Dryden.*

2. A dependant.

3. An attendant.

No follower, but a friend. *Pope.*

4. An associate; a companion.

How accompanied, can'st thou tell that?

—With Poins, and other his continual followers. *Sh. H. IV.*

5. One under the command of another.

I hold it no wisdom to leave unto them too much command over their kindred, but rather withdraw their followers from them as much as may be, and gather them under the command of law. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The understanding that should be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind itself; and so brings all the inconveniences that attend a blind follower, under the conduct of a blind guide. *South's Sermons.*

And forc'd Æneas, when his ships were lost,

To leave his followers on a foreign coast. *Dryden's Æn.*

6. A scholar; an imitator; a copyer; one of the same sort.

Be ye followers of me, even as I am of Christ. *1 Cor. xi. 1.*

The true profession of Christianity inviolably engages all its followers to do good to all men. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Every one's idea of identity will not be the same that Pythagoras and thousands of his followers have. *Locke.*

The studious head or gen'rous mind,

Follow'r of God, or friend of human kind,

Poet or patriot, rose but to restore

The faith and moral nature gave before. *Pope's Essays.*

**FO'LLY.**



**FO'LLY.** *n. f.* [*f. lie*, French.]

1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect.
2. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.

Think'st thou, that duty shall have dread to speak,  
When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainness honour  
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

3. Act of negligence or passion unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom. In this sense it has a plural.

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see  
The pretty follies that themselves commit;  
For if they could, Cupid himself would blush  
To see me thus transformed to a boy. *Shakespeare.*

Leave such to trifle with more grace and ease,  
Whom folly pleases, or whose follies please. *Pope's Horace.*

**TO FOMENT.** *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Latin; *fomenter*, French.]

1. To cherish with heat.

Every kind that lives,  
Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd. *Milton's P. L.*

2. To bathe with warm lotions.

He fomented the head with opiates to procure sleep, and a  
solution of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To encourage; to support; to cherish.

They love their givings, and foment their deeds no less than  
parents do their children. *Wotton.*

Blame then thyself, as reason's law requires,  
Since nature gave, and thou foment'st my fires. *Dryden.*

They are troubled with those ill humours, which they  
themselves infused and fomented in them. *Locke.*

**FOMENTATION.** *n. f.* [*fomentation*, Fr. from *foment*.]

1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the steams breathe into the parts, and discuss obstructed humours. *Quincy.*

Fomentation calleth forth the humour by vapours; but yet,  
in regard of the way made by the poultice, draweth gently the  
humours out: for it is a gentle fomentation, and hath withal a  
mixture of some stupefactive. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.

The medicines were prepared by the physicians, and the  
lotions or fomentations by the nurses. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

**FOMENTER.** *n. f.* [from *foment*.] An encourager; a sup-  
porter

These fatal distempers, as they did much hurt to the body  
politick at home, being like humours stirred in the natural  
without evacuation, so did they produce disadvantageous  
effects abroad; and better had it been, that the raisers and  
fomenters of them had never sprung up in Druina. *Howel.*

**FON.** *n. f.* [Scott. A word now obsolete.] A fool; an ideot.

Sicker I hold him for a greater fon,

That loves the thing he cannot purchase. *Spenser's Past.*

**FOND.** *n. f.* [*fonn*, Scottish. A word of which I have found  
no satisfactory etymology. To *fonne* is in *Chaucer* to doat, to  
be foolish.]

1. Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious.

This we know that the Grecians or Gentiles did account  
foolishness; but that they ever did think it a *fond* or unlikely  
way to seek men's conversion by sermons, we have not  
heard. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*

He was beaten out of all love of learning by a *fond* school-  
master. *Ascham.*

Tell these sad women,

'Tis *fond* to wail inevitable strokes,  
As 'tis to laugh at them. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Grant I may never prove so *fond*  
To trust man on his oath or bond. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

I am weaker than a woman's tear,  
Tamer than sleep, *fonder* than ignorance. *Shakespeare.*

*Fond* thoughts may fall into some idle brain;  
But one belief of all, is ever wise. *Davies.*

Thou see'st

How subtly to detain thee I devise,  
Inviting thee to hear while I relate;

*Fond!* were it not in hope of thy reply. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

So *fond* are mortal men,

Fall'n into wrath divine,  
As their own ruin on themselves t' invite. *Milton's Agonistes.*

'Twas not revenge for griev'd Apollo's wrong  
Those ass's ears on Midas' temples hung;

But *fond* repentance of his happy wish. *Waller.*

But reason with your *fond* religion fights;  
For many gods are many infinites. *Dryden's Tyran. Love.*

This is *fond*, because it is the way to cheat thyself. *Tillotson.*

2. Trifling; valued by folly.

Not with *fond* shekles of the tested gold,  
Or stones, whose rate are either rich or poor  
As fancy values them. *Shakespeare's Meas. for Measure.*

3. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent.

I'm a foolish *fond* wife. *Addison.*

Like Venus I'll shine,  
Be *fond* and be fine. *Addison.*

4. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted.

Fame is in itself a real good, if we may believe Cicero;  
who was perhaps too *fond* of it. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

I, *fond* of my well-chosen seat,  
My pictures, medals, books complete. *Prior.*

Some are so *fond* to know a great deal at once, and love to  
talk of things with freedom and boldness before they  
thoroughly understand them. *Watts's Improvem. of the Mind.*

**TO FOND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with great  
To FO'NDLE. } indulgence; to caress; to cocker.

Howe'er unjust your jealousy appear,  
It does thy pity, not my anger move:

I'll *fond* it as the froward child of love. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

When amidst the fervour of the feast,  
The Tyrian hugs, and *fonds* thee on her breast,

And with sweet kisses in her arms constrains,  
Thou may'st infuse thy venom in her veins. *Dryden's Æn.*

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting;  
but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to  
use any *fondling* expressions. *Gulliver's Travels.*

**TO FOND.** *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love; to doat  
on.

How will this sadge? My master loves her dearly;  
And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him;

And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me. *Shakespeare.*

**FO'NDLER.** *n. f.* [from *fond*.] One who fondles.

**FO'NDLING.** *n. f.* [from *fondle*.] A person or thing much fondled  
or caressed; something regarded with great affection.

Partiality in a parent is commonly unlucky; for *fondlings*  
are in danger to be made fools, and the children that are least  
cockered make the best and wisest men. *L'Estrange.*

The bent of our own minds may favour any opinion or  
action, that may shew it to be a *fondling* of our own. *Locke.*

Any body would have guessed miss to have been bred up  
under a cruel stepdame, and John to be the *fondling* of a ten-  
der mother. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

Bred a *fondling* and an heiress.  
Dress'd like any lady may'refs;

Cocker'd by the servants round,  
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

**FO'NDLY.** *adv.* [from *fond*.]

1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; injudiciously.

Most shallowly did you these arms commence,  
*Fondly* brought here, and foolishly sent hence. *Shak. H. IV.*

Sorrow and grief of heart  
Makes him speak *fondly*, like a frantick man. *Shakes. R. II.*

Ficinus *fondly* adviseth, for the prolongation of life, that a  
vein be opened in the arm of some wholesome young man,  
and the blood to be sucked. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The military mound  
The British files transcend, in evil hour

For their proud foes, that *fondly* brav'd their fate. *Phillips.*

Some valuing those of their own side or mind,  
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:

*Fondly* we think we merit honour then,  
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope's Criticism.*

Under those sacred leaves, secure  
From common lightning of the skies,  
He *fondly* thought he might endure  
The flashes of Ardelia's eyes. *Swift.*

2. With great or extreme tenderness.

Ev'n before the fatal engine clos'd,  
A wretched sylph too *fondly* interpos'd:

Fate urg'd the sheers, and cut the sylph in twain. *Pope.*

*Fondly* or severely kind. *Savage.*

**FO'NDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *fond*.]

1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense; want of judgment.

*Fondness* it were for any, being free,  
To covet fetters, though they golden be. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

2. Foolish tenderness.

My heart had still some foolish *fondness* for thee;  
But hence! 'tis gone: I give it to the winds. *Addis. Cato.*

Hopeless mother!  
Whose *fondness* could compare her mortal offspring  
To those which fair Latona bore to Jove. *Prior.*

3. Tender passion.

Your jealousy perverts my meaning still;  
My very hate is construed into *fondness*. *A. Phill. Dist. Moth.*

Corinna, with that youthful air,  
Is thirty and a bit to spare:  
Her *fondness* for a certain earl  
Began when I was but a girl. *Swift.*

4. Unreasonable liking.

They err that either through indulgence to others, or *fondness*  
to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing  
that is less than a sincere resolution of new obedience, attended  
with faithful endeavour, and meet fruits of this change.

*Hammond's Fundamentals.*

**FONT.** *n. f.* [*fons*, Latin; *fonte*, French.] A stone vessel in  
which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church.

The presenting of infants at the holy *font* is by their god-  
fathers. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.*

I have



I have no name, no title;  
 No, not that name was given me at the *font*. *Shakesp. R. II.*  
**FO'NTANEL.** *n. f.* [*fontanelle*, French.] An issue; a discharge opened in the body.  
 A person plethorick, subject to hot defluxions, was advised to a *fontanel* in her arm. *Wise man of Inflammation.*  
**FONTANGE.** *n. f.* [from the name of the first wearer.] A knot of ribbons on the top of the head-dress. Out of use.  
 These old-fashioned *fontanges* rose an ell above the head: they were pointed like steeples, and had long loose pieces of crape, which were fringed, and hung down their backs. *Addis.*  
**FOOD.** *n. f.* [*frædan*, Sax. *voeden*, Dut. to feed; *feed*, Scott.]  
 1. Viſuals; provision for the mouth.  
 On my knees I beg,  
 That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and *food*. *Shakesp.*  
 Much *food* is in the tillage of the poor. *Prov. xiii. 23.*  
 Under whose lowly roof thou hast vouchsaf'd  
 To enter, and these earthly fruits to taste;  
*Food* not of angels, yet accepted so,  
 As that more willingly thou could'st not seem  
 At heav'n's high feasts t' have fed. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 They give us *food*, which may with nectar vie,  
 And wax that does the absent sun supply. *Waller.*  
 2. Any thing that nourishes.  
 Give me some musick: musick, moody *food*  
 Of us that trade in love. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
 O dear son Edgar,  
 The *food* of thy abused father's wrath,  
 Might I but live to see thee in my touch,  
 I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
**FOO'DFUL.** *adj.* [*food* and *full*.] Fruitful; full of food; plentifulous.  
 There Tityus was to see, who took his birth  
 From heav'n, his nursing from the *foodful* earth. *Dryden.*  
**FOO'DY.** *adj.* [from *food*.] Eatable; fit for food.  
 To vessels, wine she drew;  
 And into well few'd sacks pour'd *foody* meal. *Chapman.*  
**FOOL.** *n. f.* [*ffol*, Welsh; *fol*, Islandick; *fol*, French.]  
 1. One whom nature has denied reason; a natural; an idiot.  
 Do'st thou call me *fool*, boy?  
 —All thy other titles thou hast given away that thou wast  
 born with. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 The *fool* multitude, that chuse by show,  
 Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,  
 Which pry not to the interior. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*  
 It may be asked, whether the eldest son, being a *fool*, shall  
 inherit paternal power before the younger, a wise man. *Locke.*  
 He thanks his stars he was not born a *fool*. *Pope.*  
 2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man.  
 The *fool* hath said in his heart there is no God. *Pf. xiv. 1.*  
 3. A term of indignity and reproach.  
 To be thought knowing, you must first put the *fool* upon all  
 mankind. *Dryden's J. venal, Preface.*  
 4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester.  
 Where's my knave, my *fool*? Go you, and call my *fool*  
 hither. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 I scorn, although their drudge, to be their *fool* or jester. *Milt.*  
 If this disguise fit not naturally on so grave a person, yet it  
 may become him better than that *fool's* coat. *Denham.*  
 5. To play the *FOOL*. To play pranks like a hired jester; to  
 jest; to make sport.  
 I returning where I left his armour, found another instead  
 thereof, and armed myself therein to play the *fool*. *Sidney.*  
 6. To play the *FOOL*. To act like one void of common under-  
 standing.  
 Well, thus we play the *fools* with the time,  
 And the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds  
 And mock us. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
 Is it worth the name of freedom to be at liberty to play the  
*fool*, and draw shame and misery upon a man's self? *Locke.*  
 7. To make a *FOOL*. To disappoint; to defeat.  
 'Twere as good a deed as to drink when a man's a-hungry,  
 to challenge him to the field, and then to break promise with  
 him, and make a *fool* of him. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*  
 To *FOOL*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to toy; to play;  
 to idle; to sport.  
 I, in this kind of merry *fooling*, am nothing to you; so you  
 may continue and laugh at nothing still. *Shakesp. Tempest.*  
*Fool* not; for all may have,  
 If they dare try, a glorious life, a grave. *Herbert.*  
 If you have the luck to be court-fools, those that have either  
 wit or honesty, you may *fool* withal, and spare not. *Denham:*  
 It must be an industrious youth that provides against age;  
 and he that *fools* away the one, must either beg or starve in  
 the other. *L'Estrange.*  
 He must be happy that knows the true measures of *fool-*  
*ing*. *L'Estrange, Fable 74.*  
 Is this a time for *fooling*? *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
 To *FOOL*. *v. a.*  
 1. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate; to de-  
 feat.

And shall it in more shame be further spoken,  
 That you are *fool'd*, discarded, and shook off? *Shak. H. IV.*  
 If it be you that stir these daughters hearts  
 Against their father, *fool* me not so much  
 To bear it tamely. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 When I am read, thou feign'st a weak applause,  
 As if thou wert my friend, but lackest a cause:  
 This but thy judgment *fools*; the other way  
 Would both thy folly and thy spite betray. *Ben. Johnson.*  
 Him over-weaning  
 To over-reach; but with the serpent meeting,  
*Fool'd* and beguil'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
 If men loved to be deceived and *fooled* about their spiritual  
 estate, they cannot take a surer course than by taking their  
 neighbour's word for that, which can be known only from  
 their own heart. *South's Sermons.*  
 When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat;  
 For *fool'd* with hope, men favour the deceit.  
 I'm tir'd with waiting for this chemick gold,  
 Which *fools* us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*  
 I would advise this blinded set of men not to give credit to  
 those, by whom they have been so often *fooled* and imposed  
 upon. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 7.*  
 2. To infatuate.  
 It were an handsome plot,  
 But full of difficulties, and uncertain;  
 And he's so *fool'd* with downright honesty,  
 He'll ne'er believe it. *Denham's Sophy.*  
 A long and eternal adieu to all unlawful pleasures: I will  
 no longer be *fooled* or imposed upon by them. *Calamy's Serm.*  
 A boor of Holland, whose cares of growing still richer  
 and richer, perhaps *fool* him so far as to make him enjoy  
 less in his riches than others in poverty. *Temple.*  
 3. To cheat: as, to *fool* one of his money.  
**FOO'LBORN.** *adj.* [*fool* and *born*.] Foolish from the birth.  
 Reply not to me with a *foolborn* jest. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
**FOO'LERY.** *n. f.* [from *fool*.]  
 1. Habitual folly.  
*Foolery*, sir, does walk about the orb like the sun; it shines  
 every where: I would be sorry, sir, but the *fool* should be as  
 oft with your master as with my mistress. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*  
 2. An act of folly; trifling practice.  
 It is mere *foolery* to multiply distinct particulars in treating  
 of things, where the difference lies only in words. *Watts.*  
 3. Object of folly.  
 That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of  
 these *fooleries*, it cannot be suspected. *Raleigh's History.*  
 We are transported with *fooleries*, which, if we understood,  
 we should despise. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
**FOOLHA'PPY.** *adj.* [*fool* and *happy*.] Lucky without contri-  
 vance or judgment.  
 As when a ship, that flies fair under sail,  
 An hidden rock escaped unawares,  
 That lay in wait her wreck for to bewail;  
 The mariner, yet half amazed, stares  
 At perils past, and yet in doubt ne dares  
 To joy at his *foolhappy* oversight. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.*  
**FOOLHA'RDINESS.** *n. f.* [from *foolhardy*.] Mad rashness; cou-  
 rage without sense.  
 A false glozing parasite would call his *foolhardiness* valour,  
 and then he may go on boldly, because blindly. *South's Serm.*  
 There is a difference betwixt daring and *foolhardiness*: Lu-  
 can and Statius often ventured them too far, our Virgil  
 never. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
**FOOLHA'RDISE.** *n. f.* [*fool* and *hardiesse*, French.] Foolhardi-  
 ness; adventurousness without judgment. Obsolete.  
 More huge in strength than wife in works he was,  
 And reason with *foolhardise* over-ran;  
 Stern melancholy did his courage pass,  
 And was, for terror more, all arm'd in shining brags. *F. 2.*  
**FOOLHA'RDY.** *adj.* [*fool* and *hardy*.] Daring without judg-  
 ment; madly adventurous; foolishly bold.  
 One mother, when as her *foolhardy* child  
 Did come too near, and with his talons play,  
 Half dead through fear, her little babe revild. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Some would be so *foolhardy* as to presume to be more of the  
 cabinet-council of God Almighty than the angels. *Hewel.*  
 If any yet be so *foolhardy*,  
 T' expose themselves to vain jeopardy;  
 If they come wounded off, and lame,  
 No honour's got by such a maim. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*  
**FOO'LTRAP.** *n. f.* [*fool* and *trap*.] A snare to catch fools in:  
 as a flytrap.  
 Betts, at the first, were *fooltraps*, where the wise  
 Like spiders lay in ambush for the flies. *Dryden.*  
**FOO'LISH.** *adj.* [from *fool*.]  
 1. Void of understanding; weak of intellect.  
 Thou *foolish* woman, seest thou not our mourning? *2 Esdr.*  
 He, of all the men that ever my *foolish* eyes looked upon,  
 was the best deserving a fair lady. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*  
 2. Imprudent; indiscreet.  
 We are come off  
 Like



- Like Romans; neither *foolish* in our stands,  
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
3. Ridiculous; contemptible.  
It is a *foolish* thing to make a long prologue, and to be short  
in the story itself. *2 Mac. ii. 32.*  
Pray do not mock me;  
I am a very *foolish* fond old man;  
I fear I am not in my perfect mind. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
What could the head perform alone,  
If all their friendly aids were gone?  
A *foolish* figure he must make;  
Do nothing else but sleep and ake. *Prior.*
4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; sinful.  
**FOO'LISHLY.** *adv.* [from *foolish*.] Weakly; without under-  
standing. In Scripture, wickedly.  
Although we boast our Winter sun looks bright,  
And *foolishly* are glad to see it at its height;  
Yet so much sooner comes the long and gloomy night. *Swift.*
- FOO'LISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *foolish*.]  
1. Folly; want of understanding.  
2. Foolish practice; actual deviation from the right.  
*Foolishness* being properly a man's deviation from right rea-  
son, in point of practice, must needs consist in his pitching  
upon such an end as is unsuitable to his condition, or pitching  
upon means unsuitable to the compassing of his end. *South.*  
Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,  
And shape my *foolishness* to their desire. *Prior.*
- FOO'LS ONES.** *n. f.* A plant.  
The characters are: it hath an anomalous flower, consist-  
ing of six dissimilar leaves; the five uppermost of which are  
so disposed as to imitate in some manner a helmet. *Miller.*
- FOOT.** *n. f.* plural *feet*. [*for*, Saxon; *voet*, Dutch; *fut*,  
Scottish.]
1. The part upon which we stand.  
The queen that bore thee,  
Oft'ner upon her knees than on her *feet*,  
Died ev'ry day she liv'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
His affection to the church was so notorious, that he never  
deserted it 'till both it and he were over-run and trod under  
*foot*. *Clarendon.*
2. That by which any thing is supported in the nature of a foot.
3. The lower part; the base.  
Yond' towers, whose wanton tops do burs the clouds,  
Must kiss their own *feet*. *Shakes. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Fretting, by little and little, washes away and eats out both  
the tops and sides and *feet* of mountains. *Hakewill on Provid.*
4. The end; the lower part.  
What dismal cries are those?  
—Nothing; a trifling sum of misery,  
New added to the *foot* of thy account:  
Thy wife is seiz'd by force, and born away. *Dryd. Cleomen.*
5. The act of walking.  
Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to make the land  
navigable, and the sea passable by *foot*. *2 Mac. v. 21.*
6. On *Foot*. Walking; without carriage.  
Israel journeyed about six hundred thousand on *foot*. *Ex. xii.*
7. A posture of action.  
The centurions and their charges distinctly billeted, already  
in the entertainment, and to be on *foot* at an hour's warning.  
*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
8. Infantry; footmen in arms. In this sense it has no plural.  
Lusias gathered threescore thousand choice men of *foot*, and  
five thousand horsemen. *1 Mac. iv. 28.*  
Himself with all his *foot* entered the town, his horse being  
quartered about it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Thrice horse and *foot* about the fires are led,  
And thrice with loud laments they wail the dead. *Dryden.*
9. State; character; condition.  
See on what *foot* we stand; a scanty shore,  
The sea behind, our enemies before. *Dryden's Æn.*  
In specifying the word Ireland, it would seem to insinuate  
that we are not upon the same *foot* with our fellow subjects in  
England. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*  
What colour of excuse can be for the contempt with which  
we treat this part of our species, that we should not put them  
upon the common *foot* of humanity, that we should only set  
an insignificant fine upon the man who murders them? *Addis.*
10. Scheme; plan; settlement.  
There is no wellwisher to his country without a little hope,  
that in time the kingdom may be on a better *foot*. *Swift.*  
I ask, whether upon the *foot* of our constitution, as it stood  
in the reign of the late king James, a king of England may  
be deposed? *Swift.*
11. A state of incipient existence.  
If such a tradition were at any time set on *foot*, it is not  
easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment; but  
much more difficult how it should come to be universally pro-  
pagated. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
12. It seems to have been once proverbially used for the level,  
the square, par.  
Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, men's

- necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in  
that they would be forced to sell their means, be it lands or  
goods, far under *foot*. *Bacon's Essays.*
13. A certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of  
a verse.  
*Feet*, in our English versifying, without quantity and joints,  
be sure signs that the verse is either born deformed, unnatural,  
or lame. *Ajcham's Schoolmaster.*  
Did'st thou hear these verses?  
—O yes, I heard them all, and more too; for some o' them  
had in them more *feet* than the verses would bear. *Shakespeare.*
14. Motion; action.  
While other jests are something rank on *foot*,  
Her father hath commanded her to slip  
Away with Slender to marry. *Shakesf. Mer. Wives of Winds.*  
In the government of the world the number and variety of  
the ends on *foot*, with the secret nature of most things to which  
they relate, must make a distinct remark of their congruity,  
in some cases very difficult, and in some unattainable. *Grew.*
15. A measure containing twelve inches.  
When it signifies measure it has often, but vitiously, *foot* in  
the plural.  
An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linnen cloth,  
being buried for a fortnight's space four *foot* deep within the  
earth, came forth no ways mouldy or rotten. *Bacon.*
16. Step.  
This man's son would, every *foot* and anon, be taking some  
of his companions into the orchard. *L'Estrange.*
- To *Foot*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.  
Lonely the vale and full of horror stood;  
Brown with the shade of a religious wood;  
The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light;  
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,  
That featly *footing* seem'd to skim the ground. *Dryden.*
2. To walk; not ride; not fly.  
By this the dreadful beast drew nigh to land,  
Half flying, and half *footing* in his haste. *Fairy Queen.*  
Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do *foot* by night. *Sh.*  
The man set the boy upon the ass, and *footed* it him-  
self. *L'Estrange.*  
With them a man sometimes cannot be a penitent, unless  
he also turns vagabond, and *foots* it to Jerusalem; or wanders  
over this or that part of the world, to visit the shrine of such  
or such a pretended saint. *South.*  
If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can  
*foot* it farthest. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
- To *Foot*. *v. a.*
1. To spurn; to kick.  
You, that did void your rheum upon my beard, and *foot* me  
as you spurn a stranger cur over your threshold. *Shakespeare.*
2. To settle; to begin to fix.  
What confed'racy have you with the traitors  
Late *footed* in the kingdom? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
3. To tread.  
Saint Withold *footed* thrice the wold:  
He met the night-mare, and her name told;  
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,  
And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee right. *Shak. K. Lear.*  
There haply by the ruddy damsel seen,  
Or shepherd boy, they featly *foot* the green. *Tickell.*
- FOO'TBALL.** *n. f.* [*foot* and *ball*.] A ball commonly made of a  
blown bladder cased with leather, driven by the foot.  
Am I so round with you as you with me,  
That like a *football* you do spurn me thus? *Shakespeare.*  
Such a Winter-piece should be beautified with all manner  
of works and exercises of Winter; as *footballs*, felling of  
wood, and sliding upon the ice. *Peacham.*  
As when a sort of lusty shepherds try  
Their force at *football*, care of victory  
Makes them salute so rudely, breast to breast,  
That their encounter seems too rough for jest. *Waller.*  
One rolls along a *football* to his foes,  
One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. *Dryden.*  
He was sensible the common *football* was a very imperfect  
imitation of that exercise. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*
- FOO'TBOY.** *n. f.* [*foot* and *boy*.] A low menial; an attendant  
in livery.  
Was it discretion, lords, to let this man,  
This honest man, wait like a lowly *footboy*  
At chamber-door? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
Though I had no body to assist but a *footboy*, yet I made  
shift to try a pretty number of things. *Boyle on Coiours.*  
Whenever he imagines advantage will redound to one of  
his *footboys* by oppression of me, he never disputes it. *Swift.*
- FOO'TBRIDGE.** *n. f.* [*foot* and *bridge*.] A bridge on which  
passengers walk; a narrow bridge.  
Palemon's shepherd, fearing the *footbridge* was not strong  
enough, loaded it so long, 'till he broke that which would have  
born a bigger burden. *Sidney.*
- FOO'TCLOATH.** *n. f.* [*foot* and *cloath*.] A sumpter cloath.  
Three



# F O O

- Three times to-day my *footloath* horse did stumble,  
And started when he look'd upon the Tower,  
As loth to bear me to the slaughterhouse. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*
- FOO'TED. *adj.* [from *foot*.] Shaped in the foot.  
Snouted and tailed like a boar, and *footed* like a goat. *Grew.*
- FOO'TFIGHT. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *fight*.] A fight made on foot, in opposition to that on horseback.  
So began our *footfight* in such sort, that we were well entered to blood of both sides. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- FOO'THOLD. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *hold*.] Space to hold the foot; space on which one may tread surely.  
So they all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so little *foothold*, that the first blast of wind laid it flat upon the ground. *L'Estrange.*  
He's never well 'till he's at the top: he has nothing above him to aspire to, nor any *foothold* left him to come down by. *L'Estrange, Fable 6.*
- FOO'TING. *n. f.* [from *foot*.]
1. Ground for the foot.  
I'll read you matter deep and dangerous;  
As full of peril and advent'rous spirit  
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,  
On the unsteadfast *footing* of a spear. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,  
Did shew the *footing* found, for all the flood. *Davies.*  
In ascents, every step gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
  2. Foundation; basis; support; root.  
Cloven stakes; and, wond'rous to behold,  
Their sharpen'd ends in earth their *footing* place,  
And the dry poles produce a living race. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*  
All those sublime thoughts take their rise and *footing* here:  
the mind stirs not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered. *Locke.*  
The reasoning faculties of the soul would not know how to move, for want of a foundation and *footing* in most men, who cannot trace truth to its fountain and original. *Locke.*
  3. Place.  
Whether they unctuous exhalations are,  
Fir'd by the sun, or seeming so alone;  
Or each some more remote and slippery star,  
Which loses *footing* when to mortals shewn. *Dryden.*
  4. Tread; walk.  
I would outright you did no body come:  
But hark, I hear the *footing* of a man. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*  
Break off, break off; I feel the different sound  
Of some chaste *footing* near about this ground:  
Run to your shrouds, within these brakes and trees;  
Our number may affright. *Milton.*
  5. Dance.  
Make holyday: your ryestraw hats put on,  
And these fresh nymphs encounter every one  
In country *footing*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
  6. Steps; road; track.  
He grew strong among the Irish; and in his *footing* his son continuing, hath increased his said name. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Like running weeds, that have no certain root; or like *footings* up and down, impossible to be traced. *Bacon's H. VII.*
  7. Entrance; beginning; establishment.  
Ever since our nation had any *footing* in this land, the state of England did desire to perfect the conquest. *Davies.*  
The defeat of colonel Bellasis gave them their first *footing* in Yorkshire. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
No useful arts have yet found *footing* here;  
But all untaught and savage does appear. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
  8. State; condition; settlement.  
Gaul was on the same *footing* with Egypt, as to taxes. *Arb.*
- FOO'TLICKER. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *lick*.] A slave; an humble fawner; one who licks the foot.  
Do that good mischief which may make this island  
Thine own for ever; and I, thy Caliban,  
For ay thy *footlicker*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
- FOO'TMAN. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *man*.]
1. A soldier that marches and fights on foot.  
The numbers levied by her lieutenant did consist of *footmen* three millions, of horsemen one million. *Raleigh's History.*
  2. A low menial servant in livery.  
He was carried in a rich chariot, litterwise, with two horses at either end, and two *footmen* on each side. *Bacon.*  
Like *footmen* running before coaches,  
To tell the inn what lord approaches. *Prior.*
  3. One who practises to walk or run.
- FOO'TMANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *footman*.] The art or faculty of a runner.  
The Irish archers espying this, suddenly broke up, and committed the safety of their lives to their nimble *footmanship*. *Hayward.*  
Yet, says the fox, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and shifts than ever you did with your *footmanship*. *L'Estr.*
- FOO'TPACE. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *pace*.]
1. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps,

# F O P

- you arrive to a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you ascend another step, thereby to ease the legs in ascending the rest of the stairs. *Maxon's Mech. Exercises.*
2. A pace no faster than a slow walk.
- FOO'TPAD. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *pad*.] A highwayman that robs on foot, not on horseback.
- FOO'TPATH. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *path*.] A narrow way which will not admit horses or carriages.  
Know'st thou the way to Dover?  
— Both stile and gate, horseway and *footpath*. *Shak. K. Lear.*
- FOO'TPOST. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *post*.] A post or messenger that travels on foot.  
For carrying such letters, every thoroughfare weekly appointeth a *footpost*, whose dispatch is well near as speedy as the horses. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- FOO'TSTALL. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *stall*.] A woman's stirrup.
- FOO'TSTEP. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *step*.]
1. Trace; track; impression left by the foot.  
Clear-sighted reason wisdom's judgment leads,  
And sense, her vassal, in her *footsteps* treads. *Denham.*  
A man shall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, where ever he has the *footsteps* of others to follow. *Locke.*
  2. Token; mark; notice given.  
Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our system, if there we may trace any visible *footsteps* of Divine Wisdom and Beneficence. *Bentley's Sermons.*
  3. Example.
- FOO'TSTOOL. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *stool*.] Stool on which he that sits places his feet.  
Thus have we swept suspicion from our seat,  
And made our *footstool* of security. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*  
They whose sacred office 'tis to bring  
Kings to obey their God, and men their king,  
By these mysterious links to fix and tye  
Men to the *footstool* of the Deity. *Denham's Sophy.*  
Let echoing anthems make his praises known  
On earth, his *footstool*, as in heav'n his throne. *Rescommon.*  
By the phrase of worshipping his *footstool*, no more is meant than worshipping God at his *footstool*. *Stillingfleet.*
- FOP. *n. f.* [A word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology.] A simpleton; a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and much ostentation; a pretender; a man fond of show, dress, and flutter; an impertinent.  
A whole tribe of *fops*,  
Got 'tween asleep and wake. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
When such a positive abandon'd *fop*,  
Among his numerous absurdities,  
Stumbles upon some tolerable line,  
I fret to see them in such company. *Rescommon.*  
The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better than a *fop* in a gay coat. *L'Estrange.*  
In a dull stream, which moving slow,  
You hardly see the current flow;  
When a small breeze obstructs the course,  
It whirls about for want of force,  
And in its narrow circle gathers  
Nothing but chaff, and straws, and feathers:  
The current of a female mind  
Stops thus, and turns with ev'ry wind;  
Thus whirling round, together draws  
Fools, *fops*, and rakes, for chaff and straws. *Swift.*
- FO'PDOODLE. *n. f.* [from *fop* and *doodle*.] A fool; an insignificant wretch.  
Where sturdy butchers broke your noddle,  
And handled you like a *fopdoodle*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
- FO'PPER. *n. f.* [from *fop*.]
1. Folly; impertinence.  
Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter  
My sober house. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltiness of my mind, the sudden surprise of my powers, drove the grossness of the *foppery* into a received belief, in despite of the teeth of all rhyme and reason, that they were fairies. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
This is the excellent *foppery* of the world, that when we are sick in fortune, often the surfeits of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and stars, as if we were villains on necessity. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
  2. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly.
  3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.  
They thought the people were better let alone in their *fopperies*, than to be suffered to break loose from that subjection which your superstition kept them in. *Stillingfleet.*  
But though we fetch from Italy and France  
Our *fopperies* of tune, and mode of dance,  
Our sturdy Britons scorn to borrow sense. *Granville.*  
I wish I could say quaint *fopperies* were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift to the Lord High Treasurer.*
- FO'PPISH. *adj.* [from *fop*.]
1. Foolish; idle; vain.



Fools ne'er had less grace in a year;  
For wise men are grown *foppish*,  
And know not how their wits to wear;  
Their manners are so apish. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
2. Vain in show; foolishly ostentatious; vain of dress.  
With him the present still some virtues have;  
The vain are sprightly, and the stupid grave;  
The slothful negligent, the *foppish* neat;  
The lewd are airy, and the fly discreet. *Garth's Dispensat.*  
The Romans grew extremely expensive and *foppish* in this  
article; so that the emperor Aurelian forbid men that variety  
of colours on their shoes, allowing it still to women. *Arbut.*  
FO'PPISHLY. *adv.* [from *foppish*.] Vainly; ostentatiously.  
FO'PPISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *foppish*.] Vanity; showy or ostentatious vanity.  
FO'PPLING. *n. f.* [from *fop*.] A petty fop; an under-rate coxcomb.

Thy works in Chloe's toilet gain a part,  
And, with his tailor, share the *foppling's* heart. *Tickell.*  
FOR. *prep.* [fop, Saxon; voor, Dutch.]  
1. Because of.

That which we *for* our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our  
prayer is, that God *for* the worthiness of his son would not-  
withstanding vouchsafe to grant. *Hooker; b. v. f. 47.*

Edward and Richard,  
With fiery eyes sparkling *for* very wrath,  
Are at our backs. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*

Speak, good Cominius;  
Leave nothing out *for* length. *Shakeesp.*

*For* as much as the question cannot be scanned, unless the  
time of Abraham's journey be considered of; I will search into  
a tradition concerning his travels. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

An astrologer saith, if it were not *for* two things that are  
constant, no individual would last one moment. *Bacon.*

*For* as much as it is a fundamental law in the Turkish em-  
pire, that they may, without any other provocation, make  
war upon Christendom *for* the propagation of their laws;  
so the Christians may at all times, as they think good, be  
upon the prevention. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The governour, sallying out, took great store of victual  
and warlike provision, which the Turks had *for* haste left be-  
hind them. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Their offer he willingly accepted, knowing that he was not  
able to keep that place three days, *for* lack of victual. *Knolles.*

Quit, quit, *for* shame; this will not move,

This cannot take her:

If of herself she will not love,

Nothing can make her. *Suckling.*

Care not *for* frowns or smiles. *Denham's Sophy, Prol.*

The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the wicked  
*for* hoping. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Let no man, *for* his own poverty, become more oppress-  
ing in his bargains; but quietly recommend his estate to God,  
and leave the success to him. *Taylor.*

Persons who have lost most of their grinders, having been  
compelled to use three or four only in chewing, wore them  
so low that the inward nerve lay bare, and they would no longer  
*for* pain make use of them. *Ray on the Creation.*

I but revenge my fate; disdain'd, betray'd,  
And suff'ring death *for* this ungrateful maid. *Dryden.*

Sole on the barren sands, the suff'ring chief  
Roar'd out *for* anguish, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryden.*

*For* his long absence church and state did groan,  
Madness the pulpit, faction seiz'd the throne. *Dryden.*

Nor with a superstitious fear is aw'd  
*For* what befalls at home, or what abroad. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*

I, my own judge, condemn'd myself before;  
*For* pity, aggravate my crime no more. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

Matrons of renown,

When tyrant Nero burnt th' imperial town,  
Shriek'd *for* the downfall in a doleful cry;

*For* which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

Children, discountenanced by their parents *for* any fault,  
find a refuge in the caresses of foolish flatterers. *Locke.*

A sound mind in a sound body is a short but full description  
of a happy state in this world: he that has these two has lit-  
tle more to wish for, and he that wants either of them will be  
but little the better *for* any thing else. *Locke.*

The middle of the gulph is remarkable *for* tempests. *Addis.*

My open'd thought to joyous prospect raise,  
And *for* thy mercy let me sing thy praise. *Prior.*

Which best or worst, you could not think;  
And die you must, *for* want of drink. *Prior.*

It is a most infamous scandal upon the nation, to reproach  
them *for* treating foreigners with contempt. *Swift.*

We can only give them that liberty now *for* something,  
which they have so many years exercised *for* nothing, of rail-  
ing and scribbling against us. *Swift.*

Your sermons would be less valuable; *for* want of  
time. *Swift.*

2. With respect to; with regard to.

Rather our state's defective *for* requital,  
Than we to stretch it out. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

A paltry ring

That she did give me, whose poetry was,  
*For* all the world, like cutlers poetry

Upon a knife; love me and leave me not. *Shakespeare.*

*For* all the world,

As thou art at this hour, was Richard then. *Shakef H. IV.*

It was young counsel *for* the persons, and violent  
counsel *for* the matters. *Bacon, Essay 21.*

Authority followeth old men, and favour and popularity  
youth; but *for* the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the  
pre-eminence, as age hath *for* the politick. *Bacon's Essays.*

Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their  
effects; that is, what kind of comet *for* magnitude or colour,  
produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon, Essay 54.*

*For* me, if there be such a thing as I. *Waller.*

He saith these honours consisted in preserving their memo-  
ries, and praising their virtues; but *for* any matter of wor-  
ship towards them, he utterly denies it. *Stillington.*

Our laws were *for* their matter foreign. *Hales.*

Now *for* the government, it is absolute monarchy; there  
being no other laws in China but the king's command. *Temple.*

*For* me, no other happiness I own,  
Than to have born no issue to the throne. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

*For* me, my stormy voyage at an end,  
I to the port of death securely tend. *Dryden's Æn. b. xii.*

After death, we sprights have just such natures  
We had, *for* all the world, when human creatures. *Dryden.*

Such little wasps, and yet so full of spite;  
*For* bulk mere insects, yet in mischief strong. *Tate's Juv.*

Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of the sense in  
general; but *for* particulars and circumstances, he continually  
lops them. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

Lo, some are vellow; and the rest as good,  
*For* all his lordship knows, but they are wood. *Pope.*

3. In this sense it has often *as* before it.  
*As for* Maramaldus the general; they had no just cause to  
mislike him; being an old captain of great experience. *Knolles.*

4. In the character of.  
If a man can be fully assured of any thing *for* a truth;  
without having examined, what is there that he may not em-  
brace *for* truth? *Locke.*

She thinks you favour'd:  
But let her go, *for* an ungrateful woman. *A. Phillips.*

Say, is it fitting in this very field,  
This field, where from my youth I've been a cartier;

I; in this field, should die *for* a deserter? *Gay.*

5. With resemblance of.  
I hear *for* certain, and do speak the truth,  
The gentle York is up. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Now, now *for* sure, deliverance is at hand,  
The kingdom shall to Israël be restor'd. *Paradise Regain'd.*

The startling steed was seiz'd with sudden fright;  
And, bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight:

Forward he flew, and pitching on his head;  
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay *for* dead. *Dryden.*

6. Considered as; in the place of.  
Our present lot appears  
*For* happy, though but ill; *for* ill, not worst,

If we procure not to ourselves more woe. *Milton's Pa. Lost.*

The council-table and star-chamber held *for* honourable  
that which pleased, and *for* just that which profited. *Clarendon.*

Read all the prefaces of Dryden,  
*For* those our critics much confide in;

Though merely writ at first *for* filling;  
To raise the volume's price a shilling. *Swift.*

7. In advantage of; for the sake of.  
An ant is a wise creature *for* itself; but it is a shrewd thing  
in an orchard. *Bacon, Essay 24.*

He refused not to die *for* those that killed him, and shed his  
blood *for* some of those that spilt it. *Boyle.*

Whether some hero's fate;  
In words worth dying *for*, he celebrate. *Cowley.*

Shall I think the world was made *for* one,  
And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men,

Not *for* protection, but to be devour'd? *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

8. Conducive to; beneficial to.  
It is *for* the general good of human society, and conse-  
quently of particular persons; to be true and just; and it is *for*  
mens health to be temperate. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

It can never be *for* the interest of a believer to do me a mis-  
chief, because he is sure, upon the balance of accounts, to  
find himself a loser by it. *Addison's Spectator; N<sup>o</sup>. 186.*

9. With intention of going to a certain place.  
We sailed from Peru, where we had continued for the space  
of one whole year, *for* China and Japan; taking with us vic-  
tuals for twelve months. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

As she was brought *for* England, she was cast away near  
Harwich haven. *Hayward.*

We sailed directly *for* Genoa, and had a fair wind. *Addison.*



10. In comparative respect.  
For tusks with Indian elephants he strove,  
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he drove. *Dryden.*
11. In proportion to.  
As he could see clear, for those times, through superstition; so he would be blinded, now and then, by human policy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Your understandings are not bright enough for the exercise of the highest acts of reason. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*
12. With appropriation to.  
Shadow will serve for Summer: prick him; for we have a number of shadows to fill up the muster-book. *Shakesf. H. IV.*
13. After O an expression of desire.  
O for a muse of fire, that would ascend  
The brightest heaven of invention! *Shak. H. V. Prologue.*
14. In account of; in solution of.  
Thus much for the beginning and progress of the deluge. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
15. Inducing to as a motive.  
There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason for that which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice. *Till.*
16. In expectation of.  
He must be back again by one and twenty, to marry and propagate: the father cannot stay any longer for the portion, nor the mother for a new set of babies to play with. *Locke.*
17. Noting power or possibility.  
For a holy person to be humble, for one whom all men esteem a saint, to fear lest himself become a devil, is as hard as for a prince to submit himself to be guided by tutors. *Taylor.*
18. Noting dependence.  
The colours of outward objects, brought into a darkened room, depend for their visibility upon the dimness of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle on Colours.*
19. In prevention of; for fear of.  
Corn being had down, any way ye allow,  
Should wither as needeth for burning in mow. *Tuff. Husb.*  
And, for the time shall not seem tedious,  
I'll tell thee what befel me on a day,  
In this self place. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*  
There must be no alleys with hedges at the hither end, for letting your prospect upon this fair hedge from the green; nor at the farther end, for letting your prospect from the hedge through the arches upon the heath. *Bacon, Essay 47.*
20. In remedy of.  
Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are good for the toothach. *Garretson.*
21. In exchange for.  
He made considerable progress in the study of the law, before he quitted that profession for this of poetry. *Dryden.*
22. In the place of; instead of.  
To make him copious is to alter his character; and to translate him line for line, is impossible. *Dryden.*  
We take a falling meteor for a star. *Cowley.*
23. In supply of; to serve in the place of.  
Most of our ingenious young men take up some cried-up English poet for their model, adore him, and imitate him, as they think, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*
24. Through a certain duration.  
Some please for once, some will for ever please. *Roscom.*  
Those who sleep without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are for four hours busy, without their knowing it. *Locke.*  
The administration of this bank is for life, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
Since, hir'd for life, thy servile muse must sing  
Successive conquests, and a glorious king;  
And bring him laurels, whatso'er they cost. *Prior.*  
The youth transported, asks without delay  
To guide the sun's bright chariot for a day. *Garth's Ovid.*
25. In search of; in quest of.  
Some of the philosophers have run so far back for arguments of comfort against pain, as to doubt whether there were any such thing; and yet, for all that, when any great evil has been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men. *Tillotson, Sermon 5.*
26. According to.  
Chymists have not been able, for aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony. *Boyle.*
27. Noting a state of fitness or readiness.  
Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am for you. *Shakespeare.*  
If he be brave, he's ready for the stroke. *Dryden.*
28. In hope of; for the sake of; noting the final cause.  
How quickly nature  
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!  
For this the foolish, over-careful fathers,  
Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains with care,  
Their bones with industry: for this, engross'd  
The canker'd heaps of strong atchieved gold:  
For this they have been thoughtful to invest  
Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Shakesf. H. IV.*  
The kingdom of God was first rent by ill counsel; upon

- which counsel there are set, for our instruction, two marks. *Bacon.*
- For he writes not for money, nor for praise,  
Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays. *Denham.*  
There we shall see, a sight worthy dying for, that blessed Saviour, who so highly deserves of us. *Boyle.*  
He is not disposed to be a fool, and to be miserable for company. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*  
Even death's become to me no dreadful name;  
In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,  
I saw him, and contemn'd him first for you. *Dryd. Aureng.*  
For this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,  
And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart. *Dryd. Virg.*  
Some pray for riches; riches they obtain;  
But watch'd by robbers, for their wealth are slain. *Dryden.*  
Let them, who truly would appear my friends,  
Employ their swords like mine for noble ends. *Dryd. Aureng.*  
Scholars are frugal of their words, and not willing to let any go for ornament, if they will not serve for use. *Felton.*
29. Of tendency to; towards.  
It were more for his honour to raise his siege, than to spend so many good men in the winning of it by force. *Knolles.*  
The kettle to the top was hoist;  
But with the upside down, to show  
Its inclination for below. *Swift.*
  30. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of.  
Ye suppose the laws for which ye strive are found in Scripture; but those not against which we strive. *Hocker, Preface.*  
It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad cause, when I have so often drawn it for a good one. *Dryden.*  
Jove was for Venus; but he fear'd his wife. *Dryden.*  
He for the world was made, not us alone. *Cowley.*  
They must be void of all zeal for God's honour, who do not with sighs and tears intercede with him. *Smalridge's Serm.*  
Aristotle is for poetical justice. *Dennis.*  
They are all for rank and foul feeding. *Felton.*
  31. Noting accommodation or adaptation.  
Fortune, if there be such a thing as she,  
Spies that I bear so well her tyranny,  
That she thinks nothing else so fit for me. *Donne.*  
A few rules of logick are thought sufficient, in this case, for those who pretend to the highest improvement. *Locke.*  
It is for wicked men to dread God; but a virtuous man may have undisturbed thoughts, even of the justice of God. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*  
His country has good havens, both for the Adriatick and Mediterranean. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
Persia is commodiously situated for trade both by sea and land. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
  32. With intention of.  
And by that justice hast remov'd the cause  
Of those rude tempests, which, for rapine sent  
Too oft, alas, involv'd the innocent. *Waller.*  
Here huntsmen with delight may read  
How to chuse dogs for scent or speed. *Waller.*  
God hath made some things for as long a duration as they are capable of. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*  
For this, from Trivia's temple and her wood,  
Are courfers driv'n, who shed their masters blood. *Dryden.*  
Such examples should be set before them, as patterns for their daily imitation. *Locke.*  
The next question usually is, what is it for? *Locke.*  
Achilles is for revenging himself upon Agamemnon, by means of Hector. *Pope's View of Epick Poem.*
  33. Becoming; belonging to.  
It were not for your quiet, nor your good,  
Nor for my manhood, honesty, and wisdom,  
To let you know my thoughts. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Th' offers he doth make,  
Were not for him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*  
Jefts for Dutchmen and English boys. *Cowley.*  
Is it for you to ravage seas and land,  
Unauthoriz'd by my supreme command! *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*  
His fire already signs him for the skies,  
And marks the seat amidst the deities. *Dryden's Æn.*  
It is a reasonable account for any man to give, why he does not live as the greatest part of the world do, that he has no mind to die as they do, and perish with them. *Tillotson.*
  34. Notwithstanding.  
This, for any thing we know to the contrary, might be the self-same form which Philojudæus expresseth. *Hooker, b. v.*  
God's desertion shall, for ought he knows the next minute, supervene. *De ay of Picty.*  
Probability supposes that a thing may, or may not be so, for any thing that yet is certainly determined on either side. *South's Sermons.*  
For any thing that legally appears to the contrary, it may be a contrivance to fright us. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*  
If such vast masses of matter had been situated nearer to the sun, or to each other, as they might as easily have been, for any mechanical or fortuitous agent, they must necessarily have caused a considerable disorder in the whole system. *Bentley.*
  35. For



35. **FOR** *all*. Notwithstanding.  
Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more womanish; since I assure you, *for all* my apparel, there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove myself a man in this enterprize. *Sidney.*  
*For all* the carefulness of the Christians the English bulwark was undermined by the enemy, and upon the fourth of September part thereof was blown up. *Knolles's History.*  
But as Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,  
Did shew the footing found *for all* the flood. *Davies.*  
They resolute, *for all* this, do proceed  
Unto that judgment. *Daniel.*  
*For all* his exact plot, down was he cast from all his greatness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition. *South.*  
If we apprehend the greatest things in the world of the emperor of China or Japan, we are well enough contented, *for all* that, to let them govern at home. *Stillfleet.*  
I hough that very ingenious person has anticipated part of what I should say, yet you will, *for all* that, expect that I should give you a fuller account. *Boyle on Colours.*  
She might have passed over all such petty businesses; but the raising of my rabble is not to be mumbled up in silence, *for all* her pertness. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
36. To the use of; to be used in.  
The oak *for* nothing ill,  
The osier good *for* twigs, the poplar *for* the mill. *Spenser.*
37. In consequence of.  
*For* love they force through thickets of the wood;  
They climb the steepy hills and stem the flood. *Dryden.*
38. In recompense of.  
Now, *for* so many glorious actions done,  
*For* peace at home, and *for* the publick wealth,  
I mean to crown a bowl for Cæsar's health;  
Besides, in gratitude *for* such high matters,  
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryden's Pers.*  
First the wily wizard must be caught;  
*For* unconstrain'd, he nothing tells *for* naught. *Dryd. Virg.*
39. In proportion to.  
He is not very tall, yet *for* his years he's tall. *Shakespeare.*  
Exalted Socrates! divinely brave!  
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;  
Too noble *for* revenge. *Dryden's Juven. Sat. 13.*
40. By means of; by interposition of.  
Moral consideration can no way move the sensible appetite, were it not *for* the will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
Of some calamity we can have no relief but from God alone; and what would men do in such a case, if it were not *for* God? *Tillotson's Sermons.*
41. In regard of; in preservation of. I cannot *for* my life, is, I cannot if my life might be saved by it.  
I bid the rascal knock upon your gate;  
But could not get him *for* my heart. *Shakespeare.*  
I cannot *for* my heart leave a room, before I have thoroughly examined the papers pasted upon the walls. *Addison's Spect.*
42. **FOR** *to*. In the language used two centuries ago, *for* was commonly used before *to* the sign of the infinitive mood, to note the final cause. As, I come *for to* see you, *for* I love to see you: in the same sense with the French *pour*. Thus it is used in the translation of the Bible. But this distinction was by the best writers sometimes forgotten; and *for*, by wrong use, appearing superfluous, is now always omitted.  
Who shall let me now  
On this vile body *for to* wreak my wrong? *Fairy Queen.*  
A large posterity  
Up to your happy palaces may mount,  
Of blessed saints *for to* increase the count. *Spenser.*  
These things may serve *for to* represent how just cause of fear this kingdom may have towards Spain. *Bacon.*
- FOR.** *conj.*
1. The word by which the reason is given of something advanced before.  
Heav'n doth with us as we with torches deal,  
Not light them for themselves; *for* if our virtues  
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike  
As if we had them not. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*  
Old husbandmen I at Sabinum know,  
Who for another year dig, plough, and sow;  
*For* never any man was yet so old,  
But hop'd his life one Winter more would hold. *Denham.*  
Tell me what kind of thing is wit?  
*For* the first matter loves variety less. *Cowley.*  
Thus does he who, for fear of any thing in this world, ventures to displease God; *for* in so doing he runs away from men, and falls into the hands of the living hand. *Tillotson.*
2. Because; on this account that.  
I doubt not but great troops would be ready to run; yet *for* that the worst men are most ready to remove, I would wish them chosen by discretion of wise men. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Jealous souls will not be answer'd so:  
They are not ever jealous for a cause,  
But jealous *for* they're jealous. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Heaven defend your good souls, that you think

- I will your serious and great business scant;  
*For* she is with me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Nor swell'd his breast with uncouth pride,  
That heav'n on him above his charge had laid;  
But, *for* his great Creator would the same,  
His will increas'd; so fire augmenteth flame. *Fairfax.*  
Many excrescences of trees grow chiefly where the tree is dead or faded; *for* that the natural sap of the tree corrupteth into some preternatural substance. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. **FOR** *as much*. In regard that; in consideration of.  
*For as much* as in publick prayer we are not only to consider what is needful, in respect of God; but there is also in men that which we must regard: we somewhat incline to length, lest overquick dispatch should give occasion to deem, that the thing itself is but little accounted of. *Hooker, b. v.*  
*For as much* as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be indulged the free use of spaw water. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
4. **FOR** *why*. Because; for this reason that.  
Solyman had three hundred fieldpieces, that a camel might well carry one of them, being taken from the carriage; *for why*, Solyman purposing to draw the emperor unto battle, had brought no greater pieces of battery with him. *Knolles.*
- TO FORAGE.** *v. n.* [from *foris*, abroad, Latin.]
1. To wander far; to rove at a distance.  
*Forage*, and run  
To meet displeasure farther from the doors,  
And grapple with him, ere he come so nigh. *Shak. K. John.*
2. To wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions.  
As in a stormy night,  
Wolves, urged by their raging appetite,  
*Forage* for prey. *Denham.*  
There was a brood of young larks in the corn, and the dam went abroad *forage* for them. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
Nor dare they stray  
When rain is promis'd, or a stormy day;  
But near the city walls their wat'ring take,  
Nor *forage* far, but short excursions make. *Dryden's Virgil.*
3. To ravage; to feed on spoil.  
His most mighty father on a hill  
Stood smiling, to behold his lion's whelp  
*Forage* in blood of French nobility. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
- TO FORAGE.** *v. a.* To plunder; to strip; to spoil.  
They will both strengthen all the country round, and also be as continual holds for her majesty, if the people should revolt; for without such it is easy to *forage* and over-run the whole land. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- FORAGE.** *n. f.* [*fourage*, German and French, from *foris*, Latin.]
1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad.  
One way a band select from *forage* drives  
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,  
From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock,  
Ewes, and their bleating lambs, over the plains  
Their booty. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
2. Provisions sought abroad.  
Some o'er the publick magazines preside,  
And some are sent new *forage* to provide. *Dryden's Georg.*
3. Provisions in general.  
Provided *forage*, our spent arms renew'd. *Dryd. Fables.*
- FORAMINOUS.** *adj.* [from *foramen*, Latin.] Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous.  
Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the first creation of the sound, will deaden it; but in the passage of the sound they will admit it better than harder bodies. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
- TO FORBEAR.** *v. n.* pret. *I forbore*, anciently *forbare*; part. *forborn*. [*forþæran*, Saxon. *For* has in composition the power of privation; as, *forbear*: or depravation; as *forswear*, and other powers not easily explained.]
1. To cease from any thing; to intermit.  
The wolf, the lion, and the bear,  
When they their prey in pieces tear,  
To quarrel with themselves *forbear*. *Denham.*
2. To pause; to delay.  
I pray you, tarry: pause a day or two,  
Before you hazard; for in chusing wrong,  
I lose your company; therefore *forbear* a while. *Shakesp.*
3. To omit voluntarily; not to do; to abstain.  
He *forbare* to go forth. *1 Sa. xxiii. 13.*  
At this he started, and *forbore* to swear;  
Not out of conscience of the sin, but fear. *Dryden's Juv.*  
Who can *forbear* to admire and adore him who weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance. *Cheyne.*
4. To restrain any violence of temper; to be patient.  
By long *forbearing* is a prince persuaded, and a soft tongue breaketh the bone. *Prov. xxv. 15.*
- TO FORBEAR.** *v. a.*
1. To decline; to omit voluntarily.  
*Forbear* his presence, until time hath qualified the heat of his displeasure. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
So angry bulls the combat do *forbear*.  
When from the wood a lion does appear. *Waller.*
2. To abstain from; to shun to do.



If it passed only by the house of peers, it should be looked upon as invalid and void, and execution should be thereupon *forborn* or suspended. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

There is not any one action whatsoever which a man ought to do, or to *forbear*, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South's Sermons.*

3. To spare; to treat with clemency.

With all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, *forbearing* one another in love. *Eph. iv. 2.*

4. To withhold.

*Forbear* thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not. *2 Chro. xxxv. 21.*

FORBEARANCE. *n. f.* [from *forbear*.]

1. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; negation of practice.

True nobleness would

Learn him *forbearance* from so foul a wrong. *Shakesf. R. III.*

This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin, than can possibly accompany the commission of it. *South's Sermons.*

Liberty is the power a man has to do, or *forbear* doing, any particular action, according as its doing or *forbearance* has the actual preference in the mind. *Locke.*

2. Intermission of something.

3. Command of temper.

Have a continent *forbearance*, 'till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness.

Nor do I take notice of this instance of severity in our own country to justify such a proceeding, but only to display the mildness and *forbearance* made use of under the reign of his present majesty. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 52.*

He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindness and beneficence, of long suffering and *forbearance*. *Rogers.*

FORBEARER. *n. f.* [from *forbear*.] An intermitter; inter-ceptor of any thing.

The West as a father all goodness doth bring,

The East a *forbearer*, no manner of thing. *Tuff. Husbandry.*

To FORBID. *v. a. pret. I forbade*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid*. [forbeoban, Saxon; *verbieden*, Dutch.]

1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing.

A witch, a quean, an old cozening quean; have I not *forbid* her my house? *Shakesf. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

By tasting of that fruit *forbid*,

Where they sought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*

The voice of reason, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a strict observance of what it commands, but especially of what it *forbids*. *South.*

All hatred of persons, by very many Christian principles, we are most solemnly and indispensably *forbid*. *Spratt's Sermon.*

The chaste and holy race

Are all *forbidden* this polluted place. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*

2. To command to forbear any thing.

She with so sweet a rigour *forbad* him, that he durst not rebel. *Sidney, b. ii.*

It is the shameful work of Hubert's hand,

The practice and the purpose of the king,

From whose obedience I *forbid* my soul. *Shakespeare.*

They have determined to consume all those things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws. *Judith xi. 12.*

3. To oppose; to hinder.

The moisture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, stayeth longer in the root, and so dilateth it. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The plaister alone would pen the humour, and so exasperate it as well as *forbid* new humour. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,

A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight!

O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,

And search no farther than thyself reveal'd. *Dryden.*

4. To accurse; to blast. Now obsolete. To *bid* is in old language to *pray*; to *forbid* therefore is to *curse*.

Sleep shall neither night nor day

Hang upon his penthouse lid;

He shall live a man *forbid*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To Fo'RBID. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition.

Now the good gods *forbid*,

That our renowned Rome

Should now eat up her own! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

FORBIDDANCE. *n. f.* [from *forbid*.] Prohibition; edict against any thing.

How hast thou yielded to transgress

The strict *forbiddance*! how to violate

The sacred fruit forbidden! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

FORBIDDENLY. *adv.* [from *forbid*.] In an unlawful manner.

With all confidence he swears, as he had seen't,

That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*. *Shakespeare.*

FORBIDDER. *n. f.* [from *forbid*.] One that prohibits; one that enacts a prohibition.

This was a bold accusation of God, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the *forbidder* of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

Other care, perhaps,

May have diverted from continual watch

Our great *forbidder*! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

FO'RBIDDING. *participial adj.* [from *forbid*.] Raising abhorrence; repelling approach; causing aversion.

Tragedy was made *forbidding* and horrible. *A. Hill.*

FORCE. *n. f.* [*force*, French; *fortis*, Latin.]

1. Strength; vigour; might; active power.

He never could maintain his part but in the *force* of his will. *Shakesf. Much Ado about Nothing.*

A ship, which hath struck sail, doth run

By *force* of that *force* which before it won. *Donne.*

2. Violence.

Thus got the house of Lancaster the crown,

Which now they hold by *force*, and not by right. *Sh. H. VI.*

The shepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride

By *force* away, and then by *force* enjoy'd;

But I by free consent. *Dryden.*

3. Virtue; efficacy.

Manifest it is, that the very majesty and holiness of the place where God is worshipped, hath, in regard of us, great virtue, *force* and efficacy; for that it serveth as a sensible help to stir up devotion. *Hooker, b. v. f. 16.*

No definitions, no suppositions of any sect, are of *force* enough to destroy constant experience. *Locke.*

4. Validness; power of law.

A testament is of *force* after men are dead. *Heb. ix. 17.*

Not long in *force* this charter stood;

Wanting that seal, it must be seal'd in blood. *Denham.*

5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often *forces* in the plural.

O Thou! whose captain I account myself,

Look on my *forces* with a gracious eye. *Shakesf. Richard III.*

The secret of the power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of miscellany *forces* of all nations. *Bacon.*

A greater *force* than that which here we find,

Ne'er press'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind. *Waller.*

Those victorious *forces* of the rebels were not able to sustain your arms. *Dryden.*

6. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion.

To FORCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compel; to constrain.

Dangers are light, if they once seem light; and more dangers have deceived men than *forced* them. *Bacon.*

I have been *forced* to use the cant words of Whig and Tory. *Swift's Examiner.*

The actions and operations did *force* them upon dividing the single idea. *Pope's View of Epick Poem.*

2. To overpower by strength.

O that fortune

Had brought me to the field where thou art fam'd

To have wrought such wonders with an ass's jaw,

I should have *forc'd* thee soon with other arms. *Milton.*

With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,

To *force* their monarch and insult the court. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To impel; to press.

Thou shalt not destroy the trees by *forcing* an ax against them. *Deutr. 20. 19.*

4. To draw or push by main strength.

Stooping, the spear descended on his chine;

Just where the bone distinguish'd either loin:

It stuck so fast, so deeply bury'd lay,

That scarce the victor *forc'd* the steel away. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To enforce; to urge.

Three blust'ring nights, born by the southern blast;

I floated, and discover'd land at last:

High on a mounting wave my head I bore,

*Forcing* my strength, and gath'ring to the shore. *Dryd. Æn.*

6. To drive by violence or power.

This way of flattering their willing benefactors out of part, contrived another of *forcing* their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions. *Decay of Piety.*

To free the ports, and ope the Punique land

To Trojan guests; lest, ignorant of fate,

The queen might *force* them from her town and state. *Dryd.*

7. To gain by violence or power.

My heart was your's; but, oh! you left it here

Abandon'd to those tyrants hope and fear:

If they *forc'd* from me one kind look or word,

Could you not that, nor that small part afford? *Dryden.*

8. To storm; to take or enter by violence.

Troy wall'd so high,

Atrides might as well have *forc'd* the sky. *Waller.*

Heav'n from all ages wisely did provide

This wealth, and for the bravest nation hide;

Who with four hundred foot, and forty horse,

Dare boldly go a new-found world to *force*. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

9. To ravish; to violate by force.

*Force* her.—I like it not. *Dryden.*

10. To constrain; to distort; not to obtain naturally or with ease.

Our general taste in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and *forced* conceits. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 409.*

11. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison.

Here



Here let them lye,  
 'Till famine and the ague eat them up:  
 Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be our's,  
 We might have met them dareful, beard to beard. *Shakesp.*  
 If you find that any great number of soldiers be newly  
 sent into Oroonoke, and that the passages be already *forced*,  
 then be well advised how you land. *Raieigh's Apology.*

11. To *FORCE* out. To extort.  
 The tricks used in convening synods might *force out* an ex-  
 pression from him, that did not carry all the respect due to  
 those great names. *Atterbury.*  
 The heat of the dispute had *forced out* from him expressions  
 that seemed to make his doctrine run higher than really it  
 did. *Atterbury.*

To *FORCE*. *v. n.* To lay stress upon. This word I have only  
 found in the following passage.  
 That morning that he was to join battle with Harold, his  
 armorer put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate be-  
 hind; the which being espied by some that stood by, was  
 taken among them for an ill token, and therefore advised him  
 not to fight that day; to whom the duke answered, I *force* not  
 of such fooleries; but if I have any skill in soothsaying, as in  
 sooth I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change  
 copy from a duke to a king. *Camden's Remains.*

*FORCEDLY*. *adv.* [from *force*.] Violently; constrainedly;  
 unnaturally.  
 This foundation of the earth upon the waters doth most  
 aptly agree to that structure of the abyss and antediluvian  
 earth; but very improperly and *forcedly* to the present form of  
 the earth and the waters. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

*FORCEFUL*. *adj.* [from *force* and *full*.] Violent; strong; driven  
 with great might; impetuous.  
 Why, what need we  
 Commune with you of this, but rather follow  
 Our *forceful* instigation? *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*  
 Against the steed he threw  
 His *forceful* spear, which, hissing as it flew,  
 Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 Were it by chance, or *forceful* destiny,  
 Which forms in causes first whate'er shall be,  
 Assisted by a friend, one moonless night,  
 This Palamon from prison took his flight. *Dryden.*  
 He pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent,  
 Through Paris' shield the *forceful* weapon went. *Pope.*

*FORCEFULLY*. *adv.* [from *forceful*.] Violently; impetu-  
 ously.

*FORCELESS*. *adj.* [from *force*.] Without force; weak;  
 feeble; impotent.

*FORCEPS*. *n. s.* [Latin.]  
*Forceps* properly signifies a pair of tongs; but is used for  
 an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of  
 wounds, and the like occasions. *Quincy.*

*FORCER*. *n. s.* [from *force*.]  
 1. That which forces, drives, or constrains.  
 2. The embolus of a pump working by pulsion, in contradistinc-  
 tion to a sucker, which acts by attraction.  
 The usual means for the ascent of water is either by suckers  
 or *forcers*. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

*FORCIBLE*. *adj.* [from *force*.]  
 1. Strong; mighty: opposed to weak.  
 That punishment, which hath been sometimes *forcible* to  
 bridle sin, may grow afterwards too weak and feeble. *Hooker.*  
 2. Violent; impetuous.  
 3. Efficacious; active; powerful.  
 Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry substances, when  
 broken; and so likewise in oranges, the ripping of their rind  
 giveth out their smell more. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 4. Prevalent; of great influence.  
 God hath assured us, that there is no inclination or temp-  
 tation so *forcible* which our humble prayers and desires may  
 not frustrate and break asunder. *Raieigh's Hist. of the World.*  
 Jersey, belov'd by all; for all must feel  
 The influence of a form and mind,  
 Where comely grace and constant virtue dwell,  
 Like mingl'd streams, more *forcible* when join'd:  
 Jersey shall at thy altars stand,  
 Shall there receive the azure band. *Prior.*

5. Done by force.  
 The abdication of king James, the advocates on that side  
 look upon to have been *forcible* and unjust, and consequently  
 void. *Swift.*

6. Valid; binding; obligatory.

*FORCIBLENESS*. *n. s.* [from *forcible*.] Force; violence.

*FORCIELY*. *adv.* [from *forcible*.]  
 1. Strongly; powerfully.  
 The Gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work  
 very *forcibly* upon two of the most swaying and governing  
 passions in the mind, our hopes and our fears. *Tillotson.*  
 2. Impetuously.  
 3. By violence; by force.  
 He himself with greedy great desire  
 Into the castle enter'd *forcibly*. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 8.*

The taking and carrying away of women *forcibly*, and  
 against their will, except female wards and bondwomen, was  
 made capital. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 This doctrine brings us down to the level of horse and mule,  
 whose mouths are *forcibly* holden with bit and bridle. *Hamm.*

*FORCIPATED*. *adj.* [from *forceps*.] Formed like a pair of  
 pincers to open and inclose.  
 The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a  
 long falcation or *forcipated* tail behind. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
 When they have seized their prey, they will so tenaciously  
 hold it with their *forcipated* mouth, that they will not part  
 therewith, even when taken out of the waters. *Derham.*

*FORD*. *n. s.* [from Saxon, from *fapan*, to pass.]  
 1. A shallow part of a river when it may be passed without  
 swimming.  
 Her men the paths rode through made by her sword;  
 They pass the stream, when she had found the *ford*. *Fairfax.*  
 2. It sometimes signifies the stream, the current, without any  
 consideration of passage or shallowness.  
 Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards  
 The *ford*, and of itself the water flies  
 All taste of living wight. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
 Rise, wretched widow! rise; nor undeplor'd  
 Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*:  
 But rise, prepar'd in black to mourn thy perish'd lord. *Dry.*

To *FORD*. *v. a.* [from the noun] To pass without swim-  
 ming.  
 Adam's shin-bones must have contained a thousand fathom,  
 and much more, if he had *forded* the ocean. *Raieigh's Hist.*

*FORDABLE*. *adj.* [from *ford*.] Passable without swimming.  
 Pliny placeth the Schenitæ upon the Euphrates, where the  
 same beginneth to be *fordable*. *Raieigh's Hist. of the World.*  
 A countryman founded a river up and down, to try where  
 it was most *fordable*; and where the water ran too smooth, he  
 found it deepest; and, on the contrary, shallowest where it  
 made most noise. *L'Estrange.*

*FORE*. *adj.* [from Saxon.] Anterior; that which comes  
 first in a progressive motion.  
 Resistance in fluids arises from their greater pressing on the  
*fore* than hind part of the bodies moving in them. *Cheyne.*

*FORE*. *adv.*  
 1. Anteriorly; in the part which appears first to those that meet  
 it.  
 Each of them will bear six demiculverins and four saikers,  
 needing no other addition than a slight spar deck *fore* and aft,  
 which is a slight deck throughout. *Raieigh's Essays.*  
 2. *Fore* is a word much used in composition to mark priority of  
 time, of which some examples shall be given.

To *FOREADVISE*. *v. n.* [from *fore* and *advise*.] To counsel early;  
 to counsel before the time of action, or the event.  
 Thus to have said,  
 As you were *foreadvise'd*, had touch'd his spirit,  
 And tried his inclination. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To *FOREAPPOINT*. [from *fore* and *appoint*.] To order beforehand.

To *FOREARM*. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *arm*.] To provide for attack  
 or resistance before the time of need.  
 A man should fix and *forearm* his mind with this persuasion,  
 that, during his passion, whatsoever is offered to his imagina-  
 tion tends only to deceive. *South's Sermons.*  
 He *forearms* his care  
 With rules to push his fortune, or to bear. *Dryden's Æn.*

To *FOREBODE*. *v. n.* [from *fore* and *bode*.]  
 1. To prognosticate; to foretell.  
 An ancient augur, skill'd in future fate,  
 With these *foreboding* words restrains their hate. *Dryden.*  
 2. To foreknow; to be prescient of; to feel a secret sense of  
 something future.  
 Fate makes you deaf, while I in vain implore:  
 My heart *forebodes* I ne'er shall see you more. *Dryd. In. Emp.*  
 My soul *forebode'd* I should find the bow'r  
 Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous pow'r. *Pope.*

*FOREBODER*. *n. s.* [from *forebode*.]  
 1. A prognosticator; a soothsayer.  
 Your raven has a reputation in the world for a bird of omen,  
 and a kind of small prophet: a crow that had observed the  
 raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, sets up  
 for a *foreboder*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
 2. A foreknower.

*FOREBY*. *prep.* [from *fore* and *by*.] Near; hard by; fast by.  
 Not far away he hence doth won  
*Foreby* a fountain, where I late him left. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

To *FORECAST*. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *cast*.]  
 1. To scheme; to plan before execution.  
 He shall *forecast* his devices against the strong holds. *Dan. xi.*  
 2. To adjust; to contrive.  
 The feast was serv'd; the time so well *forecast*,  
 That just when the dessert and fruits were plac'd,  
 The fiend's alarm began. *Dryden's Theod. and Honoria.*  
 3. To foresee; to provide against.  
 It is wisdom to consider the end of things before we em-  
 bark, and to *forecast* consequences. *L'Estrange, Fable 83.*



To FORECA'ST. *v. n.* To form schemes; to contrive beforehand.

And whatso heavens in their secret doom  
Ordained have, how can frail fleshy wight  
Forecast, but it must needs to issue come? *Spenser.*

When broad awake, she finds in troublous fit,  
Forecasting how his foe he might annoy. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Fo'RECAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand;  
scheme; plan; antecedent policy.

Alas! that Warwick had no more forecast,  
But while he thought to steal the single ten,  
The king was slyly finger'd from the deck! *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
He makes this difference to arise from the forecast and pre-  
determination of the gods. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

The last, scarce ripen'd into perfect man,  
Saw helpless him from whom their life began:  
Mem'ry and forecast just returns engage;  
That pointed back to youth, this on to age. *Pope.*

FORECA'STER. *n. f.* [from *forecast*.] One who contrives be-  
forehand.

Fo'RECASTLE. *n. f.* [from *fore* and *castle*.] In a ship, is that part  
where the foremast stands, and is divided from the rest of the  
floor by a bulk-head: that part of the forecastle which is aloft,  
and not in the hold, is called the prow. *Harris.*

The commodity of the new cook-room the merchants  
have found to be so great, as that, in all their ships, the cook-  
rooms are built in their forecastles, contrary to that which had  
been anciently used. *Raleigh's Essays.*

FORECHO'SEN. *partic.* [from *fore* and *chosen*.] Pre-elected.

FORECITED. *part.* [from *fore* and *cite*.] Quoted before, or above.  
Greaves is of opinion, that the alteration mentioned in  
that forecited passage is continued. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To FORECLOSE. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *close*.]

1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent.

The embargo with Spain foreclosed this trade. *Carew.*

2. To FORECLOSE a Mortgage, is to cut off the power of re-  
demption.

Fo'REDECK. *n. f.* [from *fore* and *deck*.] The anterior part of the  
ship.

I to the foredeck went, and thence did look  
For rocky Scylla. *Chapman's Odyssey, b. xii.*

To FOREDESIGN. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *design*.] To plan before-  
hand.

All the steps of the growth and vegetation both of animals  
and plants, have been foreseen and foredesigned by the wise  
Author of nature. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

To FOREDO'. *v. a.* [from *for* and *do*, not *fore*.]

1. To ruin; to destroy. A word obsolete. Opposed to making  
happy.

Beseeching him, if either salves or oils,  
A foredone wight from door of death might raise,  
He would at her request prolong her nephew's days. *Fa. Qu.*  
That drew on men God's hatred and his wrath,  
And many souls in dolours had foredone. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
This doth betoken,  
The corse they follow did with desperate hand  
Foredo its own life. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

This is the night

That either makes me, or foredoes me quite. *Shakespeare.*

2. To overdo; to weary; to harass.

Whilst the heavy plowman snoats,  
All with weary task foredone. *Shakespeare.*

To FOREDO'OM. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *doom*.] To predestinate; to  
determine beforehand.

Through various hazards and events we move  
To Latium, and the realms foredoom'd by Jove. *Dryd. Æn.*  
The willing metal will obey thy hand,  
Following with ease: if favour'd by thy fate,  
Thou art foredoom'd to view the Stygian state. *Dryden.*  
Fate foredoom'd, and all things tend  
By course of time to their appointed end. *Dryden.*  
Here Britain's statesmen oft the fall foredoom  
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

FOREE'ND. *n. f.* [from *fore* and *end*.] The anterior part.

I have liv'd at honest freedom; paid  
More pious debts to heaven than in all  
The fore-end of my time. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
In the fore-end of it, which was towards him, grew a small  
green branch of palm; and when the wise man had taken it  
into his boat, it opened of itself, and there were found in it  
a book and a letter. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

FOREFA'THER. *n. f.* [from *fore* and *father*.] Ancestor; one who  
in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.

The custom of the people of God, and the decrees of our  
forefathers, are to be kept, touching those things whereof the  
Scripture hath neither one way or other given us charge. *Hook.*

If it be a generous desire in men to know from whence  
their own forefathers have come, it cannot be displeasing to  
understand the place of our first ancestor. *Raleigh's History.*

Conceit is still deriv'd

From some forefather grief; mine is not so. *Shak. Rich. II.*

Shall I not be distraught,

And madly play with my forefathers joints? *Sh. Ro. and Jul.*

Our great forefathers

Had left him nought to conquer but his country. *Addison.*  
When a man sees the prodigious pains our forefathers have  
been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy  
what miracles of architecture they would have left us, had  
they been instructed in the right way. *Addison on Italy.*

Blest peer! his great forefathers ev'ry grace

Reflecting, and reflected in his race. *Pope, Epist. i.*

To FOREFE'ND. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *defend*.]

1. To prohibit; to avert.

I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;

No, heav'ns forefend! I would not kill thy soul. *Shakesp.*

Perhaps a fever, which the gods forefend,

May bring your youth to some untimely end. *Dryden.*

2. To provide for; to secure.

Down with the nose,

Down with it flat: take the bridge quite away

Of him, that, his particular to forefend,

Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

FOREFINGER. *n. f.* [from *fore* and *finger*.] The finger next to the  
thumb; the index.

An agate-stone

On the forefinger of an alderman. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

Polymnia shall be drawn, as it were, acting her speech with  
her forefinger. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Some wear this on the middlefinger, as the ancient Gauls  
and Britons; and some upon the forefinger. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

FOREFOOT. *n. f. plur. forefeet.* [from *fore* and *foot*.] The anterior  
foot of a quadruped: in contempt, a hand.

Give me thy fist, thy forefoot to me give. *Shak. Hen. V.*

He ran fiercely, and smote at Heliodorus with his fore-  
feet. *2 Mac. iii. 25.*

I continue my line from thence to the heel; then making  
the breast with the eminency thereof, bring out his near fore-  
foot, which I finish. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To FOREGO'. *v. a.* [from *for* and *go*.]

1. To quit; to give up; to resign.

Is it her nature, or is it her will,

To be so cruel to an humbled foe?

If nature, then she may it mend with skill;

If will, then she at will may will forego. *Spenser, Sen. 41.*

Having all before absolutely in his power, it remaineth so  
still, he having already neither forgiven nor foregone any  
thing thereby unto them, but having received something from  
them. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

He is a great adventurer, said he,

That hath his sword through hard assay forgone;

And now hath vowed, 'till he avenged be

Of that despite, never to wearen none. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Special reason oftentimes causeth the will to prefer one good  
thing before another; to leave one for another's sake, to fore-  
go meaner for the attainment of higher degrees. *Hooker, b. v.*

Must I then leave you? Must I needs forgo

So good, so noble, and so true a master? *Shakesp. H. VIII.*

Let us not forgo

That for a trifle which was bought with blood. *Shakespeare.*

How can I live without thee! how forego

Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,

To live again in these wild woods forlorn! *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

This argument might prevail with you to forego a little  
of your repose for the publick benefit. *Dryd. Juv. Dedic.*

What they have enjoyed with great pleasure at one time,  
has proved insipid or nauseous at another; and therefore they  
see nothing in it, for which they should forego a present enjoy-  
ment. *Locke.*

2. To go before; to be past. [from *fore* and *go*.]

By our remembrances of days foregone,

Such were our faults: O! then we thought them not. *Shak.*

It is to be understood of Cain, that many years foregone,  
and when his people were increased, he built the city of  
Enoch. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Left what has been said of the differences between true and  
apparent colours be interpreted in too unlimited a sense, reflect  
upon the two foregoing objections. *Boyle on Colours.*

This foregoing remark gives the reason why imitation  
pleases. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

I was seated in my elbow-chair, where I had indulged the  
foregoing speculations, with my lamp burning by me as usual.  
*Addison's Spectator, No. 463.*

In the foregoing part of this work I promised further proofs.  
*Woodward's Natural History.*

3. To lose.

This is the very ecstasy of love,

Whose violent property forgoes itself,

And leads the will to desperate undertakings. *Shak. Hamlet.*

FO'REGOER. *n. f.* [from *forego*.] Ancestor; progenitor.

Honours best thrive,

When rather from our acts we them derive

Than our foregoers. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

FO'REGROUND.



**FO'REGROUND.** *n. f.* [*fore and ground.*] The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

All agree that white can subsist on the *foreground* of the picture: the question therefore is to know, if it can equally be placed upon that which is backward, the light being universal, and the figures supposed in an open field. *Dryden.*

**FO'REHAND.** *n. f.* [*fore and hand.*]

1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.
2. The chief part.

The great Achilles, whom opinion crowns

The finew and the *forehand* of our host.

*Shakespeare.*

**FO'REHAND.** *adj.* A thing done too soon.

You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,  
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin.

*Shakespeare.*

**FOREHANDED.** *n. f.* [*from fore and hand.*]

1. Early; timely.

If by thus doing you have not secured your time by an early and *forehanded* care, yet be sure, by a timely diligence, to redeem the time. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. Formed in the foreparts.

Bauble, do you call him? He's a substantial true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded*: mark but the cleanness of his shapes too.

*Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

**FO'REHEAD.** *n. f.* [*fore and head.*]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair.

The breast of Hecuba,

When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier

Than Hector's *forehead*, when it spit forth blood

At Grecian swords contending. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Some angel copy'd, while I slept, each grace,

And molded ev'ry feature from my face:

Such majesty does from her *forehead* rise,

Her cheeks such blushes cast, such rays her eyes. *Dryden.*

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness; audacity.

A man of confidence presseth forward upon every appearance of advantage, and thinks nothing above his management or his merit: where his force is too feeble, he prevails by dint of impudence: these men of *forehead* are magnificent in promises, and infallible in their prescriptions. *Collier.*

I would fain know to what branch of the legislature they can have the *forehead* to apply. *Swift's Presbyterian Plea.*

**FOREHOLDING.** *n. f.* [*fore and hold.*] Predictions; ominous accounts; superstitious prognostications.

How are superstitious men hagg'd out of their wits, with the fancy of omens, *foreholdings*, and old wives tales! *L'Estr.*

**FOREIGN.** *adj.* [*forain, French; forano, Spanish, from foris, Latin.*]

1. Not of this country; not domestick.

Your son, that with a fearful soul

Leads discontented steps in *foreign* soil,

This fair alliance quickly shall call home. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

The learned correspondence you hold in *foreign* parts. *Milt.*

The positions are so far from being new, that they are commonly to be met with in both ancient and modern, domestick and *foreign* writers. *Atterbury's Serm. Pref.*

The parties and divisions amongst us may several ways bring destruction upon our country, at the same time that our united force would secure us against all the attempts of a *foreign* enemy. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 34.*

2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging; without relation. It is often used with *to*; but more properly with *from*.

I must dissemble,

And speak a language *foreign* to my heart. *Addison's Cato.*

Fame is a good so wholly *foreign* to our natures, that we have no faculty in the soul adapted to it, nor any organ in the body to relish it, placed out of the possibility of fruition. *Addis.*

This design is not *foreign* from some people's thoughts.

*Swift on the Sacramental Test.*

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.

They will not stick to say you envied him;

And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,

Kept him a *foreign* man still; which so griev'd him,

That he ran mad and died. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *plantum forinsecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of justice.

5. Extraneous; adventitious in general.

There are who, fondly studious of increase,

Rich *foreign* mold in their ill-natur'd land

Induce. *Phillips.*

**FO'REIGNER.** *n. f.* [*from foreign.*] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a stranger.

Joy is such a *foreigner*,

So mere a stranger to my thoughts, I know

Not how to entertain him. *Denham's Sophy.*

To this false *foreigner* you give your throne,

And wrong a friend, a kinsman, and a son:

Resume your ancient care. *Dryd. Æn.*

Water is the only native of England made use of in punch; but the lemons, the brandy, the sugar, and the nutmegs, are all *foreigners*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a greater lustre, either to *foreigners* or subjects. *Swift.*

**FO'REIGNNESS.** *n. f.* [*from foreign.*] remoteness; want of relation to something.

Let not the *foreignness* of the subject hinder you from endeavouring to set me right. *Locke.*

**TO FOREIMAGINE.** *v. a.* [*fore and imagine.*] To conceive or fancy before proof.

We are within compass of a *foreimagined* possibility in that behalf. *Camden's Remains.*

**TO FOREJU'DGE.** *v. a.* [*fore and judge.*] To judge beforehand; to be prepossessed.

**TO FOREKNO'W.** *v. a.* [*fore and know.*] To have prescience of; to foresee.

We *foreknow* that the sun will rise and set, that all men born in the world shall die again; that after Winter the Spring shall come; after the Spring, Summer and harvest; yet is not our foreknowledge the cause of any of those. *Raleigh.*

He *foreknew* John should not suffer a violent death, but go into his grave in peace. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 10.*

Calchas the sacred seer, who had in view

Things present and the past, and things to come *foreknew*.

*Dryden's Iliad.*

Who would the miseries of man *foreknow*?

Not knowing, we but share our part of woe. *Dryden.*

**FOREKNO'WABLE.** *adj.* [*from foreknow.*] Possible to be known before they happen.

It is certainly *foreknowable* what they will do in such and such circumstances. *Mere's Divine Dialogues.*

**FOREKNO'WLEDGE.** *n. f.* [*fore and knowledge.*] Prescience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Our being in Christ by eternal *foreknowledge*, saveth us not without our actual and real adoption into the fellowship of his saints in this present world. *Hogker, b. v. f. 56.*

I told him you was asleep: he seems to have a *foreknowledge* of that too, and therefore chuses to speak with you. *Shakesp.*

If I *foreknew*,

*Foreknowledge* had no influence on their fault,

Which had no less prov'd certain unforeknown. *Milton.*

I hope the *foreknowledge* you had of my esteem for you, is the reason that you do not dislike my letters. *Pope.*

**FO'RELAND.** *n. f.* [*fore and land.*] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; a cape.

As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought,

Nigh river's mouth, or *foreland*, where the wind

Veers oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sails. *Milt. P. L.*

**TO FORELA'Y.** *v. a.* [*fore and lay.*] To lay wait for; to intrap by ambush.

A serpent shoots his sting at unaware;

An ambush'd thief *forelays* a traveller:

The man lies murder'd, while the thief and snake,

One gains the thickets, and one thrids the brake. *Dryden.*

**TO FORELI'FT.** *v. a.* [*fore and lift*] To raise aloft any anterior part.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,

*Forelifting* up aloft his speckled breast;

And often bounding on the bruised grass,

As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

**FO'RELOCK.** *n. f.* [*fore and lock.*] The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

Tell her the joyous time will not be staid,

Unless she do him by the *forelock* take. *Spenser, Sonnet 70.*

Hyacinthine locks

Round from his parted *forelock* manly hung,

Clust'ring, but not beneath his shoulders broad. *Milton.*

Zeal and duty are not slow,

But on occasion's *forelock* watchful wait. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must take time by the *forelock*; for, when it is once past, there is no recalling it. *Swift.*

**FO'REMAN.** *n. f.* [*fore and man.*] The first or chief person.

He is a very sensible man, shoots flying, and has been several times *foreman* of the petty jury. *Addison's Spectator.*

**FOREMENTIONED.** *adj.* [*fore and mentioned.*] Mentioned or recited before. It is observeable that many participles are compounded with *fore*, whose verbs have no such composition.

Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the *forementioned* figure on the pillar. *Addison on Italy.*

**FO'REMOST.** *adj.* [*from fore.*]

1. First in place.

Our women in the *foremost* ranks appear;

March to the fight, and meet your mistress there. *Dryden.*

I stand astonish'd! what, the bold Sempronius,

That still broke *foremost* through the crowd of patriots,

As with a hurricane of zeal transported,

And virtuous ev'n to madness! *Addison's Cato.*

2. First in dignity.

All three were set among the *foremost* ranks of fame, for great minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they did attempt. *Sidney, b. ii.*

These ride *foremost* in the field,

As they the *foremost* rank of honour held.

*Dryden.*

**FO'RENAMED.**



FORENA'MED. *adj.* [*fore* and *name*.] Nominated before.

And such are sure ones,

As Curius, and the *forenam'd* Lentulus. *Ben. Johnf. Catil.*

FO'RENOON. *n. s.* [*fore* and *noon*.] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian: opposed to afternoon.

The manner was, that the *forenoon* they should run at tilt, the afternoon in a broad field in manner of a battle, 'till either the strangers or the country knights won the field. *Sidney.*

Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, consisting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the position of the sun, for the conveniency of *forenoon's* and afternoon's diversion. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FORENO'TICE. *n. s.* [*fore* and *notice*.] Information of an event before it happens.

So strange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either heaven or earth gives some *forenotice* of it. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

FORE'NSICK. *adj.* [*forensis*, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature.

Person is a *forensick* term, appropriating actions and their merit; and so belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery. This personality extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness. *Locke.*

The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before the proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal cases: thence all sorts of disputations in courts of justice, where several persons make their distinct speeches, may come under the name of *forensick* disputes. *Wat's Improvement of the Mind.*

TO FOREORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain*.] To predestinate; to predetermine; to preordain.

The church can discharge, in manner convenient, a work of so great importance; by *foreordaining* some short collect wherein briefly to mention thanks. *Hooker, b. v.*

FO'REPART. *n. s.* [*fore* and *part*.] The anterior part.

Had it been so raised, it would deprive us of the sun's light all the *forepart* of the day. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the *forepart* or breast are broad and thin, to bend and give way without danger of fracture. *Ray on the Creation.*

FOREPA'ST. *adj.* [*fore* and *past*.] Past before a certain time.

Now cease, ye damsels, your delights *forepast*;

Enough it is that all the day is your's. *Spenser's Epithalam.*

My *forepast* proofs, howe'er the matter fall,

Shall tax my fears of little vanity,

Having vainly fear'd too little.

*Shakespeare.*

Such is the treaty which he negotiates with us, an offer and tender of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion, of all *forepast* sins, and of a new covenant. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

FOREPOSSE'SSED. *adj.* [*fore* and *possess*.] Preoccupied; prepossessed; pre-engaged.

The testimony either of the ancient fathers, or of other classical divines, may be clearly and abundantly answered, to the satisfaction of any rational man, not extremely *forepossessed* with prejudice. *Sanderson's Judgment.*

FO'RERANK. *n. s.* [*fore* and *rank*.] First rank; front.

Yet leave our cousin Catharine here with us;

She is our capital demand, compris'd

Within the *forerank* of our articles.

*Shakef. Henry V.*

FORERECI'TED. *adj.* [*fore* and *recite*.] Mentioned or enumerated before.

Bid him recount

The *forerecited* practices, whereof

We cannot feel too little, hear too much. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

TO FORERU'N. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run*.]

1. To come before as an earnest of something following; to introduce as an harbinger.

Against ill chances men are ever merry;

But heaviness *foreruns* the good event. *Shakef. Henry IV.*

The sun

Was set, and twilight from the East came on,

*Forerunning* night. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

She bids me hope: oh heav'n's, she pities me!

And pity still *foreruns* approaching love,

As lightning does the thunder. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. To precede; to have the start of.

I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not *fore-run*, all that is or will be practised in London. *Graunt.*

FORERU'NNER. *n. s.* [from *forerun*.]

1. An harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow.

The six strangers seek for you, madam, to take their leave; and there is a *forerunner* come from a seventh, the prince of Morocco. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

A cock was sacrificed as the *forerunner* of day and the sun, thereby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from the divine bounty, the daughter of providence. *Stillingfleet.*

My elder brothers, my *forerunners* came,

Rough draughts of nature, ill design'd, and lame:

Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear;

'Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

Already opera prepares the way,

The sure *forerunner* of her gentle sway. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A prognostick; a sign foreshowing any thing.

O Eve! some further change awaits us nigh,

Which heav'n, by these mute signs in nature, shews

*Forerunners* of his purpose. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the *forerunner* of death. *South's Sermons.*

The keeping insensible perspiration up in due measure is the cause as well as sign of health, and the least deviation from that due quantity, the certain *forerunner* of a disease. *Arbuthn.*

TO FORESA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *say*.] To predict; to prophecy; to foretell.

Let ordinance

Come as the gods *foresay* it.

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

TO FORESE'E. *v. a.* [*fore* and *see*.] To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened; to have prescience; to fore-know.

With Cupid she *foresees* and goes god Vulcan's pace. *Sidney.*

The first of them could things to come *foresee*;

The next, could of things present best advise;

The third, things past could keep in memory. *Fairy Queen.*

If there be any thing *foreseen* that is not usual, be armed for it by any hearty though a short prayer, and an earnest resolution beforehand, and then watch when it comes. *Taylor.*

At his *foreseen* approach, already quake

The Caspian kingdoms and Meotian lake:

Their seers behold the tempest from afar,

And threat'ning oracles denounce the war. *Dryden's Æn.*

TO FORESHA'ME. *v. a.* [*for* and *shame*.] To shame; to bring reproach upon.

Oh bill, *foreshaming*

Those rich-left heirs, that let their fathers lie

Without a monument.

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

TO FO'RESHEW. *v. a.* [See FORESHOW.]

FO'RESHIP. *n. s.* [*fore* and *ship*.] The anterior part of the ship.

The shipmen would have cast anchors out of the *fore-ship*. *Æt's xxvii. 30.*

TO FORESHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *shorten*.] To shorten figures for the sake of shewing those behind.

The greatest parts of the body ought to appear foremost; and he forbids the *foreshortenings*, because they make the parts appear little. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

TO FORESHO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *show*.]

1. To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate.

Christ had called him to be a witness of his death, and resurrection from the dead, according to that which the prophets and Moses had *foreshowed*. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 8.*

Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose,

Whose purple blush the day *foreshows*.

*Denham.*

You chose to withdraw yourself from publick business, when the face of heaven grew troubled, and the frequent shifting of the wind *foreshowed* a storm. *Dryden.*

2. To represent before it comes.

What else is the law but the gospel *foreshowed*? What other the gospel than the law fulfilled? *Hooker, b. v.*

FO'RESIGHT. *n. s.* [*fore* and *sight*.]

1. Prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge. The accent anciently on the last syllable.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,

Here sleep below; while thou to *foresight* wak'ft;

As once thou slept'ft, whilst she to life was form'd. *Milton.*

2. Provident care of futurity.

He had a sharp *foresight*, and working wit,

That never idle was, ne once could rest a whit. *Fai. Qu.*

In matters of arms he was both skilful and industrious, and

as well in *foresight* as resolution present and great. *Hayward.*

Difficulties and temptations will more easily be born or avoided, if with prudent *foresight* we arm ourselves against them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

FORESI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [*for*sight and *full*.] Prescient; provident.

Death gave him no such pangs as the *foresightful* care he had of his silly successor. *Sidney, b. ii.*

TO FORESI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *signify*.] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify.

Discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming the Psalms did but *foresignify*. *Hooker, b. v.*

Yet as being past times noxious, where they light

On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,

They oft *foresignify*, and threaten ill. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

FO'RESKIN. *n. s.* [*fore* and *skin*.] The prepuce.

Their own hand

An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay,

And for a dow'r their hundred *foreskins* pay,

Be Michel thy reward.

*Cowley's Davids.*

FO'RESKIRT. *n. s.* [*fore* and *skirt*.] The pendulous or loose part of the coat before.

A thousand



A thousand pounds a year for pure respect!  
No other obligation?  
That promises more thousands: honour's train  
Is longer than his *forekirt*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
To FORESLA'CK. *v. a.* [*f. re* and *slack*.] To neglect by idleness.

It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happy an occasion *forefick'd*, that might have been the eternal good of the land. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

To FORESLO'W. *v. a.* [*f. re* and *slow*.]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.  
No stream, no wood, no mountain could *foreflow*  
Their hasty pace. *Fairfax, b. i.*  
Now the illustrious nymph return'd again,  
Brings every grace triumphant in her train:  
The wond'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no storm,  
*Foreflow'd* her passage, to behold her form. *Dryden.*
2. To neglect; to omit.

When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king knowing well that it stood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time in not encountering them, by so much the sooner to dispatch with them, that it might appear to have been no coldness in *foreflowing*, but wisdom in chusing his time, resolved with speed to assail them. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

Chremes, how many fishers do you know  
That rule their boats and use their nets aright,  
That neither wind, nor time, nor tide *foreflow*?  
Some such have been: but, ah! by tempests spite  
Their boats are lost; while we may sit and moan  
That few were such, and now these few are none. *P. Fletch.*

To FORESLO'W. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter.

This may plant courage in their quailing breasts,  
For yet is hope of life and victory:  
*Foreflow* no longer, make we hence amain. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

To FORESPEAK. *v. n.* [*fore* and *speak*.]

1. To predict; to forefay; to foreshow; to foretell.  
Old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous *forespeaking*  
to lie in names. *Camden's Remains.*
2. To forbid.

Thou hast *forespoke* my being in these wars,  
And say'st it is not fit. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

FORESPE'NT. *adj.* [*fore* and *spent*.]

1. Wasted; tired; spent.  
After him came spurring hard  
A gentleman, almost *forespent* with speed. *Shak. Henry IV.*
2. Forepassed; past.  
Is not enough thy evil life *forespent*? *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
You shall find his vanities *forespent*,  
Were but the outside of the Roman Brutus,  
Covering discretion with a coat of folly. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*
3. Bestowed before.

We must receive him  
According to the honour of his sender;  
And towards himself, his goodness *forespent* on us,  
We must extend our notice. *Shakespeare.*

FORESPUR'RER. *n. f.* [*fore* and *spur*.] One that rides before.  
A day in April never came so sweet,  
To show how costly Summer was at hand,  
As this *forespurrer* comes before his lord. *Shakespeare.*

FO'REST. *n. f.* [*forest*, French; *foresta*, Italian.]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.  
By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom of heaven,  
because, in a *forest* of many wolves, sheep cannot chuse but  
feed in continual danger of life. *Hooker, b. v. f. 48.*

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until  
Great Birnam-wood to Dunlinane's high hill  
Shall come against him.  
—That will never be:

Who can impress the *forest*, bid the tree  
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

There be airs which the physicians advise their patients to  
remove unto, which commonly are plain champaigns, but  
grasing, and not overgrown with heath; or else timber-shades,  
as in *forests*. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 936.*

How the first *forest* rais'd its shady head. *Roscommon.*

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful  
pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase,  
and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the  
king, for his pleasure; which territory of ground is bounded  
with irremovable marks, and replenished with beasts of venery  
or chase, and with great coverts of vert for their succour and  
abode: for the preservation of which place, vert, and venison,  
there are certain particular laws. The manner of making  
forests is this: the king sends out his commission, under the  
broad seal of England, directed to certain discreet persons,  
for viewing, perambulating, and bounding the place that he  
has a mind to afforest: which returned into Chancery, pro-  
clamation is made throughout all the country where the ground  
lies, that none shall hunt or chase any wild beasts within that  
precinct, without the king's special licence; after which he

appoints ordinances, laws, and officers for the preservation  
of the vert and venison; and this becomes a forest by matter  
of record. The properties of a forest are these: a forest, as  
it is strictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the king,  
who hath power to grant commission to a justice in eyre for  
the forest; the courts; the officers for preserving the vert and  
venison, as the justices of the forest, the warden or keeper,  
the verders, the foresters, agistors, regards, bailiffs, and  
beadles. The chief property of a forest is the swainmote,  
which is no less incident to it than the court of pyepowders  
to a fair. *Cowel.*

To FORESTA'LL. *v. a.* [*forestallan*, Saxon.]

1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand.  
If thou be master-gunner, spend not all  
That thou can'st speak at once; but husband it,  
And give men turns of speech: do not *forestall*  
By lavishness thine own and others wit,  
As if thou mad'st thy will. *Herbert.*

What need a man *forestall* his date of grief,  
And run to meet what he would most avoid. *Milton.*

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.  
And though good luck prolonged hath thy date,  
Yet death then would the like mishap *forestall*. *Fairy Queen.*

What's in prayer, but this twofold force  
To be *forestalled* e're we come to fall,  
Or pardon'd being down. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

May  
This night *forestall* him of the coming day. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

But for my tears,  
I had *forestall'd* this dear and deep rebuke,  
Ere you with grief had spoke. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

If thou covet death, as utmost end  
Of misery, so thinking to evade  
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God  
Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire, than so  
To be *forestall'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

- I will not *forestall* your judgment of the rest. *Pope.*
3. To seize or gain possession of before another; to buy before  
another in order to raise the price.

He bold spake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,  
Abandon this *forestalled* place at erst,  
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee. *Fairy Queen.*

FORESTA'LLER. *n. f.* [from *forestall*.] One that anticipates  
the market; one that purchases before others to raise the  
price.

Commodities, good or bad, the workman must take at his  
master's rate, or sit still and starve; whilst, by this means, this  
new sort of ingrossors or *forestallers* having the feeding and  
supplying this numerous body of workmen, set the price upon  
the poor landholder. *Locke.*

FORESTBO'RN. *adj.* [*forest* and *born*.] Born in a wild.

This boy is *forestborn*,  
And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments  
Of desperate studies. *Shak. As you like it.*

FO'RESTER. *n. f.* [*forestier*, French, from *forest*.]

1. An officer of the forest.  
*Forester*, my friend, where is the bush,  
That we may stand and play the murderer in?  
—Here by, upon the edge of yonder copice. *Shakespeare.*
2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

FO'RESWAT. } *adj.* [from *fore* and *swat*, from *sweat*.] Spent  
FO'RESWART. } with heat.

Miso and Mopsa, like a couple of *foreswat* melters, were  
getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their  
garments. *Sidney, b. ii.*

To FORETA'STE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *taste*.]

1. To have antepast of; to have prescience of.
2. To taste before another.

Perhaps the fact  
Is not so heinous now, *foretasted* fruit,  
Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first  
Made common, and unhallow'd, ere our taste. *Milt. P. L.*

FO'RETASTE. *n. f.* Anticipation of.

A pleasure that a man may call as properly his own as his  
soul and his conscience, neither liable to accident, nor ex-  
posed to injury: it is the *foretaste* of heaven, and the earnest  
of eternity. *South's Sermons.*

To FORETE'LL. *v. a.* [*fore* and *tell*.]

1. To predict; to prophesy.  
What art thou, whose heavy looks *foretell*  
Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue? *Shak. H. VI.*  
I found

The new-created world, which fame in heaven  
Long had *foretold*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Mercia's king,  
Warn'd in a dream, his murder did *fortell*,  
From point to point, as after it befell. *Dryden.*

When great Ulysses sought the Phrygian shores,  
Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold*;  
Heaven seal'd my words, and you those deeds behold. *Pope.*



2. To foretold; to foretell.

To FORETELL. *v. n.* To utter prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, have likewise foretold of these days. *Aets iii. 24.*

FORETELLER. *n. s.* [from *foretell*.] Predictor; foreteller.

Others are proposed, not that the foretold events should be known; but that the accomplishment that expounds them may evince, that the foreteller of them was able to foresee thee. *Boyle n Colours.*

To FORETHINK. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *think*.] To anticipate in the mind; to have prescience of.

The soul of every man

Prophetically does forethink thy fall. *Shakes. Henry IV.*

I do pray to thee,

Thou virtuous Dauphin, alter not the doom

Forethought by heav'n. *Shak. Speare's King John.*

Adam could not be ignorant of the punishments due to neglect and disobedience; and felt, by the proof thereof, in himself another terror than he had forethought, or could imagine. *Releigh's History of the World.*

Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,

Her soul forethought the fiend would change his game. *Dryd.*

To FORETHINK. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.

With this you blot my name, and clear your own;

And what's my frenzy will be call'd my crime:

What then is thine? Thou cool deliberate villain!

Thou wise, forethinking, weighing politician! *Smith.*

FORETHOUGHT. *n. s.* [from *forethink*.]

1. Prescience; anticipation.

He that is undone, is equally undone, whether it be by spitefulness of forethought, or by the folly of oversight, or evil counsel. *L'Estrange.*

2. Provident care.

To FORETOKEN. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *token*.] To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign.

The king from Ireland hastes; but did no good;

Whilst strange prodigious signs foretoken blood. *Daniel.*

FORETOKEN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Prevenient sign; prognostick.

It may prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune. *Sidney.*

They disliked nothing more in king Edward the Confessor, than that he was Frenchified; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains.*

FORETOOTH. *n. s.* [from *fore* and *tooth*.] The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the incisor.

The foreteeth should be formed broad, and with a thin sharp edge like chizzles. *Ray on the Creation.*

FORETOP. *n. s.* [from *fore* and *top*.] That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

So may your hats your foretops never press,

Untouch'd your ribbons, sacred be your dress. *Dryden.*

FOREVOUCHED. *part.* [from *fore* and *vouch*.] Affirmed before; formerly told.

Sure her offence

Must be of such unnatural degree,

That monsters it; or your forevouch'd affection

Fall'n into taint. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

FORWARD. *n. s.* [from *fore* and *ward*.] The van; the front.

They that marched in the forward were all mighty men. *I Mac. ix. 11.*

To FOREWARN. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *warn*.]

1. To admonish beforehand.

I will forewarn you whom you shall fear: fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell. *Lu. xii. 5.*

2. To inform previously of any future event.

Divine interpreter, by favour sent

Down from the empyrean, to forewarn

Us timely of what might else have been our loss

Unknown. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

3. To caution against any thing beforehand.

Well I will arm me, being thus forewarn'd. *Shak. H. VI.*

Thy pride,

And wand'ring vanity, when least was safe,

Rejected my forewarning, and disdain'd

Not to be trusted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Tho' Phœbus had forewarned him of singing wars, yet the search of nature was free. *Dryd. Virg. Dedic. to Ld. Clifford.*

Young Chœrebus, who by love was led

To win renown and fair Cassandra's bed,

Had lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;

Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetick maid. *Dryden's Æn.*

To FOREWASTE. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *waste*.] To desolate; to destroy. Out of use.

Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,

Forewasted all, until Gemissa gent

Persuaded him to cease. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

High time 'gan it wex for Una fair,

To think of those her captive parents dear,

And their forewasted kingdom to repair. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

To FOREWISH. *part.* [from *fore* and *wish*.] To desire beforehand.

The wiser sort ceased not to do what in them lay, to procure that the good commonly forewished might in time come to effect. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

FOREWORN. *part.* [from *fore* and *worn*, from *wear*.] Worn out; wasted by time or use.

Neither the light was enough to read the words, and the ink was already foreworn, and in many places blotted. *Sidney.*

FORFEIT. *n. s.* [from *forfeit*, French; *fforfed*, Welsh.]

1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; something paid for expiation of a crime; a fine; a mulct.

Thy slanders I forgive, and therewithal

Remit thy other forfeits. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*

Th' execution leave to high disposal,

And let another hand, not thine, exact

Thy penal forfeit from thyself. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 506.*

Thy life, Melantius! I am come to take,

Of which foul treason does a forfeit make. *Waller.*

2. A person obnoxious to punishment; one whose life is forfeited by his offence. Now obsolete.

Your brother is a forfeit of the law,

And you but waste your words. *Shak. Meas. for Measure.*

Claudio, whom here you have warrant to execute, is no greater forfeit to the law than Angelo, who hath sentenced him. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

To FORFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.

If then a man, on light conditions, gain

A great estate to him, and his, for ever;

If wilfully he forfeit it again,

Who doth bemoan his heir, or blame the giver? *Davies.*

Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited all right to happiness. *Boyle.*

A father cannot alien the power he has over his child: he may perhaps to some degrees forfeit it, but cannot transfer it. *Locke.*

FORFEIT. *participial adj.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime; lost either as to the right or possession, by breach of conditions.

All the souls that are, were forfeit once;

And he that might the 'vantage best have took,

Found out the remedy. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

Beg that thou may'st have leave to hang thyself;

And yet, thy wealth being forfeit to the state,

Thou hast not left the value of a cord. *Shakespeare.*

This now fenceless world,

Forfeit to death. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 303.*

Straight all his hopes exhal'd in empty smoke,

And his long toils were forfeit for a look. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*

Methought with wond'rous ease he swallow'd down

His forfeit honour, to betray the town. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

How the murderer paid his forfeit breath;

What lands so distant from that scene of death,

But trembling heard the fame! *Pope's Odyssey, b. iii.*

FORFEITABLE. *adj.* [from *forfeit*.] Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.

FORFEITURE. *n. s.* [from *forfeit*, French, from *forfeit*.]

1. The act of forfeiting; the punishment discharged by loss of something possessed.

2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.

The court is as well a Chancery to save and debar forfeitures, as a court of common law to decide rights; and there would be work enough in Germany and Italy, if Imperial forfeitures should go for good titles. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors; nor forfeitures be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

He fairly abdicates his throne,

He has a forfeiture incur'd. *Swift.*

To FORFEIND. *v. a.* To prevent; to forbid. *Hanmer.*

FORGAVE. The preterite of *forgive*.

FORGE. *n. s.* [from *forge*, French.]

1. The place where iron is beaten into form. In common language we use *forge* for large work, and *smithy* for small; but in books the distinction is not kept.

Now behold,

In the quick forge and working-house of thought,

How London doth pour out her citizens. *Shak. Henry V.*

In other part stood one, who at the forge

Labouring, two massy clods of iron and brass

Had melted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Th' o'er-labour'd Cyclop from his task retires,

Th' Æolian forge exhausted of its fires. *Pope's Statius.*

2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped.

From no other forge hath proceeded a strange conceit, that to serve God with any set form of common prayer is superstitious. *Hocker, b. v. f. 26.*

To FORGE. *v. a.* [from *forger*, old French.]

1. To form by the hammer; to beat into shape.

The queen of martials,



# FOR

And Mars himself conducted them; both which being  
*frg'd* of gold,

Must needs have golden furniture. *Chapman's Iliad*, b. xviii.

Tyger with tyger, bear with bear you'll find  
In leagues offensive and defensive join'd;  
But lawless man the anvil dares profane,  
And *forge* that steel by which a man is slain,  
Which earth at first for plough-shares did afford,  
Nor yet the smith had learn'd to form a sword. *Tate's Jew*.

## 2. To make by any means.

He was a kind of nothing, titleless,  
'Till he had *forg'd* himself a name i' th' fire  
Of burning Rome. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

His heart's his mouth:

What his breast *forges*, that his tongue must vent. *Shakesp.*

Those few names that the schools *forgerd*, and put into the  
mouths of their scholars, could never yet get admittance into  
common use, or obtain the licence of publick approba-  
tion. *Locke*.

## 3. To counterfeit; to falsify.

Were I king,

I should cut off the nobles for their lands:  
My more having would be as fauce  
To make me hunger more, that I should *forge*  
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,  
Destroying them for wealth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

**FORGER.** *n. f.* [from *forge*.]

1. One who makes or forms.
2. One who counterfeits any thing; a falsifier.

As in stealing, if there were no receivers there would be no  
thieves; so in slander, if there were fewer spreaders there  
would be fewer *forgers* of libels. *Government of the Tongue*.

No *forger* of lyes willingly and wittingly furnishes out the  
means of his own detection. *West on the Resurrection*.

**FORGERY.** *n. f.* [from *forge*.] The crime of falsification.

Has your king married the lady Gray?

And now, to sooth your *forgery* and his,  
Sends me a paper to persuade me patience. *Shakesp. Hen. VI*.  
Nothing could have been easier than for the Jews, the ene-  
mies of Jesus Christ, to have disproved these facts, had they  
been false, to have shewn their falshood, and to have convicted  
them of *forgery*. *Stephens's Sermons*.

A *forgery*, in setting a false name to a writing, which may  
prejudice another's fortune, the law punishes with the loss of  
ears; but has inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the same  
thing in print, though books sold under a false name are so  
many *forgeries*. *Swift*.

## 2. Smith's work; fabrication; the act of the forge.

He ran on embattl'd armies clad in iron,  
And weaponless himself,  
Made arms ridiculous, useless the *forgery*  
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,  
'Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail  
Adamantean proof. *Milton's Agonistes*, l. 179.

**TO FORGE'T.** *v. a.* preter. *forgôt*; part. *forgotten*, or *forgot*.  
[*forzytan*, Saxon; *vergeten*, Dutch.]

## 1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance.

That is not *forgot*

Which ne'er I did remember; to my knowledge,  
I never in my life did look on him. *Shakesp. Richard II*.

When I am *forgotten*, as I shall be,  
And sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention  
Of me must more be heard. *Shakesp. Henry VIII*.

Oh, my oblivion is a very Anthony,  
And I am all *forgotten*. *Shakesp. Anthony and Cleopatra*.

Forget not thy friend in thy mind, and be not unmindful  
of him in thy riches? *Ecclus. xxxvii. 6*.

No sooner was our deliverance compleated, but we *frgot*  
our danger and our duty. *Atterbury's Sermons*.

Alive, ridiculous; and dead, *forgot*. *Pope*.

## 2. Not to attend; to neglect.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yea, they may *for-*  
*get*; yet will I not *forget* thee. *Isa. xlix. 5*.

The mass of mean *forgotten* things. *Anon*.

**FORGETFUL.** *adj.* [from *forget*.]

1. Not retaining the memory of.
2. Causing oblivion; oblivious.

But when a thousand rolling years are past,  
So long their punishments and penance last,  
Whole droves of minds are by the driving god  
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood,  
In large *forgetful* draughts to steep the cares  
Of their past labours, and their irksome years. *Dryd. Æn*.

## 3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. *Hebr. xiii. 2*.

The queen is comfortless, and we *forgetful*  
In our long absence. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.

Have you not love enough to bear with me,  
When that rash humour, which my mother gave me,  
Makes me *forgetful*? *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar*.

# FOR

I, in fact, a real interest have,  
Which to my own advantage I would save;  
And, with the usual courtier's trick, intend  
To serve myself, *forgetful* of my friend. *Prior*.

**FORGETFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *forgetful*.]

1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory.

O gentle sleep!

Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,  
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,  
And steep my senses in *forgetfulness*? *Shakesp. Henry IV*.  
All birds and beasts lie hush'd; sleep steals away  
The wild desires of men and toils of day;  
And brings, descending through the silent air,  
A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care. *Pope's Statius*.

2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.

The church of England is grievously charged with *forgetful-*  
*ness* of her duty. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 13*.

**FORGETTER.** *n. f.* [from *forget*.]

1. One that forgets.
2. A careless person.

**TO FORGIVE.** *v. a.* [*forzygan*, Saxon.]

1. To pardon a person; not to punish.

Then heaven *forgive* him too! *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

I do beseech your grace for charity;  
If ever any malice in your heart  
Were hid against me, now *forgive* me frankly.

—Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *forgive* you,  
As I would be *frgiven*: I *forgive* all. *Shakesp. Henry VIII*.  
Slowly provok'd, she easily *forgives*. *Prior*.

2. To pardon a crime.

The people that dwell therein shall be *forgiven* their ini-  
quity. *Is. xxxiii. 24*.

3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.

The lord of that servant was moved with compassion, loosed  
him, and *forgave* him the debt. *Mat. xviii. 27*.

**FORGIVENESS.** *n. f.* [*forzyghennysse*, Saxon.]

1. The act of forgiving.

To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgivenesses*. *Dan*.

2. Pardon of an offender.

Thou hast promised repentance and *forgiveness* to them that  
have sinned against thee. *Prayer of Manass*.

Exchange *forgiveness* with me, noble Hamlet;  
Mine and my father's death come not on thee,  
Nor thine on me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

*Forgiveness* to the injur'd does belong;  
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden*.

3. Pardon of an offence.

God has certainly promised *forgiveness* of sin to every one  
who repents. *South's Sermons*.

4. Tenderness; willingness to pardon.

Here are introduced more heroick principles of meekness,  
*forgiveness*, bounty and magnanimity, than all the learning of  
the heathens could invent. *Sprat's Sermons*.

Mercy above did hourly plead

For her resemblance here below;

And mild *forgiveness* interceded

To stop the coming blow.

*Dryden*.

5. Remission of a fine or penalty.

**FORGIVER.** *n. f.* [from *forgive*.] One who pardons.

**FORGO'T.** } part. pass. of *frget*. Not remembered.

**FORGO'TTEN.** }

This song shall not be *forgotten*. *Deutr. xxxi. 21*.

Great Strafford! worthy of that name, though all

Of thee could be *forgotten*, but thy fall. *Denham*.

The soft ideas of the cheerful note,  
Lightly receiv'd, were easily *forgot*. *Prior*.

**TO FORHA'IL.** *v. a.* [An old word. Probably for *forhaul*, from  
*for* and *haul*.] To harass; tear; torment.

All this long tale

Nought easeth the care that doth me *forbail*. *Spenser's Past*.

**FORK.** *n. f.* [*furca*, Latin; *fforch*, Welsh; *fourche*, French.]

1. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or  
prongs, used on many occasions.

At Midsummer down with the brembles and brakes,  
And after abroad with thy *forks* and thy rakes. *Tuss. Husb*.

The vicar first, and after him the crew,  
With *forks* and staves the felon to pursue,

Ran Coll our dog. *Dryden's Nun's Priest*.

I dine with *forks* that have but two prongs. *Swift*.

2. It is sometimes used for the point of an arrow.

The bow is bent and drawn: make from the shaft.

—Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade

The region of my heart. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

3. A point of a fork.

Several are amazed at the wisdom of the ancients that re-  
presented a thunderbolt with three *forks*, since nothing could  
have better explained its triple quality of piercing, burning,  
and melting. *Addison on ancient Medals*.

**TO FORK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into blades, as  
corn does out of the ground.

The



The corn beginneth to *fork*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FO'RKED. *adj.* [from *fork*.] Opening into two or more parts.

When he was naked he was, for all the world, like a *forked* radish, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,

A *forked* mountain, or blue promontory. *Shakespeare.*

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?

And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools

Should, in their own confines, with *forked* heads,

Have their round haunches goar'd. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

He would have spoke;

But his for his return'd, with *forked* tongue

To *forked* tongue. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Ye dragons, whose contagious breath

Peoples the dark retreats of death,

Change your fierce hissing into joyful song,

And praise your maker with your *forked* tongue. *Roscommon.*

FO'RKEDLY. *adv.* [from *forked*.] In a *forked* form.

FO'RKEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *forked*.] The quality of opening into two parts.

FO'RKHEAD. *n. f.* [*fork* and *head*.] Point of an arrow.

It seizing, no way enter might;

But back rebounding, left the *forkhead* keen,

Estfoons it fled away, and might no where be seen. *Fa. Qu.*

FO'RKY. *adj.* [from *fork*] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take

The crested basilisk and speckled snake;

Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales survey,

And with their *forky* tongue and pointless sting shall play:

*Pope's Messiah.*

FORLO'RE. [The preterite and participle of the Saxon *forleornan*, in Dutch *verloren*.] Deserted; forsook; forsaken.

Such as Diana by the sandy shore

Of swift Eurotas, or on Cynthus' green,

Where all the nymphs have her *forlore*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

That wretched world he 'gan for to abhor,

And mortal life 'gan loath, as thing *forlore*. *Fairy Queen.*

Thus fell the trees, with noise the desarts roar;

The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forelore*. *Fairf.*

FORLO'RN. *adj.* [*forloren*, from *forleornan*, Saxon; *verloren*, Dutch.]

1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless; solitary.

Make them seek for that they wont to scorn;

Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Tell me, good Hobinol, what gars thee greet?

What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs ytornd?

Or is thy bagpipe broke, that sounds so sweet?

Or art thou of thy loved lass *forlorne*? *Spenser's Pastorals.*

In every place was heard the lamentation of women and children; every thing shewed the heaviness of the time, and seemed as altogether lost and *forlorn*. *Knolles's History.*

How can I live without thee! how forego

Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,

To live again in these wild woods *forlorn*! *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Their way

Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood;

The nodding horror of whose shady brows,

Threats the *forlorn* and wand'ring passenger. *Milton.*

My only strength and stay! *forlorn* of thee,

Whither shall I betake me, where subsist! *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Like a declining statesman, left *forlorn*

To his friends pity and pursuers scorn. *Denham.*

The good old man, *forlorn* of human aid,

For vengeance to his heav'nly patron pray'd. *Dryd. Iliad.*

Philomel laments *forlorn*. *Fenton.*

As some sad turtle his lost love deplores,

Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn;

Alike unheard, unpity'd, and *forlorn*. *Pope's Autumn.*

2. Lost; desperate.

What is become of great Acrates' son?

Or where hath he hung up his mortal blade,

That hath so many haughty conquests won?

Is all his force *forlorn*, and all his glory done? *Fairy Queen.*

3. Small; despicable: in a ludicrous sense.

He was so *forlorn*, that his dimensions to any thick sight were invincible. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

FORLO'RN. *n. f.* A lost, solitary, forsaken man.

Henry

Is of a king become a banish'd man,

And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlorn*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

2. FORLORN Hope. The soldiers who are sent first to the attack, and are therefore doomed to perish.

Criticks in plume,

Who lolling on our foremost benches sit,

And still charge first, the true *forlorn* of wit. *Dryden.*

FORLO'RNNESS. *n. f.* [from *forlorn*.] Destitution; misery; solitude.

Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited all right

to happiness; even whilst they completed the *forlornness* of their condition by the lethargy of not being sensible of it. *Boyle.*

To FO'RLYE. *v. n.* [from *for* and *lye*.] To lye across.

Knit with a golden baldric, which *forlay*

Athwart her snowy breast, and did divide

Her dainty paps, which, like young fruit in May,

Now little 'gan to swell; and being ty'd,

Through her thin weed, their places only signify'd. *Fa. Qu.*

FORM. *n. f.* [*forma*, Latin; *forme*, French.]

1. The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape.

Nay, women are frail too.

—Ay, as the glasses where they view themselves,

Which are as easy broke as they make *forms*. *Shakespeare.*

It stood still; but I could not discern the *form* thereof. *Job.*

Gold will endure a vehement fire, without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts; yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its *form*. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. i.*

Matter, as wise logicians say,

Cannot without a *form* subsist;

And *form*, say I as well as they,

Must fail, if matter brings no grift.

*Swift.*

2. Being, as modified by a particular shape.

When noble benefits shall prove

Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,

They turn to vicious *form*, ten times more ugly

Than ever they were fair. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, sleep,

*Forms* terrible to view, their sentry keep;

With anxious pleasures of a guilty mind,

Deep frauds before, and open force behind. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Particular model or modification.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there perhaps as acutely as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism, nor can reduce any one argument to those *forms*. *Locke.*

It lengthens out every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those which accompany any transient *form* of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worship. *Addison.*

4. Beauty; elegance of appearance.

He hath no *form* nor comeliness.

*Isa. liii. 2;*

5. Regularity; method; order.

What he spoke, though it lack'd *form* a little,

Was not like madness.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.

Then those whom *form* of laws

Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause. *Dryden.*

They were young heirs sent only for *form* from schools, where they were not suffered to stay three months in the year. *Swift's Essay on Modern Education.*

7. Ceremony; external rites.

Though well we may not pass upon his life,

Without the *form* of justice; yet our pow'r

Shall do a court'ry to our wrath, which men

May blame, but not controul. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A long table, and a square table, or seat about the walls, seem things of *form*, but are things of substance; for at a long table, a few at the upper end, in effect, sway all the business; but in the other *form*, there is more use of the counsellors opinions that sit lower. *Bacon, Essay 21.*

That the parliaments of Ireland might want no decent or honourable *form* used in England, he caused a particular act to pass that the lords of Ireland should appear in parliament robes. *Davies in Ireland.*

Their general used, in all dispatches made by himself, to observe all decency in their *fo ms*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

How am I to interpret, sir, this visit?

Is it a compliment of *form*, or love? *A. Phill. Dist. Moth.*

8. Stated method; established practice.

He who affirmeth speech to be necessary amongst all men, throughout the world, doth not thereby import that all men must necessarily speak one kind of language; even so the necessity of polity and regimen in all churches may be held, without holding any one certain *form* to be necessary in them all. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 2.*

Nor are constant *forms* of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and lose it. *King Charles.*

Nor seek to know

Their process, or the *forms* of law below. *Dryden's Æn.*

9. A long seat.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person without a back; and a *form* is a seat for several persons, without a back. *Watts's Logick.*

I was seen with her in the manorhouse, sitting with her upon the *form*, and taken following her into the park. *Shakesp.*

10. A class; a rank of students.

It will be necessary to see and examine those works which have



have given so great a reputation to the masters of the first  
*form.* Dryden's *Dufresnoy*.

11. The seat or bed of a hare.  
Now for a clod-like hare in *form* they peer;  
Now bolt and cudgel, squirrels leap do move;  
Now the ambitious lark, with mirror clear,  
They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes love. *Sidn.*  
Have you observ'd a sitting hare,  
Lift'ning, and fearful of the storm  
Of horns and hounds, clap back her ear,  
Afraid to keep or leave her *form*. *Prior:*

12. *Form* is the essential, specifical, or distinguishing modification of the matter of which any thing is composed, so as thereby to give it such a peculiar manner of existence. *Harris.*

In definitions, whether they be framed larger to augment, or stricter to abridge the number of sacraments, we find grace expressly mentioned as their true essential *form*, and elements as the matter whereunto that *form* doth adjoin itself. *Hooker.*

They inferred, if the world were a living creature, it had a soul and spirit, by which they did not intend God, for they did admit of a deity besides, but only the soul or essential *form* of the universe. *Bacon's Natural History.*

13. A formal cause; that which gives essence.

To FORM. *v. a.* [*formo*, Latin.]

1. To make out of materials.  
God *formed* man of the dust of the ground. *Gen. ii. 7.*  
She *form'd* the phantom of well-bodied air. *Pope.*

2. To model to a particular shape.
3. To modify; to scheme; to plan.

Lucretius taught him not to *form* his heroe, to give him piety or valour for his manners. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

4. To arrange; to combine in any particular manner: as, he *formed* his troops.

5. To adjust; to settle.  
Our differences with the Romanists are thus *formed* into an interest, and become the design not of single persons; but of corporations and successions. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To contrive; to coin.  
The defeat of the design is the routing of opinions *formed* for promoting it. *Decay of Piety.*

He dies too soon;

And fate, if possible, must be delay'd:

The thought that labours in my *forming* brain,

Yet crude and immature, demands more time. *Rowe.*

7. To model by education or institution.  
Let him to this with easy pains be brought,  
And seem to labour when he labours not:  
Thus *form'd* for speed, he challenges the wind,  
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryd. Virg. Ges.*

FORMAL. *adj.* [*formel*, French; *formalis*, Latin.]

1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation:  
The justice,  
In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,  
With eyes severe, and beard of *formal* cut,  
Full of wise saws and modern instances,  
And so he plays his part. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

*Formal* in apparel,

In gait and countenance surely like a father. *Shakespeare.*

Ceremonies especially be not to be omitted to strangers and *formal* natures; but the exalting them above the mean is not only tedious, but doth diminish the credit of him that speaks. *Bacon, Essay 53.*

2. Done according to established rules and methods; not irregular; not sudden; not extemporaneous.

There is not any positive law of men, whether it be general or particular, received by *formal* express consent, as in councils; or by secret approbation, as in customs it cometh to pass, but the same may be taken away, if occasion serve. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*

As there are *formal* and written leagues, respective to certain enemies; so there is a natural and tacit confederation amongst all men against the common enemy of human society, so as there needs no intimation or denunciation of the war; but all these formalities the law of nature supplies, as in the case of pyrates. *Bacon's Holy War.*

3. Regular; methodical.  
The *formal* stars do travel so,  
As we their names and courses know;  
And he that on their changes looks,  
Would think them govern'd by our books. *Waller.*

4. External; having the appearance but not the essence.  
Of *formal* duty, make no more thy boast;  
Thou disobey'st where it concerns me most. *Dryd. Aureng.*

5. Depending upon establishment or custom.  
Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,  
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope.*

6. Having the power of making any thing what it is; constituent; essential.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice: the *formal* is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech affecting breath with a peculiar sound, by which each letter is discriminated. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Bellarmino agrees in making the *formal* act of adoration to be subjection to a superior; but withal he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the *formal* reason of it: whereas mere excellency, without superiority, doth not require any subjection, but only estimation. *Stillingtonfleet.*

The very life and vital motion, and the *formal* essence and nature of man, is wholly owing to the power of God. *Bentl.*

7. Retaining its proper and essential characteristic.  
Thou shou'dst come like a fury cover'd with snakes,  
Not like a *formal* man. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
I will not let him stir,

'Till I have us'd th' approved means I have;

With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy prayers,

To make of him a *formal* man again. *Shakesp. Com. of Err.*

FO'RMALIST. *n. f.* [*formaliste*, French, from *form*.] One who practises external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality; one who seems what he is not.

It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a satyr to persons of judgment, to see what shifts *formalists* have, and what prospectives to make superficies to seem a body that hath depth and bulk. *Bacon, Essay 27.*

A grave, stanch, skilfully managed face, set upon a grasping aspiring mind, having got many a fly *formalist* the reputation of a primitive and severe piety. *South's Sermons.*

FORMALITY. *n. f.* [*formalité*, French, from *form*.]

1. Ceremony; established mode of behaviour.  
The attire, which the minister of God is by order to use at times of divine service, is but a matter of mere *formality*, yet such as for comeliness sake hath hitherto been judged not unnecessary. *Hooker, b. v. f. 29.*

*Formalities* of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate than in desperate designs. *King Charles.*

Many a worthy man sacrifices his peace to *formalities* of compliment and good manners. *L'Estrange, Fable 184.*

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Solemn order, habit, or dress.  
If men forswear the deeds and bonds they draw,  
Though sign'd with all *formality* of law;  
And though the signing and the seal proclaim  
The barefac'd perjury, and fix the shame. *Dryden's Juven.*  
The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all sat down in their *formalities*, as the Gauls did the Roman senators. *Swift.*

3. Essence; the quality by which any thing is what it is.  
To fix on God the *formality* of faculties, or affections, is the imposture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 13.*

May not a man vow to A. and B. that he will give a hundred pound to an hospital? Here the vow is made both to God and to A. and B. But here A. and B. are only witnesses to the vow; but the *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Stillingtonfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

To FO'RMALIZE. *v. a.* [*formaliser*, French, from *formal*.]

1. To model; to modify. A word not now in use.  
The same spirit which anointed the blessed soul of our Saviour Christ, doth so *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were so many limbs compacted into one body. *Hooker, b. v. f. 56.*

2. To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony.

FO'RMALLY. *adv.* [from *formal*.]  
1. According to established rules, methods, ceremonies or rites.  
*Formally*, according to our law,  
Depose him. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely.  
To be stiff and *formally* reserved, as if the company did not deserve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of homage. *Collier on Pride.*

3. In open appearance; with visible and apparent show.  
You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorized guides of the church, and the rest of the people. *Hooker.*

4. Essentially; characteristically.  
This power and dominion is not adequately and *formally* the image of God, but only a part of it. *South's Sermons.*

The Heathens and the Christians may agree in material acts of charity; but that which *formally* makes this a Christian grace, is the spring from which it flows. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

FORMA'TION. *n. f.* [*formation*, French, from *formo*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming or generating.  
The matter discharged forth of vulcano's, and other spiracles, contributes to the *formation* of meteors. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

The solids are originally formed of a fluid, from a small point, as appears by the gradual *formation* of a foetus. *Arbuth.*

Complicated ideas, growing up under observation, give not the same confusion, as if they were all offered to the mind at once, without your observing the original and *formation* of them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The manner in which a thing is formed.  
The chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the *formation*, the dam doth tear asunder. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*



**FORMATIVE.** *adj.* [from *formo*, Latin.] Having the power of giving form; plaitick.

As we have established our assertion of the seminal production of all kinds of animals; so likewise we affirm, that the meanest plant cannot be raised without seed, by any *formative* power residing in the soil. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**FORMER.** *n. s.* [from *frm.*] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner.

The wonderful art and providence of the contriver and *former* of our bodies, appears in the multitude of intentions he must have in the formation of several parts for several uses. *Ray on the Creation.*

**FORMER.** *adj.* [from *forma*, Saxon, first; whence *former*, and *formost* now commonly written *foremost*, as if derived from *before*. *Formost* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time; for when we say, the last rank of the procession is like the *former*, we respect time rather than place, and mean that which we saw *before*, rather than that which had precedence in place]

1. Before another in time.

Thy air,

Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the first:

—A third is like the *former*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critick: a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of an ill judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope.*

3. Past: as, *this was the custom in former times.*

**FORMERLY.** *adv.* [from *former*.] In times past.

The places mentioned were all of them *formerly* the cool retirements of the Romans, where they used to hide themselves among the woods and mountains, during the excessive heats of their Summer. *Addison on Italy.*

As an animal degenerates by diseases, the animal salts, *formerly* benign, approach towards an alkaline nature. *Arbutnot.*

**FORMIDABLE.** *adj.* [*formidabilis*, Latin; *formidable*, Fr.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific; to be feared.

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see so many pages behind. *Dryden's A. n. Dedicat.*

They seem'd to fear the *formidable* fight,

And roll'd their billows on, to speed his flight. *Dryden.*

**FORMIDABLENESS.** *n. s.* [from *formidable*.]

1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.

2. The thing causing dread.

They rather chuse to be shewed the *formidableness* of their danger, than, by a blind embracing it, to perish in it. *Decay of Piety.*

**FORMIDABLY.** *adv.* [from *formidable*] In a terrible manner.

Behold! e'en to remoter shores,

A conquering navy proudly spread;

The British cannon *formidably* roars. *Dryden.*

**FORMLESS.** *adj.* [from *form*.] Shapeless; without regularity of form.

All form is *formless*, order orderless,

Save what is opposite to England's love. *Shakesp. K. John.*

**FORMULARY.** *n. s.* [*formulaire*, French, from *formule*.] A book containing stated and prescribed models or set forms.

**FORMULE.** *n. s.* [*formule*, French; *formula*, Latin.] A set or prescribed model.

**TO FORNIFICATE.** *v. a.* [from *fornix*, Latin.] To commit lewdness.

It is a new way to *fornicate* at a distance. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

**FORNICATION.** *n. s.* [*fornication*, French; *fornicatio*, Latin.]

1. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman.

Bless me! what a fry of *fornication* is at the door. *Shakesp.*

The law ought to be strict against *fornications* and adulteries; for, if there were universal liberty, the increase of mankind would be but like that of foxes at best. *Graunt.*

2. In Scripture, sometimes idolatry.

Thou didst trust in thine own beauty, and playedst the harlot, because of thy renown, and pouredst out thy *fornications*, on every one that passed by. *Ezek. xvi. 15.*

**FORNICATOR.** *n. s.* [*fornicateur*, French, from *fornix*, Latin.]

One that has commerce with unmarried women.

A *fornicator* or adulterer steals the soul as well as dishonours the body of his neighbour. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

**FORNICATRESS.** *n. s.* [from *fornicator*.] A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

See you the *fornicatress* be remov'd;

Let her have needful but not slavish means. *Shakespeare.*

**TO FORSAKE.** *v. a.* preter. *forsook*; part. pass. *forsook*, or *forsoke*. [*versaken*, Dutch.]

1. To leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike.

'I was now the time when first Saul God *forsook*,

God Saul; the room in's heart wild passions took. *Cowley.*

Orestes comes in time

To save your honour: Pyrrhus cools apace;

Prevent his falsehood, and *forsake* him first:

I know you hate him. *A. Phillips's Distress'd Mother.*

Daughter of Jove! whose arms in thunder wield

Th' avenging bolt, and shake the dreadful shield,

*Forsook* by thee, in vain I fought thy aid. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To leave; to go away from; to depart from.

Unwilling I *forsook* your friendly state,

Commanded by the gods, and forc'd by fate. *Dryden's Aen.*

3. To desert; to fail.

Truth, modesty, and shame the world *forsook*;

Fraud, avarice, and force their places took. *Dryd. Ovid.*

When ev'n the flying sails were seen no more,

*Forsoke* of all sight she left the shore. *Dryden.*

7 heir purple majesty,

And all those outward shows which we call greatness,

Languish and droop, seem empty and *forsoke*,

And draw the wond'ring gazers eyes no more. *Rowe.*

**FORSAKER.** *n. s.* [from *forsoke*.] Deserter; one that forsakes.

Thou didst deliver us into the hands of lawless enemies, most hateful *forsoakers* of God. *Apocrypha.*

**FORSOOTH.** *adv.* [*forsoðe*, Saxon.]

1. In truth; certainly; very well. It is used almost always in an ironical or contemptuous sense.

Wherefore doth Lysander

Deny your love, so rich within his soul,

And tender me, *forsooth*, affection? *Shakespeare.*

A fit man, *forsooth*, to govern a realm, who had so goodly government in his own estate. *Hayward.*

Unlearned persons use such letters as justly express the power or sound of their speech; yet *forsooth*, we say, write not true English, or true French. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

In the East-Indies a widow, who has any regard to her character, throws herself into the flames of her husband's funeral pile, to shew, *forsooth*, that she is faithful to the memory of her deceased lord. *Addison's Freeholder.*

She would cry out murder, and disturb the whole neighbourhood; and when John came running down the stairs to enquire what the matter was, nothing, *forsooth*, only her maid had stuck a pin wrong in her gown. *Arbutnot. Hist. of J. Bull.*

Some question the genuineness of his books, because, *forsooth*, they cannot discover in them that *fumen orationis* that Cicero speaks of. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. It is supposed to have been once a word of honour in address to women. It is probable that an inferior, being called, shewed his attention by answering in the word yes, *forsooth*, which in time lost its true meaning; and instead of a mere exclamatory interjection, was supposed a compellation. It appears in *Shakespeare* to have been used likewise to men.

Our old English word *forsooth* has been changed for the French madam. *Guardian.*

**TO FORSWEAR.** *v. a.* pret. *forsovere*; part. *forsover*. [*for-swæran*, Saxon.]

1. To renounce upon oath.

I firmly vow

Never to wooe her more; but do *forsovere* her,

As one unworthy all the former favours,

That I have fondly flatter'd her withal. *Shakespeare.*

2. To deny upon oath.

And that self chain about his neck,

Which he *forsovere* most monstrously to have. *Shakespeare.*

Observe the wretch who hath his faith *forsook*,

How clear his voice, and how assur'd his look!

Like innocence, and as serenely bold

As truth, how loudly he *forsovere* thy gold! *Dryd. Juven.*

3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, *to forsovere himself*; to be perjured; to swear falsely.

To leave my Julia, shall I be *forsover*?

To love fair Silvia, shall I be *forsover*?

To wrong my friend, shall I be much *forsover*?

And ev'n that power which gave me first my oath,

Provokes me to this threefold perjury. *Shakespeare.*

One says, he never should endure the sight

Of that *forsover*, that wrongs both land and laws. *Daniel.*

I too have sworn, ev'n at the altar sworn,

Eternal love and endless faith to Theseus;

And yet am false, *forsover*: the hallow'd shrine,

That heard me swear, is witness to my falsehood. *Smith.*

**TO FORSWEAR.** *v. n.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

Take heed; for he holds vengeance in his hand,

To hurl upon their heads that break his law.

—And that same vengeance doth hurl on thee,

For false *forsovere*, and for murder too. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

**FORSWEARER.** *n. s.* [from *forsovere*.] One who is perjured.

**FORT.** *n. s.* [*fort*, French.] A fortified house; a castle.

They erected a *fort*, which they called the *fort de l'or*; and from thence they bolted like beasts of the forest. *Bacon.*

Now to their *fort* they are about to send

For the loud engines which their isle defend. *Waller.*

He that views a *fort* to take it,

Plants his artillery 'gainst the weakest part. *Denham's Sophy.*

My fury does, like jealous *forts*, pursue

With death, ev'n strangers who but come to view. *Dryden.*

**FORTED.** *adj.* [from *fort*.] Furnished or guarded by forts. Not used now.



# F O R

Your desert speaks loud, and I should wrong  
To lock it in the wards of covert bosom,  
When it deserves with characters of brass  
A *forted* residence, 'gainst the tooth of time  
And rasure of oblivion. *Shakesf. Measure for Measure.*

**FORTH.** *adv.* [fopð, Saxon; whence *further* and *furtherst*.]

1. Forward; onward in time.

From that day *forth* I lov'd that face divine;  
From that day *forth* I cast in careful mind  
To seek her out. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 9.*

2. Forward in place or order.

Look at the second admonition, and so *forth*, where they  
speak in most unchristian manner. *Whitgiste.*

Mad Pandarus steps *forth*, with vengeance vow'd  
For Bitias' death. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Abroad; out of doors.

Uncle, I must come *f.rth*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

I have no mind of feasting *forth* to-night. *Shakespeare.*

Attend you here the door of our stern daughter?  
Will she not *forth*? *Shakespeare.*

When Winter past, and Summer scarce begun,  
Invites them *forth* to labour in the sun. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place.

They will privily relieve their friends that are *forth*; they  
will send the enemy secret advertisements; and they will not  
also stick to draw the enemy privily upon them. *Spenser.*

Even that sunshine brew'd a show'r for him,  
That wash'd his father's fortunes *forth* of France. *Shakesp.*

5. Out into publick state; publick view.

You may set *fo th* the same with farmhouses. *Peacham.*

But when your troubled country call'd you *forth*,  
Your flaming courage, and your matchless worth,  
To fierce contention gave a prosp'rous end. *Waller.*

6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end.

You, cousin,  
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*,  
Do with your injuries as seems you best. *Shakesp.*

7. To a certain degree.

Hence we learn, how far *forth* we may expect justification  
and salvation from the sufferings of Christ; no *further* than  
we are wrought on by his renewing grace. *Hammond.*

8. On to the end.

I repeated the Ave Maria: the inquisitor bad me say *f.rth*;  
I said I was taught no more. *Memoir in Strype.*

**FORTH.** *prop.* Out of.

And here's a prophet, that I brought with me  
From *forth* the streets of Pomfret. *Shakespeare.*

Some *forth* their cabbins peep,  
And trembling ask what news, and do hear so  
As jealous husbands, what they would not know. *Donne.*

**FORTHCOMING.** *adj.* [*forth* and *coming*.] Ready to appear;  
not absconding; not lost.

Carry this mad knave to jail: I charge you see that he be  
*forthcoming*. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

We'll see your trinkets here *forthcoming* all. *Shak. H. VI.*

**FORTHISSUING.** *adj.* [*forth* and *issue*.] Coming out; coming  
forward from a covert.

*Forthissuing* thus, she gave him first to wield  
A weighty axe, with truest temper steel'd,  
And double edg'd. *Pope's Odyssey, b. v.*

**FORTHRIGHT.** *adv.* [*forth* and *right*.] Strait forward; with-  
out flexions.

He ever going so just with the horse, either *forthright* or  
turning, that it seemed as he borrowed the horse's body, so he  
lent the horse his mind. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The river not running *forthright*, but almost continually  
winding, as if the lower streams would return to their spring,  
or that the river had a delight to play with itself. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Arrived there, they pass'd in *forthright*;  
For still to all the gate stood open wide. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Here's a maze trod, indeed,  
Through *forthrights* and meanders. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Thither *f.rthright* he rode to rouse the prey,  
That shaded by the fern in harbour lay,  
And thence dislodg'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

**FORTHWITH.** *adv.* [*forth* and *with*.] Immediately; without  
delay; at once; strait.

*Forthwith* he runs, with feigned faithful haste,  
Unto his guest; who, after troublous fights

And dreams, 'gan now to take more sound repast. *Fa. Qu.*

Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that  
the same being extinct, they should *forthwith* utterly become  
frustrate. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*

Neither did the martial men dally or prosecute the service  
faintly, but did *forthwith* quench that fire. *Davies on Ireland.*

*Forthwith* began these fury-moving sounds,  
The notes of wrath, the musick brought from hell,  
The rattling drums. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The winged heralds, by command  
Of sov'reign pow'r, throughout the host proclaim  
A solemn council *f.rthwith* to be held  
At Pandæmonium. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

# F O R

In his passage thither one put into his hand a note of the  
whole conspiracy, desiring him to read it *forthwith*, and to  
remember the giver of it as long as he lived. *South's Sermons.*  
**FO'RTIETH.** *adj.* [from *forty*.] The fourth tenth; next after  
the thirty-ninth.

What doth it avail

To be the *fortieth* man in an entail? *Donne.*

Burnet says, Scotland is not above a *fortieth* part in value  
to the rest of Britain; and, with respect to the profit that Eng-  
land gains from hence, not the forty thousandth part. *Swift.*

**FO'RTIFIABLE.** *adj.* [from *fortify*.] What may be fortified.

**FORTIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*fortification*, French, from *fortify*.]

1. The science of military architecture.

*Fortification* is an art shewing how to fortify a place with  
ramparts, parapets, moats, and other bulwarks; to the end  
that a small number of men within may be able to defend  
themselves, for a considerable time, against the assaults of a  
numerous army without; so that the enemy, in attacking  
them, must of necessity suffer great loss. It is either regular  
or irregular; and, with respect to time, may be distinguished  
into durable and temporary. *Harris.*

The Phœacians, tho' an unwarlike nation, yet understood  
the art of *fortification*. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. A place built for strength.

Excellent devices were used to make even their sports pro-  
fitable; images, battles, and *fortifications* being then delivered  
to their memory, which, after stronger judgments, might  
dispense some advantage. *Sidney, b. ii.*

**FO'RTIFIER.** *n. f.* [from *fortify*.]

1. One who erects works for defence.

The *fortifier* of Pendennis made his advantage of the com-  
modity afforded by the ground. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. One who supports or secures; one who upholds.

He was led forth by many armed men, who often had been  
the *fortifiers* of wickedness, to the place of execution. *Sidney.*

**TO FO'RTIFY.** *v. a.* [*fortify*, French.]

1. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works.

Great Dunfinane he strongly *fortifies*. *Shakesf. Macbeth.*

He *fortified* the city against besieging. *Ecclef. l. 4.*

2. To confirm; to encourage.

It greatly *fortified* her desires, to see that her mother had the  
like desires. *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. To fix; to establish in resolution.

But in-born worth that fortune can controul,

New-strung and stiffer bent her foster soul:

The heroine assum'd the woman's place,

Confirm'd her mind, and *fortify'd* her face. *Dryden.*

A young man, before he leaves the shelter of his father's  
house, should be *fortified* with resolution to secure his vir-  
tues. *Locke.*

**FORTILAGE.** *n. f.* [from *fort*.] A little fort; a blockhouse.

In all straits and narrow passages there should be some  
little *fortilage*, or wooden castle set, which should keep and  
command the strait. *Spenser on Ireland.*

**FO'RTIN.** *n. f.* [French.] A little fort raised to defend a  
camp, particularly in a siege. *Hammer.*

Thou hast talk'd

Of palisadoes, *fortins*, parapets. *Shakesf. Henry IV. p. i.*

**FO'RTITUDE.** *n. f.* [*fortitudo*, Latin.]

1. Courage; bravery; magnanimity; greatness of mind; power  
of acting or suffering well.

The king-becoming graces,

Devotion, patience, courage, *fortitude*,

I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The better *fortitude*

Of patience, and heroick martyrdom

Unfing. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

*Fortitude* is the guard and support of the other virtues; and  
without courage, a man will scarce keep steady to his duty,  
and fill up the character of a truly worthy man. *Locke.*

2. Strength; force. Not in use.

He wrongs his fame,

Despairing of his own arm's *fortitude*,

To join with witches and the help of hell! *Shakesf. H. VI.*

**FO'RTLET.** *n. f.* [from *fort*.] A little fort.

**FO'RTNIGHT.** *n. f.* [contracted from *fourteen nights*, *peoppe'tyne*  
night, Saxon. It was the custom of the ancient northern  
nations to count time by nights: thus we say, *this day seven-*  
*night*. So *Tacitus*, *Non dierum numerum ut nos, sed noctium*  
*computant*.] The space of two weeks.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should  
make her keep within doors for one *fortnight*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Hanging in a deep well, somewhat above the water, for  
some *fortnights* space, is an excellent means of making drink  
fresh and quick. *Bacon's Natural History.*

About a *fortnight* before I had finished it, his majesty's de-  
claration for liberty of conscience came abroad. *Dryden.*

He often had it in his head, but never, with much appre-  
hension, 'till about a *fortnight* before. *Swift.*

**FO'RTRESS.** *n. f.* [*forte'esse*, French.] A strong hold; a forti-  
fied place; a castle of defence.



Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he over-ran all, breaking down all the holds and fortresses. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The trump of death sounds in their hearing shrill;

Their weapon, faith; their fortresses was the grave. *Fairfax.*  
God is our fortress, in whose conqu'ring name

Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round about with legions of obscure and undefined words; which yet makes these retreats more like the dens of robbers, or holes of foxes, than the fortresses of fair warriors. *Locke.*

**FORTUITOUS.** *adj.* [fortuit, French; fortuitus, Lat.] Accidental; casual; happening by chance.

A wonder then it must be, that there should be any man found so stupid as to persuade himself that this most beautiful world could be produced by the fortuitous concurrence of atoms. *Ray on the Creation.*

If casual concurrence did the world compose,

And things and acts fortuitous arose,

Then any thing might come from any thing;

For how from chance can constant order spring. *Blackmore.*

**FORTUITOUSLY.** *adv.* [from fortuitous.] Accidentally; casually; by chance.

It is partly evaporated into air, and partly diluted into water, and fortuitously shared between all the elements. *Rogers.*

**FORTUITOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from fortuitous.] Accident; chance; hit.

**FORTUNATE.** *adj.* [fortunatus, Latin.] Lucky; happy; successful; not subject to miscarriage. Used of persons or actions.

I am most fortunate thus accidentally to encounter you: you have ended my business, and I will merrily accompany you home. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He sigh'd; and could not but their fate deplore,

So wretched now, so fortunate before. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

No, there is a necessity in fate

Why still the brave bold man is fortunate:

He keeps his object ever full in sight,

And that assurance holds him firm and right:

'True, 'tis a narrow path that leads to bliss,

But right before there is no precipice;

Fear makes men look aside, and so their footing miss. *Dry.*

**FORTUNATELY.** *adv.* [from fortunate.] Happily; successfully.

Bright Eliza rul'd Britannia's state,

And boldly wise, and fortunately great. *Prior.*

**FORTUNATENESS.** *n. f.* [from fortunate.] Happiness; good luck; success.

O me, said she, whose greatest fortunateness is more unfortunate than my sister's greatest unfortunateness. *Sidney, b. ii.*

**FORTUNE.** *n. f.* [fortuna, Latin; fortune, French.]

1. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour.

Fortune, that arrant whore,

Ne'er turns the key to th' poor. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Though fortune's malice overthrow my state,

My mind exceeds the compass of her wheel. *Shak. H. VI.*

2. The good or ill that befalls man.

Rejoice, said he, to-day;

In you the fortune of Great Britain lies:

Among so brave a people you are they

Whom heav'n has chose to fight for such a prize. *Dryden.*

The adequate meaning of chance, as distinguished from fortune, in that the latter is understood to befall only rational agents, but chance to be among inanimate bodies. *Bentley.*

3. The chance of life; means of living.

His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his fortune. *Swift.*

4. Event; success good or bad.

This terrestrial globe has been surrounded by the fortune and boldness of many navigators. *Temple.*

No, he shall eat, and die with me, or live;

Our equal crimes shall equal fortune give. *Dryd. Innocence.*

5. Estate; possessions.

If thou do'st

As this instructs thee, thou do'st make thy way

To noble fortunes. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh

To raise my fortunes. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

But tell me, Tityrus, what heav'nly power

Preserv'd your fortunes in that fatal hour? *Dryd. Virg. Past.*

The fate which governs poets, thought it fit

He should not raise his fortunes by his wit. *Dryden.*

He was younger son to a gentleman of a good birth, but small fortune. *Swift.*

6. The portion of a man or woman: generally of a woman.

I am thought some heiress rich in lands,

Fled to escape a cruel guardian's hands;

Which may produce a story worth the telling,

Of the next sparks that go a fortune stealing. *Prol. to Orphan.*

The fortune hunters have already cast their eyes upon her, and take care to plant themselves in her view. *Spectator.*

When miss delights in her spinnet,

A fiddler may a fortune get. *Swift.*

7. Futurity; future events.

You who mens fortunes in their faces read,

To find out mine, look not, alas, on me:

But mark her face, and all the features heed;

For only there is writ my destiny. *Cowley's Mistress.*

**TO FORTUNE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass.

It fortun'd, as fair it then befell,

Behind his back, unweeting, where he stood,

Of ancient time there was a springing well,

From which fast trickled forth a silver flood. *Fairy Queen.*

It fortun'd the same night that a Christian, serving a Turk in the camp, secretly gave the watchmen warning that the Turks prepared the next day to give a general assault. *Knolles.*

I'll tell you as we pass along,

That you will wonder what hath fortun'd. *Shakespeare.*

Here fortun'd Curl to slide. *Pope's Dunciad.*

**FORTUNED.** *adj.* Supplied by fortune.

Not th' imperious shew

Of the full fortun'd Cæsar ever shall

Be brook'd with me. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**FORTUNEBOOK.** *n. f.* [fortune and book.] A book consulted to know fortune or future events.

Thou know'st a face, in whose each look

Beauty lays ope love's fortunebook;

On whose fair revolutions wait

The obsequious motions of love's fate. *Crashaw.*

**FORTUNEHUNTER.** *n. f.* [fortune and hunt.] A man whose employment is to enquire after women with great portions to enrich himself by marrying them.

We must, however, distinguish between fortunehunters and fortunestealers. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 312.*

**TO FORTUNETELL.** *v. n.* [fortune and tell.]

1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity.

We are simple men; we do not know what's brought to

pass under the profession of fortunetelling. *Shakespeare.*

I'll conjure you, I'll fortunetell you. *Shakespeare.*

The gypsies were to divide the money got by stealing linen, or by fortunetelling. *Walton's Angler.*

2. To reveal futurity.

Here, while his canting drone-pipe scan'd

The mystick figures of her hand,

He tipples palmistry, and dines

On all her fortunetelling lines. *Cleaveland.*

**FORTUNETELLER.** *n. f.* [fortune and teller.] One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd villain,

A thread-bare juggler, and a fortuneteller. *Shakespeare.*

A Welchman being at a sessions-house, and seeing the prisoners hold up hands at the bar, related to some of his acquaintance that the judges were good fortunetellers; for if they did but look upon their hand, they could certainly tell whether they should live or die. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Hast thou given credit to vain predictions of men, to dreams or fortunetellers, or gone about to know any secret things by lot? *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

There needs no more than impudence on one side, and a superstitious credulity on the other, to the setting up of a fortuneteller. *L'Estrange, Fable 94.*

Long ago a fortuneteller

Exactly said what now befell her. *Swift.*

**FORTY.** *adj.* [feopertig, Saxon.] Four times ten.

On fair ground I could beat forty of them. *Shak. Coriol.*

He that upon levity quits his station, in hopes to be better,

'tis forty to one loses. *L'Estrange.*

**FORUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Any publick place.

The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before the proper judge in matters of property, or in criminal cases, to accuse or excuse, to complain or defend. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Close to the bay great Neptune's fane adjoins,

And near a forum flank'd with marble shines,

Where the bold youth, the numerous fleets to store,

Shape the broad sail, or smooth the taper oar. *Pope.*

**TO FORWA'NDER.** *v. a.* [for and wander.] To wander wildly and wearily.

The better part now of the ling'ring day

They travelled had, when as they far espy'd

A weary wight forwand'ring by the way. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

**FORWARD.** *adv.* [forpeard, Saxon.] Towards; to a part or place before; onward; progressively.

When fervent sorrow flaked was,

She up arose, resolving him to find

Alive or dead, and forward forth doth pass. *Fairy Queen.*

From smaller things the mind of the hearers may go forward to the knowledge of greater, and climb up from the lowest to the highest things. *Hooker, b. v. f. 20.*

He that is used to go forward, and findeth a stop, falleth of his own favour, and is not the thing he was. *Bacon's Essays.*

**FORWARD.**



FORWARD. *adj.* [from the adverb.]

1. Warm; earnest.

They would that we should remember the poor, which I also was *forward* to do. *Gal. ii. 10.*

2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent.

You'll still be too *forward*. *Shakesp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Unskill'd to dart the pointed spear,

Or lead the *forward* youth to noble war. *Prior.*

3. Ready; confident; presumptuous.

Old Butes' form he took, Anchises' squire,

Now left to rule Ascanius by his fire;

And thus salutes the boy, too *forward* for his years. *Dryd.*

4. Not reserved; not over modest.

'Tis a per'ous boy,

Bold, quick, ingenious, *forward*, capable;

He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

5. Premature; early ripe.

Short Summer lightly has a *forward* Spring. *Sh. R. III.*

6. Quick; ready; hasty.

The mind makes not that benefit it should of the information it receives from civil or natural historians, in being too *forward* or too slow in making observations on the particular facts recorded in them. *Locke.*

Had they, who would persuade us that there are innate principles, considered separately the parts out of which these propositions are made, they would not perhaps have been so *forward* to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

7. Antecedent; anterior: opposed to posterior.

Let us take the instant by the *forward* top;

For we are old, and on our quick'nt decrees

Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time

Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakespeare.*

8. Not behindhand; not inferior.

My good Camillo,

She is as *forward* of her breeding, as

She is i' th' rear o' our birth. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

TO FORWARD. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]

1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or improvement.

As we house hot country plants, as lemons, to save them; so we may house our own country plants to *forward* them, and make them come in the cold seasons. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Whenever I shine,

I *forward* the grafts and I ripen the vine. *Swift.*

2. To patronise; to advance.

FORWARDER. *n. s.* [from *forward*.] He who promotes any thing.

FORWARDLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly; hastily; quickly.

The sudden and surprising turns we ourselves have felt, should not suffer us too *forwardly* to admit presumption. *Atter.*

FORWARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *forward*.]

1. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot absolutely approve either willingness to live, or *forwardness* to die. *Hook.*

Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a sinister intent and purpose, whose *forwardness* is not therefore a bridle to such as favour the same cause with a better and sincere meaning. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 9.*

If the great ones were in *forwardness*, the people were in fury, entertaining this airy phantasm with incredible affection. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Quickness; readiness.

He had such a dextrous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to restrain his *forwardness*; to the end that his brothers, who were under the same training, might hold pace with him. *Wotton.*

3. Earliness; early ripeness.

4. Confidence; assurance; want of modesty.

In France it is usual to bring their children into company, and to cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of *forwardness* and assurance. *Addison on Italy.*

FORWARDS. *adv.* Straight before; progressively.

The Rhodian ship passed through the whole Roman fleet, backwards and *forwards* several times, carrying intelligence to Drepanum. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

FOSSE. *n. s.* [*fossa*, Latin; *fös*, Welch] A ditch; a moat; an intrenchment thrown up by the spade.

FO'SSET. See FAUCET.

FO'SSEWAY. *n. s.* [*fosse* and *way*.] One of the great Roman inroads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FOSSIL. *adj.* [*fossilis*, Latin; *fossile*, French.] That which is dug out of the earth.

The *fossil* shells are many of them of the same kinds with those that now appear upon the neighbouring shores; and the rest such as may be presumed to be at the bottom of the adjacent seas. *Woodward's Natural History.*

*Fossil* or rock salt, and sal gemm, differ not in nature from each other; nor from the common salt of salt springs, or that of the sea, when pure. *Woodward's Natural History.*

It is of a middle nature, between *fossil* and animal, being produced from animal excrements, intermixed with vegetable salts. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

FOSSIL. *n. s.*

In this globe are many other bodies, which, because we discover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called by one common name *fossils*; under which are comprehended metals and minerals. *Locke.*

Many kinds of *fossils* are very oddly and elegantly shaped.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

By the word *fossil*, used as a denomination of one of three general divisions of natural productions, we understand bodies formed usually within the earth, sometimes on its surface, and sometimes in waters; of a plain and simple structure, in which there is no visible difference of parts, no distinction of vessels and their contents, but every portion of which is similar to and perfect as the whole. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

TO FOSTER. *v. a.* [from *for* and *trian*, Saxon.]

1. To nurse; to feed; to support; to train up.

Thy threat'ning colours now wind up,

And tame the savage spirit of wild war;

That, like a lion *foster'd* up at hand,

It may lie gently at the foot of peace. *Shakesp. King John.*

Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children. *Shakespeare.*

Our kingdom's earth should not be foil'd

With that dear blood, which it hath *fostered*. *Shakesp. R. II.*

That base wretch,

Bred on alms, and *foster'd* with cold dishes,

With scraps o' th' court. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

*Fostering* has always been a stronger alliance than blood. *Davies on Ireland.*

No more let Ireland brag her harmless nation

*Fosters* no venom, since that Scots plantation. *Cleaveland.*

The son of Mulciber,

Found in the fire, and *foster'd* in the plains;

A shepherd and a king at once he reigns. *Dryd. Æn. b. vii.*

2. To pamper; to encourage.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but *fostered* up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney, b. iii.*

3. To cherish; to forward.

Ye *fostering* breezes, blow;

Ye softening dews, ye tender showers descend. *Thomson.*

FOSTERAGE. *n. s.* [from *foster*.] The charge of nursing; alterage.

Some one adjoining to this lake had the charge and *fosterage* of this child, who being, perchance, but some base and obscure creature, was cast from the top of her temple into the lake adjoining; and, as the poets have feigned, changed by Venus into a fish, all but her face. *Raleigh's History.*

FOSTERBROTHER. *n. s.* [from *for* and *trian*, Saxon.] One bred at the same pap; one fed by the same nurse.

FOSTERCHILD. *n. s.* [from *for* and *trian*, Saxon.] A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

The *fosterchildren* do love and are beloved of their foster-fathers. *Davies on Ireland.*

The goddess thus beguil'd,

With pleasant stories, her false *fosterchild*. *Addis. Ov. Met.*

FOSTERDAM. *n. s.* [from *foster* and *dam*.] A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child.

There, by the wolf, were laid the martial twins:

Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung;

The *fosterdam* loll'd out her fawning tongue. *Dryden's Æn.*

FOSTEREARTH. *n. s.* [from *foster* and *earth*.] Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it.

In vain, the nursing grove

Seems fair a while, cherish'd with *fosterearth*;

But when the alien compost is exhaust,

Its native poverty again prevails!

*Phillips.*

FOSTERER. *n. s.* [from *foster*.] A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

In Ireland they put their children to *fosterers*; the rich men selling, the meaner sort buying the alterage of their children: in the opinion of the Irish *fostering* has always been a stronger alliance than blood; and the *fosterchildren* do love, and are beloved of their fosterfathers and their sept, more than of their own natural parents and kindred. *Davies on Ireland.*

FOSTERFATHER. *n. s.* [from *for* and *trian*, Saxon.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

In Ireland *fosterchildren* do love and are beloved of their *fosterfathers*, and their sept, more than of their own natural parents and kindred. *Davies on Ireland.*

The duke of Bretagne having been an host and a kind of parent or *fosterfather* to the king, in his tenderness of age and weakness of fortune, did look for aid this time from king Henry. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Tyrrheus, the *fosterfather* of the beast,

Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist. *Dryden's Æn.*

FOSTERMOTHER. *n. s.* [from *foster* and *mother*.] A nurse.

FOSTERNURSE. *n. s.* [from *foster* and *nurse*.] This is an improper compound, because *foster* and *nurse* mean the same.] A nurse.



Our *fosternurse* of nature is repose,  
The which he lacks. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
FO'STERSON. *n. f.* [*foster* and *son*.] One fed and educated,  
though not the son by nature.

Mature in years, to ready honours move;  
O of celestial seed! O *foster* son of Jove! *Dryd. Virg. Past.*  
FOUGA'DE. *n. f.* [*French*.] In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well, scarce more than ten feet wide and twelve deep, dug under some work or fortification, and charged with barrels or sacks of gunpowder to blow it up, and covered over with earth: *Dict.*

FOUGHT. The preterite and participle of *fight*.  
FOUGHTEN. [*The passive participle of fight. Rarely used.*]  
Contested; disputed by arms.

On the *foughten* field  
Michael and his angels, prevalent  
Encamping, plac'd in guard their watches round  
Cherubick waving fires. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

FOUL. *adj.* [*fuls*, Gothick; *ful*, Saxon.]

1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. Through most of its significations it is opposed to *fair*.

My face is *foul* with weeping. *Job xvi. 16.*

It's monitrous labour when I wash my brain,  
And it grows *fouler*. *Shakesf. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

He that can travel in deep and *foul* ways, ought not to say  
that he cannot walk in fair. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

The stream is *foul* with stains  
Of rushing torrents and descending rains. *Addison.*

2. Impure; polluted; full of filth.

With *foul* mouth,  
And in the witness of his proper ear,  
To call him villain. *Shakesf. Measure for Measure.*

Kill thy physician, and the fee bestow  
Upon the *foul* disease. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Intemperance and sensuality debase mens minds, clog their  
spirits, and make them gross, *foul*, listless and unactive. *Tillotson.*

3. Wicked; detestable; abominable.

Jesus rebuked the *foul* spirit. *Mar. ix. 25.*

He hates *foul* flattery and vile flattery,  
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Hubberd's Tale.*

This is the grossest and most irrational supposition, as well  
as the *foulest* atheism, that can be imagined. *Hale.*

Satire has always shone among the rest,  
And is the boldest way, if not the best,  
To tell men truly of their *foulest* faults,  
To laugh at their vain deeds, and vainer thoughts. *Dryden.*

4. Not lawful; not according to the established rules.

By *foul* play were we heav'd thence,  
But blessedly help'd hither. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

5. Hatelul; ugly; loathsome.

Th' other half did woman's shape retain,  
Most loathsom, filthy, *foul*, and full of vile disdain. *F. Qu.*

Hast thou forgot  
The *foul* witch Sycorax, who with age and envy  
Was grown into a hoop? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

*Foul* fights do rather displease, in that they excite the memory of *foul* things than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, those *foul* fights do not much offend. *Bacon.*

6. Disgraceful; shameful.

Too well I see and rue the dire event,  
That with sad overthrow and *foul* defeat  
Hath lost us heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

Who first seduc'd them to that *foul* revolt? *Milt. P. Lost.*

Reason half extinct,  
Or impotent, or else approving, sees  
The *foul* disorder. *Thomson's Spring.*

7. Coarse; gross.

You will have no notion of delicacies, if you table with  
them: they are all for rank and *foul* feeding, and spoil the best  
provisions in cooking. *Felton on the Classics.*

8. Full of gross humours, or bad matter; wanting purgation  
or mundification.

You perceive the body of our kingdom,  
How *foul* it is; what rank diseases grow,  
And with what danger near the heart of it. *Shakesf. H. IV.*

9. Not bright; not serene.

Who's there besides *foul* weather?  
One minded like the weather, most inquietly. *Sh. K. Lear.*

Be fair or *foul*, or rain or shine,  
The joys I have profess'd, in spite of fate are mine. *Dryd.*

10. With rough force; with unseasonable violence.

So in this throng bright Sacharissa far'd,  
Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard:  
As ships, though never so obsequious, fall  
*Foul* in a tempest on their admiral. *Walker.*

In his fallies their men might fall *foul* of each other. *Clarend.*

The great art of the devil, and the principal deceit of the  
heart, is to keep fair with God himself, while men fall *foul*  
upon his laws. *South's Sermons.*

11. [Among seamen.] Entangled: as, a rope is *foul* of the  
anchor.

To FOUL. *v. a.* [*fulan*, Saxon.] To daub; to bemire; to  
make filthy; to dirty.

Sweep and cleanse your walks from autumnal leaves, lest  
the worms draw them into their holes, and *foul* your gardens.  
*Evelyn's Kalendar.*

While Traulus all his ordure scatters,  
To *foul* the man he chiefly flatters. *Swift.*

She *fouls* a smock more in one hour than the kitchen-maid  
doth in a week. *Swift's Directions to Servants.*

FO'ULFACED. *adj.* [*foul* and *fac'd*.] Having an ugly or hate-  
ful visage.

If black scandal, or *foul* fac'd reproach,  
Attend the sequel of your imposition,  
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me  
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shakesf. R. III.*

FO'ULLY. *adv.* [*from foul*.] Filthily; nastily; odiously;  
hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.

We in the world's wide mouth  
Live scandaliz'd, and *foully* spoken of. *Shakesf. Henry IV.*

The letter to the protector was gilded over with many  
smooth words; but the other two did fully and *foully* set forth  
his obstinacy, avarice and ambition. *Hayward.*

O brother, brother! Filbert still is true;  
I *foully* wrong'd him: do, forgive me, do. *Gay.*

FOULMOU'THED. *adj.* [*foul* and *mouth*.] Scurrilous; habi-  
tuated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a *foulmouth'd*  
man as he is, and said he would cudgel you. *Shak. H. IV.*

It was allowed by every body, that so *foulmouthed* a witness  
never appeared in any cause. *Addison.*

My reputation is too well established in the world to re-  
ceive any hurt from such a *foulmouthed* scoundrel as he. *Arbuth.*

Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between,  
Scolds answer *foulmouth'd* scolds; bad neighbourhood I  
ween. *Swift.*

FO'ULNESS. *n. f.* [*from foul*.]

1. The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness.

The ancients were wont to make garments that were not  
destroyed but purified by fire; and whereas the spots or *foul-  
ness* of other cloaths are washed out, in these they were usually  
burnt away. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

2. Pollution; impurity.

It is no vicious blot, murder, or *foulness*,  
No unchaste action, or dishonour'd step,  
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakesf.*

There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all  
pollution or *foulness*: it is the virgin of the world. *Bacon.*

3. Hatelulness; atrociousness.

He by an affection sprung up from excessive beauty, should  
not delight in horrible *foulness*. *Sidney.*

Conful, you are too mild:  
The *foulness* of some facts takes thence all mercy:  
Report it to the senate. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

It is the wickedness of a whole life, discharging all its filth  
and *foulness* into this one quality, as into a great sink or com-  
mon shore. *South's Sermons.*

4. Ugliness; deformity.

He's fallen in love with your *foulness*, and she'll fall in love  
with my anger. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

The fury laid aside  
Her looks and limbs, and with new methods tried  
The *foulness* of th' infernal form to hide. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. Dishonesty; want of candour.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all false-  
ness or *foulness* of intentions; especially to that personated  
devotion, under which any kind of impiety is wont to be dis-  
guised. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

FOUND. The preterite and participle passive of *find*.

I am sought of them that asked not for me: I am found of  
them that sought me not. *Is. lxx. 1.*

To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Latin; *fonder*, French.]

1. To lay the basis of any building.

It fell not; for it was *founded* upon a rock. *Math. vii.*

He hath *founded* it upon the seas, and established it upon the  
floods. *Pf. xxiv. 2.*

2. To build; to raise.

These tunes of reason are Amphion's lyre,  
Wherewith he did the Theban city *found*. *Davies.*

They Gabian walls, and strong Fidenæ rear,  
Nomentum, Bola with Pometia *found*,  
And raise Colatian tow'rs on rocky ground. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To establish; to erect.

This also shall they gain by their delay  
In the wide wilderness; there they shall *found*  
Their government, and their great senate chuse,  
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Milt.*

He *founding* a library, gathered together the acts of the  
kings and prophets. *2 Mac. ii. 13.*

4. To give birth or original to: as, he *founded* an art; he  
*founded* a family.

5. To raise upon, as on a principle or ground.

Though some have made use of the opinion of some  
schoolmen,



schoolmen, that dominion is *founded* in grace; yet as that is but an opinion, so were it admitted as the most certain truth, it could never warrant any such sanguinary method.

*Decay of Piety.*

A right to the use of the creatures is *founded* originally in the right a man has to subsist.

*Locke.*

Power, *founded* on contract, can descend only to him who has right by that contract.

*Locke.*

The reputation of the Iliad they *found* upon the ignorance of his times.

*Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

6. To fix firm.

Fleance is escap'd.

—Then comes my fit again: I had else been perfect,

Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

TO FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundere*, Latin; *fondre*, French.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast.

FOUNDATIO. *n. f.* [*fondation*, French.]

1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice.

The stateliness of houses, the goodliness of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye; but that *foundation* which beareth up the one, that root which minisheth unto the other nourishment and life, is in the bosom of the earth concealed.

*Hooker, b. i. f. 1.*

That is the way to make the city flat,

To bring the roof to the *foundation*,

To bury all.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

O Jove, I think,

*Foundations* fly the wretched; such, I mean,

Where they should be reliev'd. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I draw a line along the shore;

I lay the deep *foundations* of a wall,

And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The act of fixing the basis.

Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest,

Since their *foundation*, came a nobler guest.

*Tickel.*

3. The principles or ground on which any notion is raised.

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future disquiet; but if we resist and conquer them, we lay the *foundation* of perpetual peace in our minds.

*Tillotson, Sermon 6.*

That she should be subject to her husband, the laws of mankind and customs of nations have ordered it so; and there is a *foundation* in nature for it.

*Locke.*

4. Original; rise.

Throughout the world, even from the first *foundation* thereof, all men have either been taken as lords or lawful kings in their own houses.

*Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*

5. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity.

He had an opportunity of going to school on a *foundation*.

*Swift.*

6. Establishment; settlement.

FOUNDER. *n. f.* [from *found*.]

1. A builder; one who raises an edifice; one who presides at the erection of a city.

Of famous cities we the *founders* know;

But rivers, old as seas to which they go,

Are nature's bounty: 'tis of more renown

To make a river than to build a town.

*Waller.*

Nor was Proeneste's *founder* wanting there,

Whom fame reports the son of Mulciber;

Found in the fire, and foster'd in the plains;

A shepherd and a king at once he reigns. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose.

The wanting orphans saw with wat'ry eyes

Their *founders* charity in the dust laid low.

*Dryden.*

This hath been experimentally proved beyond contradiction, by the honourable *founder* of this lecture in his treatise of the air.

*Bentley.*

3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning.

And the rude notions of pedantick schools

Blaspheme the sacred *founder* of our rules.

*Roscommon.*

When Jove, who saw from high, with just disdain,

The dead inspir'd with vital breath again,

Struck to the center with his flaming dart

Th' unhappy *founder* of the godlike art. *Dryden's Æn.*

King James I. the *founder* of the Stuart race, had he not confined all his views to the peace of his own reign, his son had not been involved in such fatal troubles.

*Addis. Freehold.*

Nor can the skilful herald trace

The *founder* of thy ancient race.

*Swift.*

4. [*Fondeur*, French.] A caster; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds.

*Founders* add a little antimony to their bell-metal, to make it more sonorous; and so pewterers to their pewter, to make it found more clear like silver.

*Grew's Musæum.*

TO FO'UNDER. *v. a.* [*fondre*, French.] To cause such soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground.

Phœbus' steeds are *founder'd*,

Or night kept chain'd below.

*Shakespeare's Tempest.*

I have *foundered* nine score and odd posts; and here, travel-tainted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville of the Dale, a most furious knight; but what of that? he saw me and yielded. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Thy stumbling *founder'd* jade can trot as high

As any other Pegasus can fly;

So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,

Than all the swift-finn'd racers of the flood.

*Dorset.*

Brutes find out where their talents lie:

A bear will not attempt to fly;

A *founder'd* horse will oft debate,

Before he tries a five-barr'd gate.

*Swift.*

If you find a gentleman fond of your horse, persuade your master to sell him, because he is vicious, and *foundered* into the bargain.

*Swift's Directions to the Groom.*

Men of discretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they please, drive them through the hardest and deepest roads, without danger of *foundering* or breaking their backs, and will be sure to find them neither resty nor vicious.

*Swift.*

TO FO'UNDER. *v. n.* [from *fond*, French, the bottom.]

1. To sink to the bottom.

New ships, built at those rates, have been ready to *founder* in the seas with every extraordinary storm.

*Raleigh's Essays.*

2. To fail; to miscarry.

In this point

All his tricks *founder*; and he brings his physick

After his patient's death.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

FO'UNDERY. *n. f.* [*fonderi*, Fr. from *found*.] A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a castinghouse.

FO'UNDLING. *n. f.* [from *found* of *find*] A child exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner

We, like bastards, are laid abroad, even as *foundlings*, to be trained up by grief and sorrow.

*Sidney.*

I pass the *foundling* by, a race unknown,

At doors expos'd, whom matrons make their own,

And into noble families advance

A nameless issue; the blind work of chance. *Dryd. Juven.*

I shall mention a piece of charity which is practised by most of the nations about us: I mean a provision for *foundlings*, or for those children who, for want of such a provision, are exposed to the barbarity of cruel and unnatural parents.

The goddess long had mark'd the child's distress,

And long had sought his suff'rings to redress;

She prays the gods to take the *foundling's* part,

To teach his hands some beneficial art

Practis'd in streets.

*Gay's Trivia.*

FO'UNDRESS. *n. f.* [from *founder*.]

1. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any thing.

2. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

For of their order she was patroness,

Albe Charissa was their chiefest *foundress*.

*Fairy Queen, b. i.*

For zeal like her's, her servants were to show;

She was the first, where need requir'd to go;

Herself the *foundress*, and attendant too.

*Dryden.*

FOUNT.

FOUNTAIN. } *n. f.* [*fons*, Latin; *fontaine*, French.]

1. A well; a spring.

He set before him spread

A table of celestial food divine,

Ambrosial fruits, fetcht from the tree of life;

And from the *fount* of life ambrosial drink. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

2. A small basin of springing water.

Proofs as clear as *founts* in July, when

We see each grain of gravel. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Can a man drink better from the *fountain* when it is finely paved with marble, than when it swells over the green turf?

*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Narcissus on the grassy verdure lies;

But whilst within the crystal *fount* he tries

To quench his heat, he feels new heat arise.

*Addison.*

3. A jet; a spout of water.

*Fountains* I intend to be of two natures: the one that sprinkleth or spouteth water; the other a fair receipt of water, without fish, or slime, or mud.

*Bacon, Essay 47.*

4. The head or first spring of a river.

All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep the tenor of their *fountains*: your compassion is general, and has the same effect as well on enemies as friends.

*Dryden.*

5. Original; first principle; first cause.

Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodness. *Comm. Prayer.*

You may reduce many thousand bodies to these few general figures, as unto their principal heads and *fountains*.

*Peacham.*

This one city may well be reckoned not only the seat of trade and commerce, not only the *fountain* of habits and fashions, and good breeding, but of morally good or bad manners to all England.

*Spratt's Sermons.*

FO'UNTAINLESS. *adj.* [from *fountain*.] Without a fountain; without a spring.



So large

The prospect was, that here and there was room

For barren desert *fountainless* and dry. *Milton's Parad. Reg.***FOUNTFUL.** *adj.* [*fount* and *full*.] Full of springs.But when the *fountful* *Ida's* top they scal'd with utmost haste,

All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks.

*Chatman's Iliads.***TO FOUPE.** *v. a.* To drive with sudden impetuosity. A word out of use.We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as smoothly and moderately as any of the northern nations, who *soupe* their words out of the throat with fat and full spirits. *Camden.***FOUR.** *adj.* [*peopen*, Saxon.] Twice two.Just as I wish'd, the lots were cast on *four*;

Myself the fifth.

*Pope's Odyssey, b. ix.***FOURBE.** *n. f.* [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. Not in use.

Jove's envoy, through the air,

Brings dismal tidings; as if such low care

Could reach their thoughts, or their repose disturb!

Thou art a false impostor, and a *fourbe*.*Denham.***FOURFO'LD.** *adj.* [*four* and *fold*.] Four times told.He shall restore the lamb *fourfold*, because he had no pity.*2 Sa. xii. 6.***FOURFO'OTED.** *adj.* [*four* and *foot*.] Quadruped; having twice two feet.

Augur Astylos, whose art in vain

From fight dissuaded the *fourfooted* train,

Now beat the hoof with Nessus on the plain.

*Dryden.***FOURSCORE.** *adj.* [*four* and *score*.]

1. Four times twenty; eighty.

When they were out of reach, they turned and crossed the ocean to Spain, having lost *fourscore* of their ships, and the greater part of their men. *Bacon's War with Spain.*The Chiots were first a free people, being a common-wealth, maintaining a navy of *fourscore* ships. *Sandys.*The Liturgy had, by the practice of near *fourscore* years, obtained great veneration from all sober Protestants. *Clarend.*2. It is used elliptically for *fourscore* years in numbering the age of man.

At seventeen years many their fortunes seek;

But at *fourscore* it is too late a week. *Shak. As you like it.*Some few might be of use in council upon great occasions, 'till after threescore and ten; and the two late ministers in Spain were so 'till *fourscore*.*Temple.***FOURSQUA'RE.** *adj.* [*four* and *square*.] Quadrangular; having four sides and angles equal.The temple of Bel was invironed with a wall carried *four-square*, of great height and beauty; and on each square certain brazen gates curiously engraven. *Raleigh's History.***FOURTE'EN.** *adj.* [*peopenzyn*, Saxon.] Four and ten; twice seven.She says I am not *fourteen* pence on the score for sheer ale.*Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.***FOURTE'ENTH.** *adj.* [from *fourteen*.] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.I have not found any that see the ninth day, few before the twelfth, and the eyes of some not open before the *fourteenth* day.*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 26.***FOURTH.** *adj.* [from *four*.] The ordinal of four; the first after the third.

A third is like the former: filthy hags!

Why do you shew me this? A *fourth*? start eye!What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom? *Shak.***FO'URTHLY.** *adv.* [from *fourth*.] In the fourth place.*Fourthly*, plants have their seed and seminal parts uppermost, and living creatures have them lowermost. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.***FOURWHE'ELED.** *adj.* [*four* and *wheel*.] Running upon twice two wheels.Scarce twenty *fourwheel'd* cars, compact and strong,The massy load could bear, and roll along. *Pope's Odyssey.***FO'UTRA.** *n. f.* [from *foutre*, French.] A fig; a scoff; an act of contempt.A *foutra* for the world, and worldlings base. *Shak. H. IV.***FOWL.** *n. f.* [*fuigel*, *fuhl*, Saxon; *vogel*, Dutch.] A winged animal; a bird. It is colloquially used of edible birds, but in books of all the feathered tribes.The beasts, the fishes, and the winged *fowls*,Are their males subjects, and at their controuls. *Shakesp.*Lucullus entertained Pompey in a magnificent house: Pompey said, this is a marvellous house for the Summer; but methinks very cold for Winter. Lucullus answered, do you not think me as wise as divers *fowls*, to change my habitation in the Winter season. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

This mighty breath

Instructs the *fowls* of heaven.*Thomson's Spring.***TO FOWL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To kill birds for food or game.**FO'WLER.** *n. f.* [from *fowl*.] A sportsman who pursues birds.The *fowler*, warn'd

By those good omens, with swift early steps

Treads the crimp earth, ranging through fields and glades, Offensive to the birds.

*Phillips.*With slaughter'ing guns th' unweary'd *fowler* roves,When frosts have whiten'd all the naked groves. *Pope.***FO'WLINGPIECE.** *n. f.* [*fowl* and *piece*.] A gun for birds.'Tis necessary that the countryman be provided with a good *fowlingpiece*, to destroy and scare them away. *Mortimer.***FOX.** *n. f.* [*fox*, Saxon; *vos*, *vosch*, Dutch.]

1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with sharp ears and a bushy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or small animals.

The *fox* barks not when he would steal the lamb. *Shakesp.*

He that trusts to you,

Where he should find you lions, finds you hares;

Where *foxes*, geese.*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*These retreats are more like the dens of robbers, or holes of *foxes*, than the fortresses of fair warriors. *Locke.*

2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave or cunning fellow.

**FO'XCASE.** *n. f.* [*fox* and *case*.] A fox's skin.One had better be laughed at for taking a *foxcase* for a fox, than be destroyed by taking a live fox for a case. *L'Estrange.***FO'XCHASE.** *n. f.* [*fox* and *chase*.] The pursuit of the fox with hounds.

See the same man, in vigour, in the gout;

Alone, in company; in place or out;

Early at business, and at hazard late;

Mad at a *foxchase*, wife at a debate.*Pope, Epistle i.***FO'XEVL.** *n. f.* [*fox* and *evil*] A kind of disease in which the hair sheds.**FO'XGLOVES.** *n. f.* A plant.The leaves are produced alternately on the branches: the cup of the flower consists of one leaf, which is divided into six ample long segments: the flower consists of one leaf, is tubulose and compressed, and a little reflexed at the brim: these flowers are disposed in a long spike, and always grow upon one side of the stalk: the ovary of the flower becomes a roundish fruit, which ends in a point, and opens in the middle: it has two cells, in which many small seeds are contained. *Miller.***FOXHU'NTER.** *n. f.* [*fox* and *hunter*.] A man whose chief ambition is to shew his bravery in hunting foxes. A term of reproach used of country gentlemen.The *foxhunters* went their way, and then out steals the fox. *L'Estrange, Fable 104.*John Wildfire, *foxhunter*, broke his neck over a fix-bar gate. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 561.***FO'XSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *fox*.] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning; mischievous art.Had'st thou *foxship*

To banish him that struck more blows for Rome,

Than thou hast spoken words. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.***FO'XTRAP.** *n. f.* [*fox* and *trap*.] A gin or snare to catch foxes.Answer a question, at what hour of the night to set a *foxtrap*. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 56.***FOY.** *n. f.* [*foi*, French.] Faith; allegiance. An obsolete word.

He Easterland subdued, and Denmark won,

And of them both did *foy* and tribute raise. *Fairy Queen.***TO FRACT.** *v. a.* [*fractus*, Latin.] To break; to violate; to infringe. Found perhaps only in the following passage.

His days and times are past,

And my reliance on his *fracted* dates

Has smit my credit.

*Shakespeare's Timon.***FRA'CTION.** *n. f.* [*fraction*, Fr. *fractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken.

It hath been observed by several, that the surface of the earth hath been broke, and the parts of it dislocated; but more particularly several parcels of nature retain still the evident marks of *fraction* and ruin. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. A broken part of an integral.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are accounted, consisteth of whole numbers, but admits of *fractions* and broken parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 13.*Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a *fraction*. *Arbutnot on Coins.***FRA'CTIONAL.** *adj.* [from *fraction*.] Belonging to a broken number.We make a cypher the medium between increasing and decreasing numbers, commonly called absolute or whole numbers, and negative or *fractional* numbers. *Cocker's Arithmetick.***FRA'CTURE.** *n. f.* [*fractura*, Latin.]

1. Breach; separation of continuous parts.

That may do it without any great *fracture* of the more stable and fixed parts of nature, or the infringement of the laws thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.

But thou wilt sin and grief destroy,

That so the broken bones may joy,

And tune together in a well-set song,

Full of his praises,

Who dead men raises;

*Fractures* well cur'd, make us more strong.*Herbert.**Fractures*



*Fractures* of the skull are dangerous, not in consequence of the injury done to the cranium itself, but as the brain becomes affected. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**TO FRACTURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone.

The leg was dressed, and the *fractured* bones united together. *Wise's Surgery.*

**FRA'GILE.** *adj.* [*fragile*, French; *fragilis*, Latin.]

1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken.

To ease them of their griefs,

Their pangs of love, and other incident throes;

That nature's *fragile* vessel doth sustain

In life's uncertain voyage.

*Shakespeare's Timon.*

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon's N. Hist.*

When subtle wits have spun their threads too fine,

'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line.

*Denham.*

A dry stick will be easily broken, when a green one will maintain a strong resistance; and yet in the moist substance there is less rest than in what is drier and more *fragile*. *Glanv.*

2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.

Much ostentation, vain of fleshly arms,

And *fragile* arms, much instrument of war,

Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought,

Before mine eyes thou'lt set. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

**FRAGILITY.** *n. f.* [from *fragile*.]

1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken.

To make an induration with toughness, and less *fragility*, decoct bodies in water for two or three days. *Bacon's N. Hist.*

2. Weakness; uncertainty; easiness to be destroyed.

Fearing the uncertainty of man's *fragility*, the common chance of war, the violence of fortune. *Knolles's History.*

3. Frailty; lability to fault.

All could not be right, in such a state, in this lower age of *fragility*. *Wotton.*

**FRA'GMENT.** *n. f.* [*fragmentum*, Latin.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece.

He who late a sceptre did command,

Now grasps a floating *fragment* in his hand.

*Dryden.*

Cowley, in his unfinished *fragment* of the Davids, has shewn us this way to improvement. *Watts's Improvement.*

If a thinned or plated body, which, being of an even thickness, appears all over of one uniform colour, should be slit into threads, or broken into *fragments* of the same thickness with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or *fragment* should not keep its colour. *Newton's Opt.*

**FRA'GMENTARY.** *adj.* [from *fragment*.] Composed of fragments. A word not elegant, nor in use.

She, she is gone; she's gone: when thou know'lt this,

What *fragmentary* rubbish this world is,

Thou know'lt, and that it is not worth a thought;

He knows it too too much that thinks it nought. *Donne.*

**FRA'GOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A noise; a crack; a crash.

Pursu'd by hideous *fragors*, as before

The flames descend, they in their breaches roar. *Sandys.*

**FRA'GRANCE.** *n. f.* [*fragrantia*, Lat.] Sweetness of smell;

**FRA'GRANCY.** *n. f.* [from *fragrant*.] pleasing scent; grateful odour.

Eve separate he spies,

Veil'd in a cloud of *fragrance*, where she stood

Half-spy'd.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

I am more pleas'd to survey my rows of coleworts and cabbages springing up in their full *fragrancy* and verdure, than to see the tender plants of foreign countries kept alive by artificial heats. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 47.*

Not lovelier seem'd Narcissus to the eye;

Nor, when a flower, could boast more *fragrancy*. *Garth.*

Such was the wine; to quench whose fervent steam

Scarce twenty measures from the living stream

To cool one cup suffic'd: the goblet crown'd,

Breath'd aromatick *fragrancies* around. *Pope's Odyssey, b. ix.*

**FRA'GRANT.** *adj.* [*fragrans*, Latin.] Odorous; sweet of smell.

The nymph vouchsaf'd to place

Upon her head the various wreath:

The flow'rs, less blooming than her face;

Their scent, less *fragrant* than her breath.

*Prior.*

**FRA'GRANTLY.** *adv.* [from *fragrant*.] With sweet scent.

As the hops begin to change colour, and smell *fragrantly*, you may conclude them ripe. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**FRAIL.** *n. f.*

1. A basket made of rushes.

2. A rush for weaving baskets.

**FRAIL.** *adj.* [*fragilis*, Latin.]

1. Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties; easily destroyed.

I know my body's of so *frail* a kind,

As force without, fevers within can kill.

*Davies.*

When with care we have rais'd this imaginary treasure of happiness, we find, at last, that the materials of the structure are *frail* and perishing, and the foundation itself is laid in the sand. *Rogers, Sermon 5.*

2. Weak of resolution; liable to error or seduction.

The truly virtuous do not easily credit evil that is told them of their neighbours; for if others may do amiss, then may

these also speak amiss: man is *frail*, and prone to evil, and therefore may soon fail in words. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

**FRA'ILNESS.** *n. f.* [from *frail*.] Weakness; instability.

There is nothing among all the *frailnesses* and uncertainties of this sublunary world so tottering and unstable as the virtue of a coward. *Norris.*

**FRA'ILTY.** *n. f.* [from *frail*.]

1. Weakness of resolution; instability of mind; infirmity.

Though Page be a secure fool, and stands so firmly on his wife's *frailty*, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily. *Shak.*

Nor should'st thou have trusted that to woman's *frailty*:

Ere I to thee, thou to thyself wast cruel. *Milton's Agonistes.*

God knows our *frailty*, pities our weakness, and requires of us no more than we are able to do. *Locke.*

2. Fault proceeding from weakness; sins of infirmity.

Love did his reason blind;

And love's the noblest *frailty* of the mind. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

Kind wits will those light faults excuse;

Those are the common *frailties* of the muse. *Dryden.*

Death, only death, can break the lasting chain;

And here, ev'n then, shall my cold dust remain;

Here all its *frailties*, all its flames resign,

And wait, 'till 'tis no sin to mix with thine. *Pope.*

**FRAISCHEUR.** *n. f.* [French.] Freshness; coolness. A word foolishly innovated by *Dryden*.

Hither in Summer-ev'nings you repair,

To taste the *fraîsheur* of the purer air. *Dryden.*

**FRAISE.** *n. f.* [French, the caul of an animal.] A pancake with bacon in it.

**TO FRAME.** *v. a.*

1. To form or fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts.

The double gates he findeth locked fast;

The one fair *fram'd* of burnish'd ivory,

The other all with silver overcast. *Spenser.*

2. To fit one to another.

They rather cut down their timber to *frame* it, and to do other such necessities to their convenient use, than to fight.

*Abbot's Description of the World.*

Hew the timber, saw it out, *frame* it, and set it together.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To make; to compose.

Then chusing out few words most horrible;

Thereof did verses *frame*.

*Spenser.*

Fight valiantly to-day;

And yet I do thee wrong to mind thee of it;

For thou art *fram'd* of the firm truth of valour. *Shakespeare.*

4. To regulate; to adjust.

Let us not deceive ourselves by pretending to this excellent knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord, if we do not *frame* our lives according to it. *Tillotson.*

5. To form to any rule or method by study or precept.

Thou art their soldier, and, being bred in broils,

Hast not the soft way; but thou wilt *frame*

Thyself forsooth hereafter theirs. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

I have been a truant to the law;

I never yet could *frame* my will to it,

And therefore *frame* the law unto my will. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*

6. To form and digest by thought.

The most abstruse ideas are only such as the understanding *frames* to itself, by joining together ideas that it had either from objects of sense, or from its own operations about them. *Locke.*

Full of that flame his tender scenes he warms,

And *frames* his goddess by your matchless charms. *Glanv.*

Urge him with truth to *frame* his sure replies;

And sure he will; for wisdom never lies. *Pope's Odyssey.*

How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years? *Watts.*

7. To contrive; to plan.

Unpardonable the presumption and insolence in contriving and *framing* this letter was. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

8. To settle; to scheme out.

Though I cannot make true wars,

I'll *frame* convenient peace. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

9. To invent; to fabricate, in a bad sense: as, to *frame* a story or lie.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, *framed* to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles. *Bacon.*

**FRAME.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A fabrick; any thing constructed of various parts or members.

If the *frame* of the heavenly arch should dissolve itself, if celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular volubility turn themselves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker, b. i. f. 3.*

Castles made of trees upon *frames* of timber, with turrets and arches, were anciently matters of magnificence. *Bacon.*

These are thy glorious works, parent of good!

Almighty! thine this universal *frame*. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Divine Cecilia came,

Inventress of the vocal *frame*.

*Dryden.*



The gate was adamant; eternal frame,  
Which, hew'd by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came,  
The labour of a god; and all along  
Tough iron plates were clench'd to make it strong. *Dryd.*  
We see this vast frame of the world, and an innumerable  
multitude of creatures in it; all which we, who believe a  
God, attribute to him as the author. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

2. Any thing made so as to inclose or admit something else.

Put both the tube and the vessel it leaned on into a convenient wooden frame, to keep them from mischances. *Boyle.*  
His picture scarcely would deserve a frame. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

A globe of glass, about eight or ten inches in diameter, being put into a frame where it may be swiftly turned round its axis, will, in turning, shine, where it rubs against the palm of one's hand. *Newton's Opt.*

3. Order; regularity; adjusted series or disposition.

A woman, that is like a German clock,  
Still a repairing, ever out of frame,  
And never going aright.

*Shakespeare.*

Your stiddy soul preserves her frame;  
In good and evil times the same.

*Swift.*

4. Scheme; order.

Another party did resolve to change the whole frame of the government in state as well as church. *Clarendon.*

5. Contrivance; projection.

John the Bastard,

Whose spirits toil in frame of villanies.

*Shakespeare.*

6. Mechanical construction.

7. Shape; form; proportion.

A bear's a savage beast,  
Whelp'd without form, until the dam  
Has lick'd it into shape and frame.

*Hudibras.*

FRA'MER. *n. f.* [from frame; *framman*, Saxon.] Maker; former; contriver; schemer.

The forger of his own fate, the framer of his fortune, should be improper, if all his actions were predetermined.

*Hammond's Fundamentals.*

There was want of accurateness in experiments in the first original framer of those medals. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FRA'MPOLD. *n. f.* [This word is written by Dr. Hacket *frampul*. I know not its original.] Peevish; boisterous; rugged; crossgrained.

Her husband! Alas, the sweet woman leads an ill life with him: she leads a very frampold life with him. *Shakespeare.*

The frampul man could not be pacified.

*Hacket's Life of Williams.*

FRANCHISE. *n. f.* [franchise, French.]

1. Exemption from any onerous duty.

2. Privilege; immunity; right granted.

They granted them markets, and other franchises, and erected corporate towns among them. *Davies on Ireland.*

His gracious edict the same franchise yields.

To all the wild increase of woods and fields.

*Dryden.*

3. District; extent of jurisdiction.

There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be travelled forth of their own franchises. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

To FRANCHISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchise; to make free; to keep free.

I lose no honour

In seeking to augment it; but still keep

My bosom franchis'd, and allegiance clear. *Shak. Macbeth.*

FRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [frango, Latin.] Fragile; brittle; easily broken.

Though it seem the solidest wood, if wrought before it be well seasoned, it will shew itself very frangible. *Boyle.*

FRA'NION. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the derivation.] A paramour; a boon companion.

First, by her side did sit the bold Sansloy,

Fit mate for such a mincing minion,

Who in her looseness took exceeding joy,

Might not be found a franker franion. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

FRANK. *adj.* [franc, French.]

1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.

The moister sorts of trees yield little moss, which is for the reason of the frank putting up of the sap into the boughs.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

They were left destitute, either by narrow provision, or by their frank hearts and their open hands, and their charity towards others. *Spratt's Sermons.*

'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be frank of civilities that cost them nothing. *L'Estrange.*

2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved.

3. Without conditions; without payment.

Thou hast it won; for it is of frank gift,

And he will care for all the rest to shift. *Hubbard's Tale.*

4. Not restrained; licentious.

Might not be found a franker franion.

*Spenser.*

FRANK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A place to feed hogs in; a sty: so called from liberality of food.

Where sups here? Doth the old boar feed in the old  
frank? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

2. A letter which pays no postage.

You'll have immediately, by several franks, my epistle to lord Cobham. *Pope to Swift.*

3. A French coin.

To FRANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up in a frank or sty. *Hammer.*

Tell Richmond this from me,

That in the sty of this most bloody boar,

My son George Stanly is frank'd up in hold:

If I revolt, off goes young George's head. *Shak. Rich. III.*

2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Junius and Ainsworth.*

3. [From the adjective.] To exempt letters from postage.

My lord Orrery writes to you to-morrow; and you see I send this under his cover, or at least franked by him. *Swift.*

Gazettes sent gratis down, and frank'd,

For which thy patron's weekly thank'd.

*Pope.*

FRANKALMOI'GNE. *n. f.* The same which we in Latin call *libera eleemosyna*, or free alms in English; whence that tenure is commonly known among our English lawyers by the name of a tenure in *frank aumone*, or *frankalmoigne*, which, according to *Britton*, is a tenure by divine service. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

FRA'NKINCENSE. *n. f.* [frank and incense; so called perhaps from its liberal distribution of odour.]

*Frankincense* is a dry resinous substance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish white colour; a strong smell, but not disagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and resinous taste. It is very inflammable. The earliest histories inform us, that *frankincense* was used among the sacred rites and sacrifices, as it still continues to be in many different parts of the world. As well however as the world has at all times been acquainted with the drug itself, we are still uncertain as to the place whence *frankincense* is brought, and much more so as to the tree which produces it. It is commended against disorders in the head and breast, and against diarrhoeas and dysenteries. *Hill.*

Take unto thee sweet spices, with pure *frankincense*. *Exod.*

I find in *Dioscorides* record of *frankincense* gotten in India. *Brerewood on Languages.*

Black ebony only will in India grow,

And od'rous *frankincense* on the Sabæan bough. *Dryd. Virg.*

Cedar and *frankincense*, an od'rous pile,

Flam'd on the hearth, and wide perfum'd the isle. *Pope.*

FRA'NKLIN. *n. f.* [from frank.] A steward; a bailiff of land. It signifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly Englished a gentleman servant.

A spacious court they see,

Both plain and pleasant to be walked in,

Where them does meet a franklin fair and free. *Fai. Queen.*

FRA'NKLY. *adv.* [from frank.]

1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.

Oh, were it but my life,

I'd throw it down for your deliverance,

As frankly as a pin. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

If ever any malice in your heart

Were hid against me, now forgive me frankly. *Sh. H. VIII.*

When they had nothing to pay, he frankly forgave them both. *Lu. vii. 42.*

By the toughness of the earth the sap cannot get up to spread so frankly as it should do. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I value my garden more for being full of blackbirds than cherries, and very frankly give them fruit for their songs. *Spect.*

2. Without constraint; without reserve.

The lords mounted their servants upon their own horses; and they, with the volunteers, who frankly lifted themselves, amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horse. *Clarend.*

He entered very frankly into those new designs, which were contrived at court. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

FRA'NKNESS. *n. f.* [from frank.]

1. Plainness of speech; openness; ingenuoufness.

When the conde duke had some eclairsissement with the duke, in which he made all the protestations of his sincere affection, the other received his protestations with all contempt; and declared, with a very unnecessary frankness, that he would have no friendship with him. *Clarendon.*

Tom made love to a woman of sense, and always treated her as such during the whole time of courtship: his natural temper and good breeding hindered him from doing any thing disagreeable, as his sincerity and frankness of behaviour made him converse with her before marriage in the same manner he intended to do afterwards. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. Liberality; bounteousness.

3. Freedom from reserve.

Upon occasion of the pictures present, he delivered with the frankness of a friend's tongue, as near as he could, word by word, what Kalander had told him touching the strange story. *Sidney.*

The ablest men that ever were, have had all an openness and frankness of dealing, and a name of certainty and veracity. *Bacon, Essay 6.*



# F R A

**FRANKPLEDGE.** *n. f.* [*franciplegium*, Latin, of *franc*, i. e. *liber* & *pleige*, i. e. *filii iussor*.] A pledge or surety for freedom. For the ancient custom of England, for the preservation of the publick peace, was that every freeborn man at fourteen years of age, religious persons, clerks, knights and their eldest sons excepted, should find security for his fidelity to the king, or else be kept in prison: whence it became customary for a certain number of neighbours to be bound for one another, to see each man of their pledge forthcoming at all times, or to answer the transgression of any one absenting himself. This was called *frankpledge*, and the circuit thereof was called *decenna*, because it commonly consisted of ten households; and every particular person, thus mutually bound, was called *decennier*. This custom was so strictly observed, that the sheriffs, in every county, did from time to time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to the age of fourteen years, and see that they combined in one dozen or other: whereupon this branch of the sheriff's authority was called *visus franciplegii*, view of frankpledge. *Cowel.*

**FRANTICK.** *adj.* [corrupted from *phrenetick*, *phreneticus*, Latin; *Φρενῆτικος*.]

1. Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness; outrageously and turbulently mad.

Far off, he wonders what makes them so glad;  
Of Bacchus merry fruit they did invent,  
Or Cebel's *frantick* rites have made them mad. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Transported by violence of passion; outrageous; turbulent. Esteeming, in the *frantick* error of their minds, the greatest madness in the world to be wisdom, and the highest wisdom foolishness. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 8.*

The lover, *frantick*,  
Sees Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt. *Shakespeare.*  
To such height their *frantick* passion grows,  
That what both love, both hazard to destroy. *Dryden.*  
She tears her hair, and, *frantick* in her griefs,  
Calls out Lucia. *Addison's Cato.*

**FRANTICKLY.** *adv.* [from *frantick*.] Madly; outrageously.

Fie, fie, how *frantickly* I square my talk! *Shakespeare.*

**FRANTICKNESS.** *n. f.* [from *frantick*.] Madness; fury of passion.

**FRATERNAL.** *adj.* [*fraternel*, French; *fraternus*, Latin.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.

One shall rise  
Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content  
With fair equality, *fraternal* state,  
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd,  
Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

The admonitions, *fraternal* or paternal, of his fellow Christians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick reprehensions; and upon their unsuccessfulness, the censures of the church, until he reform and return. *Hammond's Fundam.*

Plead it to her,  
With all the strength and heats of eloquence  
*Fraternal* love and friendship can inspire. *Addison's Cato.*

**FRATE'RNALLY.** *adv.* [from *fraternal*.] In a brotherly manner.

**FRATE'RNITY.** *n. f.* [*fraternité*, French; *fraternitas*, Latin.]

1. The state or quality of a brother.  
2. Body of men united; corporation; society; association; brotherhood.

'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, societies, and *fraternities*, and all manner of civil contracts, to have a strict regard to the humour of those we have to do withal. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

3. Men of the same class or character.  
With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity*. *South's Sermons.*

**FRA'TRICIDE.** *n. f.* [*fratricide*, French; *fratricidium*, Latin.] The murder of a brother.

**FRAUD.** *n. f.* [*fraus*, Latin; *fraude*, Fr.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; subtilty; stratagem.

None need the *frauds* of sly Ulysses fear. *Dryden's Æn.*

If success a lover's toil attends,

Who asks if force or *fraud* obtain'd his ends. *Pope.*

**FRA'UDFUL.** *adj.* [*fraud* and *full*.] Treacherous; artful; trickish; deceitful; subtle.

The welfare of us all

Hangs on the cutting short that *fraudful* man. *Shak. H. VI.*

He, full of *fraudful* arts,

This well-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryden's Æn.*

**FRA'UDFULLY.** *adv.* [from *fraudful*.] Deceitfully; artfully; subtilly; treacherously; by stratagem.

**FRA'UDULENCE.** } *n. f.* [*fraudulentia*, Latin.] Deceitfulness;  
**FRA'UDULENCY.** } trickishness; proneness to artifice.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of Scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abolish, and the *fraudulence* of hereticks always to deprave the same. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

**FRA'UDULENT.** *adj.* [*frauduleux*, Fr. *fraudentus*, Latin.]

1. Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful.  
He with serpent tongue

His *fraudulent* temptation thus began. *Milton.*

She mix'd the potion, *fraudulent* of soul;

The potion mantled in the golden bowl. *Pope's Odyssey.*

# F R E

2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous.

Now thou hast aveng'd

Supplanted Adam,

And frustrated the conquest *fraudulent*. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*

**FRA'UDULENTLY.** *adv.* [from *fraudulent*.] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully.

He that by fact, word, or sign, either *fraudulently* or violently, does hurt to his neighbour, is bound to make restitution. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

**FRAUGHT.** *particip. pass.* [from *fraight*, now written *freight*.]

1. Laden; charged.

In the narrow seas that part

The French and English, there miscarried

A vessel of our country, richly *fraught*. *Shakespeare.*

With joy

And tidings *fraught*, to hell he now return'd. *Milt. P. Lost.*

And now approach'd their fleet from India, *fraught*

With all the riches of the rising sun,

And precious sand from southern climates brought. *Dryden.*

2. Filled; stored; thronged.

The Scripture is *fraught* even with laws of nature. *Hooker.*

By this sad Una, *fraught* with anguish sore,

Arriv'd, where they in earth their fruitless blood had spilt.

*Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.*

I am so *fraught* with curious business, that I leave out ceremony. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Whosoever hath his mind *fraught* with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another. *Bacon, Essay 28.*

Hell, their fit habitation, *fraught* with fire

Unquenchable, the house of woe and pain. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Abdallah and Balfora were so *fraught* with all kinds of knowledge, and possessed with so constant a passion for each other, that their solitude never lay heavy on them. *Guardian.*

**FRAUGHT.** *n. f.* [from the participle.] A freight; a cargo.

Yield up, oh love, thy crown and parted throne

To tyrannous hate! swell, bosom, with thy *fraught*;

For 'tis of aspicks tongues. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The bark that all our blessings brought,

Charg'd with thyself and Jame, a doubly royal *fraught*. *Dry.*

To **FRAUGHT.** *v. a.* [for *freight*, by corruption.] To load; to crowd.

Hence from my sight:

If after this command thou *fraught* the court

With thy unworthiness, thou dy'st. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

**FRAUGHTAGE.** *n. f.* [from *fraught*.] Lading; cargo. A bad word.

Our *fraughtage*, sir,

I have convey'd aboard. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.*

**FRAY.** *n. f.* [*effrayer*, to fright, French.]

1. A broil; a battle; a fight.

Time tells; that on that ever blessed day,

When Christian swords with Persian blood were dy'd,

The furious prince Tancredie from that *fray*

His coward foes chased through forests wide. *Fairfax.*

I'll speak between the change of man and boy

With a reed-voice, and turn two mincing steps

Into a manly stride; and speak of *frays*,

Like a fine bragging youth. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought. *Shak. H. VI.*

He left them to the fates in bloody *fray*,

To toil and struggle through the well-fought day. *Pope.*

2. A duel; a combat.

Since, if we fall before th' appointed day,

Nature and death continue long their *fray*. *Denham.*

The boaster Paris oft desir'd the day

With Sparta's king to meet in single *fray*. *Pope's Iliad.*

To **FRAY.** *v. a.* [*effrayer*, French.] To fright; to terrify.

The panther, knowing that his spotted hide

Doth please all beasts, but that his looks them *fray*,

Within a bush his dreadful head doth hide,

To let them gaze, whilst he on them may prey. *Spenser.*

So diversely themselves in vain they *fray*,

Whilst some more bold to measure him stand nigh. *Fa. Qu.*

Fishes are thought to be *frayed* with the motion caused by noise upon the water. *Bacon's Natural History.*

These vulturs prey only on carcases, on such stupid minds as have not life and vigour enough to *fray* them away.

*Government of the Tongue.*

2. [*frayer*, French.] To rub.

**FREAK.** *n. f.* [*freh*, German; *saucy*, petulant; *fræc*, Saxon, fugitive.]

1. A sudden and causeless change of place.

2. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank.

O! but I fear the fickle *freaks*, quoth she,

Of fortune, and the odds of arms in field. *Fairy Queen.*

When that *freak* has taken possession of a fantastical head, the distemper is incurable. *L'Estrange, Fable 100.*

She is so restless and peevish that she quarrels with all about her, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 427.*



# F R E

To vex me more, he took a *freak*  
 To slit my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*  
 To FREAK. *v. a.* [A word, I suppose, Scotch, brought into  
 England by *Thomson.*] To variegate; to checquer.  
 There furry nations harbour:  
 Sables of glossy black, and dark embrown'd,  
 Or beauteous, *freak'd* with many a mingled hue. *Thomson.*  
 FRE'AKISH. *adj.* [from *freak.*] Capricious; humourfome.  
 It may be a question, whether the wife or the woman was  
 the more *freakish* of the two; for she was still the same uneasy  
 fop. *L'Estrange, Fable 173.*  
 FRE'AKISHLY. *adv.* [from *freakish.*] Capriciously; humour-  
 somely.  
 FRE'AKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *freakish.*] Capriciousness; hu-  
 mourfomness; whimsicalness.  
 To FREAM. *v. n.* [*fremere*, Lat. *fremir*, French.] To growl  
 or grunt as a boar. *Bailey.*  
 FRE'CKLE. *n. f.* [*flech*, a spot, German; whence *fleckle*,  
*freckle.*]  
 1. A spot raised in the skin by the sun.  
 Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue;  
 Some sprinkled *freckles* on his face were seen,  
 Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden.*  
 2. Any small spot or discoloration.  
 The cowslips tall her pensioners be;  
 In their gold coats spots you see:  
 Those be rubies fairy favours;  
 In those *freckles* live their favours. *Sh. Midf. Night's Dream.*  
 The farewell frosts and easterly winds now spot your tulips;  
 therefore cover such with mats, to prevent *freckles.* *Evelyn.*  
 FRE'CKLED. *adj.* [from *freckle.*] Spotted; maculated; discol-  
 oured with small spots.  
 Sometimes we'll angle at the brook,  
 The *freckled* trout to take  
 With silken worms. *Drayton's Cynthia.*  
 The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth  
 The *freckled* cowslip,  
 Wanting the scythe, all uncorrected, rank,  
 Conceive by idleness. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
 Now thy face charms ev'ry shepherd,  
 Spotted over like a leopard;  
 And, thy *freckled* neck display'd,  
 Envy breeds in ev'ry maid. *Swift.*  
 FRE'CKLY. *adj.* [from *freckle.*] Full of freckles.  
 FRED. The same with peace; upon which our forefathers  
 called their sanctuaries *fredstole*, *i. e.* the seats of peace. So  
*Frederic* is powerful, or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious  
 peace; *Reinfred*, sincere peace. *Gibson's Camden.*  
 FREE. *adj.* [*freah*, Saxon; *vry*, Dutch.]  
 1. At liberty; not a vassal; not enslaved; not a prisoner; not  
 dependant.  
 Do faithful homage, and receive *free* honours,  
 All which we pine for now. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 A *free* nation is that which has never been conquered, or  
 thereby entered into any conditions of subjection. *Temple.*  
*Free*, what, and fetter'd with so many chains? *Dryden.*  
 How can we think any one *freer* than to have the power  
 to do what he will? *Locke.*  
 This wretched body trembles at your pow'r:  
 Thus far could fortune; but she can no more:  
*Free* to herself my potent mind remains,  
 Nor fears the victor's rage, nor feels his chains. *Prior.*  
 Set an unhappy pris'ner *free*,  
 Who ne'er intended harm to thee. *Prior.*  
 2. Uncompelled; unrestrained.  
 Their use of meats was not like unto our ceremonies, that  
 being a matter of private action in common life, where every  
 man was *free* to order that which himself did; but this is a  
 publick constitution for the ordering of the church. *Hooker.*  
 It was *free*, and in my choice whether or no I should pub-  
 lish these discourses; yet the publication being once resolved,  
 the dedication was not so indifferent. *South.*  
 3. Not bound by fate; not necessitated.  
 Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell:  
 Not *free*, what proof could they have giv'n sincere  
 Of true allegiance, constant faith, or love,  
 Where only what they needs must do, appear'd;  
 Not what they would? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*  
 4. Permitted; allowed.  
 Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*  
 For me as for you? *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*  
 Defaming as impure what God declares  
 Pure; and commands to some, leaves *free* to all. *Milton.*  
 5. Licentious; unrestrained.  
 O conspiracy!  
 Sham'st thou to shew thy dang'rous brow by night,  
 When evils are most *free*? *Shak. Julius Caesar.*  
 Physicians are too *free* upon the subject, in the conversation  
 of their friends. *Temple.*  
 The critics have been very *free* in their censures. *Felton.*  
 I know there are to whose presumptuous thoughts  
 Those *freer* beauties, ev'n in them, seem faults. *Pope.*

# F R E

6. Open; ingenious.  
 'Tis not to make me jealous;  
 To say my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,  
 Is *free* of speech, sings, plays, and dances well,  
 Where virtue is, these make more virtuous. *Shak. Othello.*  
 Castlio, I have doubts within my heart;  
 Will you be *free* and candid to your friend? *Otway's Orph.*  
 7. Acquainted; conversing without reserve.  
 Being one day very *free* at a great feast, he suddenly broke  
 forth into a great slaughter. *Hakewill on Providence.*  
*Free* and familiar with misfortune grow,  
 Be us'd to sorrow, and inur'd to woe. *Prior.*  
 8. Liberal; not parsimonious.  
 Glo'ter too, a foe to citizens,  
 O'ercharging your *free* purses with large fines,  
 That seeks to overthrow religion. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
 No statute in his favour says,  
 How *free* or frugal I shall pass my days;  
 I, who at sometimes spend as others spare. *Pope's Horace.*  
 Alexandrian verses, of twelve syllables, should never be  
 allowed but when some remarkable beauty or propriety in them  
 atones for the liberty: Mr. Dryden has been too *free* of these  
 in his latter works. *Pope.*  
 9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased.  
 We wanted words to express our thanks: his noble *free*  
 offers left us nothing to ask. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
 10. Clear from distress.  
 Who alone suffers, suffers most i' th' mind,  
 Leaving *free* things and happy shows behind. *Shak. K. Lear.*  
 11. Guiltless; innocent.  
 Make mad the guilty, and appall the *free*,  
 Confound the ign'rant. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free.* *Dryden.*  
 12. Exempt.  
 These  
 Are such allow'd infirmities, that honesty  
 Is never *free* of. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
 Who fears not to do ill, yet fears the name;  
 And *free* from conscience, is a slave to fame. *Denham.*  
 Let envy, then, those crimes within you see,  
 From which the happy never must be *free.* *Dryden.*  
 Their steeds around,  
*Free* from the harness, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*  
 The will, *free* from the determination of such desires, is  
 left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions. *Locke.*  
 13. Invested with franchises; possessing any thing without vas-  
 salage; admitted to the privileges of any body.  
 He therefore makes all birds of every sect  
*Free* of his farm, with promise to respect  
 Their several kinds alike, and equally protect. *Dryden.*  
 Friend!  
 What do'st thou make a shipboard? To what end  
 Art thou of Bethlem's noble college *free*?  
 Stark-staring mad, that thou shou'd'st tempt the sea? *Dryd.*  
 14. Without expence; by charity, as a *free* school.  
 To FREE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
 1. To set at liberty; to rescue from slavery or captivity; to  
 manumit; to loose.  
 The child was prisoner to the womb, and is  
 By law and process of great nature thence  
*Free'd* and enfranchis'd; not a party to  
 The anger of the king, nor guilty of,  
 If any be, the trespass of the queen. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*  
 He recovered the temple, *free'd* the city, and upheld the  
 laws which were going down. *2 Mac. ii. 22.*  
 Can'st thou no other master understand,  
 Than him that *free'd* thee by the pretor's wand? *Dryden.*  
 Should thy coward tongue  
 Spread its cold poison through the martial throng,  
 My jav'lin shall revenge so base a part,  
 And *free* the soul that quivers in thy heart. *Pope.*  
 2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill.  
 It is no marvel, that he could think of no better way to  
 be *free'd* of these inconveniencies the passions of those meet-  
 ings gave him, than to dissolve them. *Clarendon.*  
 Hercules  
*Free'd* Erymanthus from the foaming boar. *Dryden.*  
 Our land is from the rage of tygers *free'd.* *Dryden's Virg.*  
 3. To clear from impediments or obstructions.  
 The chaste Sibylla shall your steps convey,  
 And blood of offer'd victims *free* the way. *Dryden.*  
 Fierce was the fight; but hast'ning to his prey,  
 By force the furious lover *free'd* his way. *Dryden.*  
 4. To banish; to send away; to rid.  
 We may again  
 Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights,  
*Free* from our feasts and banquets bloody knives. *Shakespeare.*  
 5. To exempt.  
 For he that is dead is *free'd* from sin. *Rom. vi. 7.*  
 6. To unlock; to open.  
 This master-key  
 Frees every lock, and leads us to his person. *Dryden.*  
 FREEBO'OTER.



**FREEBO'OTER.** *n. f.* [*free and booty.*] A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

The Kentishmen, perceiving that Perkin was not followed by any English of name, and that his forces consisted mostly of base people and *freebooters*, fitter to spoil a coast than to recover a kingdom, professed their loyalty to the king. *Bacon.*

The earl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any Irish frigates, or such *freebooters* as sailed under their commission, taken all the seamen who became prisoners to them of that nation, and bound them back to back, and thrown them overboard into the sea. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

**FREEBOO'TING.** *n. f.* Robbery; plunder; the act of pillaging.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage, that cometh handsomely in his way; and when he goeth abroad in the night on *freebooting*, it is his best and surest friend. *Spenser.*

**FREEBORN.** *n. f.* [*free and born*] Not a slave; inheriting liberty.

O baseness, to support a tyrant's throne,

And crush your *freeborn* brethren of the world! *Dryden.*

I shall speak my thoughts like a *freeborn* subject, such things perhaps as no Dutch commentator could, and I am sure no Frenchman durst. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

Shall *freeborn* men, in humble awe,

Submit to servile shame;

Who from consent and custom draw

The same right to be rul'd by law,

Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*

**FREECHA'PPEL.** *n. f.* [*free and chappel.*] Such chappels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chappel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's visitation. *Cowel.*

**FREECOST.** *n. f.* [*free and cost.*] Without expence; free from charges.

We must not vouch any man for an exact master in the rules of our modern policy, but such a one as has brought himself so far to hate and despise the absurdity of being kind upon *freecost*, as not so much as to tell a friend what it is o'clock for nothing. *South's Sermons.*

**FREEDMAN.** *n. f.* [*freed and man.*] A slave manumitted. *Libertus.*

The *freedman* jostles, and will be preferr'd;

First come, first serv'd, he cries. *Dryden's Juv. Sat. 1.*

**FREEDOM.** *n. f.* [*from free.*]

1. Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence.

The laws themselves they do specially rage at, as most repugnant to their liberty and natural *freedom*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

O *freedom*! first delight of human kind!

Not that which bondmen from their masters find,

The privilege of doles; nor yet t' inscribe

Their names in this or t'other Roman tribe:

That false enfranchisement with ease is found;

Slaves are made citizens by turning round. *Dryden's Pers.*

2. Privileges; franchises; immunities.

By our holy Sabbath have I sworn

To have the due and forfeit of my bond:

If you deny it, let the danger light

Upon your charter, and your city's *freedom*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Power of enjoying franchises.

This prince first gave *freedom* to servants, so as to become citizens of equal privileges with the rest, which very much increased the power of the people. *Swift.*

4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or predetermination.

I else must change

Their nature, and revoke the high decree

Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd

Their *freedom*; they themselves ordain'd their fall. *Milton.*

In every sin, by how much the more free will is in its choice, by so much is the act the more sinful; and where there is nothing to importune, urge, or provoke the will to any act, there is so much an higher and perfecter degree of *freedom* about that act. *South's Sermons.*

5. Unrestraint.

I will that all the feasts and sabbaths shall be all days of immunity and *freedom* for the Jews in my realm. *1 Mac. x.*

6. The state of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.

7. Ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.

**FREEFO'OTED.** *adj.* [*free and foot.*] Not restrained in the march.

We will fetters put upon this fear,

Which now goes too *freefooted*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**FREEHE'ARTED.** *adj.* [*free and heart.*] Liberal; unrestrained.

Love must *freehearted* be, and voluntary;

And not enchanted, or by fate constrain'd. *Davies.*

**FREEHO'LD.** *n. f.* [*free and hold.*] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

*Freehold* in deed is the real possession of lands or tenements in

fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* in law is the right that a man has to such land or tenements before his entry or seizure. *Freehold* is sometimes taken in opposition to villenage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either *bockland*, that is, holden by book or writing, or *soleland*, that is, holden without writing. The former was held by far better conditions, and by the better sort of tenants, as noblemen and gentlemen; being such as we now call *freehold*. The latter was commonly in the possession of clowns, being that which we now call at the will of the lord. *Cowel.*

No alienation of lands holden in chief should be available, touching the *freehold* or inheritance thereof, but only where it were made by matter of record, to be found in some of her majesty's treasuries. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

There is an unspeakable pleasure in calling any thing one's own: a *freehold*, though it be but in ice and snow, will make the owner pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 1.*

My friends here are very few, and fixed to the *freehold*, from whence nothing but death will remove them. *Swift.*

I should be glad to possess a *freehold* that could not be taken from me by any law to which I did not give my own consent. *Swift to Lord Middleton.*

**FREEHO'LDER.** *n. f.* [*from freehold.*] One who has a freehold.

As extortion did banish the old English *freeholder*, who could not live but under the law; so the law did banish the Irish lord, who could not live but by extortion. *Davies.*

**FREE'LY.** *adv.* [*from free.*]

1. At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery; without dependence.

2. Without restraint; lavishly.

If my son were my husband, I would *freelier* rejoice in that absence wherein he won honour, than in the embraces of his bed, where he would shew most love. *Shakesp. Coriolan.*

I pledge your grace; and if you knew what pains

I have bestow'd to breed this present peace,

You would drink *freely*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

3. Without scruple; without reserve.

Let such teach others who themselves excel,

And censure *freely* who have written well. *Pope's Ess. on Crit.*

4. Without impediment.

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming than the Greeks in true versifying, were even to eat acorns with swine; when we may *freely* eat wheat-bread among men. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

The path to peace is virtue: what I show,

Thyself may *freely* on thyself bestow:

Fortune was never worshipp'd by the wife;

But, set aloft by fools, usurps the skies. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*

5. Without necessity; without predetermination.

*Freely* they stood who stood; and fell who fell. *Milton.*

He leaves us to chuse with the liberty of reasonable beings: they who comply with his grace, comply with it *freely*; and they who reject it, do also *freely* reject it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. Frankly; liberally.

By nature all things have an equally common use: nature *freely* and indifferently opens the bosom of the universe to all mankind. *South's Sermons.*

7. Spontaneously; of its own accord.

**FRE'EMAN.** *n. f.* [*free and man.*]

1. One not a slave; not a vassal.

Had you rather Cæsar were living, and die all slaves, than that Cæsar were dead, to live all *freemen*? *Shakesp. Jul. Cæsar.*

If to break loose from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination and judgment which keeps us from chusing or doing the worse, be liberty, true liberty, mad men and fools are only the *freemen*. *Locke.*

2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

He made us *freemen* of the continent,

Whom nature did like captives treat before. *Dryden.*

What this union was is expressed in the preceding verse, by their both having been made *freemen* on the same day. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

**FREEM'NDED.** *adj.* [*free and mind.*] Unconstrained; without load of care.

To be *freeminded*, and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, sleep, and exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting. *Bacon's Essay 31.*

**FRE'ENESS.** *n. f.* [*from free.*]

1. The state or quality of being free.

2. Openness; unreservedness; ingenuousness; candour.

The reader may pardon it, if he please; for the *freeness* of the confession. *Dryden.*

3. Generosity; liberality.

I hope it will never be said that the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable; shall in their corporations exceed the clergy itself, and their sons, in *freeness* of giving. *Sprat.*

**FREESCHO'OL.** *n. f.* [*free and school.*] A school in which learning is given without pay.

To give a civil education to the youth of this land in the



time to come, provision was made by another law, that there should be one *free-school* at least erected in every diocese. *Davies.*

Two clergymen stood candidates for a small *free-school* in —shire, where a gentleman of interest in the country, who happened to have a better understanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better scholar. *Swift.*

**FREESPO'KEN.** *adj.* [*free and spoken.*] Accustomed to speak without reserve.

Nerva one night supped privately with some six or seven; amongst whom there was one that was a dangerous man, and began to take the like courses as Marcellus and Regulus had done: the emperor fell into discourse of the injustice and tyranny of the former time, and, by name, of the two accusers; and said, what should we do with them, if we had them now? One of them that was at supper, and was a *free-spoken* senator, said, Marry, they should sup with us. *Bacon.*

**FRE'ESTONE.** *n. f.* [*free and stone.*] Stone commonly used in building.

*Freestone* is so named from its being of such a constitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward.*

I saw her hand: she has a leathern hand, a *freestone*-coloured hand. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

The streets are generally paved with brick or *freestone*, and always kept very neat. *Addison on Italy.*

**FREETHINKER.** *n. f.* [*free and think.*] A libertine; a contemner of religion.

Atheist is an old-fashion'd word: I'm a *freethinker*, child. *Addison's Drummer.*

Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the sole end, how remote soever in appearance, of all objections against Christianity? And therefore the *freethinkers* consider it as an edifice, wherein all the parts have such a mutual dependance on each other, that if you pull out one single nail, the whole fabrick must fall to the ground. *Swift's Argument against abolishing Christianity.*

**FREEWILL.** *n. f.* [*free and will.*]

1. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate.

We have a power to suspend the prosecution of this or that desire: this seems to me the source of all liberty; in this seems to consist that which is improperly called *freewill*. *Locke.*

2. Voluntariness; spontaneity.

I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel in my realm, which are minded of their own *freewill* to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee. *Ezr. vii. 13.*

**FREWO'MAN.** *n. f.* [*free and woman.*] A woman not enslaved.

All her ornaments are taken away of a *freewoman*; she is become a bondslave. *1 Mac. ii. 11.*

**TO FREEZE.** *v. n.* preter. *froze.* [*vriesen, Dutch.*]

1. To be congealed with cold.

The aqueous humour of the eye will not *freeze*, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray on the Creation.*

The *freezing* of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods in all parts of the earth, would as well serve men to reckon their years by as the motions of the sun. *Locke.*

2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

Orpheus with his lute made trees

And mountain tops, that *freeze*,

Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Thou art all ice, thy kindness *freezes*. *Shakesf. Rich. III.*

Heav'n *froze* above severe, the clouds congeal,

And thro' the crystal vault appear'd the standing hail. *Dryd.*

**TO FREEZE.** *v. a.* pret. *froze*; part. *frozen* or *froze*.

1. To congeal with cold.

2. To kill by cold.

When we both lay in the field,

Frozen almost to death, how did he lap me,

Ev'n in his garments!

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

My master and mistress are almost *frozen* to death. *Shakesp.*

3. To chill by the loss of power or motion.

I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,

That almost *freezes* up the heat of life. *Sh. Rom. and Juliet.*

Death came on amain,

And exercis'd below his iron reign;

Then upward to the seat of life he goes;

Sense fled before him, what he touch'd he *froze*. *Dryden.*

**TO FREIGHT.** *v. a.* preter. *freighted*; part. *fraught*; which

being now used as an adjective, *freighted* is adopted. [*fretter, French.*]

1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation.

The princes

Have to the port of Athens sent their ships,

*Fraught* with the ministers and instruments

Of cruel war. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida, Prol. gue.*

Nor is, indeed, that man less mad than these,

Who *freights* a ship to venture on the seas;

With one frail interposing plank to save

From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden's Juv.*

*Freighted* with iron, from my native land

I steer my voyage.

*Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted.

I would

Have sunk the sea within the earth, or ere

It should the good ship so have swallow'd, and

The *freighting* souls within her.

*Shakespeare's Tempest.*

**FREIGHT.** *n. f.*

1. Any thing with which a ship is loaded.

He clears the deck, receives the mighty *freight*;

The leaky vessel groans beneath the weight. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The money due for transportation of goods.

**FRE'IGHTER.** *n. f.* [*fretteur, French.*] He who freights a vessel.

**FREN.** *n. f.* A worthless woman. An old word wholly forgotten.

But now from me his madding mind is start,

And woos the widow's daughter of the glen;

And now fair Rosalind hath bred his smart,

So now his friend is changed for a *fren*. *Spenser's Past.*

**FRENCH Chalk.** *n. f.*

*French chalk* is an indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft and unctuous to the touch; of a greyish white colour, variegated with a dusky green. *Hill.*

*French chalk* is unctuous to the touch, as steatites is, but harder, and nearer approaching the consistence of stone. *Wood.*

**TO FRE'NCHIFY.** *v. a.* [from *French.*] To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb.

They disliked nothing more in king Edward the Confessor than that he was *Frenchified*; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains.*

Has he familiarly disliked

Your yellow starch, or said your doublet

Was not exactly *Frenchified*. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

**FRE'NETICK.** *adj.* [*frenetique, French; Φρενιτικός; generally therefore written phrenetick.*] Mad; distracted.

He himself impotent,

By means of his *frenetick* malady. *Daniel's Civil War.*

**FRE'NZY.** *n. f.* [*Φρενίτις; phrenitis, Latin: whence phrenetisy, phrenetisy, phrenzy, or frenzy.*] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness.

That knave, Ford, hath the finest mad devil of jealousy in him that ever governed *frenzy*. *Shakesf. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,

That justice warrants, and that wisdom guides;

All else is touring *frenzy* and distraction. *Addison's Cato.*

Why such a disposition of the body induceth sleep, another disturbs all the operations of the soul, and occasions a lethargy or *frenzy*: this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties. *Bent.*

**FRE'QUENCE.** *n. f.* [*frequence, Fr. frequentia, Latin.*] Crowd; concourse; assembly.

The *frequence* of degree,

From high to low throughout.

*Shakespeare's Timon.*

He, in full *frequence* bright

Of angels, thus to Gabriel smiling spake. *Paradise Reg.*

**FRE'QUENCY.** *n. f.* [*frequentia, Latin.*]

1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done.

Should a miracle be indulged to one, others would think themselves equally intitled to it; and if indulged to many, it would no longer have the effect of a miracle; its force and influence would be lost by the *frequency* of it. *Atterb.*

2. Concourse; full assembly.

Thou cam'st e're while into this senate: who

Of such a *frequency*, so many friends

And kindred thou hast here, saluted thee? *Ben. Johnf. Catil.*

**FRE'QUENT.** *adj.* [*frequent, French; frequens, Latin.*]

1. Often done; often seen; often occurring.

An ancient and imperial city falls;

The streets are fill'd with *frequent* funerals. *Dryden's Æn.*

*Frequent* heres shall besiege your gates.

*Pope.*

2. Used often to practise any thing.

Every man thinks he may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himself hearty for the government. *Swift.*

3. Full of concourse.

*Frequent* and full.

*Milton.*

**TO FRE'QUENT.** *v. a.* [*frequentio, Latin; frequenter, French.*]

To visit often; to be much in any place; to resort often to.

Latter day,

Finding in it fit ports for fishers trade,

'Gan more the same *frequent*, and further to invade. *F. 2.*

There were synagogues for men to resort unto: our Saviour himself, and after him the apostles, *frequented* them. *Hooker, b. v. f. 11.*

This fellow here, this thy creature,

By night *frequents* my house.

*Shakespeare's Timon.*

At



At that time this land was known and frequented by the ships and vessels. Bacon.

With tears

Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air  
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign  
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. Milt. P. L.

To serve my friends, the senate I frequent;  
And there what I before digested, vent. Denham.

That he frequented the court of Augustus, and was well received in it, is most undoubted. Dryden's Ovid, Preface.

FREQUENTABLE. *adj.* [from *frequent*.] Conversable; accessible. A word not now used, but not inelegant.

While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age and his humour, not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more frequentable and less dangerous. Sidney, b. ii.

FREQUENTATIVE. *adj.* [*frequentatif*, French; *frequentativus*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTER. *n. f.* [from *frequent*.] One who often resorts to any place.

Persons under bad imputations are no great frequenters of churches. Swift.

FREQUENTLY. *adv.* [*frequenter*, Latin.] Often; commonly; not rarely; not seldom; a considerable number of times; manifold times.

I could not, without much grief, observe how frequently both gentlemen and ladies are at a loss for questions and answers. Swift's Introduction to Genteel Conversation.

FRESCO. *n. f.* [Italian.]

1. Coolness; shade; duskiness, like that of the evening or morning.

Hellish sprites

Love more the fresco of the nights. Prior.

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk:  
Here thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye;  
A fading fresco here demands a sigh. Pope.

FRESH. *adj.* [*frerc*, Saxon; *fraiche*, French.]

1. Cool; not vapid with heat.

I'll cull the farthest mead for thy repast;  
The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,  
And draw thy water from the freshest spring. Prior.

2. Not salt.

They keep themselves unmixt with the salt water; so that, a very great way within the sea, men may take up as fresh water as if they were near the land. Abbot's Desc. of the World.

3. New; not impaired by time.

This second source of men, while yet but few,  
And while the dread of judgment past remain  
Fresh in their minds, fearing the Deity,  
With some regard to what's just and right,  
Shall lead their lives. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.

That love which first was set, will first decay;  
Mine of a fresher date will longer stay. Dryd. Indian Emp.

4. In a state like that of recentness.

We will revive those times, and in our memories  
Preserve and still keep fresh, like flowers in water. Denham.

With such a care

As roses from their stalks we tear,  
When we would still preserve them new;  
And fresh as on the bush they grew. Waller.

Thou sun, said I, fair light!  
And thou enlighten'd earth, so fresh and gay! Milt. R. L.

5. Recent; newly come.

Amidst the spirits Palinurus press'd;  
Yet fresh from life, a new admitted guest. Dryden's Æn.

Fresh from the fact, as in the present case,  
The criminals are seiz'd upon the place;  
Stiff in denial, as the law appoints,  
On engines they distend their tortur'd joints. Dryden.

6. Repaired from any loss or diminution.

Nor lies she long; but, as her fates ordain,  
Springs up to life, and fresh to second pain;  
Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. Dryden.

7. Florid; vigorous; chearful; unfaded; unimpaired.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goeth for him: take order that when he is dead there be chosen a pope of fresh years, between fifty and threescore. Bacon's holy War.

Two swains,

Fresh as the morn, and as the season fair. Pope.

8. Healthy in countenance; ruddy.

Tell me,

Hast thou beheld a fresher gentlewoman,  
Such war of white and red within her cheeks? Shakespeare.

It is no rare observation in England to see a fresh coloured lusty young man yoked to a consumptive female, and him soon after attending her to the grave. Harvey on Consumptions.

They represent to themselves a thousand poor, tall, innocent, fresh coloured young gentlemen. Addison's Spectator.

9. Brisk; strong; vigorous.

As a fresh gale of wind fills the sails of a ship. Holder.

10. Fastening: opposed to eating or drinking. A low word.

11. Sweet: opposed to stale or stinking.

FRESH. *n. f.* Water not salt.

He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not shew him  
Where the quick freshes are. Shakespeare's Tempest.

To FRE'SHEN. *v. a.* [from *fresh*.] To make fresh.

Prelusive drops let all their moisture flow

In large effusion o'er the freshen'd world. Thomson's Spring.

To FRE'SHEN. *v. n.* To grow fresh.

A freshening breeze the magick power supply'd,

While the wing'd vessel flew along the tide. Pope's Odyssey.

FRE'SHET. *n. f.* [from *fresh*.] A pool of fresh water.

All fish from sea or shore,

Freshet or purling brook, or shell or fin. Milt. Parad. Lost.

FRE'SHLY. *adv.* [from *fresh*.]

1. Coolly.

2. Newly; in the former state renewed.

The weeds of heresy being grown unto such ripeness as that was, do, even in the very cutting down, scatter oftentimes those seeds which for a while lie unseen and buried in the earth; but afterwards freshly spring up again, no less pernicious than at the first. Hooker, b. v. f. 42.

Then shall our names,

Familiar in their mouth as household words;  
Be in their flowing cups freshly remember'd. Shak. Hen. V:  
They are now freshly in difference with them. Bacon.

3. With a healthy look; ruddily.

Looks he as freshly as he did the day he wrestled? Shakesp.

FRE'SHNESS. *n. f.* [from *fresh*.]

1. Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidness.

Most odours smell best broken or crushed; but flowers pressed or beaten, do lose the freshness and sweetness of their odour. Bacon's Natural History.

2. Freedom from diminution by time; not staleness.

For the constant freshness of it, it is such a pleasure as can never cloy or overwork the mind; for surely no man was ever weary of thinking that he had done well or virtuously. South.

3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength.

The Scots had the advantage both for number and freshness of men. Hayward.

4. Coolness.

There are some rooms in Italy and Spain for freshness, and gathering the winds and air in the heats of Summer; but they be but penning of the winds, and enlarging them again, and making them reverberate in circles. Bacon.

Say, if she please, she hither may repair,  
And breathe the freshness of the open air. Dryden's Aureng.

And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast;  
To take the freshness of the morning air. Addison on Italy.

5. Ruddiness; colour of health.

The secret venom, circling in her veins,  
Works through her skin, and bursts in bloating stains;  
Her cheeks their freshness lose and wonted grace,  
And an unusual paleness spreads her face. Granville.

6. Freedom from saltiness.

FRESHWATER. [A compound word of *fresh* and *water*, used as an adjective.] Raw; unskilled; unacquainted. A low term borrowed from the sailors, who stigmatise those who come first to sea as freshwater men or novices.

The nobility, as freshwater soldiers which had never seen but some light skirmishes, in their vain bravery made light account of the Turks. Knolles's History of the Turks.

FRET. *n. f.* [Of this word the etymology is very doubtful: some derive it from *phretan*, to eat; others from *phretpan*, to adorn; some from *phritto*; Skinner more probably from *fremo*, or the French *fretiller*: perhaps it comes immediately from the Latin *fretum*.]

1. A frith, or strait of the sea, where the water by confinement is always rough.

Euripus generally signifieth any strait, fret, or channel of the sea, running between two shores. Brown's Vulg. Errors.

2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, confinement, or other cause.

The channel of this river is white with rocks, and the surface covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon the fret, and is still breaking against the stones that oppose its passage. Addison's Remarks on Italy.

The blood in a fever, if well governed, like wine upon the fret, dischargeth itself of all heterogeneous mixtures. Derham's Physico-Theology.

3. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string.

It requireth good winding of a string before it will make any note; and in the tops of lutes, &c. the higher they go, the less distance is between the frets. Bacon's Nat. History.

The harp

Had work, and rested not: the solemn pipe  
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop,  
All sounds on fret by string or golden wire,  
Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice  
Choral or unison. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.

They are fitted to answer the most variable harmony: two



or three pipes to all those of a church-organ, or to all the strings and frets of a lute. *Grew's Cosmolog. Sac. b. i.*

4. Work rising in protuberances.

The frets of houses, and all equal figures, please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon's Natural History.*

We take delight in a prospect well laid out, and diversified with fields and meadows, woods and rivers, in the curious fret works of rocks and grottos. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 414.*

5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; passion.

Calmness is great advantage: he that lets Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,  
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets,  
As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*

The incred'lous Pheac, having yet  
Drank but one round, reply'd in sober fret. *Tate's Juven.*

You, too weak the slightest loss to bear,  
Are on the fret of passion, boil and rage. *Creech's Juven.*

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious fret;  
I never answer'd, I was not in debt. *Pope, Epistle ii.*

To FRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rub against any thing; to agitate violently.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines  
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise  
When they are fretted with the gusts of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

2. To wear away by rubbing.

Drop them still upon one place,  
'Till they have fretted us a pair of graves  
Within the earth. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

In the banks of rivers, with the washing of the water,  
there were divers times fretted out big pieces of gold. *Abbot.*

Before I ground the object metal on the pitch, I always  
ground the putty on it with the concave copper, 'till it had  
done making a noise; because, if the particles of the putty  
were not made to stick fast in the pitch, they would, by roll-  
ing up and down, grate and fret the object metal, and fill it  
full of little holes. *Newton's Opt.*

3. To hurt by attrition.

The better part with Mary and with Ruth  
Chosen thou hast; and they that over-ween,  
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,  
No anger find in thee, but pity and ruth. *Milton.*

4. To corrode; to eat away.

It is fret inward, whether it be bare within or without.  
*Lev. xiii. 55:*

The painful husband, plowing up his ground,  
Shall find all fret with rust, both pikes and shields,  
And empty helms under his harrow sound. *Hakewill.*

5. To form into raised work.

Nor did there want  
Cornice or freeze, with bossy sculptures grav'n;  
The roof was fretted gold. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

6. To variegate; to diversify.

Yon grey lines,  
That fret the clouds, are messengers of day. *Shak. Jul. Cæs.*

7. To make angry; to vex.

Antony  
Is valiant and dejected; and, by starts,  
His fretted fortunes give him hope and fear  
Of what he has and has not. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Because thou hast fretted me in all these things, behold I  
will recompense thy way upon thine head. *Ezek. xvi. 43.*

Such an expectation, cries one, will never come to pass:  
therefore I'll even give it up, and go and fret myself. *Collier.*  
Injuries from friends fret and gall more, and the memory of  
them is not so easily obliterated. *Arbuthn. Hist. of John Bull.*

To FRET. *v. n.*

1. To be in commotion; to be agitated.

No benefits whatsoever shall ever alter or allay that diabo-  
lical rancour, that frets and ferments in some hellish breasts,  
but that upon all occasions it will foam out at its foul mouth  
in slander and invective. *South's Sermons.*

Th' adjoining brook, that purls along  
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,  
Now scarcely moving through a reedy pool. *Thomf. Suinn.*

2. To be worn away; to be corroded.

Take a piece of gloves leather that is very thin, and put  
your gold therein, binding it close, and then hang it up: the  
sal armoniack will fret away, and the gold remain behind.  
*Peacham on Drawing.*

3. To make way by attrition.

These do but indeed scrape off the extuberances, or fret  
into the wood, and therefore they are very seldom used to  
soft wood. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

It inflamed and swelled very much; many wheals arose,  
and fretted one into another with great excoriation. *Wiseman.*

4. To be angry; to be peevish; to vex himself.

They trouble themselves with fretting at the ignorance of  
such as withstand them in their opinion. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

We are in a fretting mind at the church of Rome, and with  
angry disposition enter into cogitation. *Hooker.*

Helpless, what may it boot

To fret for anger, or for grief to moan! *Fairy Queen.*

Their wounded steeds

Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage  
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters *Sh. H. V.*

Be lion-mettled, proud, and take no care  
Who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are. *Sh. Macb.*

His heart fretteth against the Lord. *Prov. xix. 3.*

*Hudibras fretting*

Conquest should be so long a-getting,  
Drew up his force. *Hudibras, b. i. cant. 2.*

He swells with wrath, he makes outrageous moan,  
He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryd.*

How should I fret to mangle ev'ry line,  
In rev'rence to the sins of thirty-nine. *Pope.*

FRET'FUL. *adj.* [from fret.] Angry; peevish; in a state of  
vexation.

Thy knotty and combined locks to part,  
And each particular hair to stand on end,  
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Where's the king?

—Contending with the fretful elements;  
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

They are extremely fretful and peevish, never well at rest;  
but always calling for this or that, or changing their posture  
of lying or sitting. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Are you positive and fretful?

Heedless, ignorant, forgetful? *Swift.*

FRET'FULLY. *adv.* [from fretful.] Peevishly.

FRET'FULNESS. *n. f.* [from fretful.] Passion; peevishness.

FRET'TY. *adj.* [from fret.] Adorned with raised work.

FRIABILITY. *n. f.* [from friable.] Capacity of being reduced  
to powder.

Hardness, friability, and power to draw iron, are qualities  
to be found in a loadstone. *Locke.*

FRIABLE. *adj.* [friable, French; friabilis, Latin.] Easily  
crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

A spongy excrescence groweth upon the roots of the laser-  
tree, and sometimes on cedar, very white, light, and friable,  
which we call agarick. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The liver, of all the viscera, is the most friable, and easily  
crumbled or dissolved. *Arbuthn. on Diet.*

FRIAR. *n. f.* [A corruption of frere, French.] A religious;  
a brother of some regular order.

Holy Franciscan friar! brother! ho! *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*

All the priests and friars in my realm,  
Shall in procession sing her endless praise. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

He says he's but a friar, but he's big enough to be a pope.  
*Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Many jesuits and friars went about, in the disguise of Pres-  
byterian and Independent ministers, to preach up rebel-  
lion. *Swift.*

A friar would needs shew his talent in Latin. *Swift.*

FRIARLIKE. *adj.* [from friar.] Monastick; unskilled in  
the world.

Their friarlike general would the next day make one holy-  
day in the Christian calendars, in remembrance of thirty thou-  
sand Hungarian martyrs slain of the Turks. *Knolles's History.*

FRIARLY. *adv.* [friar and like.] Like a friar, or man un-  
taught in life.

Seek not proud riches, but such as thou may'st get justly,  
use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly; yet  
have no abstract nor friarly contempt of them. *Bacon's Essays.*

FRIARSCOWL. *n. f.* [friar and cowl.] A plant.

It agrees with the dragon and arum, from both which it  
differs only in having a flower resembling a cowl.

FRIARY. *n. f.* [from friar.] A monastery or convent of  
friars.

FRIARY. *adj.* Like a friar.

Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow when he had sweet-  
ly invented to signify his name, St. Francis, with a friary cowl  
in a cornfield. *Camden's Remains.*

To FRIBBLE. *v. n.* To trifle.

Though cheats, yet more intelligible  
Than those that with the stars do fribble. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

FRIBBLER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A trifler.

A fribbler is one who professes rapture for the woman, and  
dreads her consent. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 288.*

FRICASSE. *n. f.* [French.] A dish made by cutting  
chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them  
with strong sauce.

Oh, how would Homer praise their dancing dogs,  
Their stinking cheese, and fricacy of frogs!

He'd raise no fables, sing no flagrant lye,  
Of boys with custard choak'd at Newberry. *King.*

FRICATION. *n. f.* [fricatio, Latin.] The act of rubbing one  
thing against another.

Gentle frication draweth forth the nourishment, by making  
the parts a little hungry, and heating them: this frication I wish  
to be done in the morning. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Resinous or unctuous bodies, and such as will flame, attract  
vigorously, and most thereof without frication, as good hard

wax,



wax, which will convert the needle almost as actively as the loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 4.*

**FRICTION.** *n. f.* [*friction*, Fr. *frictio*, from *frico*, Latin.]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together.

Do not all bodies which abound with terrestrial parts, and especially with sulphureous ones, emit light as often as those parts are sufficiently agitated, whether the agitation be made by heat, *friction*, percussion, putrefaction, or by any vital motion? *Newton's Opt.*

2. The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another.

3. Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloaths.

*Frictions* make the parts more fleshy and full, as we see both in men and in the currying of horses; for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits to the parts. *Bacon.*

**FRI'DAY.** *n. f.* [*frige dæg*, Saxon.] The sixth day of the week, so named of *Freya*, a Saxon deity.

An' she were not kin to me, she would be as fair on *Friday* as Helen is on Sunday. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer,

And seldom shall we see a *Friday* clear. *Dryden.*

**FRIEND.** *n. f.* [*friend*, Dutch; *freond*, Saxon.] This word, with its derivatives, is pronounced *friend*, *friendly*: the *i* totally neglected.

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy: opposed to foe or enemy.

*Friends* of my soul, you twain

Rule in this realm, and the god's state sustain. *Shakesp.*

Some man is a *friend* for his own occasion, and will not abide in the day of thy trouble. *Ecclus. vi. 8.*

God's benison go with you, and with those

That would make good of bad, and *friends* of foes. *Shakesp.*

Wonder not to see this soul extend

The bounds, and seek some other self, a *friend*. *Dryden.*

2. One without hostile intentions.

Who comes so fast in silence of the night?

—A *friend*.

—What *friend*? your name? *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

3. One reconciled to another: this is put by the custom of the language somewhat irregularly in the plural number.

He's *friends* with Cæsar,

In state of health thou say'st, and thou say'st free. *Shakesp.*

My son came then into my mind; and yet my mind

Was then scarce *friends* with him. *Shak. King Lear.*

4. An attendant, or companion.

The king ordains their entrance, and ascends

His regal seat, surrounded by his *friends*. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. Favourer; one propitious.

Aurora riding upon Pegasus, sheweth her swiftness, and how she is a *friend* to poetry and all ingenious inventions. *Peacham.*

6. A familiar compellation.

*Friend*, how camest thou in hither? *Mat. xxii. 12.*

What supports me, do'st thou ask?

The conscience, *friend*, t'have lost mine eyes o'erply'd  
In liberty's defence. *Milton.*

**TO FRIEND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to support.

I know that we shall have him well to *friend*. *Shakesp.*

When vice makes mercy, mercy's so extended,

That, for the fault's love, is th' offender *friend*ed. *Shakesp.*

**FRIENDLESS.** *adj.* [from *friend*.]

1. Wanting friends; wanting support; without countenance; destitute; forlorn.

Alas! I am a woman, *friendless*, hopeless. *Shak. H. VIII.*

Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon none so much as upon the *friendless* person. *South's Sermons.*

To some new clime, or to thy native sky,

Oh *friendless* and forsaken virtue fly. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

To what new clime, what distant sky,

Forsaken, *friendless*, will ye fly?

Say, will ye bless the bleak Atlantick shore,

Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more? *Pope.*

2. **FRIENDLESS Man.** The Saxon word for him whom we call an outlaw, because he was, upon his exclusion from the king's peace and protection, denied all help of friends.

**FRIENDLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *friendly*.]

1. A disposition to friendship.

Such a liking and *friendliness* as hath brought forth the effects. *Sidney.*

2. Exertion of benevolence.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, *friendliness* and neighbourhood, and means of spiritual and corporal health. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*

**FRIENDLY.** *adj.* [from *friend*.]

1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable; benevolent.

They gave them thanks, desiring them to be *friendly* still unto them. *2 Mac. xii. 31.*

Thou to mankind

Be good, and *friendly* still, and oft return! *Milton's P. Lost.*

How art thou

To me so *friendly* grown above the rest

Of brutal kind? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

Let the Nassau-star in rising majesty appear,

And guide the prosperous mariner

With everlasting beams of *friendly* light. *Prior.*

2. Disposed to union.

Like *friendly* colours found our hearts unite,

And each from each contract new strength and light. *Pope.*

3. Salutary; homogeneal.

Not that Nepentes, which the wife of Thone

In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,

Is of such power to stir up joy as this,

To life so *friendly*, or so cool to thirst. *Milton.*

**FRIENDLY.** *adv.* In the manner of friends; with appearance of kindness.

Here between the armies,

Let's drink together *friendl*y, and embrace;

That all their eyes may bear those tokens home

Of our restored love and amity. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

**FRIENDSHIP.** *n. f.* [*viendschap*, Dutch.]

1. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence.

There is little *friendship* in the world, and least of all between equals, which was wont to be magnified: that that is, is between superior and inferior, whose fortunes may comprehend the one the other. *Bacon, Essay 49.*

He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any *friendship* with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

My sons, let your unseemly discord cease,

If not in *friendship*, live at least in peace. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

2. Highest degree of intimacy.

His *friendships*, still to few confin'd,

Were always of the middling kind. *Swift.*

3. Favour; personal kindness.

Raw captains are usually sent only preferred by *friendship*, and not chosen by sufficiency. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. Assistance; help.

Gracious, my lord, hard-by here is a hovel:

Some *friendship* will it lend you 'gainst the tempest;

Repose you there. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.

We know those colours which have a *friendship* with each other, and those which are incompatible, in mixing together those colours of which we would make trial. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

**FRIEZE.** *n. f.* [*drap de frieze*, French.] A coarse warm cloath, made perhaps first in *Friesland*.

If all the world

Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,

Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but *frieze*,

The All-giver would be unthank'd. *Milton.*

The captive Germans, of gigantick size,

Are rank'd in order, and are clad in *frieze*. *Dryd. Pers.*

He could no more live without his *frieze* coat than without his skin. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 102.*

See how the double nation lies,

Like a rich coat with skirts of *frieze*;

As if a man, in making poesies,

Should bundle thistles up with roses. *Swift.*

**FRIEZE.** } *n. f.* [In architecture.] A large flat member which

**FRIZE.** } separates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harr.*

No jutting *frieze*,

Buttrice, nor coigne of 'vantage, but this bird

Hath made his pendant-bed, and procreant cradle. *Shakesp.*

Nor did there want

Cornice or *frieze* with bossy sculptures grav'n;

The roof was fretted gold. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

Polydore designed admirably well, as to the practical part, having a particular genius for *friezes*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**FRIEZED.** *adj.* [from *frieze*.] Shagged or napped with *frieze*.

**FRIEZELIKE.** *adj.* [*frieze* and *like*.] Resembling a *frieze*.

I have seen the figure of Thalia, the comick muse, sometimes with an entire headpiece and a little *frieze-like* tower, running round the edges of the face, and sometimes with a mask for the face only. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

**FRIGAT.** *n. f.* [*frigate*, French; *fregata*, Italian.]

1. A small ship. Ships under fifty guns are generally termed *frigats*.

The treasure they fought for was, in their view, embezzled in certain *frigats*. *Raleigh's Apology.*

On high-raisd decks the haughty Belgians ride,

Beneath whose shade our humble *frigats* go. *Dryden.*

2. Any small vessel on the water.

Behold the water work and play

About her little *frigate*, therein making way. *Fairy Queen.*

**FRIGEFAC'TION.** *n. f.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of making cold.

**TO FRIGHT.** *v. a.* [*frightran*, Saxon.] To terrify; to disturb with fear; to shock with fear; to daunt.

The herds

Were strongly clam'rous in the *frighted* fields. *Shak. H. IV.*

Nor exile or danger can *fright* a brave spirit,

With innocence guarded,

With virtue rewarded,

I make of my sufferings a merit. *Dryden's Albion.*



The mind *frights* itself with any thing reflected on in gross, and at a distance: things thus offered to the mind, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty. *Locke.*

Whence glaring oft with many a broaden'd orb,  
He *frights* the nations. *Thomson's Autumn.*

**FRIGHT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sudden terrour.

You, if your goodness does not plead my cause,

May think I broke all hospitable laws,

To bear you from your palace-yard by might,

And put your noble person in a *fright*. *Dryden.*

**TO FRIGHTEN.** *v. a.* To terrify; to shock with dread.

The rugged bear's, or spotted lynx's brood,

*Frighten* the valleys and infest the wood. *Prior.*

**FRIGHTFUL.** *adj.* [from *fright*.]

1. Terrible; dreadful; full of terrour.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy,

Thy schooldays *frightful*, desp'rate, wild, and furious. *Shak.*

Without aid you durst not undertake

This *frightful* passage o'er the Stygian lake. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. A cant word among women for any thing unpleasing.

**FRIGHTFULLY.** *adv.* [from *frightful*.]

1. Dreadfully; horribly.

This will make a prodigious mass of water, and looks *frightfully* to the imagination; 'tis huge and great. *Burnet.*

2. Disagreeably; not beautifully. A woman's word.

Then to her glass; and Betty, pray,

Don't I look *frightfully* to-day? *Swift.*

**FRIGHTFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *frightful*.] The power of impressing terrour.

**FRIGID.** *adj.* [from *frigidus*, Latin.]

1. Cold; without warmth. In this sense it is seldom used but in science.

In the torrid zone the heat would have been intolerable, and in the *frigid* zones the cold would have destroyed both animals and vegetables. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

2. Without warmth of affection.

3. Impotent; without warmth of body.

4. Dull; without fire of fancy.

If justice Phillip's costive head

Some *frigid* rhymes disburles,

They shall like Persian tales be read,

And glad both babes and nurses. *Swift.*

**FRIGIDITY.** *n. f.* [from *frigiditas*, Latin.]

1. Coldness; want of warmth.

2. Dulness; want of intellectual fire.

Driving at these as at the highest elegancies, which are but the *frigidities* of wit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 9.*

Of the two extremes, one would sooner pardon phrenzy than *frigidity*. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

3. Want of corporeal warmth.

The boiling blood of youth agitating the fluid air, hinders that serenity which is necessary to so severe an intentness; and the *frigidity* of decrepit age is as much its enemy, by reason of its dulling moisture. *Glanv. Scops. c. 14.*

4. Coldness of affection.

**FRIGIDLY.** *adv.* [from *frigid*.] Coldly; dully; without affection.

**FRIGIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *frigid*.] Coldness; dulness; want of affection.

**FRIGORIFICK.** *adj.* [from *frigorificus*, *frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] Causing cold. A word used in science.

*Frigorifick* atoms or particles mean those nitrous salts which float in the air in cold weather, and occasion freezing. *Quincy.*

**TO FRILL.** *v. a.* [from *frilleux*, French.] To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk; as, the hawk *frills*. *Dict.*

**FRINGE.** *n. f.* [from *friggio*, Italian; *frange*, French.] Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture.

Those offices and dignities were but the facings or *fringes* of his greatness. *Wotton.*

The golden *fringe* ev'n set the ground on flame,

And drew a precious trail. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

The shadows of all bodies, in this light, were bordered with three parallel *fringes*, or bands of coloured light, whereof that which was contiguous to the shadow was broadest and most luminous; and that which was remote from it was narrowest, and so faint as not easily to be visible. *Newton's Opt.*

**TO FRINGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

Either side of the bank, *fringed* with most beautiful trees, resisted the sun's darts. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Of silver wings he took a shining pair,

*Fringed* with gold. *Fairfax, Stan. 14.*

Here, by the sacred bramble ting'd,

My petticoat is doubly *fring'd*. *Swift.*

**FRIPPERER.** *n. f.* [from *frippier*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up.

**FRIPPERY.** *n. f.* [from *fripperie*, French; *fripperia*, Italian.]

1. The place where old cloaths are sold.

Oh, oh, monster, we know what belongs to a *frippery*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Lurana is a *frippery* of bankrupts, who fly thither from Druina to play their after-game. *Howel's Vocal Forrest.*

2. Old cloaths; cast dresses; tattered rags.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,

Whose works are e'en the *frippery* of wit;

From brocade is become so bold a thief,

As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it. *Ben. Johnson.*

The fighting-place now seamen's rage supply,

And all the tackling is a *frippery*. *Donne.*

Ragfair is a place near the Tower of London, where old cloaths and *frippery* are sold. *Notes to Pope's Dunciad.*

**TO FRISK.** *v. n.* [from *frizzare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to skip.

Put water into a glass, and wet your finger, and draw it round about the lip of the glass, pressing it somewhat hard; and after drawing it some few times about, it will make the water *frisk* and sprinkle up in a fine dew. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The fish fell a *frisking* in the net. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Whether every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some *frisking* ideas, which thus importune the understanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I know not. *Locke.*

2. To dance in frolick or gaiety.

We are as twinn'd lamb, that did *frisk* i' th' fun,

And bleat the one at the other: what we chang'd,

Was innocence for innocence; we knew not

The doctrine of ill-doing. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

About them *frisking* play'd

All beasts of th' earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

A wanton heifer *frisked* up and down in a meadow, at ease and pleasure. *L'Estrange.*

Watch the quick motions of the *frisking* tail,

Then serve their fury with the rushing male. *Dryd. Virgil.*

So Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,

And beasts in gambols *frisk'd* before their honest god. *Dryd.*

Oft to the mountains airy tops advanc'd,

The *frisking* satyrs on the summits danc'd. *Addison.*

Those merry blades,

That *frisk* it under Pindus' shades. *Prior.*

Peg faints at the sound of an organ, and yet will dance and *frisk* at the noise of a bagpipe. *Arbuthn. Hist. of John Bull.*

Sly hunters thus, in Borneo's isle,

To catch a monkey by a wile,

The mimick animal amuse;

They place before him gloves and shoes;

Which when the brute puts aukward on,

All his agility is gone:

In vain to *frisk* or climb he tries;

The huntsmen seize the grinning prize: *Swift.*

**FRISK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton gaiety.

**FRISKER.** *n. f.* [from *frisk*.] A wanton; one not constant or settled.

Now I will wear this, and now I will wear that;

Now I will wear I cannot tell what:

All new fashions be pleasant to me:

Now I am a *frisker*, all men on me look;

What should I do but set cock on the hoop? *Camden.*

**FRISKINESS.** *n. f.* [from *frisk*.] Gaiety; liveliness. A low word.

**FRISKY.** *adj.* [from *frisque*, French, from *frisk*.] Gay; airy. A low word.

**FRIT.** *n. f.* [Among chymists.] Ashes or salt baked or fried together with sand. *Dict.*

**FRITH.** *n. f.* [from *fretum*, Latin.]

1. A strait of the sea where the water being confined is rough.

What desp'rate madman then would venture o'er

The *frith*, or haul his cables from the shore? *Dryd. Virg.*

Batavian fleets

Defraud us of the glittering finny swarms

That heave our *friths*, and crowd upon our shores. *Thomson.*

2. A kind of net. I know not whether this sense be now retained.

The Wear is a *frith*, reaching through the Ose, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod with an eye-hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are stoppt from issuing out again. *Carew.*

**FRITILLARY.** *n. f.* [from *fritillaire*, French.] A plant.

The flower consists of six leaves, and is of the bell-shaped lily flowers, pendulous, naked, and, for the most part, chequered: the style of the flower becomes an oblong fruit, divided into three cells, and filled with flat seeds, lying in a double row: the root consists of two fleshy knobs, for the most part semi-globular, betwixt which arises the flower-stalk. *Miller.*

**FRITINANCY.** *n. f.* [from *fritinnio*, Latin.] The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada.

The note or *fritinancy* thereof is far more shrill than that of the locust, and its life short. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**FRITTTER.** *n. f.* [from *friture*, French.]

1. A small piece cut to be fried.

Maids, *fritters* and pancakes ynow see ye make;

Let Slut have one pancake for company sake. *Tuss. Husb.*

2. A fragment; a small piece.



Sense and putter! have I lived to stand in the taunt of one that makes fritters of English! *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, as glass or sugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into shivers and fritters; the motion, upon the pressure, searching all ways, and breaking where it findeth the body weakest. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The ancient errant knights

Won all their ladies hearts in fights;

And cut whole giants into fritters,

To put them into amorous twitters.

*Hudibras, p. iii.*

3. A cheesecake; a wigg.

*Ainsworth.*

To FRITTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.

2. To break into small particles or fragments.

Joy to great chaos! let division reign!

My racks and tortures soon shall drive them hence,

Break all their nerves, and fritter all their sense. *Dunciad.*

How prologues into prefaces decay,

And these to notes are fritter'd quite away. *Pope's Dunciad.*

FRIVOLOUS. *adj.* [frivolus, Latin; frivole, Fr.] Slight; trifling; of no moment.

It is frivolous to say we ought not to use bad ceremonies of the church of Rome, and presume all such bad as it pleaseth themselves to dislike. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 4.*

These seem very frivolous and fruitless; for, by the breach of them, little damage can come to the commonwealth. *Spenser.*

She tam'd the brinded lioness,

And spotted mountain pard; but set at nought

The frivolous bolt of Cupid.

*Milton.*

Those things which now seem frivolous and slight,

Will be of serious consequence to you,

When they have made you once ridiculous. *Roscommon.*

All the impeachments in Greece and Rome seem to have agreed in a notion they had of being concerned, in point of honour, to condemn whatever person they impeached, however frivolous the articles, or however weak the surmises, whereon they were to proceed in their proofs. *Swift.*

I will not defend any mistake, and do not think myself obliged to answer every frivolous objection. *Arbutnot.*

FRIVOLOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from frivolous.] Want of importance; triflingness.

FRIVOLOUSLY. *adv.* [from frivolous.] Triflingly; without weight.

To FRIZLE. *v. a.* [friser, Fr.] To curl in short curls like nap of frieze.

Th' humble shrub

And bush, with frizl'd hair implicit. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

They frizled and curled their hair with hot irons. *Hakewill.*

I doff'd my shoe, and swear

Therein I spy'd this yellow frizled hair. *Gay's Pastorals.*

FRIZLER. *n. f.* [from frizle.] One that makes short curls.

FRO. *adv.* [of fna, Saxon.]

1. Backward; regressively. It is only used in opposition to the word to; to and fro, backward and forward.

The Carthaginians, in all the long Punick war, having spoiled all Spain, rooted out all that were affected to the Romans; and the Romans, having recovered that country, did cut off all that favoured the Carthaginians: so betwixt them both, to and fro, there was scarce a native Spaniard left. *Spens.*

As when a heap of gather'd thorns is cast,

Now to, now fro, before th' autumnal blast,

Together clung, it rolls around the field. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It is a contraction of from: not now used.

They turn round like grindstones,

Which they dig out fro' the delves,

For their bairns bread, wives and selves. *Ben. Johnson.*

FROCK. *n. f.* [froc, French.]

1. A dress; a coat.

That monster, custom, is angel yet in this,

That to the use of actions fair and good,

He likewise gives a frock or livery,

That aptly is put on.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail

Adamantean proof. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 129.*

2. A kind of close coat for men.

I strip my body of my shepherd's frock.

*Dryden.*

3. A kind of gown for children.

FROG. *n. f.* [frozza, Saxon.]

1. A small animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturalists among mixed animals, as partaking of beast and fish. There is likewise a small green frog that perches on trees, said to be venomous.

Poor Tom, that eats the swimming frog, the toad, the toad-pole. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Auster is drawn with a pot or urn, pouring forth water, with which shall descend frogs. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. The hollow part of the horse's hoof.

FROGBIT. *n. f.* [frog and bit.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

FROGFISH. *n. f.* [frog and fish.] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

FROGGRASS. *n. f.* [frog and grass.] A kind of herb.

FROGLETTUCE. *n. f.* [frog and lettuce.] A plant.

FROISE. *n. f.* [from the French froisser, as the pancake is crisped

or crimped in frying.] A kind of food made by frying bacon inclosed in a pancake.

FROLICK. *adj.* [vrolijk, Dutch.] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks.

We fairies, that do run

By the triple Hecate's team,

From the presence of the sun,

Following darkness like a dream,

Now are frolick. *Shakespeare's Midsum. Night's Dream.*

Whether, as some sages sing,

The frolick wind that breathes the Spring,

Zephyr with Aurora playing,

As he met her once a Maying;

There on beds of violets blue,

And fresh-blown roses wash'd in dew,

Fill'd her with thee a daughter fair,

So buxom, blithe, and debonnaire. *Milton.*

Who ripe, and frolick of his full-grown age,

Roving the Celtick and Iberian fields,

At last betakes him to this ominous wood. *Milton.*

The gay, the frolick, and the loud. *Waller.*

FROLICK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity.

He would be at his frolick once again,

And his pretensions to divinity. *Roscommon.*

Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like frolicks and excursions, was immediately accused of this. *Swift.*

While rain depends, the pensive cat gives o'er

Her frolicks, and pursues her tail no more. *Swift.*

To FROLICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gaiety.

Then to her new love let her go,

And deck her in golden array;

Be finest at ev'ry fine show,

And frolick it all the long day. *Rowe.*

FROLICKLY. *adv.* [from frolick.] Gaily; wild'y.

FROLICKSOME. *adj.* [from frolick.] Full of wild gaiety.

FROLICKSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from frolicksome.] Wildness of gaiety; pranks.

FROLICKSOMELY. *adv.* [from frolicksome.] With wild gaiety.

FROM. *prep.* [fram, Saxon and Scottish.]

1. Away; noting privation.

Your slighting Zulema, this very hour

Will take ten thousand subjects from your power. *Dryden.*

In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,

And took him trembling from his sov'reign's side. *Dryden.*

Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,

A two-edg'd weapon from the shining case. *Pope.*

2. Noting reception.

What time would spare from steel receives its date. *Pope.*

3. Noting procession, descent, or birth.

Thus the hard and stubborn race of man

From animated rock and flint began. *Blackmore's Creation.*

The song began from Jove.

Succeeding kings rise from the happy bed. *Irene.*

4. Noting transmission.

The messengers from our sister and the king. *Shakesp.*

5. Noting abstraction; vacation from.

I shall find time

From this enormous state, and seek to give

Losses their remedies. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

6. With to following; noting succession.

These motions we must examine from first to last, to find out what was the form of the earth. *Burn. Theo. of the Earth.*

He bid her from time to time be comforted. *Addis. Spectat.*

7. Out of; noting emission.

When the most high

Eternal Father, from his secret cloud

Amidst, in thunder utter'd thus his voice. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Then pierc'd with pain, she shook her haughty head,

Sigh'd from her inward soul, and thus she said. *Dryd. Æn.*

8. Noting progress from premises to inferences.

If an objection be not removed, the conclusion of experience from the time past to the time present will not be found and perfect. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

This is evident from that high and refined morality, which shined forth in some of the ancient heathens. *South's Sermons.*

9. Noting the place or person from whom a message is brought.

The king is coming, and I must speak with him from the bridge.—How now, Fluellen, cam'st thou from the bridge? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

10. Out of: noting extraction.

From high Meonia's rocky shores I came,

Of poor descent; Acates is my name. *Addis. Ovid. Met.*

11. Because of. Noting the reason or motive of an act or effect.

You are good, but from a nobler cause;

From your own knowledge, not from nature's laws. *Dryden.*

David celebrates the glory of God from the consideration of the greatness of his works. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*

We sicken soon from her contagious care;

Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair. *Prior.*

*Relaxations*



- Relaxations *from* plenitude is cured by spare diet, and *from* any cause by that which is contrary to it. *Arbutnot on Alim.*
12. Out of. Noting the ground or cause of any thing.  
They who believe that the praises which arise *from* valour are superiour to those which proceed *from* any other virtues, have not considered. *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedication.*  
What entertainment can be raised *from* so pitiful a machine?  
We see the success of the battle *from* the very beginning. *Dryd.*  
'Tis true *from* force the strongest titles spring. *Dryden.*
13. Not near to. Noting distance.  
His regiment lies half a mile at least  
South *from* the mighty power of the king. *Shak. Rich. III.*
14. Noting separation or recession.  
To die by thee, were but to die in jest;  
From thee to die, were torture more than death. *Sh. H. VI.*  
By the sacred radiance of the sun,  
The mysteries of Hecate, and the night;  
By all the operations of the orbs,  
From whom we do exist, and cease to be,  
Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
Hast thou beheld, when *from* the goal they start,  
The youthful charioteers, with heaving heart,  
Rush to the race, and, panting, scarcely bear  
Th' extremes of feverish hope and chilling fear. *Dryd. Virg.*
15. Noting exemption or deliverance.  
From jealousy's tormenting strife,  
For ever be thy bosom free. *Prior.*
16. At a distance. Noting absence.  
Our father he hath writ, so hath our sister,  
Of differences, which I best thought it fit  
To answer *from* our home. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
17. Noting derivation.  
I lay the deep foundations of a wall,  
And Enos, nam'd *from* me, the city call. *Dryden's Æn.*
18. Since. Noting distance from the past.  
The flood was not the cause of mountains, but there were  
mountains *from* the creation. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
I had, *from* my childhood, a wart upon one of my fingers.  
*Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 997.*  
The other had been trained up *from* his youth in the war  
of Flanders. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
The milk of tygers was his infant food,  
Taught *from* his tender years the taste of blood. *Dryden.*  
Were there, *from* all eternity, no memorable actions done  
'till about that time? *Tillotson, Sermon I.*
19. Contrary to.  
Any thing so overdone is *from* the purpose of playing;  
whose end, both at the first and now, was and is to hold, as  
'twere, the mirror up to nature. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Do not believe,  
That *from* the sense of all civility,  
I thus would play and trifle with your reverence. *Shakesp.*  
Did you draw bonds to forfeit? Sign, to break?  
Or must we read you quite *from* what we speak,  
And find the truth out the wrong way? *Donne.*
20. Noting removal.  
Thrice *from* the ground she leap'd. *Dryden's Æn. b. ii.*
21. *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs:  
as, *from above*, *from the parts above*; *from below*, *from the*  
*places below*; of which some are here exemplified.
22. *FROM above.*  
He, which gave them *from above* such power, for miraculous  
confirmation of that which they taught, endued them also  
with wisdom *from above*, to teach that which they so did con-  
firm. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 8.*  
No sooner were his eyes in slumber bound,  
When, *from above*, a more than mortal sound  
Invades his ears. *Dryden's Æn. b. viii.*
23. *FROM afar.*  
Light demilances *from afar* they throw. *Dryden's Æn.*
24. *FROM beneath.*  
With whirlwinds *from beneath* she toss'd the ship,  
And bare expos'd the bosom of the deep. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
An arm arises of the Stygian flood,  
Which, breaking *from beneath* with bellowing sound,  
Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around. *Dryden.*
25. *FROM behind.*  
See, to their base restor'd, earth, seas, and air,  
And joyful ages *from behind*, in crowding ranks appear. *Dry.*
26. *FROM far.*  
The train, proceeding on their way,  
From far the town and lofty tow'rs survey. *Dryden's Æn.*
27. *FROM high.*  
Then heav'n's imperious queen shot down *from high*. *Dryd.*
28. *FROM thence.* Here *from* is superfluous.  
In the necessary differences which arise *from thence*, they  
rather break into several divisions than join in any one publick  
interest; and *from hence* have always risen the most dangerous  
factions, which have ruined the peace of nations. *Clarendon.*
29. *FROM whence.* *From* is here superfluous.
- While future realms his wand'ring thoughts delight,  
His daily vision, and his dream by night,  
Forbidden Thebes appears before his eye,  
From whence he sees his absent brother fly. *Pope's Statius.*
30. *FROM where.*  
From where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,  
Brown with o'er-arching shades and pendent woods,  
Us to these shores our filial duty draws. *Pope's Odyssey.*
31. *FROM without.*  
When the plantation grows to strength, then it is time to  
plant it with women as well as with men, that it may spread  
into generations, and not be pieced *from without*. *Bacon.*  
If native power prevail not, shall I doubt  
To seek for needful succour *from without*. *Dryden's Æn.*
32. *From* is sometimes followed by another preposition, with its  
proper case.
33. *FROM amidst.*  
Thou too shalt fall by time or barb'rous foes,  
Whose circling walls the sev'n fam'd hills enclose;  
And thou, whose rival tow'rs invade the skies,  
And, *from amidst* the waves, with equal glory rise. *Addison.*
34. *FROM among.*  
Here had new begun  
My wand'ring, had not he, who was my guide  
Up hither, *from among* the trees appear'd,  
Presence divine! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*
35. *FROM beneath.*  
My worthy wife our arms mislaid,  
And *from beneath* my head my sword convey'd. *Dryd. Æn.*
36. *FROM beyond.*  
There followed him great multitudes of people *from* Gali-  
lee, and *from beyond* Jordan. *Mat. iv. 25.*
37. *FROM forth.*  
Young Aretus, *from forth* his bridal bow'r,  
Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour,  
And canisters of consecrated flour. *Pope's Odyssey.*
38. *FROM off.*  
The sea being constrained to withdraw *from off* certain  
tracts of lands, which lay 'till then at the bottom of it. *Woodw.*  
Knights, unhors'd, may rise *from off* the plain,  
And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryden.*
39. *FROM out.*  
The king with angry threatnings *from out* a window, where  
he was not ashamed the world should behold him a beholder,  
commanded his guard and the rest of his soldiers to hasten  
their death. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
And join thy voice unto the angel-quire,  
From out his secret altar touch'd with hallow'd fire. *Milton.*  
Now shake, *from out* thy fruitful breast, the seeds  
Of envy, discord, and of cruel deeds. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*  
Strong god of arms, whose iron sceptre sways  
The freezing North and hyperborean seas,  
Terror is thine; and wild amazement, flung  
From out thy chariot, withers ev'n the strong. *Dryden.*
40. *FROM out of.*  
Whatsoever such principle there is, it was at the first found  
out by discourse, and drawn *from out of* the very bowels of  
heaven and earth. *Hooker, b. i. f. 8.*
41. *FROM under.*  
He, though blind of sight,  
Despis'd, and thought extinguish'd quite,  
With inward eyes illuminated,  
His fiery virtue rous'd  
From under ashes into sudden flame. *Milton's Agonistes.*
42. *FROM within.*  
From within  
The broken bowels, and the bloated skin,  
A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*
- FROMWARD.* *prep.* [fram and peap, Saxon.] Away from;  
the contrary to the word *towards*.  
As cheerfully going towards as Pyrocles went froward  
*fromward* his death. *Sidney.*  
The common horizontal needle is continually varying  
towards East and West; and so the dipping or inclining needle  
is varying up and down, towards or *fromwards* the zenith,  
*Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
- FRONDI'FEROUS.* *adj.* [*frondifer*, Lat.] Bearing leaves. *Dist.*
- FRONT.* *n. f.* [*frons*, Latin; *front*, French.]
1. The face.  
His *front* yet threatens, and his frowns command. *Prior.*  
They stand not *front* to *front*, but each doth view  
The other's tail, pursu'd as they pursue. *Creech's Manilius.*  
The patriot virtues that distend thy thought,  
Spread on thy *front*, and in thy bosom glow. *Thomson.*
2. The face, in a sense of censure or dislike: as, a hardened  
*front*; a fierce *front*. This is the usual sense.
3. The face as opposed to an enemy.  
His forward hand, inur'd to wounds, makes way  
Upon the sharpest *fronts* of the most fierce. *Daniel's C. W.*
4. The part or place opposed to the face.



The access of the town was only by a neck of land: our men had shot that thundered upon them from the rampier in *front*, and from the galleys that lay at sea in flank. *Bacon*.

5. The van of an army.

'Twixt host and host but narrow space was left,

A dreadful interval! and *front* to *front*

Presented, stood in terrible array. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

6. The forepart of any thing, as of a building.

Both these sides are not only returns, but parts of the *front*; and uniform without, though severally partitioned within, and are on both sides of a great and stately tower, in the midst of the *front*. *Bacon, Essay 46*.

Palladius adviseth the *front* of his edifice should so respect the South, that in its first angle it receive the rising rays of the Winter sun, and decline a little from the Winter setting thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi*.

The prince approach'd the door,

Possess'd the porch, and on the *front* above

He fix'd the fatal bough. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi*.

One sees the *front* of a palace covered with painted pillars of different orders. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.

7. The most conspicuous part or particular.

To *FRONT*. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To oppose directly, or face to face; to encounter.

You four shall *front* them in the narrow lane; we will walk lower: if they 'scape from your encounter, then they light on us. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i*.

Can you, when you have push'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to *front* his revenges with easy groans. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

Some are either to be won to the state in a fast and true manner, or *fronted* with some other of the same party that may oppose them, and so divide the reputation. *Bacon's Essays*.

I shall *front* thee, like some staring ghost,

With all my wrongs about me. *Dryden's Don Sebastian*.

2. To stand opposed or overagainst any place or thing.

The square will be one of the most beautiful in Italy when this statue is erected, and a townhouse built at one end to *front* the church that stands at the other. *Addison on Italy*.

To *FRONT*. *v. n.* To stand foremost.

I *front* but in that file,

Where others tell steps with me. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.

*FRONTAL*. *n. f.* [frontale, Lat. frontal, Fr.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead, generally composed amongst the ancients of coolers and hypnoticks. *Quincy*.

We may apply intercipients upon the temples of mastick: *frontales* may also be applied. *Wise man's Surgery*.

The torpedo, being alive, stupifies at a distance; but after death produceth no such effect; which had they retained, they might have supplied opium, and served as *frontals* in phrenies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii*.

*FRONTATED*. *adj.* [from *frons*, Latin.] In botany, the *frontated* leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line: used in opposition to cuspated, which is, when the leaves of a flower end in a point. *Quincy*.

*FRONTBOX*. *n. f.* [front and box.] The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage.

How vain are all these glories, all our pains,

Unless good sense preserve what beauty gains!

That men may say, when we the *frontbox* grace,

Behold the first in virtue, as in face. *Pope's Ra of the Lock*.

*FRONTED*. *adj.* [from *front*.] Formed with a front.

Part *fronted* brigades form.

*Milton*.

*FRONTIER*. *n. f.* [frontiere, French.] The marches; the limit; the utmost verge of any territory; the border: properly that which terminates not at the sea, but fronts another country.

Draw all the inhabitants of those borders away, or plant garrisons upon all those *frontiers* about him. *Spenser on Ireland*.

I upon my *frontiers* here

Keep residence,

That little which is left so to defend. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

*FRONTIER*. *adj.* Bordering.

A place there lies on Gallia's utmost bounds,

Where rising seas insult the *frontier* grounds. *Addison*.

*FRONTISPIECE*. *n. f.* [frontispicium, id quod in fronte conspiciatur; frontispice, French.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.

With *frontispiece* of diamond and gold

Embellish'd, thick with sparkling orient gems

The portal shone. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii*.

Who is it has informed us that a rational soul can inhabit no tenement, unless it has just such a sort of *frontispice*? *Locke*.

The *frontispiece* of the townhouse has pillars of a beautiful black marble, streaked with white. *Addison on Italy*.

*FRONTLESS*. *adj.* [from *front*.] Without blushes; without shame; without diffidence.

Thee, *frontless* man, we follow'd from afar,

Thy instruments of death and tools of war. *Dryd. Iliad*.

For vice, though *frontless* and of harden'd face,

Is daunted at the sight of awful grace. *Dryden*.

Strike a blush through *frontless* flattery. *Pope*.

*FRONTLET*. *n. f.* [from *frons*, Latin; *fronteau*, French.] A bandage worn upon the forehead.

How now, daughter, what makes that *frontlet* on? You are too much of late i' th' frown. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

They shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes. *Dextr. vi. 8*.

To the forehead *frontlets* were applied, to restrain and intercept the influx. *Wise man's Surgery*.

*FRONTROOM*. *n. f.* [front and room.] An apartment in the forepart of the house.

If your shop stands in an eminent street, the *frontrooms* are commonly more airy than the backrooms; and it will be inconvenient to make the *frontroom* shallow. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*

*FRORE*. *adj.* [bevroren, Dutch, frozen.] Frozen. This word is not used since the time of *Milton*.

The parching air

Burns *fore*, and cold performs th' effect of fire. *Milt. P. L.*

*FRORNE*. *adj.* [bevroren, frozen, Dutch.] Frozen; congealed with cold. Obsolete.

O, my heart-blood is well nigh *frorne* I feel,

And my galage grown fast to my heel. *Spenser's Pastora's*.

*FROST*. *n. f.* [frost, Saxon.]

1. The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation.

This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth

The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,

And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;

The third day comes a *frost*, a killing *frost*,

And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely

His greatness is a ripening, nips his root,

And then he falls. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.

When the *frost* seizes upon wine, only the more waterish parts are congealed: there is a mighty spirit which can retreat into itself, and within its own compass lie secure from the freezing impression. *South's Sermons*.

2. The appearance of plants and trees sparkling with congelation of dew.

Behold the groves that shine with silver *frost*,

Their beauty wither'd, and their verdure lost. *Pope's Winter*.

*FROSTBITTEN*. *adj.* [frost and bitten.] Nipped or withered by the frost.

The leaves, gathered somewhat before they are too much *frostbitten*, make excellent mattresses. *Mortimer*.

*FROSTED*. *adj.* [from *frost*.] Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants.

The rich brocaded silk unfold,

Where rising flow'rs grow stiff with *frosted* gold. *Gay*.

*FROSTILY*. *adv.* [from *frosty*.]

1. With frost; with excessive cold.

2. Without warmth of affection.

Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly

Dispraise my work, than praise it *frostily*. *Ben. Johnson*.

*FROSTINESS*. *n. f.* [from *frosty*.] Cold; freezing cold.

*FROSTNAIL*. *n. f.* [frost and nail.] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice.

The claws are strait only to take hold, for better progression; as a horse that is shod with *frostnails*. *Grew's Cysmol*.

*FROSTWORK*. *n. f.* [frost and work.] Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs.

By nature shap'd to various figures, those

The fruitful rain, and these the hail compose;

The snowy fleece and curious *frostwork* these,

Produce the dew, and those the gentle breeze. *Blackmore*.

*FROSTY*. *adj.* [from *frost*.]

1. Having the power of congelation; excessive cold.

For all my blood in Rome's great quarrel shed,

For all the *frosty* nights that I have watch'd,

Be pitiful to my condemned sons. *Shakesp. Titus Andronicus*.

The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely; as fire scorseth in *frosty* weather. *Bacon*.

A gnat, half starved with cold and hunger, went out one *frosty* morning to a bee-hive. *L'Estrange*.

2. Chill in affection; without warmth of kindness or courage.

What a *frosty* spirited rogue is this! *Shakesp. Henry IV*.

3. Hoary; gray-haired; resembling frost.

Where is loyalty?

If it be banish'd from the *frosty* head,

Where shall it find a harbour in the earth? *Shak. H. VI*.

*FROTH*. *n. f.* [fro, Danish and Scottish.]

1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,

And therewith all enwrap the nimble thighs

Of his *froth* foamy steed. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 11*.

When wind expireth from under the sea, as it causeth some resounding of the water, so it causeth some light motions of bubbles, and white circles of *froth*. *Bacon's Nat. History*.

Surging waves against a solid rock,

Though all to shivers dash'd, th' assault renew;

Vain batt'ry, and in *froth* or bubbles end. *Milton's Pa. Reg*.

The useless *froth* swims on the surface, but the pearl lies covered with a mass of waters. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 9*.



# F R O

The scatter'd ocean flies;  
Black sands, discolour'd *froth*, and mingled mud arise. *Dry.*

They were the *froth* my raging folly mov'd  
When it boil'd up; I knew not then I lov'd,  
Yet then lov'd most. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

If now the colours of natural bodies are to be mingled, let water, a little thickened with soap, be agitated to raise a *froth*; and after that *froth* has stood a little, there will appear, to one that shall view it intently, various colours every where in the surfaces of the several bubbles; but to one that shall go so far off that he cannot distinguish the colours from one another, the whole *froth* will grow white, with a perfect whiteness.

*Newton's Opt.*

A painter, having finished the picture of a horse, excepting the loose *froth* about his mouth and his bridle; and after many unsuccessful essays, despairing to do that to his satisfaction, in a great rage threw a sponge at it, all besmeared with the colours, which fortunately hitting upon the right place, by one bold stroke of chance most exactly supplied the want of skill in the artist. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.
3. Any thing not hard, solid, or substantial.

Who eateth his veal, pig and lamb being *froth*,  
Shall twice in a week go to bed without broth. *Tuss. Husb.*  
To FROTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out spume; to generate spume.

He frets within, *froths* treason at his mouth,  
And churns it through his teeth. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

FRO'THILY. *adv.* [from *frothy*.]

1. With foam; with spume.
2. In an empty trifling manner.

FRO'THY. *adj.* [from *froth*.]

1. Full of foam, froth, or spume.

The sap of trees is of differing natures; some watery and clear, as vines, beeches, pears; some thick, as apples; some gummy, as cherries; and some *frothy*, as elms. *Bacon.*

Behold a *frothy* substance rise;

Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*

2. Soft; not solid; wafting.

Their bodies are so solid and hard as you need not fear that bathing should make them *frothy*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. Vain; empty; trifling.

What's a voluptuous dinner, and the *frothy* vanity of discourse that commonly attends these pompous entertainments? What is it but a mortification, to a man of sense and virtue? *L'Estrange, Fable 185.*

Though the principles of religion were never so clear and evident, yet they may be made ridiculous by vain and *frothy* men; as the gravest and wisest person in the world may be abused by being put in a fool's coat. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

FROUNCE. *n. f.* A word used by falconers for a distemper, in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill.

*Skinner and Ainsworth.*

To FROUNCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To frizzle or curl the hair about the face. This word was at first probably used in contempt.

Some *frounce* their curled hair in courtly guise,

Some prank their ruffs, and others timely dight

Their gay attire. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 4.*

Some warlike sign must be used; either a slovenly buskin, or an overfaring *frounced* head. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Thus, night, oft see me in thy pale career,

'Till civil suited morn appear;

Not trick'd and *frounc'd* as she was wont,

With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton.*

FRO'UZY. *adj.* [A cant word.] Dim; foetid; musty.

Petticoats in *frouzy* heaps. *Swift.*

When first Diana leaves her bed,

Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;

A *frouzy* dirty-colour'd red

Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. *Swift.*

FRO'WARD. *adj.* [framweard, Saxon.] Peevish; ungovernable; angry; perverse: the contrary to *toward*.

The *froward* pain of mine own heart made me so delight to punish him, whom I esteemed the chiefest let in the way. *Sidney.*

She's not *froward*, but modest as the dove:

She is not hot, but temperate as the morn. *Shakespeare.*

Whose ways are crooked, and they *froward* in their paths.

*Prov. ii. 15.*

Time moveth so round, that a *froward* retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as innovation. *Bacon, Essay 25.*

'Tis with *froward* men, and *froward* factions too, as 'tis with *froward* children; they'll be sooner quieted by fear than by any sense of duty. *L'Estrange.*

They help or occasion sleep, as we find by the common use and experience of rocking *froward* children in cradles. *Temple.*

FRO'WARDLY. *adv.* [from *froward*.] Peevishly; perversely.

I hid me and was wroth, and he went *frowardly* in the way of his heart. *Jf. lvii. 17.*

# F R U

FRO'WARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *froward*.] Peevishness; perverseness.

How many *frowardnesses* of ours does he smother? how many indignities does he pass by? how many affronts does he put up at our hands? *South's Sermons.*

We'll mutually forget

The warmth of youth and *frowardness* of age. *Addis. Cato.*

FRO'WER. *n. f.* [I know not the etymology.] A cleaving tool.

A *frower* of iron for cleaving of lath,

With roll for a sawpit, good husbandry hath. *Tuss. Husb.*

To FROWN. *v. a.* [from *frowner*, old French, to wrinkle. *Skinner.*] To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles; to look stern.

Say, that she *frowns*; I'll say, she looks as clear

As morning roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shakespeare.*

They chuse their magistrate;

And such a one as he, who puts his shall,

His popular shall, against a graver bench

Than ever *frown'd*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet on? You are too much of late i' th' frown.

—Thou wast a pretty fellow, when thou hadst no need to care for her *frowning*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Heroes in animated marble *frown*. *Pope.*

The wood,

Whose shady horrors on a rising brow

Wav'd high, and *frown'd* upon the stream below. *Pope.*

FROWN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wrinkled look; a look of displeasure.

Patiently endure that *frown* of fortune, and by some notable exploit win again her favour. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

In his half-clos'd eyes

Stern vengeance yet and hostile terror stand;

His front yet threatens, and his *frowns* command. *Prior.*

FRO'WNINGLY. *adv.* [from *frown*.] Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

What, look'd he *frowningly*?

—A count'nance more in sorrow than in anger. *Shak. Ham.*

FRO'WY. *adj.* Musty; mossy. This word is now not used; but instead of it *frouzy*.

But if they with thy gores should yede,

They soon might be corrupted;

Or like not of the *frowy* fede,

Or with the weeds be glutted. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

FRO'ZEN. *part. pass.* of freeze.

Against whom was the fine *frozen* knight, *frozen* in despair; but his armour so naturally representing ice, and all his furniture so lively answering thereto, as yet did I never see any thing that pleased me better. *Sidney, b. ii.*

How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,

Our plains, our temples, and our town devour'd:

What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms

Shook Asia's crown with European arms;

Ev'n such have heard, if any such there be,

Whose earth is bounded by the *frozen* sea. *Dryden's Æn.*

Fierce Boreas, with his offspring, issues forth

T' invade the *frozen* waggon of the North. *Dryd. Ovid.*

A cheerful blaze arose, and by the fire

They warm'd their *frozen* feet, and dry'd their wet attire.

*Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

Who this profess,

Shine in the dignity of F. R. S. *Pope.*

FRU'CTIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *fructifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Ains.*

To FRU'CTIFY. *v. a.* [from *fructifier*, French.] To make fruitful; to fertilise.

The legal levies the sovereign raises, are as vapours which the sun exhales, which fall down in sweet showers to *fructify* the earth. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

Where e'er she looks, behold some sudden birth

Adorns the trees, and *fructifies* the earth. *Cranville.*

To FRU'CTIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit.

It watereth the heart, to the end it may *fructify*; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; and serveth as a most approved remedy against all doleful and heavy accidents which befall men in this present life. *Hooker.*

Thus would there nothing *fructify*, either near or under them, the sun being horizontal to the poles. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

FRUCTIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *fructify*.] The act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.

That the sap doth powerfully rise in the Spring, to put the plant in a capacity of *fructification*, he that hath beheld how many gallons of water may be drawn from a birch-tree, hath slender reason to doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

FRU'CTUOUS. *adj.* [from *fructueux*, Fr. from *fructify*.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.

Here to the light

Apples of price, and plenteous sheaves of corn

Oft interlac'd occur; and both imbibe

Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,

So much does *fructuous* moisture o'erabound! *Phillips.*

FRUGAL.



**FRUGAL.** *adj.* [*frugalis*, Latin; *frugal*, Fr.] Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious; not prodigal; not profuse; not lavish.

If through mists he shoots his fullen beams,  
Frugal of light, in loose and straggling streams,  
Suspect a drizzling day. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

**FRUGALLY.** *adv.* [from *frugal*.] Parsimoniously; sparingly; thriftily.

Mean time young Pasimond his marriage press'd,  
And frugally resolv'd, the charge to thun,  
To join his brother's bridal with his own. *Dryden.*

**FRUGALITY.** *n. f.* [*frugalité*, French; *frugalitas*, Latin.] Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry.

As for the general sort of men, frugality may be the cause  
of drinking water; for that is no small saving, to pay nothing  
for one's drink. *Bacon.*

Frugality and bounty too,  
Those differing virtues, meet in you. *Waller.*

In this frugality of your praises, some things I cannot  
omit. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

The boundaries of virtues are indivisible lines: it is impos-  
sible to march up close to the frontiers of frugality, without  
entering the territories of parsimony. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

**FRUGIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*frugifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Ains.*

**FRUIT.** *n. f.* [*fructus*, Latin; *frwyth*, Welsh; *fruit*, French.]

1. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are con-  
tained

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,  
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,  
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

2. That part of a plant which is taken for food.

By tasting of that fruit forbid,  
Where they sought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*  
See how the rising fruits the gardens crown,  
Imbibe the sun, and make his light their own. *Blackmore.*

3. Production.

The fruit of the spirit is in all goodness and righteousness,  
and truth. *Ez. v. 9.*

4. The offspring of the womb; the young of any animal.

Can't thou their reck'nings keep? the time compute,  
When their swol'n bellies shall enlarge their fruit. *Sandys.*

5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct.

What is become of all the king of Sweden's victories?  
Where are the fruits of them at this day? Or of what benefit  
will they be to posterity? *Swift.*

Another fruit, from considering things in themselves,  
will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that me-  
thod which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing,  
and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*

6. The effect or consequence of any action.

She blush'd when she considered the effect of granting; she  
was pale, when she remembered the fruits of denying. *Sidney.*  
They shall eat of the fruit of their own way. *Prov. i. 31.*  
If I live in the flesh, this is the fruit of my labour *Philip i.*

**FRUITAGE.** *n. f.* [*fruitage*, French.] Fruit collectively;

various fruits.

In heav'n the trees  
Of life ambrosial fruitage bear, and vines  
Yield nectar. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Greedily they pluck'd

The fruitage, fair to sight, like that which grew  
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flam'd. *Milton.*

What is more ordinary with them than the taking in flow-  
ers and fruitage for the garnishing of their work? *More.*

**FRUITBEARER.** *n. f.* [*fruit and bearer*.] That which pro-  
duces fruit.

Trees, especially fruitbearers, are often infected with the  
measles. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**FRUITBEARING.** *adj.* [*fruit and bear*.] Having the quality  
of producing fruit.

By this way graft trees of different kinds one on another,  
as fruitbearing trees on those that bear not. *Mort. Husbandry.*

**FRUITERER.** *n. f.* [*fruitier*, French.] One who trades in  
fruit.

I did fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a fruiterer, behind  
Gray's-inn. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Walnuts the fruit'er's hand in Autumn stain;

Blue plumbs and juicy pears augment his gain. *Gay.*

**FRUITERY.** *n. f.* [*fruiterie*, French.]

1. Fruit collectively taken.

Oft, notwithstanding all thy care  
To help thy plants, on the small fruitery  
Exempt from ills, an oriental blast  
Disastrous flies. *Phillips.*

2. A fruit loft; a repository for fruit.

**FRUITFUL.** *adj.* [*fruit and full*.]

1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of product.

If he continued cruel, he could no more sustain his life  
than the earth remain fruitful in the sun's continual ab-  
sence. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Actually bearing fruit.

Adonis' gardens,

That one day bloom'd, and fruitful were the next. *Shakesp.*

3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren.

Hear, nature, hear; dear goddess, hear a father!  
Suspend thy purpose, if thou did'st intend  
To make this creature fruitful:

Into her womb convey sterility. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I have copied nature, making the youths amorous and the  
damsels fruitful. *Gay's Preface to the What d'ye Call it.*

4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,  
And from Britannia's publick posts retire,  
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,  
Through nations fruitful of immortal lays. *Addison.*

**FRUITFULLY.** *adv.* [from *fruitful*.]

1. In such a manner as to be prolific.

How sacred seeds of sea, and air, and earth,  
And purer fire through universal night,  
And empty space, did fruitfully unite. *Roscommon.*

2. Plenteously; abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off: if your will  
want not, time and place will be fruitfully offered. *Shakesp.*

**FRUITFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *fruitful*.]

1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production.

Neither can we ascribe the same fruitfulness to any part of  
the earth, nor the same virtue to any plant thereon growing;  
that they had before the flood. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

2. The quality of being prolific.

The goddess, present at the match she made,  
So bless'd the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,  
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn,  
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryd. Ovid.*

3. Exuberant abundance.

The remedy of fruitfulness is easy, but no labour will help  
the contrary: I will like and praise some things in a young  
writer, which yet, if he continues in, I cannot but justly hate  
him for. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

**FRUITGROVES.** *n. f.* [*fruit and groves*.] Shades, or close  
plantations of fruit trees.

The faithful slave,  
Whom to my nuptial train Icarus gave,  
To tend the fruitgroves? *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.*

**FRUITION.** *n. f.* [*fruor*, Latin.] Enjoyment; possession;

pleasure given by possession or use.

Man doth not seem to rest satisfied either with fruition  
of that wherewith his life is preserved, or with performance  
of such actions as advance him most deservedly in estima-  
tion. *Hooker, b. i.*

I am driv'n, by breath of her renown,  
Either to seek shipwreck, or arrive  
Where I may have fruition of her love. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

God riches and renown to men imparts,  
Ev'n all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts  
Cannot so great a fluency receive,  
But their fruition to a stranger leave. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

Affliction generally disables a man from pursuing those vices  
in which the guilt of men consists: if the affliction be on his  
body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of fruition  
destroyed. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Wit once, like beauty, without art or dress,  
Naked and unadorn'd, could find success;  
'Till by fruition, novelty destroy'd,

The nymph must find new charms to be enjoy'd. *Granv.*

**FRUITIVE.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; possessing;

having the power of enjoyment.

To whet our longings for fruitive or experimental know-  
ledge, it is reserved among the prerogatives of being in heaven  
to know how happy we shall be, when there. *Boyle.*

**FRUITLESS.** *adj.* [from *fruit*.]

1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit.

The Spaniards of Mexico, for the first forty years, could  
not make our kind of wheat bear seed; but it grew up as  
high as the trees, and was fruitless. *Raleigh's History.*

2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable.

O! let me not, quoth he, return again  
Back to the world, whose joys so fruitless are;  
But let me here for ay in peace remain,  
Or straightway on that last long voyage fare. *Fairy Queen.*

Serpent! we might have spar'd our coming hither;  
Fruitless to me, though fruit be here t' excess. *Milt. P. L.*

3. Without offspring.

Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown,  
And put a barren scepter in my gripe;  
No son of mine succeeding. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**FRUITLESSLY.** *adv.* [from *fruitless*.] Vainly; idly; unpro-  
fitably.

After this fruit curiosity fruitlessly enquireth, and confidence  
blindly determineth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. viii.*

Walking they talk'd, and fruitlessly divin'd

What friend the priests by those words design'd. *Dryden.*

**FRUIT-TIME.** *n. f.* [*fruit and time*.] The Autumn; the time  
for gathering fruit.

**FRUIT-TREE.** *n. f.* [*fruit and tree*.] A tree of that kind  
whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

Lady,



# FRY

Lady, by yonder blessed moon I vow,  
That tips with silver all these *fruittree* tops. *Shakespeare.*  
They took strong cities, possessed houses full of all goods,  
wells digged, vineyards and oliveyards, and *fruittrees* in abundance. *Neb. ix. 25.*

All with a border of rich *fruittrees* crown'd,  
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound. *Waller.*  
**FRUMENTA'CIOUS.** *adj.* [from *frumentum*, Latin.] Made of grain. *Diët.*

**FRUMENTY.** *n. f.* [*frumentum*, corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

**TO FRUMP.** *v. a.* To mock; to browbeat. *Skinner. Ainsw.*  
**TO FRUSH.** *v. a.* [*fruffer*, French.] To break, bruise, or crush. *Hammer.*

I like thy armour well;  
I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all,  
But I'll be master of it. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*  
**FRUSH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole, and at some distance from the toe: it divides into two branches, running towards the heel, in the form of a fork. *Farrier's Diët.*

**FRUSTRA'NEOUS.** *adj.* [*frustra*, Latin.] Vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage.

Their attempts being so *frustraneous*, and the demonstrations to the contrary so perspicuous, it is a marvel that any man, virtuously and piously disposed, should be so partially and zealously affected in a cause that has neither truth nor any honest usefulness in it. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

He timely withdraws his *frustraneous* baffled kindneses, and sees the folly of endeavouring to stroke a tyger into a lamb, or to court an Ethiopian out of his colour. *South's Sermons.*

**TO FRUSTRA'IE.** *v. a.* [*frustror*, Latin; *frustrer*, Fr.]

1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk.  
It is an axiom of nature, that natural desire cannot utterly be *frustrate*. *Hooker, b. i.*

I survive,  
To mock the expectations of the world;  
To *frustrate* prophecies, and to raze out  
Rotten opinion, which hath writ me down  
After my seeming. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
Stern look'd the fiend, as *frustrate* of his will;  
Not half suffic'd, and greedy yet to kill. *Dryden.*  
Not more almighty to resist our might,  
Than wise to *frustrate* all our plots and wiles. *Milt. P. Lost.*

2. To make null; to nullify.  
The act of parliament which gave all his lands to the queen, did cut off and *frustrate* all such conveyances. *Spenser.*

Now thou hast aveng'd  
Supplanted Adam; and by vanquishing  
Temptation, hast regain'd lost paradise,  
And *frustrated* the conquest fraudulent. *Milton's Par. Reg.*  
The peculiar strength of the motive may of itself perhaps contribute to *frustrate* the efficacy of it, rendering it liable to be suspected by him to whom it is addressed. *Atterbury's Serm.*

**FRUSTRATE.** *participial adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable.  
He is drown'd  
Whom thus we stray to find, and the sea mocks  
Our *frustrate* search on land. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

The ruler of the province of Judea being by Julian  
bused in the re-edifying of this temple, flaming balls  
of fire issuing near the foundation, and oft consuming the  
workmen, made the enterprise *frustrate*. *Raleigh's History.*  
All at once employ their thronging darts;  
But out of order thrown, in air they join,  
And multitude makes *frustrate* the design. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. Null; void.  
Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that,  
the same being extinct, they should forthwith utterly become  
*frustrate*. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*

**FRUSTRA'TION.** *n. f.* [*frustratio*, Latin, from *frustrate*.] Disappointment; defeat.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible  
power countermands their deepest projects, splits their coun-  
sels, and smites their most refined policies with *frustration* and  
a curse. *South's Sermons.*

**FRUSTRATIVE.** *adj.* [from *frustrate*.] Fallacious; disap-  
pointing. *Ainsworth.*

**FRUSTRATORY.** *adj.* [from *frustrate*.] That which makes  
any procedure void; that which vacates any former process.

Bartolus restrains this to a *frustratory* appeal. *Ayliffe's Par.*

**FRUSTUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular  
figure. A term of science.

**FRY.** *n. f.* [from *froe*, foam, Danish. *Skinner.*]

1. The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn.  
They come to us, but us love draws;  
He swallows us, and never chaws:  
By him, as by chain'd shot, whole ranks do die;  
He is the tyrant pike, and we the *fry*. *Donne.*

Forthwith the founts and seas, each creek and bay,  
With *fry* innumerable swarm, and shoals

# FUE

Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales  
Glide under the green wave in sculls, that oft  
Bank the mid-sea. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*  
The angler had the hap to draw up a very little fish from  
among the *fry*. *L'Estrange.*

So close behind some promontory lie  
The huge leviathans, t' attend their prey;  
And give no chase, but swallow in the *fry*,  
Which through their gaping jaws mistake the way. *Dryd.*

2. Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt.  
Out of the *fry* of these rakehell horseboys, growing up in  
knavery and villany, are their kern continually supplied and  
maintained. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Them before the *fry* of children young,  
Their wanton sports and childish mirth did play,  
And to the maidens founding timbrels sung. *Fairy Queen.*

Draw me no constellations there,  
Nor dog, nor goat, nor bull, nor bear;  
Nor any of that monstrous *fry*  
Of animals that stock the sky. *Oldham.*

The young *fry* must be held at a distance, and kept under  
the discipline of contempt. *Collier on Pride.*

**FRY.** *n. f.* A kind of sieve.  
He dresseth the dust from malt, by running it through a  
fan or *fry*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**TO FRY.** *v. a.* [*frigo*, Lat. *ffrio*, Welsh; *frijck*, Esle.] To  
dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.

**TO FRY.** *v. n.*  
1. To be roasted in a pan on the fire.  
2. To suffer the action of fire.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron *fries*,  
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;  
Above the brims they force their fiery way,  
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. To melt with heat.  
Spices and gums about them melting *fry*,  
And, phenix like, in that rich nest they die. *Waller.*

4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.  
Oil of sweet almonds, newly drawn with sugar, and a little  
spice, spread upon bread toasted, is an excellent nourisher;  
but then, to keep the oil from *frying* in the stomach, drink  
mild beer after it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Where no ford he finds, no water *fries*,  
Nor billows with unequal murmurs roar,  
But smoothly slide along, and swell the shoar,  
That course he steer'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

**FRY.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A dish of things fried.  
**FRY'INGPAN.** *n. f.* [*fry* and *pan*.] The vessel in which meat  
is roasted on the fire.

If I pass by sea, I may chance to fall from the *fryingpan*  
into the fire. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*  
We understand by out of the *fryingpan* into the fire, that  
things go from bad to worse. *L'Estrange.*

A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a  
whole street, for an hour together, with the twanking of a  
brass kettle or a *fryingpan*. *Addison's Spectator.*

**TO FUB.** *v. a.* To put off; to delay by false pretences; to  
cheat. It is generally written *fob*. See **FOB**.  
A hundred mark is a long lone for a poor lone woman to  
bear; and I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been  
*fubb'd* off and *fubb'd* off from this day to that day, that it is a  
shame to be thought on. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

**FUB.** *n. f.* A plump chubby boy. *Ainsworth.*  
**FUCATED.** *adj.* [*fucatus*, Latin.]

1. Painted; disguised with paint.  
2. Disguised by false show.

**FUCUS.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Paint for the face.  
Women chat  
Of *fucus* this, and *fucus* that. *Ben. Johnson.*

Those who paint for debauchery should have the *fucus*  
pulled off, and the coarseness underneath discovered. *Collier.*

**TO FUD'DLE.** *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology.] To make  
drunk.

Earneft brimming bowls  
Leave every foul the table floating round,  
And pavement faithless to the *fuddled* feet. *Thomf. Autumn*

**TO FUD'DLE.** *v. n.* To drink to excess.  
Men, we see, will be whoring and *fuddling* on still. *L'Estr.*

**FUEL.** *n. f.* [from *feu*, fire, French.] The matter or aliment  
of fire.

This shall be with burning and *fuel* of fire. *Ij. ix. 5.*  
This spark will prove a raging fire,  
If wind and *fuel* be brought to feed it with. *Shak. H. VI.*

Mov'd by my charms, with them your love may cease;  
And as the *fuel* sinks, the flame decrease. *Pri. r.*

**TO FUEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To feed fire with combustible matter.  
And yet she cannot waste by this,  
Nor long endure this torturing wrong;  
For more corruption needful is,  
To *fuel* such a fever long. *Donne.*

Never,



# FUG

Never, alas! the dreadful name  
That *fuels* the infernal flame *Cowley.*  
The *fuel'd* chimney blazes wide. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. To store with firing.  
Some are plainly oeconomical, as that the seat be well watered, and well *fuel'd*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

**FUE'ILLEMORTE.** [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomot*.  
*Fueilemorte* colour signifies the colour of withered leaves in Autumn. *Locke.*

**FUGA'CIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [*fugax*, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.

**FUGA'CITY** *n. f.* [*fugax*, Latin.]

1. Volatility; quality of flying away.  
Spirits and salts, which, by their *fugacity*, colour, smell, taste, and divers experiments that I purposely made to examine them, were like the salt and spirit of urine and foot. *Boyle.*

2. Uncertainty; instability.

**FUGH.** *interj.* [perhaps from *φῦ*.] An expression of abhorrence.

A very filthy fellow: how odiously he smells of his country garlick! *fugt*, how he stinks of Spain! *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*

**FUGITIVE.** *adj.* [*fugitif*, French; *fugitivus*, Latin.]

1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.  
Our idea of infinity is a growing and *fugitive* idea, still in a boundless progression, that can stop no where. *Locke.*

Happiness, object of that waking dream,  
Which we call life, mistaking: *fugitive* theme  
Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade,  
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

2. Unsteady; unstable; not durable.

3. Volatile; apt to fly away.  
The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves, of many of the more sturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the supply from beneath: those only which are more tenacious, making a shift to subsist without such recruit. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

4. Flying; running from danger.  
Whilst yet with Parthian blood thy sword is warm,  
The *fugitive* Parthians follow. *Shakesf. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The Trojan chief  
Thrice *fugitive* about Troy wall. *Milton.*

5. Flying from duty; falling off.  
Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in tears? *Clarissa.*

6. Wandering; runagate; vagabond.  
It was the most malicious surmise that had ever been brewed, howsoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* physician. *Wotton.*

**FUGITIVE.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. One who runs from his station or duty.  
Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects; for they are light to run away, and almost all *fugitives* are of that condition. *Bacon, Essay 8.*

Back to thy punishment,  
False *fugitive*! and to thy speed add wings,  
Left with a whip of scorpions I pursue  
Thy ling'ring. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
We understand by some *fugitives* that he hath commanded  
The generals to return with victory, or expect  
A shameful death. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. One who takes shelter under another power from punishment.

There are also in this realm of England too many, which, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyond the seas, where they live under princes which are her majesty's professed enemies; and converse and are confederates with other traitors and *fugitives*, which are there abiding. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Your royal highness is too great and too just a monarch either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious *fugitives*. *Dryden.*

**FUGITIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *fugitive*]

1. Volatility; fugacity.  
That divers salts, emerging upon the analysis of many concretes, are very volatile, is plain from the *fugitiveness* of salt and of hartshorn ascending in distillation. *Boyle.*

2. Instability; uncertainty.

**FUGUE.** *n. f.* [French, from *fuga*, Latin.] In musick, some point consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same, or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow. *Harris.*

The reports and *fugues* have an agreement with the figures in rhetoric of repetition and traduction. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The skilful organist plies his grave and fancied descant in lofty *fugues*; or through the whole symphony artful and unimagined touches adorn and grace the well-studied chords of some choice composer. *Milton on Education.*

His volant touch  
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,

# FUL

Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant *fugue*. *Milt. P. L.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,  
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;  
In songs and airs express their martial fire,  
Combat in trills, and in a *fu-ue* expire. *Addison.*

**FULCIMENT.** *n. f.* [*fulcimen*, *fulcimentum*, Latin.] That on which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever.

The power that equiponderates with any weight, must have the same proportion unto it as there is betwixt their several distances from the center or *fulciment*. *Wilkins.*

**TO FULFIL.** *v. a.* [*ful* and *fil*]

1. To fill till there is no room for more. This sense is now not used.

Six gates i' th' city, with massy staples,  
And corresponsive and *fulfilling* bolts,  
Sparre up the sons of Troy. *Shak. Troil. and Cressida, Prol.*

2. To answer any prophecy or promise by performance.  
They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every sabbath-day, they have *fulfilled* them in condemning him. *Acts xiii. 27.*

The fury bath'd them in each other's blood;  
Then, having fix'd the fight, exulting flies,  
And bears *fulfill'd* her promise to the skies. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To answer any purpose or design.  
Here nature seems *fulfill'd* in all her ends. *Milt. P. L. st.*

4. To answer any desire by compliance or gratification.  
If on my wounded breast thou drop'st a tear,  
Think for whose sake my breast that wound did bear;  
And faithfully my last desires *fulfil*,  
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden's Ovid.*

5. To answer any law by obedience.  
Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore love is the *fulfilling* of the law. *Ro. xiii. 10.*

This I my glory account,  
My exaltation, and my whole delight,  
That thou in me well-pleas'd declar'st thy will  
*Fulfil'd*, which to *fulfil* is all my bliss. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

**FULFRAUGHT.** *adj.* [*full* and *fraught*.] Fully stored.  
Thy fall hath left a kind of blot

To mark the *fulfraught* man, the best endu'd,  
With some suspicion. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

**FULGENCY.** *n. f.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Splendour; glitter. *Dict.*

**FULGENT.** *adj.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

As from a cloud, his *fulgent* head,  
And shape star-bright, appear'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The illumination is not so bright and *fulgent* as to obscure or extinguish all perceptibility of reason. *More's Divine Dial.*

**FULGID.** *adj.* [*fulgidus*, Latin.] Shining; glittering; dazzling

**FULGIDITY.** *n. f.* [from *fulgid*.] Splendour; dazzling glitter. *Dict.*

**FULGOUR.** *n. f.* [*fulgor*, Latin.]

1. Splendour; dazzling brightness like that of lightning.  
Glow-worms alive project a lustre in the dark; which *fulgour*, notwithstanding, ceaseth after death. *Brown.*

When I set my eyes on this side of things, there shines from them such an intellectual *fulgour*, that methinks the very glory of the Deity becomes visible through them. *More.*

**FULGURATION.** *n. f.* [*fulgurati*, Latin.] The act of lightening.

**FULHAM.** *n. f.* A cant word for false dice. *Hanmer.*

Let vultures gripe thy guts, for gourd and *Fulham's* hold,  
And high and low beguile the rich and poor. *Shakespeare.*

**FULIGINOUS.** *adj.* [*fuliginex-se*, Fr. *fuliginosus*, Lat.] Sooty; smoky.

The leaf of burrage hath an excellent spirit to repress the *fuliginous* vapours of dusky melancholy, and so cure madness. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a *fuliginous* link of lies. *Howel.*

**FULIMART.** *n. f.* [This word, of which *Skinner* observes that he found it only in this passage, seems to mean the same with *foat*.] A kind of stinking ferret.

The fchat, the *fulimart*, and the ferret, live upon the face, and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

**FULL.** *adj.* [*fulle*, Saxon; *vol*, Dutch.]

1. Replete; without vacuity; without any space void.  
Better is an handful with quietness than both the hands *full* with travel and vexation of spirit. *Eccl. iv. 6.*

2. Abounding in any quality good or bad.  
With pretence from Strephon her to guard,  
He met her full, but *full* of warefulness. *Sidney.*

You should tread a course  
Pretty and *full* of view. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, are *full* of inconvenience; for they taint business through want of secrecy, and they export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon, Essay 49.*

In that sweet season, as in bed I lay,  
9 Y I turn'd



- I turn'd my weary side, but still in vain,  
Though *full* of youthful health and void of pain. *Dryden*.  
He is *full* of wants which he cannot supply, and compass'd  
about with infirmities which he cannot remove. *Tillotson's Sermon*.  
From yon bright heaven our author fetch'd his fire,  
And paints the passions that your eyes inspire;  
*Full* of that flame, his tender scenes he warms,  
And frames his goddesses by your matchless charms. *Granville*.  
3. Stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing.  
*Full* of days was he;  
Two ages past, he liv'd the third to see. *Tickell*.  
4. Plump; sated; fat.  
A gentleman of a *full* body having broken his skin by a  
fall, the wound inflamed. *Wifeman's Surgery*.  
5. Saturated; fated.  
I am *full* of the burnt offerings of rams. *Isa. i. 11*.  
The alteration of scenes feeds and relieves the eye, before  
it be *full* of the same object. *Bacon*.  
6. Crowded in the imagination or memory.  
Every one is *full* of the miracles done by cold baths on de-  
cayed and weak constitutions. *Locke*.  
7. That which fills or makes full; large; great in effect.  
Water digesteth a *full* meal sooner than any other liquor.  
*Arbuthnot on Aliments*.  
8. Complete; such as that nothing further is desired or wanted.  
That day had seen the *full* accomplishment  
Of all his travels. *Daniel's Civil War*.  
Being tried at that time only with a promise, he gave *full*  
credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity  
as fast as occasions were offered. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism*.  
The resurrection of Jesus from the dead hath given the  
world *full* assurance of another life. *Tillotson, Sermon 5*.  
9. Complete without abatement; at the utmost degree.  
At the end of two *full* years Pharaoh dreamed. *Genesis*.  
After hard riding plunge the horses into water, and allow  
them to drink as they please; but gallop them *full* speed, to  
warm the water in their bellies. *Swift's Direct. to the Groom*.  
10. Containing the whole matter; expressing much.  
Where my expressions are not so *full* as his, either our lan-  
guage or my art were defective; but where mine are fuller  
than his, they are but the impressions which the often reading  
of him hath left upon my thoughts. *Denham*.  
Should a man go about with never so set study to describe  
such a natural form of the year before the deluge as that which  
is at present established, he could scarcely do it in so few  
words, so fit and proper, so *full* and express. *Woodward*.  
11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.  
I did never know so *full* a voice issue from so empty a heart;  
but the saying is true, the empty vessel makes the greatest  
found. *Shakespeare's Henry V*.  
Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber, make all noises  
in the same more *full* and resounding. *Bacon's Nat. History*.  
Dryden taught to join  
The varying verse, the *full* resounding line. *Pope*.  
12. Mature; perfect.  
In the sultanry of the Mamalukes, slaves reigned over fa-  
milies of free men; and much like were the case, if you sup-  
pose a nation, where the custom were that after *full* age the  
sons should expulse their fathers and mothers out of their pos-  
sessions. *Bacon's Holy War*.  
13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb.  
Towards the *full* moon, as he was coming home one morn-  
ing, he felt his legs falter. *Wifeman's Surgery*.  
14. Noting the conclusion of any matter, or a full stop.  
Therewith he ended, making a *full* point of a hearty  
sigh. *Sidney*.  
15. Spread to view in all dimensions.  
'Till about the end of the third century, I do not remem-  
ber to have seen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a  
*full* face: they always appear in profile. *Addison on Medals*.  
**FULL. n. f.** [from the adjective.]  
1. Complete measure; freedom from deficiency.  
When we return,  
We'll see those things effected to the *full*. *Shak. Henry VI*.  
He liked the pomp and absolute authority of a general well,  
and preserved the dignity of it to the *full*. *Clarendon, b. viii*.  
The picture of Ptolemy Philopater is given by the foremen-  
tioned authors to the *full*. *Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes*.  
Sicilian tortures and the brazen bull,  
Are emblems, rather than express the *full*  
Of what he feels. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. iii*.  
If where the rules not far enough extend,  
Some lucky licence answer to the *full*  
Th' intent propos'd, that licence is a rule. *Pope's Criticism*.  
2. The highest state or degree.  
The swan's down feather,  
That stands upon the swell at *full* of tide,  
Neither way inclines. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra*.  
3. The whole; the total.  
The king hath won, and hath sent out  
A speedy pow'r to encounter you, my lord:  
This is the news at *full*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii*.

- But what at *full* I know, thou know'st no part;  
I knowing all my peril, thou no art. *Shakespeare*.  
4. The state of being full.  
When I had fed them to the *full*. *Jer. v. 7*.  
5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes  
a perfect orb.  
Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are fullest in the  
*full* of the moon. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
**FULL. adv.**  
1. Without abatement.  
In the unity of place they are *full* as scrupulous; for many  
of their criticks limit to that very spot of ground where the  
play is supposed to begin. *Dryden's Dramatick Poesy*.  
A modest blush he wears, not form'd by art;  
Free from deceit his face, and *full* as free his heart. *Dryden*.  
The most judicious writer is sometimes mistaken after all  
his care; but the hasty critick, who judges on a view, is *full*  
as liable to be deceived. *Dryden's Aurengz. Preface*.  
Since you may  
Suspect my courage, if I should not lay,  
The pawn I proffer shall be *full* as good. *Dryd. Virg. Past.*  
2. With the whole effect.  
'Tis the pencil, thrown luckily *full* upon the horse's mouth  
to express the foam, which the painter, with all his skill, could  
not perform without it. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.  
From harmony, from heavenly harmony,  
This universal frame began:  
From harmony to harmony,  
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,  
The diapason closing *full* in man. *Dryden*.  
3. Exactly.  
*Full* in the centre of the sacred wood,  
An arm ariseth of the Stygian flood. *Addison on Italy*.  
*Full* nineteen sailors did the ship convey,  
A shoal of nineteen dolphins round her play. *Addis. Ovid*.  
4. Directly.  
He met her *full*, but full of warefulness. *Sidney*.  
He then confronts the bull,  
And on his ample forehead aiming *full*,  
The deadly stroke descending pierc'd the skull. *Dryden*.  
At length resolv'd, he throws with all his force  
*Full* at the temples of the warrior horse. *Dryden's Æn*.  
5. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives, to intend or  
strengthen their signification.  
Why on your shield, so goodly scor'd,  
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?  
*Full* lively is the semblant, though the substance dead. *F. 2*.  
I was set at work  
Among my maids; *full* little, God knows, looking  
Either for such men or such business. *Shakesp. Henry VIII*.  
*Full* well ye reject the commandment. *Mar. vii. 9*.  
Adam was all in tears, and to his guide  
Lamenting turn'd *full* sad. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi*.  
You *full* little think that you must be the beginner of the  
discourse yourself. *More's Divine Dialogues*.  
*Full* little thought of him the gentle knight. *Dryden*.  
*Full* well the god his sister's envy knew,  
And what her aims and what her arts pursue. *Dryden*.  
There is a perquisite *full* as honest, by which you have the  
best part of a bottle of wine for yourself. *Swift*.  
**FULL** is much used in composition to intimate any thing ar-  
rived at its highest state, or utmost degree.  
**FULL-BLOWN. adj.** [*full* and *blown*.]  
1. Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom.  
My glories are past danger; they're *full-blown*:  
Things, that are blasted, are but in the bud. *Denh. Sophy*.  
My *full-blown* youth already fades apace;  
Of our short being 'tis the shortest space! *Dryden's Juven*.  
2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.  
He who with bold Cratinus is inspir'd,  
With zeal and equal indignation fir'd;  
Who at enormous villany turns pale,  
And steers against it with a *full-blown* sail. *Dryd. Pers. Sat*.  
**FULL-BOTTOMED. adj.** [*full* and *bottom*.] Having a large  
bottom.  
I was obliged to sit at home in my morning-gown, having  
pawned a new suit of cloaths and a *full-bottomed* wig for a sum  
of money. *Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 166*.  
**FULL-EARED. [full and ear.]** Having the heads full of grain.  
As flames roll'd by the winds conspiring force,  
O'er *full-ear'd* corn, or torrents raging course. *Denham*.  
**FULL-EYED. [full and eye.]** Having large prominent  
eyes.  
**FULL-FED. [full and fed.]** Sated; fat; sated.  
All as a partridge plump, *full-fed* and fair,  
She form'd this image of well-bodied air. *Pope's Dunciad*.  
**FULL-LADEN. [full and laden.]** Laden 'till there can be no  
more.  
It were unfit that so excellent a reward as the Gospel pro-  
mises should stoop down, like fruit upon a *full-laden* bough,  
to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand. *Tillotson's Sermon*.



**FULL-SPREAD.** [*full and spread.*] Spread to the utmost extent.

How easy 'tis, when destiny proves kind,  
With *full-spread* fails to run before the wind;  
But those that 'gainst stiff gales lavinging go,  
Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too. *Dryden.*

**FULL-SUMMED.** [*full and summed.*] Complete in all its parts.

The time was that the cedar stretched forth his imperial  
branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and that the  
king of birds nested within his leaves, thick feathered, and  
with *full-summed* wings fastening his talons East and West;  
but now the eagle is become half naked. *Howel's Voc. Forest.*

**TO FULL.** *v. a.* [*fullo, Latin.*] To cleanse cloath from its oil or grease.

**FULLAGE.** *n. f.* [from *full.*] The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloath.

**FULLER.** *n. f.* [*fullo, Latin.*] One whose trade is to cleanse cloath.

The clothiers have put off

The spinsters, carders, *fulers*, weavers. *Shakes. H. VIII.*

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so  
as no *fuller* on earth can whiten them. *Mar. ix. 3.*

**FULLERS Earth.** *n. f.*

*Fullers earth* is a marl of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a greyish brown colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almost black, and generally has something of a greenish cast in it. The finest *fullers earth* is dug in our own island. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

The *fullers earth* of England is very various, and it very much exceeds any yet discovered abroad in goodness; which is one great reason why the English surpass all other nations in the woollen manufacture. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**FULLERY.** *n. f.* [from *fuller.*] The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

**FULLINGMILL.** *n. f.* [*full and mill.*] A mill where the water raises hammers which beat the cloath 'till it be cleansed.

By large hammers, like those used for paper and *fulling-mills*, they beat their hemp. *Mortimer.*

**FULLY.** *adv.* [from *full.*]

1. Without vacuity.

2. Completely; without lack; without more to be desired.

There are many graces for which we may not cease hourly to sue, graces which are in bestowing always, but never come to be *fully* had in this present life; and therefore, when all things here have an end, endless thanks must have their beginning in a state which bringeth the full and final satisfaction of all such perpetual desires. *Hooker, b. v. f. 43.*

He *fully* possessed the entire revelation he had received from God, and had thoroughly digested it. *Locke.*

The goddess cry'd

It is enough, I'm *fully* satisfy'd. *Addison's Ovid's Metam.*

**FULMINANT.** *adj.* [*fulminant, Fr. fulminans, Latin.*] Thundering; making a noise like thunder.

**TO FULMINATE.** *v. n.* [*fulmino, Lat. fulminer, French.*]

1. To thunder.

2. To make a loud noise or crack.

Whilst it was in fusion we cast into it a live coal, which presently kindled it, and made it boil and flash for a pretty while: after which we cast in another glowing coal, which made it *fulminate* afresh. *Boyle.*

In damps one is called the suffocating, and the other the *fulminating* damp. *Woodward's Natural History.*

3. To issue out ecclesiastical censures.

**TO FULMINATE.** *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terror.

As excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England, as now *fulminated*; so this constitution is out of use among us in a great measure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**FULMINATION.** *n. f.* [*fulminatio, Latin; fulmination, French, from fulminate.*]

1. The act of thundering.

2. Denunciations of censure.

The *fulminations* from the vatican were turned into ridicule. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**FULMINATORY.** *adj.* [*fulmineus, Latin; from fulminate.*] Thundering; striking horror.

**FULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *full.*]

1. The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant.

Your heave-offering shall be reckoned the *fulness* of the wine-press. *Numb. xviii. 27.*

To the houses I wished nothing more than safety, *fulness*, and freedom. *King Charles.*

2. The state of abounding in any quality good or bad.

3. Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired.

Your enjoyments are so complete, I turn wishes into gratulations, and congratulating their *fulness* only wish their continuance. *South.*

4. Completeness from the coalition of many parts.

The king set forwards to London, receiving the acclamations and applauses of the people as he went; which indeed were true and unfeigned, as might well appear in the very demonstrations and *fulness* of the cry. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

5. Completeness; freedom from deficiency.

He is the half part of a blessed man,  
Left to be finished by such as she;  
And she a fair divided excellence,  
Whose *fulness* of perfection lies in him. *Shakes. K. John.*

6. Repletion; satiety.

I need not instance in the habitual intemperance of rich tables, nor the evil accidents and effects of *fulness*, pride and lust, wantonness and softness. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

7. Plenty; wealth.

To lapse in *fulness*

Is sorer than to lie for need; and falsehood  
Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

8. Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind.

A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of the *fulness* of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce. *Bacon, Essay 28.*

9. Largeness; extent.

There wanted the *fulness* of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought; and perhaps something might have been added to the beauty of the style. *Dryden.*

10. Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour.

This sort of pastoral derives almost its whole beauty from a natural ease of thought and smoothness of verse; whereas that of most other kinds consists in the strength and *fulness* of both. *Pope.*

**FULSOME.** *adj.* [from *fulle, Saxon, foul.*]

1. Nauseous; offensive.

The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands;  
And in the doing of the deed of kind,  
He stuck them up before the *fulsome* ewes. *Shakespeare.*

He that brings *fulsome* objects to my view,  
With nauseous images my fancy fills,  
And all goes down like oxymel of squills. *Roscommon.*

Now half the youth of Europe are in arms,  
How *fulsome* must it be to stay behind,  
And die of rank diseases here at home? *Otway's Orphan.*

2. Of a rank odious smell.

White satyrion is of a dainty smell, and bean-flowers: again, if the plant puts forth white flowers only, and those not thin or dry, they are commonly of rank and *fulsome* smell. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 507.*

3. Tending to obscenity.

A certain epigram, which is ascribed to the emperor, is more *fulsome* than any passage I have met with in our poet. *Dryden.*

**FULSOMELY.** *adv.* [from *fulsome.*] Nauseously; rankly; obscenely.

**FULSOMENESS.** *n. f.* [from *fulsome.*]

1. Nauseousness.

2. Rank smell.

3. Obscenity.

No decency is considered, no *fulsomeness* is omitted, no venom is wanting, as far as dulness can supply it. *Dryden.*

**FUMADO.** *n. f.* [*fumus, Latin.*] A smoked fish.

Fish that serve for the hotter countries, they used at first to fume, by hanging them up on long sticks one by one, drying them with the smoke of a soft and continual fire, from which they purchased the name of *fumadoes*. *Carew.*

**FUMAGE.** *n. f.* [from *fumus, Latin.*] Hearthmoney. *Dict.*

**FUMATORY.** *n. f.* [*fumaria, Lat. fumeterre, Fr.*] See FUMITORY.

It hath divided leaves resembling those of the umbelliferous plants: the flowers, which are collected into a spike, are of an anomalous figure, somewhat resembling a papilionaceous flower, consisting of two petals or leaves, open like two lips, the upper lip ending in a spur: the footstalk is joined to the middle part of the flower: the fruit is either of a long or a round figure, which is like a pod. *Miller.*

Her fallow leas

The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumatory*,  
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

**TO FUMBLE.** *v. n.* [*fommelen, Dutch.*]

1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly.

Our mechanick theists will have their atoms never once to have *fumbled* in these their motions, nor to have produced any inept system. *Cudworth.*

2. To puzzle; to strain in perplexity.

Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been *fumbling* half an hour for this excuse. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

3. To play childishly.

I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play with flowers, and smile upon his finger's end. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

**TO FUMBLE.** *v. a.* To manage awkwardly.

As many farewells as be stars in heav'n,  
With distinct breath and consign'd kisses to them,  
He *fumbles* up all in one loose adieu. *Shakespeare.*

His greasy bald-pate choir

Came *fumbling* o'er the beads, in such an agony,  
They told 'em false for fear. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

**FUMBLER.** *n. f.* [from *fumble.*] One who acts awkwardly.

**FUMBLINGLY.** *adv.* [from *fumble.*] In an awkward manner.

**FUME.** *n. f.* [*fumée, French; fumus, Latin.*]

1. Smoke.



Thus fighting fires a while themselves consume;  
But streight, like Turks, forc'd on to win or die,  
They first lay tender bridges of their *fume*,  
And o'er the breach in unctuous vapours fly. *Dryden.*

2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.

Love is a smoke rais'd with the *fume* of sighs;  
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes. *Shakespeare.*  
It were good to try the taking of *fumes* by pipes, as they do  
in tobacco, of other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon.*

In Winter, when the heat without is less, it becomes so far  
condensed as to be visible, flowing out of the mouth in form  
of a *fume*, or crasser vapour; and may, by proper vessels, set  
in a strong freezing mixture, be collected in a considerable  
quantity. *Woodward's Natural History.*

3. Exhalation from the stomach.

The *fumes* of drink discompose and stupify the brains of a  
man overcharged with it. *South's Sermons.*

Plung'd in sloth we lie, and snore supine,  
As fill'd with *fumes* of undigested wine. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

Pow'r, like new wine, does your weak brain surprize,  
And its mad *fumes* in hot discourses rise;  
But time these yielding vapours will remove:  
Mean while I'll taste the sober joys of love. *Dryden's Auren.*

4. Rage; heat of mind; passion.

The *fumes* of his passion do really intoxicate and confound  
his judging and discerning faculty. *South.*

5. Any thing unsubstantial.

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains  
Will I with wine and wassel so convince,  
That memory, the warder of the brain,  
Shall be a *fume*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.

Plato's great year would have some effect, not in renewing  
the state of like individuals; for that is the *fume* of those, that  
conceive the celestial bodies have more accurate influences  
upon these things below, than indeed they have, but in gross.  
*Bacon, Essay 59.*

To lay aside all that may seem to have a shew of *fumes* and  
fancies, and to speak solids, a war with Spain is a mighty  
work. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

To FUME. *v. n.* [*fumer*, French; *fumo*, Latin.]

1. To smoke.

Their pray'rs pass'd  
Dimensionless through heav'nly doors; then clad  
With incense, where the golden altar *fum'd*,  
By their great intercessor; came in sight  
Before the Father's throne. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
From thence the *fuming* trail began to spread,  
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryd. Æn.*  
Strait hover round the fair her airy band;  
Some, as she sipp'd, the *fuming* liquor fann'd. *Pope.*

2. To vapour; to yield exhalations.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,  
Keep his brain *fuming*. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Silenus lay,  
Whose constant cups lay *fuming* to his brain,  
And always boil in each extended vein. *Roscommon.*

3. To pass away in vapours.

We have  
No anger in our eyes, no storm, no lightning:  
Our hate is spent and *fum'd* away in vapour,  
Before our hands be at work. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*  
Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity, and  
also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incum-  
bent upon them. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

The first fresh dawn then wak'd the gladden'd race  
Of uncorrupted man, nor blush'd to see  
The sluggard sleep beneath its sacred beam;  
For their light slumbers gentle *fum'd* away. *Thomson's Spring.*

4. To be in a rage.

When he knew his rival free'd and gone,  
He swells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan:  
He frets, he *fumes*, he stares, he stamps the ground,  
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*

To FUME. *v. a.*

1. To smoke; to dry in the smoke.

Those that serve for hot countries they used at first to *fume*,  
by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, and drying  
them with the smoke of a soft fire. *Carew.*

2. To perfume with odours in the fire.

She *fum'd* the temples with an od'rous flame,  
And oft before the sacred altars came,  
To pray for him who was an empty name. *Dryden.*  
The *fuming* of the holes with brimstone, garlick, or other  
unfavorable things, will drive moles out of the ground. *Mortim.*

3. To disperse in vapours.

The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mrtimer.*  
FUMETTE. *n. f.* [French.] A word introduced by cooks,  
and the pupils of cooks, for the stink of meat.

A haunch of ven'son made her sweat,  
Unless it had the right *fumette*. *Swift.*

FUMID. *adj.* [*fumidus*, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous.

A crass and *fumid* exhalation is caused from the combat of  
the sulphur and iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of *aqua-*  
*fortis*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 5.*

FUMIDITY. *n. f.* [from *fumid*.] Smokiness; tendency to  
smoke. *DiÆ.*

To FUMIGATE. *v. n.* [from *fumus*, Latin; *fumiger*, Fr.]

1. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour.

Would'st thou preserve thy famish'd family,  
With fragrant thyme the city *fumigate*,  
And break the waxen walls to save the state. *Dryden's Virg.*

2. To medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGATION. *n. f.* [*fumigatio*, Latin; *fumigation*, French;  
from *fumigate*]

1. Scents raised by fire.

*Fumigations*, often repeated, are very beneficial. *Arbuthnot.*  
My *fumigation* is to Venus, just

The souls of roses, and red coral's dust:  
And, last, to make my *fumigation* good,  
'Tis mixt with sparrows brains and pigeons blood. *Dryden.*

2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FUMINGLY. *adv.* [from *fume*.] Angrily; in a rage.  
That which we move for our better learning and instruction  
fake, turneth unto anger and choler in them: they grow alto-  
gether out of quietness with it; they answer *fumingly*, that  
they are ashamed to defile their pens with making answer to  
such idle questions. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

FUMITER. *n. f.* See FUMATORY.

Why, he was met even now,  
As mad as the next sea; fingering aloud,  
Crown'd with rank *fumiter* and furrow-weeds. *Shakespeare.*

FUMOUS. } *adj.* [*fumeux-se*, French; from *fume*.] Producing  
FUMY. } fumes.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,  
And puff'd the *fumy* god from out his breast:  
Ev'n then he dreamt of drink and lucky play;  
More lucky had it lasted 'till the day. *Dryden's Æn.*

FUN. *n. f.* [A low cant word.] Sport; high merriment; fro-  
licksome delight.

Don't mind me, though, for all my *fun* and jokes,  
You bards may find us bloods good-natur'd folks. *Moore.*

FUNCTION. *n. f.* [*functio*, Latin.]

1. Discharge; performance.

There is hardly a greater difference between two things  
than there is between a representing commoner in the *func-*  
*tion* of his publick calling, and the same person in common  
life. *Swift.*

2. Employment; office.

The ministry is not now bound to any one tribe: now  
none is secluded from that *function* of any degree, state, or  
calling. *Whigiste.*

You have paid the heav'ns your *function*, and the prisoner  
the very debt of your calling. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*

Nor was it any policy of state, or obstinacy of will, or  
partiality of affection either to the men or their *function*,  
which fixed me. *King Charles.*

This double *function* of the goddess gives a considerable  
light and beauty to the ode which Horace has address'd to  
her. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

Let not these indignities discourage us from asserting the  
just privileges and pre-eminence of our holy *function* and cha-  
racter. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Single act of any office.

Without difference those *functions* cannot, in orderly sort,  
be executed. *Hooker.*

They have several offices and prayers against fire, tem-  
pests, and especially for the dead, in which *functions* they use  
sacerdotal garments. *Stillingsfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

4. Trade; occupation.

Follow your *function*; go, and batten on cold bits. *Shakef.*

5. Office of any particular part of the body.

The bodies of men, and other animals, are excellently well  
fitted for life and motion; and the several parts of them well  
adapted to their particular *functions*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

6. Power; faculty.

Tears in his eyes, distraction in his aspect,  
A broken voice, and his whole *function* suiting  
With forms to his conceit. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Nature seems  
In all her *functions* weary of herself:  
My race of glory run, and race of shame;  
And I shall shortly be with them that rest. *Milton.*

Whatever warms the heart, or fills the head,  
As the mind opens, and its *functions* spread,  
Imagination plies her dang'rous art,  
And pours it all upon the peccant part. *Pope.*

Though every human constitution is morbid, yet are their  
diseases consistent with the common *functions* of life. *Arbuthn.*

FUND. *n. f.* [*fond*, French; *funda*, a bag, Latin.]

1. Stock; capital; that by which any expence is supported.

He touches the passions more delicately than Ovid, and per-  
forms all this out of his own *fund*, without diving into the  
arts and sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*

Part



Part must be left, a *fund* when foes invade,  
And part employ'd to roll the watry tide. *Dryden.*

In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust  
entirely to the stock or *fund* of their own reason, advanced  
indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books. *Swift.*

2. Stock or bank of money.

As my estate has been hitherto either tost upon seas, or  
fluctuating in *funds*, it is now fixed in substantial acres. *Add.*

**FUNDAMENT.** *n. f.* [*fundamentum*, Latin.] The back part  
of the body.

**FUNDAMENTAL.** *adj.* [*fundamentalis*, Lat. from *fundament*.] Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built; essential; important; not merely accidental.

Until this can be agreed upon, one main and *fundamental* cause of the most grievous war is not like to be taken from the earth. *Raleigh's Essays.*

You that will be less fearful than discreet,  
That love the *fundamental* part of state,  
More than you doubt the charge of 't. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Others, when they were brought to allow the throne vacant, thought the succession should go to the next heir, according to the *fundamental* laws of the kingdom, as if the last king were actually dead. *Swift's Examiner.*

Gain some general and *fundamental* truths, both in philosophy, in religion, and in human life. *Watts.*

Such we find they are, as can controul  
The servile actions of our wav'ring soul,  
Can fright, can alter, or can chain the will;  
Their ills all built on life, that *fundamental* ill. *Prior.*

Yet some there were among the founder few,  
Of those who less presum'd, and better knew,  
Who durst assert the juster ancient cause,  
And here restor'd wit's *fundamental* laws. *Pope on Criticism.*

**FUNDAMENTAL.** *n. f.* Leading proposition; important and essential part which is the groundwork of the rest.

We will propose the question, whether those who hold the *fundamentals* of faith may deny Christ damnably, in respect of those superstructures and consequences that arise from them. *South's Sermons.*

It is a very just reproach, that there should be so much violence and hatred in religious matters among men who agree in all *fundamentals*, and only differ in some ceremonies, or mere speculative points. *Swift.*

**FUNDAMENTALLY.** *adv.* [from *fundamental*.] Essentially; originally.

As virtue is seated *fundamentally* in the intellect, so perspective in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason, in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. *Grew.*

Religion is not only useful to civil society, but *fundamentally* necessary to its very birth and constitution. *Bentley.*

The unlimited power placed *fundamentally* in the body of a people, the legislators endeavour to deposite in such hands as would preserve the people. *Swift on the Diff. in Ath. and Rome.*

**FUNERAL.** *n. f.* [*funus*, Latin; *funerailles*, French.]

1. The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last honours to the dead; obsequies.

Here, under leave of Brutus, and the rest,  
Come I to speak in Cæsar's *funeral*. *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*

All things that we ordained festival,  
Turn from their office to black *funeral*. *Shakespeare.*

He that had cast out many unburied, had none to mourn for him, nor any solemn *funerals*, nor sepulchre with his fathers. *2 Mac. v. 10.*

No widow at his *funeral* shall weep. *Sandys.*

2. The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried.

The long *fun'ral*s blacken all the way. *Pope.*

You are sometimes desirous to see a *funeral* pass by in the street. *Swift's Directions to the Chambermaid.*

3. Burial; interment.

May he find his *funeral*

P' th' sands, when he before his day shall fall. *Denham.*

**FUNERAL.** *adj.* Used at the ceremony of interring the dead.

Our instruments to melancholy bells,  
Our wedding cheer to a sad *funeral* feast. *Shak. R. and Jul.*

Let such honours

And *funeral* rites, as to his birth and virtues  
Are due, be first perform'd. *Denham's Sophy.*

Thy hand o'er towns the *fun'ral* torch displays,  
And forms a thousand ills ten thousand ways. *Dryden.*

**FUNEREAL.** *adj.* [*funerea*, Latin.] Suited a funeral; dark; dismal.

But if his soul hath wing'd the destin'd flight,  
Inhabitant of deep disastrous night,  
Homeward with pious speed repass the main,

To the pale shade *funereal* rites ordain. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

**FUNGO'SITY.** *n. f.* [from *fungus*.] Unsolid excrescence. *Dict.*

**FUNGIOUS.** *adj.* [from *fungus*.] Excrescent; spongy; wanting firmness.

It is often employed to keep down the *fungous* lips that spread upon the bone; but it is much more painful than the escharotick medicines. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**FUNGUS.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Strictly a mushroom: a word used to express such excrescences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrescence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them; as the agarick from the larch-tree, and auriculæ Judæ from elder. *Quincy.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres lengthen too much, are too fluid, and produce *funguses*, or as they harden and produce callosities. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**FUNICLE.** *n. f.* [*funiculus*, Latin.] A small cord; a small ligature; a fibre.

**FUNICULAR.** *adj.* [*funiculaire*, Fr. from *funicle*.] Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

**FUNK.** *n. f.* A stink. A low word.

**FUNNEL.** *n. f.* [*infundibulum*, Latin; whence *fundible*, *fundle*, *funnel*.]

1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels with narrow mouths; a tundish.

If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it; but with a *funnel*, and by degrees, you shall fill many of them. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

Some the long *funnel's* curious mouth extend,

Through which ingested meats with ease descend. *Blackm.*

The outward ear or auricula is made hollow, and contracted by degrees, to draw the sound inward, to take in as much as may be of it, as we use a *funnel* to pour liquor into any vessel. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A pipe or passage of communication.

Towards the middle are two large *funnels*, bored through the roof of the grotto, to let in light or fresh air. *Addison.*

**FUR.** *n. f.* [*fourrure*, French.]

1. Skin with soft hair with which garments are lined for warmth, or covered for ornament.

December must be expressed with a horrid and fearful countenance; as also at his back a bundle of holly, holding in *fur* mittens the sign of Capricorn. *Peacham on Drawing.*

'Tis but dressing up a bird of prey in his cap and *furs* to make a judge of him. *L'Estrange.*

And lordly gout wrapt up in *fur*,

And wheezing asthma, loth to stir. *Swift.*

2. Soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, where nature provides coats suitable to the weather; hair in general.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,

The lion and the belly-pinched wolf

Keep their *fur* dry, unbonnetted he runs,

And bids what will take all. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Such animals as feed upon flesh qualify it, the one by swallowing the hair or *fur* of the beasts they prey upon, the other by devouring some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks on the part.

Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part;

I feel a kind of trembling at my heart:

My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;

Besides a filthy *fur* upon my tongue. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 3.*

**TO FUR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To line or cover with skins that have soft hair.

How mad a sight it was to see Dametas, like rich tissue *furred* with lambkins? *Sidney, b. ii.*

Through tatter'd cloaths small vices do appear;

Robes and *furr'd* gowns hide all. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

You are for dreams and slumbers, brother priest;

You *fur* your gloves with reasons. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cress.*

2. To cover with soft matter.

To make lampblack, take a torch and hold it under the bottom of a latten basin; and, as it groweth to be *furred* and black within, strike it with a feather into some shell. *Peacham.*

The sisters, mourning for their brother's loss,

Their bodies hid in bark, and *furr'd* with moss. *Dryden.*

Their frying blood compels to irrigate

Their dry *farr'd* tongues. *Phillips.*

A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls

On all sides *furr'd* with mouldy damps, and hung

With clots of ropy gore. *Addison.*

**FUR.** *adv.* [It is now commonly written *far*.] At a distance.

The white lovely dove

Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove;

Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not *fur*. *Sidney.*

**FUR-WROUGHT.** *adj.* [*fur* and *wrought*.] Made of fur.

Silent along the mazy margin stray,

And with the *fur-wrought* fly delude the prey. *Gay's Past.*

**FURACIOUS.** *adj.* [*furax*, Latin.] Thievish; inclined to steal. *Dict.*

**FURACITY.** *n. f.* [from *furax*, Latin.] Disposition to theft; thievishness.

**FURBELOW.** *n. f.* [*fur* and *below*.] Fur sewed on the lower part of the garment; an ornament of dress.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow

To change a flounce, or add a *furbelow*. *Pope.*



To **FU'RBELOW**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of dress.

When arguments too fiercely glare,  
You calm them with a milder air;  
To break their points, you turn their force,  
And *furbelow* the plain discourse. *Prior.*  
She was founced and *furbelowed* from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 129.

To **FU'R BISH**. *v. a.* [*fourbir*, French.] To burnish; to polish; to rub to brightness.

It may enter Mowbray's waxen coat,  
And *furbish* new the name of John o' Gaunt. *Shak. R. II.*  
*Furbish* the spears, and put on the brigandines. *Jer. xlv. 4.*  
Some others who *furbish* up and reprint his old errors, hold that the sufferings of the damned are not to be, in a strict sense, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there shall be a general gaol-delivery of the souls in prison, and that not for a farther execution, but a final release. *South's Sermon.*

As after Numa's peaceful reign,  
The martial Ancus did the sceptre wield;  
*Furbish'd* the rusty sword again,  
Resum'd the long-forgotten shield,  
And led the Latins to the dusty field. *Dryden.*

Inferior ministers, for Mars repair  
His broken axle-tree, and blunted war;  
And send him forth again, with *furbish'd* arms. *Dryden.*

**FU'R BISH**. *n. f.* [*fourbisseur*, French, from *furbish*.] One who polishes any thing.

**FURCA'TION**. *n. f.* [*furca*, Latin.] Forkiness; the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

When they grow old they grow less branched, and first do lose their brow-antlers, or lowest *furcations* next the head.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. c. 9.

**FURFUR**. *n. f.* [Latin.] Husk or chaff, scurf or dandriff, that grows upon the skin, with some likeness to bran. *Quincy.*

**FURFURACEOUS**. *adj.* [*furfuraceus*, Latin.] Husky; branny; scaly.

**FURIOUS**. *adj.* [*furieux*, French; *furiosus*, Latin.]

1. Mad; phrenetick.  
No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furiosus* men and innocents to be punishable. *Hooker*, b. i. f. 9.

2. Raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason.  
Who can be wise, amaz'd, temp'rate and *furiosus*,  
Loyal and neutral in a moment? No man. *Shakesp. Macb.*  
To be *furiosus*,

Is to be frighted out of fear; and, in that mood,  
The dove will peck the estridge. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

**FURIOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *furiosus*.] Madly; violently; vehemently.

Which when his brother saw, fraught with great grief  
And wrath, he to him leapt *furiously*. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.  
They observe countenance to attend the practice; and this carries them on *furiously* to that which of themselves they are inclined. *South's Sermons.*

She heard not half, so *furiously* she flies;  
Fear gave her wings. *Dryden.*

**FURIOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *furiosus*.] Frenzy; madness; transport of passion.

To **FURL**. *v. a.* [*fräser*, French.] To draw up; to contract.

When fortune sends a stormy wind,  
Then shew a brave and present mind;  
And when with too indulgent gales  
She swells too much, then *furl* thy sails. *Creech.*

**FU'R LONG**. *n. f.* [*farlang*, Saxon.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

If a man stand in the middle of a field and speak aloud, he shall be heard a *furlong* in round, and that in articulate sounds. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 289.

Coming within a few *furlongs* of the temple, they passed through a very thick grove. *Addison's Freeholder.*

**FU'R LOUGH**. *n. f.* [*verloef*, Dutch.] A temporary dismissal from military service; a licence given to a soldier to be absent.

Brutus and Cato might discharge their souls,  
And give them *furloughs* for another world;  
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand  
In starless nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

**FU'R MENTY**. *n. f.* [More properly *frumenty*, or *frumety*, of *frumentum*, Latin.] Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,  
The seed-cake, the pasties, and *furmenty* pot. *Tuss. Husb.*

**FU'R NACE**. *n. f.* [*furnus*, Latin.] An inclosed fireplace.

Heat not a *furnace* for your foe so hot  
That it may singe yourself. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*  
The fining pot is for silver and the *furnace* for gold. *Prov.*  
We have also *furnaces* of great diversities, that keep great diversity of heats. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The kings of Spain have erected divers *furnaces* and forges, for the trying and fining of their gold. *Abbo.*

Whoso falleth not down and worshippeth, shall the same hour be cast into the midst of a burning fiery *furnace*. *Dan.*

A dungeon horrible, on all sides around,

As one great *furnace*, flam'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i.

To **FU'R NACE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw out as sparks from a furnace. A bad word.

He *furnaces*

The thick sighs from him. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To **FU'R NISH**. *v. a.* [*fournir*, French.]

1. To supply with what is necessary.  
She hath directed  
How I shall take her from her father's house;  
What gold and jewels she is *furnish'd* with. *Shakespeare.*  
His training such,  
That he may *furnish* and instruct great teachers,  
And never seek for aid out of himself. *Shak. Henry VIII.*  
Thou shalt *furnish* him liberally out of thy flock. *Deut. xv.*  
Auria, having driven the Turks from Corone, both by sea and land, *furnished* the city with corn, wine, victual, and powder. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Come, thou stranger, and *furnish* a table, and feed me of that thou hast ready. *Ecclus. xxix. 26.*  
I shall not need to heap up instances; every one's reading and conversation will sufficiently *furnish* him, if he wants to be better stored. *Locke.*

2. To give things for use.  
These simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are suggested and *furnished* to the mind only by these two ways, sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

It is not any action of the state, but a compact among private persons that hath *furnished* out these several remittances. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.  
Something deeper,

Whereof perchance these are but *furnishings*. *Shakespeare.*  
Plato entertained some of his friends at dinner, and had in the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and costly *furnished*. *Dio-*  
*genes* came in, and got up upon the bed, and trampled it, saying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly answered, But with greater pride, *Diogenes*. *Bacon's Apophth.*  
We were led into another great room, *furnished* with old inscriptions. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking.  
Will your lordship lend me a thousand pounds to *furnish* me? *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Ideas, forms, and intellects,  
Have *furnish'd* out three different sects. *Prior.*  
Doubtless the man Jesus Christ is *furnished* with superior powers to all the angels in heaven, because he is employed in superior work. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. To decorate; to adorn.  
The wounded arm would *furnish* all their rooms,  
And bleed for ever scarlet in the looms. *Halifax.*

**FU'R NISHER**. *n. f.* [*fournisseur*, French, from *furnish*.] One who supplies or fits out.

**FU'R NITURE**. *n. f.* [*furniture*, Fr. from *furnish*.]

1. Moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament.  
No man can transport his large retinue, his sumptuous fare, and his rich *furniture* into another world. *South's Sermons.*  
There are many noble palaces in Venice: their *furniture* is not commonly very rich, if we except the pictures from the hands of the best masters. *Addison.*

2. Appendages.  
By a general conflagration mankind shall be destroyed, with the form and all the *furniture* of the earth. *Tillotson.*

3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations.  
Young Clarion, with vauntful lustyhed,  
After his guise did cast abroad to fare,  
And thereto 'gan his *furnitures* prepare. *Spenser.*

The duke is coming: see, the barge be ready,  
And fit it with such *furniture* as suits  
The greatness of his person. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
The ground must be of a mixt brown, and large enough, or the horse's *furniture* must be of very sensible colours. *Dryd.*

**FU'RRIER**. *n. f.* [from *fur*.] A dealer in furs.

**FU'RROW**. *n. f.* [*furh*, Saxon.]

1. A small trench made by the plow for the reception of seed.  
Wheat must be sowed above *furrow* before Michaelmas. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Then ploughs for seed the fruitful *furrows* broke,  
And oxen labour'd first beneath the yoke. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. Any long trench or hollow: as a wrinkle.  
My lord it is, though time has plow'd that face  
With many *furrows* since I saw it first;  
Yet I'm too well acquainted with the ground quite to forget it. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

**FU'RROW-WEED**. *n. f.* [*furrow* and *weed*.] A weed that grows in furrowed land.

Crown'd with rank *fumiter*, and *furrow-weeds*. *Shakesp.*

To **FU'RROW**. *v. a.* [from the noun; *fyrgan*, Saxon.]

1. To cut in furrows.  
While the plowman near at hand,  
Whistles o'er the *furrow'd* land. *Milton.*

2. To divide in long hollows.



# F U R

- No briny tear has *furrow'd* her smooth cheek. *Suckling.*  
 The billows fall, while Neptune lays his mace  
 On the rough sea, and smooths its *furrow'd* face. *Dryden.*
3. To make by cutting.  
 There go the ships that *furrow* out their way;  
 Yea, there of whales enormous fights we see. *Wotton.*
- FU'RRY. *adj.* [from *fur*.]  
 1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur.  
 From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar  
 Leads forth his *furry* troops to war. *Felton to Lord Gower.*  
 2. Consisting of fur.  
 Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might,  
 Or claws to seize their *furry* spoils in fight. *Dryden.*
- FURTHER. *adj.* [from *forth*, not from *far*, as is commonly  
 imagined; *forth*, *furth*, *furthest*, corrupted from *forther*,  
*fortheft*, *forðen*, Saxon. *Forther* is used by Sir Thomas More.  
 See FORTH and FARTHER, of which the examples are to be  
 referred to this word.]  
 1. At a greater distance.  
 2. Beyond this.  
 What *further* need have we of witnesses. *Mat. xxvi. 65.*  
 FU'RTH'ER. *adv.* [from *forth*.] To a greater distance.  
 And the angel of the Lord went *further*, and stood in a  
 narrow place. *Numb. xxii. 2.*  
 To FU'RTH'ER. *v. a.* [from the adverb; *forðuan*, Saxon.]  
 To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance;  
 to assist; to help.  
 Things thus set in order, in quiet and rest,  
 Shall *further* thy harvest, and pleasure thee best. *Tuss. Husb.*  
 Could their fond superstition have *furthered* so great at-  
 tempts, without the mixture of a true persuasion concerning  
 the irresistible force of divine power. *Hooker, b. v. f. 1.*  
 Grant not, O Lord, the desires of the wicked; *further* not  
 his wicked device. *Pf. cxi. 8.*  
 This binds thee then to *further* my design,  
 As I am bound by vow to *further* thine. *Dryden.*  
 FU'RTH'ERANCE. *n. f.* [from *further*.] Promotion; advance-  
 ment; help.  
 The Gauls learned them first, and used them only for the  
*furtherance* of their trade and private business. *Spenser.*  
 Our diligence must search out all helps and *furtherances* of  
 direction; which scriptures, councils, fathers, histories, the  
 laws and practices of all churches afford. *Hooker.*  
 For gain and work, and success in his affairs, he seeketh  
*furtherance* of him that hath no manner of power. *Hooker.*  
 Cannot my body, nor blood-sacrifice,  
 Intreat you to your wonted *furtherance*? *Shak. Henry VI.*  
 If men were minded to live righteously, to believe a  
 God would be no hindrance or prejudice to any such design,  
 but very much for the advancement and *furtherance* of it. *Till.*  
 FU'RTH'ERER. *n. f.* [from *further*.] Promoter; advancer.  
 That earnest favourer and *furtherer* of God's true religion,  
 that faithful servitor to his prince and country. *Ascham.*  
 FU'RTH'ERMORE. [from *further* and *more*.] Moreover; besides.  
 This ring I do accept most thankfully,  
 And so, I pray you, tell him: *furthermore*,  
 I pray you, shew my youth old Shylock's house. *Shakesp.*  
 FU'R'TIVE. *adj.* [from *furtive*, Fr. *furtivus*, Latin.] Stolen; gotten  
 by theft.  
 Or do they, as your schemes, I think, have shown,  
 Dart *furtive* beams and glory not their own,  
 All servants to that source of light, the sun? *Prior.*  
 FU'RUNCLE. *n. f.* [from *furuncle*, Fr. *furunculus*, Latin.] A bile;  
 an angry pustule.  
 A *furuncle* is in its beginning round, hard, and inflamed;  
 and as it increaseth, it riseth up with an acute head, and some-  
 times a pustule; and then it is more inflamed and painful,  
 when it arrives at its state, which is about the eighth or ninth  
 day. *Wiseman's Surgery.*  
 FU'RY. *n. f.* [from *furor*, Latin; *fureur*, French.]  
 1. Madness.  
 2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to  
 madness.  
 I do oppose my patience to his *fury*; and am arm'd  
 To suffer with a quietness of spirit  
 The very tyranny and rage of his. *Shakesp. Mer. of Venice.*  
 He hath given me to know the natures of living creatures,  
 and the *furies* of wild beasts. *Wisd. vii. 20.*  
 3. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.  
 Taking up the lute, her wit began to be with a divine *fury*  
 inspired; and her voice would, in so beloved an occasion,  
 second her wit. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 A sybil, that had number'd in the world  
 The sun to course two hundred compasses,  
 In her prophetick *fury* sew'd the work. *Shakesp. Othello.*  
 Greater than human kind she seem'd to look,  
 And with an accent more than mortal spoke;  
 Her staring eyes with sparkling *fury* roll,  
 When all the god came rushing on her soul. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 4. [From *furia*, Latin.] One of the deities of vengeance, and  
 thence a stormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman.  
 The sight of any of the house of York,  
 Is as a *fury* to torment my soul. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

# F U S

- It was the most proper place for a *fury* to make her exit;  
 and I believe every reader's imagination is pleased, when he  
 sees the angry goddess thus sinking in a tempest, and plunging  
 herself into hell, amidst such a scene of horror and confu-  
 sion. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- FURZE. *n. f.* [from *furz*, Saxon.] Gorse; gofs.  
 The whole plant is very thorny: the flowers, which are of  
 the pea-bloom kind, are disposed in short thick spikes, which  
 are succeeded by short compressed pods, in each of which are  
 contained three or four kidney-shaped seeds. The species are  
 three, each of which grow wild on the heaths and upland-  
 commons in England; the first is sometimes used to make  
 hedges, for which purpose it will do very well for a few  
 years. *Miller.*  
 Carry out gravel to fill up a hole,  
 Both timber and *furzin*, the turf and the cole. *Tuss. Husb.*  
 For fewel, there groweth generally in all parts great store  
 of *furze*, of which the shrubby sort is called tame, and the  
 better grown French. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
 From hence uncertain seasons we may know,  
 And when to reap the grain, and when to sow,  
 Or when to fell the *furzes*. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*  
 FU'RZY. *adj.* [from *furze*.] Overgrown with furze; full of  
 gorse.  
 Wide through the *furzy* field their route they take,  
 Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*  
 FUSCA'TION. *n. f.* [from *fuscus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or  
 obscuring. *Diæ.*  
 To FUSE. *v. a.* [from *fundo*, *fusum*, Latin.] To melt; to put into  
 fusion; to liquify by heat.  
 To FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted; to be capable of being liqui-  
 fied by heat.  
 FU'SEE. *n. f.* [from *fuseau*, French.]  
 1. The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a  
 clock or watch.  
 The reason of the motion of the balance is by the motion  
 of the next wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and  
 that by the motion of the *fusee*, and that by the motion of the  
 spring: the whole frame of the watch carries a reasonableness  
 in it, the passive impression of the intellectual idea that was in  
 the artist. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
 2. A firelock [from *fusil*, Fr.]; a small neat musquet. This  
 is more properly written *fusil*.  
 FUSEE of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the  
 whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the  
 designed execution. 'Tis usually a wooden pipe or tap filled  
 with wildfire, or some such matter; and is intended to burn  
 no longer than is the time of the motion of the bomb from  
 the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall; which  
 time Anderson makes twenty-seven seconds. *Harris.*  
 FU'SEE. Track of a buck. *Ainsworth.*  
 FU'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *fuse*.] Capable of being melted; capable  
 of being made liquid by heat.  
 Colours afforded by metalline bodies, either colliquate with  
 or otherwise penetrate into other bodies, especially *fusible*  
 ones. *Boyle.*  
 FUSIB'ILITY. *n. f.* [from *fusible*.] Capacity of being melted;  
 quality of growing liquid by heat.  
 The ancients observing in that material a kind of metrical  
 nature, or at least a *fusibility*, seem to have resolved it into a  
 nobler use. *Watton's Architecture.*  
 The bodies of most use, that are sought for out of the  
 depths of the earth, are the metals, which are distinguished  
 from other bodies by their weight, *fusibility*, and malleable-  
 ness. *Locke.*  
 FU'SIL. *adj.* [from *fusile*, French; *fusilis*, Latin.]  
 1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat.  
 The liquid ore he drain'd  
 Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he form'd  
 First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought  
*Fusile*, or grav'n in metal. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
 Some, less skilful, fancy these scapi that occur in most of  
 the larger Gothick buildings of England are artificial; and  
 will have it, that they are a kind of *fusil* marble. *Woodward.*  
 2. Running by the force of heat.  
 Perpetual flames,  
 O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint,  
 Prevailing, turn into a *fusil* sea. *Phillips.*  
 FU'SIL. *n. f.* [from *fusil*, French.]  
 1. A firelock; a small neat musquet.  
 2. [In heraldry, from *fusus*, Latin.] Something like a spindle.  
*Fusils* must be made long, and small in the middle, in the  
 ancient coat of Mountague, argent three *fusils* in fesse gules.  
*Peacham on Blazoning.*  
 FU'SILIER. *n. f.* [from *fusil*.] A soldier armed with a fusil.  
 FU'SION. *n. f.* [from *fusio*, Latin; *fusion*, French.]  
 1. The act of melting.  
 2. The state of being melted, or of running with heat.  
 Metals in *fusion* do not flame for want of a copious fume,  
 except spelter, which fumes copiously, and thereby flames.  
*Newton's Opt.*  
 FUSS. *n. f.* [A low cant word.] A tumult; a bustle.



# F U T

End as it befits your station;  
Come to use and application;  
Nor with senates keep a *fufs*:  
I submit, and answer thus.

Swift.

FUST. *n. f.* [*fuste*, French.]

1. The trunk or body of a column.
2. [From *fuste*, French.] A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

To FUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow mouldy; to smell ill.

FUSTIAN. *n. f.* [*futaine*, French, from *fuste*, a tree, because cotton grows on trees.]

1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only.

Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, the serving-men in their new *fustian* and their white stockings? *Shakespeare*.

2. A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, or of words and ideas ill associated; bombast.

Nor will you raise in me combustion,

By dint of high heroick *fustian*. *Hudibras*, p. ii. cant. 1.

What *fustian* have I heard these gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's odes! In general, I will say, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the strength of those images which they condemn. *Dryden*.

I am much deceived if this be not abominable *fustian*; that is, thoughts and words ill sorted, and without the least relation to each other. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar, Dedication*.

Chance thoughts, when govern'd by the close,

Of rise to *fustian*, or descend to prose.

Smith.

FUSTIAN. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Made of fustian.
2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid. Used of style.

When men argue, th' greatest part

O' th' contest falls on terms of art,

Until the *fustian* stuff be spent,

And then they fall to th' argument. *Hudibras*, p. i. can. 3:

Virgil, if he could have seen the first verses of the *Sylvæ*, would have thought Statius mad in his *fustian* description of the statue on the brazen horse. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

FUSTIC. *n. f.* A sort of wood brought from the West-Indies, used in dying of cloath. *Dict.*

To FUSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*fustigo*, Latin.] To beat with a stick; to cane. *Dict.*

FUSTILARIAN. *n. f.* [from *fusty*.] A low fellow; a stinkard; a scoundrel. A word used by *Shakespeare* only.

Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you *fustilarian*: I'll tickle your catastrophe. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

FUSTINESS. *n. f.* [from *fusty*.] Mouldiness; stink.

FUSTY. *adj.* [from *fust*.] Ill smelling; mouldy.

Hector shall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains: he were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*.

The *fusty* plebeians hate thine honours. *Shak. Coriolan*.

The large Achilles, at this *fusty* stuff,

From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shakesp.*

FUTILE. *adj.* [*futile*, French; *futiles*, Latin.]

1. Talkative; loquacious.

One *futile* person, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal. *Bacon*.

2. Trifling; worthless; of no weight.

FUTILITY. *n. f.* [*futilité*, French, from *futile*.]

1. Talkativeness; loquacity.

This fable does not strike so much at the *futility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour. *L'Estrange*.

2. Triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity.

# F Y

Trifling *futility* appears in their signs of the zodiack, and their mutual relations and aspects. *Bentley*.

FUTTOCKS. *n. f.* [corrupted from *foot books*. *Skinner*.] The lower timbers that hold the ship together.

FUTURE. *adj.* [*futurus*, Latin; *futur*, French.] That which will be hereafter; to come: as, the *future* state.

Glory they sung to the most High! good will

To *future* men, and in their dwellings peace. *Milt. P. L.*

He fows the teeth at Pallas's command,

And flings the *future* people from his hand. *Addison's Ovid*.

FUTURE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Time to come; somewhat to happen hereafter.

Thy letters have transported me beyond

This ign'rant present time; and I feel now

The *future* in the instant.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the *future*, or else checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke*.

FUTURALLY. *adv.* [from *future*.] In time to come.

This prescience of God, as it is prescience, is not the cause of any thing *futur*ely succeeding; neither doth God's foreknowledge impose any necessity, or bind. *Raleigh*.

FUTURITION. *n. f.* [from *future*.] The state of being to be; of being to come to pass hereafter.

Is it imaginable, that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possibilities, and hang so loose in respect of its *futurition*, as to leave the event in an equal poise, whether ever there should be such a thing or no? *South's Sermons*.

FUTURITY. *n. f.* [from *future*.]

1. Time to come; events to come.

Not my service past, nor present sorrows,

Nor purpos'd merit in *futurity*,

Can ransom me.

*Shakespeare's Othello*.

All *futurities* are naked before that All-seeing Eye, the sight of which is no more hindred by distance of time than the sight of an angel can be determined by distance of place. *South*.

I will contrive some way to make it known to *futurity*, that I had your lordship for my patron. *Swift*.

This, great Amphiarus, lay hid from thee,

Though skill'd in fate and dark *futurity*. *Pope's Statius*.

2. The state of being to be; futurition.

It may be well reckoned among the bare possibilities, which never commence into a *futurity*; it requiring such a free, sedate and intent mind, as, it may be, is no where found but among the platonical ideas. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 10.*

To FUZZ. *v. n.* [without etymology.] To fly out in small particles.

FUZZBALL. *n. f.* [*fuzz* and *ball*.] A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.

FY. *interj.* [*fy*, French and Flemish; *Φῦ*, Greek; *vah*, Lat.] A word of blame and disapprobation.

And *fy* on fortune, mine avowed foe,

Whose wrathful wreaks themselves do now allay. *Fa. Queen*.

*Fy*, my lord, *fy*! a soldier, and afraid? What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

A bawd, fir, *fy* upon him! *Shakesf. Measure for Measure*.

But *fy*, my wand'ring muse, how thou do'st stray!

Expectance calls thee now another way. *Milton*.

Nay, *fy*, what mean you in this open place?

Unhand me, or, I swear, I'll scratch your face:

Let go, for shame; you make me mad for spite:

My mouth's my own; and if you kiss, I'll bite. *Dryden*.

*Fy*, madam, he cried, we must be past all these gaities.

*Tatler*, N<sup>o</sup>. 54.



# G.

## G A D

**G** Has two sounds, one from the Greek Γ, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard G, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound G retains before *a, o, u, l, r*; as, *gate, go, gull*.

The other sound, called that of the soft G, resembles that of *γ*, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e, i*; as, *gem, gibbet*. Before *n*, at the end of a word, *g* is commonly melted away; as in the French, from which these words are commonly derived: thus, for *benign, malign, condign*, we pronounce *benine, maline, condine*. It is often silent in the middle of words before *h*; as, *might*. The Saxon *Ġ, ȝ*, seems to have had generally the sound of *y* consonant; whence *gate* is by rusticks still pronounced *yate*.

**GA'BARDINE.** *n. f.* [*gavardina*, Italian.] A coarse frock; any mean dress.

My best way is to creep under his *gabardine*; there is no other shelter hereabout. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.

You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,  
And spit upon my Jewish *gabardine*. *Shakesp. Mer. of Venice*.  
The knight did straight submit,

And laid his weapons at her feet:  
Next he disrob'd his *gabardine*,  
And with it did himself resign. *Hudibras, b. i.*

**To GA'BBLE.** *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Italian; *gabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To make an inarticulate noise.

When thou could'st not, savage,  
Shew thine own meaning, but would'st *gabble* like  
A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes  
With words that made them known. *Shakesp. Tempest*.  
Flocks of fowl, that when the tempests roar,  
With their hoarse *gabbling* seek the silent shoar. *Dryd. Æn*.

2. To prate loudly without meaning.

Have you no wit, manners, nor honesty, but to *gabble* like tinkers at this time of night? Do ye make an alehouse of my lady's house? *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.

Which made some think, when he did *gabble*,  
Th' had heard three labourers of Babel. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
Such a rout, and such a rabble,  
Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble*. *Swift*.

**GA'BBLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals.

Not to know what we speak one to another, so we seem to know, is to know straight our purpose: chough's language, *gabble* enough, and good enough. *Shak. All's well that ends well*.

2. Loud talk without meaning.

Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud  
Among the builders; each to other calls,  
Not understood. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

**GA'BBLER.** *n. f.* [from *gabble*.] A prater; a chattering fellow.

**GA'BEL.** *n. f.* [*gabelle*, French; *gabello*, Italian; *gafel*, Saxon, a tribute.] An excise; a tax.

The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, and tobacco. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.

**GABION.** *n. f.* [French.] A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

His battery was defended all along with *gabions*, and casks filled with sand. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.

**GA'BLE.** *n. f.* [*gaval*, Welsh; *gable*, French.] The sloping roof of a building.

Take care that all your brick-work be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without *gable* ends, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water into the brick-work. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

**GAD.** *n. f.* [*gad*, Saxon; *gaddur*, Islandick, a club.]

1. A wedge or ingot of steel.

Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to Dort, and other parts of Holland and Flanders, some in bars, and some in *gads*; and therefore called Flemish steel, and sometimes *gad* steel. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. It seems to be used by *Shakespeare* for a stile or graver, [from *gad*, Saxon, a goad.]

## G A G

I will go get a leaf of brags;

And with a *gad* of steel will write these words. *Shakespeare*.

**To GAD.** *v. n.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *gadfly*; by *Junius* from *gadaw*, Welsh, to forsake.] To ramble about without any settled purpose; to rove loosely and idly.

How now, my headstrong, where have you been *gadding*?

—Where I have learnt me to repent. *Shakesp. Rom. and Jul.*

Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. *Ecclus. xxv. 25.*

The lesser devils arose with ghastly rore,

And thronged forth about the world to *gad*;

Each land they fill'd, river, stream and shore. *Fairfax, b. iv.*

Envy is a *gadding* passion, and walketh the streets, and doth not keep home. *Bacon, Essay 9.*

*Gad* not abroad at ev'ry quest and call

Of an untrained hope or passion;

To court each place or fortune that doth fall,  
Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert*.

Thee, shepherd, thee the woods and desert caves,  
With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown,  
And all their echo's moan. *Milton*.

A fierce loud buzzing breeze; their stings draw blood,  
And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood. *Dryd. Virg.*

She wreaks her anger on her rival's head;  
With furies frights her from her native home,

And drives her *gadding*, round the world to roam. *Dryden*.  
Gull 'em with freedom,

And you shall see 'em toss their tails, and *gad*  
As if the breeze had stung them. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus*.

There's an ox lost, and this coxcomb runs a *gadding* after wild fowl. *L'Estrange*.

No wonder their thoughts should be perpetually shifting from what disgusts them, and seek better entertainment in more pleasing objects, after which they will unavoidably be *gadding*. *Locke*.

**GA'DDER.** *n. f.* [from *gad*.] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without business.

A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad, causeth great anger, and she will not cover her own shame. *Ecclus. xxvi. 8.*

**GA'DDINGLY.** *adv.* [from *gad*.] In a rambling, roving manner.

**GA'DFLY.** *n. f.* [*gad* and *fly*; but by *Skinner*, who makes it the original of *gad*, *goadfly*. Supposed to be originally from *goad*, in Saxon *gad*, and *fly*.] A fly that when he stings the cattle makes them *gad* or run madly about; the breeze.

The fly called the *gadfly* breedeth of somewhat that swim-eth upon the top of the water, and is most about ponds. *Bac*.

Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a flight

Of angry *gadflies* fasten on the herd. *Thomson's Summer*.  
**GAFF.** *n. f.* A harpoon or large hook. *Ainsworth*.

**GA'FFER.** *n. f.* [*gefepe*, companion, Saxon.] A word of respect now obsolete, or applied only in contempt to a mean person.

For *gaffer* Treadwell told us by the bye,

Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry. *Gay's Pastorals*.

**GA'FFLES.** *n. f.* [*gafelucar*, spears, Saxon.]

1. Artificial spurs put upon cocks when they are set to fight.

2. A steel contrivance to bend cross-bows. *Ainsworth*.

**To GAG.** *v. n.* [from *gaghel*, Dutch, the palate, *Minshew*.] To stop the mouth with something that may allow to breathe, but hinder to speak.

He's out of his guard already: unless you laugh and minister occasion to him, he is *gagg'd*. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night*.

There foam'd rebellious logick, *gagg'd* and bound. *Pope*.

**GAG.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.

Some, when the kids their dams too deeply drain,

With *gags* and muzzles their soft mouths restrain. *Dryden*.

Your woman would have run up stairs before me; but I have secured her below with a *gag* in her chaps. *Dryden*.

**GAGE.** *n. f.* [*gage*, French.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution; any thing given in security.



Who, when the flamed shield of slain Sansfoy  
He spy'd, with that same fairy champion's page,  
He to him leapt; and that same envious gage,  
Of victor's glory, from him snatcht away. *Fairy Queen.*

There I throw my gage  
Disclaiming here the kindred of a king,  
And lay aside my high blood's royalty. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

There is my gage, the manual seal of death,  
That marks thee out for hell. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

They from their mothers breasts poor orphans rend,  
Nor without gages to the needy lend. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

I am made the cautionary pledge,  
The gage and hostage of your keeping it. *Southern's Oroonok.*

But since it was decreed, auspicious king,  
In Britain's right that thou should'st wed the main,  
Heav'n, as a gage, would cast some previous thing,  
And therefore doom'd that Lawson should be slain. *Dryden.*

In any truth, that gets not possession of our minds by self-  
evidence or demonstration, the arguments, that gain it assent,  
are the vouchers and gage of its probability. *Locke.*

To GAGE. *v. a.* [*gager*, French.]

1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn; to give as a  
caution, pledge, or security.

Against the which, a moiety competent  
Was gaged by our king. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Drawing near the shore, he found the Turkish merchants  
making merry upon the main: unto these merchants he gave  
due salutations, gaging his faith for their safety, and they like-  
wise to him. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

2. To measure; to take the contents of any vessel of liquids  
particularly. More properly gauge. See GAUGE.

We shall see your bearing.

—Nay, but I bar to-night: you shall not gage me  
By what we do to-night. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

To GA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gagen*, *gagelen*, Dutch] To make noise  
like a goose.

Birds prune their feathers, geese gaggle, and crows seem to  
call upon rain; which is but the comfort they receive in the  
relenting of the air. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 823.

May fat geese gaggle with melodious voice,  
And ne'er want gooseberries or apple-sauce. *King.*

GA'ITY. See GAYETY.

GAILY. *adv.* [from *gay*.]

1. Airily; cheerfully.

2. Splendidly; pompously; with great show.

The ladies gaily dress'd, the Mall adorn  
With curious dyes, and paint the sunny morn. *Gay's Trivia.*

Like some fair flow'r that early Spring supplies,  
That gaily blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies. *Pope.*

GAIN. *n. f.* [*gain*, French.]

1. Profit; advantage.

But what things were gain to me, those I counted loss for  
Christ. *Phil. iii. 7.*

Besides the purpose it were now, to teach how victory should  
be used, or the gains thereof communicated to the general  
content. *Raleigh's Essays.*

It is in praise of men as in gettings and gains; for light  
gains make heavy purses; for light gains come thick, whereas  
great come but now and then. *Bacon, Essay 53.*

This must be made by some governor upon his own private  
account, who has a great stock that he is content to turn that  
way, and is invited by the gains. *Temple.*

2. Interest; lucrative views.

That fir, which serves for gain,  
And follows but for form,  
Will pack, when it begins to rain,  
And leave thee in the storm. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. Unlawful advantage.

Did I make a gain of you by any of them whom I sent unto  
you? *2 Cor. xii. 17.*

4. Overplus in a comparative computation; any thing opposed  
to loss.

To GAIN. *v. a.* [*gagner*, French.]

1. To obtain as profit or advantage.

Thou hast taken usury and increase, and thou hast greedily  
gained of thy neighbours by extortions. *Ezek. xxii. 12.*

2. To have the overplus in comparative computation.

If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the  
other, you gain nothing by that. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. To obtain; to procure.

If such a tradition were endeavoured to be set on foot, it is  
not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment;  
but much more difficult to conceive how ever it should come  
to be universally propagated. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

4. To obtain increase of any thing allotted.

I know that ye would gain the time, because ye see the king  
is gone from me. *Dan. ii. 8.*

5. To obtain whatever good or bad.

Ye should not have loosed from Crete, and have gained this  
harm and loss. *Acts xxvii. 21.*

6. To win.

They who were sent to the other pass, after a short resist-  
ance, gained it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Fat fees from the defended Umbrian draws,  
And only gains the wealthy client's cause. *Dryd. Pers. Sat.*

O love! for Sylvia let me gain the prize,  
And make my tongue victorious as her eyes. *Pope's Spring.*

7. To draw into any interest or party.

Come, with presents, laden from the port,  
To gratify the queen and gain the court. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

If Pyrrhus must be wrought to pity,  
No woman does it better than yourself:

If you gain him, I shall comply of course. *A. Phillis's.*

8. To reach; to attain.

The West glimmers with some streaks of day:  
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,  
To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Death was the post, which I almost did gain:  
Shall I once more be tost into the main? *Waller.*

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very  
troublesome march to gain the top of it. *Addison on Italy.*

Thus sav'd from death, they gain the Phestan shores,  
With shatter'd vessels and disabled oars. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iii.*

9. To GAIN over. To draw to another party or interest.

The court of Hanover should have endeavoured to gain over  
those who were represented as their enemies. *Swift.*

To GAIN. *v. n.*

1. To encroach; to come forward by degrees.

When watchful herons leave their wat'ry stand,  
And mounting upward with erected flight,  
Gain on the skies, and soar above the fight. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*

On the land while here the ocean gains,  
In other parts it leaves wide sandy plains. *Pope on Criticism.*

2. To get ground; to prevail against.

The English have not only gained upon the Venetians in  
the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself. *Addison.*

3. To obtain influence with.

My good behaviour had gained so far on the emperor, that  
I began to conceive hopes of liberty. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To GAIN. *v. n.* To grow rich; to have advantage; to be ad-  
vanced in interest or happiness.

GAIN. *adj.* [An old word now out of use.] Handy; ready;  
dexterous.

GA'INER. *n. f.* [from *gain*.] One who receives profit or ad-  
vantage.

The client, besides retaining a good conscience, is always  
a gainer, and by no means can be at any loss, as seeing, if the  
composition be overhard, he may relieve himself by recourse  
to his oath. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

If what I get in empire  
I lose in fame, I think myself no gainer. *Denham's Sophy.*

He that loses any thing, and gets wisdom by it, is a gainer  
by the loss. *L'Estrange, Fable 59.*

By extending a well regulated trade, we are as great gainers  
by the commodities of many other countries as those of our  
own nation. *Addison's Freeholder.*

GA'INFUL. *adj.* [*gain* and *full*.]

1. Advantageous; profitable.

He will dazzle his eyes, and bait him in with the luscious  
proposal of some gainful purchase, some rich match, or advan-  
tageous project. *Scuth.*

2. Lucrative; productive of money.

Nor knows he merchants gainful care. *Dryden's Horace.*

Maro's muse,  
Thrice sacred muse! commodious precepts gives,  
Instructive to the swains, not wholly bent  
On what is gainful: sometimes she diverts  
From solid counsels. *Phillips.*

GA'INFULLY. *adv.* [from *gainful*.] Profitably; advantage-  
ously.

GA'INFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *gainful*.] Profit; advantage.

GA'INGIVING. *n. f.* [*'gainst* and *give*.] The same as mis-  
giving; a giving against: as gainfaying, which is still in use,  
is saying against, or contradicting. *Hanmer.*

It is but foolery; but it is such a kind of gainfaying as  
would, perhaps, trouble a woman. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

GA'INLESS. *adj.* [from *gain*.] Unprofitable; producing no  
advantage.

GA'INLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gainless*.] Unprofitableness; want  
of advantage.

The parallel holds too in the gainlessness as well as labori-  
ousness of the work: those wretched creatures, buried in earth  
and darkness, were never the richer for all the ore they  
dugged; no more is the insatiable miser. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'INLY. *adv.* [from *gain*.] Handily; readily; dexterously.

To GA'INSAY. *v. a.* [*'gainst* and *say*.]

1. To contradict; to oppose; to controvert with; to dispute  
against.

Speeches which gainsay one another, must of necessity be  
applied both unto one and the same subject. *Hooker, b. v.*

Too facile then, thou didst not much gainsay;  
Nay, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss. *Milton's P. L.*

2. To deny any thing.

I never



I never heard yet

That any of those bolder vices wanted

Less impudence to *gainsay* what they did,

Than to perform it first. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

**GA'INSAYER.** *n. f.* [from *gainsay*.] Opponent; adversary.

Such as may satisfy *gainsayers*, when suddenly, and besides expectation, they require the same at our hands. *Hooker, b. v.*

We are, for this cause, challenged as manifest *gainsayers* of Scripture, even in that which we read for Scripture unto the people. *Hooker, b. v. f. 19.*

It was full matter of conviction to all *gainsayers*. *Hammond.*

**'GAINST.** *prep.* [for *against*.] See **AGAINST**.

Tremble, ye nations! who, secure before,

Laugh'd at those arms, that 'gainst ourselves we bore. *Dryd.*

**TO GA'INSTAND.** *v. a.* [*'gainst* and *stand*.] To withstand; to oppose; to resist.

Love proved himself valiant, that durst with the sword of reverent duty *gainstand* the force of so many enraged desires. *Sidney, b. ii.*

**GA'IRISH.** *adj.* [*geannuan*, to dress fine, Saxon.]

1. Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine.

I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen,

The presentation of but what I was;

A mother, only mock'd with two fair babes;

A dream of what thou wast, a *gairish* flag,

To be the aim of every dangerous shot. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

There in close covert by some brook,

Where no profaner eye may look,

Hide me from day's *gairish* eye. *Milton.*

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

Fame and glory transports a man out of himself: it makes the mind loose and *gairish*, scatters the spirits, and leaves a kind of dissolution upon all the faculties. *South's Sermons.*

**GA'IRISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *gairish*.]

1. Finery; flaunting gaudiness.

2. Flighty or extravagant joy.

Let your hope be without vanity, or *gairishness* of spirit, but sober, grave and silent. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

**GAIT.** *n. f.* [*gat*, Dutch.]

1. A way: as, *gang your gait*.

Good youth, address thy *gait* unto her;

Be not denied access, stand at her door. *Shakespeare.*

2. March; walk.

Nought regarding, they kept on their *gait*,

And all her vain allurements did forsake. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Thou art so lean and meagre waxen late,

That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble *gait*. *Hubb. Tale.*

3. The manner and air of walking.

Great Juno comes; I know her by her *gait*. *Shakespeare.*

He had in his person, in his aspect, the appearance of a great man, which he preserved in his *gait* and motion. *Claren.*

A third, who, by his *gait*

And fierce demeanour, seems the prince of hell. *Milton.*

Leviathans

Wallowing, unwieldy, enormous in their *gait*. *Milton.*

I describ'd his way,

Bent all on speed, and mark'd his airy *gait*. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

**GALA'GE.** *n. f.* A shepherd's clog.

My heart-blood is well nigh frore, I feel;

And my *galage* grown fast to my heel. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

**GALA'NGAL.** *n. f.* [*galange*, French.] A medicinal root,

of which there are two species. The lesser galangal is in pieces, about an inch or two long, of the thickness of a man's little finger; a brownish red colour, extremely hot and pungent. The larger galangal is in pieces, about two inches or more in length, and an inch in thickness: its colour is brown,

with a faint cast of red in it: it has a disagreeable, but much

less acrid and pungent taste than the smaller sort. They are

both brought from the East-Indies; the small kind from China,

and the larger from the island of Java, wherewith the people,

while it is fresh, by way of spice, season their dishes. The

small sort is used with us in medicine as a stomachick, and is

an ingredient in almost all bitter infusions and mixtures. *Hill.*

**GALA'XY.** *n. f.* [*γαλαξία*; *galaxie*, Fr.] The milky way; a

stream of light in the sky.

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,

And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,

Seen in the *galaxy*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

A brown, for which heaven would disband

The *galaxy*, and stars be tann'd. *Cleaveland.*

Men doubt, because they stand so thick i' th' sky,

If those be stars that paint the *galaxy*. *Cowley.*

We dare not undertake to shew what advantage is brought

to us by those innumerable stars in the *galaxy*. *Bentley's Sermon.*

**GALBANUM.** *n. f.*

We meet with *galbanum* sometimes in loose granules, called

drops or tears, which is the purest, and sometimes in large

masses. It is soft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers;

of a yellowish or reddish colour: its smell is strong and dis-

agreeable; its taste acrid, nauseous and bitterish. It is of a

middle nature between a gum and a resin, being inflammable

as a resin, and soluble in water as a gum, and will not dissolve in oil as pure resins do. It is the produce of an umbelliferous plant, whose stalks are about an inch thick, and five or six feet high: its leaves are like the common anise, of a strong smell, and acrid taste; but the flowers, and especially the seeds, much more so. The whole plant abounds with a viscous milky juice, which it yields when wounded, and which soon concretes into substance called *galbanum*. The plant is frequent in Persia, and in many parts of Africa. Its medicinal virtues are considerable in asthmas, coughs, and hysteric complaints. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

I yielded indeed a pleasant odour, like the best myrrh; as *galbanum*. *Ecclus. xxiv. 15.*

**GALE.** *n. f.* [*gabling*, hasty, sudden, German.] A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.

What happy *gale*

Blows you to Padua here, from old Verona? *Shakespeare.*

Winds

Of gentlest *gale* Arabian odours fann'd

From their soft wings, and Flora's earliest smells. *Milton.*

Fresh *gales* and gentle air. *Milton.*

Umbria's green retreats,

Where western *gales* eternally reside. *Addison.*

**GA'LEAS.** *n. f.* [*galeasse*, French.] A heavy low-built vessel, with both sails and oars. It carries three masts, but they cannot be lowered, as in a galley. It has thirty-two seats for rowers, and six or seven slaves to each. They carry three tire of guns at the head, and at the stern there are two tire of guns. *Diët.*

The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten *galeasses*. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

**GA'LEATED.** *adj.* [*galeatus*, Latin.]

1. Covered as with a helmet.

A *galeated* eschinus copped, and in shape somewhat more conick than any of the foregoing. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower resembling an helmet, as the monkshood.

**GALERICULATE.** *adj.* [from *galerus*, Latin.] Covered as with a hat.

**GA'LIOT.** *n. f.* [*galiotte*, French.] A little galley or sort of brigantine, built very slight and fit for chase. It carries but one mast, and two or three patereroes. It can both sail and row, and has sixteen or twenty seats for the rowers, with one man to each oar. *Diët.*

Barbarossa sent before him Dragut and Corsetus, two notable pyrates, with thirty *galiois*, who, landing their men, were valiantly encountered by Sarmenus, and forced again to their *galiois*. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

**GALL.** *n. f.* [*geala*, Saxon; *galle*, Dutch.]

1. The bile; an animal juice remarkable for its supposed bitterness.

Come to my woman's breast,

And take my milk for *gall*, you murth'ring ministers! *Shak.*

A honey tongue, a heart of *gall*,

Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shakespeare.*

It drew from my heart all love,

And added to the *gall*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming the *gall* bitter, as their proverb more peremptorily implies, It's as bitter as *gall*; whereas there's nothing gustable sweeter; and what is most unctuous must needs partake of a sweet flavour. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

*Gall* is the greatest resolvent of curdled milk: Boerhaave has given at a time one drop of the *gall* of an eel with success. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The part which contains the bile.

The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did cast the *gall* of the sacrifice behind the altar. *Brown's Vu. Err.*

3. Any thing extremely bitter.

Thither write, my queen,

And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you send,

Though ink be made of *gall*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Poison be their drink!

*Gall*, worse than *gall*, the daintiest meat they taste! *Shakesp.*

She still insults, and you must still adore;

Grant that the honey's much, the *gall* is more. *Dryd. Juv.*

4. Rancour; malignity.

They did great hurt unto his title, and have left a perpetual *gall* in the mind of the people. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

5. A slight hurt by fretting off the skin. [From the verb.]

This is the fatalest wound of the tongue, carries least smart, but infinitely more of danger; and is as much superior to the former, as a gangrene is to a *gall* or scratch: this may be sore and vexing, but that stupifying and deadening. *Government of the Tongue, f. 8.*

6. Anger; bitterness of mind.

Suppose your hero were a lover,

Though he before had *gall* and rage;

He grows dispirited and low,

He hates the fight, and shuns the blow. *Prior.*

7. [From



7. [From *galla*.]

Galls or galnuts are a kind of preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on various trees; but those of the oak only are used in medicine. We have two kinds, the Oriental and the European *galls*: the Oriental are brought from Aleppo, of the bigness of a large nutmeg, with tubercles on their surface, of a very firm and solid texture, and a disagreeable, acerb, and astringent taste. The European *galls* are of the same size, with perfectly smooth surfaces: they are light, often spongy, and cavernous within, and always of a lax texture. They have a less austere taste, and are of much less value than the first sort, both in manufactures and medicine. The general history of galls is this: an insect of the fly kind, for the safety of her young, wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole deposits her egg: the lacerated vessels of the tree discharging their contents, form a tumour or woody case about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour also serves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg of the fly, which, as soon as it is perfect, and in its winged state, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the gall; and where no hole is seen on its surface, the maggot, or its remains, are sure to be found within, on breaking it. It has been observed, that the oak does not produce galls in cold countries: but this observation should be confined to the medicinal galls; for all those excrescences which we find on this tree in our own woods, and call oak-apples, oak-grapes, and oak-cones, are true and genuine galls, though less firm in their texture. The true reason of the hard ones not being produced with us, seems to be that we want the peculiar species of insect to which they owe their origin, which is a fly of the ichneumon kind, only found in hot countries. The species of fly that occasions, by its punctures, the soft galls of France and Italy, is different both from the Syrian one and from ours, though still of the ichneumon kind; and we find the several kinds, which occasion the different galls in our own kingdom, produce different kinds, and those of different degrees of hardness, on the same tree. Galls are used in making ink, and in dying and dressing leather, and many other manufactures. In medicine they are very astringent, and good under proper management. *Hill*.

Besides the acorns, the oak beareth *galls*, oak-apples, and oak-nuts. *Bacon's Natural History*, N<sup>o</sup>. 635.

Malpighi, in his treatise of *galls*, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and morbose excrescences, demonstrates that all such excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited by some venenose liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed. *Ray on the Creation*.

The Aleppo *galls*, wherewith we make ink, are no other than cases of insects, which are bred in them. *Derham*.

To GALL. *v. a.* [*galer*, French.]

## 1. To hurt by fretting the skin.

I'll touch my point

With this contagion, that, if I *gall* him slightly,

It may be death. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

His yoke is easy, when by us embrac'd;

But loads and *galls*, if on our necks 'tis cast. *Denham*.

A carrier, when he would think of a remedy for his *galled* horse, begins with casting his eye upon all things. *Locke*.

On the monarch's speech Achilles broke,

And furious thus, and interrupting spoke, Tyrant, I well deserv'd thy *galling* chain. *Pope's Iliad*.

## 2. To impair; to wear away.

He doth object, I am too great of birth;

And that my state being *gall'd* with my expence, I seek to heal it only by his wealth. *Shakespeare*.

If it should fall down in a continual stream like a river, it would *gall* the ground, wash away plants by the roots, and overthrow houses. *Ray on the Creation*.

## 3. To tease; to fret; to vex.

In honour of that action, and to *gall* their minds who did not so much commend it, he wrote his book. *Hooker*, b. ii.

What they seem contented with, even for that very cause we reject; and there is nothing but it pleaseth us the better, if we espy that it *galleth* them. *Hooker*, b. iv. f. 9.

When I shew justice,

I pity those I do not know;

Which a dismiss'd offence would after *gall*. *Shakespeare*.

Let it not *gall* your patience, good Iago,

That I extend my manners: 'tis my breeding,

That gives me this bold shew of courtesy. *Shakespeare's Othello*.

All studies here I solemnly defy,

Save how to *gall* and pinch this Bolingbroke. *Shak. H. IV*.

No man commits any sin but his conscience smites him, and his guilty mind is frequently *galled* with the remembrance of it. *Tillotson's Sermons*.

## 5. To harass; to mischief.

The Helots had gotten new heart, and with divers sorts of shot from corners of streets and house-windows *galled* them. *Sidney*.

Light demilances from afar they throw,

Fallen'd with leathern thongs, to *gall* the foe. *Dryd. Æn*.

In our wars against the French of old, we used to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows. *Addison on the State of the War*.

To GALL. *v. n.* To fret.

I have seen you gleeking and *galling* at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shakespeare's Henry V*.

GA'LLANT. *adj.* [*galant*, French, from *gala*, fine dress, Spanish.]

## 1. Gay; well dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent.

A place of broad rivers, wherein shall go no gally with oars, neither shall *gallant* ships pass thereby. *If. xxxiii. 21*.

The gay, the wise, the *gallant*, and the grave,

Subdu'd alike, all but one passion have. *Waller*.

## 2. Brave; high spirited; daring; magnanimous.

Scorn, that any should kill his uncle, made him seek his revenge in manner *gallant* enough. *Sidney*, b. ii.

But, fare thee well, thou art a *gallant* youth. *Shakespeare*.

A *gallant* man, whose thoughts fly at the highest game, requires no further insight into them than to satisfy himself by what way they may be performed. *Digby on the Soul, Dedicat*.

## 3. Fine; noble; specious.

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith;

But hollow men, like horses hot at hand,

Make *gallant* shew and promise of their mettle. *Shakespeare*.

He discoursed, how *gallant* and how brave a thing it would be for his highness to make a journey into Spain, and to fetch home his mistress. *Clarendon*.

## 4. Inclined to courtship.

When first the soul of love is sent abroad,

The gay troops begin

In *gallant* thought to plume their painted wings. *Thomson*.

GA'LLANT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

## 1. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man.

The new proclamation.

—What is't for?

—The reformation of our travell'd *gallants*,

That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and taylor. *Shakespeare*.

The *gallants* and lusty youths of Naples came and offered themselves unto Vastius. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.

The *gallants*, to protect the lady's right,

Their fauchions brandish'd at the grisly spright. *Dryden*.

*Gallants*, look to't, you say there are no sprights;

But I'll come dance about your beds at nights. *Dryden*.

## 2. A whoremaster, who cares women to debauch them.

One, worn to pieces with age, shews himself a young *gallant*. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.

The next carried a handsome young fellow upon her back: she had left the good man at home, and brought away her *gallant*. *Addison's Spectator*.

## 3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage. In the two latter senses it has commonly the accent on the last syllable.

GA'LLANTLY. *adv.* [from *gallant*.]

## 1. Gayly; splendidly.

## 2. Bravely; nobly; generously.

You have not dealt so *gallantly* with us as we did with you in a parallel case: last year a paper was brought here from England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. *Swift*.

GA'LLANTRY. *n. f.* [*galanterie*, French.]

## 1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence; glittering grandeur; ostentatious finery.

Make the sea shine with *gallantry*, and all

The English youth flock to their admiral. *Waller*.

## 2. Bravery; nobleness; generosity.

The eminence of your condition, and the *gallantry* of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and enobling study of nature. *Glanv. Scept. Preface*.

## 3. A number of gallants.

Hector, Deiphobus, and all the *gallantry* of Troy, I would have arm'd to-day. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*.

## 4. Courtship; refined address to women.

The martial Moors, in *gallantry* refin'd,

Invent new arts to make their charmers kind. *Granville*.

## 5. Vicious love; lewdness; debauchery.

It looks like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided she be not a profligate; as if there were a certain point where *gallantry* ends, and infamy begins. *Swift*.

GA'LLASS. *n. f.* [*galeas*, French.] A large galley; a vessel of war driven with oars.

My father hath no less

Than three great argosies, besides two *galleasses*,

And twelve tight gallies. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew*.

The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty, whereof *galleasses* and galleons seventy-two, goodly ships, like floating towers. *Bacon's War with Spain*.

GALLE'ON. *n. f.* [*galion*, French.] A large ship with four or sometimes five decks, now in use only among the Spaniards.

I assured them that I would stay for them at Trinidad, and that no force should drive me thence, except I were sunk or set on fire by the Spanish *galleons*. *Raleigh's Apology*.

The



The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty, whereof galleasses and galleons seventy-two, goodly ships, like floating towers or castles. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

**GALLERY.** *n. f.* [*galerie*, French, derived by *Du Cange* from *galeria*, low Latin, a fine room.]

1. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.

In most part there had been framed by art such pleasant arbors, that, one answering another, they became a gallery aloft from tree to tree, almost round about, which below gave a perfect shadow. *Sidney, b. i.*

High lifted up were many lofty towers,  
And goodly galleries fair overlaid. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Your gallery

Have we pass'd through, not without much content. *Shakesp.*

The row of return on the banquet side, let it be all stately galleries, in which galleries let there be three cupola's. *Bacon.*

A private gallery 'twixt th' apartments led,  
Not to the foe yet known. *Denham.*

Nor is the shape of our cathedral proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with galleries gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the parish-churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many galleries every day built in them. *Graunt.*

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five different churches. *Addison on Italy.*

2. The seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.

While all its throats the gallery extends,

And all the thunder of the pit ascends. *Pope's Ep. of Horace.*

**GALLETYLE.** *n. f.* I suppose this word has the same import with gallipot.

Make a compound body of glass and galletyle; that is, to have the colour milky like a chalcedon, being a stuff between a porcellane and a glass. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

**GALLEY.** *n. f.* [*galea*, Italian; *galere*, French; derived, as some think, from *galea*, a helmet pictured anciently on the prow; as others from *γαλέτης*, the swordfish; as others from *galleon*, expressing in Syriac men exposed to the sea. From galley come galleass, galleon, galliot.]

1. A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean.

Great Neptune grieved underneath the load

Of ships, hulks, gallies, barks and brigandines. *Fairfax.*

In the ages following, navigation did every where greatly decay, and especially far voyages; the rather by the use of gallies, and such vessels as could hardly brook the ocean.

*Bacon's New Atlant's.*

Jafon ranged the coasts of Asia the Lefs in an open boat, or kind of galley. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

On oozy ground his gallies moor;

Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore. *Dryden.*

2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them.

The most voluptuous person, were he tied to follow his hawks and his hounds, his dice and his courtships every day, would find it the greatest torment that could befall him: he would fly to the mines and the gallies for his recreation, and to the spade and the mattock for a diversion from the misery of a continual uninterrupted pleasure. *South's Sermons.*

**GALLEY-SLAVE.** *n. f.* [*galley* and *slave*.] A man condemned for some crime to row in the gallies.

As if one chain were not sufficient to load poor man, but he must be clogged with innumerable chains: this is just such another freedom as the Turkish galley-slaves do enjoy. *Bramb.*

Hardened galley-slaves despise manumission. *Decay of Piety.*

The surges gently dash against the shore,

Flocks quit the plains, and galley-slaves their oar. *Garth.*

**GALLIARD.** *n. f.* [*gaillard*, French; imagined to be derived from the Gaulish *ard*, genius, and *gay*.]

1. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow.

Selden is a galliard by himself. *Cleveland.*

2. An active, nimble, spritely dance. It is in both senses now obsolete.

I did think by the excellent constitution of thy leg, it was form'd under the star of a galliard. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

There's nought in France

That can be with a nimble galliard won:

You cannot revel into dukedoms there. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

If there be any that would take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on; as musicians use to do with those that dance too long galliards. *Bacon.*

The tripla's and changing of times have an agreement with the changes of motion; as when galliard time and measure time are in the medley of one dance. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**GALLIARDE.** *n. f.* [*French*.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety.

At my nativity my ascendant was the watry sign of Scorpius: I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planet in me: I am no way fa-

cetious, nor disposed for the mirth and galliardise of company. *Brown's Rel. Med.*

**GALLICISM.** *n. f.* [*gallicisme*, French, from *gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language: such as, he *figured* in controversy; he *be'd* this conduct; he *held* the same language that another had *be'd* before: with many other expressions to be found in the pages of *Bolinbroke*.

In English I would have *Gallicisms* avoided, that we may keep to our own language, and not follow the French mode in our speech. *Felton on the Classics.*

**GALLIGASKINS.** *n. f.* [*Caligæ Gallo-Vasconum*. *Skinner*.] Large open hose.

My galligaskins, that have long withstood  
The Winter's fury, and encroaching frosts,  
By time subdu'd, what will not time subdue,  
An horrid chasm disclose. *Phillips.*

**GALLIMATIA.** *n. f.* [*galimathias*, French.] Nonsense; talk without meaning.

**GALLIMAUFRY.** *n. f.* [*galimaufree*, French.]

1. A hoch-poch, or hah of several sorts of broken meat; a medley. *Honmer.*

They have made of our English tongue a gallimaufry, or hodge-podge of all other speeches. *Spenser.*

2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

They have a dance, which the wenches say is a gallimaufry of gambols, because they are not in't. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

The painter who, under pretence of diverting the eyes, would fill his picture with such varieties as alter the truth of history, would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere gallimaufry of his work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* ludicrously of a woman.

Sir John affects thy wife.

—Why, sir, my wife is not young.

—He woos both high and low, both rich and poor;

He loves thy gallimaufry, friend. *Shakespeare.*

**GALLIOT.** *n. f.* [*galliotte*, French.] A small swift galley.

Barbarossa departing out of Hellespontus with eighty gallies, and certain galliots, shaped his course towards Italy. *Kneller.*

**GALLIPOT.** *n. f.* [*gleye*, Dutch, shining earth. *Skinner*.] The true derivation is from *gala*, Spanish, finery. *Gala*, or gallypot, is a fine painted pot.] A pot painted and glazed, commonly used for medicines.

Plato said his master Socrates was like the apothecary's gallipots, that had on the outsides apes, owls, and satyrs; but within, precious drugs. *Bacon, Apophth. 227.*

Here phials in nice discipline are set;

There gallipots are rang'd in alphabet *Garth's Dispensatory.*

Alexandrinus thought it unsafe to trust the real secret of his phial and gallipot to any man. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 426.*

Thou that do'st Æsculapius deride,

And o'er his gall'pots in triumph ride. *Fenton.*

**GALLON.** *n. f.* [*gelo*, low Latin.] A liquid measure of four quarts.

Beat them into powder, and boil them in a gallon of wine, in a vessel close stopped. *Wise man's Surgery.*

**GALLOON.** *n. f.* [*galon*, French.] A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

**To GALLLOP.** *v. n.* [*ga'oper*, French. Derived by all the etymologists, after *Budæus*, from *καλωάζειν*; but perhaps it comes from *gaut*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch; that is, to go on full speed.]

1. To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once.

I did hear

The galloping of horse: who was't came by? *Shak. Macb.*

His steeds will be restrain'd,

But gallop lively down the western hill. *Donne.*

In such a shape grim Saturn did restrain

His heav'nly limbs, and slow'd with such a mane,

When half surpriz'd, and fearing to be seen,

The leacher gal'p'd from his jealous queen. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps.

Seeing such streams of blood as threatned a drowning life, we galloped toward them to part them. *Sidney, b. ii.*

They 'gan espy

An armed knight towards them gallop fast,

That seem'd from some feared foe to fly. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

He who fair and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one he meets, though he gallop all day full speed. *Locke.*

3. To move very fast.

The golden sun salutes the morn,

And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,

Gallops the zodiack in his glitt'ring coach. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

Whom doth time gallop withal?

—With a thief to the gallows. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

He that rides post through a country may, from the transient view, tell how in general the parts lie: such superficial ideas he may collect in galloping over it. *Locke.*

**GALLUP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] The motion of a horse when



he runs at full speed; in which, making a kind of a leap forwards, he lifts both his forelegs very near at the same time; and while these are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almost at once.

*Farrier's Dict.*

**GA'LLOPER.** *n. f.* [from *gallop*.]

1. A horse that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horses for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough gallopers, though some of them are very fleet. *Mortim. Husb.*

2. A man that rides fast, or makes great haste.

**GA'LLOWAY.** *n. f.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the North; probably as coming originally from Galloway, a shire in Scotland.

To **GA'LLOW.** *v. a.* [ægalpan, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright.

The wrathful skies

Gallow the very wand'ers of the dark,

And make them keep their caves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**GA'LLOWGLASSES.** *n. f.*

1. It is worn then likewise of footmen under their shirts of mail, the which footmen call *gallowglasses*: the which name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for *gallogla* signifies an English servitor or yeoman. And he being so armed in a long shirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then *pedes gravis armaturæ*; and was instead of the footman that now weareth a corslet, before the corslet was used, or almost invented. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. [Hammer, otherwise than *Spenser*.] Soldiers among the wild Irish, who serve on horseback.

A puissant and mighty pow'r

Of *gallowglasses* and stout kernes,

Is marching hitherward in proud array. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

**GA'LLOW.** } *n. f.* [It is used by some in the singular; but by

**GA'LLOWS.** } more only in the plural, or sometimes has another plural *gallowses*. *Galga*, Gothick; *gealga*, Saxon; *galge*, Dutch; which some derive from *gabalus*, *furca*, Latin; others from גלגל high; others from *gallu*, Welsh, power: but it is probably derived like *gallow*, to fright, from ægalpan, the gallows being the great object of legal terror.]

1. A beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged.

This monster sat like a hangman upon a pair of *gallows*: in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O, there were desolation of gaolers and *gallowses*. *Shakesp. Cymbel.*

I prophesied, if a *gallows* were on land,

This fellow could not drown. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

A little before dinner he took the major aside, and whispered him in the ear, that execution must that day be done in the town, and therefore required him that a pair of *gallows* should be erected. *Hayward.*

A production that naturally groweth under *gallowses*, and places of execution. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

A poor fellow, going to the *gallows*, may be allowed to feel the smart of wasps while he is upon Tyburn road. *Swift.*

2. A wretch that deserves the gallows.

Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy.

—Ay, and a shrewd unhappy *gallows* too. *Shakespeare.*

**GA'LLOWSFREE.** *adj.* [*gallows* and *free*.] Exempt by destiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallowsfree* by my consent,

And nothing suffer, since he nothing meant. *Dryden.*

**GA'LLOWTREE.** *n. f.* [*gallows* and *tree*.] The tree of terror; the tree of execution.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more defame,

On *gallowtrees*, in honour of his dearest dame. *Fai. Queen.*

A Scot, when from the *gallowtree* got loose,

Drops into Styx, and turns a soland goose. *Cleveland.*

**GAMBA'DE.** } *n. f.* [*gamba*, Italian, a leg.] Spatterdashies;

**GAMBA'DO.** } boots worn upon the legs above the shoe.

The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambadoes* once a week.

*Dennis's Letters.*

**GA'MBLER.** *n. f.* [A cant word, I suppose, for *game* or *gamester*.] A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game, and cheat them.

**GA'MBOGE.** *n. f.*

*Gamboge* is a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature. It is heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. It is brought from America, and from many parts of the East Indies, particularly from Cambaja, or Cambogia, whence it has its name. *Gamboge* was not known in Europe 'till 1603, and soon after got into use as a purgative medicine; but the roughness of its operation rendering it less esteemed as such, it got into use in painting, where it yet retains its credit. *Hill.*

To **GA'MBOL.** *v. n.* [*gambiller*, French.]

1. To dance; to skip; to frisk; to jump for joy; to play merry frolics.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,

*Gambol'd* before them. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

The king of elfs, and little fairy queen;

*Gambol'd* on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

The monsters of the flood

*Gambol* around him in the wat'ry way,  
And heavy whales in aukward measures play. *Poë.*

2. To leap; to start.

'Tis not madness

That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,

And I the matter will record, which madness

Would *gambol* from. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**GA'MBOL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy.

A gentleman had got a favourite spaniel, that would be still toying and leaping upon him, and playing a thousand pretty gambols. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,

And beasts in *gambols* frisk'd before their honest god. *Dryden.*

2. A frolick; a wild prank.

For who did ever play his *gambo's*,

With such insufferable rambles? *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.*

**GA'MBREL.** *n. f.* [from *gamba*, *gambarella*, Italian.] The leg of a horse.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be so mixed as to make it a soft body, and yet to have the strength of iron? as appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horse's *gambrel*, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back. *Grew.*

**GAME.** *n. f.* [*gaman*, a jest, Islandick.]

1. Sport of any kind.

We have had pastimes here, and pleasing *game*. *Shakesp.*

2. Jest, opposed to earnest or seriousness.

Then on her head they set a garland green,

And crowned her 'twixt earnest and 'twixt *game*. *Fai. Qu.*

3. Insolent merriment; sportive insult.

Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels,

On my refusal, to distress me more;

Or make a *game* of my calamities. *Milton's Agonistes.*

4. A single match at play.

5. Advantage in play.

Mutual vouchers for our fame we stand,

And play the *game* into each other's hand. *Dryden.*

6. Scheme pursued; measures planned.

This seems to be the present *game* of that crown, and that they will begin no other 'till they see an end of this. *Temple.*

7. Field sports: as, the chase, falconry.

If about this hour he make his way,

Under the colour of his usual *game*,

He shall here find his friends with horse and men,

To set him free from his captivity. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

What arms to use, or nets to frame

Wild beasts to combat, or to tame,

With all the myst'ries of that *game*. *Waller.*

Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon *game*, spied a company of bustards and cranes. *L'Estrange.*

8. Animals pursued in the field; animals appropriated to legal sportsmen.

Hunting, and men, not beasts, shall be his *game*,

With war, and hostile snare, such as refuse

Subjection to his empire tyrannous. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

There is such a variety of *game* springing up before me, that I am distracted in my choice, and know not which to follow. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

A bloodhound will follow the tract of the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular *game* they have in chase. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Go, with thy Cynthia hurl the pointed spear

At the rough bear, or chase the flying deer;

I and my Chloe take a nobler aim,

At human hearts we fling, nor ever miss the *game*. *Prior.*

Proud Nimrod first the bloody chase began,

A mighty hunter, and his prey was man:

Our haughty Norman boasts that barb'rous name,

And makes his trembling slaves the royal *game*. *Poë.*

9. Solemn contests exhibited as spectacles to the people.

The *games* are done, and Cæsar is returning. *Shakespeare.*

Milo, when ent'ring the Olympick *game*,

With a huge ox upon his shoulders came. *Denham.*

To **GAME.** *v. n.* [*gaman*, Saxon.]

1. To play at any sport.

2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

*Gaming* leaves no satisfaction behind it: it no way profits either body or mind. *Locke.*

**GA'MECCOCK.** *n. f.* [*game* and *cock*.] Cocks bred to fight.

They managed the dispute as fiercely as two *gamecocks* in the pit. *Locke.*

**GAME-EGG.** *n. f.* [*game* and *egg*.] Eggs from which fighting cocks are bred.

Thus boys hatch *game-eggs* under birds of prey,

To make the fowl more furious for the fray. *Garth.*

**GA'MEKEEPER.** *n. f.* [*game* and *keep*.] A person who looks after *game*, and sees it is not destroyed.

**GA'MESOME.**



GA'MESOME. *adj.* [from *game*.] Frolicksome; gay; sportive; playful; sportful.

Geron, though old, yet *gamesome*, kept one end with Cosma.

I am not *gamesome*; I do lack some part

Of that quick spirit that is in Antony. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæsar.*

The *gamesome* wind among her tresses play,

And curleth up those growing riches short. *Fairfax, b. iv.*

Belial, in like *gamesome* mood. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This *gamesome* humour of children should rather be encouraged, to keep up their spirits and improve their strength and health, than curbed or restrained. *Locke.*

GA'MESOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *gamesome*.] Sportiveness; merriment.

GA'MESOMELY. *adv.* [from *gamesome*.] Merrily.

GA'MESTER. *n. f.* [from *game*.]

1. One who is vitiously addicted to play.

Keep a *gamester* from the dice, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

A *gamester*, the greater master he is in his art, the worse man he is. *Bacon.*

*Gamesters* for whole patrimonies play;

The steward brings the deeds, which must convey

The whole estate. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 1.*

Could we look into the mind of a common *gamester*, we should see it full of nothing but trumps and mattadores: her slumbers are haunted with kings, queens and knaves. *Addison.*

All the superfluous whims relate,

That fill a female *gamester's* pate;

What agony of soul she feels

To see a knave's inverted heels. *Swift.*

2. One who is engaged at play.

When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,

The gentler *gamester* is the soonest winner. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

A man may think, if he will, that two eyes see no more than one; or that a *gamester* seeth always more than a looker-on: but, when all is done, the help of good counsel is that which setteth business strait. *Bacon, Essay 28.*

3. A merry frolicksome person.

You're a merry *gamester*,

My lord Sands. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

4. A prostitute.

She's impudent, my lord,

And was a common *gamester* to the camp. *Shakespeare.*

GA'MMER. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *grand mere*, and therefore used commonly to old women.] The compellation of a woman corresponding to gaffer.

GA'MMON. *n. f.* [*gambone*, Italian.]

1. The buttock of an hog salted and dried; the lower end of the flitch.

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold:

A rusty *gammon* of some sev'n years old. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*

*Gammons*, that give a relish to the taste,

And potted fowl, and fish, come in so fast,

That ere the first is out, the second stinks. *Dryden's Pers.*

2. A kind of play with dice.

The quick dice,

In thunder leaping from the box, awake

The sounding *gammon*. *Thomson's Autumn.*

GA'MUT. *n. f.* [*gama*, Italian.] The scale of musical notes.

Madam, before you touch the instrument,

To learn the order of my fingering,

I must begin with rudiments of art,

To teach you *gamut* in a briefer sort. *Shakespeare.*

When by the *gamut* some musicians make

A perfect song, others will undertake,

By the same *gamut* chang'd, to equal it:

Things simply good can never be unfit. *Donne.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,

That rant by note, and through the *gamut* rage;

In songs and airs express their martial fire,

Combat in trills, and in a feuge expire. *Addison.*

'GAN, for began, from 'gin for begin.

The noble knight 'gan feel

His vital force to faint. *Spenser.*

To GANCH. *v. a.* [*ganciare*, from *gancio*, a hook, Italian; *ganche*, French.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment: a practice in Turkey, to which Smith alludes in his *Pocockius*.

Cohors catenis qua pia stridulis

Gemunt onusti, vel fude trans sinum

Luçantur actâ, pendulive

Sanguineis luçantur in unæ. *Musæ Angl.*

GA'NDER. *n. f.* [*gandra*, Saxon.] The male of the goose.

As deep drinketh the goose as the *gander*. *Camden's Rem.*

One *gander* will serve five geese. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To GANG. *v. n.* [*gangen*, Dutch; *gangan*, Saxon; *gang*, Scottish.] To go; to walk: an old word not now used, except ludicrously.

But let them *gang* alone,

As they have brewed, so let them bear blame. *Spenser.*

Your flaunting beaux *gang* with their breasts open. *Arbutn.*

GANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is seldom used but in contempt or abhorrence.

Oh, you panderly rascals! there's a knot, a *gang*, a pack, a conspiracy against me. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

As a *gang* of thieves were robbing a house, a mastiff fell a barking. *L'Estrange, Fable 21.*

Admitted in among the *gang*,

He acts and talks as they befriend him. *Prior.*

GANGHON. [French] A kind of flower. *Ainsworth.*

GA'NGLION. *n. f.* [*γαγγλίον*.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts, proceeding from a fall or stroke. It resists, if stirred; if pressed upon the side, is not diverted, nor can be turned round. *Harris.*

Bonesetters usually represent every bone dislocated, though possibly it be but a *ganglion*, or other crude tumour or preternatural protuberance of some part of a joint. *Wiseman.*

GA'NGRENE. *n. f.* [*gangrene*, Fr. *gangræna*, Lat.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

This experiment may be transferred unto the cure of *gangrenes*, either coming of themselves, or induced by too much applying of opiates. *Bacon's Natural History.*

She saves the lover, as we *gangrenes* stay,

By cutting hope, like a lopt limb, away. *Wal'er.*

A discolouring in the part was supposed an approach of a *gangrene*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

If the substance of the soul is festered with these passions, the *gangrene* is gone too far to be ever cured: the inflammation will rage to all eternity. *Addison's Spectator.*

To GA'NGRENE. *v. a.* [*gangrener*, French, from the noun.] To corrupt to mortification.

In cold countries, when men's noses and ears are mortified, and, as it were, *gangrened* with cold, if they come to a fire they rot off presently; for that the few spirits, that remain in those parts, are suddenly drawn forth, and so putrefaction is made complete. *Bacon's Natural History.*

*Gangren'd* members must be lop'd away,

Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay. *Dryden.*

To GA'NGRENE. *v. n.* To become mortified.

My griefs not only pain me

As a ling'ring disease;

But finding no redress, ferment and rage,

Nor less than wounds immedicable

Rankle and fester, and *gangrene*

To black mortification. *Milton's Agonistes.*

As phlegmons are subject to mortification, so also in fat bodies they are apt to *gangrene* after opening, if that fat be not speedily digested out. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

GA'NGRENOUS. *adj.* [from *gangrene*.] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hæmorrhages, pustules red, lead-coloured, black and *gangrenous*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

GA'NGWAY. *n. f.* In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other. *Dict.*

GA'NGWEEK. *n. f.* [*gang* and *week*.] Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate the bounds of parishes. *Dict.*

GA'NTELOPE. } *n. f.* [*gantlet* is only corrupted from *gantelope*,

GA'NTLET. } *gant*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch] A military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man

But would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,

Would'st thou to run the *gantlet* these expose,

To a whole company of hob-nail'd shoes? *Dryden's Juv.*

Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the *gantlet* through the several classes. *Locke.*

GA'NZ. *n. f.* [*ganza*, Spanish, a goose.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,

And savour strongly of the *ganza's*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

GAOL. *n. f.* [*geol*, Welsh; *geole*, French.] A prison; a place of confinement. It is always pronounced and too often written *jail*, and sometimes *goal*.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my *gaol*. *Sh. K. Lear.*

Have I been ever free, and must my house

Be my retentive enemy, my *gaol*? *Shakespeare's Timon.*

If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the *gaols*, and let out the prisoners. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

GA'OLDELIVERY. *n. f.* [*gaol* and *deliver*.] The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison.

Then doth th' aspiring soul the body leave,

Which we call death; but were it known to all,

What life our souls do by this death receive,

Men would it birth or *gaoldelivery* call. *Davies.*

These make a general *gaoldelivery* of souls, not for punishment. *South.*

GA'OLER. *n. f.* [from *gaol*.] Keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed.

This



This is a gentle provost; seldom, when  
The steeld gaoler is the friend of men. *Sh. Meas. for Meas.*

I know not how or why my surly gaoler,  
Hard as his irons, and insolent as pow'r  
When put in vulgar hands, Cleanthes,  
Put off the brute. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

From the polite part of mankind she had been banished and  
immured, 'till the death of her gaoler *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 53.*

GAP. *n. f.* [from *gape*.]

1. An opening in a broken fence.

Behold the despair,  
By custom and covetous pates,  
By *gaps* and opening of gates. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

With terrors and with furies to the bounds  
And crystal wall of heav'n; which, opening wide,  
Roll'd inward, and a spacious *gap* disclos'd  
Into the wasteful deep. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Bushes are most lasting of any for dead hedges, or to mend  
*gaps*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

I fought for a man, says God, that should make up the  
hedge, and stand in the *gap* before me, for the land that I  
should not destroy it. *Rogers, Sermon 18.*

2. A breach.

The loss of that strong city concerned the Christian com-  
monweal: manifold and lamentable miseries afterwards en-  
sued by the opening of that *gap*, not unto the kingdom of  
Hungary only, but to all that side of Christendom. *Knolles.*

3. Any passage.

He's made master  
O' th' rolls and the king's secretary: further  
Stands in the *gap*, and treads for more preferment. *Shakesp.*

So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear  
Full in the *gap*, and hopes the hunted bear,  
And hears him rustling in the wood. *Dryden.*

4. An avenue; an open way.

The former kings of England passed into them a great part  
of their prerogatives; which though then it was well intended,  
and perhaps well deserved, yet now such a *gap* of mischief lies  
open thereby, that I could wish it were well stoppt. *Spenser.*

5. A hole; a deficiency.

If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose,  
it would make a great *gap* in your honour. *Shak. King Lear.*

Nor is it any botch or *gap* at all in the works of nature.

*More's Antidote against Atheism.*

6. Any interstice; a vacuity.

Each one demand, and answer to his part  
Perform'd in this wide *gap* of time, since first  
We were dissever'd. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

That I might sleep out this great *gap* of time my An-  
tony is away. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To make 'twixt words and lines huge *gaps*,

Wide as meridians in maps. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*

One can revive a languishing conversation by a sudden sur-  
prising sentence; another is more dexterous in seconding; a  
third can fill the *gap* with laughing. *Swift's Genteel Conversat.*

7. An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation  
of two successive vowels.

The hiatus, or *gap* between two words, is caused by two  
vowels opening on each other. *Pope.*

8. To stop a GAP, is to escape by some mean shift: alluding to  
hedges mended with dead bushes, 'till the quicksets will grow.

His policy consists in setting traps,

In finding ways and means, and stopping *gaps*. *Swift.*

GAP-TOOTHED. *adj.* [*gap* and *tooth*.] Having interstices be-  
tween the teeth.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are distinguished from each  
other as much as the mincing lady prioress and the broad-  
speaking *gap-toothed* wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

To GAPE. *v. n.* [*geapan*, Saxon.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.

Some men there are love not a *gaping* pig;  
Some, that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakespeare.*

*Gaping* or yawning, and stretching, do pass from man to  
man; for that that causeth *gaping* and stretching is when the  
spirits are a little heavy by any vapour. *Arbuthnot.*

She stretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,  
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.

As callow birds,  
Whose mother's kill'd in seeking of the prey,  
Cry in their nest, and think her long away;  
And at each leaf that stirs, each blast of wind,  
*Gape* for the food which they must never find. *Dryden.*

As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,  
And *gape* upon the gather'd clouds for rain,  
Then first the martlet meets it in the sky,  
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden.*

3. To desire earnestly; to crave. With *for*.

To her grim death appears in all her shapes;  
The hungry grave *for* her due tribute *gapes*. *Denham.*

To thy fortune be not thou a slave;  
For what hast thou to fear beyond the grave?

And thou, who *gap'st* for my estate, draw hear;  
For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear. *Dryden's Pers.*

4. With *after*.

What shall we say of those who spend their days in *gaping*  
*after* court-favour and preferments? *L'Estrange.*

5. With *at*.

Many have *gaped at* the church revenues; but, before they  
could swallow them, have had their mouths stoppt in the  
church-yard. *South's Sermons.*

6. To open in fissures or holes.

If it assume my noble father's person;  
I'll speak to it, though hell itself should *gape*  
And bid me hold my peace. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

May that ground *gape*, and swallow me alive,  
Where I shall kneel to him that slew my father. *Sh. H. VI.*

The great horse-mussel, with the fine shell, doth *gape* and  
shut as the oysters do. *Eacon's Natural History.*

The reception of one is as different from the admission of  
the other, as when the earth falls open under the incisions of  
the plough, and when it *gapes* and greedily opens itself to drink  
in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. *South.*

The mouth of a little artery and nerve *gapes* into the cavity  
of these vesicles. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

7. To open with a breach.

The planks, their pitchy coverings wash'd away,  
Now yield, and now a yawning breach display:  
The roaring waters, with a hostile tide,  
Rush through the ruins of her *gaping* side. *Dryden.*

That all these actions can be performed by aliment, as well  
as medicines, is plain; by observing the effects of different  
substances upon the fluids and solids, when the vessels are open  
and *gape* by a wound. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To open; to have an hiatus.

There is not, to the best of my remembrance, one vowel  
*gaping* on another for want of a cæsura in this whole poem.

*Dryden's An. Dedication.*

9. To make a noise with open throat.

And, if my muse can through past ages see,  
That noisy, nauseous, *gaping* fool is he. *Roscommon.*

10. To stare with hope or expectation.

Others will *gape* t' anticipate  
The cabinet designs of fate;  
Apply to wizards, to foresee  
What shall, and what shall never be. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

11. To stare with wonder.

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the  
mad imagination of the dawber; and the end of all this to  
cause laughter: a very monster in a Bartholomew fair, for the  
mob to *gape* at. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Where elevated o'er the *gaping* croud,  
Clasp'd in the board the perjurd head is bow'd,  
Betimes retreat. *Gay's Trivia.*

12. To stare irreverently.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth. *J. b. xvi. 10.*

GA'PER. *n. f.* [from *gape*.]

1. One who opens his mouth.

2. One who stares foolishly.

3. One who longs or craves.

The golden shower of the dissolved abbey-lands rained well  
near into every *gaper's* mouth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

GAR, in Saxon, signifies a weapon: so Eadgar is a happy  
weapon; Ethelgar, a noble weapon. *Gibson's Camden.*

To GAR. *v. a.* [*giera*, Islandick.] To cause; to make. It  
is still in use in Scotland.

Tell me, good Hobbino!, what *gars* thee greet?

What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs ytern?

Or is thy bagpipe broke, that sounds so sweet?

Or art thou of thy loved loss forlorn. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

GARB. *n. f.* [*garbe*, French.]

1. Dress; cloaths; habit.

Thus Belial, with words cloath'd in reason's *garb*,

Counsel'd ignoble ease, and peaceful sloth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He puts himself into the *garb* and habit of a professor of  
physick, and sets up. *L'Estrange, Fable 37.*

2. Fashion of dress.

Horace's wit, and Virgil's state,  
He did not steal, but emulate;  
And when he would like them appear,  
Their *garb*, but not their cloaths, did wear. *Denham.*

3. Exterior appearance.

This is some fellow,  
Who, having been prais'd for bluntness, doth affect  
A faucy roughness, and constrains the *garb*  
Quite from his nature. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

GA'RBAGE. *n. f.* [*garbear*, Spanish. This etymology is very  
doubtful.]

1. The bowels; the offal; that part of the inwards which is  
separated and thrown away.

The cloyed will,  
That satiate, yet unsatisfy'd desire, that tub



Both fill'd and running, ravening first the lamb,  
Longs after for the *garbage* *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.  
Lust, though to a radiant angel link'd,  
Will sate itself in a celestial bed,  
And prey on *garbage*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.  
A flum more senseless than the rog'ry  
Of old Aruspicy and aug'ry,  
That out of *garbages* of cattle  
Presag'd th' events of truce or battle. *Hudibras, p. ii*.  
Who, without aversion, ever look'd  
On holy *garbage*, though by Homer cook'd? *Roscommon*.  
When you receive condign punishment, you run to your  
confessor, that parcel of guts and *garbage*. *Dryd. Span. Fryar*.  
**GARBEL.** *n. f.* A plank next the keel of a ship. *Bailey*.  
**GARBIDGE.** *n. f.* Corrupted for *garbage*.  
All shavings of horns, hoofs of cattle, blood, and *garbidge*  
is good manure for land. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
**GARBISH.** *n. f.* Corrupted from *garbage*.  
In Newfou dland they improve their ground with the *gar-*  
*bish* of fish. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
**TO GARBLE.** *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Italian.] To sift; to part;  
to separate the good from the bad  
But you who fathers and traditions take,  
And *garble* some, and some you quite forsake. *Dryden*.  
Had our author set down this command without *garbling*,  
as God gave it, and joined mother to father, it had made  
directly against him. *Locke*.  
The understanding works to collate, combine, and *garble*  
the images and ideas, the imagination and memory present to  
it. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ*.  
**GARBLER.** *n. f.* [from *garble*.] He who separates one part  
from another.  
A farther secret in this clause may best be discovered by the  
projectors, or at least the *garblers* of it. *Swift's Examiner*.  
**GARBOIL.** *n. f.* [*garbouille*, French; *garbuglio*, Italian.] Dis-  
order; tumult; uproar. *Hanmer*.  
Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read  
What *garboils* she awak'd. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra*.  
**GARD.** *n. f.* [*garde*, French] Wardship; care; custody.  
**GARDEN.** *n. f.* [*gardd*, Welsh; *jardin*, French; *giardino*,  
Italian.]  
1. A piece of ground inclosed, and cultivated with extraordi-  
nary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out  
for pleasure.  
Thy promises are like Adonis' *gardens*,  
Which one day bloom'd and fruitful were the next. *Shakesf*.  
My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holbourn,  
I saw good strawberries in your *garden* there. *Shakesf. R. III*.  
In the royal ordering of *gardens*, there ought to be *gardens*  
for all the months in the year. *Bacon's Essays*.  
In every *garden* should be provided flowers, fruit, shade and  
water. *Temple*.  
2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.  
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,  
The pleasant *garden* of great Italy. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew*.  
3. **GARDEN** is often used in composition for *hortensis*, or be-  
longing to a garden.  
**GARDEN-MOULD.** *n. f.* Mould fit for a garden.  
They delight most in rich black *garden-mould*, that is deep  
and light, and mixed rather with sand than clay. *Mortimer*.  
**GARDEN-TILLAGE.** *n. f.* Tillage used in cultivating gar-  
dens.  
Peas and beans are what belong to *garden tillage* as well as  
that of the field. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
**GARDEN-WARE.** *n. f.* The produce of gardens.  
A clay bottom is a much more pernicious soil for trees and  
*garden-ware* than gravel. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
**TO GAR'DEN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate a garden;  
to lay out gardens.  
At first, in Rome's poor age,  
When both her kings and consuls held the plough,  
Or *garden'd* well. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline*.  
When ages grow to civility and elegancy, men come to  
build stately, sooner than to *garden* finely; as if *gardening*  
were the greater perfection *Bacon, Essay 47*.  
**GARDENER.** *n. f.* [from *garden*.] He that attends or culti-  
vates gardens.  
Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are  
*gardeners*; so that, if we will plant nettles, or sow lettuce,  
the power lies in our will. *Shakespeare's Othello*.  
*Gardeners* tread down any loose ground, after they have  
sown onions or turnips. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
The *gardener* may lop religion as he please. *Howel*.  
The life and felicity of an excellent *gardener* is preferable  
to all other diversions. *Evelyn's Kalendar*.  
Then let the learned *gard'ner* mark with care  
The kinds of stocks, and what those kinds will bear. *Dryd*.  
**GARDENING.** *n. f.* [from *garden*.] The act of cultivating or  
planning gardens.  
My compositions in *gardening* are after the Pindarick man-  
ner, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without

affecting the nicer elegancies of art. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 477*.  
**GAKE.** *n. f.* Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. *Dict*.  
**GARGARISM.** *n. f.* [*γαργαρισμός*; *gargarisme*, French.] A  
liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with. *Quincy*.  
Apophlegmatisms and *gargarisms* draw the rheum down by  
the palate. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
**TO GARGARIZE.** *v. a.* [*γαργαρίζω*; *gargariser*, French.]  
To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.  
Vinegar, put to the nostrils, or *gargarized*, doth ease the  
hiccough; for that it is astringent, and inhibiteth the motion  
of the spirit. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
This being relaxed, may make a shaking of the larynx;  
as when we *gargarize*. *Holder's Elements of Speech*.  
**GARGET.** *n. f.* A distemper in cattle.  
The *garget* appears in the head, maw, or in the hinder  
parts. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
**TO GARGLE.** *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, French; *gargogliare*, Ital.  
*gurgel*, German, the throat.]  
1. To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered imme-  
diately to descend.  
*Gargle* twice or thrice with sharp oxycrate. *Harvey*.  
The excision made, the bleeding will soon be stopt by *gar-*  
*gling* with oxycrate. *Wifeman's Surgery*.  
They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;  
Next *gargle* well their throats. *Dryden's Pers. Sat*.  
2. To warble; to play in the throat. An improper use.  
I hose which only warble long,  
And *gargle* in their throats a song. *Waller*.  
So charm'd you were, you ceas'd a while to doat  
On nonsense *gargl'd* in an eunuch's throat. *Fenton*.  
**GARGLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A liquor with which the  
throat is washed.  
His throat was washed with one of the *gargles* set down in  
the method of cure. *Wifeman's Surgery*.  
**GARGLION.** *n. f.* An exudation of nervous juice from a  
bruise, or the like, which indurates into a hard immoveable  
tumour. *Quincy*.  
**GARGOL.** *n. f.* A distemper in hogs.  
The signs of the *gargol* in hogs are, hanging down of the  
head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite. *Mortimer*.  
**GARLAND.** *n. f.* [*garlande*, *guirland*, French.] A wreath of  
branches or flowers.  
Strephon, with leavy twigs of laurel-tree,  
A *garland* made, on temples for to wear;  
For he then chosen was the dignity  
Of village-lord that Whitsuntide to bear. *Sidney*.  
With every minute you do change a mind,  
And call him noble, that was now your hate,  
Him vile, that was your *garland*. *Shakespeare*.  
A reeling world will never stand upright,  
'Till Richard wear the *garland* of the realm.  
—How! wear the *garland*! do'st thou mean the crown?  
—Ay, my good lord. *Shakespeare's Richard III*.  
Then party-colour'd flow'rs of white and red  
She wove, to make a *garland* for her head. *Dryden's Fables*.  
Vanquish again; though she be gone,  
Whose *garland* crown'd the victor's hair,  
And reign; though she has left the throne,  
Who made thy glory worth thy care. *Prior*.  
Her gods and godlike heroes rise to view,  
And all her faded *garlands* bloom anew. *Pope*.  
**GARLICK.** *n. f.* [*gar*, Saxon, a lance, and *leek*, the leek that  
shoots up in blades. *Skinner*.]  
It has a bulbous root, consisting of many small tubercles  
included in its coats: the leaves are plain: the flowers consist  
of six leaves, formed into a corymbus on the top of the stalk;  
and are succeeded by subrotund fruit, divided into three cells,  
which contain roundish seeds. *Miller*.  
*Garlick* is of an extremely strong, and to most people a dis-  
agreeable smell, and of an acrid and pungent taste. It is an  
extremely active and penetrating medicine, as may be proved  
by applying plaisters of *garlick* to the soles of the feet, which  
will in a very little time give a strong smell to the breath.  
Issues will smell strongly of *garlick* three or four hours after a  
person has eaten it; and given to fowls, it communicates its  
taste strongly to their flesh, and in some degree to their eggs.  
Bruised, and laid on any tender part of the skin, it corrodes it,  
and raises blisters. Some are very fond of it in food; and a  
little of it is not only agreeable this way, but assists digestion,  
and strengthens the stomach. *Hill*.  
*Garlick* has, of all our plants, the greatest strength, affords  
most nourishment, and supplies most spirits to those who eat  
little flesh. *Temple*.  
'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;  
Each clove of *garlick* is a sacred pow'r:  
Religious nations sure, and blest abodes,  
Where ev'ry orchard is o'er-run with gods. *Tate's Juven*.  
**GARLICK Pear-tree.** *n. f.*  
It hath an anomalous flower, consisting of four petals or  
leaves, which stand erect, the lower part being occupied by a  
number of chives: the pointal, which is fixed on a long foot-  
stalk,



stalk, rises from the centre of the empalement, and afterward becomes a globular fleshy fruit; in the centre of which are included many seeds, which are shaped almost like kidneys. This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and several other places in the warmer parts of America, where it usually rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and spreads into many branches. When the flowers fall off the pointal, it becomes a round fruit about the size of a tennis-ball, which, when ripe, has a rough brownish rind, and a mealy sweet pulp, somewhat like some of the European pears; but has a strong scent of garlick.

**GARLICK** *Wild. n. f.*

The characters are: it agrees in every respect with the garlick; but hath, for the most part, a sweet scent; and the flowers are produced in an umbel.

**GARLICKEATER** *n. f.* [*garlick and eat.*] A mean fellow.

You've made good work,

You and your apron men, that stood so much

Upon the voice of occupation, and

The breath of *garlick eaters*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

**GARMENT** *n. f.* [*guarniment, old French.*] Any thing by which the body is covered; cloaths; drefs.

Hence, rotten thing, or I shall shake thy bones

Out of thy *garments*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Hast any of thy late master's *garments* in thy possession?

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Our leaf, once fallen, springeth no more; neither doth the sun or summer adorn us again with the *garments* of new leaves and flowers.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*

Three worthy persons from his side it tore,

And dy'd his *garment* with their scatter'd gore. *Waller.*

The peacock, in all his pride, does not display half the colours that appear in the *garments* of a British lady, when she is dressed.

*Addison's Spectator, No. 265.*

**GARNER** *n. f.* [*grenier, French.*] A place in which threshed grain is stored up.

Earth's increase, and foyson plenty,

Barns and *garner*s never empty. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

For sundry foes the rural realm furround;

The fieldmouse builds her *garner* under ground:

For gather'd grain the blind laborious mole,

In winding mazes, works her hidden hole. *Dryd. Vir. Geo.*

To **GARNER** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To store as in *garner*s.

There, where I have *garner'd* up my heart,

Where either I must live, or bear no life. *Shakesp. Othello.*

**GARNET** *n. f.* [*garnato, Italian; granatus, low Latin, from its resemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.*]

The *garnet* is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, between the saphire and the common crystal. It is found of various sizes. Its surfaces are not so smooth or polite as those of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a strong red, with a plain admixture of blueish: its degree of colour is very different, and it always wants much of the brightness of the ruby. *Hill.*

The *garnet* seems to be a species of the carbuncle of the ancients: the Bohemian is red, with a slight cast of a flame-colour; and the Syrian is red, with a slight cast of purple.

*Woodward's Met. Fossils.*

To **GARNISH** *v. a.* [*garnir, French.*]

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.

There were hills which *garnished* their proud heights with stately trees.

*Sidney.*

All within with flowers was *garnished*,

That, when mild Zephyrus amongst them blew,

Did breathe out bounteous smells, and painted colours shew.

*Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5.*

With taper light

To seek the beauteous eye of heav'n to *garnish*,

Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shakesp. King John.*

Paradise was a terrestrial garden, *garnished* with fruits, delighting both the eye and taste.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*

All the streets between the Bridge-foot and palace of Paul's, where the king then lay, were *garnished* with the citizens, standing in their liveries.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To embellish a dish with something laid round it.

With what expence and art, how richly drest!

*Garnish'd* with 'sparagus, himself a feast! *Dryd. Juven. Sat.*

No man lards salt pork with orange-peel,

Or *garnishes* his lamb with spitchcock'd eel. *King's Cookery.*

3. To fit with fetters.

**GARNISH** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

So are you, sweet,

Ev'n in the lovely *garnish* of a boy. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

Matter and figure they produce;

For *garnish* this, and that for use;

They seek to feed and please their guests.

*Prior.*

2. Things strewed round a dish.

3. [In gaols.] Fetters.

4. *Penjuncula carceraria*; an acknowledgment in money when first a prisoner goes into a gaol. *Ainsworth.*

**GARNISHMENT** *n. f.* [from *garnish*.] Ornament; embellishment

The church of Sancta Guistiniana in Padoua is a sound piece of good art, where the materials being but ordinary stone, without any *garnishment* of sculpture, do ravish the beholders.

*Wotton's Architecture.*

**GARNITURE** *n. f.* [from *garnish*.] Furniture; ornament.

They conclude, if they fall short in the *garniture* of their knees, that they are inferior in the furniture of their heads.

*Government of the Tongue.*

Plain sense, which pleas'd your fires an age ago,

Is lost, without the *garniture* of shew.

*Granville.*

As nature has poured out her charms upon the female part of our species, so they are very assiduous in bestowing upon themselves the finest *garnitures* of art.

*Addison's Spectator.*

**GAROUS** *adj.* [from *garum*.] Resembling pickle made of fish.

In a civet-cat a different and offensive odour proceeds, partly from its food, that being especially fish; whereof this humour may be a *garous* excretion, and olidous separation.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 4.*

**GARRAN** *n. f.* [*Erse*. It imports the same as gelding. The word is still retained in Scotland.] A small horse; a hobby. A Highland horse which when brought into the North of England takes the name of *galloway*.

When he comes forth he will make their cows and *garrans* to walk, if he doth no other harm to their persons.

*Spenser.*

Every man would be forced to provide Winter-fodder for his team, whereas common *garrans* shift upon grass the year round; and this would force men to the enclosing of grounds, so that the race of *garrans* would decrease.

*Temple.*

**GARRET** *n. f.* [*garite, the tower of a citadel, French.*]

1. A room on the highest floor of the house.

The mob, commission'd by the government,

Are seldom to an empty *garret* sent. *Dryden's Juven. Sat.*

John Bull skipped from room to room; ran up stairs and

down stairs, from the kitchen to the *garret*. *Arbuthn. J. Bull.*

On earth the god of wealth was made

Sole patron of the building trade;

Leaving the arts the spacious air,

With licence to build castles there:

And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence,

To lodge in *garrets*, comes from thence.

*Swift.*

2. Rotten wood.

The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by daylight, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret*.

*Bacon.*

**GARRETER** *n. f.* [from *garret*.] An inhabitant of a *garret*.

**GARRISON** *n. f.* [*garnison, French.*]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it.

How oft he said to me,

Thou art no soldier fit for Cupid's *garrison*. *Sidney, b. i.*

2. Fortified place stored with soldiers.

Whom the old Roman wall so ill confin'd,

With a new chain of *garrisons* you bind.

*Waller.*

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence.

Some of them that are laid in *garrison* will do no great hurt to the enemies.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

To **GARRISON** *v. a.* [from the verb.] To secure by fortresses.

Others those forces join,

Which *garrison* the conquests near the Rhine. *Dryd. Juven.*

**GARRULITY** *n. f.* [*garrulitas, Latin.*]

1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a secret.

Let me here

Expiate, if possible, my crime,

Shameful *garrulity*.

*Milton's Agonistes.*

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness.

Some vices of speech must carefully be avoided: first of all, loquacity or *garrulity*.

*Ray on the Creation.*

**GARRULOUS** *adj.* [*garrulus, Latin.*] Prattling; talkative.

Old age looks out,

And *garrulous* recounts the feats of youth.

*Thomson.*

**GARTER** *n. f.* [*gardus, Welsh; jartier, French, from gar, Welsh, the binding of the knee.*]

1. A string or ribband by which the stocking is held upon the leg.

Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd, and their *garters* of an indifferent-knit. *Sh. Tam. of the Shrew.*

When we rest in our cloaths we loosen our *garters*, and other ligatures, to give the spirits free passage.

*Ray.*

Handsome *garters* at your knees.

*Swift.*

There lay three *garters*, half a pair of gloves,

And all the trophies of his former loves.

*Pope.*

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood.

Now by my george, my *garter*.

--The george, profan'd, hath lost his holy honour;

The *garter*, blemish'd, pawn'd his knightly virtue. *Sh. R. III.*

You



# G A S

- You owe your Ormond nothing but a son,  
To fill in future times his father's place,  
And wear the *garter* of his mother's race. *Dryden.*
3. The principal king at arms.  
To **GARTER**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a garter.  
He, being in love, could not see to *garter* his hose. *Shakesp.*  
A person was wounded in the leg, below the *gartering*  
place. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- GARTH**. *n. f.* [as if *girth*, from *gird*.] The bulk of the body  
measured by the girdle.
- GAS**. *n. f.* [A word invented by the chymists.] It is used  
by Van Helmont, and seems designed to signify, in general, a  
spirit not capable of being coagulated: but he uses it loosely  
in many senses, and very unintelligibly and inconsistently. *Har.*
- GASCONA'DE**. *n. f.* [French, from *Gascon*, a nation eminent  
for boasting.] A boast; a bravado.  
Was it a *gasconade* to please me, that you said your fortune  
was increased to one hundred a year since I left you? *Swift.*
- To **GASCONA'DE**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boast; to brag;  
to bluster.
- To **GASH**. *v. a.* [from *hacher*, to cut, French. *Skinner.*] To  
cut deep so as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt  
instrument so as to make the wound wide.  
Where the Englishmen at arms had been defeated, many  
of their horses were found grievously *gashed* or gored to  
death. *Hayward.*  
Wit is a keen instrument, and every one can cut and *gash*  
with it; but to carve a beautiful image requires great art.  
*Tillotson, Sermon 2.*
- See me *gash'd* with knives,  
Or fear'd with burning steel. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*  
Streaming with blood, all over *gash'd* with wounds,  
He reel'd, he groan'd, and at the altar fell. *A. Phillips.*
- GASH**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A deep and wide wound.  
He glancing on his helmet, made a large  
And open *gash* therein; were not his targe,  
That broke the violence of his intent,  
The weary soul from thence it would discharge. *Fai. Queen.*  
A perilous *gash*, a very limb lopt off. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
Hamilton drove Newton almost to the end of the lists; but  
Newton on a sudden gave him such a *gash* on the leg, that  
therewith he fell to the ground. *Hayward.*  
But th' ethereal substance clos'd,  
Not long divisible; and from the *gash*  
A stream of nectarous humour issuing flow'd. *Milt. P. Lost.*
  2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.  
I was fond of back-sword and cudgel play, and I now bear  
in my body many a black and blue *gash* and scar. *Arbutnot.*
- GA'SKINS**. *n. f.* [from *Gascoigne*. See **GALLIGASKINS**.]  
Wide hose; wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.  
If one point break, the other will hold;  
Or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*
- To **GASP**. *v. n.* [from *gape*, *Skinner*; from *gispe*, Danish, to  
sob, *Junius*.]
1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath.  
The sick for air before the portal *gasp*. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*  
They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes;  
But the weak voice deceiv'd their *gasping* throats. *Dryden.*  
The *gasping* head flies off; a purple flood  
Flows from the trunk. *Dryden's Æn.*  
The ladies *gasp'd*, and scarcely could respire;  
The breath they drew no longer air, but fire. *Dryden.*  
A scantling of wit lay *gasping* for life, and groaning be-  
neath a heap of rubbish. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
Pale and faint,  
He *gasps* for breath; and, as his life flows from him,  
Demands to see his friends. *Addison's Cato.*
  2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively.  
I lay me down to *gasp* my latest breath;  
The wolves will get a breakfast by my death. *Dryden.*  
He staggers round, his eyeballs roll in death,  
And with short sobs he *gasps* away his breath. *Dryden's Æn.*
  3. To long for. This sense is, I think, not proper, as nature  
never expresses desire by *gasping*.  
The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the  
same master, who, seeing how dearly they loved one another,  
and *gassed* after their liberty, demanded a most exorbitant  
price for their ransom. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 198.*
- GASP**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.
  2. The short catch of breath in the last agonies.  
His fortunes all lie speechless, and his name  
Is at last *gasp*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Ah, Warwick, Montague hath breath'd his last;  
And to the latest *gasp* cry'd out for Warwick. *Shak. H. VI.*  
If in the dreadful hour of death,  
If at the latest *gasp* of breath,  
When the cold damp bedews your brow,  
You hope for mercy, shew it now. *Addison's Rosamond.*  
Life's business at one *gasp* be o'er. *Pope.*
- To **GAST**. *v. a.* [from *gast*, Saxon. See **AGHAST**.] To

# G A T

- make aghast; to fright; to shock; to terrify; to fear; to  
affray.
- When he saw my best alarmed spirits,  
Bold in the quarrel's right, rous'd to th' encounter,  
Or whether *gasted* by the noise I made,  
Full suddenly he fled. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- GA'STRICK**. *adj.* [from *γαστήρ*.] Belonging to the belly.
- GASTRO'GRAPHY**. *n. f.* [*γαστήρ* and *γραφία*.] In strictness of  
etymology, signifies no more than sewing up any wound of  
the belly; yet in common acceptation it implies, that the  
wound of the belly is complicated with another of the in-  
testine. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- GASTRO'TOMY**. *n. f.* [*γαστήρ* and *τέτομα*.] The act of  
cutting open the belly.
- GAT**. The preterite of *get*.  
Moses *gat* him up into the mount. *Ex. xxiv. 18.*
- GATE**. *n. f.* [*geat*, Saxon.]
1. The door of a city, a castle, palace, or large building.  
Open the *gate* of mercy, gracious God!  
My soul flies through these wounds to seek thee. *Shakesp.*  
*Gates* of monarchs  
Are arch'd so high, that giants may jet through,  
And keep their impious turbands on, without  
Good-morrow to the sun. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
  2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into inclosed  
grounds.  
Know'st thou the way to Dover?  
— Both stile and *gate*, horseway and footpath. *Shakesp.*
  3. An avenue; an opening.  
Auria had done nothing but wisely and politickly, in setting  
the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and open-  
ing a *gate* for a long war. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
- GA'TEVEIN**. *n. f.* The *vena portæ*.  
Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have  
trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the *gatevein*  
which disperseth that blood. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- GATEWAY**. *n. f.* [*gate* and *way*.] A way through gates of  
inclosed grounds.  
*Gateways* between inclosures are so miry, that they cannot  
cart between one field and another. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- To **GA'THER**. *v. a.* [*gaderan*, Saxon.]
1. To collect; to bring into one place; to get in harvest.  
I *gathered* me silver and gold. *Ecclus. ii. 8.*  
*Gather* stones—and they took stones and made an heap. *Gen.*  
The seventh year we shall not sow, nor *gather* in our in-  
crease. *Lev. xxv. 20.*
  2. To pick up; to glean; to pluck.  
His opinions  
Have satisfied the king for his divorce,  
*Gather'd* from all the famous colleges. *Shak. Henry VIII.*  
Cast up the highway, *gather* out the stones. *Jf. lxii. 10.*  
I will spend this preface upon those from whom I have  
*gathered* my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer. *Wotton.*  
To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he must *gather*  
up money by degrees, as the sale of his commodities shall  
bring it in. *Locke.*
  3. To crop.  
What have I done?  
To see my youth, my beauty, and my love  
No sooner gain'd, but slighted and betray'd;  
And like a rose just *gather'd* from the stalk,  
But only smelt, and cheaply thrown aside,  
To wither on the ground! *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
  4. To assemble.  
They have *gathered* themselves together against me. *Job.*  
Come ye heathen, and *gather* yourselves together. *Joel iii.*  
He led us through three fair streets; and all the way we  
went there were *gathered* some people on both sides, standing  
in a row. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
  5. To heap up; to accumulate.  
He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance,  
shall *gather* it for him that will pity the poor. *Prov. xxviii. 8.*
  6. To select and take.  
Save us, O Lord, and *gather* us from among the heathen,  
to give thanks unto thy holy name. *Psf. cvi. 47.*
  7. To sweep together.  
The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast  
into the sea, and *gathered* of every kind. *Mat. xiii. 47.*
  8. To collect charitable contributions.
  9. To bring into one body or interest.  
I will *gather* others to him, besides those that are *gathered*  
unto him. *Jf. lvi. 8.*
  10. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress;  
to contract.  
Immortal Tully shone,  
The Roman rostra deck'd the consul's throne;  
*Gath'ring* his flowing robe he seem'd to stand,  
In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand, *Pope.*
  11. To gain.  
He *gathers* ground upon her in the chace;  
Now breathes upon her hair with nearer pace. *Dryden.*
  12. To pucker needlework.
  13. To



13. To collect logically; to know by inference.

That which, out of the law either of reason or of God, men probably *gathering* to be expedient, they make it law.

Hooker, b. i. f. 3.

The reason that I *gather* he is mad,  
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,  
Of his own door being shut against his entrance. *Shakefp.*  
After he had seen the vision, we endeavoured to get into  
Macedonia, assuredly *gathering* that the Lord had called us.  
*Acts xvi. 10.*

Return'd

By night, and listening where the hapless pair  
Sat in their sad discourse, and various plaint,  
Thence *gather'd* his own doom. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
Mademoiselle de Scudery, who is as old as Sibyl, is at this  
time translating Chaucer into modern French: from which I  
*gather*, that he has formerly been translated into the old Pro-  
vençal. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

We may easily *gather* from this passage what notion the  
ancients had concerning a future state. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

14. To *GATHER* Breath. [A proverbial expression.] To have  
respite from any calamity.

The luckless lucky maid

A long time with that savage people staid,

To *gather breath*, in many miseries.

*Spenser.*

To *GA'THER*. v. n.

1. To be condensed; to thicken.

If ere night the *ga'bring* clouds we fear,

A song will help the beating storm to bear. *Dryden's Pasts.*

When *ga'bring* clouds o'ershadow all the skies,

And shoot quick lightnings, weigh, my boys! he cries. *Dry.*

When the rival winds their quarrel try,

South, East and West, on airy courfers born,

The whirlwind *gathers*, and the woods are torn. *Dryden.*

Think on the storm that *gathers* o'er your head,

And threatens every hour to burst upon it. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter.

Their snow-ball did not *gather* as it went; for the people  
came in to them. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

3. To assemble.

There be three things that mine heart seareth; the slander  
of a city, the *gathering* together of an unruly multitude, and  
a false accusation. *Ecclus. xxvi. 5.*

4. To generate pus or matter.

Ask one, who by repeated restraints hath subdued his na-  
tural rage, how he likes the change, and he will tell you 'tis  
no less happy than the ease of a broken imposthume after the  
painful *gathering* and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

*GA'THER*. n. f. [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn to-  
gether in wrinkles.

Give laws for pantaloons,

The length of breeches, and the *gathers*,

Part canons, perriwigs and feathers.

*Hudibras, p. i.*

*GA'THERER*. n. f. [from *gather*.]

1. One that gathers; one that collects; a collector.

I will spend this preface about those from whom I have *ga-*  
*thered* my knowledge; for I am but a *gatherer* and disposer of  
other mens stuff. *Wotton's Preface to Elem. of Architecture.*

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.

I was a herdman and a *gatherer* of sycamore-fruit. *Amos vii.*  
Nor in that land

Do poisonous herbs deceive the *gatherer's* hand. *May's Virg.*

*GA'THERING*. n. f. [from *gather*.] Collection of charitable  
contributions.

Let every one lay by him in store, that there be no *gather-*  
*ings* when I come. *1 Cor. xvi. 2.*

*GA'TTEN-TREE*. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY, of which it is  
a species.

*GAUDE* n. f. [The etymology of this word is uncertain:  
*Skinner* imagines it may come from *gaude*, French, a yellow  
flower, yellow being the most gaudy colour. *Junius*, accord-  
ing to his custom, talks of *gavau*; and Mr. *Lye* finds *gaude*,  
in *Douglas*, to signify deceit or fraud, from *gwawdio*, Welsh,  
to cheat. It seems to me most easily deducible from *gaudium*,  
Latin, joy; the cause of joy; a token of joy: thence aptly  
applied to any thing that gives or expresses pleasure. In Scot-  
land this word is still retained, both as a showy bawble, and  
the person fooled. It is also retained in Scotland to denote a  
yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine thing; any thing worn  
as a sign of joy.

He stole th' impression of her fantasy,

With bracelets of thy hair, rings, *gaudes*, conceits,

Knacks, trifles, nosegays, sweetmeats.

*Shakespeare.*

The sun is in the heav'n, and the proud day,

Attended with the pleasures of the world,

Is all too wanton, and too full of *gaudes*,

To give me audience.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

My love to *Hermia*

Is melted as the snow; seems to me now

As the remembrance of an idle *gaude*,

Which in my childhood I did doat upon.

*Shakespeare.*

Some bound for Guiney, golden sand to find,

Bore all the *gaudes* the simple natives wear;

Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,

For folded turbants finest holland bear. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*  
To *GAUDE*. v. a. [*gaudeo*, Latin.] To exult; to rejoice at  
any thing.

Go to a gossip's feast, and *gaude* with me,

After so long grief such nativity.

*Shakespeare.*

*GA'UDERY*. n. f. [from *gaude*.] Finery; ostentatious luxury  
of drefs.

The triumph was not pageants and *gaudery*, but one of the  
wisest and noblest institutions that ever was. *Bacon's Essays.*

Age, which is but one remove from death, and should  
have nothing about us but what looks like a decent preparation  
for it, scarce ever appears, of late, but in the high mode, the  
flaunting garb, and utmost *gaudery* of youth, with cloaths as  
ridiculously, and as much in the fashion, as the person that  
wears them is usually grown out of it. *South's Sermons.*

A plain suit, since we can make but one,

Is better than to be by tarnish'd *gaudry* known.

*Dryden.*

*GA'UDILY*. adv. [from *gaudy*.] Showily.

*GAUDINESS*. n. f. [from *gaudy*.] Showiness; tinsel appearance.

*GA'UDY*. adj. [from *gaude*.] Showy; splendid; pompous;  
ostentatiously fine.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,

But not exprest in fancy; rich, not *gaudy*;

For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

Fancies fond with *gaudy* shapes possess,

As thick and numberless

As the gay motes that people the sun-beams.

*Milton.*

A man who walks directly to his journey's end, will arrive  
thither much sooner than him who wanders aside to gaze at  
every thing, or to gather every *gaudy* flower. *Watts.*

A goldfinch there I saw, with *gaudy* pride

Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from side to side. *Dryden.*

The Bavarian duke his brigades leads,

Gallant in arms, and *gaudy* to behold.

*Phillips.*

*GA'UDY*. n. f. [*gaudium*, Latin.] A feast; a festival; a day  
of plenty.

He may surely be content with a fast to-day, that is sure of  
a *gaudy* to-morrow. *Cheyne.*

*GAVE*. The preterite of *give*.

Thou can'st not every day give me thy heart;

If thou can'st give it, then thou never *gav'st* it:

Lovers riddles are, that though thy heart depart,

It stays at home, and thou with losing sav'st it.

*Donne.*

*GA'VEL*. n. f. A provincial word for ground.

Let it lie upon the ground or *gavel* eight or ten days. *Mort.*

*GA'VELKIND*. n. f. [In law.] A custom whereby the lands of  
the father are equally divided at his death amongst all his sons,  
or the land of the brother equally divided among the brothers,  
if he have no issue of his own. This custom is of force in  
divers places of England, but especially in Kent. *Cowel.*

Among other Welsh customs he abolished that of *gavelkind*,  
whereby the heirs female were utterly excluded, and the  
bastards did inherit as well as the legitimate, which is the  
very Irish *gavelkind*. *Davies on Ireland.*

To *GAUGE*. v. a. [*gauge*, *jauge*, a measuring rod, French. It  
is pronounced *gage*.]

1. To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel.

2. To measure with regard to any proportion.

The vanes nicely *gau ed* on each side, broad on one side,  
and narrow on the other, both which minister to the pro-  
gressive motion of the bird. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

There is nothing more perfectly admirable in itself than that  
artful manner in Homer's battles of taking measure or *gaging*  
his heroes by each other, and thereby elevating the character  
of one person by the opposition of it to some other he is made  
to excel. *Pope's Essay on Homer's Battle.*

*GAUGE*. n. f. [from the verb.] A measure; a standard.

This plate must be a *gage* to file your worm and groove to  
equal breadth by. *Mixon's Mech. Exer.*

If money were to be hired, as land is, or to be had from  
the owner himself, it might then be had at the market rate,  
which would be a constant *gage* of your trade and wealth. *Loc.*

Timothy proposed to his mistress, that she should entertain  
no servant that was above four foot seven inches high; and for  
that purpose had prepared a *gage*, by which they were to be  
measured. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

*GAUGER*. n. f. [from *gauge*.] One whose business is to mea-  
sure vessels or quantities.

Those earls and dukes have, from the beginning, been pri-  
vileged with royal jurisdiction; and, to this end, appointed  
their special officers, as sheriff, admiral, *gauger*, and escheator.

*Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*

*GAUNT*. adj. [As if *gewant*, from *gefanian*, to lessen, Saxon.]

Thin; slender; lean; meagre.

Oh, how that name befits my composition!

Old *Gaunt*, indeed, and *gaunt* in being old:

Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;

And who abstains from meat that is not *gaunt*?

For



For sleeping England long time have I watch'd;  
Watching breeds leanness, leanness is all *gaunt*:  
The pleasure that some fathers feed upon,  
Is my strict fast; I mean my childrens looks;  
And therein fasting, thou hast made me *gaunt*:  
*Gaunt* am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave,  
Whose hollow womb inherits nought but bones. *Sh. R. II.*

Two mastiffs, *gaunt* and grim, her flight pursu'd,  
And oft their fasten'd fangs in blood embu'd. *Dryd. Fables.*  
**GA'UNTLY.** *adv.* [from *gaunt*.] Leanly; slenderly; meagerly

**GA'UNTLET.** *n. f.* [*gantlet*, French.] An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges. It is sometimes in poetry used for the *cestus*, or boxing glove.

A scaly *gauntlet* now, with joints of steel,  
Must glove this hand. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

Feel but the difference, soft and rough;  
This a *gauntlet*, that a muff. *Cleaveland.*

Some shall in swiftnefs for the goal contend,  
And others try the twanging bow to bend;  
The strong with iron *gauntlets* arm'd shall stand,  
Oppos'd in combat, on the yellow sand. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

Who naked wrestled best, besmear'd with oil;  
Or who with *gauntlets* gave or took the foil. *Dryd. Fables.*

The funeral of some valiant knight  
May give this thing its proper light:  
View his two *gauntlets*; these declare  
That both his hands were us'd to war. *Prior.*

So to repel the Vandals of the stage,  
Our vet'ran bard resumes his tragick rage;  
He throws the *gauntlet* Otway us'd to wield,  
And calls for Englishmen to judge the field. *Southern.*

**GA'VOT.** *n. f.* [*gavotte*, French.] A kind of dance.  
The disposition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, sarabands, jigs and *gavots*, are real qualities in the instrument.

*Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*  
**GAUZE.** *n. f.* A kind of thin transparent silk.

Silken cloaths were used by the ladies; and it seems they were thin, like *gauze*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Brocades and damasks, and tabbies and *gauzes*,  
Are lately brought over. *Swift.*

**GAWK.** *n. f.* [*geac*, Saxon.]

1. A cuckow.

2. A foolish fellow. In both senses it is retained in Scotland.

**GAWN.** *n. f.* [corrupted for *gallon*.] A small tub, or lading vessel.

**GA'WNTREE.** *n. f.* [Scottish.] A wooden frame on which beer-casks are set when tunned.

**GAY.** *adj.* [*gay*, French]

1. Airy; chearful; merry; frolick.

Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play;  
Belinda smil'd, and all the world was *gay*. *Pope.*

Ev'n rival wits did Voiture's fate deplore,  
And the *gay* mourn'd, who never mourn'd before. *Pope.*

2. Fine; showy.

A virgin that loves to go *gay*. *Bar. vi. 9.*

**GAY.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An ornament; an embellishment.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in emblem, as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of so many old wives tales. *L'Estrange.*

**GA'YETY.** *n. f.* [*gayeté*, French, from *gay*.]

1. Chearfulness; airiness; merriment.

2. Acts of juvenile pleasure.

And from those *gayeties* our youth requires  
To exercise their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*

3. Finery; show.

Our *gayety* and our guilt are all besmurch'd,  
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakesp. H. V.*

**GA'YLY.** *adv.* Merrily; chearfully; showily.

**GA'YNESS.** *n. f.* [from *gay*.] *Gayety*; finery. Not much in use.

To **GAZE.** *v. n.* [*ἀγάζειν*, or rather *γεγαν*, to see, Sax.]

To look intently and earnestly; to look with eagerness.

What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem,  
Inchas'd with all the honours of the world:

If so, gaze on. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

From some she cast her modest eyes below;  
At some her gazing glances roving flew. *Fairfax, b. iv.*

Gaze not on a maid, that thou fall not by those things that are precious in her. *Ecclus. ix. 5.*

A lover's eyes will gaze an eagle blind. *Shakespeare.*

Strait toward heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,  
And gaz'd a while the ample sky. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**GAZE.** *n. f.* [from the verb]

1. Intent regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look.

Being light'ned with her beauty's beam,  
And thereby fill'd with happy influence,  
And lifted up above the world's gaze,  
To sing with angels her immortal praise. *Spenser.*

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,

If any air of musick touch their ears,

You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,  
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze,  
By the sweet power of musick. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

Not a month

'Fore your queen dy'd, she was more worth such gazes  
Than what you look on now. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

With secret gaze,

Or open admiration, him behold,

On whom the great Creator hath bestow'd

Worlds. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

Pindar is a dark writer, wants connexion as to our understanding, soars out of sight, and leaves his readers at a gaze. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*

After having stood at gaze before this gate, he discovered an inscription. *Addison's Freeholder, N°. 27.*

2. The object gazed on.

I must die

Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;

Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze;

To grind in brazen fetters, under task,

With my heav'n-gifted strength. *Milton's Agonistes.*

**GA'ZER.** *n. f.* [from *gaze*.] He that gazes; one that looks intently with eagerness or admiration.

In her cheeks the vermil red did shew,

Like roses in a bed of lilies shed;

The which ambrosial odours from them threw,

And gazers sense with double pleasure fed. *Fairy Queen.*

I'll slay more gazers than the basilisk. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

Come, basilisk,

And kill the innocent gazer with thy sight. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Bright as the sun, her eyes the gazers strike;

And, like the sun, they shine on all alike. *Pope.*

His learned ideas give him a transcendent delight; and yet, at the same time, discover the blemishes which the common gazer never observed. *Watts's Logick.*

**GA'ZEFUL.** *adj.* [*gaze* and *full*.] Looking intently.

The brightness of her beauty clear,

The ravish'd hearts of gazeful men might rear

To admiration of that heavenly light. *Spenser on Beauty.*

**GA'ZEHOUND.** *n. f.* [*gaze* and *hound*; *canis agasæus*, Skinner.]

A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

See'st thou the gazehound! how with glance severe

From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer! *Tickell.*

**GA'ZETTE.** *n. f.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian halfpenny, the price of a news paper, of which the first was published at Venice.]

A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. It is accented indifferently on the first or last syllable.

And sometimes when the loss is small,

And danger great, they challenge all;

Print new additions to their feats,

And emendations in gazettes. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3.*

An English gentleman, without geography, cannot well understand a gazette. *Locke.*

One cannot hear a name mentioned in it that does not bring to mind a piece of a gazette. *Addison's Guardian.*

All, all but truth, falls dead-born from the press;

Like the last gazette, or the last address. *Pope.*

**GAZETTE'ER.** *n. f.* [from *gazette*.]

1. A writer of news.

2. It was lately a term of the utmost infamy, being usually applied to wretches who were hired to vindicate the court.

Satire is no more: I feel it die:

No gazettier more innocent than I. *Pope.*

**GA'ZINGSTOCK.** *n. f.* [*gaze* and *stick*.] A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.

These things are offences to us, by making us gazingstocks to others, and objects of their scorn and derision. *Ray.*

**GAZON.** *n. f.* [French.] In fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge, about a foot long and half a foot thick, to line parapets and the traverses of galleries. *Harris.*

**GEAR.** *n. f.* [*gȳman*, to cloath; *geapne*, furniture, Saxon.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements; drefs; habit; ornaments.

Array thyself in her most gorgeous gear. *Fairy Queen.*

When he found her bound, stript from her gear,

And vile tormenters ready saw in place,  
He broke through. *Fairfax, b. ii. Stan. 27.*

When once her eye  
Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,

I shall appear some harmless villager,  
Whom thrift keeps up about his country gear. *Milton.*

I fancy every body observes me as I walk the street, and long to be in my old plain gear again. *Addison's Guardian.*

To see some radiant nymph appear

In all her glitt'ring birthday gear,

You think some goddess from the sky

Descended, ready cut and dry. *Swift.*

2. The traces by which horses or oxen draw.

Apollo's spite Pallas discern'd, and flew to Tydeus' son;  
His scourge reacht, and his horse made fresh; then took  
her angry run

At king Eumelus, brake his gears. *Chapman's Iliads.*



The frauds he learn'd in his fanatick years  
Made him uneasy in his lawful gears. *Dryden.*

3. Stuff. *Hanmer.*  
If fortune be a woman, she is a good wench for this gear.  
*Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

4. [In Scotland.] Goods or riches: as, he has gear enough.

GE'ASON. *adj.* [A word which I find only in *Spenser.*] Wonderful.

It to Leeches seemed strange and geason. *Hubberd's Tale.*

GEAT. *n. f.* [corrupted from *jett.*] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

GECK. *n. f.* [geac, a cuckow; geck, German, a fool; gawk, Scottish.] A bubble easily imposed upon. *Hanmer.*

Why did you suffer Jachimo to taint his noble heart and brain with needfuls jealousy, and to become the geck and scorn o' th' other's villany? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,  
And made the most notorious geck and gull  
That e'er invention plaid on? *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

To GECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat; to trick.

GEE. A term used by waggoners to their horses when they would have them go faster.

GEESE. The plural of *goose.*

GE'LABEL. *adj.* [from *gelu*, Latin.] What may be congealed or concreted into a gelly.

GE'LATINE. } *adj.* [gelatus, Latin.] Formed into a gelly;  
GELA'TINOUS. } viscous; stiff and cohesive.

That pellucid gelatinous substance is an excrement cast off from the shoals of fish that inhabit the main. *Woodward.*

You shall always see their eggs laid carefully up in that spermatick gelatine matter, in which they are repositied. *Derb.*

To GELD. *v. a.* preter. gelded or gelt; part. pass. gelded or ge't. [gelten, German.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of the power of generation.  
Geld bull-calf and ram-lamb as soon as they fall. *Tusser.*  
Lord Say hath gelded the commonwealth, and made it an eunuch. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

2. To deprive of any essential part.  
He bears his course, and runs me up  
With like advantage on the other side,  
Gelding th' oppos'd continent as much  
As on the other side it takes from you. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

3. To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection.  
They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to geld it so clearly in some places that they took away the very manhood of it. *Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes.*

GE'LDER. *n. f.* [from *geld.*] One that performs the act of castration.  
Geld later with gelders, as many one do,  
And look of a dozen to geld away two. *Tusser's Husbandry.*  
No sow gelder did blow his horn  
To geld a cat, but cry'd reform. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*

GE'LDER-ROSE. *n. f.* [I suppose brought from *Guelderland.*]  
The leaves are like those of the maple-tree: the flowers consist of one leaf, which expands in a circular rose form, and is divided at the top into five parts: these are collected in form of an umbel, the largest of which grow on the outside, and are barren; but those in the middle are fruitful, producing red berries, in each of which is contained one flat heart-shaped seed.  
The species are three. If the soil be moist, this plant affords a very agreeable prospect, both in the season when it is in flower, and also in the Autumn, when the fruit is ripe, which generally grows in large clusters, and is of a beautiful colour. *Miller.*

The gelder-rose is increased by suckers and cuttings. *Mort.*

GE'LDING. *n. f.* [from *geld.*] Any animal castrated, particularly an horse.  
Though naturally there be more males of horses, bulls or rams than females; yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, oxen and weathers, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

The lord lieutenant may chuse out one of the best horses, and two of the best geldings; for which shall be paid one hundred pounds for the horse, and fifty pounds a-piece for the geldings. *Temple.*

GE'LD. *adj.* [gelidus, Latin.] Extremely cold.  
From the deep ooze and gelid cavern rous'd,  
They flounce. *Thomson's Spring.*

GELIDITY. *n. f.* [from *gelid.*] Extreme cold. *Dict.*

GE'LDINESS. *n. f.* [from *gelid.*] Extreme cold. *Dict.*

GE'LLY. *n. f.* [gelatus, Latin.] Any viscous body; viscosity; glue; gluey substance.  
My best blood turn  
To an infected gelly. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
I he tapers of the gods,  
The sun and moon, became like waxen globes,  
The shooting stars end all in purple gellies,  
And chaos is at hand. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*  
The white of an egg will coagulate by a moderate heat, and the hardest of animal solids are resolvable again into gellies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GELT. *n. f.* [from *geld.*] A castrated animal; gelding.  
I he spayed gelt; they esteem the most profitable *Mortimer.*

GELT. *n. f.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from *gilt.*] Tinsel; gilt surface.  
I won her with a girdle of gelt,  
Emboss'd with bugle about the belt. *Spenser's Pastoral's.*

GELT. The participle passive of *geld.*  
Let the others be gelt for oxen. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GEM. *n. f.* [gemma, Latin.]

1. A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind.  
Love his fancy drew;  
And so to take the gem Urania sought. *Sidney.*  
I saw his bleeding rings,  
Their precious gems new lost, became his guide,  
Led him, begg'd for him, sav'd him from despair. *Shakespeare.*  
It will seem a hard matter to shadow a gem, or well pointed diamond, that hath many fides, and to give the lustre where it ought. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
Stones of small worth may lie unseen by day;  
But night itself does the rich gem betray. *Cowley.*  
The basis of all gems is, when pure, wholly diaphanous, and either crystal or an adamantine matter; but we find the diaphaneity of this matter changed, by means of a fine metallic matter. *Woodward.*

2. The first bud.  
From the joints of thy prolifick stem  
A swelling knot is raised, call'd a gem;  
Whence, in short space, itself the cluster shows. *Denham.*  
Embolden'd out they come,  
And swell the gems, and burst the narrow room. *Dryden.*  
The orchard loves to wave  
With Winter winds, before the gems exert  
Their feeble heads. *Phillips.*

To GEM. *v. a.* [gemma, Latin.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.

To GEM. *v. n.* [gemmo, Latin.] To put forth the first buds.  
Last rose, in dance, the stately trees, and spread  
Their branches; hung with copious fruit; or gemm'd  
Their blossoms. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

GEME'LLIPAROUS. *adj.* [gemelli and pario, Latin.] Bearing twins. *Dict.*

To GE'MINATE. *v. a.* [geminio, Latin.] To double. *Dict.*

GEMINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *geminare*] Repetition; reduplication.  
Be not afraid of them that kill the body: fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, a gemination, which the present controversy shews not to have been causeless, fear him. *Boyle.*

GE'MINY. *n. f.* [gemini, Latin.] Twins; a pair; a brace; a couple.  
I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch-fellow, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate, like a geminy of baboons. *Shakespeare.*  
A geminy of asses split, would make just four of you. *Congr.*

GE'MINOUS. *adj.* [geminus, Latin.] Double.  
Christians have baptized these geminous births, and double connascencies, with several names, as conceiving in them a distinction of souls. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

GE'MMARY. *adj.* [from *gem.*] Pertaining to gems or jewels.  
The principle and gemmary affection is its translucency: as for irradiancy, which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 2.*

GE'MMEOUS. *adj.* [gemmeus, Latin]

1. Tending to gems.  
Sometimes we find them in the gemmeus matter itself. *Woodw.*

2. Resembling gems.

GEMMO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *gem.*] The quality of being a jewel. *Dict.*

GE'MOTE. *n. f.* The court of the hundred. Obsolete.

GE'NDER. *n. f.* [genus, Latin; gendre, French.]

1. A kind; a sort.  
Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that if we will supply it with one gender of herbs, or distract it with many, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our will. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
The other motive,  
Why to a publick court I might not go,  
Is the great love the general gender bear me. *Shak. Hamlet.*

2. A sex.

3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns, from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination. *Clark.*  
Cubitus, sometimes cubitum in the neutral gender, signifies the lower part of the arm on which we lean. *Arbuthnot.*  
Ulysses speaks of Nausicaa, yet immediately changes the words into the masculine gender. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

To GE'NDER. *v. a.* [engendrere, French.]

1. To beget.

2. To produce; to cause.  
Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do gender strife. *2 Tim. ii. 23.*  
To



To GE'NDER. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.

A cistern for foul toads

To gender in.

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

Thou shalt not let thy cattle gender with a diverse kind.

*Lev. xix. 19.*

GENEALOGICAL. *adj.* [from *genealogy*.] Pertaining to descents or families; pertaining to the history of the successions of houses.

GENEALOGIST. *n. f.* [*γενεαλογέω*; *genealogiste*, French.] He who traces descents.

GENEALOGY. *n. f.* [*γενεα* and *λόγος*.] History of the succession of families; enumeration of descent in order of succession; a pedigree.

The ancients ranged chaos into several regions; and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it was a pedigree or *genealogy*.

*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

GENERABLE. *adj.* [from *genero*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL. *adj.* [general, French; *generalis*, Latin.]

1. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not particular.

To conclude from particulars to *generals* is a false way of arguing.

*Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import.

Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations.

A *general* idea is an idea in the mind, considered there as separated from time and place, and so capable to represent any particular being that is conformable to it.

*Locke.*

4. Relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being.

They, because some have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular.

*Whitgift.*

5. Publick; comprising the whole.

Nor would we deign him burial of his men,

'Till he disburs'd, at Saint Colmeskill isle,

Ten thousand dollars to our *gen'ral* use. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Nor fail'd they to express how much they prais'd,

That for the *general* safety he despis'd

His own.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

6. Not directed to any single object.

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* aversion will be turned into a particular hatred against it.

*Spratt.*

7. Extensive, though not universal.

8. Common; usual.

I've been bold,

For that I knew it the most *general* way. *Shakesp. Timon.*

9. *General* is appended to several offices: as, *Attorney General*, *Solicitor General*, *Vicar General*.

GENERAL. *n. f.*

1. The whole; the totality; the main, without insisting on particulars.

That which makes an action fit to be commanded or forbidden, can be nothing else, in *general*, but its tendency to promote or hinder the attainment of some end.

*Norris.*

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals*.

*Locke.*

I have considered Milton's *Paradise Lost* in the fable, the characters, the sentiments, and the language; and have shewn that he excels, in *general*, under each of these heads.

*Addison.*

2. The publick; the interest of the whole. Not in use.

Neither my place, nor aught I heard of business,

Hath raised me from my bed; nor doth the *general*

Take hold on me; for my particular grief

Ingluts and swallows other sorrows. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. The vulgar. Not in use.

The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas cavie to the *general*: but it was, as I received it, and others, whose judgment in such matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent play.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

4. [*General*, Fr.] One that has the command over an army.

A *general* is one that hath power to command an army. *Loc.*

The *generals* on the enemy's side are inferior to several that once commanded the French armies.

*Addison on the War.*

The war's whole art each private soldier knows,

And with a *gen'ral's* love of conquest glows. *Addison.*

GENERALISSIMO. *n. f.* [*generalissime*, French, from *general*.]

The supreme commander. It is often rather a title of honour than office.

Commission of *generalissimo* was likewise given to the prince.

*Clarendon, b. viii.*

Pompey had deserved the name of great; and Alexander, of the same cognomination, was *generalissimo* of Greece. *Brown.*

GENERALITY. *n. f.* [*generalité*, French, from *general*.]

1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars.

Because the curiosity of man's wit doth with peril wade farther in the search of things than were convenient, the same

is thereby restrained unto such *generalities* as, every where offering themselves, are apparent to men of the weakest conceit.

*Hooker, b. i. f. 6.*

These certificates do only in the *generality* mention the parties contumacies and disobedience.

*Ayliffe's Paeragon.*

2. The main body; the bulk; the common mass.

There is a great necessity, though not apparent, as not extending to the *generality*, but resting upon private heads.

*Raleigh's Essays.*

By his own principles he excludes from salvation the *generality* of his own church; that is, all that do not believe upon his grounds.

*Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

The *generality* of the English have such a favourable opinion of treason, nothing can cure them.

*Addison's Freeholder.*

They publish their ill-natured discoveries with a secret pride, and applaud themselves for the singularity of their judgment, which has found a flaw in what the *generality* of mankind admires.

*Addison's Spectator.*

Such treatment has its effect among the *generality* of those whose hands it falls into.

*Addison's Spectator.*

The wisest were distracted with doubts, while the *generality*

wandered without any ruler.

*Rogers, Sermon 3.*

GENERALLY. *adv.* [from *general*.]

1. In general; without specification or exception.

I am not a woman to be touch'd with so many giddy fancies as he hath *generally* taxed their whole sex withal.

*Shakespeare.*

*Generally* we would not have those that read this work of Sylva Sylvarum, account it strange that we have set down particulars untried.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Extensively, though not universally.

3. Commonly; frequently.

4. In the main; without minute detail; in the whole taken together.

*Generally* speaking, they live very quietly. *Addis. Guardian.*

*Generally* speaking, they have been gaining ever since, though with frequent interruptions.

*Swift.*

GENERALNESS. *n. f.* [from *general*.] Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness.

They had with a general consent, rather springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms.

*Sidney.*

GENERALTY. *n. f.* [from *general*.] The whole; the totality.

The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vast extent, and include in their *generality* all those several laws which are allowed as the rule of justice and judicial proceedings.

*Hale.*

GENERANT. *n. f.* [*generans*, Latin.] The begetting or productive power.

Some believe that the soul is made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant*: whether it be immediately created or traduced hath been the great ball of contention to the later ages.

*Glanv. Scept. c. 4.*

In such pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the sun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by his heat.

*Ray on the Creat.*

To GENERATE. *v. a.* [*genero*, Latin.]

1. To beget; to propagate.

Those creatures which being wild *generate* seldom, being tame, *generate* often.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

2. To cause; to produce.

God created the great whales, and each

Soul living, each that crept, which plenteously

The waters *generated* by their kinds. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Or find some other way to *generate*

Mankind.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 894.*

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all.

*Bacon.*

Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle, must likewise *generate* milk.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GENERATION. *n. f.* [*generation*, French, from *generate*.]

1. The act of begetting or producing.

Seals make excellent impressions; and so it may be thought of sounds in their first *generation*: but then the dilation of them, without any new sealing, shews they cannot be impressions.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

He longer will delay, to hear thee tell

His *generation*, and the rising birth

Of nature from the unapparent deep. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If we deduce the several races of mankind in the several parts of the world from *generation*, we must imagine the first numbers of them, who in any place agree upon any civil constitutions, to assemble as so many heads of families whom they represent.

*Temple.*

2. A family; a race.

Y'are a dog.

—Thy mother's of my *gen'ration*: what's she, if I be a dog?

*Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

3. Progeny; offspring.

The barb'rous Scythian,

Or he that makes his *generation* messes,

To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom

Be as well neighbour'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. A



4. A single succession; one gradation in the scale of genealogical descent.

This *generation* shall not pass 'till all these things be fulfilled. *Mat. xxiv. 34.*

In the fourth *generation* they shall come hither again. *Gen.*

A marvellous number were excited to the conquest of Palestine, which with singular virtue they performed, and held that kingdom some few *generations*. *Raleigh's Essays.*

5. An age.

By some of the ancients a *generation* was fixed at an hundred years; by others at an hundred and ten; by others at thirty-three, thirty, thirty-five, and twenty: but it is remarked, that the continuance of *generations* is so much longer as they come nearer to the more ancient times. *Calmet.*

Every where throughout all *generations* and ages of the Christian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be against it. *Hooker.*

GE'NERATIVE. *adj.* [*generatif*, French, from *genero*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of propagation.

He gave to all, that have life, a power *generative*, thereby to continue their species and kinds. *Raleigh's History.*

In grains and kernels the greatest part is but the nutriment of that *generative* particle, so disproportionable unto it. *Brown.*

2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful.

If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley's Sermons.*

GENERA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *genero*, Latin.] The power which begets, causes, or produces.

Imagination assimilates the idea of the *generator* into the reality in the thing engendered. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GENE'RICAL. } *adj.* [*genérique*, French, from *genus*, Latin.]

GENE'RICK. } That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus, but does not distinguish the species.

The word consumption being applicable to a proper, and improper to a true and bastard consumption, requires a *generic* description quadrate to both. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a general or *generic* difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the specifick difference of wine, therefore, is its presure from the grape. *Watts's Logick.*

GENE'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *generic*.] With regard to the genus, though not the species.

These have all the essential characters of sea-shells, and shew that they are of the very same specifick gravity with those to which they are so *generically* allied. *Woodward.*

GENERO'SITY. *n. f.* [*generosité*, French; *generositas*, Latin.]

The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality.

Can he be better principled in the grounds of true virtue and *generosity* than his young tutor is? *Locke on Education.*

It would not have been your *generosity*, to have passed by such a fault as this. *Locke.*

GE'NEROUS. *adj.* [*generosus*, Latin; *generoux*, French.]

1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.
2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.
3. Liberal; munificent.
4. Strong; vigorous.

Having in a digestive furnace drawn off the ardent spirit from some good sack, the phlegm, even in this *generous* wine, was copious. *Boyle.*

GE'NEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *generous*.]

1. Not meanly with regard to birth.
2. Magnanimously; nobly.

When all the gods our ruin have foretold, Yet *generously* he does his arms withhold. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

2. Liberally; munificently.

GENE'ROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *generous*.] The quality of being generous.

Is it possible to conceive that the overflowing *generousness* of the Divine Nature would create immortal beings with mean or envious principles? *Collier on Kindness.*

GE'NESIS. *n. f.* [*γένεσις*; *genese*, French.] Generation; the first book of *Moses*, which treats of the production of the world.

GE'NET. *n. f.* [French. The word originally signified a horse-man, and perhaps a gentleman or knight.] A small sized well proportioned Spanish horse.

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have coursfers for cousins, and *genets* for germanes. *Shak. Othello.*

It is no more likely that frogs should be engendered in the clouds than Spanish *genets* be begotten by the wind. *Ray.*

He shews his statue too, where, plac'd on high, The *genet* underneath him seems to fly. *Dryd. Juven. Sat.*

GENETHLI'ACAL. *adj.* [*γενεθλιακός*.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astronomers; shewing the configurations of the stars at any birth.

The night immediately before he was slighting the art of those foolish astrologers, and *genethliacal* ephemerists, that use to pry into the horoscope of nativities. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

GENETHLI'ACKS. *n. f.* [from *γενεθλιακός*.] The science of cal-

culating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIA'TICK. *n. f.* [*γενεθλιακός*.] He who calculates nativities.

The truth of astrological predictions is not to be referred to the constellations: the *genethliatics* conjecture by the disposition, temper, and complexion of the person. *Drummond.*

GENE'VA. *n. f.* [A corruption of *genevre*, French, a juniper-berry.]

We used to keep a distilled spirituous water of juniper in the shops; but the making of it became the business of the distiller, who sold it under the name of *geneva*. At present only a better kind is distilled from the juniper-berry: what is commonly sold is made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the still, with a little common salt, and the coarsest spirit they have, which is drawn off much below proof strength, and is consequently a liquor that one would wonder any people could accustom themselves to drink with pleasure. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

GE'NIAL. *adj.* [*genialis*, Latin.]

1. That which contributes to propagation.

Higher of the *genial* bed by far, And with mysterious reverence I deem. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Creator Venus, *genial* pow'r of love, The bliss of men below and gods above! *Dryden's Fables.*

2. That gives cheerfulness or supports life.

Nor th' other light of life continue long, But yields to double darkness nigh at hand; So much I feel my *genial* spirits droop. *Milton's Agonists.*

3. Natural; native.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity, and *genial* indisposition. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

GE'NIALLY. *adv.* [from *genial*.]

1. By genius; naturally.

Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions, and naturally as averse to others. *Glanv. Scep. c. 15.*

2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENICULA'TED. *adj.* [*geniculatus*, Latin.] Knotted; jointed.

A piece of some *geniculated* plant, seeming to be part of a sugar-cane. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GENICULA'TION. *n. f.* [*geniculatio*, Latin.] Knottiness; the quality in plants of having knots or joints.

GENIO. *n. f.* [*genio*, Italian; *genius*, Latin.] A man of a particular turn of mind.

Some *genio's* are not capable of pure affection; and a man is born with talents for it as much as for poetry, or any other science. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 53.*

GE'NITALS. *n. f.* [*genitalis*, Lat.] Parts belonging to generation.

Ham is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the youngest son, who is said to have cut off the *genitals* of his father. *Erasm.*

GE'NITING. *n. f.* [A corruption of *Janeton*, French, signifying *Jane* or *Janet*, having been so called in honour of some lady of that name; and the Scottish dialect calls them *Janet* apples, which is the same with *Janet*: otherwise supposed to be corrupted from *Janeting*.] An early apple gathered in June.

In July come early pears and plumbs in fruit, *genitings* and codlins. *Bacon, Essay 47.*

GE'NITIVE. *adj.* [*genitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one begotten, as, the father of a *son*; or one begetting, as son of a *father*.

GE'NIUS. *n. f.* [Latin; *genie*, French.]

1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things.

There is none but he

Whose being I do fear: and, under him, My *genius* is rebuk'd; as it is said Antony's was by Cæsar. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The *genius* and the mortal instruments Are then in council; and the state of man, Like to a little kingdom, suffers then. *Shakes. Jul. Cæsar.*

And as I awake, sweet musick breathe, Sent by some spirit to mortals good, Or th' unseen *genius* of the wood. *Milton.*

And the tame demon that should guard my throne, Shrinks to a *genius* greater than his own. *Dryden.*

To your glad *genius* sacrifice this day; Let common meats respectfully give way. *Dryden.*

2. A man endowed with superiour faculties.

There is no little writer of Pindarick who is not mentioned as a prodigious *genius*. *Addison.*

3. Mental power or faculties.

The state and order does proclaim

The *genius* of that royal dame. *Waller.*

4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment.

A happy *genius* is the gift of nature. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Your majesty's sagacity, and happy *genius* for natural history, is a better preparation for enquiries of this kind than all the dead learning of the schools. *Burnet's Theory, Preface.*

One science only will one *genius* fit;

So vast is art, so narrow human wit. *Pope on Criticism.*

The Romans, though they had no great *genius* for trade, yet were not entirely neglectful of it. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

5. Nature;



5. Nature; disposition.

Studious to please the *genius* of the times,  
With periods, points and tropes he flurs his crimes. *Dryd.*  
Another *genius* and disposition improper for philosophical  
contemplations is not so much from the narrowness of their  
spirit and understanding, as because they will not take time  
to extend them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*  
He tames the *genius* of the stubborn plain. *Pope.*  
**GENT.** *adj.* [*gent*, old French.] Elegant; soft; gentle; polite.  
A word now disused.

Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,  
Forewasted all: 'till Genuissa *gent*  
Persuaded him to cease. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 10.*  
She that was noble, wise, as fair and *gent*,  
Cast how she might their harmless lives preserve. *Fairfax.*

**GENTE'EL.** *adj.* [*gentil*, French.]

1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.

He had a *genteeler* manner of binding the chains of this  
kingdom than most of his predecessors. *Swift to Gay.*  
Their poets have no notion of *genteel* comedy, and fall into  
the most filthy double meanings when they have a mind to  
make their audience merry. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

2. Graceful in mien.

**GENTE'ELLY.** *adv.* [from *genteel*]

1. Elegantly; politely.

Those that would be *genteelly* learned, need not purchase it  
at the dear rate of being atheists. *Glanv. Sceps. Preface.*  
After a long fatigue of eating and drinking, and babbling;  
he concludes the great work of dining *genteelly*. *South.*

2. Gracefully; handsomely.

**GENTE'ELNESS.** *n. f.* [from *genteel*.]

1. Elegance; gracefulness; politeness.

He had a genius full of *genteelness* and spirit, having nothing  
that was ungraceful in his postures and dresses. *Dryd. Dufresn.*

2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

**GENTIAN.** *n. f.* [*gentiane*, French; *gentiana*, Latin.] Felwort

or baldmony.

The leaves grow by pairs opposite to each other: the flower  
consists of one leaf, shaped like a cup, being cut into four,  
five, or more segments: it is succeeded by a membranous oval  
shaped fruit, ending in a sharp point, opening lengthwise into  
two parts, and containing many flat roundish seeds, bordered  
with a leafy rim. *Miller.*

The root of the *gentian* is large and long, of a tolerably  
firm texture, and remarkably tough: it has a faintish and  
somewhat disagreeable smell, and an extremely bitter taste. It  
is brought cheap from Germany. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

If it be fistulous, and the orifice small, dilate it with *gentian*  
roots. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

**GENTIANE'LLA.** *n. f.* A kind of blue colour.

**GENTILE.** *n. f.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the  
true God.

Tribulation and anguish upon every soul that doeth evil, of  
the Jew first, and also of the *gentile*. *Rom. ii. 2.*

*Gentiles* or infidels, in those actions, upon both the spiritual  
and temporal good, have been in one pursuit conjoined. *Bacon.*

2. A person of rank. Obsolete.

Fine Basil desireth it may be her lot  
To grow, as a gilliflower, trim in a pot;  
That ladies and *gentiles*, for whom ye do serve,  
May help him as needeth, poor life to preserve. *Tusser.*

**GENTILE'SSE.** *n. f.* [French.] Complaisance; civility.

She with her wedding-cloaths undresses  
Her complaisance and *gentillesse*. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*

**GENTILISM.** *n. f.* [*gentilisme*, French, from *gentile*.] Hea-  
thenism; paganism.

If invocation of saints had been introduced in the aposto-  
lical times, it would have looked like the introducing of *gen-  
tilism* again. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

**GENTILITIOUS.** *adj.* [*gentilitius*, Latin.]

1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation.

That an unfavoury odour is *gentilitious*, or national unto the  
Jews, reason or sense will not induce. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

The common cause of this distemper is a particular and  
perhaps a *gentilitious* disposition of body. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

**GENTILITY.** *n. f.* [*gentilité*, French, from *gentil*, French; *gen-  
tilis*, Latin.]

1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.

2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste.

3. Gentry; the class of persons well born.

Gavelkind must needs, in the end, make a poor *gentility*.  
*Davies on Ireland.*

4. Paganism; heathenism.

When people began to espy the falshood of oracles, where-  
upon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted  
from it. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*

**GENTLE.** *adj.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble.

They entering and killing all of the *gentle* and rich faction,  
for honesty sake broke open all prisons. *Sidney.*

These are the studies wherein our noble and *gentle* youth  
ought to bestow their time. *Milton on Education.*

Of *gentle* blood, part shed in honour's cause;  
Each parent sprung. *Pope.*

2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable.

I am one of those *gentle* ones that will use the devil himself  
with curtesy. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Her voice was ever soft,  
*Gentle* and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shakespeare.*

As *gentle*, and as jocund, as to jest,  
Go I to fight. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

A virtuous and a good man, reverend in conversation, and  
*gentle* in condition. *2 Mac. xv. 12.*

The *gentlest* heart on earth is prov'd unkind. *Fairfax.*  
Your change was wise; for, had she been deny'd,

A swift revenge had follow'd from her pride:  
You from my *gentle* nature had no fears;

All my revenge is only in my tears. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*  
He had such a *gentle* method of reproving their faults, that  
they were not so much afraid as ashamed to repeat them. *Atter.*

3. Soothing; pacifick.

And though this sense first *gentle* musick sound,  
Her proper object is the speech of men. *Davies.*

**GENTLE.** *n. f.*

1. A gentleman; a man of birth. Now out of use.

*Gentles*, do not reprehend;  
If you pardon, we will mend. *Shakespeare.*

Where is my lovely bride?  
How does my father? *Gentles*; methinks you frown. *Shakesf.*

2. A particular kind of worm.

He will in the three hot months bite at a flagworm, or at a  
*green gentle*. *Walton's Angler.*

**TO GENTLE.** *v. a.* To make gentle; to raise from the vulgar.  
Obsolete.

He to-day that sheds his blood with me,  
Shall be my brother; be he never so vile,  
This day shall *gentle* his condition. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

**GENTLEFOLK.** *n. f.* [*gentle* and *folk*.] Persons distinguished  
by their birth from the vulgar.

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk*. *Shakesf. Rich. III.*  
*Gentlefolks* will not care for the remainder of a bottle of  
wine; therefore always set a fresh one before them after  
dinner. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

**GENTLEMAN.** *n. f.* [*gentilhomme*, French; *gentiluomo*, Ital.  
that is, *homo gentilis*, a man of ancestry. All other deri-  
vations seem to be whimsical.]

1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble.

A civil war was within the bowels of that state, between  
the *gentlemen* and the peasants. *Sidney.*

I freely told you, all the wealth I had  
Ran in my veins; I was a *gentleman*. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

He hither came a private *gentleman*,  
But young and brave, and of a family  
Ancient and noble. *Otway's Orphan.*

You say a long descended race  
Makes *gentlemen*, and that your high degree  
Is much disparag'd to be match'd with me. *Dryden.*

2. A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post.  
Inquire me out some mean-born *gentleman*,  
Whom I will marry strait to Clarence's daughter. *Shakesp.*

3. A term of complaisance.  
The same *gentlemen* who have fixed this piece of morality on  
the three naked sisters dancing hand in hand, would have  
found out as good a one had there been four of them sitting  
at a distance, and covered from head to foot. *Addison.*

4. The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank.  
Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chan-  
cellorship, came to his wife's pew, and used the usual words  
of his *gentleman* usher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*

Let be call'd before us  
That *gentleman* of Buckingham's in person. *Shak. H. VIII.*

5. It is used of any man however high.  
The earl of Hereford was reputed then  
In England the most valiant *gentleman*. *Shakesf. Henry IV.*

The king is a noble *gentleman*, and my familiar. *Shakesp.*

**GENTLEMANLIKE.** } *adj.* [*gentleman* and *like*.] Becoming a

**GENTLEMANLY.** } man of birth.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work,  
which, he saith, is the life of a peasant or churl; but enureth  
himself to his weapon, and to the *gentlemanly* trade of steal-  
ing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Pyramus is a sweet-fac'd man; a proper man as one shall  
see in a Summer's day; a most lovely *gentlemanlike* man. *Shak.*

You have train'd me up like a peasant, hiding from me all  
*gentlemanlike* qualities. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

A gentleman uses the words of gallantry, and *gentlemanlike*  
very often in his petition. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 629.*

Two clergymen stood candidates for a freeschool, where a  
gentleman, who happened to have understanding, procured  
the place for him who was the better scholar and more *gentle-  
manly* person of the two. *Swift.*

**GENTLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *gentle*.]

10 E

1. Dignity



1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction.
2. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; tenderness.

My lord Sebastian,  
The truth, you speak, doth lack some *gentleness*. *Shakesp.*  
Still she retains

Her maiden *gentleness*, and oft at eve  
Visits the herds. *Milt.n.*

The perpetual *gentleness* and inherent goodness of the Ormond family. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

Changes are brought about silently and insensibly, with all imaginable benignity and *gentleness*. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

Masters must correct their servants with *gentleness*, prudence, and mercy. *Rogers.*

Women ought not to think *gentleness* of heart despicable in a man. *Clarissa.*

3. Kindness; benevolence. Obsolete.

The *gentleness* of all the gods go with thee. *Shakespeare.*

GE'NTLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *gentle*.] Carriage of a gentleman. Obsolete.

Some in France, which will needs be gentlemen, have more *gentle*ship in their hat than in their head. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

GENTLEWOMAN. *n. f.* [gentle and woman. See GENTLEMAN.]

1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well descended.

The *gentlewomen* of Rome did not suffer their infants to be so long swathed as poorer people. *Abbot's Descr. of the World.*

Doth this fir Protheus  
Often resort unto this *gentlewoman*? *Shakespeare.*

*Gentlewomen* may do themselves much good by kneeling upon a cushion, and weeding. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

The late queen's *gentlewoman*, a knight's daughter,  
To be her mistress' mistress! *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Her *gentlewomen*, like the nereids,  
So many mermaids, tended her i' th' eyes,  
And made their bends adorings. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

3. A word of civility or irony.

Now, *gentlewoman*, you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical down-cast look. *Dryden.*

GE'NTLY. *adv.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly.

My mistress *gently* chides the fault I made. *Dryden.*

The mischiefs that come by inadvertency, or ignorance, are but very *gently* to be taken notice of. *Locke.*

2. Softly; without violence.

Fortune's blows,  
When most struck home, being *gently* warded, craves  
A noble cunning. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

In the same island a sort of great bat, as men lie asleep with their legs naked, will suck their blood at a wound so *gently* made as not to awake them. *Grew's Musæum.*

GE'NTRY. *n. f.* [gentlery, gentry, from *gentle*.]

1. Birth; condition.

You are certainly a gentleman,  
Clerk-like experienc'd, which no less adorns  
Our *gentry* than our parents' noble name,  
In whose success we are gentle. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

2. Class of people above the vulgar; those between the vulgar and the nobility.

They slaughtered many of the *gentry*, for whom no sex or age could be accepted for excuse. *Sidney.*

Let states, that aim at greatness, take heed how their nobility and *gentry* multiply too fast. *Bacon's Ornam. Ration.*

How cheerfully the hawkers cry  
A satire, and the *gentry* buy. *Swift.*

2. A term of civility real or ironical.

The many-colour'd *gentry* there above,  
By turns are rul'd by tumult and by love. *Prior.*

3. Civility; complaisance. Obsolete.

Shew us so much *gentry* and good-will,  
As to extend your time with us a-while. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

GE'NUFLECTION. *n. f.* [genuflexion, French; genu and flecto, Latin.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

Here they make use of all the rites of adoration, *genuflections*, wax-candles, incense, oblations, prayers only excepted. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

GENUINE. *adj.* [genuinus, Latin.] Not spurious; not counterfeit; real; natural; true.

Experiments were at one time tried with *genuine* materials, and at another time with sophisticated ones. *Boyle.*

The belief and remembrance, and love and fear of God, have so great influence to make men religious, that where any of these is, the rest, together with the true and *genuine* effects of them, are supposed to be. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

A sudden darkness covers all;  
True *genuine* night: night added to the groves:  
The fogs are blown full in the face of heaven. *Dryd. Oedip.*

GENUINELY. *adv.* [from *genuine*.] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally.

There is another agent able to analyze compound bodies less violently, more *genuinely*, and more universally than the fire. *Boyle.*

GENU'INENESS. *n. f.* [from *genuine*.] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural state

It is not essential to the *genuineness* of colours to be durable. *Boyle.*

GE'NUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] In science, a class of being, comprehending under it many species: as *quadruped* is a *genus* comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts.

A general idea is called by the schools *genus*, and it is one common nature agreeing to several other common natures: so animal is a *genus*, because it agrees to horse, lion, whale, and butterfly. *Watts's Logick.*

If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same *genus*, much less can they be surmised reducible into a species of another *genus*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

GE'OCENTRICK. *adj.* [γῆ and κέντρον; geocentrique, French.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth. *Harris.*

GE'ODÆSIA. *n. f.* [γεωδαισία; geodesie, French.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures. *Harris.*

GE'ODÆTICAL. *adj.* [from *geodasia*.] Relating to the art of measuring surfaces; comprehending or showing the art of measuring land.

GE'OGRAPHER. *n. f.* [γῆ and γράφω; geographe, French.] One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.

A greater part of the earth hath ever been peopled than hath been known or described by *geographers*. *Brown.*

The bay of Naples is called the Crater by the old *geographers*. *Addison.*

From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,  
And grow a meer *geographer* by love. *Tickell.*

GEOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [geographique, French, from *geography*.] Relating to geography; belonging to geography.

GEOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *geographical*.] In a geographical manner; according to the rules of geography.

Minerva lets Ulysses into the knowledge of his country: she *geographically* describes it to him. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

GEO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [γῆ and γράφω; geographie, Fr.] Geography in a strict sense, signifies the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the situation of the various parts of the earth. When it is taken in a little larger sense, it includes the knowledge of the seas also; and in the largest sense of all, it extends to the various customs, habits, and governments of nations. *Watts.*

Olympus is extolled by the Greeks as attaining unto heaven; but *geography* makes slight account hereof, when they discourse of Andes or Teneriff. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*

According to ancient fables the Argonauts sailed up the Danube, and from thence passed into the Adriatick, carrying their ships upon their shoulders: a mark of great ignorance in *geography*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

GEO'LOGY. *n. f.* [γῆ and λόγος] The doctrine of the earth; the knowledge of the state and nature of the earth.

GE'OMANCER. *n. f.* [γῆ and μάντις.] A fortuneteller; a caster of figures; a cheat who pretends to foretell futurity by other means than the astrologer.

Fortunetellers, jugglers, *geomancers*, and the incantatory impostors, though commonly men of inferior rank, daily delude the vulgar. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

GE'OMANCY. *n. f.* [γῆ and μαντία; geomance, French.] The act of casting figures; the act of foretelling by figures what shall happen.

According to some persons there are four kinds of divination; hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, and *geomancy*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

GEOMA'NTICK. *adj.* [from *geomancy*.] Pertaining to the act of casting figures.

Two *geomantick* figures were display'd  
Above his head, a warrior and a maid;  
One when direct, and one when retrograde. *Dryden.*

GE'OMETER. *n. f.* [γεωμέτρης; geometre, French.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician.

He became one of the chief *geometers* of his age. *Watts.*

GE'OMETRAL. *adj.* [geometral, French, from *geometry*.] Pertaining to geometry.

GE'OMETRICAL. } *adj.* [γεωμετρικός; geometrique, French, from GE'OMETRICK. } *geometry.*

1. Pertaining to geometry.

A *geometrical* scheme is let in by the eyes, but the demonstration is discerned by reason. *More's Antid against Atheism.*

This mathematical discipline, by the help of *geometrical* principles, doth teach to contrive several weights and powers unto motion or rest. *Wukins's Math. Magick.*

2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry.

Must men take the measure of God just by the same *geometrical* proportions that he did, that gather'd the height and bigness of Hercules by his foot? *Stillingfleet.*



Does not this wise philosopher assert,  
That the vast orb, which casts so fair his beams,  
Is such, or not much bigger than he seems?

That the dimensions of his glorious face

Two *geometrick* feet do scarce surpass? *Blackmore's Creation.*

3. Disposed according to geometry.

*Geometrick* jasper seemeth of affinity with the *lapis sanguinalis* described by Boetius; but it is certainly one sort of *lapis cruciformis*.

*Grew's Musæum.*

**GEOMETRICALLY.** *adv.* [from *geometrical*.] According to the laws of geometry.

'Tis possible *geometrically* to contrive such an artificial motion as shall be of greater swiftness than the revolutions of the heavens.

*Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

All the bones, muscles, and vessels of the body are contrived most *geometrically*, according to the strictest rules of mechanicks.

*Ray on the Creation.*

**GEOMETRICIAN.** *n. f.* [*γεωμέτρης*.] One skilled in geometry; a geometer.

Although there be a certain truth therein, *geometricians* would not receive satisfaction without demonstration thereof.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

How easily does an expert *geometrician*, with one glance of his eye, take in a complicated diagram, made up of many lines and circles!

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

**TO GEOMETRIZE.** *v. n.* [*γεωμετρέω*.] To act according to the laws of geometry.

We obtained good store of crystals, whose figures were differing enough, though prettily shaped, as if nature had at once affected variety in their figuration, and yet confined herself to *geometrize*.

*Boyle.*

**GEOMETRY.** *n. f.* [*γεωμετρία*; *geometrie*, French.] Originally signifies the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on or within it: but it is now used for the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered, without any regard to matter.

*Geometry* very probably had its first rise in Egypt, where the Nile annually overflowing the country, and covering it with mud, obliged men to distinguish their lands one from another, by the consideration of their figure; and after which, 'tis probable, to be able also to measure the quantity of it, and to know how to plot it, and lay it out again in its just dimensions, figure and proportion: after which, it is likely, a farther contemplation of those draughts and figures helped them to discover many excellent and wonderful properties belonging to them; which speculations were continually improving, and are still to this day. *Geometry* is usually divided into speculative and practical; the former of which contemplates and treats of the properties of continued quantity abstractedly; and the latter applies these speculations and theorems to use and practice, and to the benefit and advantage of mankind.

*Harris.*

In the muscles alone there seems to be more *geometry* than in all the artificial engines in the world.

*Ray on the Creation.*

Him also for my censor I disdain,

Who thinks all science, as all virtue, vain;

Who counts *geometry* and numbers toys,

And with his foot the sacred dust destroys. *Dryd. Pers. Sat.*

**GEOPO'NICAL.** *adj.* [*γῆ and πόσις*; *geponique*, French.] Relating to agriculture; relating to the cultivation of the ground.

Such expressions are frequent in authors *geoponical*, or such as have treated *de re rustica*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*

**GEOPO'NICKS.** *n. f.* [*γῆ and πόσις*.] The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

**GEORGE.** *n. f.* [*Georgius*, Latin.]

1. A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter.

Look on my George, I am a gentleman;

Rate me at what thou wilt. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

2. A brown loaf. Of this sense I know not the original.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,

On a brown *george*, with lousy swobbers, fed. *Dryd. Pers.*

**GEO'RGICK.** *n. f.* [*γεωργικόν*; *georgiques*, Fr.] Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. *Addison.*

**GEO'RGICK.** *adj.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

Here I peruse the Mantuan's *georgick* strains,

And learn the labours of Italian swains. *Gay's Rural Sports.*

**GEO'TICK.** *adj.* [from *γῆ*.] Belonging to the earth; terrestrial.

*Dict.*

**GE'RENT.** *adj.* [*gerens*, Latin.] Carrying; bearing. *Dict.*

**GE'RFALCON.** *n. f.* A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greatest strength next to the eagle.

*Bailey.*

**GE'RMAN.** *n. f.* [*germain*, French; *germanus*, Lat.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood: thus the children of brothers or sisters are called cousins *german*.

They knew it was their cousin *german*, the famous Amphialus.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

And to him said, go now, proud miscreant,

Thyself thy message do to *german* dear. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

These *Germans* did subdue all Germany,

Of whom it hight; but in the end their fire,

With foul repulse, from France was forced to retire. *F. Q.*

Wert thou a bear, thou wouldst be kill'd by the horse;

wert thou a horse, thou wouldst be seiz'd by the leopard;

wert thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion, and the

spots of thy kindred were juries on thy life. *Shakesp. Timon.*

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have coursers

for cousins, and genets for *germans*. *Shakesp. Othello.*

**GE'RMAN.** *adj.* [*germanus*, Latin.] Related.

Not he alone shall suffer what wit can make heavy, and

vengeance bitter; but those that are *german* to him, though

removed fifty times, shall come under the hangman. *Shakesp.*

**GE'RMANDER.** *n. f.* [*germandrée*, French.]

It has small thick leaves, which are lacinated somewhat

like those of the oak: the flowers, which are produced at the

wings of the leaves, are labiated: the stamina or threads sup-

ply the place of the crest, or upper lip: the beard or lower lip

of the flower is divided into five parts: the middle segment,

which is largest, is hollow like a spoon, and sometimes divided

into two parts: the cup of the flower is fistulous. *Miller.*

**GE'RME.** *n. f.* [*germen*, Latin.] A sprout or shoot; that part

which grows and spreads.

Whether it be not made out of the *germe*, or treadle of the

egg, doth seem of lesser doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**GE'RMIN.** *n. f.* [*germen*, Latin.] A shooting or sprouting

feed.

Though palaces and pyramids do slope

Their heads to their foundations; though the treasure

Of nature's *germins* tumble all together,

Even 'till destruction sicken; answer me

To what I ask you.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Thou all-shaking thunder,

Strike flat the thick rotundity o' th' world;

Crack nature's mould, all *germins* spill at once

That make ungrateful man.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**TO GERMINATE.** *v. n.* [*germino*, Latin.] To sprout; to

shoot; to bud; to put forth.

This action is furthered by the chalcites, which hath within

a spirit that will put forth and *germinate*, as we see in chymical

trials. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The seeds of all kinds of vegetables being planted near the

surface of the earth, in a convenient soil, amongst matter

proper for the formation of vegetables, would *germinate*, grow

up, and replenish the face of the earth. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

**GERMINA'TION.** *n. f.* [*germination*, French, from *germinate*.]

The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

For acceleration of *germination*, we refer it over unto the

place, where we shall handle the subject of plants generally.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

The duke of Buckingham had another kind of *germination*;

and surely, had he been a plant, he would have been reckoned

among the *sponsæ nascentes*.

*Wotton.*

There is but little similitude between a terreous humidity

and plantal *germinations*.

*Glanv. Sceps. c. 25.*

Suppose the earth should be carried to the great distance of

Saturn; there the whole globe would be one frigid zone;

there would be no life, no *germination*.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

**GE'RUND.** *n. f.* [*gerundium*, Latin.] In the Latin grammar, a

kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

**GEST.** *n. f.* [*gestum*, Latin.]

1. A deed; an action; an achievement.

Who fair them quites, as him beseeemed best,

And goodly can discourse of many a noble *gest*. *Fai. Qu.*

2. Show; representation.

*Gests* should be interlarded after the Persian manner, by

ages, young and old.

3. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed,

in the progresses of our kings, many of them being still ex-

tant in the herald's office. [From *giste*, or *gite*, Fr.] *Hanmer.*

I'll give you my commission,

To let him there a month, behind the *gest*,

Prefix'd for's parting.

*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

He distinctly sets down the *gests* and progress thereof; and

are conceits of eminent use, to solve magnetical phenomenas.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 2.*

**GESTA'TION.** *n. f.* [*gestatio*, Latin.] The act of bearing the

young in the womb.

Aristotle affirmeth the birth of the infant, or time of its

*gestation*, extendeth sometimes unto the eleventh month; but

Hippocrates avers that it exceedeth not the tenth. *Brown.*

Why in viviparous animals, in the time of *gestation*, should

the nourishment be carried to the embryo in the womb, which

at other times goeth not that way? *Ray on the Creation.*

**TO GESTICULATE.** *v. n.* [*gesticular*, Latin; *gisticuler*, Fr.]

To play antick tricks; to shew postures.

*Dict.*

**GESTICULA'TION.** *n. f.* [*gesticulatio*, Latin; *gesticulation*, Fr.

from *gesticulate*.] Antick tricks; various postures.

**GE'STURE.** *n. f.* [*gero*, *gestum*, Latin; *geste*, French.]

1. Action or posture expressive of sentiment.

Ah, my sister, if you had heard his words, or seen his

*gestures*,



*gestures*, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have matched in yourself, those two rarely matched together, pity and delight. *Sidney, b. ii.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the *gesture* of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hooker.*

To the dumbness of the *gesture*

One might interpret. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

2. Movement of the body.

Grace was in all her steps, heav'n in her eye,

In ev'ry *gesture* dignity and love! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay aside all kinds of *gesture*, or at least to make use of such only as are graceful and expressive. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 408.*

To *GETSURE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or posture.

Our attire disgraceth it; it is not orderly read, nor *gestured* as becometh. *Hooker, b. v.*

Undertaking so to *gesture* and muffle up himself in his hood, as the duke's manner was, that none should discern him.

*Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

To *GET*. *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got*, or *gotten*. [*getan, gettan, Saxon.*]

1. To procure; to obtain.

Thine be the cosset, well hast thou it *got*. *Spenser's Past.*

Of that which was our father's hath he *gotten* all this glory. *Gen. xxxi. 1.*

We *gat* our bread with the peril of our lives. *Sam. v. 9.*

The pains of hell *gat* hold upon me. *Pf. cxvi. 3.*

David *gat* him a name when he returned from smiting of the Syrians. *2 Sa. viii. 13.*

Most of these things might be more exactly tried by the Torricellian experiments, if we could *get* tubes so accurately blown that the cavity were perfectly cylindrical. *Boyle.*

Such a conscience, as has not been wanting to itself, in endeavouring to *get* the utmost and clearest information about the will of God, that its power, advantages, and opportunities could afford it, is that great internal judge, whose absolution is a rational and sure ground of confidence. *South's Sermons.* He insensibly *got* a facility, without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature, which was much more the effect of use and practice. *Locke.*

He who attempts to *get* another man into his absolute power, does thereby put himself into a state of war with him. *Locke.*

The man who lives upon alms, *gets* him his set of admirers, and delights in superiority. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 219.*

Sphinx was a monster that would eat

Whatever stranger she could *get*,

Unless his ready wit disclos'd,

The subtle riddle she propos'd. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

This practice is to be used at first, in order to *get* a fixed habit of attention, and in some cases only. *Watts.*

The word *get* is variously used: we say to *get* money, to *get* in, to *get* off, to *get* ready, to *get* a stomach, and to *get* a cold. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To force; to seize.

Such losses and scatterlings cannot easily, by any constable, or other ordinary officer, be *gotten*, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The king seeing this, starting from where he sat,

Out from his trembling hand his weapon *gat*. *Daniel.*

All things, but one, you can restore;

The heart you *get* returns no more. *Waller.*

3. To win.

Henry the sixth hath lost

All that which Henry the fifth had *gotten*. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

He *gat* his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the host with his sword. *1 Mac. iii. 3.*

To *get* the day of them of his own nation, would be a most unhappy day for him. *2 Mac. v. 6.*

Auria held that course to have drawn the gallies within his great ships, who thundering amongst them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way unto his gallies to have *gotten* a victory. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

4. To have possession of; to hold.

Then forcing thee, by fire he made thee bright;

Nay, thou hast *got* the face of man. *Herbert.*

5. To beget upon a female.

These boys are boys of ice; they'll none of her: sure they are bastards to the English, the French never *got* them. *Shak.*

Women with study'd arts they vex:

Ye gods destroy that impious sex;

And if there must be some t' invoke

Your pow'rs, and make your altars smoke,

Come down yourselves, and, in their place,

*Get* a more just and nobler race.

Children they *got* on their female captives.

If you'll take 'em as their fathers *got* 'em, so and well; if

not, you must stay 'till they *get* a better generation. *Dryden.*

Has no man, but who has kill'd

A father, right to *get* a child?

*Prior.*

Let ev'ry married man, that's grave and wife,

Take a tartuff of known ability,

Who shall so settle lasting reformation;

First *get* a son, then give him education.

*Dorset.*

The god of day, descending from above,

Mixt with the day, and *got* the queen of love. *Granville.*

6. To gain as profit.

Though creditors will lose one fifth of their principal and use, and landlords one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not *get* it. *Locke.*

7. To gain as superiority or advantage.

If they *get* ground and 'vantage of the king,

Then join you with them like a rib of steel. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

8. To earn; to gain by labour.

Nature and necessity taught them to make certain vessels of a tree, which they *got* down, not with cutting, but with fire.

*Abbot's Description of the World.*

Having no mines, nor any other way of *getting* or keeping of riches but by trade, so much of our trade as is lost, so much of our riches must necessarily go with it. *Locke.*

If it be so much pains to count the money I would spend, what labour did it cost my ancestors to *get* it? *Locke.*

9. To receive as a price or reward.

Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raises their price, and makes the importer *get* more for them; but a tax laid on your homemade commodities lessens their price. *Locke.*

10. To learn.

*Get* by heart the more common and useful words out of some judicious vocabulary. *Watts.*

11. To procure to be.

I shall shew how we may *get* it thus informed, and afterwards preserve and keep it so. *South's Sermons.*

12. To put into any state.

Take no repulse, whatever she doth say;

For, *get* you gone, she doth not mean away. *Shakespeare.*

About a fortnight before your ewes bring forth their young, they may be pretty well kept, to *get* them a little into heart.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Helim, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, visited the place very frequently: his greatest perplexity was how to *get* the lovers out of it, the gates being watched. *Guardian.*

13. To prevail on; to induce.

Though the king could not *get* him to engage in a life of business, he made him however his chief companion. *Spectat.*

14. To draw; to hook.

With much communication will he tempt thee, and smiling upon thee *get* out thy secrets. *Ecclef. xiii. 11.*

By the marriage of his grandson Ferdinand he *got* into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. *Addison.*

After having *got* out of you every thing you can spare, I scorn to trespass, *Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 167.*

15. To betake; to remove.

*Get* you to bed on th' instant; I will be return'd forthwith.

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

Arise, *get* thee out from this land.

*Gen. xxxi. 13.*

*Get* thee out, and depart hence.

*Luke xiii. 31.*

Lest they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so *get* them up out of the land.

*Ex. i. 10.*

*Get* ye up in peace unto your father.

*Gen. xlv. 17.*

Thus perplexed, he with all speed *got* himself with his followers to the strong town of Mega, in hope to throwd himself.

*Knolles's History of the Turks.*

16. To remove by force or art.

By the good direction of Auria she was quickly *got* off the land again, and entered with the rest. *Knolles's History.*

The roving fumes of quicksilver, in evaporating, would oftentimes fasten upon the gold in such plenty, as would put him to much trouble to *get* them off from his rings. *Boyle.*

When mercury is *got* by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we may suppose this quicksilver to have been a perfect body of its own kind. *Boyle.*

They are offended to see them wilful, and would be glad to *get* out those weeds which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be easily extirpated.

*Locke on Education.*

17. To put.

*Get* on thy boots; we'll ride all night. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

18. To *GET* off. To sell or dispose of by some expedient.

Wood, to *get* his halfpence off, offered an hundred pounds in his coin for seventy in silver.

*Swift.*

To *GET*. *v. n.*

1. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty.

Phalantus was entrapped, and saw round about him, but could not *get* out.

*Sidney.*

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an edge

More likely to fall in than to *get* o'er. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Away, *get* thee down.

*Ex. xix. 24.*



# G E T

If it displease thee, I will *get* me back again. *Num. xxii.*  
 The stranger shall *get* up above thee very high, and thou shalt come down very low. *Deuter. xxviii. 43.*  
 The fox bragged what a number of shifts and devices he had to *get* from the hounds, and the cat said he had but one, which was to climb a tree. *Bacon.*  
 Those that are very cold, and especially in their feet, cannot *get* to sleep. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 I utterly condemn the practice of the later times, that some who are pricked for sheriffs, and were fit, should *get* out of the bill. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
 Being entered unto the Mahometan religion, he *got* away unto the Christians, and hardly escaped from the battle. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
 He would be at their backs before they could *get* out of Armenia. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
 She plays with his rage, and *gets* above his anger. *Denham.*  
 The latent air had *got* away in bubbles. *Boyle.*  
 There are few bodies whose minute parts stick so close together, but that it is possible to meet with some other body whose small parts may *get* between, and so disjoin them. *Boyle.*  
 There was but an insensible diminution of the liquor upon the recess of whatever it was that *got* through the cork. *Boyle.*  
 Although the universe, and every part thereof, are objects full of excellency, yet the multiplicity thereof is so various, that the understanding falls under a kind of despondency of *getting* through so great a task. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
 If there should be any leak at the bottom of the vessel, yet very little water would *get* in, because no air could *get* out. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*  
 O heav'n, in what a labyrinth am I led!  
 I could *get* out, but she detains the thread! *Dryden.*  
 So have I seen some fearful hare maintain  
 A course, 'till tir'd before the dog she lay;  
 Who, stretch'd behind her, pants upon the plain,  
 Past pow'r to kill, as she to *get* away. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*  
 The more oily and light part of this mass would *get* above the other, and swim upon it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 Having *got* through the foregoing passage, let us go on to his next argument. *Locke.*  
 The removing of the pains we feel is the *getting* out of misery, and consequently the first thing to be done, in order to happiness, absent good. *Locke.*  
 If, having *got* into the sense of the epistles, we will but compare what he says; in the places where he treats of the same subject, we can hardly be mistaken in his sense. *Locke.*  
 I *got* up as fast as possible, girt on my rapier, and snatched up my hat, when my landlady came up to me. *Tatler.*  
 Bucephalus would let nobody *get* upon him but Alexander the Great. *Addison on Italy.*  
 Imprison'd fires, in the close dungeons pent,  
 Roar to *get* loose, and struggle for a vent;  
 Eating their way, and undermining all,  
 'Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fall. *Addison.*  
 When Alma now, in diff'rent ages,  
 Has finish'd her ascending stages,  
 Into the head at length she *gets*,  
 And there in publick grandeur sits,  
 To judge of things. *Prior.*  
 I resolved to break through all measures to *get* away. *Swift.*  
 Happy are they who meet with civil people that will comply with their ignorance, and help them to *get* out of it. *Locke.*  
 2. To fall; to come by accident.  
 Two or three men of the town are *got* among them. *Tatler.*  
 3. To find the way.  
 When an egg is made hard by boiling, since there is nothing that appears to *get* in at the shell, unless some colorifick atoms, and some little particles of the water it is boiled in, it is not easy to discover from whence else this change of consistency proceeds than from a change made in the texture of the parts. *Boyle.*  
 He raves; his words are loose  
 As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from sense:  
 You see he knows not me, his natural father;  
 But aiming to possess th' usurping queen;  
 So high he's mounted in his airy hopes,  
 That now the wind is *got* into his head,  
 And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
 A child runs to overtake and *get* up to the top of his shadow, which still advances at the same rate that he does. *Locke.*  
 Should dressing, feasting, and balls once *get* among the Cantons, their military roughness would be quickly lost. *Addis.*  
 The fluids which surround bodies, upon the surface of the globe, *get* in between the surfaces of bodies when they are at any distance. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*  
 4. To move; to remove.  
 Get home with thy fewel made ready to set;  
 The sooner, the easier carriage to *get*. *Tusser.*  
 Many of the galleys rode it out at sea, where they were by shot out of the city enforced to *get* them farther off. *Knolles.*  
 Rise up and *get* you forth from amongst my people. *Ex. xii.*

# G E W

5. To have recourse to.  
 The Turks made great haste through the middle of the town ditch, to *get* up into the bulwark to help their fellows. *Knolles.*  
 Lying is so cheap a cover for any miscarriage, and so much in fashion, that a child can scarce be kept from *getting* into it. *Locke.*  
 6. To go; to repair.  
 They ran to their weapons, and furiously assailed the Turks, now fearing no such matter, and were not as yet all *got* into the castle. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
 A knot of ladies, *got* together by themselves, is a very school of impertinence. *Swift.*  
 7. To put one's self in any state.  
 To-morrow *get* you early on your way. *Judg. xix. 9.*  
 They might *get* over the river Avon at Stratford, and *get* between the king and Worcester. *Clarendon.*  
 We can neither find source nor issue for such an excessive mass of waters, neither where to have them; nor, if we had them, how to *get* quit of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 Without his assistance we can no more *get* quit of our affliction, than but by his permission we should have fallen into it. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*  
 There is a sort of men who pretend to divest themselves of partiality on both sides, and to *get* above that imperfect idea of their subject which little writers fall into. *Pope on Homer.*  
 As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happiest end of this life, so the next felicity is to *get* rid of fools and scoundrels. *Pope to Swift.*  
 8. To become by any act what one was not before.  
 The laughing sot, like all unthinking men;  
 Bathes and *gets* drunk; then bathes and drinks again. *Dryd.*  
 9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.  
 Like jewels to advantage set,  
 Her beauty by the shade does *get*. *Waller.*  
 10. To *GET* off. To escape.  
 The galleys, by the benefit of the shores and shallows, *got* off. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
 Whate'er thou do'st, deliver not thy sword;  
 With that thou may'st *get* off, tho' odds oppose thee. *Dryd.*  
 11. To *GET* over. To conquer; to suppress; to pass without being stopped in thinking or acting.  
 'Tis very pleasant, on this occasion, to hear the lady propose her doubts, and to see the pains he is at to *get* over them. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 475.*  
 I cannot *get* over the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons. *Swift.*  
 To remove this difficulty, the earl of Peterborough was dispatched to Vienna, and *got* over some part of those disputes, to the satisfaction of the duke of Savoy. *Swift.*  
 12. To *GET* up. To rise from repose.  
 Sheep will *get* up betimes in the morning to feed against rain. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 13. To *GET* up. To rise from a seat.  
 Get you up from about the tabernacle of Koran, Dathan, and Aboriam. *Numb. xvi.*  
 GETTER. *n. f.* [from *get*.]  
 1. One who procures or obtains.  
 2. One who begets on a female.  
 Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, null'd, deaf, sleepy, insensible; a *getter* of more bastard-children than war's a destroyer of men. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 GETTING. *n. f.* [from *get*.]  
 1. Act of getting; acquisition.  
 Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore *get* wisdom; and with all thy *getting* get understanding. *Prov. iv. 7.*  
 2. Gain; profit.  
 Who hath a state to repair may not despise small things; and it is less dishonourable to abridge a petty charge than to stoop to petty *gettings*. *Bacon, Essay 29.*  
 The meaner families, are obliged to return to the steward a small monthly share of their *gettings*, to be a portion for the child. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
 GE'WGAW. *n. f.* [gegar, Saxon; joyau, French.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.  
 That metal they exchanged for the meanest trifles and *gewgaws* which the others could bring. *Abbot's Deser. of the World.*  
 Prefer that which providence has pronounced to be the staff of life, before a glittering *gewgaw* that has no other value than what vanity has set upon it. *L'Estrange, Fable 1.*  
 As children, when they throw one toy away,  
 Straight a more foolish *gewgaw* comes in play. *Dryden.*  
 A heavy *gewgaw*, call'd a crown, that spread  
 About his temples, drown'd his narrow head,  
 And would have crush'd it. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 10.*  
 Some loose the bands  
 Of ancient friendship, cancel nature's laws  
 For pageantry and tawdry *gewgaws*. *Phillips.*  
 The first images were fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and many other *gewgaws*, which lay so thick that the whole heart was nothing else but a toyshop. *Addison's Guard.*



**GE'WGAW.** *adj.* Splendidly trifling; showy without value.

Let him that would learn the happiness of religion, see the poor *gewgaw* happiness of Feliciano. *Law's Serious Call.*

**GHA'STFUL.** *adj.* [ȝart and fulle, Saxon.] Dreary; dismal; melancholy; fit for walking spirits.

Here will I dwell apart,

In *ghastful* grave, 'till my last sleep

Do close mine eyes:

Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking sound

Is sign of dreary death. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

**GHA'STLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *ghastly*.]

1. Horror of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

**GHA'STLY.** *adj.* [ȝart, or *ghost*, and *like*.]

1. Like a ghost; having horror in the countenance; pale; dreadful; dismal.

Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?

—O, I have past a miserable night;

So full of ugly sights, of *ghastly* dreams,

So full of dismal terror was the time. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*

Envy quickly discovered in court Solyman's changed countenance upon the great bassā, and began now to shew her *ghastly* face. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Death

Grinn'd horrible a *ghastly* smile, to hear

His famine should be fill'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Those departed friends, whom at our last separation we saw disfigured by all the *ghastly* horrors of death, we shall then see assisting about the majestick throne of Christ, with their once vile bodies transfigured into the likeness of his glorious body, mingling their glad acclamations with the hallelujahs of thrones, principalities and powers. *Boyle.*

This poor man's desolate wife,

Expects some happy day;

This *ghastly* thing, the comfort of her life. *Flatman.*

He came, but with such alter'd looks,

So wild, so *ghastly*, as if some ghost had met him,

All pale and speechless. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

I did not for these *ghastly* visions fend;

Their sudden coming does some ill portend. *Dryd. Ind. Em.*

I who make the triumph of to-day,

May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,

*Ghastly* with wounds, and lifeless on the bier! *Prior.*

2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful.

To be less than gods

Disdain'd; but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight,

Mangled with *ghastly* wounds through plate and mail. *Milt.*

**GHA'STNESS.** *n. f.* [from *ȝart*, Saxon.] *Ghastliness*; horror of look.

Look you pale, mistress?

Do you perceive the *ghastness* of the eye? *Shakefp. Othello.*

**GHE'RKIN.** *n. f.* [from *gurcke*, German, a cucumber.] A pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

**TO GHESS.** *v. n.* [See **TO GUESS**. *Ghefs* is by critics considered as the true orthography, but *guess* has universally prevailed.] To conjecture.

**GHOST.** *n. f.* [ȝart, Saxon.]

1. The soul of man.

Vex not his *ghost*: O, let him pass! He hates him,

That would upon the rack of this rough world

Stretch him out longer. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Often did I strive

To yield the *ghost*; but still the envious flood

Kept in my soul. *Shak. R. III.*

Man, when once cut down, when his pale *ghost*

Fleets into air, is for ever lost. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

2. A spirit appearing after death.

The mighty *ghosts* of our great Harrys rose,

And armed Edwards look'd with anxious eyes,

To see this fleet among unequal foes,

By which fate promis'd them their Charles should rise. *Dryd.*

3. To give up the **GHOST**. To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God.

Their shadows seem

A canopy most fatal, under which

Our army lies ready to give up the *ghost*. *Shakefp. Jul. Cæs.*

4. The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

**TO GHOST.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghost; to die. Not in use.

Euryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she *ghosted*; which course Euryalus was like to have steered, upon the news. *Sidney.*

**TO GHOST.** *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. Obsolete.

Julius Cæsar,

Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted*,

There saw you labouring for him. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

**GHO'STLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *ghostly*.] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

**GHO'STLY.** *adj.* [from *ghost*.]

1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.

Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have,

as well of *ghostly* as of earthly favours, is in each kind so easily known, but the gifts of God, according to these degrees and times, which he in his secret wisdom seeth meet, are so diversly bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive, what all stand in need of, it seldom lieth hid. *Hosker, b. v.*

The graces of the spirit are much more precious than worldly benefits, and our *ghostly* evils of greater importance than any harm which the body feeleth. *Hosker, b. v. f. 35.*

To deny me the *ghostly* comfort of my chaplains, seems a greater barbarity than is ever used by Christians. *King Charles.*

2. Having a character from religion; spiritual.

Hence will I to my *ghostly* friar's close cell,

His help to crave, and my dear hap to tell. *Sh. Ro. and Jul.*

The *ghostly* father now hath done his shrift. *Shakefp. H. VI.*

**GIAL'ALINA.** *n. f.* [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour; found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*

**GIA'MBEUX.** *n. f.* [jambes, French.] Legs, or armour for legs; greaves.

The mortal steel despiteously entail'd,

Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,

That a large purple stream adown their *giambeux* falls. *F. 2.*

**GI'ANT.** *n. f.* [geant, French; gigas, Latin.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. It is observable, that the idea of a giant is always associated with pride, brutality, and wickedness.

Now does he feel his axle

Hang loose about him, like a giant's robe

Upon a dwarfish thief. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Gates of monarchs

Are arch'd so high that *giants* may jet through,

And keep their impious turbands on, without

Good-morrow to the sun. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Woman's gentle brain

Could not drop forth such *giant* rude invention;

Such Ethiop words. *Shakefp. As you like it.*

Fierce faces threat'ning wars,

*Giants* of mighty bone, and bold emprise! *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

Those *giants*, those mighty men, and men of renown, far exceeded the proportion, nature, and strength of those *giants* remembered by Moses of his own time. *Raleigh's History.*

The *giant* brothers, in their camp, have found

I was not forc'd with ease to quit my ground. *Dryden's Æn.*

By weary steps and slow

The groping *giant* with a trunk of pine

Explor'd his way. *Addison.*

Neptune, by pray'r repentant, rarely won,

Afflicts the chief t' avenge his *giant* son,

Great Polypheme, of more than mortal might. *Pope.*

**GI'ANTESS.** *n. f.* [from *giant*.] A she-giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.

I had rather be a *gianteess*, and lie under mount Pelion. *Shak.*

Were this subject to the cedar, she would be able to make head against that huge *gianteess*. *Howel.*

**GI'ANTLIKE.** *adj.* [from *giant* and *like*.] Gigantick; vast; **GI'ANTLY.** *adj.* bulky.

Single courage, has often, without romance, overcome *giantly* difficulties. *Decay of Piety.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, which they are deplorably strangers to, and those unanswerable doubts and difficulties, which, over their cups, they pretend to have against Christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the proud man not to adore himself, and I dare undertake that all their *giantlike* objections against the Christian religion shall presently vanish and quit the field. *South's Sermons.*

**GI'ANTSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *giant*.] Quality or character of a giant.

His *giantship* is gone somewhat crest-fall'n,

Stalking with less unconscionable strides,

And lower looks. *Milton's Agonistes.*

**GI'BBE.** *n. f.* Any old worn-out animal. *Hanmer.*

For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wife,

Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gibbe*,

Such dear concernings hide? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**TO GI'BBER.** *v. n.* [from *jabber*.] To speak inarticulately.

The sheeted dead

Did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets. *Shakefp. Haml.*

**GI'BBERISH.** *n. f.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *gaber*, French, to cheat; by others conjectured to be formed by corruption from *jabber*. But as it was anciently written *gebrish*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of *Geber* and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gipsies; words without meaning.

Some, if they happen to hear an old word, albeit very natural and significant, cry out straitway, that we speak no English, but *gibberish*. *Spenser.*

Some of both sexes writing down a number of letters, just as it came into their heads; upon reading this *gibberish*, that which the men had wrote sounded like High Dutch, and the other by the women like Italian. *Swift.*



# G I B

**GI'BBET.** *n. f.* [*gibet*, French.]

1. A gallows; the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcases are exposed.

When was there ever cursed atheist brought  
Unto the *gibbet*, but he did adore  
That blessed pow'r which he had set at nought? *Davies.*

You scandal to the stock of verse, a race  
Able to bring the *gibbet* in disgrace. *Cleaveland.*

Haman suffered death himself upon the very *gibbet* that he  
had provided for another. *L'Estrange.*

Papers of universal approbation, lay such principles to the  
whole body of the Tories; as, if they were true, our next  
business should be to erect *gibbets* in every parish, and hang  
them out of the way. *Swift.*

2. Any traverse beams.

To **GI'BBET.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To hang or expose on a gibbet.

I'll *gibbet* up his name. *Oldham.*

2. To hang on any thing going traverse: as the beam of a gibbet.

He shall come off and on swifter than he that *gibbets* on  
the brewer's bucket. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

**GI'BBIER.** *n. f.* [French.] Game; wild fowl.

These imposts are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the  
same time, the fowl and *gibbier* are tax free. *Addison on Italy.*

**GI'BBOSITY.** *n. f.* [*gibbosité*, Fr. from *gibbous*.] Convexity;  
prominence; protuberance.

When two ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one  
of another, what should take away the sight of ships from  
each other, but the *gibbosity* of the interjacent water? *Ray.*

**GI'BBOUS.** *adj.* [*gibbus*, Latin; *gibbeux*, Fr.]

1. Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities.

The bones will rise, and make a *gibbous* member. *Wifeman.*

A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black,

Grew *gibbous* from behind the mountain's back. *Dryden.*

The sea, by this access and recess, shuffling the empty  
shells, wears them away, reducing those that are concave and  
*gibbous* to a flat. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Crookbacked.

I shall demand how the camels of Bactria came to have  
two bunches in their back, whereas the camels of Arabia, in  
all relations, have but one? How oxen, in some countries,  
began and continue *gibbous*, or hunch-backed? *Brown.*

**GI'BBOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *gibbous*.] Convexity; prominence.

To make the convexity of the earth discernible, suppose a  
man lifted in the air, that he may have a spacious horizon;  
but then, because of the distance, the convexity and *gibbous-  
ness* would vanish away, and he would only see a great circular  
flat. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**GI'BCAT.** *n. f.* [*gib* and *cat*.] An old worn-out cat.

I am as melancholy as a *gibcat*, or a lugg'd bear. *Shakefp.*

To **GIBE.** *v. n.* [*gaber*, old French, to sneer, to ridicule.]

To sneer; to join censoriousness with contempt.

They seem to imagine that we have erected of late a frame  
of some new religion, the furniture whereof we should not  
have borrowed from our enemies, lest they should afterwards  
laugh and *gibe* at our party. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 9.*

When he saw her toy, and *gibe*, and geer,  
And pass the bounds of modest merry-make,  
Her dalliance he despis'd. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 6.*

Why that's the way to choke a *gibing* spirit,  
Whose influence is begot of that loose grace  
Which shallow laughing hearers give to fools. *Shakespeare.*

Thus with talents well endu'd  
To be scurrilous and rude,  
When you pertly raise your snout,  
Fleer'and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

To **GIBE.** *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to  
flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to treat with scorn; to sneer; to  
taunt.

When rioting in Alexandria: you  
Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts  
Did *gibe* my missive out of audience. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleop.*  
Draw the beasts as I describe them,  
From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

**GIBE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word  
or look; scoff; act or expression of scorn; taunt.

Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and notable scorns

That dwell in ev'ry region of his face. *Shakefp. Othello.*

The rich have still a *gibe* in store,

And will be monstrous witty on the poor. *Dryden's Juven.*

If they would hate from the bottom of their hearts, their  
aversion would be too strong for little *gibes* every moment.

*Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 300.*

But the dean, if this secret shou'd come to his ears,

Will never have done with his *gibes* and his jeers. *Swift.*

**GI'BER.** *n. f.* [from *gibe*.] A sneerer; one who turns others  
to ridicule by contemptuous hints; a scoffer; a taunter.

You are well understood to be a more perfect *giber* of the  
table, than a necessary bencher of the capitol. *Shakef. Cor.*

# G I D

Come, Sempronius, leave him;

He is a *giber*, and our present business

If of more serious consequence. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

**GI'BINGLY.** *adv.* [from *gibe*.] Scornfully; contemptuously.

His present portance,

*Gibingly* and ungravely he did fashion

After th' inveterate hate he bears to you. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

**GI'BLETS.** *n. f.* [According to *Minshew* from *g-bbet*, *gabblet*:  
according to *Janius* more probably from *gibier*, game, Fr.]  
The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted.

'Tis holyday; provide me better cheer:

'Tis holyday; and shall be round the year:

Shall I my household gods and genius cheat,

To make him rich who grudges me my meat?

That he may loll at ease; and pamper'd high,

When I am laid, may feed on *giblet* pie? *Dryden's Pers.*

**GI'DDILY.** *adv.* [from *giddy*.]

1. With the head seeming to turn round.

2. Inconstantly; unsteadily.

To roam

*Giddily*, and be every where but at home;

Such freedom doth a banishment become. *Donne.*

3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.

The parts that fortune hath bestow'd upon her;

Tell her, I hold as *giddily* as fortune. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

**GI'DDINESS.** *n. f.* [from *giddy*.]

1. The state of being giddy or vertiginous; the sensation which  
we have when every thing seems to turn round.

Megrimms and *giddiness* are rather when we rise after long  
fitting, than while we sit. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability; changeableness.

There be that delight in *giddiness*, and count it a bondage  
to fix a belief. *Bacon, Essay 1.*

3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.

The indignation of heaven rolling and turning us, 'till  
at length such a *giddiness* seized upon government, that it  
fell into the very dregs of sectaries. *South's Sermons.*

4. Frolick; wantonness of life.

Thou, like a contrite penitent,

Charitably warn'd of thy sins, do'st repent

These vanities and *giddinesses*.

*Donne.*

**GI'DDY.** *adj.* [*gidig*, Saxon. I know not whether this  
word may not come from *gad*, to wander, to be in motion,  
*gad*, *gid*, *giddy*.]

1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation of cir-  
cular motion, such as happens by disease or drunkenness.

Them rev'ling thus the Tentyrites invade,

By *giddy* heads and stag'ring legs betray'd. *Tate's Juvenal.*

2. Rotatory; whirling; running round with celerity.

As Ixion fix'd, the wretch shall feel

The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill.

*Pope.*

3. Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeful.

Our fancies are more *giddy* and unfirm,

More longing, wavering, sooner lost and won,

Than womens are. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

It may be gnats and flies have their imagination more mu-  
table and *giddy*, as small birds likewise have. *Bacon's N. Hist.*

Thanks to *giddy* chance, which never bears

That mortal bliss should last for length of years,

She cast us headlong from our high estate,

And here in hope of thy return we wait. *Dryden's Fables.*

The *giddy* vulgar, as their fancies guide,

With noise say nothing, and in parts divide. *Dryden's Æn.*

You are as *giddy* and volatile as ever, the reverse of Pope,  
who hath always loved a domestick life. *Swift to Gay.*

4. That which causes giddiness.

The frequent errors of the pathless wood,

The *giddy* precipice, and the dang'rous flood.

*Prior.*

The sylphs through mystick mazes guide their way,

Through all the *giddy* circle they pursue.

*Pope.*

5. Heedless; thoughtless; uncautious; wild.

Too many *giddy* foolish hours are gone,

And in fantastick measures danc'd away. *Rowe's Ja. Shore.*

How inexcusable are those *giddy* creatures, who, in the same  
hour, leap from a parent's window to a husband's bed. *Clarissa.*

6. Tottering; unfixed.

As we pac'd along

Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches,

Methought that Glo'ster stumbled. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; overcome by any over-  
powering inticement.

Art thou not *giddy* with the fashion too, that thou hast  
shifted out of thy tale into telling me of the fashion? *Shakefp.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,

That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes;

Hearing applause and universal shout,

*Giddy* in spirit, gazing still in doubt,

Whether those peals of praise be his or no.

*Shakespeare.*

**GI'DDYBRAINED.** *adj.* [*giddy* and *brain*.] Careless; thought-  
less.



# G I G

- Turn him out again, you unnecessary, useless, giddybrain'd  
afs! *Otway's Venice Preserved.*
- GI'DDYHEADED.** *adj.* [giddy and head.] Without thought or  
caution; without steadiness or constancy.  
And sooner may a gulling weather spy,  
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme descry  
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits, next year,  
Our giddyheaded antick youth will wear. *Donne.*  
That men are so misaffected, melancholy, giddyheaded,  
hear the testimony of Solomon. *Burton on Melancholy.*
- GI'DDYPACED.** *adj.* [giddy and pace.] Moving without regu-  
larity.  
More than light airs, and recollected terms,  
Of these most brisk and giddypaced times. *Shakespeare.*
- GI'ER-EAGLE.** *n. f.* [Sometimes it is written *jer-eagle.*] An  
eagle of a particular kind.  
These fowls shall not be eaten, the swan and the pelican,  
and the *gier-eagle.* *Lev. xi. 18.*
- GIFT.** *n. f.* [from *give.*]
1. A thing given or bestowed; something conferred without  
price.  
They presented unto him *gifts*, gold, and frankincense and  
myrrh. *Mat. ii. 11.*  
Recall your *gift*, for I your pow'r confess;  
But first take back my life, a *gift* that's less. *Dryd. Aureng.*
  2. The act of giving.  
No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which  
comes to him by free *gift.* *South's Sermons.*
  3. Oblation; offering.  
Many nations shall come with *gifts* in their hands, even  
*gifts* to the king of heaven: *Tob. xiii. 11.*
  4. A bribe.  
Thou shalt not wrest judgment, thou shalt not respect per-  
sons, neither take a *gift*; for a *gift* doth blind the eyes of the  
wife. *Deuter. xvi. 19.*
  5. Power; faculty.  
And if the boy have not a woman's *gift*,  
To rain a shower of commanded tears,  
An onion will do well for such a shift. *Shakespeare.*  
He who has the *gift* of ridicule, finds fault with any thing  
that gives him an opportunity of exerting his beloved talent.  
*Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 291.*
- GIFTED.** *adj.* [from *gift.*]
1. Given; bestowed.  
Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze,  
To grind in brazen fetters, under task,  
With my heav'n *gifted* strength. *Milton's Agonistes.*
  2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly used  
ironically.  
Two of their *gifted* brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger,  
got up into a pease-cart, and haranged the people to dispose  
them to an insurrection. *Dryd. Rel. Laici, Preface.*  
There is no talent so pernicious as eloquence, to those who  
have it not under command: women, who are so liberally  
*gifted* by nature in this particular, ought to study the rules of  
female oratory. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 23.*
- GIG.** *n. f.* [Etymology uncertain.]
1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.  
Playthings, as tops, *gigs*, battledores, should be procured  
them. *Locke.*
  2. [*Gigia*, Islandick.] A fiddle. Now out of use.
- GI'GANTICK.** *adj.* [*gigantes*, Latin.] Suitable to a giant;  
big; bulky; enormous; likewise wicked; atrocious.  
Others from the wall defend  
With dart and jav'lin, stones, and sulphurous fire;  
On each hand slaughter and *gigantick* deeds! *Milt. Pa. Lost.*  
I dread him not, nor all his giant-brood,  
Though fame divulg'd him father of five sons,  
All of *gigantick* size, Goliath chief. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
The son of Hercules he justly seems,  
By his broad shoulders and *gigantick* limbs. *Dryden's Æn.*  
The Cyclopean race in arms arose;  
A lawless nation of *gigantick* foes. *Pope's Odyssey, b. vi.*
- To GI'GGLE.** *v. n.* [*gichgelen*, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to  
titter; to grin with merry levity. It is retained in Scotland.
- GI'GGLER.** *n. f.* [from *giggle.*] A laugher; a titterer; one  
idly and foolishly merry.  
A sad wise valour is the brave complexion,  
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:  
The *giggler* is a milk-maid, whom infection,  
Or the fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*  
We shew our present, joking, *giggling* race;  
True joy consists in gravity and grace. *Garrick's Epilogue.*
- GI'GLET.** *n. f.* [*geazl*, Saxon; *gey*, Dutch; *gillet*, Scottish, is  
still retained.] A wanton; a lascivious girl. Now out of use.  
Young Talbot was not born  
To be the pillage of a *giglet* wench. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*  
The fam'd Cassibelan was once at point,  
Oh *giglet* fortune! to master Cæsar's sword. *Shak. Cymbel.*  
Away with those *giglets* too, and with the other confederate  
companion. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

# G I L

- GI'GOT.** *n. f.* [French.] The hip joint.
- To GILD.** *v. a.* pret. *gilded*, or *gi.t.* [gilban, Saxon.]
1. To wash over with gold; to cover with foliated gold.  
The room was large and wide,  
As it some *gilt* or solemn temple were:  
Many great golden pillars did uprear  
The massy roof, and riches huge sustain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
*Gilded* wood may worms infold. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*  
To *gild* refined gold, to paint the lily,  
To throw a perfume on the violet. *Shakespeare's K. John.*  
And the *gilded* car of day  
His glowing axle doth allay  
In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton.*  
Purchasing riches with our time and care,  
We lose our freedom in a *gilded* snare. *Roscommon.*  
When Britain, looking with a just disdain  
Upon this *gilded* majesty of Spain,  
And knowing well that empire must decline,  
Whose chief support and finews are of coin. *Waller.*  
Her joy in *gilded* chariots, when alive;  
And love of ombre after death survive. *Pope.*
  2. To cover with any yellow matter.  
Thou did'st drink  
The stale of horses and the *gilded* puddle,  
Which beasts would cough at. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cæopatra.*
  3. To adorn with lustre.  
No more the rising sun shall *gild* the morn,  
Nor ev'ning Cynthia fill her silver horn. *Pope's Messiah.*
  4. To brighten; to illuminate.  
The lightsome passion of joy was not that trivial, vanish-  
ing, superficial thing, that only *gilds* the apprehension and  
plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*
  5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.  
For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,  
I'll *gild* it with the happiest terms I have. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*  
Yet, oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight;  
'Tis *gilded* o'er with youth, to catch the fight. *Dryd. Aureng.*
- GI'LDER.** *n. f.* [from *gild.*]
1. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body.  
*Gilders* use to have a piece of gold in their mouth, to draw  
the spirits of the quicksilver. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
We have here a *gilder*, with his anvil and hammer.  
*Notes on the Odyssey.*
  2. A coin, from one shilling and sixpence, to two shillings. *Phil.*  
I am bound  
To Persia, and want *gilders* for my voyage. *Shakespeare.*
- GI'LDING.** *n. f.* [from *gild.*] Gold laid on any surface by way  
of ornament.  
Silvering will fully and canker more than *gilding*, which,  
if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, there is  
profit. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*  
The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner of it,  
is covered with statues, *gilding*, and paint. *Addison on Italy.*  
Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry'r engage,  
And I not strip the *gilding* off a knave,  
Unplac'd, unpension'd, no man's heir or slave? *Pope's Hor.*
- GILL.** *n. f.* [*agulla*, Spanish; *gula*, Latin.]
1. The apertures at each side of a fish's head.  
The leviathan,  
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,  
And seems a moving land; and at his *gills*  
Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea. *Milt. P. Lost.*  
Fishes perform their respiration under water by the *gills*.  
*Ray on the Creation.*  
He hath, on the bottom of his sides, two *gill-fins*; not be-  
hind the *gills*, as in most fishes, but for a good part before  
them. *Walton.*  
'Till they, of farther passage quite bereft,  
Were in the mesh with *gills* entangl'd left. *King's Fisherman.*
  2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl.  
The turkeycock hath great and swelling *gills*, and the hen  
hath less. *Bacon's Natural History.*
  3. The flesh under the chin.  
In many there is no paleness at all; but, contrariwise, red-  
ness about the cheeks and *gills*, which is by the sending forth  
of spirits in an appetite to revenge. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from the *gills* of  
the people in Piedmont. *Swift.*
  4. [*Gilla*, barbarous Latin.] A measure of liquids containing  
the fourth part of a pint.  
Every bottle must be rinsed with wine: some, out of mis-  
taken thrift, will rinse a dozen with the same: change the  
wine at every second bottle: a *gill* may be enough. *Swift.*
  5. [From *gillian*, the old English way of writing *Julian*, or  
*Juliana*.] The appellation of a woman in ludicrous lan-  
guage.  
I can, for I will,  
Here at Burley o' th' Hill,  
Give you all your fill,  
Each Jack with his *Gill*. *Ben. Johnson's Gypsies.*



6. The name of a plant; ground-ivy.

7. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

GILLHOUSE. *n. f.* [*gill* and *house*.] A house where gill is sold.

Thee shall each alehouse, thee each *gillhouse* mourn,  
And answ'ring ginshops sower sighs return. *Pope.*

GILLYFLOWER. *n. f.* [Either corrupted from *July flower*, or from *giroflée*, French.]

*Gillyflowers*, or rather *Julyflowers*, so called from the month they blow in, are of a very great variety; but they may be reduced to these sorts; red and white, purple and white, scarlet and white, the various kinds of which are too many to enumerate. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

In July come *gillyflowers* of all varieties. *Bacon, Essay 47.*

Fair is the *gillyflow'r* of gardens sweet,

Fair is the marygold, for pottage meet. *Gay's Pastorals.*

GILT. *n. f.* [from *gild*.] Golden shew; gold laid on the surface of any matter. Now obsolete.

Our gayness and our *gilt* are all besmirch'd,

With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakesf. Hen. V.*

When thou wast in thy *gilt*, and thy perfume, they mock thee for too much curiosity: in thy rags thou know'st none, but art despis'd for the contrary. *Shakesf. Timon of Athens.*

The double *gilt* of this opportunity you let time wash off.

*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

GILT. The participle of GILD, which see.

Where the *gilt* chariot never mark'd its way. *Pope.*

GILTHEAD. *n. f.* [*gilt* and *head*.] A sea-fish. *Dict.*

GILT-TAIL. *n. f.* [*gilt* and *tail*.] A worm so called from his yellow tail.

GIM. *adj.* [An old word.] Neat; spruce; well dressed.

GIMCRACK. *n. f.* [Supposed by *Skinner* to be ludicrously formed from *gin*, derived from *engine*.] A slight or trivial mechanism.

For though these *gimcracks* were away,

However, more reduc'd and plain,

The watch would still a watch remain;

But if the horal orbit ceases,

The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*

What's the meaning of all these transgrams and *gimcracks*? What, in the name of wonder, are you going about, jumping over my master's hedges, and running your lines cross his grounds? *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

GIMLET. *n. f.* [*gibélet*, *guimbelet*, French.] A borer with a screw at its point.

The *gimlet* hath a worm at the end of its bit. *Moxon.*

GIMMAL. *n. f.* [Supposed by *Skinner* and *Ainsworth* to be derived from *gimellus*, Latin, and to be used only of something consisting of correspondent parts, or double. It seems rather to be gradually corrupted from *geometry* or *geometrical*.] Some little quaint devices or pieces of machinery. *Hammer.*

I think by some odd *gimmals* or device

Their arms are set like clocks, still to strike on,

Else they could not hold out so as they do. *Shakesf. Hen. VI.*

GIMMER. *n. f.* [See GIMMAL.] Movement; machinery.

The holding together of the parts of matter has so confounded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myself, that the *gimmers* of the world hold together not so much by geometry as some natural magick. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

GIMP. *n. f.* [See GIM. *Gimp*, in old English, is neat, spruce.]

A kind of silk twist or lace.

GIN. *n. f.* [from *engine*.]

1. A trap; a snare.

As the day begins,

With twenty *gins* we will the small birds take,

And pastime make. *Sidney, b. i.*

Which two, through treason and deceitful *gin*,

Hath slain sir Mordant. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

So stives the woodcock with the *gin*;

So doth the cony struggle in the net. *Shakesf. Henry VI.*

Be it by *gins*, by snares, by subtilty. *Shakesf. Hen. VI.*

If those, who have but sense, can shun

The engines that have them annoy'd;

Little for me had reason done,

If I could not thy *gins* avoid. *Ben. Johnson's Forest.*

I know thy trains,

Though dearly to my cost, thy *gins* and toils;

No more on me have pow'r, their force is null'd. *Milton.*

He made a planetary *gin*,

Which rats would run their own heads in,

And come on purpose to be taken,

Without th' expence of cheese and bacon. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

Keep from flaying scourge thy skin,

And ankle free from iron *gin*. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*

2. Any thing moved with screws, as an engine of torture.

Typhæus' joints were stretched on a *gin*. *Fairy Queen.*

3. A pump worked by rotatory sails.

A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and black, formed by water driveling on the outside of the *gin* pump of Mostyn coalpits. *Woodward on Fossils.*

4. [Contracted from GENEVA, which see.] The spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries.

This calls the church to deprecate our sin,

And hurls the thunder of our laws on *gin*. *Pope, Dial. 1.*

Thee shall each alehouse, thee each *gillhouse* mourn,

And answ'ring *gin* shops sower sighs return. *Pope's Dunciad.*

GINGER. *n. f.* [*zinziber*, Latin; *gingero*, Italian.]

The flower consists of five leaves, which are shaped somewhat like those of the iris: these are produced in an head or club, each coming out of a separate leafy scale. The ovary afterwards becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells which contain their seeds. *Miller.*

The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste, though aromack, and of a very agreeable smell. The Indians eat both the young shoots of the leaves and the roots themselves, cut small in their fallads, and make an excellent sweetmeat of them. *Ginger* is an excellent carminative and stomachick. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

Or wafting *ginger* round the streets to go,

And visit alehouse where ye first did grow. *Pope's Dunciad.*

GINGERBREAD. *n. f.* [*ginger* and *bread*.] A kind of farinaceous sweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biscuit, sweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and some other aromack feeds. It is sometimes gilt.

An' I had but one penny in the world, thou should'st have it to buy *gingerbread*. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*

Her currans there and gooseberries were spread,

With the enticing gold of *gingerbread*. *King's Cookery.*

'Tis a loss you are not here, to partake of three weeks frost, and eat *gingerbread* in a booth by a fire upon the Thames. *Swift.*

GINGERLY. *adv.* [I know not whence derived.] Cautiously, nicely.

What is't that you

Took up so *gingerly*? *Shakespeare's Two Gent. of Verona.*

GINGERNESS. *n. f.* Niceness; tenderness. *Dict.*

GINGIVAL. *adj.* [*gingiva*, Latin.] Belonging to the gums.

Whilst the Italians strive to cut a thread in their pronunciation between D and T, so to sweeten it, they make the occlude appulse, especially the *gingival*, softer than we do, giving a little of perverseness. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

TO GINGLE. *v. n.*

1. To utter a sharp clattering noise; to utter a sharp noise in quick succession.

The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,

And in thy pocket *gingling* halfpence found. *Gay's Trivia.*

Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,

From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea spoke,

And *gingling* down the backstairs, told the crew,

Old Cato is as great a rogue as you. *Pope's Epistles.*

2. To make an affected sound in periods or cadence.

TO GINGLE. *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made.

Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew;

The bells she *gingled*, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

GINGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A shrill resounding noise.

2. Affectation in the sound of periods.

GINGLYMOID. *adj.* [*γίγλυμος* and *ἰδω*.] Resembling a *ginglymus*; approaching to a *ginglymus*.

The malleus lies along, fixed to the tympanum, and on the other end is joined to the incus by a double or *ginglymoid* joint. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

GINGLYMUS. *n. f.* [*ginglime*, French.] A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an instance. *Whistman.*

GINNET. *n. f.* [*γίνω*.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed. Hence, according to some, but, I believe, erroneously, a Spanish *gennet*, improperly written for *ginnet*.

GINSENG. *n. f.* [I suppose *Chinese*.] A root brought lately into Europe. It never grows to any great size, and is of a brownish colour on the outside, and somewhat yellowish within; and so pure and fine, that it seems almost transparent. It is of a very agreeable and aromack smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acrid and aromack, and has somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China; and there is of it in the same latitudes in America. The Chinese value this root so highly, that it sells with them for three times its weight in silver. The Asiatics in general think the *ginseng* almost an universal medicine. The virtues most generally believed to be in it are those of a restorative, and a cordial. The European physicians esteem it a good medicine in convulsions, vertigoes, and all nervous complaints; and recommend it as one of the best restoratives known. *Hill.*

TO GIP. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings. *Bailey.*

GIPSY. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*; for when they first appeared in Europe they declared, and perhaps truly, that they were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now mingled with all nations.]

1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmistry or physiognomy.

The butler, though he is sure to lose a knife, a fork, or a spoon every time his fortune is told him, shuts himself up in



the pantry with an old *gipsy* for above half an hour. *Addison.*

A frantick *gipsy* now, the house he haunts,  
And in wild phrases speaks dissembled wants. *Prior.*

I, near yon stile, three fallow *gyffies* met;  
Upon my hand they cast a poring look,  
Bid me beware, and thrice their heads they shook. *Gay.*

In this still labyrinth around her lie  
Spells, philters, globes, and spheres of palmistry;  
A sigil in this hand the *gipsy* bears,  
In th' other a prophetick sieve and sheers. *Garth's Dispensat.*

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; Dido a  
dowdy; Cleopatra a *gipsy*; Helen and Hero hildings and  
harlots. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

3. A name of slight reproach to a woman.

The widow play'd the *gyffy*, and so did her confidant too,  
in pretending to believe her. *L'Estrange.*

A slave I am to Clara's eyes:

The *gipsy* knows her pow'r, and flies. *Prior.*

GIR'ASOLE. *n. f.* [*girafol*, French.]

1. The herb turnfol.

2. The opal stone.

To GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [*gýrðan*, Saxon.]

1. To bind round.

They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and *girded* their  
loins with sackcloth. *2 Mac. x. 25.*

2. To put on so as to surround or bind.

Cords of the bigness of packthread were fastened to ban-  
dages, which the workmen had *girt* round my neck. *Gulliver.*

3. To fasten by binding.

He *girt* his warlike harness about him. *1 Mac. iii. 3.*

My bow and thunder, my almighty arms

*Gird* on, and sword upon thy puissant thigh. *Milt. P. Lost.*

No, let us rise at once, *gird* on our swords,

And, at the head of our remaining troops,

Attack the foe: *Addison's Cato.*

The combatant too late the field declines,

When now the sword is *girded* to his loins. *Prior.*

4. To invest.

Stoop then, and set your knee against my foot;

And in reguerdon of that duty done,

I *gird* thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

The son appear'd,

*Girt* with omnipotence. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

5. To dress; to habit; to clothe.

I *girded* thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with  
filk. *Ezek. xvi. 10.*

Typhonne there keeps the ward,

*Girt* in her sanguine gown, by night and day,

Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryd.*

6. To cover round as a garment.

These, with what skill they had, together sow'd,

To *gird* their waist: vain covering, if to hide

Their guilt, and dreaded shame! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

7. To reproach; to gibe.

Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the gods. *Shakesp.*

8. To furnish; to equip.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs

His easy steps, *girded* with snaky wiles. *Paradise Regain'd.*

9. To inclose; to incircle.

That Nyseian isle,

*Girt* with the river Triton, where old Cham

Hid Amalthea, and her florid son

Young Bacchus, from his stepdame Rhea's eye. *Milt. P. L.*

To GIRD. *v. n.* To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer.

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me: the brain of  
this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any  
thing that tends to laughter more than I invent, or is invented  
on me: I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit  
is in other men. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

GIRD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang: from the  
sensation caused by a bandage or girdle drawn hard suddenly.  
This word is now seldom used.

Sweet king! the bishop hath a kindly *gird*:

For shame, my lord of Winchester, relent. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

They give satisfaction to his mind, and his conscience by  
this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which  
the atheist feels. *Tillotson, Sermon 2.*

He has the glory of his conscience, when he doth  
well, to set against the checks and *girds* of it when he doth  
amiss. *Goodman's Winter Evening Con.*

GIRDER. *n. f.* [from *gird*.] In architecture, the largest piece  
of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fastened into the  
summers, or breast summers, and the joists are framed in at  
one arm to the girders. *Harris.*

The *girders* are also to be of the same scantling the sum-  
mers and ground-plates are of, though the back *girder* need  
not be so strong as the front *girder*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

These mighty *girders* which the fabrick bind,

These ribs robust and vast in order join'd. *Blackm. Creation.*

GIRDLE. *n. f.* [*gýrðel*, Saxon.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled.

There will I make thee beds of roses,

With a thousand fragrant posies;

A cap of flowers, and a *girdle*,

Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle. *Shakespeare.*

Many conceive there is somewhat amiss, until they put on  
their *girdle*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 21.*

On him his mantle, *girdle*, sword and bow,

On him his heart and soul he did bestow. *Cowley.*

2. Enclosure; circumference.

Suppose within the *girdle* of these walls

Are now confin'd two mighty monarchies. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

3. The equator; the torrid zone.

Great breezes in great circles, such as are under the *girdle*  
of the world, do refrigerate. *Bacon.*

To GIRDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle.

Lay the gentle babes, *girdling* one another

Within their innocent alabaster arms. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

2. To inclose; to shut in; to environ.

Those sleeping stones,

That as a waist do *girdle* you about,

By this time from their fixed beds of lime

Had been dishabited. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall,

That *girdlest* in those wolves! *Shakespeare's Timon.*

GIRDLEBELT. *n. f.* [*girdle* and *belt*.] The belt that incircles  
the waist.

Nor did his eyes less longingly behold

The *girdlebelt*, with nails of burnish'd gold. *Dryden's Æn.*

GIRDLER. *n. f.* [from *girdle*.] A maker of girdles.

GIRE. *n. f.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing  
in motion. See GYRE.

GIRL. *n. f.* [About the etymology of this word there is much  
question: *Meric Casaubon*, as is his custom, derives it from *χόρη*,  
of the same signification; *Minshew* from *garrula*, Latin, a  
prattler, or *girella*, Italian, a weathercock; *Junius* thinks  
that it comes from *berlodes*, Welsh, from which, says he,  
*barlot* is very easily deduced. *Skinner* imagines that the Saxons,  
who used ceopl for a man, might likewise have ceopla for a  
woman, though no such word is now found. Dr. *Hickes*  
derives it most probably from the Islandick *karlinna*, a wo-  
man.] A young woman, or female child.

In those unfledg'd days was my wife a *girl*. *Shakespeare.*

And let it not displease thee, good Bianca;

For I will love thee ne'er the less, my *girl*. *Shakespeare.*

A weather-beaten lover, but once known,

Is sport for every *girl* to practise on. *Donne.*

Tragedy should blush as much to stoop

To the low mimic follies of a farce,

As a grave matron would to dance with *girls*. *Roscommon.*

A boy, like thee, would make a kingly line;

But oh, a *girl*, like her, must be divine! *Dryden.*

GIRLISH. *adj.* [from *girl*.] Suited a girl; youthful.

In her *girlish* age she kept sheep on the moor. *Carew.*

GIRLISHLY. *adv.* [from *girlish*.] In a girlish manner.

To GIRN. *v. n.* Seems to be a corruption of *grin*. It is still  
used in Scotland, and is applied to a crabbed, captious, or pee-  
vish person.

GIRROCK. *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Diſt.*

GIRT. *part. pass.* [from *To gird*.]

To GIRT. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To gird; to encompass; to  
encircle. Not proper.

In the dread ocean, undulating wide

Beneath the radiant line, that *girts* the globe,

The circling Typhon whirl'd from point to point. *Thomson.*

GIRT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A band by which the saddle or burthen is fixed upon the  
horse.

Here lies old Hobson, death hath broke his *girt*;

And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt. *Milton.*

2. A circular bandage.

The most common way of bandage is by that of the *girt*,  
which *girt* hath a bolster in the middle, and the ends are  
tacked firmly together. *Wise man's Surgery.*

GIRTH. *n. f.* [from *gird*.]

1. The band by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse.

Or the saddle turn'd round, or the *girths* brake;

For low on the ground, woe for his sake,

The law is found. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*

Nor Pegasus could bear the load,

Along the high celestial road;

The steed oppress'd, would break his *girth*,

To raise the lumber from the earth. *Swift.*

Mordanto gallops on alone;

The roads are with his foll'wers strown;

This breaks a *girth*, and that a bone. *Swift.*

2. The compass measured by the girdle, or enclosing bandage.

He's a lusty jolly fellow that lives well, at least three yards  
in the *girth*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To GIRTH. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

To GISE Ground. *v. a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed  
it with his own stock, but takes in other cattle to graze. *Bailey.*

GISLE.



**GISTLE.** Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge: thus, *Fredgisle* is a pledge of peace; *Gislebert* an illustrious pledge, like the Greek *Homerus*. *Gibson's Camden*.

**GITH.** *n. f.* An herb called Guiney pepper.

**TO GIVE.** *v. a.* preter. *gave*; part. pass. *given*. [*gīvan*, Saxon.]

1. To bestow; to confer without any price or reward.

This opinion abated the fear of death in them which were so resolved, and *gave* them courage to all adventures. *Hooker*.

*Give* us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. *Mat. xxv*.

*Give* us also sacrifices and burnt offerings, that we may sacrifice unto the Lord. *Ex. x. 25*.

I had a master that *gave* me all I could ask, but thought fit to take one thing from me again. *Temple*.

Constant at church and change; his gains were sure,

His *givings* rare, save farthings to the poor. *Pope's Epistles*.

2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver; to impart; to communicate.

The woman whom thou *gavest* to be with me, she *gave* me of the tree, and I did eat. *Gen. iii. 12*.

They were eating and drinking, marrying and *giving* in marriage. *Mat. xxiv. 38*.

Those bills were printed not only every week, but also a general account of the whole year was *given* in upon the Thursday before Christmas. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality*.

We shall *give* an account of these phenomena. *Burnet*.

Aristotle advises not poets to put things evidently false and impossible into their poems, nor *gives* them licence to run out into wildness. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey*.

3. To put into one's possession; to consign.

Nature *gives* us many children and friends, to take them away; but takes none away to *give* them us again. *Temple*.

*Give* me, says Archimedes, where to stand firm, and I will remove the earth. *Temple*.

If the agreement of men first *gave* a sceptre into any one's hands, or put a crown on his head, that almost must direct its conveyance. *Locke*.

4. To pay as price or reward, or in exchange.

All that a man hath will he *give* for his life. *Job ii. 4*.

If you did know to whom I *gave* the ring,

If you did know for whom I *gave* the ring,

And would conceive for what I *gave* the ring,

And how unwillingly I left the ring,

You would abate the strength of your displeasure. *Shakesp*.

He would *give* his nuts for a piece of metal, and exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble. *Locke*.

5. To yield; not to withhold.

Philip, Alexander's father, gave sentence against a prisoner what time he was drowsy, and seemed to *give* small attention.

The prisoner, after sentence was pronounced, said, I appeal: the king, somewhat stirred, said, To whom do you appeal?

The prisoner answered, From Philip, when he *gave* no ear, to Philip, when he shall *give* ear. *Bacon's Apophthegms*.

Constantia accused herself for having so tamely *given* an ear to the proposal. *Addison's Spectator*.

6. To quit; to yield as due.

*Give* place, thou stranger, to an honourable man. *Ecclus*.

7. To confer; to impart.

I will bless her, and *give* thee a son also of her. *Gen. xvii*.

Nothing can *give* that to another which it hath not itself.

*Bramb. against Hobbs*.

What beauties I lose in some places, I *give* to others which had them not originally. *Dryden's Fables, Preface*.

8. To expose.

All clad in skins of beasts the jav'lin bear;

*Give* to the wanton winds their flowing hair. *Dryd. Æn*.

9. To grant; to allow.

'Tis *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe*.

He has not *given* Luther fairer play. *Atterbury*.

10. To yield; not to deny.

I *gave* his wife proposal way;

Nay, urg'd him to go on: the shallow fraud

Will ruin him. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother*.

11. To yield without resistance.

12. To permit; to commission.

Prepare

The due libation and the solemn pray'r;

Then *give* thy friend to shed the sacred wine. *Pope's Odyssey*.

13. To enable; to allow.

God himself requireth the lifting up of pure hands in prayers; and hath *given* the world to understand, that the wicked, although they cry, shall not be heard. *Hooker*.

*Give* me to know

How this foul rout began, who set it on. *Shakesp. Othello*.

So some weak shoot, which else would poorly rise,

Jove's tree adopts, and lifts into the skies;

Through the new pulpil soft'ring juices flow,

Thrust forth the gems, and *give* the flow'rs to blow. *Tickel*.

14. To pay.

The applause and approbation, most reverend for thy stretch-out life, I *give* to both your speeches. *Shak. Troil. and Cressida*.

15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce.

So you must be the first that *gives* this sentence,

And he that suffers. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure*.

The Rhodians seeing their enemies turn their backs, *gave* a great shout in derision of them. *Knolles's Hist of the Turks*.

Let the first honest discoverer *give* the word about, that Wood's halfpence have been offered, and caution the poor people not to receive them. *Swift*.

16. To exhibit; to express.

This instance *gives* the impossibility of an eternal existence in any thing essentially alterable or corruptible. *Hale*.

17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.

The number of men being divided by the number of ships, *gives* four hundred and twenty-four men a-piece. *Arbutnot*.

18. To do any act of which the consequence reaches others.

As we desire to *give* no offence ourselves, so neither shall we take any at the difference of judgment in others. *Burnet*.

19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours from any body.

In oranges the ripping of their rind *giveth* out their smell more. *Bacon*.

20. To addict; to apply.

The Helots, of the other side, shutting their gates, *gave* themselves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and rest their wearied bodies. *Sidney*.

After men began to grow to number, the first thing we read they *gave* themselves into, was the tilling of the earth and the feeding of cattle. *Hooker, b. i*.

Groves and hill-altars were dangerous, in regard of the secret access which people superstitiously *given* might have always thereunto with ease. *Hooker, b. v. f. 17*.

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well *given*,

To dream on evil, or to work my downfall. *Shakesp. H. VI*.

Fear him not, Cæsar, he's not dangerous:

He is a noble Roman, and well *given*. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæsar*.

His name is Falstaff: if that man should be lewdly *given*, he deceives me; for, Harry, I see virtue in his looks. *Shakesp*.

Huniades, the scourge of the Turks, was dead long before; so was also Mathias: after whom succeeded others, *given* all to pleasure and ease. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.

Though he was *given* to pleasure, yet he was likewise desirous of glory. *Bacon's Henry VII*.

He that *giveth* his mind to the law of the most High, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancients. *Ecclus. xxxix. 1*.

He is much *given* to contemplation, and the viewing of this theatre of the world. *More's Antidote against Atheism*.

They who *gave* themselves to warlike action and enterprises, went immediately to the palace of Odin. *Temple*.

Men are *given* to this licentious humour of scoffing at personal blemishes and defects. *L'Estrange*.

Besides, he is too much *given* to horseplay in his raillery; and comes to battle, like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden*.

I have some business of importance with her; but her husband is so horribly *given* to be jealous. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar*.

What can I refuse to a man so charitably *given*? *Dryden*.

21. To resign; to yield up.

Finding ourselves in the midst of the greatest wilderness of waters, without victual, we *gave* ourselves for lost men, and prepared for death. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.

Who say, I care not, those I *give* for lost;

And to instruct them, will not quit the cost. *Herbert*.

Virtue *giv'n* for lost,

Deprest and overthrown, as seem'd;

Like that self-begott'n bird

In the Arabian woods embost,

That no second knows, nor third;

And lay erewhile a holocaust,

From out her ashy womb now teem'd. *Milton's Agonistes*.

Since no deep within her gulph can hold

Immortal vigour, though oppress'd and fall'n,

I *give* not heaven for lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii*

For a man to *give* his name to Christianity in those days, was to lift himself a martyr. *South*.

Ours *gives* himself for gone; you've watch'd your time;

He fights this day unarm'd, without his rhyme. *Dryden*.

The parents, after a long search for the body, *gave* him for drowned in one of the canals. *Addison's Spectator*.

As the hinder feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back, in so much that the people *gave* him for gone. *Addison's Guardian*.

22. To conclude; to suppose.

Whence came you here, O friend, and whither bound?

All *gave* you lost on far Cyclopean ground. *Garth's Ovid*.

23. To *GIVE* away. To alienate from one's self; to make over to another; to transfer.

The more he got, the more he shewed that he *gave* away to his new mistress, when he betrayed his promises to the former. *Sidney, b. ii*.

If you shall marry,

You *give* away this hand, and that is mine;

You *give* away heav'n's vows, and those are mine;

You *give* away myself, which is known mine. *Shakespeare*.

Honest



- Honest company, I thank you all,  
That have beheld me *give away* myself  
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife. *Shakespeare.*  
I know not how they sold themselves; but thou, like a kind  
fellow, *gav'st* thyself away gratis, and I thank thee for  
thee. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
Love *gives away* all things, that so he may advance the in-  
terest of the beloved person. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*  
But we who *give* our native rights away,  
And our enslav'd posterity betray,  
Are now reduc'd to beg an alms, and go  
On holidays to see a puppet-show. *Dryden's Juvenal's Sat.*  
Alas, said I, man was made in vain! How is he *given*  
away to misery and mortality! *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 159.*  
Theodosius arrived at a religious house in the city, where  
Constantia resided, and made himself one of the order, with  
a private vow never to inquire after Constantia, whom he  
looked upon as *given away* to his rival, upon the day on which  
their marriage was to have been solemnized. *Addison's Spectat.*  
Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses, during our lives,  
is *given away* from ourselves: what we bequeath at our death,  
is *given* from others only, as our nearest relations. *Atterbury.*  
24. *To GIVE back.* To return; to restore.  
'Till their vices perhaps *give back* all those advantages which  
their victories procured. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
25. *To GIVE forth.* To publish; to tell.  
Soon after it was *given forth*, and believed by many, that  
the king was dead. *Hayward.*  
26. *To GIVE the hand.* To yield pre-eminence, as being sub-  
ordinate or inferior.  
Lessons being free from some inconveniences, whereunto  
sermons are more subject, they may in this respect no less  
take than in others they must *give the hand*, which betokeneth  
pre-eminence. *Hooker.*  
27. *To GIVE over.* To leave; to quit; to cease.  
Let novelty therefore in this *give over* endless contradictions,  
and let ancient customs prevail. *Hooker.*  
It may be done rather than that be *given over.* *Hooker.*  
Never *give* her o'er;  
For scorn at first makes after love the more. *Shakespeare.*  
If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will *give over*  
my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation. *Shakesp. Othello.*  
Abdemelech, as one weary of the world, *gave over* all, and  
betook himself to a solitary life, and became monk. *Knolles.*  
All the soldiers, from the highest to the lowest, had solemnly  
sworn to defend the city, and not to *give it over* unto the last  
man. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
Sleep hath forsook and *giv'n me o'er*  
To death's benumbing opium, as my only cure. *Milton.*  
Those troops, which were levied, have *given over* the pro-  
secution of the war. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
But worst of all to *give her over*,  
'Till she's as desperate to recover. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3:*  
'Tis not amiss, e'er y' are *giv'n o'er*,  
To try one desp'rate med'cine more;  
And where your case can be no worse,  
The desp'ratest is the wisest course. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
A woman had a hen that laid every day an egg: she fancied  
that upon a larger allowance this hen might lay twice a day;  
but the hen grew fat, and *gave quite over* laying. *L'Estrange.*  
Many have *given over* their pursuits after fame, either from  
the disappointments they have met, or from their experience  
of the little pleasure which attends it. *Addison's Spectator.*  
28. *To GIVE over.* To addict; to attach to.  
Zelmane, govern and direct me; for I am wholly *given over*  
unto thee. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
When the Babylonians had *given themselves over* to all man-  
ner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that  
empire, to pull it down. *Grew's Cosmol. b. iii. c. 3.*  
I used one thing ill, or *gave myself* so much *over* to it as to  
neglect what I owed either to him or the rest of the world.  
*Temple's Miscellanies.*  
29. *To GIVE over.* To conclude lost.  
Since it is lawful to practise upon them that are forsaken  
and *given over*, I will adventure to prescribe to you. *Suckling.*  
The abbess, finding that the physicians had *given her over*,  
told her that Theodosius was just gone before her, and had  
lent her his benediction. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 164.*  
Her condition was now quite desperate, all regular physi-  
cians, and her nearest relations, having *given her over.* *Arbuth.*  
Yet this false comfort never *gives* him o'er,  
That, whilst he creeps, his vigorous thoughts can soar. *Pope.*  
Not one foretells I shall recover;  
But all agree to *give me over.* *Swift.*  
30. *To GIVE over.* To abandon.  
The duty of uniformity throughout all churches, in all man-  
ner of indifferent ceremonies, will be very hard, and there-  
fore best to *give it over.* *Hooker, b. iv. f. 13.*  
The cause, for which we fought and swore  
So boldly, shall we now *give o'er*? *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*  
31. *To GIVE out.* To proclaim; to publish; to utter.

- The fathers *give it out* for a rule, that whatsoever Christ is  
said in Scripture to have received, the same we ought to ap-  
ply only to the manhood of Christ. *Hooker, b. v. f. 54.*  
It is *given out*, that, sleeping in my orchard,  
A serpent stung me. So the whole ear of Denmark  
Is, by a forged process of my death,  
Rankly abused. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
One that *gives out* himself prince Florizel,  
Son of Polixenes, with his princess. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*  
It hath been *given out*, by an hypocritical thief, who was  
the first master of my ship, that I carried with me out of  
England twenty-two thousand of twenty-two shillings per  
piece. *Raleigh's Apology.*  
He *gave out* general summons for the assembly of his council  
for the wars. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave*  
out to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their  
enemies. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 49.*  
32. *To GIVE out.* To show in false appearance.  
His *givings out* were of an infinite distance  
From his true meant design. *Shakesp. Meas. for Measure.*  
She that, so young, could *give out* such a seeming,  
To seal her father's eyes up close as oak. *Shakesp. Othello.*  
33. *To GIVE up.* To resign; to quit; to yield.  
The people, weary of the miseries of war, would *give* him  
up, if they saw him shrink. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
He has betray'd your business, and *given up*  
For certain drops of salt your city Rome. *Shak. Coriolanus.*  
The sun, breaking out with his cheerful beams, revived  
many, before ready to *give up* the ghost for cold, and gave  
comfort to them all. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
He found the lord Hopton in trouble for the loss of the re-  
giment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected assurance of  
the *giving up* of Arundel-castle. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Let us *give* ourselves wholly up to Christ in heart and desire.  
*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*  
Such an expectation will never come to pass; therefore I'll  
e'en *give it up*, and go and fret myself. *Collier against Despair.*  
I can *give up* to the historians of your country the names of  
so many generals and heroes which crowd their annals. *Dryd.*  
He declares himself to be now satisfied to the contrary, in  
which he has *given up* the cause. *Dryden.*  
The leagues made between several states, disowning all  
claim to the land in the other's possession, have, by common  
consent, *given up* their pretences to their natural right. *Locke.*  
If they *give them up* to their reasons, then they with them  
*give up* all truth and farther enquiry, and think there is no  
such thing as certainty. *Locke.*  
We should see him *give up* again to the wild common of  
nature, whatever was more than would supply the conveni-  
encies of life. *Locke.*  
Juba's surrender, since his father's death,  
Would *give up* Africk into Caesar's hands,  
And make him lord of half the burning zone. *Addis. Cato.*  
Learn to be honest men, *give up* your leaders,  
And pardon shall descend on all the rest. *Addison's Cato.*  
A popish priest threatened to excommunicate a Northum-  
berland squire, if he did not *give up* to him the church  
lands. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
He saw the celestial deities acting in a confederacy against  
him, and immediately *gave up* a cause which was excluded  
from all possibility of success. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
An old gentleman, who had been engaged in an argument  
with the emperor, upon his friend's telling him he wondered  
he would *give up* the question when he had the better, I am  
never ashamed, says he, to be confuted by one who is master  
of fifty legions. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 239.*  
He may be brought to *give up* the clearest evidence. *Atterb.*  
The constant health and longevity of men must be *given up*  
also, as a groundless conceit. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
Have the physicians *giv'n up* all their hopes?  
Cannot they add a few days to a monarch? *Rowe.*  
These people were obliged to demand peace, and *give up*  
to the Romans all their possessions in Sicily. *Arbuthnot.*  
Every one who will not ask for the conduct of God in the  
study of religion, has just reason to fear he shall be left of  
God, and *given up* a prey to a thousand prejudices, that he  
shall be consigned over to the follies of his own heart. *Watts.*  
*Give yourself up* to some hours of leisure. *Watts.*  
34. *To GIVE up.* To abandon.  
If any be *given up* to believe lyes, some must be first *given*  
up to tell them. *Stillingsfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*  
Our minds naturally *give themselves up* to every diversion  
which they are much accustomed to; and we always find that  
play, when followed with assiduity, engrosses the whole  
woman. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 120.*  
*Give up* your fond paternal pride,  
Nor argue on the weaker side. *Swift.*  
A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is  
imagined he is a vain young creature *given up* to the ambition  
of fame. *Pope.*  
I am



I am obliged at this time to *give up* my whole application to Homer. *Pope.*

Persons who, through misfortunes, chuse not to dress, should not, however, *give up* neatness. *Clarissa.*

35. To *GIVE up*. To deliver.

And Joab *gave up* the sum of the number of the people to the king. *2 Sa. xxiv. 9.*

His accounts were confused, and he could not then *give* them up. *Swift on the Dissent. in Athens and Rome.*

To *GIVE*. *v. n.*

1. To rush; to fall on; to give the assault. A phrase merely French, and not worthy of adoption.

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun;

The enemy *gives* on with fury led. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

Hannibal *gave upon* the Romans. *Hooke's Rom. Hist.*

2. To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to thaw.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards *give* again, and grow soft; as the crust of bread, biscuit, sweetmeats, and salt. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,

Like season'd timber, never *gives*;

But though the whole world turn to coal,

Then chiefly lives. *Herbert.*

Unless it is kept in a hot house, it will so *give* again, that it will be little better than raw malt. *Mortimer.*

Before you carry your large cocks in, open them once, and spread them: hay is apt to *give* in the cock, *Mortimer.*

3. To move. A French phrase.

Up and down he traverses his ground,

Then nimbly shifts a thrust, then lends a wound;

Now back he *gives*, then rushes on again. *Daniel's C. War.*

4. To *GIVE in*. To go back; to give way.

The charge was given with so well governed fury, that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to *give in*. *Hayw.*

5. To *GIVE in to*. [A French phrase.] To adopt; to embrace.

This is a geography particular to the medallists: the poets, however, have sometimes *given in to* it, and furnish us with very good lights for the explication of it. *Addison on Medals.*

This consideration may induce a translator to *give in to* those general phrases, which have attained a veneration in our language from being used in the Old Testament. *Pope.*

The whole body of the people are either stupidly negligent, or else *giving in* with all their might to those very practices that are working their destruction. *Swift.*

6. To *GIVE off*. To cease; to forbear.

The punishment would be kept from being too much, if we *gave off* as soon as we perceived that it reached the mind. *Locke on Education.*

7. To *GIVE over*. To cease; to act no more.

If they will speak to the purpose, they must *give over*, and stand upon such particulars only as they can shew we have either added or abrogated, otherwise than we ought, in the matter of church polity. *Hooker, b. iii.*

Neither hath Christ, thro' union of both natures, incurred the damage of either; lest, by being born a man, we should think he hath *given over* to be God, or that because he continued God, therefore he cannot be man also. *Hooker, b. v.*

*Give not o'er* so: to him again; intreat him,

Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown;

You are too cold. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

The state of human actions is so variable, that to try things oft, and never to *give over*, doth wonders. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Demetrius, king of Macedon, had a petition offered him divers times by an old woman, and still answered he had no leisure; whereupon the woman said aloud, Why then *give over* to be king. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

So Satan, whom repulse upon repulse

Met ever, and to shameful silence brought,

Yet *gives* not o'er, though desperate of success. *Milton.*

Shall we kindle all this flame

Only to put it out again?

And must we now *give o'er*,

And only end where we begun?

In vain this mischief we have done,

If we can do no more. *Denham.*

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to *give over*, and to desist from any farther pursuits after fame. *Addison.*

He coined again, and was forced to *give over* for the same reason. *Swift.*

8. To *GIVE out*. To publish; to proclaim.

Simon bewitched the people of Samaria, *giving out* that himself was some great one. *AEs viii. 9.*

Julius Cæsar laid asleep Pompey's preparations, by a fame that he cunningly *gave out* how Cæsar's own soldiers loved him not. *Bacon, Essay 60.*

Your ill-wishers will *give out* you are now going to quit your school. *Swift.*

9. To *GIVE out*. To cease; to yield.

We are the earth; and they,

Like moles within us, heave and cast about:

And 'till they foot and clutch their prey;

They never cool, much less *give out*. *Herbert.*

Madam, I always believ'd you so stout,

That for twenty denials you would not *give out*. *Swift.*

10. To *GIVE way*. To yield; not to resist; to make room for. Private respects, with him, *gave way* to the common good. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Perpetual pushing and assurance put a difficulty out of countenance, and make a seeming impossibility *give way*. *Collier.*

Scarce had he spoken when the cloud *gave way*;

The mists flew upward, and dissolv'd in day. *Dryd. Æn.*

His golden helm *gives way* with stony blows,

Batter'd and flat, and beaten to his brows. *Dryden's Æn.*

*GIVER*. *n. f.* [from *give*.] One that gives; donor; bestower; distributor; granter.

Well we may afford

Our *givers* their own gifts. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

By thee how fairly is the *giver* now

Repaid? But gratitude in thee is lost

Long since. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. iv.*

I have not liv'd since first I heard the news;

The gift the guilty *giver* doth accuse. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Both gifts destructive to the *givers* prove;

Alike both lovers fall by those they love. *Pope.*

*GIZZARD*. *n. f.* [*gizier*, French; *gigeria*, Latin.] It is sometimes called *gizzern*.

1. The strong musculous stomach of a fowl.

Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up stones to convey them into their second ventricle, the *gizzern*. *More.*

In birds there is no mastication in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop, a kind of antestomach, where it is moistened by some proper juice from the glandules distilling in there, and thence transferred into the *gizzard*, or musculous stomach. *Ray.*

Flutt'ring there they nestle near the throne,

And lodge in habitations not their own;

By their high crops and corny *gizzards* known. *Dryden.*

2. It is proverbially used for apprehension or conception of mind; as, he *frets his gizzard*, he harrasses his imagination.

But that which does them greatest harm,

Their spiritual *gizzards* are too warm;

Which puts the overheated sots

In fevers still. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. II.*

Satisfaction and restitution lie so cursedly hard upon the *gizzards* of our publicans, that the blood in their veins is not half so dear to them as the treasure they have in their coffers. *L'Estrange.*

*GLA'BRITY*. *n. f.* [from *glaber*, Latin.] Smoothness; baldness. *Diſt.*

*GLA'CIAL*. *adj.* [*glacial*, French; *glacialis*, Latin.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.

To *GLA'CIATE*. *v. n.* [*glacies*, Latin; *glacer*, French.] To turn into ice.

*GLACIA'TION*. *n. f.* [from *glaciate*.] The act of turning into ice; ice formed.

Ice is plain upon the surface of water, but round in hail, which is also a *glaciation*, and figured in its guttulous descent from the air. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. I.*

*GLACIS*. *n. f.* [French.] In fortification, a sloping bank. It is more especially taken for that which rangeth from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side of the field. *Harris.*

*GLAD*. *adj.* [*glæb*, Saxon; *glad*, Danish.]

1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity.

He will be *glad* in his heart.

*Ex. iv. 14.*

They blessed the king, and went unto their tents joyful and *glad* of heart. *1 Kings viii. 66.*

2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be *glad* for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. *Is. xxxv.*

3. Pleased; elevated with joy. It has generally *of*, sometimes *at* or *with* before the cause of gladness: perhaps *of* is most proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed; and *at* or *with*, when it is some accident befallen himself or another.

I am *glad* to see your worship. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

He hath an uncle in Messina will be very much *glad* of it. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

He that is *glad* at calamities shall not be unpunished. *Prov.*

If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be my friend, he will be *glad* of my repentance. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

The gaping wound gush'd out a crimson flood;

The Trojan, *glad* with sight of hostile blood,

His fauchion drew, *Dryden's Æn.*

I would be *glad* to learn from those who pronounce that the human soul always thinks, how they know it. *Locke.*

4. Pleasing; exhilarating.

Her conversation

More *glad* to me than to a miser money is. *Sidney, b. i.*

5. Expressing gladness.

Hark! a *glad* voice the lonely desert cheers:

Prepare the way, a God, a God appears! *Pope's Messiah.*

To *GLAD*. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.



He saw rich nectar-thaws release the rigour  
Of th' icy North; from frost-bound Atlas' hands  
His adamantine fetters fall: green vigour  
Gladding the Scythian rocks, and Lybian sands. *Crashaw.*  
It glads me  
To see so many virtues thus united,  
To restore justice and dethrone oppression. *Otway.*  
Each drinks the juice that glads the heart of man. *Pope.*  
If justice Philips' costive head  
Some frigid rhymes disburfes,  
They shall like Persian tales be read,  
And glad both babes and nurses. *Swift.*  
To GLA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *glad.*] To cheer; to delight; to  
make glad; to exhilarate.  
Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!  
Delight of every eye! When he appear'd,  
A secret pleasure gladden'd all that saw him. *Addison's Cato.*  
A kind of vital heat in the soul cheers and gladdens her,  
when she does not attend to it. *Addison's Spectator.*  
GLA'DDER. *n. f.* [from *glad.*] One that makes glad; one that  
gladdens; one that exhilarates.  
Thou gladder of the mount of Cytheron,  
Have pity, goddesses. *Dryden.*  
GLADE. *n. f.* [from *glopan*, to be hot, or to shine; whence  
the Danish *glod*, and the obsolete English *gleed*, a red hot  
coal.] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Lucus.* It is taken  
for an avenue through a wood, whether open or shaded, and  
has therefore epithets of opposite meaning.  
So flam'd his eyes with rage and rancorous ire;  
But far within, as in a hollow glade,  
Those glaring lamps were set, that made a dreadful shade.  
*Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. II.*  
Lo where they spy'd, how in a gloomy glade  
The lion sleeping lay in secret shade. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
O might I here  
In solitude live savage, in some glade  
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable  
To star or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad,  
And brown as evening. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
When any, favour'd of high Jove,  
Chances to pass through this adventurous glade,  
Swift as a sparkle of a glancing star  
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe convoy. *Milton.*  
For noonday's heat are closer harbours made,  
And for fresh ev'ning air the op'ner glade. *Dryd. Innocence.*  
There, interspers'd in lawns and opening glades,  
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades. *Pope.*  
By the heroes armed shades,  
Glitt'ring through the gloomy glades;  
By the youths that dy'd for love,  
Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,  
Restore, restore Eurydice to life!  
Oh, take the husband, or restore the wife! *Pope's St. Cecil.*  
GLA'DEN. } *n. f.* [from *gladius*, Latin, a sword.] Swordgrafs: a  
GLA'DER. } general name of plants that rise with a broad  
blade like sedge. *Junius.*  
GLA'DFULNESS. *n. f.* [glad and fulness.] Joy; gladness.  
And there him rests in riotous suffiance  
Of all his gladfulness, and kingly joyance. *Spenser.*  
GLADIA'TOR. *n. f.* [Latin; gladiator, Fr.] A swordplayer;  
a prizefighter.  
Then whilst his foe each gladiator foils,  
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils. *Denham.*  
Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,  
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryden's Pers.*  
GLA'DLY. *adv.* [from *glad.*] Joyfully; with gayety; with  
merriment; with triumph; with exultation.  
For his particular, I'll receive him gladly;  
But not one follower. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
You are going to set us right; and 'tis an advantage every  
body will gladly see you engross the glory of. *Blount to Pope.*  
GLA'DNESS. *n. f.* [from *glad.*] Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.  
By such degrees the spreading gladness grew  
In every heart, which fear had froze before:  
The standing streets with so much joy they view,  
That with less grief the perish'd they deplore. *Dryden.*  
GLA'DSOME. *adj.* [from *glad.*]  
1. Pleased; gay; delighted.  
The highest angels to and fro descend,  
From highest heaven in gladsome company. *Fairy Queen.*  
The gladsome ghosts in circling troops attend,  
And with unweary'd eyes behold their friend:  
Delight to hover near. *Dryden's Æn. b. iv.*  
2. Causing joy; having an appearance of gayety.  
Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay;  
Of opening heav'n they sung and gladsome day. *Prior.*  
GLA'DSOMELY. *adv.* [from *gladsome.*] With gayety and de-  
light.  
GLA'DSOMNESS. *n. f.* [from *gladsome.*] Gayety; showiness;  
delight.  
GLAIRE. *n. f.* [glær, Saxon, amber; glar, Danish, glass; glaire,  
French; glareæ, Latin.]

1. The white of an egg.  
Take the glaire of eggs, and strain it as short as water.  
*Peacham on Drawing.*  
2. A kind of halbert.  
To GLAIRE. *v. a.* [glairer, French; from the noun.] To  
smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by  
the bookbinders.  
GLANCE. *n. f.* [glantz, German, glitter.]  
1. A sudden shoot of light or splendour.  
His off'ring soon propitious fire from heav'n  
Consum'd with nimble glance, and grateful steam:  
The other's not; for his was not sincere. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
2. A stroke or dart of the beam of sight.  
The aspects which procure love are not gazings, but  
sudden glances and dartings of the eye. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
There are of those sort of beauties which last but for a  
moment; some particularity of a violent passion, some grace-  
ful action, a smile, a glance of an eye, a disdainful look, and  
a look of gravity. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
3. A snatch of sight; a quick view.  
The ample mind takes a survey of several objects with one  
glance. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
To GLANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour.  
He double blows about him fiercely laid,  
That glancing fire out of the iron play'd,  
As sparkles from the anvil use,  
When heavy hammers on the wedge are sway'd. *Fai. Queen.*  
When through the gloom the glancing lightnings fly,  
Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high. *Rowe.*  
2. To fly off in an oblique direction.  
He has a little gall'd me, I confess;  
But as the jest did glance away from me,  
'Tis ten to one it maim'd you two outright. *Shakespeare.*  
3. To strike in an oblique direction.  
Pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent,  
Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,  
His corslet pierces, and his garment rends,  
And glancing downwards near his flank descends. *Pope.*  
4. To view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye.  
O' th' sudden up they rise and dance,  
Then sit again, and sigh and glance;  
Then dance again, and kiss. *Suckling.*  
Mighty dulness crown'd,  
Shall take through Grub-street her triumphant round;  
And her Parnassus glancing o'er at once,  
Behold a hundred sons, and each a dunce. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
The cooing dove  
Flies thick in am'rous chace, and wanton rolls  
The glancing eye, and turns the changeful scene. *Thomson.*  
5. To censure by oblique hints.  
How can'st thou thus, for shame, Titania,  
Glance at my credit with Hippolita,  
Knowing I know thy love to Theseus? *Shakespeare.*  
Some men glance and dart at others, by justifying themselves  
by negatives; as to say, this I do not. *Bacon, Essay 23.*  
I have never glanced upon the late designed procession of his  
holiness and his attendants, notwithstanding it might have  
afforded matter to many ludicrous speculations. *Addis. Spect.*  
It was objected against him that he had written verses,  
wherein he glanced at a certain reverend doctor, famous for  
dulness. *Swift.*  
To GLANCE. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to shoot obliquely.  
Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,  
Enough to press a royal merchant down. *Shak. Mer. of Ven.*  
GLA'NCINGLY. *adv.* [from *glance.*] In an oblique broken  
manner; transiently.  
Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in this kind, but  
brokenly and glancingly, intending chiefly a discourse of his  
own voyage. *Hakewill on Providence.*  
GLAND. *n. f.* [glans, Latin; gland, French.]  
All the glands of a human body are reduced to two sorts,  
viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate gland is a  
little smooth body, wrapt up in a fine skin, by which it is  
separated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery  
and nerve to pass in, and giving way to a vein and excretory  
canal to come out: of this sort are the glands in the brain, the  
labial glands, and testes. A conglomerate gland is composed  
of many little conglobate glands, all tied together, and wrapt  
up in the common tunicle or membrane. *Quincy.*  
I observed the abscess to have begun deep in the body of the  
glands. *Wiseman's Surgery.*  
The glands, which o'er the body spread,  
Fine complicated clues of nervous thread,  
Involv'd and twisted with th' arterial duct,  
The rapid motion of the blood obstruct. *Blackm. Creation.*  
GLA'NDERS. *n. f.* [from *gland.*] In a horse, is the running of  
corrupt matter from the nose, which differs in colour accord-  
ing to the degree of the malignity, being white, yellow, green  
or black. *Farrier's Dict.*



His horse is possest with the *glanders*, and like to mose in the chine. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

**GLANDIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*glans* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing mast; bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.

The beech is of two sorts, and numbered amongst the *glandiferous* trees. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**GLANDULE.** *n. f.* [*glandula*, Latin; *glandule*, Fr.] A small gland serving to the secretion of humours.

Nature hath provided several *glandules* to separate this juice from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are called *ductus salivales*. *Ray.*

**GLANDULOSITY.** *n. f.* [from *glandulosus*.] A collection of glands.

In the upper parts of worms are found certain white and oval *glandulosities*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

**GLANDULOUS.** *adj.* [*glandulosus*, Latin; *glanduleux*, Fr. from *glandule*.] Pertaining to the glands; subsisting in the glands; having the nature of glands.

There are no testicles, or parts official unto generation, but *glandulous* substances, that hold the nature of emunctories. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 17.*

Such constitutions must be subject to *glandulous* tumours and ruptures of the lymphatick, and all the diseases thereon dependant. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**To GLARE.** *v. n.* [*glæren*, Dutch.]

1. To shine so as to dazzle the eyes.

After great light, if you come suddenly into the dark, or, contrariwise, out of the dark into a *glaring* light, the eye is dazzled for a time, and the sight confused. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

His *glaring* eyes with anger's venom swell,  
And like the brand of fôul Alecto flame. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

He is every where above conceits of epigrammatick wit, and gross hyperboles: he maintains majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines, but *glares* not; and is stately without ambition. *Dryden.*

The court of Cacus stands reveal'd to sight;  
The cavern *glares* with new admitted light. *Dryden's Æn.*

Alas, thy dazzled eye  
Beholds this man in a false *glaring* light,  
Which conquest and success have thrown upon him. *Addis.*

2. To look with fierce piercing eyes.

Avaunt, and quit my sight! let the earth hide thee!  
Thou hast no speculation in those eyes,  
Which thou do'st *glare* with. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Look, how pale he *glares*!  
His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones,  
Would make them capable. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Now friends no more, nor walking hand in hand;  
But when they met they made a furlly stand,  
And *glar'd*, like angry lions, as they pass'd,  
And wish'd that ev'ry look might be their last. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. To shine ostentatiously, or with too much laboured lustre.

The most *glaring* and notorious passages are none of the finest, or most correct. *Felton on the Classics.*

**To GLARE.** *v. a.* To shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear.

One spirit in them rul'd, and every eye  
*Glar'd* lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire  
Among th' accurst, that wither'd all their strength. *Milton.*

**GLARE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eye.

The frame of burnish'd steel that cast a *glare*  
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryd. Fab.*

I have grieved to see a person of quality gliding by me in  
her chair at two o'clock in the morning, and looking like a  
spectre amidst a *glare* of flambeaux. *Addison's Guardian.*

Here in a grotto, shelter'd close from air,  
And screen'd in shades from day's detested *glare*,  
She sighs for ever. *Pope's Rock of the Lock.*

2. A fierce piercing look.

About them round,  
A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare*. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

**GLAREOUS.** *adj.* [*glaireux*, Fr. *glareosus*, Latin, from *glaire*.]

Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

**GLARING.** *adj.* Applied to any thing very shocking: as, a *glaring* crime.

**GLASS.** *n. f.* [*glær*, Saxon; *glas*, Dutch, as *Pezon* imagines from *glås*, British, green. In Erse it is called *klân*, and this primarily signifies clean or clear, being so denominated from its transparency.

1. An artificial substance made by fusing fixed salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire.

The word *glass* cometh from the Belgick and High Dutch: *glass*, from the verb *glansen*, which signifies amongst them to shine; or perhaps from *glacies* in the Latin, which is ice, whose colour it resembles. *Peacham on Drawing.*

*Glass* is thought so compact and firm a body that it is indestructible by art or nature, and is also of so close a texture that the subtlest chymical spirits cannot pervade it. *Boyle.*

Show'rs of granadoes rain, by sudden burst

Disploding murd'rous bowels, fragments of steel  
And stones, and *glass* and nitrous grain adust, *Phillips.*

2. A glass vessel of any kind.

I'll see no more;  
And yet the eighth appears, who bears a *glass*  
Which shews me many more, *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. A looking-glass; a mirror.

He was the mark and *glass*, copy and book,  
That fashion'd others. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

He spreads his subtle nets from sight,  
With twinkling *glasses*, to betray  
The larks that in the meshes light. *Dryden's Horace.*

4. An Hour GLASS. A glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand.

Were my wife's liver  
Infected as her life, she would not live  
The running of one *glass*. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

5. A cup of glass used to drink in.

To this last costly treaty,  
That swallow'd so much treasure, and like a *glass*  
Did break i' th' rinsing. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

When thy heart  
Dilates with fervent joys, and eager soul  
Prompts to pursue the sparkling *glass*, besure  
'Tis time to shun it. *Phillips.*

6. The quantity of wine usually contained in a glass; a draught.

While a man thinks one *glass* more will not make him drunk, that one *glass* hath disabled him from well discerning his present condition. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The first *glass* may pass for health, the second for good-humour, the third for our friends; but the fourth is for our enemies. *Temple.*

7. A perspective glass.

Like those who have survey'd the moon by *glasses*, I can only tell of a new and shining world above us; but not relate the riches and glories of the place, *Dryden.*

**GLASS.** *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.

Get thee *glass* eyes;  
And, like a scurvy politician, seem  
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

*Glass* bottles are more fit for this second fining than those of wood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**To GLASS.** *v. a.*

1. To see as in a glass; to represent as in a glass or mirror.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,  
And in thy case do *glass* mine own debility. *[Sidney, b. ii.]*

2. To case in glass,

Methought all his senses were lockt in his eye,  
As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy;  
Who tend'ring their own worth, from whence they were  
*glass'd*,  
Did point out to buy them, along as you pass. *Shakesp.*

3. To cover with glass; to glaze.

I have observed little grains of silver to lie hid in the small cavities, perhaps *glass'd* over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles wherein silver has been long kept in fusion. *Boyle.*

**GLASSFURNACE.** *n. f.* [*glass* and *furnace*.] A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.

If our dreamer pleases to try whether the glowing heat of a *glassfurnace* be barely a wandering imagination in a drowsy man's fancy, by putting his hand into it, he may perhaps be awakened into a certainty that it is something more than bare imagination. *Locke.*

**GLASSGAZING.** *adj.* [*glass* and *gazing*.] Finical; often contemplating himself in a mirror.

A whorson, *glassgazing*, superserviceable, finical rogue. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**GLASSGRINDER.** *n. f.* [*glass* and *grinder*.] One whose trade is to polish and grind glass.

The *glassgrinders* complain of the trouble they meet with. *Boyle.*

**GLASSHOUSE.** *n. f.* [*glass* and *house*.] A house where glass is manufactured.

I remember to have met with an old Roman Mosaic, composed of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared at the *glasshouses*. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

**GLASSMAN.** *n. f.* [*glass* and *man*.] One who sells glass.

The profit of glasses consists only in a small present made by the *glassman*. *Swift.*

**GLASSMETAL.** *n. f.* [*glass* and *metal*.] Glass in fusion,

Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with *glassmetal*. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

**GLASSWORK.** *n. f.* [*glass* and *work*.] Manufactory of glass.

The crystalline Venice glass is a mixture, in equal portions, of stones brought from Payia, and the ashes of a weed called kali, gathered in a desert between Alexandria and Rosetta; and is by the Egyptians used first for fuel, and then they crush the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians for their *glassworks*. *Bacon's Natural History.*



GLASSWORT. *n. f.* [*salicornia*, or saltwort.]

It hath an apetalous flower, wanting the empalement; for the stamina, or chives, and the embryos grow on the extreme part of the leaves: these embryos afterward become pods or bladders, which for the most part contain one seed. The species are two. These plants grow on the sea-coasts in many parts of Europe, and upon the shores in several places of England which are washed every tide with the salt water. The inhabitants, near the sea-coast where these plants grow, cut them up toward the latter end of Summer, when they are fully grown; and, after having dried them in the sun, they burn them for their ashes, which are used in making of glass and soap. These herbs are by the country people called kelp, and are promiscuously gathered for use. From the ashes of these plants is extracted the salt called sal kali, or alkali, much used by the chymists. *Miller.*

For the fine glass we use the purest of the finest sand, and the ashes of chali or *glasswort*; and for the coarser or green sort, the ashes of brake or other plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GLASSY. *adj.* [from *glass*.]

1. Made of glass; vitreous.

In the valley near mount Carmel in Judea there is a sand, which, of all others, hath most affinity with glass; inasmuch as other minerals laid in it turn to a *glassy* substance. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness.

Man! proud man!

Drest in a little brief authority,

Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd:

His *glassy* essence, like an angry ape,

Plays such fantastick tricks before high heav'n,

As makes the angels weep. *Shakesp. Meas. for Measure.*

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,

That shews his hoary leaves in the *glassy* stream. *Shak. Ham.*

The magnet attracteth the shining or *glassy* powder brought from the Indies, usually employed in writing-dust. *Brown.*

Whose womb produc'd the *glassy* ice? Who bred

The hoary frosts that fall on Winter's head? *Sandys.*

A hundred sweep,

With stretching oars, the *glassy* deep. *Dryden's Æn.*

GLASTONBURY Thorn. *n. f.* A species of MEDLAR, which see.

This species of thorn produces some bunches of flowers in Winter, and flowers again in the Spring, and in no other respect differs from the common hawthorn. *Miller.*

GLAUcoma. *n. f.* [*γλαυκωμα*; *glaucoma*, French.] A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour, without detriment of sight, and therein differs from what is commonly understood by suffusion. *Quincy.*

The *glaucoma* is no other disease than the cataract. *Sharp.*

GLAVE. *n. f.* [*glaiue*, French; *glais*, a hook, Welsh. *Glaiue* is Erse for a broad sword.] A broad sword; a falchion.

Two hundred Greeks came next in fight well try'd,

Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,

But each a *glave* had pendant by his side. *Fairfax, b. i.*

When zeal, with aged clubs and *glaves*,

Gave chace to rockets and white staves. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

TO GLAVER. *v. n.* [*glave*, Welsh, flattery; *ghpan*, Saxon, to flatter. It is still retained in Scotland.] To flatter; to wheedle. A low word.

Kingdoms have their distempers, intermissions, and paroxysms, as well as natural bodies; and a *glavering* council is as dangerous on the one hand as a wheedling priest, or a flattering physician is on the other. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

TO GLAZE. *v. a.* [*To glass*, only accidentally varied.]

1. To furnish with windows of glass.

Let there be two delicate cabinets daintily paved, richly hanged, and *glazed* with crystalline glass. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware; [from the French *glâse*, *argilla*.]

3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, *glaz'd* with blinding tears,

Divides one thing entire to many objects. *Shakesp. R. II.*

The reason of one man operates on that of another in all true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may *glaze* and brandish the weapons, yet is it sound reason that carries the stroke home. *Grew's Cosm. Sac. b. ii. c. 6.*

White, with other strong colours, with which we paint that which we intend to *glaze*, are the life, the spirit, and the lustre of it. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

GLAZIER. *n. f.* [corrupted from *glasier*, or *glassier*, of *glass*.] One whose trade is to make glass windows. Other manufacturers of glass are otherwise named.

Into rabbits the several panes of glasswork are set, and fastened by the *glazier*. *Mixon's Mech. Exer.*

The dextrous *glazier* strong returns the bound,

And ginging fathes on the penthouse sound. *Gay's Trivia.*

GLEAD. *n. f.* A buzzard hawk; a kite. It retains that name in Scotland.

GLEAM. *n. f.* [*gelioma*, Saxon.] Sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness.

Then was the fair Dodonian tree far seen

Upon seven hills to spread his gladsome *gleam*;

And conquerors bedecked with his green,

Along the banks of the Ausonian stream. *Spenser.*

At last a *gleam*

Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in haste

His travell'd steps. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

As I bent down to look just opposite,

A shape within the wat'ry *gleam* appear'd,

Bending to look on me. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

Mine is a *gleam* of bliss, too hot to last;

Wat'ry it shines, and will be soon o'ercast. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

We ken them from afar; the setting sun

Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,

And covers all the field with *gleams* of fire. *Addison's Cato.*

In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen,

And floating forests paint the waves with green. *Pope.*

Nought was seen, and nought was heard,

Around the dreary coast,

But dreadful *gleams*,

Fires that glow,

Shrieks of woe. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

TO GLEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine with sudden coruscation.

Observant of approaching day,

The meek-ey'd morn appears, mother of dews,

At first faint *gleaming* in the dappled East. *Thomf. Summer.*

Ye *gleamings* of departed peace

Shine out your last. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. To shine.

On each hand the gushing waters play,

And down the rough cascade white dashing fall,

Or *gleam* in lengthen'd vista's through the trees. *Thomson.*

GLEAMY. *adj.* [from *gleam*.] Flashing; darting sudden coruscations of light.

In brazen arms, that cast a *gleamy* ray,

Swift through the town the warrior bends his way: *Pope.*

TO GLEAN. *v. a.* [*glaner*, French, as *Skinner* thinks, from *granum*.]

1. To gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind.

She came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. *Ruth ii.*

Cheap conquest for his following friends remain'd;

He reap'd the field, and they but only *glean'd*. *Dryden.*

She went, by hard necessity compell'd,

To *glean* Palæmon's fields. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. To gather any thing thinly scattered.

Gather

So much as from occasions you may *glean*,

If aught, to us unknown, afflicts him thus. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

That goodness

Of *gleaning* all the land's wealth into one,

Into your own hands, card'nal, by extortion. *Shak. H. VIII.*

They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thousand men.

*Judg. xx. 45.*

But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,

When his refulgent arms flash'd through the shady plain,

Fled from his well-known face with wonted fear;

As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear

Drove headlong to their ships, and *glean'd* the routed rear, } *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*

In the knowledge of bodies we must be content to *glean* what we can from particular experiments; since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole sheaves, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties of whole species together. *Locke.*

GLEAN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously by slow degrees.

Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he plies;

The *gleans* of yellow thyme distend his thighs:

He spoils the saffron. *Dryden's Virg. Georg. b. iv.*

GLE'ANER. *n. f.* [from *glean*.]

1. One who gathers after the reapers.

For still the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,

Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn,

Should his heart own a *gleaner* in the field. *Thomf. Autumn.*

2. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

An ordinary coffee-house *gleaner* of the city is an arrant statesman, and as much superior to him, as a man conversant about the court is to a shopkeeper. *Locke.*

GLE'ANING. *n. f.* [from *glean*.] The act of *gleaning*, or thing *gleaned*.

There shall be as the shaking of an olive-tree, and as the *gleaning* of grapes when the vintage is done. *Bible.*

The orphan and widow are members of the same common family, and have a right to be supported out of the incomes of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the *gleanings* of the rich man's harvest. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

GLEBE. *n. f.* [*gleba*, Latin.]

1. Turf; soil; ground.

Fertile of corn the *glebe*, of oil and wine,

With herds the pastures throng'd, with flocks the hills. *Milt.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;

If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,

The *glebe* will answer to the sylvan reign,

Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

Sleeping



Sleeping vegetables lie,

'Till the glad fummons of a genial ray

Unbinds the *glebe*, and calls them out to day. *Garth.*

2. The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

The ordinary living or revenue of a parsonage is of three sorts: the one in land, commonly called the *glebe*; another in tythe, which is a set part of our goods rendered to God; the third, in other offerings bestowed upon God and his church by the people. *Spelman.*

A trespass done on a parson's *glebe* land, which is a freehold, cannot be tried in a spiritual court. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Many parishes have not an inch of *glebe*. *Swift.*

GLE'BOUS. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy. *Dict.*

GLE'BY. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy; perhaps in the following passage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any meaning:

Pernicious flatt'ry! thy malignant seeds

In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand

Sadly diffus'd o'er virtue's *gleby* land,

With rising pride amidst the corn appear,

And choke the hopes and harvest of the year. *Prior.*

GLEDE. *n. f.* [glibaghe, Saxon.] A kite.

Ye shall not eat the *glede*, the kite, and the vulture. *Deutr.*

GLEE. *n. f.* [glegge, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gayety. It anciently signified musick played at feasts. It is not now used, except in ludicrous writing, or with some mixture of irony and contempt.

She marcheth home, and by her takes the knight,

Whom all the people follow with great *glee*. *Fairy Queen.*

Many wayfarers make themselves *glee*, by putting the inhabitants in mind of their privilege; who again foreflow not to baigne them with perfume. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

And his sportive limbs,

This way and that convolv'd, in friskful *glee*

Their frolics play. *Thomson's Spring.*

Is Blouzelinda dead? Farewel my *glee*!

No happiness is now reserv'd for me. *Gay's Pastorals.*

GLEED. *n. f.* [from *glopan*, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glowing coal. A provincial and obsolete word.

GLE'FUL. *adj.* [*glee* and *full*.] Gay; merry; cheerful.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,

When every thing doth make a *gleeful* boast? *Shakespeare.*

GLEEK. *n. f.* [glegge, Saxon.] Musick; or musician.

What will you give us?—No money, but the *gleek*: I

will give you the minstrel. *Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet.*

To GLEEK. *v. a.* [glegman, in Saxon, is a mimick or a droll.]

1. To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon.

I can *gleek* upon occasion. *Shakefp. Midf. Night's Dream.*

I have seen you *gleeking* or galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

2. In Scotland it is still retained, and signifies to fool or spend time idly, with something of mimickry or drollery.

To GLEEN. *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish. I know not the original notion of this word: it may be of the same race with *glow* or with *gleam*.

Those who labour

The sweaty forge, who edge the crooked scythe,

Bend stubborn steel, and harden *gleening* armour,

Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*

GLEET. *n. f.* [It is written by *Skinner* *glitt*, and derived from *gliban*, Saxon, to run softly.] A sanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a fore.

There then lay a hard dry eschar, without either matter or *gleet*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

To GLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquor.

His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made an incision into it to the bone: this not only bled, but *gleeted* a few drops. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. To run slowly.

Vapours may be raised by the sun in such quantities as are sufficient to make clouds, which are carried up and down the atmosphere, 'till they hit against the sides of the more mountainous places of the globe, and by this concussion are condensed, and so *gleet* down the rocky caverns of these mountains, whose inner parts, being hollow and stony, afford them a basin. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

GLE'ETY. *adj.* [from *gleet*.] Ichory; thinly sanious.

If the flesh lose its ruddiness, and the matter change to be thin and *gleety*, you may suspect it corrupting. *Wifeman.*

GLEN. *n. f.* [gleann, Erse.] A valley; a dale; a depression between two hills.

From me his madding mind is start,

And wooes the widow's daughter of the *glen*. *Spenser.*

GLEW. *n. f.* [gluten, Latin.] A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly. See *GLUE*.

GLIB. *adj.* [from *λείος*. *Skinner*.]

1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved.

Liquid bodies have nothing to sustain their parts, nor any thing to cement them: the parts being *glib* and continually in

motion, fall off from one another, which way soever gravity inclines them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Habbakkuk brought him a smooth strong rope, compactly twisted together, with a noose that slipt as *glib* as a birdcatcher's gin. *Arbutnot.*

2. Smooth; voluble.

I want that *glib* and oily art

To speak and purpose not, since what I well intend;

I'll do't before I speak. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

There was never so much *glib* nonsense put together in well sounding English. *Locke.*

Now Curl his shop from rubbish drains;

Three genuine tomes of Swift's remains:

And then, to make them pass the *glibber*,

Revis'd by Tibbald, Moore, and Cibber. *Swift.*

Be sure he's a fine spoken man;

Do but hear on the clergy how *glib* his tongue ran. *Swift.*

GLIB. *n. f.*

They have another custom from the Scythians, the wearing of mantles and long *glibs*; which is a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To GLIB. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To castrate.

I'll geld them all: fourteen they shall not see;

To bring false generations; they are coheirs,

And I had rather *glib* myself than they

Should not produce fair issue. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

GLI'BLY. *adv.* [from *glib*.] Smoothly; volubly.

Many who would startle at an oath, whose stomachs as well as consciences recoil at an obscenity, do yet slide *glibly* into a detraction. *Government of the Tongue.*

GLI'BNESS. *n. f.* [from *glib*.] Smoothness; slipperiness.

A polish'd ice-like *glibness* doth enfold

The rock. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

The tongue is the most ready for motion of any member, needs not so much as the flexure of a joint, and by access of humours acquires a *glibness* too, the more to facilitate its moving. *Government of the Tongue.*

To GLIDE. *v. n.* [gliban, Saxon; *glijden*, Dutch.]

1. To flow gently and silently.

By East, among the dusty vallies, *glide*

The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood. *Fairfax, b. iii.*

Broke by the jutting land on either side,

In double streams the briny waters *glide*. *Dryden's Æn.*

Just before the confines of the wood,

The *gliding* Lethe leads her silent flood. *Dryden's Æn.*

Where stray the Muses, in what lawn or grove?

In those fair fields where sacred Isis *glides*,

Or else where Cam his winding vales divides. *Pope.*

2. To pass gently and without tumult.

Ye *gliding* ghosts, permit me to relate

The mystick wonders of your silent state. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To move swiftly and smoothly along.

If one of mean affairs

May plod it in a week, why may not I

*Glide* thither in a day? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Shoals of fish, with fins and shining scales,

*Glide* under the green wave. *Milton.*

He trembl'd every limb, and felt a smart

As if cold steel had *glided* through his heart. *Dryd. Fables.*

All things are beheld as in a hasty motion, where the objects only *glide* before the eye and disappear. *Dryden.*

GLIDE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Lapse; act or manner of passing smoothly.

About his neck

A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,

Who, with her head nimble in threats, approach'd

The opening of his mouth; but suddenly

Seeing Orlando it unlink'd itself,

And with indented *glides* did slip away

Into a bush. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

GLI'DER. *n. f.* [from *glide*.] One that glides.

The glance into my heart did *glide*;

Hey ho the *glider*;

Therewith my soul was sharply gride,

Such wounds soon waxen wider. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

GLIKE. *n. f.* [glig, Saxon. See *GLEEK*.] A sneer; a scoff; a flout. Not now in use.

Now where's the bastard's braves, and Charles his *glikes*?

*Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. i.*

To GLIMMER. *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Danish, to shine; *glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.]

1. To shine faintly.

The West yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day. *Shakef.*

The truth appears so naked on my side,

That any purblind eye may find it out.

—And on my side it is so well apparel'd,

So clear, so shining, and so evident,

That it will *glimmer* through a blind man's eye. *Shakespeare.*

Oft in *glimmering* bowers and glades

He met her. *Milton.*



See't thou yon' dreary plain, forlorn and wild,  
The seat of desolation, void of light,  
Save what the *glimmering* of these livid flames  
Casts pale and dreadful? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
The sacred influence

Of light appears, and from the walls of heav'n  
Shoots far into the bosom of dim night  
A *glimmering* dawn. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Through these sad shades this chaos in my soul,  
Some seeds of light at length began to roll;  
The rising motion of an infant ray  
Shot *glimm'ring* through the cloud, and promis'd day. *Prior.*  
Oft by the winds, extinct the signal lies;  
Or smother'd in the *glimm'ring* socket dies. *Gay's Trivia.*

When rosy morning *glimmer'd* o'er the dales,  
He drove to pasture all the lusty males. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.  
On the way the baggage post-boy, who had been at court,  
got a *glimmering* who they were. *Wotton.*

The Pagan priesthood was always in the druids;  
and there was a perceivable *glimmering* of the Jewish rites in  
it, though much corrupted. *Swift.*

GLIMMER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint splendour; weak light.

2. A kind of fossil.

The lesser masses that are lodged in sparry and stony bodies,  
dispersedly, from their shining and glimmering, were an in-  
ducement to the writers of fossils to give those bodies the  
name of mica and *glimmer*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Stones which are composed of plates, that are generally plain  
and parallel, and that are flexible and elastick: talc, catilver,  
or *glimmer*, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or  
golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward.*

GLIMPSE. *n. f.* [*glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.]

1. A weak faint light.

Such vast room in nature,  
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute  
Each orb a *glimpse* of light, convey'd so far  
Down to this habitable, which returns  
Light back to them. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Thousands of things, which now either wholly escape our  
apprehensions, or, which our shortighted reason having got  
some faint *glimpse* of, we, in the dark, grope after. *Locke.*

2. A quick flashing light.

Light as the lightning *glimpse* they ran? *Milton's P. Lost.*  
My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires;  
My manhood, long misled by wand'ring fires,  
Follow'd false lights; and when their *glimpse* was gone,  
My pride struck out new spangles of her own. *Dryden.*

3. Transitory lustre.

If I, celestial fire, in aught  
Have serv'd thy will, or gratified thy thought,  
One *glimpse* of glory to my issue give;  
Grac'd for the little time he has to live. *Dryd. Fables.*

4. Short fleeting enjoyment.

If, while this weary'd flesh draws fleeting breath,  
Not satisfy'd with life, afraid of death,  
If hap'ly be thy will that I should know  
*Glimpse* of delight, or pause from anxious woe;  
From now, from instant now, great fire, dispel  
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior.*

5. A short transitory view.

O friends! I hear the tread of nimble feet  
Hasting this way, and now by *glimpse* discern  
Ithuriel, and Zephon, through the shade. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
Some he punisheth exemplarily in this world, that we might  
from thence have a taste or *glimpse* of his present justice.

*Hakewill on Providence.*

A man, used to such sort of reflections, sees as much at one  
*glimpse* as would require a long discourse to lay before another,  
and make out in one entire and gradual deduction. *Locke.*

What should I do! while here I was enchain'd,  
No *glimpse* of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

6. The exhibition of a faint resemblance.

There is no man hath a virtue that he has not a *glimpse* of.  
*Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

TO GLISTEN. *v. n.* [*glittan*, German.] To shine; to sparkle  
with light.

The bleating kind  
Eye the bleak heaven, and next the *glistening* earth,  
With looks of dumb despair. *Thomson's Winter.*

The ladies eyes *glistened* with pleasure. *Richardson's Pamela.*

TO GLISTER. *v. n.* [*glittan*, German; *glisteren*, Dutch.] To  
shine; to be bright.

The wars flame most in Summer, and the helmets *glister*  
brightest in the fairest sunshine. *Spenser on Ireland.*

How he *glisters*

Through my dark rust! And how his piety  
Does my deeds make the blacker! *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

'Tis better to be lowly born,  
And range with humble livers in content,

Than to be perk'd up in a *glistering* grief,  
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

The golden sun  
Gallops the zodiack in his *glis'tring* coach. *Shakespeare.*  
All that *glisters* is not gold. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*

You were more the eye and talk  
Of the court to-day, than all  
Else that *glister'd* in Whitehall. *Pen. John's Underwoods.*

When the sun shone upon the shields of gold and brass,  
the mountains *glistered* therewith, and shined like lamps of  
fire. *1 Mac. vi. 39.*

*Glister'd* in one snake, and into fraud  
Led Eve, our credulous mother, to the tree  
Of prohibition. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

It consisted not of rubies, yet the small pieces of it were  
of a pleasant redish colour, and *glistered* prettily. *Boyle.*

GLISTER. *n. f.* [Properly written *cyster*, from *κλύζω*.] See  
CLYSTER.

Now enters Bush with new state airs,  
His lordship's premier minister;  
And who, in all profound affairs,  
Is held as needful as his *glister*. *Swift.*

Choler is the natural *glister*, or one excretion whereby na-  
ture excludeth another; which, descending daily unto the  
bowels, extimulates those parts, and excites them unto ex-  
pulsion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 2.*

TO GLITTER. *v. n.* [*glitzan*, Saxon]

1. To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam.

Steel glosses are more resplendent than the like plates of  
brass, and so is the *glittering* of a blade. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*  
Before the battle joins, from afar

The field yet *glitters* with the pomp of war. *Dryden's Virg.*  
Scarce had'st thou time t' unsheath thy conqu'ring blade;  
It did but *glitter*, and the rebels fled. *Granville.*

2. To be specious; to be striking.

Let them on the one hand set the most *glittering* tempta-  
tions to discord, and on the other the dismal effects of it.  
*Decay of Piety.*

GLITTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Lustre; bright show;  
splendour.

Clad

With what permissive glory since his fall  
Was left him, or false *glitter*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
A man has reason not to flourish too much upon the *glitter*  
of his fortune, for fear there should be too much alloy in it.  
*Collier on Pride.*

GLITTERAND. Shining; sparkling. A participle used by  
*Chaucer* and the old English poets. This participial termina-  
tion is still retained in Scotland.

GLITTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *glitter*.] With shining lustre.

TO GLOAR. *v. a.* [*gloeren*, Dutch.]

1. To squint; to look askew. *Skinner.*

2. In Scotland, to stare: as, *what a gloarand quean.*

TO GLOAT. *v. n.* [This word I conceive to be ignorantly  
written for *glar*.] To cast side glances as a timorous lover.

Teach every grace to smile in your behalf,  
And her deluding eyes to *gloat* for you. *Rowe's Ja. Shore.*

GLOBARD. *n. f.* [from *glow*.] A glow-worm.

GLOBATED. *adj.* [from *globe*.] Formed in shape of a globe;  
spherical; spheroidal.

GLOBE. *n. f.* [*globe*, French; *globus*, Latin.]

1. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every  
part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.

2. The terraqueous ball.

The youth, whose fortune the vast *globe* obey'd,  
Finding his royal enemy betray'd,  
Wept at his fall. *Stepney.*

Where God declares his intention to give this dominion, it  
is plain he meant that he would make a species of creatures  
that should have dominion over the other species of this ter-  
restrial *globe*. *Locke.*

3. A sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geo-  
graphically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid  
down according to their places in the sky.

The astrologer who spells the stars,  
Mistakes his *globe*, and in her brighter eye  
Interprets heaven's physiognomy. *Cleaveland.*

These are the stars,

But raise thy thought from sense, nor think to find  
Such figures there as are in *globes* design'd. *Creech.*

4. A body of soldiers drawn into a circle.

Him round

A *globe* of fiery seraphim inclos'd,  
With bright imblazoning, and horrent arms. *Milton.*

GLOBE *Amaranth*, or *everlasting flower*. *n. f.* [*amaranthoides*,  
The flowers are small, and cut into four segments, which  
are collected into squamose heads: from each of these scales  
is produced a single flower: the ovary in the bottom of the  
flower becomes a roundish crooked seed, contained in a thin  
pellicule or skin. *Miller.*

GLOBE *Daisy*. *n. f.* A kind of flower.

GLOBE



# G L O

**GLOBE** *Fish. n. f.* A kind of orbicular fish.

**GLOBE** *Ranunculus. n. f.* [*helleboro-ranunculus.*]

It hath single circumscribed leaves, like the ranunculus: the cup of the flower consists of five small leaves of the same colour with the flower. *Miller.*

**GLOBE** *Thistle. n. f.*

It hath the whole appearance of a thistle: the leaves are produced alternately: the florets consist of one leaf, which is divided into five segments, and is hollow, and each single floret has a scaly cup: the flowers are collected into a spherical head, which has the common cup or covering. *Miller.*

**GLOBOSE.** *adj.* [*globosus, Latin.*] Spherical; round.

Regions, to which

All thy dominion, Adam, is no more

Than what this garden is to all the earth,

And all the sea; from one entire *globose*

Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Then form'd the moon

*Globose*, and ev'ry magnitude of stars. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

**GLOBO'SITY.** *n. f.* [from *globose.*] Sphericity; sphericity.

Why the same eclipse of the sun, which is seen to them that live more easterly, when the sun is elevated six degrees above the horizon, should be seen to them that live one degree more westerly, where the sun is but five degrees above the horizon, and so lower and lower proportionably, 'till at last it appear not at all: no account can be given, but the *globosity* of the earth. *Ray on the Creation.*

**GLOBOUS.** *adj.* [*globosus, Latin.*] When the accent is intended to be on the last syllable, the word should be written *globose*; when on the first *globous*: I have transferred hither a passage of *Milton*, in which this rule has been neglected.] Spherical; round.

Wide over all the plain, and wider far

Than all this *globose* earth in plain outspread,

Such are the courts of God!

*Milton.*

The brazen instruments of death discharge

Horrible flames, and turbid streaming clouds;

Large *globous* irons fly, of dreadful hiss,

Singing the air. *Phillips.*

**GLOBULAR.** *adj.* [*globulus, Latin.*] In form of a small sphere; round; spherical.

The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids seemeth to be *globular*, there being no other figure so well fitted to the making of fluidity. *Grew's Cosmol. Sacr. b. i. c. 2.*

**GLOBULARIA.** *n. f.* [Lat. *globulaire, Fr.*] A flosculous flower, consisting of many florets, which are divided into several segments, and have one lip. *Miller.*

**GLOBULE.** *n. f.* [*globule, Fr. globulus, Lat.*] Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure, as the red particles of the blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and are easily discovered by the microscope. These will attract one another when they come within a due distance, and unite like the spheres of quicksilver. *Quincy.*

The hailstones have opaque *globules* of snow in their centre, to intercept the light within the halo. *Newton's Opt.*

Blood consists of red *globules*, swimming in a thin liquor called serum: the red *globules* are elastick, and will break: the vessels which admit the smaller *globule*, cannot admit the greater without a disease. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**GLOBULOUS.** *adj.* [from *globule.*] In form of a small sphere; round.

The whiteness of such *globulous* particles proceeds from the air included in the froth. *Boyle.*

**TO GLOMERATE.** *v. a.* [*glomero, Latin.*] To gather into a ball or sphere.

**GLOMERATION.** *n. f.* [*glomeratio, Latin.*]

1. The act of forming into a ball or sphere.

2. A body formed into a ball.

The rainbow consisteth of a *glomeration* of small drops, which cannot possibly fall but from the air that is very low. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 832.*

**GLOMEROUS.** *adj.* [*glomerosus, Latin.*] Gathered into a ball or sphere.

**GLOOM.** *n. f.* [*glomanz, Saxon, twilight.*]

1. Imperfect darkness; dismalness; obscurity; defect of light.

Glowing embers through the room,

Teach light to counterfeit a *gloom*. *Milton.*

This the seat,

That we must change for heav'n? This mournful *gloom*,

For that celestial light? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

The still night, not now, as ere men fell,

Wholsome, and cool, and mild; but with black air

Accompany'd; with damps, and dreadful *gloom*. *Milton.*

Now warm in love, now with'ring in thy bloom,

Lost in a convent's solitary *gloom*. *Pope.*

2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; fullness.

**TO GLOOM.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine obscurely, as the twilight. This sense is not now in use.

His glitt'ring armour made

A little *glooming* light much like a shade. *Fairy Queen.*

# G L O

Scarcely had Phœbus in the *glooming* East

Yet harnessed his fiery footed team. *Spenser.*

2. To be cloudy; to be dark.

3. To be melancholy; to be sullen.

**GLOOMILY.** *adv.* [from *gloomy.*]

1. Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dismally.

2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully.

See, he comes: how *gloomily* he looks!

*Dryden.*

*Gloomily* retir'd

The villain spider lives. *Thomson's Summer.*

**GLOOMINESS.** *n. f.* [from *gloomy.*]

1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dismalness.

2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy.

Neglect spreads *gloominess* upon their humour, and makes them grow sullen and unconvertible. *Collier of the Spleen.*

The *gloominess* in which sometimes the minds of the best men are involved, very often stands in need of such little incitements to mirth and laughter as are apt to disperse melancholy. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 179.*

**GLOOMY.** *adj.* [from *gloom.*]

1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal for want of light.

These were from without

The growing miseries, which Adam saw

Already in part, though hid in *gloomiest* shade,

To sorrow abandon'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Deep in a cavern dwells the drowsy god,

Whose *gloomy* mansion nor the rising sun,

Nor setting visits, nor the lightsome noon. *Dryden's Fables.*

The surface of the earth is clearer or *gloomier*, just as the sun is bright or more overcast. *Pope's Letters.*

2. Dark of complexion.

That fair field

Of Enna, where Proserpine gathering flow'rs,

Herself a fairer flow'r, by *gloomy* Dis

Was gather'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

**GLO'RIED.** *adj.* [from *glory.*] Illustrious; honourable; decorated with glory; dignified with honours.

Old respect,

As I suppose, toward your once *glory'd* friend,

My son now captive, hither hath inform'd

Your younger feet, while mine cast back with age

Came lagging after. *Milton's Agonistes.*

**GLORIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*glorification, Fr. from glorify.*] The act of giving glory.

At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with thanksgiving for the preservation of you the last night, with the *glorification* of God for the works of the creation. *Taylor.*

**TO GLORIFY.** *v. a.* [*glorifier, French; glorifico, Latin.*]

1. To procure honour or praise to one.

Two such silver currents, when they join,

Do *glorify* the banks that bound them in. *Shakesp. K. John.*

Justice is their virtue: that alone

Makes them sit sure, and *glorifies* the throne. *Daniel.*

2. To pay honour or praise in worship.

God is *glorified* when such his excellency, above all things, is with due admiration acknowledged. *Hooker, b. v.*

This form and manner of *glorifying* God was not at that time first begun; but received long before, and alleged at that time as an argument for the truth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*

Good fellow, tell us here the circumstance,

That we for thee may *glorify* the Lord. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

All nations shall *glorify* thy name. *Pf. lxxxvi. 9.*

This is the perfection of every thing, to attain its true and proper end; and the end of all these gifts and endowments, which God hath given us, is to *glorify* the giver. *Tillotson.*

3. To praise; to honour; to extol.

Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of life, desperate in all parts of disobedience and rebellious disposition, him they set up and *glorify*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

No chymist yet the elixir got,

But *glorifies* his pregnant pot,

If by the way to him befall

Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal. *Donne.*

4. To exalt to glory or dignity.

If God be glorified in him, God shall also *glorify* him in himself, and shall straightway *glorify* him. *Jo xiii. 32.*

Whom he justified, them he also *glorified*. *Rom. viii. 30.*

The soul, being immortal, will, at some time or other, resume its body again in a *glorified* manner. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**GLO'RIOUS.** *adj.* [*gloriosus, Latin; glorieux, French.*]

1. Boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious.

*Glorious* followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, taint business for want of secrecy. *Bacon.*

They that are *glorious* must needs be factious; for all bravery stands upon comparisons. *Bacon, Essay 55.*

2. Noble; illustrious; excellent.

Let



Let them know that thou art Lord, the only God, and glorious over the whole world. *Dan. iii. 22.*

Impartial justice holds her equal scales,  
'Till stronger virtue does the weight incline;  
If over thee thy glorious foe prevails,  
He now defends the cause that once was thine. *Prior.*

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,  
And act like men who claim that glorious title. *Addison's Cato.*  
GLO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *glorious*.] Nobly; splendidly; illustriously.

They inspire with those celestial flames, which shine so gloriously in their works. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Great wits sometimes may gloriously offend,  
And rise to faults true criticks dare not mend. *Pope.*

GLO'RY. *n. f.* [*gloire*, French; *gloria*, Latin. Among the old poets it was used sometimes as one syllable, *gl're*]

1. Praise paid in adoration. *Luke ii. 14.*  
*Glory to God in the highest.*

2. The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God.  
Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterwards receive me to thy glory. *Psal. lxxiii. 24.*

Then enter into glory, and resume  
His seat at God's right hand, exalted high  
Above all names in heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity. *Sidney.*  
Think it no glory to swell in tyranny.

*Glory is like a circle in the water,*  
*Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,*  
*'Till by broad spreading it disperse to nought. Shak. H. VI.*  
And with that word and warning soon was dight,  
Each soldier longing for near coming glory. *Fairfax, b. i.*  
Can we imagine that either the ambition of princes, or interest, or gain in private persons, or curiosity and the desire of knowledge, or the glory of discoveries, could ever move them in that endless time to try their fortunes upon the sea. *Burnet.*

4. Splendour; magnificence.  
Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. *Matt. vi. 29.*

Treated so ill, chas'd from your throne,  
Returning, you adorn the town;  
And with a brave revenge do show  
Their glory went and came with you. *Waller.*

Aristotle says, that should a man under ground converse with works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open day, and see the several glories of the heaven and earth, he would pronounce them the works of God. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. Lustre; brightness.  
Now sleeping flocks on their soft fleeces lie;  
The moon, serene in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope's Winter.*  
From opening skies may streaming glories shine,  
And faints embrace thee with a love like mine. *Pope.*

6. A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in picture.

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; such an one as irradiates, and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it descends. *South's Sermons.*

A smile plays with a surprising agreeableness in the eye, breaks out with the brightest distinction, and sits like a glory upon the countenance. *Collier of the Aspet.*

7. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance.  
By the vain glory of men they entered into the world, and therefore shall they come shortly to an end. *Wisd. xiv. 14.*

8. Generous pride.  
The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath glory to come unto. *Sidney, b. ii.*

TO GLO'RY. *v. n.* [*glorior*, Latin.] To boast in; to be proud of.

With like judgment glorying when he had happened to do a thing well, as when he had performed some notable mischief. *Sidney, b. ii.*

They were wont, in the pride of their own proceedings, to glory, that whereas Luther did but blow away the roof, and Zuinglius batter but the walls of popish superstition, the last and hardest work of all remained, which was to raze up the very ground and foundation of popery. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*

Let them look they glory not in mischief,  
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;  
For then my guiltless blood must cry against them. *Shakefp.*  
Your glorying is not good. *1 Cor. v. 6.*

Thou hast seen mount Atlas,  
While storms and tempests thunder on its brow,  
And oceans break their billows at its feet,  
It stands unmov'd, and glories in its height. *Addis. Cato.*

This title is what I most glory in, and what most effectually calls to my mind the happiness of that government under which I live. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 1.*

If others may glory in their birth, why may not we, whose parents were called by God to attend on him at his altar? *Atter.*

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore should glory in his prosperity. *Clarissa.*

TO GLOSE. *v. a.* To flatter; to colloque. *Hanmer.* See TO GLOZE.

GLOSS. *n. f.* [*γλῶσσα*; *glose*, French.]

1. A scholium; a comment.

They never hear sentence, which mentioneth the word or scripture, but forthwith their glosses upon it are the word preached, the scripture explained, or delivered unto us in sermons. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

If then all souls, both good and bad, do teach,  
With gen'ral voice, that souls can never die;  
'Tis not man's flatt'ring gloss, but nature's speech,  
Which, like God's oracles, can never lie. *Davies.*

Some mutter at certain passages therein, by putting ill glosses upon the text, and taking with the left hand what I offer with the right. *Howel.*

All this, without a gloss or comment,  
He could unriddle in a moment. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*  
In many places he has perverted my meaning by his glosses, and interpreted my words into blasphemy and bawdry, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

They give the scandal, and the wise discern;  
Their glosses teach an age too apt to learn. *Dryden.*  
Explaining the text in short glosses, was Accursius's method. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw,  
Large as the fields themselves, and larger far  
Than civil codes with all their glosses are. *Pope.*

2. An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation.  
Poor painters oft with silly poets join,  
To fill the world with strange but vain conceit;  
One brings the stuff, the other stamps the coin,  
Which breeds nought else but glosses of deceit. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
It is no part of my secret meaning to draw you hereby into hatred, or to set upon the face of this cause any fairer gloss than the naked truth doth afford. *Hooker, Preface.*

He seems with forged quaint conceit  
To set a gloss upon his bad intent. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
The common gloss

Of theologians. *Milton.*

3. Superficial lustre.  
His iron coat, all over grown with rust,  
Was underneath enveloped with gold,  
Whose glittering gloss dark'ned with filthy dust. *Fai. Queen.*  
You are a sectary,

That's the plain truth: your painted gloss discovers,  
To men that understand you, words and weakness. *Shakefp.*

Golden opinions from all sorts of people,  
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss. *Shakefp.*  
The doubt will be whether it will polish so well; for steel glosses are more resplendent than the like plates of brass, and so is the glittering of a blade. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

Weeds that the wind did toss  
The virgins wore: the youths, woven coats, that cast a faint dim gloss,

Like that of oil. *Chapman's Iliads, b. xviii.*  
It was the colour of devotion, giving a lustre to reverence, and a gloss to humility. *South's Sermons.*

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any season pleasant to look upon; but never so much as in the opening of the Spring, when they are all new and fresh, with their first gloss upon them. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 412.*

TO GLOSS. *v. n.* [*gloser*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To comment.  
Thou detain'st Briseis in thy bands,  
By priestly glossing on the gods commands. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. To make fly remarks.  
Her equals first observ'd her growing zeal,  
And laughing gloss'd, that Abra serv'd so well. *Prior.*

TO GLOSS. *v. a.*

1. To explain by comment.  
No woman shall succeed in Salique land;  
Which Salique land the French unjustly gloss  
To be the realm of France. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
In parchment then, large as the fields, he draws  
Assurances, big as gloss'd civil laws. *Donne.*

2. To palliate by specious exposition or representation.  
Is this the paradise, in description whereof so much glossing and deceiving eloquence hath been spent? *Hooker's Sermons.*  
Do I not reason wholly on your conduct?

You have the art to gloss the foulest cause. *Phillips's Briton.*

3. To embellish with superficial lustre.  
But thou, who lately of the common strain  
Wert one of us, if still thou do'st retain  
The same ill habits, the same follies too,  
Gloss'd over only with a faint-like show,  
Then I resume the freedom which I gave,  
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden's Pers.*

GLOSSARY. *n. f.* [*glossarium*, Latin; *glossaire*, French.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

According to Varro, the most learned of the Romans, when *delubrum* was applied to a place, it signified such a one, in quo dei simulachrum dedicatum est; and also in the old glossaries.



I could add another word to the *glossary*. *Baker.*  
**GLOSSA'TOR.** *n. f.* [*glossateur*, French, from *gloss*.] A writer of glosses; a commentator.  
 The reason why the assertion of a single judge does not prove the existence of judicial acts, is because his office is to pronounce judgment, and not to become an evidence: but why may not the same be said of two judges? Therefore, in this respect, the *glossator's* opinion must be false. *Ayliffe.*  
**GLOSSER.** *n. f.* [*glossarius*, Latin.]  
 1. A scholiast; a commentator.  
 2. A polisher.  
**GLOSSINESS.** *n. f.* [from *glossy*.] Smooth polish; superficial lustre.  
 Those grains were as like little cubes as if they had been made by a skilful jeweller, and their surfaces had a smoothness and *glossiness* much surpassing whatever I had observed in marine or common salt. *Boyle.*  
**GLOSSOGRAPHER.** *n. f.* [*γλῶσσα* and *γραφῶ.*] A scholiast; a commentator.  
**GLOSSOGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*γλῶσσα* and *γραφῶ.*] The writing of commentaries.  
**GLOSSY.** *adj.* [from *gloss*.] Shining; smoothly polished.  
 There came towards us a person of place: he had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water-camblet, of an excellent azure colour, far more *glossy* than ours. *Bacon.*  
 The rest entire  
 Shone with a *glossy* scurf. *Milton.*  
 His surcoat was a bearskin on his back;  
 His hair hung long behind, and *glossy* raven black. *Dryden.*  
 Myself will search our planted grounds at home,  
 For downy peaches and the *glossy* plum. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
**GLOVE.** *n. f.* [*glofe*, Saxon, from *klaffue*, Danish, to divide.] Cover of the hands.  
 Like an uproar in a town,  
 Before them every thing went down;  
 They flew about like chaff i' th' wind;  
 For haste some left their masks behind,  
 Some could not stay their *gloves* to find. *Drayton.*  
 White *gloves* were on his hands, and on his head  
 A wreath of laurel. *Dryden.*  
**TO GLOVE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove.  
 My limbs,  
 Weaken'd with grief, being now enrag'd with grief,  
 Are thrice themselves: hence therefore, thou nice crutch;  
 A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,  
 Must *glove* this hand. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*  
 The next he preys on is her palm,  
 That alm'nier of transpiring balm;  
 So soft, 'tis air but once remov'd;  
 Tender as 'twere a jelly *glow'd*. *Cleaveland.*  
**GLOVER.** *n. f.* [from *glove*.] One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.  
 Does he not wear a great round beard like a *glover's* paring knife?  
*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
**TO GLOUT.** *v. n.* [A low word of which I find no etymology.] To pout; to look sullen. It is still used in Scotland.  
 She lurks in midst of all her den, and streaks  
 From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks,  
 Where, *glouting* round her rock, to fish she falls. *Chapman.*  
*Glouting* with sullen spight, the fury shook  
 Her clotted locks, and blasted with each look. *Garth.*  
**TO GLOW.** *v. n.* [*glopan*, Saxon; *gloeyen*, Dutch.]  
 1. To be heated so as to shine without flame.  
 But sithence silence lesseneth not my fire,  
 But told it flames, and hidden it does *glow*,  
 I will reveal what ye so much desire. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
 His goodly eyes,  
 That o'er the files and musters of the war  
 Have *glow'd* like plated Mars, now bend, now turn  
 Their office upon a tawny front. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopat.*  
 Kunigund, wife to the emperor Henry II. to show her innocence, did take seven *glowing* irons, one after another, in her bare hands, and had thereby no harm. *Hakewill.*  
 Not all parts like, but all alike inform'd  
 With radiant light, as *glowing* iron with fire. *Milt. Par. L.*  
 2. To burn with vehement heat.  
 Nor would you find it easy to compose  
 The mettled steeds, when from their nostrils flows  
 The scorching fire that in their entrails *glows*. *Addis. Ovid.*  
 How op'ning heav'ns their happy regions show,  
 And yawning gulphs with flaming vengeance *glow*. *Smith.*  
 Fires that *glow*,  
 Shrieks of woe. *Pope.*  
 3. To feel heat of body.  
 Did not his temples *glow*  
 In the same sultry winds and scorching heats? *Addis. Cato.*  
 The cord slides swiftly through his *glowing* hands. *Gay.*  
 4. To exhibit a strong bright colour.  
 With smile that *glow'd*  
 Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*

Clad in a gown that *glows* with Tyrian rays. *Dryden.*  
 A malicious joy,  
 Whose red and fiery beams cast through your visage  
 A *glowing* pleasure. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*  
 From the mingled strength of shade and light;  
 A new creation rises to my sight;  
 Such heav'nly figures from his pencil flow,  
 So warm with life his blended colours *glow*,  
 Amidst the soft variety I'm lost. *Addison.*  
 Like th' ethereal *glow'd* the green expanse. *Savage.*  
 Fair ideas flow,  
 Strike in the sketch, or in the picture *glow*. *Pope.*  
 Not the fair fruit that on yon branches *glows*,  
 With that ripe red th' autumnal sun bestows,  
 Can move the god. *Pope.*  
 Each pleasing Blount shall endless smiles bestow,  
 And fair Belinda's blush for ever *glow*. *Pope.*  
 Here clearer stars *glow* round the frozen pole. *Pope.*  
 From her naked limbs of *glowing* white,  
 In folds loose floating, fell the fainter lawn. *Thomson.*  
 5. To feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy.  
 You strive in vain  
 To hide your thoughts from him, who knew too well  
 The inward *glowings* of a heart in love. *Addison's Cato.*  
 Forc'd compliments and formal bows  
 Will shew thee just above neglect;  
 The fire with which thy lover *glows*,  
 Will settle into cold respect. *Prior.*  
 Did Shadrach's zeal my *glowing* breast inspire  
 To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire. *Prior.*  
 Let the gay conscience of a life well spent  
 Calm ev'ry thought, inspirit ev'ry grace,  
*Glow* in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*  
 With furies surrounded,  
 Despairing, confounded,  
 He trembles, he *glows*,  
 Amidst Rhodope's snows. *Pope.*  
 So perish all, whose breasts ne'er learn'd to *glow*  
 For others good, or melt at others woe. *Pope.*  
 To praise is always hard,  
 When real virtue fires the *glowing* bard. *Lewis.*  
 6. To rage or burn as a passion.  
 A fire which every windy passion blows;  
 With pride it mounts, and with revenge it *glows*. *Dryden.*  
 When crept into aged veins,  
 Love slowly burns, and long remains;  
 It *glows*, and with a sullen heat,  
 Like fire in logs, it warms us long. *Shadwell.*  
**TO GLOW.** *v. a.* To make hot so as to shine. Not in use.  
 On each side her  
 Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids;  
 With divers colour'd fans, whose wind did seem  
 To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shakefp.*  
**GLOW.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Shining heat.  
 2. Vehemence of passion.  
 3. Brightness or vividness of colour.  
 The pale complexion of true love;  
 And the red *glow* of scorn and proud disdain. *Shakespeare.*  
 A waving *glow* his bloomy beds display,  
 Blushing in bright diversities of day. *Pope, Epistle iv.*  
**GLOWWORM.** *n. f.* [*glow* and *worm*.] A small creeping insect with a luminous tail.  
 The honey bags steal from the humble bees,  
 And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,  
 And light them at the fiery *glowworm's* eyes. *Shakespeare.*  
 The *glowworm* shews the matten to be near;  
 And 'gins to pale his uneffectual fire. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
 A great light drowneth a smaller that it cannot be seen; as  
 the sun that of a *glowworm*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 The man, who first upon the ground  
 A *glowworm* spy'd, supposing he had found  
 A moving diamond, a breathing stone;  
 For life it had, and like those jewels shone:  
 He held it dear, 'till by the springing day  
 Inform'd, he threw the worthless worm away. *Waller.*  
**TO GLOZE.** *v. n.* [*gleran*, Saxon.]  
 1. To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate; to fawn.  
 Man will hearken to his *glozing* lies,  
 And easily transgress. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*  
 So *glow'd* the tempter, and his poem tun'd:  
 Into the heart of Eve his words made way. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
 A false *glozing* parasite would call his foolhardiness valour,  
 and then he may go on boldly, because blindly, and by mis-  
 taking himself for a lion, come to perish like an ass. *South.*  
 Now for a *glozing* speech;  
 Fair protestations, specious marks of friendship. *Phillips.*  
 2. To comment. This should be *glose*.  
 Which Salique land the French unjustly *glose*  
 To be the realm of France. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*



**GLOZE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Flattery; insinuation.

Now to plain dealing; lay these *glozes* by. *Shakespeare.*

2. Specious show; gloss.

Precious couches full oft are shaken with a fever;  
If then a bodily evil in a bodily *gloze* be not hidden,  
Shall such morning dews be an ease to the heat of a love's  
fire? *Sidney, b. i.*

**GLUE.** *n. f.* [*glu*, Fr. *gluten*, Lat. *glud*, Welsh.] A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a gelly; any viscous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; a cement.

Water, and all liquors, do hastily receive dry and more terrestrial bodies proportionable; and dry bodies, on the other side, drink in waters and liquors: so that, as it was well said by one of the ancients of earthly and watery substances, one is a *glue* to another. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To build the earth did chance materials chuse,  
And through the parts cementing *glue* diffuse. *Blackmore.*  
The clearest, driest, and most transparent *glue* is the best. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a fort of *glue*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**To GLUE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join with a viscous cement.

I fear thy overthrow  
More than my body's parting with my soul:  
My love and fear *glu'd* many friends to thee. *Shakesp. H. VI.*  
Whoso teacheth a fool is as one that *glueth* a potsherd together. *Ecclus. xxii. 7.*

The custom of crowning the Holy Virgin is so much in vogue among the Italians, that one often sees in their churches a little tinsel crown, or a circle of stars, *glued* to the canvas over the head of the figure. *Addison on Italy.*

Most wounds, if kept clean, and from the air, the flesh will *glue* together with its own native balm. *Derham.*

2. To hold together.

The parts of all homogeneous hard bodies, which fully touch one another, stick together very strongly; and for explaining how this may be, some have invented hooked atoms, which is begging the question; and others tell us their bodies are *glued* together by rest, that is, by an occult quality, or rather by nothing. *Newton's Opt.*

3. To join; to unite; to inviscate.

Those wasps in a honeypot are so many sensual men, that are plunged in their lusts and pleasures; and when they are once *glued* to them, 'tis a very hard matter to work themselves out. *L'Estrange, Fable 126.*

Intemperance, sensuality, and fleshly lusts, do debase mens minds and clog their spirits; sink us down into sense, and *glue* us to those low and inferior things. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

She curb'd a groan, that else had come;  
And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb:  
Then to the heart ador'd devoutly *glu'd*  
Her lips, and, raising it, her speech renew'd. *Dryden.*  
I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,  
And round thy phantom *glue* my clasping arms. *Pope.*

**GLUE-BOILER.** *n. f.* [*glue* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to make glue.

**GLUE-ER.** *n. f.* [from *glue*.] One who cements with glue.

**GLUM.** *adj.* [A low cant word formed by corrupting *gloom*.] Sullen; stubbornly grave.

Some, when they hear a story, look *glum*, and cry, Well, what then? *Guardian.*

**To GLUT.** *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French; *glutio*, Lat. to swallow; *γλῦζω*.]

1. To swallow; to devour.

'I'll cram'd and gorg'd, nigh burst  
With suck'd and *glutted* offal. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to sate; to disgust.

The ambassador, making his oration, did so magnify the king and queen, as was enough to *glut* the hearers. *Bacon.*  
Love breaks friendship, whose delights  
Feed, but not *glut* our appetites. *Denham.*

What way remove  
His settled hate, and reconcile his love,  
That he may look propitious on our toils,  
And hungry graves no more be *glutted* with our spoils. *Dry.*  
No more, my friend;  
Here let our *glutted* execution end. *Dryden's Æn.*

I found  
The fickle ear soon *glutted* with the sound,  
Condemn'd eternal changes to pursue,  
Tir'd with the last, and eager of the new. *Prior.*

3. To feast or delight even to satiety.

With death's carcase *glut* the grave. *Milton.*  
His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,  
Torn from his breast, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes. *Dryden.*

A sylvan scene, which, rising by degrees,  
Leads up the eye below, nor *gluts* the sight  
With one full prospect; but invites by many,  
To view at last the whole. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

4. To overfill; to load.

He attributes the ill success of either party to their *glutting* the market, and retailing too much of a bad commodity at once. *Arbuthnot's Art of Polite Lying.*

5. To saturate.

The menstrum, being already *glutted*, could not act powerfully enough to dissolve it. *Boyle.*

**GLUT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is gorged or swallowed.

Disgorging foul  
Their devilish *glut*, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail  
Of iron globes. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety.

So death  
Shall be deceiv'd his *glut*; and with us two  
Be forc'd to satisfy his ravenous maw. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Let him but set the one in balance against the other, and he shall find himself miserable, even in the very *glut* of his delights. *L'Estrange, Fable 11.*

A *glut* of study and retirement in the first part of my life, cast me into this; and this will throw me again into study and retirement. *Pope to Swift.*

3. More than enough; overmuch.

If you pour a *glut* of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

4. Any thing that fills up a passage.

The water some suppose to pass continually from the bottom of the sea to the heads of springs and rivers, through certain subterranean conduits or channels, until they were by some *glut*, stop, or other means, arrested in their passage. *Woodward's Natural History.*

**GLUTINOUS.** *adj.* [*glutinex*, French, from *gluten*, Latin.] Gluey; viscous; tenacious.

The cause of all vivification is a gentle and proportionable heat, working upon a *glutinous* and yielding substance; for the heat doth bring forth spirit in that substance, and the substance being *glutinous*, produceth two effects: the one, that the spirit is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the matter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion of the spirits, after some swelling, into shape and members. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 900.*

Next this marble venom'd seat,  
Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat. *Milton.*  
Nourishment too viscid and *glutinous* to be subdued by the vital force. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**GLUTINOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *glutinous*.] Viscosity; tenacity.

There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise from their elasticity, *glutinousness*, and the friction of their parts. *Cheyne.*

**GLUTTON.** *n. f.* [*glouton*, French, from *glutio*, Latin, to swallow.]

1. One who indulges himself too much in eating.

The Chinese eat horseflesh at this day, and some *gluttons* have used to have catsflesh baked. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Through Macer's gullet she runs down,  
When the vile *glutton* dines alone;  
And, void of modesty and thought,  
She follows Bibbo's endless draught. *Prior.*

2. One eager of any thing to excess.

The rest bring home in state the happy pair  
To that last scene of bliss, and leave them there;  
All those free joys insatiably to prove,  
With which rich beauty feasts the *glutton* love. *Cowley.*

*Gluttons* in murder, wanton to destroy,  
Their fatal arts so impiously employ. *Granville.*

**To GLUTTONISE.** *v. n.* [from *glutton*.] To play the glutton; to be luxurious.

**GLUTTONOUS.** *adj.* [from *glutton*.] Given to excessive feeding; delighted overmuch with food.

When they would smile and fawn upon his debts,  
And take down th' interest in their *glutinous* maws. *Shakesp.*  
The exceeding luxuriousness of this *gluttonous* age, wherein we press nature with overweighty burdens, and finding her strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of strong waters. *Raleigh.*

Thou well observe  
The rule of not too much, by temperance taught  
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence  
Due nourishment, no *gluttonous* delight. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

**GLUTTONOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *gluttonous*.] With the voracity of a glutton.

**GLUTTONY.** *n. f.* [*gluttonie*, Fr. from *glutton*.] Excess of eating; luxury of the table.

Their sumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feasts,  
On citron tables or Atlantick stone. *Milton's Parad. Reg.*  
Well may they fear some miserable end,  
Whom *gluttony* and want at once attend. *Dryden's Juven.*

The inhabitants of cold moist countries are generally more fat than those of warm and dry; but the most common cause is too great a quantity of food, and too small a quantity of motion; in plain English, *gluttony* and laziness. *Arbuthnot.*

**GLUTY.** *adj.* [from *glue*.]

2. Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.



It is called balsamick mixture, because it is a *gluy* spumous matter. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

With *gluy* wax some new foundations lay  
Of virgin combs. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

Whatever is the composition of the vapour, let it have but one quality of being very *gluy* or viscous, and it will mechanically solve all the phænomena of the grotto. *Addison.*

*GLYN*. *n. f.* [Irish; *gleann*, *glyn*, plur. *Erse*; *glenn*, Scottish.] A hollow between two mountains.

Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut them up within those narrow corners and *glyns* under the mountains foot. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

To *GNAR*. } *v. n.* [*gnynnan*, Saxon; *knorren*, Dutch.] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

When he 'gan to rear his bristles strong,  
And felly *gnar*, until day's enemy  
Did him appease. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 1.*

Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,  
And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first. *Shakesp.*

*Gnarling* sorrow hath less power to bite  
The man that mocks at it, and sets it light. *Shakesp. R. II.*

The *gnarring* porter durst not whine for doubt;  
Still were the furies while their sovereign spoke. *Fairfax.*

*GNA'RLD*. *adj.* [*gnar*, *nar*, or *nurr*, is in Staffordshire a hard knot of wood which boys drive with sticks.] Knotty.  
Merciful heav'n!

Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt  
Split'st the unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak,  
Than the soft myrtle. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*

To *GNASH*. *v. a.* [*knaschen*, Dutch.] To strike together; to clash.

The fear, who could not yet his wrath assuage,  
Rowl'd his green eyes, that spark'd with his rage,  
And *gnash'd* his teeth. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

To *GNASH*. *v. n.*

1. To grind or collide the teeth.  
He shall *gnash* with his teeth, and melt away. *Pf. cxii. 10.*

There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth. *Mat. viii.*

2. To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl.  
His great iron teeth he still did grind,  
And grimly *gnash*, threatening revenge in vain. *Fai. Queen.*

They *gnashed* upon me with their teeth. *Pf. xxxv. 16.*

They him laid  
*Gnashing* for anguish, and despite and shame,  
To find himself not matchless. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

With boiling rage Atrides burn'd,  
And foam betwixt his *gnashing* grinders churn'd. *Dryden.*

*GNAT*. *n. f.* [*gnæt*, Saxon.]

1. A small winged stinging insect.  
Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of film;  
Her waggoner, a small grey-coated *gnat*. *Shak. Rom. and Ju.*

2. Any thing proverbially small.  
Ye blind guides, which strain at a *gnat*, and swallow a camel. *Mat. xxiii. 24.*

*GNA'TFLOWER*. *n. f.* [*gnat* and *flower*.] A flower otherwise called the bee-flower.

*GNA'TSNAPPER*. *n. f.* [*gnat* and *snap*.] A bird so called, because he lives by catching gnats.

They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the *gnat-snapper*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To *GNAW*. *v. a.* [*gnazan*, Saxon; *knaghen*, Dutch.]

1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion.  
To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw  
Young soldiers at their exercisings *gnaw*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. To bite in agony or rage.  
Alas, why *gnaw* you so your nether lip?  
Some bloody passion shakes your very frame. *Shak. Othello.*

They *gnawed* their tongues for pain. *Rev. xvi. 10.*

He comely fell, and dying *gnaw'd* the ground. *Dryden.*

3. To wear away by biting.  
*Gnawing* with my teeth my bonds asunder,  
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.*

Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth  
*Gnawn* into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*

A lion, hampered in a net, called to a mouse to help him  
out of the snare: the mouse *gnawed* the threads to pieces, and  
set the lion at liberty. *L'Estrange.*

4. To fret; to waste; to corrode.

5. To pick with the teeth.  
His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they *gnaw*. *Dryd.*

To *GNAW*. *v. n.* To exercise the teeth.

I might well, like the spaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties  
him; but I should sooner mar my teeth than procure li-  
berty. *Sidney.*

See the hell of having a false woman: my bed shall be  
abused, my coffers ransacked, my reputation *gnawn* at. *Shakesp.*

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,  
A thousand men that fishes *gnaw'd* upon. *Shakesp. R. III.*

*GNA'WER*. *n. f.* [from *gnaw*.] One that gnaws.

*GNO'MON*. *n. f.* [*γνόμεον*] The hand or pin of a dial.

The *gnomon* of every dial is supposed to represent the axis  
of the world, and therefore the two ends or extremities there-

of must directly answer to the North and South pole. *Harrit.*

There were from great antiquity sun-dials, by the shadow  
of a style or *gnomon*, denoting the hours of the day. *Brown.*

*GNO'MONICKS*. *n. f.* [*γνόμεονικη*.] A science which makes a  
part of the mathematicks: it teaches to find the just propor-  
tion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and  
moon dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is by means  
thereof; as also of a *gnomon* or stile, that throws off the  
shadow for this purpose. *Trevoux.*

To *GO*. *v. n.* pret. *I went*; *I have gone*. [*gan*, Saxon. This  
was probably changed to *gone*, or *gang*, then contracted to *go*.]

1. To walk; to move step by step.  
You know that love

Will creep in service where it cannot *go*. *Shakespeare.*

After some months those muscles become callous; and,  
having yielded to the extension, the patient makes shift to *go*  
upon it, though lamely. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. To move; not stand still.  
Rise, let us be *going*. *Mat. xxvi. 46.*

3. To walk solemnly.  
If there be cause for the church to *go* forth in solemn pro-  
cession, his whole family have such business come upon them  
that no one can be spared. *Hooker, b. v. f. 41.*

4. To walk leisurely, not run.  
And must I *go* to him?  
—Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long, that  
*going* will scarce serve the turn. *Shakespeare.*

5. To travel; to journey a-foot.  
I will only *go* through on my feet. *Num. xx. 19.*

And whosoever shall compel thee to *go* a mile, *go* with him  
twain. *Mat. v. 41.*

From them I *go*,  
This uncouth errand sole. *Milton.*

6. To proceed; to make a progress.  
Thus others we with defamation wound;  
While they stab us; and so the jest *goes* round. *Dryden.*

7. To remove from place to place.  
I am in blood  
Stept in so far, that, should I wade no more,  
Returning were as tedious as *go* o'er. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

8. To depart from a place; to move from a place; the opposite  
of *to come*.  
I hope it be not *gone*, to tell my lord  
That I kiss aught but him. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

At once, good-night:  
Stand not upon the order of your *going*,  
But *go* at once. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Ye shall not *go* forth hence. *Gen. xlii. 15.*

And when she had so said she *went* her way. *Jo. xi. 28.*

I will let you *go*, that ye may sacrifice; only you shall not  
*go* very far away. *Ex. viii. 28.*

Colchester oysters are put into pits, where the sea *goeth* and  
cometh. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A young tall squire  
Did from the camp at first before him *go* *Cowley's Davideis.*

Then I concur to let him *go* for Greece,  
And wish our Egypt fairly rid of him. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

*Go* first the master of thy herds to find,  
True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind. *Pope's Odyssey.*

9. To move or pass in any manner, or to any end.  
Though the vicar be bad, or the parson be evil,  
*Go* not for thy tything thyself to the devil. *Tuss. Husbandry.*

She may *go* to bed when she list; all is as she will. *Shakesp.*

You did wish that I would make her turn;  
Sir, she can turn and turn, and yet *go* on. *Shakesp. Othello.*

I am glad to see your lordship abroad: I heard say your  
lordship was sick: I hope your lordship *goes* abroad by ad-  
vice. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

*Go* to, let us *go* down, and there confound their lan-  
guage. *Gen. xi. 7.*

Let my Lord *go* amongst us. *Ex. xxxiv. 9.*

The mourners *go* about the streets. *Ecl. xii. 5.*

The sun shall *go* down over the prophets, and the day shall  
be dark over them. *Mac. iii. 6.*

Put every man his sword by his side, and *go* in and out  
from gate to gate throughout the camp. *Ex. xxxii. 27.*

The sun, which once did shine alone,  
Hung down his head, and wish'd for night,  
When he beheld twelve suns for one  
*Going* about the world, and giving light. *Herbert.*

This seen, the rest at awful distance stood,  
As if they had been there as servants set,  
To stay, or to *go* on, as he thought good,  
And not pursue, but wait on his retreat. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

Not turning them *going*, 'till you have given them all the  
satisfaction they are capable of, and so leading them by your  
answers into farther questions. *Locke.*

History only acquaints us that his fleet *went* up the Elbe,  
he having carried his arms as far as the banks of that river.  
*Arbutnot on Coins.*

The last advice I give you relates to your behaviour when  
you



- you are *going* to be hanged, which, either for robbing your master, for housebreaking, or *going* upon the highway, may very probably be your lot. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*
- Those who come for gold will *go* off with pewter and brads, rather than return empty. *Swift.*
10. To pass in company with others.  
Thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and shalt *go* forth in the dances of them that make merry. *Jer. xxxi. 4.*  
Whatever remains in story of Atlas, or his kingdom of old, is so obscured with age or fables, that it may *go* along with those of the Atlantick islands. *Temple.*
11. To proceed in any course of life good or bad.  
He *goeth* in company with the workers of iniquity, and walketh with wicked men. *Job xxxiv. 8.*  
And the Levites that are *gone* away far from me, when Israel *went* astray, which *went* astray away from me after their idols, they shall even bear their iniquity. *Ezek. xlv. 10.*
12. To proceed in mental operations.  
If I had unwarily too far engaged myself for the present publishing it, truly I should have kept it by me 'till I had once again *gone* over it. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*  
Thus I have *gone* through the speculative consideration of the Divine Providence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
I hope, by *going* over all these particulars, you may receive some tolerable satisfaction about this great subject. *South.*  
If we *go* over the laws of Christianity, we shall find that, excepting a very few particulars, they enjoin the very same things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*  
In their primary qualities we can *go* but a very little way. *Locke.*  
I *go* over some parts of this argument again, and enlarge a little more upon them. *Locke.*  
They are not able all their life-time to reckon, or regularly *go* over any moderate series of numbers. *Locke.*
13. To take any road.  
I will *go* along by the highway; I will neither turn to the right hand, nor to the left. *Deutr. ii. 27.*  
Who shall bemoan thee? Or who shall *go* aside to ask how thou doest? *Jer. xv. 5.*  
His horses *go* about  
Almost a mile. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
I have endeavoured to escape into the ease and freedom of a private scene, where a man may *go* his own way and his own pace. *Temple.*
14. To march in a hostile or warlike manner.  
You were advis'd his flesh was capable  
Of wounds and scars, and that his forward spirit  
Would lift where most trade of danger rang'd;  
Yet did you say *go* forth. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*  
We be not able to *go* up against the people; for they are stronger than we. *Numb. xiii. 31.*  
Let us *go* down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the morning light. *1 Sa. xiv. 36.*  
Thou art able to *go* against this Philistine to fight with him. *1 Sa. xvii. 33.*  
The remnant of Jacob shall be among the Gentiles as a lion among the beasts of the forest; who, if he *go* through, both treadeth down and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver. *Mic. v. 8.*
15. To change state or opinion for better or worse.  
We will not hearken to the king's words to *go* from our religion. *1 Mac. ii. 22.*  
The regard of the publick state, in so great a danger, made all those goodly things, which *went* so to wreck, to be lightly accounted of, in comparison of their lives and liberty. *Knolles.*  
They become secretly discontent, and look upon men and matters with an evil eye; and are best pleased when things *go* backward, which is the worst property of a servant of a prince or state. *Bacon, Essay 37.*  
All *goes* to ruin, they themselves contrive  
To rob the honey, and subvert the hive. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*  
Landed men, as well as others, by their providence and good husbandry, accommodating their expences to their income, keep themselves from *going* backwards in the world. *Locke.*  
Cato, we all *go* into your opinion. *Addison's Cato.*
16. To apply one's self.  
Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, he *went* not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*  
Because this atheist *goes* mechanically to work, he will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the embryo could, according to his explication, be formed at a time. *Bentley's Sermons.*
17. To have recourse to.  
Dare any of you, having a matter against another, *go* to law before the unjust, and not before the saints? *1 Cor. vi. 1.*
18. To be about to do.  
So extraordinary an example, in so degenerate an age, deserves for the rarity, and, I was *going* to say, for the incredibility of it, the attestation of all that knew him, and considered his worth. *Lecte.*
19. To shift; to pass life not quite well.  
Every goldsmith, eager to engross to himself as much as he could, was content to pay high for it, rather than *go* without. *Locke.*  
Cloaths they must have; but if they speak for this stuff, or that colour, they should be sure to *go* without it. *Locke.*
20. To decline; to tend towards death or ruin.  
He is far *gone*, and, truly, in my youth,  
I suffer'd much extremity for love,  
Very near this. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
21. To be in party or design.  
They with the vanquish'd prince and party *go*,  
And leave their temples empty to the foe. *Dryden.*
22. To escape.  
Timotheus himself fell into the hands of Dositheus and Sosipater, whom he besought with much craft to let him *go* with his life. *2 Mac. xii. 24.*
23. To tend to any act.  
There be some women, Silvius, had they mark'd him  
In parcels as I did, would have *gone* near  
To fall in love with him. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
24. To be uttered.  
His disciples personally appeared among them, and ascertained the report which had *gone* abroad concerning a life so full of miracles. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*
25. To be talked of; to be known.  
It has the greatest town in the island that *goes* under the name of Ano-Caprea, and is in several places covered with a very fruitful soil. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
26. To pass; to be received.  
Because a fellow of my acquaintance set forth her praises in verse, I will only repeat them, and spare my own tongue, since she *goes* for a woman. *Sidney.*  
And the man *went* among men for an old man in the days of Saul. *1 Sa. xvii. 12.*  
A kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprize in his air and motion: it stamps value upon his face, and tells the people he is to *go* for so much. *Collier.*  
Clipping should be finally stopped, and the money which remains should *go* according to its true value. *Locke.*
27. To move by mechanism.  
This pope is decrepid, and the bell *goeth* for him: take order that, when he is dead, there be chosen a pope of fresh years. *Bacon's Holy War.*  
Clocks will *go* as they are set; but man,  
Irregular man's never constant, never certain. *Otway.*  
'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none  
*Go* just alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope's Ess. on Crit.*
28. To be in motion from whatever cause.  
The weyward sisters, hand in hand,  
Posters of the sea and land,  
Thus do *go* about, about. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Clipt and washed money *goes* about, when the entire and weighty lies hoarded up. *Waller.*
29. To move in any direction.  
Doctor, he is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies: if you should fight, you *go* against the hair of your professions. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Thou trustest upon the staff of this bruised reed, even upon Egypt; on which, if a man lean, it will *go* into his hand and pierce it. *2 Kings xviii. 21.*  
Shall the shadow *go* forward ten degrees, or *go* back ten degrees? *2 Kings xx. 9.*
30. To flow; to pass; to have a course.  
The god I am, whose yellow water flows  
Around these fields, and fattens as it *goes*,  
Tyber my name. *Dryden's Æn.*
31. To have any tendency.  
Athenians, know  
Against right reason all your counsels *go*;  
This is not fair, nor profitable that,  
Nor t'other question proper for debate. *Dryden's Pers.*
32. To be in a state of compact or partnership.  
As a lion was bestriding an ox that he had newly plucked down, a robber passing by cried out to him, half shares: you should *go* your snip, says the lion, if you were not so forward to be your own carver. *L'Estrange.*  
There was a hunting match agreed upon betwixt a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they were to *go* equal shares in the booty. *L'Estrange.*
33. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles.  
Where the multitude beareth sway, laws that shall tend to the preservation of that state must make common smaller offices to *go* by lot, for fear of strife and divisions likely to arise. *Hook.*  
We are to *go* by another measure. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
The principles I there *went* on, I see no reason to alter. *Loc.*  
The reasons that they *went* upon were very specious and probable. *Bentley's Sermons.*
34. To



## 34. To be pregnant.

Great bellied women,  
That had not half a week to go. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
The fruit she goes with,  
I pray that it good time and life may find. *Shakefp. H. VIII.*  
Of living creatures some are a longer time in the womb,  
and some shorter: women go commonly nine months, the  
cow and the ewe about six months. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
Some do go with their young the sixth part of a year,  
or two over or under, that is, about six or nine weeks;  
and the whelps of these see not 'till twelve days. *Brown.*

And now with second hopes she goes,  
And calls Lucina to her throws. *Milton.*

## 35. To pass; not to remain.

She began to afflict him, and his strength went from  
him. *Judg. xvi. 19.*  
When our merchants have brought them, if our commo-  
dities will not be enough, our money must go to pay for  
them. *Locke.*

## 36. To pass; not to be retained.

Then he lets me go,  
And, with his head over his shoulder turn'd,  
He seem'd to find his way without his eyes. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
Let go the hand of that arch heretick. *Shakefp. K. John.*

## 37. To be expended.

Scholars are close and frugal of their words, and not will-  
ing to let any go for ornament, if they will not serve for use.  
*Pelton on the Classics.*

## 38. To be in order of time or place.

We must enquire farther what is the connexion of that sen-  
tence with those that go before it, and those which follow  
it. *Watts's Logick.*

## 39. To reach or be extended to any degree.

Can another man perceive that I am conscious of any thing,  
when I perceive it not myself? No man's knowledge here can  
go beyond his experience. *Locke.*

## 40. To extend to consequences.

It is not one master that either directs or takes notice of  
these: it goes a great way barely to permit them. *L'Estrange.*

## 41. To reach by effects.

Considering the cheapness, so much money might go far-  
ther than a sum ten times greater could do now. *Wilkins.*

## 42. To extend in meaning.

His amorous expressions go no further than virtue may  
allow. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*

## 43. To spread; to be dispersed; to reach farther.

Whose flesh, torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe  
In morsels cut, to make it farther go. *Tate's Juven. Sat.*

## 44. To have influence; to be of weight.

I had another reason to decline it, that ever uses to go far  
with me upon all new inventions or experiments; which is,  
that the best trial of them is by time, and observing whether  
they live or no. *Temple.*

'Tis a rule that goes a great way in the government of a  
sober man's life, not to put any thing to hazard that may be  
secured by industry, consideration, or circumspection. *L'Estr.*

Whatever appears against their prevailing vice goes for  
nothing, being either not applied, or passing for libel and  
slander. *Swift.*

## 45. To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth.

I think, as the world goes, he was a good sort of man  
enough. *Arbuthnot.*

## 46. To contribute; to conduce; to concur.

The medicines which go to the ointments are so strong,  
that, if they were used inwards, they would kill those that  
use them. *Bacon's Natural History.*

More parts of the greater wheels go to the making one part  
of their lines. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 8.*

There goes a great many qualifications to the completing  
this relation: there is no small share of honour and conscience  
and sufficiency required. *Collier of Friendship.*

I had some thoughts of giving the sex their revenge, by  
laying together the many vicious characters that prevail in the  
male world, and shewing the different ingredients that go to  
the making up of such different humours and constitutions.  
*Addison's Spectator, No. 211.*

Something better and greater than high birth and quality  
must go toward acquiring those demonstrations of publick  
esteem and love. *Swift to Pope.*

## 47. To fall out, or terminate; to succeed.

Your strong possession much more than your right,  
Or else it must go wrong with you and me. *Shakefp. K. John.*  
Howe'er the business goes, you have made fault  
P' th' boldness of your speech. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*  
I will send to thy father, and they shall declare unto him  
how things go with thee. *Tob. x. 8.*

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel be-  
tween two champions, the victory should go on the one side;  
and yet, if it be tried by the gross, it would go on the other  
side. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.*

It has been the constant observation of all, that if a minister  
had a cause depending in the court, it was ten to one but it  
went against him. *South's Sermons.*

At the time of the prince's landing, the father, easily fore-  
seeing how things would go, went over, like many others, to  
the prince. *Swift.*

Whether the cause goes for me or against me, you must pay  
me the reward. *Watts's Logick.*

## 48. To be in any state. This sense is impersonal.

It shall go ill with him that is left in his tabernacle. *Job xx.*  
He called his name Beriah, because it went evil with his  
house. *1 Chr. vii. 23.*

## 49. To proceed in train or consequence.

How goes the night, boy?  
—The moon is down: I have not heard the clock;  
And she goes down at twelve.  
I take't 'tis later, fir. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I had hope,  
When violence was ceas'd, and war on earth,  
All would have then gone well. *Milton.*  
Duration in itself is to be considered as going on in one  
constant, equal, uniform course. *Locke.*

## 50. To Go about. To attempt; to endeavour; to set one's self to any business.

O dear father,  
It is thy business that I go about. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
I lost him; but so found, as well I saw  
He could not lose himself, but went about  
His father's business. *Paradise Regain'd, b. ii.*

Which answer exceedingly united the vulgar minds to  
them, who concurred only with them as they saw them like  
to prevail in what they went about. *Clarendon.*

Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot reform  
their lives, break off their ill customs, and root out their old  
vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endeavour, or go  
about it. *South's Sermons.*

Either my book is plainly enough written to be rightly un-  
derstood by those who peruse it with attention and indiffe-  
rence, or else I have writ mine so obscurely that it is in vain  
to go about to mend it. *Locke.*

They never go about, as in former times, to hide or palliate  
their vices; but expose them freely to view. *Swift.*

## 51. To Go aside. To err; to deviate from the right.

If any man's wife go aside, and commit a trespass against  
him. *Numb. v. 12.*

## 52. To Go between. To interpose; to moderate between two.

I did go between them, as I said; but more than that, he  
loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her. *Shakespeare.*

## 53. To Go by. To pass away unnoticed.

Do not you come your tardy son to chide,  
That laps'd in time and passion, lets go by  
Th' important acting of your dread command? *Sh. Hamlet.*  
So much the more our carver's excellent,  
Which lets go by some sixteen years, and makes her  
As she liv'd now. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
What's that to us? The time goes by; away. *Shakespeare.*

## 54. To Go by. To find or get in the conclusion.

In argument with men a woman ever  
Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause. *Milt. Agonistes.*  
He's sure to go by the worst that contends with an adversary  
that is too mighty for him. *L'Estrange.*

## 55. To Go by. To observe as a rule.

'Tis not to be supposed, that by searching one can positively  
judge of the size and form of a stone; and indeed the fre-  
quency of the fits, and violence of the symptoms, are a better  
rule to go by. *Sharp's Surgery.*

## 56. To Go down. To be swallowed; to be received, not re-jected.

Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it goes  
down whole with him for truth and earnest. *L'Estrange.*

Folly will not easily go down in its own natural form with  
discerning judges. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

If he be hungry, bread will go down. *Locke.*

Ministers are so wise to leave their proceedings to be ac-  
counted for by reasoners at a distance, who often mould them  
into the systems that do not only go down very well in the  
coffeehouse, but are supplies for pamphlets in the present  
age. *Swift on the present State of Affairs.*

## 57. To Go in and out. To do the business of life.

The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in. *Pf.*

## 58. To Go in and out. To be at liberty.

He shall go in and out, and find pasture. *John x. 9.*

## 59. To Go off. To die; to go out of life; to de cease.

I would the friends we miss were safe arriv'd:  
Some must go off; and yet, by these I see,  
So great a day as this is cheaply bought. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
In this manner he went off, not like a man that departed out  
of life, but one that returned to his abode. *Tatler, No. 86.*

## 60. To Go off. To depart from a post.

The leaders having charge from you to stand,  
Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shakefp. H. IV.*



61. *To Go on.* To make attack.

Bold Cethegus,

Whose valour I have turn'd into his poison,  
And prais'd so to daring, as he would

*Go on* upon the gods.

*Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

62. *To Go on.* To proceed.

He found it a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to  
*go on* in his story.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

He that desires only that the work of God and religion shall  
*go on*, is pleas'd with it, whoever is the instrument.

*Taylor.*

I have escaped many threats of ill fits by these motions: if  
they *go on*, the only poltice I have dealt with is wool from the  
belly of a fat sheep.

*Temple.*

To look upon the soul as *going on* from strength to strength,  
to consider that she is to shine for ever with new accessions of  
glory, and brighten to all eternity, is agreeable.

*Addis. Spect.*

*Go on* cheerfully in the glorious course you have under-  
taken.

*Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 164.*

Copious bleeding is the most effectual remedy in the begin-  
ning of the disease; but when the expectoration *goes on* suc-  
cessfully, not so proper, because it sometimes suppresseth  
it.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

I have already handled some abuses during the late manage-  
ment, and in convenient time shall *go on* with the rest.

*Swift.*

When we had found that design impracticable, we should  
not have *gone on* in so expensive a management of it.

*Swift.*

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with  
such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly  
able to *go on* without perpetual hesitations, or extraordinary  
expletives.

*Swift.*

I wish you health to *go on* with that noble work.

*Berkley.*

63. *To Go over.* To revolt; to betake himself to another  
party.

In the change of religion, men of ordinary understandings  
don't so much consider the principles as the practice of those  
to whom they *go over*.

*Addison on Italy.*

Power, which, according to the old maxim, was used to  
follow, is now *gone over* to money.

*Swift.*

64. *To Go out.* To go upon any expedition.

You need not have prick'd me: there are other men fitter  
to *go out* than I.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

65. *To Go out.* To be extinguished.

Think'st thou the fiery fever will *go out*,

With titles blown from adulation? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Spirit of wine burn'd 'till it *go out* of itself, will burn no  
more.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

The care of a state, or an army, ought to be as constant  
as the chymist's fire, to make any great production; and if  
it *goes out* for an hour, perhaps the whole operation fails.

*Temp.*

The morning, as mistaken, turns about;

And all her early fires again *go out*.

*Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and the flame ra-  
ther *go out* than be smothered.

*Collier of Friendship.*

My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave,

And life itself *goes out* at thy displeasure.

*Addison's Cato.*

And at her felt approach and secret might,

Art after art *goes out*, and all is night.

*Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.*

66. *To Go through.* To perform thoroughly; to execute.

Finding Pyrocles every way able to *go through* with that  
kind of life, he was as desirous for his sake as for his own to  
enter into it.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

If you can as well *go through* with the statute laws of that  
land, I will think you have not lost all your time there.

*Spenser.*

Kings ought not to suffer their council to *go through* with  
the resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but  
take the matter back into their own hands.

*Bacon, Essay 21.*

He much feared the earl of Antrim had not steadiness of  
mind enough to *go through* with such an undertaking.

*Clarend.*

The amazing difficulty and greatness of his account will  
rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from setting  
heartily about such a task, as he despairs ever to *go through*  
with it.

*South's Sermons.*

The powers in Germany are borrowing money, in order  
to *go through* their part of the expence.

*Addison on the War.*

67. *To Go through.* To suffer; to undergo.

I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the common  
good that thou shouldst *go through* this operation.

*Arbuthnot.*

68. The senses of this word are very indistinct: its general no-  
tion is motion or progression.

*Go to.* *interject.* Come, come, take the right course. A  
scornful exhortation.

*Go to* then, O thou far renowned son

Of great Apollo; shew thy famous might

In medicine.

*Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 5. Stan. 43.*

*Go to, go to*, thou art a foolish fellow;

Let me be clear of thee.

*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

My favour is not bought with words like these:

*Go to*; you'll teach your tongue another tale.

*Rowe.*

*Go-by.* *n. f.* Delusion; artifice; circumvention; over-reach.

Except an apprentice is instructed how to adulterate and  
varnish, and give you the *go-by* upon occasion, his master may  
be charged with neglect.

*Collier on Pride.*

*Go-CART.* *n. f.* [*go* and *cart*.] A machine in which children  
are inclosed to teach them to walk, and which they push for-  
ward without danger of falling.

Young children, who are try'd in

*Go-carts*, to keep their steps from sliding,

When members knit, and legs grow stronger,

Make use of such machine no longer.

*Prior.*

*GOAD.* *n. f.* [*gab*, Saxon.] A pointed instrument with which  
oxen are driven forward.

Of in his harden'd hand a *goad* he bears.

*Pope.*

*To GOAD.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick or drive with a goad.

2. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to drive forward.

Most dangerous

Is that temptation, that doth *goad* us on

To sin in loving virtue.

*Shakefp. Measure for Measure.*

*Goaded* with most sharp occasions,

Which lay nice manners by, I put you to

The use of your own virtues.

*Shak. All's well that ends well.*

Of all that breathes the various progeny,

Stung with delight, is *goaded* on by thee.

*Dryden's Lucret.*

*GOAL.* *n. f.* [*gaule*, French, a long pole set up to mark the  
bounds of the race.]

1. The landmark set up to bound a race; the point marked out  
to which racers run.

As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the *goal*

With rapid wheels.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

And the slope sun his upward beam

Shoots against the dusky pole,

Pacing toward the other *goal*.

*Milton.*

2. The starting post.

Hast thou beheld, when from the *goal* they start,

The youthful charioteers with heaving heart

Rush to the race?

*Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

3. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends.

Our poet has always the *goal* in his eye, which directs him  
in his race: some beautiful design, which he first establishes,  
and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct  
him to his end.

*Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*

Each individual seeks a sev'ral *goal*;

But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole.

*Pope.*

So man, who here seems principal alone,

Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;

Touches some wheel, or verges to some *goal*;

'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole.

*Pope's Essay on Man.*

4. It is sometimes improperly written for *goal*, or *jail*.

*GOAR.* *n. f.* [*goror*, Welsh.] Any edging sewed upon cloath  
to strengthen it.

*Skinner.*

*GOAT.* *n. f.* [*gat*, Saxon and Scottish.] A ruminant animal  
that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.

Gall of *goat*, and slips of yew.

*Shakefp. Macbeth.*

You may draw naked boys riding and playing with their  
paper-mills or bubble-shells upon *goats*, eagles, or dolphins.

*Peacham on Drawing.*

The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove,

The swan whose borrow'd shape conceal'd his love,

Are grac'd with light; the nursing *goat's* repaid

With heaven, and duty rais'd the pious maid.

*Creech.*

*GOATBEARD.* *n. f.* [*goat* and *beard*.]

It is a plant with a semisflosculous flower, consisting of many  
half florets: these with the embryos are included in one  
common many leaved flower-cup, not scaly, but the segments  
are stretched out above the florets: the embryos afterward  
become oblong seeds inclosed in coats, and have a thick down  
like a beard adhering to them.

*Miller.*

*GOATSBREAD.* The same with *GOATSBEARD*, which see.

*GOATCHAFFER.* *n. f.* An insect; a kind of beetle.

*Bailey.*

*GOATHERD.* *n. f.* [*gat* and *hyrd*, Saxon, a feeder or tender.]

One whose employment is to tend goats.

Is not thilk same *goatherd* proud,

That sits on yonder bank,

Whose straying herd themselves doth shrowd

Among the bushes rank?

*Spenser's Pastorals.*

They first gave the *goatherd* good contentment, and the  
marquis and his servant chased the kid about the stack

*Wotton.*

*GOATMARJORAM.* *n. f.* The same with *GOATSBEARD*,  
which see.

*GOATMILK.* *n. f.* [*goat* and *milk*.]

After the fever and such like accidents are diminished,  
asses and *goatmilk* may be necessary.

*Wifeman's Surgery.*

*GOATMILKER.* *n. f.* [*goat* and *mi. ker*.] A kind of owl so  
called from sucking goats.

*Bailey.*

*GOATS Rue.* *n. f.* [*galega*.]

It hath a perennial root: the leaves grow by pairs, fastened  
to a mid-rib, terminating in an odd lobe: the flower is of the  
papilionaceous kind, consisting of a standard, the wings, and  
the keel: the pointal becomes a long taper pod, which is filled  
with oblong kidney-shaped seeds. This plant is propagated  
for medicinal use.

*Miller.*



*Goat's rue* is a native of Italy, and some parts of Spain, where it has the reputation of being a great alexipharmick and sudorifick: the Italians eat it raw and boiled, and make a kind of tea of it; but with us it is of no esteem. *Hill.*

GOATSKIN. *n. f.* [*goat and skin.*]

They wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins, being destitute, afflicted, and tormented. *Hebr. ii. 37.*

Then fill'd two goatskins, with her hands divine;

With water one, and one with fable wine. *Pope's Odyssey.*

GOATS-THORN. *n. f.* [*goat and thorn.*]

It hath a papilaceous flower, out of which empalement arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a bicausular pod filled with kidney-shaped seeds: the leaves grow by pairs on a middle rib, which always end in a thorn. Tournefort says the gum adragant, or dragon, is produced in Crete. *Miller.*

GOATISH. *adj.* [*from goat.*] Resembling a goat in any qualities: as, rankness; lust.

An admirable evasion of a whoremaster man, to lay his goatish disposition on the change of a star. *Shak. King Lear.*

The last is notorious for its goatish smell, and tufts not unlike the beard of that lecherous animal. *More against Atheism.*

GOB. *n. f.* [*gobe, French.*] A small quantity. A low word.

Do'st think I have so little wit as to part with such a gob of money? *L'Estrange.*

GOBBET. *n. f.* [*gobe, French.*] A mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once.

Therewith she spew'd out of her filthy maw  
A flood of poison, horrible and black,  
Full of great lumps of fish and gobbets raw. *Fairy Queen.*

By devilish policy art thou grown great,  
And, like ambitious Sylla, overgorg'd

With gobbets of thy mother's bleeding heart. *Shakes. H. VI.*

The cooks, slicing it into little gobbets, prick it on a prog of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys's Travels.*

The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,  
Lay stretcht at length, and snoring in his den,  
Belching raw gobbets from his maw, o'ercharg'd

With purple wine and crudd'd gore confus'd. *Addison.*

To GOBBET. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To swallow at a mouthful. A low word.

Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and gobbets up both together. *L'Estrange, Fable 4.*

To GOBBLE. *v. a.* [*gobber, to swallow, old French.*] To swallow hastily with tumult and noise.

The sheep were so keen upon the acorns, that they gobbled up now and then a piece of the coat along with them. *L'Est.*

Of last year's corn in barn great store;  
Fat turkeys gobbling at the door. *Prior.*

The time too precious now to waste,  
And supper gobbled up in haste,

Again afresh to cards they run. *Swift.*

GOBBLER. *n. f.* [*from gobble.*] One that devours in haste; a gormand; a greedy eater.

GOBETWEEN. *n. f.* [*go and between.*] One that transacts business by running between two parties.

Even as you came in to me, her assistant, or go-between, parted from me: I say I shall be with her between ten and eleven. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

GOBLET. *n. f.* [*goblet, French.*] A bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught.

My figur'd goblets for a dish of wood. *Shakes. Rich. II.*

We love not loaded boards, and goblets crown'd;

But free from surfeits our repose is found. *Denham.*

Crown high the goblets with a chearful draught;

Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought. *Dryden.*

GOBLIN. *n. f.* [*French; goblin, which Spenser has once retained, writing it in three syllables. This word some derive from the Gibellines, a faction in Italy; so that elfe and goblin is Guelph and Gibelline, because the children of either party were terrified by their nurses with the name of the other: but it appears that elfe is Welsh, and much older than those factions. Eilff Uylhon are phantoms of the night, and the Germans likewise have long had spirits among them named Goboldi, from which goblin might be derived.*]

1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.

Angels and ministers of grace defend us!

Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd,

Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blasts from hell? *Shak.*

To whom the goblin, full of wrath, reply'd,

Art thou that traitor angel? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve his tender

mind from all impressions and notions of spirits and goblins,

or any fearful apprehensions in the dark. *Locke.*

2. A fairy; an elf.

His son was Elfinel, who overcame

The wicked gobbelines in bloody field;

But Elfant was of most renowned fame,

Who of all crystal did Panthea build. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Go, charge my goblins that they grind their joints

With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews

With aged cramps. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Mean time the village rouses up the fire,

While well attested, and as well believ'd,

Heard solemn goes the goblin story round. *Thomson's Winter.*

GOD. *n. f.* [*god, Saxon, which like life signifies good. The same word passes in both senses with only accidental variations through all the Teutonic dialects.*]

1. The Supreme Being

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. *John iv. 24.*

God above

Deal between thee and me: for ever now

I put myself to thy direction. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The Supreme Being, whom we call God, is necessary, self-existent, eternal, immense, omnipotent, omniscient, and best being; and therefore also a being who is and ought to be esteemed most sacred or holy. *Grew's Cosmol. Sacr. b. i.*

2. A false god; an idol.

He that sacrificeth unto any god, save unto the Lord only, he shall be utterly destroyed. *Exod. xxii. 10.*

As flies to wanton boys are we to the gods,

They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Strong god of arms, whose iron sceptre sways

The freezing North, and Hyperborean seas;

And Scythian colds, and Thracia's Winter coast,

Where stand thy steeds, and thou art honour'd most. *Dryd.*

3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured.

Whose end is destruction, whose god is their belly. *Phil. iii.*

I am not Licio,

Nor a musician as I seem to be;

But one that scorns to live in this disguise,

For such a one as leaves a gentleman,

And makes a god of such a cullion. *Shakespeare.*

To GOD. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To deify; to exalt to divine honours.

This last old man,

Lov'd me above the measure of a father;

Nay, godded me, indeed. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

GO'DCHILD. *n. f.* [*god and child*] A term of spiritual relation; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and promised to see educated as a Christian.

GO'DDAUGHTER. *n. f.* [*god and daughter.*] A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

GO'DDESS. *n. f.* [*from god.*] A female divinity.

Hear, nature, hear; dear goddesses, hear a father! *Shakes.*

A woman I forswore; but I will prove,

Thou being a goddess, I forswore not thee:

My vow was earthy, thou a heav'nly love. *Shakespeare.*

I long have waited in the temple nigh,

Built to the gracious goddess's Clemency;

But reverence thou the pow'r. *Dryden's Fables.*

From his seat the goddess born arose,

And thus undaunted spoke: *Dryden's Fables.*

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of goddesses, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty. *Addison's Freeholder, N°. 21.*

Modesty with-held the goddess' train. *Pope's Odyssey.*

GO'DDESS-LIKE. *adj.* [*goddess and like.*] Resembling a goddess.

Then female voices from the shore I heard;

A maid amidst them goddess-like appear'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

GO'DFATHER. *n. f.* [*god and father.*] The sponsor at the font.

He had a son by her, and the king did him the honour as to stand godfather to his child. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Confirmation, a profitable usage of the church, transcribed from the apostles, consists in the child's undertaking in his own name the baptismal vow; and, that he may more solemnly enter this obligation, bringing some godfather with him, not now, as in baptism, as his procurator. *Hammond.*

GO'DHEAD. *n. f.* [*from god.*]

1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature.

Be content;

Your low laid son our godhead will uplift. *Shakesp. Cymbel.*

At the holy mount

Of heav'n's high-seated top, th' imperial throne

Of godhead, fix'd for ever firm and sure,

The filial pow'r arriv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

So may thy godhead be confest,

So the returning year be blest. *Prior.*

2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.

Were your godheads to borrow of men, men would forsake the gods. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

Adoring first the genius of the place,

The nymphs and native godheads yet unknown. *Dryd. Æn.*

GO'DLESS. *adj.* [*from god.*] Without sense of duty to God; atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious.

Of these two sorts of men, both godless, the one has utterly no knowledge of God, and the other studies how to persuade themselves that there is no such thing to be known. *Hooker.*

That godless crew

Rebellious. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 49.*

For



For faults not his, for guilt and crimes  
Of *godless* men, and of rebellious times,  
Him his ungrateful country sent,  
Their best Camillus, into banishment.

*Dryden.*

GO'DLIKE. *adj.* [*god* and *like*.] Divine; resembling a divinity; supremely excellent.

Thus Adam his illustrious guest besought,  
And thus the *godlike* angel answer'd mild.

*Milt. Par. Lost.*

Musing and much revolving in his breast,

How best the mighty work he might begin

Of favour to mankind, and which way first

Publish his *godlike* office now mature.

*Paradise Regain'd.*

That prince shall be so wise and *godlike*, as, by established laws of liberty, to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind.

*Locke.*

GO'DLING. *n. f.* [from *god*.] A little divinity; a diminutive god.

Thy puny *godlings* of inferior race,

Whose humble statues are content with brass.

*Dryd. Juven.*

GO'DLINESS. *n. f.* [from *godly*.]

1. Piety to God.

2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

Virtue and *godliness* of life are required at the hands of the minister of God.

*Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*

GO'DLY. *adj.* [from *god*.]

1. Pious towards God.

Grant that we may hereafter live a *godly*, righteous, and sober life.

*Common Prayer.*

2. Good; righteous; religious.

Help, Lord, for the *godly* man ceaseth, for the faithful fail among the children of men.

*Pf. xii. 1.*

GO'DLY. *adv.* Piously; righteously.

The apostle St. Paul teacheth, that every one which will live *godly* in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution.

*Hooker, b. v.*

GO'DLYHEAD. *n. f.* [from *godly*.] Goodness; righteousness. An old word.

For this, and many more such outrage,

I crave your *godlyhead* to assuage

The rancorous rigour of his might.

*Spenser.*

GO'DMOTHER. *n. f.* [*god* and *mother*.] A woman who has become sponsor in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

GO'DSHIP. *n. f.* [from *god*.] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.

Discouraging largely on this theme,

O'er hills and dales their *godships* came.

*Prior.*

GO'DSON. *n. f.* [*god* and *son*.] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

What, did my father's *godson* seek your life?

He whom my father named? your Edgar?

*Shakesp. K. Lear.*

GO'DWARD. *adj.* To Godward is toward God. So we read, *Hac Arethusa tenus, for haetenus Arethusa.*

And such trust have we through Christ to Godward.

*2 Cor.*

GO'DWIT. *n. f.* [*god*, good, and *wita*, an animal.] A bird of particular delicacy.

Nor ortelans nor *godwits* crown his board.

*Cowley.*

GO'DYELD. } *adv.* [corrupted from *God shield* or protect.] A

GO'DYIELD. } term of thanks. Now not used.

Herein I teach you,

How you should bid *godyield* us for your pains,

And thank us for your trouble.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

GOEL. *adj.* [*goler*, Saxon.] Yellow. An old word.

In March at the furthest, dry season or wet,

Hop-roots so well chosen let skilful go set;

The *goeler* and younger, the better I love;

Well gutted and pared, the better they prove.

*Tuff. Husb.*

GO'ER. *n. f.* [from *go*.]

1. One that goes; a runner.

I would they were in Africk both together,

Myself by with a needle, that I might prick

The *goer* back.

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Such a man

Might be a copy to these younger times;

Which, follow'd well, would now demonstrate them

But *goers* backward.

*Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

Nothing could hurt either of us so much as the intervening officious impertinence of those *goers* between us, who in England pretend to intimacies with you, and in Ireland to intimacies with me.

*Pope to Swift.*

2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad.

The earl was so far from being a good dancer, that he was no graceful *goer*.

*Wotton.*

To GO'GGLE. *v. n.* To look askint.

Inflam'd all over with disgrace,

To be seen by her in such a place,

Which made him hang his head, and scowl,

And wink and *goggle* like an owl.

*Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 1.*

Nor sighs, nor groans, nor *goggling* eyes did want.

*Dryd.*

GO'GGLE-EYED. *adj.* [*reegl* egen, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not looking straight.

They are deformed, unnatural, or lame; and very unseemly

to look upon, except to men that be *goggle-eyed* themselves.

*Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

GO'ING. *n. f.* [from *going*.]

1. The act of walking.

When nobles are their taylor's tutors,

No hereticks burnt, but wenches suitors,

Then comes the time, who lives to see't,

That *going* shall be us'd with feet.

*Shakesp. King Lear.*

2. Pregnancy.

The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth; most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight; that is, the twentieth part of their *going*.

*Grew's Cosmol. Sacr. b. iii. c. 3.*

3. Departure.

Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes

Thy husband; him to follow thou art bound.

*Milt. P. Lost.*

GOLA. *n. f.* The same with CYMATIUM, which see.

In a cornice the *gola*, or cymatium of the corona, the

coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble show.

*Spekt.*

GOLD. *n. f.* [*gold*, Saxon; *golud*, riches, Welsh. It is called *gold* in our English tongue either of *geel*, as *Scaliger* says, which is in Dutch to shine; or of another Dutch word, which is *gelten*, and signifies in Latin *valere*, in English to be of price or value: hence cometh their ordinary word *gelt*, for money.

*Peacham on Drawing.*

1. *Gold* is the heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies; not to be injured either by air or fire, and seeming incorruptible. It is soluble by means of sea-salt; but is injured by no other salt, and is most easily of all metals amalgamated with silver. *Gold* is frequently found native, and very rarely in a state of ore. It never constitutes a peculiar ore, but is found most frequently among ore of silver. Native *gold* is seldom found pure, but has almost constantly silver with it, and very frequently copper. *Gold* dust, or native *gold*, in small masses, is mixed among the sand of rivers in many parts of the world. It is found, in the greatest abundance, bedded in masses of hard stone, often at the depth of a hundred and fifty fathoms in the mines of Peru. Pure *gold* is so fixed, that Boerhaave informs us of an ounce of it set in the eye of a glass furnace for two months, without losing a single grain.

*Hill on Fossils.*

*Gold* hath these natures: greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, plianthness or softness, immunity from rust, and the colour or tincture of yellow.

*Bacon's Nat. History.*

Ah! Buckingham, now do I ply the touch,

To try if thou be current *gold* indeed.

*Shakesp. Rich. III.*

We commonly take shape and colour for so presumptive ideas of several species, that, in a good picture, we readily say this is *gold*, and that a silver goblet, only by the different figures and colours represented to the eye by the pencil.

*Locke.*

The *gold* fraught vessel, which mad tempests beat,

He sees now vainly make to his retreat.

*Dryd. Tyran. Love.*

2. Money.

For me, the *gold* of France did not seduce,

Although I did admit it as a motive

The sooner to effect what I intended.

Thou, that so stoutly hast resisted me,

Give me thy *gold*, if thou hast any *gold*;

For I have bought it with an hundred blows.

*Shakesp. H. VI.*

If I want *gold*, steal but a beggar's dog,

And give it Timon, why, the dog coins *gold*.

*Shakespeare.*

3. It is used for any thing pleasing or valuable. So among the ancients χρυσὴ ἀφροδίτη; and animamq; morefque aureos educit in astra. Horace.

The king's a bawcock, and a heart of *gold*,

A lad of life, an imp of fame.

*Shakespeare's Henry V.*

GOLD of Pleasure. *n. f.* [*myagrum*, ]

It hath a flower of four leaves, placed in form of a cross,

out of whose cup arises the pointal, which becomes a turbinated fruit, having one cell, in which is included an oblong

seed, and two empty cells at the point.

*Miller.*

GO'LDBEATER. *n. f.* [*gold* and *beat*.] One whose occupation is to beat of foliate *gold* so as to gild other matter.

Our *goldbeaters*, though, for their own profit sake, they are wont to use the finest coined *gold* they can get, yet they scruple not to employ coined *gold*; and that the mint-masters are wont to alloy with copper or silver, to make the coin more stiff, and less subject to be wasted by attrition.

*Boyle.*

This gilder was a *goldbeater*.

*Pope.*

GO'LDBEATER'S Skin. *n. f.* The intestinum rectum of an ox, which *goldbeaters* lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds, as is now the common practice.

*Quincy.*

When your gilliflowers blow, if they break the pod, open it with a penknife or lancet at each division, as low as the flower has burst it, and bind it about with a narrow slip of

*goldbeater's skin*, which moisten with your tongue, and it will

stick together.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GO'LDBOUND. *adj.* [*gold* and *bound*.] Encompassed with *gold*.

Thy air,

Thou other *goldbound* brow, is like the first.

*Shakesp. Macb.*



# G O L

**GO'LDEN.** *adj.* [from *gold*.]

1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.

O would to God that the inclusive verge  
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,  
Were red-hot steel to sear me to the brain. *Shakesf. R. III.*  
Nine royal knights in equal rank succeed,  
Each warrior mounted on a fiery steed,  
In golden armour glorious to behold;  
The rivets of their arms were nail'd with gold. *Dryden.*

2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not  
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose;  
Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright  
Through the transparent bosom of the deep. *Shakespeare.*  
'Tis better to be lowly born,

And range with humble livers in content,  
Than to be perk'd up in a glittering grief,  
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Heaven's golden winged herald late he saw  
To a poor Galilean virgin sent. *Crasshaw.*

To her hard yoke you must hereafter bow,  
Howe'er she shines all golden to you now. *Dryden.*

And see the guardian angels of the good,  
Reclining soft on many a golden cloud. *Rowe's Royal Conv.*

3. Yellow; of the colour of gold.

Golden rustling hath a gold coloured coat under a russet  
hair, and its flesh of a yellow colour. *Mortimer.*

4. Excellent; valuable.

I have bought  
Golden opinions from all sort of people,  
Which would be worn now in their newest glos,  
Not cast aside so soon. *Shakespeare's Macbeth:*  
That verse which they commonly call golden, has two sub-  
stantives and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to  
keep the peace. *Dryden.*

Thence arises that golden rule of dealing with others as we  
would have others deal with us. *Watts's Logick.*

5. Happy; resembling the age of gold.

They say many young gentlemen flock to him every day,  
and fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world.  
*Shakespeare's As you like it.*

**GO'LDEN Saxifrage.** *n. f.* [*chrysosplenium*, ]

It hath a perennial fibrose root: the flowercup is divided  
into four parts: the flower has no visible petals, but eight  
stamina, or threads, which surround the ovary: the pointal  
becomes a membranous vessel, which is forked and bivalve,  
inclosing many small seeds. It grows wild upon marshy soil,  
and in shady woods. *Miller.*

**GO'LDENLY.** *adv.* [from *golden*.] Delightfully; splendidly.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks  
goldenly of his profit. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

**GO'LDFINCH.** *n. f.* [*goldfinc*, Saxon.] A singing bird, so  
named from his golden colour. This is called in Staffordshire  
a proud taylor.

Of singing birds they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks,  
Canary-birds, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew.*

A goldfinch there I saw, with gaudy pride  
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from side to side. *Dryden.*

**GO'LDFINDER.** *n. f.* [*gold* and *find*.] One who finds gold. A  
term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes.

His empty paunch that he might fill,  
He suck'd his vittels through a quill;  
Untouch'd it pass'd between his grinders,  
Or't had been happy for goldfinders. *Swift.*

**GO'LDHAMMER.** *n. f.* A kind of bird. *Diët.*

**GO'LDING.** *n. f.* A sort of apple. *Diët.*

**GO'LDNEY.** *n. f.* A sort of fish, otherwise called GILTHEAD,  
which see. *Diët.*

**GO'LDPLEASURE.** *n. f.* An herb. *Diët.*

**GO'LD SIZE.** *n. f.* A glue of a golden colour; glue used by  
gilders.

The gum of ivy is good to put into your goldsize, and other  
colours. *Peacham on Drawing.*

**GO'LD SMITH.** *n. f.* [*gold* and *smith*, Saxon.]

1. One who manufactures gold.

Neither chain nor goldsmith came to me. *Shakespeare.*

2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands.

The goldsmith or scrivener, who takes all your fortune to  
dispose of, when he has beforehand resolved to break the fol-  
lowing day, does surely deserve the gallows. *Swift.*

**GO'LDYLOCKS.** *n. f.* [*coma aurea*, Latin.]

It hath a fibrose perennial root: its numerous leaves are pro-  
duced alternately on every side the branches: the flowers are  
yellow, and produced either singly or in an umbel upon the  
tops of the branches. *Miller.*

**GOLL.** *n. f.* [corrupted, as *Skinner* thinks, from *pal* or *pol*,  
whence *pealdan*, to handle or manage.] Hands; paws;  
claws. Used in contempt, and obsolete.

They set hands, and Mopsa put to her golden golls among  
them; and blind fortune, that saw not the colour of them,  
gave her the preheminance. *Sidney, b. ii.*

# G O O

**GOME.** *n. f.* The black and oily greafe of a cart-wheel.

*Bailey.*

**GO'MPHOSIS.** *n. f.* A particular form of articulation.

*Gomphosis* is the connexion of a tooth to its socket. *Wisem.*

**GO'NDOLA.** *n. f.* [*gondole*, French.] A boat much used in  
Venice; a small boat.

He saw did swim

Along the shore, as swift as glance of eye,  
A little gondelay, bedecked trim

With boughs and arbours woven cunningly. *Fairy Queen.*

In a gondola were seen together Lorenzo and his amorous

Jessica. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

As with gondola's and men, his

Good excellence the duke of Venice

Sails out, and gives the gulph a ring. *Prior.*

**GONDOLIER.** *n. f.* [from *gondola*.] A boatman; one that rows  
a gondola.

Your fair daughter,

Transported with no worse nor better guard,

But with a knave of hire, a gondolier,

To the gross clasps of a lascivious Moor. *Shakesf. Othello.*

**GONE.** *part. preter.* [from *go*. See *To GO*.] As,

I need not qualify these remarks with a supposition that I  
have gone upon through the whole course of my papers. *Addis.*

1. Advanced; forward in progress.

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not  
been far gone with it, only by being put into broomlands. *Mort.*

The observator is much the brisker of the two, and, I  
think, farther gone of late in lyes and impudence than his  
Presbyterian brother. *Swift.*

2. Ruined; undone.

He must know 'tis none of your daughter, nor my sister;  
we are gone else. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. Past.

I'll tell the story of my life,

And the particular accidents gone by,

Since I came to this isle. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

4. Lost; departed.

When her masters saw that the hope of their gains was  
gone, they caught Paul and Silas. *Acts xvi. 19:*

Speech is confined to the living, and imparted to only those  
that are in presence, and is transient and gone. *Holder.*

5. Dead; departed from life.

I mourn Adonis dead and gone. *Oldham.*

A dog, that has his nose held in the vapour, loses all signs  
of life; but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, reco-  
vers, if not quite gone. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

**GO'NFALON.** } *n. f.* [*gonfanon*, French; *gunfana*, Islandick,  
**GO'NFANON.** } from *gunn*, a battle, and *fani*, a flag. *Mr. Lye.*

An ensign; a standard.

Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanc'd,

Standards and gonfalons, 'twixt van and rear,

Stream in the air. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. v.*

**GONORRHOEA.** *n. f.* [*γόνος* and *ῥέω*.] A morbid running of  
venereal hurts.

Rauty mummy or stone mummy grows on the tops of high  
rocks: they powder and boil it in milk, and then give it to  
stop gonorrhæas. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**GOOD.** *adj.* comp. better, superl. best. [*gōd*, Saxon; *goed*,  
Dutch.]

1. Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired.

God saw every thing that he had made, and behold it was  
very good. *Gen. i. 31.*

Take ye good heed unto yourselves. *Deutr. ii. 4.*

A universe of death! which God by curse

Created evil; for evil only good. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

Resolv'd

From an ill cause to draw a good effect. *Dryden's Fables.*

Notwithstanding this criticism the verses were good. *Spectat.*

A man is no more to be praised upon this account, than

because he has a regular pulse and a good digestion. *Addison.*

We may as well pretend to obtain the good which we want

without God's assistance, as to know what is good for us with-  
out his direction. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

Ah! ne'er so dire a thirst of glory boast,

Nor in the critick let the man be lost!

Good nature and good sense must ever join;

'To err is human, to forgive, divine. *Pope's Ess. on Critic.*

2. Proper; fit; convenient.

It is not good that the man should be alone. *Gen. ii. 18.*

We thought it good to be left at Athens alone. *1 Thef. iii. 1.*

Amongst a man's peers a man shall be sure of familiarity,  
and therefore it is good a little to keep state: amongst a man's  
inferiors one shall be sure of reverence, and therefore it is good  
a little to be familiar. *Bacon, Essay 53.*

Let us, if you think good, give Martius leave to proceed in  
his discourse. *Bacon's holy War.*

He concluded, that it was a good time to comply with the  
importunity of the gentlemen of Suffex. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

3. Uncorrupted; undamaged.



He also bartered away plumbs, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts, that would last *good* for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

## 4. Wholsome; salubrious.

A man first builds a country seat,  
Then finds the walls not *good* to eat. *Prior.*

## 5. Medicinal; salutary.

The water of Nilus is sweeter than other waters in taste, and it is excellent *good* for the stone and hypochondriack melancholy. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 767.*

## 6. Pleasant to the taste.

Eat thou honey, because it is *good*; and the honeycomb, which is sweet. *Prov. xxiv. 13.*

Of herbs and plants some are *good* to eat raw; as lettuce, endive, and purslane. *Bacon's Natural History.*

## 7. Complete; full.

The Protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *good* third of its people. *Addison on Italy.*

## 8. Useful; valuable.

All quality, that is *good* for any thing, is originally founded upon merit. *Collier of Envy.*

We discipline betimes those other creatures we would make useful and *good* for somewhat. *Locke.*

## 9. Sound; not false; not fallacious.

He is resolved now to shew how slight the propositions were which Luther let go for *good*. *Atterbury.*

## 10. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held.

According to military custom the place was *good*, and the lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainship in the same regiment. *Wotton.*

## 11. Confirmed; attested; valid.

Ha! am I sure she's wrong'd? Perhaps 'tis malice!

Slave, make it clear, make *good* your accusation. *Smith.*

## 12. Having the qualities desired to a considerable degree; sufficient; not too little.

The king had likewise provided a *good* fleet, and had caused a body of three thousand foot to be embarked on those ships. *Clarendon, b. ii.*

13. With *as* preceding. It has a kind of negative or inverted sense; *as good as*, no better than.

Therefore sprang there even of one, and him *as good as* dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude. *Heb. xi.*

## 14. No worse.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, which, being many times *as good as* in possession of the victory, had most cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

The master, I am sure, will be *as good as* his word, for his own business. *L'Estrange, Fable 52.*

## 15. Well qualified; not deficient.

If they had held their royalties by that title, either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been *as good as* a prince, and had *as good as* a claim to royalty as these. *Locke.*

## 16. Skilful; ready; dexterous.

Flatter him it may, I confess; as those are generally *good* at flattering who are *good* for nothing else. *South's Sermons.*

I make my way where e'er I see my foe;

But you, my lord, are *good* at a retreat. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

## 17. Happy; prosperous.

Behold how *good* and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. *Pf. cxxxiii. 1.*

Many *good* morrows to my noble lord!

—*Good* morrow, Catesby, you are early stirring. *Shak. R. III.*

*Good* e'en, neighbours;

*Good* e'en to you all, *good* e'en to you all. *Shakespeare. Coriolan.*

At once *good* night:

Stand not upon the order of your going,

But go at once.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

At my window bid *good* morrow.

*Milton.*

*Good* morrow, Portius! Let us once embrace. *Addison.*

## 18. Honourable.

Silence, the knave's repute, the whore's *good* name,

The only honour of the wishing dame.

*Pope.*

## 19. Cheerful; gay. Joined with any words expressing temper of mind.

That when they are certified of our mind, they may be of *good* comfort, and ever go cheerfully about their own affairs. *2 Mac. xi. 26.*

Quietness of mind improves into cheerfulness, enough to make me just so *good* humoured as to wish that world well. *Pope to Swift.*

## 20. Considerable; not small though not very great.

A *good* while ago God made choice that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word. *Acts xv. 7.*

It seemeth the plant, having a great stalk and top, doth prey upon the grass a *good* way about, by drawing the juice of the earth from it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Mirtle and pomgranate, if they be planted, though a *good* space one from the other, will meet. *Peacham on Drawing.*

We may suppose a great many degrees of littleness and lightness in these earthy particles, so as many of them might

float in the air a *good* while, like exhalations before they fell down. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

They held a *good* share of civil and military employments during the whole time of the usurpation. *Swift.*

## 21. Elegant; decent; delicate. With breeding.

If the critick has published nothing but rules and observations in criticism, I then consider whether there be a propriety and elegance in his thoughts and words, clearness and delicacy in his remarks, wit and *good* breeding in his railery. *Addison's Guardian.*

Mankind have been forced to invent a kind of artificial humanity, which is what we express by the word *good* breeding. *Addison's Spectator.*

Those among them, who return into their several countries, are sure to be followed and imitated as the greatest patterns of wit and *good* breeding. *Swift.*

## 22. Real; serious; earnest.

Love not in *good* earnest, nor no farther in sport neither, than with safety of a pure blush thou may'st in honour come off again. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

## 23. Rich; of credit; able to fulfil engagements.

Antonio is a *good* man: my meaning, in saying that he is a *good* man, is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

## 24. Having moral qualities, such as are wished; virtuous.

For a *good* man some would even dare to die. *Rom. v. 7.*

The woman hath wrought a *good* work upon me. *Matt.*

Grant the bad what happiness they would,

One they must want, which is to pass for *good*. *Pope.*

## 25. Kind; soft; benevolent.

Matters being so turned in her, that where at first liking her manners did breed *good* will, now *good* will became the chief cause of liking her manners. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and *good* will towards men. *Lu. ii. 14.*

Without *good* nature man is but a better kind of vermin. *Bacon's Ornament. Ration.*

Here we are lov'd, and there we love;

*Good* nature now and passion strive

Which of the two should be above,

And laws unto the other give.

*Suckling.*

'Tis no wonder if that which affords so little glory to God, hath no more *good* will for men. *Decay of Piety.*

When you shall see him, sir, to die for pity,

'Twere such a thing, 'twould so deceive the world,

'Twould make the people think you were *good* natur'd. *Denb.*

To teach him betimes to love and be *good* natured to others, is to lay early the true foundation of an honest man. *Locke.*

*Good* sense and *good* nature are never separated, though the ignorant world has thought otherwise. *Dryd. Juven. Dedicat.*

Affability, mildness, tenderness, and a word which I would fain bring back to its original signification of virtue, I mean *good* nature, are of daily use. *Dryden.*

This doctrine of God's *good* will towards men, this command of mens proportionable *good* will to one another, is not this the very body and substance, this the very spirit and life of our Saviour's whole institution? *Spratt's Sermons.*

It was his greatest pleasure to spread his healing wings over every place, and to make every one sensible of his *good* will to mankind. *Calamy's Sermons.*

How could you chide the young *good* natur'd prince,

And drive him from you with so stern an air. *Addison. Cato.*

## 26. Favourable; loving.

But the men were very *good* unto us, and we were not hurt. *1 Sa. xxv. 15.*

Truly God is *good* to Israel, even to such as are of a clean heart. *Pf. lxxiii. 1.*

You have *good* remembrance of us always, desiring greatly to see us, as we also to see you. *1 Thess. iii. 6.*

This idea, thus made, and laid up for a pattern, must necessarily be adequate, being referred to nothing else but itself, nor made by any other original but the *good* liking and will of him that first made this combination. *Locke.*

## 27. Companionable; sociable; merry. Often used ironically.

It was well known, that Sir Roger had been a *good* fellow in his youth. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Though he did not draw the *good* fellows to him by drinking, yet he eat well. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Not being permitted to drink without eating, will prevent the custom of having the cup often at his nose; a dangerous beginning and preparation to *good* fellowship. *Locke.*

## 28. It is sometimes used as an epithet of slight contempt, implying a kind of negative virtue or bare freedom from ill.

My *good* man, as far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

She had left the *good* man at home, and brought away her gallant. *Addison's Spectator.*

## 29. In a ludicrous sense.

As for all other *good* women that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to louse themselves in the sunshine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness. *Spenser.*



## 30. Hearty; earnest; not dubious.

He, that saw the time fit for the delivery he intended, called unto us to follow him, which we both, bound by oath and willing by *good* will, obeyed. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The *good* will of the nation to the present war has been since but too much experienced by the successes that have attended it. *Temple.*

*Good* will, she said, my want of strength supplies; And diligence shall give what age denies. *Dryden's Fables.*

31. In *GOOD* time. Not too fast.

In *good* time, replies another, you have heard them dispute against a vacuum in the schools. *Collier on Human Reason.*

32. In *GOOD* sooth. Really; seriously.

What, must I hold a candle to my flames?

They in themselves, *good* sooth, are too too light. *Shakesp.*

33. *GOOD* [To make.] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon.

There died upon the place all the chieftains, all making *good* the fight without any ground given. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

He forced them to retire in spite of their dragoons, which were placed there to make *good* their retreat. *Clarendon.*

Since we claim a proper interest above others in the pre-eminent rights of the household of faith, then, no doubt, to make *good* that claim, we are proportionably obliged above others to conform to the proper manners and virtues that belong to and become this household, and distinguish it from all others. *Spratt's Sermons.*

He without fear a dangerous war pursues;

As honour made him first the danger chuse,

So still he makes it *good* on virtue's score. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

34. *GOOD* [To make.] To perform; to confirm.

I farther will maintain

Upon his bad life to make all this *good*. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

While she so far extends her grace,

She makes but *good* the promise of her face. *Waller.*

These propositions I shall endeavour to make *good*. *Smalridge.*

35. *GOOD* [To make.] To supply.

Every distinct being has somewhat peculiar to itself, to make *good* in one circumstance what it wants in another. *L'Estr.*

*GOOD. n. f.*

## 1. That which physically contributes to happiness; benefit; advantage; the contrary to evil.

I fear the emperor means no *good* to us. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

Let me play the lion too: I will roar, that I will do any man's heart *good* to hear me. *Shak. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

He wav'd indifferently 'twixt them, doing neither *good* nor harm. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Nature in man's heart her laws doth pen,

Prescribing truth to wit, and *good* to will. *Davies.*

This caution will have also this *good* in it, that it will put them upon considering, and teach them the necessity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*

*Good* is what is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or diminish pain in us; or else to procure or preserve us the possession of any other *good*, or absence of any evil. *Locke.*

Refuse to leave thy destin'd charge too soon,

And for the church's *good* defer thy own. *Prior.*

Works may have more wit than does them *good*,

As bodies perish through excess of blood. *Pope's Ess. on Crit.*

A thirst after truth, and a desire of *good*, are principles which still act with a great and universal force. *Rogers.*

## 2. Prosperity; advancement.

If he had employ'd

Those excellent gifts of fortune and of nature

Unto the *good*, not ruin of the state. *Ben. Johnf. Catiline.*

## 3. Earnest; not jest.

The good woman never died after this, 'till she came to die for *good* and all. *L'Estrange.*

## 4. Moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue; righteousness; piety.

Depart from evil, and do *good*. *Pf. xxxiv. 14.*

Empty of all *good*, wherein consists

Woman's domestick honour, and chief praise. *Milt. P. L.*

By *good*, I question not but *good*, morally so called, *bonum honestum* ought, chiefly at least, to be understood; and that the *good* of profit or pleasure the *bonum utile*, or *jucundum*, hardly come into any account here. *South.*

Nor holds this earth a more deserving knight

For virtue, valour, and for noble blood,

Truth, honour, all that is compriz'd in *good*. *Dryden.*

5. *GOOD* placed after *bad*, with *as*, seems a substantive; but the expression is, I think, vitious; and *good* is rather an adjective elliptically used, or it may be considered as adverbial. See *GOOD adv.*

The pilot must intend some port before he steers his course, or he had *as good* leave his vessel to the direction of the winds, and the government of the waves. *South's Sermons.*

Without good nature and gratitude, men had *as good* live in a wilderness as in a society. *L'Estrange.*

*GOOD. adv.*

## 1. Well; not ill; not amiss.

2. *As GOOD.* No worse.

Was I to have never parted from thy side;

*As good* have grown there still a lifeless rib. *Milton.*

Says the cuckow to the hawk, Had you not *as good* have been eating worms now as pigeons? *L'Estrange.*

*GOOD. interjection.* Well! right! It is sometimes used ironically.

*Good!* my complexion! do'st thou think, though I am caparison'd like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition? *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

*GOOD-CONDITIONED. adj.* Without ill qualities or symptoms. Used both of things and persons, but not elegantly.

No surgeon, at this time, dilates an abscess of any kind by injections, when the pus is *good-conditioned*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

*GOOD-NOW. interjection.*

1. In good time; *a la bonne heure*. A gentle exclamation of intreaty. It is now a low word.

*Good-now* sit down, and tell me, he that knows,

Why this same watch? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. A soft exclamation of wonder.

*Good-now, good-now*, how your devotions jump with mine!

*Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

*GO'ODLINESS. n. f.* [from *goodly*.] Beauty; grace; elegance.

She sung this song with a voice no less beautiful to his ears, than her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes. *Sidney.*

The stateliness of houses, the *goodliness* of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye. *Hooker, b. i.*

*GO'ODLY. adj.* [from *good*.]

1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid. Now little in use.

A prince of a *goodly* aspect, and the more *goodly* by a grave majesty, wherewith his mind did deck his outward graces. *Sidn.*

A *goodly* city is this Antium. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Patience and sorrow strove

Which should express her *goodliest*: you have seen

Sunshine and rain at once. Her smiles and tears

Were like a wetter May. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Here from gracious England have I offer

Of *goodly* thousands. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

But he's something stain'd

With grief, that's beauty's canker, thou might'st call him A *goodly* person. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Rebekah took *goodly* raiment of her eldest son Esau, and put them upon Jacob. *Gen. xxvii. 15.*

There was not among the children of Israel a *goodlier* person than he. *1 Sa. ix. 2.*

He had not, according to his promise to them in time of his distress, made them any recompence for their *goodly* houses and olive gardens, destroyed in the country by Roscetes in the former wars. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

The *goodliest* man of men since born

His sons, the fairest of her daughters Eve. *Milton.*

Of the fourth Edward was his noble song;

Fierce, *goodly*, valiant, beautiful and young. *Waller:*

Not long since walking in the field,

My nurse and I, we there beheld

A *goodly* fruit, which, tempting me,

I would have pluck'd. *Waller.*

How full of ornament is all I view

In all its parts! and seems as beautiful as new:

O *goodly* order'd work! O power divine!

Of thee I am, and what I am is thine! *Dryden's Innocence.*

His eldest born, a *goodly* youth to view,

Excell'd the rest in shape and outward shew;

Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd,

But of a heavy, dull, degen'rate mind. *Dryden's Fables.*

## 2. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid.

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,

*Goodly* and great he sails behind his link. *Dryden.*

## 3. Happy; desirable; gay.

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately inured to the mild and *goodly* government of the Confessor. *Spenser.*

We have many *goodly* days to see. *Shak. Richard III.*

*GOO'DLY. adv.* Excellently. Obsolete.

There Alma, like a virgin queen most bright,

Doth flourish in all beauty excellent;

And to her guests doth bounteous banquet dight,

Atemper'd *goodly* well for health and for delight. *F. Queen.*

*GOO'DLYHOOD. n. f.* [from *goodly*.] Grace; goodness. Obsolete.

But mote thy *goodlyhood* forgive it me,

To meet which of the gods I shall thee name. *Fai. Queen.*

*GOO'DMAN. n. f.* [good and man.]

1. A slight appellation of civility: generally ironical.

Help ho! murther! murther!

—How now, what's the matter? part.

—With you, *goodman* boy, if you please: come, I'll flesh ye. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. A rustick term of compliment; gaffer.

Are you my wife, and will not call me husband? My men should call me lord: I am your *goodman*. *Shakespeare.*

Nay, hear your *goodman* deliver. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

But see the sun-beams bright to labour warn,

And gild the thatch of *goodman* Hodge's barn. *Gay's Past. Old*



Old *goodman* Dobson of the green,  
Remembers he the trees has seen.

Swift.

**Go'ODNESS.** *n. f.* [from *good*.] Desirable qualities either moral or physical; kindness; favour.

If for any thing he loved greatness, it was because therein he might exercise his *goodness*.

Sidney, *b. ii.*

There is in all things an appetite or desire, whereby they incline to something which they may be; all which perfections are contained under the general name of *goodness*.

Hooker.

All *goodness*

Is poison to thy stomach.

—Yes, that *goodness*

Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,  
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion:

The *goodness* of your intercepted packets

You writ to the pope against the king; your *goodness*,

Since you provoke me, shall be most notorious. *Sh. H. VIII.*

There's no *goodness* in thy face. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The *goodness* of every thing is measured by its end and use, and that's the best thing which serves the best end and purpose.

Tillotson, *Sermon 1.*

All severally made him very particular relations of the strength of the Scots army, the excellent discipline that was observed in it, and the *goodness* of the men.

Clarendon, *b. ii.*

No body can say that tobacco of the same *goodness* is risen in respect of itself: one pound of the same *goodness* will never exchange for a pound and a quarter of the same *goodness*.

Locke.

**GoODS.** *n. f.* [from *good*.]

1. Moveables in a house.

That a writ be su'd against you,

To forfeit all your *goods*, lands, tenements,

Cattle, and whatsoever.

Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.*

2. Wares; freight; merchandize.

Her majesty, when the *goods* of our English merchants were attached by the duke of Alva, arrested likewise the *goods* of the Low Dutch here in England.

Raleigh's *Essays.*

Sallee, that scorn'd all pow'r and laws of men,

*Goods* with their owners hurrying to their den.

Waller.

**GoO'DY.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *good wife*.] A low term of civility used to mean persons.

Soft, *goody* sheep, then said the fox, not so;

Unto the king so rash ye may not go.

Hubbard's *Tale.*

Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spy'd,

Which erst I saw when *goody* Dobson dy'd. *Gay's Pastorals.*

Plain *goody* would no longer down;

'Twas madam in her grogram gown.

Swift.

**GOOSE.** *n. f.* plural *geese*. [*gor*, Saxon; *goes*, Dutch; *gawe*, Erse, sing. *gewey*, plural.]

1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know not why, for foolishness.

Thou cream-faced lown,

Where got'st thou that *goose* look?

Shakespeare's *Macbeth.*

Since I pluckt *geese*, play'd truant, and whipt top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten 'till lately.

Shakespeare.

Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?

*Goose*, if I had you upon Sarum plain,

I'd drive ye cackling home to Comelot. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Birds most easy to be drawn are waterfowl; as the *goose* and swan.

Peacham on *Drawing.*

Nor watchful dogs, nor the more wakeful *geese*,

Disturb with nightly noise the sacred peace. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. A taylor's smoothing iron.

Come in, taylor: here you may roast your *goose*.

Shakespeare.

**Go'OSEBERRY.** *n. f.* [*goose* and *berry*, because eaten with young *geese* as sauce.]

The leaves are lacinated or jagged: the whole plant is set with prickles: the fruit grows dispersedly upon the tree, having for the most part but one fruit upon a footstalk, which is of an oval or globular figure, containing many small seeds, surrounded by a pulpy substance. The species are, 1. The common gooseberry. 2. The large manured gooseberry. 3. The red hairy gooseberry. 4. The large white Dutch gooseberry. 5. The large amber gooseberry. 6. The large green gooseberry. 7. The large red gooseberry. 8. The yellow-leaved gooseberry. 9. The striped-leaved gooseberry.

Miller.

August has upon his arm a basket of all manner of ripe fruits; as pears, plums, apples, *gooseberries*.

Peacham.

Upon a *gooseberry* bush a snail I found;

For always snails near sweetest fruit abound. *Gay's Past.*

**Go'OSEFOOT.** *n. f.* [*chenopodium*, ] Wild orach.

The seeds are single and globose in some species; but in others they are compressed: the cup of the flower is quinquefid: the leaves grow alternately upon the stalks between the seeds.

Miller.

**Go'OSEGRASS.** *n. f.* Clivers; an herb. See **CLIVERS**.

*Goosegrass*, or wild tanfy, is a weed that strong clays are very subject to.

Mortimer's *Husbandry.*

**Go'RBELLY.** *n. f.* [from *gor*, dung, and *belly*, according to Skinner and Junius. It may perhaps come from *gor*, Welsh, beyond, too much; or, as seems to me more likely, may be contracted from *gormand*, or *gormand's belly*, the belly of a

glutton.] A big paunch; a swelling belly. A term of reproach for a fat man.

**Go'RBELLED.** *adj.* [from *gorbelly*.] Fat; bigbelled; having swelling paunches.

Hang ye, *gorbelled* knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat chuffs, I would your store were here. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

**GORD.** *n. f.* An instrument of gaming, as appears from *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*.

Warburton.

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but *gords* and ninepins.

Beaumont and *Fletcher.*

Let vultures gripe thy guts; for *gords* and Fulham holds.

Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**GORE.** *n. f.* [*gone*, Saxon; *gor*, Welsh, sanious matter.]

1. Blood.

A grievously wound,

From which forth gush'd a stream of *gore* blood thick,

That all her goodly garment stain'd around,

And into a deep sanguine dy'd the grassy ground. *F. Queen.*

Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,

Glutting his father's eyes with guiltless *gore*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Blood clotted or congealed.

The bloody fact

Will be aveng'd; though here thou see him die,

Rolling in dust and *gore*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

His horrid beard and knotted tresses stood

Stiff with his *gore*, and all his wounds ran blood. *Denham.*

To **GORE.** *v. a.* [*gebeþian*, Saxon.]

1. To stab; to pierce.

Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear

For me, if I be *gor'd* with Mowbray's spear. *Shakesp. R. II.*

No weaker lion's by a stronger slain;

Nor from his larger tusks the forest boar

Commission takes his brother swine to *gore*. *Tate's Juven.*

For arms his men long pikes and jav'lins bore,

And poles with pointed steel their foes in battle *gore*. *Dryd.*

2. To pierce with a horn.

Some tofs'd, some *gor'd*, some trampling down he kill'd.

*Dryden's Preface to the Conquest of Granada.*

He idly butting, feigns

His rival *gor'd* in every knotty trunk. *Thomson's Spring.*

**GORGE.** *n. f.* [*gorge*, French.]

1. The throat; the swallow.

There were birds also made so finely, that they did not only deceive the sight with their figures, but the hearing with their songs, which the watry instruments did make their *gorge* deliver.

Sidney.

And now how abhorred in my imagination it is! my *gorge* rises at it.

Shakespeare's *Hamlet.*

Her delicate tenderness will find itself abused, begin to heave the *gorge*, disrelish and abhor the Moor. *Shakesp. Othello.*

2. That which is gorged or swallowed.

And all the way, most like a brutish beast,

He spewed up his *gorge*, that all did him detest. *Fa. Queen.*

To **GORGE.** *v. u.* [*gorger*, French.]

1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate.

Thou detestable maw, thou womb of death,

*Gorg'd* with the dearest morsel of the earth. *Sh. Ro. and Jul.*

Being with his presence glutted, *gorg'd*, and full. *Shakesp.*

He that makes his generation messes,

To *gorge* his appetite. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

*Gorge* with my blood thy barbarous appetite. *Dryden.*

I must therefore desire, that they will not *gorge* him either with nonsense or obscenity.

Addison's *Guardian.*

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain

On Africk's sands, disfigur'd with their wounds,

To *gorge* the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addis. Cats.*

The giant, *gorg'd* with flesh, and wine, and blood,

Lay stretcht at length, and snoring in his den. *Addison.*

2. To swallow: as, *the fish has gorged the hook.*

**GORGEIOUS.** *adj.* [*gorgias*, old French. *Skinner.*] Fine; splendid; glittering in various colours; showy; magnificent.

O, that deceit should dwell

In such a *gorgeous* palace! *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

As full of spirit as the month of May,

And *gorgeous* as the sun at Midsummer. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

He had them look upon themselves and upon their enemies,

themselves dreadful, their enemies *gorgeous* and brave. *Hayw.*

The *gorgeous* East, with richest hand,

Pours on her kings barbaric, pearl and gold. *Milton.*

With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of sov'reign sway,

The two contending princes make their way. *Dryd. Virgil.*

**Go'RGEOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendidly; magnificently; finely.

The duke, one solemn day, *gorgeously* clad in a suit all over spread with diamonds, lost one of them of good value. *Wotton.*

**Go'RGEOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendour; magnificence; show.

**Go'RGET.** *n. f.* [from *gorge*.] The piece of armour that defends the throat.

He with a palsy fumbling on his *gorget*,

Shakes in and out the rivet. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

He



He did oftentimes spend the night in the church alone praying, his headpiece, gorget, and gauntlets lying by him.

*Knolles's History of the Turks.*

See how his gorget peers above his gown,

To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben. Johnf. Cat.*

About his neck a threefold gorget,

As rough as trebled leathern target. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*

GO'RGON. *n. f.* [*γοργών*.] A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.

Gorgons and hydras, and chimera's dire. *Milton.*

Why did'st thou not encounter man for man,

And try the virtue of that gorgon face

To stare me into stature. *Dryden.*

GO'RMAND. *n. f.* [*gourmand*, French.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.

To GO'RMANDIZE. *v. n.* [from *gormand*.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenously.

GO'RMANDIZER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.

GORSE. *n. f.* [*gory*, Saxon.] Furz; a thick prickly shrub that bears yellow flowers in Winter.

GO'RY. *adj.* [from *gore*.]

1. Covered with congealed blood.

When two boars with rankling malice met,

Their gory sides the fresh wounds fiercely fret. *Spenser.*

Why do'st thou shake thy gory locks at me?

Thou can'st not say I did it. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. Bloody; murtherous; fatal. Not in use.

The obligation of our blood forbids

A gory emulation 'twixt us twain. *Shak. Troil. and Cressida.*

GO'SHAWK. *n. f.* [*gor*, goose, and *hawc*, a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind.

Such dread his awful visage on them cast;

So seem poor doves at *goshawks* sight aghast. *Fairfax, b. iii.*

GO'SLING. *n. f.* [from *goose*.]

1. A young goose; a goose not yet full grown.

Why do you go nodding and wagging so like a fool, as if you were hipshot? says the goose to her gosling. *L'Estrange.*

Nature hath instructed even a brood of *goslings* to stick together, while the kite is hovering over their heads. *Swift.*

2. A cat's tail on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL. *n. f.* [*göder rpe*, or God's or good tidings; *εὐαγγέλιον*; *göskel*, *skeal suach*, happy tidings, Erse.]

1. God's word; the holy book of the Christian revelation.

Thus may the gospel to the rising sun

Be spread, and flourish where it first begun. *Waller.*

How is a good Christian animated and cheered by a stedfast belief of the promises of the gospel! *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Divinity; theology.

To GO'SPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with sentiments of religion. This word in *Shakespeare*, in whom alone I have found it, is used, though so venerable in itself, with some degree of irony: I suppose from the gossellers, who had long been held in contempt.

Are you so gossell'd

To pray for this good man, and for his issue,

Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave? *Shakesp.*

GO'SPELLER. *n. f.* [from *gospel*.] A name of the followers of *Wicklif*, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the Papists in reproach, from their professing to follow and preach only the gospel.

These gossellers have had their golden days,

Have troden down our holy Roman faith. *Rowe's J. Shore.*

GO'SSAMER. *n. f.* [*gossipium*, low Latin.] The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm sunny weather, especially about the time of Autumn. *Hanmer.*

A lover may bestride the gossamour,

That idles in the wanton Summer air,

And yet not fall, so light is vanity. *Shakesp. Rom. and Juliet.*

Had'st thou been aught but gossamere, feathers, air,

So many fathom down precipitating,

Thou'd'st shiver'd like an egg. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Four nimble gnats the horses were,

Their harnesses of gossamere. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

The filmy gossamer now flits no more,

Nor halcyons bask on the short sunny shore. *Dryd. Virgil.*

GO'SSIP. *n. f.* [from *gob* and *ryb*, relation, affinity, Saxon.]

1. One who answers for the child in baptism.

Go to a gossip's feast and gaude with me,

After so long grief such nativity:

—With all my heart, I'll gossip at this feast. *Shakespeare.*

At the christening of George duke of Clarence, who was born in the castle of Dublin, he made both the earl of Kildare and the earl of Ormond his gossips. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. A tipling companion.

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,

In very likeness of a roasted crab,

And when she drinks against her lips I bob. *Shakespeare.*

3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.

To do the office of a neighbour,

And be a gossip at his labour. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 1.*

'Tis sung in ev'ry street,

The common chat of gossips when they meet. *Dryden.*

To GO'SSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.

Go to a gossip's feast and gaude with me.

—With all my heart, I'll gossip at this feast. *Shakespeare.*

His mother was a votress of my order,

And, in the spiced Indian air by night,

Full often hath she gossipt by my side. *Shakespeare.*

The market and exchange must be left to their own ways of talking; and gossippings not be robbed of their ancient privilege. *Locke.*

2. To be a pot-companion.

Nor met with fortune, other than at feasts,

Full warm of blood, of mirth, of gossipping. *Shak. K. John.*

GO'SSIPRED. *n. f.* [*gossipry*, from *gossip*.]

*Gossipred* or compaternity, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and the juror, that was gossip to either of the parties, might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent. *Davies on Ireland.*

GO'STING. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GOT. *pret.* [from the verb *get*.]

Titus Lartius writes, they fought together; but Aufidius got off. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

If you have strength Achilles' arms to bear,

Though foul Therfites got thee, thou shalt be

Lov'd and esteem'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

These regions and this realm my wars have got;

This mournful empire is the loser's lot. *Dryd. Innocence.*

When they began to reason about the means how the sea got thither, and away back again, there they were presently in the dark. *Woodward's Natural History.*

GOT. *part. pass* of *get*.

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil haps, in a plot so well by them laid, more than he did the victory of others got by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reason. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Let him boast

His knowledge of good lost, and evil got. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

A gentle persuasion in reasoning, when the first point of submission to your will is got, will most times do. *Locke.*

If he behaves himself so when he depends on us for his daily bread, can any man say what he will do when he is got above the world? *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

Thou wert from Ætna's burning entrails torn,

Got by fierce whirlwinds, and in thunder born. *Pope.*

GO'TTEN. *part. pass* of *get*.

Wisdom cannot be gotten for gold. *Job. xxviii. 15.*

Few of them, when they are gotten into an office, apply their thoughts to the execution of it. *Temple.*

GOUD. *n. f.* Woad: a plant. *Dict.*

GOVE. *n. f.* A mow. *Tusser.*

To GOVE. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow. An old word.

Load safe, carry home, follow time being fair,

Gove just in the barn, it is out of despair. *Tuss. Husbandry.*

To GO'VERN. *v. a.* [*gouverner*, French; *gubernare*, Latin.]

1. To rule as a chief magistrate.

This inconvenience is more hard to be redressed in the governor than the governed; as a malady in a vital part is more incurable than in an external. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Slaves to our passions we become, and then

It grows impossible to govern men. *Waller.*

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.

The welfare of that is the chief point, which he is to carry always in his eye, and by which he is to govern all his counsels, designs, and actions. *Aiterbury's Sermons.*

3. To manage; to restrain.

Go after her, she's desperate; govern her. *Shak. K. Lear.*

4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to syntax: as, *amo* governs the accusative case.

5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ship.

To GO'VERN. *v. n.* To keep superiority; to behave with haughtiness.

By that rule,

Your wicked atoms may be working now

To give bad counsel, that you still may govern. *Dryden.*

GO'VERNABLE. *adj.* [from *govern*.] Submissive to authority; subject to rule; obedient; manageable.

The flexibility of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable and safe. *Locke.*

GO'VERNANCE. *n. f.* [from *govern*.]

1. Government; rule; management.

Jonathan took the governance upon him at that time, and rose up instead of his brother Judas. *I Mac. ix. 31.*

2. Control, as that of a guardian.

Me he knew not, neither his own ill,

'Till through wise handling, and fair governance,

I him recured to a better will. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

What! shall king Henry be a pupil still,

Under the surly Glo'ster's governance? *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

3. Behaviour; manners. Obsolete.



**GOVERNANTE.** *n. f.* [*gouvernante*, French.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality. The more usual and proper word is *gouvernefs*.

**GOVERNESS.** *n. f.* [*gouvernereffe*, old French, from *govern*.]

1. A female invested with authority.

The moon, the *governess* of floods,  
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,  
That rheumatick diseases do abound.

*Shakespeare.*

2. A tutorefs; a woman that has the care of young ladies.

He presented himself unto her, falling down upon both his knees, and holding up his hands, as the old *governess* of Danae is painted, when she suddenly saw the golden shower. *Sidon.*

His three younger children were taken from the *governess* in whose hands he put them. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

3. A tutorefs; an instructress; a directress.

Great affliction that severe *governess* of the life of man brings upon those souls she seizes on. *More against Atheism.*

**GOVERNMENT.** *n. f.* [*gouvernement*, French.]

1. Form of a community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority.

There seem to be but two general kinds of *government* in the world: the one exercised according to the arbitrary commands and will of some single person; and the other according to certain orders or laws introduced by agreement or custom, and not to be changed without the consent of many. *Temple.*

2. An establishment of legal authority.

There they shall found

Their *government*, and their great senate chuse  
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Milton.*

While he survives, in concord and content

The commons live, by no divisions rent;  
But the great monarch's death dissolves the *government*. *Dryd.*

Every one knows, who has considered the nature of *government*, that there must be in each particular form of it an absolute unlimited power. *Addison.*

Where any one person or body of men seize into their hands the power in the last resort, there is properly no longer a *government*, but what Aristotle and his followers call the abuse or corruption of one. *Swift.*

3. Administration of publick affairs.

Safety and equal *government* are things  
Which subjects make as happy as their kings. *Waller.*

4. Regularity of behaviour.

You needs must learn, lord, to amend this fault;  
Though sometimes it shews greatness, courage, blood,  
Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage,  
Defect of manners, want of *government*,  
Pride, haughtiness, opinion and disdain. *Shakesf. Hen. IV.*  
'Tis *government* that makes them seem divine;  
The want thereof makes thee abominable. *Shakesf. H. VI.*

5. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness.

Thy eyes windows fall,  
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;  
Each part depriv'd of supple *government*,  
Shall stiff and stark, and cold appear, like death. *Shakesf.*

6. Management of the limbs or body. Obsolete.

Their god

Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;  
But I them warded all with wary *government*. *Fairy Queen.*

7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to construction.

**GOVERNOUR.** *n. f.* [*gouverneur*, French.]

1. One who has the supreme direction.

It must be confessed, that of Christ, working as a creator and a *governour* of the world by providence, all are partakers. *Hooker, b. v. f. 56.*

They beget in us a great idea and veneration of the mighty author and *governour* of such stupendious bodies, and excite and elevate our minds to his adoration and praise. *Bentley.*

2. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the *governour* among the nations. *Pf. xxii. 28.*

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such potent grounds as the minister, if so disposed, can urge disobedience: as, for instance, if my *governour* should command me to do a thing, or I must die, or forfeit my estate; and the minister steps in and tells me, that I offend God, and ruin my soul, if I obey that command, 'tis easy to see a greater force in this persuasion. *South's Sermons.*

3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority.

To you, lord *governour*,

Remains the censure of this hellish villain. *Shakesf. Othello.*

4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man.

To Eltam will I, where the young king is,  
Being ordain'd his special *governour*;  
And for his safety there I'll best devise. *Shakesf. Henry VI.*

The great work of a *governour* is to fashion the carriage, and form the mind; to settle in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom. *Locke.*

5. Pilot; regulator; manager.

Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and

are driven of fierce winds, yet they are turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the *governour* listeth. *Ja. iii. 4.*

**GOUGE.** *n. f.* [French.] A chissel having a round edge, for the cutting such wood as is to be rounded or hollowed. *Moxon.*

**GO'UJERES.** *n. f.* [from *gouje*, French, a camp trull.] The French disease. *Hamner.*

**GOURD.** *n. f.* [*gouhorde*, French.]

1. It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, of the expanded bell-shape, for the most part so deeply cut that it seems to consist of five distinct leaves: this, like the cucumber, has male and female flowers on the same plant. The fruit of some species are long, of others round, or bottle-shaped, and is commonly divided into six cells, in which are contained many flat oblong seeds. *Miller.*

But I will haste, and from each bough and brake,

Each plant, and juiciest gourd, will pluck such choice

To entertain our angel-guest. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Gourd seeds are used in medicine; and they abound so much in oil, that a sweet and pleasant one may be drawn from them by expression: they are of the number of the four greater cold seeds, and are used in emulsions. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

2. A bottle [from *gourt*, old French. *Skinner.*]

The large fruit so called is often scooped hollow, for the purpose of containing and carrying wine, and other liquors: from thence any leathern bottle grew to be called by the same name, and so the word is used by *Chaucer.* *Hamner.*

**GOURDINESS.** *n. f.* [from *gourd*.] A swelling in a horse's leg after a journey. *Farrier's Dict.*

**GOURNET.** *n. f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

**GOUT.** *n. f.* [*goutte*, French.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain.

The *gout* is a disease which may affect any membranous part, but commonly those which are at the greatest distance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the slowest, the resistance, friction, and stricture of the solid parts the greatest, and the sensation of pain, by the dilaceration of the nervous fibres, extreme. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

One that's sick o' th' *gout*, had rather

Groan so in perplexity than be cur'd

By th' sure physician death. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

This very rev'rend lecher, quite worn out

With rheumatisms, and crippled with his *gout*,

Forgets what he in youthful times has done,

And swinges his own vices in his son. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. A drop, [*goutte*, French; *gutta*, Latin.] Gut for drop is still used in Scotland by physicians.

I see thee still,

And on the blade o' th' dudgeon *gouts* of blood,

Which was not so before. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**GOUT.** *n. f.* [French.] A taste. An affected cant word.

The method which he has published will make these catalogues exceeding useful, and serve for a direction to any one that has a *gout* for the like studies. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**GO'UTWORT.** *n. f.* [*gout* and *wort*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

**GO'UTY.** *adj.* [from *gout*.]

1. Afflicted or diseased with the gout.

There dies not above one of a thousand of the *gout*, although I believe that more die *gouty*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortal.*

Knots upon his *gouty* joints appear,

And chalk is in his crippled fingers found. *Dryd. Pers. Sat.*

Most commonly a *gouty* constitution is attended with great acuteness of parts, the nervous fibres, both in the brain and the other extremities, being delicate. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Relating to the gout.

**GOWN.** *n. f.* [*gonna*, Italian; *gwn*, Welsh and Erse.]

1. A long upper garment.

They make garments either short, as cloaks, or, as *gowns*, long to the ground. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

If ever I said a loosebodied *gown*, sew me up in the skirts of it, and beat me to death with a bottom of brown thread; I said a *gown*. *Shakesf. Taming of the Shrew.*

In length of train descends her sweeping *gown*,

And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known. *Dry.*

2. A woman's upper garment.

I despise your new *gown*, 'till I see you dressed in it. *Pope.*

3. The long habit of a man dedicated to acts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law.

The benefices themselves are so mean in Irish counties, that they will not yield any competent maintenance for any honest minister, scarcely to buy him a *gown*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Girt in his Gabin *gown* the hero sat. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. The dress of peace.

He Mars depos'd, and arms to *gowns* made yield;

Successful councils did him soon approve

As fit for close intrigues as open field. *Dryden.*

**GO'WNED.** *adj.* [from *gown*.] Dressed in a gown.

A noble crew about them waited round

Of sage and sober peers, all gravely *gown'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

In velvet white as snow the troop was *gown'd*,

The seams with sparkling emeralds set around. *Dryden.*

**GO'WNMAN.** *n. f.* [*gown* and *man*.] A man devoted to the acts of peace; one whose proper habit is a gown.

Let



Let him with pedants

Pore out his life amongst the lazy gownmen.

Rowe.

Thus will that whole bench, in an age or two, be composed of mean, fawning gownmen, dependants upon the court for a morsel of bread.

Swift.

To GRA'BLE. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *grapple*.] To grope; to feel eagerly with the hands.

My blood chills about my heart at the thought of these rogues, with their bloody hands *grabbling* in my guts, and pulling out my very entrails.

*Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

To GRA'BLE. *v. a.* To lie prostrate on the ground. *Ainsw.*

GRACE. *n. f.* [*grace*, French; *gratia*, Latin; *grace*, Erse.]

1. Favour; kindness.

If the highest love in no base person may aspire to *grace*, then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity.

Sidney.

O momentary *grace* of mortal men,

Which we more hunt for than the *grace* of God!

*Shakesp.*

Such as were popular,

And well deserving, were advanc'd by *grace*.

*Daniel.*

Is this the reward and thanks I am to have for those many acts of *grace* I have lately pass'd?

*King Charles.*

Yet those remov'd,

Such *grace* shall one just man find in his sight,

That he relents, not to blot out mankind.

*Milt. Par. Lost.*

Noble pity held

His hand a while, and to their choice gave space

Which they would prove, his valour or his *grace*.

*Waller.*

Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*;

Then either of you knights may well deserve

A prince's born.

*Dryden's Fables.*

None of us, who now your *grace* implore,

But held the rank of sovereign queen before.

*Dryden.*

With profer'd service I repaid the fair,

That of her *grace* she gave her maid to know

The secret meaning of this moral show.

*Dryden.*

2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind.

Prevenient *grace* descending had remov'd

The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh

Regenerate grow instead.

*Milton.*

The *grace* of God, that passeth understanding, keep your hearts and minds.

*Common Prayer.*

3. Virtue; effect of God's influence.

How Van wants *grace*, who never wanted wit.

*Pope.*

4. Pardon.

Bow and sue for *grace*

With suppliant knee.

*Milton.*

5. Favour conferred.

I should therefore esteem it great favour and *grace*,

Would you be so kind as to go in my place.

*Prior.*

6. Privilege.

But to return and view the chearful skies,

To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace*.

*Dryden.*

7. A goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty.

This forehead, where your verse has said

The loves delighted and the *graces* play'd.

*Prior.*

8. Behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming.

Have I reason or good *grace* in what I do.

*Temple.*

They would have ill *grace* in denying it.

*Bolingbroke.*

9. Adventitious or artificial beauty; pleasing appearance.

Her purple habit fits with such a *grace*

On her smooth shoulders, and so suits her face.

To write and speak correctly gives a *grace*, and gains a

favourable attention to what one has to say.

*Locke.*

10. Natural excellence.

It doth grieve me, that things of principal excellency should be thus bitten at by men whom God hath endued with *graces*, both of wit and learning, for better purposes.

*Hooker.*

To some kind of men,

Their *graces* serve them but as enemies.

In his own *grace* he doth exalt himself

More than in your advancement.

*Shakesp. King Lear.*

The charming Lausus, full of youthful fire,

To Turnus only second in the *grace*

Of manly mien, and features of the face.

*Dryden's Æn.*

11. Embellishment; recommendation; beauty.

Set all things in their own peculiar place,

And know that order is the greatest *grace*.

*Dryden.*

The flow'r which lasts for little space,

A short liv'd good, and an uncertain *grace*.

*Dryden.*

12. Single beauty.

I pass their form and every charming *grace*.

*Dryden.*

13. Ornament; flower; highest perfection.

By their hands this *grace* of kings must die,

If hell and treason hold their promises.

*Shakesp. Henry V.*

14. Virtue; goodness.

Where justice grows, there grows the greater *grace*,  
The which doth quench the brand of hellish smart.

*Fa. Qu.*

The king-becoming *graces*,

As justice, verity, temperance, staidness,

Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,

I have no relish of them.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The *graces* of his religion prepare him for the most useful discharge of every relation of life.

*Rogers.*

15. Virtue physical.

O, mickle is the pow'rful *grace* that lies

In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.

*Shakespeare.*

16. The title of a duke; formerly of the king, meaning the same as your goodness, or your clemency.

Here come I from our princely general,

To know your griefs; to tell you from his *grace*,

That he will give you audience.

*Shakesp. Henry IV.*

High and mighty king, your *grace*, and those your nobles here present, may be pleased to bow your ears.

*Bacon's H. VII.*

17. A short prayer said before and after meat.

Your soldiers use him as the *grace*'fore meat,

Their talk at table, and their thanks at end.

*Shak. Coriolan.*

While *grace* is saying after meat, do you and your brethren take the chairs from behind the company.

*Swift.*

Then chearful healths, your mistress shall have place;

And what's more rare, a poet shall say *grace*.

*Pope's Horace.*

GRACE-CUP. *n. f.* [*grace* and *cup*.] The cup or health drank after *grace*.

The *grace-cup* serv'd, the cloth away,

Jove thought it time to shew his play.

*Prior.*

To GRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish; to recommend; to decorate.

This they study, this they practise, this they *grace* with a wanton superfluity of wit.

*Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*

I do not think a braver gentleman,

More daring, or more bold is now alive,

To *grace* this latter age with noble deeds.

Little of this great world can I speak,

And therefore little shall I *grace* my cause,

In speaking for myself.

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation and *gracing*, where causes are well handled.

*Bacon.*

Rich crowns were on their royal scutcheons plac'd,

With sapphires, diamonds, and with rubies *grac'd*.

By both his parents of descent divine;

Great Jove and Phoebus *grac'd* his noble line.

Though triumphs were to generals only due,

Crowns were reserv'd to *grace* the soldiers too.

*Pope.*

2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour.

He writes

How happily he lives, how well belov'd,

And daily *graced* by the emperor.

Dispose all honours of the sword and gun,

*Grace* with a nod, and ruin with a frown.

*Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. To favour.

When the guests withdrew,

Their courteous host saluting all the crew,

Regardless pass'd her o'er, nor *grac'd* with kind adieu.

GRA'CED. *adj.* [from *grace*.]

1. Beautiful; graceful.

He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and best *graced* men that ever I saw, being of a middle age and a mean stature.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Virtuous; regular; chaste.

Epicurism and lust

Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,

Than a *grac'd* palace.

*Shakesp. King Lear.*

GRA'CEFUL. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Beautiful with dignity.

Amid' the troops, and like the leading god,

High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode.

Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance;

Bold in the lists, and *graceful* in the dance.

*Pope.*

Yet *graceful* ease, and sweetness void of pride,

Might hide her faults, if belles had faults to hide.

*Pope.*

GRA'CEFULLY. *adv.* [from *graceful*.] Elegantly; with pleasing dignity.

Through nature and through art she rang'd,

And *gracefully* her subject chang'd.

*Swift.*

Walking is the mode or manner of man, or of a beast; but walking *gracefully* implies a manner or mode super-added to that action.

*Watts's Logick.*

GRA'CEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *graceful*.] Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty.

His neck, his hands, his shoulders, and his breast,

Did next in *gracefulness* and beauty stand,

To breathing figures.

*Dryden's Ovid.*

He executed with so much *gracefulness* and beauty, that he alone got money and reputation.

*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

There is a secret *gracefulness* of youth which accompanies his writings, though the staidness and sobriety of age be wanting.

*Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*

If hearers are amaz'd from whence

Proceeds that fund of wit and sense,

Which, though her modesty would shroud,

Breaks like the sun behind a cloud;

While *gracefulness* its art conceals,

And yet through ev'ry motion steals.

*Swift.*

GRA'CELESS.



**GRA'CELESS.** *adj.* [from *grace*.] Without grace; wicked; hopelessly corrupt; abandoned.

This *graceless* man, for furtherance of his guile,  
Did court the handmaid of my lady dear. *Fairy Queen.*

Whose hap shall be to have her,  
Will not so *graceless* be, to be ingrate. *Shakespeare.*

In all manner of *graceless* and hopeless characters, some are  
lost for want of advice, and others for want of heed. *L'Estr.*

Furnish'd for offence, he cross'd the way

Betwixt the *graceless* villain and his prey. *Dryden.*

**GRA'CES.** *n. f.* Good graces for favour is seldom used in the singular.

Demand deliv'ry of her heart,

Her goods and chattels, and good graces,

And person up to his embraces. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

**GRA'CILE.** *adj.* [*gracilis*, Latin.] Slender; small. *Dict.*

**GRA'CILENT.** *n. f.* [*gracilentus*, Latin.] Lean. *Dict.*

**GRAC'ILITY.** *n. f.* [*gracilitas*, Latin.] Slenderness; smallness. *Dict.*

**GRACIOUS.** *adj.* [*gracieux*, French.]

1. Merciful; benevolent.

Common sense and reason could not but tell them, that the  
good and *gracious* God could not be pleased, nor consequently  
worshipped, with any thing barbarous or cruel. *South's Sermon.*

To be good and *gracious*, and a lover of knowledge, are  
two of the most amiable things. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Favourable; kind.

And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and had compassion  
on them. *2 Kings xiii. 23.*

From now reveal

A *gracious* beam of light; from now inspire

My tongue to sing, my hand to touch the lyre. *Prior.*

3. Acceptable; favoured.

Doctrine is much more profitable and *gracious* by example  
than by rule. *Spenser.*

He made us *gracious* before the kings of Persia, so that they  
gave us food. *1 Esdr. viii. 80.*

Goring, who was now general of the horse, was no more  
*gracious* to prince Rupert than Wilmot had been. *Clarendon.*

4. Virtuous; good.

Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being *gracious*,  
than they are in losing them when they have approved their  
virtues. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

5. Excellent.

The grievous abuse which hath been of counsels, should  
rather cause men to study how so *gracious* a thing may again  
be reduced to that first perfection. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*

6. Graceful; becoming.

Our womens names are more *gracious* than their Rutilia,  
that is, red head. *Camden.*

**GRACIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *gracious*.]

1. Kindly; with kind condescension.

His testimony he *graciously* confirmed, that it was the best  
of all my tragedies. *Dryden.*

He heard my vows, and *graciously* decreed

My grounds to be restor'd, my former flocks to feed. *Dryd.*

If her majesty would but *graciously* be pleased to think a  
hardship of this nature worthy her royal consideration. *Swift.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

**GRACIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *gracious*.]

1. Kind condescension.

The *graciousness* and temper of this answer made no im-  
pression on them. *Clarendon.*

2. Pleasing manner.

**GRADA'TION.** *n. f.* [*gradation*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Regular progress from one degree to another.

The desire of more and more rises by a natural *gradation* to  
most, and after that to all. *L'Estrange.*

2. Regular advance step by step.

From thence,

By cold *gradation*, and well balanc'd form,

We shall proceed with Angelo. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

The psalmist very elegantly expresseth to us the several *gra-  
dations* by which men at last come to this horrid degree of  
impiety. *Tillotson, Sermon 2.*

3. Order; arrangement.

'Tis the curse of service;

Preferment goes by letter and affection,

Not, as of old, *gradation*, where each second

Stood heir to th' first. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

4. Regular process of argument.

Certain it is, by a direct *gradation* of consequences from  
this principle of merit, that the obligation to gratitude flows  
from, and is enjoined by, the first dictates of nature. *South.*

**GRADA'TORY.** *n. f.* [*gradus*, Latin.] Steps from the cloisters  
into the church. *Ainsworth.*

**GRADIENT.** *adj.* [*gradiens*, Latin.] Walking; moving by  
steps.

Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider is espe-  
cially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigness, did  
creep up and down as if it had been alive. *Wilkins.*

**GRADUAL.** *adj.* [*graduel*, French.] Proceeding by degrees;  
advancing step by step; from one stage to another.

Nobler birth

Of creatures animate with *gradual* life,

Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man. *Milton.*

Men still suppose a *gradual* natural progress of things; as  
that, from great, things and persons should grow greater, 'till  
at length, by many steps and ascents, they come to be at  
greatest. *South.*

**GRADUAL.** *n. f.* [*gradus*, Latin.] An order of steps.

Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd,

The pavement kiss'd, and thus the saint implor'd. *Dryden.*

**GRADUALITY.** *n. f.* [from *gradual*.] Regular progression.

This some ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others  
to the *graduality* of opacity and light. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

**GRADUALLY.** *adv.* [from *gradual*.] By degrees; in regular  
progression.

When the moon passes over the fixed stars, and eclipses  
them, your light vanishes; not *gradually*, like that of the  
planets, but all at once. *Newton's Opt.*

The Author of our being weans us *gradually* from our  
fondness of life the nearer we approach towards the end of  
it. *Swift.*

Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater den-  
sity in diving, and of much less upon the tops of mountains,  
provided the changes be made *gradually*. *Arbutnot.*

**TO GRADUATE.** *v. a.* [*graduier*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]

1. To dignify with a degree in the university.

John Tregonwel, *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight,  
did his prince good service. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make  
such a noise as if the terms of architraves, frizes, and cornices  
were enough to *graduate* a master of this art. *Wotton's Architect.*

2. To mark with degrees.

The places were marked where the spirits stood at the se-  
verest cold and greatest heat, and according to these observa-  
tions he *graduates* his thermometers. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

3. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals: a chemical  
term.

The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much  
silver as equalled in weight that gold. *Boyle.*

4. To heighten; to improve.

Not only vitriol is a cause of blackness, but the salts of na-  
tural bodies; and dyers advance and *graduate* their colours  
with salts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 12.*

**GRADUATE.** *n. f.* [*gradué*, French, from *gradus*, Latin.] A  
man dignified with an academical degree.

Of *graduates* I dislike the learned rout,

And chuse a female doctor for the gout. *Bramston.*

**GRADUA'TION.** *n. f.* [*graduation*, French, from *graduate*.]

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees.

The *graduation* of the parts of the universe is likewise ne-  
cessary to the perfection of the whole. *Grew's Cosmol. Sacra.*

Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which he deli-  
vers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and often  
extinguished in oyl of mars or iron, the loadstone acquires  
an ability to extract a nail fastened in a wall. *Brown's Vu. Err.*

2. The act of conferring academical degrees.

**GRAFF.** *n. f.* [See GRAVE.] A ditch; a moat.

Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls  
were good, and the *graff* broad and deep. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

**GRAFF.** } *n. f.* [*greffe*, French.] A small branch inserted into

**GRAFT.** } the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap,

but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon.

God gave unto man all kind of seeds and *graffs* of life; as  
the vegetative life of plants, the sensual of beasts, the rational  
of man, and the intellectual of angels. *Raleigh.*

It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the *graft* maketh a greater  
fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater  
leaves. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 475.*

'Tis usual now an inmate *graft* to see

With insolence invade a foreign tree: *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

If you cover the top with clay and horse-dung, in the same  
manner as you do a *graft*, it will help to heel the sooner. *Mort.*

Now the cleft rind inserted *graffs* receives,

And yields an offspring more than nature gives. *Pope.*

**TO GRAFF.** } *v. a.* [*greffer*, French.]

**TO GRAFT.** }

1. To insert a cyon or branch of one tree into the stock of another.

His growth is but a wild and fruitless plant;

I'll cut his barren branches to the stock,

And *graft* you on to bear. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

With his pruning hook d'sjoin

Unbearing branches from their head,

And *graft* more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.

In March is good *grafting* the skilful do know,

So long as the wind in the East do not blow:

From moon being changed, 'till past be the prime,

For *grafting* and cropping is very good time. *Tusser's Husb.*

To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to *graft*, not  
only upon young stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old  
tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit: whereas, if  
you *graft* but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few. *Bacon.*

Now



Now let me *graft* my pears, and prune the vine. *Dryden*.

3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong.

And they also, if they bide not still in unbelief, shall be *grafted* in; for God is able to *graft* them in again. *Rom. xi. 23*.

These are th' Italian names which fate will join

With ours, and *graft* upon the Trojan line. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To fill with an adscititious branch.

We've some old crab-trees here at home, that will not

Be *grafted* to your relish. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*:

The noble isle doth want her proper limbs;

Her royal stock *graft* with ignoble plants. *Shakefp. R. III.*

5. To join one thing so as to receive support from another.

This resolution against any peace with Spain is a new incident *grafted* upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a faction among us. *Swift*.

May one kind grave unite each hapless name,

And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope*.

- GRAFTER. *n. f.* [from *graft* or *graft*.] One who propagates fruit by grafting.

I am informed, by the trials of more than one of the most skilful and experienced *grafters* of these parts, that a man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the same year in which the infition is made. *Evelyn*.

- GRAIL. *n. f.* [from *grêle*, French.] Small particles of any kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was,

And, lying down upon the sandy *grails*,

Drank of the stream as clear as crystal glafs. *Fairy Queen*.

- GRAIN. *n. f.* [*graine*, French; *granum*, Latin; *grano*, Italian, has all the following significations.]

1. A single seed of corn.

Look into the seeds of time,

And say which *grain* will grow, and which will not. *Shakef.*

His reasons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,

Vagabond exile, flaying, pent to linger

But with a *grain* a day, I would not buy

Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shak. Coriolanus*.

Many of the ears, being six inches long, had sixty *grains* in them, and none less than forty. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

2. Corn.

As it ebbs, the seedsmen

Upon the slime and ooze scatters his *grain*,

And shortly comes to harvest. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra*.

Pales no longer swell'd the teeming *grain*,

Nor Phœbus fed his oxen on the plain. *Dryden's Pastorals*.

'Tis a rich soil, I grant you; but oftner covered with weeds than *grain*. *Collier on Fame*.

3. The seed of any fruit.

4. Any minute particle; any single body.

Thou exist'st on many thousand *grains*

That issue out of dust. *Shakefp. Meas. for Measure*.

By intelligence

And proofs as clear as founts in July, when

We see each *grain* of gravel. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.

5. The smallest weight, of which in physick twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a penny weight; a *grain* so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn.

They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight whereof is therefore called a *grain*; which ariseth, being multiplied, to scruples, drachms, ounces and pounds. *Holder*.

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven drachms, in the air; the balance in the water weigheth only four drachms and forty-one *grains*, and abateth of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen *grains*: the balance kept the same depth in the water as abovesaid. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

His brain

Outweigh'd his rage but half a *grain*. *Hudibras, p. i.*

6. Any thing proverbially small.

For the whole world before thee is as a little *grain* of the balance. *Wisd. xi. 22*.

The ungrateful person lives to himself, and subsists by the good nature of others, of which he himself has not the least *grain*. *South's Sermons*.

7. GRAIN of Allowance. Something indulged or remitted; something above or under the exact weight.

He, whose very best actions must be seen with *grains* of allowance, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving. *Addis.*

I would always give some *grains* of allowance to the sacred science of theology. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,

Infect the sound pine, and divert his *grain*

Tortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shakefp.*

9. The body of the wood.

The beech, the swimming alder, and the plane,

Hard box, and linden of a softer *grain*. *Dryden*.

10. The body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles.

The tooth of a sea-horse, in the midst of the solid parts, contains a curdled *grain* which is not to be found in ivory.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 23*.

Stones of a constitution so compact, and a *grain* so fine, that they bear a fine polish. *Woodward*.

11. Died or stained substance.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,

And the pure snow with goodly vermil stain,

Like crimson dy'd in *grain*. *Spenser's Prothalam*.

Over his lucid arms

A military vest of purple flow'd,

Livelier than melibæan, or the *grain*

Of farra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Milton's P. Lost*.

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,

All in a robe of darkest *grain*,

Flowing with majestick train. *Milton*.

The third, his feet

Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,

Sky-tinctur'd *grain*! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

12. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour.

Your minds, preoccupied with what

You rather must do than what you should do,

Made you against the *grain* to voice him consul. *Shakefp.*

Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,

I see, to argue 'gainst the *grain*. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 2*.

Old clients, weary'd out with fruitless care,

Dismiss their hopes of eating, and despair;

Though much against the *grain*, forc'd to retire,

Buy roots for supper, and provide a fire. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

13. The heart; the bottom.

The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and impatient of a superior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers *glued* together, but not united in *grain*. *Hayward*.

14. The form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.

The smaller the particles of those substances are, the smaller will be the scratches by which they continually fret and wear away the glass until it be polished; but be they never so small, they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and scratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very fine *grain*, so that the scratches and frettings of the surface become too small to be visible. *Newton's Opt.*

- GRAINED. *adj.* [from *grain*.] Rough; made less smooth.

Though now this *grained* face of mine be hid

In sap consuming Winter's drizzled snow,

Yet hath any night of life some memory. *Shakespeare*.

- GRAINS. *n. f.* [without a singular.] The husks of malt exhausted in brewing.

Give them *grains* their fill,

Husks, draff, to drink and swill. *Ben. Jonfs. New Inn*.

- GRAINY. *adj.* [from *grain*.]

1. Full of corn.

2. Full of grains or kernels.

- GRAMERCY. *interj.* [contracted from *grant me mercy*.] An obsolete expression of surprise.

Gramercy, sir, said he; but mote I weet

What strange adventure do ye now pursue? *Fairy Queen*.

Gramercy, lovely Lucius, what's the news? *Shakefp.*

- GRAMINEOUS. *adj.* [*gramineus*, Latin.] Grassy. *Gramineous* plants are such as have a long leaf without a footstalk.

- GRAMINIVOROUS. *adj.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Latin.] Grass-eating; living upon grass.

The ancients were versed chiefly in the dissection of brutes, among which the *graminivorous* kind have a party-coloured choroides. *Sharp's Surgery*.

- GRAMMAR. *n. f.* [*grammaire*, French; *grammatica*, Latin; *γραμματική*.]

1. The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other.

We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow

to speak but by the rules of *grammar*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

Men, speaking language according to the *grammar* rules of that language, do yet speak improperly of things. *Locke*.

2. Propriety or justness of speech; speech according to grammar.

*Varium & mutabile semper femina*, is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and animal must be understood to make them *grammar*. *Dryden*.

3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

- GRAMMAR School. *n. f.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a *grammar school*. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI*.

The ordinary way of learning Latin in a *grammar school* I cannot encourage. *Locke*.

- GRAMMA'RIAN. *n. f.* [*grammairien*, French, from *grammar*.] One who teaches grammar; a philologist.



Many disputes the ambiguous nature of letters hath created among the grammarians. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

They who have called him the torture of grammarians, might also have called him the plague of translators. *Dryden.*  
GRAMMA'TICAL. *adj.* [grammatica, Fr. grammaticus, Latin.]  
1. Belonging to grammar.

The beauty of virtue still being set before their eyes, and that taught them with far more diligent care than grammatical rules. *Sidne, b. ii.*

I shall take the number of consonants, not from the grammatical alphabets of any language, but from the diversity of sounds framed by single articulations with appulse. *Holder.*

2. Taught by grammar.

They seldom know more than the grammatical construction, unless born with a poetical genius. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

GRAMMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from grammatical.] According to the rules or science of grammar.

When a sentence is distinguished into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other particles of speech which compose it, then it is said to be analysed grammatically. *Watts.*

As grammar teacheth us to speak properly, so it is the part of rhetorick to instruct how to do it elegantly, by adding beauty to that language that before was naked and grammatically true. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

GRAMMATICASTER. *n. f.* [Latin.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian.

I have not vexed their language with the doubts, the remarks, and eternal triflings of the French grammasticasters. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

GRA'MPLE. *n. f.* A crab-fish. *Ainsworth.*

GRA'MPUS. *n. f.* A large fish of the cetaceous kind.

GRA'NARY. *n. f.* [granarium, Latin.] A storehouse for threshed corn.

Ants, by their labour and industry, contrive the matter so, that corn will keep as dry in their nests as in our granaries. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 156.*

The naked nations cloath,

And be th' exhaustless granary of a world. *Thomson's Spring.*  
GRA'NATE. *n. f.* [from granum, Latin.] A kind of marble so called, because it is marked with small variegations like grains. Otherwise GRANITE.

GRAND. *adj.* [grand, French; grandis, Latin.]

1. Great; illustrious; high in power.

God had planted, that is, made to grow the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradise and garden of so grand a Lord. *Ruleigh's Hist. of the World.*

2. Great; splendid; magnificent.

A voice has flown

To re-enflame a grand design. *Young.*

3. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity.

4. It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRA'NDAM. *n. f.* [grand and dam or dame.]

1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother.

I meeting him, will tell him that my lady

Was fairer than his grandam, and as chaste

As may be in the world. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

A woman's story, at a Winter's fire,

Authoris'd by her grandam. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

We have our forefathers and great grandames all before us, as they were in Chaucer's days. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Thy tygre's heart belies thy angel face:

Too well thou shew'st thy pedigree from stone;

Thy grandame's was the first by Pyrrha thrown. *Dryden.*

2. An old withered woman.

The women

Cry'd, one and all, the suppliant should have right,

And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*

GRA'NDCHILD. *n. f.* [grand and child.] The son or daughter of my son or daughter; one in the second degree of descent.

Augustus Cæsar, out of indignation against his daughters and Agrippa his grandchild, would say that they were not his seed, but imposthumes broken from him. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

These hymns may work on future wits, and so

May great grandchildren of thy praises grow. *Donne.*

He hoped his majesty did believe, that he would never make the least scruple to obey the grandchild of king James. *Carend.*

Fair daughter, and thou son and grandchild both! *Milt.n.*

He 'scaping with his gods and reliques fled,

And tow'rd's the shore his little grandchild led. *Denham.*

GRA'NDAUGHTER. *n. f.* [grand and daughter.] The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDE'E. *n. f.* [grand, French; grandis, Latin.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an interview of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they sway'd. *Wotton.*

When a prince or grandee manifests a liking to such a thing, men generally set about to make themselves considerable for such things. *South's Sermons.*

Some parts of the Spanish monarchy are rather for orna-

ment than strength: they furnish out viceroalties for the grandees, and posts of honour for the noble families. *Addison.*

GRANDE'VITY. *n. f.* [from grandævus, Latin.] Great age; length of life. *Diët.*

GRANDE'VOUS. *adj.* [grandævus, Latin.] Long lived; of great age. *Diët.*

GRA'NDEUR. *n. f.* [French.]

1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence.

As a magistrate or great officer, he locks himself from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the distance of ceremony and grandeur. *South's Sermons.*

2. Elevation of sentiment or language.

GRA'NDFATHER. *n. f.* [grand and father.] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father in the scale of ascent.

One was saying that his great grandfather, and grandfather, and father died at sea: said another, that heard him, an' I were as you, I would never come at sea. Why, faith he, where did your great grandfather, and grandfather, and father die? He answered, where but in their beds? He answered, an' I were as you, I would never come in bed. *Bacon's Apophth.*

Our grandchildren will see a few rags hung up in Westminsterhall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boast that their grandfathers were rich and great. *Swift.*

GRANDI'FICK. *adj.* [grandis and facio, Latin.] Making great. *Diët.*

GRA'NDINOUS. *adj.* [grandis, Latin.] Full of hail; consisting of hail. *Diët.*

GRA'NDITY. *n. f.* [from grandis, Latin.] Greatness; grandeur; magnificence. An old word.

Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and briefness. *Camden's Remains.*

GRA'NDMOTHER. *n. f.* [grand and mother.] The father's or mother's mother.

Thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice. *1 Tim. i. 5.*

GRA'NDSIRE. *n. f.* [grand and fire.]

1. Grandfather.

Think'st thou, that I will leave my kingly throne,

Wherein my grandfire and my father sat? *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

Thy grandfire, and his brother, to whom fame

Gave, from two conquer'd parts o' th' world, their name. *Denham.*

The wreaths his grandfire knew to reap

By active toil and military sweat. *Prior.*

2. Any ancestor, poetically.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,

Sit like his grandfire cut in alabaster? *Shakesp. Merch. of Ven.*

Above the portal, carv'd in cedar wood,

Plac'd in their ranks, their godlike grandfires stood. *Dryden.*

So mimick ancient wits at best,

As apes our grandfires in their doublets drest. *Pope.*

GRA'NDSON. *n. f.* [grand and son.] The son of a son or daughter.

Almighty Jove augment your wealthy store,

Give much to you, and to his grandsons more. *Dryden.*

Grandfathers in private families are not much observed to have great influence on their grandsons, and, I believe, they have much less among princes. *Swift.*

GRANGE. *n. f.* [grange, French.] A farm: generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old grange, would needs sell it; and, to draw buyers, proclaimed the virtues of it: nothing ever thrived on it, faith he; the trees were all blasted, the swine died of the measles, the cattle of the murrain, and the sheep of the rot; nothing was ever reared there, not a duckling or a goose. *Ben. Johnson's Discov.*

At the moated grange resides this dejected Mariana. *Shakesp.*

The loose unletter'd hinds,

When for their teeming flocks and granges full

In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan. *Milton.*

If the church was of their own foundation, they might chuse, the incumbent being once dead, whether they would put any other therein, unless, perhaps, the said church had people belonging to it; for then they must still maintain a curate: and of this sort were their granges and priories. *Ayliffe.*

GRA'NITE. *n. f.* [granit, Fr. from granum, Lat. because consisting as it were of grains, or small distinct particles.] A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together; of great hardness, giving fire with steel; not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire. The hard white granite with black spots, commonly called moor-stone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated mass. It is found in immense strata in Ireland, but not used there. In Cornwall and the adjacent counties it is found on the surface of the earth in prodigious masses, and brought in great quantities to London, where it is used for the steps of publick buildings. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a most elegant polish. It is common in Egypt and Arabia, and



and is also found in the West of England little inferior. The vulgar opinion of their being cast out of various fragments of marble, because they appear composed of particles or granules of different colours, is easily confuted by an accurate inspection of the structure and formation of those granules, the least and meanest of which no human art could ever compose, nor fire leave in the state in which we see them. A third sort of granite has a beautiful variegation of colours, red, white, black and yellow, and capable of an elegant polish: it is little inferior in beauty to the oriental granite, and there are immense strata of it in Minorca. Detached nodules of it, two or three foot in circumference, are also frequent on the shores of Guernsey, from whence it is brought as ballast, and used in paving our streets. *Hill on Fossils.*

Alabaster, marble of divers colours, both simple and mixed, the opulites, porphyry, and the *granite*. *Woodward.*

There are still great pillars of *granite*, and other fragments of this ancient temple. *Addison on Italy.*

GRANIVOROUS. *adj.* [*granum* and *voro*, Lat.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

Granivorous birds, as a crane, upon the first peck of their bills, can distinguish the qualities of hard bodies, which the sense of men discerns not without mastication. *Brown.*

Panick affords a soft demulcent nourishment, both for granivorous birds and mankind. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

GRANNAM. *n. f.* [for *grandam*.] Grandmother. Only used in burlesque works.

Oft my kind *grannam* told me, Tim, take warning. *Cay.*

To GRANT. *v. a.* [from *garantir*, French, *Junius* and *Skinner*; perhaps, as *Minsheu* thinks, from *gratuito*, or rather from *gratia* or *gratificor*.]

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.

They gather out of Scripture general rules to be followed in making laws; and so, in effect, they plainly *grant*, that we ourselves may lawfully make laws for the church. *Hooker.*

*Grant* that the fates have firm'd, by their decree,  
The Trojan race to reign in Italy. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*

Suppose, which yet I *grant* not, thy desire  
A moment elder than my rival fire,  
Can chance of seeing first thy title prove? *Dryden.*

If he be one indifferent as to the present rebellion, they may take it for *granted* his complaint is the rage of a disappointed man. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

The God of Israel *grant* thee thy petition that thou hast asked of him. *I Sa. xvii.*

Then hath God also to the Gentiles *granted* repentance unto life. *Acts xiii. 18.*

Did'st thou not kill this king?

—I *grant* ye.

—Do'st *grant* me, hedgehog? Then God *grant* me too,  
Thou may'st be damned for that wicked deed. *Shak. R. III.*

He heard, and *granted* half his prayer;  
The rest the winds dispers'd. *Pope.*

GRANT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of granting or bestowing.

2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.

Courtiers juggle for a *grant*,

And when they break their friendship plead their want. *Dry.*

3. [In law.] A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; as rent, reversions, services, advowsons in gross, common in gross, tithes, &c. or made by such persons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politic; which differences be often in speech neglected, and then is taken generally for every gift whatsoever, made of any thing by any person; and he that granteth it is named the grantor, and he to whom it is made the grantee. A thing is said to be in *grant* which cannot be assigned without deed. *Cowel.*

All the whole land is the queen's, unless there be some *grant* of any part thereof, to be shewed from her majesty. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

4. Concession; admission of something in dispute.

But of this so large a *grant*, we are content not to take advantage. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 11.*

This *grant* destroys all you have urg'd before. *Dryden.*

GRANTABLE. *adj.* [from *grant*.] That which may be granted.

The office of the bishop's chancellor was *grantable* for life. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

GRANTEE. *n. f.* [from *grant*.] He to whom any grant is made.

To smooth the way for popery in Mary's time, the *grantees* were confirmed by the pope in the possession of the abbey-lands. *Swift.*

GRANTOR. *n. f.* [from *grant*.] He by whom a grant is made.

A *duplex querela* shall not be granted under pain of suspension of the *grantor* from the execution of his office. *Ayliffe.*

GRANULARY. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

Small-coal, with sulphur and nitre, proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into *granular* bodies, do make up that powder which is in use for guns. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To GRANULATE. *v. n.* [*granuler*, Fr. from *granum*, Latin.] To be formed into small grains.

The juice of grapes, inspissated by heat, *granulates* into sugar. *Spratt.*

To GRANULATE. *v. a.*

1. To break into small masses or granules.

2. To raise into small asperities.

I have observed, in many birds, the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick set, or as it were *granulated* with a multitude of glandules, each whereof was provided with its excretory vessel. *Ray.*

GRANULATION. *n. f.* [*granulation*, French, from *granulate*.]

1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may granulate or congeal into small grains: it is generally done through a colander, or a birchen broom. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain or seed. *Quincy.*

2. The act of shooting or breaking in small masses.

Tents in wounds, by resisting the growth of the little *granulations* of the flesh, in process of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fistula. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GRANULE. *n. f.* [from *granum*, Latin.] A small compact particle.

With an excellent microscope, where the naked eye did see but a green powder, the assisted eye could discern particular *granules*, some blue, and some yellow. *Boyle on Colours.*

GRANULOUS. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *n. f.* [*grappe*, French; *krappe*, Dutch.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; the fruit from which wine is expressed.

And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather every *grape* of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger. *Lev. xix. 10.*

Turn back thine hand, as the *grape* gatherers into the baskets. *Jer. vi. 9.*

Anacreon, for thy sake

I of the *grape* no mention make;

Ere my Anacreon by thee fell,

Curst plant I lov'd thee well. *Cowley.*

Here are the vines in early flow'r discry'd,

Here *grapes* discolour'd on the sunny side. *Pope's Odyssey.*

GRAPE Hyacinth, or GRAPE Flower. See MUSK.

GRAPESTONE. *n. f.* [*grape* and *stone*.] The stone or seed contained in the grape.

When obedient nature knows his will,

A fly, a *grapestone*, or a hair can kill. *Prior.*

GRAPHICAL. *adj.* [*γραφικω*.] Well delineated.

Write with a needle, or bodkin, or knife, or the like, when the fruit or trees are young; for as they grow, so the letters will grow more large and *graphical*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

GRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *graphical*.] In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

The hyena odorata, or civet cat, is delivered and *graphically* described by Castellan. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

GRAPNEL. *n. f.* [*grapin*, French.]

1. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel.

2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To GRAPPLE. *v. n.* [*grabbelen*, Dutch; *krappeln*, German.]

1. To contend by seizing each other, as wrestlers.

They must be also practised in all the locks and gripes of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tugg or *grapple*, and to close. *Milton.*

Living virtue, all achievements past,

Meets envy, still to *grapple* with at last. *Waller:*

Does he think that he can *grapple* with divine vengeance,  
and endure the everlasting burnings? *South's Sermons.*

Antæus here and stern Alcides strive,

And both the *grappling* statues seem to live. *Addison.*

2. To contest in close fight.

I'll in my standard bear the arms of York,

To *grapple* with the house of Lancaster. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

Sometimes, from fighting squadrons of each fleet,

Two *grappling* Ætna's on the ocean meet,

And English fires with Belgian flames contend. *Dryden:*

To GRAPPLE. *v. a.*

1. To fasten; to fix; to join indissolubly. Now obsolete.

*Grapple* your minds to sternage of the navy,

And leave your England as dead midnight still. *Shak. H. V.*

I will put that business in your bosoms,

Whose execution takes your enemy off,

*Grapples* you to the heart and love of us. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. To seize; to lay fast hold of.

GRAPPLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Contest hand to hand, in which the combatants seize each other; the wrestlers hold.

As when earth's son, Antæus, strove

With Jove's Alcides, and, oft foil'd, still rose

Fresh



Fresh from his fall, and fiercer *grapple* join'd,  
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*  
Or did his genius

Know mine the stronger demon, fear'd the *grapple*,  
And, looking round him, found this nook of fate,  
To skulk behind my sword. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

## 2. Close fight.

In the *grapple* I boarded them; on the instant they got clear  
of our ship, so I alone became their prisoner. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

## 3. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

But Cymon soon his crooked *grapples* cast,  
Which with tenacious hold his foes embrac'd. *Dryden.*

GRA'PPLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *grapple*.] Close fight; hostile  
embrace.

They catching hold of him, as down he lent,  
Him backward overthrew, and down him stay'd  
With their rude hands and grievous *grapplement*. *Fairy Queen.*

GRA'SHOPPER. *n. f.* [*grafs* and *hop*.] A small insect that hops  
in the Summer *grafs*. The *cicada* of the Latins, or *cicala* of  
the Italians, is often by the poets translated *grashopper*, but  
improperly.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinners legs,  
The cover of the wings of *grashoppers*. *Shakesp. Ro. and Jul.*  
*Grashoppers* eat up the green of whole countries. *Bacon.*

Where silver lakes, with verdant shadows crown'd,  
Disperse a grateful chilness all around;  
The *grashopper* avoids the untainted air,  
Nor in the midst of Summer ventures there. *Addison.*

The women were of such an enormous stature, that we  
appeared as *grashoppers* before them. *Addison's Spectator.*

GRA'SIER. See GRAZIER.

To GRASP. *v. a.* [*graspere*, Italian.]

## 1. To hold in the hand; to gripe.

O fool that I am, that thought I could *grasp* water and bind  
the wind. *Sidney, b. ii.*

In his right hand

*Grasping* ten thousand thunders, which he sent  
Before him, such as in their souls infix'd  
Plagues. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Kings, by *grasping* more than they could hold,  
First made their subjects, by oppression, bold. *Denham.*

Doom, as they please, my empire not to stand,  
I'll *grasp* my sceptre with my dying hand. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

## 2. To seize; to catch at.

This *grasping* of the militia of the kingdom into their own  
hands, was desired the Summer before. *Clarendon.*

To GRASP. *v. n.*

## 1. To catch; to endeavour to seize; to try at.

So endless and exorbitant are the desires of men, that they  
will *grasp* at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness  
with less. *Swift.*

## 2. To struggle; to strive; to grapple. Not now in use.

See, his face is black and full of blood;  
His hands abroad display'd, as one that *graspt*  
And tugg'd for life. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

## 3. To gripe; to encroach.

Like a miser 'midst his store,  
Who *grasps* and *grasps* 'till he can hold no more. *Dryden.*

GRASP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

## 1. The gripe or seizure of the hand.

Nor wanted in his *grasp*  
What seem'd both spear and shield. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
This hand and sword have been acquainted well;  
It should have come before into my *grasp*,

To kill the ravisher. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
The left arm is a little defaced, though one may see it held  
something in its *grasp* formerly. *Addison on Italy.*

## 2. Possession; hold.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st  
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's *grasp*,  
And the rich East to boot. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

## 3. Power of seizing.

Within the direful *grasp*  
Of savage hunger, or of savage heat. *Milton.*  
They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within  
their *grasp*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

GRA'SPER. *n. f.* [from *grasp*.] One that grasps, seizes, or  
catches at.

GRASS. *n. f.* [*græs*, Saxon.] The common herbage of the  
field on which cattle feed; an herb with long narrow leaves.

Ye are grown fat as the heifer at *grafs*, and bellow as  
bulls. *Jer. l. ii.*

The trade of beef for foreign exportation was prejudiced,  
and almost sunk; for the flesh being young, and only *grafs*  
fed, was thin, light and moist, and not of a substance to  
endure the salt, or be preserved by it, for long voyages,

or a slow consumption. *Temple.*

You'll be no more your former you;

But for a blooming nymph will pass,  
Just fifteen, coming Summer's *grafs*. *Swift.*

GRASS of Parnassus. *n. f.* [*parnassia*, Latin.]

It hath a rose-shaped flower of five large leaves, and five  
small at the bottom fringed, of a greenish colour, and planted  
orbicularly: out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, which  
turns to an oval membranaceous fruit, having but one cell  
filled with seeds. This plant grows wild in most meadows,  
particularly in the North. It is called *parnassia* from mount  
Parnassus, where it was supposed to grow; and because the  
cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of *grafs*, though the  
plant has no resemblance to the *grafs* kind. *Miller.*

To GRASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed *grafs*; to become  
pasture.

Land arable, driven, or worn to the proof,

With oats ye may sow it, the sooner to *grafs*,

More soon to be pasture, to bring it to pass. *Tuss. Husband.*

GRASS-PLOT. *n. f.* [*grafs* and *plot*.] A small level covered  
with short *grafs*.

Here on this *grafs-plot*, in this very place,

Come and sport. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

The part of your garden next your house should be a par-  
terre for flowers, or *grafs-plots* bordered with flowers. *Temple.*

They are much valued by our modern planters, to adorn  
their walks and *grafs-plots*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GRASS-POLY. A species of WILLOW-WORT, which see.

GRA'SSINESS. *n. f.* [from *grassy*.] The state of abounding in  
*grafs*.

GRA'SSY. *adj.* [from *grafs*.] Covered with *grafs*; abounding  
with *grafs*.

Ne did he leave the mountains bare unseen,

Nor the rank *grassy* fens delights untry'd. *Spenser.*

Rais'd of *grassy* turf

Their table was, and mossy seats had round. *Milt. P. Loft.*

The most in fields, like herded beasts, lie down,

To dews obnoxious, on the *grassy* floor. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

GRATE. *n. f.* [*crates*, Latin.]

1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or  
crossing each other: such as are in cloysters or prisons.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for  
you, and your couch-fellow, Nim; or else you had look'd  
through the *grates*, like a geminy of baboons. *Shakespeare.*

Out at a little *grate* his eyes he cast

Upon those bord'ring hills, and open plain. *Daniel's C. W.*

A fan has on it a nunnery of lively black-eyed vestals,  
who are endeavouring to creep out at the *grates*. *Addison.*

## 2. The range of bars within which fires are made.

My dear is of opinion that an old fashioned *grate* consumes  
coals, but gives no heat. *Spectator, No. 30.*

To GRATE. *v. a.* [*gratter*, French.]

## 1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body.

Thereat the fiend his gnashing teeth did *grate*. *Fai. Qu.*

Blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,

And mighty states characterless are *grated*

To dusty nothing. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

If the particles of the putty were not made to stick fast in  
the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, *grate* and fret  
the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton's Opt.*

## 2. To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious.

Thereat enraged, soon he 'gan upstart,

Grinding his teeth and *grating* his great heart. *Hubb. Tale.*

They have been partial in the gospel, culled and chosen out  
those softer and more gentle dictates which should less *grate*  
and disturb them. *Decay of Piety.*

Just repentment and hard usage coin'd

Th' unwilling word; and, *grating* as it is,

Take it, for it is thy due. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

This habit of writing and discoursing, wherein I unfortu-  
nately differ from almost the whole kingdom, and am apt to  
*grate* the ears of more than I could wish, was acquired during  
my apprenticeship in London. *Swift.*

## 3. To form a sound by collision of asperities or hard bodies.

The *grating* shock of wrathful iron arms. *Shakesp. R. II.*

On a sudden open fly,

With impetuous recoil and jarring sound,

Th' infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*

Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook

Of Erebus. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

To GRATE. *v. n.*

1. To rub hard so as to injure or offend; to offend, as by op-  
pression or importunity.

Wherein have you been galled by the king?

What peer hath been suborn'd to *grate* on you,

That you should seal this lawless bloody book

Of forg'd rebellion with a seal divine? *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

I have *grated* upon my good friends for three reprieves for  
you, or else you had looked through the *grates*. *Shakespeare.*

Paradoxing is of great use; but the faculty must be so ten-  
derly managed as not to *grate* upon the truth and reason of  
things. *L'Esirange's Fables.*

This *grated* harder upon, and raised greater tumults and  
boilings in the hearts of men, than the seeming unreasonable-  
ness of former articles. *South's Sermons.*

I never



I never heard him make the least complaint, in a case that would have *grated* sorely on some men's patience, and have filled their lives with discontent. *Locke.*

2. To make a harsh noise, as that of a rough body drawn over another.

We are not so nice as to cast away a sharp knife, because the edge of it may sometimes *grate*. *Hooker, b. v. f. 36.*

GRA'TEFUL. *adj.* [*gratus*, Latin.]

1. Having a due sense of benefits; willing to acknowledge and to repay benefits.

A *grateful* mind

By owing owes not, but still pays. *Milton.*

Years of service past,

From *grateful* souls exact reward at last. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Pleading; acceptable; delightful; delicious.

Whatsoever is ingrate at first, is made *grateful* by custom; but whatsoever is too pleasing at first, groweth quickly to satiate. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,

And *grateful* clusters swell with floods of wine. *Pope.*

GRA'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *grateful*.]

1. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; with due sense of obligation.

He, as new wak'd, thus *gratefully* reply'd. *Milton.*

Enough remains for household charge beside,

His wife and tender children to sustain,

And *gratefully* to feed his dumb deserving train. *Dryd. Virg.*

In Cyprus long by men and gods obey'd,

The lovers toil she *gratefully* repaid. *Granville.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of something new, which may *gratefully* strike the imagination. *Watts.*

GRA'TEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *grateful*.]

1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. Now obsolete.

A Laconian knight, having sometime served him with more *gratefulness* than good courage defended him. *Sidney.*

Blessings beforehand, ties of *gratefulness*,

The sound of glory ringing in our ears. *Herbert.*

2. Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.

GRA'TER. *n. f.* [*grateir*, Fr. from *grate*.] A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION. *n. f.* [*gratificatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pleasing.

They are incapable of any design above the present *gratification* of their palates. *South's Sermons.*

2. Pleasure; delight.

How hardly is his will brought to change all its desires and aversions, and to renounce those *gratifications* in which he has been long used to place his happiness? *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. Reward; recompence. A low word.

TO GRA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*gratificor*, Latin.]

1. To indulge; to please by compliance.

You steer between the country and the court,

Nor *gratify*, whate'er the great desire,

Nor grudging give what publick needs require. *Dryden.*

2. To delight; to please.

But pride stood ready to prevent the blow;

For who would die to *gratify* a foe? *Dryden's Fables.*

The captive generals to his car are ty'd;

The joyful citizens tumultuous tide

Echoing his glory, *gratify* his pride. *Prior.*

A palled appetite is humorous, and must be *gratified* with sauces rather than food. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 54.*

At once they *gratify* their scent and taste,

While frequent cups prolong the rich repast. *Pope.*

A thousand little impertinencies are very *gratifying* to curiosity, though not improving to the understanding. *Addison.*

3. To requite with a gratification: as, I'll *gratify* you for this trouble.

GRA'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *grate*] Harshly; offensively.

GRATIS. *adv.* [Latin.] For nothing; without a recompence.

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,

When corn was given them *gratis*, you repin'd. *Shakesp.*

They sold themselves; but thou, like a kind fellow, gav'st thyself away *gratis*, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakespeare.*

Kindred are no welcome clients, where relation gives them a title to have advice *gratis*. *L'Estrange.*

I scorned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, though offered it *gratis* by those universities. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

GRA'TITUDE. *n. f.* [*gratitudo*, low Latin.]

1. Duty to benefactors.

Forbid

That our renowned Rome, whose *gratitude*

Tow'rs her deserving children is enroll'd,

Should now eat up her own! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Desire to return benefits.

The debt immense of endless *gratitude*. *Milton.*

*Gratitude* is properly a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, or the like. *South's Sermons.*

GRATUITOUS. *adj.* [*gratuitus*, Latin; *gratuit*, Fr.]

1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit.

We mistake the *gratuitous* blessings of heaven for the fruits of our own industry. *L'Estrange.*

2. Asserted without proof.

The second motive they had to introduce this *gratuitous* declination of atoms, the same poet gives us. *Ray.*

GRATUITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gratuitous*.]

1. Without claim or merit.

2. Without proof.

I would know whence came this obliquity of direction, which they *gratuitously* tack to matter: this is to ascribe will and choice to these particles. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

GRATU'ITY. *n. f.* [*gratuité*, Fr. from *gratuitous*.] A present or acknowledgment; a free gift.

They might have pretended to comply with Ulysses, and dismissed him with a small *gratuity*. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

He used every year to present us with his almanack, upon the score of some little *gratuity* we gave him. *Swift.*

TO GRA'TULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulator*, Latin]

1. To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy.

To gratify the good Andronicus,

And *gratulate* his safe return to Rome,

The people will accept whom he admires. *Shakesp. Tit. Andr.*

Whither away so fast?

—No farther than the Tower,

To *gratulate* the gentle princes there. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

Since nature could behold so dire a crime,

I *gratulate* at least my native clime,

That such a land, which such a monster bore,

So far is distant from our Thracian shore. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To declare joy for.

Yet give thy jealous subjects leave to doubt,

Who this thy 'scape from rumour *gratulate*,

No less than if from peril; and devout,

Do beg thy care unto thy after state. *Ben. Jonson's Epigrams.*

GRATULA'TION. *n. f.* [from *gratulario*, Latin.] Salutations made by expressing joy; expression of joy.

They are the first *gratulations* wherewith our Lord and Saviour was joyfully received at his entrance into the world, by such as in their hearts, arms, and bowels embraced him. *Hook.*

The earth

Gave signs of *gratulation*, and each hill. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Your enjoyments, according to the standard of a Christian desire, are so compleat that they require no addition: I shall turn my wishes into *gratulations*, and, congratulating their fulness, only wish their continuance. *South.*

GRA'TULATORY. *adj.* [from *gratulate*.] Congratulatory, expressing congratulation.

GRAVE, a final syllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon *græf*, a grove or cave. *Gibson's Camden.*

GRAVE. *n. f.* [*græf*, Saxon.] The place in the ground in which the dead are reposit.

Now it is the time of night,

That the *graves*, all gaping wide,

Every one lets forth his spright,

In the church-way paths to glide. *Shakespeare.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome *grave*. *Milton.*

To walk upon the *graves* of our dead masters,

Is our own security. *Denham's Sophy.*

A flood of waters would overwhelm all those fragments which the earth broke into, and bury in one common *grave* all mankind, and all the inhabitants of the earth. *Burnet.*

GRA'VE-CLOATHS. *n. f.* [*grave* and *cloaths*.] The dress of the dead.

But of such subtle substance and unsound,

That like a ghost he seem'd, whose *grave-cloaths* were un-

bound. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. xi.*

And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with *grave-cloaths*. *Jo. xi. 44.*

GRA'VE-STONE. *n. f.* [*grave* and *stone*.] The stone that is laid over the grave; the monumental stone.

Timon, presently prepare thy *grave*;

Lye where the light foam of the sea may beat

Thy *grave-stone* daily. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

TO GRAVE. *v. a.* preter. *graved*; part. pass. *graven*. [*graver*, French; *γράφω*.]

1. To insculp; to carve a figure or inscription in any hard substance.

Cornice with bossy sculptures *graven*. *Milton.*

Such later vows, oaths, or leagues can never blot out those former *gravings* or characters, which by just and lawful oaths were made upon their souls. *King Charles.*

Thy sum of duty let two words contain;

O! may they *graven* in thy heart remain,

Be humble and be just. *Prior.*

2. To carve or form.

What profiteth the *graven* image, that the maker thereof hath *graven* it? *Heb. ii. 18.*

3. To copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be impressed on paper.



The gravers can and ought to imitate the bodies of the colours by the degrees of the lights and shadows: 'tis impossible to give much strength to what they *grave*, after the works of the schools, without imitating in some sort the colour of the objects.

*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

4. [From *grave*.] To entomb. Not in use.

There's more gold:

Do you damn others, and let this damn you!

And ditches *grave* you all! *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

5. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship.

*Ainsworth.*

To GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances.

Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it.

*Ex. xxviii. 36.*

GRAVE. *adj.* [*grave*, French; *gravis*, Latin.]

1. Solemn; serious; sober; not gay; not light or trifling.

To th' more mature,

A glass that featur'd them; and to the *grave*,

A child that guided dotards.

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

We should have else desir'd

Your good advice, which still hath been both *grave*

And prosperous, in this day's council. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

That *grave* awfulness, as in your best breed of natives, of elegance and prettiness, as in your lesser dogs, are modes of beauty.

*More's Antidote against Atheism.*

Even the *grave* and serious characters are distinguished by their several sorts of gravity.

*Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Youth on silent wings is flown;

Graver years come rolling on.

*Prior.*

To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;

And to be *grave*, exceeds all pow'r of face. *Pope's Epistles.*

Folly-painting humour, *grave* himself,

Calls laughter forth.

*Thomson's Winter.*

2. Of weight; not futile; credible. Little used.

The Roman state was of all others the most celebrated for their virtue, as the *gravest* of their own writers, and of strangers, do bear them witness.

*Grav's Cosmol. Sac. b. iii. c. 3.*

3. Not showy; not tawdry: as, a *grave* suit of cloaths.

4. Not sharp of sound; not acute.

Accent, in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tone of the voice; the acute accent raising the voice, in some certain syllables, to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the *grave* depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation.

*Holder's Elements of Speech.*

GRAVEL. *n. f.* [*gravier*, French; *gravel*, Dutch; *gravel*, Armorick.]

1. Hard sand; sand consisting of very small pebblestones.

Gravel consists of flints of all the usual sizes and colours, of the several sorts of pebbles; sometimes with a few pyrites, and other mineral bodies, confusedly intermixed; and common sand.

*Woodward's Met. Fess.*

His armour, all gilt, was so well handled, that it shewed like a glittering sand and gravel, interlaced with silver rivers.

*Sidney.*

By intelligence,

And proofs as clear as founts in July, when

We see each grain of gravel. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Providence permitted not the strength of the earth to spend itself in base gravel and pebbles, instead of quarries of stones.

*More's Antidote against Atheism.*

So deep, and yet so clear, we might behold

The gravel bottom, and that bottom gold.

*Dryden.*

The upper garden at Kensington was at first nothing but a gravel pit.

*Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 477.*

Gravel walks are best for fruit-trees. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. [*Gravelle*, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

If the stone is brittle it will often crumble, and pass in the form of gravel: if the stone is too big to pass, the best method is to come to a sort of a composition or truce with it.

*Arbuthn.*

To GRAVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pave or cover with gravel.

Moss groweth upon alleys, especially such as lie cold, and upon the North, as in divers terraces; and again, if they be much trodden, or if they were at the first gravelled.

*Bacon.*

2. To stick in the sand.

William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be gravelled; and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand, that he fell to the ground.

*Camden.*

3. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand; to embarrass.

I would kiss before I spoke.

—Nay, you were better speak first, and when you were gravelled for lack of matter you might take occasion to kiss.

*Shak.*

The disease itself will gravel him to judge of it; nor can there be any prediction made of it, it is so sharp.

*Howel.*

What work do our imaginations make with eternity and immensity? And how are we gravelled by their cutting dilemma's?

*Glanv. Sceps. c. 13.*

Mat, who was here a little gravelled,

Toft up his nose, and would have cavill'd.

*Prior.*

4. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.

GRAVELESS. *adj.* [from *grave*.] Without a tomb; unburied.

By degrees the memory of my womb,

Together with my brave Egyptians all,

By the discarding of this pelleted storm,

Lie graveless.

*Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

GRAVELLY. *adj.* [*graveleux*, French, from *gravel*.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.

There are some natural spring-waters that will inlapidate wood; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under the water shall be turned into a gravelly stone.

*Bacon's N. Hist.*

If you live in a consumptive air, make choice of the more open, high, dry, and gravelly part of it.

*Harvey on Consumpt.*

GRAVELY. *adv.* [from *grave*.]

1. Solemnly; seriously; soberly; without lightness or mirth.

Thou stand'st

Gravelly in doubt when to hold them wise.

*Milton.*

A girl longs to tell her confidant that she hopes to be married in a little time, and asks her very gravelly what she would have her to do.

*Spectator. N<sup>o</sup>. 475.*

Wisdom's above suspecting wiles;

The queen of learning gravelly smiles.

*Swift.*

A formal story was very gravelly carried to his excellency, by some zealous members.

*Swift.*

2. Without gaudiness or show.

GRA'VENESS. *n. f.* [from *grave*.] Seriousness; solemnity and sobriety of behaviour.

You no less becomes

The light and careless livery that it wears,

Than settled age his fables, and his weeds

Importing health and graveness.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

But yet beware of counsels when too full;

Number makes long disputes and graveness dull.

*Denham.*

GRA'VEOLENT. *adj.* [*graveolens*, Lat.] Strong scented. *Dict.*

GRA'VER. *n. f.* [*graveur*, French, from *grave*.]

1. One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper.

If he makes a design to be graved, he is to remember that the *gravers* dispose not their colours as the painters do; and that, by consequence, he must take occasion to find the reason of his design in the natural shadows of the figures, which he has disposed to cause the effect.

*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. The file or tool used in graving.

With all the care wherewith I tried upon it the known ways of softening *gravers*, I could not soften this.

*Boyle.*

The toilsome hours in diff'rent labour slide,

Some work the file, and some the *graver* guide.

*Gay's Fan.*

GRAVIDITY. *n. f.* [*gravidus*, Latin.] Pregnancy; state of being with child.

Women, obstructed, have not always the forementioned symptoms: in those the signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

GRA'VING. *n. f.* [from *grave*.] Carved work.

Skilful to work in gold; also to grave any manner of *graving*, and to find out every device which shall be put to him.

*2 Chro. ii. 14.*

To GRA'VITATE. *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Latin.] To tend to the center of attraction.

Those who have nature's steps with care pursu'd,

That matter is with active force endu'd,

That all its parts magnetick pow'r exert,

And to each other *gravitate*, assert.

*Blackmore's Creation.*

That subtle matter must be of the same substance with all other matter, and as much as is comprehended within a particular body must *gravitate* jointly with that body.

*Bentley.*

GRAVITATION. *n. f.* [from *gravitate*.] Act of tending to the centre.

The most considerable phenomenon belonging to terrestrial bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all known bodies, in the vicinity of the earth, do tend and press towards its centre.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

When the loose mountain trembles from on high,

Shall *gravitation* cease, if you go by?

*Pope's Ess. on Man.*

GRAVITY. *n. f.* [*graviditas*, Latin; *gravité*, French]

1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre.

That quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre of the earth, accelerating their motion the nearer they approach towards it, true philosophy has shewn to be unsolvable by any hypothesis, and resolved it into the immediate will of the Creator. Of all bodies, considered within the confines of any fluid, there is a twofold *gravity*, true and absolute, and apparent, vulgar or comparative: absolute *gravity* is the whole force by which any body tends downwards; but the relative or vulgar is the excess of *gravity* in one body above the specific *gravity* of the fluid, whereby it tends downwards more than the ambient fluid doth.

*Quincy.*

Bodies do swim or sink in different liquors, according to the tenacity or *gravity* of those liquors which are to support them.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 15.*

Though this increase of density may at great distances be exceeding slow, yet if the elastic tone of this medium be exceeding great, it may suffice to impel bodies from the denser parts

parts



- parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that power which we call *gravity*. *Newton's Opt.*
2. Atrociousness; weight of guilt.  
No man could ever have thought this reasonable, that had intended thereby only to punish the injury committed, according to the *gravity* of the fact. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*
3. Seriousness; solemnity.

There is not a white hair on your face but should have his effect of *gravity*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Our youths and wildness shall no whit appear,  
But all be buried in his *gravity*. *Shakespeare's Jul. Cæsar.*

For the advocates and council that plead, patience and *gravity* of hearing is an essential part of justice. *Bacon, Essay 57.*

Great Cato there, for *gravity* renown'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

The emperors often jested on their rivals or predecessors, but their mints still maintained their *gravity*. *Addison.*

GRA'VY. *n. f.* The serous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire.

They usually boil and roast their meat until it falls almost off from the bones; but we love it half raw, with the blood trickling down from it, delicately terming it the *gravy*, which in truth looks more like an ichorous or raw bloody matter.

*Harvey on Consumptions.*

There may be a stronger broth made of vegetables than of any *gravy* soup. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GRAY. *adj.* [*græg*, Saxon; *grau*, Danish; *graa*, Dutch.]

1. White with a mixture of black.  
They left me then, when the *gray* headed even,  
Like a sad votarist in palmer's weed,  
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton.*
- These *gray* and dun colours may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks, and by consequence differ from perfect whites, not in species of colours, but only in degree of luminousness. *Newton's Opt.*

2. White or hoary with old age.  
Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be *gray*; as is seen in men, though some earlier and some later; in horses, that are dappled and turn white; in old squirrels that turn grisly, and many others. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- Thou hast neither forsaken me now I am become *gray* headed, nor suffered me to forsake thee in the late days of temptation. *Walton's Life of Bishop Sanderson.*

Anon  
*Gray* headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,  
Assèmbles. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

The restoration of *gray* hairs to juvenility, and renewing the exhausted marrow, may be effected. *Glanv. Sceps.*

*Gray* headed infant! and in vain grown old!  
Art thou to learn that in another's gold  
Lie charms resistless? *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 13.*

We most of us are grown *gray* headed in our dear master's service. *Addison's Spectator, No. 517.*

- Her *gray* hair'd synods damning books unread,  
And Bacon trembling for his brazen head. *Pope's Dunciad.*
3. Dark like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes.  
Our women's names are more gracious than their Cælia,  
that is, *gray* eyed. *Camden's Remains.*
- The *gray* ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,  
Chequ'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shakesp.*
- I'll say yon *gray* is not the morning's eye;  
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shak. R. and Jul.*
- Soon as the *gray* ey'd morning streaks the skies,  
And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies. *Gay's Trivia.*
- GRAY. *n. f.* A badger. *Ainsworth.*
- GRA'YBEARD. *n. f.* [*gray* and *beard*.] An old man, in contempt.

Youngling, thou can'st not love so dear as I.  
—*Graybeard*, thy love doth freeze. *Shakespeare.*

Have I in conquest stretcht mine arm so far,  
To be afraid to tell *graybeards* the truth? *Shakesp. Jul. Cæs.*

GRA'YHOUND. See GREYHOUND.

GRA'YLING. *n. f.* The umber, a fish.

The *grayling* lives in such rivers as the trout does, and is usually taken with the same baits, and after the same manner: he is of a fine shape, his flesh white, and his teeth, those little ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not so general a fish as the trout, nor so good to eat. *Walton's Angler.*

GRA'YNESS. *n. f.* [from *gray*.] The quality of being *gray*.

To GRAZE. *v. n.* [from *grafs*.]

1. To eat *grafs*; to feed on *grafs*.  
The greatest of my pride is to see my ewes *graze*, and my lambs suck. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
- Graze* where you will, you shall not house with me. *Shak.*
- Leaving in the fields his *grazing* cows,  
He sought himself some hospitable house. *Dryden's Fables.*
- The more ignoble throng  
Attend their stately steps, and slowly *graze* along. *Dryden.*
2. To supply *grafs*.  
Physicians advise their patients to remove into airs which are plain champaigns, but *grazing*, and not overgrown with heath. *Bacon.*

The sewers must be kept so as the water may not stay too long in the Spring; for then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *graze* to purpose that year. *Bacon.*

A third sort of *grazing* ground is that near the sea, which is commonly very rich land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To move on devouring.  
As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually *grazed*. *Bacon on the War with Spain.*
4. [From *razer*, French.] To touch lightly.  
Mark then a bounding valour in our English;  
That being dead, like to the bullets *grazing*,  
Breaks out into a second course of mischief,  
Killing in relapse of mortality. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

To GRAZE. *v. a.*

1. To tend *grazing* cattle; to set cattle to feed on *grafs*.  
Jacob *graz'd* his uncle Laban's sheep. *Shakespeare.*

O happy man, faith he, that, lo! I see  
*Grazing* his cattle in those pleasant fields,  
If he but know his good! *Daniel's Civil War.*

The chief beheld their chariots from afar;  
Their steeds around,  
Free from their harness, *graze* the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

Grounds *graze* well the next year after plowing. *Mortimer.*

Some *graze* their land 'till Christmas, and some longer. *Mort.*

He hath a house and barn in repair, and a field or two to *graze* his cows, with a garden and orchard. *Swift.*

2. To feed upon.  
I was at first as other beasts, that *graze*  
The trodden herb, of abject thoughts and low. *Milton.*
- This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep  
His scaly flocks that *graze* the wat'ry deep. *Dryden's Virgil.*
- The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope.*

GRA'ZIER. *n. f.* [from *graze*.]  
All *graziers* prefer their cattle from meaner pastures to better. *Bacon.*

Gentle peace, which filleth the husbandman's barns, the *grazier's* folds; and the tradesman's shop. *Howel.*

His confusion increased when he found the alderman's father to be a *grazier*. *Spectator, N. 612.*

Of agriculture, the desolation made in the country by engrossing *graziers*, and the great yearly importation of corn from England, are lamentable instances under what discouragement it lies. *Swift.*

GREASE. *n. f.* [*graisse*, French.]

1. The soft part of the fat; the oily or unctuous part of animals.  
*Grease*, that's sweaten  
From the murth'rer's gibbet, throw  
Into the flame. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To take out a spot of *grease* they use a coal upon brown paper. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thou hop'st, with sacrifice of oxen slain,  
To compass wealth; and bribe the god of gain  
To give thee flocks and herds, with large increase;  
Fool! to expect them from a bullock's *grease*. *Dryd. Juven.*

A girdle, foul with *grease*, binds his obscene attire. *Dryd.*

2. [In horsemanship.] A swelling and gouriness of the legs, which generally happens to a horse after his journey.

To GREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear or anoint with *grease*.  
2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents.  
Envy not the store  
Of the *greas'd* advocate that grinds the poor. *Dryd. Pers.*

GRE'ASINESS. *n. f.* [from *grease*.] Oiliness; fatness.  
Upon the most of these stones, after they are cut, there appears always, as it were, a kind of *greasiness* or unctuousity. *Boyle.*

GRE'ASY. *adj.* [from *grease*.]

1. Oily; fat; unctuous.  
The fragments, scraps, the bits and *greasy* reliques  
Of her o'er-eaten faith. *Shakesp.*

2. Smeared with *grease*.  
Even the lewd rabble

Govern'd their roaring throats, and grumbled pity:  
I could have hugg'd the *greasy* rogues; they pleas'd me. *Otw.*

Buy sheep, and see that they be big-boned, and have a soft, *greasy*, well curled close wool. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. Fat of body; bulky. In reproach.  
Let's consult together against this *greasy* knight. *Shakespeare.*

GREAT. *adj.* [*græat*, Saxon; *groot*, Dutch.]

1. Large in bulk or number.  
Judas one of the twelve came, and with a *great* multitude with swords and staves, from the chief priests and elders of the people. *Mat. xxvi. 47.*
- All these cities were fenced with high walls, gates and bars, besides unwall'd towns a *great* many. *Deutr. iii. v.*
- The idea of so much is positive and clear: the idea of *greater* is also clear, but it is but a comparative idea. *Locke.*
2. Having any quality in a high degree.  
There were they in *great* fear. *Pf. xiv. 5.*
- This is a *great* paradox. *Tillotson.*



## 3. Considerable in extent or duration.

Thou hast spoken of thy servants house for a *great* while to come. 2 *Sa.* vii. 19.

## 4. Important; weighty.

Many

Have broke their backs with laying manors on them,

For this *great* journey.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

And though this be a *great* truth, if it be impartially considered, yet it is also a great paradox to men of corrupt minds and vicious practices.

*Tillotson, Sermon 6.*

## 5. Chief; principal.

Hear the king's pleasure, cardinal, who commands you

To render up the *great* seal presently. *Shakesf. Henry VIII.*

## 6. Of high rank; of large power.

Such men as he be never at heart's ease,

Whilst they behold a *greater* than themselves. *Sh. Jul. Caf.*

Of all the *great*, how few

Are just to heaven, and to their promise true! *Pope's Odyss.*

Misfortune made the throne her seat,

And none could be unhappy but the *great*. *Rowe.*

Despise the farce of state,

The sober follies of the wife and *great*. *Pope.*

## 7. Illustrious; eminent.

O Lord, thou art *great*, and thy name is *great* in might.

*Jer. x. 6.*

## 8. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien.

Such Dido was; with such becoming state,

Amidst the crowd, she walks serenely *great*. *Dryd. Virgil.*

## 9. Noble; magnanimous.

In her every thing was goodly and stately; yet so, that it might seem that *great* mindedness was but the ancient-bearer to the humbleness.

*Sidney.*

## 10. Swelling; proud.

Solyman perceived that Vienna was not to be won with words, nor the defendants to be discouraged with *great* looks; wherefore he begun to batter the walls.

*Knolles.*

## 11. Familiar; much acquainted. A low word.

Those that would not censure, or speak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of those that are *great* with them, and thereby wound their honour.

*Bacon, Essay 49.*

## 12. Pregnant; teeming.

Their bellies *great*

With swelling vanity, bring forth deceit.

*Sandys.*

This fly, for most he stings in heat of day,

From cattle *great* with young keep thou away. *May's Virg.*

13. It is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity: as *great* grandson is the son of my grandson.

I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our language, that our *great-great-great* grandfathers tongue came out of Persia.

*Camden's Remains.*

What we call *great-great* grandfather they called forth-fader.

*Camden's Remainder.*

Their holiday-cloaths go from father to son, and are seldom worn out till the second or third generation; so that 'tis common enough to see a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his *great* grandfather.

*Addison.*

## 14. Hard; difficult; grievous. A proverbial expression.

It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good natured and meek persons.

*Taylor's Devotion.*

GREAT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

## 1. The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump.

To let out thy harvest by *great* or by day,

Let this by experience lead thee the way:

By *great* will deceive thee with ling'ring it out,

By day will dispatch. *Tusser's Husbandry for August.*

It were behoveful, for the strength of the navy, that no ships should be builded by the *great*; for by daily experience they are found to be weak and imperfect.

*Raleigh's Essays.*

He did at length so many slain forget,

And lost the tale, and took them by the *great*. *Dryden.*

Carpenters, for uniformity, generally make them so, unless they build an house by the *great*, and are agreed for the sum of money.

*Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

I set aside one day in a week for lovers, and interpret by the *great* for any gentlewoman who is turned of sixty.

*Addison.*

GRE'ATBELLIED. *adj.* [great and belly.] Pregnant; teeming.

*Greatbellied* women,

That had not half a week to go, like rams

In the old time of war, would shake the prefs,

And make 'em reel from before 'em. *Shakesf. Henry VIII.*

A *greatbellied* woman, walking through the city in the day-time, had her child struck out of her womb, and carried half a furlong from her.

*Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

TO GRE'ATEN. *v. a.* [from *great*.] To aggrandize; to enlarge; to magnify. A word little used.

After they fought to *greaten* themselves in Italy itself, using strangers for the commanders of their armies, the Turks by degrees beat them out of all their goodly countries.

*Raleigh.*

GREATHEARTED. *adj.* [great and heart.] High spirited; undejected.

The earl, as *greathearted* as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his hatred.

*Clarendon.*

GRE'ATLY. *adj.* [from *great*.]

## 1. In a great degree.

Thy sorrow I will *greatly* multiply.

*Milton.*

## 2. Nobly; illustriously.

Yet London, empress of the northern clime,

By an high fate thou *greatly* didst expire. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

## 3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.

Where are these bold intrepid sons of war,

That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe,

And to their general send a brave defiance? *Addison's Cato.*

GRE'ATNESS. *n. f.* [from *great*.]

## 1. Largeness of quantity or number.

## 2. Comparative quantity.

We can have no positive idea of any space or duration, which is not made up of and commensurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the *greatness* of these sort of quantities.

*Locke.*

All absent good does not, according to the *greatness* it has, or is acknowledged to have, cause pain equal to that *greatness*, as all pain causes desire equal to itself; because the absence of good is not always a pain, as the presence of pain is.

*Locke.*

## 3. High degree of any quality.

Zeal, in duties, should be proportioned to the *greatness* of the reward, and the certainty.

*Rogers, Sermon 13.*

## 4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.

Farewel, a long farewell to all my *greatness*.

*Shakespeare.*

As will to *greatness* dedicate themselves. *Shakesf. Macbeth.*

I beg your *greatness* not to give the law

In other realms; but beaten, to withdraw. *Dryden's Æn.*

Approaching *greatness* met him with her charms

Of pow'r and future state;

He shook her from his arms.

*Dryden.*

Themistocles raised the Athenians to their *greatness* at sea, which he thought to be the true and constant interest of that commonwealth.

*Swift.*

## 5. Swelling pride; affected state.

My lord would have you know, that it is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships.

*Eaton.*

## 6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.

*Greatness* of mind and nobleness their seat

Build in her loveliest.

*Milton.*

## 7. Grandeur; state; magnificence.

*Greatness* with Timon dwells in such a draught,

As brings all Brobdignag before your thought.

*Pope.*

GREAVE. *n. f.* [græf, Saxon.] A grove. *Spenser.*GREAVES. *n. f.* [from grèves, French.] Armour for the legs; a sort of boots. It wants the singular number.

He had *greaves* of brass upon his legs.

1 *Sa.* xvii. 6.

A shield make for him, and a helm, fair *greaves*, and curets such

As may renown thy workmanship, and honour him as much.

*Chapman's Iliads, b. xviii.*

GRE'CISM. *n. f.* [gnæcismus, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language.GREE. *n. f.* [gré, French, probably from gratia.] Good will; favour; good graces.

And falling her before on lowly knee,

To her makes present of his service seen,

Which she accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*. *Fa Queen.*

GREECE. *n. f.* [corrupted from degrees.] A flight of steps.

Ev'ry *greece* of fortune

Is smother'd by that below.

*Shakespeare.*

After the procession, the king himself remaining seated in the quire, the lord archbishop, upon the *greece* of the quire, made a long oration.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

GRE'EDILY. *adj.* [from greedy.] Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously; with keen appetite or desire.

*Greedily* she engorg'd without restraint. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

He swallow'd it as *greedily*

As parched earth drinks rain.

*Denham's Sophy.*

Ev'n deadly plants, and herbs of pois'nous juice,

Wild hunger seeks; and to prolong our breath,

We *greedily* devour our certain death. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

GRE'EDINESS. *n. f.* [from greedy.] Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.

Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*.

*Shakesf. King Lear.*

Thither with all *greediness* of affection are they gone, and there they intend to sup.

*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

If thou wert the wolf, thy *greediness* would afflict thee.

*Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

I with the same *greediness* did seek,

As water when I thirst, to swallow Greek.

*Denham.*

GRE'EDY. *adj.* [grædig, Sax. graudig, Dan. gretig, Dutch.]

## 1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.

As a lion that is *greedy* of his prey.

*Pf. xvii. 12.*

Be not unsatiable in any dainty thing, nor too *greedy* upon meats.

*Ecclus. xxxvii. 29.*

He made the *greedy* ravens to be Elias's caterers, and bring him food.

*King Charles.*

## 2. Eager;



2. Eager; vehemently desirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill sense.

*Greedy* to know, as is the mind of man,  
Their cause of death, swift to the fire she ran. *Fairfax.*  
The ways of every one that is *greedy* of gain. *Prov.*  
Stern look'd the fiend, as frustrate of his will,  
Not half suffic'd, and *greedy* yet to kill. *Dryden.*

While the reaper fills his *greedy* hands,  
And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands. *Dryd. Virg.*  
**GREEN.** *adj.* [*grun*, German; *groen*, Dutch.]

1. Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs. The green colour is said to be most favourable to the sight.

The general colour of plants is *green*, which is a colour that no flower is of: there is a greenish primrose, but it is pale, and scarce a *green*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Groves for ever *green*. *Pope.*

2. Pale; sickly: from whence we call the maid's disease the *green* sickness, or *chlorosis*. Like it is *Sappho's* *χλωροτέρα πόνιας*.  
Was the hope drunk

Wherein you drest yourself? Hath it slept since?  
And wakes it now to look so *green* and pale  
At what it did so freely? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

There's never any of these demure boys come to any proof:  
they fall into a kind of male *green* sickness. *Shak. Henry IV.*  
'Till the *green* sickness and love's force betray'd

To death's remorseless arms th' unhappy maid. *Garth.*

3. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed: from trees in Spring.

4. New; fresh: as, a *green* wound.

The door is open, fir; there lies your way:  
You may be jogging while your boots are *green*. *Shakefp.*  
Griefs are *green*;

And all thy friends, which thou must make thy friends,  
Have but their stings and teeth newly ta'en out. *Sh. H. IV.*  
In a vault,

Where bloody Tybalt, yet but *green* in earth,  
Lies festering in his blood. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

A man that studieth revenge keeps his own wounds *green*,  
which otherwise would heal and do well. *Bacon, Essay 4.*

5. Not dry.

If a spark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even  
where the wood was *green*, and farthest off from any inclination  
unto furious attempts; must not the peril thereof be  
greater in men, whose minds are of themselves as dry fewel,  
apt beforehand unto tumults? *Hooker, Dedication.*

Of fragility the cause is an impotency to be extended, and  
therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and so dry wood is  
more fragil than *green*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If you but consider a piece of *green* wood burning in a  
chimney, you will readily discern, in the disbanded parts of it,  
the four elements. *Boyle.*

The *green* do often heat the ripe, and the ripe, so heated,  
give fire to the *green*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

6. Not roasted; half raw.

Under this head we may rank those words which signify  
different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable far-fetched analogy,  
or distant resemblance; that fancy has introduced between  
one thing and another; as when we say the meat is  
*green*, when it is half roasted. *Watts's Logick.*

7. Unripe; immature; young; because fruits are *green* before  
they are ripe.

My fallad days,

When I was *green* in judgment, cold in blood! *Shakefp.*  
O charming youth, in the first op'ning page;

So many graces in so *green* an age. *Dryden.*  
You'll find a difference

Between the promise of his *greener* days,  
And these he masters now. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

If you would fat *green* geese, shut them up when they are  
about a month old. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Stubble geese at Michaelmas are seen  
Upon the spit, next May produces *green*. *King's Cookery.*

**GREEN.** *n. f.*

1. The green colour; green colour of different shades.

Her mother hath intended,

That, quaint in *green*, she shall be loose enrob'd. *Shakefp.*  
But with your presence cheer'd, they cease to mourn;

And walks wear fresher *green* at your return. *Dryden.*  
Cinnabar, illuminated by this beam, appears of the same

red colour as in daylight; and if at the lens you intercept the  
*green* making and blue making rays, its redness will become  
more full and lively. *Newton's Opt.*

Let us but consider the two colours of yellow and blue: if  
they are mingled together in any considerable proportion, they  
make a *green*. *Watts's Logick.*

2. A grassy plain.

For this down-trodden equity, we tread  
In warlike march these *greens* before your town. *Shakefp.*

O'er the smooth enamell'd *green*,  
Where no print of step hath been,  
Follow me as I sing. *Milton.*

The young *Æmilia*, fairer to be seen

Than the fair lilly on the flow'ry *green*. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. Leaves; branches; wreaths.

With *greens* and flow'rs recruit their empty hives,

And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives. *Dryden's Virg.*

Ev'ry brow with chearful *green* is crown'd;

The feasts are doubled, and the bowls go round. *Dryden.*

The fragrant *greens* I seek, my brows to bind. *Dryden.*

To **GREEN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make green. A low  
word.

Great Spring before

*Green'd* all the year; and fruits and blossoms blush'd

In social sweetness on the self-same bough. *Thomf. Spring.*

**GREENBROOM.** *n. f.* [*cytiso genista*, Latin.]

It hath papilionaceous flowers, which are succeeded by compressed  
pods, in which are contained many kidney-shaped  
seeds: the branches of the trees are flexible, and have sometimes  
single, and other times three leaves joined together. This  
shrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths. *Miller.*

**GREENCLOTH.** *n. f.* A board or court of justice held in the  
counting-house of the king's household, for the taking cognizance  
of all matters of government and justice within the  
king's court-royal; and for correcting all the servants that  
shall offend. *Dict.*

For the *greencloth* law, take it in the largest sense, I have no  
opinion of it. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

**GREENEYED.** *adj.* [*green* and *eye*.] Having eyes coloured  
with green.

Doubtful thoughts, and rash-embac'd despair,

And shudd'ring fear, and *greeney'd* jealousy. *Shakespeare.*

**GREENFINCH.** *n. f.* A kind of bird.

The chaffinch, *greenfinch*, dormouse, and other small birds,  
are injurious to some fruits. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**GREENFISH.** *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

**GREENENGAGE.** *n. f.* A species of PLUM, which see.

**GREENHOUSE.** *n. f.* [*green* and *house*.] A house in which  
tender plants are sheltered from the weather.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, which you may  
know by the freezing of a moistened cloth set in your *green-*  
*house*, kindle some charcoal. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Sometimes our road led us into several hollow apartments  
among the rocks and mountains, that look like so many natural  
*greenhouses*, as being always shaded with a great variety  
of trees and shrubs that never lose their verdure. *Addison.*

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest  
orangery or artificial *greenhouse*. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 477.*

**GREENISH.** *adj.* [from *green*.] Somewhat green; tending to  
*green*.

With goodly *greenish* locks, all loose, untied,

As each had been a bride. *Spenser's Prothalam.*

Of this order the green of all vegetables seems to be, partly  
by reason of the intenseness of their colours, and partly be-  
cause, when they wither, some of them turn to a *greenish*  
yellow. *Newton's Opt.*

**GREENLY.** *adj.* [from *green*.]

1. With a greenish colour.

2. Newly; freshly.

3. Immaturely.

4. Wanly; timidly.

Kate, I cannot look *greenly*, nor gasp out my eloquence;  
nor have I cunning in protestation. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

**GREENNESS.** *n. f.* [from *green*.]

1. The quality of being green; viridity; viridness.

About it grew such sort of trees, as either excellency of  
fruit, stateliness of growth, continual *greenness*, or poetical  
fancies have made at any time famous. *Sidney, b. i.*

In a meadow, though the meer grass and *greenness* delights,  
yet the variety of flowers doth heighten and beautify. *B. Johnf.*

My reason, which discourses on what it finds in my phan-  
tasy, can consider *greenness* by itself, or mellowness, or sweet-  
ness, or coldness, singly and alone by itself. *Digby on Bodies:*

2. Immaturity; unripeness.

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were ex-  
cused by the *greenness* of his youth, which took all the fault  
upon itself, loved a private man's wife. *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. Freshness; vigour.

Take the picture of a man in the *greenness* and vivacity of  
his youth, and in the latter date and declension of his droop-  
ing years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same  
person. *South's Sermons.*

4. Newness.

**GREENSICKNESS.** *n. f.* [*green* and *sickness*.] The disease of  
maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.

Sour eructations, and a craving appetite, especially of ter-  
restrial and absorbent substances, are the case of girls in the  
*greensickness*. *Arbuthnot.*

**GREENSWARD.** } *n. f.* [*green* and *sward*: of the same original

**GREENSWORD.** } with *swath*.] The turf on which grass  
grows.

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever

Ran on the *greensward*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*



After break their fast

On *greenworld* ground, a cool and grateful taste. *Dryden.*

In shallow soils all is gravel within a few inches; and sometimes in low ground a thin *greenward*, and sloughy underneath; which last turns all into bog. *Swift.*

GRE'ENWEED. *n. f.* [green and weed] Dyers weed.

GRE'ENWOOD. *n. f.* [green and wood.] A wood considered as it appears in the Spring or Summer. It is sometimes used as one word.

Among wild herbs under the *greenwood* shade. *Fairfax.*

It happen'd on a Summer's holiday,  
That to the *greenwood* shade he took his way;  
For Cymon shunn'd the church.

*Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia.*

To GREET. *v. a.* [grater, Latin; gætan, Saxon.]

1. To address at meeting.

I think if men, which in these places live,  
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retrieve,  
They would like strangers greet themselves. *Donne.*

I would gladly go,

To greet my Pallas with such news below. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To address in whatever manner.

My noble partner

You greet with present grace, and great prediction;  
To me you speak not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,  
And mark my greeting well; for what I speak,  
My body shall make good. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

3. To salute in kindness or respect.

My lord, the mayor of London comes to greet you.  
—God bless your grace with health and happy days. *Shakesf.*

Now the herald lark

Left his ground nest, high tow'ring to descry  
The morn's approach, and greet her with his song. *Milton.*

Once had the early matrons run  
To greet her of a lovely son. *Milton.*

The sea's our own; and now all nations greet,  
With bending sails, each vessel of our fleet. *Waller.*

Thus pale they meet, their eyes with fury burn:  
None greets; for none the greeting will return;  
But in dumb surliness, each arm'd with care,  
His foe profess, as brother of the war. *Dryden's Fables:*

4. To congratulate.

His lady, seeing all that channel from far,  
Approacht in haste to greet his victorie. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

5. To pay compliments at a distance.

The king's a-bed,

And sent great largess to your officers;  
This diamond he greets your wife withal,  
By the name of most kind hostess. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

6. To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. Not much in use.

Your haste

Is now urg'd on you.  
—We will greet the time. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Such was that face on which I dwelt with joy,  
Ere Greece assembled stem'd the tides to Troy;  
But parting then for that detested shore,  
Our eyes, unhappy! never greeted more. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To GREET. *v. n.* To meet and salute.

There greet in silence, as the dead are wont,  
And sleep in peace. *Shakesp.*

GREETER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who greets.

GREETING. *n. f.* [from greet.] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance.

I from him

Give you all greetings, that a king, as friend,  
Can send his brother. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

GREEZE. *n. f.* [Otherwise written greece. See GREECE, or GRIEZE, or GRICE, from degrees.] A flight of steps; a step.

In purity of manhood stand upright,  
And say, this man's a flatterer: if one be,  
So are they all; for every greeze of fortune  
Is smooth'd by that below: the learned pate,  
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

GRE'GAL. *adj.* [greg, gregis, Lat.] Belonging to a flock. *Diët.*

GREGA'RIOUS. *adj.* [gregarius, Latin.] Going in flocks or herds, like sheep or partridges.

No birds of prey are gregarious. *Ray on the Creation.*

GRE'MIAL. *adj.* [gremium, Lat.] Pertaining to the lap. *Diët.*

GRENA'DE. *n. f.* [from pomum granatum, Latin.] A little hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, is set on fire by means of a small fusee fastened to the touch-hole: as soon as it is kindled, the case flies into many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand near. These grenades serve to fire close and narrow passages, and are often thrown with the hand among the soldiers to disorder their ranks, more especially in those posts where they stand thickest; as in trenches, redoubts, and lodgments. *Harr.*

GRE'NADIER. *n. f.* [grenadier, Fr. from grenade.] A tall foot-

soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment: such men being employed to throw grenades.

Peace allays the shepherd's fear

Of wearing cap of *grenadier*.

*Gay's Pastorals.*

GRENA'DO. *n. f.* See GRENADE.

Yet to express a Scot, to play that prize,

Not all those mouth *grenados* can suffice.

*Cleaveland.*

You may as well try to quench a flaming *grenado* with a shell of fair water, as hope to succeed. *Watts.*

GREUT. *n. f.* A kind of fossil body.

A sort of tin-ore, with its *greut*; that is, a congeries of crystals, or sparks of spar, of the bigness of bay salt, and of a brown shining colour immersed therein. *Grew's Musæum.*

GREW. The preterite of grow.

The pleasing task he fails not to renew;

Soft and more soft at ev'ry touch it grew. *Dryden's Fables.*

GREY. *adj.* [gris, French. More properly written gray.] See GRAY.

This ancient ruffian, fir, whose life I spar'd at suit of his grey beard. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Our green youth copies what grey sinners act,

When venerable age commends the fact. *Dryden.*

GRE'YHOUND. *n. f.* [græghund, Saxon.] A tall fleet dog that chases in sight.

First may a trusty *greyhound* transform himself into a tyger. *Sidney, b. i.*

So on the downs we see, near Wilton fair,

A hast'ned hare from greedy *greyhounds* go. *Sidney.*

Th' impatient *greyhound*, slipt from far,

Bounds o'er the glebe to catch the fearful hare. *Dryden.*

GRICE. *n. f.*

1. A little pig. *Gouldman.*

2. A step or greeze.

No, not a *grice*;

This a step to love. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

To GRIDE. *v. n.* [gridare, Italian.] To cut; to make way by cutting. A word elegant, but not in use.

His poignant spear he thrust with puissant sway,  
At proud Cymochles, whiles his shield was wide,  
That through his thigh the mortal steel did gride. *F. Queen.*

So fore

The *griding* sword, with discontinuous wound,  
Pass'd through him! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

GRIDELIN. *adj.* A colour mixed of white and red.

The ladies dress'd in rich fymars were seen,  
Of Florence fatten, flower'd with white and green,  
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy *gridelin*. *Dryden's Fab.*

GRIDIRON. *n. f.* [grind, Islandick, a grate and iron.] A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.

He had added two bars to the *gridiron*. *Spectator, N°. 570.*

GRIEF. *n. f.* [from grieve; griff, Welsh, probably from the English.]

1. Sorrow; trouble for something past.

I will instruct my sorrows to be proud;

For grief is proud, and makes his owner stout. *Shakespeare.*

Wringing of the hands, knocking the breast, or wishing one's self unborn, are but the ceremonies of sorrow, the pomp and ostentation of an effeminate grief, which speak not so much the greatness of the misery as the smallness of the mind. *South's Sermons.*

The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for grief of it. *Addison's Spect.*

2. Grievance; harm. [Grief, French.]

Be factious for redress of all these *griefs*,

And I will set this foot of mine as far

As who goes farthest. *Shakespeare.*

The king hath sent to know

The nature of your *griefs*, and whereupon

You conjure from the breast of civil peace

Such bold hostility? *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

3. Pain; disease.

GRIEVANCE. *n. f.* [from grief.]

1. A state of uneasiness. Out of use.

2. The cause of uneasiness. Used of such causes as are the effects of human conduct.

What remedy can be found against *grievances*, but to bring religion into countenance, and encourage those who, from the hope of future reward, and dread of future punishment, will be moved to justice and integrity? *Swift.*

To GRIEVE. *v. a.* [grever, French; griever, Flemish; gravis, Latin.] To afflict; to hurt.

For he doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men. *Lu iii. 33.*

Forty years long was I *grieved* with this generation. *Psal.*

It repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it *grieved* him at his heart. *Gen. vi. 6.*

*Griev'd* at the thought, he vow'd his whole endeavour

Should be to close those breaches. *Rowe's Ambitious Step.*

To GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for something past; to mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends.

Do not you *grieve* at this; I shall be sent for in private to him: look you, he must seem thus to the world. *Shak. H. IV.*



With equal mind what happens let us bear;  
Nor joy nor *grieve* too much for things beyond our care.

*Dryden's Fables.*

**GRIEVINGLY.** *adv.* [from *grieve*.] In sorrow; sorrowfully.

*Grievingly*, I think,

The peace between the French and us not values

The cost that did conclude it.

*Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

**GRIEVOUS.** *adj.* [*gravis*, Latin; or from *To grieve*.]

1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be born.

To the flesh, as the apostle himself granteth, all affliction  
is naturally *grievous*.

*Hooker, b. v. f. 48.*

Correction is *grievous* unto him that forsaketh the way, and  
he that hateth reproof shall die.

*Prov. xv. 10.*

2. Such as causes sorrow.

To own a great but *grievous* truth, though they may  
quicken and sharpen the invention, they corrupt the temper.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness.

He durst not disobey, but sent *grievous* complaints to the  
parliament of the usage he was forced to submit to.

*Clarendon.*

4. Atrocious; heavy.

It was a *grievous* fault,

And grievously hath Cæsar answer'd it.

*Shakesp. Jul. Cæsar.*

5. Sometimes used adverbially in low language.

He cannot come, my lord; he's *grievous* sick.

*Shakesp.*

**GRIEVOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *grievous*.]

1. Painfully; with pain.

Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,

Red as the rose, thence gushed *grievously*.

*Fairy Queen.*

2. With discontent; with ill will.

Gritus, perceiving how *grievously* the matter was taken,  
with the danger he was in, began to doubt.

*Knolles.*

3. Calamitously; miserably.

I see how a number of souls are, for want of right infor-  
mation in this point, oftentimes *grievously* vexed.

*Hooker, b. v.*

4. Vexatiously; to a great degree of uneasiness.

Houses built in plains are apt to be *grievously* annoyed with  
mire and dirt.

*Ray on the Creation.*

**GRIEVOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *grievous*.] Sorrow; pain; cala-  
mity.

They fled from the swords, from the drawn sword and from  
the bent bow, and from the *grievousness* of war.

*Is. xxi. 15.*

**GRIFFIN.** *n. f.* [This should rather be written *gryphon*, or *gry-  
griffon*.] *phon*, gryps, γρύψ; but it is generally written  
*griffon*] A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion  
and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and  
the wings of the eagle.

Of all bearing among these winged creatures, the *griffin* is  
the most ancient.

*Peacham on Blazoning.*

Aristeus, a poet of Proconesus, affirmed, that near the one-  
eyed nations *griffins* defended the mines of gold.

*Brown.*

**GRIG.** *n. f.* [*kricke*, Bavarian, a little duck.]

1. It seems originally to have signified any thing below the  
natural size.

2. A small eel.

3. A merry creature. [Supposed from Greek; *grætilus festivus*,  
Latin.]

Hard is her heart as flint or stone,

She laughs to see me pale;

And merry as a *grig* is grown,

And brisk as bottle-ale.

*Swift.*

**TO GRILL.** *v. n.* [*grille*, a grate, French.] To broil on a  
grate or gridiron.

**GRI'LLADE.** *n. f.* [from *grill*.] Any thing broiled on the  
gridiron.

**TO GRIL'LY.** *v. a.* [from *grill*.] This word signifies, as it  
seems, to harass; to hurt: as we now say, *to roast a man*,  
for to tease him.

For while we wrangle here and jar,

We're *grillied* all at Temple-bar.

*Hudibras, p. iii.*

**GRIM.** *adj.* [*grimma*, Saxon.]

1. Having a countenance of terror; horrible; hideous; fright-  
ful.

The innocent prey in haste he does forsake,  
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,

With change of fear to see the lion look so *grim*.

Thou hast a *grim* appearance, and thy face

Bears a command in't.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Their dear causes

Would to the bleeding and the *grim* alarm

Excite the mortified man.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

What if the breath that kindled those *grim* fires,

Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage?

*Milton.*

Expert to turn the sway

Of battle, open when and where to close

The ridges of *grim* war.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

He that dares to die,

May laugh at the *grim* face of law and scorn,

The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant brow.

*Denham's Sophy.*

Their swarthy hosts would darken all our plains,

Doubling the native horror of the war,

And making death more *grim*.

*Addison's Cato.*

2. Ugly; ill-looking.

*Grim* visag'd war hath smooth'd his wrinkl'd front.

*Shak. Venus was like her mother; for her father is but grim. Shak.*

**GRIMACE.** *n. f.* [French, from *grim*.]

1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or  
insolence.

He had not spar'd to shew his piques;

Against th' haranguer's politicks,

With smart remarks of leering faces,

And annotations of *grimaces*!

*Hudibras, p. iii.*

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes often-  
times at a very easy rate; and by a few demure looks and af-  
fected whims, set off with some odd devotional postures and  
*grimaces*, and such other little arts of dissimulation, cunning  
men will do wonders.

*South's Sermons.*

The buffoon ape, with *grimaces* and gambols, carried it  
from the whole field.

*L'Estrange, Fable 116.*

The French nation is addicted to *grimace*.

*Spectator.*

2. Air of affectation.

Vice in a vizard, to avoid *grimace*,

Allows all freedom, but to see the face.

*Granville.*

**GRIMALKIN.** *n. f.* [*gris*, French, grey, and *malin*, or little  
*Moll*.]

1. Grey little woman; the name of an old cat.

So, poets sing,

*Grimalkin*, to domestick vermin sworn

An everlasting foe, with watchful eye

Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,

Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice

Sure ruin.

*Phillips.*

**GRIME.** *n. f.* [from *grim*.] Dirt deeply insinuated; sully-  
ing blackness not easily cleansed.

Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing so clean kept;  
for why? she sweats: a man may go over shoes in the *grime*  
of it.

*Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*

Collow is the word by which they denote black *grime* of  
burnt coals or wood.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

**TO GRIME.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt; to sully deeply.

My face I'll *grime* with filth,

Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots.

*Shakespeare.*

**GRI'MLY.** *adv.* [from *grim*.]

1. Horribly; hideously; terribly.

We've landed in ill time: the skies look *grimly*;

And threaten present blusters,

*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

So Pluto, seiz'd of Proserpine, convey'd

To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid;

There *grimly* smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,

Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies.

*Addison's Cato.*

2. Sourly; sullenly.

The augurs

Say they know not; they cannot tell; look *grimly*,

And dare not speak their knowledge.

*Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

**GRI'MNESS.** *n. f.* [from *grim*.] Horror; frightfulness of  
visage.

**TO GRIN.** *v. n.* [*grennian*, Saxon; *grinnen*, *grinden*, Dutch,  
undoubtedly of the same origin with *To grind*, as we now say  
to *grind the teeth*; *grincer*, French.]

1. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips.

Small curs are not regarded when they *grin*;

But great men tremble when the lion roars.

*Shakesp. H. VI.*

Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death!

Come *grin* on me, and I will think thou smil'st.

What valour were it, when a cut doth *grin*;

For one to trust his hand between his teeth,

When he might spurn him with his foot away?

*Shakesp.*

It was no unpleasant entertainment to me to see the various  
methods with which they have attacked me; some with pite-  
ous moans and outcries, others *grinning*, and only shewing  
their teeth.

*Stillingfleet.*

A lion's hide he wears;

About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin;

The teeth and gaping jaws severely *grin*.

*Dryden's Æn.*

They neither could defend, nor can pursue;

But *grinn'd* their teeth, and cast a helpless view.

*Dryden.*

Madness, we fancy, gave an ill-tim'd birth

To *grinning* laughter and to frantick mirth.

*Prior.*

2. To fix the teeth as in anguish.

I like not such *grinning* honour as sir Walter hath: give me  
life, which if I can save, so; if not, honour comes unlook'd  
for, and there's an end.

*Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

**GRIN.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of closing the teeth  
and shewing them.

He laughs at him: in's face too.

—O you mistake him; 'twas an humble *grin*;

The tawning joy of courtiers and of dogs.

*Dryden.*

The muscles were so drawn together on each side of his  
face, that he shewed twenty teeth at a *grin*.

*Addison's Spectat.*

Deists are effectually beaten in all their combats at the wea-  
pons of men, that is, reason and argument; and they would  
now attack our religion with the talents of a vile animal, that  
is, *grin* and grimace.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

**GRIN.** *n. f.* [*grȳn*, *grȳne*, Saxon.] A snare; a trap.

Like



Like a birde that hasteth to his gryn,  
Not knowinge the perile. *Chaucer.*  
The grin shall take him by the heel, and the robber shall  
prevail against him. *Job xviii. 9.*  
To GRIND. *v. a.* preter. *I ground*; part. pass. *ground*. [*grun-*  
*ban, gegrunden, ground, Saxon.*]  
1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to comminute by  
attrition.  
And whosoever shall fall on this stone, shall be broken; but  
on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder. *Mat.*  
He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must needs tarry  
the grinding. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*  
What relation or affinity is there between a minute body  
and cogitation, any more than the greatest? Is a small drop of  
rain any wiser than the ocean? Or do we grind inanimate corn  
into living and rational meal? *Bentley's Sermons.*  
2. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard.  
Meeting with time, slack thing, said I,  
Thy fithe is dull; whet it, for shame:  
No marvel, sir, he did reply,  
If it at length deserve some blame;  
But where one man would have me grind it,  
Twenty for one too sharp do find it. *Herbert.*  
Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,  
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryd. Fables.*  
That the stomach in animals grinds the substances which it  
receives, is evident from the dissection of animals, which have  
swallowed metals, which have been found polished on the side  
next the stomach. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
3. To rub one against another.  
So up he let him rise; who with grim look,  
And count'nance stern, upstanding, 'gan to grind  
His grated teeth for great disdain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Harsh sounds, as of a saw when it is sharpened, and grind-  
ing of one stone against another, make a shivering or horror  
in the body, and set the teeth on edge. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
4. To harass; to oppress.  
Some merchants and tradesmen, under colour of furnishing  
the colony with necessities, may not grind them so as shall  
always keep them in poverty. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
Another way the Spaniards have taken to grind the Neapo-  
litans, and yet to take off the odium from themselves. *Addis.*  
To GRIND. *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding; to move  
a mill.  
Fetter'd they fend thee  
Into the common prison, there to grind  
Among the slaves and asses. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.  
Shrinking sinews start,  
And smeary foam works o'er my grinding jaws. *Rowe.*  
GRINDER. *n. f.* [from *grind*.]  
1. One that grinds; one that works in a mill.  
2. The instrument of grinding.  
His heart a solid rock, to fear unknown,  
And harder than the grinder's nether stone. *Sandys.*  
Now exhort  
Thy hinds to exercise the pointed steel  
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form  
To the expected grinder. *Phillips.*  
3. [*grind-tooth*.] The back teeth; the double teeth.  
The teeth are in men of three kinds: sharp, as the fore-  
teeth; broad, as the back-teeth, which we call the molar-  
teeth, or grinders; and pointed teeth, or canine, which are  
between both. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
He the raging lions confounds,  
The roaring lion with his javelin wounds;  
Scatters their whelps, their grinders breaks; so they  
With the old hunter starve for want of prey. *Sandys.*  
The jaw-teeth or grinders, in Latin *molares*, are made flat  
and broad a-top, and withal somewhat uneven and rugged,  
that, by their knobs and little cavities, they may the better  
retain, grind and commix the aliments. *Ray on the Creation.*  
Nature is at a great deal of labour to transmute vegetable  
into animal substances; therefore herb-eating animals, which  
don't ruminate, have strong grinders, and chew much. *Arbut.*  
4. The teeth, in irony or contempt.  
One, who at sight of supper, open'd wide  
His jaws before, and whetted grinders try'd. *Dryd. Juven.*  
Both he brought;  
He mouth'd them, and betwixt his grinders caught. *Dryden.*  
GRINDLESTONE. } *n. f.* [from *grind* and *stone*] The stone  
GRINDSTONE. } on which edged instruments are sharpened.  
Such a light and metall'd dance  
Saw you never yet in France;  
And by the lead-men, for the nonce,  
That turn round like grindlestones,  
Which they dig out fro' the dells,  
For their bairns bread, wives and sells. *Ben. Johnson.*  
Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the coulters, and to  
whet their natural faculties. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*  
Smiths that make hinges brighten them, yet seldom file

them; but grind them on a grindstone 'till bright. *Moxon.*  
GRINNER. *n. f.* [from *grin*] He that grins.  
The frightful'st grinner  
Be the winner. *Addison's Spectator, No. 170.*  
GRINNINGLY. *adv.* [from *grin*.] With a grinning laugh.  
GRIP. *n. f.* A small ditch. *Ainsworth.*  
To GRIPE. *v. a.* [*greipan, Gothick*; *grupan, Saxon*; *grijpen,*  
*Dutch*; *gripp, Scottish*.]  
1. To hold with the fingers closed; to grasp; to press with the  
fingers.  
He that speaks doth gripe the hearer's wrist,  
Whilst he that hears makes fearful action  
With wrinkl'd brows. *Shakespeare's King John.*  
He seiz'd the shining bough with gripping hold,  
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold. *Dryden's Æn.*  
2. [Gripper, French.] To catch eagerly; to seize.  
A wond'rous way it for this lady wrought,  
From lion's claws to pluck the griped prey. *Fairy Queen.*  
You took occasion to be quickly woo'd  
To gripe the gen'ral sway into your hands. *Shakesf. Hen. IV.*  
3. To close; to clutch.  
Unlucky Welsted! thy unfeeling master,  
The more thou ticklest, gripes his hand the faster. *Pope.*  
4. To pinch; to press; to squeeze.  
And first the dame came rushing through the wood;  
And next the famish'd hounds that fought their food,  
And grip'd her flanks, and oft essay'd their jaws in blood. }  
*Dryden's Fables.*  
To GRIPE. *v. n.* To pinch the belly; to give the colick.  
Thus full of counsel to the den she went,  
Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent. *Dryden.*  
Many people would, with reason, prefer the gripping of an  
hungry belly to those dishes which are a feast to others. *Locke.*  
Manna, by the bulk, figure, texture and motion of its  
parts, has a power to produce the sensations of sickness, and  
sometimes of acute pains or gripings in us. *Locke.*  
GRIPE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw.  
Therefore still on high  
He over him did hold his cruel claws,  
Threatning with greedy gripe to do him dy. *Fairy Queen.*  
They put a barren sceptre in my gripe,  
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand. *Shak. Macb.*  
Should I  
Slaver with lips, as common as the stairs  
That mount the Capitol; join gripes with hands  
Made hardy with hourly falsehood as with labour. *Shakesp.*  
He gave me his hand,  
And, with a feeble gripe, says, dear, my lord,  
Command my service. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
I fell; and with my weight the helm constrain'd,  
Was drawn along, which yet my gripe retain'd. *Dryd. Æn.*  
2. Squeeze; pressure.  
Fir'd with this thought, at once he strain'd the breast;  
'Tis true, the harden'd breast resists the gripe,  
And the cold lips return a kiss unripe. *Dryden's Fables.*  
3. Oppression; crushing power.  
I take my cause  
Out of the gripes of cruel men, and give it  
To a most noble judge, the king my master. *Shak. H. VIII.*  
4. Affliction; pinching distress.  
Adam, at the news  
Heart-struck with chilling gripe of sorrow stood,  
That all his senses bound! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
Can't thou bear cold and hunger? Can these limbs,  
Fram'd for the tender offices of love,  
Endure the bitter gripes of smarting poverty? *Otway.*  
5. [In the plural.] Belly-ach; colick.  
In the jaundice the choler is wanting; and the ictical  
have a great sourness and gripes, with windiness. *Floyer.*  
GRIPER. *n. f.* [from *gripe*.] Oppressor; usurer; extor-  
tioner.  
Others pretend zeal, and yet are profess'd usurers, gripers,  
monsters of men, and harpies. *Burton on Melancholy.*  
GRIPINGLY. *adv.* [from *griping*.] With pain in the guts.  
Clysters help, lest the medicine stop in the guts, and work  
gripingly. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
GRIPPLE. *n. f.* A greedy snatcher; a griping miser. *Spenser.*  
GRISAMBER. *n. f.* Used by Milton for ambergris.  
Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,  
In pastry built, or from the spit, or boil'd,  
Grisamber steam'd. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. ii.*  
GRISE. *n. f.* [See GREEZE, as it should be written.] A step,  
or scale of steps.  
Let me speak like ourself; and lay a sentence,  
Which, as a gripe or step, may help these lovers  
Into your favour. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
GRISKIN. *n. f.* [*grisgin, roast meat, Irish*.] The vertebræ of  
a hog broiled.  
GRISLY. *adj.* [*grylu, Saxon*.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous;  
frightful; terrible.



# G R I

His *grisly* locks, long grown and unbound,  
Disordered hung about his shoulders round. *Fairy Queen.*  
Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,  
The *grisly* toadstool grown there might I see. *Spenser.*  
My *grisly* countenance made others fly;  
None durst come near, for fear of sudden death. *Sh. H. VI.*  
Back step'd those two fair angels, half amaz'd  
So sudden to behold the *grisly* king;  
Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, accost him soon. *Milt. P. L.*  
For that damn'd magician, let him be girt  
With all the *grisly* legions that troop  
Under the footy flag of Acheron. *Milton.*

The beauteous form of fight  
Is chang'd, and war appears a *grisly* fight. *Dryden's Fables.*  
In vision thou shalt see his *grisly* face,  
The king of terrors, raging in thy race. *Dryd. Innocence.*  
Thus the *grisly* spectre spoke again. *Dryden's Fables.*  
Close by each other laid, they press'd the ground,  
Their manly bosoms pierc'd with many a *grisly* wound. *Dryden's Fables.*

So rushes on his foe the *grisly* bear. *Addison.*  
**GRIST.** *n. f.* [*grist*, Saxon.]

1. Corn to be ground.  
Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store,  
Left miller lack water. *Tusser's Husbandry.*  
A mighty trade this lusty miller drove;  
Much *grist* from Cambridge to his lot did fall,  
And all the corn they us'd at Scholars-hall. *Miller of Tresp.*
2. Supply; provision.  
Matter, as wise logicians say,  
Cannot without a form subsist;  
And form, say I, as well as they,  
Must fail, if matter brings no *grist*. *Swift.*

3. **GRIST** to Mill, is profit; gain.  
The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial causes, is  
wont to be made according to the rules of that law, because  
it brings *grist* to the mill. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**GRISTLE.** *n. f.* [*gristle*, Saxon.] A cartilage; a part of  
the body next in hardness to a bone.

No living creatures, that have shells very hard, as oysters,  
crabs, lobsters, and especially the tortoise, have no bones  
within them, but only little *gristles*. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Left the asperity or hardness of these cartilages should hurt  
the œsophagus or gullet, which is tender and of a skinny sub-  
stance, or hinder the swallowing of our meat, therefore these  
annular *gristles* are not made round, or intire circles; but  
where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the  
circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way to  
the dilatation of the gullet. *Ray on the Creation.*

**GRISTLY.** *adj.* [from *gristle*.] Cartilaginous; made of gristle.

At last they spit out pieces of their lungs; it may be small  
*gristly* bits, that are eaten off from the lung-pipes. *Harvey.*

She has made the back-bone of several vertebræ, as being  
more fit to bend, more tough, and less in danger of breaking,  
than if they were all one intire bone without these *gristly*  
junctures. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

Fins are made of *gristly* spokes, or rays connected by  
membranes; so that they may be contracted or extended like  
womens fans. *Ray on the Creation.*

They have a louder and stronger note than other birds of  
the same bigness, which have only a *gristly* windpipe. *Grew.*

Each pipe, distinguish'd by its *gristly* rings,  
To cherish life aerial pasture brings. *Blackmore's Creation.*

**GRIT.** *n. f.* [*grȳtta*, *grȳot*, Saxon.]

1. The coarse part of meal.
2. Oats husked, or coarsely ground.
3. Sand; rough hard particles.  
Silesian bole, crackling a little betwixt the teeth, yet with-  
out the least particle of *grit*, feels as smooth as Castile soap. *Grew's Musæum.*

The sturdy pear-tree here  
Will rise luxuriant, and with toughest root  
Pierce the obstructing *grit* and restive marle. *Phillips.*

4. *Grits* are fossils found in minute masses, forming together a  
kind of powder; the several particles of which are of no de-  
terminate shape, but seem the rudely broken fragments of  
larger masses; not to be dissolved or disunited by water, but  
retaining their figure, and not cohering into a mass. They  
are opaque, and in many species fermenting with acids, and  
often fouled with heterogeneous matters. One sort is a fine, dull  
looking, grey *grit*, which, if wetted with salt-water into  
mortar or paste, dries almost immediately, and coalesces into  
a hard stony mass, such as is not easily afterwards disunited by  
water. This is the *pulvis puteolanus* of the ancients, mixed  
among their cements used in buildings sunk into the sea; and  
in France and Italy an ingredient in their harder plaisters, un-  
der the name of pozzolane. It is common on the sides of  
hills in Italy. Another species, which is a coarse, beautifully  
green, dull *grit*, is the *chrysocola* of the ancients, which they  
used in folding gold, long supposed a lost fossil. It serves  
the purpose of folding metals better than borax, and may be

# G R O

had for carriage from the shores of New England. The  
ferrugineous black glittering *grit*, is the black shining sand em-  
ployed to throw over writing, found on the shores of Italy.  
What is commonly used in London is from Genoa. The  
coarse, glittering, brownish black is nearly of the same nature,  
but inferior, in all respects. *Hill on Fossils.*

**GRITTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *gritty*.] Sandiness; the quality of  
abounding in grit.

In fullers-earth he could find no sand by the microscope, nor  
any *grittiness*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**GRITTY.** *adj.* [from *grit*.] Full of hard particles; consisting  
of grit.

I could not discern the unevenness of the surface of the  
powder, nor the little shadows let fall from the *gritty* particles  
thereof. *Newton's Opt.*

**GRIZELIN.** *adj.* [More properly *gridelin*. See *GRIDELIN*.]

The Burgundy, which is a *grizelin* or pale red, of all others,  
is surest to ripen in our climate. *Temple.*

**GRIZZLE.** *n. f.* [from *gris*, gray; *grisaille*, French.] A mix-  
ture of white and black; gray.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,  
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy face? *Shakespeare.*

**GRIZZLED.** *adj.* [from *grizzle*.] Interspersed with gray.

To the boy Cæsar, send this grizzled head. *Shakespeare.*

His beard was grizzled: no.

—It was as I have seen it in his life. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

His hair just grizzled,

As in a green old age. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

Those grizzled locks, which nature did provide

In plenteous growth, their asses ears to hide. *Dryd. Juven.*

**GRIZZLY.** *adj.* [from *gris*, gray, French.] Somewhat gray.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age,  
turning to be gray and white; as is seen in men, though some  
earlier, some later; in horses that are dappled, and turn white;  
and in old squirrels, that turn grizzly. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

To GROAN. *v. n.* [*granan*, Saxon; *gronen*, Dutch.] To  
breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony.

Many an heir

Of these fair edifices, for my wars,

Have I heard groan and drop. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Men groan from out of the city, and the soul of the

wounded crieth out. *Job. xxiv. 12.*

Repenting and groaning for anguish of spirit. *Wisd. v. 3.*

So shall the world go on,

To good malignant, to bad men benign,

Under her own weight groaning. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of  
humanity, as for one man to see another so much himself as  
to sigh his griefs and groan his pains. *South.*

On the blazing pile his parent lay,

Or a lov'd brother groan'd his life away. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**GROAN.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty.

Alas poor country,

Where sighs and groans, and shrieks that rend the air,

Are made, not mark'd! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I led to slaughter, and to slaughter leave;

And ev'n from hence their dying groans receive. *Dryden.*

2. Any hoarse dead sound.

Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,

Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never

Remember to have heard. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**GRO'ANFUL.** *adj.* [groan and full.] Sad; agonizing.

Adown he keft it with so puissant wrest,

That back again it did aloft rebound,

And gave against his mother earth a groanful sound. *F. Qua.*

**GROAT.** *n. f.* [*groot*, Dutch; *gross*, Italian.]

1. A piece valued at four pence.

2. A proverbial name for a small sum.

My mother was wont

To call them woollen vassals, things created

To buy and sell with groats. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I dare lay a groat,

A tertian ague is at least your lot. *Dryden's Fables.*

Imagine a person of quality prevailed on to marry a wo-  
man much his inferior, and without a groat to her for-  
tune. *Swift.*

3. GROATS. Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Ainsworth.*

**GRO'CER.** *n. f.* [This should be written *groffer*, from *gross*, a  
large quantity; a *grocer* originally being one who dealt by  
wholesale; or from *grossus*, a fig, which their present state  
seems to favour.]

A grocer is a man who buys and sells tea, sugar and plumbs  
and spices for gain. *Watts's Logic.*

But still the offspring of your brain shall prove

The grocer's care, and brave the rage of Jove. *Garth.*

**GRO'CERY.** *n. f.* [from *grocer*.] Grocers ware, such as tea;  
sugar; raisins; spice.

His troops, being now in a country where they were not  
expected, met with many cart-loads of wine, grocery, and  
tobacco. *Clarendon, b. viii.*



# G R O

**GRO'GERAM.** } *n. f.* [*gros grain*, French; *grossogranus*, low  
**GRO'GRAM.** } Latin. *Ainsworth.*] Stuff woven with large  
**GRO'GRAN.** } woof and a rough pile.

Certes they're neatly cloth'd: I of this mind am,

Your only wearing is your *grogeram*. *Donne.*

Natolia affords great store of chamelots and *grograms*. *Sandys.*

Some men will say this habit of John's was neither of camel's skin nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some finer weave of camelot, *rogram*, or the like. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

The natural sweetness and innocence of her behaviour shot me through and through; and did more execution upon me in *rogram* than the greatest beauty in town had ever done in brocade. *Addison's Spectator.*

Plain goody would no longer down;

'Twas madam in her *rogram* gown. *Swift.*

**GROIN.** *n. f.* [Of uncertain derivation.] The part next the thigh.

The fatal dart arrives,

And through the border of his buckler drives;

Pass'd through and pierc'd his *groin*; the deadly wound

Cast from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground. *Dryden.*

**GRO'MWELL.** *n. f.* [*lithospermum*, Latin.] Gromill or gray-mill. A plant.

The cup of the flower consists of one leaf, cut into five long narrow segments: the flower, which is, for the most part, small, consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and open at the top: the pointal is incompass'd by four embryo's, which become so many roundish hard polished seeds. *Miller.*

**GROOM.** *n. f.* [*grom*, Dutch.]

1. A boy; a waiter; a servant.

Then called she a *groom*, that forth him led

Into a goodly lodge. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

From Egypt's king ambassadours they come;

Them many a squire attends, and many a *groom*. *Fairfax.*

Think then, my soul! that death is but a *groom*

Which brings a taper to the outward room. *Donne.*

In the time of Edward VI. lived Sternhold, whom king Henry his father, a little before, had made *groom* of his chamber, for turning of certain of David's psalms into verse.

*Peacham on Poetry.*

Would'st thou be touch'd

By the presuming hands of saucy *grooms*? *Dryd. Don Sebast.*

Amid' the fold he rages, nor the sheep

Their shepherds, nor the *grooms* their bulls can keep. *Dryd.*

2. A young man.

I presume for to intreat this *groom*,

And silly maid, from danger to redeem. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

3. A man newly married:

By this the brides are wak'd, their *grooms* are dress'd;

All Rhodes is summon'd to the nuptial feast. *Dryden.*

**GROOVE.** *n. f.* [from *grave*.]

1. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines.

He might, to avoid idleness, work in a *groove* or mine-pit thereabouts, which at that time was little esteemed. *Boyle.*

2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.

The screw-plate is a kind of steel well tempered, with several holes in it, each less than other; and in those holes are threads grooved inwards, into which *grooves* fit the respective taps that belong to them. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut hollow.

The plates of iron fastened at the bottom of the box preserved the balance while it fell, and every joint of it was well *grooved*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To GROPE. *v. n.* [*gnapan*, Saxon.] To feel where one cannot see.

My sea-gown scarf about me, in the dark

*Grop'd* I, to find out them. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

We *grobe* for the wall like the blind, and we *grobe* as if we had no eyes. *If. lix. 10.*

They meet with darkness in the clearest light;

And *grobe* at noon, as if involv'd with night. *Sandys.*

A boy was *groping* for eels, and laid his hand upon a snake. *L'Estrange, Fable 131.*

This, no doubt, is better for men than that they should in the dark *grobe* after knowledge; as St. Paul tells us all nations did after God. *Locke.*

He heard us in our course,

And with his out-stretch'd arms around him *grop'd*. *Addison.*

O truth divine! enlighten'd by thy ray,

I *grobe* and guess no more, but see my way. *Arbutnot.*

To GROPE. *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark; to feel without being able to see.

How vigilant to *grobe* mens thoughts, and to pick out somewhat whereof they might complain. *Hayward.*

They have left our endeavours to *grobe* them out by twilight, and by darkness almost to discover that, whose existence is evidenced by light. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

But Strephon, cautious, never meant

The bottom of the pan to *grobe*. *Swift.*

**GRO'PER.** *n. f.* [from *grobe*.] One that searches in the dark.

**GROSS.** *adj.* [*gros*, French; *grosso*, Italian; *crassus*, Latin.]

1. Thick; bulky.

# G R O

The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,

Shew scarce so *gross* as beetles. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

There are two *gross* volumes concerning the power of popes. *Laker on Learning.*

2. Shameful; unseemly.

He ripely considered how *gross* a thing it were for men of his quality, wife and grave men, to live with such a multitude, and to be tenants at will under them. *Hooker, Preface.*

They can say that in doctrine, in discipline, in prayers, and in sacraments, the church of Rome hath very foul and *gross* corruptions. *Hooker, b. iv.*

So far hath the natural understanding, even of sundry whole nations, been darkened, that they have not discerned, no, not *gross* iniquity to be sin. *Hooker, b. i.*

3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined.

To all sense 'tis *gross*

You love my son: invention is aham'd,

Against the proclamation of thy passion,

To say thou do'st not. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

Examples *gross* as earth exhort me. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Like *gross* terms,

The prince will in the perfectness of time

Cast off his followers. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd

Fell not from heaven, or more *gross* to love

Vice for itself. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

Is not religion so perfectly good in itself, above all, in its Author, that, without the *grossest* sensuality, we cannot but admire it. *Spratt's Sermons.*

It is a *gross* mistake of some men; to think that our wants only and imperfections do naturally induce us to be beneficent. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

4. Inelegant; disproportionate in bulk.

The sun's oppressive ray the roseat bloom

Of beauty blasting, gives the gloomy hue,

And feature *gross*. *Thomson's Summer.*

5. Thick; not refined; not pure.

It is manifest, that when the eye standeth in the finer medium, and the object is in the *grosser*, things shew greater; but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the *grosser* medium, and the object in the finer. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Of elements,

The *grosser* feeds the purer; earth the sea,

Earth and the sea feed air. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Light fumes are merry, *grosser* fumes are sad;

Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryden's Fables.*

Or suck the mists in *grosser* air below,

Or dip their pinions in the painted bow. *Pope.*

6. Stupid; dull.

If she doth then the subtle sense excel,

How *gross* are they that drown her in the blood? *Davies.*

And in clear dream and solemn vision,

Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear. *Milton.*

Some men give more light and knowledge by the bare stating of the question with perspicuity and justness, than others by talking of it in *gross* confusion for whole hours together. *Watts.*

7. Coarse; rough; opposite to delicate.

Fine and delicate sculptures are helped with nearness, and *gross* with distance. *Wotton's Architecture.*

8. Thick; fat; bulky.

**GROSS.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The main body; the main force.

The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste

The deep-cut keels upon the sands might run;

Or, if with caution leisurely were past,

Their numerous *gross* might charge us one by one. *Dryden.*

Several casuists are of opinion, that, in a battle, you should discharge upon the *gross* of the enemy, without levelling your piece at any particular person. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The *gross* of the people can have no other prospect in changes and revolutions than of publick blessings. *Addison.*

2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts.

Certain general inducements are used to make saleable your cause in *gross*. *Hooker, Preface.*

There was an opinion in *gross*, that the soul was immortal. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

Remember, son,

You are a general: other wars require you;

For see the Saxon *gross* begins to move. *Dryden's K. Arthur.*

Notwithstanding the decay and loss of sundry trades and manufactures, yet, in the *gross*, we ship off now one third part more of the manufactures, as also lead and tin, than we did twenty years past. *Child's Discourse on Trade.*

3. Not individual, but a body together.

He hath ribbons of all the colours i' th' rainbow; they come to him by the *gross*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

I cannot instantly raise up the *gross*

Of full three thousand ducats. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

You see the united design of many persons to make up one figure: after they have separated themselves in many petty divisions, they rejoin one by one into a *gross*. *Dryden.*

4. The



## 4. The chief part; the main mass.

Comets, out of question, have likewise power and effect over the *gross* and mass of things. *Bacon, Essay 24.*

The articulate sounds are more confused, though the *gross* of the sound be greater. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. The number of twelve dozen. [*Grosse*, French.]

It is made up only of that simple idea of an unite repeated; and repetitions of this kind, joined together, make those distinct simple modes of a dozen, a *gross*, and a million. *Locke.*

GROSSLY. *adv.* [from *gross*.]1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely: as, *this matter is grossly pulverized.*

## 2. Without subtilty; without art; without delicacy; without refinement; coarsely; palpably.

Such kind of ceremonies as have been so *grossly* and shamefully abused in the church of Rome, where they remain, are scandalous. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 12.*

Treason and murder ever kept together,

As two yoke devils sworn to others purpose;

Working so *grossly* in a natural cause,

That admiration did not whoop at them. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*

And thine eyes

See it so *grossly* shown in thy behaviour,

That in their kind they speak it. *Shakespeare.*

What! are we cuckolds ere we have deserv'd it?

—Speak not so *grossly*. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

What I have said has been forced from me, by seeing a noble sort of poetry so happily restored by one man, and so *grossly* copied by almost all the rest. *Dryden.*

If at any time I speak of light and rays as coloured, or endued with colours, I would be understood to speak not philosophically and properly, but *grossly*, and according to such conceptions as vulgar people, in seeing all these experiments, would be apt to frame. *Newton's Opt.*

While it is so difficult to learn the springs and motives of some facts, it is no wonder they should be so *grossly* misrepresented to the publick by curious inquisitive heads. *Swift.*

GROSSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gross*.]

## 1. Coarseness; not subtilty; thickness; greatness of parts.

The purpose is perspicuous even as substance,

Whose *grossness* little characters sum up. *Shakespeare.*

And I will purge that mortal *grossness* so,

That thou shalt like an airy spirit go. *Shakespeare.*

The cause of the epilepsy from the stomach is the *grossness* of the vapours which rise and enter into the cells of the brain. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 966.*

Then all this earthy *grossness* quit;

Attir'd with stars we shall for ever sit,

Triumphing over death. *Milton.*

So this being the first colour which vapours begin to reflect; it ought to be the colour of the finest and most transparent skies, in which vapours are not arrived to that *grossness* requisite to reflect other colours. *Newton's Opt.*

For envy'd wit, like Sol eclips'd, was known

Th' opposing body's *grossness*, not its own. *Pope.*

## 2. Inelegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence.

Wise men, that be over-fat and fleshy, go to sojourn abroad at the temperate diet of some sober man; and so, by little and little, eat away the *grossness* that is in them. *Ascham.*

## 3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarseness.

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltiness of my mind drove the *grossness* of the foppery into a received belief that they were fairies. *Shak.*

Whatever beauties it may want, 'tis free at least from the *grossness* of those faults I mentioned. *Dryden.*

What a *grossness* is there in the mind of that man, who thinks to reach a lady's heart by wounding her ears! *Clarissa.*

GROT. *n. f.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian.] A cave; a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

In the remotest wood and lonely grot,

Certain to meet that worst of evils, thought. *Prior.*

Awful see the Egerian grot. *Pope.*

GROTESQUE. *adj.* [*grotesque*, French; *grottesco*, Italian.] Distorted of figure; unnatural; wildly formed.

The champaign head

Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides

With thicket overgrown, *grotesque* and wild,

Access deny'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a farce is that in poetry which *grotesque* is in a picture: the persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false, that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind: *grotesque* painting is the just resemblance of this. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

An hideous figure of their foes they drew,

Nor lines, nor looks, nor shades, nor colours true,

And this *grotesque* design expos'd to publick view. *Dryden.*

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,

*Grottesco* roofs, and stucco floors. *Pope's Sat. of Horace.*

GROTTO. *n. f.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian.] A cavern or

cave made for coolness. It is not used properly of a dark horrid cavern.

Their careless chiefs to the cool *grotto's* run,

The bow'rs of kings, to shade them from the sun. *Dryden.*

This was found at the entry of the *grotto* in the Peak.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

GROVE. *n. f.* [from *grave*] A walk covered by trees meeting above.

I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought

The wood began to move:

Within this three mile may you see it coming;

I say, a moving *grove*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Fortunate fields, and *groves*, and flow'ry vales;

Thrice happy isles! *Milton.*

She left the flow'ry field, and waving *grove*. *Blackmore.*

Banish'd from courts and love,

Abandon'd truth seeks shelter in the *grove*. *Granville.*

Can fierce passions vex his breast;

While every gale is peace, and every *grove*

Is melody? *Thomson's Spring.*

To GRO'VE. *v. n.* [*grufde*, Islandick, flat on the face: It may perhaps come by gradual corruption from *ground feel*.]

## 1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.

The steel-head passage wrought,

And through his shoulder pierc'd; wherewith to ground

He *groveling* fell; all gored in his gushing wound. *Fa. Qu.*

What see'st thou there? king Henry's diadem,

Inch'd with all the honours of the world!

If so, gaze on, and *grovel* on thy face,

Until thy head be circled with the same. *Shakef. Hen. IV.*

Now they lie

*Groveling* and prostrate on yon lake of fire. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Upon thy belly *groveling* thou shalt go. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Let us then conclude that all painters ought to require this part of excellence: not to do it, is to want courage; and not dare to shew themselves: 'tis to creep and *grovel* on the ground. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

## 2. To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation.

I must disclaim what'er he can express;

His *groveling* sense will show my passion less. *Dryden.*

Several thoughts may be natural which are low and *groveling*. *Addison's Spectator.*

GROUND. *n. f.* [*grund*, Saxon; *grondt*, Danish.]

## 1. The earth, considered as solid, or as low.

Israel shall go on dry *ground* through the sea. *Ex. xiv. 16.*

From the other hill

To their fix'd station, all in bright array;

The cherubim descended, on the *ground*

Gliding meteorous. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

## 2. The earth as distinguished from air or water.

I have made man and beast upon the *ground*. *Jer. xxvii. 5.*

There was dew upon all the *ground*. *Judg. vi. 40.*

It light on him as dew falleth on the *ground*. *2 Sa. xvii. 12.*

Too late young Turnus the delusion found;

Far on the sea, still making from the *ground*. *Dryden's Æn.*

## 3. Land; country.

The water breaks its bounds;

And overflows the level *grounds*. *Hudibras.*

## 4. Region; territory.

With these came they, who from the bord'ring flood

Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts

Egypt from Syrian *ground*; had general names

Of Baalim and Ashtaroth. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

## 5. Farm; estate; possession.

Uneasy still within these narrow bounds,

Thy next design is on thy neighbours *grounds*:

His crop invites, to full perfection grown;

Thy own seems thin, because it is thy own. *Dryd. Juven.*

## 6. The floor or level of the place.

Wherefore should I smite thee to the *ground*? *2 Sa. ii. 22.*

Dagon was fallen on his face to the *ground*. *1 Sa. v. 4.*

A multitude sit on the *ground*. *Ma. xv. 35.*

## 7. Dregs; lees; fæces; that which settles at the bottom of liquors.

Set by them cyder, verjuice, sour drink, or *grounds*. *Mort.*

Some insist upon having had particular success in stopping gangrenes, from the use of the *grounds* of strong beer, mixed up with bread or oatmeal. *Sharp's Surgery.*

## 8. The first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted.

We see the limner to begin with a rude draught, and the painter to lay his *grounds* with shadows and darksome colours.

*Hakewill on Providence.*

When solid bodies, sensible to the feeling and dark, are placed on light and transparent *grounds*, as, for example, the heavens, the clouds and waters, and every other thing which is in motion, and void of different objects; they ought to be more rough, and more distinguishable, than that with which they are encompassed. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

## 9. The fundamental substance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported.

Indeed



Indeed it was but just that the finest lines in nature should be drawn upon the most durable *ground*. *Pope.*

10. The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised.

Get a prayer-book in your hand,

And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;

For on that *ground* I'll build a holy descant. *Shakesf. R. III.*

11. First hint; first traces of an invention; that which gives occasion to the rest.

Though jealousy of state th' invention found,

Yet love refin'd upon the former *ground*;

That way the tyrant had reserv'd to fly,

Pursuing hate, now serv'd to bring two lovers nigh. *Dryden.*

12. The first principles of knowledge.

The concords will easily be known, if the fore *grounds* be thoroughly beaten in. *Preface to Accidence.*

Here statemen, or of them they which can read,

May of their occupation find the *grounds*. *Donne.*

After evening repasts, 'till bed-time, their thoughts will be best taken up in the easy *grounds* of religion, and the story of scripture. *Milton on Education.*

13. The fundamental cause; the true reason; original principle.

He desired the steward to tell him particularly the *ground* and event of this accident. *Sidney.*

Making happiness the *ground* of his unhappiness, and good news the argument of his sorrow. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The use and benefit of good laws all that live under them may enjoy with delight and comfort, albeit the *grounds* and first original causes from whence they have sprung be unknown. *Hooker, b. i. f. 1.*

Thou could'st not have discern'd

Fraud in the serpent, speaking as he spake,

No *ground* of enmity between us known. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Nor did either of them ever think fit to make any particular relation of the *grounds* of their proceedings, or the causes of their misadventures. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Sound judgment is the *ground* of writing well. *Roscomm.*

Love once given from her, and plac'd in you,

Would leave no *ground* I ever would be true. *Dryden.*

If it be natural, ought we not to conclude that there is some *ground* and reason for these fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpose. *Tillotson.*

Upon that prince's death, although the *grounds* of our quarrel with France had received no manner of addition, yet this lord thought fit to alter his sentiments. *Swift.*

The miraculous increase of the professors of Christianity was without any visible *grounds* and causes, and contrary to all human probability and appearance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

14. The field or place of action.

Here was thy end decreed, when these men rose;

And ev'n with theirs this act thy death did bring,

Or hasten'd at the least upon this *ground*. *Daniel's C. War.*

15. The space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire.

At length the left wing of the Arcadians began to lose *ground*. *Sidney.*

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their *ground*,

While our's with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryd. Aureng.*

He has lost *ground* at the latter end of the day, by pursuing his point too far, like the prince of Conde at the battle of Senepa. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

16. The intervening space between the flyer and pursuer.

Ev'ning mist,

Ris'n from a river, o'er the marsh glides,

And gathers *ground* fast at the labourer's heels,

Homeward returning. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

Superiors think it a detraction from their merit to see another get *ground* upon them, and overtake them in the pursuits of glory. *Addison's Spectator.*

Even whilst we speak our conqueror comes on,

And gathers *ground* upon us every moment. *Addison.*

17. The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors.

Had'st thou sway'd as kings should do,

Giving no *ground* unto the house of York,

They never then had sprung. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

If they get *ground* and 'vantage of the king,

Then join you with them like a rib of steel,

To make them stronger. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

He will stand his *ground* against all the attacks that can be made upon his probity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Whatever *ground* we may have gotten upon our enemies, we have gotten none upon our vices, the worst enemies of the two; but are even subdued and led captive by the one, while we triumph so gloriously over the others. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

18. State of progress or recession.

I have known so many great examples of this cure, and heard of its being so familiar in Austria, that I wonder it has gained no more *ground* in other places. *Temple.*

The squirrel is perpetually turning the wheel in her cage: she runs apace, and wearies herself with her continual motion, and gets no *ground*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

19. The foil to set a thing off.

Like bright metal on a sullen *ground*,  
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,  
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,  
Than that which hath no foil to set it off. *Shakespeare.*

To *GROUND*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix on the ground,

Wherever she had *grounded* her foot, neither gods nor men could force her to retire. *Rambler.*

2. To found as upon cause or principle.

Wisdom *groundeth* her laws upon an infallible rule of comparison. *Hooker, b. i. f. 8.*

It may serve us to *ground* conjectures more approaching to the truth than we have hitherto met with. *Boyle.*

If your own actions on your will you *ground*,

Mine shall hereafter know no other bound. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

Some eminent spirit, having signalized his valour, becomes to have influence on the people, to grow their leader in warlike expeditions; and this is *grounded* upon the principles of nature and common reason, which, where prudence and courage are required, rather incite us to fly to a single person than a multitude. *Swift.*

3. To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.

Being rooted and *grounded* in love. *Eph. iii. 17.*

*GROUND*. The preterite and part. pass. of *grind*.

He took the calf which they had made, and burnt it in the fire, and *ground* it to powder. *Exo. xxxii. 20.*

How dull and rugged, ere 'tis *ground*

And polish'd, looks a diamond? *Hudibras, p. iii.*

*GROUND* is much used in composition for that which is next the ground, or near the ground.

*GROUND-ASH*. *n. f.* A saplin of ash taken from the ground; not a branch cut from a tree.

A lance of tough *groundash* the Trojan threw,

Rough in the rind, and knotted as it grew. *Dryden's Æn.*

Some cut the young ashes off about an inch above the ground, which causes them to make very large straight shoots, which they call *groundash*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*GROUND-BAIT*. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *bait*.] A bait made of barley or malt boiled; which, being thrown into the place where you design to angle, sinks to the bottom, and draws the fish to it.

Take the depth of the place where you mean after to cast your *groundbait*, and to fish. *Walton's Angler.*

*GROUND-FLOOR*. *n. f.* [ground and floor.] The lower story of a house.

*GROUND-IVY*. *n. f.* [*hedera terrestris*, Latin.] Alehoof, or tunhoof.

The shoots trail upon the ground, and emit roots from almost every joint, which fasten themselves into the earth: the leaves are roundish, thick, rough, and crenated on the edges: the helmet of the flower is roundish, bifid, and reflexed: the beard or lower lip is trifid, or cut into three segments; the middle segment is broad and bifid, and the flowers are produced at the joints of the shoots. The species are, first, common groundivy, or gill-go-by-ground; and second, lesser groundivy. *Miller.*

Alehoof or *groundivy* is, in my opinion, of the most excellent use and virtue of any plants among us. *Temple.*

*GROUND-OAK*. *n. f.* [ground and oak.]

If the planting of oaks were more in use for underwoods, it would spoil the coopers trade for the making of hoops, either of haseel or ash; because one hoop made of the young shoots of a *groundoak*, would outlast six of the best ash. *Mort.*

*GROUND-PINE*. *n. f.* [*chamæpitys*, Latin.]

The leaves are narrow and trifid; the flower labiated: the place of the crest of the flower is supplied with little teeth: the lower lip is divided into three parts, the middle segment being split again into two parts. The flowers rarely grow in whorles, but one or two are produced at the wings of the leaves. *Miller.*

The whole plant has a very singular smell, resembling that of resin; whence its name *groundpine*. It grows on dry and barren hills, and in some places on the ditch-banks by roadsides. It is highly extolled, by the generality of medical writers, as an aperient, cephalick, and nervous medicine; but it is however little used at present. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

*GROUND-PLATE*. *n. f.* [In architecture.] The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tennons. In these also are mortises made to receive the tennons of the joists, the summer and girders; and sometimes the trimmers for the stair-case and chimney way, and the binding joist. *Harris.*

In the orthographical schemes there should be a true delineation, if it be a timber-building, of the several sizes of the *groundplates*, breast-summer, and beams. *Mortimer's Husb.*

*GROUND-PLOT*. *n. f.*

1. The ground on which any building is placed.

Wretched Gynecia, where can'st thou find any small *ground-plot* for hope to dwell upon? *Sidney.*

2. The ichnography of a building.

*GROUND-RENT*. *n. f.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.



A foot in front, and thirty-three five sevenths deep, would bring in a *ground-rent* of five pounds. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

**GROUND-ROOM.** *n. f.* A room on the level with the ground.

I beseeched him hereafter to meditate in a *ground-room*; for that otherwise it would be impossible for an artist of any other kind to live near him. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 88.*

**GRO'UNDEDLY.** *adv.* [from *grounded*.] Upon firm principles.

He hath given the first hint of speaking *groundedly*, and to the purpose, upon this subject. *Glanville.*

**GRO'UNDLESS.** *n. f.* [from *ground*.] Void of reason; without ground.

But when vain doubt and *groundless* fear

Do that dear foolish bosom tear.

*Prior.*

We have great reason to look upon the high pretensions which the Roman church makes to miracles as *groundless*, and to reject her vain and fabulous accounts of them. *Atterbury.*

The party who distinguish themselves by their zeal for the present establishment, should be careful to discover such a reverence for religion, as may shew how *groundless* that reproach is which is cast upon them, of being averse to our national worship. *Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 129.*

**GRO'UNDLESSLY.** *adv.* [from *groundless*.] Without reason; without cause; without just reason.

Divers persons have produced the like by spirit of vitriol, or juice of lemons; but have *groundlessly* ascribed the effect to some peculiar quality of those two liquors. *Boyle on Colours.*

**GRO'UNDLESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *groundless*.] Want of just reason.

He durst not cite the words either of my book or sermons, lest the reader should have discovered the notorious falshood and *groundlessness* of his calumny. *Tillotson, Sermon I.*

**GRO'UNDLING.** *n. f.* [from *ground*.] A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water: hence one of the low vulgar. *Hann.*

It offends me to the soul, to hear a robustious perriwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the *groundlings*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**GRO'UNDLY.** *adv.* [from *ground*.] Upon principles; solidly; not superficially.

A man, *groundly* learned already, may take much profit himself, in using by epitome to draw other men's works, for his own memory sake, into shorter room. *Ascham's Schoolm.*

**GRO'UNDSEL.** *n. f.* [ground and pile, the basis, Sax. perhaps from *sella*, Latin.] The timber or raised pavement next the ground.

The window-frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outside about half an inch into the frame; and all these rabbets, but that on the *groundsel*, are grooved square; but the rabbets on the *groundsel* is levelled downwards, that rain or snow may the freelier fall off. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

**GRO'UNDSEL.** *n. f.* [senecio, Latin.]

It hath a flosculous flower, consisting of many florets, divided into several segments sitting on the embryo, contained in an empalement consisting of one leaf, and divided into many parts, afterwards becoming of a conical figure: the embryo afterward becomes a seed, furnished with down; at which time the empalement is reflexed, to make way for the seeds to escape. *Miller.*

**GRO'UNDWORK.** *n. f.* [ground and work.]

1. The ground; the first stratum; the first part of the whole; that to which the rest is additional.

A way there is in heav'n's expanded plain,  
Which, when the skies are clear, is seen below,  
And mortals by the name of milky know;

The *groundwork* is of stars. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals.

The main skill and *groundwork* will be to temper them such lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing obedience. *Milton.*

3. First principle; original reason.

The *groundwork* thereof is nevertheless true and certain, however they through ignorance disguise the same, or through vanity. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The morals is the first business of the poet, as being the *groundwork* of his instruction. *Dryden.*

**GROUP.** *n. f.* [groupe, French; groppo, Italian.] A croud; a cluster; a huddle; a number thronged together.

In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less *groups* or knots of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

I cannot doubt but the poet had here in view the picture of Zetus, in the famous *group* of figures which represents the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull. *Addis.*

You should try your graving tools

On this odious *group* of fools.

*Swift.*

**TO GROUP.** *v. a.* [groupper, French.] To put into a croud; to huddle together.

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects, preserving still the justice and conformity of style and colouring. *Prior.*

**GROUSE.** *n. f.* A kind of fowl; a heathcock.

The 'squires in scorn will fly the house

For better game, and look for *grouse*.

*Swift.*

**GROUT.** *n. f.* [grut, Saxon. In Scotland they call it *groats*.]

1. Coarse meal; pollard.

King Hardicute, 'midst Danes and Saxons stout,

Carous'd in nut-brown ale, and din'd on *grout*:

Which dish its pristine honour still retains,

And when each prince is crown'd in splendour reigns. *King.*

2. That which purges off.

Sweet honey some condense, some purge the *grout*;

The rest, in cells apart, the liquid nectar shout. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of wild apple. [Agriomelum, Latin]

**TO GROW.** *v. n.* preter. *grew*; part. pass. *grown*. [gnopan, Saxon; groeyen, Dutch.]

1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increase by vegetation.

It is not the *growing* of fruit that nourisheth man; but it is thy word which preserveth them. *Wisd. xvi. 26.*

He causeth the grafs to *grow* for the cattle, and herb for the service of man. *Pf. civ. 14.*

2. To be produced by vegetation.

Ye shall eat this year such things as *grow* of themselves.

*2 Kings xix. 29.*

In this country *groweth* abundance of that wood, which since is brought into Europe to die red colours. *Abbot.*

A bag, that *groweth* in the fields, at the first is hard like a tennis-ball, and white; and after *groweth* of a mushroom-colour, and full of light dust. *Bacon's Natural History.*

But say, where *grows* the tree? from hence how far?

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

In colder regions men compose

Poison with art; but here it *grows*.

*Waller.*

Those tow'rs of oak o'er fertile plains might go,

And visit mountains where they once did *grow*. *Waller.*

3. To shoot in any particular form.

Children, like tender osiers, take the bow;

And as they first are fashion'd, always *grow*. *Dryden's Juv.*

4. To increase in stature.

I long with all my heart to see the prince;

I hope he is much *grown* since last I saw him. *Shakesf. R. III.*

The poor man had nothing, save one little ew-lamb, which he had bought and reared up; and it *grew* up together with him and with his children. *2 Sa. xii. 3.*

Thine own things, and such as are *grown* up with thee, can't thou not know. *2 Esdr. iv. 10.*

5. To come to manhood from infancy.

Now the prince *groweth* up fast to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The main thing to be considered, in every action of a child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whether it will lead him when he is *grown* up. *Locke.*

We are brought into the world children, ignorant and impotent; and we *grow* up in vanity and folly. *Wake.*

6. To issue, as plants from a soil, or as branches from the main trunk.

They will seem not stuck into him, but *growing* out of him. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

7. To increase in bulk; to become greater, or more numerous.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a stay: as for nails, they *grow* continually. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Then their numbers swell,

And *grow* upon us.

*Denham.*

Divisions *grow* upon us, by neglect of practick duties: as every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in nice enquiries. *Decay of Piety.*

8. To improve; to make progress.

*Grow* in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. *2 Pet. iii. 18.*

As he *grew* forward in years he was trained up to learning, under one Pronapides, who taught the Pelasgick letter invented by Linus. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

9. To advance to any state.

Nature, as it *grows* again towards earth,

Is fashion'd for the journey dull and heavy. *Shakespeare.*

They doubted whereunto this would *grow*. *Acts v. 24.*

The king, by this time, was *grown* to such an height of reputation for cunning and policy, that every accident and event that went well was laid and imputed to his foresight. *Bacon.*

But when to ripen'd manhood he shall *grow*,

The greedy sailer shall the seas forego. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Verse, or the other harmony of prose, I have so long studied and practised, that they are *grown* into a habit, and become familiar to me. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

10. To come by degrees; to reach any state gradually.

After they *grew* to rest upon number, rather competent than vast, they *grew* to advantages of place, cunning diversions, and the like; and they *grew* more skilful in the ordering of their battles. *Bacon's Essays.*

The trespasses of people are *grown* up to heaven, and their sins are got beyond all restraints of law and authority. *Rogers.*

11. To come forward; to gather ground.



Some seeing the end of their government nigh, and trou-  
blous practice *growing* up, which may work trouble to the  
next governour, will not attempt redress. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It was now the beginning of October, and Winter began to  
*grow* fast on: great rain, with terrible thunder and lightning,  
and mighty tempests, then fell abundantly. *Knolles.*

12. To be changed from one state to another; to become either  
better or worse; to turn.

A good man's fortune may *grow* out at heels. *Shakesp.*

Hence, hence, and to some barbarous climate fly,

Which only brutes in human form does yield,

And man *grows* wild in nature's common field. *Dryden.*

The nymph *grew* pale, and in a mortal fright,  
Spent with the labour of so long a flight. *Dryden.*

Patient of command

In time he *grew*; and *growing* us'd to hand,

He waited at his master's board for food. *Dryden's Æn.*

We may trade and be busy, and *grow* poor by it, unless we  
regulate our expences. *Locke.*

You will *grow* a thing contemptible, unless you can supply  
the loss of beauty with more durable qualities. *Swift.*

Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, *grew* to be a free  
port, where nations warring traded, as in a neutral country.

*Arbutnot on Coins.*

13. To proceed as from a cause.

What will *grow* out of such errors, as masked under the  
cloak of divine authority, impossible it is that ever the wit of  
man should imagine, 'till time have brought forth the fruits of  
them. *Hooker.*

Shall we set light by that custom of reading, from whence  
so precious a benefit hath *grown*? *Hooker, b. v.*

Take heed now that ye fail not to do this: why should da-  
mage *grow* to the hurt of the king. *Ez. iv. 22.*

Scipio Nasica feared lest, if the dread of that enemy were  
taken away, the Romans would *grow* either to idleness or  
civil dissention. *Abbo.*

The want of trade in Ireland proceeds from the want of  
people; and this is not *grown* from any ill qualities of the cli-  
mate or air, but chiefly from so many wars. *Temple.*

14. To accrue; to be forthcoming.

Ev'n just the sum that I do owe to you,

Is *growing* to me by Antipholis. *Shakesp. Com. of Errors.*

15. To adhere; to stick together.

Honour and policy, like unsever'd friends,

I th' war do *grow* together. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The frog's mouth *grow* up, and he continues so for at  
least six months without eating. *Walton's Angler.*

In burnings and scaldings the fingers would many times  
*grow* together: the chin would *grow* to the breast, and the  
arms to the sides, were they not hindered. *Wise man's Surgery.*

16. To swell: a sea term.

Mariners are used to the tumbling and rolling of ships from  
side to side, when the sea is never so little *grown*. *Raleigh.*

GRO'WER. *n. f.* [from *grow*.] An increaser.

It will *grow* to a great bigness, being the quickest grower of  
any kind of elm. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To GROWL. *v. n.* [grollen, Flemish.]

1. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur.

They roam amid' the fury of their heart,

And *growl* their horrid loves. *Thomson's Spring.*

Dogs in this country are of the size of common mastiffs,  
and by nature never bark, but *growl* when they are pro-  
voked. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. To murmur; to grumble.

Othello, neighbours—how he would roar about a foolish  
handkerchief! and then he would *growl* so manfully. *Gay.*

GROWN. The participle passive of *grow*.

1. Advanced in growth.

2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing.

I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of  
the man void of understanding; and lo, it was all *grown* over  
with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof. *Prov.*

3. Arrived at full growth or stature.

I saw lately a pair of China shoes, which I was told were  
for a *grown* woman, that would scarce have been big enough  
for one of our little girls. *Locke.*

GROWTH. *n. f.* [from *growth*.]

1. Vegetation; vegetable life; increase of vegetation.

Deep in the palace, of long *growth* there stood

A laurel's trunk, a venerable wood. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*

Those trees that have the slowest *growth*, are, for that rea-  
son, of the longest continuance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Product; thing produced.

Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog

To touch the prosperous *growth* of this tall wood. *Milton.*

Our little world, the image of the great,

Of her own *growth* hath all that nature craves,

And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves. *Waller.*

The trade of a country arises from the native *growths* of  
the soil or seas. *Temple.*

I had thought, for the honour of our nation, that this story  
was of English *growth*, and Chaucer's own. *Dryden.*

3. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency.

What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon this subject,  
may go a great way in preventing the *growth* of this disease,  
where it is but new. *Temple.*

4. Increase of stature; advance to maturity.

They say my son of York

Has almost overta'en him in his *growth*. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

The stag, now conscious of his fatal *growth*,

To some dark covert his retreat had made. *Denham.*

Though an animal arrives at its full *growth* at a certain age,  
perhaps it never comes to its full bulk 'till the last period of  
life. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

5. Improvement; advancement.

It grieved David's religious mind to consider the *growth* of his  
own estate and dignity, the affairs of religion continuing still  
in the former manner. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 2.*

GRO'WTHEAD. } *n. f.* [from *grofs* or *great head*; *capito*,  
GRO'WTNOL. } *Latin.*

1. A kind of fish.

*Ainsworth.*

2. An idle lazy fellow.

Though sleeping one hour refresheth his song,

Yet trust not Hob *growthhead* for sleeping too long. *Tusser.*

To GRUB. *v. a.* [graban, preter. grôb, to dig, Gothick.] To  
dig up; to destroy by digging; to root out of the ground; to  
eradicate by throwing up out of the soil.

A foolish heir caused all the bushes and hedges about his  
vineyard to be *grubbed* up. *L'Estrange.*

Forest land,

From whence the furly ploughman *grubs* the wood. *Dryden.*

The *grubbing* up of woods and trees may be very needful,  
upon the account of their unthriftness. *Mortimer's Husband.*

As for the thick woods, which not only Virgil but Homer  
mentions, they are most of them *grubbed* up, since the pro-  
montory has been cultivated and inhabited. *Addison on Italy.*

GRUB. *n. f.* [from *grubbing*, or mining.]

1. A small worm that eats holes in bodies.

There is a difference between a *grub* and a butterfly, and  
yet your butterfly was a *grub*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

New creatures rise,

A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;

'Till shooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,

The *grubs* proceed to bees with pointed stings. *Dryden.*

Sometimes they are eaten with *grubs*. *Mortimer's Husband.*

The *grub*,

Oft unobserv'd, invades the vital core;

Pernicious tenant! and her secret cave

Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp

Ceaseless. *Phillips.*

2. A short thick man; a dwarf. In contempt.

John Romane, a short clownish *grub*, would bear the whole  
carcase of an ox, yet never tugged with him. *Carew.*

To GRU'BBLE. *v. n.* [grubelen, German, from *grub*.] To  
feel in the dark.

Thou hast a colour;

Now let me rowl and *grubble* thee:

Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough:

Thou hast a rugged skin; I do not like thee. *Dryden.*

GRU'BSTREET. *n. f.* Originally the name of a street in Moor-  
fields in London, much inhabited by writers of small histo-  
ries, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean  
production is called *grubstreet*.

Χαῖρ' Ἰδακὴ μὲν ἀεθλα, μὲν ἀλγεα πικρά

Ἀσπασίως τὸν ἔδαος ἰκάνομαι.

The first part, though calculated only for the meridian of  
*grubstreet*, was yet taken notice of by the better sort. *Arbutnot.*

I'd sooner ballads write, and *grubstreet* lays. *Gay.*

To GRUDGE. *v. a.* [from *gruger*, according to Skinner, which  
in French is to grind or eat. In this sense we say of one who  
resents any thing secretly, *he chews it*. *Grugnach*, in Welsh,  
is to murmur; to grumble. *Grunigh*, in Scotland, denotes a  
grumbling morose countenance.]

1. To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent.

What means this banishing me from your counsels? Do you  
love your sorrow so well, as to *grudge* me part of it? *Sidney.*

'Tis not in thee

To *grudge* my pleasures, to cut off my train. *Shak. K. Lear.*

He struggles into birth, and cries for aid;

Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid:

He creeps, he walks; and, issuing into man,

*Grudges* their life from whence his own began. *Dryden.*

These clamours with disdain he heard,

Much *grudg'd* the praise, but more the rob'd reward. *Dryd.*

Do not, as some men, run upon the tilt, and taste of the  
sediments of a *grudging* uncommunicative disposition. *Speccat.*

Let us consider the ample provision of waters, those inex-  
hausted treasures of the ocean; and though some have *grudged*  
the great share that it takes of the surface of the earth, yet  
we shall propose this too, as a conspicuous mark and character  
of the wisdom of God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

I have often heard the Presbyterians say they did not *grudge*  
us our employments. *Swift.*

2. To give or take unwillingly.

Let



Let me at least a funeral marriage crave,  
Nor *grudge* my cold embraces in the grave. *Dryd. Aurengz.*  
You steer betwixt the country and the court,  
Nor gratify whate'er the great desire,  
Nor *grudging* give what publick needs require. *Dryd. Fab.*  
They have *grudged* those contributions, which have set our  
country at the head of all the governments of Europe. *Addison.*  
To GRUDGE. *v. n.*

1. To murmur; to repine.

They knew the force of that dreadful curse, whereunto  
idolatry maketh subject; nor is there cause why the guilty suf-  
faining the same should *grudge* or complain of injustice. *Hook.*

2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant.

Many times they go with as great *grudging* to serve in his  
majesty's ships, as if it were to be slaves in the galleys. *Raleigh.*

3. To be envious.

*Grudge* not one against another, brethren, lest ye be con-  
demned. *Ja. v. 9.*

4. To wish in secret. A low word.

E'en in the most sincere advice he gave,  
He had a *grudging* still to be a knave. *Dryden's Medal.*

5. To give or have any uneasy remains. I know not whether  
the word in this sense be not rather *grugeons*, or remains;  
*grugeons* being the part of corn that remains after the fine  
meal has passed the sieve.

My Dolabella,

Hast thou not still some *grudgings* of thy fever? *Dryden.*  
GRUDGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; fullen malice.

Many countries about her were full of wars, which, for old  
*grudges* to Corinth, were thought still would conclude  
there. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Two households, both alike in dignity,  
From ancient *grudge* break to new mutiny,  
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. *Shakespeare.*

Let me go in to see the generals:

There is some *grudge* between 'em; 'tis not meet  
They be alone. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Deep-fester'd hate;

A *grudge* in both, time out of mind, begun,  
And mutually bequeath'd from fire to son. *Tate's Juvenal.*

2. Anger; ill-will.

The god of wit, to shew his *grudge*,  
Clapt as's ears upon the judge. *Swift.*

3. Unwillingness to benefit.

4. Envy; odium; invidious censure.

Those to whom you have

With *grudge* prefer'd me. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

4. Remorse of conscience. *Ainsworth.*

5. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease. *Ainsw.*

GRUDGINGLY. *adj.* [from *grudge*.] Unwillingly; malignant-  
ly; reluctantly.

Like harpies they could scent a plenteous board;

Then to be sure they never fail'd their lord:

The rest was form, and bare attendance paid;

They drank and eat, and *grudgingly* obey'd. *Dryden.*

GRUEL. *n. f.* [*gruau, gruella*, French.] Food made by boil-  
ing oatmeal in water; any kind of mixture made by boiling  
ingredients in water.

Finger of birth-strangl'd babe,

Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;

Make the *gruel* thick and slab. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel

Upon the strength of water *gruel*? *Prior.*

*Gruel* made of grain, broths, malt-drink not much hopped,

posset-drinks, and in general whatever relaxeth. *Arbuthnot.*

GRUFF. *adj.* [*groff*, Dutch.] Sour of aspect; harsh of man-  
ners.

Around the fiend, in hideous order, sat

Foul bawling infamy and bold debate,

*Gruff* discontent, through ignorance misled. *Garth.*

The appellation of honour was such an one the *gruff*, such  
an one the stocky. *Addison.*

GRUFFLY. *adv.* [from *gruff*.] Harshly; ruggedly; roughly.

The form of Mars high on a chariot stood,

All sheath'd in arms, and *gruffy* look'd the god. *Dryden.*

GRUFFNESS. *n. f.* [from *gruff*.] Ruggedness of mien; harsh-  
ness of look or voice.

GRUM. *adj.* [contracted from *grumble*.] Sour; furly; severe.  
A low word.

Nic looked sour and *grum*, and would not open his mouth.

*Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

To GRUMBLE. *v. n.* [*grommelen, grommen*, Dutch.]

1. To murmur with discontent.

A bridegroom,

A *grumbling* groom, and that the girl shall find. *Shakesp.*

Thou *grumblest* and railest every hour on Achilles, and thou  
art as full of envy at his greatness as Cerberus is at Proserpina's  
beauty. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Th' accurst Philistian stands on th' other side,

*Grumbling* aloud, and smiles 'twixt rage and pride. *Cowley.*

Suitors, all but one, will depart *grumbling*, because they  
miss of what they think their due. *South's Sermons.*

Providence has allotted man a competency: all beyond it  
is superfluous; and there will be *grumbling* without end, if  
we reckon that we want this, because we have it not. *L'Espr.*

L'Avare, not using half his store,

Still *grumbles* that he has no more. *Prior.*

2. To growl; to gnarl.

The lion, though he sees the toils are set,

Yet, pinch'd with raging hunger, scours away;

Hunts in the face of danger all the day;

At night, with fullen pleasure, *grumbles* o'er his prey. *Dryd.*

3. To make a hoarse rattle.

Thou *grumbling* thunder join thy voice. *Matteux.*

Like a storm

That gathers black upon the frowning sky,

And *grumbles* in the wind. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

Vapours foul

Dash on the mountains brow, and shake the woods

That *grumbling* wave below. *Thomson's Winter.*

GRUMBLER. *n. f.* [from *grumble*.] One that *grumbles*; a  
murmurer; a discontented man.

The half-pence are good half-pence, and I will stand by it:  
if I made them of silver, it would be the same thing to the  
*grumbler*. *Swift.*

GRUMBLING. *n. f.* [from *grumble*.] A murmuring through  
discontent; a grudge.

I have serv'd

Without or grudge or *grumbings*. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

GRUME. *n. f.* [*grumeau*, French; *grumus*, Latin.] A thick  
viscid consistence of a fluid: as the white of an egg, or clotted  
like cold blood. *Quincy.*

GRUMLY. *adv.* [from *grum*.] Sullenly; morosely.

GRUMMEL. *n. f.* [*lithospermum*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GRUMOUS. *adj.* [from *grume*.] Thick; clotted.

The blood, when let, was black, *grumous*, the red part  
without a due consistence, the serum saline, and of a yel-  
lowish green. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

GRUMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *grumous*.] Thickness of a coagu-  
lated liquor.

The cause may be referred either to the coagulation of the  
serum, or *grumousness* of the blood. *Wise's Surgery.*

GRUNSEL. *n. f.* [More usually *groundsil*, unless *Milton* intended  
to preserve the Saxon *grunsel*.] The groundsil; the lower part  
of the building.

Next came one

Who mourn'd in earnest, when the captive ark

Maim'd his brute image, head and hands lopp'd off

In his own temple, on the *grunsel* edge,

Where he fell flat, and sham'd his worshippers. *Milton.*

To GRUNT. } *v. n.* [*grunio*, Latin.] To murmur like

To GRUNTLE. } a hog.

And neigh, and bark, and *grunt*, and roar and burn,

Like horse, hound, hog, bear, fire, at every turn. *Shakesp.*

Lament, ye swine! in *gruntings* spend your grief;

For you, like me, have lost your sole relief. *Gay's Past.*

Thy brinded boars may slumber undismay'd,

Or *grunt* secure beneath the chesnut shade. *Tickel.*

The scolding quean to louder notes doth rise,

To her full pipes the *grunting* hog replies;

The *grunting* hogs alarm the neighbours round. *Swift.*

GRUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The noise of a hog.

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,

In panick horror of pursuing dogs;

With many a deadly *grunt* and doleful squeak,

Poor swine, as if their pretty hearts would break. *Dryden.*

From hence were heard

The *grunts* of bristled boars, and groans of bears,

And herds of howling wolves. *Dryden's Æn.*

GRUNTER. *n. f.* [from *grunt*.]

1. He that grunts.

2. A kind of fish. [*Xepolis*.] *Ainsworth.*

GRUNTLING. *n. f.* [from *grunt*.] A young hog.

To GRUTCH. *v. n.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from  
*grudge*.] To envy; to repine; to be discontented.

The poor at the enclosure doth *grutch*,

Because of abuses that fall,

Lest some men should have but too much,

And some again nothing at all. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

But what we're born for we must bear,

Our frail condition it is such,

That what to all may happen here,

If't chance to me, I must not *grutch*. *Ben. Johnson.*

GRUTCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will.

In it he melted leaden bullets,

To shoot at foes, and sometimes pullets;

To whom he bore so fell a *grutch*,

He ne'er gave quarter t' any such. *Hudibras, p. i.*

GRY. *n. f.* [*γρῦ*.] Any thing of little value: as, the paring of  
the nails. *Diſt.*

GUAIA'CUM. *n. f.* [See LIGNUM-VITÆ.]

*Guaiacum* is attenuant and aperient, and promotes dis-  
charges by sweat and urine. It is an excellent medicine in  
many chronick cases, and was once famous for curing the  
venereal



venereal disease, which it still does singly in warmer climates, but with us we find it insufficient. We have a resin of it, improperly called gum *guaiacum*, given in the same cases with the famous balsamum polycræstum is made of it. *Hill.*

**GUARANTEE**. *n. f.* [*garant*, French.] A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it, may think it the concern of his providence. *South's Sermons.*

A prince distinguished by being a patron of Protestants, and *guarantee* of the Westphalian treaty. *Addison on the War.*

**TO GUARANTY**. *v. a.* [*garantir*, French.] To undertake to secure the performance of any articles.

**TO GUARD**. *v. a.* [*garder*, French, from our word *ward*, the *w* being changed by the French into *g*; as *Galles* for *Wales*.]

1. To watch by way of defence and security.

2. To protect; to defend.

Naked the graces *guarded* you from all  
Dangers abroad, and now your thunder shall. *Waller.*

Your pow'r you never use, but for defence,  
To *guard* your own or others innocence. *Dryden.*

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not slow  
To *guard* their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

The port of Genoa is very ill *guarded* against the storms.  
*Addison on Italy.*

3. To preserve by caution.

One would take care to *guard* one's self against this particular imperfection, because it is that which our nature very strongly inclines us to. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. To provide against objections.

Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection. *Notes on Odyssey.*

5. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders.

Give him a livery  
More *guarded* than his fellows. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*  
See a fellow

In a long motley, *guarded* with yellow. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

**TO GUARD**. *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence.

There are other nice cases, in which a man must *guard*, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier on Popularity.*

To *guard* against such mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words. *Watts's Logick.*

**GUARD**. *n. f.* [*garde*, French; *ward*, Teutonic.]

1. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

The *guard* bare them, and brought them back into the guard-chamber. *1 Kings xiv. 28.*

Up into heav'n, from paradise, in haste  
Th' angelick *guards* ascended, mute, and sad,  
For man. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

With lifted hands, and gazing eyes,  
His *guards* behold him soaring through the skies. *Dryden.*

Others are cooped in close by the strict *guards* of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke.*

He must be trusted to his own conduct, since there cannot always be a *guard* upon him, except what you put into his own mind by good principles. *Locke.*

They, usurping arbitrary power, had their *guards* and spies, after the practice of tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A state of caution; a state of vigilance.

The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical, caused him to stand upon his *guard* at home. *Davies.*

Temerity puts a man off his *guard*. *L'Estrange.*

It is wisdom to keep ourselves upon a *guard*. *L'Estrange.*

Now he stood collected and prepar'd;

For malice and revenge had put him on his *guard*. *Dryden.*

Men are always upon their *guard* against an appearance of design. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

3. Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expression.

They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I. *Atterbury.*

4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border.

5. Part of the hilt of a sword.

**GUA'RDAGE**. *n. f.* [from *guard*.] State of wardship.

A maid so tender, fair and happy,  
Run from her *guardage* to the sooty bosom  
Of such a thing as thou. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

**GU'ARDER**. *n. f.* One who guards. *Ainsworth.*

**GUARDIAN**. *n. f.* [*gardien*, French, from *guard*.]

1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to supply the want of parents.

I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and her *guardian*. *Shakesp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

When perjur'd *guardians*, proud with impious gains,

Choak up the streets, too narrow for their trains! *Dryden.*

Hocus, with two other of the *guardians*, thought it their duty to take care of the interest of the three girls. *Arbutnot.*

2. One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed.

I gave you all,  
Made you my *guardians*, my depositaries;  
But kept a reservation to be follow'd

With such a number.

3. A repository or storehouse. Not used.

Where is Duncan's body?

—Carried to Colmekill,

The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,

And *guardian* of their bones. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

**GUARDIAN** of the *Spiritualties*. He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. He may be either guardian in law, or *jure magistratus*, as the archbishop is of any diocese within his province; or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time depute. *Cowel.*

**GUA'RDIAN**. *adj.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent.

My charming patroness protects me unseen, like my *guardian* angel; and shuns my gratitude like a fairy, who is bountiful by stealth, and conceals the giver, when she bestows the gift. *Dryden's Dedication to Cleomenes.*

Thus shall mankind his *guardian* care engage,

The promis'd father of the future age. *Pope's Messiah.*

Mean while Minerva, in her *guardian* care,

Shoots from the starry vaults through fields of air. *Pope.*

**GUA'RDIANSHIP**. *n. f.* [from *guardian*.] The office of a guardian.

The curate stretched his patent for the cure of souls, to a kind of tutelary *guardianship* over goods and chattels. *L'Estr.*

Theseus is the first who established the popular state in Athens, assigning to himself the *guardianship* of the laws, and chief commands in war. *Swift.*

**GUA'RDLESS**. *adj.* [from *guard*.] Without defence.

So on the *guardless* herd, their keeper slain,

Rushes a tyger in the Lybian plain. *Waller.*

A rich land, *guardless* and undefended, must needs have been a double incitement. *South's Sermons.*

**GUA'RDSHIP**. *n. f.* [from *guard*.]

1. Care; protection.

How blest'd am I, by such a man led!

Under whose wise and careful *guardship*

I now despise fatigue and hardship. *Swift.*

2. [*Guard* and *ship*.] A king's ship to guard the coast.

**GUA'IAVA**. } *n. f.*

**GUA'VA**. }

The flowers consist of five leaves, produced in a circular order, having many stamina or threads surrounding the ovary: the ovary is of a long tubulous figure, which becomes a fleshy fruit, crowned on the top, and containing many small hard seeds. The fruit, says Sir Hans Sloane, is extremely delicious and wholesome. They have only this inconvenience, that, being very astringent, they stop up the belly, if taken in great quantities. *Miller.*

**GUBERNA'TION**. *n. f.* [*gubernatio*, Lat.] Government; superintendency; superiour direction.

Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is transacted by the man Jesus, inhabited by the divine power and wisdom, and employed as a medium or conscious instrument of this extensive *gubernation*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

**GU'DGEON**. *n. f.* [*goujon*, French.]

1. A small fish found in brooks and rivers, easily caught, and therefore made a proverbial name for a man easily cheated.

'Tis true, no turbets dignify my boards;

But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords. *Pope.*

This he did to draw you in, like so many *gudgeons*, to swallow his false arguments. *Swift.*

2. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage; a bait; an allurement: *gudgeons* being commonly used as baits for pike.

But fish not with this melancholy bait,

For this fool's *gudgeon*, this opinion. *Shakesp. Merch. of Ven.*

**GUERDON**. *n. f.* [*guerdon*, *gardon*, French.] A reward; a recompense. A word now no longer in use.

He hearken'd, and did stay from further harms,

To gain so goodly *guerdon* as she spake. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

But to the virgin comes, who all this while

Amazed stands herself so mock'd to see,

By him who has the *guerdon* of his guile,

For so misfeigning her true knight to be. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

He shall, by thy revenging hand, at once receive the just *guerdon* of all his former villanies. *Knolles.*

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise

To scorn delights, and live laborious days;

But the fair *guerdon* when we hope to find,

And think to burst out into sudden blaze,

Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred sheers,

And flits the thin-spun life. *Milton.*

**TO GUESS**. *v. a.* [*ghissen*, Dutch.]

1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment.

Incapable and shallow innocents!

You cannot *guess* who caus'd your father's death. *Shakesp.*

Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever,

Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound

4 That



That ever yet they heard.

—Hum! I *guess* at it.

*Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He that, by reason of his swift motions, can inform himself of all places and preparations, should he not very often *guess* rightly of things to come, where God pleaseth not to give impediment?

*Raleigh's History of the World.*

There issue swarming bands

Of ambush'd men, whom, by their arms and drefs,

To be Taxcallan enemies I *guess*. *Dryd. Indian Emperor.*

The same author ventures to *guess* at the particular fate which would attend the Roman government.

*Swift.*

Nor can imagination *guess*,

How that ungrateful charming maid

My purest passion has betray'd.

*Swift.*

## 2. To conjecture rightly.

One may *guess* by Plato's writings, that his meaning, as to the inferiour deities, was, that they who would have them might, and they who would not, might let them alone; but that himself had a right opinion concerning the true God.

*Stillingsfleet's Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

**TO GUESS.** *v. a.* To hit upon by accident; to determine rightly of any thing without certain direction of the judgment.

If Xerxes was able to call every common foldier by his name in his army, it may be *guessed* he got not this wonderful ability by learning his lessons by heart.

*Locke.*

**GUESS.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any positive or certain grounds.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers:

Hard is the *guess* of their true strength and forces. *Shakesp.*

A poet must confess

His art's like physick, but a happy *guess*.

*Dryden.*

It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture a greater good for a less, upon uncertain *guesses*, before a due examination.

*Locke.*

We may make some *guess* at the distinction of things, into those that are according to, above, and contrary to reason.

*Locke.*

This problem yet, this offspring of a *guess*,

Let us for once a child of truth confess.

*Prior.*

**GUESSER.** *n. f.* [from *guess*.] Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

It is the opinion of divers good *guessers*, that the last fit will not be more violent than advantageous.

*Pope.*

If fortune should please but to take such a crochet,

To thee I apply, great Smedley's successor,

To give thee lawn-sleeves, a mitre and rochet,

Whom would'st thou resemble? I leave thee a *guesser*. *Swift.*

**GUESSINGLY.** *adv.* [from *guessing*.] Conjecturally; uncertainly.

What confed'racy have you with the traytors

Late footed in the kingdom?

—I have a letter *guessingly* set down,

Which came from one that's of a neutral heart,

And not from one oppos'd.

*Shakesp. King Lear.*

**GUEST.** *n. f.* [ger, girt, Saxon; *gwest*, Welsh.]

## 1. One entertained in the house of another.

They all murmured, saying, that he was gone to be *guest* with a man that is a sinner.

*Lu. xix. 7.*

Methinks a father

Is, at the nuptial of his son, a *guest*

That best becomes the table.

*Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Tell my royal *guest*

I add to his commands my own request.

*Dryden's Æn.*

## 2. A stranger; one who comes newly to reside.

O defarts, defarts! how fit a *guest* am I for you, since my heart can people you with wild ravenous beasts, which in you are wanting.

*Sidney.*

Those happiest smiles

That play'd on her ripe lip, seem'd not to know

What *guests* were in her eyes; which parted thence

As pearls from diamonds dropt.

*Shakespeare.*

**GUESTCHAMBER.** *n. f.* [*guest* and *chamber*.] Chamber of entertainment.

Where is the *guestchamber*, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples?

*Mar. xiv. 14.*

**TO GUGGLE.** *v. n.* [*gorgoliare*, Italian.] To sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow mouthed vessel.

**GUIDAGE.** *n. f.* [from *guide*.] The reward given to a guide.

*Ainsworth.*

**GUIDANCE.** *n. f.* [from *guide*.] Direction; government.

As to those who lived under the *guidance* of reason alone, without the assistance of supernatural light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a message from the dead, would persuade them.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

Particular application must be left to Christian prudence, under the *guidance* of God's holy spirit, who knows our necessity before we ask, and our ignorance in asking.

*Rogers.*

A prince ought not to be under the *guidance* or influence of either faction, because he declines from his office of presiding over the whole to be the head of a party.

*Swift.*

**TO GUIDE.** *v. a.* [*guider*, French.]

## 1. To direct in a way.

When the spirit of truth is come, he will *guide* you into all truth.

*Jo. xvi. 13.*

The new light served to *guide* them to their neighbours coffers.

*Decay of Piety.*

Whosoever has a faithful friend to *guide* him in the dark passages of life, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see never the worse.

*South's Sermons.*

## 2. To govern by counsel; to instruct.

For thy name's sake lead me and *guide* me.

*Pf. xxxi. 3.*

## 3. To regulate; to superintend.

Women neglect that which St. Paul assigns them as their proper business, the *guiding* of the house.

*Decay of Piety.*

**GUIDE.** *n. f.* [*guide*, French, from the verb.]

## 1. One who directs another in his way.

Judas was *guide* to them that took Jesus.

*Acts i. 16.*

Thou gavest them a burning pillar of fire, to be a *guide* of the unknown journey.

*Wisd. xviii. 3.*

Can knowledge have no bound, but must advance

So far to make us wish for ignorance?

And rather in the dark to grope our way,

Than led by a false *guide* to err by day?

*Denham.*

## 2. One who directs another in his conduct.

While yet but young his father dy'd,

And left him to an happy *guide*.

*Waller.*

## 3. Director; regulator.

Who the *guide* of nature, but only the God of nature?

In him we live, move and are. Those things which nature is

said to do, are by divine art performed, using nature as an

instrument: nor is there any such art or knowledge divine in

nature herself working, but in the *guide* of nature's work.

*Hooker, b. i. f. 3.*

Some truths are not by reason to be tried,

But we have sure experience for our *guide*. *Dryden's Fables.*

**GUIDELESS.** *adj.* [from *guide*.] Without a guide; without a governour or superintendant.

Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows tost,

Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd,

To his now *guideless* kingdom peace bequeath'd.

*Dryden.*

There fierce winds o'er dusky valleys blow,

Whose every puff bears empty shades away,

Which *guideless* in those dark dominions stray.

*Dryden.*

**GUIDER.** *n. f.* [from *guide*.] Director; regulator; guide.

Our *guider* come! to the Roman camp conduct us. *Shak.*

That person, that being provoked by excessive pain, thrust

his dagger into his body, and thereby, instead of reaching his

vitals, opened an imposthume, the unknown cause of all his

pain, and so stabbed himself into perfect health and ease,

surely had great reason to acknowledge chance for his chirur-

geon, and providence for the *guider* of his hand.

*South.*

**GUIDON.** *n. f.* [French.] A standardbearer; a standard. Obsolete.

**GUILD.** *n. f.* [*gild*, Saxon, a fellowship, a corporation.]

A society; a corporation; a fraternity or company, com-

bined together by orders and laws made among themselves by

their prince's licence. Hence the common word *gild* or *guild-*

*hall* proceeds, being a fraternity or commonalty of men ga-

thered into one combination, supporting their common charge

by mutual contribution.

*Cowel.*

Towards three or four o'clock

Look for the news that the *guild* hall affords. *Shak. R. III.*

In woollen cloth it appears, by those ancient *guilds* that were

settled in England for this manufacture, that this kingdom

greatly flourished in that art.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

As when the long-eared milky mothers wait

At some sick miser's triple-bolted gate,

For their defrauded absent foals they make

A moan so loud, that all the *guild* awake. *Pope's Dunciad.*

**GUILE.** *n. f.* [*guille*, *gille*, old French, the same with *wile*.] Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice; mischievous subtilty.

With fawning words he courted her awhile,

And looking lovely, and oft sighing fore,

Her constant heart did court with divers *guile*;

But words and looks, and sighs she did abhor. *Fairy Queen.*

When I have most need to employ a friend,

Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of *guile*,

Be he to me! This do I beg of heav'n,

When I am cold in zeal to you or yours. *Shak. Rich. III.*

We may, with more successful hope, resolve

To wage by force or *guile* eternal war. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Nor thou his malice and false *guile* condemn:

Subtile he needs must be who could seduce

Angels.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

**GUILEFUL.** *adj.* [*guile* and *full*.]

## 1. Wily; insidious; mischievously artful.

The way not to be inveigled by them that are so *guileful* through skill, is thoroughly to be instructed in that which maketh skilful against *guile*.

*Hooker, b. iii. f. 8.*

Without expence at all,

By *guileful* fair words, peace may be obtain'd. *Shak. H. VI.*



# G U I

# G U L

He saw his *guileful* act  
By Eve, though all unweeting, seconded  
Upon her husband. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
The *guileful* phantom now forsook the throwd,  
And flew sublime, and vanish'd in a cloud. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Treacherous; secretly mischievous.  
I train'd thy brethren to that *guileful* hole,  
Where the dead corps of Bassianus lay. *Shakesp. Tit. Andr.*  
**GUI'LEFULLY.** *adv.* [from *guileful*.] Infidiously; treacherously.  
To whom the tempter *guilefully* reply'd. *Milton's P. Lost.*  
**GUI'LEFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *guileful*.] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.  
**GUI'LELESS.** *adj.* [from *guile*.] Without deceit; without infidiousness; simply honest.  
**GUI'LER.** *n. f.* [from *guile*. See **BEGUILE**.] One that betrays into danger by infidious practices.  
But he was wary wise in all his way,  
And well perceived his deceitful sleight;  
Ne suffered lust his safety to betray;  
So goodly did beguile the *guiler* of the prey. *Fairy Queen.*  
**GUILT.** *n. f.* [gilt, Saxon, originally signified the fine or mulct paid for an offence, and afterward the offence itself.]  
1. The state of a man justly charged with a crime; the contrary to innocence.  
It was neither *guilt* of crime, nor reason of state, that could quench the envy that was upon the king for this execution. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
When these two are taken away, the possibility of *guilt*, and the possibility of innocence, what restraint can the belief of the creed lay upon any man? *Hammond on Fundamentals.*  
2. A crime; an offence.  
Close pent up *guilts*  
Rive your concealing continents, and ask  
These dreadful summoners grace. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
**GUI'LTILY.** *adv.* [from *guilty*.] Without innocence; without clearness of conscience.  
Bloody and guilty, *guiltily* awake,  
And in a bloody battle end thy days:  
Think on lord Hastings, and despair and die. *Shak. R. III.*  
**GUI'LTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *guilty*.] The state of being guilty; wickedness; consciousness of crime.  
He thought his flight rather to proceed of a fearful *guiltiness* than of an humble faithfulness. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
The last was I that felt thy tyranny:  
O, in the battle think on Buckingham,  
And die in terrour of thy *guiltiness*. *Shakesp. Richard III.*  
I should be guiltier than my *guiltiness*. *Shakespeare.*  
**GUI'LTLESS.** *adj.* [from *guilt*.] Innocent; free from crime.  
I am in this commanded to deliver  
The noble duke of Clarence to your hands:  
I will not reason what is meant hereby,  
Because I will be *guiltless* of the meaning. *Shakesp. R. III.*  
Many worthy and chaste dames thus,  
All *guiltless*, meet reproach. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Then shall the man be *guiltless* from iniquity, and this woman shall bear her iniquity. *Num. v. 31.*  
Thou, who do'st all thou wishest at thy will,  
And never willest aught but what is right,  
Preserve this *guiltless* blood they seek to spill;  
Thine be my kingdom. *Fairfax.*  
*Guiltless* of greatness, thus he always pray'd,  
Nor knew nor wish'd he, that those vows he made  
On his own head should be at last repaid. *Dryden.*  
Thou know'st how *guiltless* first I met thy flame,  
When love approach'd me under friendship's name. *Pope.*  
**GUI'LTLESSLY.** *adv.* [from *guiltless*.] Without guilt; innocently.  
**GUI'LTLESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *guiltless*.] Innocence; freedom from crime.  
A good number, trusting to their number more than to their value, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that *guiltlessness* is not always with ease oppressed. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
I would not have had any hand in his death, of whose *guiltlessness* I was better assured, than any man living could be. *King Charles.*  
**GUI'LTLY.** *adj.* [giltig, Saxon, one condemned to pay a fine for an offence.]  
1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent.  
Is there not a ballad of the king and the beggar?  
—The world was *guilty* of such a ballad some three ages since. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*  
Mark'd you not  
How that the *guilty* kindred of the queen  
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death? *Shak.*  
We are verily *guilty* concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul when he besought us, and we would not hear. *Gen. xlii. 21.*  
With mortal hatred I pursu'd his life,  
Nor he, nor you, were *guilty* of the strife;  
Nor I, but as I lov'd; yet all combin'd,  
Your beauty and my impotence of mind. *Dryden.*

Farewel the stones  
And threshold, *guilty* of my midnight moans. *Dryden.*  
There is no man, that is knowingly wicked, but is *guilty* to himself; and there is no man, that carries guilt about him, but he receives a sting into his soul. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. Wicked; corrupt.  
All the tumult of a *guilty* world,  
Tost by ungenerous passion, sinks away. *Thomson's Spring.*  
**GUINEA.** *n. f.* [from *Guinea*, a country in *Africa* abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.  
By the word gold I must be understood to design a particular piece of matter; that is, the last *guinea* that was coined. *Locke.*  
**GUINE'ADROPPER.** *n. f.* [*guinea* and *drop*.] One who cheats by dropping guineas.  
Who now the *guineadropper's* bait regards,  
Trick'd by the sharper's dice, or juggler's cards. *Gay.*  
**GUINEAHEN.** *n. f.* A small Indian hen.  
**GUINE'APPPER.** *n. f.* [*capsicum*, Latin.]  
The characters are: the flowers consist of one leaf, and are expanded like those of nightshade: the fruit is soft, fleshy and membranous, divided into two or more cells, in which are contained many flat kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*  
**GUINEAPIG.** *n. f.* A small animal with a pig's snout.  
**GUISE.** *n. f.* [The same with *wise*; *guise*, French; *pira*, Saxon, the *p* or *w* being changed as is common into *g*.]  
1. Manner; mien; habit; cast of behaviour.  
His own fire, and master of his *guise*,  
Did often tremble at his horrid view. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Thus women know, and thus they use the *guise*,  
T' enchant the valiant and beguile the wife. *Fairfax, b. iv.*  
Lo you! here she comes: this is her very *guise*; and, upon my life, fast asleep: observe her, stand close. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
They stand a horrid front  
Of dreadful length, and dazzling arms, in *guise*  
Of warriors old, with order'd spear and shield,  
Awaiting what command their mighty chief  
Had to impose. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
By their *guise*  
Just men they seem, and all their study bent  
To worship God a-right. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
Back, shepherds, back;  
Here be without duck or nod,  
Other trippings to be trod,  
Of lighter toes and such court *guise*,  
As Mercury did first devise. *Milton.*  
Their external shapes are notoriously accommodated to that law or *guise* of life that nature has designed them. *More.*  
2. Practice; custom; property.  
This would not be slept;  
Old *guise* must be kept. *Ben. Johnson.*  
The swain reply'd, it never was our *guise*  
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*  
3. External appearance; dress.  
When I was very young, nothing was so much talked of as rickets among children, and consumptions among young people: after these the spleen came in play, and then the scurvy, which was the general complaint, and both were thought to appear in many various *guises*. *Temple.*  
The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war, by the specious pretences of some, who, under the *guise* of religion, sacrificed so many thousands to their own ambition. *Swift.*  
**GUITA'R.** *n. f.* [*ghitara*, Italian; *guitarre*, French.] A stringed instrument of musick.  
Sallads and eggs, and lighter fare,  
Tune the Italian spark's *guitar*. *Prior.*  
**GULCH.** } *n. f.* [from *gulo*, Latin.] A little glutton.  
**GU'LCHIN.** } *Skinner.*  
**GULES.** *adj.* [perhaps from *geule*, the throat.] Red: a barbarous term of heraldry.  
Follow thy drum;  
With man's blood paint the ground: *gules, gules*;  
Religious canons, civil laws are cruel;  
Then what should war be? *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*  
He whose sable arms,  
Black as his purpose, did the knight resemble,  
When he laid couched in the ominous horse,  
Hath now his dread and black complexion smear'd  
With heraldry more dismal; head to foot,  
Now he is total *gules*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
**GULF.** *n. f.* [*golfo*, Italian.]  
1. A bay; an opening into land.  
Pisaurius, the Venetian admiral, knowing himself unable to encounter with the Turks great fleet at sea, withdrew himself farther off from the island Corfu, into the *gulf* of the Adriatick. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
2. An abyss; an unmeasurable depth.  
Thence turning back, in silence soft they stole,  
And brought the heavy corse with easy pace  
To yawning *gulf* of deep Avernus' hole;  
By that same hole, an entrance dark and base,  
With smok and sulphur hiding all the place,  
Descends to hell. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 5.*  
I know



# G U L

I know thou'd'st rather

Follow thine enemy in a fiery *gulf*,

Than flatter him in a bower.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

This is the *gulf* through which Virgil's Alecto shoots herself into hell: the fall of waters, the woods that encompass it, are all in the description.

*Addison on Italy.*

The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world; and must we now have an ocean of mere flats and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation, for fear our heads should turn giddy at the imagination of gaping abysses and unfathomable *gulfs*?

*Bentley.*

3. A whirlpool; a sucking eddy.

England his approaches makes as fierce

As waters to the sucking of a *gulf*.

*Shakespeare. Henry V.*

4. Any thing insatiable.

Scull of dragon, tooth of wolf,

Witches mummy; maw and *gulf*

Of the ravening salt sea shark;

Root of hemlock, digg'd i' th' dark.

*Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

**GULFY.** *adj.* [from *gulf*.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools; voracious.

Rivers arise; whether thou be the son

Of utmost Tweed, or Ouse, or *gulfy* Dun.

*Milton.*

At their native realms the Greeks arriv'd,

All who the war of ten long years surviv'd,

And 'scap'd the perils of the *gulfy* main.

*Pope's Odyssey.*

High o'er a *gulfy* sea the Pharian isle

Fronts the deep roar of disemboguing Nile.

*Pope's Odyssey.*

**TO GULL.** *v. a.* [guiller, to cheat, old French.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive.

If I do not *gull* him into a nay word, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed.

*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Yet love these forc'ries did remove, and move

Thee to *gull* thine own mother for my love.

*Donne.*

He would have *gull'd* him with a trick,

But Mart was too *gull* politick.

*Hudibras, p. ii.*

They are not to be *gull'd* twice with the same trick.

*L'Estr.*

The Roman people were grossly *gull'd* twice or thrice over, and as often enslaved in one century, and under the same pretence of reformation.

*Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

By their designing leaders taught,

The vulgar, *gull'd* into rebellion, arm'd;

*Dryden.*

For this advantage age from youth has won,

As not to be out-riden, though out-run;

By fortune he was now to Venus trin'd,

And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd:

Of him disposing in his own abode,

He sooth'd the goddess, while he *gull'd* the god.

*Dryden.*

**GULL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sea-bird.

2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick.

I should think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it.

*Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

Either they have these excellencies they are praised for, or they have not; if they have not, 'tis an apparent cheat and *gull*.

*Government of the Tongue.*

3. A stupid animal; one easily cheated.

Being fed by us you us'd us so,

As that ungentle *gull*, the cuckow bird,

Useth the sparrow.

*Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. i.*

Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,

Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,

And made the most notorious geck and *gull*

That e'er invention plaid on.

*Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

That paltry story is untrue,

And forg'd to cheat such *gulls* as you.

*Hudibras, p. ii.*

**GULLCATCHER.** *n. f.* [gull and catch.] A cheat; a man of trick; one who catches silly people.

Here comes my noble *gullcatcher*.

*Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

**GULLER.** *n. f.* [from *gull*.] A cheat; an impostor.

**GULLERY.** *n. f.* [from *gull*.] Cheat; imposture.

*Ainsworth.*

**GULLET.** *n. f.* [goulet, French; gula, Latin.] The throat; the passage through which the food passes; the meat-pipe; the oesophagus.

It might be his doom

One day to sing

With *gullet* in string.

*Denham.*

Many have the *gullet* or feeding channel which have no lungs or windpipe; as fishes which have gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated; for such thereof as have lungs and respiration are not without wizzon, as whales and cetaceous animals.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 8.*

Nature has various tender muscles plac'd,

By which the artful *gullet* is embrac'd.

*Blackmore's Creation.*

The liquor in the stomach is a compound of that which is separated from its inward coat, the spittle which is swallowed, and the liquor which distils from the *gullet*.

*Arbuthnot.*

**TO GULLY.** *v. n.* [corrupted from gurgle.] To run with noise.

**GULLYHOLE.** *n. f.* [from *gully* and *hole*.] The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.

# G U N

**GULO'SITY.** *n. f.* [gulosus, Latin.] Greediness; gluttony; voracity.

They are very temperate, seldom offending in ebriety, or excess of drink; nor erring in *gulosity*, or superfluity of meats.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 10.*

**TO GULP.** *v. a.* [golpen, Dutch.] To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission.

He loosens the fish, *gulps* it down, and so soon as ever the morsel was gone wipes his mouth.

*L'Estrange.*

I thirsty stand,

And see the double flaggon charge their hand;

See them puff off the froth, and *gulp* amain,

While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain.

*Gay.*

**GULP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] As much as can be swallowed at once.

In deep inspirations we take more large *gulps* of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love and sorrow.

*More.*

As oft as he can catch a *gulp* of air,

And peep above the seas, he names the fair.

*Dryden's Fables.*

**GUM.** *n. f.* [gummi, Latin.]

1. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid and less friable, and generally dissolving in aqueous menstrua; whereas resins, being more sulphurous, require a spirituous dissolvent.

*Quincy.*

One whose eyes,

Albeit unused to the melting mood,

Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees

Their medicinal *gum*.

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

He ripens spices, fruit, and precious *gum*,

Which from remotest regions hither come.

*Waller.*

Her maiden train,

Who bore the vests that holy rites require,

Incense, and od'rous *gums*, and cover'd fire.

*Dryden. Fables.*

2. [Goma, Saxon; gumme, Dutch.] The fleshy covering that invests and contains the teeth.

From the babe that milks me

I'd pluck my nipple from his boneless *gums*.

Untwists a wire, and from her *gums*

A set of teeth completely comes.

*Swift.*

**TO GUM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To close with gum; to smear with gum.

The eyelids are apt to be *gummed* together with a viscous humour.

*Wiseman's Surgery.*

To prevent the *gumming* of the eyelids cut a piece of sponge, and lay it wet upon the eye.

*Wiseman's Surgery.*

**GUMMINESS.** *n. f.* [from *gummy*.] The state of being gummy; accumulation of gum.

The tendons are involved with a great *gumminess* and collection of matter.

*Wiseman's Surgery.*

**GUMMO'SITY.** *n. f.* [from *gummosus*.] The nature of gum; gumminess.

Sugar and honey make windy liquors, and the elastick fermenting particles are detained by their innate *gummosity*.

*Floyer.*

**GUMMOUS.** *adj.* [from *gum*.] Of the nature of gum.

Observations concerning English amber, and relations about the amber of Prussia, prove that amber is not a *gummosus* or resinous substance drawn out of trees by the sun's heat, but a natural fossil.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

**GUMMY.** *adj.* [from *gum*.]

1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum.

From the utmost end of the head branches there issueth out

a *gummy* juice, which hangeth downward like a cord.

*Raleigh.*

Nor all the *gummy* stores Arabia yields.

*Dryden's Virgil.*

How each arising alder now appears,

And o'er the Po distils her *gummy* tears.

*Dryden's Silenus.*

2. Productive of gum.

Late the clouds

Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their flock,

Tine the slant light'ning; whose thwart flame driv'n down,

Kindles the *gummy* bark of fir and pine.

*Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Overgrown with gum.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays

His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise;

Then rubs his *gummy* eyes, and scrubs his pate:

*Dryden.*

**GUN.** *n. f.* [Of this word there is no satisfactory etymology. Mr. Lye observes that *gun* in Iceland signifies battle; but when guns came into use we had no commerce with Iceland.] The general name for firearms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire.

These dread curses, like the sun 'gainst glass,

Or like an overcharged *gun*, recoil

And turn upon thyself.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

The emperor, smiling, said that never emperor was yet slain

with a *gun*.

*Knolles's History of the Turks.*

The bullet flying, makes the *gun* recoil.

*Cleveland.*

In vain the dart or glitt'ring sword we shun,

Condemn'd to perish by the slaughter'ing *gun*.

*Granville.*

**GUNNEL.** *n. f.* [corrupted for *gunwale*. See GUNWALE.]

**GUNNER.** *n. f.* [from *gun*.] Cannonier; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship.

The



The nimble *gunner*

With lynstock now the devilish cannon touches,  
And down goes all before him. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

They slew the principal *gunners*, and carried away their artillery. *Hayward.*

**GU'NNERY.** *n. f.* [from *gunner*.] The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

**GU'NPOWDER.** *n. f.* [gun and *powder*.] The powder put into guns to be fired. It consists of about twenty parts of nitre, three parts of sulphur, and three of charcoal. The proportions are not exactly kept.

*Gunpowder* consisteth of three ingredients, saltpetre, small-coal, and brimstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*

Burning by *gunpowder* frequently happens at sea. *Wifeman.*

**GU'NSHOT.** *n. f.* [gun and *shot*.] The reach or range of a gun; the space to which a shot can be thrown.

Those who are come over to the royal party are supposed to be out of *gunshot*. *Dryden.*

**GU'NSHOT.** *adj.* Made by the shot of a gun.

The greater symptoms I have translated to *gunshot* wounds. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**GU'NSMITH.** *n. f.* [gun and *smith*.] A man whose trade is to make guns.

It is of particular esteem with the *gunsmiths* for stocks. *Mort.*

**GU'NSTICK.** *n. f.* [gun and *stick*.] The rammer; or stick with which the charge is driven.

**GU'NSTOCK.** *n. f.* [gun and *stock*.] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

The timber is useful for bows, pullies, screws, mills, and *gunstocks*. *Mortimer's Husbandry:*

**GU'NSTONE.** *n. f.* [gun and *stone*.] The shot of cannon. They used formerly to shoot stones from artillery.

Tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his  
Hath turn'd his ball to *gunstones*, and his soul

Shall stand fore charged for the wasteful vengeance  
That shall fly with them. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*

**GU'NWALE, or GUNNEL** of a Ship. That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend which finisheth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the stanchions which support the waste trees; and this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no; and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, is also termed the *gunwale*. *Harris.*

**GURGE.** *n. f.* [gorges, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf.

Marching from Eden he shall find

The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*  
Boils out from under ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

**GU'RGION.** *n. f.* The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran.

**TO GU'RGLE.** *v. n.* [gorgogliare, Italian.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.

Then when a fountain's gurgling waters play,  
They rush to land, and end in feasts the day. *Pope.*

**GU'RNARD.** } *n. f.* [gournal, French.] A kind of sea-fish.

**GU'RNET.** }  
If I be not ashamed of my soldiers I am a fow'd *gurnet*:  
I have misus'd the king's prels damnably. *Shak. Henry IV.*

**TO GUSH.** *v. n.* [gostelen, Dutch.]

1. To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body.

A sea of blood *gush'd* from the gaping wound,  
That her gay garments stain'd with filthy gore. *Fai. Queen.*

The covering of this abyss was broken asunder, and the water *gush'd* out that made the deluge. *Burnet.*

Incessant streams of thin magnetick rays

*Gush* from their fountains with impetuous force,  
In either pole, then take an adverse course. *Blackmore.*

On either hand the *gushing* waters play,  
And down the rough cascade white-dashing fall. *Thomson.*

2. To emit in a copious effluxion.

The gaping wound *gush'd* out a crimson flood. *Dryden.*  
Line after line my *gushing* eyes o'erflow,

Led through a sad variety of woe. *Pope.*

**GUSH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor so emitted.

If a lung-vein be bursted, generally at the first cough a great *gush* of blood is coughed up. *Harvey on Consumpt.*

**GU'SSET.** *n. f.* [goussit, French.] Any thing sewed on to cloath, in order to strengthen it.

**GUST.** *n. f.* [goussit, French; gustus, Latin.]

1. Sense of tasting.

Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*,  
Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjust. *Pope.*

2. Height of perception; height of sensual enjoyment.

They fondly thinking to allay  
Their appetite with *gust*, instead of fruit

Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste  
With spattering noise rejected. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Where love is duty on the female side,  
On theirs meer sensual *gust*, and sought with surly pride.

*Dryden's Fables.*

My sight, and smell, and hearing were employ'd,  
And all three senses in full *gust* enjoy'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. Love; liking.

To kill, I grant, is sin's extremest *gust*;  
But, in defence, by mercy 'tis made just. *Shakespeare. Timon.*

Old age shall do the work of taking away both the *gust* and comfort of them. *L'Estrange, Fable 38.*

We have lost, in a great measure, the *gust* and relish of true happiness. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

The principal part of painting is to find what nature has made most proper to this art, and a choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

5. [From *guster*, Islandick.] A sudden violent blast of wind.

Some troops pursue the bloody-minded queen,  
That led calm Henry, though he were a king,

As doth a sail, fill'd with a fretting *gust*,  
Command an argosie to stem the waves. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*

You may as well forbid the mountain pines  
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,

When they are fretted with the *gusts* of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*  
Presently come forth swarms and volleys of libels, which

are the *gusts* of liberty of speech restrained. *Bacon's H. VII.*

As when fierce northern blasts from th' Alps descend,  
From his firm roots with struggling *gusts* to rend

An aged sturdy oak, the rattling sound

Grows loud. *Denham.*

Part stay for passage, 'till a *gust* of wind  
Ships o'er their forces in a shining sheet. *Dryden. Ann. Mirab.*

Pardon a weak distemper'd soul, that swells  
With sudden *gusts*, and sinks as soon in calms,

The sport of passions. *Addison's Cato.*

6. It is written in *Spenser* vitiously for *justs*, sports.

Full jolly knight he seem'd, and fair did sit,  
As one for knightly *gusts* and fierce encounters fit. *Fa. Qu.*

**GU'STABLE.** *n. f.* [*gusto*, Latin.]

1. To be tasted.

This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing *gustable* sweeter. *Harvey.*

2. Pleasant to the taste.

A *gustable* thing, seen or smelt, excites the appetite, and affects the glands and parts of the mouth. *Derham.*

**GUSTA'TION.** *n. f.* [*gusto*, Latin.] The act of tasting.

In it the gullet and conveying parts are only seated, which partake of the nerves of *gustation*, or appertaining unto sapor. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii.*

**GU'STFUL.** *adj.* [*gust* and *full*.] Tasteful; well-tasted.

What he defaults from some dry insipid sin, is but to make up for some other more *gustful*. *Decay of Piety.*

**GU'STO.** *n. f.* [Italian.]

1. The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate.

Pleasant *gustos* gratify the appetite of the luxurious. *Derh.*

2. Intellectual taste; liking.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular *gusto* along with them. *Dryden.*

**GU'STY.** *adj.* [from *gust*.] Stormy; tempestuous.

Once upon a raw and *gusty* day,

The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores. *Sh. Jul. Cæs.*  
Or whirl'd tempestuous by the *gusty* wind. *Thomson.*

**GUT.** *n. f.* [*kutteln*, German.]

1. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent.

This lord wears his wit in his belly, and his *guts* in his head. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Reveng'd I will be, as sure as his *guts* are made of puddings. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

A viol should have a lay of wire-strings below, close to the belly, and then the strings of *guts* mounted upon a bridge,

that by this means the upper strings stricken should make the lower resound. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The intestines or *guts* may be inflamed by any acrid or poisonous substance taken inwardly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The stomach; the receptacle of food: proverbially.

And cramm'd them 'till their *guts* did ache,  
With cawdle, custard, and plum-cake. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

With false weights their servants *guts* they cheat,  
And pinch their own to cover the deceit. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing.

Apicius, thou did'st on thy *guts* bestow  
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,

Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,  
Fearing to suffer thirst and famishment,

In poison'd potion drank'st. *Hakewill on Providence.*

**TO GUT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate.

The fishermen save the most part of their fish: some are gutted, splitted, powdered and dried. *Carew's Sur. of Cornwall.*

2. To plunder of contents.

In Nero's arbitrary time,  
When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime,

A troop



A troop of cut-throat guards were sent to seize  
The rich men's goods, and *gut* their palaces. *Dryd. Juven.*  
Tom Brown, of facetious memory, after having *guttet* a  
proper name of its vowels, used it in his works as free as he  
pleased. *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 567.

**GU'TTATED.** *adj.* [from *gutta*, Latin, a drop.] Besprinkled  
with drops; bedropped. *Dict.*

**GU'TTER.** *n. f.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Latin.] A passage for  
water.

These *gutter* tiles are in length ten inches and a half. *Moxon.*  
Rocks rise one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn  
in the sides of them by torrents of rain. *Addison on Italy.*

**TO GU'TTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun] To cut in small hol-  
lows.

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,  
The *gutter'd* rocks, and congregated fands,  
Traitors ensteep'd to clog the guiltless keel,  
As having sense of beauty, do omit  
Their mortal natures, letting safe go by  
The divine Desdemona. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

My cheeks are *gutter'd* with my fretting tears. *Sandys.*

First in a place, by nature close, they build  
A narrow flooring, *gutter'd*, wall'd, and til'd. *Dryden.*

The *gutter'd* rocks, and mazy-running clefts. *Thomson.*

**TO GU'TTLE.** *v. n.* [from *gut*.] To feed luxuriously; to  
gormandise. A low word.

His jolly brother, opposite in sense,  
Laughs at his thrift; and, lavish of expence,  
Quaffs, crams, and *guttles* in his own defence. *Dryden.*

**TO GU'TTLE.** *v. a.* [from *gut*.] To swallow.

The fool spit in his porridge, to try if they'd hiss: they  
did not hiss, and so he *guttled* them up, and scalded his  
chops. *L'Estrange.*

**GU'TTLER.** *n. f.* [from *guttle*.] A greedy eater.

**GU'TTULOUS.** *adj.* [from *guttula*, Latin.] In the form of a  
small drop.

Ice is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hail,  
which is also a glaciation, and figured in its *guttulous* descent  
from the air. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. ii.

**GU'TTURAL.** *adj.* [from *gutturalis*, Latin.] Pronounced in the  
throat; belonging to the throat.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which  
dental, and which *guttural*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In attempting to pronounce the nasals, and some of the  
vowels spiritaly, the throat is brought to labour, and makes  
that which we call a *guttural* pronunciation. *Holder.*

**GU'TTURALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *guttural*.] The quality of being  
*guttural*. *Dict.*

**GU'TWORT.** *n. f.* [from *gut* and *wort*.] An herb.

**GUY.** *n. f.* [from *guide*.] A rope used to lift any thing into the  
ship. *Skinner.*

**TO GU'ZZLE.** *v. n.* [from *gut*, or *gust*, to *guttle*, or *gustle*.] To  
gormandise; to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor  
greedily.

Well season'd bowls the gossip's spirits raise,  
Who while she *guzzles* chats the doctor's praise. *Roscommon.*

They fell to lapping and *guzzling*, 'till they burst them-  
selves. *L'Estrange.*

No more her care shall fill the hollow tray,  
To fat the *guzzling* hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*

**TO GU'ZZLE.** *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust.

The Pylian king  
Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,  
Still *guzzling* must of wine. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

**GU'ZZLER.** *n. f.* [from *guzzle*.] A gormandiser; an immode-  
rate eater or drinker.

**GYBE.** *n. f.* [See *GIBE*.] A sneer; a taunt; a sarcasm.

Ready in *gybes*, quick answer'd, saucy, and as quarrellous  
as the weazel. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

**TO GYBE.** *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt.

The vulgar yield an open ear,  
And common courtiers love to *gybe* and sneer. *Hubb. Ta'e.*

**GYMNA'STICALLY.** *adv.* [from *gymnastick*.] Athletically;  
fitly for strong exercise.

Such as with agility and vigour have not the use of either,  
who are not *gymnastically* compos'd, nor actively use those  
parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iv. c. 5.

**GYMNA'STICK.** *adj.* [from *γυμναστικός*; *gymnastique*, French.]  
Pertaining to athletick exercises; consisting of leaping, wrest-  
ling, running, throwing the dart, or quoit.

The Cretans wisely forbid their servants *gymnasticks* as well  
as arms; and yet your modern footmen exercise themselves  
daily, whilst their enervated lords are softly lolling in their  
chariots. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

**GY'MNICK.** *adj.* [from *γυμνικός*; *gymnique*, French.] Such as prac-  
tise the athletick or *gymnastick* exercises.

Have they not sword-players, and ev'ry fort  
Of *gymnick* artists, wrestlers, riders, runners. *Milton.*

**GYMNOSPE'RMIOUS.** *adj.* [from *γυμνός* and *σπέρμα*.] Having the  
seeds naked.

**GY'NECOCRASAY.** *n. f.* [from *γυναικονκρατία*; *gynecocratie*, French.]  
Petticoat government; female power.

**GYRA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *gyro*, Latin.] The act of turning any thing  
about.

This effluvium attenuateth and impelleth the neighbour air,  
which, returning home, in a *gyration* carrieth with it the ob-  
vious bodies into the electrick. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with  
*gyrations*, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear  
like fire; the reason of which is, that the sensation of the coal  
in the several places of that circle remains impress'd on the  
sensorium, until the coal return again to the same place. *Newt.*

**GYRE.** *n. f.* [from *gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing  
going in an orbit.

Ne thenceforth his approved skill to ward,  
Or strike, or hurlen round in warlike *gyre*,  
Remember'd he; ne car'd for his safe guard,  
But rudely rag'd. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii. cant. 5.

Does the wild haggard tow'r into the sky,  
And to the South by thy direction fly?

Or eagle in her *gyres* the clouds embrace? *Sandys.*

He fashion'd those harmonious orbs, that roll  
In restless *gyres* about the Artick pole. *Sandys.*

Quick and more quick he spins in giddy *gyres*,  
Then falls, and in much foam his soul expires. *Dryden.*

**GYVES.** *n. f.* [from *gewyn*, Welsh.] Fetters; chains for the legs.

The villains march wide betwixt the legs, as if they had  
*gyves* on. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* p. i.

And knowing this, should I yet stay,  
Like such as blow away their lives,

And never will redeem a day,  
Enamour'd of their golden *gyves*? *Ben. Johnson's Forest.*

The poor prisoners, ready to take the occasion offered,  
boldly starting up, break off their chains and *gyves*. *Knolles.*

Do'st thou already single me? I thought  
*Gyves* and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton's Agonistes.*

But Telamon rush'd in, and hap'd to meet  
A rising root, that held his fasten'd feet;

So down he fell, whom sprawling on the ground,  
His brother from the wooden *gyves* unbound. *Dryd. Fables.*

**TO GYVE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fetter; to shackle; to  
enchain; to ensnare.

With as little a web as this, will I ensnare as great a fly as  
Cassio. Ay, smile upon her, do. I will *gyve* thee in thine  
own courtship. *Shakespeare's Othello.*



# H.

## H A B

**H** Is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, sounded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel; as *house*, *behaviour*: where it is followed by a consonant it has no sound, according to the present pronunciation: but anciently, as now in Scotland, it made the syllable guttural; as *right*, *bought*.

HA. *interject.* [*ha*, Latin.]

1. An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion.

You shall look fairer ere I give or hazard:  
What says the golden chest? *ha!* let me see. *Shakesp.*  
*Ha!* what art thou! thou horrid headless trunk!  
It is my Hastings! *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. An expression of laughter.

He saith among the trumpets *ha*, *ha*, and he smelleth the battle afar off. *Job xxxix. 25.*

*Ha, ha*, 'tis what so long I wish'd and vow'd;  
Our plots and delusions  
Have wrought such confusions,  
That the monarch's a slave to the crowd. *Dryd. Albion.*

HAAR. *n. f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

HABEAS CORPUS. [*Latin.*] A writ, the which, a man indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs, and to answer the cause there. *Cowel.*

HABERDASHER. *n. f.* [This word is ingeniously deduced by *Minsheu* from *habt ihr dafs*, German, *have you this*, the expression of a shopkeeper offering his wares to sale.] One who sells small wares; a pedlar.

Because these cunning men are like *haberdashers* of small wares, it is not amiss to set forth their shop. *Bacon's Essays.*

A *haberdasher*, who was the oracle of the coffeehouse, declared his opinion. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 48.

HA'BERDINE. *n. f.* A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth.*

HA'BERGEON. *n. f.* [*haubergeon*, French; *halbergium*, low Lat.] Armour to cover the neck and breast; breastplate; neckpiece; gorget.

And halbert some, and some a *haberion*;  
So every one in arms was quickly dight. *Fairfax, b. i.*

The shot let fly, and grazing  
Upon his shoulder, in the passing,  
Lodg'd in Magnano's brais *habergeon*. *Hudibras, p. i.*

HAB'ILIMENT. *n. f.* [*habiliment*, French.] Dress; cloaths; garment.

He the fairest Una found,  
Strange lady, in so strange *habiliment*,  
Teaching the satyres. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.*

My riches are these poor *habiliments*,  
Of which if you should here disfurnish me,  
You take the sum and substance that I have. *Shakespeare.*

The clergy should content themselves with wearing gowns and other *habiliments* of Irish drapery. *Swift.*

TO HABILITATE. *v. n.* [*habilitar*, French.] To qualify; to entitle.

Divers persons in the house of commons were attainted, and thereby not legal, nor *habilitate* to serve in parliament, being disabled in the highest degree. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

HABILITA'TION. *n. f.* [from *habilitate*.] Qualification.

The things formerly spoken of, are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation* without intention and act? *Bacon, Essay 30.*

HA'BILITY. *n. f.* [*habilité*, French.] Faculty; power.

HA'BIT. *n. f.* [*habitus*, Latin.]

1. State of any thing: as, *habit* of body.

2. Dress; accoutrement.

I shifted  
Into a madman's rags, t' assume a semblance  
The very dogs disdain'd; and in this *habit*  
Met I my father. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

## H A B

If you have any justice, any pity;  
If ye be any thing, but churchmen's *habits*. *Shakespeare.*  
Both the poets being dressed in the same English *habit*,  
story compared with story, judgment may be made be-  
twixt them. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The scenes are old, the *habits* are the same  
We wore last year. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

There are among the statues several of Venus, in different  
*habits*. *Addison on Italy.*

The clergy are the only set of men who wear a distinct  
*habit* from others. *Swift.*

3. *Habit* is a power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the same thing. *Locke.*

He hath a better bad *habit* of frowning than the count  
Palatine. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

4. Custom; inveterate use.

This is the last fatal step but one, which is, by frequent repetition of the sinful act, to continue and persist in it, 'till at length it settles into a fixed confirmed *habit* of sin; which being properly that which the apostle calls the finishing of sin, ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual infliction. *South's Sermons.*

No civil broils have since his death arose,  
But faction now by *habit* does obey;

And wars have that respect for his repose,  
As winds for halcyons when they breed at sea. *Dryden.*

The force of education is so great, that we may mould the minds and manners of the young into what shape we please, and give the impressions of such *habits* as shall ever afterwards remain. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

TO HA'BIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress; to accoutre; to array.

Present yourself and your fair princefs  
Before Leontes:

She shall be *habited* as it becomes  
The partner of your bed. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Having called to his memory Sir George Villiers, and the cloaths he used to wear, in which at that time he seemed to be *habited*, he thought him to be that person. *Clarendon.*

They *habited* themselves like those rural deities, and imitated them in their rustick dances. *Dryden.*

HA'BITABLE. *adj.* [*habitable*, Fr. *habitabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being dwelt in; capable of sustaining human creatures.

By means of our solitary situation, we know well most part of the *habitable* world, and are ourselves unknown. *Bacon.*

That was her torrid and inflaming time;  
This is her *habitable* tropique clime. *Donne.*

Look round the *habitable* world, how few  
Know their own good, or knowing it, pursue. *Dryden.*

HA'BITABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *habitable*.] Capacity of being dwelt in.

The cutting of the Equinoctial line decides that controversy of the *habitableness* of the Torrid zone. *More.*

Those ancient problems of the spherical roundness of the earth, the being of antipodes, and of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone, are abundantly demonstrated. *Ray.*

HA'BITANCE. *n. f.* [*habitatio*, Latin.] Dwelling; abode.

What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,  
That here in desert hast thine *habitan*ce?

And these rich heaps of wealth do'tt hide apart  
From the world's eye, and from her right usance. *Fa. Qu.*

HA'BITANT. *n. f.* [*habitant*, Fr. *habitans*, Latin.] Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant.

Not to earth are those bright luminaries  
Officious; but to the earth's *habitant*:

And for the heav'n's wide circuit, let it speak  
The maker's high magnificence. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Pow'rs celestial to each other's view  
Stand still confest, though distant far they lie,  
Or *habitants* of earth, or sea, or sky. *Pope's Odyssey.*

HABITA'TION. *n. f.* [*habitation*, French; *habitatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dwelling; the state of a place receiving dwellers.



# H A B

Amplitude almost immense, with stars  
Numerous, and ev'ry star perhaps a world  
Of destin'd habitation. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

Palaces,

For want of habitation and repair,

Dissolve to heaps of ruins.

*Denham's Sophy.*

Rocks and mountains, which in the first ages were high  
and craggy, and consequently then inconvenient for habi-  
tation, were by continual deterration brought to a lower  
pitch. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Place of abode; dwelling

Wisdom, to the end the might save many, built her house  
of that nature which is common unto all; she made not this  
or that man her habitation, but dwelt in us. *Hooker, b. v.*

God oft descends to visit men

Unseen, and through their habitations walks

To mark their doings.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

HABITATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant.

So is his presence more continued unto the northern inha-  
bitants; and the longest day in Cancer is longer unto us than  
that in Capricorn unto the northern habitators. *Brown.*

HABITUAL. *adj.* [habituel, from habit, French.] Customary;  
accustomed; inveterate; established by frequent repetition.

Sin, there in pow'r before

Once actual; now in body, and to dwell

Habitual habitant.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Art is properly unhabitual knowledge of certain rules and  
maxims. *South.*

By length of time

The scurf is worn away of each committed crime:

No speck is left of their habitual stains;

But the pure ether of the soul remains. *Dryden's Æn,*

'Tis impossible to become an able artist, without making  
your art habitual to you. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

HABITUALLY. *adv.* [from habitual.] Customarily; by habit.

Internal graces and qualities of mind sanctify our natures,  
and render us habitually holy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

TO HABITUATE. *v. a.* [habituier, French.] To accustom; to  
use one's self by frequent repetition.

Men are first corrupted by bad counsel and company, and  
next they habituate themselves to their vicious practices. *Tillot.*

Such as live in a rarer air are habituated to the exercise of a  
greater muscular strength. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

HABITUDE. *n. f.* [habitus, Latin; habitude, French.]

1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else.

We cannot conclude this complexion of nations from the  
vicinity or habitude they hold unto the sun. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

The will of God is like a freight unalterable rule; but the  
various comportments of the creature, either thwarting this  
rule, or holding conformity to it, occasions several habitudes  
of this rule into it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

It results from the very nature and being of things, as they  
stand in such a certain habitude, or relation to one another.

*South's Sermons.*

As by the objective part of perfect happiness we under-  
stand that which is best and last, and to which all other things  
are to be referred; so by the formal part must be understood  
the best and last habitude of man toward that best object. *Nerr.*

In all the habitudes of life

The friend, the mistress, and the wife;

Variety we still pursue.

*Swift.*

2. Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse.

His knowledge in the noblest useful arts,

Was such dead authors could not give;

But habitudes with those who live. *Dryden.*

To write well, one must have frequent habitudes with the  
best company. *Dryden.*

3. Long custom; habit; inveterate use.

Mankind is not more liable to deceit than willing to con-  
tinue in a pleasing error, strengthened by a long habitude.

*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Thy ear, inur'd to charitable sounds,

And pitying love, must feel the hateful wounds

Of jest obscene, and vulgar ribaldry,

The ill-bred question, and the loud reply,

Brought by long habitude from bad to worse;

Must hear the frequent oath, the direful curse. *Prior.*

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repe-  
tition.

It is impossible to gain an exact habitude, without an infi-  
nite number of acts and perpetual practice. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

HA'BNAB. *adv.* [hap ne hap, or nap; as would ne would, will  
ne will; that is, let it happen or not.] At random; at the  
mercy of chance; without any rule or certainty of effect.

He circles draws and squares,

With cyphers, astral characters;

Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,

Although set down habnab at random. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

TO HACK. *v. a.* [haccan, Saxon; hacken, Dutch; hacher, Fr.  
from acare, an axe, Saxon.]

# H A G

1. To cut into small pieces; to chop; to cut slightly with fre-  
quent or unskillful blows.

He put on that armour, whereof there was no one piece  
wanting, though hacked in some places, bewraying some fight  
not long since passed. *S. dney.*

What a slave art thou, to hack thy sword as thou hast done,  
and say it was in fight! *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Richard the second here was hack'd to death. *Shak. R. III.*

I'll fight 'till from my bones my flesh be hackt. *Shakespeare.*

One flourishing branch of his most royal root

Is hackt down, and his summer leaves all faded,

By envy's hand, and murder's bloody axe. *Shakespeare. Rich. II.*

Burn me, hack me, hew me into pieces. *Dryden.*

But fate with butchers plac'd thy priestly stall,

Meek modern faith to murder, hack and mawl. *Pope.*

Not the hack'd helmet, nor the dusty field,

But purple vests and flow'ry garlands please. *Addis. Ovid.*

2. To speak unready, or with hesitation.

Disarm them, and let them question; let them keep their  
limbs whole, and hack our English. *Shakespeare.*

TO HACK. *v. n.* To hackney; to turn hackney or pro-  
stitute. *Hanmer.*

I could be knighted. — What! thou liest. Sir Alice Ford,  
these knights will hack, and so thou shouldst alter the article  
of thy gentry. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

HA'CKLE. *n. f.* Raw filk; any filmy substance unspun.

Take the hackle of a cock or capon's neck, or a plover's  
top: take off one side of the feather, and then take the hackle  
filk, gold or silver thread, and make these fast at the bent of  
the hook. *Walton's Angler.*

TO HA'CKLE. *v. a.* [from hack.] To dress flax.

HA'CKNEY. *n. f.* [hacnai, Welsh; hackeneye, Teuton. haquenée,  
French.]

1. A pacing horse.

2. A hired horse; hired horses being usually taught to pace, or  
recommended as good pacers.

Light and lewd persons were as easily suborned to make an  
affidavit for money, as post-horses and hackneys are taken to  
hire. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

Who, mounted on a broom, the nag

And hackney of a Lapland hag,

In quest of you came hither post,

Within an hour, I'm sure, at most.

*Hudibras, p. iii.*

3. A hireling; a prostitute.

Three kingdoms rung

With his accumulative and hackney tongue. *Roscommon.*

That is no more than every lover

Does from his hackney lady suffer. *Hudibras.*

Shall each spurgall'd hackney of the day,

Or each new pension'd sycophant, pretend

To break my windows.

*Pope, Dial. 2.*

4. Any thing let out for hire.

A wit can study in the streets;

Not quite so well, however, as one mought;

A hackney coach may chance to spoil a thought. *Pope.*

5. Much used; common.

These notions young students in physick derive from their  
hackney authors. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TO HA'CKNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practise in one  
thing; to accustom to the road.

He is long hackney'd in the ways of men. *Shakespeare.*

HA'CQUETON. *n. f.* [haquet, old French, a little horse.] Some  
piece of armour.

You may see the very fashion of the Irish horseman in his  
long hose, riding shoes of costly cordwain, his hacqueton, and  
his habergeon. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

HAD. The preterite and part. pass. of have.

I had rather be a country servant maid,

Than a great queen with this condition,

To be thus taunted. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Had we not better leave this Utica,

To arm Numidia in our cause? *Addison's Cato.*

HA'DDOCK. *n. f.* [hadot, French.] A sea-fish of the cod kind,  
but small.

The coast is plentifully stored with pilchards, herrings, and  
haddock. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HAFT. *n. f.* [hæft, Saxon; heft, Dutch, from To have or  
hold.] A handle; that part of any instrument that is taken  
into the hand.

This brandish'd dagger

I'll bury to the haft in her fair breast. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedip.*

These extremities of the joints are the hasts and handles of  
the members. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

A needle is a simple body, being only made of steel; but a  
sword is a compound, because its haft or handle is made of  
materials different from the blade. *Watts's Logick.*

TO HAFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fet in a haft. *Answ.*

HAG. *n. f.* [hægerre, a goblin, Saxon; becke, a witch, Dutch.]

1. A fury; a she monster.

Thus



- Thus spoke th' impatient prince, and made a pause;  
His foul *bags* rais'd their heads, and clapt their hands;  
And all the powers of hell, in full applause,  
Flourish'd their snakes, and tost their flaming brands. *Craſh.*
2. A witch; an enchantress.  
Out of my door, you witch! you *bag*, you baggage, you  
poulcat, you runnion. *Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſor.*
3. An old ugly woman.

Such affectations may become the young;  
But thou, old *bag*, of threescore years and three,  
Is ſhewing of thy parts in Greek for thee? *Dryden's Juven.*

TO HAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to harraſs  
with vain terror.

That makes them in the dark ſee viſions,  
And *bag* themſelves with apparitions. *Hudibra, p. iii.*  
How are ſuperſtitious men *bagged* out of their wits with the  
fancy of omens, tales, and viſions! *L'Eſtrange.*

HA'GARD. *adj.* [*bagard*, French.]

1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable.  
To let them down before that his flights end,  
As *bagard* hawk, preſuming to contend  
With hardy fowl above his able might,  
His weary pounces all in vain doth ſpend,  
To truſt the prey too heavy for his flight. *Fairy Queen.*
2. [*Hager*, German.] Lean. To this ſenſe I have put the fol-  
lowing paſſage; for ſo the author ought to have written.  
A *bagged* carion of a wolf, and a jolly ſort of dog, with  
good fleſh upon's back, fell into company together. *L'Eſtr.*
3. [*Hage*, Welſh.] Ugly; rugged; deformed; wildly diſordered.  
She's too diſdainful;

I know her ſpirits are as coy and wild,  
As *bagard* as the rock. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fearful beſides of what in fight had paſſ'd,  
His hands and *bagard* eyes to heav'n he caſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

Where are the conſcious looks, the face now pale,  
Now flushing red, the down-caſt *bagard* eyes,  
Or fixt on earth, or ſlowly rais'd! *Smith's Phæd. and Hipp.*

HA'GGARD. *n. f.*

1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable.  
I will be married to a wealthy widow,  
Ere three days paſs, which has as long lov'd me  
As I have lov'd this proud diſdainful *haggard*. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A ſpecies of hawk.  
Does the wild *haggard* tow'r into the ſky,  
And to the South by thy direction fly? *Sandys.*  
I enlarge my diſcourſe to the obſervation of the aires, the  
brancher, the ramiſh hawk, and the *haggard*. *Walton's Angler.*
3. A hag. So *Garth* has uſed it for want of underſtanding it.

Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,  
In a dark grot, the baleful *haggard* lay,  
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day. *Garth.*

HA'GGARDLY. *adv.* [from *haggard*.] Deformed; ugly.

For her the rich Arabia ſweats her gum;  
And precious oils from diſtant Indies come,  
How *haggardly* ſoe'er ſhe looks at home. *Dryd. Juven.*

HA'GGESS. *n. f.* [from *hog* or *hack*.] A maſs of meat, gene-  
rally pork chopped, and incloſed in a membrane. In Scotland  
it is commonly made in a ſheep's maw of the entrails of  
the ſame animal, cut ſmall, with ſuet and ſpices.

HA'GGISH. *adj.* [from *bag*.] Of the nature of a hag; de-  
formed; horrid.

He laſted long;

But on us both did *haggish* age ſteal on,  
And wore us out of act. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

TO HA'GGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *hackle* or *hack*.] To cut;  
to chop; to mangle.

Suffolk firſt died, and York all *haggled* o'er  
Comes to him where in gore he lay inſteep'd. *Shakeſ. H. V.*

TO HA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in  
coming to the price.

HA'GGLER. *n. f.* [from *haggle*.]

1. One that cuts.  
2. One that is tardy in bargaining.
- HA'GIOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*ἅγιος* and *γράφω*.] A holy writer.  
The Jews divide the Holy Scriptures of the Old Teſtament  
into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers*.

HAH. *interject.* An expreſſion of ſudden effort.

Her coats tuck'd up, and all her motions juſt,  
She ſtamps, and then cries *hah!* at ev'ry thruſt. *Dryden.*

HAIL. *n. f.* [*hæil*, Saxon.]

1. Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*  
As thick as *hail*

Came poſt on poſt. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

TO HAIL. *v. n.* To pour down hail.

My people ſhall dwell in a peaceable habitation when it  
ſhall *hail*, coming down on the foreſt. *Iſ. xxxii. 19.*

HAIL. *interj.* [*hæl*, health, Saxon: *hail*, therefore, is the ſame  
as *ſalve* of the Latins, or *ὑγιαίνε* of the Greeks, health be to  
you.] A term of ſalutation now uſed only in poetry; health  
be to you.

*Hail, hail, brave friend!*

Say to the king the knowledge of the broil  
As thou did'ſt leave it. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Her ſick head is bound about with clouds:

It does not look as it would have a *hail*

Or health wiſh'd in it, as on other morns. *Een. Johnſon.*

The angel *hail*

Beſtow'd, the holy ſalutation us'd

Long after to bleſt Mary, ſecond Eve. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Farewel, happy fields,

Where joy for ever dwells! *hail* horrors! *hail*

Infernal world! and thou profoundeſt hell

Receive thy new poſſeſſor! *Milton's Paradise Loſt, b. i.*

All *hail*, he cry'd, thy country's grace and love;

Once firſt of men below, now firſt of birds above. *Dryd.*

*Hail* to the ſun! from whoſe returning light

The chearful ſoldier's arms new luſtre take,

To deck the pomp of battle. *Roue's Tamerlane.*

TO HAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſalute; to call to.

A galley well appointed, with a long boat, drawing near  
unto the ſhore, was *hailed* by a Turk, accompanied with a  
troop of horſemen. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

I thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your breaſt,

And *hail* me thrice to everlaſting reſt. *Dryden.*

HA'ILED. *adj.* [from *hail*.] Struck with hail.

HA'ILSHOT. *n. f.* [*hail* and *shot*.] Small ſhot ſcattered like  
hail.

The maſter of the artillery did viſit them ſharply with mur-  
dering *hailshot*, from the pieces mounted towards the top of the  
hill. *Hayward.*

HA'ILSTONE. *n. f.* [*hail* and *stone*.] A particle or ſingle ball  
of hail.

You are no ſurer, no,

Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,

Or *hailstone* in the ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hard *hailstones* lye not thicker on the plain,

Nor ſhaken oaks ſuch ſhow'rs of acorns rain. *Dryden.*

HA'ILY. *adj.* [from *hail*.] Conſiſting of hail.

From whoſe dark womb a rattling tempeſt pours,

Which the cold North congeals to *haily* ſhowers. *Pope.*

HAIR. *n. f.* [*hær*, Saxon.]

1. One of the common teguments of the body. It is to be  
found upon all the parts of the body, except the ſoles of the  
feet and palms of the hands. When we examine the hairs  
with a microſcope, we find that they have each a round bul-  
bous root, which lies pretty deep in the ſkin, and which draws  
their nourishment from the ſurrounding humours: that each  
hair conſiſts of five or ſix others, wrapt up in a common tegu-  
ment or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part near the  
root thruſting forward that which is immediately above it, and  
not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes, as plants  
grow. *Quincy.*

2. A ſingle hair.

My fleece of woolly *hair* uncurls. *Shakeſp. Tit. Andr.*

Shall the difference of *hair* only, on the ſkin, be a mark of  
a different internal conſtitution between a changeling and a  
drill? *Locke.*

Naughty lady,

Theſe *hairs* which thou do'ſt raviſh from my chin,

Will quicken and accuſe thee. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Much is breeding;

Which, like the courſer's *hair*, hath yet but life,

And not a ſerpent's poiſon. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. Any thing proverbially ſmall.

If thou tak'ſt more

Or leſs than juſt a pound; if the ſcale turn

But in the eſtimation of a *hair*,

Thou dieſt. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He judges to a *hair* of little indecencies, and knows better  
than any man what is not to be written. *Dryden.*

4. Courſe; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction.

Mr. doctör, he is a curer of ſouls, and you a curer of bo-  
dies: if you ſhould fight, you go againſt the *hair* of your pro-  
feſſion. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

HA'IRBRAINED. *adj.* [This ſhould rather be written *hare-*  
*brained*, unconfant, unſettled, wild as a *hare*.] Wild; irre-  
gular; unſteady.

Let's leave this town; for they are *hairbrain'd* ſlaves,

And hunger will enforce them be more eager. *Shakeſ. H. VI.*

HA'IRBREADTH. *n. f.* [*hair* and *breadth*.] A very ſmall diſ-  
tance; the diameter of a hair.

Seven hundred choſen men left-handed could ſling ſtones at  
an *hairbreadth*, and not miſs. *Judg. xx. 16.*

I ſpoke of moſt diſaſtrous chances,

Of moving accidents by flood and field;

Of *hairbreadth* 'ſcapes in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shak.*

HA'IRBEL. *n. f.* The name of a flower; the hyacinth.

HA'IRCLOTH. *n. f.* [*hair* and *cloth*.] Stuff made of hair, very  
rough and prickly, worn ſometimes in mortification.

It is compoſed of reeds and parts of plants woven together,  
like a piece of *haircloth*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

HAIRLACE.



**HAIRLA'CE.** *n. f.* [*hair and lace*] The fillet with which women tie up their hair.

Worms are commonly resembled to a woman's *hairlace* or fillet, thence called *tenia*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

If Molly happens to be careless,  
And but neglects to warm her *hairlace*,  
She gets a cold as sure as death. *Swift.*

**HA'IRLESS.** *adj.* [from *hair*.] Without hair.

White beards have arm'd their thin and *hairless* scalps  
Against thy majesty. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

**HA'IRINESS.** *n. f.* [from *hairy*.] The state of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair.

**HA'IRY.** *adj.* [from *hair*.]

1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair.

She his *hairy* temples then had rounded  
With coronet of flowers. *Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*  
Children are not *hairy*, for that their skins are more perspirable. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Consisting of hair.

Storms have shed  
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head. *Dryd. Virgil.*

**HAKE.** *n. f.* A kind of fish.

The coast is plentifully stored with mackrel and *hake*.  
*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**HA'KOT.** *n. f.* [from *bake*.] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

**HAL** is derived like *al* from the Saxon *pealle*, *i. e.* a hall, a palace. In Gothick *alh* signifies a temple, or any other famous building. *Gibson's Camden.*

**HA'LBARD.** *n. f.* [*halebarde*, French; *hallebarde*, Dutch, from *barde*, an ax, and *halle*, a court, halberds being the common weapons of guards.] A battle-ax fixed to a long pole.

Advance thy *halberd* higher than my breast,  
Or I'll strike thee to my foot. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Our *halberds* did shut up his passage. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Four knaves in garbs succinct, a trusty band,

Caps on their heads, and *halberds* in their hand,

Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

**HA'LBARDIER.** *n. f.* [*halebardier*, French, from *halberd*.] One who is armed with a halberd.

The dutcheffs appointed him a guard of thirty persons, *halberdeers*, in a livery of murrey and blue, to attend his person. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The king had only his *halberdeers*, and fewer of them than used to go with him. *Clarendon.*

**HA'LCYON.** *n. f.* [*halcyo*, Latin.] A bird, of which it is said that she breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

Such smiling rogues, as these, sooth ev'ry passion,  
Bring oil to fire, snow to their colder moods;

Reneg, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks

With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be,

As *halcyons* brooding on a Winter sea. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

**HA'LCYON.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; still; peaceful.

When great Augustus made war's tempests cease,  
His *halcyon* days brought forth the arts of peace. *Denham.*

No man can expect eternal serenity and *halcyon* days from so incompetent and partial a cause, as the constant course of the sun in the equinoctial circle. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**HALE.** *adj.* [This should rather be written *hail*, from *hæl*, health.] Healthy; sound; hearty; well complexioned.

My feely sheep like well below,  
For they been *hale* enough I trow,

And liken their abode. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

Some of these wise partizans concluded the government had hired two or three hundred *hale* men, to be pinioned, if not executed, as representatives of the pretended captives.

*Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 7.*

His stomach too begins to fail;  
Last year we thought him strong and *hale*,

But now he's quite another thing:

I wish he may hold out 'till Spring. *Swift.*

**TO HALE.** *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch; *haler*, French.] To drag by force; to pull violently.

Fly to your house;  
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune,  
And *hale* him up and down. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

My third comfort,  
Starr'd most unluckily, is from my breast  
*Hal'd* out to murder. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Give diligence that thou mayest be delivered from him, lest he *hale* thee to the judge. *Lu. xii. 58.*

He by the neck hath *hal'd*, in pieces cut,

And set me as a mark on every butt. *Sandys.*

Thither by harpy-footed furies *hal'd*,

At certain revolutions, all the damn'd

Are brought. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

This finistrous gravity is drawn that way by the great artery, which then subsideth, and *haleth* the heart unto it. *Brown.*

Who would not be disgusted with any recreation, in itself

indifferent, if he should with blows be *haled* to it when he had no mind? *Locke.*

In all the tumults at Rome, though the people proceeded sometimes to pull and *hale* one another about, yet no blood was drawn 'till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

**HA'LER.** *n. f.* [from *hale*.] He who pulls and hales.

**HALF.** *n. f.* plural. [pealy, Saxon, and all the Teutonic dialects. The *l* is often not sounded.]

1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part.

An *half* acre of land. *1 Sa. xiv. 14.*

Many might go to heaven with *half* the labour they go to hell, if they would venture their industry the right way. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

Well chosen friendship, the most noble

Of virtues, all our joys makes double,

And into *halves* divides our trouble. *Denham.*

Or what but riches is there known

Which man can solely call his own;

In which no creature goes his *half*,

Unless it be to squint and laugh? *Hudibras, p. ii.*

No mortal tongue can *half* the beauty tell;

For none but hands divine could work so well. *Dryden.*

Of our manufacture foreign markets took off one *half*, and the other *half* were consumed amongst ourselves. *Locke.*

The council is made up *half* out of the noble families, and *half* out of the plebeian. *Addison on Italy.*

*Half* the misery of life might be extinguished, would men alleviate the general curse by mutual compassion. *Addison.*

Her beauty, in thy softer *half*

Bury'd and lost, she ought to grieve. *Prior.*

Natural was it for a prince, who had proposed to himself the empire of the world, not to neglect the sea, the *half* of his dominions. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

Had the land selected of the best,

*Half* had come hence, and let the world provide the rest. *Dryden.*

3. It is much used in composition to signify a thing imperfect, as the following examples will show.

**HALF.** *adv.* In part; equally.

I go with love and fortune, two blind guides,

To lead my way; *half* loth, and *half* consenting. *Dryden.*

**HALF-BLOOD.** *n. f.* One not born of the same father and mother.

Which shall be heir of the two male twins, who, by the dissection of the mother, were laid open to the world? Whether a sister by the *half-blood* shall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole-blood? *Locke.*

**HALF-BLOODED.** *adj.* [*half and blood*.] Mean; degenerate.

The let alone lies not in your good will.

—Nor in thine, lord.

—*Half-blooded* fellow, yes. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

**HALF-CAP.** *n. f.* Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved.

After distasteful looks, and these hard fractions,

With certain *half-caps* and cold moving nods,

They froze me into silence. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

**HA'LFENDEAL.** *n. f.* [*half and dæl*, Saxon.] Part. *Spenser.*

**HALF-FACED.** *adj.* [*half and faced*.] Showing only part of the face; small faced.

Proud incroaching tyranny

Burns with revenging fire, whose hopeful colours

Advance, a *half-faced* sun striving to shine. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

This same *half-faced* fellow, Shadow; give me this man: he presents no mark to the enemy: the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shak. Henry IV.*

**HALF-HATCHED.** *adj.* [*half and hatch*.] Imperfectly hatched.

Here, thick as hailstones pour,

Turnips, and *half-hatch'd* eggs, a mingled show'r,

Among the rabble rain. *Gay's Trivia.*

**HALF-HEARD.** *adj.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to an end.

Not added years on years my task could close;

Back to thy native islands might'st thou sail,

And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**HALF-MOON.** *n. f.*

1. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.

2. Any thing in the figure of a half moon.

See how in warlike muster they appear,

In rhombs and wedges, and *half-moons* and wings. *Milton.*

**HALF-PENY.** *n. f.* plural *half-pence*. [*half and peny*.] A copper coin, of which two make a penny.

There shall be in England seven *half-peny* loaves sold for a penny. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

Bardolph stole a lute-case, bore it twelve leagues, and sold it for three *half-pence*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

I thank you; and sure, dear friend, my thanks are too dear of a *half-peny*. *Shakespeare.*

He cheats for *half-pence*, and he doffs his coat

To fave a farthing in a ferryboat. *Dryden's Persf.*

Never admit this pernicious coin, no not so much as one single *half-peny*. *Swift.*

10 X You



You will wonder how Wood could get his majesty's broad seal for so great a sum of bad money, and that the nobility here could not obtain the same favour, and make our own *half-pence* as we used to do. *Swift.*

**HALF-PIKE.** *n. f.* [*half* and *pike.*] The small pike carried by officers.

The various ways of paying the salute with the *half-pike.* *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 60.*

**HALF-PINT.** *n. f.* [*half* and *pint.*] The fourth part of a quart.

One *half-pint* bottle serves them both to dine;

And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope's Horace.*

**HALF-SCHOLAR.** *n. f.* Imperfectly learned.

We have many *half-scholars* now-a-days, and there is much confusion and inconsistency in the notions and opinions of some persons. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

**HALF-SEAS over.** A proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk.

I am *half-seas o'er* to death;

And since I must die once, I would be loth

To make a double work of what's half finish'd. *Dryden.*

**HALF-SIGHTED.** *adj.* [*half* and *sight.*] Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

The officers of the king's household had need be provident, both for his honour and thrift: they must look both ways, else they are but *half-sighted.* *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

**HALF-SPHERE.** *n. f.* [*half* and *sphere.*] Hemisphere.

Let night grow blacker with thy plots; and day,

At shewing but thy head forth, start away

From this *half-sphere.* *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

**HALF-STRAINED.** *adj.* [*half* and *strain.*] Half-bred; imperfect.

I find I'm but a *half-strain'd* villain yet,

But mungril-mischievous; for my blood boil'd

To view this brutal act. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

**HALF-SWORD.** *n. f.* Close fight; within half the length of a sword.

I am a rogue, if I were not at *half-sword* with a dozen of them two hours together. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

**HALF-WAY.** *adv.* [*half* and *way.*] In the middle.

Fearless he sees, who is with virtue crown'd,

The tempest rage, and hears the thunder sound;

Ever the same, let fortune smile or frown:

Serenely as he liv'd resigns his breath;

Meets destiny *half-way*, nor shrinks at death. *Granville.*

**HALF-WIT.** *n. f.* [*half* and *wit.*] A blockhead; a foolish fellow.

*Half-wits* are fleas, so little and so light,

We scarce could know they live, but that they bite. *Dryden.*

**HALF-WITTED.** *adj.* [from *half-wit.*] Imperfectly furnished with understanding.

I would rather have trusted the refinement of our language, as to sound, to the judgment of the women than of *half-witted* poets. *Swift.*

Jack had passed for a poor, well-meaning, *half-witted*, crack-brained fellow: people were strangely surprised to find him in such a roguery. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

**HALIBUT.** *n. f.* A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

**HALIDOM.** *n. f.* [*halig dom*, holy judgment, or *halig* and *dame*, for lady.] Our blessed lady.

By my *halidom*, quoth he,

Ye a great master are in your degree. *Hubberd's Tale.*

**HALIMASS.** *n. f.* [*halig* and *mass.*] The feast of All-souls.

My queen to France; from whence set forth in pomp,

She came adorned hither like sweet May;

Sent back like *halimass*, or shortest day. *Shakesf. Rich. II.*

**HALITUOUS.** *adj.* [*halitus*, Latin.] Vaporious; fumes.

We speak of the atmosphere as of a peculiar thin and *halituous* liquor, much lighter than spirit of wine. *Boyle.*

**HALL.** *n. f.* [*hal*, Saxon; *halle*, Dutch.]

1. A court of justice.

2. A manour-house so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants.

Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the *hall* house, and the whole estate. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. The publick room of a corporation.

With expedition on the beadle call,

To summon all the company to the *hall.*

*Garth.*

4. The first large room of a house.

That light we see is burning in my *hall.*

*Shakespeare.*

Courtesy is sooner found in lowly sheds

With smoky rafters, than in tap'stry *halls*

And courts of princes.

*Milton.*

**HALLELU'JAH.** *n. f.* [*.הללויה*] Praise ye the Lord. A song of thanksgiving.

Then shall thy faints

Unfained *hallelujahs* to Thee sing,

Hymns of high praise.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Singing those devout hymns and heavenly anthems, in which the church militant seems ambitious to emulate the triumphant, and echo back the solemn praises and *hallelujahs* of the celestial choirs. *Boyle.*

**HA'LLOO.** *interj.* [The original of this word is controverted: some imagine it corrupted from *a lui*, to him! others from *allons*, let us go! and *Skinner* from *haller*, to draw.] A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game.

Some popular chief,

More noisy than the rest, but cries *halloo*,

And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out. *Dryden.*

To HA'LLOO. *v. n.* [*haler*, Fr.] To cry as after the dogs.

A number of country folks *halloosed* and houted after me, as at the arrantest coward that ever shewed his shoulders to his enemy. *Sidney, b. ii.*

A cry more tuneable

Was never *halloo'd* to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shakespeare.*

To HA'LLOO. *v. a.*

1. To encourage with shouts.

If, whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,

Fond of his hunting-horn and pole,

Though gout and age his speed detain,

Old John *halloos* his hounds again. *Prior.*

2. To chafe with shouts.

If I fly, Marcius,

*Halloo* me like a hare.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. To call or shout to.

When we have found the king, he that first lights on him,

*Halloo* the other.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To HA'LLOW. *v. a.* [*halgian*, *halig*, Saxon, holy.]

1. To consecrate; to make holy.

When we sanctify or *hallow* churches, it is only to testify that we make them places of publick resort; that we invest God himself with them, and that we sever them from common uses. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*

With us it cannot be endured to hear a man openly profess that he putteth fire to his neighbour's house, but yet so *halloweth* the same with prayer, that he hopeth it shall not burn. *Hooker, b. v. f. 29.*

Is't Cade that I have slain, that monstrous traitor?

Sword, I will *hallow* thee for this thy deed,

And hang thee o'er my tomb, when I am dead. *Shakesf.*

My prayers

Are not words duly *hallow'd*, nor my wishes

More worth than vanities; yet pray'rs and wishes

Are all I can return.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

And from work

Now resting, blest'd and *hallow'd* the seventh day,

As resting on that day from all his works,

But not in silence holy kept.

*Milton.*

Then banish'd faith shall once again return,

And vestal fires in *hallow'd* temples burn. *Dryden's Virgil.*

No satyr lurks within this *hallow'd* ground;

But nymphs and heroines, kings and gods abound. *Granv.*

2. To reverence as holy; *hallow'd* be thy name.

**HALLUCINA'TION.** *n. f.* [*hallucinatio*, Latin.] Errour; blunder; mistake; folly.

A wasting of flesh, without cause, is frequently termed a bewitched disease; but questionless a meer *hallucination* of the vulgar. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

This must have been the *hallucination* of the transcriber, who probably mistook the dash of the I for a T. *Addis. Spect.*

**HALM.** *n. f.* [*healm*, Saxon.] Straw. Pronounced *hawm*.

**HA'LO.** *n. f.* A red circle round the sun or moon.

And, if the hail be a little flatted, the light transmitted may grow so strong, at a little less distance than that of twenty-six degrees, as to form a *halo* about the sun or moon; which *halo*, as often as the hailstones are duly figured, may be coloured. *Newton's Opt.*

I saw by reflexion, in a vessel of stagnating water, three *halo's*, crowns or rings of colours about the sun, like three little rainbows, concentrick to his body. *Newton's Opt.*

**HA'LSENING.** *adj.* [*hals*, German; *hals*, Scottish, the neck.]

Sounding harshly; inharmonious in the throat or tongue.

This ill *halsening* horny name hath, as cornuto in Italy, opened a gap to the scoffs of many. *Carew.*

**HA'LSER.** *n. f.* [from *hals*, neck, and *reel*, a rope. It is now in marine pronunciation corrupted to *hawser*.] A rope less than a cable.

A beechen mast then in the hollow bafe

They hoisted, and with well-wreath'd *halsers* hoise

Their white sails.

*Chapman's Odyssey, b. ii.*

No *halsers* need to bind these vessels here,

Nor bearded anchors; for no storms they fear. *Dryd. Virg.*

To HALT. *v. n.* [*healte*, Saxon, lame; *healtan*, to limp.]

1. To limp; to be lame.

And will she yet debase her eyes

On me, that *halt* and am mis-shapen thus? *Shakesf. R. III.*

Thus inborn broils the factions would engage,

Or wars of exil'd heirs, or foreign rage,

'Till *halting* vengeance overtook our age.

*Dryden.*

Spenser himself affects the obsolete,

And Sidney's verse *halts* ill on Roman feet.

*Pope.*

2. To stop in a march.

I was forced to *halt* in this perpendicular march. *Addison.*

3. To hesitate; to stand dubious.

How



# H A M

- How long *balt* ye between two opinions? *1 Kings* xviii.
4. To fail; to falter.
- Here's a paper written in his hand;  
A *balting* sonnet of his own pure brain,  
Fashion'd to Beatrice. *Shakefp. Much Ado about Nothing.*  
All my familiars watched for my *balting*, saying, peradventure he will be enticed, and we shall prevail against him. *Jer.*
- HALT.** *adj.* [from the verb] Lame; crippled.  
Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the *balt*, and the blind. *Lu.* xiv. 21.
- HALT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.
  2. [*Alte*, French.] A stop in a march.  
The heav'nly bands  
Down from a sky of jasper lighted now  
In Paradise, and on a hill made *balt*. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*  
Scouts each coast light armed scour  
Each quarter to descry the distant foe,  
Where lodg'd, or whether fled, or if for fight  
In motion, or in *balt*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vi.  
Without any *balt* they marched between the two armies. *Clarendon*, b. viii.  
He might have made a *balt* 'till his foot and artillery came up to him. *Clarendon*, b. ii.
- HA'ALTER.** *n. f.* [from *balt*.] He who limps.
- HA'ALTER.** *n. f.* [pealræpe, Saxon, from *paly*, the neck.]
1. A rope to hang malefactors.  
He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;  
And humbly thus, with *halters* on their necks,  
Expect your highness' doom of life or death. *Shak. H. VI.*  
Answer was made, it was by the sword if they stood upon defence, and by the *halter* if they yielded; wherefore they made choice to die rather as soldiers than as dogs. *Hayward.*  
Were I a drowsy judge, whose dismal note  
Disgorgeth *halters*, as a juggler's throat  
Doth ribbands. *Cleaveland.*  
When the times begin to alter,  
None rise so high as from the *halter*. *Hudibras*, p. iii.  
He gets renown, who, to the *halter* near,  
But narrowly escapes, and buys it dear. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
  2. A cord; a strong string.  
Whom neither *halter* binds nor burthens charge. *Sandys.*
- TO HA'ALTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a cord; to catch in a noose.  
He might have employed his time in the frivolous delights of catching moles and *haltering* frogs. *Atterbury.*
- TO HALVE.** *v. a.* [from *half*, *halves*.] To divide into two parts.
- HALVES.** *interj.* [from *half*, *halves* being the plural.] An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.  
Have you not seen how the divided dam  
Runs to the summons of her hungry lamb?  
But when the twin cries *halves*, she quits the first. *Cleaveland.*
- HAM,** whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon *ham*, a house, farm, or village. *Gibson's Camden.*
- HAM.** *n. f.* [*ham*, Saxon; *hamme*, Dutch.]
1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee.  
The *ham* was much relaxed; but there was some contraction remaining. *Wiseman.*
  2. The thigh of a hog salted.  
Who has not learn'd, fresh sturgeon and *ham* pye  
Are no rewards for want and infamy. *Pope's Horace.*
- HA'MATED.** *adj.* [*hamatus*, Latin.] Hooked; set with hooks.
- TO HA'MBLE.** *v. a.* [from *ham*.] To cut the sinews of the thigh; to hamstring.
- HAME.** *n. f.* [*pama*, Saxon.] The collar by which a horse draws in a waggon.
- HA'MLET.** *n. f.* [*ham*, Saxon, and *let*, the diminutive termination.] A small village.  
Within the self-same lordship, parish, or *hamlet*, lands have divers degrees of value. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*  
He pitch'd upon the plain  
His mighty camp, and, when the day return'd,  
The country wasted and the *hamlets* burn'd. *Dryden's Fables.*
- HA'MMER.** *n. f.* [*pamer*, Saxon; *hammer*, Danish.]
1. The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forged or driven.  
The armourers,  
With busy *hammers* closing rivets up,  
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
The stuff will not work well with a *hammer*. *Bacon.*  
It is broken not without many blows, and will break the best anvils and *hammers* of iron. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Every morning he rises fresh to his *hammer* and his anvil. *South's Sermons.*  
The smith prepares his *hammer* for the stroke. *Dryd. Juv.*
  2. Any thing destructive.  
That renowned pillar of truth and *hammer* of heresies, St. Augustine. *Hakewill on Providence.*
- TO HA'MMER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To beat with a hammer.

# H A N

- His bones the *hammer'd* steel in strength surpass. *Sandys.*
2. To forge or form with a hammer.  
Some *hammer* helmets for the fighting field. *Dryd. Æn.*  
Drudg'd like a smith, and on the anvil beat,  
'Till he had *hammer'd* out a vast estate. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
I must pay with *hammered* money instead of milled. *Dryden.*
  3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour.  
Wilt thou still be *hammering* treachery,  
To humble down thy husband and thyself? *Shakefp. H. VI.*  
He was nobody that could not *hammer* out of his name an invention by this wicraft, and picture it accordingly. *Camden.*  
Some spirits, by whom they were stirred and guided in the name of the people, *hammered* up the articles. *Hayward.*
- TO HA'MMER.** *v. n.*
1. To work; to be busy.  
Nor need'st thou much importune me to that,  
Whereon this month I have been *hammering*. *Shakespeare.*  
I have been studying how to compare  
This prison where I live unto the world;  
And, for because the world is populous,  
And here is not a creature but myself,  
I cannot do it; yet I'll *hammer* on't. *Shakespeare.*
  2. To be in agitation.  
Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;  
Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head. *Sh. Tit. Andr.*
- HA'MMERER.** *n. f.* [from *hammer*.] He who works with a hammer.
- HA'MMERHARD.** *n. f.* [*hammer* and *hard*.]  
*Hammerhard* is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
- HA'MMOCK.** *n. f.* [*hamaca*, Saxon.] A swinging bed.  
Prince Maurice of Nassau, who had been accustomed to *hammocks*, used them all his life. *Temple.*
- HA'MPER.** *n. f.* [Supposed by *Minsheu* to be contracted from *band panier*; but *hanaperium* appears to have been a word long in use, whence *hanaper*, *hamper*.] A large basket for carriage.  
What powder'd wigs! what flames and darts!  
What *hampers* full of bleeding hearts. *Swift.*
- TO HA'MPER.** *v. a.* [The original of this word, in its present meaning, is uncertain; *Junius* observes that *hamplyns* in Teutonick is a quarrel: others imagine that *hamper* or *hanaper*, being the treasury to which fines are paid, to *hamper*, which is commonly applied to the law, means originally to fine.]
1. To shackle; to entangle in chains.  
O loose this frame, this knot of man untie!  
That my free soul may use her wing,  
Which now is pinion'd with mortality,  
As an entangl'd, *hamper'd* thing. *Herbert.*  
We shall find such engines to assail,  
And *hamper* thee, as thou shalt come of force. *Milton.*  
What was it but a lion *hampered* in a net! *L'Estrange.*  
They *hamper* and entangle our souls, and hinder their flight upwards. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
  2. To ensnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements.  
She'll *hamper* thee, and dandle thee like a baby. *Shakefp.*  
Wear under vizard-masks their talents,  
And mother wits before their gallants;  
Until they're *hamper'd* in the nooze,  
Too fast to dream of breaking loose. *Hudibras*, p. iii.
  3. To complicate; to tangle.  
Engend'ring heats, these one by one unbind,  
Stretch their small tubes, and *hamper'd* nerves unwind. *B'ac.*
  4. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles.  
And when th' are *hamper'd* by the laws,  
Release the lab'ers for the cause. *Hudibras*, p. iii. cant. 2.
- HA'MSTRING.** *n. f.* [*ham* and *string*.] The tendon of the ham.  
A strutting player, whose conceit  
Lies in his *hamstring*, doth think it rich  
To hear the wooden dialogue, and sound  
'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage. *Shakefp.*  
On the hinder side it is guarded with the two *hamstrings*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
- TO HA'MSTRING.** *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hamstrung*. [from the noun.] To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.  
*Hamstring'd* behind, unhappy Gyges dy'd;  
Then Phalaris is added to his side. *Dryden's Æn.*
- HAN** for *have*, in the plural. *Spenser.*
- HA'NAPER.** *n. f.* [*hanaperium*, low Latin.] A treasury; an exchequer. The clerk of the *hanaper* receives the fees due to the king for the seal of charters and patents.  
The fines for all original writs were wont to be immediately paid into the *hanaper* of the Chancery. *Bacon.*
- HA'NCES.** *n. f.* [In a ship.] Falls of the fife-rails placed on banisters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway. *Har.*
- HANCES.** [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches; and these are the arches of smaller circles than the scheme, or middle part of the arch. *Harris.*  
The sweep of the arch will not contain above fourteen inches, and perhaps you must cement pieces to many of the courses in the *hance*, to make them long enough to contain fourteen inches. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
- HAND,**



**HAND.** *n. f.* [*hand, hond, Saxon, and in all the Teutonic dialects.*]

1. The palm with the fingers; the member with which we hold or use any instrument.

They laid *hands* upon him, and bound him *hand* and foot.  
*Knolles's History of the Turks.*

So *hand* in *hand* they pass'd, the loveliest pair  
That ever since in love's embraces met. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

They *hand* in *hand*, with wandering steps and flow,  
Through Eden took their solitary way. *Milton.*

That wonderful instrument the *hand*, was it made to be idle?  
*Berkley.*

2. Measure of four inches; a measure used in the matches of horses; a palm.

3. Side, right or left:  
For the other side of the court-gate on this *hand*, and that *hand*, were hangings of fifteen cubits. *Ex. xxxviii. 15.*

4. Part; quarter; side.  
It is allowed on all *hands*, that the people of England are more corrupt in their morals than any other nation this day under the sun. *Swift.*

5. Ready payment with respect to the receiver.  
Of which offer the *bassa* accepted, receiving in *hand* one year's tribute. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

These two must make our duty very easy; a considerable reward in *hand*, and the assurance of a far greater recompence hereafter. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

6. Ready payment with regard to the payer.  
Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee, but give it him out of *hand*. *Tob. iv. 14.*

7. Rate; price.  
Time is the measure of business, as money of wares: business is bought at a dear *hand*, where there is small dispatch. *Bacon, Essay 26.*

8. Terms; conditions.  
With simplicity admire and accept the mystery; but at no *hand* by pride, ignorance, interest, or vanity wrest it to ignoble senses. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

It is either an ill sign or an ill effect, and therefore at no *hand* consistent with humility. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

9. Act; deed; external action.  
Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and *hand*. *King Charles.*

10. Labour; act of the hand.  
Alnaschar was a very idle fellow, that never would set his *hand* to any business during his father's life. *Addison's Spectator.*

I rather suspect my own judgment than I can believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long under Virgil's correction, and had his last *hand* put to it. *Addison.*

11. Performance.  
Where are these porters,  
These lazy knaves? Y'ave made a fine *band*! fellows,  
There's a trim rabble let in. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

12. Power of performance.  
Will. Honeycomb has told me, that he had a great mind to try his *hand* at a Spectator, and that he would fain have one of his writing in my works. *Addison's Spectator.*

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the violin. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 98.*

13. Attempt; undertaking.  
Out of them you dare take in *hand* to lay open the original of such a nation. *Spenser on Ireland.*

14. Manner of gathering or taking.  
As her majesty hath received great profit, so may she, by a moderate *band*, from time to time reap the like. *Bacon.*

15. Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making.  
An intelligent being, coming out of the *hands* of infinite perfection, with an aversion or even indifferency to be reunited with its Author, the source of its utmost felicity, is such a shock and deformity in the beautiful analogy of things, as is not consistent with finite wisdom and perfection. *Cheyne.*

16. Manner of acting or performing.  
The master saw the madness rise;  
His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;  
And while he heav'n and earth defy'd,  
Chang'd his *hand*, and check'd his pride. *Dryden.*

17. Agency; part in action.  
God must have set a more than ordinary esteem upon that which David was not thought fit to have an *hand* in. *South.*

18. The act of giving or presenting.  
Let Tamar dress the meat in my sight, that I may eat it at her *hand*. *2 Sa. xiii. 5.*

To-night the poet's advocate I stand,  
And he deserves the favour at my *hand*. *Addison.*

19. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's *hand*, when it only waits to be taken.  
His power reaches no farther than to compound and divide the materials that are made to his *hand*; but can do nothing towards the making or destroying one atom of what is already in being. *Locke.*

Many, whose greatness and fortune were not made to their

*hands*, had sufficient qualifications and opportunities of rising to these high posts. *Addison's Freeholder.*

20. Care; necessity of managing.  
Jupiter had a farm a long time upon his *hands*, for want of a tenant to come up to his price. *L'Estrange.*

When a statesman wants a day's defence,  
Or envy holds a whole week's war with sense,  
Or simple pride for flattery makes demands,  
May duncy by duncy be whistled off my *hands*. *Pope.*

21. Discharge of duty.  
Let it therefore be required, on both parts, at the *hands* of the clergy, to be in meanness of estate like the apostles; at the *hands* of the laity, to be as they who lived under the apostles. *Hooker, Preface.*

22. Reach; nearness: as, at *hand*, within reach, near, approaching.  
Your husband is at *hand*, I hear his trumpet. *Shakesp.*

Cousins, I hope the days are near at *hand*  
That chambers will be safe. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He is at *hand*, and Pindarus is come  
To do you salutation. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

23. Manual management.  
Nor swords at *hand*, nor hissing darts afar,  
Are doom'd to avenge the tedious bloody war. *Dryd. Juven.*

Where is our usual manager of mirth?  
What revels are in *hand*? Is there no play,  
To ease the anguish of a torturing hour? *Shakespeare.*

24. State of being in preparation.  
I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;  
That lik'd, but had a rougher task in *hand*  
Than to drive liking to the name of war. *Shakespeare.*

It is indifferent to the matter in *hand* which way the learned shall determine of it. *Locke.*

25. State of being in present agitation.  
There was never an *hand* drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this; for so a man may term it, if he shall put to account that which may be hereafter, by the occupation and colonizing of those countries. *Bacon.*

A very great sound near *hand* hath stricken many deaf. *Bacon's Natural History, N<sup>o</sup>. 128.*

26. Cards held at a game.  
It is not probable that any body should effect that at a distance, which, nearer *hand*, it cannot perform. *Brown.*

When mineral or metal is to be generated, nature needs not to have at *hand* salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Boyle.*

27. That which is used in opposition to another.  
He would dispute,  
Confute, change *hands*, and still confute. *Hudibras, p. i.*

28. Scheme of action.  
Consult of your own ways, and think which *hand* is best to take. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

They who thought they could never be secure, except the king were first at their mercy, were willing to change the *hand* in carrying on the war. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

29. Advantage; gain; superiority.  
The French king, supposing to make his *hand* by those rude ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility. *Hayward.*

30. Competition; contest.  
She in beauty, education, blood,  
Holds *hand* with any princess of the world. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

31. Transmission; conveyance; agency of conveyance.  
The salutation by the *hand* of me Paul. *Col. iv. 18.*

32. Possession; power.  
Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of God to that purpose; the use whereof is in our *hands*, the effect in his. *Hooker.*

And though you war, like petty wrangling states,  
You're in my *hand*; and when I bid you cease,  
You shall be crush'd together into peace. *Dryden.*

33. Pressure of the bridle.  
Between the landlord and tenant there must be a quarter of the revenue of the land constantly in their *hands*. *Locke.*

It is fruitless pains to learn a language, which one may guess by his temper he will wholly neglect, as soon as an approach to manhood, setting him free from a governour, shall put him into the *hands* of his own inclination. *Locke.*

34. Method of government; discipline; restraint.  
Vestigales Agri were lands taken from the enemy, and distributed amongst the soldiers, or left in the *hands* of the proprietors under the condition of certain duties. *Arbutnot.*

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith;  
But hollow men, like horses hot at *hand*,  
Make gallant show and promise of their mett'e. *Shakesp.*

35. Menelaus bare an heavy *band* over the citizens, having a malicious mind against his countrymen. *2 Mac. v. 23.*

He kept a strict *band* on his nobility, and chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

36. However



However strict a *hand* is to be kept upon all desires of fancy, yet in recreation fancy must be permitted to speak. *Locke.*

35. Influence; management.

Flattery, the dang'rous nurse of vice,  
Got *hand* upon his youth, to pleasures bent. *Daniel.*

36. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing.

The body, though it moves, yet changing perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own minds do naturally follow one another, the thing seems to stand still; as is evident in the *hands* of clocks and shadows of sundials. *Locke.*

37. Agent; person employed.

The wisest prince, if he can save himself and his people from ruin, under the worst administration, what may not his subjects hope for when he changeth *hands*, and maketh use of the best? *Swift.*

38. Giver, and receiver.

This tradition is more like to be a notion bred in the mind of man, than transmitted from *hand* to *hand* through all generations. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

39. An actor; a workman; a soldier.

Your wrongs are known: impose but your commands,  
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand *hands*. *Dryd. n.*

Demetrius appointed the painter guards for his security, pleased that he could preserve that *hand* from the barbarity and insolence of soldiers. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

A dictionary containing a natural history requires too many *hands*, as well as too much time, ever to be hoped for. *Locke.*

40. Catch or reach without choice.

The men of Israel smote as well the men of every city as the beast, and all that came to *hand*. *Judg. xx. 48.*

A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought  
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,  
Uncull'd as came to *hand*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

41. Form or cast of writing.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,  
Which in a set *hand* fairly is engross'd;  
Eleven hours I've spent to write it over. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*  
Solyman shewed him his own letters intercepted, asking him if he knew not that *hand*, if he knew not that seal. *Knoll.*  
Being discovered by their knowledge of Mr. Cowley's *hand*,  
I happily escaped. *Denham, Dedication.*

If my debtors do not keep their day,  
Deny their *hands*, and then refuse to pay,  
I must attend. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

Whether men write court or Roman *hand*, or any other, there is something peculiar in every one's writing. *Cockburn.*

The way to teach to write, is to get a plate graved with the characters of such *hand* you like. *Locke.*

Constantia saw that the *hand* writing agreed with the contents of the letter. *Addison's Spectator.*

I present these thoughts in an ill *hand*; but scholars are bad penmen: we seldom regard the mechanick part of writing. *Felton on the Classics.*

They were wrote on both sides, and in a small *hand*. *Arbut.*

42. *HAND over head*. Negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does.

So many strokes of the alarum bell of fear and awaking to other nations, and the facility of the titles, which, *hand over head*, have served their turn, doth ring the peal so much the louder. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

A country fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree: thus 'tis, says a passenger, when people will be doing things *hand over head*, without either fear or wit. *L'Estrange.*

43. *HAND to HAND*. Close fight.

In single opposition, *hand to hand*,  
He did confound the best part of an hour. *Shakesp. H. IV.*  
He issues, ere the fight, his dread command,  
That flings afar, and poiniards *hand to hand*,  
Be banish'd from the field. *Dryden's Fables.*

44. *HAND in HAND*. In union; conjointly.

Had the sea been Marlborough's element, the war had been bestowed there, to the advantage of the country, which would then have gone *hand in hand* with his own. *Swift.*

45. *HAND in HAND*. Fit; pat.

As fair and as good, a kind of *hand in hand* comparison, had been something too fair and too good for any lady in Britany. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

46. *HAND to mouth*. As want requires.

I can get bread from *hand to mouth*, and make even at the year's end. *L'Estrange.*

47. *To bear in HAND*. To keep in expectation; to elude.

A rascally yea forsooth knave, to *bear in hand*, and then stand upon security. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

48. *To be HAND and Glove*. To be intimate and familiar.

*TO HAND. v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give or transmit with the hand.

Judas was not far off, not only because he dipped in the same dish, but because he was so near that our Saviour could *hand* the sop unto him. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Reports, like snowballs, gather still the farther they roll;

and when I have once *handed* it to another, how know I how he may improve it? *Government of the Tongue.*

I have been shewn a written prophecy that is *handed* among them with great secrecy. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. To guide or lead by the hand.

Angels did *hand* her up, who next God dwell;  
For she was of that order whence most fell. *Donne.*

By safe and insensible degrees he will pass from a boy to a man, which is the most hazardous step in life: this therefore should be carefully watched, and a young man with great diligence *handed* over it. *Locke.*

3. To seize; to lay hands on.

Let him, that makes but trifles of his eyes,  
First *hand* me: on mine own accord, I'll off. *Shakespeare.*

4. To manage; to move with the hand.

'Tis then that with delight I rove  
Upon the boundless depth of love:  
I bless my chains, I *hand* my oar,  
Nor think on all I left on shoar. *Prior.*

5. To transmit in succession; to deliver down from one to another.

They had not only a tradition of it in general, but even of several the most remarkable particular accidents of it likewise, which they *handed* downwards to the succeeding ages. *Woodw.*

I know no other way of securing these monuments, and making them numerous enough to be *handed* down to future ages. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

Arts and sciences consist of scattered theorems and practices, which are *handed* about amongst the masters, and only revealed to the *filiis artis*, 'till some great genius appears, who collects these disjointed propositions, and reduces them into a regular system. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

One would think a story so fit for age to talk of, and infamy to hear, were incapable of being *handed* down to us. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

*HAND* is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *handsaw*; or born in the hand, as a *handbarrow*.

*HA'ND-BARROW. n. f.* A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground.

A *hand-barrow*, wheelbarrow, shovel and spade. *Tusser.*  
Set the board whereon the hive standeth on a *hand-barrow*, and carry them to the place you intend. *Mortim. Husbandry.*

*HAND-BASKET. n. f.* A portable basket.

You must have woollen yarn to tie grafts with, and a small *hand-basket* to carry them in. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*HAND-BELL. n. f.* A bell rung by the hand.

The strength of the percussion is a principal cause of the loudness or softness of sounds; as in ringing of a *hand-bell* harder or softer. *Bacon's Natural History.*

*HAND-BREADTH. n. f.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

A border of an *hand-breadth* round about. *Ex. xxv. 25.*  
Within were hooks an *hand-breadth*, fastened round about. *Ezek. xl. 43.*

The eastern people determined their *hand-breadth* by the breadth of barley-corns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a *hand's breadth*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

*HA'NDED. adj.* [from *hand*.]

1. Having the use of the hand left or right.

Many are right *handed*, whose livers are weakly constituted; and many use the left, in whom that part is strongest. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 5.*

2. With hands joined.

Into their inmost bow'r

*Handed* they went. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

*HA'NDER. n. f.* [from *hand*.] Transmitter; conveyor in succession.

They would assume, with wond'rous art,  
Themselves to be the whole, who are but part,  
Of that vast frame the church; yet grant they were  
The *handers* down, can they from thence infer  
A right t' interpret? Or would they alone,  
Who brought the present, claim it for their own? *Dryden.*

*HA'NDFAST. n. f.* [*hand* and *fast*.] Hold; custody. Obsolete.

If that shepherd be not in *handfast*, let him fly. *Shakespeare.*

*HA'NDFUL. n. f.* [*hand* and *full*.]

1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain.

In the park I saw a country gentleman at the side of Rosamond's pond, pulling a *handful* of oats out of his pocket, and gathering the ducks about him. *Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 44.*

2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.

Take one vessel of silver and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an *handful* from the bottom, and the sound will be more resounding from the vessel of silver than that of wood. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The peaceful scabbard where it dwelt,

The rancour of its edge had felt;

For of the lower end two *handful*

It had devour'd, it was so manful.

3. A small number or quantity.

*Hudibras, p. i.*



Being in possession of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themselves from firing. *Raleigh's Apology.*

He could not, with such a *handful* of men, and without cannon, propose reasonably to fight a battle. *Clarendon.*

**HAND-GALLOP.** *n. f.* A slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Ovid, with all his sweetness, has as little variety of numbers and sound as he: he is always upon a *hand-gallop*, and his verse runs upon carpet ground. *Dryden.*

**HAND-GUN.** *n. f.* A gun wielded by the hand.

They have names given them, some from serpents or ravenous birds, as culverines or colubines; others in other respects, as cannons, demicannons, *handguns* and muskets. *Camd.*

**HANDICRAFT.** *n. f.* [*hand* and *craft*.] Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

The nurseries for children of ordinary gentlemen and *handicrafts* are managed after the same manner. *Gulliver's Trav.*

The cov'nants thou shalt teach by candle-light,  
When puffing smiths, and ev'ry painful trade  
Of *handicrafts*, in peaceful beds are laid. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Particular members of convents have excellent mechanical genius's, and divert themselves with painting, sculpture, architecture, gardening, and several kinds of *handicrafts*. *Addison.*

**HANDICRAFTSMAN.** *n. f.* [*handicraft* and *man*.] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation.

O miserable age! virtue is not regarded in *handicraftsmen*.  
*Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

He has simply the best wit of any *handicraftsman* in Athens.  
*Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

The principal bulk of the vulgar natives are tillers of the ground, free servants, and *handicraftsmen*; as smiths, masons and carpenters. *Bacon, Essay 30.*

The profaneness and ignorance of *handicraftsmen*, small traders, servants, and the like, are to a degree very hard to be imagined greater. *Swift.*

It is the landed man that maintains the merchant and shop-keeper, and *handicraftsman*. *Swift.*

**HANDILY.** *adv.* [*from handy*.] With skill; with dexterity.

**HANDINESS.** *n. f.* [*from handy*.] Readiness; dexterity.

**HANDIWORK.** *n. f.* [*handy* and *work*.] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.

In general they are not repugnant unto the natural will of God, which wisheth to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own *handiwork*, all happiness; although perhaps, for some special cause in our own particular, a contrary determination have seemed more convenient. *Hooker, b. v.*

As proper men as ever trod upon neats-leather have gone upon my *handiwork*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his *handiwork*. *Pf. xix. i.*

He parted with the greatest blessing of human nature for the *handiwork* of a taylor. *L'Estrange.*

**HANDKERCHIEF.** *n. f.* [*hand* and *kerchief*.] A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

She found her sitting in a chair, in one hand holding a letter, in the other her *handkerchief*, which had lately drunk up the tears of her eyes. *Sidney, b. ii.*

He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches the shepherd's son, who has not only his innocence, but a *handkerchief* and rings of his, that Paulina knows. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

They did not make use of *handkerchiefs*, but of the lacinia or border of the garment, to wipe their face. *Arbutnot.*

**TO HANDLE.** *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dutch, from *hand*.]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand.  
The bodies which we daily *handle* make us perceive, that whilst they remain between them, they hinder the approach of the parts of our hands that press them. *Locke.*
2. To manage; to wield.  
That fellow *handles* his bow like a cowkeeper. *Shakespeare.*
3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching.  
An incurable shyness is the general vice of the Irish horses, and is hardly ever seen in Flanders, because the hardness of the Winters forces the breeders there to house and *handle* their colts six months every year. *Temple.*
4. To treat in discourse.  
He left nothing fitting for the purpose  
Untouch'd, or slightly *handled* in discourse. *Shakesf. R. III.*  
I tell thee, I am mad  
In *Cressid's* love: thou answer'st, she is fair;  
Pour'st in the open ulcer of my heart  
Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice,  
Thou *handlest* in thy discourse. *Shakesf. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Leaving to the author the exact *handling* of every particular, and labouring to follow the rules of abridgment. *2 Mac.*  
Of a number of other like instances we shall speak more, when we *handle* the communication of sounds. *Bacon.*  
By Guidus Ubaldus, in his treatise, for the explication of this instrument, the subtleties of it are largely and excellently *handled*. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*  
In an argument, *handled* thus briefly, every thing cannot be said. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*
5. To deal with; to practise.

They that *handle* the law know me not. *Jer. ii. 8.*

6. To treat well or ill.  
Talbot, my life, my joy, again return'd!  
How wert thou *handled*, being prisoner? *Shak. Henry VI.*  
They were well enough pleased to be rid of an enemy that had *handled* them so ill. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
7. To practise upon; to do with.  
Pray you, my lord, give me leave to question; you shall see how I'll *handle* her. *Shakesp. Meas. for Measure.*

**HANDLE.** *n. f.* [*handle*, Saxon.]

1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand.  
No hand of blood and bone  
Can gripe the sacred *handle* of our sceptre,  
Unless he do prophane, steal, or usurp. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*  
Fortune turneth the *handle* of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and after the belly, which is hard to grasp. *Bacon's Ornam. Ration.*  
There is nothing but hath a double *handle*, or at least we have two hands to apprehend it. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*  
A carpenter, that had got the iron work of an ax, begged only so much wood as would make a *handle* to it. *L'Estrange.*  
Of bone the *handles* of my knives are made,  
Yet no ill taste from thence affects the blade,  
Or what I carve; nor is there ever left  
Any unsav'ry haut-goust from the haft. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
A beam there was, on which a beechen pail  
Hung by the *handle* on a driven nail. *Dryden's Fables.*
2. That of which use is made.  
They overturned him in all his interests by the sure but fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *South's Sermons.*

**HANDLESS.** *adj.* [*hand* and *less*.] Without a hand.  
Speak, my Lavinia, what accursed hand  
Hath made thee *handleless*? *Shakesp. Titus Andronicus.*  
His mangled Myrmidons,  
Noseless, *handleless*, hackt and clipt, come to him,  
Crying on Hector. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

**HANDMAID.** *n. f.* A maid that waits at hand.  
Brave Burgundy, undoubted hope of France!  
Stay, let thy humble *handmaid* speak to thee. *Sh. Hen. VI.*  
She gave the knight great thanks in little speech,  
And said she would his *handmaid* poor remain. *Fairfax.*  
I will never set politicks against ethicks, especially for that true ethicks are but as a *handmaid* to divinity and religion. *Bac.*  
Heav'n's youngest teamed star  
Hath fix'd her polish'd car,  
Her sleeping Lord with *handmaid* lamp attending. *Milton.*  
Love led them on; and faith, who knew them best  
Thy *handmaids*, clad them o'er with purple beams  
And azure wings, that up they flew so drest,  
And speak the truth of thee on glorious themes  
Before the judge. *Milton.*  
Those of my family their master slight,  
Grown despicable in my *handmaid's* sight. *Sandys.*  
By viewing nature, nature's *handmaid*, art,  
Makes mighty things from small beginnings great;  
Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,  
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*  
Since he had placed his heart upon wisdom, health, wealth, victory and honour should always wait on her as her *handmaids*. *Addison's Guardian.*  
The great master will descend to hear  
The humble series of his *handmaid's* care. *Prior.*  
Then criticism the muse's *handmaid* prov'd,  
To dress her charms and make her more belov'd. *Pope.*

**HANDMILL.** *n. f.* [*hand* and *mill*.] A mill moved by the hand.  
Oft the drudging ass is driv'n with toil;  
Returning late, and loaden home with gain  
Of barter'd pitch, and *handmills* for the grain. *Dryd. Virg.*

**HANDS OFF.** A vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear.  
They cut a stag into parts; but as they were entering upon the dividend, *hands off*, says the lion. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

**HANDSAILS.** *n. f.* Sails managed by the hand.  
The seamen will neither stand to their *handsails*, nor suffer the pilot to steer. *Temple.*

**HANDSAW.** *n. f.* Saw manageable by the hand.  
My buckler cut through and through, and my sword hack'd like a *handsaw*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*  
To perform this work it is necessary to be provided with a strong knife and a small *handsaw*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**HANDSEL.** *n. f.* [*hansel*, a first gift, Dutch.] The first act of using any thing; the first act of sale.  
The apostles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the *hansel* or earnest of that which is to come. *Hooker.*  
Thou art joy's *hansel*; heav'n lies flat in thee,  
Subject to ev'ry mounter's bended knee. *Herbert.*

**TO HANDSEL.** *v. a.* To use or do any thing the first time.  
In timorous deer he *handsels* his young paws,  
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*  
I'd show you  
How easy 'tis to die, by my example,  
And *handsel* fate before you. *Dryden.*



**HANDSOME.** *adj.* [*handfaem*, Dutch, ready, dexterous.]

1. Ready; gainly; convenient.  
For a thief it is so *handsome*, as it may seem it was first invented for him. *Spenser.*

2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful.  
A great man entered by force into a peasant's house, and, finding his wife very *handsome*, turned the good man out of his dwelling. *Addison's Guardian.*

3. Elegant; graceful.  
That easiness and *handsome* address in writing, which is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way, will be familiar to you. *Felton on the Classics.*

4. Ample; liberal: as, a *handsome* fortune.

5. Generous; noble: as, a *handsome* action.

**TO HANDSOME.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat.

Him all repute

For his device in *handsoming* a suit;

To judge of lace he hath the best conceit. *Donne.*

**HANDSOMELY.** *adv.* [from *handsome*.]

1. Conveniently; dexterously.  
Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage that cometh *handsomely* in his way. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Where the kind nymph, changing her faultless shape,  
Becomes unhandsome, *handsomely* to 'scape. *Waller.*

2. Beautifully; gracefully.  
3. Elegantly; neatly.  
A carpenter, after he hath sawn down a tree, hath wrought it *handsomely*, and made a vessel thereof. *Wisd. xiii. 11.*

4. Liberally; generously.  
I am finding out a convenient place for an almshouse, which I intend to endow very *handsomely* for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. *Addison.*

**HANDSOMENESS.** *n. f.* [from *handsome*.] Beauty; grace; elegance.

Accompanying her mourning garments with a doleful countenance, yet neither forgetting *handsomeness* in her mourning garments, nor sweetness in her doleful countenance. *Sidney.*

For *handsomeness* sake, it were good you hang the upper glass upon a nail. *Bacon's Natural History,*

In cloths, cheap *handsomeness* doth bear the bell. *Herbert.*

Persons of the fairer sex like that *handsomeness* for which they find themselves to be the most liked. *Boyle.*

**HANDVICE.** *n. f.* [*hand* and *vice*.] A vice to hold small work in. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

**HANDWRITING.** *n. f.* [*hand* and *writing*.] A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

That you beat me at the mart, I have your hand to show;  
If the skin were parchment, and the blows you gave me ink,  
Your own *handwriting* would tell you what I think. *Shak.*

To no other cause than the wife providence of God can be referred the diversity of *handwritings*. *Cockburn.*

**HANDY.** *adj.* [from *hand*.]  
1. Executed or performed by the hand.  
Proudly vaunting, that although they were but few, yet they would easily overthrow the great numbers of them, if ever they came to *handy* blows. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

Both parties now were drawn so close,  
Almost to come to *handy* blows. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*

2. Ready; dexterous; skilful.  
She stript the stalks of all their leaves; the best  
She cull'd, and them with *handy* care she drest. *Dryden.*

The servants wash the platter, scour the plate;  
And each is *handy* in his way. *Dryden.*

3. Convenient.  
The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, and is more *handy* than the long jointer. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

**HANDYDANDY.** *n. f.* A play in which children change hands and places.

See how yond justice rails upon yond simple thief! Hark in thine ear: change places, and, *handydandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Neither cross and pile, nor ducks and drakes, are quite so ancient as *handydandy*. *Arbutn. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

**TO HANG.** *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hanged* or *hung*, anciently *hong*. [*hangen*, Saxon.]

1. To suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained not below, but above.

Strangely visited people he cures;  
*Hanging* a golden stamp about their necks,  
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

His great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and *hung* up before Jerusalem. *South's Sermons.*

2. To place without any solid support.  
Thou all things hast of nothing made,  
That *hung'st* the solid earth in fleeting air,  
Vein'd with clear springs, which ambient seas repair. *Sandys.*

3. To choke and kill by suspending by the neck, so as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation.  
He hath commission from thy wife and me  
To *hang* Cordelia in the prison. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

*Hanging* supposes human soul and reason;

This animal's below committing treason:

Shall he be *hang'd*, who never could rebel?

That's a preferment for Achitophel. *Dryden.*

Virgil has described *hanging* more happily than Homer.

*Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

4. To display; to show aloft.  
This unlucky mole mislaid several coxcombs; and, like the *hanging* out of false colours, made some of them converse with Rosalinda in what they thought the spirit of her party. *Addison.*

5. To let fall below the proper situation; to decline.  
There is a wicked man that *hangeth* down his head; but inwardly he is full of deceit. *Ecclus. xix. 16.*

The beauties of this place should mourn;  
Th' immortal fruits and flow'rs at my return  
Should *hang* their wither'd head; for sure my breath  
Is now more pois'nous. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time;  
The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime;  
White lilies *hang* their heads, and soon decay;  
And whiter snow in minutes melts away. *Dryden.*

The cheerful birds no longer sing;  
Each drops his head, and *hangs* his wing. *Prior.*

6. To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable.  
The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hanged* doors upon them. *1 Mac. iv. 57.*

7. To adorn by hanging upon.  
*Hung* be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night! *Sh.*

The pavement ever foul with human gore;  
Heads and their mangled members *hung* the door. *Dryden.*

8. To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.  
Musick is better in chambers wainscotted than *hanged*. *Bac.*

If e'er my pious father for my sake  
Did grateful off'rings on thy altars make,  
Or I increas'd them with my filvan toils,  
And *hung* thy holy roofs with savage spoils,  
Give me to scatter these. *Dryden's Æn.*

Sir Roger has *hung* several parts of his house with the trophies of his labours. *Addison's Spectator.*

**TO HANG.** *v. n.*

1. To be suspended; to be supported above, not below.  
Over it a fair portcullis *hong*,  
Which to the gate directly did incline,  
With comely compass and compacture strong. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To depend; to fall loosely on the lower part; to dangle.  
A tower full of ashes had a round instrument, which every side *hanged* down. *2 Mac. xiii. 5.*

Upon her shoulders wings she wears  
Like *hanging* sleeves, lin'd through with ears. *Hudibras.*

If gaming does an aged fire entice,  
Then my young master swiftly learns the vice,  
And shakes in *hanging* sleeves the little box and dice. *Dry.*

3. To bend forward.  
By *hanging* is only meant a posture of bending forward to strike the enemy. *Addison.*

4. To float; to play.  
And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,  
Where civil speech and soft persuasion *hung*. *Prior.*

5. To be supported by something raised above the ground.  
Whatever is placed on the head may be said to *hang*; as we call *hanging* gardens such as are planted on the top of the house. *Addison on Italy.*

6. To rest upon by embracing.  
She *hung* about my neck, and kiss on kiss  
She vied. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

To-day might I, *hanging* on Hotspur's neck,  
Have talk'd of Monmouth's grave. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Faustina is described in the form of a lady sitting upon a bed, and two little infants *hanging* about her neck. *Peacham.*

7. To hover; to impend.  
With this strange virtue  
He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy;  
And sundry blessings *hang* about his throne,  
That speak him full of grace. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Odious names of distinction, which had slept while the dread of popery *hung* over us, were revived. *Atterbury's Serm.*

8. To be loosely joined.  
Whither go you?  
—To see your wife: is she at home?  
—Ay, and as idle as she may *hang* together, for want of company. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

9. To drag; to be incommodiouly joined.  
In my Lucia's absence  
Life *hangs* upon me, and becomes a burden. *Addis. Cato.*

10. To be compact or united.  
In the common cause we are all of a piece; we *hang* together. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Your device *hangs* very well together; but is it not liable to the same exceptions you made to such explications as have nothing but the writer's imagination to support them? *Addison.*

11. To adhere.  
A cheerful temper shines out in all her conversation, and dissipates



dissipates those apprehensions which *hang* on the timorous or the modest, when admitted to her presence. *Addison.*

Shining landships, gilded triumphs, and beautiful faces, disperse that gloominess which is apt to *hang* upon the mind in those dark disconsolate seasons. *Addison's Spectator.*

12. To rest.

Sleep shall neither night nor day

*Hang* upon his penthouse lid. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Two women, the babes *hanging* at their breasts, were cast headlong from the wall. *2 Mac. vi. 10.*

13. To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty.

Thy life shall *hang* in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life. *Deut.*

14. To be delayed; to linger.

A noble stroke he listed,

Which *hung* not, but so swift with tempest fell

On the proud crest of Satan. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

She thrice essay'd to speak: her accents *hung*,

And fault'ring dy'd unfinish'd on her tongue. *Dryden.*

15. To be dependant on.

Oh, how wretched

Is that poor man that *hangs* on princes favours. *Shakefp.*

Great queen! whose name strikes haughty monarchs pale,

On whose just sceptre *hangs* Europa's scale. *Prior.*

16. To be fixed or suspended with attention.

Though wond'ring senates *hung* on all he spoke,

The club must hail him master of the joke. *Pope's Epistles.*

17. To have a steep declivity.

Suffex marl shews itself on the middle of the fides of *hang-*  
*ing* grounds. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

18. To be executed by the halter.

The court forsakes him, and fir Balaam *hangs*. *Pope.*

19. To decline; to tend down.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders *hung*,

Press'd with the weight of sleep that tames the strong. *Pope.*

HANGING. *n. f.* [from *hang*.] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot *hangers*.

HANGING. *n. f.* [from *hang*.] A short broad sword.

HANGING-ON. *n. f.* [from *hang*.] A dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.

If the wife or children were absent, their rooms were supplied by the umbræ, or *hangers-on*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

They all excused themselves save two, which two he reckoned his friends, and all the rest *hangers-on*. *L'Estrange.*

He is a perpetual *hanger-on*, yet nobody knows how to be without him. *Swift.*

HANGING. *n. f.* [from *hang*.] Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms by way of ornament.

A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,

Shook down my mellow *hangings*, nay, my leaves,

And left me bare to weather. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Like rich *hangings* in an homely house,

So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

Being informed that his breakfast was ready, he drew towards the door, where the *hangings* were held up. *Clarendon.*

Now purple *hangings* cloath the palace walls,

And sumptuous feasts are made in splendid halls. *Dryden.*

Lucas Van Leyden has infected all Europe with his designs for tapestry, which, by the ignorant, are called ancient *hangings*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,

With prompting priest behind the *hanging*. *Prior.*

HANGING. *participial adj.* [from *hang*.]

1. Foreboding death by the halter.

Surely, sir, a good favour you have; but that you have a *hanging* look. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

What Ethiops lips he has!

How foul a snout, and what a *hanging* face! *Dryd. Juven.*

2. Requiring to be punished by the halter.

HANGMAN. *n. f.* [*hang* and *man*.] The publick executioner.

This monster sat like a *hangman* upon a pair of gallows; in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney, b. ii.*

One cried, God bless us! and amen! the other;

As they had seen me with these *hangman's* hands:

Liftening their fear, I could not say amen,

When they did say God bless us. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little *hangman* dare not shoot at him. *Shakespeare.*

Who makes that noise there? Who are you?

—Your friend, sir, the *hangman*: you must be so good, sir, to rise, and be put to death. *Shakefp. Meas. for Measure.*

Men do not stand

In so ill case, that God hath with his hand

Sign'd kings blank charters to kill whom they hate;

Nor are they vicars, but *hangmen* to fate. *Donne.*

I never knew a critick, who made it his business to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself; as the *hangman* is generally a worse malefactor than the criminal that suffers by his hand. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

HANK. *n. f.* [*bank*, Islandick, a chain or coil of rope.]

1. A skein of thread.

2. A tye; a check; an influence. A low word.

Do we think we have the *bank* that some gallants have on their trusting merchants, that, upon peril of losing all former scores, he must still go on to supply? *Decay of Piety.*

To HANKER. *v. n.* [*bankeren*, Dutch.] To long importunately; to have an incessant wish.

And now the saints began their reign,

For which th' had yearn'd so long in vain,

And felt such bowel *hankerings*,

To see an empire all of kings. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.*

Among women and children, care is to be taken that they get not a *bankering* after these juggling astrologers and fortune-tellers. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The shepherd would be a merchant, and the merchant *bankers* after something else. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Do'st thou not *banker* after a greater liberty in some things?

If not, there's no better sign of a good resolution. *Calamy.*

The wife is an old coquette, that is always *bankering* after the diversions of the town. *Addison's Spectator.*

The republick that fell under the subjection of the duke of Florence, still retains many *hankerings* after its ancient liberty. *Addison on Italy.*

HAN'T, for *has not*, or *have not*.

That roguish leer of your's makes a pretty woman's heart ake: you *han't* that simper about the mouth for nothing. *Addi.*

HAP. *n. f.* [*anhap*, in Welsh, is misfortune]

1. Chance; fortune.

Things casual do vary, and that which a man doth but chance to think well of cannot still have the like *hap*. *Hooker.*

Whether art it were, or heedless *hap*,

As through the flow'ring forest rash she fled,

In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did lap,

And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *F. 2.*

A fox had the *hap* to fall into the walk of a lion. *L'Estr.*

2. That which happens by chance or fortune.

Curst be good *haps*, and curst be they that build

Their hopes on *haps*, and do not make despair

For all these certain blows the surest shield. *Sidney.*

To have ejected whatsoever that church doth make account of, without any other crime than that it hath been the *hap* thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, might haply have pleased some few men, who, having begun such a course themselves, must be glad to see their example followed. *Hooker, b. iv.*

3. Accident; casual event; misfortune.

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil *haps*, more than the victory of others got by good fortune. *Knolles.*

Nor feared she among the bands to stray

Of armed men; for often had she seen

The tragick end of many a bloody fray:

Her life had full of *haps* and hazards been. *Fairfax, b. vi.*

HAP-HAZARD. *n. f.* Chance; accident.

The former of these is the most sure and infallible way; but so hard that all shun it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by *hap-hazard*, than tread so long and intricate mazes for knowledge sake. *Hooker, b. i. f. 7.*

We live at *haphazard*, and without any insight into causes and effects. *L'Estrange.*

We take our principles at *hap-hazard* upon trust, and without ever having examined them; and then believe a whole system, upon a presumption that they are true. *Locke.*

To HAP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To come by accident; to fall out; to happen.

It will be too late to gather provision from abroad, for the furnishing of ships or soldiers, which peradventure may need to be presently employed, and whose want may *hap* to hazard a kingdom. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Run you to the citadel,

And tell my lord and lady what hath *hap'd*. *Shak. Othello.*

In destructions by deluge, the remnant which *hap* to be reserved are ignorant people. *Bacon.*

HAPPLY. *adv.* [from *hap*.]

1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.

This love of theirs myself have often seen,

*Haply* when they have judg'd me fast asleep. *Shakespeare.*

To warn

Us, *haply* too secure, of our discharge

From penalty, because from death releas'd

Some days. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Then *haply* yet your breast remains untouch'd,

Though that seems strange. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

Let us now see what conclusions may be found for instruction of any other state, that may *haply* labour under the like circumstances. *Swift on the Dissent. in Athens and Rome.*

2. By chance; by accident.

Leviathan, which God of all his works

Created hugest, that swim the ocean stream,

Him *haply* slumb'ring on the Norway foam,

The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff

Deeming some island oft, as seamen tell,

With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,

Moors by his side. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

HAPLESS. *adj.* [from *hap*.] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless; unlucky. *I Hapless*



# H A R

*Hapless* Ægeon, whom the fates have mark'd  
To bear th' extremity of dire mishap! *Shakespeare.*  
Here *hapless* Icarus had found his part,  
Had not the father's grief restrain'd his art. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Did his *hapless* passion equal mine,  
I would refuse the bliss. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*  
To HA'PPEN. *v. n.* [from *hap.*]  
1. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass.  
Bring forth your strong reasons, and shew us what shall  
*happen.* *Is. xl. 22.*  
Say not I have finned, and what harm hath *happened* unto  
me. *Ecclus. v. 4.*  
If it so fall out that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast  
no reason to be surprized, as if some unexpected thing had  
*happened* to thee. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
2. To light; to fall by chance.  
I have *happened* on some other accounts relating to morta-  
lities. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*  
HA'PPILY. *adv.* [from *happy.*]  
1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully.  
Were she as rough  
As are the swelling Adriatick seas,  
I come to wive it wealthily in Padua:  
If wealthily, then *happily* in Padua. *Shakespeare.*  
Preferr'd by conquest, *happily* o'erthrown,  
Falling they rise to be with us made one. *Waller.*  
Neither is it so trivial an undertaking to make a tragedy  
end *happily*; for 'tis more difficult to save than kill. *Dryden.*  
2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour.  
Form'd by thy converse, *happily* to steer  
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*  
3. In a state of felicity: as, he lives *happily*.  
4. By chance; peradventure. In this sense *happily* is written  
erroneously for *haply*.  
One thing more I shall wish you to desire of them, who  
*happily* may peruse these two treatises. *Digby.*  
HA'PPINESS. *n. f.* [from *happy.*]  
1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied.  
*Happiness* is that estate whereby we attain, so far as possibly  
may be attained, the full possession of that which simply for  
itself is to be desired, and containeth in it after an eminent  
fort the contentation of our desires, the highest degree of all  
our perfection. *Hooker, b. i.*  
Oh! *happiness* of sweet retir'd content,  
To be at once secure and innocent. *Denham.*  
The various and contrary choices that men make in the  
world, argue that the same thing is not good to every man  
alike: this variety of pursuits shews, that every one does not  
place his *happiness* in the same thing. *Locke.*  
2. Good luck; good fortune.  
3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.  
Certain graces and *happinesses*, peculiar to every language,  
give life and energy to the words. *Denham.*  
Some beauties yet no precepts can declare;  
For there's a *happiness* as well as care. *Pope on Criticism.*  
HA'PPY. *adj.* [from *hap*; as *lucky* for *luck*.]  
1. In a state of felicity; in a state where the desire is satisfied.  
At other end Uran did Strephon lend  
Her *happy* making hand. *Sidney.*  
Am I *happy* in thy news?  
—If to have done the thing you gave in charge  
Beget you happiness, be *happy* then;  
For it is done. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
Truth and peace, and love, shall ever shine  
About the supreme throne  
Of him, t' whose *happy* making fight alone,  
When once our heav'nly guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*  
Though the presence of imaginary good cannot make us  
*happy*, the absence of it may make us miserable. *Addison.*  
2. Lucky; successful; fortunate.  
Chymists have been more *happy* in finding experiments than  
the causes of them. *Boyle.*  
Yet in this agony his fancy wrought,  
And fear supply'd him with this *happy* thought. *Dryden.*  
3. Addressful; ready.  
One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, and another excels in a  
rejoinder. *Swift.*  
HA'QUETON. *n. f.* A piece of armour. *Spenser.*  
HARA'NGUE. *n. f.* [harangue, French. The original of the  
French word is much questioned: *Menage* thinks it a corrup-  
tion of *bearing*, English; *Junius* imagines it to be *discours au*  
*rang*, to a circle, which the Italian *arringo* seems to favour.  
Perhaps it may be from *orare*, or *orationare*, *orationer*, *oraner*,  
*aranger*, *haranguer*.] A speech; a popular oration.  
Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriors mix'd,  
Assemble, and *harangues* are heard; but soon  
In factious opposition. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the  
art of making plausible or implausible *harangues*, against the  
very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift.*  
A multitude of preachers neglect method in their *harangues*.  
*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

# H A R

To HARA'NGUE. *v. n.* [haranguer, French.] To make a  
speech; to pronounce an oration.  
HARA'NGUER. *n. f.* [from *harangue*.] An orator; a publick  
speaker: generally with some mixture of contempt.  
To HA'RASS. *v. a.* [harasser, French, from *harasse*, a heavy  
buckler, according to *Du Cange*.] To weary; to fatigue; to  
tire with labour and uneasiness.  
These troops came to the army but the day before, *harassed*  
with a long and wearisome march. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;  
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching,  
And *harass'd* out with duty. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
Nature oppress'd, and *harass'd* out with care,  
Sinks down to rest. *Addison's Cato.*  
HA'RASS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Waste; disturbance.  
The men of Judah, to prevent  
The *harass* of their land, beset me round. *Milton's Agonist.*  
HA'RBINGER. *n. f.* [berberger, Dutch, one who goes to pro-  
vide lodgings or an *harbour* for those that follow.] A fore-  
runner; a precursor.  
Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath,  
Those clam'rous *harbingers* of blood and death. *Sh. Macb.*  
I'll be myself the *harbinger*, and make joyful  
The hearing of my wife with your approach. *Shak. Macb.*  
Sin, and her shadow death, and misery,  
Death's *harbinger*. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. ix. l. 13.*  
And now of love they treat, 'till th' evening star,  
Love's *harbinger*, appear'd. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
Before him a great prophet, to proclaim  
His coming, is sent *harbinger*, who all  
Invites. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*  
As Ormond's *harbinger* to you they run;  
For Venus is the promise of the Sun. *Dryden.*  
HA'RBOUR. *n. f.* [berberge, French; herberg, Dutch; albergo,  
Italian.]  
1. A lodging; a place of entertainment.  
For *harbour* at a thousand doors they knock'd;  
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd. *Dryd. Fables.*  
Doubly curs'd  
Be all those easy fools who give it *harbour*. *Rowe's J. Shore.*  
2. A port or haven for shipping.  
Three of your argosies  
Are richly come to *harbour* suddenly. *Shakes. Merch. of Ven.*  
They leave the mouths of Po,  
That all the borders of the town o'erflow;  
And spreading round in one continu'd lake,  
A spacious hospitable *harbour* make. *Addison on Italy.*  
3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of shelter and security.  
To HA'RBOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To receive entertain-  
ment; to sojourn; to take shelter.  
This night let's *harbour* here in York. *Shakes. Henry VI.*  
They are sent by me,  
That they should *harbour* where their lord would be. *Shakes.*  
Southwards they bent their flight,  
And *harbour'd* in a hollow rock at night:  
Next morn they rose, and set up every sail;  
The wind was fair, but blew a mackrel gale. *Dryden.*  
Let me be grateful; but let far from me  
Be fawning cringe, and false dissembling look,  
And servile flattery, that *harbours* oft  
In courts and gilded roofs. *Phillips.*  
To HA'RBOUR. *v. a.*  
1. To entertain; to permit to reside.  
My lady bids me tell you, that though she *harbours* you as  
her uncle, she's nothing allied to your disorders. *Shakespeare.*  
Knaves I know, which in this plainness  
*Harbour* more craft, and more corrupter ends,  
Than twenty filky ducking observants,  
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
Let not your gentle breast *harbour* one thought  
Of outrage from the king. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*  
We owe this old house the same kind of gratitude that we  
do to an old friend who *harbours* us in his declining condition,  
may even in his last extremities. *Pope.*  
How people, so greatly warmed with a sense of liberty,  
should be capable of *harbouring* such weak superstition; and  
that so much bravery and so much folly can inhabit the same  
breasts. *Pope.*  
2. To shelter; to secure.  
*Harbour* yourself this night in this castle, because the time  
requires it; and, in truth, this country is very dangerous for  
murdering thieves to trust a sleeping life among them. *Sidney.*  
HA'RBOURAGE. *n. f.* [berbergage, Fr. from *harbour*.] Shelter;  
entertainment.  
Let in us, your king, whose labour'd spirits,  
Forewearied in this action of swift speed,  
Crave *harbourage* within your city walls. *Shakesp. King John.*  
HA'RBOURER. *n. f.* [from *harbour*.] One that entertains  
another.  
HARBOURLESS. *adj.* [from *harbour*.] Without harbour; with-  
out lodging; without shelter.  
HARBROUGH for *harbour*. *Spenser.*  
HARD.



**HARD.** *adj.* [hearb, Saxon; *hard*, Dutch.]

1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation; not soft; not easy to be pierced or broken.  
 Repose you there, while I to the hard house,  
 More *hard* than is the stone whereof 'tis rais'd;  
 Which even but now, demanding after you,  
 Denied me to come in. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.  
 Some diseases, when they are easy to be cured, are *hard* to be known. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses; but every small matter they judged themselves. *Ex. xviii. 26.*  
 When *hard* words, jealousies, and fears,  
 Set folks together by the ears. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
 'Tis *hard* to say if Clymene were mov'd  
 More by his pray'r, whom she so dearly lov'd,  
 Or more with fury fir'd. *Dryden.*  
 As for the *hard* words, which I was obliged to use, they are either terms of art, or such as I substituted in place of others that were too low. *Arbutnot.*
3. Difficult of accomplishment; full of difficulties.  
 Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord? *Gen. xviii. 14.*  
 Possess  
 As lords a spacious world, t' our native heav'n  
 Little inferior, by my adventure *hard*  
 With peril great atchiev'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
 Long is the way  
 And *hard*, that out of hell leads up to light:  
 Our prison strong. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
 He now discerned he was wholly to be on the defensive,  
 and that was like to be a very *hard* part too. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 Nervous and tendinous parts have worse symptoms, and are *harder* of cure, than fleshy ones. *Wiseman on Inflammation.*  
 The love and pious duty which you pay,  
 Have pass'd the perils of so *hard* a way. *Dryden's Æn.*
4. Painful; distressful; laborious.  
 Rachael travelled, and she had *hard* labour. *Gen. xxxv. 16.*  
 Worcester's horse came but to-day;  
 And now their pride and mettle is asleep,  
 Their courage with *hard* labour tame and dull,  
 That not a horse is half of himself. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
 Continual *hard* duty, with little fighting, lessened and diminished his army. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 When Sebastian weeps, his tears  
 Come *harder* than his blood. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
 A man obliged to *hard* labour is not reduced to the necessity of having twice as much victuals as one under no necessity to work. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous.  
 The bargain of Julius III. may be accounted a very *hard* one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 23.*  
 Whom scarce my sheep, and scarce my painful plough,  
 The needful aids of human life allow;  
 So wretched is thy son, so *hard* a mother thou. *Dryden.*  
 If you thought that *hard* upon you, we would not refuse you half your time. *Dryden's Jnven. Dedication.*  
 It will be a loss to all those, who have their estates in money, of one third of their estates; which will be a very *hard* case upon a great number of people. *Locke.*  
 No people live with more ease and prosperity than the subjects of little commonwealths; as, on the contrary, there are none who suffer more under the grievances of a *hard* government than the subjects of little principalities. *Addison.*  
 Rough ungovernable passions hurry men on to say or do very *hard* or offensive things. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 To find a bill that may bring punishment upon the innocent, will appear very *hard*. *Swift.*
6. Sower; rough; severe.  
 What, have you given him any *hard* words of late? *Shak.*
7. Unfavourable; unkind.  
 As thou lov'st me, do him not that wrong,  
 To bear a *hard* opinion of his truth. *Shakespeare.*  
 Absalom and Achitophel he thinks is a little *hard* on his fanatick patrons. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*  
 Some *hard* rumours have been transmitted from t'other side the water, and rumours of the severest kind. *Swift.*
8. Insensible; untouched.  
 If I by chance succeed  
 In what I write, and that's a chance indeed,  
 Know I am not so stupid, or so *hard*,  
 Not to feel praise, or fame's deserv'd reward. *Dryd. Perf.*
9. Unhappy; vexatious.  
 It is a very *hard* quality upon our soil or climate, that so excellent a fruit, which prospers among all our neighbours, will not grow here. *Temple.*
10. Vehement; keen; severe: as, a *hard* Winter.
11. Unreasonable; unjust.  
 It is a little *hard*, that in an affair of the last consequence to the very being of the clergy, this whole reverend body should be the sole persons not consulted. *Swift.*  
 It is the *hardest* case in the world, that Steele should take

- up the reports of his faction, and put them off as additional fears. *Swift.*
12. Forced; not easily granted.  
 If we allow the first couple, at the end of one hundred years, to have left ten pair of breeders, which is no *hard* supposition; there would arise from these, in fifteen hundred years, a greater number than the earth was capable of. *Burnet.*
  13. Powerful.  
 The stag was too *hard* for the horse, and the horse flies for succour to one that's too *hard* for him, and rides the one to death, and outright kills the other. *L'Esrange's Fables.*  
 Let them consider the vexation they are treasuring up for themselves, by struggling with a power which will be always too *hard* for them. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 A disputant, when he finds that his adversary is too *hard* for him, with slyness turns the discourse. *Watts.*
  14. Austere; rough, as liquids.  
 In making of vinegar, set vessels of wine over against the noon sun, which calleth out the more oily spirits, and leaveth the spirit more four and *hard*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
  15. Harsh; stiff; constrained.  
 Others, scrupulously tied to the practice of the ancients, make their figures *harder* than even the marble itself. *Dryden.*  
 His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold, and his tropes, particularly his metaphors, insufferably strained. *Dryden.*
  16. Not plentiful; not prosperous.  
 You have got a famous victory: there are bonfires decreed; and, if the times had not been *hard*, my billet should have burnt too. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
  17. Avaricious; faultily sparing.
- HARD.** *adv.* [*harde*, very old German.]
1. Close; near.  
*Hard* by was a house of pleasure, built for a Summer retiring place. *Sidney.*  
 They doubted a while what it should be, 'till it was cast up even *hard* before them; at which time they fully saw it was a man. *Sidney.*  
 A little lowly hermitage it was,  
 Down in a dale *hard* by a forest's side,  
 Far from resort of people that did pass  
 In travel to and fro. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
 Scarce had he said, when *hard* at hand they spie  
 That quicksand nigh, with water covered. *Fairy Queen.*  
 When these marshal the way, *hard* at hand comes the master and main exercise. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 Abimeleck went *hard* unto the door of the tower, to burn it with fire. *Judg. ix. 52.*  
*Hard* by a cottage chimney smokes,  
 From betwixt two aged oaks. *Milton.*
  2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly; vehemently; earnestly; importunately.  
 Geneura rose in his defence,  
 And pray'd so *hard* for mercy from the prince,  
 That to his queen the king th' offender gave. *Dryden.*  
 An ant works as *hard* as a man who should carry a very heavy load every day four leagues. *Addison's Guardian.*  
 Whoever my unknown correspondent be, he presses *hard* for an answer, and is earnest in that point. *Atterbury.*
  3. Uneasily; vexatiously.  
 When a man's servant shall play the cur with him, look you it goes *hard*. *Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*
  4. Vehemently; distressfully.  
 The question is *hard* set, and we have reason to doubt. *Bro.*  
 A stag, that was *hard* set by the huntsmen, betook himself to a stall for sanctuary. *L'Esrange.*
  5. Fast; nimbly.  
 The Philistines followed *hard* upon Saul. *2 Sa. xxxi. 2.*  
 The wolves scampered away as *hard* as they could drive. *L'Esrange's Fables.*
  6. With difficulty; in a manner requiring labour.  
 Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind *hard*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
  7. Tempestuously; boisterously.  
 When the North wind blows *hard*, and it rains sadly, none but fools sit down in it and cry; wise people defend themselves against it. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
- HARDBOUND.** *adj.* [*hard* and *bound*.] Costive.  
 Just writes to make his barrenness appear,  
 And strains from *hardbound* brains eight lines a year. *Pope.*
- TO HARDEN.** *v. n.* [from *hard*.] To grow hard.  
 The powder of loadstone and flint, by the addition of whites of eggs and gum-dragon, made into paste, will in a few days *harden* to the hardness of a stone. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- TO HARDEN.** *v. a.* [from *hard*.]
1. To make hard; to indurate.  
 Sure he, who first the passage try'd,  
 In *harden'd* oak his heart did hide,  
 And ribs of iron arm'd his side,  
 Who tempted first the briny flood.  
 A piece of the *hardened* marl. *Dryden.*  
*Woodward on Fossils.*
  2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.
  3. To confirm in wickedness; to make obdurate.



Put exhort one another daily, lest any of you be *hardened* through the deceitfulness of sin. *Hebr. iii. 13.*

He stiffened his neck, and *hardened* his heart from turning unto the Lord. *2 Chro. xxxvi. 13.*

It is a melancholy consideration, that there should be several among us so *hardened* and deluded as to think an oath a proper subject for a jest. *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. To make insensible; to stupify.

Our religion sets before us not the example of a stupid stoick, who had by obstinate principles *hardened* himself against all sense of pain; but an example of a man like ourselves, that had a tender sense of the least suffering, and yet patiently endured the greatest. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Years have not yet *hardened* me, and I have an addition of weight on my spirits since we lost him. *Swift to Pope.*

5. To make firm; to endue with constancy.

Then should I yet have comfort? yea, I would *harden* myself in sorrow. *Job vi. 10.*

One raises the soul, and *hardens* it to virtue; the other softens it again, and unbends it into vice. *Dryden.*

**HARDENER.** *n. f.* [from *harden*.] One that makes any thing hard.

**HARDFA'VOURED.** *adj.* [*hard* and *favour*.] Coarse of feature; harsh of countenance.

When the blast of war blows in your ears,  
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,  
Disguise fair nature with *hardfavour'd* looks,  
Then lend the eye a terrible aspect. *Shake-sp. Henry V.*

The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister *hard-favoured*. *L'Estrange.*

When Vulcan came into the world he was so *hardfavoured* that both his parents frowned on him. *Dryden.*

**HARDHANDED.** *adj.* [*hard* and *hand*.] Coarse; mechanick; one that has hands hard with labour.

What are they that do play it?  
—*Hardhanded* men that work in Athens here,  
Which never labour'd in their minds 'till now. *Shakespeare.*

**HARDHEAD.** *n. f.* [*hard* and *head*.] Clash of heads; manner of fighting in which the combatants dash their heads together.

I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have disperst them. *Dryden's Span. Fryar.*

**HARDHEARTED.** *adj.* [*hard* and *heart*.] Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiless; barbarous; inhuman; savage; uncompassionate.

*Hardhearted* Clifford, take me from the world;  
My soul to heav'n. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Can you be so *hardhearted* to destroy  
My ripening hopes, that are so near to joy? *Dryden.*

John Bull, otherwise a good-natured man, was very *hardhearted* to his sister Peg. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

**HARDHEARTEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *hardhearted*.] Cruelty; want of tenderness; want of compassion.

*Hardheartedness* and cruelty is not only an inhuman vice, but worse than brutal. *L'Estrange.*

How black and base a vice ingratitude is, may be seen in those vices which it is always in combination with, pride and *hardheartedness*, or want of compassion. *South's Sermons.*

*Hardheartedness* is an essential in the character of a libertine. *Clarissa.*

**HARDIHEAD.** } *n. f.* [from *hardy*.] Stoutness; bravery. Ob-

**HARDIHOOD.** } solete.

Enflam'd with fury and fierce *hardyhead*,  
He seem'd in heart to harbour thoughts unkind,  
And nourish bloody vengeance in his bitter mind. *Fa. Qu.*

If you have this about you,  
Boldly assault the necromancer's hall,  
Where if he be, with dauntless *hardihood*. *Milton.*

**HARDIMENT.** *n. f.* [from *hardy*, *hardiment*, *adv.* French.] Courage; stoutness; bravery.

But full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,  
The youthful knight could not for aught be staid. *Fa. Qu.*

On the gentle Severn's sedgy bank,  
In single opposition, hand to hand,  
He did confound the best part of an hour  
In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower. *Shak. H. IV.*

Zeal was the spring whence flowed her *hardiment*. *Fairf.*

**HARDINESS.** *n. f.* [*hardiesse*, French, from *hardy*]

1. Hardship; fatigue.

They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardiness*. *Spenser.*

2. Stoutness; courage; bravery.

If with thrice such powers left at home,  
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,  
Let us be worried; and our nation lose  
The name of *hardiness* and policy. *Shake-sp. Henry V.*

Perkin had gathered together a power of all nations, neither in number nor in the *hardiness* and courage of their persons contemptible. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

He has the courage of a rational creature, and such an *hardiness* we should endeavour by custom and use to bring children to.

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*

*Locke.*



## 3. Difficulty to be accomplished.

It was time now or never to sharpen my intention to pierce through the *hardness* of this enterprize. *Sidney.*

Concerning the duty itself, the *hardness* thereof is not such as needeth much art. *Hooker, b. v. f. 31.*

## 4. Scarcity; penury.

The tenants poor, the *hardness* of the times, Are ill excuses for a servant's crimes. *Swift.*

## 5. Obduracy; profligateness.

Every commission of sin introduces unto the soul a certain degree of *hardness*, and an aptness to continue in that sin. *South's Sermons.*

## 6. Coarseness; harshness of look.

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the *hardness* of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Ray.*

## 7. Keeness; vehemence of weather or seasons.

If the *hardness* of the Winter should spoil them, neither the loss of seed nor labour will be much. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

## 8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness; barbarity.

We will ask,

That if we fail in our request, the blame May hang upon your *hardness*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

They quicken sloth, perplexities untie, Make roughness smooth, and *hardness* mollify. *Denham.*

## 9. Stiffness; harshness.

Sculptors are obliged to follow the manners of the painters, and to make many ample folds, which are insufferable *hardnesses*, and more like a rock than a natural garment. *Dryden.*

## 10. Faulty parsimony; stinginess.

*HARDOCK. n. f.* I suppose the same with *burdock*.

Why he was met ev'n now,

Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds, With *hardocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers. *Shakesp.*

*HARDS. n. f.* The refuse or coarser part of flax.

*HARDSHIP. n. f.* [from *hard*.]

## 1. Injury; oppression.

They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and so are we, to recover the effects of their *hardships* upon us. *Swift.*

## 2. Inconvenience; fatigue.

They were exposed to *hardship* and penury. *Sprat's Serm.*

You could not undergo the toils of war, Nor bear the *hardships* that your leaders bore. *Addis. Cato.*

In journeys or at home, in war or peace, By *hardships* many, many fall by ease. *Prior.*

*HARDWARE. n. f.* [hard and ware.] Manufactures of metal.

*HARDWAREMAN. n. f.* [hardware and man.] A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.

One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by fraud a patent in England to coin 108,000 l. in copper to pass in Ireland, leaving us liberty to take or refuse. *Swift.*

*HARDY. adj.* [hardi, French.]

## 1. Bold; brave; stout; daring.

Try the imagination of some in cock-fights, to make one cock more *hardy*, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon.*

Récite

The seats of Amazons, the fatal fight Betwixt the *hardy* queen and hero knight. *Dryd. Fables.*

Who is there *hardy* enough to contend with the reproach which is prepared for those, who dare venture to dissent from the received opinions of their country? *Locke.*

Could thirst of vengeance, and desire of fame,

Excite the female breast with martial flame?

And shall not love's diviner pow'r inspire

More *hardy* virtue, and more gen'rous fire? *Prior.*

## 2. Strong; hard; firm.

Is a man confident of his present strength? An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabrick. *South.*

## 3. Confident; firm.

*HARE* and *HERE*, differing in pronunciation only, signify both an army and a lord. So *Harold* is a general of an army; *Hareman*, a chief man in the army; *Herwin*, a victorious army; which are much like *Stratocles*, *Polemarchus*, and *Hege-sistratus* among the Greeks. *Gibson's Camden.*

*HARE. n. f.* [hara, Saxon; karb, Erse.]

## 1. A small quadruped, with long ears and short tail, that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; the common game of hunters.

Disinay'd not this

Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?

—Yes,

As sparrows, eagles; or the *hare*, the lion. *Shakesp. Macb.*

We view in the open champaign a brace of swift greyhounds coursing a good stout and well breathed *hare*. *More.*

Your dressings must be with Galen's powder and *hare's* fur. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Poor is the triumph o'er the timid *hare*. *Thomson's Autumn.*

## 2. A constellation.

The *hare* appears, whose active rays supply A nimble force, and hardly wings deny. *Creech.*

*TO HARE. v. n.* [barier, French.] To fright; to hurry with terror.

To *hare* and rate them, is not to teach but vex them. *Locke.*

*HA'REBELL. n. f.* [hare and bell.] A blue flower campaniform. Thou shalt not lack

The flow'r that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor The azur'd *harebell*, like thy veins. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

*HA'REBRAINED. adj.* [from *hare* the verb and *brain*.] Volatile; unsettled; wild; fluttering; hurried.

That *harebrained* wild fellow begins to play the fool, when others are weary of it. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

*HA'REFOOT. n. f.* [hare and foot.]

1. A bird. *Ainsworth.*

2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

*HA'RELIP. n. f.* A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance, a natural defect. *Quincy.*

The blots of nature's hand

Shall not in their issue stand;

Never mole, *harelip*, nor scar,

Shall upon their children be. *Shakesp. Midf. Night's Dream.*

The third stitch is performed with pins or needles, as in *harelips*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

*HA'RESEAR. n. f.* [bupleurum, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: the leaves grow alternately upon the branches, and for the most part surround the stalk, having no footstalk: the seeds are oblong, smooth, and furrowed. *Miller.*

*HA'RIER. n. f.* [from *hare*.] A dog for hunting hares. *Ainsw.*

*TO HARK. v. n.* [Contracted from *hearken*.] To listen.

The king,

To me inveterate, *harks* my brother's suit. *Shakespeare.*

Pricking up his ears, to *bark*

If he could hear too in the dark. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

*HARK. interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *bark*.] Lift! hear! listen!

What harmony is this? My good friends, *bark*! *Shakesp.*

The butcher saw him upon the gallop with a piece of flesh, and called out, *bark* ye, friend, you may make the best of your purchase. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

*Hark*! methinks the roar that late pursu'd me,

Sinks like the murmurs of a falling wind. *Rowe's Jsa. Shore.*

*Hark* how loud the woods

Invite you forth! *Thomson's Spring.*

*HARL. n. f.*

1. The filaments of flax.

2. Any filamentous substance.

The general sort are wicker hives, made of privet, willow, or *harl*, daubed with cow-dung. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*HA'RLEQUIN. n. f.* [This name is said to have been given by Francis of France to a busy buffoon, in ridicule of his enemy Charles le quint. *Menage* derives it more probably from a famous comedian that frequented M. *Harlay's* house, whom his friends called *Harlequino*, little *Harley*. *Trev.*] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding; a zani.

The joy of a king for a victory must not be like that of a *harlequin* upon a letter from his mistress. *Dryden.*

The man in graver tragick known,

Though his best part long since was done,

Still on the stage desires to tarry;

And he who play'd the *harlequin*,

After the jest still loads the scene,

Unwilling to retire, though weary. *Prior.*

*HARLOT. n. f.* [herlodes, Welsh, a girl. Others for *horelet*, a little whore. Others from the name of the mother of William the Conqueror. *Hurlet* is used in *Chaucer* for a low male drudge.] A whore; a strumpet.

Away, my disposition, and possess me with

Some *harlot's* spirit. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

They help thee by such aids as geese and *harlots*. *Ben. Jonns.*

The barbarous *harlots* crowd the publick place;

Go, fools, and purchase an unclean embrace. *Dryd. Juven.*

*HA'RLOTRY. n. f.* [from *harlot*.]

1. The trade of a harlot; fornication.

Nor shall,

From Rome's tribunal, thy harangues prevail

'Gainst *harlotry*, while thou art clad so thin. *Dryd. Juven.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

A peevish self-will'd *harlotry*,

That no persuasion can do good upon. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

*HARM. n. f.* [hearm, Saxon.]

1. Injury; crime; wickedness.

2. Mischief; detriment; hurt.

We, ignorant of ourselves,

Beg often our own *harms*, which the wise powers

Deny us for our good. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

They should be suffered to write on: it would keep them out of *harms* way, and prevent them from evil courses. *Swift.*

*TO HARM. v. a.* To hurt; to injure.

What sense had I of her stol'n hours or lust?

I saw't not, thought it not, it *harm'd* not me. *Shak. Othello.*

Passions ne'er could grow

To *harm* another, or impeach your rest. *Waller.*

After



After their young are hatched, they brood them under their wings, lest the cold, and sometimes the heat, should *harm* them.

**HA'RMFUL.** *adj.* [*harm* and *full*.] Hurtful; mischievous; noxious; injurious; detrimental.

His dearly loved squire

His spear of heben-wood behind him bare,

Whose *harmful* head, thrice heated in the fire,

Had riven many a breast with pike-head square. *Fa. Queen.*

Let no man fear that *harmful* creature less, because he fees the apostle safe from that poison. *Hall.*

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of *harmful* quality. *Raleigh's History.*

For flax and oats will burn the tender field,

And sleepy poppies *harmful* harvests yield. *Dryden's Georg.*

**HA'RMFULLY.** *adv.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfully; noxiously; detrimentally.

A scholar is better occupied in playing or sleeping, than spending his time not only vainly, but *harmfully* in such kind of exercise. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

**HA'RMFULNESS.** *n.f.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfulness; mischievousness; noxiousness.

**HA'RMLESS.** *adj.* [from *harm*.]

1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful.

Touching ceremonies *harmless* in themselves, and hurtful only in respect of number, was it amiss to decree that those things that were least needful, and newliest come, should be the first that were taken away? *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*

She, like *harmless* lightning, throws her eye

On him, her brothers, me, her master; hitting

Each object with a joy. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

2. Unhurt; undamaged.

The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at least to save himself *harmless*, and therefore suit his work slightly, according to a slight price. *Raleigh's Essays.*

**HA'RMLESSLY.** *adv.* [from *harmless*.] Innocently; without hurt; without crime.

He spent that day free from worldly trouble, *harmlessly*, and in a recreation that became a churchman. *Walton.*

Bullets batter the walls which stand inflexible, but fall *harmlessly* into wood or feathers. *Decay of Piety.*

**HA'RMLESSNESS.** *n.f.* [from *harmless*.] Innocence; freedom from injury or hurt.

When, through tasteless flat humility,

In dough-bak'd men some *harmlessness* we see,

'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he. *Donne.*

Compare the *harmlessness*, the credulity, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenuous pliability to virtuous counsels, which is in youth untainted, with the mischievousness, the slyness, the craft, the impudence, the falshood, and the confirmed obstinacy in an aged long-practised sinner. *South.*

**HA'RMONICAL.** *adj.* [*ἀρμονικός*; *harmonique*, French.] Pro-

**HA'RMONICK.** *s* portioned to each other; adapted to each other; concordant; musical.

After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all *har-*

*monical* use, one half note to be interposed. *Bacon's N. Hist.*

*Harmonical* sounds, and discordant sounds, are both active

and positive; but blackness and darkness are, indeed, but pri-

vatives. *Bacon's Natural History.*

So swells each wind-pipe; as intones to as,

*Harmonick* twang of leather, horn, and brass. *Pope.*

**HARMO'NIOUS.** *adj.* [*harmonieux*, French, from *harmony*.]

1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other.

All the wide-extended sky,

And all th' *harmonious* worlds on high,

And Virgil's sacred work shall dye. *Cowley.*

God has made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beauti-

ful without us; but it will never come into our heads all at

once; we must bring it home piece-meal. *Locke.*

2. Having sounds concordant to each other; musical.

Harmony in wedded pair,

More grateful than *harmonious* sounds to th' ear. *Milton.*

The verse of Chaucer is not *harmonious* to us: they who

lived with him, and some time after him, thought it musical. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

**HA'RMONIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *harmonious*.]

1. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.

Not chaos-like, together crush'd and bruised;

But as the world, *harmoniously* confus'd:

Where order in variety we see,

And where, though all things differ, they agree. *Pope.*

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter should be so accurately and *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Musically; with concord of sounds.

If we look upon the world as a musical instrument, well-tuned, and *harmoniously* struck, we ought not therefore to worship the instrument, but him that makes the musick.

*Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

**HARMO'NIOUSNESS.** *n.f.* [from *harmonious*.] Proportion; musicalness.

To **HA'RMONIZE.** *v.a.* [from *harmony*.] To adjust in fit proportions; to make musical.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,

The motion measur'd, *harmoniz'd* the chime. *Dryden.*

**HA'RMONY.** *n.f.* [*ἀρμονία*; *harmonie*, French.]

1. The just adaptation of one part to another.

The pleasures of the eye and ear are but the effects of equality, good proportion, or correspondence; so that equality and correspondence are the causes of *harmony*. *Bacon.*

The *harmony* of things,

As well as that of sounds, from discord springs. *Denham.*

Sure infinite wisdom must accomplish all its works with consummate *harmony*, proportion, and regularity. *Cheyne.*

2. Just proportion of sound; musical concord.

*Harmony* is a compound idea, made up of different sounds united. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Concord; correspondent sentiment.

In us both one soul,

*Harmony* to behold in wedded pair!

More grateful than harmonious sounds to th' ear. *Milton.*

I no sooner in my heart divin'd,

My heart, which by a secret *harmony*

Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet! *Milton.*

**HARNESS.** *n.f.* [*harnois*, French, supposed from *iern* or *hiern*, Runnick; *biairn*, Welsh and Erse, iron.]

1. Armour; defensive furniture of war.

A goodly knight, all dress'd in *harness* meet,

That from his head no place appeared to his feet. *F. Queen.*

Doff thy *harness*, youth:

I am to-day i' th' vein of chivalry. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cress.*

Of no right, nor colour like to right,

He doth fill fields with *harness*. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

Were I a great man, I should fear to drink:

Great men should drink with *harness* on their throats. *Shak.*

2. The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state: of other carriages we say *geer*.

Or wilt thou ride? Thy horses shall be trapp'd,

Their *harness* studded all with gold and pearl. *Shakespeare.*

Their steeds around,

Free from their *harness*, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

To **HA'RNESSE.** *v.a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in armour.

He was *harnest* light, and to the field goes he. *Shakesp.*

Full fifty years, *harnest'd* in rugged steel,

I have endur'd the biting Winter's blast. *Rowe.*

2. To fix horses in their traces.

Before the door her iron chariot stood,

All ready *harnessed* for journey new. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

*Harness* the horses, and get up the horsemen, and stand

forth with your helmets. *Fer. xlvii. 4.*

When I plow my ground, my horse is *harnessed* and chained

to my plough. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To the *harnessed* yoke

They lend their shoulder, and begin their toil. *Thomson.*

**HARP.** *n.f.* [*hearp*, Saxon; *harpe*, French. It is used through both the Teutonic and Roman dialects, and has been long in use.

*Romanusq; lyrâ plaudat tibi, Barbarus harpâ.* Ven. Fort.]

1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire and struck with the finger.

Arion, when through tempests cruel wreck

He forth was thrown into the greedy seas,

Through the sweet musick which his *harp* did make,

Allur'd a dolphin him from death to ease. *Spenser.*

They touch'd their golden *harps*, and hyming prais'd

God and his works. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

Nor wanted tuneful *harp*, nor vocal quire,

The muses sung, Apollo touch'd the lyre. *Dryden.*

2. A constellation.

Next shines the *harp*, and through the liquid skies

The shell, as lightest, first begins to rise;

This when sweet Orpheus struck, to list'ning rocks

He senses gave, and ears to wither'd oaks. *Creech's Manilus.*

To **HARP.** *v.n.* [*harper*, French, from the noun.]

1. To play on the harp.

I heard the voice of harpers *harping* with their harps. *Rev.*

Things without life giving sound, whether pipe or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is piped or *harped*. *1 Cor. xiv. 7.*

The helmed cherubim,

And sworded seraphim,

Are seen in glitt'ring ranks with wings display'd,

*Harping* in loud and solemn quire,

With unexpressive notes to heav'n's new-born heir. *Milton.*

I conceive you *harp* a little too much upon one string.

*Collier on Pride.*

2. To touch any passion, as the harper touches a string; to dwell on a subject.

Gracious duke,

*Harp* not on that, nor do not banish reason



# H A R

For inequality; but let your reason serve  
To make the truth appear. *Shakesp. Meas. for Measure.*  
Macbeth, beware Macduff!

Beware the thane of Fife: dismiss me: enough.  
—Whate'er thou art, for thy good caution, thanks:  
Thou'lt harp'd my fear aright. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
He seems

Proud and disdainful, harping on what I am,  
Not what he knew I was. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

HA'RPER. *n. f.* [from *harp*.] A player on the harp.  
Never will I trust to speeches penn'd,  
Nor to the motion of a schoolboy's tongue;  
Nor wooe in rhyme, like a blind harper's song. *Shakespeare.*  
I'm the god of the harp: stop, my fairest:—in vain;  
Nor the harp, nor the harper, could fetch her again. *Tickell.*

HA'RPING *Iron. n. f.* [from *harpago*, Latin.] A bearded dart  
with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are  
struck and caught.

The boat which on the first assault did go,  
Struck with a harping iron the younger foe;  
Who, when he felt his side so rudely gor'd,  
Loud as the sea that nourish'd him he roar'd. *Waller.*

HARPONE'ER. *n. f.* [*harpeur*, French, from *harpoon*.] He  
that throws the harpoon in whalefishing.

HARPO'ON. *n. f.* [*harpon*, French.] A harping iron.

HA'RPSICORD. *n. f.* A musical instrument.

HA'RPY. *n. f.* [*harpyia*, Latin; *harpie*, *harpye*, French.]

The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of  
women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; which,  
when the table was furnished for Phineus, came flying in, and  
devouring or carrying away the greater part of the victuals,  
did so defile the rest that they could not be endured. *Raleigh.*

That an harpy is not a centaur is by this way as much a  
truth, as that a square is not a circle. *Locke.*

2. A ravenous wretch.

I will do you any ambassage to the pigmies, rather than hold  
three words conference with this harpy. *Shakespeare.*

HA'RQUEBUSS. *n. f.* [See *ARQUEBUSE*.] A handgun.

HA'RQUEBUSSIER. *n. f.* [from *harquebuis*.] One armed with  
a harquebuis.

About thirty paces off were placed twenty thousand nimble  
*harquebussiers*, ranged in length, and but five in a rank. *Knolles.*

HARRIDA'N. *n. f.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, a worn-out  
worthless horse.] A decayed trumpet.

She just endur'd the Winter she began,  
And in four months a batter'd harridan;  
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,  
To bawd for others, and go shares with punk. *Swift.*

HA'RRROW. *n. f.* [*charroue*, French; *harcke*, German, a rake.]  
A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth,  
drawn over sowed ground to break the clods and throw the  
earth over the seed.

The land with daily care  
Is exercis'd, and with an iron war  
Of rakes and harrows. *Dryden's Georgick.*

Two small harrows, that clap on each side of the ridge,  
harrow it right up and down. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To HA'RRROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To break with the harrow.

Friend, harrow in time, by some manner of means,  
Not only thy peafon, but also thy beans. *Tuff. Husbandry.*  
Can't thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow?  
or will he harrow the valleys after thee? *Job xxxix. 10.*

Let the Volscians

Plow Rome, and harrow Italy, I'll never  
Be such a gosling to obey instinct. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

2. To tear up; to rip up.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word  
Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,  
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres. *Sh.*  
Imagine you behold me bound and scourg'd,  
My aged muscles harrow'd up with whips;  
Or hear me groaning on the rending rack. *Rowe.*

3. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. See HARRY, which in  
Scottish is the same thing.

As the king did excel in good commonwealth laws, so he  
had in secret a design to make use of them, as well for col-  
lecting of treasure as for correcting of manners; and so mean-  
ing thereby to harrow his people, did accumulate them the  
rather. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

4. To invade; to harass with incursions. [From *pengian*,  
Saxon.]

And he that harrow'd hell with heavy stowre,  
The faulty souls thence brought to his heavenly bowre. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 10.*

Most glorious Lord of life, that on this day  
Did'st make thy triumph over death and sin;  
And having harrow'd hell, did'st bring away  
Captivity thence captive, us to win. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

5. To disturb; to put into commotion. [This should rather  
be written *harry*, *harer*, French.]

Most like: it harrows me with fear and wonder. *Shakesp.*

# H A R

Amaz'd I flood, harrow'd with grief and care. *Milton.*

Harrow now out and weal away, he cried;

What dismal day hath sent this cursed light,  
To see my lord so deadly damnify'd? *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

HA'RRROW. *interj.* An exclamation of sudden distress. Now  
out of use.

HA'RROWER. *n. f.* [from *barrow*.]

1. He who harrows.

2. A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

To HA'RRY. *v. a.* [*harer*, French.]

1. To teaze; to hare; to ruffle.

Thou must not take my former sharpness ill.

—I repent me much

That I so harry'd him. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

2. In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress: as, *one*  
*harried a nest*; that is, he took the young away: as also, *he*  
*harried me out of house and home*; that is, he robbed me of my  
goods, and turned me out of doors. See *To HARROW*.

HARSH. *adj.* [*hervische*, German, *Skinner*.]

1. Austere; roughly sour.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;  
Some sorts, when old, continue brisk and fine:

So age's gravity may seem severe,  
But nothing harsh or bitter ought t' appear. *Denham.*

Sweet, bitter, sour, harsh and salt, are all the epithets we  
have to denominate that numberless variety of relishes. *Locke.*

The same defect of heat which gives a fierceness to our na-  
tures, may contribute to that roughness of our language,  
which bears some analogy to the harsh fruit of colder coun-  
tries. *Swift to the Lord High Treasurer.*

2. Rough to the ear.

A name unmusical to Volscian ears,  
And harsh in sound to thine. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Age might, what nature never gives the young,  
Have taught the smoothness of thy native tongue;  
But satire needs not that, and wit will shine

Through the harsh cadence of a rugged line. *Dryden.*

The unnecessary consonants made their spelling tedious,  
and their pronunciation harsh. *Dryden.*

Thy lord commands thee now

With a harsh voice, and supercilious brow,  
To servile duties. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 5.*

3. Crabbed; morose; peevish.

He was a wise man and an eloquent; but in his nature  
harsh and haughty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Bear patiently the harsh words of thy enemies, as knowing  
that the anger of an enemy admonishes us of our duty. *Taylor.*

No harsh reflection let remembrance raise;

Forbear to mention what thou can'st not praise. *Prior.*

A certain quickness of apprehension inclined him to kindle  
into the first motions of anger; but, for a long time before  
he died, no one heard an intemperate or harsh word proceed  
from him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Rugged to the touch.

Black feels as if you were feeling needles points, or some  
harsh sand; and red feels very smooth. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. Unpleasing; rigorous.

With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;

Though harsh the precept, yet the preacher charm'd. *Dryd.*

HA'RSHLY. *adj.* [from *harsh*.]

1. Sourly; austere to the palate, as unripe fruit.

2. With violence; in opposition to gentleness, unless in the fol-  
lowing passage it rather signifies unripely.

'Till, like ripe fruit, thou drop

Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease  
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly.

I would rather he was a man of a rough temper, that would  
treat me harshly, than of an effeminate nature. *Addison.*

4. Ruggedly to the ear.

My wife is in a wayward mood to-day:

I tell you, 'twould sound harshly in her ears. *Shakespeare.*

Get from him why he puts on this confusion,

Grating so harshly all his days of quiet

With turbulent and dang'rous lunacy. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

A hollow groan, a murm'ring wind arose;

The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,

Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung. *Dryd. Fables.*

HA'RSHNESS. *n. f.* [from *harsh*.]

1. Sourness; austere taste.

Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard: the rolling  
doth soften and sweeten the fruit, which is nothing but the  
smooth distribution of the spirits into the parts; for the un-  
equal distribution of the spirits maketh the harshness. *Bac.n.*

2. Roughness to the ear.

Neither can the natural harshness of the French, or the per-  
petual ill accent, be ever refined into perfect harmony like the  
Italian. *Dryden.*

Cannot I admire the height of Milton's invention, and the  
strength of his expression, without defending his antiquated  
words, and the perpetual harshness of their sound? *Dryden.*

'Tis



# H A R

- 'Tis not enough no *harshness* gives offence;  
The sound must seem an echo to the sense. *Pope.*
3. Ruggedness to the touch.  
*Harshness* and ruggedness of bodies is unpleasant to the touch  
*Bacon's Natural History.*
4. Crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness.  
No, Regan, you shall never have my curse:  
Thy tender-hefted nature shall not give  
Thee o'er to *harshness*: her eyes are fierce, but thine  
Do comfort and not burn. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
- HART. *n. f.* [*heort*, Saxon.] A he-deer of the large kind;  
the male of the roe.  
That instant was I turn'd into a *hart*,  
And my desires, like fell and cruel hounds,  
E'er since pursue me. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*
- The deer  
And fearful *harts* do wander every where  
Amidst the dogs. *May's Virgil's Georg.*
- HA'RTSHORN. *n. f.*  
*Hartshorn* is a drug that comes into use as many ways, and  
under as many forms, as any one in the whole *materia medica*.  
What is used here are the whole horns of the common male  
deer, which fall off every year. This species is the fallow  
deer; but some tell us, that the medicinal *hartshorn* should be  
that of the true hart or stag, called the red deer. The salt of  
*hartshorn* is a great sudorifick, and the spirit has all the virtues  
of volatile alkalies: it is used to bring people out of faintings  
by its pungency, holding it under the nose, and pouring down  
some drops of it in water. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
- Ramose concretions of the volatile salts are observable upon  
the glass of the receiver, whilst the spirits of vipers and *hartshorn*  
are drawn. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- HA'RTSHORN. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- HA'RT-ROYAL. *n. f.* A plant. A species of buckthorn plan-  
tain.
- HA'RTSTONGUE. *n. f.* [*lingua cervina*, Latin.] A plant.  
It commonly grows out from the joints of old walls and  
buildings, where they are moist and shady. There are very  
few of them in Europe. *Miller.*
- Hartstongue* is propagated by parting the roots, and also by  
seed. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- HA'RTWORT. *n. f.* [*tordylium*, Latin.] It is an umbelliferous  
plant, with a rose-shaped flower, consisting of five unequal  
heart-fashioned petals, which are placed circularly and rest on  
the empalement, which afterward becomes an almost round  
fruit, composed of two flat seeds, which easily cast off their  
covering with a raised border, which are commonly indented.  
It is an annual plant, and perishes soon after it has perfected  
its seed. It is found wild in several parts of England. *Miller.*
- HA'RVEST. *n. f.* [*hærferz*, Saxon.]
1. The season of reaping and gathering the corn.  
As it ebbs, the seedman  
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,  
And shortly comes to *harvest*. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
With *harvest* work he is worse than he was in the Spring.  
*L'Estrange.*
  2. The corn ripened, gathered and inned.  
From Ireland come I with my strength,  
And reap the *harvest* which that rascal sow'd. *Shak. H. VI.*  
When the father is too fondly kind,  
Such seed he sows, such *harvest* shall he find. *Dryden.*
  3. The product of labour.  
Let these small cotts and hills suffice:  
Let us the *harvest* of our labour eat;  
'Tis labour makes the coarsest diet sweet. *Dryden's Juven.*
- HA'RVEST-HOME. *n. f.*
1. The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having  
inned the harvest.  
Your hay it is mow'd, and your corn is reap'd;  
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd;  
Come, my boys, come,  
Come, my boys, come,  
And merrily roar out *harvest-home*. *Dryden's K. Arthur.*
  2. The time of gathering harvest.  
At *harvest-home*, and on the shearing-day,  
When he should thanks to Pan and Pales pay,  
And better Ceres, trembling to approach  
The little barrel. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 4.*
  3. The opportunity of gathering treasure.  
His wife seems to be well favoured: I will use it as the key  
of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer; and there's my *harvest-home*.  
*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- HA'RVEST-LORD. *n. f.* The head reaper at the harvest.  
Grant *harvest-lord* more by a peny or two,  
To call on his fellows the better to do. *Tuss. Husbandry.*
- HA'RVESTER. *n. f.* [from *harvest*.] One who works at the  
harvest.
- HA'RVESTMAN. *n. f.* [*harvest* and *man*.] A labourer in  
harvest.  
Like to a *harvestman*, that's task'd to mow  
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

# H A S

- To HASH. *v. n.* [*hacher*, French.] To mince; to chop into  
small pieces, and mingle.  
He rais'd his arm  
Above his head, and rain'd a storm  
Of blows so terrible and thick,  
As if he meant to *hash* her quick. *Hudibras, p. i.*
- What have they to complain of but too great variety, tho'  
some of the dishes be not served in the exactest order, and  
politeness; but *hashed* up in haste. *Garth.*
- HASK. *n. f.* This seems to signify a case or habitation made  
of rushes or flags.  
Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,  
Established hath his steeds in lowly lay,  
And taken up his inn in fishes *hask*. *Spenser's Pastorals.*
- HA'SLET. } *n. f.* [*hasla*, Islandick, a bundle; *hasterel*, *has-*  
HA'RSLET. } *tereau*, *hastier*, French.] The heart, liver, and  
lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat  
to it.
- HASP. *n. f.* [*hæpp*, Saxon, whence in some provinces it is yet  
called *hapse*.] A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on  
with a padlock.  
Have doors to open and shut at pleasure, with *hasps* to  
them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- To HASP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shut with a hasp.
- HA'SSOCK. *n. f.* [*hasseck*, German. *Skinner.*]
1. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.  
He found his parishioners very irregular; and in order to  
make them kneel, and join in the responses, he gave every  
one of them a *hassock* and common prayer book. *Addison.*
  2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of rushes or privet,  
on which a person may sit: it is therefore probable that *hassock*  
and *hask* are the same.
- HAST. The second person singular of *have*.
- HASTE. *n. f.* [*haste*, French; *hæste*, Dutch.]
1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation.  
Spare him, death!  
Let not pity with her tears  
Keep such distance from thine ears:  
But O, thou wilt not, canst not spare!  
*Haste* hath never time to hear. *Crashaw.*  
Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in *haste*,  
Polish'd like marble, would like marble last;  
But as the present, so the last age writ;  
In both we find like negligence and wit. *Waller.*  
In as much *haste* as I am, I cannot forbear giving an ex-  
ample. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
The wretched father, running to their aid  
With pious *haste*, but vain, they next invade. *Dryden.*
  2. Passion; vehemence.  
I said in my *haste*, all men are liars. *Pf. cxvi. ii.*
- To HASTE. } *v. n.* [*haster*, French; *hæsten*, Dutch.]
- To HA'STEN. }
1. To make haste; to be in a hurry; to be busy; to be speedy.  
I have not *hastened* from being a pastor to follow thee. *Jer.*
  2. To move with swiftness.  
'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his gait;  
He is a friend. Cinna, where *haste* you so? *Shakespeare.*  
They were troubled and *hasted* away. *Pf. xlviii. 5.*  
All those things are passed away like a shadow, and as a post  
that *hasted* by. *Wisd. v. 9.*  
*Hasting* to pay his tribute to the sea,  
Like mortal life to meet eternity. *Denham.*  
These rites perform'd, the prince, without delay,  
*Hastes* to the nether world, his destin'd way. *Dryden's Æn.*  
To distant Sparta, and the spacious waste  
Of sandy Pyle, the royal youth shall *haste*. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
Soon as the sun awakes the sprightly court,  
Leave their repose, and *hasten* to the sport. *Prior.*
- To HASTE. } *v. a.* To push forward; to urge on; to pre-  
To HA'STEN. } cipitate; to drive to a swifter pace.  
Let it be so *hasted*, that supper be ready at the farthest by  
five of the clock. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
All hopes of succour from your arms is past;  
To save us now, you must our ruin *haste*. *Dryden.*  
Each sees his lamp with diff'rent lustre crown'd;  
Each knows his course with diff'rent periods bound;  
And in his passage through the liquid space;  
Nor *hastens*, nor retards his neighbour's race. *Prior.*
- HA'STENER. *n. f.* [from *hasten*.] One that hastens or hurries.
- HA'STILY. *adj.* [from *hasty*.]
1. In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly.  
A voice, that called loud and clear,  
Come hither, hither, O come *hastily*! *Fa. Queen.*  
If your grace incline that we should live,  
You must not, sir, too *hastily* forgive. *Waller.*  
The next to danger, hot pursu'd by fate,  
Half cloth'd, half naked, *hastily* retire. *Dryden.*
  2. Rashly; precipitately.  
Without considering consequences, we *hastily* engaged in  
a war which hath cost us sixty millions. *Swift.*
  3. Passionately; with vehemence.
- HASTINESS. *n. f.* [from *hasty*.]



1. Haste; speed.  
A fellow being out of breath, or seeming to be for haste, with humble *hastiness* told Basilus. *Sidney, b. i.*
2. Hurry; precipitation.  
There is most just cause to fear, lest our *hastiness* to embrace a thing of so perilous consequence, should cause posterity to feel those evils. *Hooker, Preface.*  
The turns of his verse, his breakings, his propriety, his numbers, and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the poverty of our language, and the *hastiness* of my performance, would allow. *Dryden.*
3. Angry testiness; passionate vehemence.  
HA'STINGS. *n. f.* [from *hasty*.] Peas that come early.  
The large white and green *hastings* are not to be set 'till the cold is over. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- HA'STY. *adj.* [*hastif*, French, from *haste*; *haestig*, Dutch.]
1. Quick; speedy.  
Is all the counsel that we two have shar'd,  
The sisters vows, the hours that we have spent,  
When we have chid the *hasty* footed time  
For parting us. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*
2. Passionate; vehement.  
He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding; but he that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth folly. *Prov. xiv. 29.*
3. Rash; precipitate.  
Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov. xxix. 20.*  
Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be *hasty* to utter any thing before God. *Eccl. v. 2.*
4. Early ripe.  
Beauty shall be a fading flower, and as the *hasty* fruit before the Summer. *Is. xxviii. 4.*
- HA'STY-PUDDING. *n. f.* A pudding made of milk and flower, boiled quick together; as also of oatmeal and water boiled together.  
Sure *hasty-pudding* is thy chiefest dish,  
With bullock's liver, or some stinking fish. *Dorset.*
- HAT. *n. f.* [*hæt*, Saxon; *hatt*, German.] A cover for the head.  
She's as big as he is; and there's her thrum *hat*, and her muffler too. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Out of meer ambition you have made  
Your holy *hat* be stamp'd on the king's coin. *Shak. H. VIII.*  
His *hat* was like a helmet, or Spanish montera, *Bacon.*  
Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,  
And with soft words his drooping spirits cheer'd;  
His *hat* adorn'd with wings disclos'd the god,  
And in his hand he bore the sleep compelling rod. *Dryden.*
- HA'TBAND. *n. f.* [*hat* and *band*.] A string tied round the hat.  
They had hats of blue velvet, with fine plumes of divers colours, set round like *hatbands*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
Room for the noble gladiator! see  
His coat and *hatband* shew his quality. *Dryden's Juven.*
- HA'TCASE. *n. f.* [*hat* and *case*.] A slight box for a hat.  
I might mention a *hatcase*, which I would not exchange for all the beavers in Great Britain. *Addison's Spectator.*
- TO HATCH. *v. a.* [*hecken*, German, as *Skinner* thinks, from *heghen*, *eghen*, *æg*, egg, Saxon.]
1. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.  
When they have laid such a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and *hatch*, they give over, and begin to sit. *Ray on the Creation.*  
He kindly spreads his spacious wing,  
And *hatches* plenty for th' ensuing Spring. *Denham.*  
The tepid caves, and fens and shores,  
Their brood as numerous *hatch* from th' eggs, that soon  
Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclos'd  
Their callow young. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
2. To quicken the egg by incubation.  
Others *hatch* their eggs and tend the birth, 'till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison's Spectator.*
3. To produce by precedent action.
4. To form by meditation; to contrive.  
Which thing they very well know, and, I doubt not, will easily confess, who live to their great both toil and grief, where the blasphemies of Arrians are renewed by them; who, to *hatch* their heresy, have chosen those churches as fittest nests where Athanasius's creed is not heard. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*  
He was a man harmless and faithful, and one who never *hatched* any hopes prejudicial to the king, but always intended his safety and honour. *Hayward.*
5. [From *hacher*, to cut.] To shade by lines in drawing or graving.  
Who first shall wound, through others arms, his blood appearing fresh,  
Shall win this sword, silver'd and *hatcht*. *Chapm. Iliads.*  
Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece  
Should hold up high in bras; and such again  
As venerable Nestor, *hatch'd* in silver,  
Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree  
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears

- To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cressida.*  
Those tender hairs, and those *hatching* strokes of the pencil, which make a kind of minced meat in painting, are never able to deceive the sight. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
- TO HATCH. *v. n.*
1. To be in the state of growing quick.  
He observed circumstances in eggs, whilst they were *hatching*, which varied. *Boyle.*
  2. To be in a state of advance towards effect.  
HATCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
  1. A brood excluded from the egg.
  2. The act of exclusion from the egg.
  3. Disclosure; discovery.  
Something's in his soul,  
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;  
And, I do doubt, the *hatch* and the disclose  
Will be some danger. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
  4. [*Hæca*, Saxon; *hecke*, Dutch, a bolt.] The half door; the opening over the door.  
Something about, a little from the right,  
In at the window, or else o'er the *hatch*. *Shakesp. K. John.*
  5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another.  
To the king's ship, invisible as thou art,  
There shalt thou find the mariners asleep  
Under the *hatches*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
There she's hid;  
The mariners all under *hatches* stow'd. *Shakesp. Tempest.*  
So seas, impell'd by winds with added pow'r,  
Assault the sides, and o'er the *hatches* tow'r. *Dryden.*  
A ship was fasten'd to the shore;  
The plank was ready laid for safe ascent,  
For shelter there the trembling shadow bent,  
And skip'd and sculk'd, and under *hatches* went. *Dryden.*
  6. To be under HATCHES. To be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.  
He assures us how this fatherhood began in Adam, continued its course 'till the flood, got out of the ark with Noah, made and supported all the kings of the earth, 'till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was under *hatches*. *Locke.*
  7. *Hatches*. Floodgates. *Ainsworth.*
  - TO HA'TCHEL. *v. a.* [*hachelen*, German.] To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.  
This asbestos seems different from that mentioned by Kircher in his description of China; which he says, put into water, moulders like clay, and is a fibrous small excrescence, like hairs growing upon the stones; and for the *hatchelling*, spinning, and weaving it, he refers to his *mundus subterraneus*. *Woodward on Fossils.*
  - HA'TCHEL. *n. f.* [from the verb; *hachel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten.
  - HA'TCHELLER. *n. f.* [from *hachel*.] A beater of flax.
  - HA'TCHET. *n. f.* [*hache*, *hachette*, French; *ascia*, Latin] A small axe.  
The *hatchet* is to hew the irregularities of pieces of stuff. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*  
His harmful *hatchet* he hent in his hand,  
And to the field he speedeth. *Spenser's Pastorals.*  
Ye shall have a hempen caudle then, and the help of a *hatchet*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*  
Nails, hammers, *hatchets* sharp, and halters strong,  
Swords, spears, twice dipt in the dire stains  
Of brothers blood. *Crasshaw.*  
Tyrrheus, the foster-father of the beast,  
Then clench'd a *hatchet* in his horny fist. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Our countryman presented him with a curious *hatchet*; and asking him whether it had a good edge, tried it upon the donor. *Addison's Freeholder.*
  - HA'TCHET-FACE. *n. f.* An ugly face; such, I suppose, as might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet.  
An ape his own dear image will embrace;  
An ugly beau adores a *hatchet-face*. *Dryden.*
  - HA'TCHMENT. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *atchievement*. See *AT-CHIEVEMENT*.] Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.  
His means of death, his obscure funeral,  
No trophy, sword, nor *hatchment* o'er his bones,  
No noble rites nor formal ostentation,  
Cry to be heard. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
  - HA'TCHWAY. *n. f.* [*hatches* and *way*.] The way over or through the *hatches*.
  - TO HATE. *v. a.* [*hātian*, Saxon.] To detest; to abhor; to abominate; to regard with the passion contrary to love.  
You are, I think, assur'd I love you not.  
—I am assur'd, if I be measur'd rightly,  
Your majesty hath no just cause to *hate* me. *Shak. Hen. IV.*  
Do all men kill the thing they do not love?  
—*Hates* any man the thing he would not kill?  
—Ev'ry offence is not a *hate* at first. *Shakespeare.*  
Those old inhabitants of thy holy land thou *hatest* for doing most odious works. *Wisd. xii. 4.*  
But



But whatsoever our jarring fortunes prove,  
Though our lords *bate*, methinks we two may love. *Dryden*.  
**HATE**. *n. f.* [*bate*, Saxon.] Malignity; detestation; the contrary to love.

Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear  
Your favours nor your *bate*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
*Hate* to Mezentius, arm'd five hundred more,  
Whom Mincius from his fire Benacus bore. *Dryden's Æn*.  
Nausicaa teaches that the afflicted are not always the objects  
of divine *bate*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey*.

**HA'TEFUL**. *adj.* [*bate* and *full*.]

1. That which causes abhorrence; odious; abominable; detestable.

My name's Macbeth.

—The devil himself could not pronounce a title  
More *bateful* to mine ear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
There is no vice more *bateful* to God and man than ingratitude. *Peacham*.

What owe I to his commands  
Who hates me, and hath hither thrust me down,  
To sit in *bateful* office here confin'd,  
Inhabitant of heav'n, and heav'nly born? *Milt. Par. Lost*.  
I hear the tread

Of *bateful* steps: I must be viewless now. *Milton*.

But Umbriel, *bateful* gnome! forbears not so;

He breaks the vial whence the sorrows flow. *Pope*.

2. Abhorrent; detesting; malignant; malevolent.

Palamon, compell'd

No more to try the fortune of the field;

And, worse than death, to view with *bateful* eyes

His rival's conquest, and renounce the prize. *Dryden*.

**HA'TEFULLY**. *adv.* [from *bateful*.]

1. Odiously; abominably.

2. Malignantly; maliciously.

All their hearts stood *batefully* appaid

Long since. *Chapman's Iliads*.

They shall deal with thee *batefully*, take away all thy labour,  
and leave thee naked and bare. *Ezek. xxiii. 29*.

**HA'TEFULNESS**. *n. f.* [from *bateful*.] Odiousness.

**HA'TER**. *n. f.* [from *bate*.] One that hates; an abhorrer; a detester.

I of her understood of that most noble constancy in my  
lord Argalus; which whosoever loves not, shews himself to  
be a *bater* of virtue, and unworthy to live in the society of  
mankind. *Sidney*.

Whilst he stood up and spoke,

He was my master, and I wore my life

To spend upon his *baters*. *Shakesf. Ant. and Cleopatra*.

An enemy to God, and a *bater* of all good. *Brown*.

They never wanted so much knowledge as to inform and  
convince them of the unlawfulness of a man's being a murder-  
er, an *bater* of God, and a covenant-breaker. *South*.

**HA'TRED**. *n. f.* [from *bate*.] Hate; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; dislike; abhorrence; detestation; abomination; the passion contrary to love.

*Hatred* is the thought of the pain which any thing present  
or absent is apt to produce in us. *Locke*.

I wish I had a cause to seek him there,

To oppose his *hatred* fully. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

*Hatred* is the passion of defiance, and there is a kind of  
aversion and hostility included in its very essence; but then,  
if there could have been *hatred* in the world when there was  
scarce any thing odious, it would have acted within the com-  
pafs of its proper object. *South's Sermons*.

*Hatreds* are often begotten from slight and almost innocent  
occasions, and quarrels propagated and continued in the  
world. *Locke*.

Retain no malice nor *hatred* against any: be ready to do  
them all the kindness you are able. *Wake's Preparat. for Death*.

She is a Presbyterian of the most rank and virulent kind,  
and consequently has an inveterate *hatred* to the church. *Swift*.

**TO HA'TTER**. *v. a.* [Perhaps corrupted from *batter*.] To  
harass; to weary; to wear out with fatigue.

He's *batter'd* out with penance.

*Dryden*.

**HA'TTER**. *n. f.* [from *hat*.] A maker of hats.

A *batter* sells a dozen of hats for five shillings a piece. *Swift*.

**HA'TTOCK**. *n. f.* [*attock*, Erse.] A shock of corn. *Dict*.

**HAU'BERK**. *n. f.* [*hauberg*, old French.] A coat of mail; a breastplate.

Him on the *hauberk* struck the princess fore,

That quite disparted all the linked frame,

And pierced to the skin. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

*Hauberks* and helms are hew'd with many a wound;

The mighty maces with such haste descend,

They break the bones, and make the solid armour bend.

*Dryden's Knight's Tale*.

**TO HAVE**. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *had*. [*haban*, Gothick;  
*pabban*, Saxon; *hebben*, Dutch; *avoir*, French; *avere*, Ital.]

1. Not to be without.

I have brought him before you, that after examination had

I might *have* something to write. *Acts xxv. 26*.

2. To carry; to wear.

Upon the mast they saw a young man, who sat as on horse-  
back, *having* nothing upon him. *Sidney*.

3. To make use of.

I *have* no Levite to my priest. *Judg. xvii. 13*.

4. To possess.

He that gathered much *had* nothing over, and he that ga-  
thered little *had* no lack. *Ex. xvi. 18*.

5. To bear; to carry; to be attended with or united to, as an  
accident or concomitant.

I will never trust a man again for keeping his sword clean;  
nor believe he can *have* every thing in him, by wearing his  
apparel neatly. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well*.

6. To obtain; to enjoy.

Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own self, with the  
glory which I *had* with thee before the world was. *Jo. xvii. 5*.

7. To take; to receive.

A secret happiness, in Petronius, is called *curiosa felicitas*,  
and which I suppose he *had* from the *felicitate audere* of Ho-  
race. *Dryden*.

8. To be in any state.

*Have* I need of madmen, that ye have brought this fel-  
low? *1 Sa. xxi. 15*.

9. To put; to take.

With tossing and raking, and setting on cox,

Grass lately in swathes is meat for an ox;

That done, go and cart it, and *have* it away. *Tuss. Husb.*

10. To procure; to find.

I would fain *have* any one name to me that tongue, that  
any one can speak as he should do, by the rules of grammar.  
*Locke on Education*.

11. Not to neglect; not to omit.

I cannot speak; if my heart be not ready to burst: Well,  
sweet Jack, *have* a care of thyself. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*.

Your plea is good; but still I say beware:

Laws are explain'd by men; so *have* a care. *Pope*.

12. To hold; to regard.

Of the maid servants shall I be *had* in honour. *2 Sa. vi. 22*.

The proud *have had* me greatly in derision. *Psf. cxix. 51*.

13. To maintain; to hold opinion.

Sometimes they will *have* them to be natural heat, whereas  
some of them are crude and cold; and sometimes they will  
*have* them to be the qualities of the tangible parts, whereas  
they are things by themselves. *Bacon's Natural History*.

14. To contain.

You have of these pedlars that *have* more in 'em than  
you'd think, sister. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.

15. To require; to claim.

What would these madmen *have*?

First they would bribe us without pence,

Deceive us without common sense,

And without pow'r enslave.

*Dryden*.

16. To be a husband or wife to another.

If I had been married to him, for all he was in woman's  
apparel, I would not have *had* him. *Shakespeare*.

17. To be engaged, as in a task.

If we maintain things that are established, we *have* to strive  
with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts  
of men. *Hooker, b. i. f. 1*.

The Spaniards captain never *hath* to meddle with his sol-  
diers pay. *Spenser on Ireland*.

You did set your course to treat of the evils which hin-  
dered the peace and good ordering of that land, among which  
that of the inconvenience of the laws was the first which you  
*had* in hand. *Spenser on Ireland*.

Kings *have* to deal with their neighbours, their wives, their  
children, their prelates or clergy, their nobles, their merchants  
and their commons. *Bacon's Essays*.

18. To wish; to desire.

I *had* rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than  
to dwell in the tents of wickedness. *Psf. lxxxiv. 10*.

I would *have* no man discouraged with that kind of life or  
series of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own  
necessities, may have engaged him. *Addison*.

19. To buy.

If these trifles were rated only by art and artfulness, we  
should *have* them much cheaper. *Collier on human Reason*.

20. It is most used in English, as in other European languages,  
as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses. *Have* the preter-  
perfect, and *had* the preterpluperfect.

If there *had* been words enow between them to *have* ex-  
pressed provocation, they *had* gone together by the ears. *Cong*.

I have heard one of the greatest genius's this age *has* pro-  
duced, who *had* been trained up in all the polite studies of an-  
tiquity, assure me, upon his being obliged to search into re-  
cords, that he at last took an incredible pleasure in it. *Addison*.

I *have* not here considered custom as it makes things easy,  
but as it renders them delightful; and though others *have*  
made the same reflections, it is impossible they may not *have*  
drawn those uses from it. *Addison*.



That admirable precept which Pythagoras is said to have given to his disciples, and which that philosopher must have drawn from the observation I have enlarged upon. *Addison.*

The gods have placed labour before virtue. *Addison.*

This observation we have made on man. *Addison.*

Evil spirits have contracted in the body habits of lust and sensuality, malice and revenge. *Addison.*

There torments have already taken root in them. *Addison.*

It has been finely improved by many divines. *Addison.*

That excellent author has shewn how every particular custom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or a state of happiness, in him who shall hereafter practise it. *Addison.*

21. HAVE at, or with, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt.

He that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him. *Shak. Henry IV. p. ii.*

I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation: have at it with you. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

I never was out at a mad frolick, though this is the maddest I ever undertook: have with you, lady mine; I take you at your word. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

HA'VEN. *n. f.* [*haven*, Dutch; *havre*, French.]

1. A port; a harbour; a safe station for ships.

Only love was threatened and promised to him, and so to his cousin, as both the tempest and haven of their best years. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Order for sea is given:

They have put forth the haven. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

After an hour and a half sailing, we entered into a good haven, being the port of a fair city. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The queen beheld, as soon as day appear'd,

The navy under sail, the haven clear'd. *Denham.*

We may be shipwreckt by her breath:

Love, favour'd once with that sweet gale,

Doubles his haste, and fills his sail,

'Till he arrive, where she must prove

The haven, or the rock of love. *Waller.*

2. A shelter; an asylum.

All places, that the eye of heaven visits,

Are to a wise man ports and happy havens. *Shakesp. R. II.*

HA'VENER. *n. f.* [from *haven*.] An overseer of a port.

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers, as receiver, *havener*, and customer. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HA'VER. *n. f.* [from *have*.] Possessor; holder.

Valour is the chiefest virtue, and

Most dignifies the *haver*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

HA'VER is a common word in the northern counties for oats: as, *haver* bread for oaten bread.

When you would anneal, take a blue stone, such as they make *haver* or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacham.*

HAUGHT. *adj.* [*haut*, French.]

1. Haughty; insolent; proud; contemptuous; arrogant.

The proud insulting queen,

With Clifford and the haught Northumberland,

Have wrought the easy melting king, like wax. *Shakesp.*

No lord of thine, thou haught insulting man;

Nor no man's lord. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

2. High; proudly magnanimous.

His courage haught,

Desir'd of foreign foemen to be known,

And far abroad for strange adventures fought. *Fairy Queen.*

HAUGHTILY. *adv.* [from *haughty*.] Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously.

Her heav'nly form too haughtily she priz'd;

His person hated, and his gifts despis'd. *Dryden.*

HAUGHTINESS. *n. f.* [from *haughty*.] Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.

By the head we make known our supplications, our threatenings, our mildness, our haughtiness, our love, and our hatred. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

HAUGHTY. *adj.* [*hautaine*, French.]

1. Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous.

His wife, being a woman of a haughty and imperious nature, and of a wit superior to his, quickly resented the disrespect she received from him. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

I shall sing of battles, blood and rage,

And haughty souls, that mov'd with mutual hate,

In fighting fields pursu'd and found their fate. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Proudly great.

Our vanquish'd wills that pleasing force obey:

Her goodness takes our liberty away;

And haughty Britain yields to arbitrary sway. *Prior.*

3. Bold; adventurous.

Who now shall give me words and sound

Equal unto this haughty enterprize?

Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground

My lowly verse may loftily arise? *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

HA'VING. *n. f.* [from *have*.]

1. Possession; estate; fortune.

My having is not much;

I'll make division of my present with you:

Hold, there's half my coffer. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

2. The act or state of possessing.

Of the one side was alleged the having a picture, which the other wanted; of the other side, the first striking the shield. *Sidney.*

Thou art not for the fashion of these times,

Where none will sweat but for promotion;

And having that, do choak their service up,

Even with the having. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

3. Behaviour; regularity. This is still retained in the Scottish dialect.

The gentleman is of no having: he kept company with the wild prince and Poinz: he is of too high a region; he knows too much. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

HA'VIOUR. *n. f.* [for *behaviour*.] Conduct; manners.

Their ill *haviour* garres men mislay

Both of their doctrines and their fay. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

TO HAUL. *v. a.* [*haler*, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and, to persons, awkwardness or rudeness.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,

Is in base durance and contagious prison,

Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

The youth with songs and rhimes,

Some dance, some haul the rope. *Denham.*

Some the wheels prepare,

And fasten to the horses feet; the rest

With cables haul along th' unwieldy beast. *Dryden's Æn.*

In his grandeur he naturally chuses to haul up others after him whose accomplishments most resemble his own. *Swift.*

Thither they bent, and haul'd their ships to land;

The crooked keel divides the yellow sand. *Pope's Odyssey.*

While romp-loving misfs

Is haul'd about in gallantry robust. *Thomson's Autumn.*

HAUL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging.

The leap, the flap, the haul; and shook to notes

Of native musick, the respondent dance. *Thomson's Winter.*

HAUM. *n. f.* [or *hame*, or *halm*; *pealm*, Saxon; *halm*, Dutch and Danish.] Straw.

In champion countrie a pleasure they take

To mow up their haume for to brew and to bake:

The haume is the straw of the wheat or the rie,

Which once being reaped, they mow by and by. *Tusser.*

Having stripped off the haum or binds from the poles, as you pick the hops, stack them up for their security in Winter.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HAUNCH. *n. f.* [*hancke*, Dutch; *hanche*, French; *anca*, Italian.]

1. The thigh; the hind hip.

Hail, groom! didst thou not see a bleeding hind,

Whose right haunch earst my stedfast arrow strake?

If thou didst, tell me. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 3:*

To make a man able to teach his horse to stop and turn quick, and to rest on his haunches, is of use to a gentleman both in peace and war. *Locke.*

2. The rear; the hind part.

O Westmorland, thou art a Summer bird,

Which ever in the haunch of Winter sings

The lifting up of day. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

TO HAUNT. *v. a.* [*hanter*, French.]

1. To frequent; to be much about any place or person.

A man who for his hospitality is so much haunted, that no news stir but come to his ears. *Sidney.*

Now we being brought known unto her, the time that we spent in curing some very dangerous wounds, after once we were acquainted, and acquainted we were sooner than ourselves expected, she continually almost haunted us. *Sidney.*

I do haunt thee in the battle thus,

Because some tell me that thou art a king. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

She this dang'rous forest haunts,

And in sad accents utters her complaints. *Waller.*

Earth now

Secur'd like to heav'n, a seat where gods might dwell,

Or wander with delight, and love to haunt

Her sacred shades. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

Celestial Venus haunts Idalia's groves;

Diana Cynthus, Ceres Hybla loves. *Pope's Spring.*

2. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to haunt my house;

I told you, sir, my daughter is dispos'd of. *Shakespeare.*

Oh, could I see my country-seat!

There leaning near a gentle brook,

Sleep, or peruse some ancient book;

And there in sweet oblivion drown

Those cares that haunt the court and town. *Swift.*

3. It is eminently used of apparitions or spectres that appear in a particular place.

*Foul*



Foul spirits *haunt* my resting place,  
And ghastly visions break my sleep by night. *Fairfax.*  
All these the woes of Oedipus have known,  
Your fates, your furies, and your *haunted* town. *Pope.*  
To HAUNT. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently.  
I've charged thee not to *haunt* about my doors:  
In honest plainness thou hast heard me say,  
My daughter's not for thee. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Where they most breed and *haunt*, I have observ'd  
The air is delicate. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
HAUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Place in which one is frequently found.  
We set toils, nets, gins, snares and traps for beasts and  
birds in their own *haunts* and walks, and without any seal of  
faith and confidence. *L'Estrange.*  
To me pertains not, she replies,  
To know or care where Cupid flies;  
What are his *haunts*, or which his way,  
Where he would dwell, or whither stray. *Prior.*  
A scene where, if a god should cast his sight,  
A god might gaze and wonder with delight!  
Joy touch'd the messenger of heav'n; he stay'd  
Entranc'd, and all the blissful *haunt* survey'd. *Pope's Odyss.*  
2. Habit of being in a certain place.  
The *haunt* you have got about the courts will one day or  
another bring your family to beggary. *Arbutn. John Bull.*  
HA'UNTER. *n. f.* [from *haunt*.] Frequent; one that is often  
found in any place.  
The ancient Grecians were an ingenious people, of whom  
the vulgar sort, such as were *haunters* of theatres, took plea-  
sure in the conceits of Aristophanes. *Wotton on Education.*  
O goddess, *haunter* of the woodland green,  
Queen of the nether skies. *Dryden's Fables.*  
HA'VOCK. *n. f.* [*hafog*, Welsh, devastation.] Waste; wide and  
general devastation; merciless destruction.  
Having been never used to have any thing of their own,  
and now being upon spoil of others, they make no spare of  
any thing, but *havock* and confusion of all they meet with.  
*Spenser on Ireland.*  
Saul made *havock* of the church. *Acts viii. 3.*  
Ye gods, what *havock* does ambition make  
Among your works! *Addison's Cato.*  
The Rabbins, to express the great *havock* which has been  
made of them, tells us, that there were such torrents of holy  
blood shed, as carried rocks of a hundred yards in circum-  
ference above three miles into the sea. *Addison's Spectator.*  
If it had either air or fuel, it must make a greater *havock*  
than any history mentions. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*  
HA'VOCK. *interj.* [from the noun.] A word of encourage-  
ment to slaughter.  
Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus?  
Cry *havock*, kings! *Shakesp. King John.*  
Até by his side,  
Cries *havock*! and lets loose the dogs of war. *Shakespeare.*  
To HA'VOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waste; to destroy;  
to lay waste.  
Whatsoever they leave, the soldier spoileth and *havocketh*  
likewise; so that, between both, nothing is very shortly left.  
*Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
See! with what heat these dogs of hell advance,  
To waste and *havock* yonder world, which I  
So fair and good created! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
HA'UTBOY. *n. f.* [*haut* and *bois*.] A wind instrument.  
I saw it, and told John of Gaunt he beat his own name;  
for you might have truss'd him and all his apparel into an eel-  
skin: the case of a treble *hautboy* was a mansion for him, a  
court; and now hath he land and beeves. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
Now give the *hautboys* breath; he comes, he comes. *Dry.*  
HA'UTBOY Strawberry. See STRAWBERRY.  
HAW. *n. f.* [*haz*, Saxon.]  
1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn.  
Now sow and go harrow, where ridge ye did draw  
The seed of the bremble with kernel and *haw*. *Tusser.*  
Years of store of *haws* and hips commonly portend cold  
Winters. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns and his bram-  
bles did not bring forth raisins, rather than *haws* and black-  
berries. *L'Estrange.*  
2. An excrescence in the eye.  
3. [*haga*, Saxon; *haw*, a garden, Danish.] A small piece of  
ground adjoining to an house. In Scotland they call it *haugh*.  
Upon the *haw* at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the  
portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they  
term Gog and Magog. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
HA'WTHORN. *n. f.* [*hæz* *þorn*, Saxon.] A species of med-  
lar; the thorn that bears haws.  
The great use to which it is applied in England is to make  
hedges and fences; and there are two or three varieties of it  
about London; but that sort which produces the smallest  
leaves is preferable, because its branches always grow close  
together. *Miller.*

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young  
plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon  
*hawthorns*, and elegies on brambles. *Shak. As you like it.*  
The *hawthorn* fly is all black, and not big. *Walton's Angler.*  
Some in their hands, beside the lance and shield,  
The boughs of woodbine, or of *hawthorn* held. *Dryden.*  
Now *hawthorns* blossom, now the daisies spring. *Pope.*  
The *hawthorn* whitens, and the juicy groves  
Put forth their buds. *Thomson's Spring.*  
To HAW. *v. n.* [Perhaps corrupted from *hawk* or *hack*.] To  
speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.  
'Tis a great way; but yet, after a little humming and *haw-*  
*ing* upon't, he agreed to undertake the job. *L'Estrange.*  
HAWK. *n. f.* [*hæbez*, Welsh; *hæroc*, Saxon.]  
1. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other  
birds.  
Do'st thou love hawking? Thou hast *hawks* will soar  
Above the morning lark. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*  
It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair  
picture, than to cut his *hawk's* meat. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
Whence borne on liquid wing  
The sounding culver shoots; or where the *hawk*,  
High in the beetling cliff, his airy builds. *Thomson's Spring.*  
2. [*Hoch*, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.  
To HAWK. *v. n.* [from *hawk*.]  
1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk.  
'Tis his highness' pleasure  
You do prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,  
Whereas the king and queen do mean to *hawk*. *Shakespeare.*  
Do'st thou love *hawking*? Thou hast *hawks* will soar  
Above the morning lark. *Shakespeare.*  
One followed study and knowledge, and another *hawking*  
and hunting. *Locke.*  
He that *hawks* at larks and sparrows has no less sport, though  
a much less considerable quarry, than he that flies at nobler  
game. *Locke.*  
A fal'ner Henry is, when Emma *hawks*;  
With her of tarsels and of lures he talks. *Prior.*  
2. To fly at; to attack on the wing.  
A falcon tow'ring in her pride of place,  
Was by a mousing owl *hawk'd* at and kill'd. *Shakesp. Macb.*  
Whether upward to the moon they go,  
Or dream the Winter out in caves below,  
Or *hawk* at flies elsewhere, concerns us not to know. *Dry.*  
3. [*Hoch*, Welsh.] To force up phlegm with a noise.  
Come, fit, fit, and a song.—Shall we clap into't round-  
ly, without *hawking* or spitting, or saying we are hoarse,  
which are the only prologues to a bad voice. *Shakespeare.*  
She complained of a soreness of her throat, and of a stink-  
ing tough phlegm which she *hawked* up in the mornings.  
*Wiseman's Surgery.*  
Blood, cast out of the throat or windpipe, is spit out with  
a *hawking* or small cough; that out of the gums is spit out  
without *hawking*, coughing, or vomiting. *Harvey on Consumpt.*  
4. To sell by proclaiming it in the streets. [From *hock*, German,  
a salesman.]  
His works were *hawk'd* in ev'ry street;  
But seldom rose above a sheet. *Swift.*  
HA'WKED. *adj.* [from *hawk*.] Formed like a hawk's bill.  
Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or  
*hawked* one unto the Persian, a large and prominent nose unto  
the Roman. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
HA'WKER. *n. f.* [from *hock*, German.] One who sells his  
wares by proclaiming them in the street.  
I saw my labours, which had cost me so much thought and  
watching, bawled about by common *hawkers*, which I once  
intended for the weighty consideration of the greatest person.  
*Swift's Vindication of Isaac Bickerstaff.*  
To grace this honour'd day the queen proclaims,  
By herald *hawkers*, high heroick games:  
She summons all her sons; an endless band  
Pours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land. *Pope.*  
HA'WKWEED. *n. f.*  
The characters are: the stalks are branched and slender,  
the leaves produced alternately, and the flower consists of  
many leaves placed in an orbicular order, and open in form  
of a marigold: the seeds are slender and angular, or furrowed:  
the whole plant hath a milky juice. Oxtongue is a species of  
this plant. *Miller.*  
HA'WSES. *n. f.* [of a ship.] Two round holes under the ship's  
head or beak, through which the cables pass when she is at  
anchor. *Harris.*  
HAY. *n. f.* [*hæg*, *hæg*, Saxon; *hey*, Dutch.] Grass dried to  
fodder cattle in Winter.  
Make *hay* while the sun shines. *Camden's Remains.*  
Make poor men's cattle break their necks;  
Set fire on barns and *hay* stacks in the night,  
And bid the owners quench them with their tears. *Shakesp.*  
We have heats of dungs, and of *hays* and herbs laid up  
moist. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
The



Or if the earlier season lead  
To the tann'd bay cock in the mead. *Milt. n.*  
Bring them for food sweet boughs and ofiars cut,  
Nor all the Winter long thy bay rick shut. *May's Virgil.*  
Some turners turn long and slender sprigs of ivory, as small  
as an bay stalk, *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*  
The best manure for meadows is the bottom of bay mows  
and bay stacks. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Hay and oats, in the management of a groom, will make  
ale. *Swift.*

By some bay cock, or some shady thorn,  
He bids his beads both even song and morn. *Dryden.*  
Blouzelinda, in a gamefome mood,  
Behind a bay cock loudly laughing stood. *Gay's Pastorals.*  
The hum of bees inviting sleep sincere;  
Into the guiltless breast, beneath the shade,  
Or thrown at large amid' the fragrant bay. *Thomf. Autumn.*  
To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring: probably from dancing  
round a hay cock.

I will play on the tabor to the worthies,  
And let them dance the bay. *Shakefp. Love's Labour Lost.*  
This maids think on the hearth they see,  
When fires well nigh consumed be,  
There dancing bays by two and three,  
Just as your fancy casts them. *Drayton's Nymphid.*  
The gum and glist'ning, which with art  
And study'd method, in each part  
Hangs down the heart,  
Looks just as if that day  
Snails there had crawl'd the bay. *Suckling.*

HAY. *n. f.* [from *haie*, French, a hedge.] A net which incloses  
the haunt of an animal.

Coneys are destroyed by bays, curs, spaniels, or tumblers  
bred up for that purpose. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HA'YMAKER. *n. f.* [bay and make.] One employed in drying  
grafs for hay.

As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here,  
you might enquire of his baymakers. *Pope to Swift.*

HA'ZARD. *n. f.* [hazard, French; azar, Spanish; haski, Ru-  
nick, danger.]

1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.

I have set my life upon a cast,  
And I will stand the hazard of the die. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*  
I will upon all hazards well believe  
Thou art my friend, that know'st my tongue so well. *Shak.*  
Where the mind does not perceive this connection, there  
mens opinions are not the product of judgment, but the  
effects of chance and hazard; of a mind floating at all adven-  
tures, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

2. Danger; chance of danger.

We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the father of all  
mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath delivered his law unto  
the world; a law wherein so many things are laid open, as a  
light which otherwise would have been buried in darkness,  
not without the hazard, or rather not with the hazard, but  
with the certain loss of thousands of souls, most undoubtedly  
now saved. *Hooker, b. i.*

The hazard I have run to see you here, should inform you  
that I love not at a common rate. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Men are led on from one stage of life to another in a con-  
dition of the utmost hazard, and yet without the least appre-  
hension of their danger. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. A game at dice.

The duke playing at hazard at the groom-porter's, in much  
company, held in a great many hands together, and drew a  
huge heap of gold. *Swift.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. a.* [hazarder, French.] To expose to chance;  
to put into danger.

They might, by persisting in the extremity of that opinion,  
hazard greatly their own estates, and so weaken that part  
which their places now give. *Hooker, b. v.*

It was not in his power to adventure upon his own fortune,  
or bearing a publick charge to hazard himself against a man  
of private condition. *Hayward.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. n.*

1. To try the chance.

I pray you tarry; pause a day or two,  
Before you hazard; for in chusing wrong,  
I lose your company. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. To adventure.

She from her fellow-provinces would go,  
Rather than hazard to have you her foe. *Waller.*

HA'ZARDABLE. *adj.* [from hazard.] Venturesome; liable to  
chance.

An hazardable determination it is, unto fluctuating and indis-  
ferent effects, to affix a positive type or period. *Brown.*

HA'ZARDER. *n. f.* [from hazard.] He who hazards.

HA'ZARDRY. *n. f.* [from hazard.] Temerity; precipitation;  
rash adventurousness. Obsolete.

Hasty wrath, and heedless hazardry,  
Do breed repentance late, and lasting infamy.

*Fairy Queen.*

HA'ZARDOUS. *adj.* [hazardous, Fr. from hazard.] Dangerous;  
exposed to chance.

Grant that our hazardous attempt prove vain,  
We feel the worst, secur'd from greater pain. *Dryden.*

HA'ZARDOUSLY. *adv.* [from hazardous.] With danger or  
chance.

HAZE. *n. f.* [The etymology unknown.] Fog; mist.

To HAZE. *v. n.* To be foggy or misty.

To HAZE. *v. a.* To fright one.

*Ainsworth.*

HA'ZEL. *n. f.* [hæzel, Saxon; corylus, Latin.]

It hath male flowers growing at remote distances from the  
fruit on the same tree: the nuts grow in clusters, and are close-  
ly joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an  
outward husk or cup, which opens at the top, and when the  
fruit is ripe it falls out: the leaves are roundish and intire.  
The species are hazelnut, cobnut, and filbert. The red and  
white filberts are mostly esteemed for their fruit. *Miller.*

Kate, like the hazel twig,  
Is straight and slender; and as brown in hue  
As hazel nuts, and sweeter than the kernels. *Shakespeare.*

Her chariot is an empty hazel nut. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

Why sit we not beneath the grateful shade,  
Which hazels, intermix'd with elms, have made? *Dryden.*

There are some from the size of a hazel nut to that of a  
man's fist. *Woodward on Fossils.*

HA'ZEL. *adj.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour  
of hazle.

Chuse a warm dry soil, that has a good depth of light hazel  
mould. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HA'ZELLY. *adj.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown.

Uplands consist either of sand, gravel, chalk, rock or stone,  
hazelly loam, clay, or black mould. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HA'ZY. *adj.* [from haze.] Dark; foggy; misty.

Our clearest day here is misty and hazy; we see not far, and  
what we do see is in a bad light. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Of engender'd by the hazy North,  
My riads on myriads, insect armies waft. *Thomson.*

HE. *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them*. [by, Dutch; he,  
Saxon. It seems to have borrowed the plural from *ðyr*,  
plural *ðar*, dative *ðyrum*.]

1. The man that was named before.

All the conspirators, save only he,  
Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar. *Shakespeare:*

If much you note him,  
You shall offend him, and increase his passion;  
Feed and regard him not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I am weary of this moon; would he would change. *Shakesp.*

Adam spoke;

So cheer'd he his fair spouse, and she was cheer'd. *Milton.*

When Adam wak'd, he on his side  
Leaning half rais'd hung over her. *Milton.*

Thus talking, hand in hand along they pass'd  
On to their blissful bow'rs. *Milton.*

Extol

Him first, him last, him midst. *Milton.*

2. The man; the person. It sometimes stands without refe-  
rence to any foregoing word.

He is never poor

That little hath, but he that much desires. *Daniel.*

3. Man or male being.

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law  
Is death to any he that utters them. *Shakefp. Rom. and Jul.*

Ay, crook-back, here I stand to answer thee, or any he the  
proudest of thy fort. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*

Tros and his race the sculptor shall employ,  
And he the god who built the walls of Troy. *Dryd. Virg.*

4. Male: as, a he bear, a he goat. It is used where the male  
and female have not different denominations.

The he's in birds have the fairest feathers. *Eacon's N. Hist.*

5. In the two last senses he is rather a noun than pronoun.

HEAD. *n. f.* [heafod, heaf, Saxon; hoofd, Dutch; beved, old  
English, whence by contraction head.]

1. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ  
of sensation or thought.

Vein healing verven, and head purging dill. *Spenser.*

Over head up-grew

Insuperable height of loftiest shade. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

My head geers off, what filthy work you make. *Dryden.*

The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,  
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy head. *Dryden:*

I could still have offers, that some, who hold their heads  
higher, would be glad to accept. *Swift.*

2. Person as exposed to any danger or penalty.

What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on  
my head. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Who of all ages to succeed, but feeling  
The evil on him brought by me, will curse  
My head? ill fare our ancestor impure. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

3. HEAD and EARS. The whole person.

In jingling rhimes well fortify'd and strong,  
He fights intrench'd o'er head and ears in song. *Graxville.*

4. Denomination of any animals.

When



When Innocent XI. desired the marquis of Carpio to furnish thirty thousand *head* of swine, he could not spare them; but thirty thousand lawyers he had at his service. *Addison.*

The tax upon pasturage was raised according to a certain rate *per head* upon cattle. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

5. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordinate; leader; commander.

For their commons, there is little danger from them, except it be where they have great and potent *heads*. *Bacon.*

Your *head* I him appoint;

And by myself have sworn, to him shall bow

All knees in heav'n, and shall confess him lord. *Milton.*

The *heads* of the chief sects of philosophy, as Thales, Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did likewise consent to this tradition. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

6. Place of honour; the first place.

Notwithstanding all the justices had taken their places upon the bench, they made room for the old knight at the *head* of them. *Addison's Spectator.*

7. Place of command.

An army of fourscore thousand troops, with the duke of Marlborough at the *head* of them, could do nothing against an enemy. *Addison on the War.*

8. Countenance; presence.

Richard not far from hence hath hid his *head*. *Sh. R. II.*

With Cain go wander through the shade of night,

And never shew thy *head* by day or light. *Shak. Rich. II.*

Ere to-morrow's sun shall shew his *head*. *Dryden.*

9. Understanding; faculties of the mind.

The wenches laid their *heads* together. *L'Estrange.*

A fox and a goat went down a well to drink: the goat fell to hunting which way to get back; oh, says Reynard, never trouble your *head*, but leave that to me. *L'Estrange.*

Work with all the ease and speed you can, without breaking your *head*, and being so very industrious in starting scruples. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The lazy and inconsiderate took up their notions by chance, without much beating their *heads* about them. *Locke.*

If a man shews that he has no religion, why should we think that he beats his *head* and troubles himself to examine the grounds of this or that doctrine. *Locke.*

When in ordinary discourse we say a man has a fine *head*, we express ourselves metaphorically, and speak in relation to his understanding; and when we say of a woman she has a fine *head*, we speak only in relation to her commode. *Addison.*

We laid our *heads* together, to consider what grievances the nation had suffered under king George. *Addis. Freeholder.*

10. Face; front; fore part.

The gathering crowd pursues;

The ravishers turn *head*, the fight renews. *Dryden.*

11. Resistance; hostile opposition.

Then made he *head* against his enemies,

And Hymner slew. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Sometimes hath Henry Bolingbroke made *head* against my power. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Two valiant gentlemen first making *head* against them, seconded by half a dozen more, made forty of them run away. *Raleigh's Apology.*

Sin having depraved his judgment, and got possession of his will, there is no other principle left him naturally, by which he can make *head* against it. *South's Sermons.*

12. Spontaneous resolution.

The bordering wars in this kingdom were made altogether by voluntaries, upon their own *head*, without any pay or commission from the state. *Davies on Ireland.*

13. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known.

It was a buck of the first *head*. *Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.*

The *buck* is called the fifth year a buck of the first *head*. *Shak.*

14. Individual. It is used in numbers or computation.

If there be six millions of people, then there is about four acres for every *head*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

15. The top of any thing bigger than the rest.

His spear's *head* weighed six hundred shekels of iron. *1 Sa:*  
As high

As his proud *head* is rais'd towards the sky,  
So low tow'rd's hell his roots descend. *Denham.*

Trees, which have large and spreading *heads*, would lie with their branches up in the water. *Woodward.*

If the buds are made our food, they are called *heads* or tops; so *heads* of asparagus and artichokes. *Watts's Logick.*

It is an equivocal term; for it signifies the *head* of a nail, or of a pin, as well as of an animal. *Watts's Logick.*

16. Place of chief resort.

The horse took the alarm, and made their escape to Winchester, the *head* quarters. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

17. The fore part of any thing, as of a ship.

By galleys with brazen *heads* she might transport over Indus at once three hundred thousand foldiers. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

On oozy ground his galleys moor;

Their *heads* are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore. *Dryden.*

18. That which rises on the top.

Let it stand in a tub four or five days before it be put into the cask, stirring it twice a day, and beating down the *head* or yeast into it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

19. The blade of an axe.

A man fetcheth a stroke with the axe to cut down the tree, and the *head* slippeth from the helve. *Deutr. xix. 5.*

20. Upper part of a bed.

Israel bowed upon the bed's *head*. *Gen. xlvii. 31.*

21. The brain.

As eastern priests in giddy circles run,  
And turn their *heads* to imitate the sun. *Pope's Essays.*

22. Drefs of the head.

Politick ladies think they gain a great point when they have teased their husbands to buy them a laced *head*, or a fine petticoat. *Swift.*

23. Principal topicks of discourse.

These *heads* are of a mixed order, and we propose only such as belong to the natural world. *Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.*

These *heads* are set down more fully in the arguments of each chapter. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

'Tis our great interest, and our chief duty, to satisfy ourselves on this *head*, upon which our whole conduct depends. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

24. Source of a stream.

It is the glory of God to give; his very nature delighteth in it: his mercies in the current, through which they would pass, may be dried up, but at the *head* they never fail. *Hooker.*

The current by Gaza is but a small stream, rising between it and the Red sea, whose *head* from Gaza is little more than twenty English miles. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Some did the song, and some the choir maintain,

Beneath a laurel shade, where mighty Po

Mounds up to woods above, and hides his *head* below. *Dry.*

25. Crisis; pitch.

The indisposition which has long hung upon me, is at last grown to such a *head*, that it must quickly make an end of me, or of itself. *Addison's Spectator.*

26. Power; influence; force; strength; dominion.

Within her breast though calm, her breast though pure,  
Motherly cares and fears got *head*, and rais'd.

Some troubled thoughts. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

God will not admit of the passionate man's apology, that he has so long given his unruly passions their *head*, that he cannot now govern nor controul them. *South's Sermons.*

27. Body; conflux.

People under command chuse to consult, and after to march in order; and rebels, contrariwise, run upon an *head* together in confusion. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Let all this wicked crew gather

Their forces to one *head*. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

28. Power; armed force.

My lord, my lord, the French have gather'd *head*. *Shakesp.*

At sixteen years,

When Tarquin made a *head* for Rome, he fought

Beyond the mark of others. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

A mighty and a fearful *head* they are,

As ever offer'd foul play in a state. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Far in the marches here we heard you were,

Making another *head* to fight again. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

29. Liberty in running a horse.

He gave his able horse the *head*,

And bounding forward struck his agile heels

Against the panting sides of his poor jade

Up to the rowel-head. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

30. It is very improperly applied to roots.

How turneps hide their swelling *heads* below,

And how the closing coleworts upwards grow. *Gay.*

31. HEAD and Shoulders. By force; violently.

People that hit upon a thought that tickles them, will be still bringing it in by *head* and *shoulders*, over and over, in several companies. *L'Estrange.*

They can bring in every odd exception in grammar, every figure of speech, *head* and *shoulders* by main force, in spite of nature and their subject. *Felton on the Classics.*

To HEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern.

Nor is what has been said of princes less true of all other governours, from him that *heads* an army to him that is master of a family, or of one single servant. *South.*

Abas, who seem'd our friend, is either fled,

Or, what we fear, our enemies does *head*. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

This lord had *headed* his appointed bands,

In firm allegiance to his king's commands. *Prior.*

2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head.

If you *head* and hang all that offend that way but for ten years together, you'll be glad to give out a commission for more heads. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part.

*Headed* with flints and feathers bloody dy'd,

Such as the Indians in their quivers hide. *Fairy Queen.*



- Of cornel-wood a spear upright,  
Headed with piercing steel, and polish'd bright. *Dryden.*
4. To lop trees.  
You must disbranch them, leaving only the summit entire:  
unless the soil be very good, it may be necessary to head them too. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- HE'ADACH. *n. f.* [*head and ach.*] Pain in the head.  
From the cruel headach,  
Riches do not preserve. *Sidney, b. i.*  
Nothing more exposes to headachs, colds, catarrhs, and coughs, than keeping the head warm. *Locke.*  
In the headach he orders the opening of the vein of the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*
- At some dear idle time,  
Not plagu'd with headachs, or the want of rhyme. *Pope.*
- HE'ADBAND. *n. f.* [*head and band.*]
1. A fillet for the head; a topknot.  
The Lord will take away the bonnets, and the headbands. *If. iii. 20.*
2. The band at each end of a book.
- HE'ADBOROUGH. *n. f.* [*head and borough.*] A constable; a subordinate constable.  
Here lies John Dod, a servant of God, to whom he is gone,  
Father or mother, sister or brother, he never knew none;  
A headborough and a constable, a man of fame,  
The first of his house, and last of his name. *Camden.*  
This none are able to break through,  
Until they're freed by head of borough. *Hudibras, p. i.*
- HE'ADDRESS. *n. f.* [*head and dress.*]
1. The covering of a woman's head.  
There is not so variable a thing in nature as a lady's head-dress: I have known it rise and fall. *Addison's Spectator.*  
If ere with airy horns I planted heads,  
Or discompos'd the headdresses of a prude. *Pope.*
2. Any thing resembling a headdress, and prominent on the head.  
Among birds the males very often appear in a most beautiful headdress, whether it be a crest, a comb, a tuft of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a kind of pinnacle on the very top of the head. *Addison's Spectator.*
- HE'ADER. *n. f.* [*from head*]
1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.
2. The first brick in the angle.  
If the header of one side of the wall is toothed as much as the stretcher on the outside, it would be a stronger toothing, and the joints of the headers of one side would be in the middle of the headers of the course they lie upon of the other side. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
- HE'ADGARGLE. *n. f.* [*head and gargle.*] A disease, I suppose, in cattle.  
For the headgargle give powder of fenugreek. *Mortimer.*
- HE'ADINESS. *n. f.* [*from heady.*] Hurry; rashness; stubbornness; precipitation; obstinacy.  
If any will rashly blame such his choice of old and unwonted words, him may I more justly blame and condemn, either of witless headiness in judging, or of headless hardiness in condemning. *Spenser.*
- HE'ADLAND. *n. f.* [*head and land.*]
1. Promontary; cape.  
An heroick play ought to be an imitation of an heroick poem, and consequently love and valour ought to be the subject of it: both these Sir William Davenant began to shadow; but it was so as discoverers draw their maps, with headlands and promontories. *Dryden.*
2. Ground under hedges.  
Now down with the grafs upon headlands about,  
That groweth in shadow so rank and so stout. *Tusser.*
- HE'ADLESS. *adj.* [*from head.*]
1. Without an head; beheaded.  
His shining helmet he 'gan soon unlace,  
And left his headless body bleeding at the place. *Fairy Queen.*  
Were I a man, a duke, and next of blood,  
I would remove these tedious stumbling blocks,  
And smooth my way upon their headless necks. *Shak. H. VI.*  
On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,  
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing. *Denham.*  
Prickly stubs, instead of trees, are found;  
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*
2. Without a chief.  
They rested not until they had made the empire stand headless about seventeen years. *Raleigh's Essays.*
3. Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects: perhaps for heedless.  
If any will rashly blame such his choice of old unwonted words, him may I more justly blame and condemn, either of witless headiness in judging, or of headless hardiness in condemning. *Spenser.*
- HE'ADLONG. *adj.*
1. Rash; thoughtless.
2. Sudden; precipitate.  
It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which, many ex-

amples having taught them, never stopt his race 'till it came to a headlong overthrow. *Sidney, b. ii.*

HE'ADLONG. *adv.* [*head and long.*]

1. With the head foremost. It is often doubtful whether this word be adjective or adverb.

I'll look no more,

Left my brain turn, and the deficient sight

Topple down headlong. *Shakesf. King Lear.*

Who, while he steering view'd the stars, and bore

His course from Africk to the Latian shore,

Fell headlong down. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*

Headlong from thence the glowing fury springs,

And o'er the Theban palace spreads her wings. *Pope.*

2. Rashly; without thought; precipitately.

To give Ahab such warning, as might infallibly have prevented his destruction, was esteemed by him evil; and to push him on headlong into it, because he was fond of it, was accounted good. *South's Sermons.*

Some ask for envy'd pow'r, which publick hate

Pursues and hurries headlong to their fate;

Down go the titles. *Dryden's Juv. Sat. x.*

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.

Unhappy offspring of my teeming womb!

Dragg'd headlong from thy cradle to thy tomb. *Dryden.*

4. It is very negligently used by *Shakespeare.*

Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels

Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave. *Shakesf. H. VI.*

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT. *n. f.* [*head, mould, and shot.*] This is when the futures of the skull, generally the coronal, ride; that is, have their edges shot over one another; which is frequent in infants, and occasions convulsions and death. *Quincy.*

HE'ADPIECE. *n. f.* [*head and piece.*]

1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly intreated her pardon, or knowledge why she was cruel. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The word is giv'n; with eager speed they lace

The shining headpiece, and the shield embrace. *Dryden.*

Another reason for this fiction was their wearing a headpiece, or martial vizor, that had but one sight through it. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

This champion will not be in such haste to come into the field, before his great blunderbuss can be got ready, his old rusty breastplate scoured, and his cracked headpiece mended. *Swift.*

2. Understanding; force of mind.

'Tis done by some severals

Of headpiece extraordinary, lower messes

Perchance are to this business purblind. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Eumenes had the best headpiece of all Alexander's captains. *Prideaux.*

HE'ADQUARTERS. *n. f.* [*head and quarters.*] The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers.

Those spirits, posted upon the out-guards, immediately scour off to the brain, which is the headquarters, or office of intelligence, and there they make their report. *Collier.*

HE'ADSHIP. *n. f.* [*from head.*] Dignity; authority; chief place.

HE'ADSMAN. *n. f.* [*head and man.*] Executioner; one that cuts off heads.

Rods broke on our associates bleeding backs,

And headsmen lab'ring 'till they blunt their ax? *Dryden.*

HE'ADSTALL. *n. f.* [*head and stall.*] Part of the bridle that covers the head.

His horse near legg'd before, and with a half-cheek'd bit, and a headstall of sheep's leather, which being restrained to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst, and now repaired with knots. *Shakesf. Taming of the Shrew.*

HE'ADSTONE. *n. f.* [*head and stone.*] The first or capital stone.

The stone, which the builders refused, is become the headstone. *Pf. cxviii. 24.*

HE'ADSTRONG. *adj.* [*head and strong.*] Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable; resolute to run his own way: as a horse whose head cannot be held in.

An example, for headstrong and inconsiderate zeal, no less fearful than Achitophel for proud and irreligious wisdom. *Hooker, Dedication.*

How now, my headstrong! where have you been gadding? —Where I have learnt me to repent the sin

Of disobedient opposition. *Shakesf. Romeo and Juliet.*

But such a headstrong potent fault it is,

That it but mocks reproof. *Shakesf. Twelfth Night.*

He ill aspires to rule

Cities of men or headstrong multitudes,

Subject himself to anarchy within. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There's no opposing the torrent of a headstrong multitude. *L'Estrange.*

Now let the headstrong boy my will controul:

Virtue's no slave of man; no sex confines the soul:

I, for myself, th' imperial feat will gain,

And he shall wait my leisure for his reign. *Dryd. Aurengz. Your*



Your father's folly took a *headstrong* course;  
 But I'll rule yours, and teach you love by force. *Dryden.*  
 I'll try if yet I can reduce to reason  
 This *headstrong* youth, and make him spurn at Cato. *Addis.*  
 Why there it is, you will be both judge and party: I am  
 sorry thou discoverest so much of thy *headstrong* humour. *Arb.*  
 Can we forget how the mad *headstrong* rout  
 Defy'd their prince to arms, nor made account  
 Of faith or duty, or allegiance sworn? *Phillips.*  
**HE'ADWORKMAN.** *n. f.* [*head work* and *man.*] The foreman,  
 or chief servant over the rest.

Can Wood be otherwise regarded than as the mechanick,  
 the *headworkman*, to prepare his furnace, metal, and stamps?  
*Swift's Address to Parliament.*

**HE'ADY.** *adj.* [from *head*]

1. Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent; ungovernable; hurried on with passion.

Take pity of your town and of your people,  
 While yet the cool and temp'rate wind of grace  
 O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds  
 Of *heady* murder, spoil and villany. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

I am advised what I say:

Neither disturb'd with the effect of wine,  
 Nor, *heady* rash, provok'd with raging ire;  
 Albeit my wrongs might make one wiser mad. *Shakespeare.*  
 I'll forbear,

And am fall'n out with my more *heady* will,  
 To take the indispos'd and sickly fit  
 For the sound man. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Never came reformation in a flood  
 With such a *heady* current scow'ring faults;  
 Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness  
 So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,  
 As in this king. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Wives, the readiest helps

To betray *heady* husbands, rob the easy. *Ben. Jonns. Catil.*  
 Men, naturally warm and *heady*, are transported with the  
 greatest flush of good nature. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Apt to affect the head.

I was entertained with a sort of wine which was very  
*heady*, but otherwise seemed to be sack. *Boyle.*

Since hearty beef and mutton will not do,  
 Here's julep-dance, ptisan of song and show:  
 Give you strong sense, the liquor is too *heady*;  
 You're come to farce, that's asses milk, already. *Dryden.*

Flow, Welsted! flow, like thine inspirer, beer;  
*Heady*, not strong; and foaming, though not full. *Pope.*

**TO HEAL.** *v. a.* [*balgan*, Gothick; *pælan*, Saxon; *heelen*,  
 Dutch.]

1. To cure a person; to restore from hurt or sickness.

I will restore health, and *heal* thee of thy wounds. *Jer. xxx.*  
 Who would not believe that our Saviour *healed* the sick, and  
 raised the dead, when it was published by those who themselves  
 often did the same miracles? *Addison.*

Physicians, by just observations, grow up to an honourable  
 degree of skill in the art of *healing*. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

2. To cure a wound or distemper.

Thou hast no *healing* medicines. *Jer. xxx. 13.*

A fontanel had been made in the same leg, which he was  
 forced to *heal* up, by reason of the pain. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

3. To perform the act of making a sore to cicatrize, after it is  
 cleansed.

After separation of the eschar, I deterged and *healed*. *Wisem.*

4. To reconcile: as, he *healed* all dissensions.

**TO HEAL.** *v. n.* To grow well. Used of wounds or sores.

Those wounds *heal* that men do give themselves. *Shakesp.*  
 Abscesses will have a greater or less tendency to *heal*, as  
 they are higher or lower in the body. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**HE'ALER.** *n. f.* [from *heal*.] One who cures or heals.

I will not be an *healer*. *Is. iii. 7.*

**HE'ALING.** *participial adj.* [from *heal*.] Mild; mollifying;  
 gentle; assuasive: as, he's of a *healing* pacifick temper.

**HEALTH.** *n. f.* [from *þeal*, Saxon.]

1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness.

*Health* is the faculty of performing all actions proper to a  
 human body, in the most perfect manner. *Quincy.*

Our father is in good *health*, he is yet alive. *Gen. xliii. 28.*

May be he is not well;

Infirmity doth still neglect all office,  
 Whereto our *health* is bound. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodness; principle of salvation.

There is no *health* in us. *Common Prayer.*

The best preservative to keep the mind in *health*, is the  
 faithful admonition of a friend. *Bacon, Essay 28.*

3. Salvation spiritual and temporal.

My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me, and art so  
 far from my *health*, and from the words of my complaint? *Psf.*

4. Wish of happiness in drinking.

Come, love and *health* to all;

I drink to th' general joy of the whole table.  
*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He asked leave to begin two *healths*: the first was to the  
 king's mistress, and the second to his wife. *Howel.*

For peace at home, and for the publick wealth,

I mean to crown a bowl to Cæsar's *health*. *Dryden's Persf.*

**HE'ALTHFUL.** *adj.* [*health* and *full*.]

1. Free from sickness.

Adam knew no disease, so long as temperance from the for-  
 bidden fruit secured him: nature was his physician, and inno-  
 cence and abstinence would have kept him *healthful* to immor-  
 tality. *South's Sermons.*

2. Well disposed.

Such an exploit have I in hand, Ligarius,  
 Had you an *healthful* ear to hear it. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

3. Wholesome; salubrious.

There be many good and *healthful* airs that do appear by  
 habitation and proofs, that differ not in smell from other airs.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

While they pervert pure nature's *healthful* rules

To loathsome sickness; worthily since they

God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milt. P. Lost.*

Our *healthful* food the stomach labours thus,

At first embracing what it straight doth crush. *Dryden.*

4. Salutary; productive of salvation.

Pour upon them the *healthful* spirit of thy grace. *Com. Prayer.*

**HE'ALTHFULLY.** *adv.* [from *healthful*.]

1. In health.

2. Wholsomely.

**HE'ALTHFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *healthful*.]

1. State of being well.

2. Wholsomeness; salubrious qualities.

You have tasted of that cup whereof I have liberally drank,  
 which I look upon as God's physick, having that in *healthful-  
 ness* which it wants in pleasure. *King Charles.*

We ventured to make a standard of the *healthfulness* of the  
 air from the proportion of acute and epidemical diseases. *Graunt.*

To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva ascribe the *health-  
 fulness* of their air; for as the Alps surround them on all sides,  
 there would be a constant stagnation of vapours, did not the  
 north wind put them in motion. *Addison on Italy.*

**HE'ALTHILY.** *adv.* [from *healthy*.] Without sickness or  
 pain.

**HE'ALTHINESS.** *n. f.* [from *healthy*.] The state of health.

**HE'ALTHLESS.** *adj.* [from *health*.] Weak; sickly; infirm.

He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose gar-  
 ment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces;  
 they are *healthless*, chargeable, and useless. *Taylor.*

**HE'ALTHSOME.** *adj.* [from *health*.] Wholsome; salutary.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,

To whose foul mouth no *healthsome* air breathes in,  
 And there be strang'd ere my Romeo comes? *Shakespeare.*

**HE'ALTHY.** *adj.* [from *health*.] In health; free from sickness;  
 hale; sound.

The husbandman returns from the field, and from manuring  
 his ground, strong and *healthy*, because innocent and labo-  
 rious. *South's Sermons.*

Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and  
*healthy* recreations for a man of study or business. *Locke.*

Temperance, industry, and a publick spirit, running thro'  
 the whole body of the people in Holland, hath preserved an  
 infant commonwealth, of a sickly constitution, through so  
 many dangers, as a much more *healthy* one could never have  
 struggled against without those advantages. *Swift.*

Air and exercise contribute to make the animal *healthy*. *Arb.*

**HEAM.** *n. f.* In beasts the same as the after-birth in women.

**HEAP.** *n. f.* [*heap*, Saxon; *hoop*, Dutch and Scottish.]

1. Many single things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation.

The way to lay the city flat,

And bury all which yet distinctly ranges,

In *heaps* and piles of ruin. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The dead were fallen down by *heaps*, one upon another.

*Wisd. xviii. 23.*

Huge *heaps* of slain around the body rise. *Dryden's Æn.*

One may form from it an idea of Venice in its first begin-  
 nings, when it had only a few *heaps* of earth for its domi-  
 nions. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble.

A cruel tyranny, bathed in the blood of their emperors; a  
*heap* of vassals and slaves, no freemen, no inheritance, no  
 stirp or ancient families. *Bacon's holy War.*

3. Cluster; number driven together.

An universal cry resounds aloud;

The sailors run in *heaps*, a helpless crowd. *Dryden.*

**TO HEAP.** *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together.

*Heap* on wood, kindle the fire, consume the flesh, and  
 spice it well. *Ezek. xxiv. 10.*

2. To accumulate; to lay up.

Though the wicked *heap* up silver as the dust, and raiment  
 as the clay; but the just shall put it on, and the innocent shall  
 divide the silver. *Job xxvii. 16.*

How great the credit was, wherein that oracle was pre-  
 served,



served, may be gathered from the vast riches which were there *heaped* up from the offerings of all the Grecian nations. *Temple.*

They who will make profession of painting, must *heap* up treasures out of their reading, and there will find many wonderful means of raising themselves above others. *Dryden.*

### 3. To add to something else.

For those of old,

And the late dignities *heap'd* up to them,

We rest your hermits.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

HE'APER. *n. f.* [from *heap*.] One that makes piles or heaps.

HE'APY. *adj.* [from *heap*.] Lying in heaps.

Where a dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws

O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbish grows.

*Gay.*

Scarce his head

Rais'd o'er the *heapy* wreath, the branching elk

Lies slumb'ring fulgen in the white abyfs. *Thomf. Winter.*

To HEAR. *v. n.* [ *hýnan*, Saxon; *hooren*, Dutch. ]

### 1. To enjoy the sense by which sounds are distinguished.

Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of the external air, which, being gathered by the external ear, beats, as is supposed, upon the membrana tympani, which moves the four little bones in the tympanum: in like manner as it is beat by the external air, these little bones move the internal air which is in the tympanum and vestibulum; which internal air makes an impression upon the auditory nerve in the labyrinth and cochlea, according as it is moved by the little bones in the tympanum: so that, according to the various reflexions of the external air, the internal air makes various impressions upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ of *hearing*; and these different impressions represent different sounds. *Quincy.*

The object of *hearing* is sound, whose variety is so great, that it brings in admirable store of intelligence. *Holder.*

### 2. To listen; to hearken.

Since 'tis your command, what you so well

Are pleas'd to *hear*, I cannot grieve to tell.

*Denham.*

### 3. To be told; to have an account.

I have *heard* by many of this man.

*Acts ix. 13.*

I was bowed down at the *hearing* of it; I was dismayed at the seeing of it.

*If. xxi. 3.*

Prepare to *hear* of such a crime

As tragick poets, since the birth of time,

Ne'er feign'd.

*Tate's Juven. Sat. 15.*

This, of eldest parents, leaves us more in the dark, who, by divine institution, has a right to civil power, than those who never *heard* any thing at all of heir or descent. *Locke.*

To HEAR. *v. a.*

### 1. To perceive by the ear.

The trumpeters and fingers were as one sound to be *heard* in praising the Lord.

*2 Chro. v. 13.*

### 2. To give an audience, or allowance to speak.

He sent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Christ.

*Acts xxiv. 24.*

I must beg the forbearance of censure, 'till I have been *heard* out in the sequel of this discourse.

*Locke.*

### 3. To attend; to listen to; to obey.

*Hear* the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me.

*Ezek. iii. 17.*

### 4. To attend favourably.

They think they shall be *heard* for their much speaking. *Mat.*

### 5. To try; to attend judicially.

*Hear* the causes, and judge righteously.

*Deutr. i. 16.*

### 6. To acknowledge. A Latin phrase.

Or *hear'st* thou rather pure ethereal stream,

Whose fountain who shall tell?

*Milton.*

*Hear'st* thou submissive, but a lowly birth?

*Prior.*

HEARD signifies a keeper, and is sometimes initial; as *heard-bearht*, a glorious keeper: sometimes final, as *cyneheard*, a royal keeper. *Gibson's Camden.* It is now written *herd*: as, *cowherd*, a cowkeeper; *hýrd*, Saxon.

HE'ARER. *n. f.* [from *hear*.] One who attends to any doctrine or discourse delivered orally by another.

And so was she dulled withal, that we could come so near as to hear her speeches, and yet she not perceive the *hearers* of her lamentation.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

St. John and St. Mathew, which have recorded these sermons, heard them; and being *hearers*, did think themselves as well respected as the pharisees.

*Hooker, b. v. f. 19.*

Words, be they never so few, are too many, when they benefit not the *hearer*.

*Hooker, b. v.*

The *hearers* will shed tears,

And say, alas, it was a piteous deed!

*Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Tell thou the lamentable fall of me,

And send the *hearers* weeping to their beds.

*Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Plays in themselves have neither hopes nor fears;

Their fate is only in their *hearers* ears.

*Ben. Johnson.*

Her *hearers* had no share

In all she spoke, except to stare.

*Swift.*

HE'ARING. *n. f.* [from *hear*.]

### 1. The sense by which sounds are perceived.

Bees are called with sound upon brass, and therefore they have *hearing*.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

### 2. Audience.

The French ambassador upon that instant

Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come

To give him *hearing*.

*Shakespeare's Henry V.*

### 3. Judicial trial.

Agrippa and Bernice entered into the place of *hearing*. *Acts.*

The readers are the jury to decide according to the merits of the cause, or to bring it to another *hearing* before some other court.

*Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Those of different principles may be betrayed to give you a fair *hearing*, and to know what you have to say for yourself.

*Addison's Freeholder.*

### 4. Reach of the ear.

If we profess, as Peter did, that we love the Lord, and profess it in the *hearing* of men; charity is prone to hear all things, and therefore charitable men are likely to think we do so.

*Hooker, b. iii.*

In our *hearing* the king charged thee, beware that none touch Abfalom.

*2 Sa. xviii. 12.*

You have been talked of since your travels much,

And that in Hamlet's *hearing*, for a quality

Wherein they say you shine.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing*. *L'Estrange.*

To HE'ARKEN. *v. n.* [*hearnian*, Saxon.]

### 1. To listen by way of curiosity.

The youngest daughter, whom you *hearken* for,

Her father keeps from access of suitors.

*Shakespeare.*

He *hearkens* after prophecies and dreams.

*Shakesp. R. III.*

They do me too much injury,

That ever said I *hearken'd* for your death:

If it were so, I might have let alone

Th' insulting hand of Douglas over you.

*Shakespeare.*

The gaping three-mouth'd dog forgets to snarl;

The furies *hearken*, and their snakes uncurl.

*Dryd. Virgil.*

Louder, and yet more loud, I hear the alarms

Of human cries:

I mount the terrafs, thence the town survey,

And *hearken* what the fruitful sounds convey.

*Dryden.*

He who makes much necessary, will want much; and, wearied with the difficulty of the attainment, will incline to *hearken* after any expedient that offers to shorten his way to it.

*Rogers's Sermons.*

### 2. To attend; to pay regard.

*Hearken* unto me, thou son of Zippor.

*Nu. xxiii. 18.*

Those who put passion in the place of reason, neither use their own, nor *hearken* to other people's reason, any farther than it suits their humour.

*Locke.*

There's not a blessing individuals find,

But some way leans and *hearkens* to the kind.

*Pope.*

HE'ARKENER. *n. f.* [from *hearken*.] Listener; one that hearkens.

HE'ARSAY. *n. f.* [*hear* and *say*.] Report; rumour; what is not known otherwise than by account from others.

For prey these shepherds two he took,

Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend

With *hearsay* pictures, or a window look.

*Sidney.*

He affirms by *hearsay*, that some giants saved themselves upon the mountain Baris in Armenia.

*Raleigh's History.*

All the little scramblers after fame fall upon him, publish every blot in his life, and depend upon *hearsay* to defame him.

*Addison's Freeholder.*

HEARSE. *n. f.* [of unknown etymology.]

### 1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.

### 2. A temporary monument set over a grave.

To add to your laments,

Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's *hearse*,

I must inform you of a dismal fight.

*Shakesp. Henry VI.*

HEART. *n. f.* [*heort*, Saxon; *hertz*, German.]

### 1. The muscle which by its contraction and dilation propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion. It is supposed in popular language to be the seat sometimes of courage, sometimes of affection.

He with providence and courage so passed over all, that the mother took such spiteful grief at it, that her *heart* brake withal, and she died.

*Sidney.*

Thou wouldst have left thy dearest *heart* blood there,

Rather than made that savage duke thine heir,

And disinherited thine only son.

*Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Snakes, in my *heart* blood warm'd, that sting my *heart*.

*Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Our battle is more full of names than your's,

Our men more perfect in the use of arms,

Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;

Then reason wills our *hearts* should be as good.

*Shak. H. IV.*

I thank you for my venison, master Shallow.

—Master Page, much good do it your good *heart*.

*Shakesp.*

But



But since the brain doth lodge the pow'rs of sense,  
How makes it in the *heart* those passions spring?

The mutual love, the kind intelligence

'Twixt *heart* and brain, this sympathy doth bring. *Davies.*

We all set our *hearts* at rest, since whatever comes from  
above is for the best. *L'Estrange.*

The only true zeal is that which is guided by a good light  
in the head, and that which consists of good and innocent af-  
fections in the *heart*. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Prest with *heart* corroding grief and years,

To the gay court a rural shed prefers. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. The chief part; the vital part.

Barley being steeped in water, and turned upon a dry floor,  
will sprout half an inch; and, if it be let alone, much more,  
until the *heart* be out. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. The inner part of any thing.

Some Englishmen did with great danger pass by water into  
the *heart* of the country. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

The king's forces are employed in appeasing disorders more  
near the *heart* of the kingdom. *Hayward.*

Generally the inside or *heart* of trees is harder than the  
outward parts. *Boyle.*

Here in the *heart* of all the town I'll stay,

And timely succour, where it wants, convey. *Dryden.*

If the foundations be bad, provide good piles made of *heart*  
of oak, such as will reach ground. *Moron's Mech. Exer.*

4. Person; character. Used with respect to courage or kindness.

The king's a bawcock, and a *heart* of gold,

A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Hey, my *hearts*; cheerly, my *hearts*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

What says my *heart* of elder? Ha! is he dead, bully-stale?

Is he dead? *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

5. Courage; spirit.

If it please you to make his fortune known, as I have done  
Erona's, I will after take *heart* again to go on with his false-  
hood. *Sidney, b. ii.*

There did other like unhappy accidents happen out of Eng-  
land, which gave *heart* and good opportunity to them to re-  
gain their old possessions. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Wide was the wound; and a large lukewarm flood,

Red as the rose, thence gushed grievously,

That when the painim spy'd the streaming blood,

Gave him great *heart* and hope of victory. *Fairy Queen.*

Eve, recover'ing *heart*, reply'd. *Milton.*

Having left that city well provided, and in good *heart*, his  
majesty removed with his little army to Bewdley. *Clarendon.*

Finding that it did them no hurt, they took *heart* upon't,  
went up to't, and viewed it. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The expelled nations take *heart*, and when they fly from  
one country invade another. *Temple.*

6. Seat of love.

Ah! what avails it me the flocks to keep,

Who lost my *heart* while I preserv'd my sheep? *Pope.*

7. Affection; inclination.

Joab perceived that the king's *heart* was towards Absalom.

*2 Sa. xiv. i.*

Means how to feel, and learn each other's *heart*,

By th' abbot's skill of Westminster is found. *Daniel.*

Nor set thy *heart*,

Thus over-fond, on that which is not thine. *Milton.*

'Tis well to be tender; but to set the *heart* too much upon  
any thing, is what we cannot justify. *L'Estrange.*

A friend makes me a feast, and sets all before me; but I  
set my *heart* upon one dish alone, and if that happen to be  
thrown down, I scorn all the rest. *Temple.*

Then mixing pow'rful herbs with magick art,

She chang'd his form who could not change his *heart*. *Dryd.*

What did I not, her stubborn *heart* to gain?

But all my vows were answer'd with disdain. *Dryden.*

8. Memory.

Whatsoever was attained to, concerning God and his work-  
ing in nature, the same was delivered over by *heart* and tradi-  
tion from wise men to a posterity equally zealous. *Raleigh.*

We call the committing of a thing to memory the getting  
it by *heart*; for it is the memory that must transmit it to the  
*heart*; and it is in vain to expect that the *heart* should keep  
its hold of any truth, when the memory has let it go. *South.*

Shall I in London act this idle part?

Composing songs for fools to get by *heart*. *Pope.*

9. Good-will; ardour of zeal. To take to *heart* any thing, is to  
be zealous or solicitous or ardent about it.

If he take not their causes to *heart*, how should there be  
but in them frozen coldness, when his affections seem be-  
numbed, from whom theirs should take fire? *Hooker.*

If he would take the business to *heart*, and deal in it effec-  
tually, it would succeed well. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The lady marchioness of Hertford engaged her husband to  
take this business to *heart*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Amongst those, who took it most to *heart*, sir John Stawel  
was the chief. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Every prudent and honest man would join himself to that  
side which had the good of their country most at *heart*. *Addis.*

Learned men have been now a long time searching after the  
happy country from which our first parents were exiled: if  
they can find it, with all my *heart*. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

I would not be sorry to find the Presbyterians mistaken in  
this point, which they have most at *heart*. *Swift.*

What I have most at *heart* is, that some method should be  
thought on for ascertaining and fixing our language. *Swift.*

10. Passions; anxiety; concern.

Set your *heart* at rest;

The fairy land buys not the child of me. *Shakespeare.*

11. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind.

Michal saw king David leaping and dancing before the  
Lord, and she despised him in her *heart*. *2 Sa. vi. 16.*

The next generation will in tongue and *heart*, and every  
way else, become English; so as there will be no difference or  
distinction, but the Irish sea, betwixt us. *Davies on Ireland.*

Thou sawest the contradiction between my *heart* and  
hand. *King Charles.*

Would you have him open his *heart* to you, and ask your  
advice, you must begin to do so with him first. *Locke.*

Men, some to pleasure, some to business take;

But every woman is, at *heart*, a rake. *Pope, Epistle ii.*

12. Disposition of mind.

Doing all things with so pretty a grace, that it seemed ig-  
norance could not make him do amiss, because he had a *heart*  
to do well. *Sidney.*

13. The *heart* is considered as the seat of tenderness: a bad  
*heart* therefore is cruelty.

I've seen thee stern, and thou hast oft beheld

*Heart* hardening spectacles. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Such iron *hearts* we are, and such

The base barbarity of human kind. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

14. To find in the *HEART*. To be not wholly averse.

For my breaking the laws of friendship with you, I could  
find in my *heart* to ask you pardon for it, but that your now  
handling of me gives me reason to confirm my former deal-  
ing. *Sidney.*

15. Secret meaning; hidden intention.

I will on with my speech in your praise,

And then shew you the *heart* of my message. *Shakespeare.*

16. Conscience; sense of good or ill.

Every man's *heart* and conscience doth in good or evil,  
even secretly committed, and known to none but itself, either  
like or disallow itself. *Hooker, b. i. f. 9.*

17. Strength; power.

Try whether leaves of trees, swept together, with some  
chalk and dung mixed, to give them more *heart*, would not  
make a good compost. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He keeps a sabbath of alternate years,

That the spent earth may gather *heart* again,

And, better'd by cessation, bear the grain. *Dryden's Georg.*

Care must be taken not to plow ground out of *heart*, because  
if 'tis in *heart*, it may be improved by man again. *Mortimer.*

18. Utmost degree.

This gay charm,

Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd thee home,

Whose bosom was my crownet, my chief end,

Like a right gipsy, hath, at fast and loose,

Beguil'd me to the very *heart* of loss. *Shakespeare.*

19. Life. For my *heart* seems sometimes to signify, if life was  
at stake; and sometimes for tenderness.

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate,

And could not get him for my *heart* to do it. *Shakespeare.*

I gave it to a youth,

A prating boy, that begg'd it as a fee:

I could not for my *heart* deny it him. *Shakespeare's Mer. of Venice.*

Profoundly skill'd in the black art,

As English Merlin for his *heart*. *Hudibras, p. i.*

20. It is much used in composition for mind, or affection.

HEART-ACH. *n. f.* [*heart* and *ach.*] Sorrow; pang; anguish  
of mind.

To die—to sleep—

No more; and, by a sleep, to say we end

The *heart* ach, and the thousand natural shocks

That flesh is heir to. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

HEART-BREAK. *n. f.* [*heart* and *break*] Overpowering sor-  
row.

Better a little chiding than a great deal of *heartbreak*. *Shakespeare.*

HEART-BREAKER. *n. f.* A cant name for a woman's curls,  
supposed to break the *heart* of all her lovers.

Like Sampson's *heartbreakers*, it grew

In time to make a nation rue. *Hudibras, p. i.*

HEART-BREAKING. *adj.* Overpowering with sorrow.

Those piteous plaints and sorrowful sad time,

Which late you poured forth, as ye did sit

Beside the silver springs of Helicone,

Making your musick of *heartbreaking* mone. *Spenser.*

HEART-BREAKING. *n. f.* Overpowering grief.

What greater *heartbreaking* and confusion can there be to  
one, than to have all his secret faults laid open, and the sen-  
tence of condemnation passed upon him? *Hakewill.*



**HEART-BURNED.** *adj.* [*heart and burn.*] Having the heart inflamed.

How tartly that gentleman looks ! I never can see him but I am *heart-burn'd* an hour after. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*

**HEART-BURNING.** *n. f.* [*heart and burn.*]

1. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour.

Fine clean chalk is one of the most noble absorbents, and powerfully corrects and subdues the acrid humours in the stomach: this property renders it very serviceable in the cardialgia, or *heart-burning*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. Discontent; secret enmity.

In great changes, when right of inheritance is broke, there will remain much *heart-burning* and discontent among the meaner people. *Swift to Pope.*

**HEART-DEAR.** *adj.* Sincerely beloved.

The time was, father, that you broke your word,  
When you were more endear'd to it than now;  
When your own Percy, when my *heart-dear* Harry,  
Threw many a northward look to see his father  
Bring up his pow'rs; but he did long in vain! *Shak. H. IV.*

**HEART-EASE.** *n. f.* Quiet; tranquillity.

What infinite *heart-ease* must kings neglect,  
That private men enjoy? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

**HEART-EASING.** *adj.* Giving quiet.

But come, thou goddess fair and free,  
In heav'n yclep'd Euphrosyne,  
And by men *heart-easing* mirth. *Milton.*

**HEART-FELT.** *adj.* Felt in the conscience.

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,  
The soul's calm sun-shine, and the *heart-felt* joy,  
Is virtue's prize. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

**HEART-PEAS.** *n. f.* A plant.

The characters are: it hath a trailing stalk, emitting clasps, whereby it fastens itself to whatever plant stands near it: the flower-cup consists of three leaves, the flower of eight leaves, and are of an anomalous figure: the ovary becomes a fruit like a bladder, divided into three cells, in which are contained round seeds in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of an heart of a white colour upon each. *Miller.*

**HEART-QUELLING.** *adj.* Conquering the affection.

And let fair Venus, that is queen of love,  
With her *heart-quelling* son, upon you smile. *Spenser.*

**HEART-RENDING.** *adj.* Killing with anguish.

*Heart-rending* news, and dreadful to those few  
Who her resemble, and her steps pursue;  
That death should licence have to rage among  
The fair, the wise, the virtuous, and the young! *Waller.*

**HEART-ROBBING.** *adj.* Ecstasick; depriving of thought.

Sweet is thy virtue, as thyself sweet art;  
For when on me thou shinedst, late in sadness,  
A melting pleasure ran through every part,  
And me revived with *heart-robbing* gladness. *Spenser.*

**HEART-SICK.** *adj.*

1. Pained in mind.

If we be *heart-sick*, or afflicted with an uncertain soul, then we are true desirers of relief and mercy. *Taylor.*

2. Mortally ill; hurt in the constitution.

Good Romeo, hide thyself.  
—Not I, unless the breath of *heart-sick* groans,  
Mist like, infold me from the search of eyes. *Shakespeare.*

**HEARTS-EASE.** *n. f.* A plant.

*Hearts-ease* is a sort of violet that blows all Summer, and often in Winter: it sows itself. *Mortimer.*

**HEART-SORE.** *n. f.* Struck with sorrow.

Wherever he that godly knight may find,  
His only *heart-sore* and his only foe. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

**HEART-STRING.** *n. f.* [*string and heart.*] The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

He was by Jove deprived  
Of life himself, and *heart-strings* of an eagle rived. *Fa. Qu.*  
How, out of tune on the strings?

—Not so; but yet so false, that he grieves my very *heart-strings*. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

That grates my *heart-strings*: what should discontent him!  
Except he thinks I live too long. *Denham's Sophy.*

If thou thinkest thou shalt perish, I cannot blame thee to be  
sad 'till thy *heart-strings* crack. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

There's the fatal wound,  
That tears my *heart-strings*; but he shall be found,  
My arms shall hold him. *Granville.*

**HEART-STUCK.** *adj.*

1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind.

Who is with him?  
—None but the fool who labours to out-jeft  
His *heart-struck* injuries. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Shocked with fear or dismay.

He added not; for Adam, at the news  
*Heart-struck*, with chilling gripe of sorrow stood,  
That all his senses bound! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

**HEART-SWELLING.** *adj.* Rankling in the mind.

Drawn into arms, and proof of mortal fight,  
Through proud ambition and *heart-swelling* hate. *Spenser.*

**HEART-WHOLE.** *adj.*

1. With the affections yet unfixed.

You have not seen me yet, and therefore I am confident you are *heart-whole*. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder; but I'll warrant him *heart-whole*. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

**HEART-WOUNDED.** *adj.* Filled with passion of love or grief.

Mean time the queen, without reflection due,  
*Heart-wounded*, to the bed of state withdrew. *Pope's Odyss.*

**HEART-WOUNDING.** *adj.* Filling with grief.

With a shriek *heart-wounding* loud she cry'd,  
While down her cheeks the gushing torrents ran,  
Fast falling on her hands. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

**HE'ARTED.** *adj.* It is only used in composition: as, hard *hearted*.

**TO HE'ARTEN.** *v. a.* [*from heart.*]

1. To encourage; to animate; to stir up.

Palladius blaming those that were slow, *heartening* them that were forward, but especially with his own example leading them, made an impression into the squadron. *Sidney.*

My royal father, cheer these noble lords,  
And *hearten* those that fight in your defence:

Unsheath your sword, good father; cry, St. George! *Shak.*  
This rare man, Tydides, would prepare;

That he might conquer, *hearten'd* him, and taught him  
tricks. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Thus *hearten'd* well, and flesh'd upon his prey,  
The youth may prove a man another day. *Dryden.*

2. To meliorate with manure.

The ground one year at rest; forget not then  
With richest dung to *hearten* it again. *May's Virg. Georg.*

**HEARTH.** *n. f.* The pavement of a room in which a fire is made; the ground under the chimney.

Hoop'd out of Rome: now this extremity  
Hath brought me to this *hearth*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Cricket, to Windsor chimneys shalt thou leap,  
Whereas thou find'st unrak'd, and *hearths* unswept,

There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry. *Shakespeare.*  
Good luck befriend thee, son; for at thy birth

The fairy ladies danc'd upon the *hearth*. *Milton.*  
The vanquish'd fires withdraw from every place;

Or, full with feeding, sink into a sleep:  
Each household genius shews again its face,  
And from the *hearths* the little lares creep. *Dryden.*

**HE'ARTILY.** *adv.* [*from hearty.*]

1. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously.

Where his judgment led him to oppose men on a publick account, he would do it vigorously and *heartily*; yet the opposition ended there. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. From the heart; fully.

I bear no malice for my death;  
But those that fought it, I could wish more Christians;  
Be what they will, I *heartily* forgive them. *Shakesf. H. VIII.*  
If to be sad is to be wise,  
I do most *heartily* despise

Whatever Socrates has said,  
Or Tully writ, or Wanley read. *Prior.*

3. Eagerly; with desire.

As for my eating *heartily* of the food, know that anxiety has hindered my eating 'till this moment. *Addison's Guardian.*

**HE'ARTINESS.** *n. f.* [*from hearty.*]

1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

This entertainment may a free face put on; derive a liberty from *heartiness*, and well become the agent. *Shakespeare.*

2. Vigour; diligence; strength.

The anger of an enemy represents our faults, or admonishes us of our duty, with more *heartiness* than the kindness of a friend. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

**HE'ARTLESS.** *adj.* [*from heart.*] Without courage; spiritless.

I joyed oft to chase the trembling pricket,  
Or hunt the *heartless* hare 'till she were tame. *Spenser.*

Then hopeless, *heartless* 'gan the cunning thief,  
Persuade us die, to stint all further strife. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

What, art thou drawn among these *heartless* hinds?  
Turn thee, Benvolio; look upon thy death. *Shakespeare.*

Thousands besides stood mute and *heartless* there,  
Men valiant all; nor was I us'd to fear. *Cowley.*

The peasants were accustomed to payments, and grew  
*heartless* as they grew poor. *Temple.*

*Heartless* they fought, and quitted soon their ground,  
While our's with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryden.*

**HE'ARTLESSLY.** *adv.* [*from heartless.*] Without courage; faintly; timidly.

**HE'ARTLESSNESS.** *n. f.* [*from heartless.*] Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

**HE'ARTY.** *adj.* [*from heart.*]

1. Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous.

They did not bring that *heartly* inclination to peace, which they hoped they would have done. *Clarendon, b. viii.*



But the kind hosts their entertainment grace  
With *heart* welcome and an open face;  
In all they did, you might discern with ease  
A willing mind, and a desire to please. *Dryden.*  
Every man may pretend to any employment, provided he  
has been loud and frequent in declaring himself *heart* for the  
government. *Swift.*

2. In full health.

3. Vigorous; strong.

Whose laughs are *heart*, though his jests are coarse,  
And loves you best of all things but his horse. *Pope.*

4. Strong; hard; durable.

Oak, and the like true *heart* timber, being strong in all  
positions, may be better trusted in cross and transverse work.

*Wotton's Architecture.*  
**HEARTY-HALE.** *adj.* [*heart* and *hale*.] Good for the heart.

Vein-healing verven, and head-purging dill,  
Sound savory, and basil *heart*-hale. *Spenser.*

**HEAT.** *n. f.* [*heat*, *hǣt*, Saxon; *heete*, Danish.]

1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire.

*Heat* is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the  
object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we  
denominate the object hot; so what in our sensation is *heat*,  
in the object is nothing but motion. *Locke.*

The word *heat* is used to signify the sensation we have when  
we are near the fire, as well as the cause of that sensation,  
which is in the fire itself; and thence we conclude, that there  
is a sort of *heat* in the fire resembling our own sensation:  
whereas in the fire there is nothing but little particles of mat-  
ter, of such particular shapes as are fitted to impress such  
motions on our flesh as excite the sense of *heat*. *Watts.*

2. The cause of the sensation of burning.

The sword which is made fiery doth not only cut by reason  
of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burn by means  
of that *heat* which it hath from fire. *Hooker, b. v.*

After they came down into the valley, and found the in-  
tolerable *heats* which are there, and knew no means of lighter  
apparel, they were forced to begin the custom of going naked.  
*Bacon's New Atlantis.*

3. Hot weather.

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;  
The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign;  
Great *heats* will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*  
The pope would not comply with the proposal, as fearing  
the *heats* might advance too far before they had finished their  
work, and produce a pestilence among the people. *Addison.*

4. State of any body under the action of the fire.

The *heats* smiths take of their iron are a blood-red *heat*,  
a white flame *heat*, and a sparkling or welding *heat*. *Moxon.*

5. One violent action unintermitted.

The continual agitations of the spirits must needs be a  
weakening of any constitution, especially in age; and many  
causes are required for refreshment betwixt the *heats*. *Dryden.*

6. The state of being once hot.

I'll strike my fortune with him at a *heat*,  
And give him not the leisure to forget. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

7. A course at a race, between each of which courses there is  
an intermission.

Feign'd zeal, you saw, set out the speedier pace;  
But the last *heat*, plain dealing won the race. *Dryden.*

8. Pimples in the face; flush.

It has raised animosities in their hearts, and *heats* in their  
faces, and broke out in their ribbons. *Addison's Freeholder.*

9. Agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action.  
They seeing what forces were in the city with them, issued  
against the tyrant while they were in this *heat*, before practices  
might be used to disserve them. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The friend hath lost his friend;  
And the best quarrels, in the *heat*, are curst  
By those that feel their sharpness. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
It might have pleased in the *heat* and hurry of his rage, but  
must have displeased in the cool sedate reflections of his mind.

*South's Sermons.*  
We have spilt no blood but in the *heat* of the battle, or the  
chafe. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

One playing at hazard, held in many hands together, and  
drew a huge heap of gold; but, in the *heat* of play, never  
observed a sharper, who swept it into his hat. *Swift.*

10. Faction; contest; party rage.

Our state thinks not so: they are in a most warlike prepa-  
ration, and hope to come upon them in the *heat* of their divi-  
sion. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I was sorry to hear with what partiality and popular *heat*  
elections were carried. *King Charles.*

What can more gratify the Phrygian foe  
Than those distemper'd *heats*? *Dryden's Homer.*

11. Ardour of thought or elocution.

Plead it to her  
With all the strength and *heats* of eloquence,  
Fraternal love and friendship can inspire. *Addison's Cato.*

**TO HEAT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning.

He commanded that they should *heat* the furnace one seven  
times more than it was wont to be *beated*. *Dan. iii. 19.*

2. To cause to ferment.

Hops lying undried *beats* them, and changes their colour.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To make the constitution feverish.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feast.  
—Ay, to see meat fill knaves, and wine *beat* fools. *Shakesp.*  
Whatever increaseth the density of the blood, even with-  
out increasing its celerity, *beats*, because a denser body is hotter  
than a rarer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire.

A noble emulation *beats* your breast,  
And your own fame now robs you of your rest. *Dryden.*

5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action.

When he was well *beated* the younger champion could not  
stand before him; and we find the elder contended not for the  
gift, but for the honour. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

**HE'ATER.** *n. f.* [from *beat*.] An iron made hot, and put into  
a box-iron, to smooth and plait linnen.

**HEATH.** *n. f.* [*erica*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

It is a shrub of low stature: the leaves are small, and abide  
green all the year: the flower consists of one leaf, is naked,  
and, for the most part, shaped like a pitcher: the ovary, which  
is produced in the bottom of the flower, becomes a roundish  
fruit, divided into four cells, in which are contained many  
small seeds. *Miller.*

In Kent they cut up the *heath* in May, burn it, and spread  
the ashes. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Oft with bolder wing they soaring dare  
The purple *heath*. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. A place overgrown with heath.

Say, from whence  
You owe this strange intelligence? or why  
Upon this blasted *heath* you stop our way  
With such prophetick greeting. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.

Some woods of oranges, and *heaths* of rosemary, will smell  
a great way into the sea. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**HEATH-COCK.** *n. f.* [*heath* and *cock*.] A large fowl that fre-  
quents heaths.

Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheasant, *heath-cock*,  
and powte. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**HEATH-POUT.** *n. f.* [*heath* and *pout*.] A bird.

Not *heath-pout*, or the rarer bird  
Which Phæcis or Ionia yields,  
More pleasing morsels would afford  
Than the fat olives of my fields. *Dryden.*

**HEATH-PEAS.** *n. f.* A species of bitter VETCH, which see.

**HEATH-ROSE.** *n. f.* [*heath* and *rose*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

**HE'ATHEN.** *n. f.* [*heyden*, German.] The gentiles; the pa-  
gans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

Deliver us from the *heathen*, that we may give thanks to thy  
holy name. *1 Chro. xvi. 35.*

If the opinions of others, whom we think well of, be a  
ground of assent, men have reason to be *heathens* in Japan,  
mahometans in Turkey, papists in Spain, and protestants in  
England. *Locke.*

In a paper of morality, I consider how I may recommend  
the particular virtues I treat of, by the precepts or examples  
of the ancient *heathens*. *Addison's Spectator.*

**HE'ATHEN.** *adj.* Gentile; pagan.

It was impossible for a *heathen* author to relate these things,  
because, if he had believed them, he would no longer have  
been a *heathen*. *Addison.*

**HE'ATHENISH.** *adj.* [from *heathen*.]

1. Belonging to the gentiles.

When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained  
to alter the laws of *heathenish* religion, chosen they were, St.  
Paul excepted; the rest unschooled altogether, and unlettered  
men. *Hooker, b. iv.*

2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

The Moors did tread under their *heathenish* feet whatever  
little they found yet there standing. *Spenser.*

That execrable Cromwel made a *heathenish* or rather inhu-  
man edict against the poor episcopal clergy, that they should  
neither preach, pray in publick, baptize, marry, bury, nor  
teach school. *South's Sermons.*

**HE'ATHENISHLY.** *adv.* [from *heathenish*.] After the manner of  
heathens.

**HE'ATHENISM.** *n. f.* [from *heathen*.] Gentilism; paganism.  
It signifies the acknowledgment of the true God, in oppo-  
sition to *heathenism*. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

**HE'ATHY.** *adj.* [from *heath*.] Full of heath.

This sort of land they order the same way with the *heathy*  
land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**TO HEAVE.** *v. a.* pret. *heaved*, anciently *hove*; part. *heaved*,  
or *hoven*.

1. To lift; to raise from the ground.

So stretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay,  
Chain'd on the burning lake; nor ever hence



Had ris'n, or *heav'd* his head, but that the will  
And high permission of all-ruling heaven  
Left him at large. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

## 2. To carry.

Now we bear the king  
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there; and there being seen,  
*Heave* him away upon your winged thoughts  
Athwart the sea. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

## 3. To raise; to lift.

So daunted, when the giant saw the knight,  
His heavy hand he *heaved* up on high,  
And him to dust thought to have batter'd quite. *Fa. Queen.*  
Unhappy that I am, I cannot *heave*  
My heart into my mouth: I love your majesty  
According to my bond, no more nor less. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*  
He dy'd in fight;

Fought next my person, as in comfort fought,  
Save when he *heav'd* his shield in my defence,  
And on his naked side receiv'd my wound. *Dryd. Don Seb.*

## 4. To cause to swell.

The groans of ghosts, that cleave the earth with pain,  
And *heave* it up: they pant and stick half way. *Dryden.*  
The glittering finny swarms,  
That *heave* our friths and croud upon our shores. *Thomson.*

## 5. To force up from the breast.

Made she no verbal quest?  
—Yes, once or twice she *heav'd* the name of father  
Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart. *Shak. King Lear.*  
The wretched animal *heav'd* forth such groans,  
That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat  
Almost to bursting. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

## 6. To exalt; to elevate.

Poor shadow, painted queen;  
One *heav'd* on high, to be hurl'd down below. *Shak. R. III.*

## 7. To puff; to elate.

The Scots, *heaved* up into high hope of victory, took the  
English for foolish birds fallen into their net, forsook their hill,  
and marched into the plain. *Hayward.*

TO HEAVE. *v. n.*

## 1. To pant; to breathe with pain.

'Tis such as you,  
That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh  
At each his needless *heavings*; such as you  
Nourish the cause of his awaking. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*  
He *heaves* for breath, which, from his lungs supply'd,  
And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side. *Dryden.*

## 2. To labour.

The church of England had struggled and *heaved* at a re-  
formation ever since Wickliff's days. *Atterbury.*

## 3. To rise with pain; to swell and fall.

Thou hast made my curdled blood run back,  
My heart *heave* up, my hair to rise in bristles. *Dryden.*  
The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part;  
Weak was the pulse, and hardly *heav'd* the heart. *Dryden.*  
No object affects my imagination so much as the sea or  
ocean: I cannot see the *heaving* of this prodigious bulk of  
waters, even in a calm, without a very pleasing astonish-  
ment. *Addison's Spectator.*

Frequent for breath his panting bosom *heaves*. *Prior.*

The *heaving* tide

In widen'd circles beats on either side. *Gay's Trivia.*

## 4. To heave; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

## 1. Lift; exertion or effort upwards.

None could guess whether the next *heave* of the earthquake  
would settle them on the first foundation, or swallow them.  
*Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

## 2. Rising of the breast.

There's matter in these sighs; these profound *heaves*  
You must translate; 'tis fit we understand them. *Shakesp.*

## 3. Effort to vomit.

## 4. Struggle to rise.

But after many strains and *heaves*,

He got up to his saddle eaves. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*

HEAVE *Offering. n. f.* An offering among the Jews.

Ye shall offer a cake of the first of your dough for an *heave*  
*offering*, as ye do the *heave offering* of the threshing floor. *Num.*

HE'AVEN. *n. f.* [peopon, which seems to be derived from  
peopb, the places over head, Saxon.]

## 1. The regions above; the expanse of the sky.

A station like the herald Mercury,  
New lighted on a *heaven* kissing hill. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Thy race in time to come

Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;  
Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall *heav'n* invade,  
Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden's Æn.*

The words are taken more properly for the air and ether  
than for the *heavens*, as the best Hebreicians understand them.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*

This act, with shouts *heav'n* high, the friendly band  
Applaud. *Dryden's Fables.*

## 2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed.

It is a knell

That summons thee to *heaven*, or to hell. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

These, the late

*Heav'n* banish'd host, left desert utmost hell. *Milton.*

All yet left of that revolted rout,

*Heav'n* fall'n, in station stood, or just array,

Sublime with expectation. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

## 3. The supreme power; the sovereign of heaven.

Now *heav'n* help him! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The will

And high permission of all-ruling *heav'n*

Left him at large. *Milton.*

The prophets were taught to know the will of God, and  
thereby instruct the people, and enabled to prophecy, as a  
testimony of their being sent by *heaven*. *Temple.*

## 4. The pagan gods; the celestials.

Our brows

No more obey the *heavens* than our courtiers. *Shak. Cymbel.*

Take physick, pomp;

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,

That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,

And show the *heavens* more just. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

They can judge as fitly of his worth,

As I can of those mysteries which *heaven*

Will not have earth to know. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

*Heav'n's!* what a spring was in his arm, to throw!

How high he held his shield, and rose at ev'ry blow. *Dryd.*

## 5. Elevation; sublimity.

O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend

The brightest *heav'n* of invention. *Shakesp. Henry V. Prol.*

## 6. It is often used in composition.

HEAVEN-BEGOT. Begot by a celestial power.

If I am *heav'n-begot*, assert your son

By some sure sign. *Dryden.*

HEAVEN-BORN. Descended from the celestial regions; native  
of heaven.

If a fever fires his sulphurous blood,

In ev'ry fit he feels the hand of God,

And *heav'n-born* flame. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 13.*

Oh *heav'n-born* sisters! source of art!

Who charm the sense, or mend the heart;

Who lead fair virtue's train along,

Moral truth, and mystick song! *Pope.*

HEAVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven.

Much is the force of *heav'n-bred* poesy. *Shakespeare.*

HEAVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods.

My soul inspire,

As when we wrapt Troy's *heav'n-built* walls in fire. *Pope.*

His arms had wrought the destin'd fall

Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her *heav'n-built* wall. *Pope.*

HEAVEN-DIRECTED.

## 1. Raised towards the sky.

Who taught that *heav'n-directed* spire to rise? *Pope.*

## 2. Taught by the powers of heaven.

O sacred weapon! left for truth's defence;

To all but *heaven-directed* hands deny'd;

The muse may give it, but the gods must guide. *Pope.*

HE'AVENLY. *adj.* [from *heaven*.]

## 1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent.

As the love of heaven makes one *heavenly*, the love of vir-  
tue virtuous, so doth the love of the world make one become  
worldly. *Sidney.*

Not Maro's muse, who sung the mighty man;

Nor Pindar's *heav'nly* lyre, nor Horace when a swan. *Dryd.*

## 2. Celestial; inhabiting heaven.

Adoring first the genius of the place,

Then earth, the mother of the *heav'nly* race. *Dryd. Æn.*

HE'AVENLY. *adv.*

## 1. In a manner resembling that of heaven.

In these deep solitudes and awful cells,

Where *heav'nly* pensive contemplation dwells,

And ever-musing melancholy reigns,

What means this tumult in a vessel's veins? *Pope.*

## 2. By the agency or influence of heaven.

Truth and peace and love shall ever shine

About the supreme throne

Of him, t' whose happy-making sight alone,

Our *heav'nly* guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*

HE'AVENWARD. *adv.* [heaven and peapb, Saxon.] Towards  
heaven.

I prostrate lay,

By various doubts impell'd, or to obey,

Or to object; at length, my mournful look

*Heav'nward* erect, determin'd, thus I spoke. *Prior.*

HE'AVILY. *adv.* [from *heavy*.]

## 1. With great ponderousness.

## 2. Grievously; afflictively.

Ease must be impracticable to the envious: they lie under  
a double misfortune; common calamities and common bless-  
ings fall *heavily* upon them. *Collier of Envy.*

## 3. Sorrowfully;



3. Sorrowfully; with an air of dejection.

I came hither to transport the tydings,  
Which I have *heavily* born. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Why looks your grace so *heavily* to-day?

—O, I have past a miserable night. *Shakespeare's R. III.*

This O'Neil took very *heavily*, because his condition in the army was less pleasant to him. *Clarendon.*

HE'AVINESS. *n. f.* [from *heavy*.]

1. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight.

The subject is concerning the *heaviness* of several bodies, or the proportion that is required betwixt any weight and the power which may move it. *Wilkins.*

2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.

We are, at the hearing of some, more inclined unto sorrow and *heaviness*; of some more mollified, and softened in mind. *Hooker, b. v. f. 38.*

*Heaviness* in the heart of man maketh it stoop; but a good word maketh it glad. *Prov. xii. 25.*

Ye greatly rejoice; though now for a season ye are in *heaviness*, through manifold temptations. *1 Pet. i. 6.*

Against ill chances men are ever merry;

But *heaviness* foreruns the good event. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Let us not burthen our remembrance with

An *heaviness* that's gone. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

3. Inaptitude to motion or thought; sluggishness; torpidness; dulness of spirit; languidness; languor.

Our strength is all gone into *heaviness*,

That makes the weight. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

What means this *heaviness* that hangs upon me?

This lethargy that creeps through all my senses? *Add. Cato.*

He would not violate that sweet recess,

And found besides a welcome *heaviness*,

Which seiz'd his eyes. *Dryden.*

A sensation of drowsiness, oppression, *heaviness*, and lassitude, are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbuthn. on Aliment.*

4. Oppression; crush; affliction.

5. Deepness or richness of soil.

As Alexandria exported many commodities, so it received some from other European ports, which, by reason of the fatness and *heaviness* of the ground, Egypt did not produce; such as metals, wood, and pitch. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

HE'AVY. *adj.* [heafɪg, Saxon.]

1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the center; contrary to light.

Merfennus tells us, that a little child, with an engine of an hundred double pulleys, might move this earth, though it were much *heavier* than it is. *Wilkins.*

2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed.

Let me not be light;

For a light wife doth make a *heavy* husband. *Shakespeare.*

3. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive.

Menelaus bore an *heavy* hand over the citizens, having a malicious mind. *2 Mac. v. 23.*

Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever;

Which shall possess them with the *heaviest* sound

That ever yet they heard. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

If the cause be not good, the king himself hath a *heavy* reckoning to make. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Are you so gossip'd

To pray for this good man, and for his issue?

Whose *heavy* hand hath bow'd you to the grave,

And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Chartres, at the levee,

Tells with a sneer the tydings *heavy*. *Swift.*

4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance.

My *heavy* eyes, you say, confess

A heart to love and grief inclin'd. *Prior.*

5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated.

A work was to be done, a *heavy* writer to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoke. *Swift.*

6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.

Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd;

But of a *heavy*, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden's Fables.*

7. Drowsy; dull; torpid.

Peter and they that were with him were *heavy* with sleep. *Lu. ix. 33.*

8. Slow; sluggish.

But let thy spiders, that suck up thy venom,

And *heavy* gaited toads lie in their way. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

9. Stupid; foolish.

This *heavy* headed revel, East and West

Makes us traduc'd, and tax'd of other nations. *Shakesp.*

I would not be accounted so base minded, or *heavy* headed,

that I will confess that any of them is for valour, power, or fortune better than myself. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

10. Burdensome; troublesome; tedious.

I put into thy hands what has been the diversion of some of my idle and *heavy* hours. *Locke's Epistle to the Reader.*

When alone, your time will not lie *heavy* upon your hands for want of some trifling amusement. *Swift.*

11. Loaded; incumbered; burthened.

Hearing that there were forces coming against him, and not

willing that they should find his men *heavy* and laden with booty, he returned unto Scotland. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

12. Not easily digested; not light to the stomach.

Such preparations as retain the oil or fat, are most *heavy* to the stomach, which makes baked meat hard of digestion. *Arb.*

13. Rich in soil; fertile, as *heavy* lands.

14. Deep; cumbersome, as *heavy* roads.

HE'AVY. *adv.* As an adverb it is only used in composition; heavily.

Your carriages were *heavy* laden; they are a burden to the weary beast. *If. xlv. 1.*

Come unto me all ye that labour and are *heavy* laden, and I will give you rest. *Mat. ii. 28.*

HE'BDOMAD. *n. f.* [*hebdomas*, Latin.] A week; a space of seven days.

Computing by the medical month, the first *hebdomad* or septenary consists of six days, seventeen hours and a half. *Brown.*

HEBDO'MADAL. } *adj.* [from *hebdomas*, Latin.] Weekly;

HEBDO'MADARY. } consisting of seven days.

As for *hebdomadal* periods, or weeks, in regard of their sabbaths, they were observed by the Hebrews. *Brown.*

TO HEBE'TATE. *v. a.* [*hebetō*, Latin; *hebetē*, French.] To dull; to blunt; to stupify.

The eye, especially if *hebetated*, might cause the same perception. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Beef may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will *hebetate* and clog his intellects. *Arb. and Pope's M. Scrib.*

HEBETATION. *n. f.* [from *hebetate*.]

1. The act of dulling.

2. The state of being dulled.

HE'BETUDE. *n. f.* [*hebetudo*, Latin.] Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness.

The pestilent seminaries, according to their grossness or subtilty, activity or *hebetude*, cause more or less truculent plagues. *Harvey on the Plague.*

HE'BRAISM. *n. f.* [*hebraisme*, French; *hebraismus*, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom.

Milton has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Græcisms, and sometimes *Hebraisms*, into his poem. *Spectator.*

HE'BRAIST. *n. f.* [*hebraus*, Latin.] A man skilled in Hebrew.

HE'BRICIAN. *n. f.* [from *Hebrew*.] One skilful in Hebrew.

The words are more properly taken for the air or ether than the heavens, as the best *Hebreicians* understand them. *Raleigh.*

The nature of the Hebrew verse, as the meanest *Hebrician* knoweth, consists of uneven feet. *Peacham.*

HE'CATOMB. *n. f.* [*hecatombe*, French; *ἑκατόμβη*.] A sacrifice of an hundred cattle.

In rich mens homes

I bid kill some beasts, but no *hecatombs*;

None starve, none surfeit so. *Donne.*

One of these three is a whole *hecatomb*,

And therefore only one of them shall die. *Dryden.*

Her triumphant sons in war succeed,

And slaughter'd *hecatombs* around 'em bleed. *Addison.*

HE'CTICAL. } *adj.* [*hectique*, French, from *ἥξις*.]

HE'CTICK. }

1. Habitual; constitutional.

This word is joined only to that kind of fever which is slow and continual, and ending in a consumption, is the contrary to those fevers which arise from a plethora, or too great fulness from obstruction, because it is attended with too lax a state of the excretory passages, and generally those of the skin; whereby so much runs off as leaves not resistance enough in the contractile vessels to keep them sufficiently distended, so that they vibrate oftener, agitate the fluids the more, and keep them thin and hot. *Quincy.*

A *hectick* fever hath got hold

Of the whole substance, not to be controul'd. *Donne.*

2. Troubled with a morbid heat.

No *hectick* student scars the gentle maid. *Taylor.*

HE'CTICK. *n. f.* An *hectick* fever.

Like the *hectick* in my blood he rages,

And thou must cure me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

HE'CTOR. *n. f.* [from the name of *Hector*, the great Homeric warrior.]

1. A bully; a blustering, turbulent, perversive, noisy fellow.

Those usurping *hectors*, who pretend to honour without religion, think the charge of a lye a blot not to be washed out but by blood. *South's Sermons.*

We'll take one cooling cup of nectar,

And drink to this celestial *hector*. *Prior.*

TO HE'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with insolent authoritative terms.

They reckon they must part with honour together with their opinion, if they suffer themselves to be *hectored* out of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

The weak low spirit, fortune makes her slave;

But she's a drudge, when *hector'd* by the brave. *Dryden.*

An honest man, when he came home at night, found another fellow domineering in his family, *hectoring* his servants, and calling for supper. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.*



To HE'CTOR. *v. n.* To play the bully; to bluster.

They have attacked me, some with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others ranting and *hectoring*, others scolding and reviling. *Stillington.*

One would think the *hectoring*, the storming, the fullen, and all the different species of the angry, should be cured. *Speel.*

Don Carlos made her chief director,

That she might o'er the servants *hector*. *Swift.*

HEDERA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*hederaceus*, Lat.] Producing ivy. *Dict.*

HEDGE. *n. f.* [*hegge*, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes.

It is a good wood for fire, if kept dry; and is very useful for stakes in *hedges*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The gardens unfold variety of colours to the eye every morning, and the *hedges* breath is beyond all perfume. *Pope.*

Through the verdant maze

Of sweet-briar *hedges* I pursue my walk. *Thomson.*

HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile, of the lowest class: perhaps from a *hedge*, or *hedge-born man*, a man without any known place of birth.

There are five in the first shew: the pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-priest*, the fool, and the boy. *Shakespeare.*

The clergy do much better than a little *hedge*, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be presumed to do. *Swift.*

A person, who, by his stile and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-press* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. *Swift.*

To HEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing. *Hedge* thy possession about with thorns. *Ecclus. xxviii. 24.*

Those alleys must be *hedged* at both ends, to keep out the wind. *Bacon, Essay 47.*

2. To obstruct.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. *Hof. ii. 6.*

3. To incircle for defence.

England, *hedg'd* in with the main,  
That water-walled bulwark, still secure  
And confident from foreign purposes. *Shakesp. King John.*

There's such divinity doth *hedge* a king,  
That reason can but peep to what it would. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

4. To shut up within an inclosure.

It must not be paid and exported in ready money; so says our law; but that is a law to *hedge* in the cuckow, and serves for no purpose: for if we export not goods, for which our merchants have money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of exchange? *Locke.*

5. To force into a place already full. This seems to be mistaken for *edge*. To *edge in*, is to put in by the way that requires least room; but *hedge* may signify to thrust in with difficulty, as into a *hedge*.

Bay not me,

I'll not endure it: you forget yourself  
To *hedge* me in: I am a soldier. *Shakesp. Julius Caesar.*

When I was hasty, thou delay'dst me longer:

I pr'ythee, let me *hedge* one moment more  
Into thy promise; for thy life preserv'd. *Dryden.*

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *hedge* in some business of your own. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

To HEDGE. *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head.

I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to *hedge*, and to lurch; and yet you rogue will ensconce your rags, your catamountain looks, your red-lettice phrases. *Shakespeare.*

HEDGE-BORN. *adj.* [*hedge* and *born*.] Of no known birth; meanly born.

He then, that is not furnish'd in this sort,

Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight,

And should, if I were worthy to be judge,

Be quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* swain,

That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

HEDGE-FUMITORY. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-HOG. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *hog*.]

1. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in an hedge.

Like *hedge-hogs*, which

Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount

Their pricks at my foot-fall. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Few have belief to swallow, or hope enough to experience, the collyrium of Albertus; that is, to make one see in the dark: yet thus much, according unto his receipt, will the right eye of an *hedge-hog*, boiled in oil, and preserved in a brazen vessel, effect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

The *hedge-hog* hath his backside and flanks thick set with strong and sharp prickles; and besides, by the help of a muscle, can contract himself into a globular figure, and so withdraw his whole under part, head, belly and legs, within his thicket of prickles. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A term of reproach.

Did'st thou not kill this king?

—I grant ye.

—Do'st grant me, *hedge-hog*? *Shakesp. Richard III.*

3. A plant. *Ainsworth.*

4. The globe-fish. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-HYSSOP. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *hyssop*.] A species of willow-wort.

*Hedge-hyssop* is a purging medicine, and a very rough one: externally it is said to be a vulnerary. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

HEDGE-MUSTARD. *n. f.* A plant.

The flower has four leaves, expanded in a crucial form: the pointal becomes a long, slender, bivalve pod, divided by a partition into two cells, which contain many round seeds. The species are five. *Miller.*

HEDGE-NETTLE. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-NOTE. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *note*.] A word of contempt for low writing.

When they began to be somewhat better bred, they left these *hedge-notes* for another sort of poem, which was also full of pleasant raillery. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

HEDGE-PIG. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *pig*.] A young hedge-hog.

Thrice the brindled cat hath mew'd,

Thrice and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

HEDGE-ROW. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *row*.] The series of trees or bushes planted for inclosures.

Sometime walking not unseen

By *hedge-row* elms, on hillocks green. *Milton.*

The fields in the northern side are divided by *hedge-rows* of myrtle. *Berkley to Pope.*

HE'DGE-SPARROW. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *sparrow*.] A sparrow that lives in bushes.

The *hedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long,

That it had its head bit off by its young. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

HE'DGING-BILL. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *bill*.] A cutting hook used in making hedges.

Comes master Dametas with a *hedging-bill* in his hand, chaffing and swearing. *Sidney.*

HE'DGER. *n. f.* [from *hedge*.] One who makes hedges.

The labour'd ox

In his loose traces from the furrow came,

And the swink'd *hedger* at his supper sat. *Milton.*

He would be laughed at, that should go about to make a fine dancer out of a country *hedger* at past fifty. *Locke.*

To HEED. *v. a.* [*heban*, Saxon.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*;

But wonders much at those new vocal reeds. *Dryden.*

He will no more have clear ideas of all the operations of his mind, than he will have all the particular ideas of any landscape or clock, who will not turn his eyes to it, and with attention *heed* all the parts of it. *Locke.*

HEED. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; attention.

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning,

The melting voice through mazes running. *Milton.*

Take *heed* that, in their tender years, ideas, that have no natural cohesion, come not to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

Thou must take *heed*, my Portius;

The world has all its eyes on Cato's son. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch.

Either wise bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men catch diseases, one of another; therefore, let men take *heed* of their company. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Take *heed*, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:

Take *heed* ere Summer comes, or cuckoo birds affright. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

3. Care to avoid.

We should take *heed* of the neglect or contempt of his worship. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

4. Notice; observation.

Speech must come by hearing and learning; and birds give more *heed*, and mark words more than beasts. *Bacon.*

5. Seriousness; steadiness.

He did unseal them; and the first he view'd,

He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*

Was in his countenance. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

6. Regard; respectful notice.

It is a way of calling a man a fool, when no *heed* is given to what he says. *L'Estrange.*

HE'EDFUL. *adj.* [from *heed*.]

1. Watchful; cautious; suspicious.

Give him *heedful* note;

For I mine eyes will rivet to his face;

And, after, we will both our judgments join,

In censure of his seeming. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. Attentive; careful; observing.

I am commanded

To tell the passion of my sovereign's heart;

Where fame, late ent'ring at his *heedful* ears,

Hath plac'd thy beauty's image and thy virtue. *Shak. H. VI.*

To him one of the other twins was bound,

Whilst I had been like *heedful* of the other. *Shakespeare.*

Thou, *heedful* of advice, secure proceed;

My praise the precept is, be thine the deed. *Pope's Odyssey.*

HE'EDFULLY. *adv.* [from *heedful*.] Attentively; carefully; cautiously.

Let the learner maintain an honourable opinion of his instructor,



# H E F

structor, and *heedfully* listen to his instructions, as one willing to be led. *Watts.*

**HE'EDFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *heedful*.] Caution; vigilance; attention.

**HE'EDILY.** *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly. *Dict.*

**HE'EDINESS.** *n. f.* Caution; vigilance. *Dict.*

**HE'EDLESS.** *adj.* [from *heed*.] Negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving.

The *heedless* lover does not know

Whose eyes they are that wound him so. *Waller.*

*Heedless* of verse, and hopeless of the crown,

Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown. *Dryden.*

Some ideas, which have more than once offered themselves to the senses, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either *heedless*, as in children, or otherwise employed, as in men. *Locke.*

**HE'EDLESSLY.** *adv.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessly; negligently; inattentively.

Whilst ye discharge the duty of matrimony, ye *heedlessly* slide into sin. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

**HE'EDLESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention.

In the little harms they suffer from knocks and falls, they should not be pitied, but bid do so again; which is a better way to cure their *heedlessness*. *Locke.*

**HEEL.** *n. f.* [pele, Saxon.]

1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind.

He calls to mind his strength, and then his speed,

His winged *heels*, and then his armed head;

With these t' avoid, with that his fate to meet;

But fear prevails, and bids him trust his feet. *Denham.*

If the luxated bone be distorted backward, it lieth over the *heel* bone. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. The whole foot of animals.

Pegasus appeared hanging off the side of a rock, with a fountain running from his *heel*. *Addison's Guardian.*

3. The feet, as employed in flight.

Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their masters to bears and tygers, and shew them a fair pair of *heels* for't. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

4. To be at the *HEELS*. To pursue closely; to follow hard.

Sir, when comes your book forth?

—Upon the *heels* of my presentment. *Shakesp. Timon.*

But is there no sequel at the *heels* of this

Mother's admiration? *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Could we break our way

By force, and at our *heels* all hell should rise

With blackest insurrection, to confound

Heav'n's purest light. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

5. To pursue as an enemy.

The Spaniards fled on towards the North to seek their fortunes, being still chased by the English navy at their *heels*, until they were fain to give them over for want of powder. *Bacon.*

Want! hungry want! that hungry meagre fiend,

Is at my *heels*, and chases me in view. *Otway.*

6. To follow close as a dependent.

Through proud London he came fighting on,

After th' admired *heels* of Bolingbroke. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

7. To lay by the *HEELS*. To fetter; to shackle; to put in gyves.

If the king blame me for't, I'll lay ye all

By th' *heels*, and suddenly; and on your heads

Clap round fines for neglect. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

One half of man, his mind,

Is, *sui juris*, unconfin'd,

And cannot be laid by the *heels*. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*

I began to smoke that they were a parcel of mummies; and wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the *heels*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

8. Any thing shaped like a heel.

At the other side is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clots with. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

9. The back part of a stocken: whence the phrase to be out at *heels*, to be worn out.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard;

Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll whistle:

A good man's fortune may grow out at *heels*. *Shak. K. Lear.*

**TO HEEL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance.

I cannot sing,

Nor *heel* the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk. *Shakespeare.*

2. To lean on one side: as, the ship *heels*.

**HEE'LER.** *n. f.* [from *heel*.] A cock that strikes well with his

heels.

**HE'EL-PIECE.** *n. f.* [*heel* and *piece*.] A piece fixed on the hinder

part of the shoe, to supply what is worn away.

**TO HE'EL-PIECE.** *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece*.] To put a piece of

leather on a shoe-heel.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piecing* her shoes. *Arb.*

**HEFT.** *n. f.* [from *heave*.]

1. Heaving; effort.

May be in the cup

A spider steep'd, and one may drink; depart,

# H E I

And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge

Is not infected: but if one present

Th' abhor'd ingredient to his eye, make known

How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides

With violent *hefts*.

*Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

2. [For *haft*.] Handle.

His oily side devours both blade and *heft*.

*Waller.*

**HE'GIRA.** *n. f.* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that *Mahomet* was forced to make his escape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday July 16, A. D. 622, under the reign of the emperor *Heracleus*. *Harris.*

**HE'IFER.** *n. f.* [peaphone, Saxon.] A young cow.

Who finds the *heifer* dead and bleeding fresh,

And fees fast by a butcher with an ax,

But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter? *Shakesp.*

A *heifer* will put up her nose, and snuff in the air, against rain. *Bacon's Natural History.*

For her the flocks refuse their verdant food,

Nor thirsty *heifers* seek the gliding flood. *Pope's Winter.*

**HEIGH-HO.** *interj.*

1. An expression of slight languour and uneasiness.

*Heigh-ho!* an't be not four by the day, I'll be hang'd. *Shak.*

2. It is used by *Dryden*, contrarily to custom, as a voice of exultation.

We'll tofs off our ale 'till we cannot stand,

And *heigh-ho* for the honour of old England. *Dryden.*

**HEIGHT.** *n. f.* [from *high*.]

1. Elevation above the ground; any place assigned.

Into what pit thou see'st,

From what *height* fall'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

2. Altitude; space measured upwards.

Abroad I'll study thee,

As he removes far off, that great *heights* takes. *Donne.*

There is in Ticinium, in Italy, a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in *height* near fifty. *Bacon's Natural History.*

An amphitheatre appear'd,

Rais'd in degrees, to sixty paces rear'd;

That when a man was plac'd in one degree,

*Height* was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryden.*

An amphitheatre's amazing *height*

Here fills the eye with terror and delight. *Addison.*

3. Degree of latitude.

Guinea lieth to the North sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the South. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

4. Summit; ascent; towering eminence.

From Alpine *heights* the father first descends;

His daughter's husband in the plain attends. *Dryden's Æn.*

Every man of learning need not enter into their difficulties, nor climb the *heights* to which some others have arrived. *Watts.*

5. Elevation of rank; station of dignity.

By him that rais'd me to this careful *height*,

From that contented hap which I enjoy'd,

I never did incense his majesty

Against Clarence. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Ten kings had from the Norman conqueror reign'd,

When England to her greatest *height* attain'd,

Of pow'r, dominion, glory, wealth and state. *Daniel.*

6. The utmost degree; full completion.

Putrefaction doth not rise to its *height* at once. *Bacon.*

Did not she

Of Timna first betray me, and reveal

The secret, wrested from me in the *height*

Of nuptial love profess'd? *Milton's Agonistes.*

Hide me from the face

Of God, whom to behold was then my *height*

Of happiness! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

7. Utmost exertion.

Come on, sir; I shall now put you to the *height* of your breeding. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

8. State of excellence; advance towards perfection.

Social duties are carried to greater *heights*, and enforced with stronger motives, by the principles of our religion. *Addis.*

**TO HE'IGHTEN.** *v. a.* [from *height*.]

1. To raise higher.

2. To improve; to meliorate.

3. To aggravate.

Foreign states gave us their assistance in reducing our country to a state of peace; and which of them used their endeavours to *heighten* our confusions, and plunge us into all the evils of a civil war? *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. To improve by decorations.

As in a room, contrived for state, the height of the roof should bear a proportion to the area; so in the *heightenings* of poetry, the strength and vehemence of figures should be suited to the occasion. *Dryden's Span. Fryar, Dedication.*

**HE'INOUS.** *adj.* [*haineux*, French, from *hain*, hate; or from the Teutonick *hoon*, shame.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

To abrogate or innovate the gospel of Christ, if men or angels



angels should attempt, it were most *heinous* and accursed sacrilege.

*Hooker, b. iii. f. 10.*

This is the man should do the bloody deed:

The image of a wicked *heinous* fault

Lives in his eye.

*Shakespeare's King John.*

As it is a most *heinous*, so it is a most dangerous impiety to despise him that can destroy us.

*Tillotson's Sermons.*

*HE'INOUSLY. adv.* [from *heinous*.] Atrociously; wickedly.

*HE'INOUSNESS. n. f.* [from *heinous*.] Atrociousness; wickedness.

He who can treat offences provoking to God as jests and trifles, must have very little sense of the *heinousness* of them.

*Rogers's Sermons.*

*HEIR. n. f.* [*heire*, old Fr. *hæres*, Latin.] One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.

An *heir* signifies the eldest, who is, by the laws of England, to have all his father's land.

*Locke.*

What lady is that?

—The *heir* of Alanfon, Rosaline her name.

*Shakespeare.*

That I'll give my voice on Richard's side,

To bar my master's *heirs* in true descent,

God knows, I will not do it.

*Shakesp. Richard III.*

Being *heirs* together of the grace of life.

*Pet. iii. 7.*

The young extravagant *heir* had got a new steward, and was resolved to look into his estate before things grew desperate.

*Swift.*

Sunk is the hero, and his glory lost,

And I his *heir* in misery alone.

*Pope's Odyssey.*

The *heirs* to titles and large estates have a weakness in their eyes, and a tenderness in their constitutions.

*Swift.*

To *HEIR. v. a.* [from the noun.] To inherit.

His sons in blooming youth were snatch'd by fate;

One only daughter *heir'd* the royal state.

*Dryden's Æn.*

*HE'IRESS. n. f.* [from *heir*.] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits.

An *heiress* she, while yet alive;

All that was her's to him did give.

*Waller.*

*Æneas*, though he married the *heiress* of the crown, yet claimed no title to it during the life of his father-in-law.

*Dryd.*

*HE'IRLESS. adj.* [from *heir*.] Without an heir; wanting one to inherit after him.

I still think of

The wrong I did myself; which was so much,

That *heirless* it hath made my kingdom.

*Shakesp. Wint. Tale.*

*HE'IRSHIP. n. f.* [from *heir*.] The state, character, or privileges of an heir.

A layman appoints an heir or an executor in his will, to build an hospital within a year, under pain of being deprived of his *heirship*.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

*HE'IRLOOM. n. f.* [*heir* and *geloma*, goods, Sax.] Any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold.

Achilles' sceptre was of wood,

Transmitted to the hero's line;

Thence through a long descent of kings

Came an *heirloom*, as Homer sings.

*Swift.*

*HELD. The preterite and part. pass. of hold.*

A rich man beginning to fall, is *held* up of friends.

*Ecclus.*

If Minerva had not appeared and *held* his hand, he had executed his design.

*Dryden.*

*HEL'ACAL. adj.* [*heliacque*, Fr. from *ἥλιος*.] Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.

Had they ascribed the heat of the season to this star, they would not have computed from its *heliacal* ascent.

*Brown.*

*HE'LIACALLY. adv.* [from *heliacal*.]

From the rising of this star, not cosmically, that is, with the sun, but *heliacally*, that is, its emerfion from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days.

*Brown.*

He is tempestuous in the Summer, when he rises *heliacally*; and rainy in the Winter, when he rises achronically.

*Dryden.*

*HE'LICAL. adv.* [*helice*, Fr. from *ἥλιος*.] Spiral; with many circumvolutions.

The screw is a kind of wedge, multiplied or continued by a *helical* revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a vertex at one end of it.

*Wilkins.*

*HE'LIOD Parabolæ*, in mathematicks, or the parabolick spiral, is a curve which arises from the supposition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge towards the centre of the said circle.

*Harris.*

*HELIOCE'NTRICK. adj.* [*heliocentrique*, Fr. *ἥλιος*, and *κέντρον*.]

The *heliocentrick* place of a planet is said to be such as it would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its centre.

*Harris.*

*HE'LIOSCOPE. n. f.* [*helioscope*, Fr. *ἥλιος* and *σκοπέω*.] A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes.

*Harris.*

*HE'LIOTROPE. n. f.* [*ἥλιος* and *τρέπω*; *heliotrope*, French; *heliotropium*, Latin.] A plant that turns towards the sun; but more particularly the turnfol, or sun-flower.

'Tis a common observation of flatterers, that they are like the *heliotrope*; they open only towards the sun, but shut and contract themselves at night, and in cloudy weather.

*Government of the Tongue.*

*HE'LISPHERICAL. adj.* [*helix* and *sphere*.]

The *helihspherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, and is so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spirally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it.

*Harris.*

*HE'LIX. n. f.* [*helice*, Fr. *ἥλιος*.] A spiral line; a circumvolution.

Find the true inclination of the screw, together with the certain quantity of water which every *helix* does contain.

*Wilkins's Dædalus.*

*HELL. n. f.* [*helle*, Saxon.]

1. The place of the devil and wicked souls.

For it is a knell

That summons thee to heaven, or to *hell*.

If a man were a porter of *hell* gates, he should have old

turning the key.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Let none admire

That riches grow in *hell*; that soil may best

Deserve the precious bane.

*Milton.*

*Hell's* black tyrant trembled to behold

The glorious light he forfeited of old.

*Cowley.*

2. The place of separate souls, whether good or bad.

I will go down to my son mourning to *hell*.

*Gen. vi. 35.*

He descended into *hell*.

*Apostles Creed.*

3. Temporal death.

The pains of *hell* came about me; the snares of death overtook me.

*Psalms xviii. 4.*

4. The place at a running play to which those who are caught are carried.

Then couples three be straight allotted there;

They of both ends the middle two do fly;

The two that in mid-place, *hell* called were,

Must strive with waiting foot, and watching eye,

To catch of them, and them to *hell* to bear,

That they, as well as they, *hell* may supply.

*Sidney.*

5. The place into which the taylor throws his shreds.

This trusty squire, he had, as well

As the bold Trojan knight, seen *hell*;

Not with a counterfeited pass

Of golden bough, but true gold lace.

*Hudibras, p. i.*

In Covent-garden did a taylor dwell,

Who might deserve a place in his own *hell*.

*King's Cookery.*

6. The infernal powers.

Much danger first, much did he sustain,

While Saul and *hell* crost his strong fate in vain.

*Cowley.*

7. It is used in composition by the old writers more than by the modern.

*HELL-BLACK. adj.* Black as hell.

The sea, with such a storm as his bare head

In *hell-black* night endur'd, would have boil'd up,

And quench'd the stelled fires.

*Shakesp. King Lear.*

*HELL-BRED. adj.* [*hell* and *bred*.] Produced in hell.

Heart cannot think what courage and what cries,

With foul enfouldred smoak and flashing fire,

The *hell-bred* beast threw forth unto the skies.

*Fairy Queen.*

*HELL-BROTH. n. f.* [*hell* and *broth*.] A composition boiled up for infernal purposes.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,

Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing;

For a charm of pow'ful trouble,

Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble.

*Shakesp. Macbeth.*

*HELL-DOOMED. adj.* [*hell* and *doom*.] Consigned to hell.

And reckon't thou thyself with spirits of heav'n,

*Hell-doom'd!* and breath't defiance here and scorn,

Where I reign king?

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

*HELL-GOVERNED. adj.* Directed by hell.

Earth gape open wide and eat him quick,

As thou do'st swallow up this good king's blood,

Which his *hell-govern'd* arm hath butcher'd.

*Shak. R. III.*

*HELL-HATED. adj.* Abhorred like hell.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head,

With the *hell-hated* lie o'erwhelm thy heart.

*Shak. K. Lear.*

*HELL-HAUNTED. adj.* [*hell* and *haunt*.] Haunted by the devil.

Fierce Osmond clos'd me in the bleeding bark,

And bid me stand exposed to the bleak winds,

And Winter's storms, and heav'n's inclemency,

Bound to the fate of this *hell-haunted* grove.

*Dryden.*

*HELL-HOUND. n. f.* [*helle hund*, Saxon.]

1. Dogs of hell.

Thou had'st a Clarence too, and Richard kill'd him:

From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept

A *hell-hound*, that doth hunt us all to death.

*Shakesp. R. III.*

Now the *hell-hounds* with superior speed

Had reach'd the dame, and, fast'ning on her side,

The ground with issuing streams of purple dy'd.

*Dryden.*

2. Agent of hell.

I call'd



# HEL

I call'd

My *hell-hounds* to lick up the draff, and filth,  
Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed  
On what was pure.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

**HELL-KITE.** *n. f.* [*hell* and *kite*.] Kite of infernal breed. The term *hell* prefixed to any word notes detestation.

All my pretty ones?

Did you say all? What, all? Oh, *hell-kite*! all?

What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,

At one fell swoop?

*Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

**HELLEBORE.** *n. f.* [*helleborus*, Latin.] Christmas flower.

It hath a digitated leaf: the flower consists of several leaves placed orbicularly, and expanding in form of a rose: in the centre of the flower rises the pointal, encompassed about the base with several little horns between the chives and petals, which turn to a fruit, in which the membranaceous husks are gathered into a little head, ending in an horn, opening longwise, and full of roundish or oval seeds. *Miller.*

**HELLEBORE White.** *n. f.* [*veratrum*, Latin.] A plant.

The flower is naked, consisting of six leaves, expanding in form of a rose: in the middle arises the pointal, surrounded by six threads, which turn to a fruit; in which three membranaceous sheaths are gathered into a little head, and are full of oblong seeds resembling a grain of wheat, and compassed by a leafy wing. *Miller.*

There are great doubts whether any of its species be the true *hellebore* of the ancients. *Miller.*

**HELLENISM.** *n. f.* [*ἑλληνισμός*.] An idiom of the Greek.

*Ainsworth.*

**HELLISH.** *adj.* [from *hell*.]

1. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; detestable.

No benefits shall ever allay that diabolical rancour that ferments in some *hellish* breasts, but that it will foam out at its foul mouth in slander.

*South's Sermons.*

Victory and triumph to the son of God,

Now entering his great duel, not of arms,

But to vanquish by wisdom *hellish* wiles. *Paradise Regain'd.*

2. Sent from hell; belonging to hell.

O thou celestial or infernal spirit of love, or what other heavenly or *hellish* title thou list to have, for effects of both I find in myself, have compassion of me.

*Sidney, b. i.*

**HELLISHLY.** *adv.* [from *hellish*.] Infernally; wickedly; detestably.

**HELLISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *hellish*.] Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

**HELLWARD.** *adv.* [from *hell*.] Towards hell.

Be next thy care the fable sheep to place

Full o'er the pit, and *hellward* turn their face. *Pope's Odyss.*

**HELM** denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy defence; *Sighelm*, victorious defence; *Berthelm*, eminent defence: like *Amyntas* and *Boetius* among the Greeks.

*Gibson's Camden.*

**HELM.** *n. f.* [*helm*, Saxon, from *helan*, to cover, to protect.]

1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet; a morrion; an headpiece.

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land;

With plumed *helm* thy slay'r begins his threats. *Shakespeare.*

Mnestheus lays hard load upon his *helm*.

*Dryden.*

2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest.

More might be added of *helms*, crests, mantles, and supporters.

*Camden's Remains.*

3. The upper part of the retort.

The vulgar chymists themselves pretend to be able, by repeated cohobations, and other fit operations, to make the distilled parts of a concrete bring its own *caput mortuum* over the *helm*.

*Boyle.*

4. [*helma*, Saxon.] The steerage; the rudder.

They did not leave the *helm* in storms!

And such they are make happy states. *Ben. Jonson. Catiline.*

More in prosperity is reason tost

Than ships in storms, their *helms* and anchors lost. *Denb.*

Fair occasion shews the springing gale,

And int'rest guides the *helm*, and honour swells the sail. *Pri.*

5. The station of government.

I may be wrong in some of the means; but that is no material objection against the design: let those who are at the *helm* contrive it better.

*Swift.*

6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether *steersman* or *defender* is intended: I think *steersman*.

You slander

The *helms* o' th' state, who care for you like fathers,

When you curse them as enemies.

*Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

**TO HELM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct. *Hanmer.*

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath *helmed*, must give him a better proclamation. *Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas.*

**HELMED.** *adj.* [from *helm*.]

1. Furnished with a headpiece.

The *helmed* cherubim

Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd. *Milton.*

**HELMET.** *n. f.* [Probably a diminutive of *helm*.] A helm; a headpiece; armour for the head.

# HEL

I saw him down; thrice up again, and fighting;

From *helmet* to the spur all bleeding o'er. *Shakespeare. H. V.*

Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath,

That they may crush down with a heavy fall

Th' usurping *helmets* of our adversaries. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

Sev'n darts are thrown at once, and some rebound

From his bright shield, some on his *helmet* sound. *Dryden.*

**HELMINTHICK.** *adj.* [from *ἑλμινθ*.] Relating to worms.

*Dict.*

**TO HELP.** *v. a.* preter. *helped*, or *help*; part. *helped*, or *holpen*. [*hilpan*, Gothick; *helfan*, Saxon.]

1. To assist; to support; to aid.

Let us work as valiant men behoves;

For boldest hearts good fortune *helpeth* out. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

God *helped* him against the Philistines. *2 Chron. xxvi. 7.*

They *helped* them in all things with silver and gold. *1 Esdr.*

A man reads his prayers out of a book, as a means to *help* his understanding and direct his expressions. *Stillingfleet.*

This he conceives not hard to bring about,

If all of you should join to *help* him out. *Dryden.*

What I offer is so far from doing any diskindness to the cause these gentlemen are engaged in, that it does them a real service, and *helps* them out with the main thing whereat they stuck.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

The god of learning and of light,

Would want a god himself to *help* him out. *Swift.*

2. To remove, or advance by help.

Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to *help* him up.

*Eccl. iv. 10.*

Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use to *help* off their time.

*Locke.*

Wherever they are at a stand, *help* them presently over the difficulty without any rebuke.

*Locke.*

3. To free from pain or disease.

*Help* and ease them, but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*

4. To cure; to heal.

Love doth to her eyes repair,

To *help* him of his blindness. *Shakespeare. Two Gent. of Verona.*

5. To remedy; to change for the better.

Cease to lament for that thou can'st not *help*;

And study *help* for that which thou lament'st. *Shakespeare.*

If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we cannot *help*, and therefore the whole blame must lie upon them.

*Sanderfon.*

It is a high point of ill nature to make sport with any man's imperfections, that he cannot *help*.

*L'Estrange.*

Those closing skies might still continue bright;

But who can *help* it, if you'll make it night. *Dryden.*

She, betwixt her modesty and pride,

Her wishes, which she could not *help*, would hide. *Dryden.*

It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon difference in opinion, because that is a thing which no man can *help* in himself.

*Swift.*

Those few who reside among us, only because they cannot *help* it.

*Swift.*

6. To forbear; to avoid.

He cannot *help* believing, that such things he saw and heard.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

I cannot *help* remarking the resemblance betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune.

*Pope.*

7. To promote; to forward.

If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the top, in fashion of a sugar-loaf reversed, it will *help* the experiment.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

8. **TO HELP to.** To supply with; to furnish with.

Whom they would *help* to a kingdom, those reign; and whom again they would, they displace.

*1 Mac. viii. 13.*

The man that is now with Tiresias can *help* him to his oxen again.

*L'Estrange.*

In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,

And complaisantly *help'd* to all I hate;

Treated, carest'd, and tir'd, I take my leave.

*Pope.*

**TO HELP.** *v. n.*

1. To contribute assistance.

Sir, how come it you

Have *help* to make this rescue? *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Discreet followers and servants *help* much to reputation. *Bac.*

Bennet's grave look was a pretence,

And Danby's matchless impudence

*Help'd* to support the knave.

*Dryden.*

A generous present *helps* to persuade as well as an agreeable person.

*Garth.*

2. To bring a supply.

Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors should *help* out where the muses failed.

*Rymer.*

**HELP.** *n. f.* [from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.]

1. Assistance; aid; support; succour.

Muleasses, despairing to recover the city, hardly escaped his enemies hands by the good *help* of his uncle.

*Knolles.*



# HEM

He may be beholden to experience and acquired notions, where he thinks he has not the least *help* from them. *Locke.*

So great is the stupidity of some of those, that they may have no sense of the *help* administered to them. *Smalridge.*

2. That which forwards or promotes.

Coral is in use as an *help* to the teeth of children. *Bacon.*

3. That which gives help.

Though these contrivances increase the power, yet they proportionably protract the time: that which by such *helps* one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate strength of a hundred men in one day. *Wilkins.*

Virtue is a friend and an *help* to nature; but it is vice and luxury that destroys it, and the diseases of intemperance are the natural product of the sins of intemperance. *South.*

Another *help* St. Paul himself affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epistles. *Locke.*

4. Remedy.

There is no *help* for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with that faulty way of writing. *Holder on Speech.*

HE'LPER. *n. f.* [from *help*.]

1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists.

There was not any left, nor any *helper* for Israel. *2 Kings.*

We ought to receive such, that we might be fellow *helpers* to the truth. *3 Jo. viii.*

It is impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his *helper* is omnipotent. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. One that administers remedy.

Compassion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle spectator, but an *helper* oftentimes of evils. *More.*

3. A supernumerary servant.

I live in the corner of a vast unfurnished house: my family consists of a steward, a groom, a *helper* in the stable, a footman, and an old maid. *Swift to Pope.*

4. One that supplies with any thing wanted.

Heaven

Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dower,

As it hath fated her to be my motive

And *helper* to a husband. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

HE'LPFUL. *adj.* [*help* and *full*.]

1. Useful; that which gives assistance.

Let's fight with gentle words,

'Till time lend friends, and friends their *helpful* swords. *Sh.*

He orders all the succours which they bring;

The *helpful* and the good about him run,

And form an army. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

2. Wholesome; salutary.

A skilful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison, as poison out of the most healthful herbs. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

HE'LPLESS. *adj.* [from *help*.]

1. Wanting power to succour one's self.

One dire shot

Close by the board the prince's main-mast bore;

All three now *helpless* by each other lie. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

Let our enemies rage and persecute the poor and the *helpless*; but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable. *Rogers.*

2. Wanting support or assistance.

How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend?

'Twill then be infamy to seem your friend. *Pope.*

3. Irremediable; admitting no help.

Such *helpless* harms it's better hidden keep,

Than rip up grief, where it may not avail. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Unsupplied; void.

Naked he lies, and ready to expire,

*Helpless* of all that human wants require. *Dryden.*

HE'LPLESSLY. *adv.* [from *helpless*.] Without succour; without ability.

HE'LPLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *helpless*.] Want of succour; want of ability.

HELTHER-SKELTER. *adv.* [As *Skinner* fancies, from *heol'ten* pceado, the darkness of hell; hell, says he, being a place of confusion.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuously.

Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend;

And *helther-skelter* have I rode to England,

And tidings do I bring. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

He had no sooner turned his back but they were at it *helther-skelter*, throwing books at one another's heads. *L'Estrange.*

HELVE. *n. f.* [*helpe*, Saxon.] The handle of an axe.

The slipping of an axe from the *helve*, whereby another is slain, was the work of God himself. *Raleigh's History.*

TO HELVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a *helve* or handle.

HEM. *n. f.* [*hem*, Saxon.]

1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.

Rowlers must be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without *hem*, seam, or thread hanging by. *Wifeman.*

2. [*Hemmen*, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath.

I would try if I could cry *hem*, and have him. *Shakespeare.*

He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning *hems*. *Addison's Spectator.*

# HEM

3. *interject.* Hem! [Latin.]

TO HEM. *v. a.*

1. To close the edge of cloath by a hem or double border sewed together.

2. To border; to edge.

All the skirt about

Was *hem'd* with golden fringe. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Along the shoar of silver streaming Thames,

Whose rushy bank, the which his river *hems*. *Spenser.*

3. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut.

So of either side, stretching itself in a narrow length, was it *hemmed* in by woody hills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make a place for beholders. *Sidney, b. ii.*

What lets us then the great Jerusalem

With valiant squadrons round about to *hem*. *Fairfax, b. i.*

Why, Neptune, hast thou made us stand alone,

Divided from the world for this, say they;

*Hemm'd* in to be a spoil to tyranny,

Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? *Daniel's Civ. War.*

I hurry me in haste away,

And find his honour in a pound,

*Hemni'd* by a triple circle round,

Chequer'd with ribbons, blue and green. *Pope.*

TO HEM. *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

HE'MICRANY. *n. f.* [*ἡμισυ*, half, and *κράνιον*, the skull, or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy.*

HE'MICYCLE. *n. f.* [*ἡμίκυκλος*.] A half round.

HE'MINA. *n. f.* An ancient measure: now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure. *Quincy.*

HE'MIPLEGY. *n. f.* [*ἡμισυ*, half, and *πλήσσω*, to strike or seize.]

A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time; some partial disorder of the nervous system.

HE'MISPHERE. *n. f.* [*ἡμισφαίριον*; *hemisphere*, French.]

The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

That place is earth, the seat of man; that light

His day, which else, as th' other *hemisphere*,

Night would invade. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

God saw the light was good,

And light from darkness by the *hemisphere*

Divided. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

A hill

Of Paradise, the highest from whose top

The *hemisphere* of earth, in clearest ken

Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay. *Milt. P. L.*

The sun is more powerful in the northern *hemisphere*, and in the apogee; for therein his motion is slower. *Brown.*

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,

Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky;

So in this *hemisphere* our utmost view

Is only bounded by our king and you. *Dryden.*

HEMISPHE'RICAL. } *adj.* [from *hemisphere*.] Half round;

HEMISPHE'RICK. } containing half a globe.

The thin film of water swells above the surface of the water it swims on, and commonly constitutes *hemispherical* bodies with it. *Boyle.*

A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an *hemispherick* figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward on Fossils.*

HE'MISTICK. *n. f.* [*ἡμιστίχιον*; *hemistichie*, Fr.] Half a verse.

He broke off in the *hemistick*, or midst of the verse; but seized, as it were, with a divine fury, he made up the latter part of the *hemistick*. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

HE'MLOCK. *n. f.* *hemloc*, Saxon.] An herb.

The leaves are cut into many minute segments: the petals of the flower are bifid, heart-shaped, and unequal: the flower is succeeded by two short channelled seeds. One sort is sometimes used in medicine, though it is noxious; but the *hemlock* of the ancients, which was such deadly poison, is generally supposed different. *Miller.*

He was met even now,

As mad as the vext sea, singing aloud;

Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,

With hardocks, *hemlock*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man can be nourished by wood or stones, or that all men will be poisoned by *hemlock*. *Locke.*

HE'MORRHAGE. } *n. f.* [*αιμορραγία*; *hemorrhagic*, French.] A

HE'MORRHAGY. } violent flux of blood.

Great *hemorrhagy* succeeds the separation.

Twenty days fasting will not diminish its quantity so much as one great *hemorrhage*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

HE'MORRHOIDS. *n. f.* [*αιμορροειδης*; *hemorrhoids*, French.]

The piles; the emroids.

I got the *hemorrhoids*.

HE'MORRHOIDAL. *adj.* [*hemorrhoidal*, Fr. from *hemorrhoids*.]

Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

Besides there are hemorrhages from the nose and *hemorrhoidal* veins, and fluxes of rheum. *Ray on the Creation.*

Emboist



# H E N

Emboss upon the field, a battle flood  
Of leeches, spouting *hemorrhoidal* blood. *Garth's Dispensat.*

**HEMP.** *n. f.* [*hænep*, Saxon; *hampe*, Dutch.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.  
It hath digitated leaves opposite to one another: the flowers have no visible petals; it is male and female in different plants. It is propagated in the rich fenny parts of Lincolnshire in great quantities for its bark, which is useful for cordage, cloth, &c. and the seed affords an oil used in medicine. *Miller.*

Let gallows go for dog; let man go free,  
And let not *hemp* his windpipe suffocate. *Shakef. Hen. V.*  
*Hemp* and flax are commodities that deserve encouragement, both for their usefulness and profit. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**HEMP** *Agrimony. n. f.* A plant.  
The common *hemp agrimony* is found wild by ditches and sides of rivers. *Miller.*

**HE'MPEN.** *adj.* [from *hemp*.] Made of hemp.  
In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree,  
About his neck a *hempen* rope he wears. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Behold  
Upon the *hempen* tackle ship-boys climbing. *Shak. Hen. V.*  
Ye shall have a *hempen* caudle then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*  
I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee;  
He wist not when the *hempen* string I drew. *Gay.*

**HEN.** *n. f.* [*penne*, Saxon and Dutch; *han*, German, a cock.]  
1. The female of a house-cock.  
2. The female of any land-fowl.  
The peacock, pheasant, and goldfinch cocks have glorious colours; the *bens* have not. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Whilst the *hen* bird is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting. *Addison's Spectator.*  
The wild duck hence  
O'er the rough moss, and o'er the trackless waste  
The heath *ben* flutters. *Thomson's Spring.*

**HEN-DRIVER.** *n. f.* [*hen* and *driver*.] A kind of hawk.  
The *hen-driver* I forbear to name. *Walton's Angler.*

**HE'N-HARM.** } *n. f.* A kind of kite. *Ainsw.* So called  
**HE'N-HARRIER.** } probably from destroying chickens.

**HEN-HEARTED.** *adj.* [*hen* and *heart*.] Dastardly; cowardly; like a hen. A low word.

**HEN-PECKED.** *adj.* [*hen* and *pecked*.] Governed by the wife.  
A stepdame too I have, a curst she,  
Who rules my *hen-peck'd* fire, and orders me. *Dryd. Virgil.*  
The neighbours reported that he was *hen-pecked*, which was impossible, by such a mild-spirited woman as his wife. *Arbuthn.*

**HEN-ROOST.** *n. f.* [*hen* and *roost*.] The place where the poultry rest.  
Many a poor devil stands to a whipping post for the pilfering of a silver spoon, or the robbing of a *hen-roost*. *L'Estr.*  
Her house is frequented by a company of rogues, whom she encourageth to rob his *hen-roosts*. *Swift.*  
If a man prosecutes gipsies with severity, his *hen-roost* is sure to pay for it. *Addison's Spectator.*  
They oft have sally'd out to pillage  
The *hen-roosts* of some peaceful village. *Tickell.*

**HENS-FEET.** *n. f.* A kind of plant. *Ainsworth.*

**HE'NBANE.** *n. f.* [*hyoscyamus*, Latin.] A plant.  
The leaves are soft and hairy, growing alternately upon the branches: the cup of the flower is short, bell-shaped, and divided into five segments: the flower consists of one leaf, the bottom part of which is tubelose, but is expanded at the top, and divided into five segments, having five obtuse stamina: the fruit, which is inclosed within the calyx, resembles a pot with a cover to it, and is divided by a partition into two cells, which contain many small seeds. It is very often found growing upon the sides of banks and old dunghills. This is a very poisonous plant. *Miller.*  
That to which old Socrates was curs'd,  
Or *henbane* juice, to swell 'em 'till they burst. *Dryden.*

**HE'NBIT.** *n. f.* A plant.  
In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-feed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small *henbit*. *Derham's Phys. Theology.*

**HENCE.** *adv. or interj.* [*heonan*, Saxon; *hennes*, old English.]  
1. From this place to another.  
Discharge my follow'rs; let them *hence* away,  
From Richard's night to Bolinbroke's fair day. *Shak. R. II.*  
Th' Almighty hath not built  
Here for his envy; will not drive us *hence*. *Milton's P. L.*  
A sullen prudence drew thee *hence*  
From noise, fraud and impertinence. *Roscommon.*

2. Away; to a distance.  
Be not found here; *hence* with your little ones. *Shak. Macb.*  
*Hence* with denial vain, and coy excuse. *Milton.*

3. At a distance; in other place.  
Why should I then be false, since it is true  
That I must die here, and live *hence* by truth? *Shakespeare.*  
All members of our cause, both here and *hence*,  
That are insinewed to this action. *Shakef. Henry IV.*

4. From this time; in the future.

# H E P

He who can reason well to-day about one sort of matters, cannot at all reason to-day about others, though perhaps a year hence he may. *Locke.*  
Let not posterity a thousand years *hence* look for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants. *Arbuthnot.*

5. For this reason; in consequence of this.  
*Hence* perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

6. From this cause; from this ground.  
By too strong a projectile motion the aliment tends to putrefaction: *hence* may be deduced the force of exercise in helping digestion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. From this source; from this original; from this store.  
My Flora was my fun; for as  
One fun, so but one Flora was:  
All other faces borrowed *hence*  
Their light and grace, as stars do thence. *Suckling.*

8. From *hence* is a vitious expression, which crept into use even among good authors, as the original force of the word *hence* was gradually forgotten.  
An ancient author prophesy'd from *hence*,  
Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince!  
From the same parts of heav'n his navy stands,  
To the same parts on earth. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*

To **HENCE.** *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To send off; to dispatch to a distance. Obsolete.  
Go, bawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill  
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me;  
With that his dog he *henc'd*, his flock he curst. *Sidney.*

**HENCEFO' RTH.** *adv.* [*henonforð*, Saxon.] From this time forward.  
Thanes and kinsmen,  
*Henceforth* be earls. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Never *henceforth* shall I joy again;  
Never, oh never, shall I see more joy. *Shakef. Henry VI.*  
Happier thou may'st be, worthier can'st not be;  
Taste this, and be *henceforth* among the gods,  
Thyself a goddess. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
I never from thy side *henceforth* will stray,  
'Till day droop. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
If we treat gallant soldiers in this sort,  
Who then *henceforth* to our defence will come? *Dryden.*

**HENCEFO' RWARD.** *adv.* [*hence* and *forward*.] From this time to all futurity.  
*Henceforward* will I bear  
Upon my target three fair shining suns. *Shakef. Henry VI.*  
*Henceforward* it shall be treason for any that calls me other than lord Mortimer. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*  
Pardon, I beseech you;  
*Henceforward* I am ever rul'd by you. *Shak. Romeo and Jul.*  
The royal academy will admit *henceforward* only such who are endued with good qualities. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**HE'NCHMAN.** *n. f.* [*hync*, a servant, and *man*, Skinner; *hengre*, a horse, and *man*, Spelman.] A page; an attendant. Obsolete.  
Why should Titania cross her Oberon?  
I do but beg a little changeling boy,  
To be my *henchman*. *Shakespeare's Midf. Night's Dream.*  
Three *henchmen* were for ev'ry knight assign'd,  
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind. *Dryden.*

To **HEND.** *v. a.* [*henban*, Saxon, from *hendo*, low Latin, which seems borrowed from *hand* or *hond*, Teutonic.]  
1. To seize; to lay hold on.  
With that the sergeants *hent* the young man stout,  
And bound him likewise in a worthless chain. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

2. To croud; to surround. Perhaps the following passage is corrupt, and should be read *hemmed*.  
The generous and gravest citizens  
Have *hent* the gates, and very near upon  
The duke is entering. *Shakef. Meas. for Measure.*

**HE'NDECAGON.** *n. f.* [*ēvdena* and *γωνία*.] A figure of eleven sides or angles.

**HEPA'TICAL.** } *adj.* [*hepaticus*, Latin; *hepatique*, French, from  
**HEPA'TICK.** } *ἥπαρ*.] Belonging to the liver.  
If the evacuated blood be florid, it is stomach blood; if red and copious, it's *hepatick*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*  
The cystick gall is thick, and intensely bitter; the *hepatick* gall is more fluid, and not so bitter. *Arbuthn. on Aliments.*

**HEPS.** *n. f.* Hawthorn-berries, commonly written *hips*. *Ainsw.*  
In hard Winters there is observed great plenty of *heps* and haws, which preserve the small birds from starving. *Bacon.*

**HEPTACA'PSULAR.** *adj.* [*ἑπτά* and *capsula*.] Having seven cavities or cells.

**HEPTAGON.** *n. f.* [*heptagone*, French; *ἑπτά* and *γωνία*.] A figure with seven sides or angles.

**HEPTA'GONAL.** *adj.* [from *heptagon*.] Having seven angles or sides.

**HE'PTARCHY.** *n. f.* [*heptarchie*, Fr. *ἑπτά* and *ἀρχή*.] A seven-fold government.  
In the Saxon *heptarchy* I find little noted of arms, albeit the Germans, of whom they descended, used shields. *Camden.*  
England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it into



into a monarchy; for the materials thereof were extant before, namely, under the *heptarchy*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The next returning planetary hour

Of Mars, who shar'd the *heptarchy* of pow'r,

His steps bold Arcite to the temple bent. *Dryden.*

**HER.** *pron.* [*hepa, pen*, in Saxon, stood for *their*, or of *them*, which at length became the female possessive.]

1. Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman:

About his neck

A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,

Who with *her* head, nimble in threats, approach'd

The opening of his mouth. *Shakefp. As you like it.*

Still new favourites she chose,

'Till up in arms my passion rose,

And cast away *her* yoke. *Cowley.*

One month, three days, and half an hour,

Judith held the sov'reign pow'r;

Wond'rous beautiful *her* face;

But so weak and small *her* wit,

That she to govern were unfit,

And so Susanna took *her* place. *Cowley.*

2. The oblique case of *she*.

England is so idly king'd,

Her sceptre so fantastically borne,

That fear attends *her* not. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

She cannot seem deform'd to me,

And I would have *her* seem to others so. *Cowley.*

The moon arose clad o'er in light,

With thousand stars attending on her train;

With *her* they rise, with *her* they set again. *Cowley.*

Should I be left, and thou be lost, the sea,

That bury'd *her* I lov'd, should bury me. *Dryden.*

**HERS.** *pronoun.* This is used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, such are *her* charms, such charms are *hers*.

This pride of *hers*,

Upon advice, hath drawn my love from *her*. *Shakespeare.*

Thine own unworthiness,

Will still that thou art mine not *hers* confess. *Cowley.*

Some secret charm did all *her* acts attend,

And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend. *Dryden.*

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,

Indeed to save a crown, not *hers*, but yours. *Dryden.*

**HERALD.** *n.f.* [*herault*, French; *herald*, German.]

1. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace:

May none, whose scatter'd names honour my book,

For strict degrees of rank or title look;

'Tis 'gainst the manners of an epigram,

And I a poet here, no *herald* am. *Ben. Johnson's Epigrams.*

When time shall serve, let but the *herald* cry,

And I'll appear again. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

After my death I wish no other *herald*,

No other speaker of my living actions,

But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shakef. Hen. VIII.*

Embassador of peace, if peace you chuse;

Or *herald* of a war, if you refuse. *Dryden's Ind. Emperor.*

Please thy pride, and search the *herald's* roll,

Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryden.*

2. A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,

When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send

Such dreadful *heralds* to astonish us. *Shak. Julius Caesar.*

It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn. *Shakespeare.*

To **HE'RALD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as an

herald. A word not used.

We are sent

To give thee from our royal master thanks;

Only to *herald* thee into his fight,

Not pay thee. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**HE'RALDRY.** *n.f.* [*heraulderie*, French, from *herald*.]

1. The art or office of a herald.

I am writing of *heraldry*.

Grant her, besides, of noble blood that ran

In ancient veins, ere *heraldry* began. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

'Twas no false *heraldry*, when madness drew

Her pedigree from those who too much knew. *Denham.*

2. Blazonry.

Metals may blazon common beauties; she

Makes pearls and planets humble *heraldry*. *Cleaveland.*

**HERB.** *n.f.* [*herbe*, French; *herba*, Latin.]

*Herbs* are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grass and hemlock.

In such a night

Medea gather'd the enchanted *herbs*

That did renew old *Æson*. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*

With sweet-swelling *herbs*

Espos'd Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed. *Milton.*

Unhappy, from whom still conceal'd does lie

Of *herbs* and roots the harmless luxury. *Cowley.*

If the leaves are of chief use to us, then we call them

*herbs*; as sage and mint. *Watts's Logick.*

*Herb* eating animals, which don't ruminate, have strong grinders, and chew much. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**HERB** *Christopher*, or *Bane-berries.* *n.f.* A plant.

The flower consists of five leaves, placed orbicularly in form of a rose: in its centre arises the ovary, which becomes a soft fruit or berry of an oval shape, and filled with seeds in a double row, which for the most part adhere together. *Miller.*

**HERBA'CEOUS.** *adj.* [from *herba*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to herbs.

Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk; but an *herbaceous* plant, resembling the water flower-de-luce. *Brown.*

2. Feeding on vegetables.

Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the *herbaceous* to gathering and comminution of vegetables. *Derham's Phys. Theology.*

**HE'RBAGE.** *n.f.* [*herbage*, French.]

1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture:

Rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow;

Thin *herbage* in the plains, and fruitless fields. *Dryden.*

At the time the deluge came the earth was loaded with *herbage*, and thronged with animals. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. The tythe and the right of pasture. *Ainsworth.*

**HE'RBAL.** *n.f.* [from *herb*.] A book containing the names and description of plants.

We leave the description of plants to *herbals*, and other like books of natural history. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Such a plant will not be found in the *herbal* of nature. *Bro.*

As for the medicinal uses of plants, the large *herbals* are ample testimonies thereof. *More's Antid. against Atheism.*

Our *herbals* are sufficiently stored with plants. *Baker.*

**HE'RBALIST.** *n.f.* [from *herbal*.] A man skilled in herbs.

*Herbalists* have thus distinguished them, naming that the male whose leaves are lighter, and fruit and apples rounder. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 6.*

**HE'RBAR.** *n.f.* [A word, I believe, only to be found in *Spenser*.] Herb; plant.

The roof hereof was arched over head,

And deck'd with flowers and *herbars* daintily. *Fairy Queen.*

**HE'RBARIST.** *n.f.* [*herbarius*, from *herba*, Latin.] One skilled in herbs.

*Herbarists* have exercised a commendable curiosity in subdividing plants of the same denomination. *Boyle.*

He was too much sway'd by the opinions then current amongst *herbarists*, that different colours or multiplicity of leaves in the flower were sufficient to constitute a specific difference. *Ray on the Creation.*

As to the fuci, their seed hath been discovered and shewed me first by an ingenious *herbarist*. *Derham's Phys. Theology.*

**HE'RBELET.** *n.f.* [Diminutive of *herb*, or of *herbula*, Latin.] A small herb.

Even so

These *herbelets* shall, which we upon you strow. *Shakefp.*

**HERBE'SCENT.** *adj.* [*herbescens*, Latin.] Growing into herbs.

**HE'RBID.** *adj.* [*herbidus*, Latin.] Covered with herbs.

**HE'RBORIST.** *n.f.* [from *herb*.] One curious in herbs. This seems a mistake for *herbarist*.

A curious *herborist* has a plant, whose flower perishes in about an hour. *Ray.*

**HE'RBOROUGH.** *n.f.* [*herberg*, German.] Place of temporary residence. Now written *harbour*.

The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, took order to have his arms set up in his last *herborough*; said he was taken and committed upon suspicion of treason, no witness appearing against him. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

**HE'RBOUS.** *adj.* [*herbosus*, Latin.] Abounding with herbs.

**HE'RBULENT.** *adj.* [from *herbula*.] Containing herbs. *Dict.*

**HE'RBWOMAN.** *n.f.* [*herb* and *woman*.] A woman that sells herbs.

I was like to be pulled to pieces by brewer, butcher, and baker; even my *herbwoman* dunned me as I went along. *Arb.*

**HE'RBY.** *adj.* [from *herb*.] Having the nature of herbs.

No substance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any moss or *herby* substance. *Bacon.*

**HERD.** *n.f.* [*heord*, Saxon.]

1. A number of beasts together. It is peculiarly applied to black cattle. *Flocks* and *herds* are *sheep* and *oxen* or *kine*.

Note a wild and wanton *herd*,

Or race of youthful and unhandled colts, Fetching mad bounds. *Shakef. Merchant of Venice.*

There find a *herd* of heifers, wand'ring o'er The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the shore. *Addison.*

2. A company of men, in contempt or detestation:

Survey the world, and where one Cato shines, Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden's Juven.*

I do not remember where ever God delivered his oracles by the multitude, or nature truths by the *herd*. *Locke.*

3. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle, and in Scotland it is still used. [*hýrd*, Saxon,] a sense still retained in composition: as *goatherd*.

To **HERD.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run in herds or companies.

Weak women should, in danger, *herd* like deer. *Dryden.*

It



It is the nature of indigency, like common danger, to en-  
dear men to one another, and make them *herd* together, like  
fellow-sailors in a storm. *Norris.*

2. To associate.

I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem  
One of the number. *Addison's Cato.*

Run to towns, to *herd* with knaves and fools,  
And undistinguish'd pass among the crowd. *Walsh.*

To *HERD*. *v. a.* To throw or put into an herd.  
The rest,

However great we are, honest and valiant,  
Are *herded* with the vulgar. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

*HERD*GROOM. *n. f.* [*herd* and *groom*.] A keeper of herds.

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?

That shall yonder *herdgroom*, and none other,  
Which over the pouffe hitherward doth post. *Spenser.*

*HERD*MAN. } *n. f.* [*herd* and *man*.] One employed in tend-

*HERD*SMAN. } ing herds: formerly, an owner of herds.

A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he,  
In whom no evil did reign, or good appear. *Sidney.*

And you, enchantment,  
Worthy enough a *herdsman*, if e'er thou  
These rural latches to his entrance open,  
I will devise a death cruel for thee. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Scarce themselves know how to hold  
A sheephook, or have learn'd ought else the least  
That to the faithful *herdman's* art belongs. *Milton.*

There oft the Indian *herdsman*, shunning heat,  
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds  
At loop-holes cut through thickest shade. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

So stands a Thracian *herdsman* with his spear  
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear. *Dryden.*

The *herdsmen*, round  
The chearful fire, provoke his health in goblets crown'd.

*Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*  
When their *herdsmen* could not agree, they parted by con-

sent. *Locke.*

*HERE*. *adv.* [*heer*, Saxon; *bier*, Dutch.]

1. In this place.

Before thy *here* approach,  
Old Siward, with ten thousand warlike men,  
All ready at appoint, was setting forth. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

I, upon my frontiers *here*,  
Keep residence. *Milton.*

*Here* nature first begins  
Her farthest verge. *Milton.*

How wretched does Prometheus' state appear,  
While he his second mis'ry suffers *here*!

To-day is ours, we have it *here*. *Cowley.*

2. In the present state.

Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter.  
*Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. It is used in making an offer or attempt.

Then *here's* for earnest:  
'Tis finish'd, and the dusk that yet remains  
Is but the native horror of the wood. *Dryden's K. Arthur.*

However, friend, *here's* to the king, one cries;  
To him who was the king, the friend replies. *Prior.*

4. It is often oppos'd to *there*. Dispersedly; in one place and another.

Good-night: mine eyes do itch;  
Doth that bode weeping?

—'Tis neither *here* nor *there*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

We are come to see thee fight, to see thee foigne, to see  
thee traverse, to see thee *here*, to see thee *there*. *Shakespeare.*

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;  
Post *here* for help, seek *there* their followers. *Daniel.*

I would have in the heath some thickets made only of sweet  
briar and honey-suckle, and some wild vine amongst; and the  
ground set with violets; for these are sweet, and prosper in the  
shade; and these to be in the heath *here* and *there*, not in  
order. *Bacon's Essays.*

The devil might perhaps, by inward suggestions, have  
drawn in *here* and *there* a single proselyte. *Gover. of the Tongue.*

You remember how your city, after the dreadful fire, was  
rebuilt, not presently, by raising continued streets in any one  
part; but at first *here* a house, and *there* a house, to which  
others by degrees were joined. *Spratt's Sermons.*

He that rides post through a country may be able to give  
some loose description of *here* a mountain and *there* a plain,  
*here* a morass and *there* a river, woodland in one part, and  
savanas in another. *Locke.*

5. *Here* seems, in the following passage, to mean this place.

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;  
Thou lovest *here*, a better where to find. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

*HEREABOUTS*. *adv.* [*here* and *about*.] About this place.

I saw *hereabouts* nothing remarkable, except Augustus's  
bridge. *Addison on Italy.*

*HEREAFTER*. *adv.* [*here* and *after*.]

1. In time to come; in futurity.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear *hereafter*, rather  
than story him in his own hearing. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

The grand-child, with twelve sons increas'd, departs  
From Canaan, to a land *hereafter* call'd  
Egypt. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

*Hereafter* he from war shall come,  
And bring his Trojans peace. *Dryden.*

2. In a future state.

*HEREAFTER*. *n. f.* A future state.

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;  
'Tis heaven itself that points out an *hereafter*,  
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison's Cato.*

I still shall wait  
Some new *hereafter*, and a future state. *Prior.*

*HEREA'T*. *adv.* [*here* and *at*.] At this.

One man coming to the tribune, to receive his donative,  
with a garland in his hand, the tribune, offended *hereat*, de-

manded what this singularity could mean. *Hooker, b. ii.*

*HEREBY*. *adv.* [*here* and *by*.] By this.

In what estate the fathers rested, which were dead before,  
it is not *hereby* either one way or other determined. *Hooker.*

*Hereby* the Moors are not excluded by beauty, there being  
in this description no consideration of colours. *Brown.*

The acquisition of truth is of infinite concernment: *here-*  
*by* we become acquainted with the nature of things. *Watts.*

*HERE'DITABLE*. *adj.* [*hæres*, Latin.] Whatever may be occu-  
pied as inheritance.

Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy  
*hereditable*, the power which is now in the world is not that  
which was Adam's. *Locke.*

*HE'REDITAMENT*. *n. f.* [*hæredium*, Latin.] A law term de-  
noting inheritance, or hereditary estate.

*HERE'DITARY*. *adj.* [*hereditaire*, French; *hereditarius*, Lat.]

Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by  
inheritance.

To thee and thine, *hereditary* ever,  
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom. *Shakespeare:*

These old fellows  
Have their ingratitude in them *hereditary*. *Shakespeare.*

He shall ascend  
The throne *hereditary*, and bound his reign  
With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the heav'ns. *Milt.*

Thus while the mute creation downward bend  
Their sight, and to their earthly mother tend,  
Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes  
Beholds his own *hereditary* skies. *Dryden's Ovid.*

When heroick verse his youth shall raise,  
And form it to *hereditary* praise. *Dryden's Virgil.*

*HERE'DITARILY*. *adv.* [from *hereditary*.] By inheritance.

Here is another, who thinks one of the greatest glories of  
his father was to have distinguished and loved you, and who  
loves you *hereditarily*. *Pope to Swift.*

*HEREIN*. *adv.* [*here* and *in*.] In this.

How highly soever it may please them with words of truth  
to extol sermons, they shall not *herein* offend us. *Hooker, b. v.*

My best endeavours shall be done *herein*. *Shakespeare.*

Since truths, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so clearly  
revealed that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously  
wanting to ourselves, *herein* the fault of the judgment is re-

solved into a precedent default in the will. *South.*

*HEREINTO*. *adv.* [*here* and *into*.] Into this.

Because the point about which we strive is the quality of our  
laws, our first entrance *hereinto* cannot better be made than  
with consideration of the nature of law in general. *Hooker.*

*HEREOF*. *adv.* [*here* and *of*.] From this; of this.

*Hereof* comes it that prince Harry is valiant. *Shakespeare.*

*HEREON*. *adv.* [*here* and *on*.] Upon this.

If we should strictly insist *hereon*, the possibility might fall  
into question. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi.*

*HEREOUT*. *adv.* [*here* and *out*.]

1. Out of this place.

A bird all white, well feather'd on each wing,  
*Here-out* up to the throne of God did fly. *Spenser.*

2. All the words compounded of *here* and a preposition, except *hereafter*, are obsolete, or obsolescent; never used in poetry, and seldom in prose, by elegant writers, though perhaps not unworthy to be retained.

*HEREMITICAL*. *adj.* [It should be written *eremitical*, from *ere-*  
*mite*, of ἔρημος, a desert; *heremitique*, French.] Solitary;  
suitable to a hermit.

You describe so well your *heremitical* state of life, that none  
of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you for a cave in a  
rock. *Pope.*

*HE'RESY*. *n. f.* [*heresie*, French; *hæresis*, Latin; ἁίρεσις.] An  
opinion of private men different from that of the catholick  
and orthodox church.

*Heresy* prevaileth only by a counterfeit shew of reason,  
whereby notwithstanding it becometh invincible, unless it be  
convicted of fraud by manifest remonstrance clearly true, and  
unable to be withstood. *Hooker, b. iii.*

As for speculative *heresies*, they work mightily upon mens  
wits; yet they do not produce any great alterations in states.

*Bacon, Essay 59.*



Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to her judgment, not in the odious disguises of levity, schism, *heresy*, novelty, cruelty, and disloyalty. *King Charles.*

**HERESIARCH.** *n. f.* [*heresiarque*, French; *ἡρεσιάρχης* and *ἡρεσιάρχης*.] A leader in heresy; the head of a herd of hereticks.

The pope declared him not only an heretick, but an *heresiarch*. *Stillington.*

**HERETICK.** *n. f.* [*heretique*, Fr. *ἡρετικός*.] One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholick church.

I rather will suspect the sun with cold  
Than thee with wantonness; thy honour stands,  
In him that was of late an *heretick*,  
As firm as faith. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

These things would be prevented, if no known *heretick* or schismatick be suffered to go into those countries. *Bacon.*

No *hereticks* desire to spread  
Their wild opinions like these Epicures. *Davies.*

Bellarmin owns, that he has quoted a *heretick* instead of a father: *Baker on Learning.*

When a Papist uses the word *hereticks*, he generally means Protestants; when a Protestant uses the word, he means any persons wilfully and contentiously obstinate in fundamental errors. *Watts's Logick.*

**HERETICAL.** *adj.* [from *heretick*.] Containing heresy.

How exclude they us from being any part of the church of Christ under the colour of heresy, when they cannot but grant it possible even for him to be, as touching his own personal persuasion, *heretical*, who in their opinion not only is of the church, but holdeth the chiefest place of authority over the same? *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*

Constantinople was in an uproar, upon an ignorant jealousy that those words had some *heretical* meaning. *Decay of Piety.*

**HERETICALLY.** *adv.* [from *heretical*.] With heresy.

**HERETO.** *adv.* [*here and to*.] To this; add to this.

**HERETOFORE.** *adv.* [*hereto and fore*.] Formerly; anciently.

Lord Amphialus, said she, I have long desired to know your *heretofore*, with honouring your virtue, though I love not your person. *Sidney.*

So near is the connection between the civil state and religious, that *heretofore* you will find the government and the priesthood united in the same person. *South's Sermons.*

We now can form no more  
Long schemes of life, as *heretofore*. *Swift.*

**HEREUNTO.** *adv.* [*here and unto*.] To this.

They which rightly consider after what sort the heart of man *hereunto* is framed, must of necessity acknowledge, that whose assenteth to the words of eternal life, doth it in regard of his authority whose words they are. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

Agreeable *hereunto* might not be amiss to make children, as soon as they are capable of it, often to tell a story of any thing they know. *Locke.*

**HEREWITH.** *adv.* [*here and with*.] With this.

You, fair sir, be not *herewith* dismayed,  
But constant keep the way in which ye stand. *Fai. Queen.*

*Herewith* the castle of Hame was suddenly surpris'd by the Scots. *Hayward.*

**HERIOT.** *n. f.* [*herigild*, Saxon.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, commonly the best thing in the landholder's possession.

This he detains from the ivy; for he should be the true possessory lord thereof, but the olive dispenseth with his conscience to pass it over with a compliment and an *heriot* every year. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

Though thou consume but to renew,  
Yet love, as lord, doth claim a *heriot* due. *Cleaveland.*

I took him up, as your *heriot*, with intention to have made the best of him, and then have brought the whole produce of him in a purse to you. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

**HERITABLE.** *adj.* [*heres*, Latin.] A person that may inherit whatever may be inherited.

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and *heritable*, according to the laws of England. *Hale's Common Law.*

**HERITAGE.** *n. f.* [*heritage*, French.]

1. Inheritance; estate devolved by succession; estate in general.  
Let us our father's *heritage* divide. *Hubberd's Tale.*  
He considers that his proper home and *heritage* is in another world, and therefore regards the events of this with the indifference of a guest that tarries but a day. *Rogers's Sermons.*
2. [In divinity.] The people of God.  
O Lord, save thy people, and bless thine *heritage*. *Com. Pr.*

**HERMAPHRODITE.** *n. f.* [*hermaphrodite*, French, from *ἑρμῆς* and *Ἀφροδίτη*.] An animal uniting two sexes.

Man and wife make but one right  
Canonical *hermaphrodite*. *Cleaveland.*

Monstrosity could not incapacitate from marriage, witness *hermaphrodites*. *Arbuthn. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

**HERMAPHRODITICAL.** *adj.* [from *hermaphrodite*.] Partaking of both sexes.

There may be equivocal seeds and *hermaphroditical* principles, that contain the radicality and power of different forms. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

**HERMETICAL.** *adj.* [from *Hermes*, or *Mercury*, the imagined inventor of chymistry; *hermetique*, French.] Chymical.

An *hermetical* seal, or to seal any thing hermetically, is to heat the neck of a glass 'till it is just ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to twist it close together. *Quincy.*

The tube was closed at one end with diachylon, instead of an *hermetical* seal. *Boyle.*

**HERMETICALLY.** *adv.* [from *hermetical*.] According to the hermetical or chimick art.

He suffered those things to putrefy in *hermetically* sealed glasses, and vessels close covered with paper; and not only so, but in vessels covered with fine lawn, so as to admit the air and keep out the insects: no living thing was ever produced there. *Bentley.*

**HERMIT.** *n. f.* [*hermite*, French; contracted from *eremite*, *ἐρημίτης*.]

1. A solitary; an anchorite; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion.  
A wither'd *hermit*, fivescore Winters worn,  
Might shake off fifty looking in her eye. *Shakespeare.*  
You were pleased to lay this command upon me, to give you my poor advice for your carriage in so eminent a place: I humbly return you mine opinion, such as an *hermit* rather than a courtier can render. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
He had been duke of Savoy, and, after a very glorious reign, took on him the habit of a *hermit*, and retired into this solitary spot. *Addison on Italy.*  
Come, inspiration, from thy *hermit* seat,  
By mortals seldom found. *Thomson's Summer.*
2. A beadleman; one bound to pray for another. Improper.  
For those of old,  
And the late dignities heap'd up to them,  
We rest your *hermit*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**HERMITAGE.** *n. f.* [*hermitage*, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit.

By that painful way they pass  
Forth to an hill, that was both steep and high;  
On top whereof a sacred chapel was,  
And eke a little *hermitage* thereby. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Go with speed  
To some forlorn and naked *hermitage*,  
Remote from all the pleasures of the world. *Shakespeare.*  
And may at last my weary age  
Find out the peaceful *hermitage*,  
The hairy gown and mossy cell,  
Where I may sit and rightly spell  
Of every star that heav'n doth shew,  
And ev'ry herb that sips the dew. *Milton.*  
About two leagues from Fribourg we went to see a *hermitage*: it lies in the prettiest solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks. *Addison on Italy.*

**HERMITESS.** *n. f.* [from *hermit*.] A woman retired to devotion.

**HERMITICAL.** *adj.* [from *hermit*.] Suitable to a hermit.

**HERMODACTYL.** *n. f.* [*ἑρμῆς* and *δάκτυλος*.]

*Hermodactyl* is a root of a determinate and regular figure, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length. This drug was first brought into medicinal use by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt and Syria, where the people use them, while fresh, as a vomit or purge; and have a way of roasting them for food, which they eat in order to make themselves fat. The dried roots, which we have, are a gentle purge; but they are now little used. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

**HERN.** *n. f.* [Contracted from *HERON*, which see.]

Birds that are most easy to be drawn are the mallard, swan, *hern*, and bittern. *Peacham on Drawing.*

**HERNHILL.** *n. f.* [*hern* and *hill*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

**HERNIA.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Any kind of rupture, diversified by the name of the part affected.

A *hernia* would certainly succeed. *Wise's Surgery.*

**HERO.** *n. f.* [*heros*, Latin; *ἥρως*.]

1. A man eminent for bravery.  
In which were held, by sad decease,  
*Heroes* and *heroesses*. *Chapman's Odyssey.*  
I sing of *heroes* and of kings,  
In mighty numbers mighty things. *Cowley.*  
*Heroes* in animated marble frown. *Pope.*  
In this view he ceases to be an *hero*, and his return is no longer a virtue. *Pope's Odyssey, Notes.*  
These are thy honours, not that here thy bust  
Is mix'd with *heroes*, or with kings thy dust. *Pope.*  
*Heroes*, kings,  
Joy thy wish'd approach to see. *Wells.*
2. A man of the highest class in any respect.

**HEROESS.** *n. f.* [from *hero*; *herois*, Latin.] A heroine; a female hero.

In which were held, by sad decease,  
*Heroes* and *heroesses*. *Chapman's Odyssey.*



# HER

**HERO'ICAL.** *adj.* [from *hero*.] Besitting an hero; heroick.  
Mufidorus was famous over all Asia for his *heroical* enterprizes. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Though you have courage in an *heroical* degree, I ascribe it to you as your second attribute. *Dryden's Fables, Dedic.*

**HERO'ICALLY.** *adv.* [from *heroical*.] After the way of a hero; suitably to an hero.  
Not *heroically* in killing his tyrannical cousin. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Free from all meaning, whether good or bad;  
And, in one word, *heroically* mad. *Dryden.*

**HERO'ICK.** *adj.* [from *hero*; *heroique*, French.]

1. Productive of heroes.  
Bolingbroke  
From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,  
Being but the fourth of that *heroick* line. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*
2. Noble; suitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterprising; illustrious.  
Not that which justly gives *heroick* name  
To person, or to poem. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
Verse makes *heroick* virtue live,  
But you can life to verses give. *Waller.*
3. Reciting the acts of heroes.  
Methinks *heroick* poesy, 'till now,  
Like some fantastick fairy land did show. *Cowley.*  
I have chosen the most *heroick* subject which any poet could desire: I have taken upon me to describe the motives, the beginning, progress and successes of a most just and necessary war. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab. Preface.*  
An *heroick* poem is the greatest which the soul of man is capable to perform: the design of it is to form the mind to heroick virtue by example. *Dryden.*

**HERO'ICKLY.** *adv.* [from *heroick*.] Suitably to an hero. *Heroically* is more frequent, and more analogical.  
Samson hath quit himself  
Like Samson, and *heroically* hath finish'd  
A life heroick. *Milton's Agonistes.*

**HE'ROINE.** *n. f.* [from *hero*; *heroine*, French.] A female hero. Anciently, according to English analogy, *heroefs*.  
But inborn worth, that fortune can controul,  
New-strung, and stiffer bent her softer soul;  
The *heroine* assum'd the woman's place,  
Confirm'd her mind, and fortify'd her face. *Dryden.*  
Then shall the British stage  
More noble characters expose to view,  
And draw her finish'd *heroines* from you. *Addison.*

**HE'ROISM.** *n. f.* [*heroïsme*, French.] The qualities or character of an hero.  
If the Odyssey be less noble than the Iliad, it is more instructive: the Iliad abounds with more *heroism*, this with more morality. *Broome's Notes to the Odyssey.*

**HE'RON.** *n. f.* [*heron*, French.]

1. A bird that feeds upon fish.  
So lords, with sport of stag and *heron* full,  
Sometimes we see small birds from nests do pull. *Sidney.*  
The *heron*, when she soareth high, sheweth winds. *Bacon.*
2. It is now commonly pronounced *hern*.  
The tow'ring hawk let future poets sing,  
Who terror bears upon his soaring wing;  
Let them on high the frighted *hern* survey,  
And lofty numbers paint their airy fray. *Gay.*

**HE'RONRY.** *n. f.* [from *heron*; commonly pronounced *hern*.]  
**HE'RONSHAW.** *n. f.* [*ry*.] A place where herons breed.  
They carry their load to a large *heronry* above three miles. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**HE'RPES.** *n. f.* [*ἑρπης*.] A cutaneous inflammation of two kinds: *miliaris*, or *pustularis*, which is like millet-seed upon the skin; and *exedens*, which is more corrosive and penetrating, so as to form little ulcers, if not timely taken care of. *Quincy.*  
A farther progress towards acrimony maketh a *herpes*; and, if the access of acrimony be very great, it maketh an *herpes exedens*. *Wise's Surgery.*

**HE'RRING.** *n. f.* [*hareng*, French; *hæring*, Saxon.] A small sea-fish.  
The coast is plentifully stored with round fish, pilchard, herring, mackrel, and cod. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
Buy my herring fresh. *Swift.*

**HERS.** *pron.* The female possessive used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, this is *her* house, this house is *hers*.  
How came her eyes so bright? not with salt tears;  
If so, my eyes are oftner wash'd than *hers*. *Shakespeare.*  
Whom ill fate would ruin, it prefers;  
For all the miserable are made *hers*. *Waller.*  
I see her rowling eyes;  
And panting, lo! the god, the god, she cries;  
With words not *hers*, and more than human sound,  
She makes th' obedient ghosts peep trembling through the ground. *Roscommon.*

**HERSE.** *n. f.* [*herse*, low Latin; supposed to come from *herman*, to praise.]

1. A temporary monument raised over a grave.

# HET

2. The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.  
When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnis' *herse*,  
Who does not weep that reads the moving verse? *Roscom.*  
Crowds of dead in decent pomp are born;  
Their friends attend the *herse*, the next relations mourn. *Dryden's Virgil's Georg. b. iv.*  
On all the line a sudden vengeance waits,  
And frequent *herse*s shall besiege your gates. *Pope.*

**TO HERSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into an *herse*.  
I would my daughter were dead at my foot, and the jewels in her ear. O, would she were *herse'd* at my foot, and the ducats in her coffin. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*  
The Grecians spritely drew from the darts the corse,  
And *herse'd* it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman's Iliads.*  
The house is *herse'd* about with a black wood,  
Which nods with many a heavy-headed tree:  
Each flower's a pregnant poison, try'd and good;  
Each herb a plague. *Crashaw.*

**HERSELF.** *pronoun.* The female personal pronoun, in the oblique cases reciprocal.  
The jealous o'er-worn widow and *herself*,  
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,  
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*  
The more she looks, the more her fears increase,  
At nearer sight; and she's *herself* the less. *Dryden.*

**HERSELIKE.** *adj.* [*herse* and *like*.] Funereal; suitable to funerals.  
Even in the Old Testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many *herse-like* airs as carols. *Bacon.*

**TO HE'RY.** *v. a.* [*herman*, Saxon, to praise, to celebrate.] To hallow; to regard as holy. Now no longer in use.  
Thenot, now nis the time of merrymake,  
Nor Pan to *hery*, nor with love to play;  
Like mirth in May is meetest for to make,  
Or Summer shade, under the cocked hay. *Spenser's Past.*  
Thenceforth it firmly was established,  
And for Apollo's honour highly *heried*. *Fairy Queen.*  
But were thy years green as now be mine,  
Then wouldst thou learn to carol of love,  
And *hery* with hymns thy lass's glove. *Spenser.*

**HE'SITANCY.** *n. f.* [from *hesitate*.] Dubiousness; uncertainty; suspense.  
The reason of my *hesitancy* about the air is, that I forgot to try whether that liquor, which shot into crystals exposed to the air, would not have done the like in a vessel accurately stopped. *Boyle.*  
Some of them reasoned without doubt or *hesitancy*, and lived and died in such a manner as to shew that they believed their own reasonings. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

**TO HE'SITATE.** *v. a.* [*hesito*, Latin; *hesiter*, French.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause; to make difficulty.  
A spirit of revenge makes him curse the Grecians in the seventh book, when they *hesitate* to accept Hector's challenge. *Broome's Notes on the Iliad.*  
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,  
Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike;  
Alike reserv'd to blame or to commend,  
A tim'rous foe, and a suspicious friend. *Pope.*

**HESITA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *hesitate*.]

1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.  
I cannot foresee the difficulties and *hesitations* of every one: they will be more or fewer, according to the capacity of each peruser. *Woodward's Natural History.*
2. Intermission of speech; want of volubility.  
Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual *hesitations*. *Swift.*

**HEST.** *n. f.* [*hæst*, Saxon.] Command; precept; injunction.  
If thou be the most kind preserver  
Of living wights, the sovereign lord of all,  
How falls it then, that, with thy furious fervour,  
Thou dost afflict the not deserver,  
As him that doth thy lovely *hests* despise. *Spenser.*  
Thou wast a spirit too delicate  
To act her earthy and abhor'd commands,  
Refusing her grand *hests*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

**HE'TEROCLITE.** *n. f.* [*heteroclite*, Fr. *heteroclitum*, Latin; *ἑτεροκλίτης* and *κλίω*.]

1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension, by any redundancy, defect, or otherwise. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*  
The *heteroclite* nouns of the Latin should not be touched in the first learning of the rudiments of the tongue. *Watts.*
2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule.

**HETEROCLI'TICAL.** *adj.* [from *heteroclite*.] Deviating from the common rule.  
Of sins *heteroclitical*, and such as want either name or president, there is oft times a sin, even in their histories. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**HE'TERODOX.** *adj.* [*heterodoxe*, French; *ἑτεροδοξία* and *δόξα*.]  
Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox.

Partiality



Partiality may be observed in some to vulgar, in others to *heterodox* tenets. *Locke.*

**HETERODOX.** *n. f.* An opinion peculiar.

Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, if we say attraction is unjustly appropriated unto the loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

**HETEROGENEAL.** *adj.* [*heterogene*, French; *ἕτερος* and *γένος*.] Not of the same nature; not kindred.

Let the body adjacent and ambient be not commaterial, but merely *heterogeneal* towards the body that is to be preserved: such are quicksilver and white amber to herbs and flies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneous, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneal*, and dissimilar. *Newton's Opt.*

**HETEROGENEITY.** *n. f.* [*heterogeneité*, Fr. from *heterogeneous*.]

1. Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities.
2. Opposite or dissimilar part.

Guaiacum, burnt with an open fire in a chimney, is sequestered into ashes and soot; whereas the same wood, distilled in a retort, does yield far other *heterogeneities*, and is resolved into oil, spirit, vinegar, water and charcoal. *Boyle.*

**HETEROGENEOUS.** *adj.* [*ἕτερος* and *γένος*.] Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature.

I have with great care observed the condition of such *heterogeneous* bodies, which I found immersed and included in the mass of this sandstone. *Woodward.*

**HETEROSCIANS.** *n. f.* [*ἕτερος* and *σκία*.] Those whose shadows fall only one way, as the shadows of us who live north of the Tropick fall at noon always to the North.

**TO HEW.** *v. a. part.* *hewn* or *hewed*. [*heapan*, Saxon; *hauwen*, Dutch.]

1. To cut with an edged instrument; to hack.

Upon the joint the lucky steel did light,  
And made such way that *hew'd* it quite in twain. *Spenser.*  
I had purpose

Once more to *hew* thy target from thy brawn,  
Or lose my arm for't. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He was *hewn* in pieces by Hamilton's friends. *Hayward.*

One Vane was so grievously *hewn*, that many thousands have died of less than half his hurts, whereof he was cured. *Hayw.*

2. To chop; to cut.

Scarce can I speak, my choler is so great:  
Oh! I could *hew* up rocks, and fight with flint. *Shakefp.*  
He from deep wells with engines water drew,  
And us'd his noble hands the wood to *hew*. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. To fell, as with an ax.

He that depends  
Upon your favours, swims with fins of lead,  
And *hews* down oaks with rushes. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

Brave followers, yonder stands the thorny wood,  
Which, by the heav'n's assistance and your strength,  
Must by the roots be *hewn* up yet ere night. *Shakesf. H. VI.*

Yet shall the axe of justice *hew* him down,  
And level with the root his lofty crown. *Sandys.*

He from the mountain *hewing* timber tall,  
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

We'll force the gate where Marcus keeps his guard,  
And *hew* down all that would oppose our passage. *Addison.*

4. To form or shape with an axe.

Thou hast *hewed* thee out a sepulchre here, as he that *hewed*  
him out a sepulchre on high. *If. xxii. 16.*

Nor is it so proper to *hew* out religious reformation by the sword, as to polish them by fair and equal disputations. *K. Ch.*

This river rises in the very heart of the Alps, and has a long valley that seems *hewn* out on purpose to give its waters a passage amidst so many rocks. *Addison on Italy.*

Next unto bricks are preferred the square *hewn* stone. *Mort.*

5. To form laboriously.

The gate was adamant; eternal frame!  
Which, *hew'd* by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came,  
The labour of a god. *Dryden's Fables.*

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than *hewing* out new. *Pope to Swift.*

**HE'WER.** *n. f.* [from *hew*.] One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

At the building of Solomon's temple there were fourscore thousand *hewers* in the mountains. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

**HEXAGON.** *n. f.* [*hexagone*, French; *ἑξ* and *γωνία*.] A figure of six sides or angles: the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interstice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

**HEXA'GONAL.** *adj.* [from *hexagon*.] Having six sides or corners.

As for the figures of crystal, it is for the most part *hexagonal*, or six-cornered. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Many of them shoot into regular figures; as crystal and bastard diamonds into *hexagonal*. *Ray on the Creation.*

**HEXA'GONY.** *n. f.* [from *hexagon*.] A figure of six angles.

When I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagonies*, or sexangular

cellars of bees, did I therefore conclude that they were mathematicians? *Bramb. against Hobbs.*

**HEXA'METER.** *n. f.* [*ἑξ* and *μέτρον*.] A verse of six feet.

The Latin *hexameter* has more feet than the English heroick. *Dryden.*

**HEXA'NGULAR.** *adj.* [*ἑξ* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having six corners.

*Hexangular* sprigs or shoots of crystal, of various sizes, some clear, and others a little soiled. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**HEXA'POD.** *n. f.* [*ἑξ* and *πόδες*.] An animal with six feet.

I take those to have been the *hexapods*, from which the greater sort of beetles come; for that sort of *hexapods* are eaten in America. *Ray on the Creation.*

**HEXA'STICK.** *n. f.* [*ἑξ* and *στίχος*.] A poem of six lines.

**HEY.** *interj.* [from *high*.] An expression of joy, or mutual exhortation; the contrary to the Latin *hei*.

Shadwell from the town retires,  
To bless the wood with peaceful lyrick;  
Then *hey* for praise and panegyrick. *Prior.*

**HE'YDAY.** *interj.* [for *high day*.] An expression of frolick and exultation, and sometimes of wonder.

Thou'lt say anon he is some kin to thee,  
Thou spend'st such *heyday* wit in praising him. *Shakespeare.*

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady,  
Not love, if any lov'd her, *heyday*! *Hudibras, p. i.*

**HE'YDAY.** *n. f.* A frolick; wildness.

At your age  
The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble,  
And waits upon the judgment. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**HE'YDEGIVES.** *n. f.* A wild frolick dance.

But friendly fairys met with many graces,  
And light-foot nymphs can chase the ling'ring night  
With *heydegives*, and trimly trodden traces. *Spenser.*

**HIA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *hio*, Latin.] The act of gaping.

Men observing the continual *hiation*, or holding open its mouth, conceive the intention thereof to receive the aliment of air; but this is also occasioned by the greatness of the lungs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

**HIA'TUS.** *n. f.* [*hiatus*, Latin.]

1. An aperture; a breach.

Those *hiatus's* are at the bottom of the sea, whereby the abyss below open into and communicates with it. *Woodward.*

2. The opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to a final vowel.

The *hiatus* should be avoided with more care in poetry than in oratory; and I would try to prevent it, unless where the cutting it off is more prejudicial to the sound than the *hiatus* itself. *Pope.*

**HIBE'RNAL.** *adj.* [*hibernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the Winter.

This star should rather manifest its warming power in the Winter, when it remains conjoined with the sun in its *hibernal* conversion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

**HICCIUS DOCCIUS.** *n. f.* [corrupted, I fancy, from *hic est doctus*, this or here is the learned man. Used by jugglers of themselves.] A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose.

An old dull sot, who told the clock  
For many years at Bridewell dock,  
At Westminster and Hicks's hall,  
And *hiccus doccus* play'd in all;  
Where, in all governments and times,  
H' had been both friend and foe to crimes. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

**HICCO'UGH.** *n. f.* [*hicken*, Danish.] A convulsion of the stomach producing fobs.

So by an abbey's skeleton of late  
I heard an eccho supererogate  
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,  
As if she had the *hiccough* o'er and o'er. *Cicaveland.*

Sneezing cureth the *hiccough*, and is profitable unto women in hard labour. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If the stomach be hurt, singultus or *hiccough* follows, with vomiting and nausea. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

**TO HI'CCOUGH.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sob with convulsion of the stomach.

**TO HI'CKUP.** *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccough*.] To sob with a convulsed stomach.

Quoth he, to bid me not to love,  
Is to forbid my pulse to move,  
My beard to grow, my eats to prick up,  
Or, when I'm in a fit, to *hickup*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

**HI'CKWALL.** } *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

**HI'CKWAY.** } *n. f.* A road.

**HID.** } *part. pass.* of *hide*.

Thus fame shall be atchiev'd, renown on earth;  
And what most merits fame, in silence *hid*. *Milton.*

Nature and nature's laws lay *hid* in night;  
God said, let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope's Epist.*

**TO HIDE.** *v. a. preter.* *hid*; *part. pass.* *hid* or *hidden*. [*hioan*, Saxon.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

Avaunt, and quit my sight; let the earth *hide* thee! *Shak.*



# H I D

His reasons are as two grains of wheat *bid* in two bushels of chaff. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Nile hears him knocking at his sev'nfold gates,  
And seeks his *hidden* spring, and fears his nephews fates. *Dr.*

Thus the fire of gods and men below:  
What I have *hidden*, hope not thou to know. *Dryden.*

The sev'ral parts lay *hidden* in the piece;  
Th' occasion but exerted that, or this. *Dryden.*

Then for my corps a homely grave provide,  
Which love and me from publick scorn may *hide*. *Dryden.*

Seas *hid* with navies, chariots passing o'er  
The channel, on a bridge from shore to shore. *Dryden.*

With what astonishment and veneration may we look into  
our own souls, where there are such *hidden* stores of virtue and  
knowledge, such inexhausted sources of perfection? *Addison.*

The crafty being makes a much longer voyage than Ulysses,  
puts in practice many more wiles, and *hides* himself under a  
greater variety of shapes. *Addison.*

Hell trembles at the sight, and *hides* its head  
In utmost darkness, while on earth each heart  
Is filled with peace. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

**TO HIDE.** *v. n.* To lye hid; to be concealed.  
A fox, that had been hard run, begged of a countryman, at  
work in a wood, to help him to some *hiding* place. *L'Estrange.*

Our bolder talents in full view display'd;  
Your virtues open fairest in the shade:  
Bred to disguise, in publick 'tis you *hide*,  
Where none distinguish 'twixt your shame and pride,  
Weakness or delicacy. *Pope.*

**HIDE and SEEK.** *n. s.* A play in which some hide themselves,  
and another seeks them.  
The boys and girls would venture to come and play at *hide*  
and *seek* in my hair. *Gulliver's Travels.*

**HIDE.** *n. s.* [*hýðe*, Saxon; *haude*, Dutch.]

1. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed.  
The trembling weapon past  
Through nine bull *hides*, each under other plac'd  
On his broad shield. *Dryden.*  
Pisistratus was first to grasp their hands,  
And spread soft *hides* upon the yellow sands. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. The human skin: in contempt.  
Oh, tyger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide*!  
How could'st thou drain the life-blood of the child? *Shakesp.*  
His mantle, now his *hide*, with rugged hairs  
Cleaves to his back; a famish'd face he bears. *Dryden.*
3. A certain quantity of land. [*Hide*, *hyde*, French; *hida*, barbarous Latin, as much as one plough can till.] *Ainsworth.*  
One of the first things was the perfecting of the Winchester book, being a more particular inquisition than had been before of every *hide* of land within the precincts of his conquest, and how they were holden. *Wotton.*

**HIDEBOUND.** *adj.* [*hide* and *bound*.]

1. A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other. It sometimes comes by poverty and bad keeping; at other times from over-riding, or a surfeit. *Farriers Dict.*
2. [In trees.] Being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth.  
A root of a tree may be *hidebound*, but it will not keep open without somewhat put into it. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Like stunted *hidebound* trees, that just have got  
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Swift.*
3. Harsh; untractable.  
And still the harsher and *hidebounder*,  
The damsels prove, become the fonder. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
4. Niggardly; penurious; parsimonious. *Ainsworth.*

**HIDEIOUS.** *adj.* [*hideux*, French.] Horrible; dreadful; shocking.  
If he could have turned himself to as many forms as Proteus, every form should have been made *hideous*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Thou echo'st me,  
As if there were some monster in thy thoughts,  
Too *hideous* to be shewn. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

I fled, and cry'd out death!  
Hell trembled at the *hideous* name, and sigh'd  
From all her caves, and back resounded death. *Milton.*

Her eyes grew stiffen'd, and with sulphur burn;  
Her *hideous* looks and hellish form return;  
Her curling snakes with hissings fill the place,  
And open all the furies of her face. *Dryden's Æn.*

'Tis forced through the hiatus's at the bottom of the sea with  
such vehemence, that it puts the sea into the most horrible disorder, making it rage and roar with a most *hideous* and  
amazing noise. *Woodward's Natural History.*

**HIDEOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *hideous*.] Horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that shocks.  
I arm myself  
To welcome the condition of the time;  
Which cannot look more *hideously* on me,  
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

# H I E

This, in the present application, is *hideously* profane; but the sense is intelligible. *Collier's Defence.*

**HIDEOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *hideous*.] Horribleness; dreadfulness; terrour.

**HIDER.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] He that hides.

**TO HIE.** *v. n.* [*hiegan*, Saxon.]

1. To hasten; to go in haste.  
When they had mark'd the changed skies,  
They wist their hour was spent; then each to rest him *hies*.  
*Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 2.*  
In a fair moon-shine night thither he *hies* to dig it up.  
*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

My will is even this,  
That presently you *hie* you home to bed. *Shakespeare.*

Well, I will *hie*,  
And so bestow these papers as you bade me. *Shak. Ju. Cæs.*

Some to the shores do fly,  
Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd;  
But running from, all to destruction *hie*. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

The snake no sooner hie,  
But virtue heard it, and away she *hy'd*. *Craspaw.*

Thither, full fraught with mischievous revenge,  
Accurs'd, and in a curfed hour, he *hies*. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Thus he advis'd me, on yon aged tree  
Hang up thy lute, and *hie* thee to the sea. *Waller.*

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies*. *Dryden.*

2. It was anciently used with the reciprocal pronoun. It is now almost obsolete in all its uses.  
Auster spy'd him;  
Cruel Auster thither *hy'd* him. *Craspaw.*

**HIERARCH.** *n. s.* [*ἱερχ* and *ἱερχν*; *hierarque*, Fr.] The chief of a sacred order.  
Angels, by imperial summons call'd,  
Forthwith from all the ends of heav'n appear'd,  
Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

**HIERARCHICAL.** *adj.* [*hierarchique*, French; from *hierarch*] Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.

**HIERARCHY.** *n. s.* [*hierarchie*, French, from *hierar. h.*]

1. A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings:  
Out of the *hierarchies* of angels slien,  
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the rest. *Fairfax, b. i.*  
He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes  
In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;  
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be  
A tenth rank in the heavenly *hierarchy*. *Donne.*

These the supreme king  
Exalted to such pow'r, and gave to rule,  
Each in his *hierarchy*, the orders bright. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Jehova, from the summit of the sky,  
Environ'd with his winged *hierarchy*,  
The world survey'd. *Sandys.*

The blessed of mortal wights, now questionless the highest saint in the celestial *hierarchy*, began to be so importuned, that a great part of the divine liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

2. Ecclesiastical establishment.  
The presbytery had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the *hierarchy* of England. *Bacon.*  
While the old levitical *hierarchy* continued, it was part of the ministerial office to slay the sacrifices. *South.*  
Consider what I have written, from regard for the church established under the *hierarchy* of bishops. *Swift.*

**HIEROGLYPH.** } *n. s.* [*hieroglyphe*, French; *ἱερός*, sacred,  
**HIEROGLYPHICK.** } and *γλύφω*, to carve.]

1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Hieroglyphicks* were used before the alphabet was invented.  
This *hieroglyphick* of the Egyptians was erected for parental affection, manifested in the protection of her young ones, when her nest was set on fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
A lamp amongst the Egyptians is the *hieroglyphick* of life. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

The first writing they used was only the single pictures and gravings of the things they would represent, which way of expression was afterwards called *hieroglyphick*. *Woodward.*

Between the statues obelisks were plac'd,  
And the learn'd walls with *hieroglyphicks* grac'd. *Pope.*

2. The art of writing in picture.  
No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and consequently it is against all the rules of *hieroglyph* to assign those animals as patrons of punch. *Swift.*

**HIEROGLYPHICAL.** } *adj.* [*hieroglyphique*, French; from the  
**HIEROGLYPHICK.** } noun.] Emblematical; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.  
In this place stands a stately *hieroglyphical* obelisk of Theban marble. *Sandys's Travels.*

Th' Egyptian serpent figures time,  
And, stripp'd, returns into his prime;  
If my affection thou would'st win,  
First cast thy *hieroglyphick* skin. *Cleveland.*

The original of the conceit was probably *hieroglyphical*, which after became mythological, and, by a process of tradition,



tion, stole into a total verity, which was but partly true in its morality.

**HIEROGLYPHICALLY.** *adv.* [from *hieroglyphical*.] Emblematically.

Others have spoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically* as the Egyptians, and the phoenix was the hieroglyphick of the sun.

**HIEROGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*ἱερός* and *γραφία*.] Holy writing.

**HIEROPHANT.** *n. f.* [*ἱεροφάντης*.] One who teaches rules of religion; a priest.

Herein the wantonness of poets, and the crafts of their heathenish priests and *hierophants*, abundantly gratified the fancies of the people.

**TO HIGGLE.** *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; probably corrupted from *haggle*.]

1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain.

In good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to *higgle* and dodge in the amends.

Bafe thou art!

To *higgle* thus for a few blows,

To gain thy knight an op'lent spouse. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

Why all this *higgling* with thy friend about such a poultry sum? Does this become the generosity of the noble and rich John Bull?

2. To go selling provisions from door to door. This seems the original meaning.

**HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY.** *adv.* A cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confused mass, as higgles carry a huddle of provisions together.

**HIGGLER.** *n. f.* [from *higgle*.] One who sells provisions by retail.

**HIGH.** *adj.* [peap, Saxon; *hoogb*, Dutch.]

1. Long upwards; rising above from the surface, or from the centre.

They that stand *high* have many blasts to shake them,

And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces. *Sh. R. III.*

Their andes, or mountains, were far *higher* than those with us; whereby the remnants of the generation of men were, in such a particular deluge, saved.

The *higher* parts of the earth being continually spending, and the lower continually gaining, they must of necessity at length come to an equality.

2. Elevated in place; raised aloft.

*High* o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,  
That promises a fall, and shakes at ev'ry blast. *Dryd. Æn.*

Reason elevates our thoughts as *high* as the stars, and leads us through the vast spaces of this mighty fabrick; yet it comes far short of the real extent of even corporeal being.

3. Exalted in nature.

4. Elevated in rank or condition: as, *high* priest.

O mortals! blind in fate, who never know  
To bear *high* fortune, or endure the low. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. Exalted in sentiment.

Solomon liv'd at ease, nor aimed beyond

*Higher* design than to enjoy his state. *Milton.*

6. Difficult; abstruse.

They meet to hear, and answer such *high* things. *Shakesp.*

7. Boastful; ostentatious.

His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot.

8. Arrogant; proud; lofty.

The governor made himself merry with his *high* and threatening language, and sent him word he would neither give nor receive quarter.

9. Severe; oppressive.

When there appeareth on either side an *high* hand, violent prosecution, cunning advantages taken, and combination, then is the virtue of a judge seen.

10. Noble; illustrious.

Trust me, I am exceeding weary.

—Is it come to that? I had thought, weariness durst not have attacked so *high* blood.—It doth me, though it discolours the complexion of my greatness to acknowledge it.

He wooes both *high* and low, both rich and poor. *Shakesp.*

11. Violent; tempestuous; loud. Applied to the wind.

More ships in calms on a deceitful coast,

Or unseen rocks, than in *high* storms are lost. *Denham.*

Spiders cannot easily weave their nets in a *high* wind.

At length the winds are rais'd, the storm blows *high*;

Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up

In its full fury. *Addison's Cato.*

12. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable.

Not only tears

Rain'd at their eyes, but *high* winds worse within,

Began to rise; *high* passions, anger,

Mistrust, suspicion, discord, hate, shook fore

Their inward state of mind. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

Can heav'nly minds such *high* resentment show,

Or exercise their spight in human woe? *Dryden's Æn.*

13. Full; complete.

*High* time now 'gan it wax for Una fair,

To think of those her captive parents dear. *Fairy Queen.*

Sweet warrior, when shall I have peace with you?

*High* time it is this war now ended were. *Spenser.*

It was *high* time to do so; for it was now certain, that forces

were already upon their march towards the West. *Clarendon.*

It was *high* time for the lords to look about them. *Clarend.*

14. Strong tasted; gustful.

Solomon liv'd at ease, and full

Of honour, wealth, *high* fare, aim'd not beyond

*Higher* design than to enjoy his state. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

*High* sauces and rich spices are fetched from the Indies.

*Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

15. Advancing in latitude from the line.

They are forced to take their course either *high* to the North,

or low to the South. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

16. At the most perfect state; in the meridian: as, by the sun it

is *high* noon.

It is yet *high* day, neither is it time that the cattle should

be gathered. *Gen. xxix. 7.*

17. Far advanced into antiquity.

The nominal observation of the several days of the week,

is very *high*, and as old as the ancient Egyptians, who named

the same according to the seven planets. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

18. Dear; exorbitant in price.

If they must be good at so *high* a rate, they know they may

be safe at a cheaper. *South's Sermons.*

19. Capital; great; opposed to little: as, *high* treason, in op-

position to petty.

**HIGH.** *n. f.* High place; elevation; superiour region.

Which when the king of gods beheld from *high*,

He sigh'd. *Dryden.*

**On HIGH.** Aloft; above; into superiour regions.

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on *high*,

With adamantine columns threatens the sky. *Dryden's Æn.*

**HIGH** is much used in composition with variety of meaning.

**HIGH-BLEST.** *adj.* Supremely happy.

The good which we enjoy from heav'n descends;

But that from us ought should ascend to heav'n

So prevalent, as to concern the mind

Of God *high-blest*, or to incline his will,

Hard to belief may seem. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

**HIGH-BLOWN.** Swelled much with wind; much inflated.

I have ventur'd,

Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,

These many Summers on a sea of glory;

But far beyond my depth: my *high-blown* pride

At length broke under me, and now has left me,

Weary, and old with service, to the mercy

Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me. *Sh. H. VIII.*

**HIGH-BORN.** Of noble extraction.

Cast round your eyes

Upon the *high-born* beauties of the court;

There chuse some worthy partner of your heart. *Rowe.*

**HIGH-BUILT.** *adj.*

1. Of lofty structure.

I know him by his stride,

The giant Harapha of Gath; his look

Haughty as is his pile, *high-built* and proud. *Milt. Agonistes.*

2. Covered with lofty buildings.

In dreadful wars

The *high-built* elephant his castle rears,

Looks down on man below, and strikes the stars. *Creech.*

**HIGH-COLOURED.** Having a deep or glaring colour.

If a fever happens in a rancid oily state of blood, it produces a scorbutick fever, with *high-coloured* urine, and spots in the skin.

**HIGH-DESIGNING.** Having great schemes.

His warlike mind, his soul devoid of fear,

His *high-designing* thoughts were figur'd there. *Dryden.*

**HIGH-FED.** Pampered.

A favourite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of flesh and

metal, would still be bragging of his family. *L'Estrange.*

**HIGH-FLAMING.** Throwing the flame to a great height.

Hecatombs of bulls to Neptune slain,

*High-flaming*, please the monarch of the main. *Pope.*

**HIGH-FLIER.** *n. f.* One that carries his opinions to extra-

vagance.

She openly professeth herself to be a *high-flier*; and it is not

improbable she may also be a papist at heart. *Swift.*

**HIGH-FLOWN.** *adj.* [*high* and *flown*, from *fly*.]

1. Elevated; proud.

This stiff-neckt pride nor art nor force can bend,

Nor *high-flown* hopes to reason's lure descend. *Denham.*

2. Turgid; extravagant.

This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the miseries of

marriage. *L'Estrange.*

**HIGH-FLYING.** Extravagant in claims or opinions.

Clip the wings

Of their *high-flying* arbitrary kings. *Dryd. Virgil.*

**HIGH-HEAPED.** *adj.*

1. Covered with high piles.



# H I G

- The plenteous board *high-beap'd* with cates divine,  
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine. *Pope.*
2. Raised into high piles.  
I saw myself the vast unnumber'd store  
Of brags, *high-beap'd* amidst the regal dome. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- HIGH-HEEL'D. Having the heel of the shoe much raised.  
By these embroider'd *high-heel'd* shoes,  
She shall be caught as in a noose. *Swift.*
- HI'GH-HUNG. Hung aloft.  
By the *high-hung* taper's light,  
I could discern his cheeks were glowing red. *Dryden.*
- HIGH-METTLED. Proud or ardent of spirit.  
He fails not in these to keep a stiff rein on a *high-mettled*  
Pegasus; and takes care not to surfeit here, as he had done on  
other heads, by an erroneous abundance. *Garth.*
- HIGH-MINDED. Proud; arrogant.  
My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,  
But I will chastise this *high-minded* strumpet. *Shakesf. H. VI.*  
Because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest  
by faith: be not *high-minded*, but fear. *Rom. ii. 20.*
- HIGH-PRINCIPLED. Extravagant in notions of politicks.  
This seems to be the political creed of all the *high-principled*  
men I have met with. *Swift.*
- HIGH-RED. Deeply red.  
Oil of turpentine, though clear as water, being digested  
upon the purely white sugar of lead, has in a short time af-  
forded a *high-red* tincture. *Boyle on Colours.*
- HIGH-SEASONED. Piquant to the palate.  
Be sparing also of salt in the seasoning of all his victuals,  
and use him not to *high-seasoned* meats. *Locke.*
- HIGH-SIGHTED. Always looking upwards.  
Let *high-sighted* tyranny range on,  
'Till each man drop by lottery;  
But if these countrymen bear fire enough,  
What need we any spur but our own cause? *Shakespeare.*
- HIGH-SPIRITED. Bold; daring; insolent.
- HIGH-STOMACHED. Obstinate; lofty.  
*High-stomach'd* are they both, and full of ire;  
In rage, deaf as the sea, hasty as fire. *Shakespeare.*
- HIGH-TASTED. Gustful; piquant.  
Flatt'ry still in sugar'd words betrays,  
And poison in *high-tasted* meats conveys. *Denham.*
- HIGH-VICED. Enormously wicked.  
Be as a planetary plague, when Jove  
Will o'er some *high-vic'd* city hang his poison  
In the sick air. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
- HI'GH-WROUGHT. Accurately finished; nobly laboured.  
Thou triumph'st, victor of the *high-wrought* day,  
And the pleas'd dame, soft smiling, lead'st away. *Pope.*
- HI'GHLAND. *n. f.* [*high* and *land*] Mountainous region.  
The wond'ring moon  
Beholds her brother's steeds beneath her own;  
The *highlands* smok'd, cleft by the piercing rays. *Addison.*  
Ladies in the *highlands* of Scotland use this discipline to  
their children in the midst of Winter, and find that cold wa-  
ter does them no harm. *Locke.*
- HIGHLANDER. *n. f.* [from *highland*.] An inhabitant of  
mountains.  
His cabinet council of *highlanders*. *Addison.*
- HI'GHLY. *adv.* [from *high*.]
1. With elevation as to place and situation.
  2. In a great degree.  
Whatever expedients can allay those heats, which break us  
into different factions, cannot but be useful to the publick,  
and *highly* tend to its safety. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
It cannot but be *highly* requisite for us to support and en-  
liven our faith, by dwelling often on the same considerations.  
*Atterbury's Sermons.*
  3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously.  
What thou wouldst *highly*,  
That thou wouldst holily; wouldst not play false,  
And yet wouldst wrongly win. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
  4. With esteem; with estimation.  
Every man that is among you, not to think of himself  
more *highly* than he ought to think. *Rom. xii. 3.*
- HI'GHMOST. *adj.* [An irregular word.] Highest; topmost.  
Now is the sun upon the *highmost* hill  
Of this day's journey; and from nine 'till twelve,  
Is three long hours. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*
- HI'GHNESS. *n. f.* [from *high*.]
1. Elevation above the surface.
  2. The title of princes, anciently of kings.  
Most royal majesty,  
I crave no more than that your *highness* offer'd. *Shakespeare.*  
How long in vain had nature striv'd to frame  
A perfect princess, ere her *highness* came? *Waller.*  
Beauty and greatness are eminently joined in your royal  
*highness*. *Dryden.*
  3. Dignity of nature; supremacy.  
Destruction from God was a terrour to me, and by reason  
of his *highness* I could not endure. *Job xxxi. 23.*
- HIGHT. [This is an imperfect verb, used only in the preterite

# H I L

- tense with a passive signification: *hazan*, to call, Saxon; *hessen*,  
to be called, German.]
1. Was named; was called.  
The city of the great king *hight* it well,  
Wherein eternal peace and happiness doth dwell. *Fa. Queen.*  
Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer  
For crowing loud, the noble Chanticleer,  
So *hight* her cock. *Dryden's Nun's Priest.*
  2. It is sometimes used as a participle passive, and signifies called;  
named. It is now obsolete, except in burlesque writings.  
Amongst the rest a good old woman was,  
*Hight* mother Hubberd. *Hubberd's Tale.*
- HIGHWATER. *n. f.* [*high* and *water*.] The utmost flow of the  
tide.  
They have a good way in Essex of draining of lands that  
lie below the *highwater*, and that are something above the low-  
water mark. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- HIGHWAY. *n. f.* [*high* and *way*.] Great road; publick path.  
So few there be  
That chuse the narrow path, or seek the right:  
All keep the broad *highway*, and take delight  
With many rather for to go astray. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Two inscriptions give a great light to the histories of Appius,  
who made the *highway*, and of Fabius the dictator. *Addison.*  
Ent'ring on a broad *highway*,  
Where power and titles scatter'd lay,  
He strove to pick up all he found. *Swift.*  
I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the  
*highway* to lose. *Child on Trade.*
- HI'GHWAYMAN. *n. f.* [*highway* and *man*.] A robber that plun-  
ders on the publick roads.  
'Tis like the friendship of pickpockets and *highwaymen*,  
that observe strict justice among themselves. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
A remedy like that of giving my money to an *high-  
wayman* before he attempts to take it by force, to prevent  
the sin of robbery. *Swift.*
- HI'GLAPER. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainworth.*
- HILARITY. *n. f.* [*hilaritas*, Latin] Merriment; gayety.  
Ayerroes restrained his *hilarity*, and made no more thereof  
than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is,  
a sober incalescence from wine. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- HILD, in *Ælrick's* grammar, is interpreted a lord or lady: so  
*Hildebert* is a noble lord; *Mahtild*, an heroick lady; and in  
the same sense is *Wiga* also found. *Gib. Camden.*
- HI'LDING. *n. f.* [*hild*, Saxon, signifies a lord: perhaps *hilding*  
means originally a little lord in contempt, for a man that has  
only the delicacy or bad qualities of high rank; or a term of re-  
proach abbreviated from *hinderling*, degenerate. *Hughes's Spensf.*]
1. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow.  
He was some *hilding* fellow, that had stol'n  
The horse he rode on. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*  
If your lordship find him not a *hilding*, hold me no more in  
your respect. *Shakesf. All's well that ends well.*  
You are curb'd from that enlargement by  
The consequence o' th' crown, and must not foil  
The precious note of it with a base slave,  
A *hilding* for a livery, a squire's cloth. *Shak. Cymbeline.*  
This idle toy, this *hilding* scorns my power,  
And sets us all at naught. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*
  2. It is used likewise for a mean woman.  
Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench;  
Helen and Hero, *hildings* and harlots. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*
- HILL. *n. f.* [*hil*, Saxon.] An elevation of ground less than a  
mountain.  
My sheep are thoughts, which I both guide and serve;  
Their pasture is fair *hills* of fruitless love. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Jerusalem is seated on two *hills*,  
Of height unlike, and turned side to side. *Fairfax:*  
Three sides are sure imbar'd with crags and *hills*,  
The rest is easy, scant to rise espy'd;  
But mighty bulkwarks fence the plainer part:  
So art helps nature, nature strengtheneth art. *Fairfax, b. iii.*  
When our eye some prospect would pursue,  
Descending from a *hill*, looks round to view. *Granville.*  
A *hill* is nothing but the nest of some metal or mineral,  
which, by a plastick virtue, and the efficacy of subterranean  
fires, converting the adjacent earths into their substance, do  
increase and grow. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
- HI'LOCK. *n. f.* [from *hill*.] A little hill.  
Yet weigh this, alas! great is not great to the greater:  
What, judge you, doth a *hillock* show by the lofty Olympus!  
*Sidney, b. i.*  
Sometime walking not unseen  
By hedge-row elms, on *hillocks* green. *Milton.*  
This mountain, and a few neighbouring *hillocks* that lie  
scattered about the bottom of it, is the whole circuit of these  
dominions. *Addison on Italy.*
- HI'LLY. *adj.* [from *hill*.] Full of hills; unequal in the sur-  
face.  
Towards the *hilly* corners of Druina remain yet her very  
Aborigenes, fatally thrust amongst an assembly of mountains.  
*Howel's Vocal Forrest.*  
Climbing



Climbing to a *hilly* steep,  
He views his herds in vales afar.

Dryden.

Lo! how the Norick plains

Rise *hilly*, with large piles of slaughter'd knights. *Phillips.*

*Hilly* countries afford the most entertaining prospects, tho' man would chuse to travel through a plain one. *Addison.*

**HILT.** *n. f.* [*hilt*, Saxon, from *healban*, to hold.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.

Now sits expectation in the air,  
And hides a sword from *hilt* unto the point,  
With crowns imperial; crowns and coronets,  
Promis'd to Harry and his followers. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Take thou the *hilt*,

And when my face is cover'd, as 'tis now,  
Guide thou the sword. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Be his this sword, whose blade of brass displays  
A ruddy gleam; whose *hilt*, a silver blaze. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**HIM.** [*him*, Saxon.]

1. The oblique case of *he*.

Me he restor'd unto my office, and *him* he hanged. *Gen. xli.*

2. *Him* was anciently used for *it* in a neutral sense.

**HIMSELF.** *pron.* [*him* and *self*.]

1. In the nominative the same as *he*, only more emphatical.

It was a sparing speech of the ancients to say, that a friend is another *himself*; for that a friend is far more than *himself*.

*Bacon.*

With shame remembers, while *himself* was one

Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done. *Denham.*

2. In ancient authors it is used neutrally for *itself*.

She is advanc'd

Above the clouds as high as heav'n *himself*. *Shakespeare.*

3. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification.

I perceive it was not altogether your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit, set awork by a reproveable badness in *himself*. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

4. It is sometimes not reciprocal.

Nothing in nature can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much *himself* as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy. *South.*

**HIN.** *n. f.* [*hin*, Saxon.] A measure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints.

With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour, mingled with the fourth part of an *hin* of beaten oil. *Ex. xxix. 40.*

**HIND.** *adj. compar. hinder*; *superl. hindmost*. [*hynban*, Saxon.]

Backward; contrary in position to the face: as, *hind* legs. See **HINDER** and **HINDMOST**.

Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back so far 'till its head comes to touch its *hind* part, and so with its armour gathers itself into a ball. *Ray on the Creation.*

The stag

Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more,

And fears his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope.*

**HIND.** *n. f.* [*hinde*, Saxon, from *hinnus*, Latin.]

1. The she to a stag; the female of red deer.

How he flew, with glancing dart amiss,

A gentle *hind*, the which the lovely boy

Did love as life.

*Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Can'st thou mark when the *hinds* do calve? *Job xxxix. 1.*

Nor Hercules more lands or labours knew,

Not though the brazen-footed *hind* he flew. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. [*hine*, Saxon.] A servant.

A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds*, were called forth by their mistress, to carry me in the name of foul cloaths to Datchet-lane. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

3. [*hineman*, Saxon.] A peasant; a boor; a mean rustick.

The Dutch, who came like greedy *hinds* before,

To reap the harvest their ripe ears did yield,

Now look like those, when rolling thunders roar,

And sheets of lightning blast the standing field. *Dryden.*

He cloth'd himself in coarse array,

A lab'ring *hind* in fiew.

*Dryden's Fables.*

**HINDBERRIES.** *n. f.* The same as raspberries. *Ainsworth.*

**TO HINDER.** *v. a.* [*hynban*, Saxon.] To obstruct; to stop; to let; to impede.

*Hinder* me not, seeing the Lord hath prospered my way.

*Gen. xxiv. 56.*

The whole world shined with clear light, and none were *hindered* in their labour. *Wisd. xvii. 20.*

You minimus of *hindring* knot-grafs made;

You bead, you acorn. *Shakespeare's Midf. Night's Dream.*

If the alms were *hindered* only by intreaty, the hinderer is not tied to restitution, because intreaty took not liberty away from the giver. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of some commander, enterprised for the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be written. *Dryden's Juv. Dedicat.*

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right? *Locke.*

**HINDER.** *adj.* [from *hind*.] That which is in a position contrary to that of the face.

These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their *hinder* feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd embracement. *Sidney, b. i.*

As the *hinder* feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back. *Addison's Guardian.*

**HINDERANCE.** *n. f.* [from *hinder*.] Impediment; let; stop; obstruction.

False opinions, touching the will of God to have things done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent practices against the *hinderances* of them, and those practices new opinions more pernicious than the first; yea, most extremely sometimes opposite to the first. *Hooker, Preface.*

They must be in every Christian church the same, except mere impossibility of so having it be the *hinderance*. *Hooker.*

What *hinderance* have they been to the knowledge of what is well done? *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,

One soul should both inspire, and neither prove

His fellow's *hind'rance* in pursuit of love? *Dryden.*

He must conquer all these difficulties, and remove all these *hinderances* out of the way that leads to justice. *Atterbury.*

**HINDERER.** *n. f.* [from *hinder*.] He or that which hinders or obstructs.

Brakes, great *hinderers* of all plowing, grow. *May.*

**HINDERLING.** *n. f.* [from *hind* or *hinder*.] A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

**HINDERMOST.** *adj.* [This word seems to be less proper than *hindmost*.] *Hindmost*; last; in the rear.

He put the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph *hindermost*. *Gen.*

Like to an enter'd tide, they all rush by,

And leave you *hindermost*. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

**HINDMOST.** *adj.* [*hind* and *most*.] The last; the lag; that which comes in the rear.

'Tis not his wont to be the *hindmost* man,

Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now *Shakesp. H. VI.*

He met thee by the way, and smote the *hindmost* of thee, even all that were feeble behind. *Deutr. xxv. 18.*

Let him retire, betwixt two ages cast,

The first of this, and *hindmost* of the last,

A losing gamester.

*Dryden's Aurengz. Prologue.*

The race by vigour, not by vaunts is won;

So take the *hindmost*, hell—he said, and run. *Pope.*

**HINGE.** *n. f.* [or *hingle*, from *hangle* or *hang*.]

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns,

At the gate

Of heav'n arriv'd, the gate self-open'd wide,

On golden *hinges* turning. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Then from the *hinge* their strokes the gates divorce,

And where the way they cannot find, they force. *Denham.*

Heav'n's imperious queen shot down from high;

At her approach the brazen *hinges* fly,

The gates are forc'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The cardinal points of the world, East, West, North, and South.

If when the moon is in the *hinge* at East,

The birth breaks forward from its native rest;

Full eighty years, if you two years abate,

This station gives.

*Creech's Manilius.*

And these being *hinges* of the world, create

New powers in stars.

*Creech's Manilius.*

3. A governing rule or principle.

The other *hinge* of punishment might turn upon a law, whereby all men, who did not marry by the age of five and twenty, should pay the third part of their revenue. *Temple.*

4. *To be off the HINGES.* To be in a state of irregularity and disorder.

The man's spirit is out of order and *off the hinges*; and 'till that be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually disquieted. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*

**TO HINGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with hinges.

2. To bend as an hinge.

Be thou a flatt'rer now, and *hinge* thy knee;

And let his very breath, whom thou'lt observe,

Blow off thy cap.

*Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

**TO HINT.** *v. a.* [*enter*, French, *Skinner*.] To bring to mind by a slight-mention or remote allusion; to mention imperfectly.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,

Just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike.

*Pope.*

In waking whispers, and repeated dreams,

To *hint* pure thought, and warn the favour'd soul. *Thomson.*

**TO HINT.** *at.* To allude to; to touch slightly upon.

Speaking of Augustus's actions, he still remembers that agriculture ought to be some way *hinted* at throughout the whole poem. *Addison on the Georgicks.*

**HINT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion; distant insinuation.



Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and intimations, the first *hints* and whispers of good and evil, that pass in his heart.

*South's Sermons.*

2. Suggestion; intimation.

On this *hint* I spake,

She lov'd me for the dangers I had past. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Actions are so full of circumstances, that, as men observe some parts more than others, they take different *hints*, and put different interpretations on them. *Addison's Spectator.*

HIP. *n. f.* [hype, Saxon.]

1. The joint of the thigh; the fleshy part of the thigh.

How now, which of your *hips* has the most profound sciatica. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

Hippocrates affirmeth of the Scythians, that, using continual riding, they were generally molested with the sciatica, or *hip* gout. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*

So shepherds use

To set the same mark on the *hip*

Both of their sound and rotten sheep. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,

And ranch'd his *hips* with one continu'd wound. *Dryden.*

2. To have on the HIP. [A low phrase.] To have an advantage over another. It seems to be taken from hunting, the *hip* or *baunch* of a deer being the part commonly seized by the dogs.

If this poor brach of Venice, whom I cherish

For his quick hunting, stand the putting on,

I'll have our Michael Cassio on the *hip*. *Shakesp. Othello.*

HIP. *n. f.* [from heopa, Saxon.] The fruit of the briar or the dogrose.

Eating *hips* and drinking watry foam. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Why should you want? Behold, the earth hath roots;

The oaks bear masts, the briars scarlet *hips*. *Shakespeare.*

Years of store of haws and *hips* do commonly portend cold

Winters. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To HIP. *v. a.* [from *hip*.]

1. To sprain or shoot the hip.

His horse was *hipp'd*, with an old motly saddle, and the stirrups of no kindred. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

2. HIP-HOP. A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop*.

Your different tastes divide our poets cares;

One foot the sock, t'other the buskin wears:

Thus while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do't,

Like Volscius *hip-hop* in a single boot. *Congreve.*

HIP. *interject.* An exclamation, or calling to one; the same as the Latin *eho, heus!* *Ainsworth.*

HIP. } *adj.* A corruption of *hypochondriack*. *Ainsworth.*

HIPPISH. }

HIPPOCENTAUR. *n. f.* [ἵπποκένταυρος; *hippocentaure*, French.]

A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.

How are poetical fictions, how are *hippocentaurs* and chimeras to be imaged, which are things quite out of nature, and whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*

HIPPOCRASS. *n. f.* [*hypocras*, French; *quasi vinum Hippocratis*.]

A medicated wine.

Sack and the well-spiced *hippocrass*, the wine,

Wassail the bowl with ancient ribbands fine. *King.*

HIPPOCRATES'S SLEEVE. *n. f.* A woollen bag made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used to strain syrups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy.*

HIPPOGRIFF. *n. f.* [ἵππος and γρύψ; *hippogriffe*, French.]

A winged horse.

He caught him up, and without wing

Of *hippogriff* bore through the air sublime. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

HIPPOTAMUS. *n. f.* [ἵππος and πτόταμος.] The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT. *adj.* [*hip* and *shot*.] Sprained or dislocated in the hip.

Why do you go nodding and wagging so like a fool, as if you were *hipshot*? says the goose to the gosling. *L'Estrange.*

HIPWORT. *n. f.* [*hip* and *wort*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

To HIRE. *v. a.* [hýnan, Saxon.]

1. To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price.

His fordid avarice rakes

In excrements, and *hires* the jakes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. To engage a man to temporary service for wages.

They weigh silver in the balance, and *hire* a goldsmith, and he maketh it a god. *If. xlv. 6.*

I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whose arms

Are *hir'd* to bear their staves. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. To bribe.

Themetes first, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd*,

Or so the Trojan destiny requir'd,

Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryd. Æn.*

4. To engage himself for pay.

They that were full, *hired* out themselves for bread; and they that were hungry, ceased. *1 Sa. ii. 5.*

HIRE. *n. f.* [hýne, Saxon.]

1. Reward or recompence paid for the use of any thing.

2. Wages paid for service.

Great thanks and goodly meed to that good fire;

He thence departing gave for his pains *hire*. *Fairy Queen.*

I have five hundred crowns,

The thrifty *hire* I sav'd under your father. *Shakespeare.*

Though little was their *hire*, and light their gain,

Yet somewhat to their share he threw. *Dryden.*

All arts and artists Theseus could command,

Who sold for *hire*, or wrought for better fame. *Dryden.*

HIRELING. *n. f.* [from *hire*.]

1. One who serves for wages.

The *hireling* longs to see the shades ascend,

That with the tedious day his toil might end,

And he his pay receive. *Sandys.*

In the framing of Hiero's ship there were three hundred carpenters employed for a year, besides many other *hirelings* for carriages. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

'Tis frequent here to see a freeborn son

On the left hand of a rich *hireling* run. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

2. A mercenary; a prostitute.

Now the shades thy evening walk with bays,

No *hireling* she, no prostitute to praise. *Pope.*

HIRELING. *adj.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing what is done for money.

Then trumpets, torches, and a tedious crew

Of *hireling* mourners for his funeral due. *Dryd. Pers. Sat.*

HIRER. *n. f.* [from *hire*.]

1. One who uses any thing paying a recompence; one who employs others paying wages.

2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps small horses to let.

HIRSU'TE. *adj.* [*hirsutus*, Latin.] Rough; rugged.

There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirsute* roots: the *hirsute* is a middle sort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, besides the putting forth sap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in round. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HIS. *pronoun possessive.* [hýr, Saxon.]

1. The masculine possessive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned.

England *his* approaches makes as fierce

As waters to the sucking of a gulph. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

If much you note him,

You shall offend him, and extend *his* passion. *Shak. Macb.*

Heav'n and yourself

Had part in this fair maid; now heaven hath all,

And all the better is it for the maid:

Your part in her you could not keep from death;

But heav'n keeps *his* part in eternal life. *Shak. Ro. and Jul.*

If our father carry authority with such disposition as he bears this last surrender of *his*, it will but offend us. *Shakesp.*

He that is nourished by the acorns he picked up under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himself: nobody can deny but the nourishment is *his*. *Locke.*

Whene'er I stoop, he offers at a kiss;

And when my arms I stretch, he stretches *his*. *Addis. Ovid.*

2. It was anciently used in a neutral sense, where we now say *its*.

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree

Unfix *his* earth-bound root? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Not the dreadful spout,

Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear

In *his* descent. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

There's not the smallest orb, which thou behold'st,

But in *his* motion like an angel sings,

Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shakespeare.*

This rule is not so general, but that it admitteth *his* exceptions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Opium loseth some of *his* poisonous quality, if it be vapoured out, mingled with spirit of wine. *Bacon.*

3. It is sometimes used as a sign of the genitive case: as, the man *his* ground, for the man's ground.

Where is this mankind now? who lives to age

Fit to be made Methusalem *his* page? *Donne.*

By thy fond comfort, by thy father's cares,

By young Telemachus *his* blooming years. *Pope's Odyssey.*

4. It is sometimes used in opposition to this man's.

Were I king,

I should cut off the nobles for their lands,

Desire *his* jewels, and this other's house. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

5. Anciently before *self*.

Every of us, each for *his* self, laboured how to recover him. *Sidney.*

To HISS. *v. n.* [*bissen*, Dutch.] To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals. It is remarkable, that this word cannot be pronounced without making the noise which it signifies.

In the height of this bath to be thrown into the Thames, and cool'd glowing hot, in that surge, like a horseshoe; think of that; *hissing* hot. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The merchants shall *hiss* at thee. *Ezek. xxvii. 36.*

See the furies arise:

See the snakes that they rear,

How they *hiss* in their hair. *Dryden's Alexander's Feast.*

Against the steed he threw

His forceful spear, which, *hissing* as it flew,

Pierc'd through the yielding planks.

*Dryden.*



To *Hiss*. *v. a.* [*hiss*, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by hissing; to explode.

Every one will *hiss* him out to his disgrace. *Encluf. xxii. 1.*

Men shall pursue with merited disgrace;

*Hiss*, clap their hands, and from his country chase. *Sandys.*

She would so shamefully fail in the last act, that, instead of a plaudite, she would deserve to be *hissed* off the stage. *Morre.*

I have seen many successions of men, who have shot themselves into the world, some bolting out upon the stage with vast applause, and others *hissed* off, and quitting it with disgrace. *Dryden.*

Will you venture your all upon a cause, which would be *hissed* out of all the courts as ridiculous? *Collier on Duelling.*

2. To procure hisses or disgrace.

Thy mother plays, and I

Play too; but so disgrac'd a part, whose issue

Will *hiss* me to my grave. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

What's the newest grief?

—That of an hour's age doth *hiss* the speaker,

Each minute teems a new one. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

*Hiss*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a serpent, and of some other animals.

2. Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres.

He heard

On all sides, from innumerable tongues,

A dismal universal *hiss*, the sound

Of publick scorn! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Fierce champion fortitude, that knows no fears

Of *hisses*, blows, or want, or loss of ears. *Pope's Dunciad.*

*HIST.* *interj.* [Of this word I know not the original: probably it may be a corruption of *hush*, *hush it*, *hush*, *hiss*.] An exclamation commanding silence.

*Hiss!* Romeo, *hiss!* O for a falconer's voice,

To lure this fabled gentle back again. *Shakesp. Rom. and Jul.*

Mute silence *hiss* along!

'Less Philomel will deign a song,

In her sweetest saddest plight,

Smoothing the rugged brow of night. *Milton.*

*Hiss*, *hiss*, says another that stood by, away, doctor; for here's a whole pack of dismals coming. *Swift.*

*HISTORIAN*. *n. f.* [*historicus*, Latin; *historien*, French.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of history.

What thanks sufficient, or what recompence

Equal, have I to render thee, divine

*Historian!* *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

Our country, which has produced writers of the first figure in every other kind of work, has been very barren in good *historians*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Not added years on years my task could close,

The long *historian* of my country's woes. *Pope's Odyssey.*

*HISTORICAL*. } *adj.* [*historique*, Fr. *historicus*, Latin.]

*HISTORICK*. }

1. Containing or giving an account of facts and events.

Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs that you know the occasion of these several adventures; for the method of a poet *historical* is not such as of an historiographer. *Spenser.*

Here rising bold, the patriot's honest face;

There warriors frowning in *historick* bras. *Pope.*

2. Suitable or pertaining to history or narrative.

In an *historical* relation we use terms that are most proper and best known. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

With equal justice and *historick* care,

Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare. *Prior.*

*HISTORICALLY*. *adv.* [from *historical*.] In the manner of history; by way of narration.

The gospels, which are weekly read, do all *historically* declare something which our Lord Jesus Christ himself either spoke, did, or suffered in his own person. *Hooker, b. v.*

When that which the word of God doth but deliver *historically*, we construe as if it were legally meant, and so urge it further than we can prove it was intended, do we not add to the laws of God? *Hooker, b. iii. f. 5.*

After his life has been rather invented than written, I shall consider him *historically* as an author, with regard to those works he has left behind him. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

To *HISTORIFY*. *v. a.* [from *history*.] To relate; to record in history.

O, muse, *historify*

Her praise, whose praise to learn your skill hath framed me. *Sidney, b. i.*

The third age they term *historicon*; that is, such wherein matters have been more truly *historified*, and therefore may be believed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 6.*

*HISTORIOGRAPHY*. *n. f.* [*ιστορια* and *γραφω*; *historiographie*, Fr.] An historian; a writer of history.

Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs that you know the occasion of these knights several adventures; for the method of a poet *historical* is not such as of an *historiographer*. *Spenser.*

What poor ideas must strangers conceive of these persons

who have been famous among us, should they form their notions of them from the writings of those our *historiographers*?

*Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 35.*

I put the journals of all transactions into a strong box, after the manner of the *historiographers* of some eastern monarchs.

*Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

*HISTORIOGRAPHY*. *n. f.* [*ιστορια* and *γραφω*.] The art or employment of an historian.

*HISTORY*. *n. f.* [*ιστορια*; *historia*, Latin; *histoire*, French.]

1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity.

Justly Cæsar scorns the poet's lays;

It is to *history* he trusts for praise. *Pope.*

2. Narration; relation.

The *history* part lay within a little room. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

What *histories* of toil could I declare?

But still long-weary'd nature wants repair. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. The knowledge of facts and events.

*History*, so far as it relates to the affairs of the Bible, is necessary to divines. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

*HISTORY PIECE*. *n. f.* A picture representing some memorable event.

The former makes his works resemble a large *history piece*, where even the less important figures have some convenient place. *Pope's Essay on Homer's Battles.*

*HISTRIONICAL*. } *adj.* [from *histrion*, Latin; *histrion*, Fr.]

*HISTRIONICK*. } Befitting the stage; suitable to a player; becoming a buffoon; theatrical.

*HISTRIONICALLY*. *adv.* [from *histrionical*.] Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

To *HIT*. *v. a.* [from *ictus*, Latin, *Minshew*, from *bitte*, Danish, to throw at random, *Junius*.]

1. To strike; to touch with a blow.

When I first saw her I was presently stricken; and I, like a foolish child, that when any thing *bits* him will strike himself again upon it, would needs look again, as though I would persuade mine eyes that they were deceived. *Sidney, b. i.*

His conscience shall *bit* him in the teeth, and tell him his sin and folly. *South's Sermons.*

2. To touch the mark; not to miss.

Is he a god that ever flies the light?

Or naked he, disguis'd in all untruth?

If he be blind, how *hitteth* he so right? *Sidney, b. ii.*

So hard it is to tremble, and not to err, and to *hit* the mark with a shaking hand. *South's Sermons.*

3. To attain; to reach the point.

Were I but twenty-one,

Your father's image is so *bit* in you,

His very air, that I should call you brother,

As I did him. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Search every comment that your care can find,

Some here, some there, may *bit* the poet's mind. *Roscomm.*

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to *bit* the notes right, put it past doubt that they have perception, and retain ideas, and use them for patterns. *Locke.*

Here's an opportunity to shew how great a bungler my author is in *bitting* features. *Atterbury.*

4. To strike a ruling passion.

Hail, divinest melancholy!

Whose faintly visage is too bright

To *bit* the sense of human fight. *Milton.*

There you *bit* him: St. Dominick loves charity exceedingly; that argument never fails with him. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*

5. To *HIT off*. To strike out; to fix or determine luckily.

What prince soever can *hit off* this great secret, need know no more either for his own safety, or that of the people he governs. *Temple.*

6. To *HIT out*. To perform by good luck.

Having the sound of these ancient poets still ringing in his ears, he mought needs in singing *hit out* some of their tunes. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

To *HIT*. *v. n.*

1. To clash; to collide.

If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and *hit* one against another; or what can make distinct surfaces in an uniform extension? *Locke.*

The bones, teeth, and shells being sustained in the water with these metallick corpuscles, and the said corpuscles meeting with and *bitting* upon those bodies, become conjoined with them. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident; not to miss.

Oft expectation fails, and most oft there

Where most it promises; and oft it *bits*

Where hope is coldest, and despair most fits. *Shakespeare.*

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting passages amongst compliments, which is of singular use, if a man can *hit* upon it. *Bacon, Essay 53.*

3. To succeed; not to miscarry.

The experiment of binding of thoughts would be diversified, and you are to note whether it *bits* for the most part. *Bacon's Natural History.*

But



But thou bring'st valour too and wit,  
Two things that seldom fail to *hit*. *Hudibras*, p. i.  
This may *hit*, 'tis more than barely possible; for friars have  
free admittance into every house. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar*.  
All human race would fain be wits,  
And millions miss for one that *hits*. *Swift*.

4. To light on.  
You've *hit* upon the very string, which touch'd,  
Echoes the sound, and jars within my soul;  
There lies my grief. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar*.  
It is much, if men were from eternity, that they should  
not find out the way of writing before that time: sure he  
was a fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally so  
dull as not to find it out, had the luck at last to *hit* upon  
it. *Tillotson's Sermons*.  
There's a just medium betwixt eating too much and too lit-  
tle; and this dame had *hit* upon't, when the matter was so  
ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg. *L'Estr.*  
None of them *hit* upon the art. *Addison's Guardian*.  
There's but a true and a false prediction in any telling of  
fortune; and a man that never *hits* on the right side, cannot be  
called a bad guesser, but must miss out of design. *Bentley*.

HIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A stroke.

The king hath laid, that in a dozen passes between you and  
him, he shall not exceed you three *hits*. *Shakesp. Hamlet*.  
So he the fam'd Cilician fencer prais'd,  
And at each *hit* with wonder seem'd amaz'd. *Dryd. Juven*.

2. A lucky chance.

Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one *hit*? *Shak*.  
To suppose a watch, by the blind *hits* of chance, to per-  
form diversity of orderly motions, without the regulation of  
art, this were the more pardonable absurdity. *Glanville*.  
If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we  
shall judge wrong; and if we should judge right, yet it is not  
properly skill, but chance; not a true judgment, but a lucky  
*hit*. *South's Sermons*.

But with more lucky *hit* than those  
That use to make the stars depose. *Hudibras*, p. i.  
The fisherman's waiting, and the lucky *hit* it had in the  
conclusion, tells us, that honest endeavours will not fail. *L'Estr*.  
These *hits* of words a true poet often finds, without seek-  
ing. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

If casual concurrence did the world compose,  
And things and *hits* fortuitous arose,  
Then any thing might come from any thing;  
For how from chance can constant order spring? *Blackmore*.

If at first he minds his *hits*,  
And drinks champagne among the wits,  
Five deep he toasts the tow'ring lasses. *Prior*.

To HITCH. *v. n.* [*biegan*, Saxon, or *hocher*, French. *Skinner*.]  
To catch; to move by jerks. I know not where it is used but  
in the following passage.

Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time  
Slides in a verse, or *hitches* in a rhyme;  
Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,  
And the sad burthen of some merry song. *Pope's Horace*.

To HITCHEL. *v. a.* [See HATCHEL.] To beat or comb flax  
or hemp.

HITCHEL. *n. f.* [*heckel*, German.] The instrument with which  
flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE. *n. f.* [*hýðe*, Saxon.] A small haven to land wares out  
of vessels or boats: as *Queenhithe*, and *Lambhithe*, now *Lam-  
beth*.

HITHER. *adv.* [*hýðen*, Saxon.]

1. To this place from some other.

Cæsar, tempted with the fame  
Of this sweet island, never conquered,  
And envying the Britons blazed name,  
O hideous hunger of dominion, *hither* came. *Fairy Queen*.  
Men must endure  
Their going hence, even as their coming *hither*. *Shakesp*.

Who brought me *hither*  
Will bring me hence, no other guide I seek. *Parad. Reg*.

2. It is used in opposition: *hither* and *thither*, to this place and  
that.

3. To this end; to this design; to this topick of argument:  
[*huc*, Latin. *Huc refer exitum*.]

Hereupon dependeth whatsoever difference there is between  
the states of fairs in glory; *hither* we refer whatsoever be-  
longeth unto the highest perfection of man, by way of ser-  
vice towards God. *Hooker*, b. ii. f. 8.

*Hither* belong all those texts, which require of us that we  
should not walk after the flesh, but after the spirit. *Tillotson*.

HITHER. *adj. superl. hithermost*. Nearer; towards this part.  
After these,

But on the *hither* side, a different sort,  
From the high neighb'ring hills descended. *Milton's P. Lost*.

An eternal duration may be shorter or longer upon the  
*hither* end thereof, namely, that extreme wherein it is finite.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

HITHERMOST. *adj.* [of *hither*, *adv.*] Nearest on this side.

That which is eternal cannot be extended to a greater ex-  
tent at the *hithermost* and concluding extreme. *Hale*.

HITHERTO. *adv.* [from *hither*.]

1. To this time; yet; in any time till now.

More ample spirit than *hitherto* was wont,  
Here needs me, whiles the famous ancestries  
Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount. *Fairy Queen*.  
*Hitherto* I have only told the reader what ought not to be  
the subject of a picture or of a poem. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

2. At every time till now.

In this we are not their adversaries, tho' they in the other  
*hitherto* have been ours. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 22.

*Hitherto*, lords, what your commands impos'd  
I have perform'd, as reason was, obeying. *Milton's Agonist*.  
*Hitherto* she kept her love conceal'd,

And with those graces ev'ry day beheld  
The graceful youth. *Dryden's Fables*.

He could not have failed to add the opposition of ill spirits  
to the good: they have also their design ever opposite to that  
of heaven, and this alone has *hitherto* been the practice of the  
moderns. *Dryden's Juven. Dedication*.

We ought to struggle with those natural disadvantages, and  
be careful whom we employ, whenever we design to correct  
them, which is a work that has *hitherto* been assumed by the  
least qualified hands. *Swift*.

HITHERWARD. } *adv.* [*hýðenpeano*, Saxon.] This way;  
HITHERWARDS. } towards this place.

Some parcels of their power are forth already,  
And only *hitherward*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

The king himself in person hath set forth,  
Or *hitherwards* intended speedily,  
With strong and mighty preparation. *Shakesp. Henry IV*.

A puissant and mighty pow'r  
Of gallow-glasses and stout kernes,  
Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shakesp. Henry VI*.

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear  
The bait of honey'd words; a rougher tongue  
Draws *hitherward*. *Milton's Agonistes*.

HIVE. *n. f.* [*hýfe*, Saxon.]

1. The habitation or cell of bees.

So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome stench,  
Are from their *hives* and houses driv'n away. *Shakesp. H. VI*.  
So wand'ring bees would perish in the air,  
Did not a sound, proportion'd to their ear,  
Appease their rage, invite them to the *hive*. *Waller*.

Bees, of which we are told so many wonderful things, have  
each of them a hole in their *hives*: their honey is their own;  
and every bee minds her own concerns. *Addison's Guardian*.

2. The bees inhabiting a hive.

The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees  
That want their leader, scatter up and down. *Shak. H. VI*.

3. A company being together.

What modern masons call a lodge was by antiquity called  
a *hive* of free masons; and therefore, when a dissention hap-  
pens, the going off is to this day called swarming. *Swift*.

To HIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into hives; to harbour.

Mr. Addison of Oxford has been troublesome to me: after  
his bees, my latter swarm is scarcely worth *hiving*. *Dryden*.

When they are fully settled, and the cluster at the biggest,  
*hive* them. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

2. To contain in hives.

Ambitious now to take excise  
Of a more fragrant paradise,  
He at Fuscara's sleeve arriv'd,  
Where all delicious sweets are *hiv'd*. *Cleaveland*.

To HIVE. *v. n.* To take shelter together.

He sleeps by day  
More than the wild cat: drones *hive* not with me,  
Therefore I part with him. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice*.

In Summer we wander in a paradisaical scene, among groves  
and gardens; but at this season we get into warmer houses,  
and *hive* together in cities. *Pope's Letters*.

HIVER. *n. f.* [from *hive*.] One who puts bees in hives.

Let the *hiver* drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands  
and face therewith. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

HO. } *interj.* [*eho*! Latin.] A call; a sudden exclamation to  
HOA. } give notice of approach, or any thing else.

What noise there, *ho*? *Shakespeare*.  
Here dwells my father Jew: *hoa*, who's within? *Shakesp*.

Stand, *ho*! speak the word along. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar*.  
When I cried *hoa*!

Like boys, kings would start forth, and cry,  
Your will. *Shakespeare*.

*Ho, ho*, come forth and flee. *Zech. ii. 6*.

*Ho*, swain, what shepherd owns these ragged sheep? *Dry*.

HOAR. *adj.* [*hær*, Saxon.]

1. White.

A people,  
Whom Ireland sent from loughs and forrests *hore*. *Fairfax*.

Island



Island of bliss, all assaults  
 Baffling, like thy *hoar* cliffs the loud sea-wave. *Thomson.*  
 2. Grey with age.  
 It govern'd was and guided evermore  
 Through wisdom of a matron grave and *hoar*. *Pai. Queen.*  
 Now swarms the populace, a countless throng;  
 Youth and *hoar* age, and man drives man along. *Pope.*  
 3. White with frost.  
 HOAR-FROST. *n. f.* [*hoar* and *frost*.] The congelations of dew  
 in frosty mornings on the grass.  
 When the dew was gone up, behold upon the face of the  
 wilderness there lay a small round thing, as small as the *hoar-*  
*frost* on the ground. *Ex. xvi. 14.*  
 In Fahrenheit's thermometer, at thirty-two degrees, the wa-  
 ter in the air begins to freeze, which is known by *hoar-frosts*.  
*Arbutnot on Air.*  
 HOARD. *n. f.* [*hopd*, Saxon.] A store laid up in secret; a  
 hidden stock; a treasure.  
 I have a venturesome fairy, that shall seek  
 The squirrel's *board*, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shak.*  
 They might have even starved, had it not been for this pro-  
 vidential reserve, this *board*, that was stowed in the strata un-  
 derneath, and now seasonably disclosed. *Woodw. Nat. History.*  
 TO HOARD. *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up store.  
 He fear'd not once himself to be in need,  
 Nor car'd to *hoard* for those whom he did breed. *Fa. Queen.*  
 Happy always was it for that son,  
 Whose father for his *boarding* went to hell? *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
 TO HOARD. *v. a.* To lay in hoards; to husband privily; to  
 store secretly.  
 The *boarded* plague of the gods requite your love? *Shak.*  
 I have just occasion to complain of them, who, because  
 they understand Chaucer, would *board* him up as misers  
 do their grandam gold, only to look on it themselves,  
 and hinder others from making use of it. *Dryd. Fab. Preface.*  
 You *board* not health for your own private use,  
 But on the publick spend the rich produce. *Dryden's Fables.*  
 The base wretch, who *boards* up all he can,  
 Is prais'd, and call'd a careful thrifty man. *Dryden's Juven.*  
 You will be unsuccessful, if you give out of a great man,  
 who is remarkable for his frugality for the publick, that he  
 squanders away the nation's money; but you may safely relate  
 that he *boards* it. *Arbutnot's Art of political Lying.*  
 A superfluous abundance tempts us to forget God, when it  
 is *boarded* in our treasures, or considered as a safe, independent  
 provision laid up for many years. *Rogers, Sermon 2.*  
 HOARDER. *n. f.* [*from hoard*.] One that stores up in secret.  
 Since commodities will be raised, this alteration will be an  
 advantage to nobody but *hoarders* of money. *Locke.*  
 HO'ARHOUND. *n. f.* [*marrubium*, Latin.] A plant.  
 It is a verticillate plant with a lip flower, consisting of one  
 leaf, whose upper lip or crest is upright, with two horns; but  
 the under lip or beard is divided into three parts: the pointal  
 is fixed to the hinder part of the flower, and attended by four  
 embryos, which become so many oblong seeds, inclosed in  
 the flower-cup. *Miller.*  
*Hoarhound* has its leaves and flower-cup covered very thick  
 with a white hoariness: it is famous for the relief it gives in  
 moist asthmas, and in all diseases of the breast and lungs, of  
 which a thick and viscous matter is the cause; but it is now  
 little used. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
 HO'ARINESS. *n. f.* [*from hoary*.] The state of being whitish;  
 the colour of old mens hair.  
 He grows a wolf, his *hoariness* remains,  
 And the same rage in other members reigns. *Dryden.*  
 HOARSE. *adj.* [*har*, Saxon; *heersch*, Dutch.] Having the  
 voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.  
 Come, fit, fit, and a song.  
 —Clap into't roundly, without hawking or spitting, or  
 saying we are *hoarse*. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
 The raven himself is *hoarse*,  
 That crokes the fatal entrance of Duncan  
 Under my battlements. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 He sped his steps along the *hoarse* resounding shore. *Dry.*  
 The stock-dove only through the forest cooes,  
 Mournfully *hoarse*. *Thomson's Summer.*  
 HO'ARSELY. *adv.* [*from hoarse*.] With a rough harsh voice.  
 The hounds at nearer distance *hoarsely* bay'd;  
 The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid. *Dryden.*  
 HO'ARSENES. *n. f.* [*from hoarse*.] Roughness of voice.  
 The voice is sometimes intercluded by an *hoarseness*, or  
 viscous phlegm. *Holder.*  
 She sings them back in my despatch!  
 I had a voice in heav'n, ere sulph'rous steams  
 Had damp'd it to a *hoarseness*. *Dryden's King Arthur.*  
 The want of it in the wind-pipe occasions *hoarseness* in the  
 gullet, and difficulty of swallowing. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
 HO'ARY. *adj.* [*har*, *harung*, Saxon. See HOAR.]  
 1. White; whitish.  
 Thus she rested on her arm reclin'd,  
 The *hoary* willows waving with the wind. *Addisn.*

2. White or grey with age.  
 A comely palmer, clad in black attire,  
 Of ripest years, and hairs all *hoary* grey. *Spenser.*  
 Solymann, marvelling at the courage and majesty of the  
*hoary* old prince in his so great extremity, dismissed him, and  
 sent him again into the city. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
 Has then my *hoary* head deserv'd no better?  
 Then in full age, and *hoary* holiness,  
 Retire, great preacher, to thy promis'd bliss. *Prior.*  
 3. White with frost.  
 Through this distemperature we see  
 The seasons alter; *hoary* headed frosts  
 Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shakespeare.*  
 4. Mouldy; mossy; rusty.  
 There was brought out of the city into the camp very  
 coarse, *hoary*, moulded bread. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
 HO'BNOB. This is probably corrupted from *hab nab* by a  
 coarse pronunciation. See HAB NAB.  
 His incensement at this moment is so implacable, that satis-  
 faction can be none, but pangs of death and sepulchre: *hob-*  
*nob* is his word; give't, or take't. *Shakes. Twelfth Night.*  
 TO HO'BBLE. *v. n.* [*to hop*, *to hepple*, *to hobble*.]  
 1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the  
 other; to hitch.  
 The friar was *hobbling* the same way too, accidentally again.  
*Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
 Some persons continued a kind of *hobbling* march on the  
 broken arches, but fell through. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 Was he ever able to walk without leading-strings, without  
 being discovered by his *hobbling*. *Swift.*  
 2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet being ascribed to verses,  
 whatever is done with feet is likewise ascribed to them.  
 Those ancient Romans had a sort of extempore poetry, or  
 untuneable *hobbling* verse. *Dryden.*  
 While you Pindarick truths rehearse,  
 She *hobbles* in alternate verse. *Prior.*  
 HO'BBLE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Uneven awkward gait.  
 One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him  
 a *hobble* in his gait. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
 HO'BBLER. *n. f.* [*from hobby*.]  
 For twenty *hobblers* armed, the Irishmen were so called,  
 because they served on hobbies, he paid six-pence a-piece *per*  
*diem*. *Davies on Ireland.*  
 HO'BBLINGLY. *adv.* [*from hobble*.] Clumsily; awkwardly;  
 with a halting gait.  
 HO'BBY. *n. f.* [*hobereau*, French.]  
 1. A species of hawk.  
 They have such a hovering possession of the Valtoline, as  
 an *hobby* hath over a lark. *Bacon.*  
 The common people will chop like trouts at an artificial  
 fly, and dare like larks under the awe of a painted *hobby*.  
*L'Estrange's Fables.*  
 Larks lie dar'd to shun the *hobby's* flight. *Dryden.*  
 2. [*Hoppe*, Gothick, a horse; *hobin*, French, a pacing horse.]  
 An Irish or Scottish horse; a pacing horse; a garran.  
 3. A stick on which boys get astride and ride.  
 Those grave contenders about opiniative trifles look like  
 aged Socrates upon his boy's *hobby* horse. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 27.*  
 As young children, who are try'd in  
 Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,  
 When members knit, and legs grow stronger,  
 Make use of such machine no longer;  
 But leap *pro libitu*, and scout  
 On horse call'd *hobby*, or without. *Prior.*  
 No *hobby* horse, with gorgeous top,  
 Could with this rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*  
 4. A stupid fellow.  
 I have studied eight or nine wise words to speak to you,  
 which these *hobby* horses must not hear. *Shakespeare.*  
 HOBGO'BLIN. *n. f.* [*according to Skinner, for robgoblins, from*  
*Robin Goodfellow, Hob* being the nickname of *Robin*: but  
 more probably, according to *Wallis* and *Junius, hobboblins em-*  
*puse*, because they do not move their feet: whence, says *Wal-*  
*lis*, came the boys play of *fox in the hole*, the fox always  
 hopping on one leg.  
 Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,  
 Attend your office and your quality:  
 Crier *hobgoblin*, make the fairy o-yes. *Shakespeare.*  
 HO'BIT. *n. f.* A small mortar to shoot little bombs.  
 HO'BNAIL. *n. f.* [*from hobby* and *nail*.] A nail used in shooing  
 a hobby or little horse; a nail with a thick strong head.  
 Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burly-  
 bon'd clown in chines of beef, ere thou sleep in thy sheath, I  
 beseech Jove on my knees thou may'st be turn'd into *hob-*  
*nails*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*  
 We shall buy maidens as they buy *hobnails*, by the hun-  
 dred. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*  
 HO'BNAILD. *adj.* [*from hobnail*.] Set with hobnails.  
 Would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,  
 Would'st thou, to run the gantlet, these expose  
 To a whole company of *hobnail'd* shoes? *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 HOCK.



**HOCK.** *n. f.* [The same with *hough*; *hoh*, Saxon.] The joint between the knee and the fetlock.

**TO HOCK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disable in the hock.

**HOCK.** } *n. f.* [from *Hockheim* on the *Maine*.] Old

**HO'CKAMORE.** } strong Rhenish.

Restor'd the fainting high and mighty,  
With brandy, wine, and *aqua vita*;  
And made 'em stoutly overcome  
With bachrach, *hockamore* and mum. *Hudibras*, p. iii.  
Wine becomes sharp, as in *hock*, like the vitriolick acidity. *Floyer on the Humours*.

If cyder-royal should become unpleasant, and as unfit to bottle as old *hockamore*, mix one hoghead of that and one of tart new cyder together. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

**HO'CKHERB.** *n. f.* [*hock* and *herb*.] A plant; the same with mallows. *Ainsworth*.

**TO HO'CKLE.** *v. a.* [from *hock*.] To hamstring; to cut the sinews about the ham or hough. *Hanmer*.

**HOCUS POCUS.** [The original of this word is referred by *Tillotson* to a form of the Romish church. *Junius* derives it from *hoccod*, Welsh, a cheat, and *poke* or *pocus*, a bag, jugglers using a bag for conveyance. It is corrupted from some words that had once a meaning, and which perhaps cannot be discovered.] A juggle; a cheat.

This gift of *hocus pocussing*, and of disguising matters, is surprizing. *L'Estrange*.

**HOD.** *n. f.* [corrupted perhaps in contempt from *hood*, a hod being carried on the head.] A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons.

A fork and a hook to be tampering in clay,  
A lath, hammer, trowel, a *hod* or a tray. *Tuff. Husband*.

**HO'DMAN.** *n. f.* [*hod* and *man*.] A labourer that carries mortar.

**HODMANDO'D.** *n. f.* A fish.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, and the *hodmandod* or *dodman*. *Bacon's Nat. History*.

**HODGE-PODGE.** *n. f.* [*hachè pochè*, *hochepot*, quasi *hachis en pot*, French.] A medley of ingredients boiled together.

They have made our English tongue a gallimaufrey, or *hodge-podge* of all other speeches. *Spenser*.

It produces excellent corn, whereof the Turks make their trachana and bouhout, a certain *hodge-podge* of sundry ingredients. *Sandys's Travels*.

**HODIE'RNAL.** *adj.* [*hodiernus*, Latin.] Of to-day.

**HOE.** *n. f.* [*houe*, French; *houwe*, Dutch.] An instrument to cut up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with the handle.

If they come up too thick, they should be thinned with a *hoe*. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

**TO HOE.** *v. a.* [*houer*, French; *houwen*, Dutch.] To cut or dig with a hoe.

If it be a dry Spring, they must be continually kept with weeding and *hoeing*. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

**HOG.** *n. f.* [*hwch*, Welsh.]

1. The general name of swine.

This will raise the price of *hogs*, if we grow all to be pork-eaters. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.

The *hog*, that plows not nor obeys thy call,  
Lives on the labours of this Lord of all. *Pope*.

2. A castrated boar.
3. To bring Hogs to a fair market. To fail of one's design.

You have brought your *hogs* to a fair market. *SpeEtator*.

**HO'GCOTE.** *n. f.* [*hog* and *cote*.] A house for hogs; a hogsty.

Out of a small *hogcote* sixty or eighty load of dung hath been raised. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

**HO'GGEREL.** *n. f.* A two year old ewe. *Ainsworth*.

**HOGH.** *n. f.* [otherwise written *ho*, *how*, or *hough*, from *hoogh*, Dutch.] A hill; rising ground; a cliff. Obsolete.

That well can witness yet unto this day,  
The western *hogh*, besprinkl'd with the gore  
Of mighty Goëmot. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

**HOGHE'RD.** *n. f.* [*hog* and *hÿrd*, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs.

The terms *hogherd* and *cowkeeper* are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey*.

**HO'GGISH.** *adj.* [from *hog*.] Having the qualities of an hog; brutish; greedy; selfish.

Suspicion Miso had, for the *hoggish* shrewdness of her brain, and Mopsa, for a very unlikely envy. *Sidney*.

**HO'GGISHLY.** *adv.* [from *hoggish*.] Greedily; selfishly.

**HO'GGISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *hoggish*.] Brutality; greediness; selfishness.

**HO'GSBEANS.** } *n. f.* Plants: *Ainsworth*.

**HO'GSBREAD.** }

**HO'GSMUSHROOMS.** }

**HO'GSFENNEL.** *n. f.* [*hog* and *fennel*.] A plant. *Ainsworth*.

**HO'GSHEAD.** *n. f.* [*hog* and *head*.]

1. A measure of liquids containing sixty gallons.

Varro tells, that every jugerum of vines yielded six hundred urns of wine: according to this proportion, our acre should yield fifty-five *hogsheds*, and a little more. *Arbuthnot on Coins*.

2. Any large barrel.

Blow strongly with a pair of bellows into a *hogshedd*, putting into it before that which you would have preserved; and in the instant that you withdraw the bellows, stop the hole. *Bacon*.

They slung up one of their largest *hogsheds*: I drank it off; for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Travels*.

**HOGSTY.** *n. f.* [*hog* and *sty*.] The place in which swine are shut to be fed.

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without a shoe or stocking to their feet, or a house so convenient as an English *hogsty*. *Swift*.

**HOGWA'SH.** *n. f.* [*hog* and *wash*.] The draff which is given to swine.

Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer sells you *hogwash*. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull*.

**HO'IDEN.** *n. f.* [*hoeden*, Welsh; *faemina levioris famæ*, Latin.] An ill-taught awkward country girl.

**TO HO'IDEN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently.

Some of them would get a scratch; but we always discovered, upon examining, that they had been *hoidening* with the young apprentices. *Swift*.

**TO HOISE.** } *v. a.* [*hausser*, French.] To raise up on

**TO HOIST.** } high.

'Tis the sport to have the engineer *hoist* up with his own petar. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

Join you with me;  
We'll quickly *hoist* duke Humphrey from his seat. *Shakespeare*.

*Hoise* sail, and fly;  
And in thy flight aloud on Cratis cry. *Chapman's Odyssey*.

Auria had *hoised* sail, and was on his way toward the bay of Naupactus. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.

They loosed the rudder-bands, and *hoised* up the mainfail to the wind, and made toward shore. *Acts xxvii. 40*.

That man which prizeth virtue for itself, and cannot endure to *hoise* and strike his sails, as the divers natures of calms and storms require, must cut his sails of mean length and breadth, and content himself with a slow and sure navigation. *Raleigh*.

What made Absalom kick at all the kindnesses of his father, but because his ambition would needs be fingering the sceptre, and *hoisting* him into his father's throne. *South's Sermon*.

We thought for Greece  
The sails were *hoisted*, and our fears release. *Dryden's Æn*.

They *hoist* him on the bier, and deal the dole,  
And there's an end. *Dryden's Persf*.

What haste she made to *hoist* her purple sails!  
And to appear magnificent in flight,  
Drew half our strength away. *Dryden's All for Love*.

Their navy swarms upon the coasts: they cry  
To *hoist* their anchors, but the gods deny. *Dryden's Æn*.

Seize him, take, *hoist* him up, break off his hold,  
And toss him headlong from the temple's wall. *Southern*.

If 'twas an island where they found the shells, they straightways concluded that the whole island lay originally at the bottom of the sea, and that it was *hoisted* up by some vapour from beneath. *Woodward's Natural History*.

**HOLD,** in the old glossaries, is mentioned in the same sense with *wold*, i. e. a governour or chief officer; but in some other place for love, as *holdic*, lovely. *Gibson's Camden*.

**TO HOLD.** *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. pass. *held* or *holden*. [*baldan*, Gothick; *balban*, Saxon; *benden*, Dutch.]

1. To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch.

France, thou may'st *hold* a serpent by the tongue,  
A fasting tyger safer by the tooth,  
Than keep in peace that hand which thou do'st *hold*. *Shak*.

2. To keep; to retain; to gripe fast.

Too late it was for satyrs to be told,  
Or ever hope recover her again;  
In vain he seeks, that having cannot *hold*. *Fairy Queen*.

The loops *held* one curtain to another. *Ex. xxxvi. 12*.

Prove all things: *hold* fast that which is good. *2 Thes. v.*

3. To maintain as an opinion.

Men with assurance *hold* and profess, without ever having examined. *Locke*.

4. To consider as good or bad; to hold in regard.

I as a stranger to my heart and me  
*Hold* thee from this for ever. *Shakespeare. King Lear*:

I *hold* him but a fool, that will endanger  
His body for a girl that loves him not. *Shakespeare*.

One amongst the fair'st of Greece,  
That *holds* his honour higher than his ease. *Shakespeare*:

This makes thee blessed peace so light to *hold*,  
Like Summer's flies that fear not Winter's cold. *Fairfax*.

Receive him therefore in the Lord with all gladness, and *hold* such in esteem. *St. Paul*.

He would make us amends, and spend some time with us, if we *held* his company and conference agreeable. *Bacon*.

As he is the father of English poetry, so I *hold* him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil. *Dryden's Fables, Preface*.



- Ye Latian dames, if any here  
Hold your unhappy queen Amata dear!  
The orgies and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryden's Æn.*
5. To have any station.  
The star bids the shepherd fold;  
Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milton.*  
And now the strand, and now the plain they held;  
Their ardent eyes with bloody streaks were fill'd. *Dryden.*  
Observe the youth who first appears in fight,  
And holds the nearest station to the light. *Dryden's Æn.*  
How pleasant and joyful a thing is it to have a light held us  
forth from heaven to guide our steps. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
6. To possess; to enjoy.  
Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,  
Even like a fawning greyhound in the leash,  
To let him slip at will. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
The castle, holden by a garrison of Germans, he commanded  
to be besieged. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
Assuredly it is more shame for a man to lose that which he  
holdeth, than to fail in getting that which he never had. *Hayw.*
7. To possess in subordination.  
The duke was willing to yield himself unto Solyman as his  
vassal, and of him to hold his seignior for a yearly tribute.  
*Knolles's History of the Turks.*
8. To suspend; to refrain.  
Death! what do'st? O hold thy blow!  
What thou do'st, thou do'st not know. *Crasshaw.*
9. To stop; to refrain.  
We cannot hold mortality's strong hand. *Shak. K. John.*  
Fell, banning hag! inchantress, hold thy tongue. *Shakesp.*  
Men in the midst of their own blood, and so furiously  
assailed, held their hands, contrary to the laws of nature  
and necessity. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
When straight the people, by no force compell'd,  
Nor longer from their inclination held,  
Break forth at once. *Waller.*  
Unless thou find occasion, hold thy tongue;  
Thyself or others, careless talk may wrong. *Denham.*  
Hold your laughter, and then divert your fellow-servants.  
*Swift's Directions to the Footman.*
10. To fix to any condition.  
His gracious promise you might,  
As cause had call'd you up, have held him to. *Shak. Coriol.*
11. To preserve; to keep.  
Stay but a little; for my cloud of dignity  
Is held from falling with so weak a wind,  
That it will quickly drop: my day is dim. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*
12. To confine to a certain state.  
The most High then shewed signs for then, and held still the  
flood, 'till they were passed over. *2 Esdr. xiii. 14.*
13. To detain.  
Him God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death,  
because it was not possible that he should be holden of it. *Acts.*
14. To retain; to continue.  
These reasons mov'd her star-like husband's heart;  
But still he held his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*
15. To solemnize; to celebrate.  
The queen this day here holds her parliament,  
But little thinks we shall be of her council. *Shakesp. H. VI.*  
He held a feast in his house, like the feast of a king. *1 Sa.*
16. To offer; to propose.  
Christianity came into the world with the greatest simplicity  
of thought and language, as well as life and manners, holding  
forth nothing but piety, charity, and humility, with the belief  
of the Messiah and of his kingdom. *Temple.*  
My account is so far from interfering with Moses, that it  
holds forth a natural and unforced interpretation of his sense.  
*Woodward's Natural History.*
17. To conserve; not to violate.  
Her husband heard it, and held his peace. *Numb. xxx. 7.*  
She said, and held her peace: Æneas went,  
Unknowing whom the sacred sibyl meant. *Dryden's Æn.*
18. To manage; to handle intellectually.  
Some in their discourse desire rather commendation of wit,  
in being able to hold all arguments, than of judgment in discerning  
what is true. *Bacon, Essay 33.*
19. To maintain.  
Whereupon they also made engines against their engines,  
and held them battle a long season. *1 Mac. vi. 52.*
20. To form; to plan.  
The Pharisees went out, and held a counsel against him.  
*Mat. xii. 14.*
21. To carry on; to continue.  
He came to the land's end, where he holding his course, in a  
narrow passage towards the West, for the space of divers days,  
did at length peaceably pass through the straits. *Abbot.*
22. To hold forth. To offer to exhibit.  
Observe the connection of these ideas in the propositions,  
which those books hold forth and pretend to teach as truths.  
*Locke.*
23. To hold in. To restrain; to govern by the bridle.  
I have lately fold my nag, and honestly told his greatest  
fault, which is, that he became such a lover of liberty that I  
could scarce hold him in. *Swift.*
24. To hold in. To restrain in general.  
These mens hastiness the warier sort of you doth not commend;  
ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not so  
dangerously flown abroad. *Hooker, Preface.*
25. To hold off. To keep at a distance.  
Although 'tis fit that Cassio have his place;  
Yet if you please to hold him off a while,  
You shall by that perceive him. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye  
directly, without any interception; whereas the cave of the  
ear doth hold off the sound a little from the organ. *Bacon.*  
I am the better acquainted with you for absence, as men  
are with themselves for affliction: absence does but hold off  
a friend, to make one see him truly. *Pope to Swift.*
26. To hold on. To continue; to protract; to push forward.  
They took Barbarossa, holding on his course to Africk, who  
brought great fear upon the country. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
If the obedience challenged were indeed due to these laws,  
then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and hold it on.  
*Sandersen's Judgment in one View.*
27. To hold out. To extend; to stretch forth.  
The king held out to Esther the golden sceptre that was in  
his hand. *Esth. v. 2.*
28. To hold out. To offer; to propose.  
Fortune holds out these to you, as rewards. *Ben. Johnson.*
29. To hold out. To continue to do or suffer.  
He cannot long hold out these pangs,  
Th' incessant care and labour of his mind. *Shakesp. H. IV.*
30. To hold up. To raise aloft.  
I should remember him: does he not hold up his head, as it  
were, and strut in his gait? *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
The hand of the Almighty visibly held up, and prepared to  
take vengeance. *Locke.*
31. To hold up. To sustain; to support.  
There is no man at once either excellently good or extremely  
evil, but grows either as he holds himself up in virtue, or  
lets himself slide to viciousness. *Sidney.*  
It followeth, that all which they do in this sort proceedeth  
originally from some such agent as knoweth, appointeth, holdeth  
up, and actually frameth the same. *Hooker, b. i. f. 3.*  
The time misorder'd doth in common sense  
Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,  
To hold our safety up. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
And so success of mischief shall be born,  
And heir from heir shall hold his quarrel best, which  
Those princes have held up their sovereignty best, which  
have been sparing in those grants. *Davies on Ireland.*  
We have often made one considerably thick piece of marble  
take and hold up another, having purposely caused their flat  
surfaces to be carefully ground and polished. *Boyle.*  
Then do not strike him dead with a denial,  
But hold him up in life, and cheer his soul  
With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope. *Addis. Cato.*
- To hold. v. n.
1. To stand; to be right; to be without exception.  
To say that simply an argument, taken from man's authority,  
doth hold no way, neither affirmatively nor negatively, is hard.  
*Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.*  
This holdeth not in the sea-coasts, because the vapour of the  
sea, without showers, doth refresh. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The lasting of plants is most in those that are largest of  
body; as oak, elm, and chestnut, and this holdeth in trees;  
but in herbs it is often contrary. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
When the religion formerly received is rent by discords,  
and when the holiness of the professors of religion is decayed,  
and full of scandal, and withal the times be stupid, ignorant,  
and barbarous, you may doubt the springing up of a new sect;  
if then also there should arise any extravagant and strange  
spirit, to make himself author thereof; all which points held  
when Mahomet published his law. *Bacon, Essay 59.*  
Nothing can be of greater use and defence to the mind than  
the discovering of these colours, shewing in what cases they  
hold, and in what they deceive. *Bacon.*  
Where outward force constrains, the sentence holds;  
But who constrains me? *Milton.*  
So doth he deal with the testimonies of the fathers, let them  
be never so express against all sorts of prayers and invocations:  
they hold only of such a sort of prayer. *Stillfleet.*  
The reasons given by them against the worship of images,  
will equally hold against the worship of images amongst  
Christians. *Stillfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*  
None of his solutions will hold by mere mechanicks. *More.*  
This unseen agitation of the minute parts will hold in light  
and spirituous liquors. *Boyle.*  
It holds in all operative principles whatsoever, but especially  
in such as relate to morality; in which not to proceed, is certainly  
to go backward. *South's Sermons.*  
The drift of this figure holds good in all the parts of the  
creation. *L'Estrange.*



- The proverb *holds*, that to be wise and love,  
Is hardly granted to the gods above. *Dryden's Fables.*  
As if th' experiment were made to *hold*  
For base production, and reject the gold. *Dryden.*  
This remark, I must acknowledge, is not so proper for the  
colouring as the design; but it will *hold* for both. *Dryden.*  
Our author offers no reason; and when any body does, we  
shall see whether it will *hold* or no. *Locke.*  
The rule *holds* in land as well as all other commodities. *Loc.*  
This seems to *hold* in most cases. *Addison's Spectator.*  
The analogy *holds* good, and precisely keeps to the same prop-  
erties in the planets and comets. *Cheyne.*  
Sanctorius's experiment of perspiration, being to the other  
secretion as five to three, does not *hold* in this country, ex-  
cept in the hottest time of Summer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
In words, as fashions, the same rule will *hold*;  
Alike fantastick, if too new or old. *Pope on Criticism.*  
2. To continue unbroken or unsubdued.  
Our force by land hath nobly *held*. *Shakespeare.*  
3. To last; to endure.  
We see, by the peeling of onions, what a *holding* substance  
the skin is. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Never any man was yet so old,  
But hop'd his life one Winter more might *hold*. *Denham.*  
4. To continue.  
He did not *hold* in this mind long. *L'Estrange.*  
5. To refrain.  
His dauntless heart would fain have *held*  
From weeping, but his eyes rebell'd. *Dryden.*  
6. To stand up for; to adhere.  
Through envy of the devil came death into the world, and  
they that do *hold* of his side do find it. *Wisd. ii. 24.*  
They must, if they *hold* to their principles, agree that things  
had their production always as now they have. *Hale.*  
When Granada for your uncle *held*,  
You was by us restor'd, and he expell'd. *Dryden.*  
Numbers *hold*  
With the fair freckled king and beard of gold:  
So vig'rous are his eyes, such rays they cast,  
So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd. *Dryden's Fables.*  
7. To be dependent on.  
The other two were great princes, though *holding* of him;  
men of giant-like both hugeness and force. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
The mother, if the house *holds* of our lady, had rather,  
yea and will, have her son cunning and bold, in making him  
to live trimly. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*  
The great barons had not only great numbers of knights,  
but even petty barons *holding* under them. *Temple.*  
My crown is absolute, and *holds* of none. *Dryden.*  
8. To derive right.  
'Tis true, from force the noblest title springs;  
I therefore *hold* from that which first made kings. *Dryden.*  
9. To *HOLD forth*. To harangue; to speak in publick; to set  
forth publickly.  
A petty conjurer, telling fortunes, *held forth* in the market-  
place. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
10. To *HOLD in*. To restrain one's self.  
I am full of the fury of the Lord: I am weary with *holding*  
*in*. *Jer. vi. 11.*  
11. To *HOLD in*. To continue in luck.  
A duke, playing at hazard, *held in* a great many hands to-  
gether. *Swift.*  
12. To *HOLD off*. To keep at a distance without closing with  
offers.  
These are interests important enough, and yet we must be  
wooded to consider them; nay, that does not prevail neither,  
but with a perverse coyness we *hold off*. *Decay of Piety.*  
13. To *HOLD on*. To continue; not to be interrupted.  
The trade *held on* for many years after the bishops became  
Protestants; and some of their names are still remembered  
with infamy, on account of enriching their families by such  
sacrilegious alienations. *Swift.*  
14. To *HOLD on*. To proceed.  
He *held on*, however, 'till he was upon the very point of  
breaking. *L'Estrange.*  
15. To *HOLD out*. To last; to endure.  
Before those dews that form manna come upon trees in the  
valleys, they dissipate, and cannot *hold out*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
As there are mountebanks for the natural body, so are there  
mountebanks for the politick body; men that perhaps have  
been lucky in two or three experiments, but want the grounds  
of science, and therefore cannot *hold out*. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Truth, fidelity, and justice, are a sure way of thriving,  
and will *hold out*, when all fraudulent arts and devices will  
fail. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
By an extremely exact regimen a consumptive person may  
*hold out* for years, if the symptoms are not violent. *Arbuthnot.*  
16. To *HOLD out*. Not to yield; not to be subdued.  
The great master, leaving a sufficient number of soldiers  
for the keeping of that fort, went with the rest of his company

- to a place where the Spaniards, fore charged by Achimetes,  
had much ado to *hold out*. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
You think it strange a person, obsequious to those he loves,  
should *hold out* so long against importunity. *Boyle.*  
Nor could the hardest ir'n *hold out*  
Against his blows. *Hudibras.*  
I would cry now, my eyes grow womanish;  
But yet my heart *holds out*. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
The citadel of Milan has *held out* formerly, after the con-  
quest of the rest of the dutchy. *Addison on Italy.*  
As to the *holding out* against so many alterations of state,  
it sometimes proceeds from principles. *Collier on Pride.*  
Pronounce your thoughts: are they still fixt  
To *hold it out*, and fight it to the last?  
Or are your hearts subdu'd at length, and wrought  
By time and ill success to a submission? *Addison's Cato.*  
17. To *HOLD together*. To be joined.  
Those old Gothick castles, made at several times, *hold to-*  
*gether* only, as it were, by rags and patches. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*  
18. To *HOLD together*. To remain in union.  
Even outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world  
besides, must keep faith amongst themselves, or else they can-  
not *hold together*. *Locke.*  
19. To *HOLD up*. To support himself.  
All the wise sayings and advices which philosophers could  
muster up to this purpose, have helped only to support some  
few stout and obstinate minds, which, without the assistance  
of philosophy, could have *held up* pretty well of themselves.  
*Tillotson, Sermon 5.*  
20. To *HOLD up*. Not to be foul weather.  
Though nice and dark the point appear,  
Quoth Ralph, it may *hold up* and clear. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
21. To *HOLD up*. To continue the same speed.  
When two start into the world together, the success of the  
first seems to press upon the reputation of the latter; for why  
could not he *hold up*? *Collier of Envy.*  
*HOLD* has the appearance of an interjection; but is the  
imperative mood. Forbear; stop; be still.  
*Hold*, ho! lieutenant—sir—Montano! Gentlemen,  
Have you forgot all sense of place and duty?  
The general speaks to you—*hold, hold*, for shame! *Shakesp.*  
*Hold, hold!* are all thy empty wishes such!  
A good old woman would have said as much. *Dryden's Pers.*  
*HOLD. n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure.  
Those bards, Cæsar writeth, delivered no certain truth of  
any thing; neither is there any certain *hold* to be taken of any  
antiquity which is received by tradition. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
The wits of the multitude are such, that many things they  
cannot lay *hold* on at once. *Hooker, Dedication.*  
Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God, and took *hold*  
of it; for the oxen shook it. *2 Sa. vi. 6.*  
This is to give him liberty and power:  
Rather thou should'st lay *hold* upon him, send him  
To deserv'd death, and a just punishment. *Ben. Jonns. Catil.*  
Let but them  
Find courage to lay *hold* on this occasion. *Milt. Agonistes.*  
The devil himself, when let loose upon Job, could not  
transport that patient good man beyond his temper, or make  
him quit his *hold*. *L'Estrange.*  
He seiz'd the shining bough with griping *hold*,  
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold. *Dryden's Æn.*  
The head is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and  
one opposite to them bending backwards, and of greater strength  
than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with  
them severally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay *hold* of  
objects of any size or quantity. *Ray on the Creation.*  
Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord,  
Thy mercy set me free,  
Whilst, in the confidence of pray'r,  
My soul took *hold* on thee. *Addison's Spectator.*  
We are strangely backward to lay *hold* of this safe, this only  
method of cure. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
He kept his *hold*,  
Nor lost 'till beauty was decay'd and old,  
And love was by possession pall'd and cold. *Granville.*  
2. Something to be held; support.  
If a man be upon an high place, without rails or good *hold*,  
he is ready to fall. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
3. Catch; power of seizing or keeping.  
The law hath yet another *hold* on you. *Shakespeare.*  
Let it consist with such a man's interest and safety to wrong  
you, and then it will be impossible you can have any *hold* upon  
him, because there is nothing left to give him a check, or to  
put in the balance against his profit. *Swift.*  
4. Prison; place of custody.  
They lay him in *hold*, because it was not declared what  
was to be done with him.  
The prisoner to his *hold*-retir'd,  
His troop with equal emulation fir'd, *Dryden.*  
4. Power;



## 5. Power; influence.

Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early wise; and gives fortune no more *bold* of him than of necessity he must. *Dryden.*

Fear is that passion which hath the greatest power over us, and by which God and his laws take the surest *bold* of us. *Till.*

## 6. Custody.

King Richard, he is in the mighty *bold*

Of Bolinbroke.

*Shakespeare's Richard II.*

7. *Hold of a Ship.* All that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck.

*Harris.*

Now a sea into the *bold* was got,

Wave upon wave another sea had wrought. *Dryden's Juv.*

8. A lurking place: as, the *bold* of a wild beast or deer.

## 9. A fortified place; a fort.

It was his policy to leave no *bold* behind him; but make all plain and waste. *Spenser.*

*Ho'lder.* *n. f.* [from *bold*.]

## 1. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand.

The makers and *holders* of plows are wedded to their own particular way. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

## 2. A tenant; one that holds land under another.

In times past not holdings were so plentiful, and *holders* so scarce, as well was the landlord, who could not get one to be his tenant. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

*Holderforth.* *n. f.* [*bold* and *forth*.] An haranguer; one who speaks in publick.

Whence some tub *holdersforth* have made

In powd'ring tubs the richest trade. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

He was confirmed in this opinion upon seeing the *holderforth*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

*Holdfast.* *n. f.* [*bold* and *fast*.] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.

The several sorts of teeth are furnished with *holdfasts* suitable to the staves that they are put to. *Ray on the Creation.*

*Holdring.* *n. f.* [from *hold*.]

## 1. Tenure; farm.

*Holdings* were so plentiful, and *holders* so scarce, as well was the landlord who could not get a tenant. *Carew.*

2. It sometimes signifies the burthen or chorus of a song. *Hamm.*

The *holding* every man shall beat as loud

As his strong sides can volly. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

*Hole.* *n. f.* [*hol*, Dutch; *pole*, Saxon.]

## 1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.

The earth had not a *hole* to hide this deed. *Shakespeare.*

Tickling is most in the soles, and under the arm *holes* and sides. *Bacon.*

A loadstone is so disposed, that it shall draw unto it, on a reclined plane, a bullet of steel, which, as it ascends near to the loadstone, may fall down through some *hole*, and so return to the place whence it began to move. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in *holes* and caverns the air is often detained. *Burnet.*

## 2. A perforation; a small interstitial vacuity.

Look upon linen that has small *holes* in it: those *holes* appear very black, and men are often deceived in taking *holes* for spots of ink; and painters, to represent *holes*, make use of black. *Boyle on Colours.*

## 3. A cave; a hollow place.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear

A precious ring, that lightens all the *hole*. *Shakespeare.*

## 4. A cell of an animal.

A tortoise spends all his days in a *hole*, with a house upon his head. *L'Estrange.*

I have frighted ants with my fingers, and pursued them as far as another *hole*, stopping all passages to their own nest, and it was natural for them to fly into the next *hole*. *Addison.*

5. A mean habitation. *Hole* is generally used, unless in speaking of manual works, with some degree of dislike.

When Alexander first beheld the face

Of the great cynick, thus he did lament:

How much more happy thou, that art content

To live within this little *hole*, than I

Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. *Dryden's Juv.*

## 6. Some subterfuge or shift.

*Ho'lidam.* *n. f.* [*holy dame*.] Blessed lady. *Hanmer.*

By my *holidam*, here comes Catharine. *Shakespeare.*

*Ho'lily.* *adv.* [from *holy*.]

## 1. Piously; with sanctity.

Thou would'st be great,

Art not without ambition; but without

The illness should attend it: what thou would'st highly,

That would'st thou *holily*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

## 2. Inviolably; without breach.

Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that so *holily* was observed to the last of those two excellent men. *Sidney, b. ii.*

*Ho'liness.* *n. f.* [from *holy*.]

## 1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness.

I will not hence and leave my husband here;

And ill it doth become your *holiness*

To separate the husband and the wife. *Shakespeare. Com. of Err.*  
Religion is rent by discords, and the *holiness* of the professors is decayed, and full of scandal. *Bacon's Essays.*

Then in full age, and hoary *holiness*,

Retire, great teacher, to thy promis'd blifs. *Prior.*

We see piety and *holiness* ridiculed as morose singularities.

*Rogers, Sermon 15.*

## 2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.

## 3. The title of the pope.

I here appeal unto the pope,

To bring my whole cause 'fore his *holiness*. *Shakespeare. H. VIII.*

His *holiness* has told some English gentlemen, that those of our nation should have the privileges. *Addison on Italy.*

*Ho'lla.* *interj.* [*hola*, French.] A word used in calling to any one at a distance.

Lift, lift! I hear

Some far off *hollow* break the silent air. *Milton.*

To *Ho'lla.* *v. n.* [from the interjection. This word is now vitiously written *hollo* by the best authors: sometimes *halloo*.]

To cry out loudly.

But I will find him when he lies asleep,

And in his ear I'll *holla*, Mortimer! *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

What *halloing* and what stir is this to-day? *Shakespeare.*

*Ho'lland.* *n. f.* Fine linen made in Holland.

Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,

For folded turbants finest *holland* bear. *Dryden.*

*Ho'llow.* *adj.* [from *hole*.]

## 1. Excavated; having a void space within; not solid.

It is fortune's use

To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,

To view with *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow

An age of poverty. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

Some search for *hollow* trees, and fell the woods. *Dryden.*

He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground;

The *hollow* tow'rs with clamours ring around. *Dryden.*

## 2. Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity.

The southern wind,

Now by his *hollow* whistling in the leaves,

Foretels a tempest. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. i.*

Thence issu'd such a blast and *hollow* roar,

As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door. *Dryden.*

## 3. Not faithful; not sound; not what one appears.

Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try,

Directly seasons him his enemy. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

*Hollow* church papists are like the roots of nettles, which themselves sting not; but yet they bear all the stinging leaves. *Bacon's Ornam. Ration.*

He seem'd

For dignity compos'd, and high exploit;

But all was false and *hollow*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*

What could be expected from him, but knotty and crooked *hollow* hearted dealings? *Howel's Vocal Forrest.*

The *hollow* hearted, disaffected,

And close malignants are detected. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

*Ho'llow.* *n. f.*

## 1. Cavity; concavity.

I've heard myself proclaim'd,

And by the happy *hollow* of a tree

Escap'd the hunt. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

I suppose there is some vault or *hollow*, or isle, behind the wall, and some passage to it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Against the horse's side his spear

He throws, which trembles with enclosed fear;

Whilst from the *hollows* of his womb proceed

Groans, not his own. *Denham.*

Himself, as in the *hollow* of his hand,

Holding, obedient to his high command,

The deep abyss. *Prior.*

## 2. Cavern; den; hole.

Who art thou, that lately did'st descend

Into this gaping *hollow* of the earth? *Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus.*

Forests grew

Upon the barren *hollows*, high o'er shading

The haunts of savage beasts. *Prior.*

## 3. Pit.

A fine genius for gardening thought of forming such an unfightly *hollow* into so uncommon and agreeable a scene. *Addison.*

## 4. Any opening or vacuity.

He touched the *hollow* of his thigh. *Gen. xxii. 25.*

## 5. Passage; canal.

The little springs and rills are conveyed through little channels into the main *hollow* of the aqueduct. *Addison on Italy.*

To *Ho'llow.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate.

Trees, rudely *hollow'd*, did the waves sustain,

'Ere ships in triumph plow'd the watry plain. *Dryden. Ovid.*

Multitudes were employed in the sinking of wells, the digging of trenches, and the *hollowing* of trees. *Spektor.*

To *Ho'llow.* *v. n.* [This is written by neglect of etymology for *holla*. See *Holla*.] To shout; to hoot.

This



This unseen judge will wait, and in your ear  
Will *hollow* rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*  
I pass for a disaffected person and a murderer, for no other  
reason but because I do not hoot and *hollow*, and make a noise.  
*Addison's Spectator.*

He with his hounds comes *hollowing* from the stable,  
Makes love with nods, and kneels beneath a table. *Pope.*

HO'LOWLY. *adv.* [from *hollow*.]

1. With cavities.

2. Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly.

O earth, bear witness,

And crown what I profess with kind event;

If I speak true; if *hollowly*, invert

What best is boaded me, to mischief! *Shakesp. Tempest.*

You shall arraign your conscience,

And try your penitence, if it be found,

Or *hollowly* put on

*Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

HO'LOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *hollow*.]

1. Cavity; state of being hollow.

If you throw a stone or a dart, they give no sound; no more  
do bullets, except they happen to be a little hollowed in the  
casting, which *hollowness* penneth the air. *Bacon's Natur. Hist.*

I have seen earth taken up by a strong wind, so that there  
remained great empty *hollowness* in the place. *Hakewill.*

An heap of sand or fine powder will suffer no *hollowness*  
within them, though they be dry substances. *Burnet.*

2. Deceit; insincerity; treachery.

Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least;

Nor are those empty hearted, whose low sound

Reverbs no *hollowness*.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

People, young and raw, and soft natured, think it an easy  
thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a sure  
price of any man's: but when experience shall have shewn  
them the hardness of most hearts, the *hollowness* of others, and  
the baseness and ingratitude of almost all, they will then find  
that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made  
hearts can unite them. *South's Sermons.*

HO'LOWROOT. *n. f.* [*hollow* and *root*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HO'LLY. *n. f.* [*hōleyn*, Saxon.] A plant.

The leaves are set about the edges with long, sharp, stiff  
prickles: the berries are small, round, and generally of a red  
colour, containing four triangular striated seeds in each. Of  
this tree there are several species; some variegated in the  
leaves, some with yellow berries, and some with white. *Mill.*

Fairest blossoms drop with every blast;

But the brown beauty will like *holbies* last. *Gay.*

Some to the *holly* hedge

Nestling repair, and to the thicket some;

Some to the rude protection of the thorn. *Thomson's Spring.*

HO'LLYHOCK. *n. f.* [*hōlihoc*, Saxon, commonly called *holyoak*.]

Rosemallow.

It is in every respect larger than the common mallow: its  
leaves are rougher, and its flowers, which are in some species  
double, adhere closely to the stalk. They flower in July. *Mill.*

*Holyocks* far exceed poppies for their durableness, and are  
very ornamental. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HO'LLYROSE. } *n. f.* Plants.

*Ainsworth.*

HO'LLYTREE. }

HOLME. *n. f.*

1. *Holme* or *howme*, whether jointly or singly, comes from the  
Saxon *holme*, a river island; or if the place be not such, the  
same word signifies also a hill, or mountain. *Gibson's Camden.*

2. The ilex; the evergreen oak.

Under what tree did'st thou take them companying toge-  
ther? who answered, under a *holm* tree. *Suf. lvi.*

The carver *holme*, the maple seldom inward found. *Spens.*

HO'LOCAUST. *n. f.* [*ὅλως* and *καίω*.] A burnt sacrifice; a sa-  
crifice of which the whole was consumed by fire, and nothing  
retained by the offerer.

Isaac carried the wood for the sacrifice, which being an  
*holocaust*, or burnt offering, to be consumed unto ashes, we  
cannot well conceive a burthen for a boy. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Let the eye behold no evil thing, and it is made a sacrifice;  
let the tongue speak no filthy word, and it becomes an obla-  
tion; let the hand do no unlawful action, and you render it  
a *holocaust*. *Ray on the Creation.*

Eumenes cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by  
this he made it an *holocaust*, or an entire sacrifice. *Broome.*

HO'LOGRAPH. *n. f.* [*ὅλως* and *γράφω*] This word is used in  
the Scottish law to denote a deed written altogether by the  
granter's own hand.

HOLF. The old preterite and participle passive of *help*.

His great love, sharp as his spur, hath *holf* him

To's home before us. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

HO'LPEN. The old participle passive of *help*.

In a long trunk the sound is *holpen*, though both the mouth  
and the ear be a handful from the trunk; and somewhat more  
*holpen* when the hearer is near, than when the speaker. *Bacon.*

HO'LPSTER. *n. f.* [*hēolpster*, Saxon, a hiding place.] A case for  
a horseman's pistol.

In's rusty *holsters* put what meat

Into his hose he cou'd not get.

*Butler.*

HOLT, whether at the beginning or ending of the name of any  
place, signifies that it is or hath been woody, from the Saxon  
*holt*, a wood; or sometimes possibly from the Saxon *hol*, i. e.  
hollow, especially when the name ends in *tun* or *dun*. *Gibson.*

HOLY. *adj.* [*hālig*, Saxon; *hēyligh*, Dutch; from *hal*, healthy,  
or in a state of salvation.]

1. Good; pious; religious.

See where his grace stands 'tween two clergymen!

And see a book of prayer in his hand,

True ornaments to know a *holy* man. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

Doubtless

With joy he will embrace you; for he's honourable,

And, doubling that, most *holy*. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use.

State, *holy* or unhallow'd, what of that? *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Bare was his hoary head; one *holy* hand

Held forth his laurel crown, and one his sceptre. *Dryden.*

3. Pure; immaculate.

Common sense could tell them, that the good God could  
not be pleased with any thing cruel; nor the most *holy* God  
with any thing filthy and unclean. *South's Sermons.*

4. Sacred.

An evil soul producing *holy* witness,

Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

He has deserv'd it, were it carbuncled

Like *holy* Phœbus' car. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

HO'LY-GHOST. *n. f.* [*hālig* and *gast*, Saxon.] The third per-  
son of the adorable Trinity.

If strength of persuasion be the light which must guide us,  
I ask, how shall any one distinguish the inspirations of the  
*Holy-ghost*? *Locke.*

HO'LY-THURSDAY. *n. f.* The day on which the ascension of  
our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

HO'LY-WEEK. *n. f.* The week before Easter.

HO'LYDAY. *n. f.* [*holy* and *day*.]

1. The day of some ecclesiastical festival.

2. Anniversary feast.

This victory was so welcome unto the Persians, that in  
memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their solemn  
*holydays* for many years after. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Rome's *holydays* you tell, as if a guest

With the old Romans you were wont to feast. *Waller.*

3. A day of gayety and joy.

He writes verses, he speaks *holyday*, he smells April, and  
May; he will carry it. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

What, have I 'scaped love-letters in the *holyday* time of my  
beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare.*

4. A time that comes seldom.

Courage is but a *holyday* kind of virtue, to be seldom exer-  
cised. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

HOMAGE. *n. f.* [*hommage*, French; *homagium*, low Latin.]

1. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior  
lord.

Call my sovereign yours,

And do him *homage* as obedient subjects. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

The chiefs, in a solemn manner, did their *homages*, and  
made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marshal. *Davies.*

2. Obeisance; respect paid by external action.

The gods great mother, when her heav'nly race

Do *homage* to her. *Denham.*

A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lay

They saw, and thitherward they bent their way;

To this both knights and dames their *homage* made,

And due obeisance to the daisy paid. *Dryden.*

Go, go, with *homage* yon proud victors meet!

Go, lie like dogs beneath your masters feet. *Dryden.*

TO HOMAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by exter-  
nal action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.

HO'MAGER. *n. f.* [*hommager*, Fr. from *homage*.] One who  
holds by homage of some superior lord.

As I'm Egypt's queen,

Thou blushest, Antony; and that blood of thine

Is Cæsar's *homager*. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

His subjects, traytors, are received by the duke of Bretagne  
his *homager*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

HOME. *n. f.* [*hām*, Saxon.]

1. His own house; the private dwelling.

I'm now from *home*, and out of that provision

Which shall be needful for your entertainment. *Shakespeare.*

*Home* is the sacred refuge of our life,

Secur'd from all approaches but a wife. *Dryden.*

When Hector went to see

His virtuous wife, the fair Andromache,

He found her not at *home*; for she was gone. *Dryden.*

Those who have *homes*, when *home* they do repair,

To a last lodging calls their wand'ring friends. *Dryden.*

2. His own country.

How can tyrants safely govern *home*,

Unless abroad they purchase great alliance? *Shakesp. H. VI.*

Their determination is to return to their *homes*, and to  
trouble you no more. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*



With honour to his *home* let Theseus ride,  
With love to friend. *Dryden's Fables.*

At *home* the hateful names of parties cease,  
And factious souls are weary'd into peace. *Dryden.*

They who pass through a foreign country, towards their  
native *home*, do not usually give up themselves to the pleasures  
of the place. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. The place of constant residence.

Flandria, by plenty made the *home* of war,  
Shall weep her crime, and bow to Charles restor'd. *Prior.*

4. United to a substantive, it signifies domestick.

Let the exportation of *home* commodities be more in value  
than the importation of foreign. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

HOME. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To one's own habitation.

One of Adam's children in the mountains lights on a glit-  
tering substance; *home* he carries it to Adam, who finds it to  
be hard, to have a bright yellow colour, and exceeding great  
weight. *Locke.*

2. To one's own country.

3. Close to one's own breast or affairs.

He that encourages treason lays the foundation of a doc-  
trine, that will come *home* to himself. *L'Estrange.*

This is a consideration that comes *home* to our interest. *Add.*

These considerations, proposed in general terms, I am sure,  
madam, you will, by particular application, bring *home* to  
your own concern. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

4. To the point designed; to the utmost; closely; fully.

Crafty enough either to hide his faults, or never to shew  
them, but when they might pay *home*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

In fell motion,

With his prepared sword he charges *home*  
My unprovided body. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A loyal fir

To him thou follow'st: I will pay thy graces  
*Home* both in word and deed. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Her cause and yours

I'll perfect him withal; and he shall bring you  
Before the duke, and to the head of Angelo

Accuse him *home* and *home*. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

Men of age object too much, adventure too little, and sel-  
dom drive business *home* to the full period; but content them-  
selves with a mediocrity of success. *Bacon.*

That cometh up *home* to the business, and taketh off the  
objection clearly. *Sanderson.*

Break through the thick array

Of his throng'd legions, and charge *home* upon him. *Addis.*

He makes choice of some piece of morality; and in order  
to press this *home*, he makes less use of the force of reasoning.

*Pope's View of Epick Poems.*

I can only refer the reader to the authors themselves, who  
speak very *home* to the point. *Atterbury's Sermon, Preface.*

5. United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.

Poison may be false;

The *home* thrust of a friendly sword is sure. *Dryden.*

I am sorry to give him such *home* thrusts; for he lays him-  
self so open, and uses so little art to avoid them, that I must  
either do nothing, or expose his weakness. *Stillingfleet.*

HOMEBO'RN. *adj.* [home and born.]

1. Native; natural.

Though to be thus elemented, arm

These creatures from *homeborn* intrinsic harm. *Donne.*

2. Domestick; not foreign.

Num'rous bands

With *homeborn* lyes, or tales from foreign lands. *Pope.*

HO'MEBRED. *adj.* [home and bred.]

1. Native; natural.

God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him  
early into his church, before other competitors, *homebred* lusts,  
or vicious customs of the world, should be able to pretend to  
him. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

2. Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated.

Only to me two *homebred* youths belong. *Dryden's Juven.*

3. Domestick; not foreign.

But if of danger, which hereby doth dwell,  
And *homebred* evil, ye desire to hear,  
I can you tidings tell. *Fairy Queen, cant. i.*

This once happy land,

By *homebred* fury rent, long groan'd. *Phillips.*

HO'MEFELT. *adj.* [home and felt.] Inward; private.

Yet they in pleasing slumber lull'd the sense,

And in sweet madness robb'd it of itself;

But such a sacred and *homefelt* delight,

Such sober certainty of waking bliss,

I never heard 'till now. *Milton.*

Happy next him who to these shades retires,

Whom nature charms, and whom the muse inspires,

Whom humbler joys of *homefelt* quiet please,

Successive study, exercise, and ease. *Pope.*

HO'MELILY. *adv.* [from homely.] Rudely; inelegantly.

HO'MELINESS. *n. f.* [from homely.] Plainness; rudeness;  
coarseness.

Homer has opened a great field of raillery to men of more  
delicacy than greatness of genius, by the *homeliness* of some of  
his sentiments. *Addison's Spectator.*

HO'MELY. *adj.* [from home.] Plain; homespun; not elegant;  
not beautiful; not fine; coarse; rude.

Each place handsome without curiosity, and *homely* without  
loathsomeness. *Sidney.*

Within this wood, out of a rock did rise

A spring of water, mildly tumbling down;

Whereto approached not in any wise

The *homely* shepherd, nor the ruder clown. *Spenser.*

Like rich hangings in an *homely* house,

So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Be plain, good son, and *homely* in thy drift:

Riddling confession finds but riddling thrift. *Shakespeare.*

Home-keeping youth have ever *homely* wits. *Shakespeare.*

Our stomachs will make what's *homely* savoury. *Shakespeare.*

It is for *homely* features to keep home;

They had their name thence. *Milton.*

It is observed by some, that there is none so *homely* but  
loves a looking-glass. *South's Sermons.*

Their *homely* fare dispatch'd, the hungry band

Invade their trenchers next. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*

Now Strephon daily entertains

His Chloe in the *homely* strains. *Swift.*

*Homely* persons, the more they endeavour to adorn them-  
selves, the more they expose the defects they want to hide. *Clar.*

HO'MELY. *adv.* Plainly; coarsely; rudely.

Thus like the god his father, *homely* dress,

He strides into the hall a horrid guest. *Dryden's Æn.*

HO'MELYN. *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HOMEMADE. *adj.* [home and made.] Made at home; not  
manufactured in foreign parts.

A tax laid on your native product, and *homemade* commo-  
dities, makes them yield less to the first seller. *Locke.*

HO'MER. *n. f.* A measure of about three pints.

An *homer* of barley-feed shall be valued at fifty shekels of  
silver. *Lev. xxvii. 16.*

HO'MESPUN. *adj.* [home and spun.]

1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufac-  
turers.

Instead of *homespun* coifs were seen

Good pinners, edg'd with colberteen. *Swift.*

2. Not made in foreign countries.

He appeared in a suit of English broad-cloth, very plain,  
but rich: every thing he wore was substantial, honest, *home-*  
*spun* ware. *Addison.*

3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant.

They sometimes put on, when they go ashore, long sleeve-  
less coats of *homespun* cotton. *Sandys's Travels.*

We say, in our *homespun* English proverb, He killed two  
birds with one stone; pleased the emperor, by giving him the  
resemblance of his ancestors, and gave him such a resemblance  
as was not scandalous in that age. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

Our *homespun* authors must forsake the field,

And Shakespeare to the soft Scarlatti yield. *Addison.*

HOMESPU'N. *n. f.* A coarse, inelegant, rude, untaught, rustick  
man.

What hempen *homespuns* have we swaggering here,

So near the cradle of the fairy queen? *Shakespeare.*

HO'MESTALL. *n. f.* [ham and stæle, Saxon.] The place of

HO'MESTEAD. } the house.

Both house and *homestead* into seas are born,

And rocks are from their old foundations torn. *Dryden.*

HO'MEWARD. } *adv.* [ham and weard, Saxon.] Towards

HO'MEWARDS. } home; towards the native place; towards  
the place of residence.

Then Urania *homeward* did arise,

Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes. *Sidney.*

My affairs

Do even drag me *homeward*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Since such love's natural station is, may still

My love descend, and journey down the hill,

Not panting after growing beauties; so

I shall ebb on with them who *homeward* go. *Donne.*

Look *homeward*, angel now, and melt with ruth;

And, O ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth! *Milton.*

Like a long team of snowy swans on high,

Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky,

Which *homeward* from their wat'ry pastures born,

They sing, and Asia's lakes their notes return. *Dryden's Æn.*

What now remains,

But that once more we tempt the wat'ry plains,

And, wand'ring *homewards*, seek our safety hence. *Dryden.*

HO'MICIDE. *n. f.* [homicide, French; homicidium, Latin.]

1. Murder; manquelling.

The apostles command to abstain from blood: construe this  
according to the law of nature, and it will seem, that *homicide*  
only is forbidden; but construe it in reference to the law of the  
Jews, about which the question was, and it shall easily appear  
to have a clean other sense, and a truer, when we expound it  
of eating, and not of shedding blood. *Hooker, b. iv.*

2. Destruction.



2. Destruction. In the following lines it is not proper.

What wonder is't that black detraction thrives!

The homicide of names is less than lives.

*Dryden.*

3. [*Homicide*, Fr. *homicide*, Lat.] A murderer; a manslayer.

Your beauty, that did haunt me in my sleep,

To undertake the death of all the world,

So might I live one hour in your sweet bosom.

—If I thought that, I tell thee, *homicide*,

These nails should rend that beauty from my cheeks. *Shakesp.*

Hector comes, the *homicide*, to wield

His conqu'ring arms, with corps to strew the field. *Dryden.*

HOMICIDAL. *adj.* [from *homicide*.] Murderous; bloody.

The troop forth issuing from the dark recess,

With homicidal rage, the king oppres.

*Pope's Odyssey.*

HOMILETICAL. *adj.* [*ὁμιλητικός*.] Social; conversible.

His life was holy, and, when he had leisure for retirements,

severe: his virtues active chiefly, and *homiletical*; not those

lazy sullen ones of the cloyster.

*Atterbury.*

HOMILY. *n. f.* [*homilie*, French; *ὁμιλία*.] A discourse read to a congregation.

*Homilies* were a third kind of readings usual in former times; a most commendable institution, as well then to supply the casual, as now the necessary defect of sermons. *Hooker.*

What tedious *homily* of love have you wearied your parishioners withal, and never cried have patience, good people.

*Shakespeare's As you like it.*

If we survey the *homilies* of the ancient church, we shall discern that, upon festival days, the subject of the *homily* was constantly the business of the day. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

HOMOGENEAL. } *adj.* [*homogene*, Fr. *ὁμογενής*.] Having  
HOMOGENEOUS. } the same nature or principles; suitable to each other.

The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by congregation of *homogeneous* parts.

*Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

Ice is a similiary body, and *homogeneous* concretion, whose material is properly water.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

An *homogeneous* mass of one kind is easily distinguishable from any other; gold from iron, sulphur from alum, and so of the rest.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, *homogeneous*, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneous, and dissimilar.

*Newton's Opt.*

HOMOGENEALNESS. } *n. f.* [from *homogeneous*, or *homogeneous*.]  
HOMOGENEITY. } Participation of the same principles or  
HOMOGENEOUSNESS. } nature; similitude of kind.

The mixtures acquire a greater degree of fluidity and similarity, or *homogeneity* of parts.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Upon this supposition of only different diameters, it is impossible to account for the *homogeneity* or similarity of the discerned liquors.

*Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

HOMOGENY. *n. f.* [*ὁμογενία*.] Joint nature.

By the driving back of the principal spirits, which preserve the consistence of the body, their government is dissolved, and every part returneth to his nature or *homogeny*.

*Bacon.*

HOMOLOGOUS. *adj.* [*homologue*, Fr. *ὁμόλογος*.] Having the same manner or proportions.

HOMONYMOUS. *adj.* [*homonyme*, Fr. *ὁμώνυμος*.] Denominating different things; equivocal; ambiguous.

As words signifying the same thing are called synonymous, so equivocal words, or those which signify several things, are called *homonymous*, or ambiguous; and when persons use such ambiguous words, with a design to deceive, it is called equivocation.

*Watts's Logick.*

HOMONYMY. *n. f.* [*homonymie*, French; *ὁμωνυμία*.] Equivocation; ambiguity.

HOMOTONOUS. *adj.* [*ὁμοτόνος*.] Equable: said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension.

*Quincy.*

HONE. *n. f.* [This word *M. Casaubon* derives from *ἀκονή*; *Junius* from *hogsaen*, Welsh; *Skinner*, who is always rational, from *pæn*, Saxon, a stone; *pænan*, to stone] A whetstone for a razor.

A *hone* and a parer, to pare away *grafs*. *Tusser's Husband.*

TO HONE. *v. n.* [*honzian*, Saxon.] To pine; to long for any thing.

HONEST. *adj.* [*honeste*, French; *honestus*, Latin.]

1. Upright; true; sincere.

What art thou?

—A very *honest* hearted fellow, and as poor as the king. *Sh.*

The way to relieve ourselves from those sophisms, is an *honest* and diligent enquiry into the real nature and causes of things.

*Watts's Logick.*

2. Chaste.

Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too. *Shakespeare.*

3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.

4. It is sometimes used criminally for dishonest; base.

I'll devise some *honest* slanders

To stain my cousin with: one doth not know

How much an ill word doth impositon liking. *Shakespeare.*

HONESTLY. *adv.* [from *honest*.]

1. Uprightly; justly.

It doth make me tremble,

There should those spirits yet breathe, that when they cannot Live *honestly*, would rather perish basely. *Ben. John's Catil.*  
For some time past all endeavours or proposals from private persons to advance the publick service, however *honestly* and innocently designed, have been called flying in the king's face.

*Swift.*

2. With chastity; modestly.

HONESTY. *n. f.* [*honesteté*, French; *honestas*, Latin.] Justice; truth; virtue; purity.

Thou shalt not have thy husband's lands.

—Why, then mine *honesty* shall be my dower. *Shakesp.*

Goodness, as that which makes men prefer their duty and their promise before their passions or their interest, and is properly the object of trust, in our language goes rather by the name of *honesty*; though what we call an honest man, the Romans called a good man; and *honesty* in their language, as well as in French, rather signifies a composition of those qualities which generally acquire honour and esteem.

*Temple.*

HONIED. *adj.* [from *honey*.]

1. Covered with honey.

The bee with *honied* thigh;

That at her flow'ry work doth sing.

*Milton.*

2. Sweet; luscious.

When he speaks,

The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;

And the mute wonder lurketh in mens ears;

To steal his sweet and *honied* sentences. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear

The bait of *honey'd* words; a rougher tongue

Draws hitherward.

*Milton's Agonistes.*

HONEY. *n. f.* [*huni*, Saxon; *honig*, Dutch; *honey*, *honag*, German.]

1. A thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water; and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant smell. We have three kinds of honey: the first and finest is virgin honey, not very firm, and of a fragrant smell: it is the first produce of the swarm, obtained by draining from the combs without pressing. The second is thicker than the first, often almost solid, procured from the combs by pressure: and the worst is the common yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs over the fire, and then pressing them. In the flowers of plants, by certain glands near the basis in the petals, is secreted a sweet juice, which the bee, by means of its proboscis or trunk, sucks up, swallows it, flies away with it to the hive, and discharges again from the stomach through the mouth into some of the cells of the comb. The honey thus taken up into the body of the bee, and deposited again into the cells of the comb, is destined for the food of the young offspring; but in hard seasons the bees are sometimes reduced to the necessity of feeding on it themselves, and die of hunger after they have eat it all up. Honey, taken out of the new combs early in the Summer, is vastly preferable to that taken from the same hive in Autumn. Honey is an excellent pectoral, is detergent, aperient, and diuretick.

*Hill's Mat. Med.*

So work the *honey* bees,

Creatures that by a ruling nature teach

The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

The like contention is found among the Greeks, touching his education and first fostering: some affirm, that he was fed by *honey* bees.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*

In ancient time there was a kind of *honey*, which, either of its own nature, or by art, would grow as hard as sugar, and was not so luscious as ours.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

When the patient is rich, there's no fear of physicians about him, as thick as wasps to a *honey* pot.

*L'Estrange.*

*Honey* is the most elaborate production of the vegetable kind, being a most exquisite vegetable sope, resolvent of the bile, balsamick and pectoral: *honey* contains no inflammable spirit, before it has felt the force of fermentation; for by distillation it affords nothing that will burn in the fire.

*Arbutnot.*

New wine, with *honey* temper'd milk we bring;

Then living waters from the crystal spring. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Sweetness; lusciousness.

The king hath found

Matter against him, that for ever mars

The *honey* of his language.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

A *honey* tongue, a heart of gall,

Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall.

*Shakespeare.*

3. A name of tenderness; sweet; sweetness. [*Mel*; *corculum*.]

*Honey*, you shall be well desir'd in Cyprus;

I've found great love amongst them. Oh, my sweet,

I prattle out of fashion, and I dote

In mine own comfort.

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

Why, *honey* bird, I bought him on purpose for thee: didst not thou say, thou long'dst for a Christian slave?

*Dryden.*

TO HONEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly.

Nay, but to live

In the rank sweat of an incestuous bed,

Stew'd in corruption, *honeying* and making love

Over the nasty sty.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*



HO'NEY-BAG. *n. f.* [*honey and bag.*]

The *honey-bag* is the stomach, which they always fill to satisfy, and to spare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept against Winter. *Grew's Musaeum.*

HO'NEY-COMB. *n. f.* [*honey and comb.*] The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.

All these a milk-white *honey-comb* surround,

Which in the midst the country banquet crown'd. *Dryden.*

HONEY-COMBED. *adj.* [*honey and comb.*] Spoken of a piece of ordnance flawed with little cavities by being ill cast.

A mariner having discharged his gun, which was *honey-combed*, and loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire. *Wifeman.*

HO'NEY-DEW. *n. f.* [*honey and dew.*] Sweet dew.

There is a *honey-dew* which hangs upon their leaves, and breeds insects. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

How *honey-dews* embalm the fragrant morn,

And the fair oak with luscious sweets adorn. *Garth.*

HO'NEY-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*melanthus*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of a shrub: the leaves are like those of burnet; the cup of the flower is divided into several parts: the flower consists of four leaves, and is of an anomalous figure, sometimes in the shape of a fan, and at other times conical: the ovary becomes a fruit, resembling a bladder four cornered, divided into four cells, and pregnant with roundish seeds. This plant produces large spikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black sweet liquor, from whence it is supposed to derive its name. *Miller.*

HO'NEY-GNAT. *n. f.* [*melio*, Latin; *honey and gnat.*] An insect. *Ainsworth.*

HO'NEY-MOON. *n. f.* [*honey and moon.*] The first month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure.

A man should keep his finery for the latter season of marriage, and not begin to dress 'till the *honey-moon* is over. *Addis.*

HO'NEY-SUCKLE. *n. f.* [*caprifolium*, Latin.] Woodbine.

It hath a climbing stalk, which twists itself about whatsoever tree stands near it: the flowers are tubulous and oblong, consisting of one leaf, which opens towards the top, and is divided into two lips; the uppermost of which is subdivided into two, and the lowermost is cut into many segments: the tube of the flowers is bent, somewhat resembling a huntsman's horn. They are produced in clusters, and are very sweet. *Miller* enumerates ten species, of which three grow wild in our hedges.

Bid her steal into the pleached bower,  
Where *honey-suckles*, ripen'd by the sun,  
Forbid the sun to enter; like to favourites,  
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride  
Against the power that bred it. *Shakespeare.*

Watch upon a bank

With ivy canopied, and interwove

With flaunting *honey-suckle*. *Milton.*

Then melloil beat, and *honey-suckles* pound;

With these alluring favours strew the ground. *Dryd. Virgil.*

HO'NEYLESS. *adj.* [from *honey*.] Without honey.

But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees,

And leave them *honeyless*. *Shakesp. Julius Caesar.*

HO'NEY-WORT. *n. f.* [*cerinthe*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath glaucous deep green leaves, which are, for the most part, beset with prickles: the flowers are cylindrical, consisting of one leaf, in shape like those of comfrey, and are pendulous: each flower turns to the top of the second page of the third leaf following. *Miller.*

HONORARY. *adj.* [*honorarius*, Latin.]

1. Done in honour.

There was probably some distinction made among the Romans between such *honorary* arches erected to emperors, and those that were raised to them on the account of a victory, which are properly triumphal arches. *Addison on Italy.*

This monument is only *honorary*; for the ashes of the emperor lie elsewhere. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Conferring honour without gain.

The Romans abounded with these little *honorary* rewards, that, without conferring wealth and riches, gave only place and distinction to the person who received them. *Addis. Guard.*

HONOUR. *n. f.* [*honneur*, French; *honor*, Latin.]

1. Dignity; high rank.

2. Reputation; fame.

A man is an ill husband of his *honour*, that entereth into any action, the failing wherein may disgrace him more than the carrying of it through can honour him. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. The title of a man of rank.

Return unto thy lord,

Bid him not fear the separated councils:

His *honour* and myself are at the one;

And at the other is my good friend Catesby. *Shakesp. R. III.*

4. Subject of praise.

Thou happy father,

Think that the clearest gods, who make them *honours*

Of man's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee. *Shakesp.*

5. Nobleness of mind; scorn of meanness; magnanimity.

Now shall I see thy love; what motive may

Be stronger with thee than the name of wife?

—That which upholdeth him, that thee upholds,

His *honour*. Oh, thine *honour*, Lewis; thine *honour*. *Shak.*

If by *honour* is meant any thing distinct from conscience, 'tis no more than a regard to the censure and esteem of the world. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. Reverence; due veneration.

They take thee for their mother,

And every day do *honour* to thy grave. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

There, my lord,

The high promotion of his grace of Canterbury,

Who holds his state at door, 'mongst pursuivants.

—Ha! 'tis he, indeed!

Is this the *honour* they do one another? *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*

This is a duty in the fifth commandment, required towards our prince and our parent, under the name of *honour*; a respect, which, in the notion of it, implies a mixture of love and fear, and, in the object, equally supposes goodness and power. *Rogers's Sermons.*

7. Chastity.

Be she *honour* flav'd,

I have three daughters, the eldest is eleven;

If this prove true, they'll pay for't. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

She dwells so securely on the excellency of her *honour*, that the folly of my soul dares not prevent itself: she is too bright to be looked against. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

8. Dignity of mien.

Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall,

Godlike erect! with native *honour* clad,

In naked majesty, seem'd lords of all. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

9. Glory; boast.

A late eminent person, the *honour* of his profession for integrity and learning. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

10. Publick mark of respect.

He saw his friends, who whelm'd beneath the waves,

Their fun'ral *honours* claim'd, and ask'd their quiet graves.

*Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*

Such discourses, on such mournful occasions as these, were instituted not so much in *honour* of the dead, as for the use of the living. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours, some to heap together a little dirt that shall bury them in the end; others to gain an *honour*, that, at best, can be celebrated but by an inconsiderable part of the world, and is envied and calumniated by more than 'tis truly given. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

11. Privileges of rank or birth.

Henry the seventh, truly pitying

My father's loss, like a most royal prince,

Restor'd to me my *honours*; and, from ruins,

Made my name once more noble. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

12. Civilities paid.

Then here a slave, or if you will a lord,

To do the *honours*, and to give the word. *Pope's Horace.*

13. Ornament; decoration.

The fire then shook the *honours* of his head,

And from his brows damps of oblivion shed. *Dryden.*

My hand to thee, my *honour* on my promise. *Shakesp.*

TO HONOUR. *v. a.* [*honnorer*, French; *honoro*, Latin.]

1. To reverence; to regard with veneration.

He was called our father, and was continually *honoured* of all men, as the next person unto the king. *Esth. xvi. 11.*

The poor man is *honoured* for his skill, and the rich man is *honoured* for his riches. *Ecclus. x. 30.*

He that is *honoured* in poverty, how much more in riches? *Ecclus. x. 31.*

How lov'd, how *honour'd* once, avails thee not. *Pope.*

2. To dignify; to raise to greatness.

In soothing them, we nourish 'gainst our senate

The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition,

Which we ourselves have plow'd for, sow'd and scatter'd,

By mingling them with us, the *honour'd* number. *Shakesp.*

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he shall follow after them, and I will be *honoured* upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host, that the Egyptians may know that I am the Lord. *Ex. xiv.*

HONOURABLE. *adj.* [*honorable*, French.]

1. Illustrious; noble.

Sir, I'll tell you,

Since I am charg'd in honour, and by him

That I think *honourable*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Who hath taken this counsel against Tyre, the crowning city, whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers are the *honourable* of the earth? *If. xxiii. 8.*

2. Great; magnanimous; generous.

Think'st thou it *honourable* for a nobleman

Still to remember wrongs. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Conferring honour.

Then warlike kings, who for their country fought,

And *honourable* wounds from battle brought. *Dryden's Æn.*



Many of those persons, who put this *honourable* task on me, were more able to perform it themselves. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.

Sith this wretched woman overcome,  
Of anguish, rather than of crime hath been,  
Preserve her cause to her eternal doom;  
And in the mean, vouchsafe her *honourable* tomb. *Fa. Qu.*

5. Not to be disgraced.

Here's a Bohemian tartar carries the coming down of thy fat woman:—let her descend, my chambers are *honourable*. *Shak.*

6. Without taint; without reproach.

As he was *honourable* in all his acts, so in this, that he took Joppe for an haven. *1 Mac. xiv. 5.*

Methinks I could not die any where so contented as in the king's company, his cause being just and his quarrel *honourable*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

7. Honest; without intention of deceit.

The earl sent again to know if they would entertain their pardon, in case he should come in person, and assure it: they answered, they did conceive him to be so *honourable*, that from himself they would most thankfully embrace it. *Hayward.*

If that thy bent of love be *honourable*,

- Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*

8. Equitable.

HO'NOURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *honourable*.] Eminence; magnificence; generosity.

HO'NOURABLY. *adv.* [from *honourable*.]

1. With tokens of honour.

The rev'rend abbot,

With all his convent, *honourably* receiv'd him. *Sh. H. VIII.*

2. Magnanimously; generously.

After some six weeks distance of time, which the king did *honourably* interpose, to give space to his brother's intercession, he was arraigned of high treason, and presently after condemned. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach.

'Tis just, ye gods! and what I well deserve:

Why did I not more *honourably* starve! *Dryden's Juvenal.*

HO'NOURER. *n. f.* [from *honour*.] One that honours; one that regards with veneration.

I must not here omit to do justice to Mr. Gay, whose zeal in your concern is worthy a friend and *honourer*. *Pope.*

HOOD, in composition, is derived from the Saxon *had*, in German *heit*, in Dutch *heid*. It denotes quality; character; condition: as, *knighthood*; *childhood*; *fatherhood*. Sometimes it is used after the Dutch, as *maidenhead*. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity; *sisterhood*, a company of sisters.

HOOD. *n. f.* [*hob*, Saxon, probably from *perob*, head.]

1. The upper covering of a woman's head.

In velvet, white as snow, the troop was gown'd;  
Their *hoods* and sleeves the same. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it.

Undertaking so to gesture and muffle up himself in his *hood*, as the duke's manner was to ride in cold weather, that none should discern him. *Wotton.*

The lacerna came, from being a military habit, to be a common dress: it had a *hood*, which could be separated or joined to it. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly.

4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

To HOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in a hood.

The cobbler apron'd, and the parson gown'd,  
The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crown'd. *Pope.*

2. To blind, as with a hood.

While grace is saying, I'll *hood* mine eyes  
Thus with my hat, and sigh, and say, amen. *Shakespeare.*

3. To cover.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,  
In firmamental waters dipt above;  
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,  
And *hoods* the flames that to their quarry strove. *Dryden.*

HO'ODMAN'S BLIND. *n. f.* A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name; blindman's buff.

What devil was't,

That thus hath cozen'd you at *hoodman blind*? *Shak. Haml.*

To HO'OD-WINK. *v. a.* [*hood* and *wink*.]

1. To blind with something bound over the eyes.

They willingly *hood-winking* themselves from seeing his faults, he often abused the virtue of courage to defend his foul vice of injustice. *Sidney.*

We will bind and *hood-wink* him so, that he shall suppose he is carried into the leaguer of the adversaries. *Shakespeare.*

You may

Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty,  
And yet seem cold, the time you may so *hood-wink*. *Shakesp.*

Then she who hath been *hood-wink'd* from her birth,  
Doth first herself within death's mirror see. *Davies.*

So have I seen, at Christmas sports, one lost,  
And, *hood-wink'd*, for a man embrace a post. *Ben. Johnson.*

Satan is fain to *hood-wink* those that are apt to start.

Prejudice so dexterously *hood-winks* mens minds as to keep them in the dark, with a belief that they are more in the light. *Locke.*

Must I wed Rodogune?

Fantastick cruelty of *hood-wink'd* chance! *Rowe.*

On high, where no hoarse winds or clouds resort,  
The *hood-wink'd* goddess keeps her partial court. *Garth.*

2. To cover; to hide.

Be patient; for the prize, I'll bring thee to,  
Shall *hood-wink* this mischance. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

3. To deceive; to impose upon.

She delighted in infamy, which often she had used to her husband's shame, filling all mens ears, but his, with reproach; while he, *hood-winked* with kindness, least of all men knew who struck him. *Sidney.*

HOOF. *n. f.* [*hoef*, Saxon; *hoef*, Dutch.] The hard horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals.

With the *hoofs* of his horses shall he tread down all thy streets. *Exek. xxvi. 11.*

The bull and ram know the use of their horns as well as the horse of his *hoofs*. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

HO'OFED. *adj.* [from *hoof*.] Furnished with hoofs.

Among quadrupeds, the roe-deer is the swiftest; of all the *hoofed*, the horse is the most beautiful; of all the clawed, the lion is the strongest. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. ii. c. 8.*

HOOF-BOUND. *adj.* [*hoof* and *bound*]

A horse is said to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the forefeet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. A *hoof-bound* horse has a narrow heel, the sides of which come too near one another, insomuch that the flesh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent. *Farrier's Dict.*

HOOK. *n. f.* [*poce*, Saxon; *hoock*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing bent so as to catch hold: as, a shepherd's *hook* and pot *hooks*.

This falling not, for that they had not far enough undermined it, they assayed with great *hooks* and strong ropes to have pulled it down. *Knolles.*

2. The curved wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced.

Like unto golden *hook*,

That from the foolish fish their baits do hide. *Spenser.*

My bended *hook* shall pierce

Their slimy jaws. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Though divine Plato thus of pleasures thought,

They us with *hooks* and baits, like fishes, caught. *Denham.*

3. A snare; a trap.

A shop of all the qualities that man

Loves woman for, besides that *hook* of wiving,

Fairness, which strikes the eye. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

4. A sickle to reap corn.

Pease are commonly reaped with a *hook* at the end of a long stick. *Morimer's Husbandry.*

5. An iron to seize the meat in the caldron.

About the caldron many cooks accoil'd,

With *hooks* and ladles, as need did require;

The while the viands in the vessel boil'd. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

6. Any instrument to cut or lop with.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,

Like flashing Bentley with his desperate *hook*. *Pope.*

7. The part of the hinge fixed to the post: whence the proverb, *off the hooks*, for in disorder.

My doublet looks,

Like him that wears it, quite *off o' the hooks*. *Cleveland.*

She was horribly bold, meddling and expensive, easily put *off the hooks*, and monstrous hard to be pleased again. *L'Estr.*

While Sheridan is *off the hooks*,

And friend Delany at his books. *Swift.*

8. Hook. [In husbandry.] A field sown two years running. *Ainsl.*

9. Hook or Crook. One way or other; by any expedient; by any means direct or oblique.

Which he by *hook or crook* had gather'd,

And for his own inventions father'd. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

He would bring him by *hook or crook* into his quarrel. *Dryd.*

To Hook. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To catch with a hook.

The huge jack he had caught was served up for the first dish: upon our sitting down to it, he gave us a long account how he had *hooked* it, played with it, foiled it, and at length drew it out upon the bank. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To intrap; to ensnare.

3. To draw as with a hook.

But she

I can *hook* to me. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

4. To fasten as with an hook.

5. To be drawn by force or artifice.

There are many branches of the natural law no way reducible to the two tables, unless *hooked* in by tedious consequences. *Norris.*

HO'OKED.



# H O O

**HOOKED.** *adj.* [from *hook*.] Bent; curved.

Gryps signifies eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet grypus, for an *hooked* or aquiline nose. *Brown.*

Now thou threaten'st, with unjust decree,

To seize the prize which I so dearly bought:

Mean match to thine; for still above the rest,

Thy *hook'd* rapacious hands usurp the best. *Dryden.*

Caterpillars have claws and feet: the claws are *hooked*, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the back-sides of leaves. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*

**HOOKEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *hooked*.] State of being bent like a hook.

**HOOKNOSED.** *adj.* [*hook* and *nose*.] Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.

I may justly say with the *hook-nosed* fellow of Rome there, Cæsar, I came, saw, and overcame. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

**HOOP.** *n. f.* [*hoep*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels.

Thou shalt prove a shelter to thy friends,

A *hoop* of gold to bind thy brothers in,

That the united vessel of their blood

Shall never leak. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

If I knew

What *hoop* would hold us staunch, from edge to edge

O' th' world I would pursue it. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?

—About a *hoop* of gold, a paltry ring. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

To view so lewd a town, and to refrain,

What *hoops* of iron could my spleen contain! *Dryd. Juven.*

And learned Athens to our art must stoop,

Could she behold us tumbling through a *hoop*. *Pope.*

3. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale.

A petticoat without a *hoop*.

*Swift.*

At coming in you saw her stoop;

The entry brush'd against her *hoop*. *Swift.*

All that *hoops* are good for is to clean dirty shoes, and to keep fellows at distance. *Clarissa.*

2. Any thing circular.

I have seen at Rome an antique statue of time, with a wheel or *hoop* of marble in his hand. *Addison on Italy.*

**TO HOOP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind or enclose with hoops.

The three *hoop'd* pot shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink small beer. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

The cask for his majesty's shipping were *hooped* as a wine-cask, or *hooped* with iron. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround.

If ever henceforth thou

Shalt *hoop* his body more with thy embraces,

I will devise a death.

*Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

I *hoop* the firmament, and make

This my embrace the zodiack.

*Cleaveland.*

That shelly guard, which *hoops* in the eye, and hides the greater part of it, might occasion his mistake. *Grew's Mus.*

**TO HOOP.** *v. n.* [from *wopgan* or *wopyan*, Gothick; or *hupper*, French, derived from the Gothick. This word is generally written *whoop*, which is more proper, if we deduce it from the Gothick; and *hoop*, if we derive it from the French.]

To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

**TO HOOP.** *v. a.*

1. To drive with a shout.

Dastard nobles

Suffer'd me, by th' voice of slaves, to be

*Hoop'd* out of Rome.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To call by a shout.

**HOOPER.** *n. f.* [from *hoop*, to inclose with hoops.] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.

**HOOPING-COUGH.** *n. f.* [or *whooping-cough*, from *hoop*, to shout.] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise; the chine cough.

**TO HOOT.** *v. n.* [*hwot*, Welsh; *huer*, French.]

1. To shout in contempt.

A number of country folks happened to pass thereby, who hollowed and *hooted* after me as at the arrantest coward. *Sidney.*

Matrons and girls shall *hoot* at thee no more. *Dryd. Juv.*

2. To cry as an owl.

Some keep back

The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots*, and wonders

At our quaint sports. *Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

**TO HOOT.** *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts.

We lov'd him; but, like beasts,

Our coward nobles gave way to your clusters,

Who did *hoot* him out o' th' city. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will *hoot*!

That were I set up for that wooden god

That keeps our gardens, could not fright the crows,

Or the least bird, from muting on my head. *Ben. Johnson.*

Patridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat and impostor, if I fail in any particular of moment. *Swift.*

# H O P

**HOOT.** *n. f.* [*huée*, French, from the verb.] Clamour; shout; noise.

Its assertion would be entertained with the *hoot* of the rabble. *Glanville's Sceps.*

**TO HOP.** *v. n.* [*hoppan*, Saxon; *hoppem*, Dutch.]

1. To jump; to skip lightly.

I would have thee gone,

And yet no further than a wanton's bird,

That lets it *hop* a little from her hand,

And with a silk thread plucks it back again. *Shakespeare.*

Go, *hop* me over every kennel home;

For you shall *hop* without my custom, sir. *Shakespeare.*

Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,

*Hop* in his walks, and gambol in his eyes. *Shakespeare.*

The painted birds, companions of the Spring,

*Hopping* from spray to spray were heard. *Dryden.*

Your Ben and Fletcher, in their first young flight,

Did no Volpone, nor no Arbaces write;

But *hopp'd* about, and short excursions made

From bough to bough, as if they were afraid. *Dryden.*

Why don't we vindicate ourselves by trial ordeal, and *hop*

over heated ploughshares blindfold. *Collier on Duelling.*

I am highly delighted to see the jay or the thrush *hopping*

about my walks. *Spectator.*

2. To leap on one leg.

Men with heads like dogs, and others with one huge foot

alone, whereupon they did *hop* from place to place. *Abbot.*

3. To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble or strong than the other; to limp; to halt.

The limping smith observ'd the sadden'd feast,

And *hopping* here and there, himself a jest,

Put in his word. *Dryden's Homer.*

4. To move; to play.

Softly feel

Her feeble pulse, to prove if any drop

Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

**HOP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A jump; a light leap.

2. A jump on one leg.

When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a *hop*, step, and jump. *Addison's Guardian.*

3. A place where meaner people dance. *Ainsworth.*

**HOP.** *n. f.* [*hop*, Dutch; *lupulus*, Latin.] A plant.

It has a creeping root: the leaves are rough, angular, and conjugated; the stalks climb and twist about whatever is near them; the flowers are male and female on different plants: the male flower consists of a calyx divided into five parts, which surrounds the stamina, but has no petals to the flower: the female plants have their flowers collected into squamose heads, which grow in bunches: from each of the leafy scales is produced an horned ovary, which becomes a single roundish seed. *Miller.*

If *hop* yard or orchard ye mind for to have,

For *hop* poles and crotches in lopping go save. *Tuss. Husb.*

The planting of *hop* yards is profitable for the planters, and consequently for the kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards

boiled with the *hop*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Next to thistles are *hop* strings, cut after the flowers are

gathered. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

Have the poles without forks, otherwise it will be trouble-

some to part the *hop* vines and the poles. *Mortimer's Husband.*

When you water *hops*, on the top of every hill put dissolved

dung, which will enrich your *hop* hills. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

In Kent they plant their *hop* gardens with apple-trees and

cherry-trees between. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The price of hoeing of *hop* ground is forty shillings an

acre. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*Hop* poles, the largest sort, should be about twenty foot

long, and about nine inches in compass. *Mortimer's Husband.*

**TO HOP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To impregnate with hops.

Brew in March or October, and *hop* it for long keeping.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To increase the milk, diminished by flesh-meat, take malt-

drink not much *hopped*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**HOPE.** *n. f.* [*hopa*, Saxon; *hope*, Dutch.]

1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with

pleasure.

There is *hope* of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout

again. *Job xiv. 7.*

*Hope* is that pleasure in the mind which every one finds in himself, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of

a thing, which is apt to delight him. *Locke.*

When in heav'n she shall his essence see,

This is her sov'reign good, and perfect bliss;

Her longing, wishings, *hopes*, all finish'd be;

Her joys are full, her motions rest in this. *Davies.*

Sweet *hope*! kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee

We are not where or what we be;

But what and where we would be: thus art thou

Our absent presence, and our future now. *Crashaw.*

Faith



# H O P

Faith is oppos'd to infidelity, and *hope* to despair. *Taylor*.  
 He fought them both, but wish'd his hap might find  
 Eve separate: he wish'd, but not with *hope*  
 Of what so seldom chanc'd: when to his wish,  
 Beyond his *hope*, Eve separate he spies. *Milton's Parad. Lost*.  
 The Trojan dames  
 To Pallas' fane in long procession go,  
 In *hopes* to reconcile their heav'nly foe. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*  
 Why not comfort myself with the *hope* of what may be, as  
 torment myself with the fear on't? *L'Estrange*.  
 To encourage our *hopes* it gives us the highest assurance of  
 most lasting happiness, in case of obedience. *Tillotson*.  
 The deceased really lived like one that had his *hope* in an-  
 other life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having ex-  
 changed *hope* for fight, desire for enjoyment. *Atterbury*.  
 Young men look rather to the past age than the present,  
 and therefore the future may have some *hopes* of them. *Swift*.  
 2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of  
 any body.  
 It is good, being put to death by men, to look for *hope* from  
 God, to be raised up again by him. *2 Mac. vii. 14*.  
 Blessed is he who is not fallen from his *hope* in the Lord.  
*Ecclus. xiv. 2*.  
 I had *hope* of France,  
 Ev'n as I have of fertile England's foil. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*  
 3. That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed,  
 as an agent by which something desired may be effected.  
 I might see from far some forty truncheoners draw to her  
 succour, which were the *hope* of the Strand, where she was  
 quarter'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
 4. The object of hope.  
 Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,  
 And yet brought forth less than a mother's *hope*;  
 To wit, an indigested deform'd lump. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*  
 She was his care, his *hope*, and his delight,  
 Most in his thought, and ever in his fight. *Dryden*.  
 HOPE. *n. f.* Any sloping plain between the ridges of moun-  
 tains. *Ainsworth*.  
 To HOPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To live in expectation of some good.  
*Hope* for good success, according to the efficacy of the  
 causes and the instrument; and let the husbandman *hope* for a  
 good harvest. *Taylor's Rule of living holy*.  
 My muse, by storms long tost,  
 Is thrown upon your hospitable coast;  
 And finds more favour by her ill success,  
 Than she could *hope* for by her happiness. *Dryden*.  
 Who knows what adverse fortune may befall!  
 Arm well your mind, *hope* little, and fear all. *Dryden*.  
 2. To place confidence in futurity.  
 He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that *hope* in the  
 Lord. *Pf. xxxi. 24*.  
 To HOPE. *v. a.* To expect with desire.  
 The sun shines hot; and if we use delay,  
 Cold-biting Winter mars our *hop'd* for hay. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
 So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear  
 Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear. *Dryden's Fables*.  
 HOPEFUL. *adj.* [*hope* and *full*.]  
 1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to  
 obtain success; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify  
 desire, or answer expectation.  
 He will advance thee:  
 I know his noble nature, not to let  
 Thy *hopeful* service perish. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*  
 You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most  
*hopeful* young prince whom you must not desert. *Bacon*.  
 What to the old can greater pleasure be,  
 Than *hopeful* and ingenious youth to see? *Denham*.  
 They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very  
*hopeful* scholars by that time they are threescore. *Addison*.  
 2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. This sense is  
 now almost confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and  
 found in good writers.  
 Men of their own natural inclination *hopeful* and strongly  
 conceited, whatsoever they took in hand. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 I was *hopeful* the success of your first attempts would en-  
 courage you to make trial also of more nice and difficult expe-  
 riments. *Boyle*.  
 Whatever ills the friendless orphan bears,  
 Bereav'd of parents in his infant years,  
 Still must the wrong'd Telemachus sustain,  
 If *hopeful* of your aid, he hopes in vain. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
 HOPEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hopeful*.]  
 1. In such a manner as to raise hope; in a promising way.  
 He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of  
 the realm actually, or *hopefully* with earls sons and heirs. *Wott*.  
 They were ready to renew the war, and to prosecute it *hope-*  
*fully*, to the reduction or suppression of the Irish. *Clarendon*.  
 2. With hope; without despair. This sense is rare.  
 From your promising and generous endeavours we may *hope-*  
*fully* expect a considerable enlargement of the history of na-  
 ture. *Glanv. Scops. Preface*.

# H O R

HOPEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *hopeful*] Promise of good; likeli-  
 hood to succeed.  
 Set down beforehand certain signatures of *hopefulness*, or  
 characters, whereby may be timely described what the child  
 will prove in probability. *Watton*.  
 HOPELESS. *adj.* [from *hope*.]  
 1. Without hope; without pleasing expectation.  
 Are they indifferent, being used as signs of immoderate  
 and *hopeless* lamentation for the dead? *Hooker, b. iv.*  
 Alas, I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless*! *Shakespeare*.  
 He watches with greedy hope to find  
 His wish, and best advantage, us asunder;  
*Hopeless* to circumvent us join'd, where each  
 To other speedy aid might lend at need. *Milt. Parad. Lost*.  
 The fall'n archangel, envious of our state,  
 And *hopeless* to prevail by open force,  
 Seeks hid advantage. *Dryden's State of Innocence*.  
*Hopeless* of ransom, and condemn'd to lie  
 In durance, doom'd a ling'ring death to die. *Dryden's Fob*.  
 2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing.  
 The *hopeless* word of never to return,  
 Breathe I against thee upon pain of life. *Shakesp. R. II.*  
 HOPE. *n. f.* [from *hope*.] One that has pleasing expectations.  
 I except all *hoppers*, who turn the scale, because the strong ex-  
 pectation of a good certain salary, will outweigh the loss by  
 bad rents. *Swift on the Sacramental Test*.  
 HOPEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hoping*.] With hope; with expecta-  
 tion of good.  
 One sign of despair is the peremptory contempt of the con-  
 dition which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in  
 terrors and amazement of conscience, but also boldly, *hop-*  
*ingly*, and confidently in wilful habits of sin. *Hammond*.  
 HOPPER. *n. f.* [from *hop*.] He who hops or jumps on one  
 leg. *Ainsworth*.  
 HOPPERS. [commonly called *Scotch hoppers*.] A kind of play  
 in which the actor hops on one leg.  
 HOPPER. *n. f.* [so called because it is always *hopping*, or in agi-  
 tation. It is called in French, for the same reason, *tremie* or  
*tremue*.]  
 1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is  
 put to be ground.  
 The salt of the lake Asphaltites shooteth into perfect cubes:  
 sometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the *hopper* of  
 a mill. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*  
 Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill: their  
 maw is the *hopper* which holds and softens the grain, letting  
 it drop by degrees into the stomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.  
 Just at the *hopper* will I stand,  
 In my whole life I never saw grist ground,  
 And mark the clack how justly it will sound. *Betterton*.  
 2. A basket for carrying seed. *Ainsworth*.  
 HO'RAL. *adj.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour.  
 Howe'er reduc'd and plain,  
 The watch would still a watch remain;  
 But if the *horal* orbit ceases,  
 The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior*.  
 HO'RARY. *adj.* [*horaire*, French; *horarius*, Latin.]  
 1. Relating to an hour.  
 I'll draw a figure that shall tell you  
 What you perhaps forgot befell you,  
 By way of *horary* inspection,  
 Which some account our worst erection. *Hindibras, p. ii.*  
 In his answer to an *horary* question, as what hour of the  
 night to set a fox-trap, he has largely discussed, under the  
 character of Reynard, the manner of surprising all sharpers.  
*Tatler, No. 56*.  
 2. Continuing for an hour.  
 When, from a basket of Summer-fruit, God by Amos fore-  
 told the destruction of his people, thereby was declared the  
 propinquity of their desolation, and that their tranquillity was  
 of no longer duration than those *horary* or soon decaying fruits  
 of Summer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
 HORDE. *n. f.* A clan; a migratory crew of people.  
 Of lost mankind, in polish'd slavery sunk,  
 Drove martial *horde* on *horde* with dreadful sweep,  
 And gave the vanquish'd world another form. *Thomf. Winter*.  
 HORIZON. *n. f.* [*ὁρίζων*.] The line that terminates the  
 view. The *horizon* is distinguished into sensible and real: the  
 sensible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the  
 real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the he-  
 misphere. It is falsely pronounced by *Shakespeare horizon*.  
 When the morning sun shall raise his car  
 Above the border of this *horizon*,  
 We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates. *Shakesp.*  
 She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing  
 star should first appear, and at what time it must be upon the  
*horizon* of Ireland. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 Far in th' *horizon* to the North appear'd,  
 From skirt to skirt, a fiery region. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
 In his East the glorious lamp was seen,  
 Regent of day; and all th' *horizon* round  
 Invested with bright rays. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*  
 4



The morning lark, the messenger of day,  
Saluted in her song the morning gray;  
And soon the sun arose with beams so bright,  
That all th' horizon laugh'd to see the joyous fight. *Dryden.*  
When the sea is worked up in a tempest, so that the horizon  
on every side is nothing but foaming billows and floating  
mountains, it is impossible to describe the agreeable horreur  
that rises from such a prospect. *Addison's Spectator.*

**HORIZO'NTAL.** *adj.* [*horizontal*, French, from *horizon*.]

1. Near the horizon.

As when the sun, new risen,  
Looks through the *horizontal* misty air,  
Shorn of his beams; or from behind the moon,  
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds  
On half the nations. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

An obelisk erected, and golden figures placed *horizontal*  
about it, was brought out of Egypt by Augustus. *Brown.*

The problem is reduced to this; what perpendicular height  
is necessary to place several ranks of rows in a plane inclined  
to a *horizontal* line in a given angle? *Arbutnot on Coins.*

**HORIZO'NTALLY.** *adv.* [from *horizontal*.] In a direction pa-  
rallel to the horizon.

As it will not sink into the bottom, so will it neither float  
above, like lighter bodies; but, being near in weight, lie  
superficially, or almost *horizontally* unto it. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them  
*horizontally* with celerity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**HORN.** *n. f.* [*haur*, Gothick; *horn*, Saxon; *born*, Dutch.]

1. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some  
graminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons.

No beast that hath *horns* hath upper teeth. *Bacon's N. Hist.*

Zelus rises through the ground,

Pending the bull's tough neck with pain,

That tosses back his *horns* in vain. *Addison on Italy.*

All that process is no more surprising than the eruption of  
*horns* in some brutes, or of teeth and beard in men at certain  
periods of age. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. An instrument of wind-musick made of horn.

The squire 'gan nigher to approach,  
And wind his *horn* under the castle-wall,  
That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *Fairy Queen.*

There's a post come from my master, with his *horn* full of  
good-news. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

The goddess to her crooked *horn*

Adds all her breath: the rocks and woods around,  
And mountains, tremble at th' infernal sound. *Dryden.*

Fair Ascanius, and his youthful train,

With *horns* and hounds a hunting match ordain. *Dryden.*

3. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon, as mentioned  
by poets.

She blest'd the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,

That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either *horn*,

To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden.*

The moon

Wears a wan circle round her blunted *horns*. *Thomson.*

4. The feelers of a snail. Whence the proverb, *To pull in the*  
*horns*, to repress one's ardour.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,

Than are the tender *horns* of cockled snails. *Shakespeare.*

Aufidius,

Hearing of our Marcius's banishment,

Thrust forth his *horns* again into the world,

Which were inshell'd when Marcius stood for Rome,

And durst not once peep out. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

5. A drinking cup made of horn.

6. Antler of a cuckold.

If I have *horns* to make one mad,

Let the proverb go with me, I'll be horn mad. *Shakespeare.*

Merchants, vent'ring through the main,

Slight pyrates, rocks, and *horns* for gain. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

7. **HORN** *mad*. Perhaps mad as a cuckold.

I am glad he went not in himself: if he had, he would have  
been *horn mad*. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**HORNEE'AK.** } *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

**HORNFISH.** }

**HORNBEAM.** *n. f.* [*horn* and *boem*, Dutch, for *tree*, from the  
hardness of the timber.]

It hath leaves like the elm or beech-tree: the katkins are  
placed at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree, and  
the outward shell of the fruit is winged. This tree was for-  
merly much used in hedges for wildernesses and orangeries.  
The timber is very tough and inflexible, and of excellent  
use. *Miller.*

**HORNBOOK.** *n. f.* [*horn* and *book*] The first book of children,  
covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.

He teaches boys the *hornbook*. *Shak. Love's Labour Lost.*

Nothing has been considered of this kind out of the ordi-  
nary road of the *hornbook* and primer. *Locke.*

To master John the English maid

A *hornbook* gives of ginger-bread;

And that the child may learn the better,

As he can name, he eats the letter. *Prior.*

**HO'RNED.** *adj.* [from *horn*.] Furnished with horns.

As when two rams, stirr'd with ambitious pride,

Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock,

Their *horned* fronts so fierce on either side

Do meet, that, with the terrour of the shock,

Astonished both stand senseless as a block. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

O, that I were

Upon the hill of Bafan, to out-roar

The *horned* herd. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Thither all the *horned* host resorts,

To graze the ranker mead. *Denham.*

I thou king of *horned* floods, whose plenteous urn

Suffices fatness to the fruitful corn. *Dryden.*

**HO'RNED.** *n. f.* [from *horn*.] One that works in horn, and sells  
horns.

The skin of a bull's forehead is the part of the hide made  
use of by *horners*, whereupon they shave their horns. *Grew.*

**HO'RNET.** *n. f.* [*hynnette*, Saxon, from its horns] A very  
large strong stinging fly, which makes its nest in hollow trees.

Silence, in times of suff'ring, is the best;

'Tis dangerous to disturb a *hornet's* nest. *Dryden.*

*Hornets* do mischief to trees by breeding in them. *Mortim.*

I have often admired how *hornets*, that gather dry materials  
for building their nests, have found a proper matter to glue  
their combs. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**HO'RNFOOT.** *n. f.* [*horn* and *foot*.] Hoofed.

Mad frantick man,

That did not inly quake!

With *hornfoot* horses, and brass wheels,

Jove's storms to emulate. *Hakewill on Providence.*

**HO'RNOWL.** *n. f.* A kind of horned owl. *Ainsworth.*

**HO'RNPIPE.** *n. f.* [*horn* and *pipe*.] A county dance, danced  
commonly to a horn.

A lusty tablere,

That to thee many a *hornpipe* play'd,

Whereto they dauncen each one with his maid. *Spenser.*

There many a *hornpipe* he tun'd to his Phyllis. *Kaleigh.*

Let all the quicksilver i' the mine

Run t' the feet-veins, and refine

Your firckum jerkum to a dance

Shall fetch the fiddlers out of France,

To wonder at the *hornpipes* here

Of Nottingham and Derbyshire. *Pen. Johnson.*

Florinda danced the Derbyshire *hornpipe* in the presence of

several friends. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 106.*

**HO'RNSTONE.** *n. f.* A kind of blue stone. *Ainsworth.*

**HO'RNWORK.** *n. f.* A kind of angular fortification.

**HO'ARNY.** *adj.* [from *horn*.]

1. Made of horn.

2. Resembling horn.

He thought he by the brook of Cherith stood,

And saw the ravens with their *horny* beaks

Food to Elijah bringing even and morn. *Milton's Pa. Lost.*

The *horny* or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the  
same superficies with the white of the eye, but riseth up above  
its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical figure. *Ray.*

Rough are her ears, and broad her *horny* feet. *Dryd. Virg.*

The pineal gland was encompassed with a kind of *horny*  
substance. *Addison's Spectat.*

As the serum of the blood is resolvable by a small heat, a  
greater heat coagulates it so as to turn it *horny*, like parch-  
ment; but when it is thoroughly putrified, it will no longer  
concrete. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. Hard as horn; callous.

Tyrreus, the foster-father of the beast,

Then clench'd a hatchet in his *horny* fist. *Dryden's Æn.*

**HORO'GRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*horographie*, Fr. *ωρα* and *γραφω*.] An  
account of the hours.

**HO'ROLOGE.** } *n. f.* [*horologium*, Latin.] Any instrument that

**HO'ROLOGY.** } tells the hour: as a clock; a watch; an hour-  
glass.

'Tis evermore the prologue to his sleep;

He'll watch the *horologe* a double set,

If drink rock not his cradle. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Before the days of Jerome there were *horologies*, that mea-  
sured the hours not only by drops of water in glasses, called  
clepsydra, but also by sand in glasses, called clepsammia. *Brown.*

**HORO'METRY.** *n. f.* [*horometrie*, French; *ωρα* and *μετρίω*.] The  
art of measuring hours.

It is no easy wonder how the *horometry* of antiquity disco-  
vered not this artifice. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**HO'ROSCOPE.** *n. f.* [*horoscope*, French; *ωροσκόπος*.] The con-  
figuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

How unlikely is it, that the many almost numberless con-  
junctions of stars, which occur in the progress of a man's  
life, should not match and countervail that one *horoscope* or  
conjunction which is found at his birth? *Drummond.*

A proportion of the *horoscope* unto the seventh house, or op-  
posite signs every seventh year, oppresseth living natures. *Bro.*

Him born beneath a boding *horoscope*,

His fire, the blear-ey'd Vulcan of a shop,

From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's school. *Dryd. Juven.*

Where



# H O R

# H O R

The Greek names this the *horoscope*;  
This governs life, and this marks out our parts,  
Our humours, manners, qualities and arts. *Creech's Manil.*  
They understood the planets and the zodiack by instinct,  
and fell to drawing schemes of their own *horoscopes* in the same  
dust they sprung out of. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**HORRIBLE.** *adj.* [*horrible*, French; *horribilis*, Lat.] Dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous.

No colour affecteth the eye much with displeasure: there be fights that are *horrible*, because they excite the memory of things that are odious or fearful. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Eternal happiness and eternal misery, meeting with a persuasion that the soul is immortal, are, of all others, the first the most desirable, and the latter the most *horrible* to human apprehension. *South's Sermons.*

**HORRIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *horrible*.] Dreadfulness; hideousness; terribleness; fearfulness.

**HORRIBLY.** *adv.* [from *horrible*.]

1. Dreadfully; hideously.

What hideous noise was that!

*Horribly loud.*

2. To a dreadful degree.

*Milton's Agonistes.*

The contagion of these ill precedents, both in civility and virtue, *horribly* infects children. *Locke.*

**HORRID.** *adj.* [*horridus*, Latin.]

1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking.

Oh!

Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,

That we the *horrid* may seem to those

Which chance to find us.

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Not in the legions

Of *horrid* hell can come a devil more damn'd,

In evils to top Macbeth.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Shocking; offensive; unpleasing: in womens cant.

Already I your tears survey,

Already hear the *horrid* things they say.

*Pope.*

3. Rough; rugged.

*Horrid* with fern, and intricate with thorn,

Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dry.*

**HORRIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *horrid*.] Hideousness; enormity.

A bloody designer suborns his instrument to take away such a man's life, and the confessor represents the *horridness* of the fact, and brings him to repentance. *Hammond.*

**HORRIFICK.** *adj.* [*horrificus*, Latin.] Causing horror.

His jaws *horrifick*, arm'd with three-fold fate,

Here dwells the direful shark.

*Thomson's Summer.*

**HORRISONOUS.** *adj.* [*horrisonus*, Latin.] Sounding dreadfully. *Dict.*

**HORROUR.** *n. f.* [*horror*, Latin; *horreur*, French.]

1. Terrour mixed with detestation; a passion compounded of fear and hate, both strong.

Over them sad *horror*, with grim hue,

Did always soar, beating his iron wings;

And after him owls and night ravens flew,

The hateful messengers of heavy things. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

I have sapt full with *horrors*;

Direness, familiar to my slaught'rous thoughts,

Cannot once start me.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Doubtless all souls have a surviving thought,

Therefore of death we think with quiet mind;

But if we think of being turn'd to nought,

A trembling *horror* in our souls we find.

*Davies.*

Me damp *horror* chill'd

At such bold words, vouch'd with a deed so bold.

*Milton.*

Deep *horror* seizes ev'ry human breast;

Their pride is humbled, and their fear confess.

*Dryden.*

2. Gloom; dreariness.

Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,

Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;

Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,

And breathes a browner *horror* on the woods.

*Pope.*

3. [In medicine.] Such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a sense of shuddering or shrinking. *Quincy.*

All objects of the senses, which are very offensive, do cause the spirits to retire; and, upon their flight, the parts are in some degree destitute, and so there is induced in them a trepidation and *horror*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**HORSE.** *n. f.* [*hors*, Saxon.]

1. A neighing quadruped; used in war, and draught and carriage.

Duncan's *horses*, the minions of the race,

Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

A *horse*! a *horse*! my kingdom for a *horse*! *Shak. R. III.*

I would sell my *horse*, and buy ten more

Better than he.

*Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

Thy face, bright centaur, Autumn's heats retain,

The softer season suiting to the man;

Whilst Winter's shivering goat afflicts the *horse*

With frost, and makes him an uneasy course.

*Creech.*

We call a little *horse*, such a one as comes not up to the size of that idea which we have in our minds to belong ordinarily to *horses*. *Locke.*

I took *horse* to the lake of Constance, which is formed by the entry of the Rhine. *Addison on Italy.*

2. It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination; for horses, horsemen, or cavalry.

I did hear

The galloping of *horse*: who was't came by? *Shak. Macb.*

The armies were appointed, consisting of twenty-five thousand *horse* and foot, for the repulsing of the enemy at their landing. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

If they had known that all the king's *horse* were quartered behind them, their foot might very well have marched away with their *horse*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Th' Arcadian *horse*

With ill success engage the Latin force.

*Dryden's Æn.*

3. Something on which any thing is supported: as, a *horse* to dry linnen on.

4. A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment. It is sometimes called a timber-mare.

5. Joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse: as, a *horseface*, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To HORSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mount upon a horse.

He came out with all his clowns, *horsed* upon such cart-jades, and so furnished, as in good faith I thought with myself, if that were thrift, I wish't none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive. *Sidney, b. ii.*

After a great fight there came to the camp of Gonsalvo, the great captain, a gentleman proudly *horsed* and armed: Diego de Mendoza asked the great captain, Who's this? Who answered, It is St. Ermin, who never appears but after the storm. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

2. To carry one on the back.

3. To ride any thing.

Stalls, bulks, windows

Are smother'd, leads fill'd, and ridges *hors'd*

With variable complexions; all agreeing

In earnestness to see him.

*Shakespeare.*

4. To cover a mare.

If you let him out to *horse* more mares than your own, you must feed him well. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**HORSEBACK.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *back*.] The seat of the rider; the state of being on a horse.

I've seen the French,

And they can well on *horseback*.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

I saw them salute on *horseback*,

Beheld them when they lighted. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

He fought but one remarkable battle wherein there were any elephants, and that was with Porus, king of India; in which notwithstanding he was on *horseback*. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

When mannish Mevia, that two-handed whore,

Astride on *horseback* hunts the Tuscan boar. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

If your ramble was on *horseback*, I am glad of it, on account of your health. *Swift to Gay.*

**HORSEBEAN.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *bean*.] A small bean usually given to horses.

Only the small *horsebean* is propagated by the plough. *Mort.*

**HORSEBLOCK.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *block*.] A block on which they climb to a horse.

**HORSEBOAT.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *boat*.] A boat used in ferrying horses.

**HORSEBOY.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *boy*.] A boy employed in dressing horses; a stableboy.

Some *horseboys*, being awake, discovered them by the fire in their matches. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

**HORSEBREAKER.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *break*.] One whose employment it is to tame horses to the saddle.

Under Sagittarius are born chariot-racers, *horsebreakers*, and tamers of wild beasts. *Creech.*

**HORSECHESNUT.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *chesnut*.] A plant.

It hath digitated or fingered leaves: the flowers, which consist of five leaves, are of an anomalous figure, opening with two lips: there are male and female upon the same spike: the female flowers are succeeded by nuts, which grow in green prickly husks. Their whole year's shoot is commonly performed in three weeks time, after which it does no more than increase in bulk, and become more firm; and all the latter part of the Summer is occupied in forming and strengthening the buds for the next year's shoots. *Miller.*

I may bring in the *horsechesnut*, which grows into a goodly standard. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**HORSECOURSER.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *courser*.] *Junius* derives it from *horse* and *cofe*, an old Scotch word, which signifies to change; and it should therefore, he thinks, be writ *horsecoser*. The word now used in Scotland is *horsecouper*, to denote a jockey, feller, or rather changer of horses. It may well be derived from *course*, as he that sells horses may be supposed to *course* or exercise them.]

1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.

2. A dealer in horses.

A servant to a *horsecourser* was thrown off his horse. *Wisem.*

A Florentine bought a horse for so many crowns, upon condition



condition to pay half down: the *horsecourser* comes to him next morning for the remainder. *L'Estrange.*  
**HO'RSECRAB.** *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*  
**HORSECUCUMBER.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *cucumber.*] A plant.  
 The *horsecucumber* is the large green cucumber, and the best for the table, green out of the garden. *Mortimer.*  
**HO'RSEDUNG.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *dung.*] The excrements of horses.  
 Put it into an ox's horn, and, covered close, let it rot in hot *horfedung.* *Peacham on Drawing.*  
**HORSEEMMET.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *emmet.*] Ant of a large kind.  
**HO'RSEFLESH.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *flesh.*] The flesh of horses.  
 The Chinese eat *horseflesh* at this day, and some gluttons have colts flesh baked. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 An old hungry lion would fain have been dealing with a good piece of *horseflesh* that he had in his eye; but the nag he thought would be too fleet for him. *L'Estrange.*  
**HO'RSEFLY.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *fly*] A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.  
**HO'RSEFOOT.** *n. f.* An herb The same with coltsfoot. *Ainsf.*  
**HO'RSEHAIR.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *hair.*] The hair of horses.  
 His glitt'ring helm, which terribly was grac'd  
 With waving *horsehair.* *Dryden's Æn.*  
**HO'RSEHEEL.** *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*  
**HO'RSELAUGH.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *laugh.*] A loud violent rude laugh.  
 A *horselaugh*, if you please, at honesty;  
 A joke on Jekyl. *Pope.*  
**HO'RSELEECH.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *leech.*]  
 1. A great leech that bites horses.  
 The *horseleech* hath two daughters, crying give, give. *Prov.*  
 Let us to France; like *horseleeches*, my boys,  
 The very blood to suck. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
 2. A farrier. *Ainsworth.*  
**HO'RSELITTER.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *litter.*] A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person carried lies along.  
 He that before thought he might command the waves of the sea, was now cast on the ground, and carried in an *horse-litter.* *2 Mac. ix. 8.*  
**HO'RSEMAN.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *man.*]  
 1. One skilled in riding.  
 A skilful *horseman*, and a huntsman bred. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 2. One that serves in wars on horseback.  
 Encounters between *horsemen* on the one side, and foot on the other, are seldom with extremity of danger; because as *horsemen* can hardly break a battle on foot, so men on foot cannot possibly chase *horsemen.* *Hayward.*  
 In the early times of the Roman commonwealth, a *horseman* received yearly *tria millia æris*, and a foot-soldier one mille; that is, more than six-pence a day to a *horseman*, and two-pence a day to a foot-soldier. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
 3. A rider; a man on horseback.  
 With descending show'rs of brimstone fir'd,  
 The wild Barbarian in the storm expir'd;  
 Wrapt in devouring flames the *horseman* rag'd,  
 And spurr'd the steed in equal flames engag'd. *Addison.*  
 A *horseman's* coat shall hide  
 Thy taper shape, and comeliness of side. *Prior.*  
**HO'RSEMANSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *horseman.*] The art of riding; the art of managing a horse.  
 He vaulted with such ease into his seat,  
 As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,  
 To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,  
 And witch the world with noble *horsemanship.* *Shak. H. IV.*  
 They please themselves in terms of hunting or *horseman-ship.* *Wotton.*  
 His majesty, to shew his *horsemanship*, slaughtered two or three of his subjects. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 Peers grew proud, in *horsemanship* t' excel;  
 Newmarket's glory rose, as Britain's fell. *Pope.*  
**HO'RSEMARTEN.** *n. f.* A kind of large bee. *Ainsworth.*  
**HO'RSEMATCH.** *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*  
**HO'RSEMEAT.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *meat.*] Provender.  
 Though green peas and beans be eaten sooner, yet the dry ones that are used for *horsemeat* are ripe last. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*  
**HO'RSEMINT.** *n. f.* A large coarse mint.  
**HO'RSEMUSCLE.** *n. f.* A large muscle.  
 The great *horsemuscle*, with the fine shell, that breedeth in ponds, do not only gape and shut as the oysters do, but remove from one place to another. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
**HO'RSEPLAY.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *play.*] Coarse, rough, rugged play.  
 He is too much given to *horseplay* in his raillery, and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough. *Dryd. Fab. Preface.*  
**HO'RSEPOND.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *pond.*] A pond for horses.  
**HORSEACE.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *race.*] A match of horses in running.  
 In *horseraces* men are curious to foresee that there be not the least weight upon the one horse more than upon the other. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Trajan, in the fifth year of his tribuneship, entertained the people with a *horserace.* *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
**HO'RSERADISH.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *radish.*] A root acrid and biting: a species of scurvygrafs.  
*Horseradish* is increased by sprouts spreading from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off. *Mortimer.*  
 Stomachicks are the cresse acrids, as *horseradish* and scurvygrafs, infused in wine. *Floyer on the Humours.*  
**HO'RSESHOE.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *shoe.*]  
 1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses.  
 I was thrown into the Thames, and cool'd glowing hot in that surge, like a *horsehoe.* *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*  
**HORSESTEALER.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *steal.*] A thief who takes away horses.  
 He is not a pickpurse, nor a *horsestealer*; but for his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shakesp. As you like it.*  
**HO'RSETAIL.** *n. f.* A plant.  
**HO'RSETONGUE.** *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*  
**HO'RSEWAY.** *n. f.* [*horse* and *way.*] A broad way by which horses may travel.  
 Know'st thou the way to Dover?  
 —Both stile and gate, *horseway* and footpath. *Shak. K. Lear.*  
**HORTATION.** *n. f.* [*hortatio*, Latin.] The act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to something.  
**HO'RTATIVE.** *n. f.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates.  
 Generals commonly in their *hortatives* put men in mind of their wives and children. *Bacon, Essay 8.*  
**HO'RTATORY.** *adj.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Encouraging; animating; advising to any thing: used of precepts, not of persons; a hortatory speech, not a hortatory speaker.  
**HORTICULTURE.** *n. f.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.  
**HO'RTULAN.** *adj.* [*hortulanus*, Latin.] Belonging to a garden.  
 This seventh edition of my *hortulan* kalendar is yours. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*  
**HO'SANNA.** *n. f.* [*Ὡσαννα.*] An exclamation of praise to God.  
 Through the vast of heav'n  
 It founded, and the faithful armies rung  
*Hofanna* to the Highest. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*  
 The publick entrance which Christ made into Jerusalem was celebrated with the *hofanna's* and acclamations of the people. *Fides's Sermons.*  
**HOSE.** *n. f.* plur. *hosen.* [*hosa*, Saxon; *hofan*, Welsh; *offan*, Erse, *offanen*, plur. *chausse*, French.]  
 1. Breeches.  
 Guards on wanton Cupid's *hose.* *Shakespeare.*  
 Here's an English taylor come hither for stealing out of a French *hose.* *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 These men were bound in their coats, *hosen*, hats, and other garments, and cast into the midst of the burning fiery furnace. *Dan. iii. 21.*  
 He cros examin'd both our *hose*,  
 And plunder'd all we had to lose. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*  
 2. Stockings; covering for the legs.  
 He being in love, could not see to garter his *hose*;  
 And you, being in love, cannot see to put on  
 Your *hose.* *Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*  
 Will she thy linen wash, or *hosen* darn,  
 And knit thee gloves? *Gay's Pastorals.*  
**HO'SIER.** *n. f.* [from *hose.*] One who sells stockings.  
 You are as arrant a cockney as any *hosier* in Cheapside. *Swift to Gay.*  
**HO'SPITABLE.** *adj.* [*hospitabilis*, Latin.] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers.  
 I'm your host:  
 With robbers hands my *hospitable* favour  
 You should not ruffle thus. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
 Receive the ship-wreck'd on your friendly shore;  
 With *hospitable* rites relieve the poor. *Dryden's Æn.*  
**HO'SPITABLY.** *adv.* [from *hospitable.*] With kindness to strangers.  
 Ye thus *hospitably* live,  
 And strangers with good cheer receive. *Prior.*  
 The former liveth as piously and *hospitably* as the other. *Swift.*  
**HO'SPITAL.** *n. f.* [*hospital*, French; *hospitalis*, Latin.]  
 1. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor.  
 They who were so careful to bestow them in a college when they were young, would be so good as to provide for them in some *hospital* when they are old. *Wotton.*  
 I am about to build an *hospital*, which I will endow handsomely for twelve old husbandmen. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 2. A place for shelter or entertainment.  
 They spy'd a goodly castle, plac'd  
 Foreby a river in a pleasant dale,  
 Which chusing for that evening's *hospital*,  
 They thither march'd. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
**HOSPITALITY.** *n. f.* [*hospitalité*, French.] The practice of entertaining strangers.



# H O S

The Lacedemonians forbidding all access of strangers into their coasts, are, in that respect, deservedly blamed, as being enemies to that *hospitality* which, for common humanity sake, all the nations on earth should embrace. *Hooker, b. i.*

My master is of a churlish disposition,  
And little reckes to find the way to heav'n  
By doing deeds of *hospitality*. *Shakefp. As you like it.*

How has this spirit of faction broke all the laws of charity,  
neighbourhood, alliance, and *hospitality*? *Swift.*

**HOSPITALLER.** *n. f.* [*hospitallier*, French; *hospitalarius*, low Latin, from *hospital*.] One residing in an hospital in order to receive the poor or stranger.

The first they reckon such as were granted to the *hospitallers* in *titulum beneficii*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**TO HOSPITATE.** *v. a.* [*hospitor*, Latin.] To reside under the roof of another.

That always chuses an empty shell, and this *hospitates* with the living animal in the same shell. *Grew's Musæum.*

**HOST.** *n. f.* [*hôte*, French; *hospes, hospitius*, Latin.]

1. One who gives entertainment to another.

Homer never entertained either guests or *hosts* with long speeches, 'till the mouth of hunger be stopped. *Sidney.*

Here, father, take the shadow of this tree  
For your good *host*. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

2. The landlord of an inn.

Time's like a fashionable *host*,

That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;  
But with his arms out-stretch'd, as he would fly,  
Grasps in the corner. *Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.*

The frighted friend arose by break of day,  
And found the stall where late his fellow lay;  
Then of his impious *host* enquiring more,  
Was answer'd that his guest was gone before. *Dryden.*

3. [From *hostis*, Latin.] An army; numbers assembled for war.

Let ev'ry soldier hew him down a bough,  
And bear't before him; thereby shall we shadow  
The numbers of our *host*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,  
God looking forth, will trouble all his *host*,  
And craze your chariot-wheels. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

After these came arm'd, with spear and shield,  
An *host* so great as cover'd all the field. *Dryden.*

4. Any great number.

Give to a gracious message

An *host* of tongues; but let ill tidings tell  
Themselves, when they be felt. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

5. [*Hostia*, Latin; *hostie*, French.] The sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church; the consecrated wafer.

**TO HOST.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To take up entertainment.

Go, bear it to the centaur, where we *host*;  
And stay there, Dromio, 'till I come to thee. *Shakespeare.*

2. To encounter in battle.

Strange to us it seem'd

At first, that angel should with angel war,  
And in fierce *hostings* meet. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

From his loins

New authors of diffension spring; from him  
Two branches, that in *hosting* long contend  
For sov'reign sway. *Phillips.*

3. To review a body of men; to muster.

Lords have had the leading of their own followers to the general *hostings*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

**HOSTAGE.** *n. f.* [*ostage*, French.] One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

Your *hostages* I have, so have you mine;

And we shall talk before we fight. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

Do this message honourably;

And if he stand on *hostage* for his safety,  
Bid him demand what pledge will please him best. *Shakefp.*

He that hath wife and children, hath given *hostages* to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief. *Bacon, Essay 8.*

They who marry give *hostages* to the publick, that they will not attempt the ruin or disturb the peace of it. *Atterbury.*

The Romans having seized a great number of *hostages*, acquainted them with their resolution. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

**HO'STEL.** } *n. f.* [*hostel, hostellerie*, French.] An inn. *Ainsf.*

**HO'STELRY.** } *n. f.* [*hostesse*, French, from *host*.] A female host; a woman that gives entertainment.

Fair and noble *hostess*,

We are your guest to-night. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Ye were beaten out of door,

And rail'd upon the *hostess* of the house. *Shakespeare.*

Be as kind an *hostess* as you have been to me, and you can never fail of another husband. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

**HO'STESS-SHIP.** *n. f.* [from *hostess*.] The character of an *hostess*.

It is my father's will I should take on me

The *hostess-ship* o' th' day: you're welcome, sirs. *Shakefp.*

# H O T

**HOSTILE.** *adj.* [*hostilis*, Latin.] Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy.

He has now at last

Giv'n *hostile* strokes, and that not in the presence  
Of dreaded justice, but on the ministers  
That do distribute it. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

Fierce Juno's hate,

Added to *hostile* force, shall urge thy fate. *Dryden's Æn.*

**HO'STILITY.** *n. f.* [*hostilité*, Fr. from *hostile*.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war.

Neither by treason nor *hostility*

To seek to put me down, and reign thyself. *Shakefp. H. VI.*

*Hostility* being thus suspended with France, preparation was made for war against Scotland. *Hayward.*

What peace can we return;

But, to our pow'r, *hostility* and hate,

Untam'd reluctance and revenge? *Milt. Parad. Lost, b. ii.*

In this bloody dispute we have shewed ourselves fair, nay, generous adversaries; and have carried on even our *hostilities* with humanity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

**HO'STLER.** *n. f.* [*hosteller*, from *hostel*.] One who has the care of horses at an inn.

The cause why they are now to be permitted is want of convenient inns for lodging travellers on horseback, and *hostlers* to tend their horses by the way. *Spenser on Ireland.*

**HOSTRY.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *hostelry*.] A place where the horses of guests are kept.

Swift rivers are with sudden ice constrain'd,

And studded wheels are on its back sustain'd;

An *hostry* now for waggons, which before

Tall ships of burden on its bosom bore. *Dryden's Georg.*

**HOT.** *adj.* [*pat*, Saxon; *bat*, Scottish.]

1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery.

What is thy name?

—Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.

—No, though thou call'st thyself a *hotter* name

Than any is in hell. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The great breezes which the motion of the air in great circles, such as are under the girdle of the world, produceth, do refrigerate; and therefore, in those parts, noon is nothing so *hot* as about nine in the forenoon. *Bacon's Natural History.*

*Hot* and cold were in one body fixt;

And soft with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

Black substances do soonest of all others become *hot* in the sun's light, and burn; which effect may proceed partly from the multitude of refractions in a little room, and partly from easy commotion of so very small corpuscles. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Lustful; lewd.

What *hotter* hours,

Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have

Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Now the *hot* blooded gods assist me! remember, Jove, thou was't a bull for thy Europa. *Shakefp.*

3. Strongly affected by sensible qualities: in allusion to dogs hunting.

Nor law, nor checks of conscience will he hear,

When in *hot* scent of gain and full career. *Dryden.*

4. Violent; furious; dangerous.

That of Carthage, where the Spaniards had warning of our coming, and had put themselves in their full strength, was one of the *hottest* services, and most dangerous assaults, that hath been known. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

He resolv'd to storm; but his soldiers declined that *hot* service, and plied it with artillery. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

To court the cry directs us, when we found

Th' assault so *hot*, as if 'twere only there. *Denham.*

Our army

Is now in *hot* engagement with the Moors. *Dryden.*

5. Ardent; vehement; precipitate.

Come, come, lord Mortimer, you are as slow,

As *hot* lord Percy is on fire to go. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

Nature to youth *hot* rashness doth dispense,

But with cold prudence age doth recompense. *Denham.*

Achilles is impatient, *hot*, revengeful; Æneas, patient, considerate, and careful of his people. *Dryd. Fables, Preface.*

6. Eager; keen in desire.

It is no wonder that men, either perplexed in the necessary affairs of life, or *hot* in the pursuit of pleasures, should not seriously examine their tenets. *Locke.*

Quoth Ralph, a jointure,

Which makes him have so *hot* a mind t' her. *Hudibras.*

7. Piquant; acrid.

**HO'TRED.** *n. f.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

The bed we call a *hotbed* is this: there was taken horse-dung, old and well rotted; this was laid upon a bank half a foot high, and supported round about with planks, and upon the top was cast sifted earth two fingers deep. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Preserve the *hotbed* as much as possible from rain. *Evelyn.*

**HOTBRAINED.** *adj.* [*hot* and *brain*.] Violent; vehement; furious.

You



You shall find 'em either *hotbrain'd* youth,  
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

**HOTCOCKLES.** *n. f.* [*hautes coquilles*, French.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.  
The chytindra is certainly not our *hotcockles*; for that was by pinching, not by striking. *Arbuthn. and Pope's Mar. Scribl.*  
As at *hotcockles* once I laid me down,  
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,  
Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I  
Quick rose, and read soft mischief in her eye. *Gay's Past.*

**HOTHEADED.** *adj.* [*hot and head.*] Vehement; violent; passionate.  
One would not make the same person zealous for a standing army and publick liberty; nor a *hotheaded*, crackbrained coxcomb forward for a scheme of moderation. *Arbuthnot.*

**HO'THOUSE.** *n. f.* [*hot and house.*]  
1. A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in.  
Now she professes a *hothouse*, which, I think, is a very ill house too. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*  
2. A brothel.  
Where lately harbour'd many a famous whore,  
A purging bill, now fix'd upon the door,  
Tells you it is a *hothouse*; so it may,  
And still be a whorehouse: th' are synonyma. *Ben. Johnson.*

**HO'TLY.** *adv.* [*from hot.*]  
1. With heat; not coldly.  
2. Violently; vehemently.  
The flag was in the end so *hotly* pursued, that he was driven to make courage of despair. *Sidney.*  
I do contest  
As *hotly* and as nobly with thy love,  
As ever in ambitious strength I did  
Contend against thy valour. *Shak. Coriolanus.*  
The enemy, now at hand, began *hotly* to skirmish in divers places with the Christians. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
Though this controversy be revived, and *hotly* agitated, I doubt whether it be not a nominal dispute. *Boyle.*

3. Lustfully.  
Voracious birds, that *hotly* bill and breed,  
And largely drink, because on salt they feed. *Dryden.*

**HOTMOUTHED.** *adj.* [*hot and mouth.*] Headstrong; ungovernable.  
I fear my people's faith,  
That *hotmouth'd* beast that bears against the curb,  
Hard to be broken. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

**HO'TNESS.** *n. f.* [*from hot.*] Heat; violence; fury.

**HO'TCHPOTCH.** *n. f.* [*haché en poche*, French; or *hachee en pot*, French, as Camden has it, as being boiled up in a pot; yet the former corruption is now generally used.] A mingled hash; a mixture.  
Such patching maketh Littleton's *hotchpot* of our tongue, and, in effect, brings the same rather to a Babelish confusion than any one entire language. *Camden's Remains.*  
A mixture of many disagreeing colours is ever unpleasant to the eye, and a mixture or *hotchpotch* of many tastes is unpleasant to the taste. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Nor limbs, nor bones, nor carcass would remain;  
But a mash'd heap, a *hotchpotch* of the slain. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

**HO'TSPUR.** *n. f.* [*hot and spur.*]  
1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate and heady.  
My nephew's trespass may be well forgot;  
It hath the excuse of youth and heat of blood,  
A harebrain'd *hotspur*, govern'd by a spleen. *Shakes. H. IV.*  
Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet *hotspurs*, and restless innovators. *Burton.*  
2. A kind of pea of speedy growth.  
Of such peas as are planted or sown in gardens, the *hotspur* is the speediest of any in growth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**HO'TSPURRED.** *adj.* [*from hotspur.*] Vehement; rash; heady.  
To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that *hotspurred* Harpalice in Virgil, this proceedeth from a senseless judgment. *Peacham.*

**HOVE.** The preterite of *heave*.

**HO'VEL.** *n. f.* [*Diminutive of hope, house, Saxon.*]  
1. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead.  
So likewise a *hovel* will serve for a room,  
To stacke on the pease, when harvest shall come. *Tusser.*  
If you make a large *hovel*, thatched, over some quantity of ground, plank the ground over, and it will breed saltpetre. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Your hay it is mow'd, your corn it is reap'd;  
Your barns will be full, and your *hovels* heap'd. *Dryden.*  
2. A mean habitation; a cottage.  
The men clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them and milk them, and do all the dairy-work in such sorry *hovels* and sheds as they build to inhabit in during the Summer. *Ray on the Creation.*

**TO HO'VEL.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To shelter in an hovel.  
And was't thou fain, poor father,  
To *hovel* thee with swine and rogues forlorn,  
In short and musty straw? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**HO'VEN.** *part. pass.* [*from heave.*] Raised; swelled; tumefied.  
Tom Piper hath *hoven* and puffed up cheeks;  
If cheese be so *hoven*, make Cisse to seek creeks. *Tusser.*

**TO HO'VER.** *v. n.* [*hovia*, to hang over, Welsh]  
1. To hang in the air over head, without flying off one way or other.  
Some fiery devil *hovers* in the sky,  
And pours down mischief. *Shak. King John.*  
Ah, my poor princes! ah, my tender babes!  
If yet your gentle souls fly in the air,  
And be not fix'd in doom perpetual,  
Hover about me with your airy wings,  
And hear your mother's lamentation. *Shak. Richard III.*  
A *hovering* mist came swimming o'er his sight,  
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling upon it. *Addison's Spectator.*  
'Till as the earthly part decays and falls,  
The captive breaks her prison's mould'ring walls;  
*Hovers* a-while upon the sad remains,  
Which now the pile, or sepulchre, contains,  
And thence with liberty unbounded flies,  
Impatient to regain her native skies. *Prior.*  
Some less refin'd, beneath the moon's pale light,  
Hover, and catch the shooting stars by night. *Pope.*

2. To stand in suspense or expectation.  
The landlord will no longer covenant with him; for that he daily looketh after change and alteration, and *hovers* in expectation of new worlds. *Spenser on Ireland.*

3. To wander about one place.  
We see so warlike a prince at the head of so great an army, *hovering* on the borders of our confederates. *Addison.*  
The truth and certainty is seen, and the mind fully possesses itself of it; in the other, it only *hovers* about it. *Locke.*

**HOUGH.** *n. f.* [*hog*, Saxon.]  
1. The lower part of the thigh.  
Blood shall be from the sword unto the belly, and dung of men unto the camel's *hough*. *2 Esd. xiii. 36.*  
2. [*Huë*, French.] An adz; an hoe. See **HOE**.  
Did they really believe that a man, by *houghs* and an ax, could cut a god out of a tree? *Stillingfleet.*

**TO HOUGH.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]  
1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.  
Thou shalt *hough* their horses. *Jos. ii. 6.*  
2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.  
3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See **TO HAWK**.  
Neither could we *hough* or spit from us; much less could we sneeze or cough. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. i.*

**HO'ULET.** *n. f.* The vulgar name for an owl. The Scots and northern counties still retain it.

**HOULT.** *n. f.* [*holt*, Saxon.] A small wood. Obsolete.  
Or as the wind, in *hoults* and shady greaves,  
A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves. *Fairfax.*

**HOUND.** *n. f.* [*hund*, Saxon; *hund*, Scottish.] A dog used in the chase.  
*Hounds* and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels, curs,  
Are cleft all by the name of dogs. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Jason threw, but fail'd to wound  
The boar, and slew an undeferving *hound*,  
And through the dog the dart was nail'd to ground. *Dryd.*  
The kind spaniel and the faithful *hound*,  
Likest that fox in shape and species found,  
Pursues the noted path and covets home. *Prior.*

**TO HOUND.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]  
1. To set on the chase.  
God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not operatively nor effectively; as he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the slip, is said to *hound* him at the hare. *Bramhall.*  
2. To hunt; to pursue.  
If the wolves had been *bounded* by tygers, they should have worried them. *L'Estrange.*

**HO'UNDFISH.** *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

**HOUNDSTONGUE.** *n. f.* [*cynoglossum*, Latin.] A plant.  
The cup of the flower consists of one leaf, deeply cut into five parts: the flower consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and cut into five segments: the pointal, which arises from the bottom of the flower, changes into a fruit composed of four rough, each for the most part burry cells, and containing a flat seed affixed to a pyramidal and quadrilateral placenta. The proper season to take the roots up is soon after the leaves decay. *Miller.*

**HO'UNDTREE.** *n. f.* A kind of tree. *Ainsworth.*

**HOUP.** *n. f.* [*upupa*, Latin.] The puet. *Ainsworth.*

**HOUP.** *n. f.* [*heure*, French; *hora*, Latin.]  
1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes.  
See the minutes how they run:  
How many makes the *hour* full compleat,  
How many *hours* bring about the day,  
How many days will finish up the year,  
How many years a mortal man may live. *Shakesp. H. VI.*  
2. A particular time.



Vexation almost stops my breath,  
That sunder'd friends greet in the *hour* of death. *Shakesp.*  
When we can intreat an *hour* to serve,  
We'll spend it in some words upon that business,  
If you would grant the time. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
The conscious wretch must all his arts reveal,  
From the first moment of his vital breath,  
To his last *hour* of unrepenting death. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. The time as marked by the clock.  
The *hour* runs through the roughest day. *Shakespeare.*  
Our neighbour let her floor to a genteel man, who kept  
good *hours*. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 88.*  
They are as loud any *hour* of the morning, as our own  
countrymen at midnight. *Addison's Guardian.*

HO'URGLASS. *n. f.* [*hour* and *glass*.]  
1. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow  
hole, marks the time.  
Next morning, known to be a morning better by the *hour-*  
*glass* than by the day's clearness. *Sidney.*  
If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a  
clock or *hourglass* than with it; for the mind doth value every  
moment. *Bacon.*

O, recollect your thoughts!  
Shake not his *hourglass*, when his hasty sand  
Is ebbing to the last. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
2. Space of time. A manner of speaking rather affected than  
elegant.

We, within the *hourglass* of two months, have won one  
town, and overthrown great forces in the field. *Bacon.*  
HO'URLY. *adj.* [*from hour*.] Happening or done every hour;  
frequent; often repeated.

Alcyone  
Computes how many nights he had been gone,  
Observes the waning moon with *hourly* view,  
Numbers her age, and wishes for a new. *Dryden.*  
We must live in *hourly* expectation of having those troops  
recalled, which they now leave with us. *Swift.*

HO'URLY. *adv.* [*from hour*.] Every hour; frequently.  
She deserves a lord,  
That twenty such rude boys might tend upon,  
And *hourly* call her mistress. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*  
Our estate may not endure  
Hazard so near us, as doth *hourly* grow  
Out of his lunacies. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

They with ceaseless cry  
Surround me, as thou saw'st; *hourly* conceiv'd,  
And *hourly* born, with sorrow infinite  
To me! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
Great was their strife, which *hourly* was renew'd,  
'Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd. *Dryden.*

HO'URPLATE. *n. f.* [*hour* and *plate*.] The dial; the plate on  
which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.  
If eyes could not view the hand, and the characters  
of the *hourplate*, and thereby at a distance see what o'clock  
it was, their owner could not be much benefited by that acute-  
ness. *Locke.*

HOUSE. *n. f.* [*pur*, Saxon; *huys*, Dutch; *huse*, Scottish.]  
1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode.  
Sparrows must not build in his *house* eaves. *Shakespeare.*  
*Houses* are built to live in, not to look on; therefore let use  
be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be  
had. *Bacon, Essay 46.*

In a *house* the doors are moveable, and the rooms square;  
yet the *house* is neither moveable nor square. *Watts.*

2. Any place of abode.  
The bees with smoke, the doves with noisome stench,  
Are from their hives and *houses* driven away. *Shakespeare.*

3. Place in which religious or studious persons live in common;  
monastery; college.  
Theodosius arrived at a religious *house* in the city, where  
now Constantia resided. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. The manner of living; the table.  
He kept a miserable *house*, but the blame was laid wholly  
upon madam. *Swift.*

5. Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered.  
Pure spiritual substances we cannot converse with, therefore  
have need of means of communication, which some make to  
be the celestial *houses*: those who are for the celestial *houses*  
worship the planets, as the habitations of intellectual sub-  
stances that animate them. *Stillingfleet.*

6. Family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; race.  
The red rose and the white are on his face,  
The fatal colours of our striving *houses*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*  
An ignominious ransom and free pardon  
Are of two *houses*; lawful mercy sure  
Is nothing kin to foul redemption. *Shak. Meas. for Measurs.*  
By delaying my last fine, upon your grace's accession to the  
patrimonies of your *house*, I may seem to have made a for-  
feiture. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

A poet is not born in ev'ry race;  
Two of a *house* few ages can afford,  
One to perform, another to record. *Dryden's Fables.*

7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively  
considered.

Nor were the crimes objected against him so clear, as to give  
convincing satisfaction to the major part of both *houses*, espe-  
cially that of the lords. *King Charles.*

To HOUSE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To harbour; to admit to residence.  
Palladius wished him to *house* all the Helots, and make them-  
selves masters of the gates. *Sidney.*

Upon the North-sea a valley *house*th a gentleman, who hath  
worn out his former name. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Slander lives upon succession,  
For ever *housed* where it gets possession. *Shakespeare.*  
Mere cottagers are but *housed* beggars. *Bacon.*

Oh, can your counsel his despair defer,  
Who now is *housed* in his sepulchre? *Sandys.*  
We find them *housing* themselves under ground in dens. *South's Sermons.*

In expectation of such times as these,  
A chapel *hous'd* 'em, truly call'd of ease. *Dryden.*

2. To shelter; to keep under a roof.  
As we *house* hot country plants to save them, so we may  
*house* our own to forward them. *Bacon's Natural History.*

*House* your choicest carnations, or rather set them under a  
pent-house, to preserve them in extremity of weather. *Evelyn.*  
Wit in northern climates will not blow,  
Except, like orange-trees, 'tis *hous'd* from snow. *Dryden.*

To HOUSE. *v. n.*

1. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside.  
Ne suffer it to *house* there half a day. *Hubberd's Tale.*  
Graze where you will, you shall not *house* with me. *Shak.*  
Summers three times eight, save one,  
She had told; alas, too soon,  
After so short time of breath,  
To *house* with darkness and with death. *Milton.*

2. To have an astrological station in the heavens.  
In fear of this, observe the starry signs  
Where Saturn *houses*, and where Hermes joins. *Dryden.*  
I *housing* in the lion's hateful sign,  
Bought senates and deserting troops are mine. *Dryden.*

HOUSEBREAKER. *n. f.* [*house* and *break*.] Burglar; one who  
makes his way into houses to steal.  
All *housebreakers* and sharpers had thief written in their  
foreheads. *L'Estrange.*

HOUSEBREAKING. *n. f.* [*house* and *break*.] Burglary.  
When he hears of a rogue to be tried for robbing or *house-*  
*breaking*, he will send the whole paper to the govern-  
ment. *Swift.*

HO'USED OG. *n. f.* [*house* and *dog*.] A mastiff kept to guard  
the house.

A very good *housedog*, but a dangerous cur to strangers,  
had a bell about his neck. *L'Estrange.*  
You see the goodness of the master even in the old *house-*  
*dog*. *Addison's Spectator.*

HO'USEHOLD. *n. f.* [*house* and *hold*.]

1. A family living together.  
Two *households*, both alike in dignity,  
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,  
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,  
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. *Shakespeare.*  
A little kingdom is a great *household*, and a great *household* a  
little kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Of God observ'd  
The one just man alive, by his command,  
Shall build a wond'rous ark, as thou beheld'st,  
To save himself and *household* from amidst  
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milt. Parad. Lost, b. xi.*  
He has always taken to himself, amongst the sons of men,  
a peculiar *household* of his love, which at all times he has che-  
rished as a father, and governed as a master: this is the pro-  
per *household* of faith; in the first ages of the world, 'twas  
sometimes literally no more than a single *household*, or some few  
families. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Great crimes must be with greater crimes repaid,  
And second funerals on the former laid;  
Let the whole *household* in one ruin fall,  
And may Diana's curse o'ertake us all. *Dryden's Fables.*

Learning's little *household* did embark,  
With her world's fruitful system in her sacred ark. *Swift.*  
In his own church he keeps a seat,  
Says grace before and after meat;  
And calls, without affecting airs,  
His *household* twice a day to prayers. *Swift.*

2. Family life; domestick management.  
An inventory, thus importing  
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure,  
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of *household*. *Shakesp. H. VIII.*

3. It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick;  
belonging to the family.  
Cornelius called two of his *household* servants. *Acts x. 7.*



For nothing lovelier can be found  
In woman, than to study *household* good;  
And good works in her husband to promote. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*  
It would be endless to enumerate the oaths and blasphemies  
among the men, among the women the neglect of *household*  
affairs. *Swift.*

**HO'USEHOLDER.** *n. f.* [from *household*.] Master of a family.  
A certain *householder* planted a vineyard. *Mat. xxi.*

**HO'USEHOLDSTUFF.** *n. f.* [*household* and *stuff*.] Furniture of  
an house; utensils convenient for a family.  
In this war that he maketh, he still flieth from his foe,  
lurketh in the thick woods, waiting for advantages: his close  
is his bed, yea and his *householdstuff*. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
A great part of the building was consumed, with much  
costly *householdstuff*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
The poor woman had her jest for her *householdstuff*, and paid  
her physician with a conceit for his money. *L'Estrange.*

**HO'USEKEEPER.** *n. f.* [*house* and *keep*.]  
1. Householder; master of a family.  
To be said an honest man and a good *housekeeper*, goes as  
fairly as to say a graceful man and a great scholar. *Shakespeare.*  
If I may credit *housekeepers* and substantial tradesmen, all  
sorts of provisions and commodities are risen excessively. *Locke.*  
2. One who lives in plenty.  
The people are apter to applaud *housekeepers* than house-  
raisers. *Wotton.*  
3. One who lives much at home.  
How do you both? You are manifest *housekeepers*. What  
are you sewing here? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
4. A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends  
the other maid servants.  
Merry folks, who want by chance  
A pair to make a country-dance,  
Call the old *housekeeper*, and get her  
To fill a place for want of better. *Swift.*  
5. A housedog.  
Distinguish the *housekeeper*, the hunter. *Shakesf. Macbeth.*

**HO'USEKEEPING.** *adj.* [*house* and *keep*.] Domestick; useful to  
a family.  
His house, for pleasant prospect, large scope, and other *house-*  
*keeping* commodities, challengeth the pre-eminence. *Carew.*

**HO'USEKEEPING.** *n. f.* Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table.  
I hear your grace hath sworn out *housekeeping*. *Shakespeare.*  
His table was one of the last that gave us an example of the  
old *housekeeping* of an English nobleman: an abundance reigned,  
which shewed the master's hospitality. *Prior.*

**HO'USEL.** *n. f.* [*hupl*, Saxon, from *hunsel*, Gothick, a sacrifice,  
or *hostia*, dimin. *hostiola*, Latin.] The holy eucharist.  
To HO'USEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give or receive the  
eucharist. Both the noun and verb are obsolete.

**HO'USELEEK.** *n. f.* [*house* and *leek*.] A plant.  
The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed or-  
bicularly, and expanded in form of a rose; out of whose  
flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterwards turns to a  
fruit, composed, as it were, of many seed-vessels resembling  
hulks, which are collected into a sort of head, and full of  
small seeds. The species are six. *Miller.*  
The acerbs supply their quantity of cruder acids; as juices  
of apples, grapes, the sorrels, and *houseleek*. *Floyer.*

**HO'USELESS.** *adj.* [from *house*.] Without abode; wanting ha-  
bitation.  
Poor naked wretches,  
How shall your *houseless* heads and unfed sides,  
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you. *Shakesf.*  
This hungry, *houseless*, suffering, dying Jesus, fed many  
thousands with five loaves and two fishes. *West.*

**HO'USEMAID.** *n. f.* [*house* and *maid*.] A maid employed to  
keep the house clean.  
The *housemaid* may put out the candle against the looking-  
glass. *Swift.*

**HO'USEROOM.** *n. f.* [*house* and *room*.] Place in a house.  
*House*room, that costs him nothing, he bestows;  
Yet still we scribble on, though still we lose. *Dryden's Juv.*

**HO'USESNAIL.** *n. f.* A kind of snail.

**HO'USEWARMING.** *n. f.* [*house* and *warm*.] A feast or merry-  
making upon going into a new house.

**HO'USING.** *n. f.* [from *house*.]  
1. Quantity of inhabited building.  
London is supplied with people to increase its inhabitants,  
according to the increase of *housing*. *Graunt.*  
2. [From *houseaux*, *heuses*, or *houses*, French.] Cloath originally  
used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

**HO'USLING.** *adj.* [from *house*.] Provided for entertainment at  
first entrance into a house; housewarming.  
His own two hands the holy knot did knit,  
That none but death for ever can divide;  
His own two hands, for such a turn most fit,  
The *housing* fire did kindle and provide. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

**HOUSS.** *n. f.* [from *houseaux*, or *houses*, French.] Covering of  
cloath originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles  
as ornamental; housings. This word, though used by *Dry-*  
*den*, I do not remember in any other place.

Six lions hides, with thongs together fast,  
His upper part defended to his waist;  
And where man ended, the continu'd vest,  
Spread on his back, the *houjs* and trappings of a beast. *Dryd.*

**HO'USEWIFE.** *n. f.* [*house* and *wife*.] This is now frequently  
written *huswife*, or *hussy*. The mistress of a family.  
You will think it unfit for a good *housewife* to stir in or to  
busy herself about her housewifery. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
I have room enough, but the kind and hearty *huswife* is  
dead. *Pope to Swift.*

3. A female œconomist.  
Fitting is a mantle for a bad man, and surely for a bad  
*housewife* it is no less convenient; for some of them, that be  
wandering women, it is half a wardrobe. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Let us fit and mock the good *housewife*, fortune, from her  
wheel, that her gift may henceforth be disposed equally. *Shak.*  
Farmers in degree,  
He a good husband, a good *housewife* she. *Dryden.*  
Early *housewives* leave the bed,  
When living embers on the hearth are spread. *Dryden.*  
The fairest among the daughters of Britain shew themselves  
good statewomen as well as good *housewives*. *Addis. Freehold.*

3. One skilled in female business.  
He was bred up under the tuition of a tender mother, 'till  
she made him as good an *housewife* as herself: he could pre-  
serve apricocks, and make jellies. *Addison's Spectator.*

**HO'USEWIFELY.** *adj.* [from *housewife*.] Skilled in the acts be-  
coming a housewife.

**HO'USEWIFELY.** *adv.* [from *housewife*.] With the œconomy  
of a housewife.

**HO'USEWIFERY.** *n. f.* [from *housewife*.]  
1. Domestick or female business; management becoming the  
mistress of a family.  
You will think it unfit for a good housewife to stir in or to  
busy herself about her housewifery. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
He ordain'd a lady for his prize,  
Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in *house-*  
*wiferies*. *Chapman's Iliads.*  
Little butter was exported abroad, and that discredited by  
the *housewifery* of the Irish in making it up. *Temple.*

2. Female œconomy.  
Learn good works for necessary uses; for St. Paul expresses  
the obligation of Christian women to good *housewifery*, and  
charitable provisions for their family and neighbourhood. *Tayl.*

**HOW.** *adv.* [*hu*, Saxon; *hoe*, Dutch.]  
1. In what manner; to what degree.  
How long wilt thou refuse to humble thyself before me?  
*Ex. x. 3.*  
How much better is it to get wisdom than gold? and to get  
understanding rather to be chosen than silver? *Prov. xvi. 16.*  
How oft is the candle of the wicked put out? And how oft  
cometh their destruction upon them? *Job xxi. 17.*  
O how love I thy law: it is my meditation. *Psf. cxix. 97.*  
How many children's plaints, and mother's cries!  
How many woful widows left to bow  
To sad disgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*  
Consider into how many differing substances it may be ana-  
lysed by the fire. *Boyle.*

2. In what manner.  
Mark'd you not,  
How that the guilty kindred of the queen  
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death? *Shak.*  
Prosecute the means of thy deliverance  
By ransom, or how else. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
We examine the why, the what, and the how of things.  
*L'Estrange.*  
'Tis much in our power *hw* to live; but not at all when  
or how to die. *L'Estrange.*  
It is pleasant to see how the small territories of this little re-  
publick are cultivated to the best advantage. *Addison on Italy.*

3. For what reason; from what cause.  
How now, my love? Why is your cheek so pale?  
How chance the roses there do fade so fast? *Shakespeare.*

4. By what means.  
How is it thou hast found it so quickly. *Gen. xxvii. 10.*  
Men would have the colours of birds feathers, if they  
could tell how; or they will have gay skins instead of gay  
clothes. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. In what state.  
For how shall I go up to my father? *Gen. xlv. 34.*  
Whence am I forc'd, and whither am I born?  
How, and with what reproach shall I return? *Dryden's Æn.*

6. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence.  
Behold, he put no trust in his servants, how much less on  
them that dwell in houses of clay, whose foundation is in the  
dust. *Job iv. 19.*  
A great division fell among the nobility, so much the more  
dangerous by how much the spirits were more active and  
high. *Hayward.*  
By how much they wou'd diminish the present extent of  
the sea, so much they would impair the fertility, and fountains  
and rivers of the earth. *Bentley's Sermons.*

7. It



7. It is much used in exclamation.

*How* are the mighty fallen!

*Sam.*

*How* doth the city sit solitary as a widow.

*Lam. i. 1.*

8. In an affirmative sense, not easily explained; that so it is; that.

Thick clouds put us in some hope of land, knowing *how* that part of the South sea was utterly unknown, and might have islands or continents.

*Bacon's New Atlantis.*

**HOWBE'IT.** } *adv.* [*how be it.*] Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

**HOWBE.** } *ing*; yet; however. Not now in use.

Siker thou speak'st like a lewd lorrel,

Of heaven to deem so,

*Howbe* I am but rude and borrel,

Yet nearer ways I know.

*Spenser.*

Things so ordained are to be kept, *howbeit* not necessarily, any longer than 'till there grow some urgent cause to ordain the contrary.

*Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*

There is a knowledge which God hath always revealed unto them in the works of nature: this they honour and esteem highly as profound wisdom, *howbeit* this wisdom saveth them not.

*Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

There was no army transmitted out of England, *howbeit* the English colonies in Ireland did win ground upon the Irish.

*Davies on Ireland.*

**HOWD'YE.** [*Contracted from how do ye.*] In what state is your health. A message of civility.

Years make men more talkative, but less writative; so that I now write no letters but of plain business, or plain *howd'ye's*, to those few I am forced to correspond with.

*Pope.*

**HOWE'VER.** *adv.* [*how and ever.*]

1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree.

This ring he holds

In most rich choice; yet in his idle fire,

To buy his will, it would not seem too dear,

*Howe'er* repented of. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

To trace the ways

Of highest agents, deem'd *however* wise. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. At all events; happen what will; at least.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *however* from the greatest evils; and to enjoy, if it may be, all good, *however* the chiefest.

*Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.

In your excuse your love does little say;

You might *howe'er* have took a fairer way.

*Dryden.*

Its views are bounded on all sides by several ranges of mountains, which are *however* at so great a distance, that they leave a wonderful variety of beautiful prospects.

*Addison on Italy.*

I do not build my reasoning wholly on the case of persecution, *however* I do not exclude it.

*Aitkenbury.*

Few turn their thoughts to examine how those diseases in a state are bred, that hasten its end; which would, *however*, be a very useful enquiry.

*Swift.*

**TO HOWL.** *v. n.* [*huglen*, Dutch; *ululo*, Latin.]

1. To cry as a wolf or dog.

Methought a legion of foul fiends

Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears

Such hideous cries, that with the very noise

I trembling wak'd. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,

Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the key. *Shakesp.*

He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling wilderness.

*Deutr. xxxii. 10.*

As when a sort of wolves infest the night,

With their wild howlings at fair Cynthia's light. *Waller.*

Hard as his native rocks, cold as his sword,

Fierce as the wolves that howl'd around his birth;

He hates the tyrant, and the suppliant scorns. *Smith.*

2. To utter cries in distress.

Therefore will I howl, and cry out for all Moab. *Jer. xlviii.*

The damned use that word in hell,

Howlings attend it. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Each new morn

New widows howl, new orphans cry, new sorrows

Strike heaven on the face, that it rebounds

As if it felt with Scotland. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I have words

That would be howl'd out in the desert air,

Where hearing should not catch them. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The noise grows louder still:

Rattling of armour, trumpets, drums and ataballes;

And sometimes peals of shouts that rend the heav'ns,

Like victory: then groans again, and howlings

Like those of vanquish'd men. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

3. To speak with a belluine cry or tone.

Peace, monster, peace! Go tell thy horrid tale

To savages, and howl it out in deserts!

Me would'st thou make the accomplice of thy crimes?

*A. Phillips's Distress Mother.*

4. It is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.

**HOWL.** *n. f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog.

Murther,

Alarm'd by his sentinel the wolf,

Whose howl's his watch.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

These and the like rumours are no more than the last howls of a dog dissected alive. *Swift.*

2. The cry of a human being in horror.

She raves, she runs with a distracted pace,

And fills with horrid howls the publick place. *Dryden's En.*

**HOWSOE'VER.** *adv.* [*how and soever.*]

1. In what manner soever. See **HOWEVER.**

Berosus, who, after Moses, was one of the most ancient, *howsoever* he hath been since corrupted, doth in the substance of all agree. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

2. Although.

The man doth fear God, *howsoever* it seems not in him.

*Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

**TO HOX.** *v. a.* [*from hox, Saxon.*] To hough; to hamstring.

Thou art a coward,

Which boxes honesty behind, restraining

From course required.

*Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Lodronius, perceiving the old soldier's meaning, alighted, and with his sword boxed his horse, saying aloud, This day, valiant soldiers, shall you have me both your general and fellow soldier, fighting on foot as one of yourselves. *Knolles.*

**HOY.** *n. f.* [*hou, old French.*] A large boat sometimes with one deck.

He sent to Germany, strange aid to rear;

From whence eftsoons arrived here three boys

Of Saxons, whom he for his safety employs. *Fairy Queen.*

To define a barge and boy, which are between a boat and a ship, is hard. *Watt's Logick.*

**HU'BUB.** *n. f.* [*I know not the etymology, unless it be from up up, or hobnob.*] A tumult; a riot.

People pursued the business with all contempt of the government; and in the hubbub of the first day there appeared nobody of name or reckoning, but the actors were really of the dregs of the people. *Clarendon.*

An universal hubbub wild

Of stunning sounds, and voices all confus'd,

Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear

With loudest vehemence. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Why wolves raise a hubbub at her,

And dogs howl when she shines in water. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

**HU'CKABACK.** *n. f.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raised.

**HU'CKLEBACKED.** *adj.* [*hocker, German, a bunch, and back.*] Crooked in the shoulders.

**HU'CKLEBONE.** *n. f.* [*from bucken, Dutch, to fit down*] The hipbone.

**HU'CKSTER.** } *n. f.* [*hock, German, a pedlar; hockster, a she-*  
**HU'CKSTERER.** } *pedlar.*]

1. One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a pedlar.

There cannot be a more ignominious trade than the being hucksters to such vile merchandise. *Government of the Tongue.*

God deliver the world from such guides, or rather such hucksters of souls, the very shame of religion. *South's Sermons.*

Should thy shoe wrench aside, down, down you fall,

And overturn the scolding huckster's stall,

The scolding huckster shall not o'er thee moan,

But pence expect for nuts and pears o'erthrown. *Gay.*

There should be a general confederacy of all the servants in every family, for the publick good, to drive those China hucksters from the doors. *Swift.*

Those hucksterers or money-jobbers will be found necessary, if this brass money is made current. *Swift.*

2. A trickish mean fellow.

Now the ape wanted his huckster man. *Hubb. Tale.*

**TO HU'CKSTER.** *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To deal in petty bargains.

They must pay a shilling, for changing their piece into silver, to some huckstering fellow who follows that trade. *Swift.*

**TO HU'DDLE.** *v. a.* [*probably from hood.*]

1. To dress up close so as not to be discovered; to mobble.

2. To put on carelessly in a hurry.

At twelve she rose with much ado;

Her cloaths were huddl'd on by two. *Prior.*

Now all in haste they huddle on

Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone. *Swift.*

3. To cover up in haste.

4. To perform in a hurry.

I have given much application to this poem: this is not a play huddled up in haste. *Dryden.*

When continu'd rain

The lab'ring husband in his house restrain,

Let him forecast his work with timely care,

Which else is huddled when the skies are fair. *Dryd. Virgil.*

5. To throw together in confusion.

Our adversary, huddling several suppositions together, and that in doubtful and general terms, makes a medley and confusion. *Locke.*



To HUDDLE. *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry.

Glance an eye of pity on his losses,  
That have of late so *buddled* on his back,  
Enough to press a royal merchant down. *Shakespeare.*  
Brown answered after his blunt and *buddling* manner. *Bacon.*  
Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft delay'd

The *buddling* brook to hear his madrigal,  
And sweeten'd every muskrose of the dale. *Milton.*

Their eyes are more imperfect than others; for they will  
run against things, and, *buddling* forwards, fall from high  
places. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HUDDLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confusion.  
That the Aristotelian philosophy is a *buddle* of words and  
terms insignificant, has been the censure of the wisest. *Glanv.*

Your carrying business in a *buddle*,  
Has forc'd our rulers to new model. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

Nature doth nothing in a *buddle*. *L'Estrange.*

The understanding sees nothing distinctly in things remote,  
and in a *buddle*. *Locke.*

Several merry answers were made to my question, which  
entertained us 'till bed-time, and filled my mind with a *buddle*  
of ideas. *Addison's Spectator.*

HUE. *n. f.* [hepe, Saxon.]

1. Colour; die.

For never in that land  
Face of fair lady she before did view,  
Or that dread lyon's look her cast in deadly *bue*. *Fairy Qu.*  
For now three months have changed thrice their *bue*.  
*Fairy Queen, canto viii.*

To add another *bue* unto the rainbow,  
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shakesp. King John.*

Flow'rs of all *bue*, and without thorn the rose. *Milton.*

To whom the angel, with a smile that glow'd  
Celestial rosy red, love's proper *bue*,  
Answer'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

Your's is much of the camelion *bue*,  
To change the die with distant view. *Dryden.*

2. [*Huée*, French.] A clamour; a legal pursuit; an alarm  
given to the country.

*Hue* and cry, villain, go! Assist me, knight, I am undone:  
fly, run, *bue* and cry! villain, I am undone. *Shakespeare.*

Immediately comes a *bue* and cry after a gang of thieves,  
that had taken a purse upon the road. *L'Estrange.*

If you should hiss, he swears he'll hiss as high;

And, like a culprit, join the *bue* and cry. *Addison.*

The *bue* and cry went after Jack, to apprehend him dead  
or alive, wherever he could be found. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

HUER. *n. f.* [*huer*, French, to cry.] One whose business is  
to call out to others.

They lie hovering upon the coast, and are directed by a  
balker or *huer*, who standeth on the cliff-side, and from thence  
discerneth the course of the pilchard. *Carew's Surv. of Cornw.*

HUFF. *n. f.* [from *hove*, or *hoven*, swelled: he is *huffed* up by  
*distempers*. So in some provinces we still say the bread *huffs* up,  
when it begins to *heave* or ferment: *buff*, therefore, may be  
ferment. To be in a *buff* is then to be in a ferment, as we  
now speak.]

1. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance.

Quoth Ralpho, honour's but a word  
To swear by only in a lord;  
In others it is but a *buff*,  
To vapour with instead of proof. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

His frowns kept multitudes in awe,  
Before the bluster of whose *buff*  
All hats, as in a storm, flew off. *Hudibras.*

We have the apprehensions of a change to keep a check  
upon us in the very *buff* of our greatness. *L'Estrange.*

A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the *buff* about his ex-  
trañion. *L'Estrange.*

No man goes about to ensnare or circumvent another in a  
passion, to lay trains, and give secret blows in a present  
*buff*. *South's Sermons.*

2. A wretch swelled with a false opinion of his own value.

Lewd shallow-brained *buffs* make atheism and contempt of  
religion the sole badge and character of wit. *South.*

As for you, colonel *buff*-cap, we shall try before a civil  
magistrate who's the greater plotter. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

To HUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To swell; to puff.

In many wild birds the diaphragm may easily be *huffed* up  
with air, and blown in at the windpipe. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*

2. To hector; to treat with insolence and arrogance, or brutality.

To HUFF. *v. n.* To bluster; to storm; to bounce; to swell  
with indignation or pride.

This senseless arrogant conceit of theirs made them *buff* at  
the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them. *South.*

A *buffing*, shining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,  
A cankerworm of peace, was rais'd above him. *Otway.*

A thief and justice, fool and knave,  
A *buffing* officer and slave. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*

*Buffing* to cowards, fawning to the brave,  
To knaves a fool, to cred'lous fools a knave. *Roscommon.*

Now what's his end? O charming glory, say!

What, a fifth act to crown his *buffing* play? *Dryd. Juvenal.*

What a small pittance of reason and truth is mixed with  
those *buffing* opinions they are swelled with. *Locke.*

When Peg received John's message, she *buffed* and stormed  
like the devil. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

HUFFER. *n. f.* [from *buff*.] A blusterer; a bully.

Nor have I hazarded my art

To be expos'd i' th' end to suffer,  
By such a braggadocio *buffer*. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*

HUFFISH. *adj.* [from *buff*.] Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.

HUFFISHLY. *adv.* [from *buffish*.] With arrogant petulance;  
with bullying bluster.

HUFFISHNESS. *n. f.* Petulance; arrogance; noisy bluster.

To HUG. *v. a.* [hexian, Saxon, to hedge, to inclose.]

1. To press close in an embrace.

He bewept my fortune,

And *hugg'd* me in his arms. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

What would not he do now to *bug* the creature that had  
given him so admirable a serenade! *L'Estrange.*

Ev'n in that urn their brother they confess,  
And *bug* it in their arms, and to their bosom press. *Dryden.*

King Xerxes was enamoured upon an oak, which he would  
*bug* and kifs. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*

2. To fondle; to treat with tenderness.

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,  
And well-plac'd words of glozing courtesy,  
Baited with reasons not unplaussible,  
Win me into the easy-hearted man,  
And *bug* him into snares. *Milton.*

We *bug* deformities, if they bear our names. *Glanville.*

Admire yourself,

And, without rival, *bug* your darling book. *Roscommon.*

Though they know that the flatterer knows the falsehood  
of his own flatteries, yet they love the impostor, and with  
both arms *bug* the abuse. *South's Sermons.*

Mark with what joy he *bugs* the dear discovery! *Roue.*

3. To hold fast.

Age makes us most fondly *bug* and retain the good things of  
life, when we have the least prospect of enjoying them. *Atterb.*

HUG. *n. f.* [from the noun.] Close embrace.

Why these close *bugs*? I owe my shame to him. *Gay.*

HUGE. *adj.* [*hoog*, *high*, Dutch.]

1. Vast; immense.

Let the state of the people of God, when they were in the  
house of bondage, and their manner of serving God in a  
strange land, be compared with that which Canaan and Jeru-  
salem did afford; and who seeth not what *huge* difference there  
was between them? *Hooker, b. iv.*

This space of earth is so *huge*, as that it equalleth in great-  
ness not only Asia, Europe and Africa, but America. *Abbot.*

2. Great even to deformity or terribleness.

The patch is kind enough, but a *huge* feeder. *Shakesp.*

Through forests *huge*, and long untravell'd heaths,

With desolation brown he wanders waste. *Thomson's Spring.*

HUGELY. *adv.* [from *huge*.]

1. Immensely; enormously.

Who cries out on pride,

That can therein tax any private party?

Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the sea? *Shakesp. As you like it.*

2. Greatly; very much.

I am *hugely* bent to believe, that whenever you concern  
yourselves in our affairs, it is for our good. *Swift.*

HUGENESS. *n. f.* [from *huge*.] Enormous bulk; greatness.

My mistress exceeds in goodness the *hugeness* of your un-  
worthy thinking. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

HUGGERMUGGER. *n. f.* [corrupted perhaps from *hug* or *morcker*,  
or *hug* in the dark. *Mercker* in Danish is darkness, whence  
our *murky*. It is written by Sir Thomas More, *hoker* *moker*.  
*Hoker*, in Chaucer, is *peevish*, *crossgrained*, of which *moker* may  
be only a ludicrous reduplication. *Hooke* is likewise in Ger-  
man a corner, and *moky* is in English dark. I know not how  
to determine.] Secrecy; bye-place.

Now hold in *huggermugger* in their hand,

And all the rest do rob of goods and land. *Hubberd's Tale.*

But if I can but find them out,

Where e'er th' in *huggermugger* lurk,

I'll make them rue their handy-work. *Hudibras, p. i.*

There's a distinction betwixt what's done openly and bare-  
faced, and a thing that's done in *huggermugger*, under a seal of  
secrecy and concealment. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

HUGY. *adj.* [See HUGE.] Vast; great; huge.

This *hugy* rock one finger's force

Apparently will move. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HUKE. *n. f.* [*buque*, French.] A cloak.

As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed  
to be a messenger in a rich *huke*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

HULK. *n. f.* [*hulcke*, Dutch; *hulc*, Saxon.]

1. The body of a ship.

There's a whole merchant's venture of Bourdeaux stuff in  
him: you have not seen a *hulk* better stuffed in the hold. *Shakesp.*



The custom they had of giving the colour of the sea to the bulks, sails, and mariners of their spy-boats, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti. *Arbutnot.*

They Argo's bulk will tax,  
And scrape her pitchy sides for wax. *Swift.*

The footy bulk  
Steer'd sluggish on. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. Any thing bulky and unwieldy. This sense is still retained in Scotland: as, a bulk of a fellow.

And Harry Monmouth's brawn, the bulk sir John,  
Is prisoner to your son. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

To HULK. *v. a.* To exenterate: as, to bulk a hare. *Ainsw.*

HULL. *n. f.* [bulgan, Gothick, to cover.]

1. The husk or integument of any thing; the outer covering: as, the hull of a nut covers the shell. [*Hule*, Scottish.]

2. The body of a ship; the hulk. *Hull* and *hulk* are now confounded; but *hulk* seems originally to have signified not merely the body or hull, but a whole ship of burden, heavy and bulky.

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,  
And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Dryden.*

So many arts hath the Divine Wisdom put together, only for the hull and tackle of a sensible and thinking creature.

*Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. i. c. 5.*

To HULL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder.

They saw a sight full of piteous strangeness; a ship, or rather the carcase of the ship, or rather some few bones of the carcase, hulling there, part broken, part burned, and part drowned. *Sidney.*

Will you hoist sail, sir? here lies your way.  
—No, good swabber, I am to hull here a little longer. *Shak.*

He look'd, and saw the ark hull on the flood,  
Which now abated. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. xi.*

People walking down upon the shore, saw somewhat come hulling toward them. *L'Estrange.*

HULLY. *adj.* [from hull.] Siliquose; husky. *Ainsworth.*

HULLVER. *n. f.* Holly.

Save hulver and thorn, thereof sail for to make. *Tusser.*

To HUM. *v. a.* [*hummelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make the noise of bees.

The humming of bees is an unequal buzzing. *Bacon.*  
An airy nation flew,

Thick as the humming bees that hunt the golden dew  
In Summer's heat. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*

So weary bees in little cells repose;  
But if night-robbers lift the well-stor'd hive,  
An humming through their waxen city grows. *Dryden.*

2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing sound.

I think he'll hear me: yet to bite his lip,  
And hum at good Cominius, much unhearts me. *Shakesp.*

Upon my honour, sir, I heard a humming,  
And that a strange one too, which did awake me. *Shakesp.*

The cloudy messenger turns me his back,  
And hums; as who should say, you'll rue. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. To pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath.

Having pump'd up all his wit,  
And humm'd upon it, thus he writ, *Hudibras, p. iii.*

I still acquieft,  
And never humm'd and haw'd sedition,  
Nor snuffled treason. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.*

The man lay humming and hawing a good while; but, in the end, he gave up himself to the physicians. *L'Estrange.*

Still humming on, their drowsy course they keep,  
And lash'd so long, like tops, are lash'd asleep. *Pope.*

4. To sing low.

The musical accents of the Indians, to us, are but inarticulate hummings; as are ours to their otherwise tuned organs. *Glanv. Apol.*

Hum half a tune. *Pope.*

5. To applaud. Approbation was commonly expressed in public assemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

HUM. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The noise of bees or insects.

To black Hecat's summons  
The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums,  
Hath rung night's yawning peal. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Nor undelightful is the ceaseless hum,  
To him who muses through the woods at noon. *Thomson.*

2. The noise of bustling crowds.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,  
The hum of either army stilly sounds. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

Tower'd cities please us then,  
And the busy hum of men. *Milton.*

One theatre there is of vast resort,  
Which whilome of requests was call'd the court;  
But now the great exchange of news 'tis hight,  
And full of hum and buz from noon 'till night. *Dryden.*

3. Any low dull noise.

Who sat the nearest, by the words o'ercome,  
Slept fast; the distant nodded to the hum. *Pope's Dunciad.*

4. A pause with an inarticulate sound.

These shrugs, these hums and haws,  
When you have said she's goodly, come between,  
'Ere you can say she's honest. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Your excuses want some grains to make 'em current: hum  
and ha will not do the business. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

5. In *Hudibras* it seems used for ham.

And though his countrymen the Huns,  
Did stew their meat between their hums  
And the horses backs o'er which they straddle,  
And ev'ry man eat up his saddle. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. II.*

6. An expression of applause.

You hear a hum in the right place. *Spectator.*

HUM. *interject.* A sound implying doubt and deliberation.

Let not your ears despise the heaviest sound  
That ever yet they heard.

—Hum! I guess at it. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

See sir Robert—hum!  
And never laugh for all my life to come. *Pope.*

HUMAN. *adj.* [*humanus*, Latin; *humain*, French.]

1. Having the qualities of a man.

It will not be asked whether he be a gentleman born, but whether he be a human creature. *Swift.*

2. Belonging to man.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet smells to him as it doth to me; all his senses have but human conditions. *Shakesp.*

For man to tell how human life began  
Is hard; for who himself beginning knew? *Milton's P. L.*

Thee, serpent, subtil'st beast of all the field,  
I knew; but not with human voice indu'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Intuitive knowledge needs no probation, nor can have any, this being the highest of all human certainty. *Locke.*

HUMANE. *adj.* [*humaine*, French] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured.

Love of others, if it be not spent upon a few, doth naturally spread itself towards many, and maketh men become humane and charitable. *Bacon's Essays.*

Envy, malice, covetousness and revenge are abolished: a new race of virtues and graces, more divine, more moral, more humane, are planted in their stead. *Spratt's Sermons.*

HUMANELY. *adv.* [from humane.] Kindly; with good-nature.

If they would yield us the superfluity, while it were wholesome, we might guess they relieved us humanely. *Shakespeare.*

HUMANIST. *n. f.* [*humaniste*, French.] A philologer; a grammarian.

HUMANITY. *n. f.* [*humanité*, French; *humanitas*, Latin.]

1. The nature of man.

Look to thyself; reach not beyond humanity. *Sidney.*

A rarer spirit never did steer humanity. *Shakespeare.*

The middle of humanity thou never knewest, but the extremity of both ends. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

To preserve the Hebrew intire and uncorrupt, there hath been used the highest caution humanity could invent. *Brown.*

2. Humankind; the collective body of mankind.

If he can untie those knots, he is able to teach all humanity, and will do well to oblige mankind by his informations. *Glan.*

3. Benevolence; tenderness.

All men ought to maintain peace, and the common offices of humanity and friendship in diversity of opinions. *Locke.*

How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out,  
And court the offices of soft humanity?

Like thee reserve their raiment for the naked,  
Reach out their bread to feed the crying orphan,  
Or mix their pitying tears with those that weep? *Rowe.*

4. Philology; grammatical studies.

To HUMANIZE. *v. a.* [*humaniser*, French.] To soften; to make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence.

Here will I paint the characters of woe,  
And here my faithful tears in showers shall flow,  
To humanize the flints whereon I tread. *Wotton.*

Was it the business of magick to humanize our natures with compassion, forgiveness, and all the instances of the most extensive charity? *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

HUMANKIND. *n. f.* [*human* and *kind*.] The race of man; mankind.

Blest with a taste exact, yet unconfin'd;  
A knowledge both of books and humankind. *Pope.*

HUMANLY. *adv.* [from human.]

1. After the notions of men; according to the power of men.

Thus the present happy prospect of our affairs, humanly speaking, may seem to promise. *Atterbury.*

2. Kindly; with good-nature. This should be humanely.

Though learn'd, well bred; and though well bred, sincere;  
Modestly bold, and humanly severe. *Pope's Ess. on Criticism.*

HUMBIRD. *n. f.* [from hum and bird.] The humming bird.

All ages have conceived the wren the least of birds, yet our own plantations have shewed us one far less; that is, the humbird, not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

HUMBLE. *adj.* [*humble*, French; *humilis*, Latin.]

1. Not proud; modest; not arrogant.

And mighty proud to humble weak does yield. *Fairy Qu. Now*



Now we have shewn our power,  
Let us seem *humbler* after it is done,  
Than when it was a doing. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Thy *humble* ſervant vows obedience,  
And faithful ſervice, 'till the point of death. *Shak. H. VI.*  
We ſhould be as *humble* in our imperfections and ſins as  
Chriſt was in the fulneſs of the ſpirit, great wiſdom, and per-  
fect life. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Chuſe you for me; for well you underſtand  
But if an *humble* huſband may requeſt,  
Provide and order all things for the beſt. *Dryden.*

Ten thouſand trifles light as theſe,  
Nor can my rage nor anger move:  
She ſhould be *humble*, who would pleaſe;  
And ſhe muſt ſuffer, who can love. *Prior.*

2. Low; not high; not great.  
Th' example of the heav'nly lark,  
Thy fellow-poet, Cowley, mark!  
Above the ſkies let thy proud muſick ſound,  
Thy *humble* neſt build on the ground. *Cowley.*

Denied what ev'ry wretch obtains of fate,  
An *humble* roof and an obſcure retreat. *Yalden.*

Ah! prince, haſt thou but known the joys which dwell  
With *humbler* fortunes, thou wouldſt curſe thy royalty. *Rowe.*  
Far *humbler* titles ſuit my loſt condition. *Smith.*

To HU'MBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.

1. To make humble; to make ſubmiſſive; to make to bow  
down with humility.

Take this purſe, thou whom the heaven's plagues  
Have *humbled* to all ſtrokes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The executioner  
Falls not the axe upon the *humbled* neck,  
But firſt begs pardon. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

*Humble* yourſelves under the mighty hand of God, that he  
may exalt you. *1 Pet. v. 6.*

Hezekiah *humbled* himſelf for the pride of his heart. *2 Chro.*

Why do I *humble* thus myſelf, and ſuing  
For peace, reap nothing but repulſe and hate. *Milton.*

Let the ſinner put away the evil of his doings, and *humble*  
himſelf by a ſpeedy and ſincere repentance: let him return to  
God; and then let him be aſſured that God will return to  
him. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To cruſh; to break; to ſubdue; to mortify.  
Yearly injoin'd, ſome ſay, to undergo  
This annual *humbling* certain number'd days,  
To daſh their pride, and joy, for man ſeduc'd. *Milt. P. L.*  
We are pleaſed, by ſome implicit kind of revenge, to ſee  
him taken down and *humbled* in his reputation, who had ſo  
far raiſed himſelf above us. *Addiſon's Spectat.*

The miſtreſs of the world, the ſeat of empire,  
The nurſe of heroes, the delight of gods,  
That *humbled* the proud tyrants of the earth. *Addiſ. Cato.*  
Men that make a kind of inſult upon ſociety, ought to be  
*humbled* as diſturbors of the publick tranquillity. *Freeholder.*

Fortune not much of *humbling* me can boaſt;  
Though double tax'd, how little have I loſt! *Pope.*

3. To make to condeſcend.  
This would not be to condeſcend to their capacities, when  
he *humbles* himſelf to ſpeak to them, but to loſe his deſign in  
ſpeaking. *Locke.*

4. To bring down from an height.  
In proceſs of time the higheſt mountains may be *humbled*  
into valleys; and again, the loweſt valleys exalted into moun-  
tains. *Hakewill on Providence.*

HU'MBLEBEE. *n. ſ.* [*hum* and *bee.*] A buzzing wild bee.

The honeybags ſteal from the *humblebees*,  
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs. *Shakeſpeare.*

This puts us in mind once again of the *humblebees* and the  
tinderboxes. *Atterbury.*

HU'MBLEBEE. *n. ſ.* A herb. *Ainſworth.*

HU'MBLEBEE Eater. *n. ſ.* A fly that eats the *humblebee*. *Ainſ.*

HU'MBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *humble.*] Humility; abſence of  
pride.

With how true *humbleneſs*  
They look'd down to triumph over pride! *Sidney.*

I am rather with all ſubjected *humbleneſs* to thank her ex-  
cellencies, ſince the duty thereunto gave me rather heart to ſave  
myſelf, than to receive thanks for a deed which was her only  
inſpiring. *Sidney, b. i.*

It was answered by us all, in all poſſible *humbleneſs*; but yet  
with a countenance, that we knew that he ſpoke it but mer-  
rily. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

A grain of glory, mixt with *humbleneſs*,  
Cures both a fever and lethargickneſs. *Herbert.*

HU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *humble.*] One that *humbles* or ſubdues  
himſelf or others.

HU'MBLEMOUTHED. *adj.* [*humble* and *mouth.*] Mild; meek.  
You are meek and *humblemouth'd*; but your heart  
Is cram'd with arrogance, ſpleen and pride. *Shak. H. VIII.*

HU'MBLEPLANT. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of ſenſitiveplant.  
The *humbleplant* is ſo called becauſe, as ſoon as you touch it,

it proſtrates itſelf on the ground, and in a ſhort time elevates  
itſelf again, is raiſed in hotbeds. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

HU'MBLES. *n. ſ.* Entrails of a deer.

HU'MBLESS. *n. ſ.* [from *humble.*] Humbleneſs; humility.

And with meek *humbleneſs*, and afflicted mood,

Pardon for thee, and grace for me intreat. *Spencer.*

HU'MBLY. *adv.* [from *humble.*]

1. Without pride; with humility.

They were us'd to bend,

To ſend their ſmiles before them to Achilles,

To come *humbly* as they us'd to creep to holy altars. *Shakeſp.*

Here the tam'd Euphrates *humbly* glides,

And there the Rhine ſubmits her ſwelling tides. *Dryden.*

Write him down a ſlave, who, *humbly* proud,

With preſents begs preferments from the crowd. *Dryden.*

In miſt of dangers, fears, and death,

Thy goodneſs I'll adore;

And praife thee for thy mercies paſt,

And *humbly* hope for more. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Without height; without elevation.

HU'MDRUM. *adj.* [from *hum*, *drone*, or *humming drone.*] Dull;

droniſh; ſtupid.

Shall we, quoth ſhe, ſtand ſtill *humdrum*,

And ſee ſtout Bruin all alone,

By numbers baſely overthrow'n? *Hudibras, p. i.*

I was talking with an old *humdrum* fellow, and, before I

had heard his ſtory out, was called away by buſineſs. *Addiſon.*

To HUME'CT. } *v. a.* [*humeſto*, Latin; *humeſter*, Fr.]

To HUME'CTATE. } To wet; to moiſten.

The Nile and Niger do not only moiſten and temperate

the air by their exhalations, but reſreſh and *humeſtate* the

earth by their annual inundations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Her rivers are wheeled up into ſmall cataracts, and ſo di-

vided into ſluices, to *humeſtate* the bordering ſoil, and make

it wonderfully productive. *Hewel's Vocal Forreſt.*

The medicaments are of a cool *humeſting* quality, and not

too much aſtringent. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

HUMECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*humeſtation*, Fr. from *humeſtate.*] The

act of wetting; moiſtening.

Plates of braſs, applied to a blow, will keep it down from

ſwelling: the cauſe is repercuſſion, without *humeſtation*, or

entrance of any body. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

That which is concreted by exſiccation, or expreſſion of

humidity, will be reſolved by *humeſtation*, as earth and clay.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HU'MERAL. *adj.* [*humeral*, Fr. from *humerus*, Latin.] Belong-

ing to the ſhoulder.

The largeſt crooked needle ſhould be uſed, with a ligature,

in taking up the *humeral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp.*

HUMICUBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*humi* and *cubo*, Latin.] The act of

lying on the ground.

Faſting and ſackcloth, and aſhes and tears, and *humicuba-*

tions, uſed to be companions of repentance. *Bramhall.*

HU'MID. *adj.* [*humide*, French; *humidus*, Lat.] Wet; moiſt;

watery.

Iris there, with *humid* bow,

Waters the odorous banks that blow

Flowers of more mingl'd hue

Than her purpled ſcarff can ſhew. *Milton.*

The queen, recover'd, rears her *humid* eyes,

And firſt her huſband on the poop eſpies. *Dryden.*

If they ſlip eaſily, and are of a fit ſize to be agitated by

heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation,

the body is fluid; and if it be apt to ſtick to things, it is

*humid.* *Newton's Opt.*

HUMIDITY. *n. ſ.* [*humidité*, Fr. from *humid.*] That quality which

we call moiſture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It diſ-

fers very much from fluidity, depending altogether on the con-

gruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores

or ſurfaces of ſuch particular bodies as it is capable of adhering

to. Thus quickſilver is not a moiſt liquor, in reſpect to our

hands or clothes, and many other things it will not ſtick to;

but it may be called ſo in reference to gold, tin, or lead, to

whoſe ſurfaces it will preſently adhere. And even water itſelf,

that wets almoſt every thing, and is the great ſtandard of *hu-*

*midity*, is not capable of wetting every thing; for it ſtands

and runs eaſily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbages,

and many other plants; and it will not wet the feathers of

ducks, ſwans, and other water-fowl. *Quincy.*

We'll uſe this unwholſome *humidity*, this groſs watry pum-

pion: we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakeſpeare.*

O bleſſing-breeding ſun, draw from the earth

Rotten *humidity*: below thy ſiſter's orb

Inſect the air. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Young animals have more tender fibres, and more *humidity*,

than old animals, which have their juices more exalted and

reliſhing. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

HUMILIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Deſcent from greatneſs; act of humility.

The former was an *humiliation* of Deity, the latter an *humi-*

*liation* of manhood; for which cauſe there followed upon the

latter



latter an exaltation of that which was humbled; for with power he created the world, but restored it by obedience.

*Hooker, b. v. f. 55.*

Thy *humiliation* shall exalt

With thee thy manhood also to this throne. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

2. Mortification; external expression of sin and unworthiness.  
John fared poorly, according unto the apparel he wore, that is, of camel's hair; and the doctrine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

With tears

Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air  
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign  
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and *humiliation* meek. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

3. Abatement of pride.  
It may serve for a great lesson of *humiliation* to mankind, to behold the habits and passions of men trampling over interest, friendship, honour, and their own personal safety, as well as that of their country. *Swift.*

**HUMILITY.** *n. f.* [*humilité*, French.]

1. Freedom from pride; modesty; not arrogance.  
When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of *humility*. *Hooker.*

I do not know that Englishman alive,  
With whom my soul is any jot at odds,  
More than the infant that is born to-night;  
I thank my God for my *humility*. *Shakesp. Richard III.*  
What the height of a king tempteth to revenge, the *humility* of a Christian teacheth to forgive. *King Charles.*

The *humility* of the style gained them many friends. *Claren.*

There are some that use  
*Humility* to serve their pride, and seem  
Humble upon their way, to be the prouder  
At their wish'd journey's end. *Denham's Sophy.*

It is an easy matter, when there is no danger of a trial, to extol *humility* in the midst of honours, or to begin a fast after dinner. *South's Sermons.*

As high turrets, for their airy steep,  
Require foundations in proportion deep;  
And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot,  
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;  
So low did her secure foundation lye,  
She was not humble, but *humility*. *Dryden.*

2. Act of submission.  
With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king, and by their bowing and bending avoided the present storm. *Davies.*

**HUMMER.** *n. f.* [from *hum*.] An applauder. *Ainsworth.*

**HU'MORAL.** *adj.* [from *humour*.] Proceeding from the humours.

This sort of fever is comprehended under continual *humoral* fevers. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**HU'MORIST.** *n. f.* [*humorista*, Italian; *humoriste*, French.]

1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour.

The wit sinks imperceptibly into an *humorist*. *Spectator.*

The notion of a *humorist* is one that is greatly pleased, or greatly displeased, with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things. *Watts's Logick.*

This *humorist* keeps to himself much more than he wants, and gives a vast refuse of his superfluities to purchase heaven. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. One who has violent and peculiar passions.  
By a wise and timous inquisition the peccant humours and *humorists* must be discovered and purged, or cut off: mercy, in such a case, in a king, is true cruelty. *Bacon to Villiers.*

**HU'MOROUS.** *adj.* [from *humour*.]

1. Full of grotesque or odd images.  
Some of the commentators tell us, that Marfya was a lawyer who had lost his cause; others that this passage alludes to the story of the satire Marfyas, who contended with Apollo, which I think is more *humorous*. *Addison on Italy.*

Thy *humorous* vein, thy pleasing folly,  
Lies all neglected, all forgot;  
And pensive, wav'ring, melancholy,  
Thou dread'st and hop'st thou know'st not what. *Prior.*

2. Capricious; irregular; without any rule but the present whim.

I am known to be a *humorous* patrician; said to be something imperfect, in favouring the first complaint; hasty and tinder-like, upon too trivial motion. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Thou fortune's champion, that do'st never fight  
But when her *humorous* ladyship is by,  
To teach thee safety. *Shakesp. King John.*

He's *humorous* as Winter, and as sudden  
As flaws congeal'd in the spring of day. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

O, you awake then: come away,  
Times be short, are made for play;  
The *humorous* moon too will not stay:  
What doth make you thus delay? *Ben. Johnson.*

Vast is his courage, boundless is his mind,  
Rough as a storm, and *humorous* as the wind. *Dryden.*

He that would learn to pass a just sentence on persons and things, must take heed of a fanciful temper of mind, and an *humorous* conduct in his affairs. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Pleasant; jocular.

**HU'MOROUSLY.** *adj.* [from *humorous*.]

1. Merrily; jocosely.

A cabinet of medals Juvenal calls, very *humorously*, *con-*  
*cisum argentum in titulos facie/que minutas.* *Addison on Medals.*

We resolve by halves, and unadvisedly; we resolve rashly, fillily, or *humorously*, upon no reasons that will hold. *Calamy.*

It has been *humorously* said, that some have fished the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

2. With caprice; with whim.

**HU'MOROUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *humorous*.] Fickleness; capricious levity.

**HU'MORSOME.** *adj.* [from *humour*.]

1. Peevish; petulant.

2. Odd; humorous.

Our science cannot be much improved by masquerades, where the wit of both sexes is altogether taken up in continuing singular and *humorsome* disguises. *Swift.*

**HU'MORSOMELY.** *adv.* [from *humorsome*.] Peevishly; petulantly.

**HUMOUR.** *n. f.* [*humeur*, French; *humor*, Latin.]

1. Moisture.

The aqueous *humour* of the eye will not freeze, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. The different kind of moisture in man's body, reckoned by the old physicians to be phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy, which, as they predominated, were supposed to determine the temper of mind.

Believe not these suggestions, which proceed

From anguish of the mind and *humours* black,  
That mingle with thy fancy. *Milton's Agonistes.*

3. General turn or temper of mind.

As there is no *humour*, to which impudent poverty cannot make itself serviceable; so were there enow of those of desperate ambition, who would build their houses upon others ruin. *Sidney, b. ii.*

There came with her a young lord, led hither with the *humour* of youth, which ever thinks that good whose goodness he sees not. *Sidney.*

King James, as he was a prince of great judgment, so he was a prince of a marvellous pleasant *humour*: as he was going through Lufen by Greenwich, he asked what town it was; they said Lufen. He asked, a good while after, what town is this we are now in? They said still it was Lufen: said the king, I will be king of Lufen. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Examine how your *humour* is inclin'd,

And which the ruling passion of your mind. *Roscommon.*

They, who were acquainted with him, know his *humour* to be such, that he would never constrain himself. *Dryden.*

In cases where it is necessary to make examples, it is the *humour* of the multitude to forget the crime, and to remember the punishment. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Good *humour* only teaches charms to last,

Still makes new conquests, and maintains the past. *Pope.*

4. Present disposition.

It is the curse of kings to be attended  
By slaves, that take their *humours* for a warrant  
To break into the blood-house of life. *Shakesp. K. John.*

Another thought her nobler *humour* fed. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

Their *humours* are not to be won,

But when they are impos'd upon. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

Tempt not his heavy hand;

But one submissive word which you let fall,

Will make him in good *humour* with us all. *Dryden.*

5. Grotesque imagery; jocularly; merriment.

6. Diseased or morbid disposition.

He was a man frank and generous; when well, denied himself nothing that he had a mind to eat or drink, which gave him a body full of *humours*, and made his fits of the gout frequent and violent. *Temple.*

7. Petulance; peevishness.

Is my friend all perfection, all virtue and discretion? Has he not *humours* to be endured, as well as kindnesses to be enjoyed? *South's Sermons.*

8. A trick; a practice.

I like not the *humour* of lying: he hath wronged me in some *humours*: I should have born the *humour'd* letter to her. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination.

In private, men are more bold in their own *humours*; and in consort, men are more obnoxious to others *humours*; therefore it is good to take both. *Bacon's Essays.*

To **HU'MOUR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gratify; to sooth by compliance.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would *humour* his men; if to his men, I would curry with master Shallow. *Shakesp.*

If I were Brutus now, and he were Cassius,

He should not *humour* me. *Shakesp. Julius Caesar.*



Obedience and subjection were never enjoined by God to *humour* the passions, lusts, and vanities of those who are commanded to obey our governours. *Swift.*

You *humour* me, when I am sick;

Why not when I am splenetick?

Children are fond of something which strikes their fancy most, and fullen and regardless of every thing else, if they are not *humoured* in that fancy. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To fit; to comply with.

To after age thou shalt be writ the man,

That with smooth air could'st *humour* best our tongue. *Milt.*

'Tis my part to invent, and the musicians to *humour* that invention. *Dryden's Preface to Albion.*

Fountainbleau is situated among rocks and woods, that give a fine variety of savage prospects: the king has *humoured* the genius of the place, and only made use of so much art as is necessary to regulate nature. *Addison's Guardian.*

**HUMP.** *n. f.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump*. See **BUMP**.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back.

These defects were mended by succeeding matches; the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the *hump* fell.

*Tatler, No. 74.*

**HUMPBAC.** *n. f.* [*hump* and *back*.] Crooked back; high shoulders.

The chief of the family was born with an *humpback* and very high nose. *Tatler.*

**HUMPBAC'KED.** *adj.* Having a crooked back.

**TO HUNCH.** *v. a.* [*husch*, German.]

1. To strike or punch with the fists.

Jack's friends began to *hunch* and push one another: why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down? *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*Hocker*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back.

Thy crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy back,

And wander'd in thy limbs: to thy own kind

Make love, if thou can'st find it in the world. *Dryden.*

**HUNCHBA'CKED.** *adj.* [*hunch* and *back*.] Having a crooked back.

His person deformed to the highest degree, flat-nosed, and *hunchbacked*. *L'Estrange.*

But I more fear Creon!

To take that *hunchback'd* monster in my arms,

Th' excrescence of a man. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

The second daughter was peevish, haggard, pale, with saucer-eyes, a sharp nose, and *hunchbacked*. *Arbuthn. Hist. of J. Bull.*

**HUNDRED.** *adj.* [*pund*, *pundred*, Saxon; *henderd*, Dutch.]

The number consisting of ten multiplied by ten.

A base, proud, three suited, *hundred* pound, filthy, worsted stocking knave. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A *hundred* altars in her temple smoke,

A thousand bleeding hearts her pow'r invoke. *Dryd. Æn.*

Many thousands had seen the transactions of our Saviour, and many *hundred* thousands received an account of them from the mouths of those who were eye-witnesses. *Addison.*

**HUNDRED.** *n. f.*

1. A company or body consisting of an hundred.

Very few will take this proposition, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands, for an innate moral principle: whosoever does so, will have reason to think *hundreds* of propositions innate. *Locke.*

Lands, taken from the enemy, were divided into centuries or *hundreds*, and distributed amongst the soldiers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A canton or division of a county, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. [*Hundredum*, low Latin; *hundrede*, old French.]

Imposts upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the *hundred*, he loseth in the shire. *Bacon.*

For justice they had a bench under a tree, where Ket usually sat, and with him two of every *hundred* whence their companies had been raised: here complaints were exhibited. *Hayw.*

**HUNDREDTH.** *adj.* [*hundneontezopa*, Saxon.] The ordinal of an hundred; the tenth ten times told.

We shall not need to use the *hundredth* part of that time, which themselves bestow in making invectives. *Hooker.*

If this medium is rarer within the sun's body than at its surface, and rarer there than at the *hundredth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I see no reason why the increase of density should stop any where. *Newton's Opt.*

**HUNG.** The preterite and part. pass. of *hang*.

A wife so *hung* with virtues, such a freight,

What mortal shoulders can support! *Dryden's Juvenal.*

A room that is richly adorned, and *hung* round with a great variety of pictures, strikes the eye at once. *Watts.*

**HUNGER.** *n. f.* [*hungen*, Saxon; *honger*, Dutch.]

1. Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting.

An uneasy sensation at the stomach for food. When the stomach is empty, and the fibres in their natural tension, they draw up so close as to rub against each other, so as to make that sensation: but when they are distended with food, it is again removed; unless when a person fasteth so long as for want of spirits, or nervous fluid, to have those fibres grow too flaccid

to corrugate, and then we say a person has fasted away his stomach; and this is occasioned by the attrition of the coats of the stomach against each other. *Quincy.*

Thou shalt serve thine enemies in *hunger* and in thirst.

*Deutr. xxviii. 48.*

The sub-acid part of the animal spirits, being cast off by the lower nerves upon the coats of the stomach, vellicates the fibres, and thereby produces the sense we call *hunger*. *Grew.*

Something viscous, fat and oily, remaining in the stomach, destroys the sensation of *hunger*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Any violent desire.

The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites and *hungers* for them, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*

**TO HU'NGER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel the pain of hunger.

Widely they gape, and to the eye they roar,

As if they *hunger'd* for the food they bore. *Cowley.*

2. To desire with great eagerness.

Do'st thou so *hunger* for my empty chair,

That thou wilt needs invest thee with my honours,

Before thy hour be ripe? O, foolish youth,

Thou seek'st the greatness that will overwhelm thee!

Stay but a little. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

My more having, would be as a sauce

To make me *hunger* more. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I content me,

And from the sting of famine fear no harm,

Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts that feed

Me *hung'ring* more to do my father's will. *Milton's P. Lost.*

**HU'NGERBIT.** } *adj.* [*hunger* and *bit*.] Pained or weak-

**HU'NGERBITTEN.** } ened with hunger.

His strength shall be *hungerbitten*, and destruction shall be ready at his side. *Job xviii. 12.*

Thyself

Bred up in poverty and straits at home;

Lost in a desert here, and *hungerbit*. *Milton's Parad. Reg.*

**HU'NGERLY.** *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Hungry; in want of nourishment.

His beard

Grew thin and *hungerly*, and seem'd to ask

His sops as he was drinking. *Shakesf. Taming of the Shrew.*

**HU'NGERLY.** *adv.* With keen appetite.

You have sav'd my longing, and I feed

Most *hungerly* on your sight. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

They are all but stomachs, and we all but food;

They eat us *hungerly*, and, when they're full,

They belch us. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

**HU'NGERSTARVED.** *adj.* [*hunger* and *starved*.] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

All my followers to th' eager foe

Turn back, and fly like ships before the wind,

Or lambs pursu'd by *hungerstarved* wolves. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

O'ertake me, if thou can'st; I scorn thy strength:

Go, go, cheer up thy *hungerstarved* men. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

As to some holy house th' afflicted came,

Th' *hungerstarv'd*, the naked, and the lame,

Want and diseases, fled before her name. *Dryden.*

**HU'NGRED.** *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Pinched by want of food.

Odours do in a small degree nourish, and we see men an *hungred* love to smell hot bread. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**HU'NGRILY.** *adv.* [from *hungry*.] With keen appetite.

Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe,

Who pity'd suff'ring mortals long ago;

When on harsh acorns *hungrily* they fed,

And gave 'em nicer palates, better bread. *Dryden's Juven.*

**HU'NGRY.** *adj.* [from *hunger*.]

1. Feeling pain from want of food.

That face of his the *hungry* cannibals

Would not have touch'd, would not have stain'd with blood.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*

They that talk thus may say that a man is always *hungry*, but that he does not always feel it; whereas hunger consists in that very sensation. *Lo ke.*

2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolific; more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them.

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shakesf. Jul. Caesar.*

The more fat water will bear soap best; for the *hungry* water doth kill its unctuous nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In rushy grounds springs are found at the first and second spit, and sometimes lower in a *hungry* gravel. *Mortimer.*

To this great day of retribution our Saviour refers us, for reaping the fruits that we here sow in the most *hungry* and barren soil. *Smalbridge's Sermons.*

**HUNKS.** *n. f.* [*hunkur*, fordid, Islandick.] A covetous fordid wretch; a miser; a curmudgeon.

The old *hunks* was well served, to be tricked out of a whole hog for the securing of his puddings. *L'Estrange.*

She has a husband, a jealous, covetous, old *hunks*. *Dryden.*

Irus has given all the intimations of being a close *hunks*, worth money. *Addison's Spectator.*



# H U N

To HUNT. *v. a.* [hunterian, Saxon, from *huna*, a dog.]

1. To chafe wild animals.  
The man that once did fell the lion's skin,  
While the beast liv'd, was kill'd in *hunting* him. *Shak. H.V.*  
Wilt thou *hunt* the prey for the lion, or fill the appetite of  
the young lions? *Job xxxviii. 39.*  
We should single every criminal out of the herd, and *hunt*  
him down, however formidable and overgrown; and, on the  
contrary, shelter and defend virtue. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. To pursue; to follow close.  
Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him. *Pf. cxi.*  
The heart strikes five hundred sort of pulses in an hour,  
and is *hunted* unto such continual palpitations, through anxiety,  
that fain would it break. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
3. To search for.  
Not certainly affirming any thing, but by conferring of  
times and monuments, I do *hunt* out a probability. *Spenser.*  
All that is found in books is not rightly deduced from the  
principles it is pretended to be built upon: such an examen  
every reader's mind is not forward to make, especially in those  
who have given themselves up to a party, and only *hunt* for  
what may favour and support the tenets of it. *Locke.*
4. To direct or manage hounds in the chace.  
He *hunts* a pack of dogs better than any, and is famous for  
finding hares. *Addison's Spectator.*

To HUNT. *v. n.*

1. To follow the chafe.  
When he returns from *hunting*,  
I will not speak with him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Esaú went to the field to *hunt* for venison. *Gen. xxvii. 5.*  
One followed study and knowledge, and another hawking  
and *hunting*. *Locke.*  
On the old pagan tombs masks, *hunting* matches, and Bac-  
chanals are very common. *Addison on Italy.*
2. To pursue or search.  
Very much of kin to this is the *hunting* after arguments to  
make good one side of a question, and wholly to neglect and  
refuse those which favour the other side. *Locke.*

HUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pack of hounds.  
The common *hunt*, though from their rage restrain'd  
By sov'reign pow'r, her company disdain'd,  
Grinn'd as they pass'd. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*
2. A chace.  
The *hunt* is up, the morn is bright and gray;  
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green. *Shakefp.*

3. Pursuit.  
I've heard myself proclaim'd;  
And by the happy hollow of a tree,  
Escap'd the *hunt*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

HU'NTER. *n. f.* [from *hunt*.]

1. One who chafes animals for pastime.  
If those English lords had been good *hunters*, and reduced  
the mountains, boggs, and woods within the limits of forests,  
chaces and parks, the forest law would have driven them into  
the plains. *Davies on Ireland.*  
Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods,  
First *hunter* then, pursu'd a gentle brace,  
Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
Another's crimes th' unhappy *hunter* bore,  
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltless gore. *Dryden's Æn.*  
This was the arms or device of our old Roman *hun-*  
*ters*; a passage of Manilius lets us know the pagan *hunters*  
had Meleager for their patron. *Addison on Italy.*  
Bold Nimrod first the savage chace began,  
A mighty *hunter*, and his game was man. *Pope.*
2. A dog that scents game or beasts of prey.  
Of dogs, the valu'd file  
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,  
The housekeeper, the *hunter*. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

- HU'NTINGHORN. *n. f.* [*hunting* and *horn*.] A bugle; a horn  
used to cheer the hounds.  
Whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,  
Fond of his *huntinghorn* and pole. *Prior.*

- HU'NTRESS. *n. f.* [from *hunter*.] A woman that follows the  
chace.  
And thou thrice crowned queen of night, survey  
With thy chaste eye, from thy pale sphere above,  
Thy *huntress'* name, that my full life doth sway. *Shakefp.*  
Shall I call  
Antiquity from the old schools of Greece,  
To testify the arms of chastity?  
Hence had the *huntress* Dian her dread bow,  
Fair silver-shafted queen, for ever chaste. *Milton.*  
Let old Arcadia boast her ample plain,  
Th' immortal *huntress*, and her virgin train;  
Nor envy Windsor. *Pope's Windsor Forest.*  
Homer represents Diana with her quiver at her shoulder;  
but at the same time he describes her as an *huntress*. *Broome.*

- HU'NTSMAN. *n. f.* [*hunt* and *man*.]
1. One who delights in the chace.  
Like as a *huntsman*, after weary chace,

# H U R

Seeing the game escape from him away,  
Sits down to rest him. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

- Such game, whilst yet the world was new,  
The mighty Nimrod did pursue:  
What *huntsman* of our feeble race,  
Or dogs, dare such a monster chace? *Waller,*
2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chace.  
Apply this moral rather to the *huntsman*, that managed the  
chace, than to the master. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
- HUN'TSMANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *huntsman*.] The qualifications  
of a hunter.

At court your fellows every day  
Give th' art of rhiming, *huntsmanship*, or play. *Donne.*

HU'RDL. *n. f.* [*hurdle*, Saxon.] A texture of sticks woven  
together; a crate.

Settle your fine joints 'gainst Thursday next,  
Or I will drag thee on a *hurdle* thither. *Shakespeare.*  
The blacksmith was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Ty-  
burn; taking pleasure upon the *hurdle*, to think that he should  
be famous in after times. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The sled, the tumbril, *hurdles* and the flail,  
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden's Georg.*

HURDS. *n. f.* The refuse of hemp or flax. *Ainsworth.*

To HURL. *v. a.* [from *hurle*, to throw down, Islandick; or,  
according to *Skinner*, from *whirl*.]

1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously.  
If heav'ns have any grievous plagues in store,  
O, let them keep it 'till thy fins be ripe,  
And then *hurl* down their indignation  
On thee. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
He holds vengeance in his hand,  
To *hurl* upon their heads that break his law. *Shak. R. III.*  
I with my nails digg'd stones out of the ground,  
To *hurl* at the beholders of my shame. *Shakef. Henry VI.*  
If he thrust him of hatred, or *hurl* at him by laying of  
wait. *Num. xxxv. 20.*  
They use both the right hand and the left in *hurling* stones.  
*Chron. xii. 2.*

*Hurl* ink and wit,  
As madmen stones. *Ben. Johnson.*

His darling sons,  
*Hurl'd* headlong to partake with us, shall curse  
Their frail original and faded blifs. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

She strikes the lute; but if it sound,  
Threatens to *hurl* it on the ground. *Waller.*

Corrupted light of knowledge *hurl'd*  
Sin, death, and ignorance o'er all the world. *Denham.*

Young Phaeton,  
From East to North irregularly *hurl'd*,  
First set himself on fire, and then the world. *Dryd. Juven.*

Conjure him far to drive the Grecian train,  
And *hurl* them headlong to their fleet and main. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. To utter with vehemence. [*Hurler*, French, to make an  
howling or hideous noise.]  
The glad merchant that does view  
His ship far come from watry wilderness,  
He *hurls* out vows. *Spenser.*  
Highly they rag'd against the Higheft,  
*Hurling* defiance toward the vault of heav'n. *Milton.*

3. To play at a kind of game.  
*Hurling* taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball,  
and is of two sorts; to goals, and to the country: for *hurling*  
to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen  
out on each side, who strip themselves, and then join hands in  
ranks, one against another: out of these ranks they match  
themselves by pairs, one embracing another, and so pass away;  
every of which couple are to watch one another during this  
play. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HURL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tumult; riot; commotion.  
He in the same *hurl* murdering such as he thought would  
withstand his desire, was chosen king. *Knolles.*

HU'RLBAT. *n. f.* [*hurl* and *bat*.] Whirlbat. *Ainsworth.*

HU'RLER. *n. f.* [from *hurl*.] One that plays at hurling.  
The *hurlers* must *hurl* man to man, and not two set upon  
one man at once. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HU'RLWIND. *n. f.* [*hurl* and *wind*.] A whirlwind; a violent  
gust. A word not in use.

Like scatter'd down by howling Eurus blown,  
By rapid *hurlwinds* from his mansion thrown. *Sandys.*

HU'RLY. } *n. f.* [I have been told that this word owes its  
HU'RLYBURLY. } original to two neighbouring families named  
*Hurly* and *Burly*, or *Hurleigh* and *Burleigh*, which filled their  
part of the kingdom with contests and violence. If this ac-  
count be rejected, the word must be derived from *hurl*, *hurly*,  
and *burly*, a ludicrous reduplication. *Hurlade*, French; *hur-*  
*lubrelu*, inconsiderately.] Tumult; commotion; bustle.

Winds take the ruffian billows by the top,  
That with the *hurly* death itself awakes. *Shakefp. H. IV.*

Poor discontents,  
Which gape and rub the elbow at the news  
Of *hurlyburly* innovation. *Shakef. Henry IV. p. i.*



Methinks, I see this *burly* all on foot. *Shakesp. K. John.*  
 All places were filled with tumult and *burlyburly*, every man measured the danger by his own fear; and such a pitiful cry was in every place, as in cities presently to be besieged. *Knolles.*  
**HURRICANE.** } *n. f.* [*huracan*, Spanish; *ouragan*, French.] A  
**HURRICANO.** } violent storm, such as is often experienced in the eastern hemisphere.

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks;  
 Your cataracts and *hurricanes* spout. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*  
 A storm or *hurricane*, though but the force of air, makes a strange havock where it comes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 A poet who had a great genius for tragedy, made every man and woman too in his plays stark raging mad: all was tempestuous and blustering; heaven and earth were coming together at every word; a mere *hurricane* from the beginning to the end. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The ministers of state, who gave us law,  
 In corners with selected friends withdraw;  
 There, in deaf murmurs, solemnly are wise,  
 Whisp'ring like winds, ere *hurricanes* arise. *Dryden.*  
 So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,  
 Sudden th' impetuous *hurricanes* descend,  
 Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,  
 Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away. *Addison.*  
**TO HURRY.** *v. a.* [*pergian*, to plunder, Saxon: *hurs* was likewise a word used by the old Germans in urging their horses to speed; but seems the imperative of the verb.] To hasten; to put into precipitation or confusion; to drive confusedly.  
 Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone  
 To offer service to your enemy;  
 And wild amazement *hurries* up and down  
 The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shakespeare.*  
 For whom all this haste  
 Of midnight marches, and *hurried* meeting here? *Milton.*  
 Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy the cravings of it. *South's Sermons.*

That *hurried* o'er  
 Such swarms of English to the neighb'ring shore. *Dryden.*  
 A man has not time to subdue his passions, establish his soul in virtue, and come up to the perfection of his nature, before he is *hurried* off the stage. *Addison's Spectator.*

Stay these sudden gusts of passion,  
 That *hurry* you away. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*  
 If a council be called, or a battle fought, you are not coldly informed, the reader is *hurried* out of himself by the poet's imagination. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*  
**TO HURRY.** *v. n.* To move on with precipitation.  
 Did you but know what joys your way attend,  
 You would not *hurry* to your journey's end. *Dryd. Aurengz.*  
**HURRY.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible *hurries* in England, Ireland was then almost quiet. *Hayward.*  
 It might have pleased him in the present heat and *hurry* of his rage; but must have displeased him infinitely in the sedate reflection. *South's Sermons.*  
 After the violence of the *hurry* and commotion was over, the water came to a state somewhat more calm. *Woodw.*  
 Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addis. Spectator.*  
 A long train of coaches and six ran through the heart, one after another, in a very great *hurry*. *Addison's Guardian.*  
 I do not include the life of those who are in a perpetual *hurry* of affairs, but of those who are not always engaged. *Addis.*  
 The pavement sounds with trampling feet,  
 And the mixt *hurry* barricades the street. *Gay's Trivia.*  
**HURST.** *n. f.* [*hynst*, Sax.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainsf.*  
**TO HURT.** *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*; part. pass. *I have hurt*. [*hynst*, wounded, Saxon; *heurter*, to strike, French.]

1. To mischief; to harm.  
 Virtue may be assail'd, but never *hurt*;  
 Surpriz'd by unjust force, but not enthrall'd. *Milton.*  
 2. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm.  
 My heart is turn'd to stone: I strike it, and it *hurts* my hand. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 The Adonis of the sea is so called, because it is a loving and innocent fish, that *hurts* nothing that has life. *Walton's Angler.*  
 It breeds contempt  
 For herds to listen, or presume to pry,  
 When the *hurt* lion groans within his den. *Dryd. Don Seb.*  
**HURT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Harm; mischief.  
 The *hurt* which cometh thereby is greater than the good. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
 I found it stand there uncorrected, as if there had been no *hurt* done. *Baker on Learning.*  
 2. Wound or bruise.

Where is he wounded?  
 —There will be large cicatrices to shew the people: he received seven *hurts* i' th' body. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 Carter adventured bravely, and received two great *hurts* in his body. *Hayward.*

The pains of sickness and *hurts*, hunger, thirst and cold, all men feel. *Locke.*  
 In arms and science 'tis the same,  
 Our rival's *hurts* create our fame. *Prior.*  
**HURTER.** *n. f.* [from *hurt*.] One that does harm.  
**HURTFUL.** *adj.* [*hurt* and *full*.] Mischievous; pernicious.  
 Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own hurt: one man's contempt of the common prayer of the church of God may be most *hurtful* unto many. *Hoker, b. v.*  
 The *hurtful* hazle in thy vineyard shun,  
 Nor plant it to receive the setting sun. *Dryden's Georg.*  
**HURTFULLY.** *adv.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievously; perniciously.  
**HURTFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievousness; perniciousness.  
**TO HURTLE.** *v. n.* [*heurter*, French; *urtare*, Italian.] To clash; to skirmish; to run against any thing; to jostle; to meet in shock and encounter. *Hammer.*  
 The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air. *Shak. Jul. Caesar.*  
 Kindness, nobler ever than revenge,  
 And nature stronger than his just occasion,  
 Made him give battle to the lionsess,  
 Who quickly fell before him; in which *hurtling*,  
 From miserable slumber I awak'd. *Shakesp. As you like it.*  
**TO HURTLE.** *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuosity.  
 This is probably the original of *hurl*.  
 His harmful club he 'gan to *hurtle* high,  
 And threaten battle to the fairy knight. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
**HURTBERRY.** *n. f.* [*hiort bar*, Danish.] Bilberry.  
**HURTLESS.** *adj.* [from *hurt*.]  
 1. Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm.  
 Unto her home he oft would go,  
 Where bold and *hurtless* many a play he tries,  
 Her parents liking well it should be so;  
 For simple goodness shined in his eyes. *Sidney.*  
 She joy'd to make proof of her cruelty  
 On gentle dame, so *hurtless* and so true. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Shorter ev'ry gasp he takes,  
 And vain efforts and *hurtless* blows he makes. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 2. Receiving no hurt.  
**HURTLESSLY.** *adv.* [from *hurtless*.] Without harm.  
 Your neighbours have found you so *hurtlessly* strong, that they thought it better to rest in your friendship than make new trial of your enmity. *Sidney.*  
**HURTLESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *hurtless*.] Freedom from any pernicious quality.  
**HUSBAND.** *n. f.* [*hofsband*, master, Danish, from *hause* and *bonda*, Runick, a master.]  
 1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman.  
 Thy *husband* is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,  
 Thy head, thy sovereign. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*  
 Why, woman, your *husband* is in his old lunes again: he so takes on yonder with my *husband*, and so rails against all married mankind. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 This careful *husband* had been long away,  
 Whom his chaste wife and little children mourn. *Dryden.*  
 The contract and ceremony of marriage is the occasion of the denomination or relation of *husband*. *Locke.*  
 2. The male of animals.  
 Ev'n though a snowy ram thou shalt behold,  
 Prefer him not in haste, for *husband* to thy fold. *Dryden.*  
 3. An oeconomist; a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit. Its signification is always modified by some epithet implying bad or good.  
 Edward I. shewed himself a right good *husband*; owner of a lordship ill *husbanded*. *Davies on Ireland.*  
 I was considering the shortness of life, and what ill *husbands* we are of so tender a fortune. *Collier on Fame.*  
 4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.  
*Husband's* work is laborious and hard. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
 I heard a great *husband* say, that it was a common error to think that chalk helpeth arable grounds. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
 In those fields  
 The painful *husband* plowing up his ground,  
 Shall find all fret with rust, both pikes and shields. *Hatcwill.*  
 If continu'd rain  
 The lab'ring *husband* in his house restrain,  
 Let him forecast his work. *Dryden's Georgicks.*  
**TO HUSBAND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To supply with an husband.  
 Think you I am no stronger than my sex,  
 Being so father'd and so *husband'd*? *Shak. Julius Caesar.*  
 If you shall prove  
 This ring was ever her's, you shall as easy  
 Prove that I *husbanded* her bed in Florence,  
 Where yet she never was. *Shakespeare.*  
 In my right,  
 By me invested, he compeers the best.  
 —That were the most, if he should *husband* you. *Shakesp.*  
 2. To manage with frugality.  
 It will be pastime passing excellent,  
 If it be *husbanded* with modesty. *Shakespeare.*  
 The



# H U S

- The French, wisely *husbanding* the possession of a victory, kept themselves within their trenches. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- If thou be master-gunner, spend not all That thou can'st speak at once; but *husband* it, And give men turns of speech. *Herbert.*
3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management. A farmer cannot *husband* his ground, if he sits at a great rent. *Bacon's Essays.*
- HU'SBANDLESS. *adj.* [from *husband*.] Without an husband. A widow, *husbandless*, subject to fears; A woman, naturally born to fears. *Shakespeare. King John.*
- HU'SBANDLY. *adj.* [from *husband*.] Frugal; thrifty. Bare plots full of galls, if ye plow overthwart; And compass it then, is a *husbandly* part. *Tuſſ. Husbandry.*
- HU'SBANDMAN. *n. f.* [*husband* and *man*.] One who works in tillage. This Davy serves you for good uses; he is your serving-man, and your *husbandman*. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. ii.*
- The mule being more swift in his labour than the ox, more ground was allowed to the mule by the *husbandman*. *Broome.*
- HU'SBANDRY. *n. f.* [from *husband*.]
1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land. He began with a wild method to run over all the art of *husbandry*, especially employing his tongue about well dunging of a field. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- Ask if in *husbandry* he ought did know, To plough, to plant, to reap, to sow. *Hubberd's Tale.*
- Husbandry* supplieth unto us all things necessary for food. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
- Peace hath from France too long been chas'd; And all her *husbandry* doth lie on heaps, Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*
- Her plenteous womb Expresseth its full tilth and *husbandry*. *Shakespeare.*
- The seeds of virtue may, by the *husbandry* of Christian counsel, produce better fruit than the strength of self-nature. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
- Husbandry* the Spaniards wanting in the valley of Mexico, could not make our wheat bear seed. *Raleigh's H. of the World.*
- A family governed with order, will fall naturally to the several trades of *husbandry*, tillage, and pasturage. *Temple.*
- Let any one consider the difference between an acre of land sown with wheat, and an acre of the same land lying without any *husbandry* upon it, and he will find that the improvement of labour makes the value. *Locke.*
2. Thrift; frugality; parsimony. There's *husbandry* in heaven; The candles are all out. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- You have already saved several millions to the publick, and that what we ask is too inconsiderable to break into any rules of the strictest good *husbandry*. *Swift.*
3. Care of domestick affairs. Lorenzo, I commit into your hands The *husbandry* and manage of my house. *Shakespeare.*
- HUSH. *interj.* [Without etymology.] Silence! be still! no noise! The king hath done you wrong; but *hush!* 'tis so. *Shak.*
- There's something else to do; *hush* and be mute, Or else our spell is marr'd. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
- HUSH. *adj.* [from the interjection.] Still; silent; quiet. As we often see, against some storm, A silence in the heav'ns, the rack stand still, The bold winds speechless, and the orb below As *hush* as death. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
- TO HUSH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be still; to be silent. This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for shame did blush; Another seem'd envious or coy; Another in her teeth did gnaw a rush; But at these strangers presence every one did *hush*. *F. Queen.*
- TO HUSH. *v. a.* To still; to silence; to quiet; to appease. Yet can I not of such tame patience boast, As to be *hush'd*, and nought at all to say. *Shakespeare. Rich. II.*
- It was my breath that blew this tempest up, Upon your stubborn usage of the pope; But since you are a gentle convertite, My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war, And make fair weather in your blust'ring land. *Sh. K. John.*
- Speak softly; All's *hush'd* as midnight yet. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
- My love would speak; my duty *hushes* me. *Shakespeare.*
- When in a bed of straw we shrink together, And the bleak winds shall whistle round our heads, Wilt thou then talk thus to me? Wilt thou then *Hush* my cares thus, and shelter me with love? *Otway.*
- Hush'd* as midnight silence go; He will not have your acclamations now. *Dryden.*
- Her fire at length is kind, Calms ev'ry storm, and *hushes* ev'ry wind; Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease, And for his hatching nephews smooths the seas. *Dryden.*

# H U T

- Upon his rising the court was *hush'd*, and a whisper ran. *Addison's Spectator.*
- TO HUSH up. *v. a.* To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned. This matter is *hush'd up*, and the servants are forbid to talk of it. *Pope.*
- HU'SHMONEY. *n. f.* [*hush* and *money*.] A bribe to hinder information; pay to secure silence. A dextrous steward, when his tricks are found, *Hushmoney* sends to all the neighbours round; His master, unsuspecting of his pranks, Pays all the cost, and gives the villain thanks. *Swift.*
- HUSK. *n. f.* [*hulsch*, Dutch, or *huyſcken*, from *huys*.] The outmost integument of fruits. Do but behold yon poor and starved band, And your fair shew shall suck away their souls, Leaving them but the shales and *husks* of men. *Shak. H. V.*
- Most seeds, in their growing, leave their *husk* or rind about the root. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- Thy food shall be The fresh brook mussels, withered roots, and *husks* Wherein the acorn cradled. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
- Fruits of all kinds, in coat Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded *husks*, or shell She gathers; tribute large! and on the board Heaps with unsparing hand. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
- Some steep their seeds, and some in cauldrons boil O'er gentle fires; the exuberant juice to drain, And swell the flatt'ring *husks* with fruitful grain. *Dryden.*
- Some when the press, by utmost vigour screw'd, Has drain'd the pulpos mass, regale their swine With the dry refuse; thou, more wise, shalt steep The *husks* in water, and again employ The pond'rous engine. *Phillips.*
- Barley for ptisan was first steeped in water 'till it swelled; afterwards dried in the sun, then beat 'till the *husk* was taken off, and ground. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
- Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest you only amass a heap of unintelligible phrases, and feed upon *husks* instead of kernels. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
- TO HUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip off the outward integument. HU'SKED. *adj.* [from *husk*.] Bearing an husk; covered with a husk. HU'SKY. *adj.* [from *husk*.] Abounding in husks; consisting of husks. Most have found A *husky* harvest from the grudging ground. *Dryden's Virgil.*
- With timely care Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late In vain should'st seek a strainer, to dispart The *busky* terrene dregs from purer must. *Phillips.*
- HU'SSY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *housewife*: taken in an ill sense.] A sorry or bad woman; a worthless wench. It is often used ludicrously in slight disapprobation. Get you in, *hussy*, go: now will I personate this hopeful young jade. *Southern's Innocent Adultery.*
- HU'STINGS. *n. f.* [purting, Saxon.] A council; a court held. TO HU'STLE. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*.] To shake together. HU'SWIFE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *housewife*.]
1. A bad manager; a sorry woman. It is common to use *housewife* in a good, and *buswife* or *hussy* in a bad sense. Bianca, A *buswife*, that, by selling her desires, Buys herself bread and cloth. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
2. An economist; a thrifty woman. Why should you want? The bounteous *buswife*, nature, on each bush Lays her fulness before you. *Shakespeare.*
- TO HU'SWIFE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with economy and frugality. But *buswifing* the little heav'n had lent, She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent; And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two, To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*
- HU'SWIFERY. *n. f.* [from *buswife*.]
1. Management good or bad. Good *buswifery* trieth To rise with the cock; Ill *buswifery* lyeth 'Till nine of the clock. *Tusser.*
2. Management of rural business committed to women. If cheeses in dairie have Argus his eyes, Tell Cisle the fault in her *buswifery* lies. *Tuſſ. Husbandry.*
- HUT. *n. f.* [pette, Saxon; *hute*, French.] A poor cottage. Our wand'ring saints, in woful state, To a small cottage came at last, Where dwelt a good old honest yeoman, Who kindly did these saints invite In his poor *hut* to pass the night. *Swift.*
- Sore



Sore pierc'd by wintry wind,  
How many shrink into the fordid *hut*  
Of chearless poverty. *Thomson.*

**HUTCH.** *n. f.* [ὑπερκα. Saxon; *huche*, French.] A corn chest.  
The best way to keep them, after they are threshed, is to dry them well, and keep them in *hutches*, or close casks. *Mort.*

**TO HUIZZ.** *v. n.* [from the found.] To buzz; to murmur.

**HUIZZA.** *interj.* A shout; a cry of acclamation.  
The *huzzas* of the rabble are the same to a bear that they are to a prince. *L'Estrange.*

It was an unfair thing in you to keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with *huzzas* and hunting horns never let me cool. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

All fame is foreign, but of true desert;  
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:  
One self-approving hour whole years outweighs  
Of stupid flarers and of loud *huzzas*. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

**TO HUIZZA.** *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation.

A caldron of fat beef, and stoop of ale,  
On the *huzzaing* mob shall still prevail. *King's Cookery.*

**TO HUIZZA.** *v. a.* To receive with acclamation.  
He was *huzzaed* into the court by several thousands of weavers and clothiers. *Addison.*

**HYACINTH.** *n. f.* [ὑάκινθος; *hyacinthe*, Fr. *hyacinthus*, Lat.]

1. A plant.  
It hath a bulbous root: the leaves are long and narrow: the stalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper part in a spike: the flowers consist each of one leaf, are naked, tubulose, and cut into six divisions at the brim, which are reflexed: the ovary becomes a roundish fruit with three angles, which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundish seeds. *Miller.*

The filken fleece, impurpl'd for the loom,  
Rival'd the *hyacinth* in vernal bloom. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. The *hyacinth* is the same with the *lapis lycuricus* of the ancients. It is a less shewy gem than any of the other red ones, but not without its beauty, though not gaudy. It is seldom smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is found of various degrees of deepness and paleness; but its colour is always a deadish red, with a considerable admixture of yellow, which even sometimes seems predominant: but its most usual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by the name of flame-colour. This gem is found in several parts of Europe; but the finest sort comes from the East and West Indies. *Hill on Fossils.*

**HYACINTHINE.** *adj.* [ὑακινθινός.] Made of hyacinths.

**HYADES.** } *n. f.* [ὑάδες.] A watry constellation.  
**HYADS.** }

Then sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name  
For ev'ry fix'd and ev'ry wand'ring star;  
The pleiads, *hyads*. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

**HYALINE.** *adj.* [ὑάλινος.] Glassy; crystalline; made of glass; resembling glass.  
From heav'n-gate not far, founded in view  
On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

**HYBRIDOUS.** *adj.* [ὑβριδός; *hybrida*, Latin.] Begotten between animals of different species.  
Why such different species should not only mingle together, but also generate an animal, and yet that that *hybridous* production should not again generate, is to me a mystery. *Ray.*

**HYDATIDES.** *n. f.* [from ὑδωρ.] Little transparent bladders of water in any part: most common in dropical persons, from a distention or rupture of the lympheducts; for they happen mostly in parts abounding with those vessels. *Quincy.*

All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the liver and peritoneum, known by the name of *hydatides*. *Wisem.*

**HYDRA.** *n. f.* [*hydra*, Latin.] A monster with many heads slain by *Hercules*: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra*.  
New rebellions raise  
Their *hydra* heads, and the false North displays  
Her broken league to imp her serpent wings. *Milton.*  
More formidable *hydra* stands within,  
Whose jaws with iron-teeth severely grin. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Subdue  
The *hydra* of the many-headed hissing crew. *Dryden.*

**HYDRAGOGUES.** *n. f.* [ὑδρωγός and ἄγω; *hydragogue*, Fr.] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which is generally the case of the stronger catharticks, because they shake most forcibly by their vellications the bowels and their appendages, so as to squeeze out water enough to make the stools seem to be little else. *Quincy.*

**HYDRAULICAL.** } *adj.* [from *hydraulic*.] Relating to the con-  
**HYDRAULICK.** } veyance of water through pipes.  
Among the engines in which the air is useful, pumps may be accounted not contemptible ones, and divers other *hydraulic* engines. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

We have employed a virtuoso to make an *hydraulic* engine, in which a chymical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through elastick channels. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

**HYDRAULICKS.** *n. f.* [ὑδρωγός, water, and ἄνδρς, a pipe.]

The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits:

**HYDROCELE.** *n. f.* [ὑδροκελή; *hydrocele*, Fr.] A watery rupture.

**HYDROCEPHALUS.** *n. f.* [ὑδωρ and κεφαλή.] A dropsy in the head.  
A *hydrocephalus*, or dropsy of the head, is only incurable when the serum is extravasated into the ventricles of the brain. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

**HYDROGRAPHER.** *n. f.* [ὑδωρ and γραφω; *hydrographe*, Fr.] One who draws maps of the sea.  
It may be drawn from the writings of our *hydrographer*. *Boyle.*

**HYDROGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [ὑδωρ and γραφω; *hydrographie*, Fr.] Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

**HYDROMANCY.** *n. f.* [ὑδωρ and μαντία; *hydromantie*, Fr.] Prediction by water.  
Divination was invented by the Persians: there are four kinds of divination; *hydromancy*, *pyromancy*, *aeromancy*, and *geomancy*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**HYDROMEL.** *n. f.* [ὑδωρ and μέλι; *hydromel*, Fr.] Honey and water.  
*Hydromel* is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the most pleasant and universal drinks the northern part of Europe affords, as well as one of the most ancient. *Mio: timer's Husband.*

In fevers the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates were ptisans and cream of barley; *hydromel*, that is, honey and water, when there was no tendency to a delirium. *Arbutnot.*

**HYDROMETER.** *n. f.* [ὑδωρ and μέτρον.] An instrument to measure the extent of water.

**HYDROMETRY.** *n. f.* [ὑδωρ and μέτρον.] The act of measuring the extent of water.

**HYDROPHOBIA.** *n. f.* [ὑδροφοβία; *hydrophobic*, Fr.] Dread of water.  
Among those dismal symptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog, the dread of water is the most remarkable. *Quincy.*

**HYDRO'PICAL.** } *adj.* [ὑδροπικός; *hydropique*, French; from  
**HYDRO'PICK.** } *hydrops*, Latin.] Dropical; diseased with extravasated water.  
Cantharides heats the watery parts of the body; as urine, and *hydropical* water. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The world's whole sap is sunk:  
The general balm th' *hydropick* earth hath drunk;  
Whither, as to the bedsfeet, life is shrunk,  
Dead and interr'd. *Donne.*

Some mens *hydropick* insatiableness learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

*Hydropical* swellings, if they be pure, are pellucid. *Wisem.*

Every lust is a kind of *hydropick* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

*Hydropick* wretches by degrees decay,  
Growing the more, the more they waste away;  
By their own ruins they augmented lye,  
With thirst and heat amidst a deluge fry. *Blackmore.*

One sort of remedy he uses in dropies, viz. the water of the *hydropicks*, which is a remedy for the disease. *Arbutnot.*

**HYDROSTA'TICAL.** *adj.* [ὑδωρ and στατική; *hydrostatique*, Fr.] Relating to hydrostatics; taught by hydrostatics.  
A human body forming in such a fluid, will never be reconcilable to this *hydrostatical* law: there will be always something lighter beneath, and something heavier above; because bone, the heaviest in specie, will be ever in the midst. *Bentley.*

**HYDROSTA'TICALLY.** *adv.* [from *hydrostatical*.] According to hydrostatics.  
The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever proportional to the quantity of their matter: for instance, a pound weight, examined *hydrostatically*, doth always contain an equal quantity of solid mass. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**HYDROSTA'TICKS.** *n. f.* [ὑδωρ and στατική; *hydrostatique*, Fr.] The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

**HYDRO'TICK.** *n. f.* [ὑδωρ; *hydrotique*, French.] Purger of water or phlegm.  
He seems to have been the first who divided purges into *hydroticks* and purgers of bile. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

**HY'EN.** } *n. f.* [*hyene*, French; *hyæna*, Latin.] An animal like  
**HYE'NA.** } a wolf, said fabulously to imitate human voices.  
I will weep when you are disposed to be merry; I will laugh like a *hyen*, when you are inclined to sleep. *Shakespeare.*

A wonder more amazing would we find;  
The *hyena* shews it, of a double kind:  
Varying the sexes in alternate years,  
In one begets, and in another bears. *Dryden's Fables.*

The *hyena* was indeed well joined with the beaver, as having also a bag in those parts, if thereby we understand the *hyena* odorata, or civet cat. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The keen *hyena*, fellest of the fell. *Thomson's Summer.*

**HYGROMETER.** *n. f.* [ὑγρός and μέτρον; *hygrometre*, French.] An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.  
A sponge, perhaps, might be a better *hygrometer* than the earth of the river. *Arbutnot on Air.*

**HYGROSCOPE.** *n. f.* [ὑγρός and σκοπέω; *hygroscope*, Fr.] An instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy.*

Moisture in the air is discovered by *hygroscopes*. *Arbutnot.*

**HYLA'RGICAL.**



HYLA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [ὕλη and ἀρχή.] Presiding over matter.

HYM. *n. f.* A species of dog.

Avaunt, you curs!

Maftiff, greyhound, mungril grim,

Hound or spaniel, brache or *hym*;

Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail,

Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

HY'MEN. *n. f.* [ὕμην.]

1. The god of marriage.

2. The virginal membrane.

HYMENE'AL. } *n. f.* [ὕμηναιος.] A marriage song.

HYMENE'AN. } And heav'nly choirs the *hymenean* sung. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring;

For her white virgins *hymeneal's* sing.

*Pope.*

HYMENE'AL. } *adj.* Pertaining to marriage.

HYMENE'AN. }

The suitors heard, and deem'd the mirthful voice

A signal of her *hymeneal* choice.

*Pope's Odyssey.*

HYMN. *n. f.* [*hymne*, Fr. ὕμνος.] An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superiour being.

As I earst, in praise of mine own dame;

So now in honour of thy mother dear,

An honourable *hymn* I eke should frame.

*Spenser.*

Our solemn *hymns* to sullen dirges change;

Our bridal flow'rs serve for a buried coarfe. *Shakespeare.*

When steel grows

Soft as the parasite's silk, let *hymns* be made

An overture for the wars. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

There is an *hymn* sung; but the subject of it is always the praises of Adam, and Noah and Abraham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon.*

Farewel, you happy shades,

Where angels first should practise *hymns*, and string

Their tuneful harps, when they to heav'n would sing. *Dryd.*

TO HYMN. *v. a.* [ὕμνέω.] To praise in song; to worship with hymns.

TO HYMN. *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.

They touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* prais'd

God and his works.

*Milton.*

He had not left alive this patient faint,

This anvil of affronts, but sent him hence

To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,

And *hymn* it in the quire.

*Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

HY'MNICK. *adj.* [ὕμνος.] Relating to hymns.

He rounds the air, and breaks the *hymnick* notes

In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;

Which, if they did not die, might seem to be

A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy.

*Donne.*

TO HYP. *v. a.* [barbarously contracted from *hypochondriack*.] To make melancholy; to dispirit.

I have been, to the last degree, *hypped* since I saw you. *Speet.*

HY'PALLAGE. *n. f.* [ὕπαλλαγή.] A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HY'PER. *n. f.* [A word barbarously curtailed by *Prior* from *hypercritick*.] A hypercritick; one more critical than necessity requires. *Prior* did not know the meaning of the word.

Criticks I read on other men,

And *hypers* upon them again.

*Prior.*

HYPERBOLA. *n. f.* [*hyperbole*, Fr. ὑπερ and βάλλω.] In geometry, a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. The axis of the hyperbolical section will meet also with the opposite side of the cone, when produced above the vertex. *Harris.*

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are, or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power been greater or less than they are now, with the same velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles, but have moved in *hyperbola's* very eccentric. *Bentley's Serm.*

HY'PERBOLE. *n. f.* [*hyperbole*, Fr. ὑπερβολή.] A figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth: as, *he runs faster than lightning. His possessions are fallen to dust. He was so gaunt, the case of a flagellet was a mansion for him.* *Shakesp.*

Terms unsquar'd,

Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,

Would seem *hyperboles*. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,

Three pil'd *hyperboles*, spruce affectation,

Figures pedantical, these Summer flies,

Have blown me full of maggot ostentation. *Shakespeare.*

They were above the *hyperboles*, that fond poetry bestows

upon its admired objects. *Glanv. Scefs. c. 1.*

*Hyperboles*, so daring and so bold,

Disdaining bounds, are yet by rules control'd;

Above the clouds, but yet within our sight,

They mount with truth, and make a tow'ring flight. *Glanv.*

The common people understand raillery, or at least rhetoric, and will not take *hyperboles* in too literal a sense. *Swift.*

HYPERBO'LLICAL. } *adj.* [*hyperbolique*, French; from *hyper-*

HYPERBO'LLICK. } *bola*.]

1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola.

Cancelled in the middle with squares, with triangles before, and behind with *hyperbolick* lines. *Grew's Musæum.*

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye riseth up, as a hillock, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of an *hyperbolical* or parabolical figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. [From *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

It is parabolical, and probably *hyperbolical*, and therefore not to be taken in a strict sense. *Boyle.*

HYPERBO'LLICALLY. *adv.* [from *hyperbolical*.]

1. In form of an hyperbola.

2. With exaggeration or extenuation.

Yet may all be solved, if we take it *hyperbolically*. *Brown.*

Scylla is seated upon a narrow mountain, which thrusts into the sea a steep high rock, and *hyperbolically* described by Homer as inaccessible. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

HYPERBO'LLIFORM. *adj.* [*hyperbola* and *forma*.] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.

HYPERBO'REAN. *n. f.* [*hyperborien*, French; *hyperboreus*, Lat.] Northern.

HYPERCRITICK. *n. f.* [*hypercritique*, Fr. ὑπερ and κριτικός.] A critick exact or captious beyond use or reason.

Those *hypercriticks* in English poetry differ from the opinion of the Greek and Latin judges of antiquity, from the Italians and French, and from the general taste of all ages. *Dryd.*

HYPERCRITICAL. *adj.* [from *hypercritick*.] Critical beyond necessity or use.

We are far from imposing those nice and *hypercritical* punctilio's, which some astrologers oblige our gardeners to. *Evelyn.*

Such *hypercritical* readers will consider my business was to make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce them in the most natural manner. *Swi t.*

HYPERMETER. *n. f.* [ὑπερ and μέτρον.] Any thing greater than the standard requires.

When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and may be admitted into the tall club. *Addison's Guardian.*

HYPERSCARCO'SIS. *n. f.* [ὑπερσάρκωσις, ὑπερ and σαρξός.] The growth of fungous or proud flesh.

Where the *hyperscarcosis* was great, I sprinkled it with precipitate, whereby I more speedily freed the ulcer of its putrefaction. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

HY'PHEN. *n. f.* [ὕφην.] A note of conjunction: as, *vir-tue, ever-living.*

HYPNO'TICK. *n. f.* [ὑπνος.] Any medicine that induces sleep.

HYPOCHONDRES. *n. f.* [*hypochondre*, Fr. ὑποχόνδριον.] The two regions lying on each side the cartilago ensiformis, and those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen. *Quincy.*

The blood moving too slowly through the celiack and mesenterick arteries, produce various complaints in the lower bowels and *hypochondres*; from whence such persons are called *hypochondriack*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

HYPOCHONDRIACAL. } *adj.* [*hypochondriaque*, French, from

HYPOCHONDRIACK. } *hypochondres*.]

1. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination.

Socrates laid down his life in attestation of that most fundamental truth, the belief of one God; and yet he's not recorded either as fool or *hypochondriack*. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Producing melancholy.

Cold sweats are many times mortal, and always suspected; as in great fears, and *hypochondriacal* passions, being a relaxation or forsaking of the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

HY'POCIST. *n. f.* [ὑπόκισις; *hypociste*, French.]

*Hypocist* is an inspissated juice in large flat masses, considerably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour, when broken. It is brought from the Levant, sometimes from France, and other parts of Europe. The stem of the plant, from which it is produced, is thick and fleshy; and, what is singular, much thicker at the top than towards the bottom. The fruits contain a tough glutinous liquor, which are gathered before they are ripe; and the juice is expressed, then evaporated over a gentle fire, formed into cakes, and dried in the sun. It is an astringent medicine of considerable power. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

HYPOCRISY. *n. f.* [*hypocrisie*, Fr. ὑπόκρισις.] Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

Next stood *hypocrisy* with holy leer,

Soft smiling and demurely looking down;

But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden's Fables.*

*Hypocrisy* is much more eligible than open infidelity and vice: it wears the livery of religion, and is cautious of giving scandal: nay, continued disguises are too great a constraint: men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil of practising them in private. *Swift.*

HYPOCRITE. *n. f.* [*hypocrite*, French; ὑποκριτής.] A dissembler in morality or religion.



He heartily prays some occasion may detain us longer : I date swear he is no *hypocrite*, but prays from his heart. *Shak.*

A wise man hateth not the law ; but he that is an *hypocrite* therein, is as a ship in a storm. *Ecclus. xxxiii. 3.*

Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain ;

Your silence argues, you ask time to reign. *Dryden.*

The making religion necessary to interest might increase hypocrisy ; but if one in twenty should be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only *hypocrites*, the advantage would still be great. *Swift.*

Beware, ye honest : the third circling glass

Suffices virtue : but may *hypocrites*,

Who sily speak one thing, another think,

Hateful as hell, still pleas'd unwarn'd drink on,

And through intemp'rance grow a while sincere. *Phillips.*

**HYPOCRITICAL.** } *adj.* [from *hypocrite*.] Dissembling ; insin-

**HYPOCRITICK.** } cere ; appearing differently from the reality.

Now you are confessing your enormities ; I know it by that *hypocritical*, down-cast look. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be esteemed an *hypocritical* imposture on the world ; and in his retired pleasures, he will be presumed a libertine. *Roger's Sermons.*

Let others skew their *hypocritick* face. *Swift.*

**HYPOCRITICALLY.** *adv.* [from *hypocritical*.] With dissimulation ; without sincerity ; falsely.

Simeon and Levi spake not only falsely, but insidiously, nay *hypocritically*, abusing at once their profelytes and their religion. *Government of the Tongue.*

**HYPOGA'STRICK.** *adj.* [*hypogastrique*, French ; ὑπο and γαστήρ.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.

The swelling we supposed to rise from an effusion of serum through all the *hypogastrick* arteries. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**HYPOGE'UM.** *n. f.* [ὑπο and γή.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

**HYPOSTASIS.** *n. f.* [*hypostase*, French ; ὑπόστασις]

1. Distinct substance.
2. Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

The oneness of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several *hypostases* in the one eternal, indivisible, divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and consubstantiality with the Father, are assertions equivalent to those before comprised in the ancient more simple article. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

**HYPOSTA'TICAL.** *adj.* [*hyposta'tique*, French, from *hypostasis*.]

1. Constitutive ; constituent as distinct ingredients.

Let our Carneades warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chymists, touching their three *hypostatical* principles, 'till they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*

2. Personal ; distinctly personal.

**HYPOTENU'SE.** *n. f.* [*hypotenuse*, Fr. ὑποτένυσα.] The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle ; the subtense.

The square of the *hypotenuse* in a right-angled triangle, is equal to the squares of the two other sides. *Locke.*

**HYPO'THESIS.** *n. f.* [*hypothese*, Fr. ὑπόθεσις.] A supposition ; a system formed upon some principle not proved.

The mind casts and turns itself restlessly from one thing to another, 'till at length it brings all the ends of a long and various *hypothesis* together ; sees how one part coheres with another, and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties that seemed to lie cross, and make the whole intelligible. *South's Sermon.*

With imagin'd sovereignty

Lord of his new *hypothesis* he reigns :

He reigns : how long ? 'till some usurper rise ;

And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wise,

Studies new lines, and other circles feigns. *Prior.*

**HYPOTHE'TICAL.** } *adj.* [*hypothetique*, Fr. from *hypothesis*.] In-

**HYPOTHE'TICK.** } cluding a supposition ; conditional.

Conditional or *hypothetical* propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if* ; as, *if* the sun be fixed, the earth must move. *Watts's Logick.*

**HYPOTHE'TICALLY.** *adv.* [from *hypothetical*.] Upon supposition ; conditionally.

The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddess ; yet this is proposed with modesty and doubt, and *hypothetically*. *Broome's Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*

**HYRST,** }  
**HURST,** } Are all from the Saxon hýrst, a wood or grove. *Gibb.*  
**HERST,** }

**HY'SSOP.** *n. f.* [*hyssope*, Fr. *hyssopus*, Lat.] A verticillate plant, with long narrow leaves : the crest of the flower is roundish, erect, and divided into two parts : the beard is divided into three parts ; the middle part is hollowed like a spoon, having a double point, and is somewhat winged : the whorls of the flowers are short, and at the lower part of the stalk are placed at a great distance ; but toward the top are closer joined, so as to form a regular spike. It hath been a great dispute, whether the hyssop commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture. *Miller.*

The *hyssop* of Solomon cannot be well conceived to be our common *hyssop* ; for that is not the least of vegetables observed to grow upon walls ; but rather some kind of capillaries, which only grow upon walls and stony places. *Brown.*

**HYS'TERICAL.** } *adj.* [*hysterique*, French ; ὑστερικὸς.]

**HYS'TERICK.** }

1. Troubled with fits ; disordered in the regions of the womb.

In *hysterick* women the rarity of symptoms doth oft strike such an astonishment into spectators, that they report them possessed with the devil. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Many *hysterical* women are sensible of wind passing from the womb. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. Proceeding from disorders in the womb.

Parent of vapours, and of female wit,

Who gave th' *hysterick* or poetick fit. *Pope's Ra. of the Lock.*

This terrible scene made too violent an impression upon a woman in her condition, and threw her into a strong *hysterick* fit. *Arbutn and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

**HYS'TERICKS.** *n. f.* [ὑστερικὸς.] Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.





# I.

## J A C

**I**, Is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant; though, since the vowel and consonant differ in their form as well as sound, they may be more properly accounted two letters.

*I* vowel has a long sound, as *fine*, *thine*, which is usually marked by an *e* final; and a short sound, as *fin*, *thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus *field*, *yield*, are spoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*; except *friend*, which is spoken *frend*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail*, *neigh*; and to *o* makes a mingled sound, which approaches more nearly to the true notion of a diphthong, or sound composed of the sounds of two vowels, than any other combination of vowels in the English language, as *oil*, *coin*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expressed by *y*.

*I* consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*; as *jade*, *jet*, *jilt*, *jolt*, *just*.

1. pronoun personal. [*ik*, Gothick; *ic*, Saxon; *ich*, Dutch.]

*I*, gen. *me*; plural *we*; gen. *us*.

*ic*, *me*, *pe*, *ur*.

i. The pronoun of the first person, *myself*.

*I* do not like these several councils, *I*. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

There is none greater in this house than *I*. *Gen. xxxix. 9.*

Be of good cheer, it is *I*; be not afraid. *Mat. xiv. 27.*

What shall *I* do to be for ever known,

And make the age to come my own?

*I* shall like beasts or common people dye,

Unless you write my elegy.

*Cowley.*

Hence, and make room for *me*.

*Cowley.*

When chance of business parts *us* two,

What do our souls, *I* wonder, do?

*Cowley.*

Of that book you have given *us* a large earnest.

*Cowley.*

Thus, having pass'd the night in fruitless pain,

*I* to my longing friends return again.

*Dryden's Æn.*

2. *Me* is in the following passage written for *I*.

There is but one man whom she can have, and that is *me*.

*Clarissa.*

3. *I* is more than once in *Shakespeare* written for *ay*, or *yes*.

Hath Romeo slain himself? Say thou but *I*,

And that bare vowel, *I*, shall poison more

Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice.

*Shakespeare.*

Did your letters pierce the queen?

—*I*, sir; she took 'em and read 'em in my presence,

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down.

*Shakespeare.*

To JA'BBER. *v. n.* [*gabberen*, Dutch.] To talk idly; to prate without thinking; to chatter.

We scorn, for want of talk, to jabber

Of parties.

*Swift.*

JA'BBERER. *n. f.* [from *jabber*.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

Out cant the Babylonian labourers

At all their dialects of jabberers.

*Hudibras, p. iii.*

JA'CENTE *adj.* [*jacens*, Latin.] Lying at length.

So laid, they are more apt in swagging down to pierce than in the *jacent* posture.

*Wotton's Architect.*

JACINTH. *n. f.* [for *hyacinth*, as *Jerusalem* for *Hierusalem*.]

1. The same with hyacinth.

2. A gem of a deep redish yellow approaching to a flame colour, or the deepest amber.

*Woodward's Met. Foss.*

JACK. *n. f.* [Probably by mistake from *Jaques*, which in French is *James*.]

1. The diminutive of *John*. Used as a general term of contempt for faucy or paltry fellows.

*I* am in estimation:

You will perceive that a *Jack* gardant cannot

Office me from my son *Coriolanus*.

*Shakespeare.*

*I* have in my mind

A thousand raw tricks of these bragging *Jacks*,

Which *I* will practise.

*Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Every *Jack* slave hath his belly-full of fighting, and *I* must go up and down like a cock that nobody can match.

*Shakesp.*

2. The name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots.

Foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of *jack* given them, were kept to turn the spit, or to pull off their masters boots; but when instruments were invented for both those services, they were both called *jacks*. *Watts's Logick.*

3. An engine which turns the spit.

The excellencies of a good *jack* are, that the *jack* frame be forged and filed square; that the wheels be perpendicularly and strongly fixed on the squares of the spindles; that the teeth be evenly cut, and well smoothed; and that the teeth of the worm-wheel fall evenly into the groove of the worm. *Moxon.*

The ordinary *jacks*, used for roasting of meat, commonly consist but of three wheels. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

Clocks and *jacks*, though the screws and teeth be never so smooth, yet, if not oiled, will hardly move. *Ray.*

A cookmaid, by the fall of a *jack* weight upon her head, was beaten down. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

Some strain in rhyme; the muses on their racks

Scream, like the winding of ten thousand *jacks*. *Pope.*

4. A young pike.

No fish will thrive in a pond where roach or gudgeons are, except *jacks*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. [*Jacque*, French.] A coat of mail.

The residue were on foot, well furnished with *jack* and skull, pike, dagger, bucklers made of board, and slicing swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

6. A cup of waxed leather.

Dead wine, that stinks of the borrachio, sup

From a foul *jack*, or greasy mapple cup. *Dryden's Pers.*

7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.

'Tis as if one should say, that a bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain bowling-green, will run necessarily in a direct motion; but if it be made with a byass, that may decline it a little from a straight line, it may acquire a liberty of will, and so run spontaneously to the *jack*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

8. A part of the musical instrument called a virginal.

In a virginal, as soon as ever the *jack* falleth, and toucheth the string, the sound ceaseth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

9. The male of animals.

A *jack* ass, for a stallion, was bought for three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three shillings and four pence. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

10. A support to saw wood on.

*Ainsworth.*

11. The colours or ensign of a ship.

*Ainsworth.*

12. A cunning fellow who can turn to any thing.

*Jack* of all trades, shew and sound;

An inverse burse, an exchange under ground. *Cleaveland.*

JACK Boots. *n. f.* [from *jack*, a coat of mail.] Boots which serve as armour to the legs.

A man on horseback, in his breeches and *jack boots*, dressed up in a commode and a night-rail. *Spectator.*

JACK by the Hedge. *n. f.* An herb.

*Jack by the hedge* is an herb that grows wild under hedges, is eaten as other sallads are, and much used in broth. *Mortim.*

JACK Pudding. *n. f.* [*jack* and *pudding*.] A zani; a merry Andrew.

Every *jack pudding* will be ridiculing palpable weaknesses which they ought to cover. *L'Estrange.*

A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the dish they like best: in French *jean pottage*, and in English *jack pudding*. *Guardian.*

*Jack pudding*, in his party-colour'd jacket,

Tosses the glove, and jokes at ev'ry packet. *Gay.*

JACK with a Lantern. An *ignis fatuus*.

JACKALE'NT. *n. f.* [*Jack in Lent*, a poor starven fellow.] A simple sheepish fellow.

You little *jackal'ent*, have you been true to us?

—Ay, I'll be sworn.

*Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

JACKA'L. *n. f.* [*chacal*, French.] A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.

The Belgians tack upon our rear,

And raking chase-guns through our sterns they send:

Close by their fireships, like *jackals*, appear,

Who on their lions for the prey attend. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

The



The mighty lyon, before whom stood the little *jackal*, the faithful spy of the king of beasts. *Arbuth. and Pope's M. Scrib.*

**JACKANAPES.** *n. f.* [*jack* and *ape*.]

1. Monkey; an ape.
2. A coxcomb; an impertinent.

Which is he?

—That *jackanapes* with scarfs. *Shakesp.*

People wondered how such a young upstart *jackanapes* should grow so pert and saucy, and take so much upon him. *Arbuth.*  
**JACKDA'W.** *n. f.* [*jack* and *daw*.] A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice.

To impose on a child to get by heart a long scroll of phrases, without any ideas, is a practice fitter for a *jackdaw* than for any thing that wears the shape of man. *Watts.*

**JACKET.** *n. f.* [*jacquet*, French.]

1. A short coat; a close waistcoat.  
In a blue *jacket*, with a cross of red. *Hubberd's Tale.*  
And hens, and dogs, and hogs are feeding by;  
And here a sailor's *jacket* hangs to dry. *Swift.*  
Jack pudding, in his party-colour'd *jacket*,  
Tosses the glove, and jokes at ev'ry packet. *Gay.*
2. To beat one's **JACKET**, is to beat the man.

She fell upon the *jacket* of the parson, who stood gaping at her. *L'Estrange.*

**JACOB'S Ladder.** *n. f.* The same with Greek valerian.

**JACOB'S Staff.** *n. f.*

1. A pilgrim's staff.
2. Staff concealing a dagger.
3. A cross staff; a kind of astrolabe.

**JACOBINE.** *n. f.* A pidgeon with a high tuft. *Ainsworth.*

**JACTITATION.** *n. f.* [*jactito*, Latin.] Tossing; motion; restlessness; heaving.

If the patient be surpris'd with *jactitation*, or great oppression about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Harv.*

**JACULATION.** *n. f.* [*jaculatio*, *jaculor*, Latin.] The act of throwing missile weapons.

So hills amid' the air encounter'd hills,  
Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculation* dire. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
**JADE.** *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is doubtful: *Skinner* derives it from *gaad*, a goad, or spur.]

1. A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag.  
Alas, what wights are these that load my heart!  
I am as dull as Winter-starved sheep,  
Tir'd as a *jade* in overladen cart. *Sidney.*

When they should endure the bloody spur,  
They fall their crest, and, like deceitful *jades*,  
Sink in the tryal. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,  
With torchstaves in their hand; and their poor *jades*  
Lob down their heads, dropping the head and hips. *Shakesp.*

To other regions  
France is a stable, we that dwell in't *jades*;  
Therefore to th' war. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

So have I seen with armed heel  
A wight besride a commonweal,  
While still the more he kick'd and spur'd,  
The less the fullen *jade* has stirr'd. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
The plain nag came upon the trial to prove those to be  
*jades* that made sport with him. *L'Estrange.*

Falfe steps but help them to renew their race,  
As, after stumbling, *jades* will mend their pace. *Pope.*

2. A sorry woman. A word of contempt noting sometimes age, but generally vice.

Shall these, these old *jades*, past the flower  
Of youth, that you have, pass you. *Chapman's Iliads.*  
But she, the cunning'st *jade* alive,  
Says, 'tis the ready way to thrive,  
By sharing female bounties. *Stepney.*

Get in, huffy: now will I personate this young *jade*, and  
discover the intrigue. *Southerne's Innocent Adultery.*

In di'monds, pearl, and rich brocades,  
She shines the first of batter'd *jades*,  
And flutters in her pride. *Swift.*

3. A young woman: in irony and slight contempt.  
You see now and then some handsome young *jades* among  
them: the sluts have very often white teeth and black eyes. *Add.*

**JADE.** *n. f.* A species of stone.

The *jade* is, a species of the jasper, and of extreme hardness. Its colour is compos'd of a pale blueish grey, or ash-colour, and a pale green, not simple and uniform, but intermixed. It appears dull and coarse on the surface, but it takes a very elegant and high polish. It is found in the East Indies, and is much used by the Turks for handles of sabres. It is so highly esteemed by the Indians as to be called the divine stone: they wear it externally as a remedy for the gravel, and an amulet to preserve them from the bite of venomous animals. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

To **JADE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary.  
With his banners, and his well-paid ranks,  
The ne'er-yet-beaten horse of Parthia  
We've *jaded* out o' th' field. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

It is good in discourse to vary and intermingle speech of the present occasion with arguments; for it is a dull thing to tire and *jade* any thing too far. *Bacon's Essays.*

If fleet dragon's progeny at last  
Proves *jaded*, and in frequent matches cast,  
No favour for the stallion we retain,  
And no respect for the degen'rate strain. *Dryden's Juven.*  
The mind once *jaded*, by an attempt above its power, is  
very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke.*

There are seasons when the brain is overtired or *jaded* with study or thinking; or upon some other accounts animal nature may be languid or cloudy, and unfit to assist the spirit in meditation. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade; to harass, as a horse that is ridden too hard.

If, we live thus tamely,  
To be thus *jaded* by a piece of scarlet,  
Farewel nobility. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

3. To employ in vile offices.  
The honourable blood  
Must not be shed by such a *jaded* groom. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*
4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me; for every reason excites to this. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

To **JADE.** *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink.

Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they do not last: they are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the prosecution. *South's sermons.*

**JADISH.** *adj.* [from *jade*.]

1. Vicious; bad, as an horse.  
That hors'd us on their backs, to show us  
A *jadish* trick at last, and throw us. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
When once the people get the *jadish* trick  
Of throwing off their king, no ruler's safe. *Southern.*
2. Unchaste; incontinent.

'Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the humour takes her to be *jadish*, not all the locks and spies in nature can keep her honest. *L'Estrange.*

To **JAGG.** *v. a.* [*gagaw*, flits or holes, Welsh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw.

Some leaves are round, some long, some square, and many  
*jagged* on the sides. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The *jagging* of pinks and gilliflowers is like the inequality of oak-leaves; but they never have any small plain curls. *Bac.*

The banks of that sea must be *jagged* and torn by the impetuous assaults, or the silent underminings of waves; violent rains must wash down earth from the tops of mountains. *Bentl.*

An alder-tree is one among the lesser trees, whose younger branches are soft, and whose leaves are *jagged*. *Watts.*

**JAGG.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation. The figure of the leaves is divided into so many *jaggs* or escallops, and curiously indented round the edges. *Ray.*

Take off all the staring straws, twigs, and *jaggs* in the hive, and make them as smooth as possible. *Mort. Husbandry.*

**JAGGY.** *adj.* [from *jagg*.] Uneven; denticulated.

His tow'ring crest was glorious to behold;  
His shoulders and his sides were scal'd with gold;  
Three tongues he brandish'd when he charg'd his foes;  
His teeth stood *jaggy* in three dreadful rows. *Addison.*

Amid' those angles, infinitely strain'd,  
They joyful leave their *jaggy* salts behind. *Thomson's Autumn.*

**JAGGEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *jagged*.] The state of being denticulated; unevenness.

First draw rudely your leaves, making them plain with your coal or lead, before you give them their veins or *jaggedness*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

**JAIL.** *n. f.* [*geol*, French.] A gaol; a prison; a place where criminals are confined. See **GAOL**. It is written either way; but commonly by latter writers *jail*.

Away with the dotard, to the *jail* with him. *Shakesp.*

A dependant upon him paid six pound ready money, which, poor man, he lived to repent in a *jail*. *Clarendon.*

He sigh'd and turn'd his eyes, because he knew  
'Twas but a larger *jail* he had in view. *Dryden.*

One *jail* did all their criminals restrain,  
Which now the walls of Rome can scarce contain. *Dryden.*

**JAILBIRD.** *n. f.* [*jail* and *bird*.] One who has been in a jail.

**JAILER.** *n. f.* [from *jail*.] A gaoler; the keeper of a prison. Seeking many means to speak with her, and ever kept from it, as well because she shunned it, seeing and disdaining his mind, as because of her jealous *jailers*. *Sidney.*

This is as a *jailer*, to bring forth  
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

His pow'r to hollow caverns is confin'd;  
There let him reign, the *jailer* of the wind;  
With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,  
And boast and bluster in his empty hall. *Dryden's Æn.*

Palamon, the pris'n'r knight,  
Restless for woe, arose before the light;  
And with his *jailer's* leave, desir'd to breathe  
An air more wholesome than the damp beneath. *Dryden.*



**JAKES.** *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A house of office:  
I will tread this unbolted villain into mortar, and daub the  
walls of *jakes* with him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Their sordid avarice rakes

In excrements, and hires the very *jakes*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
Some have fished the very *jakes* for papers left there by men  
of wit. *Swift.*

**JALAP.** *n. f.* [*jalap*, French; *jalapium*, low Latin.]

*Jalap* is a firm and solid root, of a wrinkled surface, and  
generally cut into slices, heavy and hard to break; of a  
faintish smell, and of an acrid and nauseous taste. It was  
not known in Europe 'till after the discovery of America, and  
had its name *jalapium*, or *jalapa*, from Xalapa, a town in  
New Spain, in the neighbourhood of which it was discovered;  
though it is now principally brought from the Madeiras. It  
is an excellent purgative in all cases where ferous humours are  
to be evacuated. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

**JAM.** *n. f.* [I know not whence derived.] A conserve of fruits  
boiled with sugar and water.

**JAMB.** *n. f.* [*jambé*, French.] Any supporter on either side,  
as the posts of a door.

No timber is to be laid within twelve inches of the fore-side  
of the chimney *jamb*s. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

**IAMBICK.** *n. f.* [*iambique*, French; *iambicus*, Latin.] Verses  
composed of iambick feet, or a short and long syllable alter-  
nately: used originally in satire, therefore taken for satire.

In thy felonious heart though venom lies,

It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies:

Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame

In keen *iambicks*, but mild anagram. *Dryden.*

**TO J'ANGLE.** *v. n.* [*jangler*, French. *Skinner.*] To altercate;  
to quarrel; to bicker in words.

Good wits will be *jangling*; but, gentiles agree,

This civil war of wits were much better us'd

On Navarre and his book-men. *Shak. Love's Labour Lost.*

So far am I glad it did so fort,

As this their *jangling* I esteem a sport. *Shakespeare.*

There is no error which hath not some appearance of pro-  
bability resembling truth, which when men, who study to be  
singular, find out, straining reason, they then publish to the  
world matter of contention and *jangling*. *Raleigh.*

**TO J'ANGLE.** *v. a.* To make to sound untuneable.

Now see that noble and that sovereign reason,

Like sweet bells *jangled* out of tune and harsh. *Shak. Haml.*

'Ere Gothick forms were known in Greece,

And in our verse 'ere monkish rhimes

Had *jangle'd* their fantastick chimes. *Prior.*

**J'ANGLER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wrangling, chattering,  
noisy fellow.

**J'ANIZARY.** *n. f.* [A Turkish word.] One of the guards of  
the Turkish king.

His grand visier, presuming to invest

The chief imperial city of the West,

With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise;

The standards lost, and *janizaries* slain,

Render the hopes he gave his master vain. *Waller.*

**J'ANNOCK.** *n. f.* [probably a corruption of *bannock*.] Oat-  
bread. A northern word.

**J'ANTY.** *adj.* [corrupted from *gentil*, French.] Showy; flut-  
tering.

This sort of woman is a *janty* flattern: she hangs on her  
cloaths, plays her head, and varies her posture. *Spectator.*

**J'ANUARY.** *n. f.* [*Januarius*, Latin.] The first month of the  
year, from *Janus*, to whom it was among the Romans con-  
secrated.

*January* is clad in white, the colour of the earth at this  
time, blowing his nails. This month had the name from *Janus*,  
painted with two faces, signifying providence. *Peacham.*

**JAPA'N.** *n. f.* [from *Japan* in *Asia*, where figured work was  
originally done.] Work varnished and raised in gold and  
colours.

The poor girl had broken a large *japan* glass, of great value,  
with a stroke of her brush. *Swift.*

**TO JAPA'N.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To varnish, and embellish with gold and raised figures.

For not the desk with silver nails,

Nor bureau of expence,

Nor standish well *japan'd*, avails

To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

2. To black shoes. A low phrase.

The god of fire

Among these gen'rous presents joins his part,

And aids with soot the new *japanning* art. *Gay's Trivia.*

**JAPA'NNER.** *n. f.* [from *japan*.]

1. One skilled in *japan* work.

2. A shoeblack.

The poor have the same itch;

They change their weekly barber, weekly news,

Prefer a new *japanner* to their shoes. *Pope's Horace.*

**TO JAR.** *v. n.* [from *eoppe*, anger, Saxon; or *guerre*, war,  
French; or *garren*, old Teutonic, to clamour.]

1. To strike together with a kind of short rattle.

A hollow groan, a murmur'ing wind arose;

The rings of iron, that on the doors were hung,

Sent out a *jarring* sound, and harshly rung. *Dryden.*

My knees tremble with the *jarring* blow. *Gay.*

2. To strike or sound untuneably.

O, you kind gods!

Cure this great breach in his abused nature:

Th' untun'd and *jarring* senses, O, wind up,

Of this child-changed father. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

I perceive you delight not in musick.

—Not a whit, when it *jars* so. *Shakespeare.*

A string may *jar* in the best master's hand,

And the most skilful archer miss his aim. *Roscommon.*

He keeps his temper'd mind, serene and pure,

And every passion aptly harmoniz'd

Amid' a *jarring* world. *Thomson's Summer.*

3. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be incon-  
sistent.

At last, though long, our *jarring* notes agree. *Shakespeare.*

For orders and degrees

*Jar* not with liberty, but well consist. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Venulus concluded his report:

A *jarring* murmur fill'd the factious court:

As when a torrent rolls with rapid force,

The flood, constrain'd within a scanty space,

Roars horrible. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To quarrel; to dispute.

When those renowned noble peers of Greece,

Through stubborn pride, among themselves did *jar*,

Forgetful of the famous golden fleece,

Then Orpheus with his harp their strife did bar. *Spenser.*

They must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing  
to those ends, in which alone they can *jar* and oppose each  
other. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

**JAR.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of rattling vibration of sound.

In *r*, the tongue is held stiffly at its whole length, by the  
force of the muscles; so as when the impulse of breath strikes  
upon the end of the tongue, where it finds passage, it shakes  
and agitates the whole tongue, whereby the sound is affected  
with a trembling *jar*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Clash; discord; debate.

He maketh war, he maketh peace again,

And yet his peace is but continual *jar*:

O miserable men, that to him subject are! *Fairy Queen.*

Nath'less, my brother, since we parted are

Unto this point, we will appease our *jar*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Force would be right; or rather, right and wrong,

Between whose endless *jar* justice presides,

Would lose their names, and so would justice too. *Shakespeare.*

3. A state in which a door unfastened may strike the post; half  
opened.

The chaffering with dissenters, and dodging about this or  
t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and  
leaving them a *jar*, by which no more than one can get in at  
a time. *Swift.*

4. [*Giarro*, Italian.] An earthen vessel.

About the upper part of the *jar* there appeared a good num-  
ber of bubbles. *Boyle.*

He mead for cooling drink prepares,

Of virgin honey in the *jars*. *Dryden.*

Warriors welter on the ground,

Whilst empty *jars* the dire defeat resound. *Garth.*

**J'ARDES.** *n. f.* [French.] Hard callous tumours in horses,  
a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. This  
distemper in time will make the horse halt, and grow so pain-  
ful as to cause him to pine away, and become light-bellied.  
It is most common to managed horses, that have been kept too  
much upon their haunches. *Farrier's Dict.*

**J'ARGON.** *n. f.* [*jargon*, French; *gerigonça*, Spanish.] Unin-  
telligible talk; gabble; gibberish.

Nothing is clearer than mathematical demonstration, yet  
let one, who is altogether ignorant in mathematicks, hear it,  
and he will hold it to be plain fustian or *jargon*. *Bramhall.*

From this last toil again what knowledge flows?

Just as much, perhaps, as shows

That all his predecessor's rules

Were empty cant, all *jargon* of the schools. *Prior.*

During the usurpation an infusion of enthusiastick *jargon*  
prevailed in every writing. *Swift.*

**J'ARGONELLE.** *n. f.* See *PEAR*, of which it is a species.

**J'ASHAWK.** *n. f.* A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*

**J'ASMINE.** *n. f.* [*jasmin*, French. It is often pronounced *jef-  
samine*.]

It hath a funnel-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, which  
is cut into several segments at the brim, out of whose cup  
arises the pointal, which afterward becomes the fruit or pod,  
which, for the most part, grows double and open lengthwise,  
discovering the seeds, which are oblong, and have a border  
round them: these are ranged over each other like scales on  
a house, and are fastened to the placenta. *Miller.*

Thou, like the harmless bee, may'st freely range;

From *jasmine* grove to grove may'st wander. *Thomson.*



**JASMINE** *Persian. n. f.* A plant. See **LILAC**, of which it is a species.

**JASPER. n. f.** [*jaspe*, Fr. *iaspis*, Lat.] A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white, found in masses of various sizes and shapes. It is capable of a very elegant polish, and is found in many parts of the East Indies, and in Egypt, Africa, Tartary, and China. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
The basis of *jasper* is usually of a greenish hue, and spotted with red, yellow and white. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*

The most valuable pillars about Rome are four columns of oriental *jasper* in St. Paulina's chapel, and one of transparent oriental *jasper* in the vatican library. *Addison on Italy.*

**IATROLEPTICK. adj.** [*iatrialeptique*, Fr. *ιατρὸς* and *ἀλείφω*.] That which cures by anointing.

**TO JA'VEL, or jable. v. a.** To bemire; to soil over with dirt through unnecessary traversing and travelling. This word is still retained in Scotland and the northern counties.

**JA'VEL. n. f.** [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering fellow. When as time, flying with wings swift,

Expired had the term that those two *javels*

Should render up a reckoning of their travels. *Hubb. Tale.*

**JA'VELIN. n. f.** [*javeline*, French.] A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse. It had an iron head pointed.

Others, from the wall, defend

With dart and *jav'lin*, stones and sulph'rous fire;

On each hand slaughter and gigantick deeds. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

She shakes her myrtle *jav'lin*; and, behind,

Her Lycian quiver dances in the wind. *Dryden's Æn.*

Flies the *javelin* swifter to its mark,

Launch'd from the vigour of a Roman arm? *Addis. Cato.*

**JA'UNDICE. n. f.** [*jaunisse*, *jaune*, yellow, Fr.] A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood; and sometimes, especially in hard drinkers, they are so indurated as never after to be opened, and straighten the motion of the blood so much through that viscus as to make it divert with a force great enough into the gastrick arteries, which go off from the hepatick, to break through them, and drain into the stomach; so that vomiting of blood, in this distemper, is a fatal symptom. *Quincy.*

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,

Sit like his grandfire cut in alabaster?

Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the *jaundice*

By being peevish? *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

What grief hath set the *jaundice* on your cheeks? *Shak.*

Those were thy thoughts, and thou couldst judge aright,

'Till int'rest made a *jaundice* in thy sight. *Dryden.*

The eyes of a man in the *jaundice* make yellow observations on every thing; and the foul, tintured with any passion, diffuses a false colour over the real appearances of things.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

**JA'UNDICED. adj.** [from *jaundice*.] Infected with the jaundice.

All seems infected, that th' infected spy,

As all looks yellow to the *jaundic'd* eye. *Pope.*

**TO JAUNT. v. n.** [*janter*, French.] To wander here and there; to bustle about. It is now always used in contempt or levity.

I was not made a horse,

And yet I bear a burthen like an ass;

Spur-gall'd and tir'd by *jaunting* Bolingbroke. *Shak. R. II.*

**JAUNT. n. f.** [from the verb.] Ramble; flight; excursion.

It is commonly used ludicrously, but solemnly by *Milton*.

Our Saviour meek, and with untroubled mind,

After his airy *jaunt*, though hurry'd fore,

Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

He sends me out on many a *jaunt*,

Old houses in the night to haunt. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

They parted, and away posts the cavalier in quest of his new mistress: his first *jaunt* is to court. *L'Estrange.*

If you are for a merry *jaunt*, I'll try for once who can foot it farthest. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Thus much of the scheme of my design in this part have I run over, and led my reader a long and tedious *jaunt*, in tracing out these metallick and mineral bodies. *Woodward.*

**JA'UNTINESS. n. f.** [from *jaunty*, or *janty*, corrupted from *gentil*, French. See **JANTY**.] Airyness; flutter; genteelness.

A certain stiffness in my limbs entirely destroyed that *jauntiness* of air I was once master of. *Addison's Spectator.*

**JAW. n. f.** [*joue*, a cheek, French; whence *joowbone*, or *cheekbone*, then *jaw*.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed.

A generation whose teeth are as swords, and their *jaw* teeth as knives, to devour the poor. *Prov. xxx. 14.*

The *jaw* bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are very medicinal. *Walton's Angler.*

Piso, who probably speaks Aristotle's meaning, saith that the crocodile doth not only move his upper *jaw*, but that his nether *jaw* is immoveable. *Grew's Musæum.*

More formidable hydra stands within,

Whose *jaws* with iron teeth severely grin. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The mouth.

My tongue cleaveth to my *jaws*, and thou hast brought me into the dust of death. *Psf. xxii. 15.*

My bended hook shall pierce their slimy *jaws*. *Shakespeare.*

A smeary foam works o'er my grinding *jaws*,

And utmost anguish shakes my lab'ring frame. *Rowe.*

**JAY. n. f.** [named from his cry. *Skinner*.] A bird.

Two sharp winged sheers,

Deck'd with diverse plumes, like painted *jays*,

Were fixed at his back, to cut his airy ways. *Fairy Queen.*

We'll use this unwholsome humidity, this gross wat'ry pumpkin—we'll teach him to know turtles from *jays*. *Shakesp.*

What, is the *jay* more precious than the lark,

Because his feathers are more beautiful? *Shakespeare.*

I am highly delighted to see the *jay* or the thrush hopping about my walks. *Spectator.*

Admires the *jay*, the insects gilded wings,

Or hears the hawk, when Philomela sings. *Pope.*

**JA'ZEL. n. f.** A precious stone of an azure or blue colour. *Diët.*

**ICE. n. f.** [*is*, Saxon; *eyse*, Dutch.]

1. Water or other liquor made solid by cold.

You are no surer, no,

Than is the coal of fire upon the *ice*,

Or hailstone in the sun. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou art all *ice*, thy kindness freezes. *Shakesp. R. III.*

If I should ask whether *ice* and water were two distinct species of things, I doubt not but I should be answered in the affirmative. *Locke.*

2. Concreted sugar.

3. To break the *ICE*. To make the first opening to any attempt.

If you *break the ice*, and do this feat,

Atchieve the elder, set the younger free

For our access, whose hap shall be to have her,

Will not so graceless be to be ingrate. *Shakespeare.*

Thus have I *broken the ice* to invention, for the lively representation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and poets. *Peacham on Drawing.*

After he'd a while look'd wife,

At last *broke* silence and the *ice*.

*Hudibras, p. iii.*

**TO ICE. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.

2. To cover with concreted sugar.

**ICEHOUSE. n. f.** [*ice* and *house*.] A house in which ice is deposited against the warm months.

**ICHNEUMON. n. f.** [*ἰχθυόμων*.] A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

**ICHNEUMONFLY. n. f.** A sort of fly.

The generation of the *ichneumonfly* is in the bodies of caterpillars, and other nymphæ of insects. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

**ICHNOGRAPHY. n. f.** [*ἰχθυόγραφω* and *γραφω*.] The groundplot.

It will be more intelligible to have a draught of each front in a paper by itself, and also to have a draught of the groundplot or *ichnography* of every story in a paper by itself. *Moxon.*

**ICHOR. n. f.** [*ἰχὼρ*.] A thin watery humour like serum. *Quincy.*

Milk, drawn from some animals that feed only upon flesh, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrify, acquiring first a saline taste, which is a sign of putrefaction, and then it will turn into an *ichor*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**ICHOROUS. adj.** [from *ichor*.] Sanious; thin; undigested.

The lung-growth is imputed to a superficial sanious or *ichorous* exulceration. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and *ichorous*, corrodes the vessels. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**ICHTHYOLOGY. n. f.** [*ichthyologie*, Fr. *ἰχθυολογία*, from *ἰχθύς* and *λόγος*.] The doctrine of the nature of fish.

Some there are, as camels and sheep, which carry no name in *ichthyology*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**ICHTHYOPHAGY. n. f.** [*ἰχθύς* and *φάγω*.] Diet of fish; the practice of eating fish.

**ICICLE. n. f.** [from *ice*.] A shoot of ice hanging down from the upper part.

If distilled vinegar or aqua-fortis be poured into the powder of loadstone, the subiding powder, dried, retains some magnetical virtue; but if the menstruum be evaporated to a consistence, and afterwards doth shoot into *icicles*, or crystals, the loadstone hath no power upon them. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

From locks uncomb'd, and from the frozen beard,

Long *icicles* depend, and crackling sounds are heard. *Dryd.*

The common dropstone consists principally of spar, and is frequently found in form of an *icicle*, hanging down from the tops and sides of grotto's. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

**ICINESS. n. f.** [from *icy*.] The state of generating ice.

**ICON. n. f.** [*εἰκὼν*.] A picture or representation.

Boyardus, in his tract of divination, hath set forth the *icons* of these ten, yet added two others. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Some of our own nation, and many Netherlanders, whose names and *icons* are published, have deserved good commendation. *Hakewill on Providence.*



# IDE

**ICO'NOCLAST.** *n. f.* [*iconoclaste*, French; *ἱκονοκλάστης*.] A breaker of images.

**ICONO'LOGY.** *n. f.* [*iconologie*, French; *εἰκὼν* and *λέγω*.] The doctrine of picture or representation.

**ICTERICAL.** *n. f.* [*ictérique*, French; *icterus*, Latin.]

1. Afflicted with the jaundice.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting, and the *icterical* have a great sourness, and gripes with windiness. *Floyer.*

2. Good against the jaundice.

**ICY.** *adj.* [from *ice*.]

1. Full of ice; covered with ice; cold; frosty.

But my poor heart first set free,  
Bound in those *icy* chains by thee. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*  
Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,  
The season's difference; as, the *icy* phang,  
And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind. *Shakespeare.*  
He relates the excessive coldness of the water they met  
with in Summer in that *icy* region, where they were forced to  
winter. *Boyle.*

Bear Britain's thunder, and her cros display  
To the bright regions of the rising day;  
Tempt *icy* seas, where scarce the waters roll,  
Where clearer flames glow round the frozen pole. *Pope.*

2. Cold; free from passion.

Thou would'st have never learn'd  
The *icy* precepts of respect. *Shakesp. Timon.*

3. Frigid; backward.

If thou do'st find him tractable to us,  
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;  
If he be leaden, *icy*, cold, unwilling,  
Be thou so too. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

**ID.** Contracted for *I would*.

**IDE'A.** *n. f.* [*idée*, French; *ἰδέα*.] Mental imagination.  
Whatsoever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call *idea*. *Locke.*

The form under which these things appear to the mind, or the result of our apprehension, is called an *idea*. *Watts.*

Happy you that may to the saint, your only *idea*,  
Although simply attir'd, your manly affection utter. *Sidney.*

Our Saviour himself, being to set down the perfect *idea* of  
that which we are to pray and wish for on earth, did not teach  
to pray or wish for more than only that here it might be with  
us, as with them it is in heaven. *Hooker, b. i.*

Her sweet *idea* wander'd through his thoughts. *Fairfax.*  
I did infer your lineaments,  
Being the right *idea* of your father,

Both in your form and nobleness of mind. *Shakesp. R. III.*

How good, how fair,  
Answering his great *idea*! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

If Chaucer by the best *idea* wrought,  
The fairest nymph before his eyes he set. *Dryden.*

**IDE'AL.** *adj.* [from *idea*.] Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the senses.

There is a two-fold knowledge of material things; one real, when the thing, and the real impression thereof on our senses, is perceived; the other *ideal*, when the image or idea of a thing, absent in itself, is represented to and considered on the imagination. *Chayne's Phil. Prin.*

**IDE'ALLY.** *adv.* [from *ideal*] Intellectually; mentally.  
A transmissiion is made materially from some parts, and *ideally* from every one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**IDE'NTICAL.** *adj.* [*identique*, French.] The same; imply-

**IDE'NTICK.** *ing* the same thing; comprising the same idea.  
The beard's th' *identick* beard you knew,  
The same numerically true. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

There majus is *identical* with magis. *Hale's Origin of Man.*

Those ridiculous *identical* propositions, that faith is faith,  
and rule is a rule, are first principles in this controversy of the  
rule of faith, without which nothing can be solidly concluded  
either about rule or faith. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

If this pre-existent eternity is not compatible with a successive duration, as we clearly and distinctly perceive that it is not, then it remains, that some being, though infinitely above our finite comprehensions, must have had an *identical*, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**IDENTITY.** *n. f.* [*identité*, French; *identitas*, school Latin.] Sameness; not diversity.

There is a fallacy of equivocation from a society in name, inferring an *identity* in nature: by this fallacy was he deceived that drank aqua-fortis for strong water. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Certainly those actions must needs be regular, where there is an *identity* between the rule and the faculty. *South's Sermon.*

Considering any thing as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of *identity* and diversity. *Locke.*

It cuts off the sense at the end of every first line, which must always rhyme to the next following, and consequently produces too frequent an *identity* in sound, and brings every couplet to the point of an epigram. *Prior.*

**IDES.** *n. f.* [*ides*, Fr. *idus*, Lat.] A term anciently used among the

# IDL

Romans, and still retained in the Romish kalendar. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was six days before the nones, and in the others four days. *Trevoux.*

A soothsayer bids you beware the *ides* of March. *Shakesp.*  
**IDIO'CRASY.** *n. f.* [*idiocrase*, French; *ἰδιό* and *κράσις*.] Peculiarity of constitution.

**IDIOCRATICAL.** *adj.* [from *idiocrasy*.] Peculiar in constitution.

**IDIOCY.** *n. f.* [*ιδιώα*.] Want of understanding.

I stand not upon their *idiocy* in thinking that horses did eat their bits. *Bacon's Holy War.*

**IDIOM.** *n. f.* [*idiome*, French; *ἰδιῶμα*.] A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular cast of a tongue; a phrase; phraseology.

He did romanize our tongue, leaving the words translated as much Latin as he found them; wherein he followed their language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours. *Dryden.*

Some that with care true eloquence shall teach,  
And to just *idioms* fix our doubtful speech. *Prior.*

**IDIOMATICAL.** *adj.* [from *idiom*.] Peculiar to a tongue;

**IDIOMATICK.** *phrasological.*  
Since phrases used in conversation contract meanness by passing through the mouths of the vulgar, a poet should guard himself against *idiomatick* ways of speaking. *Speñat r.*

**IDIO'PATHY.** *n. f.* [*idiopathie*, Fr. *ἰδιό* and *πάθος*.] A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Qui.*

**IDIOSYNCRASY.** *n. f.* [*idiosynacrasi*, Fr. *ἰδιό*, *σύν*, and *κράσις*.] A peculiar temper or disposition not common to another. *Qui.*

Whether quails, from any *idiosyncrasy* or peculiarity of constitution, do innocuously feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes but medicinally use the same. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

The understanding also hath its *idiosyncrasies*, as well as other faculties. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 15.*

**IDIOT.** *n. f.* [*idiotie*, Fr. *idiotia*, Latin; *ἰδιώτης*.] A fool; a natural; a changeling; one without the powers of reason.

Life is a tale,  
Told by an *idiot*, full of sound and fury,  
Signifying nothing. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

What else doth he herein, than by a kind of circumlocution tell his humble suppliants that he holds them *idiots*, or base wretches, not able to get relief? *Raleigh's Essays.*

By idle boys and *idiots* vilify'd,  
Who me and my calamities deride. *Sandys.*

Many *idiots* will believe that they see what they only hear. *Dennis.*

**IDIOTISM.** *n. f.* [*idiotisme*, French; *ιδιωτισμός*.]

1. Peculiarity of expression; mode of expression peculiar to a language.

Scholars sometimes in common speech, or writing, in their native language, give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language unto words newly invented. *Hale.*

2. Folly; natural imbecillity of mind.

**IDLE.** *adj.* [*ydel*, Saxon.]

1. Lazy; averse from labour.

For shame, so much to do, and yet *idle*. *Bull.*

2. Not busy; at leisure.

For often have you writ to her; and she in modesty,  
Or else for want of *idle* time, could not again reply. *Shak.*

3. Unactive; not employed.

No war or battle's sound  
Was heard the world around,  
The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung. *Milton.*

Children generally hate to be *idle*; all the care then is, that their busy humour should be constantly employed in something of use to them. *Locke.*

Supposing, among a multitude embarked in the same vessel, there are several that, in the fury of a tempest, will rather perish than work for their preservation; would it not be madness in the rest to stand *idle*, and rather chuse to sink than do more than comes to their share? *Addison.*

4. Useless; vain; ineffectual.

They astonish'd, all resistance lost,  
All courage; down their *idle* weapons dropp'd. *Milton.*

And threatening France, plac'd like a painted Jove,  
Held *idle* thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Where was then  
The power that guards the sacred lives of kings?

Why slept the lightning and the thunderbolts,  
Or bent their *idle* rage on fields and trees,  
When vengeance call'd 'em here? *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

5. Worthless; barren; not productive of good.

Suffice it then, thou money god, quoth he,  
That all thine *idle* offers I refuse;  
All that I need I have: what needeth me  
To covet more than I have cause to use? *Fairy Queen.*

Of antres vast, and desarts *idle*,  
It was my hent to speak. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The murmuring surge,  
That on th' unnumber'd *idle* pebbles chafes,  
Cannot be heard so high. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

He



- He was met even now,  
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,  
Darnel, and all the *idle* weeds that grow  
In our sustaining corn. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
6. Trifling; of no importance: as, an *idle* story.  
This answer is both *idle* in regard of us, and also repugnant  
to themselves. *Hooker.*  
They are not, in our estimation, *idle* reproofs, when the  
authors of needless innovations are opposed with such nega-  
tives, as that of Leo: how are these new devices brought in,  
which our fathers never knew? *Hooker, b. ii.*  
His friend smil'd scornful, and, with proud contempt,  
Rejects as *idle* what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*  
An *idle* reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave  
before. *Swift.*  
How ill he wishes to recall the precious hours he has spent  
in trifles, and loitered away in *idle* unprofitable diversions.  
*Rogers's Sermons.*
- To IDLE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To lose time in laziness  
and inactivity.  
Yet free from this poetick madness,  
Next page he says, in sober sadness,  
That she and all her fellow-gods  
Sit *idling* in their high abodes. *Prior.*
- IDLEHEADED. *adj.* [*idle* and *head.*] Foolish; unreasonable.  
These *idleheaded* seekers resorted thither. *Carew.*  
Upon this loss she fell *idleheaded*, and to this very day stands  
near the place still. *L'Estrange.*
- IDLENESS. *n. f.* [from *idle.*]
1. Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from labour.  
Nor is excess the only thing by which sin mauls and breaks  
men in their health, and the comfortable enjoyment of them-  
selves thereby; but many are also brought to a very ill and  
languishing habit of body by mere *idleness*, and *idleness* is both  
itself a great sin, and the cause of many more. *South's Sermon.*
  2. Absence of employment.  
All which yet could not make us accuse her, though it made  
us pine away for sight, to lose any of our time in so trouble-  
some an *idleness*. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
To the English court assemble now,  
From ev'ry region, apes of *idleness*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
He fearing *idleness*, the nurse of ill,  
In sculpture exercis'd his happy skill. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
Nature being liberal to all without labour, necessity im-  
posing no industry or travel, *idleness* bringeth forth no other  
fruits than vain thoughts and licentious pleasures. *Raleigh.*
  3. Omission of business.  
Ten thousand harms, more than the ills I know,  
My *idleness* doth hatch. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
  4. Unimportance; trivialness.
  5. Inefficacy; uselessness.
  6. Barrenness; worthlessness.
  7. Unreasonableness; want of judgment; foolishness; madness.  
There is no heat of affection but is joined with some *idle-  
ness* of brain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
- IDLER. *n. f.* [from *idle.*] A lazy person; a sluggard.  
Many of these poor fishermen and *idlers*, that are common-  
ly presented to his majesty's ships, are so ignorant in sea-service  
as that they know not the name of a rope. *Raleigh.*  
Thou sluggish *idler*, dilatory slave. *Irene.*
- IDLY. *adv.* [from *idle.*]
1. Lazily; without employment.  
I will slay myself,  
For living *idly* here in pomp and ease. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
  2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner.  
And modern Asgil, whose capricious thought  
Is yet with stores of wilder notions fraught,  
Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting breath,  
Which play'd so *idly* with the darts of death. *Prior.*
  3. Carelessly; without attention.  
This from rumour's tongue  
I *idly* heard; if true or false, I know not. *Shakesp. K. John.*  
But shall we take the muse abroad,  
To drop her *idly* on the road?  
And leave our subject in the middle,  
As Butler did his bear and fiddle? *Prior.*
  4. Ineffectually; vainly.  
Let this and other allegations, suitable unto it, cease to bark  
any longer *idly* against the truth, the course and passage where-  
of it is not in them to hinder. *Hooker.*
- IDOL. *n. f.* [*idole*, French; *ἰδωλον*; *idolum*, Latin.]
1. An image worshipped as God.  
They did sacrifice upon the *idol* altar, which was upon the  
altar of God. *1 Mac. i. 59.*  
A nation from one faithful man to spring,  
Him on this side Euphrates yet residing,  
Bred up in *idol* worship. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
The apostle is there arguing against the gnosticks who joined  
in the *idol* feasts, and whom he therefore accuses of partici-  
pating of the *idol* god. *Atterbury.*
  2. A counterfeit.  
Woe to the *idol* shepherd that leaveth the flock. *Zech. ii. 17.*

3. An image.  
Never did art so well with nature strive,  
Nor ever *idol* seem'd so much alive;  
So like the man, so golden to the sight;  
So base within, so counterfeit and light. *Dryden.*
  4. A representation.  
Men beholding so great excellence,  
And rare perfection in mortality,  
Do her adore with sacred reverence,  
As th' *idol* of her maker's great magnificence. *Fairy Qu.*
  5. One loved or honoured to adoration.  
He's honoured and lov'd by all;  
The soldiers god, and people's *idol*. *Denham's Sophy.*
- IDO'LATER. *n. f.* [*idolatre*, French; *idololatra*, Latin.] One  
who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for  
God that which is not God.  
The state of *idolaters* is two ways miserable: first, in that  
which they worship they find no succour; and secondly, at  
his hands, whom they ought to serve, there is no other thing  
to be looked for but the effects of most just displeasure, the  
withdrawing of grace, dereliction in this world, and in the  
world to come confusion. *Hooker.*  
An astrologer may be no Christian; he may be an *idolater*  
or a pagan; but I would hardly think astrology to be com-  
patible with rank atheism. *Bentley's Sermons.*
- To IDO'LATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *idolater.*] To worship idols. *Ainsl.*
- IDO'LATROUS. *adj.* [from *idolater.*] Tending to idolatry;  
comprising idolatry, or the worship of false gods.  
Neither may the pictures of our Saviour, the apostles, and  
martyrs of the church, be drawn to an *idolatrous* use, or be  
set up in churches to be worshipped. *Peacham on Drawing.*
- IDO'LATROUSLY. *adv.* [from *idolatrous.*] In an idolatrous  
manner.  
Not therefore whatsoever idolaters have either thought or  
done; but let whatsoever they have either thought or done  
*idolatrously*, be so far forth abhorred. *Hooker.*
- IDO'LATRY. *n. f.* [*idolatrie*, Fr. *idololatria*, Lat.] The worship of  
images; the worship of any thing as God which is not God.  
Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd and ador'd;  
And, were there sense in his *idolatry*,  
My substance should be statued in thy stead. *Shakespeare.*  
*Idolatry* is not only an accounting or worshipping that for  
God which is not God, but it is also a worshipping the true  
God in a way wholly unsuitable to his nature; and particu-  
larly by the mediation of images and corporeal resemblances.  
*South's Sermons.*  
The kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings,  
according as they promoted *idolatry*, or the worship of the  
true God. *Addison's Spectator.*
- IDOLIST. *n. f.* [from *idol.*] A worshipper of images. A poeti-  
cal word.  
I to God have brought  
Dishonour, obloquy, and op'd the mouths  
Of *idolists* and atheists. *Milton's Agonistes.*
- To IDOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *idol.*] To love or reverence to ado-  
ration.  
Those who are generous, humble, just and wise,  
Who not their gold, nor themselves *idolize*. *Denham.*  
Parties, with the greatest violation of Christian unity, de-  
nominate themselves, not from the grand author and finisher  
of our faith, but from the first broacher of their *idolized* opi-  
nions. *Decay of Piety.*
- IDO'NEOUS. *adj.* [*idoneus*, Latin.] Fit; proper; convenient;  
adequate.  
You entangle, and so fix their saline part, by making them  
corrode some *idoneous* body. *Boyle.*  
An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void *de jure & facto*,  
and then it ought to be conferred on an *idoneous* person. *Ayliffe.*
- IDYL. *n. f.* [*ἰδύλλιον*; *idyllium*, Latin.] A small short poem.
- I. E. for *id est*, or *that is*.  
That which raises the natural interest of money, is the same  
that raises the rent of land, *i. e.* its aptness to bring in yearly,  
to him that manages it, a greater overplus of income above  
his rent, as a reward to his labour. *Locke.*
- JE'ALOUS. *adj.* [*jaloux*, French.]
1. Suspicious in love.  
To both these sisters have I sworn my love:  
Each *jealous* of the other, as the stung  
Are of the adder. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Wear your eye thus; not *jealous*, nor secure:  
I would not have your free and noble nature,  
Out of self-bounty, be abus'd: look to't. *Shak. Othello.*  
Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the  
virtuous creature, that hath the *jealous* fool to her husband.  
*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
A *jealous* empress lies within your arms,  
Too haughty to endure neglected charms. *Dryd. Aurengz.*
  2. Emulous; full of competition.  
I could not, without extreme reluctance, resign the theme  
of your beauty to another hand: give me leave to acquaint  
the world that I am *jealous* of this subject. *Dryden.*
  3. Zealously



3. Zealously cautious against dishonour:  
I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts. *1 Kings*.
4. Suspiciously vigilant.  
I am *jealous* over you with godly jealousy. *2 Cor. ii. 2.*  
His apprehensions, as his *jealous* nature had much of sagacity in it, or his restless and mutinous humour, transported him. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
5. Suspiciously careful.  
Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and *jealous* of the honour of the English nation; yet his cruelties and parricides weighed down his virtues. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
They *jealous* of their secrets, fiercely oppos'd  
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar  
Protecting fate supreme. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
How nicely *jealous* is every one of us of his own repute, and yet how maliciously prodigal of other mens. *Dec. of Piety.*
6. Suspiciously fearful.  
'Tis doing wrong creates such doubts as these;  
Renders us *jealous*, and destroys our peace. *Waller.*  
While the people are so *jealous* of the clergy's ambition, I do not see any other method left for them to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves acceptable to the laity. *Swift.*
- JEALOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *jealous*.] Suspiciously; emulously; with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution.
- JEALOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *jealous*.] The state of being jealous; rivalry; suspicion; suspicious vigilance.  
Nor is it hard for thee to preserve me amidst the unjust hatred and *jealousness* of too many, which thou hast suffered to prevail upon me. *King Charles.*
- JEALOUSY.** *n. f.* [*jalouffe*, French, from *jealous*.]
1. Suspicion in love.  
But gnawing *jealousy*, out of their fight  
Sitting alone, his bitter lips did bite. *Fairy Queen.*  
The sweet woman leads an ill life with him; he's a very *jealousy* man. *Shakespeare.*  
How all the other passions fleet to air,  
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair;  
And shudd'ring fear, and green-ey'd *jealousy*!  
O love, be moderate; allay thy extasy. *Shakespeare.*  
Why did you suffer Jachimo,  
Slight thing of Italy,  
To taint his noble heart and brain  
With needful *jealousy*? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Small *jealousies*, 'tis true, inflame desire;  
Too great, not fan, but quite blow out the fire. *Dryden.*
2. Suspicious fear.  
The obstinacy in Essex, in refusing to treat with the king, proceeded only from his *jealousy*, that when the king had got him into his hands, he would take revenge upon him. *Clarend.*
3. Suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.
- TO JEER.** *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To scoff; to flout; to make mock.  
The merry world did on a day,  
With his trainbands and mates, agree  
To meet together where I lay,  
And all in sport to *jeer* at me. *Herbert.*  
Abstain from dissolute laughter, petulant uncomely jests, loud talking, and *jeering*, which are called indecencies and incivilities. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
- TO JEER.** *v. a.* To treat with scoffs.  
My children abroad are driven to disavow me, for fear of being *jeered*. *Howel's England's Tears.*
- JEER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mock.  
Midas, expos'd to all their *jeers*,  
Had lost his art, and kept his ears. *Swift.*  
They tipt the forehead in a *jeer*,  
As who should say—she wants it here;  
She may be handsome, young and rich;  
But none will burn her for a witch. *Swift.*
- JEERER.** *n. f.* [from *jeer*.] A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker.
- JEERINGLY.** *adj.* [from *jeering*.] Scornfully; contemptuously; in mock; in scoff.  
He *jeeringly* demandeth, whether the sonorous rays are refracted? *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- JEGGET.** *n. f.* A kind of fausage. *Ainsworth.*
- JEHOVAH.** *n. f.* [יְהוָה.] The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.
- JEJUNE.** *adj.* [*jejunus*, Latin.]
1. Wanting; empty; vacant.  
Gold is the only substance which hath nothing in it volatile, and yet melteth without much difficulty: the melting sheweth that it is not *jejune*, or scarce in spirit. *Bacon.*
2. Hungry; not saturated.  
In gross and turbid streams there might be contained nutriment, and not *jejune* or limpid water. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
3. Dry; unaffecting.  
You may look upon an inquiry made up of meer narratives, as somewhat *jejune*. *Boyle.*
- JEJUNENESS.** *n. f.* [from *jejune*.]
1. Penury; poverty.  
There are three causes of fixation: the even spreading both

- parts, and the *jejuneness* or extreme comminution of spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.
- JELLIED.** *adj.* [See **GELLY**.] Glutinous; brought to a state of viscosity.  
The kiss that tips  
The *jellied* philtre of her lips. *Cleaveland.*
- JELLY.** *n. f.* [*gelatinum*, Latin. See **GELLY**, which is the proper orthography.]
1. Any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity.  
They, distill'd  
Almost to *jelly* with th' effect of fear,  
Stand dumb, and speak not to him. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
2. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar in the gelly.  
The desert came on, and *jellies* brought. *King.*  
That *jelly's* rich, this malmsey healing;  
Pray dip your whiskers. *Pope's Sat. of Horace.*
- JENNETING.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *juneting*, an apple ripe in June.] A species of apple soon ripe, and of a pleasant taste. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- JENNET.** *n. f.* [See **GENNET**.] A Spanish horse.  
The Spanish king presents a *jennet*,  
To shew his love. *Prior.*
- TO JEOPARD.** *v. a.* [See **JEOPARDY**.] To hazard; to put in danger. Obsolete.  
He had been accused of Judaism, and did boldly *jeopard* his body and life for the religion of the Jews. *2 Mac. xiv. 38.*
- JEOPARDOUS.** *adj.* [from *jeopardy*.] Hazardous; dangerous.
- JEOPARDY.** *n. f.* [This word is supposed to be derived from *j'ai perdu*, or *jeu perdu*. *Skinner* and *Junius*.] Hazard; danger; peril. A word not now in use.  
And would ye not poor fellowship expel,  
Myself would offer you t' accompany,  
In this adventure's chanceful *jeopardy*. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
Thy rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn  
To ashes ere our blood shall quench that fire:  
Look to thyself, thou art in *jeopardy*. *Shakespeare's K. John.*  
This colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty, or at least a casualty or *jeopardy*. *Bacon.*
- TO JERK.** *v. a.* [*gepeccan*, Saxon.] To strike with a quick smart blow; to lash. It is sometimes written *jerk*.  
I lack iniquity  
Sometimes to do me service: nine or ten times  
I thought to've *jerk'd* him here under the ribs. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Bastings heavy, dry, obtuse,  
Only dulness can produce;  
While a little gentle *jerk*  
Sets the spirits all a working. *Swift.*
- TO JERK.** *v. n.* To strike up; to accost eagerly. This seems to be the meaning in this place, but is mere cant.  
Nor blush, should he some grave acquaintance meet;  
But, proud of being known, will *jerk* and greet. *Dryden.*
- JERK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A smart quick lash.  
Contemn the silly taunts of fleeing buffoonry; and the *jerks* of that wit, that is but a kind of confident folly *Glanv.*  
Wit is not the *jerk* or sting of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis; neither is it so much the morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, but more sparingly used by Virgil. *Dryden.*
2. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts.  
Well run Tawney, the abbot's churl;  
His jade gave him a *jerk*,  
As he would have his rider hurl  
His hood after the kirk. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*  
Lobsters use their tails as fins, wherewith they commonly swim backwards by *jerks* or springs, reaching ten yards at once. *Grew.*
- JERKEN.** *n. f.* [*cynzelkin*, Saxon.] A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat.  
A man may wear it on both sides, like a leather *jerkin*. *Shak.*  
Mistress Line, is not this my *jerkin*? Now is the *jerkin* under the line: now, *jerkin*, you are like to lose your hair, and prove a bald *jerkin*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
Unless we should expect that nature should make *jerkins* and stockings grow out of the ground, what could she do better than afford us so fit materials for clothing as the wool of the sheep? *More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
Imagine an ambassador presenting himself in a poor frize *jerkin*, and tattered cloaths, certainly he would have but small audience. *South's Sermons.*  
Then strip thee of thy carnal *jerkin*,  
And give thy outward fellow a *ferkin*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
I walked into the sea, in my leathern *jerkin*, about an hour before high water. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- JERKIN.** *n. f.* A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.* This should be written *gyrkin*.
- JERSEY.** *n. f.* [from the island of *Jersey*, where much yarn is spun.] Fine yarn of wool.
- JESS.** *n. f.* [*gette*, French; *getto*, Italian.] Short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist. *Hammer.*



# J E T

- If I prove her haggard,  
Though that my *jeffes* were her dear heartstrings,  
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind  
To prey at fortune. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
- JE'SSAMINE. *n. f.* [See JASMINE.] A fragrant flower.  
Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed;  
Her neck, like to a bunch of cullambines;  
Her breast like lillies, ere their leaves be shed;  
Her nipples, like young blossom'd *jeffamines*. *Spenser.*
- JERU'SALEM *Artichokes. n. f.* Sunflower, of which they  
are a species.  
*Jerusalem artichokes* are increased by small off-sets, and by  
quartering the roots. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- To JEST. *v. n.* [*gesticulator*, Latin.] To divert or make merry  
by words or actions.  
*Jest* not with a rude man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced.  
*Ecclus. viii. 4.*
- Fear you the boar, and go so unprovided?  
—You may *jest* on; but  
I do not like these several councils. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*
- JEST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter.  
But is this true, or is it else your pleasure,  
Like pleasant travellers to break a *jest*  
Upon the company you overtake? *Shakespeare.*  
As for *jest*, there be certain things which ought to be pri-  
vileged from it; namely, religion, matters of state, and great  
persons. *Bacon's Essays.*  
No man ought to have the less reverence for the principles  
of religion, or for the holy Scriptures, because idle and pro-  
fane wits can break *jest*s upon them. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
He had turn'd all tragedy to *jest*. *Prior.*
  2. The object of jests; laughing-stock.  
If I suspect without cause, why then make sport at me;  
then let me be your *jest*, I deserve it. *Shak. Mer. W. of Windsor.*
  3. Manner of doing or speaking feigned, not real; ludicrous,  
not serious; game, not earnest.  
That high All-seer, which I dallied with,  
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,  
And giv'n in earnest what I begg'd in *jest*. *Shakespeare. R. III.*  
When his play-fellows chose him their king, he spoke and  
did those things in *jest*, which would have become a king  
in earnest. *Grew's Cosmol.*
- JE'STER. *n. f.* [from *jest*.]
1. One given to merriment and pranks:  
The skipping king, he rambled up and down  
With shallow *jesters*, and rash bavin wits;  
Soon kindled, and soon burnt. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
  2. One given to sarcasm.  
Now, as a *jest*er, I accost you,  
Which never yet one friend has lost you. *Swift.*
  3. Buffoon; jackpudding.  
Another sort of like loose fellows do pass up and down,  
amongst gentlemen, by the name of *jesters*; but are, indeed,  
notable rogues, and partakers not only of many stealths, but  
also privy to many traitorous practices. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- JET. *n. f.* [*gagaz*, Saxon; *get*, Dutch; *gagates*, Latin.]
1. *Jet* is a very beautiful fossil, of a firm and very even struc-  
ture, and of a smooth surface; found in masses, seldom of a  
great size, lodged in clay. It is of a fine deep black colour,  
having a grain resembling that of wood. The ancients re-  
commend *jet* in medicine; but it is now used only in toys. It is  
confounded with cannal-coal, which has no grain, and is ex-  
tremely hard; and the *jet* is but moderately so. *Hill.*  
Black, forsooth; coal-black, as *jet*. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than  
between *jet* and ivory. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
The bottom clear,  
Now laid with many a set  
Of seed-pearl, ere she bath'd her there,  
Was known as black as *jet*. *Drayton.*  
One of us in glass is set,  
One of us you'll find in *jet*. *Swift.*  
Under flowing *jet*,  
Of sunny ringlets, or of circling brown,  
The neck slight shaded. *Thomson's Summer.*
  2. [*Jet*, French.] A spout or shoot of water.  
Prodigious 'tis, that one attractive ray  
Should this way bend, the next an adverse way!  
For should th' unseen magnetick *jets* descend  
All the same way, they could not gain their end.  
*Blackmore's Creation.*  
Thus the small *jet*, which hasty hands unlock,  
Spurts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*
  3. A yard. Obsolete.  
What orchard unrobbed escapes?  
Or pullet dare walk in their *jet*. *Tusser's Husbandry.*
- To JET. *v. n.* [*jetter*, French.]
1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude; to jut out.  
Think you not how dangerous  
It is to *jet* upon a prince's right? *Shakespeare. Tit. Andr.*

# J E W

2. To strut; to agitate the body by a proud gait.  
Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him: how he  
*jets* under his advanced plumes. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*
  3. To jolt; to be shaken. [*Jetter*, French.]  
Upon the *jetting* of a hackney-coach she was thrown out  
of the hinder seat against a bar of iron in the forepart. *Wifem.*
- JE'TSAM. } *n. f.* [*jetter*, French.] Goods or other things  
JE'TSON. } which, having been cast over board in a storm, or  
after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore, and belong to the  
lord admiral. *Bailey.*
- JE'TTY. *adj.* [from *jet*.]
1. Made of jet.
  2. Black as jet.  
The people about Capo Negro, Cefala, and Madagascar,  
are of a *jetty* black. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Her hair  
Adown her shoulders loosely lay display'd,  
And in her *jetty* curls ten thousand Cupids play'd. *Prior:*  
Nigrina black, and Merdamante brown,  
Vied for his love in *jetty* bow'rs below. *Pope's Dunciad.*
- JE'WEL. *n. f.* [*joyaux*, French; *jeweelen*, Dutch.]
1. Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are  
adorned with precious stones.  
Here, wear this *jewel* for me; 'tis my picture. *Shakesf.*  
They found him dead, and cast into the streets,  
An empty casket, where the *jewel*, life,  
By some damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away. *Shakesf.*  
The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and a portable  
pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, without  
alarming either the eye or envy of the world: a man putting  
all his pleasures into this one, is like a traveller's putting all  
his goods into one *jewel*. *South.*
  2. A precious stone; a gem.  
*Jewels* too, stones, rich and precious stones;  
Stol'n by my daughter! *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
Proud fame's imperial seat  
With *jewels* blaz'd, magnificently great. *Pope.*
  3. A name of fondness; an appellation of tender regard.  
Bid farewell to your sisters.  
—Ye *jewels* of our father, with wash'd eyes  
Cordelia leaves you. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- JEWEL-HOUSE, or Office. *n. f.* The place where the regal or-  
naments are repositied.  
The king has made him  
Master of the *jewel-house*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
- JE'WELLER. *n. f.* [from *jewel*.] One who trafficks in pre-  
cious stones.  
These grains were as like little dice as if they had been  
made by a *jeweller*. *Boyle.*  
The price of the market to a *jeweller* in his trade is one  
thing; but the intrinsic worth of a thing to a man of sense is  
another. *L'Estrange.*  
I will turn *jeweller*: I shall then deal in diamonds, and all  
sorts of rich stones. *Addison.*
- JEWS-EARS. *n. f.* [from its resemblance of the human ear.  
*Skinner.*] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while  
growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variously hol-  
lowed cup; from an inch to two inches in length, and about  
two thirds of its length in breadth. Its sides are undulated,  
and in many places run into the hollow, so as to represent in  
it ridges like those of the human ear. Its substance is tough  
like leather, and its colour very dark. It is light when dry, of  
a disagreeable smell and nauseous taste. It generally grows on  
the lower parts of the trunks of elder-trees, especially where  
they are decaying. It is not much used by physicians; but  
the common people cure themselves of sore throats with a de-  
coction of it in milk. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
An herb called *jews-ear* groweth upon the lower parts of  
elder, and sometimes ashes: in warm water it swelleth, and  
openeth extremely. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- JEWS-MALLOW. *n. f.* [*corchorus*, Latin.]  
The leaves are produced alternately at the joints of the  
stalks: the flower has five leaves, which expand in form of a  
rose: the pointal of the flower becomes a cylindrical fruit,  
divided into five cells, filled with angular seeds. *Ranwolf*  
says it is sown in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot-herb, the  
Jews boiling the leaves of this plant to eat it with their  
meat. *Miller.*
- JEWS-STONE. *n. f.* An extraneous fossil, being the cla-  
vated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin, petri-  
fied by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure,  
oblong and rounded, swelling in the middle, and gradually  
tapering to each end; generally about three quarters of an  
inch in length, and half an inch in diameter. It is ridged and  
furrowed alternately, in a longitudinal direction; and its co-  
lour is a pale dusky grey, with a faint cast of dusky rediness.  
It is found in Syria, lodged in a loose sandy stone, or a marly  
very hard earth. It is diuretick; but has been falsely recom-  
mended as a lithonriptick. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
- JEWS-HARP. *n. f.* A kind of musical instrument held between  
the teeth, which gives a sound by the motion of a broad  
spring



# IGN

spring of iron, which, being struck by the hand, plays against the breath.

**IF.** conjunction. [ȝif, Saxon.]

1. Suppose that; allowing that. A hypothetical particle.

Absolute approbation, without any cautions, qualifications, *ifs* or *ands*. *Hooker, Preface.*

*If* that rebellion

Came like itself, in base and abject routs;

I say, *if* damn'd commotion so appear'd,

In his true, native, and most proper shape,

You, reverend father, and these noble lords,

Had not been here.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

*If* they have done this deed, my noble lord.

—*If!* talk'st thou to me of *ifs*? Thou art a traitor. *Shak.*

This seeing of all things, because we can desire to see all things, he makes a proof that they are present to our minds; and *if* they be present, they can no ways be present but by the presence of God, who contains them all. *Locke.*

This is only an infallibility upon supposition; which amounts to this, that *if* a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson's Sermons, Preface.*

All of them suppose the apostle to have allowed the Epicurean maxim to be good; *if* so be there were no resurrection. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

Tisiphone, that oft hast heard my pray'r,

Assist, *if* Oedipus deserve thy care.

*Pope's Statius.*

2. Whether or no.

Uncertain *if* by augury, or chance;

But by this easy rise they all advance.

*Dryden.*

She doubts *if* two and two make four:

It can't—it may be—and it must;

To which of these must Alma trust?

Nay, further yet they make her go,

In doubting *if* she doubts or no.

*Prior.*

3. Though I doubt whether; suppose it be granted that.

Such mechanical circumstances, *if* I may so call them, were not necessary to the experiments. *Boyle.*

**IGNEOUS.** adj. [igneus, Latin.] Firey; containing fire; emitting fire; having the nature of fire.

That the fire burns by heat, leaves us still ignorant of the immediate way of igneous solutions. *Glanv. Scept. c. 20.*

**IGNIPOTENT.** adj. [ignis and potens, Latin.] Presiding over fire. *Pope's Homer.*

**IGNIS FATUUS.** n. f. [Latin.] Will with the wisp; Jack with the lanthorn.

Vapours arising from putrified waters are usually called ignes fatui. *Newton's Opt.*

**TO IGNITE.** v. a. [from ignis, fire, Latin.] To kindle; to set on fire.

Take good firm chalk, *ignite* it in a crucible, and then powder it. *Grew's Museum.*

**IGNITION.** n. f. [ignition, French; from ignite.] The act of kindling, or of setting on fire.

The laborant stirred the kindled nitre, that the ignition might be presently communicated. *Boyle.*

Those black circular lines we see on dishes, and other turned vessels of wood, are the effects of ignition, by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the lathe. *Ray.*

**IGNITIBLE.** adj. [from ignite.] Inflammable; capable of being set on fire.

Such bodies only strike fire which have sulphur or ignitable parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**IGNIVOMOUS.** adj. [ignivomus, Latin.] Vomiting fire.

Vulcanos and ignivomous mountains are some of the most terrible shocks of the globe. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**IGNOBLE.** adj. [ignoble, ignobilis, Latin.]

1. Mean of birth; not noble; not of illustrious race.

As when in tumults rise th' ignoble crowd,

Mad are their motions, and their tongues are loud. *Dryden.*

2. Worthless; not deserving honour. Used of things or persons.

The noble isle doth want her proper limbs;

Her royal stock graft with ignoble plants. *Shak. Rich. III.*

**IGNOBLY.** adv. [from ignoble.] Ignominiously; meanly; dishonourably; reproachfully; disgracefully.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives

Religious, titled them the sons of God,

Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame

*Ignobly!*

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Here, over-match'd in fight, in heaps they lie;

There scatter'd o'er the fields ignobly fly. *Dryden's Æn.*

**IGNOMINIOUS.** adj. [ignominieux, French; ignominiosus, Lat. from ignominy.] Mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonourable. Used both of persons and things.

They with pale fear surpriz'd,

Fled ignominious.

*Milton.*

Cethegus, though a traitor to the state,

And tortur'd, 'scap'd this ignominious fate. *Dryden's Juven.*

They gave, and she transferr'd the curs'd advice,

That monarchs should their inward soul disguise;

By ignominious arts, for servile ends,

Should compliment their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*

# IGN

Nor has this kingdom deserved to be sacrificed to one single, rapacious, obscure, ignominious projector. *Swift.*

**IGNOMINIOUSLY.** adv. [from ignominious.] Meanly; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; reproachfully.

It is some allay to the infamy of him who died ignominiously to be buried privately. *South's Sermons.*

**IGNOMINY.** n. f. [ignominie, Fr. ignominia, Latin.] Disgrace; reproach; shame; infamy; meanness; dishonour.

Adieu, and take thy praise with thee to heav'n;

Thy ignominy sleep with thee in the grave. *Shakespeare, H. IV.*

Strength from truth divided, and from just,

Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise

And ignominy; yet to glory aspires,

Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton.*

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat, yours with ignominy after conquest. *Addison.*

**IGNORAMUS.** n. f. [Latin.]

1. Ignoramus is a word properly used by the grand inquest impanelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their consideration, when they dislike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment: the effect of which word so written is, that all farther inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered without farther answer. *Cowel.*

2. A foolish fellow; a vain uninstruced pretender. A low word.

Tell an ignoramus, in place and power, that he has a wit and an understanding above all the world, and he shall readily admit the commendation. *South's Sermons.*

**IGNORANCE.** n. f. [ignorance, French; ignoratio, Latin.]

1. Want of knowledge; unskillfulness.

If all the clergy were as learned as themselves are that most complain of ignorance in others, yet our book of prayer might remain the same. *Hooker, b. v.*

Ignorance is the curse of God,

Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

Still banish your defenders, 'till at length

Your ignorance deliver you,

As most abated captives, to some nation

That won you without blows! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

If he have power,

Then veil your ignorance; if none, awake

Your dangerous lenity. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

If we see right, we see our woes;

Then what avails it to have eyes?

From ignorance our comfort flows,

The only wretched are the wise!

*Prior.*

2. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. In this sense it has a plural.

Forgive us all our sins, negligences, and ignorances. *C. Pray.*

Punish me not for my sins and ignorances. *Tob. iii. 2.*

**IGNORANT.** adj. [ignorant, French; ignorans, Latin.]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed; unenlightened.

So foolish was I and ignorant, I was as a beast. *Pf. lxxiii. 22.*

Thy letters have transported me beyond

This ignorant present time, and I feel now

The future in the instant. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

In such business

Action is eloquence, and the eyes of th' ignorant

More learned than the ears. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He that doth not know those things which are of use for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know besides. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Fools grant whate'er ambition craves,

And men, once ignorant, are slaves.

*Pope.*

2. Unknown; undiscovered.

If you know aught, which does behove my knowledge

Thereof to be inform'd, imprison't not

In ignorant concealment. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. Without knowledge of some particular.

Let not judges be so ignorant of their own right, as to think there is not left to them, as a principal part of their office, a wise application of laws. *Bacon's Essays.*

O visions ill foreseen! Better had I

Liv'd ignorant of future! so had borne

My part of evil only. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

4. Unacquainted with. In a good sense.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame.

*Dryden.*

5. Ignorantly made or done.

His shipping,

Poor ignorant baubles, on our terrible seas

Like egg-shells mov'd.

*Shakespeare.*

**IGNORANT.** n. f. One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed.

Did I for this take pains to teach

Our zealous ignorants to preach!

*Denham.*

**IGNORANTLY.** adv. [from ignorant.] Without knowledge; unskillfully; without information.

The greatest and most cruel foes we have,

Are those whom you would ignorantly save.

*Dryden.*

When a poet, an orator, or a painter has performed admirably,



mirably, we sometimes mistake his blunders for beauties, and are so *ignorantly* fond as to copy after them. *Watts.*  
**TO IGNO'RE.** *v. a.* [*ignorere*, French; *ignoro*, Latin.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. This word *Boyle* endeavoured to introduce; but it has not been received.

*I ignored* not the stricter interpretation, given by modern critics to divers texts, by me alleged *Boyle.*

Philosophy would solidly be established, if men would more carefully distinguish those things that they know from those that they *ignore*. *Boyle.*

**IGNO'SCIBLE.** *adj.* [*ignoscibilis*, Latin.] Capable of pardon. *Diet.*

**JIG** *n. f.* [*giga*, Italian; *geige*, Teutonic, a fiddle.] A light careless dance, or tune.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, instead of their warlike musick, he appointed to them certain lascivious lays and loose *jigs*; by which he so mollified and abated their courage, that they forgot their former fierceness. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As fiddlers still,

Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will

Thrust one more *jig* upon you. *Donne.*

Posterity shall know that you dare, in these *jig* given times, to countenance a legitimate poem. *Ben. Johnson.*

All the swains that there abide,

With *jigs* and rural dance resort. *Milton.*

The muses blush'd to see their friends exalting

Those elegant delights of *jig* and vaulting. *Fenton.*

They wrote to her friends in the country, that she should dance a *jig* next October in Westminsterhall. *Arbuthnot.*

Another Phœbus, thy own Phœbus reigns,

Joys in my *jigs*, and dances in my chains. *Pope.*

**TO JIG.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance carelessly; to dance. Expressed in contempt.

As for the *jigging* part and figures of dances, I count that little. *Locke.*

**JIG-MAKER.** *n. f.* [*jig* and *make*.] One who dances or plays merrily.

Your only *jig-maker*! what should a man do but be merry? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**JIGGUMBOB.** *n. f.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack; a slight contrivance in machinery.

He rifled all his pokes and fobs

Of gimcracks, whims, and *jiggumbobs*. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

**JILT.** *n. f.* [*gilia*, Islandick, to intrap in an amour. Mr. Lye. Perhaps from *giglot*, by contraction; or *gillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name for a woman. 'Tis also called *jillet* in Scotland.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him:

Avoid both courts and camps,

Where dilatory fortune plays the *jilt*

With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,

To throw herself away on fools. *Orway's Orphan.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

When love was all an easy monarch's care,

*Jilts* rul'd the state, and statesmen farces writ. *Pope.*

**TO JILT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another.

Tell who loves who;

And who is *jilted* for another's sake: *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is *jilted*; bring a score of witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress, and it is ten to one but three kind words of hers shall invalidate all their testimonies. *Locke.*

She might have learn'd to cuckold, *jilt*, and sham,

Had Covent-garden been at Surinam. *Congreve.*

**TO J'INGLE.** *v. n.* [A word made from *jangle*, or copied from the sound intended to be expressed.] To clink; to sound correspondently.

What should the wars do with these *jingling* fools? *Shak.*

With noises

Of roaring, shrieking, howling, *jingling* chains,

We were awak'd. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

You ne'er with *jingling* words deceive the ear;

And yet, on humble subjects, great appear. *Smith.*

What crowds of these, impenitently bold,

In sounds and *jingling* syllables grown old! *Pope.*

**J'INGLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Correspondent sounds.

Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all nations, who call conceits and *jingles* wit. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

2. Any thing sounding; a rattle; a bell.

If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and *jingles*, but use them justly. *Bacon's Essays.*

**ILE.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *aisle*, French.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. Properly *aisle*.

Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,

And arches widen, and long *iles* extend. *Pope.*

**ILE.** *n. f.* [*aisle*, French.] An ear of corn. *Ainsworth.*

**ILE'US.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

The consequences of inflammation is an *ileus*, commonly

called the twisting of the guts; but is really either a circumvolution, or insertion of one part of the gut within the other.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**I'LEX.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

The *ilex*, or great scarlet oak, thrives well in England, is a hardy sort of tree, and easily raised of acorns. The Spaniards have a sort they call *enzina*; the wood of which, when old, is finely chambletted, as if it were painted, and is useful for stocks of tools, mallet-heads, chairs, axle-trees, wedges, beetles, pins, and pallisadoes for fortifications, being very hard and durable. *Mortimer.*

**ILIAC.** *adj.* [*iliacus*, Latin.] Relating to the lower bowels.

The *iliac* passion is a kind of convulsion in the belly.

Those who die of the *iliac* passion have their bellies much swelled. *Floyer on the Humours.*

**I'LIAC Passion.** *n. f.* A kind of nervous cholick, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above; whence it is also called the *volvulus*, from *volvo*, to roll.

**ILK.** *adv.* [ealc, Saxon.] Eke; also. It is still retained in Scotland, and denotes each: as, *ilk* one of you, every one of you. It also signifies the same; as, *Macintosh* of that *ilk*, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same.

Shepherds, should it not yshend

Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful verse

Of Rosalind, who knows not Rosalind,

That Colin made? *ilk* can I you rehearse. *Spenser.*

**ILL.** *adj.* [contracted from *EVIL*, and retaining all its senses.]

1. Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil. See *EVIL*.

There's some *ill* planet reigns;

I must be patient, 'till the heavens look

With an aspect more favourable. *Shakesf. Winter's Tale.*

Of his own body he was *ill*, and gave

The clergy *ill* example. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* feat; but *ill* ways, *ill* markets, and *ill* neighbours. *Bacon's Essays.*

Some, of an *ill* and melancholy nature, incline the company to be sad and *ill*-disposed: others, of a jovial nature, dispose them to be merry. *Bacon.*

2. Sick; disordered; not in health. I know not that *evil* is ever used in this sense.

You wish me health in very happy season;

For I am on the sudden something *ill*. *Shakesf. Henry IV.*

I have known two towns of the greatest consequence lost, by the governours falling *ill* in the time of the sieges. *Temple.*

**ILL.** *n. f.*

1. Wickedness.

*Ill*, to man's nature, as it stands perverted, hath a natural motion strongest in continuance. *Bacon.*

Young men to imitate all *ills* are prone;

But are compell'd to avarice alone:

For then in virtue's shape they follow vice. *Dryden's Juv.*

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still,

Exerts itself, and then throws off the *ill*. *Dryden's Aureng.*

2. Misfortune; misery.

Who can all sense of others *ills* escape,

Is but a brute at best in human shape. *Tate's Juvenal.*

Though plung'd in *ills* and exercis'd in care,

Yet never let the noble mind despair;

When prest by dangers, and beset with foes,

The gods their timely succour interpose;

And when our virtue sinks, o'erwhelm'd with grief,

By unforeseen expedients bring relief. *A. Phillips.*

**ILL.** *adv.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any respect.

*Ill* at ease, both she and all her train

The scorching sun had borne, and beating rain. *Dryden.*

2. Not easily.

Thou desir'st

The punishment all on thyself! alas!

Bear thine own first; *ill* able to sustain

His full wrath, whose thou feel'st as yet least part,

And my displeasure bear'st so *ill*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

*Ill* bears the sex a youthful lover's fate,

When just approaching to the nuptial state. *Dryden.*

**ILL**, substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition, which may be easily understood by the following examples.

**ILL.** *substantive.*

Dangerous conjectures in *ill* breeding minds. *Shak. Hamlet.*

I have an *ill* divining soul:

Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,

As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. *Shakespeare.*

No look, no last adieu before he went!

In an *ill* boding hour to slaughter sent. *Dryd. Æn.*

I know

The voice *ill* boding, and the solemn sound. *Phillips.*

He may strew

The wisest prince on earth may be deceived by the craft of *ill* designing men. *Swift's Examiner.*

Your



Your *ill* meaning politician lords,  
Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,  
Appointed to await me thirty spies,  
Who, threat'ning cruel death, constrain'd the bride  
To wring from me and tell to them my secret. *Milt. Agon.*  
A spy distinguish'd from his airy stand,  
To bribe whose vigilance, Ægisthus told  
A mighty sum of *ill* persuading gold. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**ILL.** *adverb.*  
There founded an *ill* according cry of the enemies, and a  
lamentable noise was carried abroad. *Wisd. xviii. 10.*  
My colleague,  
Being so *ill* affected with the gout,  
Will not be able to be there in person. *Ben. Jonns. Catil.*  
The danger of the day's but newly gone,  
And the examples  
Of every minute's instance, present now,  
Have put us in these *ill* beseeching arms. *Shakesp. H. IV.*  
Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Elbe:  
I would restore the fruitful Kent, the gift  
Of Vortigern, or Hengist's *ill* bought aid. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*  
We simple toasters take delight  
To see our women's teeth look white;  
And ev'ry saucy *ill* bred fellow  
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*  
The ungrateful treason of her *ill* chosen husband overthrows  
her. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Envy, how carefully does it look? How meagre and *ill*  
complexioned? It preys upon itself, and exhausts the spirits.  
*Collier on Envy.*

There grows,  
In my most *ill* compos'd affection, such  
A stanchless avarice, that, were I king,  
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakesp. Macb.*  
To what end this *ill* concerted lye,  
Palpable and gross? *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
Our generals at present are such as are likely to make the  
best use of their numbers, without throwing them away on  
any *ill* concerted projects. *Addison on the War.*  
The second daughter was a peevish, froward, *ill* conditioned  
creature as ever was. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*  
No Persian arras hides his homely walls  
With antick vests, which, through their shady fold,  
Betray the streaks of *ill* dissembled gold. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*  
You shall not find me, daughter,  
After the slander of most step-mothers,  
*Ill* ey'd unto you. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
I see thy sister's tears,  
Thy father's anguish, and thy brother's death,  
In the pursuit of our *ill* fated loves. *Addison's Cato.*  
Others *ill* fated are condemn'd to toil  
Their tedious life. *Prior.*  
Plain and rough nature, left to itself, is much better than  
an artificial ungratefulness, and such studied ways of being *ill*  
fashioned. *Locke.*  
Much better, when I find virtue in a fair lodging, than  
when I am bound to seek it in an *ill* favoured creature, like a  
pearl in a dunghill. *Sidney.*  
Near to an old *ill* favoured castle they meant to perform  
their unknighly errand. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
O, what a world of vile *ill* favour'd faults  
Look handsome in three hundred pounds a year! *Shakesp.*  
If a man had but an *ill* favoured nose, the deep thinkers  
would contrive to impute the cause to the prejudice of his edu-  
cation. *Swift.*  
I was at her house the hour she appointed.  
—And you sped, sir?  
—Very *ill* favouredly. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
He shook him *ill* favouredly for the time, raging through  
the very bowels of his country, and plundering all whereso-  
ever he came. *Howel's Vocal Forrest.*  
They would not make bold, as every where they do, to de-  
stroy *ill* formed and mis-shaped productions. *Locke.*  
The fabled dragon never guarded more  
The golden fleece, than he his *ill* got store. *Dryd. Juven.*  
Bid him employ his care for these my friends,  
And make good use of his *ill* gotten power,  
By shelt'ring men much better than himself. *Addis. Cato.*  
*Ill* govern'd passions in a prince's breast,  
Hazard his private and the publick rest. *Waller.*  
That knowledge of theirs is very superficial and *ill*  
grounded. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
*Ill* grounded passions quickly wear away;  
What's built upon esteem can ne'er decay. *Walsh.*  
Hither, of *ill* join'd sons and daughters born,  
First from the ancient world these giants came. *Milton.*  
Nor has he erred above once by an *ill* judged superfluity.  
*Garth's Ovid.*  
Did you never taste delicious drink out of an *ill* looked  
vessel? *L'Estrange.*

The match had been so *ill* made for Plexitus, that his *ill*  
led life would have tumbled to destruction, had there not come  
fifty to his defence. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
The works are weak, the garrison but thin,  
Dispirited with frequent overthrows,  
Already wavering on their *ill* mann'd walls. *Dryden.*  
He will not hear me out!  
Was ever criminal forbid to plead?  
Curb their *ill* manner'd zeal. *Dryden.*  
These are the product  
Of those *ill* mated marriages thou saw'st,  
Where good with bad were match'd. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
It is impossible for the most *ill* minded, avaritious, or cun-  
ning clergyman to do the least injustice to the meanest co-  
tager, in any bargain for tythes. *Swift.*  
Soon as th' *ill* omen'd rumour reach'd his ear,  
Who can describe th' amazement in his face! *Dryden.*  
The eternal law of things must not be altered, to comply  
with his *ill* ordered choice. *Locke.*  
When you expose the scene,  
Down the *ill* organ'd engines fall,  
Off fly the vizards. *Swift.*  
For Phthia fix'd is my return;  
Better at home my *ill* paid pains to mourn,  
Than from an equal here sustain the publick scorn. *Dryden.*  
There motly images her fancy strike,  
Figures *ill* pair'd, and families unlike. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
Sparta has not to boast of such a woman;  
Nor Troy to thank her, for her *ill* plac'd love. *Dryden.*  
I shall direct you better, a task for which I take myself not  
to be *ill* qualified, because I have had more opportunities than  
many others to observe what sources the follies of women are  
derived from. *Swift.*  
Actions are pleasing or displeasing, either in themselves, or  
considered as a means to a greater and more desirable end: the  
eating of a well seasoned dish, suited to a man's palate, may  
move the mind, by the delight itself that accompanies the eat-  
ing, without reference to any other end; to which the confi-  
deration of the pleasure there is in health and strength may  
add a new gust, able to make us swallow an *ill* relished po-  
tion. *Locke.*  
Blushes, *ill* restrain'd, betray  
Her thoughts inventive on the bridal day;  
The conscious fire the dawning blush survey'd,  
And smiling thus bespoke the blooming maid. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
Behold the fruit of *ill* rewarded pain:  
As many months as I sustain'd her hate,  
So many years is she condemn'd by fate. *Dryden.*  
The god inform'd  
This *ill* shap'd body with a daring soul.  
*Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*  
There was plenty enough, but the dishes were *ill* sort'd:  
whole pyramids of sweetmeats for boys and women; but lit-  
tle of solid meat for men. *Dryden.*  
It does not belong to the priest's office to impose this name  
in baptism: he may refuse to pronounce the same, if the pa-  
rents give them ludicrous, filthy, or *ill* sounding names. *Ayliffe.*  
*Ill* spirited Worcester, did we not send grace,  
Pardon and terms of love to all of you? *Shakesp. H. IV.*  
From thy foolish heart, vain maid, remove  
An useless sorrow, and an *ill* star'd love. *Prior.*  
Ah, why th' *ill* suiting pastime must I try?  
To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free:  
*Ill* the gay sports with troubled hearts agree. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
Holding of *ill* tasted things in the mouth will make a small  
salivation. *Grew's Cosmol. b. ii.*  
The maid, with downcast eyes, and mute with grief,  
For death unfinish'd, and *ill* tim'd relief,  
Stood sullen to her suit. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
How should opinions, thus settled, be given up, if there be  
any suspicion of interest or design, as there never fails to be,  
where men find themselves *ill* treated? *Locke.*  
That boldness and spirit which lads get amongst their play-  
fellows at school, has ordinarily a mixture of rudeness and *ill*  
turned confidence; so that these misbecoming and disingenu-  
ous ways of shifting in the world must be unlearned. *Locke.*

**IL**, before words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*.  
**ILLA'CHRYMABLE.** *adj.* [*illachrymabilis*, Latin.] Incapable of  
weeping. *Dict.*  
**ILLA'PSE.** *n. f.* [*illapsus*, Latin.]  
1. Gradual immission or entrance of one thing into another.  
As a piece of iron red hot, by reason of the *illapse* of the  
fire into it, appears all over like fire; so the souls of the blessed,  
by the *illapse* of the divine essence into them, shall be all over  
divine. *Norris.*  
2. Sudden attack; casual coming.  
Life is oft preserved  
By the bold swimmer in the swift *illapse*  
Of accident disastrous. *Thomson's Summer.*



To **ILLA'QUEATE**. *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Latin.] To entangle; to entrap; to ensnare.

I am *illaquated*, but not truly captivated into an assent to your conclusion. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

**ILLAQUEA'TION**. *n. f.* [from *illaqueate*.]

1. The act of catching or ensnaring.

The word in Mathew doth not only signify suspension, or pendulous *illaqueation*, but also suffocation. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

2. A snare; any thing to catch.

**ILLA'TION**. *n. f.* [*illatio*, Latin.] Inference; conclusion drawn from premises.

Herein there seems to be a very erroneous *illation* from the indulgence of God unto Cain, concluding an immunity unto himself. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*Illation* so orders the intermediate ideas as to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke.*

**ILLATIVE**. *adj.* [*illatus*, Latin.] Relating to illation or conclusion.

In common discourse or writing such causal particles as *for*, *because*, manifest the act of reasoning as well as the *illative* particles then and therefore. *Watts.*

**ILLA'UDABLE**. *adj.* [*illaudabilis*, Latin.] Unworthy of praise or commendation.

Strength from truth divided and from just,

*Illaudable*, nought merits but dispraise. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

**ILLA'UDABLY**. *adv.* [from *illaudable*.] Unworthily; without deserving praise.

It is natural for all people to form, not *illaudably*, too favourable a judgment of their own country. *Broome.*

**ILLE'GAL**. *adj.* [*in* and *legalis*, Latin.] Contrary to law.

No patent can oblige the subject against law, unless an *illegal* patent passed in one kingdom can bind another, and not itself. *Swift.*

**ILLEGALITY**. *n. f.* [from *illegal*.] Contrariety to law.

He wished them to consider what votes they had passed, of the *illegality* of all those commissions, and of the unjustifiableness of all the proceedings by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

**ILLE'GALLY**. *adv.* [from *illegal*.] In a manner contrary to law.

**ILLE'GIBLE**. *adj.* [*in* and *legibilis*, from *lego*, Latin.] What cannot be read.

The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether *illegible*. *Howel.*

**ILLEGITIMACY**. *n. f.* [from *illegitimate*.] State of bastardry.

**ILLEGITIMATE**. *adj.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Latin.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock.

Grieve not at your state;

For all the word is *illegitimate*. *Cleveland.*

Being *illegitimate*, I was deprived of that endearing tenderness and uncommon satisfaction, which a good man finds in the love and conversation of a parent. *Addison's Spectator.*

**ILLEGITIMATELY**. *adv.* [from *illegitimate*.] Not in wedlock.

**ILLEGITIMA'TION**. *n. f.* [from *illegitimate*.] The state of one not begotten in wedlock.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of his hatred to both his brethren, to disable their issues, upon false and incompetent pretexts, the one of attainder, the other of *illegitimation*. *Bac.*

**ILLE'VIABLE**. *adv.* [*lever*, French.] What cannot be levied or exacted.

He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obsolete and *illeviable* parts of charge. *Hale.*

**ILLFA'VOURED**. *adj.* Deformed. See the compositions of **ILL**. *adv.*

**ILLFA'VOUREDLY**. *adv.* With deformity.

**ILLFA'VOUREDNESS**. *n. f.* Deformity.

**ILLIBERAL**. *adj.* [*illiberalis*, Latin.]

1. Not noble; not ingenuous.

The charity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so *illiberal*. *King Charles.*

2. Not munificent; not generous; sparing.

Yet subsist they did, and well too: an argument that that earth did not deal out their nourishment with an oversparing or *illiberal* hand. *Woodward's Natural History.*

**ILLIBERALITY**. *n. f.* [*illiberalitas*, Lat. from *illiberal*.] Parsimony; niggardliness; want of munificence.

The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful error, and acquaints them with shifts. *Bac.*

**ILLIBERALLY**. *adv.* [from *illiberal*.] Disingenuously; meanly.

One that had been bountiful only upon surprize and incontinency, *illiberally* retracts. *Decay of Piety.*

**ILLI'CIT**. *adj.* [*illicitus*, Latin; *illicite*, French.] Unlawful.

To **ILLI'GHTEN**. *v. n.* [*in* and *lighten*.] To enlighten; to illuminate. A word, I believe, only in *Raleigh*.

Corporeal light cannot be, because then it would not pierce the air, nor diaphanous bodies; and yet every day we see the air *illightened*. *Raleigh.*

**ILLIMITABLE**. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin.] That which cannot be bounded or limited.

Although in adoration of idols, unto the subtiler heads, the worship perhaps might be symbolical; yet was the idolatry direct in the people, whose credulity is *illimitable*, and who may be made believe that any thing is God. *Brown's Vu. Err.*

With what an awful world-revolving power,

Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along

The *illimitable* void!

*Thomson's Summer.*

**ILLI'MITABLY**. *adv.* [from *illimitable*.] Without susceptibility of bounds.

**ILLIMITED**. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin; *illimité*, French.] Unbounded; interminable.

**ILLIMITEDNESS**. *n. f.* [from *illimited*.] Exemption from all bounds.

The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission was generally much spoken of. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

**ILLITERATE**. *adj.* [*iliteratus*, Latin.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned; unenlightened by science.

The duke was *illiterate*, yet had learned at court to supply his own defects, by the drawing unto him of the best instruments of experience. *Watson.*

Th' *illiterate* writer, empirick like, applies

To minds diseas'd unsafe chance remedies:

The learn'd in schools, where knowledge first began,

Studies with care th' anatomy of man;

Sees virtue, vice, and passions in their cause,

And fame from science, not from fortune draws. *Dryden.*

In the first ages of Christianity not only the learned and the wise, but the ignorant and *illiterate* embraced torments and death. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

**ILLITERATENESS**. *n. f.* [from *illiterate*.] Want of learning; ignorance of science.

Many acquainted with chymistry but by report, have, from the *illiterateness* and impostures of those that pretend skill in it, entertained an ill opinion of the art. *Boyle.*

**ILLITERATURE**. *n. f.* [*in* and *literature*.] Want of learning.

The more usual causes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, *illiterature*, or inability for the discharge of that sacred function, and irreligion. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**ILLNESS**. *n. f.* [from *ill*.]

1. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the prison-doors set open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to stay, by the *illness* of the weather. *Locke.*

2. Sickness; malady; disorder of health.

On the Lord's day, which immediately preceded this *illness*, he had received the sacrament. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Since the account her majesty received of the insolent behaviour of the faction, during her late *illness* at Windsor, she hath been willing to see them deprived of all power to do mischief. *Swift.*

3. Wickedness.

Thou would be great;

Art not without ambition; but without

The *illness* should attend it.

*Shakesp. Macbeth.*

**ILLNATURE**. *n. f.* [*ill* and *nature*.] Habitual malevolence; want of humanity.

*Illnature* inclines a man to those actions that thwart and sour and disturb conversation, and consists of a proneness to do ill turns, attended with a secret joy upon the sight of any mischief that befalls another, and of an utter insensibility of any kindness done him. *South's Sermons.*

**ILLNATURED**. *adj.* [from *illnature*.]

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or goodwill; mischievous.

These ill qualities denominate a person *illnatured*, they being such as make him grievous and uneasy to all whom he deals and associates himself with. *South's Sermons.*

Stay, silly bird, th' *illnatur'd* task refuse;

Nor be the bearer of unwelcome news. *Addison's Ovid.*

It might be one of those *illnatured* beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do therefore take pleasure in filling them with groundless terrors. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. *Phillips* applies it to land. Untractable; not yielding to culture.

The fondly studious of increase,

Rich foreign mold on their *illnatur'd* land

Induce.

*Phillips.*

**ILLNATUREDLY**. *adv.* [from *illnatured*.] In a peevish, forward manner.

**ILLNATUREDNESS**. *n. f.* [from *illnatured*.] Want of a kindly disposition.

**ILLO'GICAL**. *adj.* [*in* and *logical*.]

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning.

One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sanderson so bold and *illogical* in the dispute, as forced him to say he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence, and less abilities. *Walton.*

2. Contrary to the rules of reason.

Reason cannot dispute and make an inference so utterly *illogical*. *Decay of Piety.*

**ILLOGICALLY**. *adv.* [from *illogical*.] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To



To **ILLU'DE**. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Latin.] To deceive; to mock; to impose on; to play upon; to torment by some contemptuous artifice of mockery.

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strait,  
And falsed of this blow, t' *illude* him with such bait. *F. Qu.*  
In vain we measure this amazing sphere,  
While its circumference, scorning to be brought  
Ev'n into fancy'd space, *illudes* our vanquish'd thought. *Pri.*

To **ILLU'ME**. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate.

When yon same star, that's westward from the pole,  
Had made his course t' *illumine* that part of heav'n,  
Where now it burns. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

2. To brighten; to adorn.

The mountain's brow,  
*Illum'd* with fluid gold, his near approach  
Betoken. *Thomson's Summer.*

To **ILLU'MINE**. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.

To confirm his words, out flew  
Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs  
Of mighty cherubims: the sudden blaze  
Far round *illumin'd* hell. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
What in me is dark,  
*Illumine!* what is low, raise and support! *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. To decorate; to adorn.

To Cato, Virgil paid one honest line;  
O let my country's friends *illumine* mine. *Pope.*

To **ILLUMINATE**. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French; *lumen*, Latin.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.

Do thou vouchsafe, with thy love-kindling light,  
T' *illuminate* my dim and dulled eyn. *Spenser.*  
No painting can be seen in full perfection, but as all nature  
is *illuminated* by a single light. *Wotton.*

He made the stars,  
And set them in the firmament of heav'n,  
T' *illuminate* the earth and rule the night. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
Reason our guide, what can she more reply  
Than that the sun *illuminates* the sky;  
Than that night rises from his absent ray,  
And his returning lustre kindles day? *Prior.*

2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.

3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.

Satan had no power to abuse the *illuminated* world with his  
impostures. *Sandys's Travels.*  
When he *illuminates* the mind with supernatural light, he  
does not extinguish that which is natural. *Locke.*

4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.

5. To illustrate.

My health is insufficient to amplify these remarks, and to  
*illuminate* the several pages with variety of examples. *Watts.*

**ILLUMINA'TION**. *n. f.* [*illuminatio*, Lat. *illumination*, Fr. from *illuminate*.]

1. The act of supplying with light.

2. That which gives light.

The sun is but a body illightened, and an *illumination*  
created. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy.

Flow'rs are strew'd, and lamps in order plac'd,  
And windows with *illuminations* grac'd. *Dryden's Pers.*

4. Brightness; splendour.

The illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from  
the *illumination* which a bright genius giveth to his work.  
*Felton on the Classics.*

5. Infusion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace.

Hymns and psalms are such kinds of prayer as are not  
conceived upon a sudden; but framed by meditation before-  
hand, or by prophetic *illumination* are inspired. *Hooker.*

We have forms of prayers imploring God's aid and blessing  
for the *illumination* of our labours, and the turning them  
into good and holy uses. *Bacon.*

No holy passion, no *illumination*, no inspiration, can be  
now a sufficient commission to warrant those attempts which  
contradict the common rules of peace. *Spratt's Sermons.*

**ILLU'MINATIVE**. *adj.* [*illuminatif*, Fr. from *illuminate*.] Having  
the power to give light.

What makes itself and other things be seen, being accom-  
panied by light, is called fire: what admits the *illuminative*  
action of fire, and is not seen, is called air. *Digby on Bodies.*

**ILLUMINA'TOR**. *n. f.* [from *illuminate*.]

1. One who gives light.

2. One whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at  
the beginning of chapters.

*Illuminators* of manuscripts borrowed their title from the  
*illumination* which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton.*

**ILLU'SION**. *n. f.* [*illusio*, Latin; *illusion*, Fr.] Mockery; false  
show; counterfeit appearance; error.

That, distill'd by magick flights,  
Shall raise such artificial sprights,  
As, by the strength of their *illusion*,  
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

There wanted not some about him that would have per-  
suaded him that all was but an *illusion*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

So oft they fell

Into the same *illusion*; not as man,  
Whom they triumph'd, once laps'd. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
An excuse for uncharitableness, drawn from pretended in-  
ability, is of all others the most general and prevailing *illu-*  
*sion*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Many are the *illusions* by which the enemy endeavours to  
cheat men into security, and defeat their title to salvation.

*Rogers's Sermons.*

To dream once more I close my willing eyes;

Ye soft *illusions*, dear deceits, arise! *Pope.*

We must use some *illusion* to render a pastoral delightful;  
and this consists in exposing the best side only of a shepherd's  
life, and in concealing its miseries. *Pope.*

**ILLU'SIVE**. *adj.* [from *illusus*, Latin.] Deceiving by false  
show.

The heathen bards, who idle fables dress,  
*Illusive* dreams in mystick forms express. *Blackmore.*

While the fond soul,

Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss,  
Still paints th' *illusive* form. *Thomson's Spring.*

**ILLUSORY**. *adj.* [from *in* and *luforius*, Latin; *illusoire*, Fr.]  
Deceiving; fraudulent.

Subtily, in those who make profession to teach or defend  
truth, hath passed for a virtue: a virtue indeed, which, con-  
sisting for the most part in nothing but the fallacious and *illu-*  
*sory* use of obscure or deceitful terms, is only fit to make men  
more conceited in their ignorance. *Locke.*

To **ILLU'STRATE**. *v. n.* [*illustro*, Latin; *illustrer*, Fr.]

1. To brighten with light.

2. To brighten with honour.

Matter to me of glory! whom their hate

*Illustrates*, when they see all regal pow'r

Giv'n me to quell their pride. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Thee she enroll'd her garter'd knights among,

*Illustrating* the noble list. *Phillips.*

3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.

They take up popular conceits, and from tradition unjusti-  
fiable, or really false, *illustrate* matters of undeniable truth.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**ILLUSTRATION**. *n. f.* [*illustration*, Fr. from *illustrate*.] Ex-  
planation; elucidation; exposition.

Whoever looks about him will find many living *illustrations*  
of this emblem. *L'Estrange.*

Space and duration, being ideas that have something very  
abstruse and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one  
with another may perhaps be of use for their *illustration*. *Locke.*

**ILLU'STRATIVE**. *adj.* [from *illustrate*.] Having the quality of  
elucidating or clearing.

They play much upon the simile, or *illustrative* argumenta-  
tion, to induce their enthymemes unto the people. *Brown.*

**ILLU'STRATIVELY**. *adv.* [from *illustrative*.] By way of ex-  
planation.

Things are many times delivered hieroglyphically, meta-  
phorically, *illustratively*, and not with reference to action.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**ILLU'STRIOUS**. *adj.* [*illustris*, Latin; *illustre*, Fr.] Con-  
spicuous; noble; eminent for excellence.

In other languages the most *illustrious* titles are derived from  
things sacred. *South's Sermons.*

Of ev'ry nation, each *illustrious* name,

Such toys as those have cheated into fame. *Dryden's Juven.*

**ILLU'STRIOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *illustrious*.] Conspicuously;  
nobly; eminently.

He disdain'd not to appear at festival entertainments, that  
he might more *illustriously* manifest his charity. *Atterb. Sermons.*

Enjoy the glory to be great no more;

And carrying with you all the world can boast,

To all the world *illustriously* are lost. *Pope's Spring.*

**ILLU'STRIOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *illustrious*.] Eminence; nobi-  
lity; grandeur.

**I'M**. Contracted from *I am*.

**IM** is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters.

**IMAGE**. *n. f.* [*image*, French; *imago*, Latin.]

1. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a  
statue; a picture.

Whose is this *image* and superscription? *Mat. xxii. 20.*

The one is too like an *image*, and says nothing; and the  
other too like my lady's oldest son, ever more talking. *Shakesp.*

Thy brother I,

Even like a stony *image*, cold and numb. *Shakesp. Tit. And.*  
The *image* of a deity may be a proper object for that which  
is but the *image* of a religion. *South's Sermons.*

Still must I be upbraided with your line;

But your late brother did not prize me less,

Because I could not boast of *images*. *Dryd. Tyrann. Love.*

2. An idol; a false god.

3. A copy; representation; likeness.

Long may'st thou live,

To bear his *image* and renew his glories! *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

I have



I have bewept a worthy husband's death,  
And liv'd by looking on his *images* :  
But now two mirrors of his princely semblance  
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death. *Shakefp. R. III.*

The *image* of the jest

I'll shew you here at large. *Shakefp. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

He made us to his *image* all agree;  
That *image* is the soul, and that must be,  
Or not the maker's *image*, or be free. *Dryden.*

4. Semblance; show; appearance.

Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,  
They have travell'd all night! Mere fetches,  
The *images* of revolt. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

This is the man should do the bloody deed:  
The *image* of a wicked heinous fault  
Lives in his eye. *Shakespeare's King John.*

The face of things a frightful *image* bears,  
And present death in various forms appears. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.

Outcasts of mortal race! can we conceive  
*Image* of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*

When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may  
have a clear idea of the number one thousand angles; but the  
*image*, or sensible idea, we cannot distinguish by fancy from  
the *image* of a figure that has nine hundred angles. *Watts.*

To *IMAGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy;  
to imagine.

How are immaterial substances to be *imaged*, which are  
such things whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*

*Image* to thy mind

How our forefathers to the Stygian shades  
Went quick. *Phillips.*

His ear oft frighted with the *imag'd* voice  
Of heav'n, when first it thunder'd. *Prior.*

If fate some future bard shall join  
In sad similitude of griefs to mine,  
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,  
And *image* charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

*IMAGERY*. *n. f.* [from *image*.]

1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues.

Of marble stone was cut.

An altar, carv'd with cunning *imagery*. *Fairy Queen.*

When in those oratories might you see  
Rich carvings, portraitures, and *imagery*;  
Where ev'ry figure to the life express'd  
The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Your gift shall two large goblets be  
Of silver, wrought with curious *imagery*,  
And high emboss'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Show; appearance.

What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean?  
Secluded from the world, and all its care,  
Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear? *Prior.*

All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the paint and  
*imagery* that attracted our senses, fade and disappear. *Rogers.*

Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties  
and fantastick *imagery*. *Taylor.*

3. Copies of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.

It might be a mere dream which he saw; the *imagery* of  
a melancholick fancy, such as musing men mistake for a  
reality. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Representations in writing; such descriptions as force the  
image of the thing described upon the mind.

I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good  
*imagery*. *Dryden.*

*IMAGINABLE*. *adj.* [imaginable, Fr. from *imagine*.] Possible  
to be conceived.

It is not *imaginable* that men will be brought to obey what  
they cannot esteem. *South's Sermons.*

Men, sunk into the greatest darkness *imaginable*, retain some  
sense and awe of a Deity. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

*IMAGINANT*. *adj.* [imaginant, French.] Imagining; forming  
ideas.

We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either  
upon the body *imagent*, or upon another body. *Bacon.*

*IMAGINARY*. *adj.* [imaginaire, French, from *imagine*.]

1. Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.

False sorrow's eye,

Which, for things true, weeps things *imaginary*. *Shakefp.*

Expectation whirls me round:

Th' *imaginary* relish is so sweet,

That it enchants my sense. *Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Fortune is nothing else but a power *imaginary*, to which  
the successes of human actions and endeavours were for their  
variety ascribed. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer,

*Imaginary* ills and fancied tortures? *Addison's Cato.*

*IMAGINATION*. *n. f.* [imaginatio, Latin; imagination, French,  
from *imagine*.]

1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of  
representing things absent to one's self or others.

*Imagination* I understand to be the representation of an in-  
dividual thought. *Imagination* is of three kinds: joined with  
belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that  
which is past; and of things present, or as if they were pre-  
sent: for I comprehend in this *imagination* feigned and at plea-  
sure, as if one should imagine such a man to be in the vest-  
ments of a pope, or to have wings. *Bacon.*

Our simple apprehension of corporal objects, if present, is  
sense; if absent, *imagination*: when we would perceive a ma-  
terial object, our fancies present us with its idea. *Glanv. Scept.*

O whither shall I run, or which way fly

The sight of this so horrid spectacle,

Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold!

For dire *imagination* still pursues me. *Milton's Agonistes.*

His *imaginings* were often as just as they were bold and  
strong. *Dennis.*

Where beams of warm *imagination* play,

The memory's soft figures melt away. *Pope.*

2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.

Sometimes despair darkens all her *imaginings*; sometimes  
the active passion of love cheers and clears her invention. *Sidn.*

Princes have but their titles for their glories,

An outward honour for an inward toil;

And, for unfelt *imaginings*,

They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shakefp. R. III.*

Better I were distract,

So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;

And woes, by wrong *imaginings*, lose

The knowledge of themselves. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually bound-  
less; to which *imagination*, the idea of space, of itself leads  
us. *Locke.*

3. Contrivance; scheme.

Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their *imagina-*  
*tions* against me. *Lam. iii. 60.*

*IMAGINATIVE*. *adj.* [imaginatif, Fr. from *imagine*.] Fantastick;  
full of imagination.

Witches are *imaginative*, and believe oft times they do that  
which they do not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Lay fetters and restraints upon the *imaginative* and fanta-  
stic part, because our fancy is usually pleased with the enter-  
tainment of shadows and gauds. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To *IMAGINE*. *v. a.* [imagine, French; imaginor, Latin.]

1. To fancy; to paint in the mind.

Look what notes and garments he doth give thee,

Bring them, I pray thee, with *imagin'd* speed. *Shakespeare.*

Present feats

Are less than horrible *imaginings*. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

What are our ideas of eternity and immensity but the re-  
peated additions of certain ideas of *imagined* parts of duration  
and expansion, with the infinity of number, in which we can  
come to no end of addition? *Locke.*

2. To scheme; to contrive.

They intended evil against thee, they *imagined* a mischie-  
vous device. *Pf. xxi. 11.*

*IMAGINER*. *n. f.* [from *imagine*.] One who forms ideas.

The juggler took upon him to know that such an one should  
point in such a place of a garter that was held up; and still he  
did it, by first telling the *imagine*, and after bidding the actor  
think. *Bacon's Natural History.*

*IMBECILE*. *adj.* [imbecilis, Latin; imbecille, French.] Weak;  
feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.

To *IMBECILE*. *v. a.* [from the adjective. This word is cor-  
ruptly written *embezzle*.] To weaken a stock or fortune by  
clandestine expences or unjust appropriations.

Princes must in a special manner be guardians of pupils and  
widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their  
states *imbeciled*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

*IMBECILITY*. *n. f.* [imbecillité, French.] Weakness; feeble-  
ness of mind or body.

A weak and imperfect rule argueth *imbecility* and imper-  
fection. *Hooker, b. iv.*

No *imbecility* of means can prejudice the truth of the pro-  
mise of God herein. *Hooker.*

We that are strong must bear the *imbecility* of the impotent,  
and not please ourselves. *Hooker.*

That way we are contented to prove, which, being the  
worse in itself, is notwithstanding now, by reason of common  
*imbecility*, the fitter and likelier to be brooked. *Hooker.*

Strength would be lord of *imbecility*,

And the rude son would strike his father dead. *Shakespeare.*

*Imbecility*, for sex and age, was such as they could not lift up

a hand against them. *King Charles.*

When man was fallen, and had abandoned his primitive  
innocence, a strange *imbecility* immediately seized and laid hold  
of him. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To *IMBIBE*. *v. a.* [imbibo, Latin; imbibere, French.]

1. To drink in; to draw in.

A pot of ashes will receive more hot water than cold, for-  
asmuch as the warm water *imbibeth* more of the salt. *Brown.*

The torrent merciless *imbibes*

Commissions, perquisites, and bribes.

*Swift.*  
*Illumin'd*



Illumin'd wide,

The dewy-skirted clouds *imbibe* the sun, *Thomson's Autumn*.

2. To admit into the mind.

Those, that have *imbibed* this error, have extended the influence of this belief to the whole gospel, which they will not allow to contain any thing but promises. *Hammond*.

It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom. *Locke*.

Conversation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and sets them free from many prejudices we are ready to *imbibe* concerning them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

3. To drench; to soak. This sense, though unusual, perhaps unexampled, is necessary in the English, unless the word *imbue* be adopted, which our writers seem not willing to receive.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and indissoluble in water; and this earth, *imbibed* with more acid, becomes a metallick salt. *Newton*.

IMBIBER. *n. f.* [from *imbibe*] That which drinks or sucks.

Salts are strong *imbibers* of sulphureous steams. *Arbuthnot*.

IMBIBITION. *n. f.* [imbibition, French, from *imbibe*.] The act of sucking or drinking in.

Most powders grow more coherent by mixture of water than of oil: the reason is the congruity of bodies, which maketh a perfecter *imbibition* and incorporation. *Bacon*.

Heat and cold have a virtual transiſion, without communication of substance, but in moisture not; and to all madefaction there is required an *imbibition*. *Bacon's Natural History*.

A drop of oil, let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that part of it, which, by the *imbibition* of the liquor, acquires a greater continuity and some transparency, will appear much darker than the rest; many of the incident beams of light being now transmitted, that otherwise would be reflected. *Boyle*.

To IMBITTER. *v. a.* [from *bitter*.]

1. To make bitter.

2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy.

Let them extinguish their passions which *imbitter* their lives, and deprive them of their share in the happiness of the community. *Addison's Freeholder*.

Is there any thing that more *imbitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame? *South's Sermons*.

3. To exasperate.

To IMBODY. *v. a.* [from *body*.]

1. To condense to a body.

2. To invest with matter.

An opening cloud reveals

An heav'nly form *imbody'd*, and array'd

With robes of light. *Dryden*.

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to immaterialised spirits, yet is it more than our *embodied* souls can bear without lassitude. *Glanv. Sceps*.

3. To bring together into one mass or company.

I by vow am so *embodied* yours,

That she which marries you must marry me. *Shakespeare*.

Never since created, man

Met such *embodied* force, as nam'd with these,

Could merit more than that small infantry

Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

Under their head *embody'd* all in one. *Milt. Par. Lost*.

Then Clausus came, who led a num'rous band

Of troops *embodied*, from the Sabine land. *Dryden's Æn*.

4. To inclose. Improper.

In those strata we shall meet with the same metal or mineral *embodied* in stone, or lodged in coal, that elsewhere we found in marle. *Woodward's Natural History*.

To IMBODY. *v. n.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,

*Imbodies* and imbrutes, 'till she quite lose

The divine property of her first being. *Milton*.

The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to-day, put together in your mind, *imbody* and run into one. *Locke*.

To IMBOIL. *v. n.* [from *boil*.] To exesuate; to effervesce; to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron.

With whose reproach and odious menace,

The knight *imboiling* in his haughty heart,

Knit all his forces, and 'gan soon unbrace

His grasping hold. *Fairy Queen*.

To IMBOLDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold*.] To raise to confidence; to encourage.

'Tis necessary he should die:

Nothing *imboldens* sin so much as mercy. *Shak. Timon*.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something *imboldened* me to this unseasoned intrusion. *Shakesf. Merry Wives of Windsor*.

I was the more *imboldened*, because I found I had a soul congenial to his. *Dryden*.

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;

*Imbolden'd* by despair, he stood at bay. *Dryden's Æn*.

Their virtues and superior genius *imboldened* them, in great exigencies of state, to attempt the service of their prince and country out of the common forms. *Swift*.

To IMBOSOM. *v. a.* [from *bosom*.]

1. To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to hide under any cover.

The Father infinite,

By whom in bliss *imbosom'd* sat the son. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

Villages *imbosom'd* soft in trees,

And spiry towns by surging columns mark'd. *Thomson*.

2. To admit to the heart, or to affection.

But glad desire, his late *embosom'd* guest,

Yet but a babe, with milk of sight he nurs'd. *Sidney*.

Who glad t' *embosom* his affection vile,

Did all the might, more plainly to appear. *Fairy Queen*.

To IMBOUND. *v. a.* [from *bound*.] To inclose; to shut in.

That sweet breath,

Which was *embounded* in this beautiful clay. *Shak. K. John*.

To IMBO'W. *v. a.* [from *bow*.] To arch; to vault.

Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond sure,

*Imbowed* with gold and gorgeous ornament. *Fairy Queen*.

*Imbowed* windows be pretty retiring places for conference:

they keep both the wind and sun off. *Bacon*.

Let my due feet never fail

To walk the studious cloister's pale,

And love the high *embowed* roof,

With antic pillar massy proof. *Milton*.

IMBO'WMENT. *n. f.* [from *imbow*.] Arch; vault.

The roof all open, not so much as any *embowment* near any of the walls left. *Bacon's Natural History*.

To IMBO'WER. *v. a.* [from *bower*.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.

And stooping thence to Ham's *embowering* walks,

In spotless peace retir'd. *Thomson*.

To IMBRANGLE. *v. a.* To intangle. A low word.

With subtle cobweb cheats

They're catch'd in knotted law, like nets;

In which, when once they are *imbrangled*,

The more they stir, the more they're tangled. *Hudibras*.

IMBRICATED. *adj.* [from *imbrex*, Latin.] Indented with

concavities; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.

IMBRICATION. *n. f.* [imbrex, Latin.] Concave indenture.

All is guarded with a well made tegument, adorned with

neat *imbrications*, and many other fineries. *Derham*.

To IMBROWN. *v. a.* [from *brown*.] To make brown; to darken;

to obscure; to cloud.

Where the morning sun first warmly smote

The open field, and where the unpierc'd shade

*Imbrown'd* the noontide bow'rs. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

The walking crew,

At thy request, support the miry shoe;

The foot grows black that was with dirt *imbrown'd*,

And in thy pocket glingling half-pence sound. *Gay*.

Another age shall see the golden ear

*Imbrown* the slope, and nod on the parterre. *Pope*.

*Imbrown'd* with native bronze, lo! Henly stands. *Pope*.

To IMBRUE. *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue*.]

1. To steep; to soak; to wet much or long.

Thou mad'st many hearts to bleed

Of mighty victors, with wide wounds *embru'd*,

And by thy cruel darts to thee subdu'd. *Spenser*.

There streams a spring of blood so fast

From those deep wounds, as all *embru'd* the face

Of that accursed caitiff. *Daniel's Civil War*.

The merciless Turks, *embrued* with the Christian blood,

were weary of slaughter, and began greedily to seek after the

spoil. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.

At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,

Whose arrows in my blood their wings *imbrue*. *Sandys*.

Lucius pities the offenders,

That would *embrue* their hands in Cato's blood. *Addison*.

Lo! these hands in murder are *imbru'd*,

Those trembling feet by justice are pursu'd. *Prior*.

These, where two ways in equal parts divide,

The direful monster from afar descry'd,

Two bleeding babes depending at her side;

Whose panting vitals, warm with life, she draws,

And in their hearts *embrues* her cruel claws. *Pope*.

His virgin sword Ægyptus' veins *imbru'd*;

The murder' fell, and blood atton'd for blood. *Pope*.

A good man chuses rather to pass by a verbal injury than

*imbrue* his hands in blood. *Clarissa*.

2. To pour; to emit moisture. Obsolete.

Some bathed kisses, and did oft *embrue*

The sugar'd liquor through his melting lips. *Fairy Queen*.

To IMBRUTE. *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To degrade to brutality.

I, who erst contended

With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd

Into a beast; and mix with bestial slime,

This essence to incarnate and *imbrute*. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

To IMBRUTE. *v. n.* To sink down to brutality.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,

*Imbodies* and *imbrutes*, 'till she quite lose

The divine property of her first being. *Milton*.



**TO IMBU'E.** *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Latin.] This word, which seems wanted in our language, has been proposed by several writers, but not yet adopted by the rest. *Imbu*, French, the participial adj. is only used.] To tincture deep; to imbibe with any liquor or die.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastick learning; among whom I expect it will have a fairer passage, than among those that are deeply *imbued* with other principles. *Digby.*

Cloaths which have once been thoroughly *embued* with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour. *Boyle.*

Where the mineral matter is great, so as to take the eye, the body appears *imbued* and tinctured with the colour. *Woodw.*

**TO IMBU'RSE.** *v. a.* [*bourse*, French.] To stock with money.

This should be *emburse*, from *embourser*, French.

**IMITABILITY.** *n. f.* [*imitabilis*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable.

According to the multifariousness of this *imitability*, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

**IMITABLE.** *adj.* [*imitabilis*, Latin; *imitable*, French.]

1. Worthy to be imitated.

How could the most base men, and separate from all *imitable* qualities, attain to honour but by an observant slavish course? *Raleigh's History of the World.*

As acts of parliament are not regarded by most *imitable* writers, I account the relation of them improper for history. *Hayw.*

2. Possible to be imitated.

The characters of men placed in lower stations of life, are more useful, as being *imitable* by greater numbers. *Atterbury.*

**TO IMITATE.** *v. a.* [*imitor*, Latin; *imiter*, French.]

1. To copy; to endeavour to resemble.

We *imitate* and practise to make swifter motions than any out of your muckets. *Bacon.*

Despise wealth, and *imitate* a god. *Cowley.*

I would carefs some stableman of note,

And *imitate* his language and his coat. *Man of Taste.*

2. To counterfeit.

This hand appear'd a shining sword to wield,

And that sustain'd an *imitated* shield. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.

For shame! what, *imitate* an ode!

*Gay.*

**IMITATION.** *n. f.* [*imitatio*, Latin; *imitation*, French.]

1. The act of copying; attempt to resemble.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a lively *imitation* of it, either in poetry or painting, must produce a much greater; for both these arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the best nature. *Dryden.*

2. That which is offered as a copy.

3. A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign.

In the way of *imitation*, the translator not only varies from the words and sense, but forsakes them as he sees occasion; and, taking only some general hints from the original, runs division on the groundwork. *Dryden.*

**IMITATIVE.** *adj.* [*imitativus*, Latin.] Inclined to copy.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace,

Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace. *Dryden.*

**IMITATOR.** *n. f.* [*imitator*, Latin; *imitateur*, French.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another.

*Imitators* are but a servile kind of cattle, says the poet. *Dry.*

**IMMACULATE.** *adj.* [*immaculatus*, Latin; *immaculé*, Fr.]

1. Spotless; pure; undefiled.

To keep this commandment *immaculate* and blameless, was to teach the gospel of Christ. *Hooker.*

His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles;

His love sincere, his thoughts *immaculate*. *Shakespeare.*

The king, whom catholicks count a faint-like and *immaculate* prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*

Were but my soul as pure

From other guilts as that, heav'n did not hold

One more *immaculate*. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Pure; limpid. Improper.

Thou clear, *immaculate*, and silver fountain,

From whence this stream, through muddy passages,

Hath had his current and defil'd himself. *Shakesf. Rich. II.*

**TO IMMA'NACLE.** *v. a.* [from *manacle*.] To fetter; to confine.

Thou can'st not touch the freedom of my mind

With all thy charms, although this corporal rind

Thou hast *immanacled*.

*Milton.*

**IMMA'NE.** *adj.* [*immanis*, Latin.] Vast; prodigiously great.

**IMMANENT.** *adj.* [*immanent*, French; *in* and *maneo*, Latin.] Intrinsic; inherent; internal.

Judging the infinite essence by our narrow selves, we ascribe intellects, volitions, and such like *immanent* actions, to that nature which hath nothing in common with us. *Glanv. Scep.*

What he wills and intends once, he willed and intended from all eternity; it being grossly contrary to the very first notions we have of the infinite perfections of the Divine Nature to state or suppose any new *immanent* act in God. *South.*

**IMMA'NIFEST.** *adj.* [*in* and *manifest*.] Not manifest; not plain.

A time not much unlike that which was before time, *immanifest* and unknown. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**IMMANITY.** *n. f.* [*immanitas*, Latin.] Barbarity; savageness.

It was both impious and unnatural,

That such *immanity* and bloody strife

Should reign among professors of one faith. *Shakesf. H. VI.*

**IMMARCES'SIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *marcesco*, Latin.] Unfading. *Diæ.*

**IMMARTIAL.** *adj.* [*in* and *martial*.] Not warlike.

My powers are unfit,

Myself *immartial*.

*Chapman's Odyssey.*

**TO IMMA'SK.** *v. a.* [*in* and *mask*.] To cover; to disguise.

I have cases of buckram for the nonce, to *immask* our noted outward garments. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

**IMMATERIAL.** *adj.* [*immaterial*, Fr. *in* and *materia*, Latin.]

1. Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter.

Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual, the glorious inhabitants of those sacred palaces, where there is nothing but light and immortality; no shadow of matter for tears, discontentments, griefs, and uncomfortable passions to work upon; but all joy, tranquillity, and peace, even for ever and ever, do dwell. *Hooker.*

As then the soul a substance hath alone,

Besides the body, in which she is confin'd;

So hath she not a body of her own,

But is a spirit, and *immaterial* mind. *Davies.*

Those *immaterial* felicities we expect, suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*

No man that owns the existence of an infinite spirit can doubt of the possibility of a finite spirit; that is, such a thing as is *immaterial*, and does not contain any principle of corruption. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation. This sense has crept into the conversation and writings of barbarians; but ought to be utterly rejected.

**IMMATERIALITY.** *n. f.* [from *immaterial*.] Incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter.

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a spirit, we infer its *immateriality*, and thence its immortality. *Watts.*

**IMMATERIALLY.** *adv.* [from *immaterial*.] In a manner not depending upon matter.

The visible species of things strike not our senses *immaterially*; but streaming in corporal rays, do carry with them the qualities of the object from whence they flow, and the medium through which they pass. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**IMMATERIALIZED.** *adj.* [from *in* and *materia*, Latin.] Distinct from matter; incorporeal.

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to *immaterIALIZED* spirits, yet is it more than our embodied souls can bear without lassitude. *Glanv. Scep.*

**IMMATERIALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *immaterial*.] Distinctness from matter.

**IMMATERIATE.** *adj.* [*in* and *materia*, Latin.] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; without body.

It is a virtue which may be called incorporeal and *immateriate*, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

After a long enquiry of things immerse in matter, I interpose some object which is *immateriate*, or less *materiate*; such as this of sounds. *Bacon.*

**IMMATURE.** *adj.* [*immaturus*, Latin.]

1. Not ripe.

2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulness or completion.

The land enterprize of Panama was an ill measured and *immature* counsel; for it was grounded upon a false account, that the passages were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

This is your time for faction and debate,

For partial favour, and permitted hate:

Let now your *immature* dissension cease,

Sit quiet.

*Dryden.*

3. Hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time.

We are pleased, and call not that death *immature*, if a man lives 'till seventy. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

**IMMATURELY.** *adv.* [from *immature*.] Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.

**IMMATURENESS.** *n. f.* [from *immature*.] Unripeness; incompleteness; a state short of completion.

I might reasonably expect a pardon from the ingenious for faults committed in an *immaturity* of age and judgment. *Glanv.*

**IMMEASURABILITY.** *n. f.* [*immeabilis*, Latin.] Want of power to pass.

From this phlegm proceeds white cold tumours, viscidities, and consequently *immeasurability* of the juices. *Arbuthnot.*

**IMMEASURABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *measure*.] Immense; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive.

Churches reared up to an height *immeasurable*, and adorned with far more beauty in their restoration than their founders before had given them. *Hooker.*

From



# I M M

From the shore

They view'd the vast *immeasurable* abyss,  
Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

*Immeasurable* strength they might behold

In me, of wisdom nothing more than mean. *Milt. Agonist.*

What a glorious show are those beings entertained with,  
that can see such tremendous objects wandering through those  
*immeasurable* depths of ether? *Addison's Guardian.*

Nor friends are there, nor vessels to convey,

Nor oars to cut th' *immeasurable* way. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**IMMEASURABLY.** *adv.* [from *immeasurable*.] *Immensely*;  
beyond all measure.

The Spaniards *immeasurably* bewail their dead. *Spenser.*

There ye shall be fed, and fill'd

*Immeasurably*; all things shall be your prey. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

**IMMECHANICAL.** *adj.* [in and *mechanical*.] Not according to  
the laws of mechanicks.

We have nothing to do to show any thing that is *immechanical*,  
or not according to the established laws of nature. *Cheyne.*

**IMME'DIACY.** *n. f.* [*immediateté*, French, from *immediate*.] *Immediacy*.  
Personal greatness; power of acting without dependance. This  
is a harsh word, and sense peculiar I believe to *Shakespeare*.

He led our pow'rs,

Bore the commission of my place and person;

The which *immediacy* may well stand up,

And call itself your brother. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

**IMME'DIATE.** *adj.* [*immediat*, French; in and *medius*, Latin.]

1. Being in such a state with respect to something else as that  
there is nothing between them; proximate; with nothing  
intervening.

Moses mentions the *immediate* causes, the rains and the wa-  
ters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental  
causes, that constitution of the heavens. *Burnet.*

2. Not acting by second causes.

It is much to be ascribed to the *immediate* will of God, who  
giveth and taketh away beauty at his pleasure. *Abbot.*

3. Instant; present with regard to time. *Prior* therefore should  
not have written *more immediate*.

*Immediate* are my needs, and my relief

Must not be tost and turn'd to me in words,

But find supply *immediate*. *Shakesp. Timon.*

Death denounc'd that day,

Which he presumes already vain, and void,

Because not yet inflicted, as he fear'd,

By some *immediate* stroke. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

But she, howe'er of vict'ry sure,

Contemns the wreath too long delay'd;

And arm'd with more *immediate* pow'r,

Calls cruel silence to her aid. *Prior.*

**IMME'DIATELY.** *adv.* [from *immediate*.]

1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event.

God's acceptance of it, either *immediately* by himself, or  
mediately by the hands of the bishop, is that which vests  
the whole property of a thing in God. *South's Sermons.*

2. Instantly; at the time present; without delay.

Her father hath commanded her to slip

Away with Slender, and with him at Eaton

*Immediately* to marry. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**IMME'DIATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *immediate*.]

1. Presence with regard to time.

2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

**IMME'DICABLE.** *adj.* [*immediabilis*, Latin.] Not to be healed;  
incurable.

My griefs ferment and rage,

Nor less than wounds *immedicable*,

Rankle and fester, and gangrene

To black mortification. *Milton's Agonistes.*

**IMME'MORABLE.** *adj.* [*immemorabilis*, Latin.] Not worth re-  
membering.

**IMMEMORIAL.** *adj.* [*immemorial*, French; in and *memoria*,  
Latin.] Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning  
cannot be traced.

By a long *immemorial* practice, and prescription of an aged  
thorough-paced hypocrisy, they come to believe that for a  
reality, which, at first practice of it, they themselves knew to  
be a cheat. *South's Sermons.*

All the laws of this kingdom have some memorials in  
writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for some  
obtained their force by *immemorial* usage or custom. *Hale.*

**IMMENSE.** *adj.* [*immense*, Fr. *immensus*, Lat.] Unlimited;  
unbounded; infinite.

O goodness infinite! goodness *immense*!

That all this good of evil shall produce! *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time,  
so infinite or *immense* essence hath no relation unto body; but  
is a thing distinct from all corporeal magnitude, which we  
mean when we speak of immensity, and of God as of an *im-  
mense* being. *Grew's Cosmol.*

**IMMENSELY.** *adv.* [from *immense*.] Infinitely; without mea-  
sure.

We shall find that the void space of our system is *immensely*  
bigger than all its corporeal mass. *Bentley's Sermons.*

# I M M

**IMMENSITY.** *n. f.* [*immensité*, French.] Unbounded greatness;  
infinity.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating, as often as  
we will, any idea of space, we get the idea of *immensity*. *Locke.*

He that will consider the *immensity* of this fabrick, and the  
great variety that is to be found in this inconsiderable part of  
it which he has to do with, may think that in other mansions  
of it there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

All these illustrious worlds,

And millions which the glass can ne'er descry,

Lost in the wilds of vast *immensity*,

Are suns, are centers.

*Blackmore's Creation.*

**IMMENSURABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *immensurable*.] Impossibility  
to be measured.

**IMMENSURABLE.** *adj.* [in and *mensurabilis*, Latin.] Not to  
be measured.

**TO IMMERGE.** *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.] To put under water.

**IMMERIT.** *n. f.* [*immerito*, Latin.] Want of worth; want of  
desert.

When I receive your lines, and find there expressions of a  
passion, reason and my own *immerit* tell me it must not be  
for me. *Suckling.*

**IMMERSE.** *adj.* [*immersus*, Latin.] Buried; covered; sunk  
deep.

After long inquiry of things *immerse* in matter, I interpose  
some object which is immaterial, or less material; such as  
this of sounds, that the intellect may become not partial. *Bac.*

**TO IMMERSE.** *v. a.* [*immersus*, Latin.]

1. To put under water.

2. To sink or cover deep.

He stood

More than a mile *immers'd* within the wood;

At once the wind was laid. *Dryden.*

They observed that they were *immersed* in their rocks, quar-  
ries, and mines, in the same manner as they are at this day  
found in all known parts of the world. *Woodw. Nat. History.*

3. To keep in a state of intellectual depression.

It is a melancholy reflection, that our country, which, in  
times of popery, was called the nation of saints, should now  
have less appearance of religion in it than any other neigh-  
bouring state or kingdom; whether they be such as continue  
still *immersed* in the errors of the church of Rome, or such as  
are recovered out of them. *Addison's Freeholder.*

We are prone to engage ourselves with the business, the  
pleasures, and the amusements of this world: we give our-  
selves up too greedily to the pursuit, and *immerse* ourselves too  
deeply in the enjoyment of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

It is impossible for a man to have a lively hope in another  
life, and yet be deeply *immersed* in the enjoyments of this.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

**IMMERSION.** *n. f.* [*immersio*, Latin; *immersion*, French.]

1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface.

Achilles's mother is said to have dipped him, when he was a  
child, in the river Styx, which made him invulnerable all over,  
excepting that part which the mother held in her hand during  
this *immersion*. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.

3. The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

There are many persons, who, through the heat of their  
lusts and passions, through the contagion of ill example, or  
too deep an *immersion* in the affairs of life, swerve from the  
rules of their holy faith; and yet would, upon extraordi-  
nary warning, be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury.*

**IMMETHODICAL.** *adj.* [in and *methodical*.] Confused; being  
without regularity; being without method.

M. Bayle compares the answering of an *immethodical* au-  
thor to the hunting of a duck: when you have him full in  
your sight he gives you the slip, and becomes invisible. *Addis.*

**IMMETHODICALLY.** *adv.* [from *immethodical*.] Without me-  
thod.

**IMMINENCE.** *n. f.* [from *imminent*.] Any ill impending; im-  
mediate or near danger. A word not in use.

I do not speak of flight, of fear, of death;

But dare all *imminence*, that gods and men

Address their dangers in. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

**IMMINENT.** *adj.* [*imminent*, Fr. *imminens*, Lat.] Impend-  
ing; at hand; threatening. Always in an ill sense.

What dangers at any time are *imminent*, what evils hang  
over our heads, God doth know, and not we. *Hooker.*

Three times to-day

You have defended me from *imminent* death. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

These she applies for warnings and portents

Of evils *imminent*; and on her knee

Hath begg'd, that I will stay at home to-day. *Shakespeare.*

To them preach'd

Conversion and repentance, as to souls

In prison, under judgments *imminent*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Men could not fail without *imminent* danger and inconve-  
niences. *Pope.*

**TO IMMINGLE.** *v. a.* [in and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix;  
to unite.

Some



Some of us, like thee, through stormy life  
Toil'd, tempest-beaten, ere we could attain

This holy calm, this harmony of mind,

Where purity and peace *imingle* charms. *Thomf. Summer.*

**IMMINUTION.** *n. f.* [from *imminuo*, Latin.] Diminution; decrease.

These revolutions are as exactly uniform as the earth's are, which could not be, were there any place for chance, and did not a providence continually oversee and secure them from all alteration or *imminution*. *Ray on the Creation.*

**IMMISCIBILITY.** *n. f.* [from *immiscible*.] Incapacity of being mingled.

**IMMISCIBLE.** *adj.* [in and *miscible*.] Not capable of being mingled. *Clarissa.*

**IMMISSION.** *n. f.* [*immissio*, Latin.] The act of sending in; contrary to emission.

**TO IMMIT.** *v. n.* [*immitto*, Latin.] To send in.

**TO IMMIX.** *v. a.* [in and *mix*.] To mingle.

Samson, with these *immixt*, inevitably

Pull'd down the same destruction on himself. *Milton.*

**IMMIXABLE.** *adj.* [in and *mix*.] Impossible to be mingled.

Fill a glass sphere with such liquors as may be clear, of the same colour, and *immixable*. *Wilkins.*

**IMMOBILITY.** *n. f.* [*immobilité*, French, from *immobilis*, Latin.] Unmoveableness; want of motion; resistance to motion.

The course of fluids through the vascular solids must in time harden the fibres, and abolish many of the canals; from whence driness, weakness, *immobility*, and debility of the vital force. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**IMMODERATE.** *adj.* [*immodéré*, Fr. *immoderatus*, Latin.] Excessive; exceeding the due mean.

One means, very effectual for the preservation of health, is a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or distracted with *immoderate* cares. *Ray on the Creation.*

**IMMODERATELY.** *adv.* [from *immoderate*.] In an excessive degree.

*Immoderately* she weeps for Tybalt's death. *Shakespeare.*

It weakened more and more the arch of the earth, sucking out the moisture that was the cement of its parts, drying it *immoderately*, and chapping it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

**IMMODERATION.** *n. f.* [*immoderation*, Fr. from *immoderate*.] Want of moderation; excess.

**IMMODEST.** *adj.* [*immodeste*, French; in and *modest*.]

1. Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity.

She rail'd at herself, that she should be so *immodest* to write to one that she knew would flout her. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unchaste; impure.

*Immodest* deeds you hinder to be wrought;

But we proscribe the least *immodest* thought. *Dryden.*

3. Obscene.

'Tis needful that the most *immodest* word

Be look'd upon, and learn'd; which once attain'd,  
Comes to no farther use

But to be known and hated. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

4. Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

**IMMODESTY.** *n. f.* [*immodestie*, French, from *immodest*.] Want of modesty; indecency.

It was a piece of *immodesty*. *Pope.*

**TO IMMOLATE.** *v. a.* [*immolo*, Latin; *immoler*, French.] To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.

These courtiers of applause being oftentimes reduced to live in want, these costly trifles so ingrossing all that they can spare, that they frequently enough are forced to *immolate* their own desires to their vanity. *Boyle.*

Now *immolate* the tongues, and mix the wine,

Sacred to Neptune and the powers divine. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**IMMOLATION.** *n. f.* [*immolation*, French, from *immolate*.]

1. The act of sacrificing.

In the picture of the *immolation* of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy. *Brown.*

2. A sacrifice offered.

We make more barbarous *immolations* than the most savage heathens. *Decay of Piety.*

**IMMOMENT.** *adj.* [in and *moment*.] Trifling; of no importance or value. A barbarous word.

I some lady-trifles have reserv'd,

*Immoment* toys, things of such dignity

As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

**IMMORAL.** *adj.* [in and *moral*.] Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; contrary to honesty; dishonest.

**IMMORALITY.** *n. f.* [from *immoral*.] Dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue.

Such men are put into the commission of the peace who encourage the grossest *immoralities*, to whom all the bawds of the ward pay contribution. *Swift.*

**IMMORTAL.** *adj.* [*immortalis*, Latin.]

1. Exempt from death; never to die.

To the king eternal, *immortal*, invisible, the only wife  
God, be glory for ever. *Tim. i. 17.*

Her body sleeps in Capulet's monument,

And her *immortal* part with angels lives. *Shak. Ro. and Jul.*

There was an opinion in gross, that the soul was *immortal*. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

The Paphian queen,

With gored hand, and veil so rudely torn,

Like terror did among th' *immortals* breed,

Taught by her wound that goddesses may bleed. *Waller.*

2. Never ending; perpetual.

Give me my robe, put on my crown: I have

*Immortal* longings in me. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**IMMORTALITY.** *n. f.* [*immortalité*, Fr. from *immortal*.] Exemption from death; life never to end.

This corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal, *immortality*. *Corinth.*

Quaff *immortality* and joy. *Milton.*

He th' *immortality* of souls proclaim'd,

Whom th' oracle of men the wisest nam'd. *Denham.*

His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed; which is impossible, from the immutability of God, and the nature of his *immortality*. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a spirit, we infer its immateriality, and thence its *immortality*. *Watts.*

**IMMORTALLY.** *adv.* [from the adjective.] So as never to die.

**TO IMMORTALIZE.** *v. a.* [*immortaliser*, French, from *immortal*.]

To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death.

Drive them from Orleans, and be *immortaliz'd*. *Shakesp.*

For mortal things desire their like to breed,

That so they may their kind *immortalize*. *Davies.*

**TO IMMORTALIZE.** *v. n.* To become immortal. This word is, I think, peculiar to *Pope*.

Fix the year precise,

When British bards begin t' *immortalize*. *Pope.*

**IMMORTALLY.** *adv.* [from *immortal*.] With exemption from death; without end.

There is your crown;

And he that wears the crown *immortally*,

Long guard it yours! *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow *immortally* in his sensual pleasures! *Bentley's Sermons.*

**IMMOVABLE.** *adj.* [in and *moveable*.]

1. Not to be forced from its place.

We shall not question his removing the earth, when he finds an *immovable* base to place his engine upon. *Brown.*

2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law.

When an executor meddles with the *immovable* estate, before he has seized on the moveable goods, it may be then appealed from the execution of sentence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. Unshaken; unaffected.

How much happier is he, who, centring on himself, remains *immovable*, and smiles at the madness of the dance about him! *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

**IMMOVABLY.** *adv.* [from *immovable*.] In a state not to be shaken.

*Immovably* firm to their duty, when they could have no prospect of reward. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

**IMMUNITY.** *n. f.* [*immunité*, French; *immunitas*, Latin.]

1. Discharge from any obligation.

Of things harmless whatsoever there is, which the whole church doth observe, to argue for any man's *immunity* from observing the same, it were a point of most insolent madness. *Hooker.*

2. Privilege; exemption.

Granting great *immunities* to the commons, they prevailed so far as to cause Palladius to be proclaimed successor. *Sidney.*

Simon sent to Demetrius, to the end he should give the land an *immunity*, because all that Tryphon did was to spoil. *Mac. xiii. 34.*

The laity invidiously aggravate the rights and *immunities* of the clergy. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. Freedom.

Common apprehensions entertain the antidotal condition of Ireland, conceiving only in that land an *immunity* from venomous creatures. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

But this annex'd condition of the crown,

*Immunity* from errors, you disown. *Dryden.*

**TO IMMURE.** *v. a.* [in and *murus*, Lat. *emmurer*, old French, so that it might be written *emmure*.] To inclose within walls; to confine; to shut up; to imprison.

Pity, you ancient stones, these tender babes,

Whom envy hath *immur'd* within your walls! *Shak. R. III.*

One of these three contains her heav'nly picture;

And shall I think in silver she's *immur'd*? *Shakespeare.*

At the first descent on shore he was not *immured* with a wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

*Lyfimachus* *immured* it with a wall. *Sandys's Travels.*

Though a foul foolish prison her *immure*

On earth, she, when escap'd, is wise and pure. *Denham.*

**IMMURE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wall; an inclosure, as in *Shakespeare*.

Their vow is made

To ransack Troy; within whose strong *immures*

The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,

With wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakespeare.*

**IMMUSICAL.**



**IMMUSICAL.** *adj.* [*in* and *musical*.] Unmusical; inharmonious.

All sounds are either musical, which are ever equal, or *immusical*, which are ever unequal, as the voice in speaking, and whisperings. *Bacon's Natural History.*

When we consider the *immusical* note of all swans we ever beheld or heard of, we cannot consent. *Brown.*

**IMMUTABILITY.** *n. f.* [*immutabilitas*, Lat. *immutabilité*, Fr. from *immutable*.] Exemption from change; invariableness; unchangeableness.

The *immortality* of God they strive unto, by working after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*

His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed; which is impossible, from the *immortality* of God. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

**IMMUTABLE.** *adj.* [*immutabilis*, Latin.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

By two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lye, we have a strong consolation. *Heb. vi.*

Thy threat'nings, Lord, as thine, thou may'st revoke;  
But if *immutable* and fix'd they stand,

Continue still thyself to give the stroke,

And let not foreign foes oppress thy land. *Dryden.*

**IMMUTABLY.** *adv.* [from *immutable*.] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably.

His love is like his essence, *immutably* eternal. *Boyle.*

**IMP.** *n. f.* [*imp*, Welsh, a shoot, a sprout, a sprig.]

1. A son; the offspring; progeny.

That noble *imp* your son. *Lord Cromwel to King Henry.*

And thou, most dreaded *imp* of highest Jove,

Fair Venus' son. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

The tender *imp* was weaned from the teat. *Fairfax.*

A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

2. A subaltern devil; a puny devil. In this sense 'tis still retained.

Such we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan. *Hook.*

Him after long debate, irresolute

Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose,

Fit vessel, fittest *imp* of fraud, in whom

To enter, and his dark suggestions hide

From sharpest sight. *Milt. Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

As soon as you can hear his knell,

This god on earth turns d——l in hell;

And, lo! his ministers of state,

Transform'd to *imps*, his levee wait. *Swift.*

To **IMP.** *v. a.* [*impio*, to engraff, Welsh.] To lengthen or enlarge with any thing adscititious.

If then we shall shake off our slavish yoke,

*Imp* out our drooping country's broken wings. *Shak. R. II.*

New rebellions raise

Their hydra heads, and the false North displays

Her broken league to *imp* her serpent wings. *Milton.*

Help, ye tart satyrists, to *imp* my rage

With all the scorpions that should whip this age. *Cleavel.*

With cord and canvas from rich Hamburgh sent,

His navy's molted wings he *imps* once more. *Dryden.*

New creatures rise,

A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;

'Till shooting out with legs, and *imp'd* with wings,

The grubs proceed to bees with pointed stings. *Dryden.*

The Mercury of heav'n, with silver wings

*Impt* for the flight, to overtake his ghost. *Southern.*

To **IMPACT.** *v. a.* [*impactus*, Latin.] To drive close or hard.

They are angular; but of what particular figure is not easy to determine, because of their being *impacted* so thick and confusedly together. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To **IMPAIN.** *v. a.* [*in* and *paint*.] To paint; to decorate with colours. Not in use.

Never yet did insurrection want

Such water-colours to *impaint* his cause. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

To **IMPAIR.** *v. a.* [*empirer*, to make worse, French. *Skinner.*] To diminish; to injure; to make worse; to lessen in quantity, value, or excellence.

To change any such law, must needs, with the common sort, *impair* and weaken the force of those grounds whereby all laws are made effectual. *Hooker.*

Objects divine

Must needs *impair*, and weary human sense. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

That soon refresh'd him weary'd, and repair'd

What hunger, if aught hunger had *impair'd*,

Or thirst. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

Nor was the work *impair'd* by storms alone,

But felt th' approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*

In years he seem'd, but not *impair'd* by years. *Pope.*

To **IMPAIR.** *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out.

Flesh may *impair*, quoth he; but reason can repair. *F. 2.*

**IMPAIR.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decrease.

A loadstone, kept in undue position, that is, not lying on the meridian, or with its poles inverted, receives in longer time *impair* in activity and exchange of faces, and is more powerfully preserved by site than dust of steel. *Brown.*

**IMPAIRMENT.** *n. f.* [from *impair*.] Diminution; injury.

His posterity, at this distance, and after so perpetual *impairment*, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception, that thought to obscure himself from his Creator in the shade of the garden. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

**IMPA'LPABLE.** *adj.* [*impalpable*, Fr. *in* and *palpable*.] Not to be perceived by touch.

If beaten into an *impalpable* powder, when poured out, it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smallness of the parts do make them easy to be put into motion. *Boyle.*

To **IMPA'RADISE.** *v. a.* [*imparadisare*, Italian.] To put in a place or state resembling paradise in felicity.

This *imparadised* neighbourhood made Zelmane's soul cleave unto her, both through the ivory case of her body, and the apparel which did over-cloud it. *Sidney, b. ii.*

All my souls be

*Imparadis'd* in you, in whom alone

I understand, and grow, and see. *Donne.*

Thus these two,

*Imparadis'd* in one another's arms,

The happier Eden, shall enjoy their fill

Of bliss on bliss. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**IMPA'RITY.** *n. f.* [*imparitas*, *impar*, Latin.]

1. Inequality; disproportion.

Some bodies are hard, some soft: the hardness is caused chiefly by the jejuneness of the spirits, and their *imparity* with the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.

What verity is there in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man, by even and odd; and so by parity or *imparity* of letters in mens names, to determine misfortunes on either side of their bodies? *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To **IMPA'RK.** *v. a.* [*in* and *park*.] To inclose with a park; to sever from a common.

To **IMPA'RT.** *v. a.* [*impartior*, Latin.]

1. To grant; to give.

High state and honours to others *impart*,

But give me your heart. *Dryden.*

2. To communicate.

Gentle lady,

When first I did *impart* my love to you,

I freely told you, all the wealth I had

Ran in my veins. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

As in confession the revealing is for the ease of a man's heart, so secret men come to the knowledge of many things, while men rather discharge than *impart* their minds. *Bacon.*

Thou to me thy thoughts

Wast wont, I mine to thee was wont t' *impart*. *Milt. P. L.*

I find thee knowing of thyself;

Expressing well the spirit within thee free,

My image, not *imparted* to the brute. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

**IMPA'RTIAL.** *adj.* [*impartial*, Fr. *in* and *partial*.] Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just. It is used as well of actions as persons.

Success I hope, and fate I cannot fear:

Alive or dead, I shall deserve a name;

Jove is *impartial*, and to both the same. *Dryden's Æn.*

**IMPA'RTIALITY.** [*n. f.* [*impartialité*, French; from *impartial*.] Equitableness; justice.

A pious and well disposed will gives not only diligence, but also *impartiality* to the understanding in its search into religion, which is absolutely necessary to give success unto our inquiries into truth; it being scarce possible for that man to hit the mark, whose eye is still glancing upon something beside it. *South's Sermons.*

**IMPA'RTIALLY.** *adv.* [from *impartial*.] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiassed judgment; without regard to party or interest; justly; honestly.

Since the Scripture promises eternal happiness and pardon of sin, upon the sole condition of faith and sincere obedience, it is evident, that he only can plead a title to such a pardon, whose conscience *impartially* tells him that he has performed the required condition. *South's Sermons.*

**IMPA'RTIBLE.** *adj.* [*impartible*, Fr. from *impart*.] Communicable; to be conferred or bestowed. This word is elegant, though used by few writers.

The same body may be conceived to be more or less *impartible* than it is active or heavy. *Digby.*

**IMPA'SSABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *passable*.] Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

There are in America many high and *impassable* mountains, which are very rich. *Raleigh.*

Over this gulf

*Impassable*, impervious; let us try,

To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

When Alexander would have passed the Ganges, he was told by the Indians that all beyond it was either *impassable* marshes, or sandy deserts. *Temple.*

**IMPASSIBILITY.** *n. f.* [*impassibilité*, Fr. from *impassible*.] Exemption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.



Two divinities might have pleaded their prerogative of *impassibility*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand.

*Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

**IMPA'SSIBLE.** *adj.* [*impassible*, Fr. *in* and *passiv*, Latin.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain.

If the upper soul check what is consented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope that, after a few years of sensuality, that rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, drop into a perpetual *impassible* nothing, take a long progress into a land where all things are forgotten, this would be some colour.

*Hammond.*

Secure of death, I should contemn thy dart,

Though naked, and *impassible* depart.

*Dryden.*

**IMPA'SSIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *impassible*.] Impassibility; exemption from pain.

How shameless a partiality is it, thus to reserve all the sensualities of this world, and yet cry out for the *impassibility* of the next?

*Decay of Piety.*

**IMPA'SSIONED.** *adj.* [*in* and *passion*.] Seized with passion.

So, standing, moving, or to height upgrown,

The tempter, all *impassion'd*, thus began.

*Milt. Par. Lost.*

**IMPA'SSIVE.** *adj.* [*in* and *passive*.] Exempt from the agency of external causes.

She told him what those empty phantoms were,

Forms without bodies, and *impassive* air.

*Dryden's Æn.*

Pale funs, unfelt at distance, roll away;

And on th' *impassive* ice the lightnings play.

*Pope.*

**IMPA'STED.** *adj.* [*in* and *paste*.] Covered as with paste.

Horridly trickt

With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,

Bak'd and *impass'd* with the parching fires.

*Shakesp. Hamlet.*

**IMPA'TIENCE.** *n. f.* [*impatience*, Fr. *impatientia*, Latin.]

1. Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering.

All the power of his wits has given way to his *impatience*.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The experiment I resolv'd to make was upon thought, and not rashness or *impatience*.

*Temple.*

2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion.

3. Inability to suffer delay; eagerness.

**IMPA'TIENT.** *adj.* [*impatient*, Fr. *impatiens*, Latin.]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear.

Fame, *impatient* of extremes, decays

Not more by envy than excess of praise.

*Pope.*

2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.

The tortur'd savage turns around,

And flings about his foam, *impatient* of the wound.

*Dryden.*

3. Vehemently agitated by some painful passion.

To be *impatient* at the death of a person, concerning whom it was certain he must die, is to mourn because thy friend was not born an angel.

*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him.

*Addison's Spectator.*

4. Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay.

The mighty Cæsar waits his vital hour,

*Impatient* for the world, and grasps his promis'd pow'r.

*Dry.*

On the seas prepar'd the vessel stands;

Th' *impatient* mariner thy speed demands.

*Pope's Odyssey.*

**IMPA'TIENTLY.** *adv.* [from *impatient*.]

1. Passionately; ardently.

He consider'd one thing so *impatiently*, that he would not admit any thing else to be worth consideration.

*Clarendon.*

2. Eagerly; with great desire.

To **IMPA'TRONIZE.** *v. a.* [*impatroniser*, Fr. *in* and *patronize*.]

To gain to one's self the power of any seignior. This word is not usual.

The ambition of the French king was to *impatronize* himself of the dutchy.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

To **IMPA'WN.** *v. a.* [*in* and *pawn*.] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge.

Go to the king, and let there be *impawn'd*

Some surety for a safe return again.

*Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Many now in health

Shall drop their blood, in approbation

Of what your reverence shall invite us to;

Therefore take heed how you *impawn* our person,

How you awake our sleeping sword of war.

*Shakesp. H. V.*

To **IMPE'ACH.** *v. a.* [*empecher*, French.]

1. To hinder; to impede. This sense is little in use.

Each door he opened without any breach;

There was no bar to stop, nor foe him to *impeach*.

*Fairy Queen.*

These ungracious practices of his sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life.

*Davies.*

If they will *impeach* the purposes of an army, which they have no reason to think themselves able to resist, they put themselves out of all expectation of mercy.

*Hayward.*

A defluxion on my throat *impeached* my utterance.

*Howel.*

2. To accuse by publick authority.

They were both *impeached* by a house of commons.

*Addison.*

Great dissensions were kindled between the nobles and com-

mons on account of Coriolanus, whom the latter had *impeached*.

*Swift.*

**IMPE'ACH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Hindrance; let; impediment.

Why, what an intricate *impeach* is this?

If here you hous'd him, here he would have been;

If he were mad, he would not plead so coldly.

*Shakespeare.*

**IMPEA'CHABLE.** *adj.* [from *impeach*.] Accusable; chargeable.

Had God omitted by positive laws to give religion to the world, the wisdom of his providence had been *impeachable*.

*Grew's Cosmol.*

**IMPE'ACHER.** *n. f.* [from *impeach*.] An accuser; one who brings an accusation against another.

Many of our fiercest *impeachers* would leave the delinquent to the merciful indulgence of a Saviour.

*Gov. of the Tongue.*

**IMPE'ACHMENT.** *n. f.* [from *impeach*.]

1. Hindrance; let; impediment; obstruction. Not in use.

Tell us what things, during your late continuance there, are most offensive, and the greatest *impeachment* to the good government thereof.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

Turn thee back,

And tell thy king I do not seek him now;

But could be willing to march on to Calais,

Without *impeachment*.

*Shakesp. Henry V.*

Neither is this accession of necessity any *impeachment* to Christian liberty, or ensnaring of mens consciences.

*Sanderf.*

2. Publick accusation; charge preferred.

The king, provok'd to it by the queen,

Devis'd *impeachments* to imprison him.

*Shak. Rich. III.*

The lord Somers, though his accusers would gladly have dropped their *impeachment*, was instant with them for the prosecution.

*Addison.*

The consequences of Coriolanus's *impeachment* had like to have been fatal to their state.

*Swift.*

To **IMPE'ARL.** *v. a.* [*in* and *pearl*.]

1. To form in resemblance of pearls.

Innumerable as the stars of night,

Or stars of morning, dewdrops, which the sun

*Impearls* on every leaf, and ev'ry flow'r.

*Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. To decorate as with pearls.

The dews of the morning *impearl* every thorn, and scatter diamonds on the verdant mantle of the earth.

*Digby to Pope.*

**IMPECCABI'LITY.** *n. f.* [*impeccabilité*, Fr. from *impeccable*.]

Exemption from sin; exemption from failure.

Infallibility and *impeccability* are two of his attributes.

*Pope.*

**IMPE'CCABLE.** *adj.* [*impeccable*, French; *in* and *pecco*, Latin.]

Exempt from possibility of sin.

That man pretends he never commits any act prohibited by the word of God, and then that were a rare charm to render him *impeccable*, or that is the means of consecrating every sin of his.

*Hammond on Fundamentals.*

To **IMPE'DE.** *v. a.* [*impedio*, Latin.] To hinder; to let; to obstruct.

All the forces are mustered to *impede* its passage.

*Decay of Piety.*

The way is open, and no stop to force

The stars return, or to *impede* their course.

*Creech.*

**IMPE'DIMENT.** *n. f.* [*impedimentum*, Latin.] Hindrance; let; impeachment; obstruction; opposition.

The minds of beasts grudge not at their bodies comfort, nor are their senses letted from enjoying their objects: we have the *impediments* of honour, and the torments of conscience.

*Sidney.*

What *impediments* there are to hinder it, and which were the speediest way to remove them.

*Hooker.*

The life is led most happily wherein all virtue is exercised without *impediment* or let.

*Hooker.*

They bring one that was deaf, and had an *impediment* in his speech.

*Mar. vii. 32.*

But for my tears,

The moist *impediments* unto my speech,

I had forestall'd this dear and deep rebuke.

*Shakesp. H. IV.*

May I never

To this good purpose, that so fairly shews,

Dream of *impediment*.

*Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Free from th' *impediments* of light and noise,

Man, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs.

*Waller.*

Fear is the greatest *impediment* to martyrdom; and he that is overcome by little arguments of pain, will hardly consent to lose his life with torments.

*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To **IMPE'L.** *v. a.* [*impello*, Latin.] To drive on towards a point; to urge forward; to press on.

So Myrrha's mind, *impell'd* on either side,

Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide.

*Dryden's Ovid.*

The surge *impell'd* me on a craggy coast.

*Pope.*

Propitious gales

Attend thy voyage, and *impel* thy sails.

*Pope's Odyssey.*

A mightier pow'r the strong direction sends,

And sev'ral men *impels* to sev'ral ends;

This drives them constant to a certain coast.

*Pope.*

**IMPE'LLENT.** *n. f.* [*impellens*, Latin.] An impulsive power; a power that drives forward.



# I M P

How such a variety of motions should be regularly managed, in such a wilderness of passages, by mere blind *impellents* and material conveyances, I have not the least conjecture.

**TO IMPE'ND.** *v. n.* [*impendo*, Lat.] To hang over; to be at hand; to press nearly.

It expresses our deep sorrow for our past sins, and our lively sense of God's *impending* wrath. *Smairidge's Sermons.*

Destruction sure o'er all your heads *impends*;

Ulysses comes, and death his steps attends. *Pope's Odyssey.*

No story I unfold of publick woes,

Nor bear advices of *impending* foes. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**IMPE'NDENT.** *adj.* [*impendens*, Latin.] Imminent; hanging over; pressing closely.

If the evil feared or *impendent* be a greater sensible evil than the good, it over-rules the appetite to averfation. *Hale.*

Dreadful in arms, on Landen's glorious plain

Place Ormond's duke: *impendent* in the air

Let his keen fabre, comet-like, appear. *Prior.*

**IMPE'NDENCE.** *n. f.* [from *impendent*.] The state of hanging over; near approach.

Though it be good, yet sometimes it is not safe to be attempted, by reason of the *impudence* of a greater sensible evil. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**IMPENETRABILITY.** *n. f.* [*impenetrabilité*, Fr. from *impenetrable*.]

1. Quality of not being pierceable.

All bodies, so far as experience reaches, are either hard or may be hardened; and we have no other evidence of universal *impenetrability*, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Insusceptibility of intellectual impresson.

**IMPE'NETRABLE.** *adj.* [*impenetrable*, Fr. *impenetrabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force.

With hard'ning cold, and forming heat,

The cyclops did their strokes repeat,

Before th' *impenetrable* shield was wrought. *Dryden.*

2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.

Deep into some thick covert would I run,

*Impenetrable* to the stars or sun. *Dryden.*

The mind frights itself with any thing reflected on in gross: things, thus offered to the mind, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be wrapped up in *impenetrable* obscurity. *Locke.*

3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.

4. Not to be affected; not to be moved.

It is the most *impenetrable* cur

That ever kept with men.

—Let him alone;

I'll follow him no more with bootless prayers. *Shakespeare.*

Some will never believe a proposition in divinity, if any thing can be said against it: they will be credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a sermon of the gospel. *Taylor.*

**IMPE'NETRABLY.** *adv.* [from *impenetrable*.] With hardness to a degree incapable of impresson.

Blunt the sense, and fit it for a skull

Of solid proof, *impenetrably* dull. *Pope's Dunciad.*

**IMPE'NITENCE.** } *n. f.* [*impenitence*, Fr. *in* and *penitence*.] Ob-

**IMPE'NITENCY.** } duracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

Where one man ever comes to repent, a thousand end their days in final *impenitence*. *South's Sermons.*

Before the revelation of the gospel the wickedness and *impenitency* of the heathens was a much more excuseable thing, because they were in a great measure ignorant of the rewards of another life. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and *impenitence* to another, 'till at last he becomes hardened without remorse. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**IMPE'NITENT.** *adj.* [*impenitent*, Fr. *in* and *penitent*.] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.

Our Lord in anger hath granted some *impenitent* mens requests; as, on the other side, the apostle's suit he hath of favour and mercy not granted. *Hooker.*

They dy'd

*Impenitent*, and left a race behind

Like to themselves. *Milton.*

When the reward of penitents, and punishment of *impenitents*, is once assented to as true, 'tis impossible but the mind of man should wish for the one, and have dislikes to the other. *Hammond.*

**IMPE'NITENTLY.** *adv.* [from *impenitent*.] Obdurately; without repentance.

The condition required of us is a constellation of all the gospel graces, every one of them rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be not wilfully, and *impenitently* lived and died in. *Hamm.*

What crowds of these, *impenitently* bold,

In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,

Still run on poets! *Pope.*

**IMPE'NNOUS.** *adj.* [*in* and *penna*, Latin.] Wanting wings. It is generally received an earwigg hath no wings, and is

# I M P

reckoned amongst *impennoous* insects; but he that shall with a needle put aside the short and sheathy cases on their back, may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies. *Brown.*

**IMPERATE.** *adj.* [*imperatus*, Latin.] Done with consciousness; done by direction of the mind.

The elicit internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external *imperate* acts of the same habit utterly cease. *South's Sermons.*

Those natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation, yet they are done by the energy of the soul and instrumentality of the spirits, as well as those *imperate* acts, wherein we see the empire of the soul. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

**IMPE'RATIVE.** *adj.* [*imperatif*, Fr. *imperativus*, Latin.] Commanding; expressive of command.

The verb is formed in a different manner, to signify the intention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, disallowing, intreating; which likewise, from the principal use of it, is called the *imperative* mood. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

**IMPERCE'PTIBLE.** *adj.* [*imperceptible*, Fr. *in* and *perceptible*.] Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small; subtle; quick or slow so as to elude observation.

Some things are in their nature *imperceptible* by our sense; yea, and the more refined parts of material existence, which, by reason of their subtilty, escape our perception. *Hale.*

In the sudden changes of his subject with almost *imperceptible* connections, the Theban poet is his master. *Dryden.*

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling flames, or the gliding of a snake upon the ground: they must be almost *imperceptible* to the touch, and even. *Dryden.*

The alterations in the globe are very slight, and almost *imperceptible*, and such as tend to the benefit of the earth. *Wood.*

**IMPERCE'PTIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *imperceptible*.] The quality of eluding observation.

Many excellent things there are in nature, which, by reason of their subtilty and *imperceptibleness* to us, are not so much as within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

**IMPERCE'PTIBLY.** *adv.* [from *imperceptible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

Upon reading of a fable we are made to believe we advise ourselves: the moral insinuates itself *imperceptibly*, we are taught by surprize, and become wiser and better unawares. *Add.*

**IMPE'RFECT.** *adj.* [*imparfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Latin.]

1. Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective. Used either of persons or things.

Something he left *imperfect* in the state,

Which, since his coming forth, is thought of,

Which brought the kingdom so much fear and danger,

That his return was most required. *Shakefp.*

Opinion is a light, vain, crude and *imperfect* thing, settled in the imagination; but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason. *Ben. Johnson.*

The middle action, which produceth *imperfect* bodies, is fitly called, by some of the ancients, iniquation or incoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

The ancients were *imperfect* in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. *Brown.*

There are divers things we agree to be knowledge by the bare light of nature, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood by our *imperfect* intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure. *Boyle.*

A marcor is either *imperfect*, tending to a greater withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an intire wasting of the body, excluding all cure. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The still-born sounds upon the palate hung,

And dy'd *imperfect* on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryden.*

As obscure and *imperfect* ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men. *Locke.*

2. Frail; not completely good.

**IMPERFE'CTION.** *n. f.* [*imperfection*, Fr. from *imperfect*.] Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral; whether of persons or things.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfection*; and that which is supposed behoveful unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious. *Hooker.*

The duke had taken to wife Anne Stanhope, a woman for many *imperfections* intolerable; but for pride monstrous. *Hayw.*

*Imperfections* would not be half so much taken notice of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them. *L'Estrange.*

The world is more apt to censure than applaud, and himself fuller of *imperfections* than virtues. *Addison's Spectator.*

These are rather to be imputed to the simplicity of the age than to any *imperfection* in that divine poet. *Addison.*

**IMPE'RFECTLY.** *adv.* [from *imperfect*.] Not completely; not fully; not without failure.

Should sinking nations summon you away,

Maria's love might justify your stay;

*Imperfectly* the many vows are paid,

Which for your safety to the gods were made. *Stepney.*

Those would hardly understand language or reason to any tolerable degree; but only a little and *imperfectly* about things familiar. *Locke.*

**IMPERSONABLE.**



**IMPERFORABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *perforo*, Latin.] Not to be bored through.

**IMPERFORATE.** *adj.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole.

Sometimes children are born *imperforate*; in which case a small puncture, dressed with a tent, effects the cure. *Sharp.*

**IMPERIAL.** *adj.* [*imperial*, French; *imperialis*, Latin.]

1. Royal; possessing royalty.

Aim he took

At a fair vestal, throned in the West;  
But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft  
Quench'd in the chaste beams of the wat'ry moon,  
And the imperial vot'ers pass'd on  
In maiden meditation, fancy free.

*Shakespeare.*

2. Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty.

My due from thee is this *imperial* crown,

Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,

Derives itself to me.

*Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical.

The main body of the marching foe  
Against th' *imperial* palace is design'd. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

You that are a sov'reign prince, allay

*Imperial* pow'r with your paternal sway.

*Dryden.*

To tame the proud, the fetter'd slave to free,

These are *imperial* arts, and worthy thee. *Dryden's Æn.*

**IMPERIALIST.** *n. f.* [from *imperial*.] One that belongs to an emperor.

The *imperialists* imputed the cause of so shameful a flight  
unto the Venetians. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

**IMPERIOUS.** *adj.* [*imperieux*, French; *imperiōsus*, Latin.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command.

If it be your proud will

To shew the power of your *imperious* eyes.

*Spenser.*

This *imperious* man will work us all

From princes into pages.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Not th' *imperious* show

Of the full-fortun'd Cæsar ever shall

Be brooch'd with me.

*Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

He is an *imperious* dictator of the principles of vice, and  
impatient of all contradiction. *Mere's Divine Dialogues.*

How much I suffer'd, and how long I strove

Against th' assaults of this *imperious* love!

*Dryden.*

Recollect what disorder haughty or *imperious* words from pa-  
rents or teachers have caused in his thoughts. *Locke.*

2. Powerful; ascendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vast and *imperious* mind, and a heart large as  
the sand upon the sea-shore, could command all the knowledge  
of nature and art. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

**IMPERIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *imperious*.] With arrogance of  
command; with insolence of authority.

Who's there, that knocketh so *imperiously*? *Shak. H. VI.*

Who can abide, that, against their own doctors, six whole  
books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be under pain  
of a curse, *imperiously* obtruded upon God and his  
church. *Hall.*

It is not to insult and domineer, to look disdainfully, and  
revile *imperiously*, that procures an esteem from any one. *South.*

The sage, transported at th' approaching hour,

*Imperiously* thrice thunder'd on the floor! *Garth's Dispens.*

**IMPERIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *imperious*.]

1. Authority; air of command.

So would he use his *imperiousness*, that we had a delightful  
fear and awe, which made us loth to lose our hopes. *Sidney.*

2. Arrogance of command.

*Imperiousness* and severity is but an ill way of treating men,  
who have reason of their own to guide them. *Locke.*

**IMPERISHABLE.** *adj.* [*imperissable*, French; *in* and *perish*.] Not  
to be destroyed.

We find this our empyreal form

Incapable of mortal injury,

*Imperishable*; and though pierc'd with wound,

Soon closing, and by native vigour heal'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

**IMPERSONAL.** *adj.* [*impersonel*, French; *impersonalis*, Lat.]

Not varied according to the persons.

**IMPERSONALLY.** *adv.* [from *impersonal*.] According to the  
manner of an impersonal verb.

**IMPERSUASIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *persuasibilis*, Latin.] Not to be  
moved by persuasion.

Every pious person ought to be a Noah, a preacher of  
righteousness; and if it be his fortune to have as *impersuasible*  
an auditory, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet be the  
delivering his own soul, if he cannot benefit other mens.

*Decay of Piety.*

**IMPERTINENCE.** } *n. f.* [*impertinence*, French; from *imper-*

**IMPERTINENCY.** } *tinent.* }

1. That which is of no present weight; that which has no rela-  
tion to the matter in hand.

Some tho' they lead a single life, yet their thoughts do end  
with themselves, and account future times *impertinencies*. *Bac.*

2. Folly; rambling thought.

O, matter and *impertinency* mixt,

Reason and madness!

*Shakespeare. King Lear.*

3. Troublesomeness; intrusion.

It will be said I handle an art no way suitable to my em-  
ployments or fortune, and so stand charged with intrusion and  
*impertinency*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

We should avoid the vexation and *impertinence* of pedants,  
who affect to talk in a language not to be understood. *Swift.*

4. Trifle; thing of no value.

I envy your felicity, delivered from the gilded *impertinencies*  
of life, to enjoy the moments of a solid contentment. *Evelyn.*

Nothing is more easy than to represent as *impertinencies* any  
parts of learning, that have no immediate relation to the hap-  
piness or convenience of mankind. *Addison.*

There are many subtle *impertinencies* learnt in the schools,  
and many painful trifles, even among the mathematical theo-  
rems and problems. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

**IMPERTINENT.** *adj.* [*impertinent*, Fr. *in* and *pertinens*, Latin.]

1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight.

The law of angels we cannot judge altogether *impertinent*  
unto the affairs of the church of God. *Hooker.*

The contemplation of things that are *impertinent* to us, and  
do not concern us, are but a more specious idleness. *Tillotson.*

2. Importunate; intrusive; meddling.

'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when they can be  
so *impertinent* as to enquire what the world does. *Pope.*

3. Foolish; trifling.

**IMPERTINENT.** *n. f.* A trifler; a meddler; an intruder.

Governours would have enough to do to trouble their heads  
with the politicks of every meddling officious *impertinent*.

*L'Estrange's Fables.*

**IMPERTINENTLY.** *adv.* [from *impertinent*.]

1. Without relation to the present matter.

2. Troublesomely; officiously; intrusively.

I have had joy given me as preposterously, and as *imperti-*  
*nently*, as they give it to men who marry where they do not  
love. *Suckling.*

The blessedest of mortals, now the highest saint in the ce-  
lestial hierarchy, began to be so *impertinently* importuned, that  
great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Howel.*

Why will any man be so *impertinently* officious as to tell me  
all this is only fancy? If it is a dream, let me enjoy it. *Addis.*

**IMPERVIOUS.** *adj.* [*impervius*, Latin.]

1. Unpassable; impenetrable.

We may thence discern of how close a texture glass is,  
since so very thin a film proved so *impervious* to the air, that  
it was forced to break the glass to free itself. *Boyle.*

Lest the difficulty of passing back

Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf

Impassable, *impervious*; let us try

To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

The cause of reflexion is not the impinging of light on the  
solid or *impervious* parts of bodies. *Newton's Opt.*

A great many vessels are, in this state, *impervious* by the  
fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

From the damp earth *impervious* vapours rise,

Increase the darkness, and involve the skies.

*Pope.*

2. Inaccessible. Perhaps improperly used.

A river's mouth *impervious* to the wind,

And clear of rocks.

*Pope's Odyssey.*

**IMPERVIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *impervious*.] The state of not  
admitting any passage.

**IMPERTRANSIBILITY.** *n. f.* [*in* and *pertranseo*, Latin.] Im-  
possibility to be passed through.

I willingly declined those many ingenious reasons given by  
others; as of the *imptetransibility* of eternity, and impossibility  
therein to attain to the present limit of antecedent ages. *Hale.*

**IMPETIGINOUS.** *adj.* [from *impetigo*, Latin.] Scurfy; co-  
vered with small scabs.

**IMPETRABLE.** *adj.* [*impetrabilis*, from *impetro*, Lat. *impetrable*,  
French.] Possible to be obtained. *Dict.*

**TO IMPETRATE.** *v. a.* [*impetrer*, Fr. *impetro*, Latin.] To  
obtain by intreaty. *Dict.*

**IMPETRATION.** *n. f.* [*impetration*, Fr. *impetratio*, from *impetro*,  
Latin.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty.

The blessed sacrament is the mystery of the death of Christ,  
and the application of his blood, which was shed for the re-  
mission of sins, and is the great means of *impetration*, and the  
meritorious cause of it. *Taylor.*

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most powerful  
liturgy, and means of *impetration* in this world. *Taylor.*

**IMPETUOSITY.** *n. f.* [*impetuosité*, French, from *impetuosus*.]

1. Violence; fury; vehemence; force.

I will set upon Aguecheck a notable report of valour, and  
drive the gentleman into a most hideous opinion of his rage,  
skill, fury, and *impetuosity*. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

The whole intrigue was contrived by the duke, and so  
violently pursued by his spirit and *impetuosity*. *Clarendon.*



The mind gives not only licence, but incitation to the other passions to take their freest range, and act with the utmost *impetuosity*.

**IMPE'TUOUS.** *adj.* [*impetueux*, Fr. from *impetus*, Latin.]

1. Violent; forcible; fierce.

Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood,  
Rolling its course, design'd their country's good;  
But oft the torrent's too *impetuous* speed,  
From the low earth tore some polluted weed.

Prior.

2. Vehement; passionate.

The king, 'tis true, is noble, but *impetuous*.

Rowe.

**IMPE'TUOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *impetuosus*.] Violently; vehemently.

They view the windings of the hoary Nar;  
Through rocks and woods *impetuously* he glides,  
While froth and foam the fretting surface hides.

Addison.

**IMPE'TUOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *impetuosus*.] Violence; fury.

I wish all words of this sort might vanish in that breath that utters them; that as they resemble the wind in fury and *impetuosity*, so they might in transiency.

Decay of Piety.

**IMPETUS.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort.

Why did not they continue their descent 'till they were contiguous to the sun, whither both mutual attraction and *impetus* carried them.

Bentley's Sermons.

**IMPIERCEABLE.** *adj.* [in and *pierce*.] Impenetrable; not to be pierced.

Exceeding rage inflam'd the furious beast;  
For never felt his *impierceable* breast

So wond'rous force from hand of living wight.

Fa. Queen.

**IMPIETY.** *n. f.* [*impiété*, French; *impietas*, Latin.]

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion.

To keep that oath were more *impiety*

Than Jephtha's, when he sacrific'd his daughter.

Shak. H. VI.

2. An act of wickedness; expression of irreligion. In this sense it has a plural.

If they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of those *impieties* for which they are now visited.

Shakefp. Hen. V.

Can Juno such *impieties* approve?

Denham.

We have a melancholy prospect of the state of our religion: such amazing *impieties* can be equalled by nothing but by those cities consumed of old by fire.

Swift's Examiner.

**TO IMPIGNORATE.** *v. a.* [in and *pignus*, Latin.] To pawn; to pledge.

**IMPIGNORATION.** *n. f.* [from *impignorare*.] The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

**TO IMPINGE.** *v. n.* [*impingo*, Latin.] To fall against; to strike against; to clash with.

Things are reserved in the memory by some corporeal exuvia and material images, which, having *impinged* on the common sense, rebound thence into some vacant cells of the brain.

Glanville's Scept.

The cause of reflexion is not the *impinging* of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies.

Newton's Opt.

**TO IMPINGUATE.** *v. a.* [in and *pinguis*, Lat.] To fatten; to make fat.

Frictions also do more fill and *impinguate* the body than exercise; for that in frictions the inward parts are at rest.

Bacon.

**IMPIOUS.** *adj.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane; without reverence of religion.

That Scripture standeth not the church of God in any stead to direct, but may be let pass as needless to be consulted with, we judge it profane, *impious*, and irreligious to think.

Hooker.

Cease then this *impious* rage.

Milton.

Ye gods, destroy that *impious* sex.

Waller.

Then lewd Auchemolus he laid in dust,

Who stain'd his stepdame's bed with *impious* lust.

Dryden.

When no female arts his mind could move,

She turn'd to furious hate her *impious* love.

Dryden.

And *impious* nations fear'd eternal night.

Dryden.

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the *impious* and irreligious.

South.

When vice prevails, and *impious* men bear sway,

The post of honour is a private station.

Addison.

Since after thee may rise an *impious* line,

Coarse manglers of the human face divine:

Paint on, 'till fate dissolve thy mortal part,

And live and die the monarch of thy art.

Tickel.

They, *impious*, dar'd to prey

On herds devoted to the god of day.

Pope.

Grand mistakes in religion proceed from taking literally what was meant figuratively, from which several *impious* absurdities followed, terminating in absolute infidelity.

Forbes.

**IMPIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *impious*.] Profanely; wickedly.

The Roman wit, who *impiously* divides

His hero and his gods to different sides,

I would condemn.

Glanville.

**IMPLACABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *implacabile*.] Inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity; determined malice.

**IMPLA'CABLE.** *adj.* [*implacabilis*, Lat. *implacable*, Fr.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity.

His incensement is so *implacable*, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death.

Shakefp. Twelfth Night.

Darah bears a generous mind;

But to *implacable* revenge inclin'd;

A bounteous master, but a deadly foe.

Dryden's Aurengz.

The French are the most *implacable* and the most dangerous enemies of the British nation.

Addison.

**IMPLA'CABLY.** *adv.* [from *implacabile*.]

1. With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.

An order was made for disarming all the papists; upon which though nothing was after done, yet it kept up the apprehensions in the people of dangers, and disinclined them from the queen, whom they begun every day more *implacably* to hate, and consequently to disoblige.

Clarendon.

2. It is once used by Dryden in a kind of mixed sense of a tyrant's love.

I love,

And 'tis below my greatness to disown it:

Love thee *implacably*, yet hate thee too.

Dryd. Don Sebast.

**TO IMPLA'NT.** *v. a.* [in and *planto*, Latin.] To infix; to insert; to place; to engraft; to settle; to set; to sow.

How can you him unworthy then decree,

In whose chief part your worths *implanted* be.

Sidney.

See, Father! what first fruits on earth are sprung,

From thy *implanted* grace, in man!

Milton's Parad. Lost.

No need of publick sanctions this to bind,

Which nature has *implanted* in the mind.

Dryden.

There grew to the outside of the arytenoides another cartilage, capable of motion, by the help of some muscles that were *implanted* in it.

Ray.

God, having endowed man with faculties of knowing, was no more obliged to *implant* those innate notions in his mind, than that, having given him reason, hands, and materials, he should build him bridges.

Locke.

**IMPLANTATION.** *n. f.* [*implantation*, Fr. from *implant*.] The act of setting or planting.

**IMPLA'USIBLE.** *adj.* [in and *plausibile*.] Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade.

Nothing can better improve political school-boys than the art of making plausible or *implausible* harangues against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine.

Swift.

**IMPLEMENT.** *n. f.* [*implementum*, from *impleo*, Latin.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants.

Unto life many *implements* are necessary; more, if we seek such a life as hath in it joy, comfort, delight, and pleasure.

Hooker.

2. Tool; instrument of manufacture.

Wood hath coined seventeen thousand pounds, and hath his tools and *implements* to coin six times as much.

Swift.

It is the practice of the eastern regions for the artists in metals to carry about with them the whole *implements* of trade, to the house where they find employment.

Broome.

3. Vessels of a kitchen.

**IMPLETION.** *n. f.* [*impleo*, Latin.] The act of filling; the state of being full.

Theophrastus conceiveth, upon a plentiful *impletion*, there may succeed a disruption of the matrix.

Brown's Vulg. Err.

**IMPLE'X.** *adj.* [*implexus*, Latin.] Intricate; entangled; complicated.

Every poem is either simple or *implex*: it is called simple when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad.

Speclator.

**TO IMPLICATE.** *v. a.* [*impliquer*, Fr. *implico*, Latin.] To entangle; to embarrass; to involve; to infold.

The ingredients of saltpetre do so mutually *implicate* and hinder each other, that the concrete acts but very languidly.

Boyle.

**IMPLICATION.** *n. f.* [*implicatio*, Lat. *implication*, French, from *implicate*.]

1. Involution; entanglement.

Three principal causes of firmness are the grossness, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of the component parts.

Boyle.

2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.

Though civil causes, according to some men, are of less moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by *implication*, of a different opinion.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

**IMPLICIT.** *adj.* [*implicit*, Fr. *implicitus*, Latin.]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated.

In his woolly fleece

I cling *implicit*.

Pope.

The humble shrub,

And bush with frizzl'd hair *implicit*.

Thomson.

2. Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed.

In the first establishments of speech there was an *implicit* compact, founded upon common consent, that such and such words should be signs, whereby they would express their thoughts one to another.

South.

Our express requests are not granted, but the *implicit* desires of our hearts are fulfilled.

Smalridge's Sermons.

11 Z

3. Resting



3. Resting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; trusting without reserve or examination.

There be false peaces or unities, when the peace is grounded but upon an *implicit* ignorance; for all colours will agree in the dark. *Bacon's Essays.*

No longer by *implicit* faith we err,

Whilst every man's his own interpreter. *Denham.*

IMPLICITLY. *adv.* [from *implicit*.]

1. By inference comprised though not expressed.

The divine inspection into the affairs of the world doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth *implicitly* deny his existence: he may acknowledge what he will with his mouth, but in his heart he hath said there is no God. *Bentley.*

2. By connexion with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience.

My blushing muse with conscious fear retires,

And whom they like, *implicitly* admires. *Roscommon.*

Learn not to dispute the methods of his providence; but humbly and *implicitly* to acquiesce in and adore them. *Atterb.*

We *implicitly* follow in the track in which they lead us, and comfort ourselves with this poor reflection, that we shall fare as well as those that go before us. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To IMPLORE. *v. a.* [*implorer*, French; *imploro*, Latin.]

1. To call upon in supplication; to solicit.

They ship their oars, and crown with wine

The holy goblet to the pow'rs divine,

Imploring all the gods that reign above. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To ask; to beg.

Do not say 'tis superstition, that

I kneel, and then *implore* her blessing. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

IMPLORE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of begging; intreaty; solicitation. Not in use.

Urged sore

With piercing words and pitiful *implore*,

Him hasty to arise. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPLO'ER. *n. f.* [from *implore*.] Solicitor.

Meer *imploers* of unholy suits,

Breathing, like sanctified and pious,

The better to beguile. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

IMPLUMED. *adj.* [*implumis*, Latin.] Without feathers. *Dict.*

To IMPLY. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, French; *implico*, Latin.]

1. To infold; to cover; to intangle.

Whose courage stout,

Striving to loose the knot that fast him ties,

Himself in straighter bonds too rash *implies*. *Fairy Queen.*

And Phœbus flying so most shameful fight,

His blushing face in foggy cloud *implies*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.

That it was in use among the Greeks the word *triclinium*

*implieth*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

What follows next is no objection; for that *implies* a fault. *Dryden.*

Bows the strength of brawny arms *imply*,

Emblems of valour, and of victory. *Dryden.*

To IMPOISON. *v. a.* [*empoisoner*, French. It might be written *empoison*.]

1. To corrupt with poison.

One doth not know

How much an ill word doth *impoison* liking. *Shakespeare.*

2. To kill with poison. This is rare. See EMPOISON.

A man by his own alms *impoison'd*,

And with his charity slain. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

IMPOLARILY. *adv.* [in and polar.] Not according to the direction of the poles.

Being *impolarily* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

IMPOLITICAL. } *adj.* [in and politick.] Imprudent; indiscreet;

IMPOLITICK. } void of art or forecast.

He that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be *impolitick*; but rather to use all prudent foresight and circumspection, lest our simplicity be over-reacht by cunning flights. *Hooker.*

IMPOLITICALLY. } *adv.* [in and political.] Without art or

IMPOLITICKLY. } forecast.

IMPO'NDEROUS. *adj.* [in and ponderous.] Void of perceptible weight.

It produces visible and real effects by *imponderous* and invisible emissions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

IMPOROSITY. *n. f.* [in and porous.] Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness.

The porosity or *imporosity* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatness or smallness of the pores. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

IMPOROUS. *adj.* [in and porous.] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid.

It has its earthly and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left *imporous*, and not discreted by atomical terminations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If atoms should descend plumb down with equal velocity,

being all perfectly solid and *imporous*, they would never the one overtake the other. *Ray on the Creation.*

To IMPORT. *v. a.* [*importo*, Latin.]

1. To carry into any country from abroad: opposed to *export*.

For Elis I would sail with utmost speed,

T' *import* twelve mares, which there luxurious feed. *Pope.*

2. To imply; to infer.

Himself not only comprehended all our necessities, but in such sort also framed every petition as might most naturally serve for many; and doth, though not always require, yet always *import* a multitude of speakers together. *Hooker.*

The name of discipline *importeth* not as they would fain have it construed; but the self-same thing it signifieth, which the name of doctrine doth. *Hooker.*

This question we now asked, *imported*, as that we thought this land a land of magicians. *Bacon.*

3. To produce in consequence.

Something he left imperfect in the state,

Which since his coming forth is thought of, which

*Imports* the kingdom so much fear and danger,

That his return was most requir'd. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

4. [*Importer*, *importe*, French. Impersonally.] To be of moment: as, it *imports*, it is of weight or consequence.

Her length of sickness, with what else more serious

*Importeth* thee to know, this bears. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatr.*

Let the heat be such as may keep the metal perpetually molten; for that above all *importeth* to the work. *Bacon.*

Number in armies *importeth* not much, where the people is of weak courage. *Bacon's Essays.*

This to attain, whether heav'n move, or earth,

*Imports* not, if thou reckon right. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

It may *import* us in this calm to hearken more than we have done to the storms that are now raising abroad. *Temple.*

If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

IMPO'RT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Importance; moment; consequence.

What occasion of *import*

Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife? *Shakespeare.*

Some business of *import* that triumph wears

You seem to go with. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

When there is any dispute, the judge ought to appoint the sum according to the eloquence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the *import* of the cause. *Ayliffe.*

2. Tendency.

Add to the former observations made about vegetables a third of the same *import* made in mineral substances. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing imported from abroad.

IMPORTABLE. *adj.* [in and portable.] Unsupportable; not to be endured. A word peculiar to *Spenser*, and accented by him on the first syllable.

Both at once him charge on either side,

With hideous strokes and *importable* power,

That forced him his ground to traverse wide,

And wisely watch to ward that deadly scour. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPORTANCE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Thing imported or implied.

A notable passion of wonder appeared in them; but the wisest beholder, that knew no more but seeing, could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

2. Matter; subject.

It had been pity you should have been put together with so mortal a purpose, as then each bore, upon *importance* of so slight a nature. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

3. Consequence; moment.

We consider

Th' *importance* of Cyprus to the Turks. *Shak. Othello.*

Thy own *importance* know,

Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *Pope.*

4. Importunity. An improper use peculiar to *Shakespeare*.

Maria writ

The letter at fir Toby's great *importance*;

In recompence whereof he hath married her. *Shakespeare.*

IMPORTANT. *adj.* [*important*, French.]

1. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence.

The most *important* and pressing care of a new and vigorous king was his marriage, for mediate establishment of the royal line. *Wotton.*

This superadds treachery to the crime: 'tis the falsifying the most *important* trust. *Decay of Piety.*

O then, what interest shall I make

To save my last *important* stake,

When the most just have cause to quake. *Roscommon.*

The great *important* end that God designs it for, the government of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its being rooted deep in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South.*

Examine how the fashionable practice of the world can be reconciled to the *important* doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*

*Important* truths still let your fables hold,

And moral mysteries with art unfold. *Granville.*

Th'



# I M P

Th' *important* hour had pass'd unheeded by. *Irene.*  
2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. This seems to be the meaning here.

He fiercely at him flew;  
And with *important* outrage him assail'd;  
Who soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew;  
And him with equal value countervail'd. *Fairy Queen.*  
3. Importunate. A corrupt use of the word.

Great France  
My mourning and *important* tears hath pitied. *Shakespeare.*  
IMPORTATION. *n. f.* [from *import.*] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.

The king's reasonable profit should not be neglected upon *importation* and exportation. *Bacon.*

These mines fill the country with greater numbers of people than it would be able to bear, without the *importation* of corn from foreign parts. *Addison on Italy.*

The emperor has forbidden the *importation* of their manufactures into any part of the empire. *Addison on Italy.*

IMPO'RTER. *n. f.* [from *import.*] One that brings in from abroad.

It is impossible to limit the quantity that shall be brought in, especially if the *importers* of it have so sure a market as the Exchequer. *Swift.*

IMPO'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *import.*] Of no moment or consequence. This is a word not in use, but not inelegant.

We less expect  
That matter needless, of *importless* burthen,  
Divide thy lips. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Cressida.*

IMPORTUNATE. *adj.* [importunus, Latin; importune, Fr.] Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed.

I was in debt to my *importunate* business; but he would not hear my excuse. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

They may not be able to bear the clamour of an *importunate* suitor. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

A rule restrains the most *importunate* appetites of our nature. *Rogers's Sermons.*

IMPORTUNATELY. *adv.* [from *importunate.*] With incessant solicitation; pertinaciously.

Their pertinacy is such, that when you drive them out of one form, they assume another; and are so *importunately* troublesome, as makes many think it impossible to be freed from them. *Duppa's Rules of Devotion.*

IMPORTUNATENESS. *n. f.* [from *importunate.*] Incessant solicitation.

She with more and more *importunateness* craved, which, in all good manners, was either of us to be desired, or not granted. *Sidney.*

To IMPORTUNE. *v. a.* [importuner, French; importunus, Latin. Accented anciently on the second syllable.] To teize; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest.

Against all sense you do *importune* her. *Shakespeare.*

If he espied any lewd gaiety in his fellow-servants, his master should straightways know it, and not rest free from *importuning*, until the fellow had put away his fault. *Carew.*

The bloom of beauty other years demands,  
Nor will be gather'd by such wither'd hands:

You *importune* it with a false desire. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*

The highest saint in the celestial hierarchy began to be so impertinently *importuned*, that a great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

Every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some frisking ideas, which thus *importune* the understanding, and hinder it from being employed. *Locke.*

We have been obliged to hire troops from several princes of the empire, whose ministers and residents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreasonable demands. *Swift.*

IMPORTU'NE. *adj.* [importunus, Latin. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.]

1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency.

All that charge did fervently apply,  
With greedy malice and *importune* toil;  
And planted there their huge artillery,

With which they daily made most dreadful battery. *F. Qu.*

Henry, calling himself king of England, needed not to have bestowed such great sums of treasure, nor so to have busied himself with *importune* and incessant labour and industry, to compass my death and ruin, if I had been such a feigned person. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Troublesome; vexatious.

And th' armies of their creatures all, and some  
Do serve to them, and with *importune* might  
War against us, the vassals of their will. *Spenser.*

If the upper soul can check what is consented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope that after a few years of sensuality, that *importune* rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, this would be some colour for that novel persuasion. *Hammond.*

The same airs, which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are *importune*. *Glanv. Scep.*

# I M P

3. Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.

No fair to thine  
Equivalent, or second! which compell'd  
Me thus, though *importune* perhaps, to come  
And gaze and worship thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

IMPORTU'NELY. *adv.* [from *importune.*]

1. Troublesomely; incessantly.

The palmer bent his ear unto the noise,  
To weet who called so *importunely*:  
Again he heard a more efforced voice,  
That bad him come in haste. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Unseasonably; improperly.

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows, are, with much importunity, but very *importunely* urged by the disciplinarians. *Sanderſon.*

IMPORTU'NITY. *n. f.* [importunitas, Lat. importunité, French; from *importunate.*] Incessant solicitation.

Overcome with the *importunity* of his wife, a woman of a haughty spirit, he altered his former purpose. *Knolles.*

Thrice I deluded her, and turn'd to sport  
Her *importunity*. *Milton's Agonistes.*

To IMPO'Œ. *v. a.* [imposer, French; impositum, Latin.]

1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty.

If a son, sent by his father, do fall into a lewd action, the imputation, by your rule, should be *imposed* upon his father. *Shakespeare.*

It shall not be lawful to *impose* toll upon them. *Ezra vii.*

To tyrants others have their country sold,  
*Imposing* foreign lords for foreign gold. *Dryd. Æn.*

On impious realms and barbarous kings *impose*  
Thy plagues, and curse them with such ills as those. *Pope.*

2. To enjoin as a duty or law.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action correspondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath *imposed* upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep? *Hooker.*

There was a thorough way made by the sword for the *imposing* of the laws upon them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thou on the deep *imposest* nobler laws,  
And by that justice hast remov'd the cause. *Waller.*

Christianity hath hardly *imposed* any other laws upon us, but what are enacted in our natures, or are agreeable to the prime and fundamental laws of it. *Tillotson.*

*Impose* but your commands,

This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands. *Dryden.*

It was neither *imposed* on me, nor so much as the subject given me by any man. *Dryden.*

3. To fix on; to impute to.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we *impose* not on the second; or what we deny unto nature, we impute unto nativity itself. *Brown.*

4. To obtrude fallaciously.

Our poet thinks not fit  
T' *impose* upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden.*

5. To IMPOSE on. To put a cheat on; to deceive.

Physicians and philosophers have suffered themselves to be so far *imposed upon* as to publish chymical experiments, which they never tried. *Boyle.*

He that thinks the name centaur stands for some real being, *imposes* on himself, and mistakes words for things. *Locke.*

6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chases, in order to carry the forms to press.

IMPO'Œ. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction. Not in use.

According to your ladyship's *impose*,  
I am thus early come. *Shakespeare.*

IMPO'ŒABLE. *adj.* [from *impose.*] To be laid as obligatory on any body.

They were not simply *imposeable* on any particular man, farther than he was a member of some church. *Hammond.*

IMPO'SER. *n. f.* [from *impose.*] One who enjoins; one who lays any thing on another as a hardship.

The universities sufferings might be manifested to all nations, and the *imposers* of these oaths might repent. *Walton.*

IMPOSITION. *n. f.* [imposition, French; impositus, Latin.]

1. The act of laying any thing on another.

The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, made more solemn by the *imposition* of hands. *Hammond.*

2. The act of giving a note of distinction.

The first *imposition* of names was grounded, among all nations, upon future good hope conceived of children. *Camden.*

The *imposition* of the name is grounded only upon the predominancy of that element, whose name is ascribed to it. *Boyle.*

3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.

Their determination is to trouble you with no more suit; unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's *imposition*, depending on the caskets. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

From



From *imposition* of strict laws, to free  
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear  
To filial; works of law, to works of faith. *Milt. P. Lost.*

4. Constraint; oppression.

The constraint of receiving and holding opinions by authority was rightly called *imposition*. *Locke.*

A greater load has been laid on us than we have been able to bear, and the grossest *impositions* have been submitted to, in order to forward the dangerous designs of a faction. *Swift.*

Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occasion of strife, a narrow spirit, and unreasonable *impositions* on the mind and practice. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.

IMPOSSIBLE. *adj.* [*impossibile*, Fr. *in* and *possible*.] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable.

Unlawful desires are punished after the effect of enjoying; but *impossible* desires are punished in the desire itself. *Sidney.*

It was *impossible* that the state should continue quiet. *2 Mac.*

With men this is *impossible*; but with God all things are possible. *Mat. xix. 26.*

'Twere *impossible* for any enterprize to be lawful, if that which should legitimate it is subsequent to it. *Decay of Piety.*

Difficult it is, but not *impossible*. *Chillingworth.*

It is *impossible* the mind should be stopped any where in its progress in this space, how far soever it extends its thoughts. *Locke.*

We cannot believe it *impossible* to God to make a creature with more ways to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal things than five. *Locke.*

I my thoughts deceive

With hope of things *impossible* to find. *Walsh.*

IMPOSSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*impossibilit *, Fr. from *impossible*.]

1. Impracticability; the state of being not feasible.

Simple Philoclea, it is the *impossibility* that doth torment me; for unlawful desires are punished after the effect of enjoying, but *impossible* desires in the desire itself. *Sidney.*

Admit all these *impossibilities* and great absurdities to be possible and convenient. *Whitgift.*

Let the mutinous winds

Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun,

Murdering *impossibility*, to make

What cannot be, slight work. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

They confound difficulty with *impossibility*. *South.*

Those who assert the *impossibility* of space existing without matter, must make body infinite. *Locke.*

When we see a man of like passions and weakness with ourselves going before us in the paths of duty, it confutes all lazy pretences of *impossibility*. *Rogers.*

2. That which cannot be done.

Though men do, without offence, wish daily that the affairs, which with evil success are past, might have fallen out much better; yet to pray that they may have been any other than they are, this being a manifest *impossibility* in itself, the rules of religion do not permit. *Hooker.*

*Impossibilities!* oh no, there's none,

Could I bring thy heart captive home. *Cowley.*

IMPOST. *n. f.* [*impost*, *imp t*, French; *impositum*, Latin.] A tax; a toll; custom paid.

Taxes and *imposts* upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the hundred, he loseth in the shire. *Bacon's Essays.*

IMPOSTS. *n. f.* [*imposte*, Fr. *incumba*, Latin.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Ainsworth.*

TO IMPOSTHUMATE. *v. n.* [from *imposthume*.] To form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter.

The bruise *imposthumated*, and afterwards turned to a stinking ulcer, which made every body shy to come near her. *Arbutnot.*

TO IMPOSTHUMATE. *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume.

They would not fly that surgeon, whose lancet threatens none but the *imposthumated* parts. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPOSTHUMATION. *n. f.* [from *imposthume*.] The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed.

He that maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious *imposthumations*. *Bacon's Essays.*

IMPOSTHUME. *n. f.* [This seems to have been formed by corruption from *impostem*, as *South* writes it; and *impostem* to have been written erroneously for *apostem*, ἀποστημα, an abscess.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.

Now the rotten diseases of the South, ruptures, catarrhs, and bladders full of *imposthumes*, make preposterous discoveries. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

An error in the judgment is like an *impostem* in the head, which is always noisome, and frequently mortal. *South.*

Fumes cannot transude through the bag of an *imposthume*.

*Harvey on Consumptions.*

IMPOSTOR. *n. f.* [*imposteur*, Fr. from *impose*; *impositor*, Latin.]

One who cheats by a fictitious character.

Shame and pain, poverty and sickness, yea death and hell

itself, are but the trophies of those fatal conquests got by that grand *impostor*, the devil, over the deluded sons of men. *South.*

IMPOSTURE. *n. f.* [*imposture*, Fr. *impostura*, Latin.] Cheat; fraud; suppositiousness; cheat committed by giving to persons or things a false character.

That the soul and angels have nothing to do with grosser locality is generally opinioned; but who is it that retains not a great part of the *imposture*, by allowing them a definitive *ubi*, which is still but imagination? *Glanv. Sceps.*

Open to them so many of the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without *imposture* or invidious reserve. *Evelyn.*

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal against kingship; but when they found out the *imposture*, upon his aspiring to the same himself, he was presently deserted, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with that title. *South.*

Form new legends,

And fill the world with follies and *impostures*. *Irene.*

IMPOTENCE. } *n. f.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]

IMPOTENCY. } *n. f.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]

1. Want of power; inability; imbecillity; weakness.

Some were poor by *impotency* of nature; as young fatherless children, old decrepit persons, ideots, and cripples. *Hayw.*

Weakness, or the *impotence* of exercising animal motion, attends fevers. *Arbutnot.*

God is a friend and a father, whose care supplies our wants, and defends our *impotence*, and from whose compassion in Christ we hope for eternal glory hereafter. *Rogers's Sermons.*

This is not a restraint or *impotency*, but the royal prerogative of the most absolute king of kings; that he wills to do nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodness. *Bentley.*

2. Ungovernableness of passion. A Latin signification: *animi impotentia*.

Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,

Belike through *impotence*, or unaware,

To give his enemies their wish, and end

Them in his anger, whom his anger saves

To punish endless? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Yet all combin'd,

Your beauty and my *impotence* of mind. *Dryden.*

3. Incapacity of propagation.

Dulness with obscenity must prove

As hateful, sure, as *impotence* in love. *Pope.*

IMPOTENT. *adj.* [*impotent*, Fr. *impotens*, Latin.]

1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power.

We that are strong must bear the imbecillity of the *impotent*, and not please ourselves. *Hooker.*

Yet wealth is *impotent*

To gain dominion, or to keep it gain'd. *Milton.*

Although in dreadful whirls we hung,

High on the broken wave,

I knew thou wert not slow to hear,

Nor *impotent* to save. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Disabled by nature or disease.

In those porches lay a great multitude of *impotent* folk, of blind, halt, and withered. *Jo. v. 3.*

There sat a certain man, *impotent* in his feet, being a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked. *Acts xiv.*

I have learn'd that fearful commenting

Is leaden servitor to dull delay;

Delay leads *impotent* and snail-pac'd beggary. *Shakesp. R. III.*

3. Without power of restraint. [*Animi impotens*.]

With jealous eyes at distance she had seen,

Whispering with Jove, the silver-footed queen;

Then, *impotent* of tongue, her silence broke,

Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. *Dryden.*

4. Without power of propagation.

He told beau Prim, who is thought *impotent*, that his mistress would not have him, because he is a sloven, and had committed a rape. *Tatler.*

IMPOTENTLY. *adv.* [from *impotent*.] Without power.

Proud C sar, 'midst triumphal cars,

The spoils of nations, and the pomp of wars,

Ignobly vain, and *impotently* great,

Shew'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in state. *Pope.*

TO IMPOUND. *v. a.* [*in* and *pound*. See POUND.]

1. To inclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine.

The great care was rather how to *impound* the rebels, that none of them might escape, than that any doubt was made to vanquish them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To shut up in a pincold.

England

Hath taken and *impounded* as a stray

The king.

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a stray, and

*impounded* him, with intention to restore him to the right owner. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

TO IMPOWER. See EMPOWER.

IMPRAC'TICABLE. *adj.* [*impracticable*, Fr. *in* and *practicable*.]

1. Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible.

Had



Had there not been still remaining bodies, the legitimate offsprings of the antediluvian earth, 'twould have been an extravagant and *impracticable* undertaking to have gone about to determine any thing concerning it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

To preach up the necessity of that which our experience tells us is utterly *impracticable*, were to affright mankind with the terrible prospect of universal damnation. *Rogers's Sermon.*

2. Untractable; unmanageable.

That fierce *impracticable* nature

Is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd girl.

*Rowe.*

IMPRAC'TICABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *impracticable*.] Impossibility.

I do not know a greater mark of an able minister than that of rightly adapting the several faculties of men, nor is any thing more to be lamented than the *impracticableness* of doing this.

*Swift.*

To IMPRECATE. *v. a.* [*imprecor*, Latin.] To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECATION. *n. f.* [*imprecatio*, Lat. *imprecation*, Fr. from *imprecate*.] Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished.

My mother shall the horrid furies raise

With *imprecations*.

*Chapman's Odyssey.*

Sir John Hotham, uncursed by any language or *imprecation* of mine, not long after paid his own and his eldest son's heads.

*King Charles.*

With *imprecations* thus he fill'd the air,

And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous pray'r.

*Pope.*

IMPRECATORY. *adj.* [from *imprecate*.] Containing wishes of evil.

To IMPREGN. *v. a.* [*in* and *pregno*, Latin.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality.

In her ears the sound

Yet rung of his persuasive words, *impregn'd*

With reason, to her seeming.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Th' unfruitful rock itself, *impregn'd* by thee,

Forms lucid stones.

*Thomson's Summer.*

IMPREGNABLE. *adj.* [*imprenable*, French.]

1. Not to be stormed; not to be taken.

Two giants kept themselves in a castle, seated upon the top of a rock, *impregnable*, because there was no coming to it but by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep down an army.

*Sidney.*

Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas,

Which he hath given for fence *impregnable*,

And with their helps alone defend ourselves. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

Haft thou not him, and all

Which he calls his, inclosed with a wall

Of strength *impregnable*?

*Sandys.*

There the capitol thou see'st,

Above the rest lifting his stately head

On the Tarpeian rock, her citadel

*Impregnable.*

*Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. iv.*

2. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable*; just like a rock, which, being plied continually by the waves, still throws them back again, but is not at all moved.

*South's Sermons.*

IMPREGNABLY. *adv.* [from *impregnable*.] In such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

A castle strongly seated on a high rock, joineth by an isthmus to the land, and is *impregnably* fortified.

*Sandys.*

To IMPREGNATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pregno*, Latin.]

1. To fill with young; to make prolifick.

Hermaphrodites, although they include the parts of both sexes, cannot *impregnate* themselves.

*Brown's Vulg. Err.*

*Impregnate*, from their loins they shed

A slimy juice.

*Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

With native earth their blood the monsters mix'd;

The blood, endu'd with animating heat,

Did in the *impregnate* earth new sons beget.

*Dryden.*

2. [*Impregner*, French.] To fill; to saturate.

Christianity is of so prolifick a nature, so apt to *impregnate* the hearts and lives of its proselytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch should want a due fertility.

*Decay of Piety.*

IMPREGNATION. *n. f.* [from *impregnate*.]

1. The act of making prolifick; fecundation.

They ought to refer matters unto counsellors, which is the first begetting or *impregnation*; but when they are elaborate in the womb of their counsel, and grow ripe to be brought forth, then they take the matter back into their own hands.

*Bacon.*

2. That with which any thing is impregnated.

What could implant in the body such peculiar *impregnations*, as should have such power?

*Derham's Physico-Theology.*

2. [*Impregnation*, French.] Saturation.

*Ainsworth.*

IMPREJUDICATE. *adj.* [*in*, *præ*, and *judico*, Latin.] Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

The solid reason of one man with *imprejudicate* apprehensions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated testimony of many hundreds.

*Brown.*

IMPREPARATION. *n. f.* [*in* and *preparation*.] Unpreparedness; want of preparation.

*Impreparation* and unreadiness when they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up of themselves.

*Hoker.*

To IMPRESS. *v. a.* [*impressum*, Latin.]

1. To print by pressure; to stamp.

So foul and ugly, that exceeding fear

Their visages *impress*, when they approached near. *Fa. Qu.*

When God from earth form'd Adam in the East,

He his own image on the clay *impress*.

*Denham.*

The conquering chief his foot *impress*

On the strong neck of that destructive beast. *Dryd. Ovid.*

2. To fix deep.

We should dwell upon the arguments, and *impress* the motives of persuasion upon our own hearts, 'till we feel the force of them.

*Watts.*

3. To force into service. This is generally now spoken and written *press*.

His age has charms in it, his title more,

To pluck the common bosoms on his side,

And turn our *impress* launces in our eyes

Which do command them. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until

Great Birnam-wood to Dunfinane's high hill

Shall come against him.

—That will never be:

Who can *impress* the forest, bid the tree

Unfix his earth-bound root?

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Ormond should contribute all he could for the making those

levies of men, and for *impressing* of ships.

*Clarendon.*

IMPRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Mark made by pressure.

This weak *impress* of love is as a figure

Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat

Dissolves to water.

*Shakesp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

They having taken the *impresses* of the insides of these shells with that exquisite niceness, as to express even the finest lineaments of them.

*Woodward's Nat. History.*

2. Effects upon another substance.

How objects are represented to myself I cannot be ignorant; but in what manner they are received, and what *impresses* they make upon the differing organs of another, he only knows that feels them.

*Glanv. Sceps.*

3. Mark of distinction; stamp.

God, surveying the works of the creation, leaves us this general *impress* or character upon them, that they were exceeding good.

*South's Sermons.*

4. Device; motto.

To describe emblazon'd shields,

*Impresses* quaint, caparisons, and steeds,

Bases, and tinsel trappings.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

5. Act of forcing any into service; compulsion; seizure. Now commonly *press*.

Ajax was here the voluntary, and you as under an *impress*.

*Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Why such *impress* of shipwrights, whose fore task

Does not divide the Sunday from the week. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Your ships are not well mann'd;

Your mariners are muliteers, reapers, people

Ingrost by swift *impress*.

*Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

IMPRESSION. *n. f.* [*impressio*, Latin; *impression*, Fr.]

1. The act of pressing one body upon another.

Sensation is such an *impression* or motion, made in some part of the body, as produces some perception in the understanding.

*Locke.*

2. Mark made by pressure; stamp.

Like to a chaos, or unlick'd bear-whelp,

That carries no *impression* like the dam. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

3. Image fixed in the mind.

Were the offices of religion stript of all the external decencies, they would not make a due *impression* on the mind.

*Atter.*

The false representations of the kingdom's enemies had made some *impression* in the mind of the successor.

*Swift.*

4. Operation; influence.

The king had made him high sheriff of Suffex, that he might the better make *impression* upon that county.

*Clarendon.*

We lie open to the *impressions* of flattery, which we admit without scruple, because we think we deserve it.

*Atterbury.*

Universal gravitation is above all mechanism, and proceeds from a divine energy and *impression*.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

There is a real knowledge of material things, when the thing itself, and the real action and *impression* thereof on our senses, is perceived.

*Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

5. Edition; number printed at once; one course of printing.

To be distracted with many opinions, makes men to be of the last *impression*, and full of change.

*Bacon.*

For ten *impressions*, which his works have had in so many years, at present a hundred books are scarcely purchased once a twelvemonth.

*Dryden.*

6. Effect of an attack.

Such a defeat of near two hundred horse, seconded with two thousand foot, may surely endure a comparison with any of the bravest *impressions* in ancient times.

*Wotton.*

IMPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *pressum*, Lat.] What may be impressed.



The differences of *impressible* and not *impressible*, figurable and not figurable, are plebeian notions. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*  
**IMPRESSURE.** *n. f.* [from *impress.*] The mark made by pressure; the dent; the impression.

Lean but upon a rush,

The cicatrice and capable *impressure*

Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

**To IMPRINT.** *v. a.* [*imprimer*, French.]

1. To mark upon any substance by pressure.

One and the same seal, *imprinted* upon pieces of wax of different colours. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Having surveyed the image of God in the soul of man, we are not to omit those characters of majesty that God *imprinted* upon the body. *South's Sermons.*

She amidst his spacious meadows flows;

Inclines her urn upon his fatten'd lands,

And sees his num'rous herds *imprint* her sands. *Prisr.*

2. To stamp words upon paper by the use of types.

3. To fix on the mind or memory.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and *imprinting* passages, amongst compliments, which is of singular use. *Bac.*

When we set before our eyes a round globe, the idea *imprinted* in our mind is of a flat circle, variously shadowed. *Loc.*

We have all those ideas in our understandings which we can make the objects of our thoughts, without the help of those sensible qualities which first *imprinted* them. *Locke.*

Retention is the power to revive again in our minds those ideas, which, after *imprinting*, have disappeared. *Locke.*

By familiar acquaintance he has got the ideas of those two different things distinctly *imprinted* on his mind. *Locke.*

**To IMPRISON.** *v. a.* [*emprisonner*, Fr. in and *prison*.] To shut up; to confine; to keep from liberty.

He *imprison'd* was in chains remediless;

For that Hippolytus' rent corse he did redress. *Fa. Queen.*

Now we are in the street, he first of all,

Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall;

And so *imprison'd* and hemm'd in by me,

Sells for a little state his liberty. *Donne.*

Try to *imprison* the restless wind;

So swift is guilt, so hard to be confin'd. *Dryden.*

If a man *imprisons* himself in his closet, and employs reason to find out the nature of the corporeal world, without experiments, he will frame a scheme of chimeras. *Watts.*

It is not improbable, that all the virtual heat in the juices of vegetables, metals, and minerals may be owing to the action of the *imprisoned* rays. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

**IMPRISONMENT.** *n. f.* [*emprisonnement*, Fr. from *imprison*.] Confinement; claufure; state of being shut in prison. It may be written *emprisonment*.

His sinews waxen weak and raw,

Through long *imprisonment* and hard constraint. *F. Queen.*

Which shall I first bewail,

Thy bondage or lost sight,

Thou art become, O worst *imprisonment*!

The dungeon of thyself. *Milton's Agonistes.*

From retentive cage

When fullen Philomel escapes, her notes

She varies, and of past *imprisonment*

Sweetly complains. *Phillips.*

Count Serini, still close prisoner in this castle, lost his senses by his long *imprisonment* and afflictions. *Addison.*

It is well if they don't fix the brand of heresy on the man who is leading them out of their long *imprisonment*, and loosing the fetters of their souls. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

**IMPROBABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *improbable*.] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.

The difficulty being so great, and the *improbability* of attempting this successfully, it was but reason that a solid foundation should be laid. *Hammond.*

As to the *improbabilities* of a spirit appearing, I boldly answer him, that a heroick poet is not tied to the bare representation of what is true, or exceeding probable. *Dryden.*

**IMPROBABLE.** *adj.* [*improbable*, Fr. *improbabilis*, Lat. in and *probable*.] Unlikely; incredible.

This account of party-patches will appear *improbable* to those who live at a distance from the fashionable world. *Addison.*

**IMPROBABLY.** *adv.* [from *improbable*.]

1. Without likelihood.

2. In a manner not to be approved. Obsolete.

Aristotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put into ten thousand measures of water, the wine being overpowered, will be turned into water: he speaks very *improbably*. *Boyle.*

**To IMPROBATE.** *v. a.* [in and *probo*, Latin.] Not to approve.

**IMPROBATION.** *n. f.* [*improbatio*, Latin; *improbation*, French.] Act of disallowing. *Ainsworth.*

**IMPROBITY.** *n. f.* [*improbitas*, *improbis*, Latin.] Want of honesty; dishonesty; baseness.

He was perhaps excommunicable, yea, and cast out for notorious *improbability*. *Hooker.*

We balance the *improbability* of the one with the *improbability* of the other. *L'Estrange.*

**To IMPROLIFICATE.** *v. a.* [in and *prolific*.] To impregnate; to fecundate. A word not used.

A difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is how the sperm of the cock *improlificatus*, and makes the oval conception fruitful. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**IMPROPER.** *adj.* [*impropre*, Fr. *improprius*, Latin.]

1. Not well adapted; unqualified.

As every science requires a peculiar genius, so likewise there is a genius peculiarly *improper* for every one. *Burnet.*

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.

The methods used in an original disease would be very *improper* in a gouty case. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. Not just; not accurate.

He disappear'd, was rarify'd;

For 'tis *improper* speech to say he dy'd:

He was exhal'd. *Dryden.*

**IMPROPERLY.** *adv.* [from *improper*.]

1. Not fitly; incongruously.

2. Not justly; not accurately.

*Improperly* we measure life by breath;

Such do not truly live who merit death. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

They assuring me of their assistance in correcting my faults where I spoke *improperly*, I was encouraged. *Dryden.*

**To IMPROPRIATE.** *v. a.* [in and *proprius*, Latin.]

1. To convert to private use; to seize to himself.

For the pardon of the rest, the king thought it not fit it should pass by parliament; the better, being matter of grace, to *impropriate* the thanks to himself. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To put the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks.

Mrs. Gullston being possessed of the *impropriate* parsonage of Bardwell in Suffolk, did procure from the king leave to annex the same to the vicarage. *Spe. man.*

**IMPROPRIATION.** *n. f.* [from *impropriate*.]

An *impropriation* is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house, though sometimes these terms are confounded. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Having an *impropriation* in his estate, he took a course to dispose of it for the augmentation of the vicarage. *Spe. man.*

**IMPROPRIATOR.** *n. f.* [from *impropriate*.] A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.

Where the vicar leases his glebe, the tenant must pay the great tythes to the rector or *impropriator*. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

**IMPROPRIETY.** *n. f.* [*impropriete*, Fr. from *improprius*, Latin.] Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness.

These mighty ones, whose ambition could suffer them to be called gods, would never be flattered into immortality; but the proudest have been convinced of the *impropriety* of that appellation. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Many gross *improprieties*, however authorized by practice, ought to be discarded. *Swift.*

**IMPROSPEROUS.** *adj.* [in and *prosperous*.] Unhappy; unfortunate; not successful.

This method is in the design probable, how *improsperous* so ever the wickedness of men hath rendered the success of it. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Our pride seduces us at once into the guilt of bold, and punishment of *improsperous* rebels. *Decay of Piety.*

Seven revolving years are wholly run,

Since the *improsperous* voyage we begun. *Dryden's Æn.*

**IMPROSPEROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *improsperous*.] Unhappily; unsuccessfully; with ill fortune.

This experiment has been but very *improsperously* attempted. *Boyle.*

**IMPROVABLE.** *adj.* [from *improve*.] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better state; capable of melioration.

Adventures in knowledge are laudable, and the essays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints unto better. *Brown.*

We have stock enough, and that too of so *improvable* a nature, that is, capable of infinite advancement. *Decay of Piety.*

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Animals are not *improvable* beyond their proper genius: a dog will never learn to mew, nor a cat to bark. *Grew's Cosmol.*

I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands, and am already planting woods and draining marshes. *Addison's Spectator.*

**IMPROVABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *improvable*.] Capableness of being made better.

**IMPROVABLY.** *adv.* [from *improvable*.] In a manner that admits of melioration.

**To IMPROVE.** *v. a.* [in and *probo*, Latin.] *Quasi probum facere.* *Skinner.*

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raise from good to better. We amend a bad, but *improve* a good thing.

I love not to *improve* the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead. *Denham.*

Heaven seems *improv'd* with a superior ray,

And the bright arch reflects a double day. *Pope.*

2. [In and *prove*; *improver*, Fr. *improbo*, Lat.] To disprove.

Though the prophet Jeremy was unjustly accused, yet doth not that *improve* any thing that I have said. *Whitgift.*



# I M P

To IMPROVE. *v. n.* To advance in goodness.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence; virtues which become us, particularly in times of war. *Atterb.*  
IMPROVEMENT. *n. s.* [from *improve*.]

1. Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better.  
Some virtues tend to the preservation of health, and others to the *improvement* and security of estates. *Tillotson.*

2. Act of improving.  
The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements* on the Greek poet. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Progress from good to better.  
There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and decays. *Addison.*

4. Instruction; edification.  
I look upon your city as the best place of *improvement*: from the school we go to the university, but from the universities to London. *South.*

5. Effect of melioration.  
Love is the greatest of human affections, and friendship the noblest and most refined *improvement* of love. *South.*

IMPROVER. *n. s.* [from *improve*.]  
1. One that makes himself or any thing else better.  
They were the greatest *improvers* of those qualifications with which courts used to be adorned. *Clarendon.*

The first started ideas have been examined, and many effectually confuted by the late *improvers* of this way. *Locke.*  
Homer is like a skilful *improver*, who places a beautiful statue so as to answer several vistas. *Pope.*

2. Any thing that meliorates.  
Chalk is a very great *improver* of moist lands. *Mortimer.*

IMPROVIDED. *adj.* [*improvisus*, Latin; *imprevu*, Fr.] Unforeseen; unexpected; unprovided against.  
She suborned hath

This crafty messenger with letters vain,  
To work new woe, and *improvided* scath,  
By breaking off the band betwixt us twain. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPROVIDENCE. *n. s.* [from *improvident*.] Want of forethought; want of caution.  
Men would escape floods by running up to mountains; and though some might perish through *improvidence*, or through the sudden inundation of a deluge, many would escape. *Hale.*

The *improvidence* of my neighbour must not make me inhuman. *L'Estrange.*

IMPROVIDENT. *adj.* [*improvidus*, Latin.] Wanting forecast; wanting care to provide.  
*Improvident* soldiers, had your watch been good,  
This sudden mischief never could have fall'n. *Shak. H. VI.*

When men well have fed, the blood being warm,  
Then are they most *improvident* of harm. *Daniel's Ci. War.*  
I shall conclude this digression, and return to the time when that brisk and *improvident* resolution was taken. *Clarendon.*

This were an *improvident* revenge in the young ones, whereby, in defect of provision, they must destroy themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

IMPROVIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *improvident*.] Without forethought; without care.  
Now we are in the street, he first of all,  
*Improvidently* proud, creeps to the wall;  
And so imprison'd, and hemm'd in by me,  
Sells for a little state his liberty. *Donne.*

IMPROVISION. *n. s.* [in and provision.] Want of forethought.  
Her *improvision* would be justly accusable. *Brown.*

IMPRUDENCE. *n. s.* [*imprudence*, Fr. *imprudencia*, Lat.] Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest.

IMPRUDENT. *adj.* [*imprudens*, Fr. *imprudens*, Lat.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent.  
There is no such *imprudent* person as he that neglects God and his soul. *Tillotson.*

IMPUDENCE. } *n. s.* [*impudence*, Fr. *impudentia*, Lat.] Shame-  
IMPUDENCY. } lessness; immodesty.  
I ne'er heard yet

That any of these bolder vices wanted  
Less *impudence* to gain say what they did,  
Than to perform it first. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Nor did Noah's open infirmity justify Cham's *impudency*, or exempt him from that curse of being servant of servants. *King Charles.*

Those clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny. *Locke.*

IMPUDENT. *adj.* [*impudent*, Fr. *impudens*, Latin.] Shameless; wanting modesty.  
It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with such more than *impudent* sawciness from you, can thrust me from a level consideration. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

When we behold an angel, not to fear,  
Is to be *impudent*. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*

IMPUDENTLY. *adv.* [from *impudent*.] Shamelessly; without modesty.  
At once assail  
With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

# I M P

Why should soft Fabius *impudently* bear  
Names gain'd by conquest in the Gallick war?  
Why lays he claim to Hercules his strain,  
Yet dares be base, effeminate, and vain? *Dryden.*  
To IMPUGN. *v. a.* [*impugner*, Fr. *impugno*, Lat.] To attack; to assault.

Of a strange nature is the suit you follow;  
Yet in such rule, that the Venetian law  
Cannot *impugn* you. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

I cannot think myself engaged to discourse of lots, as to their nature, use, and allowableness; and that not only in matters of moment and business, but also of recreation, which is indeed *impugned* by some, though better defended by others. *South's Sermons.*

St. Hierom reporteth, that he saw one of these in his time; but the truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn*, or over-boldly affirm. *Peacham on Drawing.*

IMPUGNER. *n. s.* [from *impugn*.] One that attacks or invades.

IMPUISSANCE. *n. s.* [French.] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness.  
As he would not trust Ferdinando and Maximilian for supports of war, so the *impuissance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occasions to accept of peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

IMPULSE. *n. s.* [*impulsus*, Latin.]  
1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another.  
If these little *impulses* set the great wheels of devotion on work, the largeness and height of that shall not at all be prejudiced by the smallness of its occasion. *South's Sermons.*

Bodies produce ideas in us manifestly by *impulse*. *Locke.*  
Bodies, from the *impulse* of a fluid, can only gravitate in proportion to their surfaces, and not according to their quantity of matter, which is contrary to experience. *Ch'yne.*

2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea.  
Mean time, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius arm'd,  
Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden's Æn.*

These were my natural *impulses* for the undertaking; but there was an accidental motive, which was full as forcible. *Dry.*  
Moses saw the bush burn without being consumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was something, besides finding an *impulse* upon his mind to go to Pharaoh, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt. *Locke.*

3. Hostile impression.  
Like two great rocks against the raging tide,  
Unmov'd the two united chiefs abide,  
Sustain th' *impulse*, and receive the war. *Prior.*

IMPULSION. *n. s.* [*impulsion*, Fr. *impulsus*, Latin.]  
1. The agency of body in motion upon body.  
The motion in the minute parts of any solid body passeth without sound; for that sound that is heard sometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the *impulsion* of the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To the *impulsion* there is requisite the force of the body that moveth, and the resistance of the body that is moved; and if the body be too great, it yieldeth too little; and if it be too small, it resisteth too little. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Influence operating upon the mind.  
But thou didst plead  
Divine *impulsion*, prompting how thou might'st  
Find some occasion to infect our foes. *Milton's Agonistes.*

IMPULSIVE. *adj.* [*impulsif*, Fr. from *impulse*.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent.  
Nature and duty bind him to obedience;  
But those being placed in a lower sphere,  
His fierce ambition, like the highest mover,  
Has hurried with a strong *impulsive* motion  
Against their proper course. *Denham's Sophy.*

What is the fountain or *impulsive* cause of this prevention of sin? It is perfectly free grace. *South's Sermons.*

Poor men! poor papers! we and they  
Do some *impulsive* force obey,  
And are but play'd with, do not play. *Prior.*

IMPUNITY. *n. s.* [*impunité*, Fr. *impunitas*, Latin.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment.  
In the condition of subjects they will gladly continue, as long as they may be protected and justly governed, without oppression on the one side, or *impunity* on the other. *Davies.*

A general *impunity* would confirm them; for the vulgar will never be brought to believe, that there is a crime where they see no penalty. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Men, potent in the commonwealth, will employ their ill-gotten influence towards procuring *impunity*, or extorting undue favours for themselves or dependents. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

IMPURE. *adj.* [*impur*, Fr. *impurus*, Latin.]  
1. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; unholy.  
No more can *impure* man retain and move  
In that pure region of a worthy love,  
Than earthly substance can unforc'd aspire,  
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*

Hypocrites austere talk,  
Condemning as *impure* what God has made  
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all. *Milton.*

2. Unchaste.



## 2. Unchaste.

If black scandal, or foul-fac'd reproach,  
Attend the sequel of your imposition,  
Your meer enforcement shall acquittance me  
From all the *impure* blots and stains thereof. *Shakefp. R. III.*  
One could not devise a more proper hell for an *impure* spirit, than that which Plato has touched upon. *Addison.*

## 3. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; drossy.

IMPU'RELY. *adv.* [from *impure*.] With impurity.  
IMPU'RENESS. } *n. f.* [*impureté*, French; *impuritas*, Lat. from  
IMPU'RITY. } *impure*.]

## 1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.

## 2. Act of unchastity.

The foul *impurities* that reigned among the monkish clergy.  
*Atterbury's Sermons.*

## 3. Feculent admixture.

Cleanse the alimentary duct by vomiting and clysters, the *impurities* of which will be carried into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*  
TO IMPURPLE. *v. a.* [*empourprer*, Fr. from *purple*.] To make red; to colour as with purple.

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off the bright  
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,  
*Impurpled* with celestial roses, smil'd. *Milton.*

IMPU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *impute*.]

## 1. Chargeable upon any one.

That first sort of foolishness is *imputable* to them. *South:*

## 2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. Not proper.

If the wife departs from her husband, through any default of his, as on the account of cruelty, then he shall be compelled to allow her alimony; for the law deems her to be a dutiful wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she is in no wife *imputable*.  
*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

IMPU'TABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *imputable*.] The quality of being *imputable*.

'Tis necessary to the *imputableness* of an action, that it be avoidable. *Norris.*

IMPUTATION. *n. f.* [*imputation*, Fr. from *impute*.]

## 1. Attribution of any thing: generally of ill.

Trust to me, Ulysses;

Our *imputation* shall be oddly pois'd

In this wild action. *Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.*

If a son that is sent by his father about merchandize, do fall into some lewd action, the *imputation* of his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father. *Shakespeare.*

To use intellects and volitions in the infinite essence, as hypotheses, is allowable; but a rigorous *imputation* is derogatory to him, and arrogant in us. *Glanv. Sceps.*

I have formerly said that I could distinguish your writings from those of any others: 'tis now time to clear myself from any *imputation* of self-conceit on that subject. *Dryden.*

## 2. Sometimes of good.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their master. *Shakespeare.*

## 3. Censure; reproach.

Whatsoever happens they also the least feel that scourge of vulgar *imputation*, which notwithstanding they deserve. *Hooker.*

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless *imputations* of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any *imputation* upon this matter. *Swift.*

## 4. Hint; reflection.

Antonio is a good man.

—Have you heard any *imputation* to the contrary?

—No, no; my meaning is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

IMPUTATIVE. *adj.* [from *impute*.] That which may *impute*. *Ainsworth.*

TO IMPUTE. *v. a.* [*imputer*, Fr. *impute*, Latin.]

## 1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; sometimes good.

It was *imputed* to him for righteousness. *Ro. iv. 22.*

Men in their innovations should follow the example of time, which innovateth but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived; for otherwise whatsoever is new and unlooked for, ever mends some, and pairs others; and he that is holpen takes it for a fortune, and thanks the time; and he that is hurt for a wrong, *imputeth* it to the author. *Bacon's Essays.*

I made it by your persuasion, to satisfy those who *imputed* it to folly. *Temple.*

*Impute* your dangers to our ignorance. *Dryden.*

This obscurity cannot be *imputed* to want of language in so great a master of stile. *Locke.*

I have read a book *imputed* to lord Bathurst, called a dissertation on parties. *Swift.*

## 2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

Thy merit

*Imputed* shall absolve them who renounce

Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. *Milton.*

IMPUTER. *n. f.* [from *impute*.] He that *imputes*.

IN. *prep.* [*in*, Latin.]

## 1. Noting the place where any thing is present.

In school of love are all things taught we see;  
There learn'd this maid of arms the ireful guise. *Fairfax.*  
Is this place here not sufficient strong  
To guard us in? *Daniel's Civil War.*

## 2. Noting the state present at any time.

The other is only by error and misconceit named the ordinance of Jesus Christ: no one proof is yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be so in very deed. *Hooker.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,  
That thiinks he hath done well in people's eyes. *Shakefp.*

Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,  
With many more confederates, are in arms. *Shak. R. III.*

Danger before, and in, and after the act,  
You needs must grant is great. *Daniel's Civil War.*

However it be in knowledge, I may truly say it is of no use at all in probabilities; for the assent there, being to be determined by the preponderancy, after a due weighing of all the proofs on both sides, nothing is so unfit to assist the mind in that as syllogism. *Locke.*

In all likelihood I brought all my limbs out of the bed, which, 'tis probable, he has not done off the breach. *Collier.*

God hath made our eternal and temporal interests, in most cases, very consistent. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

None was so little in their friendships, or so much in that of those whom they had most abused. *Letter to Publ. of Dunciad.*

## 3. Noting the time.

When we would consider eternity *a parte ante*, what do we but, beginning from ourselves and the present time we are in, repeat in our minds the ideas of years or ages past, with a prospect of proceeding in such addition with all the infinity of numbers? *Locke.*

## 4. Noting power.

To feed mens souls, quoth he, is not in man. *Hubb. Tale.*

## 5. Noting proportion.

Let usury in general be reduced to five in the hundred, and let that rate be proclaimed to be free and current. *Bacon.*

I cannot but lament the common course, which, at least, nine in ten of those who enter into the ministry are obliged to enter. *Swift.*

## 6. Concerning.

I only consider what he, who is allowed to have carried this argument farthest, has said in it. *Locke.*

## 7. For the sake. A solemn phrase.

Now, in the names of all the gods at once,

Upon what meat does this our Cæsar feed,

That he is grown so great? *Shakefp. Julius Cæsar.*

In the name of the people,

And in the power of us the tribunes, we

Banish him our city. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

Now, in the name of honour, sir, I beg you

That I may see your father's death reveng'd. *Dryden.*

## 8. Noting cause.

King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,

Lord Clifford vows to fight in thy defence. *Shakefp. H. VI.*

## 9. In that. Because.

Some things they do in that they are men; in that they are wise men, and christian men, some things; some things in that they are men misled, and blinded with error. *Hooker.*

He cannot brook such disgrace well, as he shall run into; in that it is a thing of his own search, and against my will. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

## 10. In as much. Since; seeing that.

Those things are done voluntarily by us, which other creatures do naturally, in as much as we might stay our doing of them if we would. *Hooker.*

IN. *adv.*

## 1. Within some place; not out.

How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and unconscionable person; especially if he be arrived at that consummate and robust degree of falshood as to play in and out, and show tricks with oaths, the sacredest bonds which the conscience of man can be bound with. *South's Sermons.*

I fear me, you'll be in 'till then. *Shakespeare.*

## 2. Engaged to any affair.

We know the worst can come: 'tis thought upon:

We cannot shift being in, we must go on. *Daniel.*

These pragmatistical flies value themselves for being in at every thing, and are found at last to be just good for nothing. *L'Estr.*

## 3. Placed in some state.

Poor rogues talk of court news,

Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shakefp.*

Must never patriot then declaim at gin,

Unless, good man, he has been fairly in. *Pope.*

## 4. Noting entrance.

Go to thy fellows; bid them cover the table, serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shakespeare.*

He's too big to go in there: what shall I do?

—Let me see't; I'll in, I'll in: follow your friend's advice, I'll in. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

In the said cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of bivalve larger than could be introduced in at either of those holes. *Woodward on Fossils.*



## 5. Into any place.

Is it not more eligible to come *in* with a smooth gale, than to be tossed at sea with a storm. *Collier.*

Next fill the hole with its own earth again,  
And trample with thy feet, and tread it *in*. *Dryd. Georg.*

## 6. Close; home.

The posture of left handed fencers is so different from that of the right-handed, that you run upon their swords if you push forward; and they are *in* with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard. *Tatler.*

**IN** has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense, as in the Latin: so, *active* denotes that which *acts*, *inactive* that which does not *act*. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*; as *irregular*: before *l* into *l*; as *illative*: and into *m* before some other consonants; as *improbable*.

**INABILITY.** *n. f.* [*in* and *ability*.] Impuissance; impotence; want of power.

If no natural nor casual *inability* cross their desires, they always delighting to inure themselves with actions most beneficial to others, cannot but gather great experience, and thro' experience the more wisdom. *Hooker.*

Neither ignorance nor *inability* can be pretended; and what plea can we offer to divine justice to prevent condemnation? *Rogers.*

**INABSTINENCE.** *n. f.* [*in* and *abstinence*.] Intemperance; want of power to abstain.

Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew  
Before thee shall appear, that thou may'st know  
What misery the *inabstinence* of Eve  
Shall bring on man. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

**INACCESSIBLE.** *adj.* [*inaccessibile*, Fr. *in* and *accessible*.] Not to be reached; not to be approached.

Whate'er you are,  
That in this desert *inaccessible*,  
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,  
Lose and neglect the creeping hours of time. *Shakespeare.*  
Many other hidden parts of nature, even of a far lower form, are *inaccessible* to us. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

There shall we clearly see the ends and uses of these things, which here were either too subtle for us to penetrate, or too remote and *inaccessible* for us to come to any distinct view of. *Ray on the Creation.*

This part, which is so noble, is not altogether *inaccessible*; and that an easy way may be found to it, 'tis to consider nature and to copy her. *Dryden.*

**INACCURACY.** *n. f.* [from *inaccurate*.] Want of exactness.  
**INACCURATE.** *adj.* [*in* and *accurate*.] Not exact; not accurate. It is used sometimes of persons, but more frequently of performances.

**INACTION.** *n. f.* [*inaction*, Fr. *in* and *action*.] Cessation from labour; forbearance of labour.

The times and amusements past are not more like a dream to me, than those which are present: I lie in a refreshing kind of *inaction*. *Pope.*

**INACTIVE.** *adj.* [*in* and *active*.] Not busy; not diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish.

**INACTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *inactive*.] Idly; without labour; without motion; sluggishly.

In seasons of perfect freedom, mark how your son spends his time; whether he *inactively* loiters it away, when left to his own inclination. *Locke.*

**INACTIVITY.** *n. f.* [*in* and *activity*.] Idleness; rest; sluggishness.

A doctrine which manifestly tends to discourage the endeavours of men, to introduce a lazy *inactivity*, and neglect of the ordinary means of grace. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Virtue, conceal'd within our breast,  
Is *inactivity* at best. *Swift.*

**INADEQUATE.** *adj.* [*in* and *adæquatus*, Latin.] Not equal to the purpose; defective; falling below the due proportion.

Remorse for vice  
Not paid, or paid *inadequate* in price,  
What farther means can reason now direct? *Dryden.*

*Inadequate* ideas are such, which are but a partial or incomplete representation of those archetypes to which they are referred. *Locke.*

**INADEQUATELY.** *adv.* [from *inadequate*.] Defectively; not completely.

These pores they may either exactly fill, or but *inadequately*. *Boyle.*

**INADVERTENCE.** } *n. f.* [*inadvertance*, French; from *inad-*  
**INADVERTENCY.** } *vertent*.]

1. Carelessness; negligence; inattention.

There is a vast difference between them; indeed, as vast as between *inadvertency* and deliberation, between surprize and set purpose. *South.*

From an habitual heedless *inadvertency*, men are so intent upon the present that they mind nothing else. *L'Estrange.*

2. Act or effect of negligence.

Many persons have lain under great and heavy scandals, which have taken their first rise only from some *inadvertence* or indiscretion. *Government of the Tongue.*

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and

*inadvertencies*, are infinitely preferable to the works of an inferior kind of author, which are scrupulously exact. *Addison.*

**INADVERTENT.** *adj.* [*in* and *advertens*, Latin.] Negligent; careless.

**INADVERTENTLY.** *adv.* [from *inadvertent*.] Carelessly; negligently.

Aristotle mentions Telegonus as the son of Circe and Ulysses, who afterwards slew his father with the bone of a fish *inadvertently*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

Worthy persons, if *inadvertently* drawn into a deviation, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground. *Clarissa.*

**INALIENABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *alienable*.] That cannot be alienated.

**INALIMENTAL.** *adj.* [*in* and *alimental*.] Affording no nourishment.

Dulcoration importeth a degree to nourishment; and the making of things *inalimental* to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit for making new victual. *Bacon.*

**INAMISSIBLE.** *adj.* [*inamissible*, French; *in* and *amissum*, Lat.] Not to be lost.

These advantages are *inamissible*. *Hammond.*

**INANE.** *adj.* [*inanis*, Latin.] Empty; void.

We sometimes speak of place in the great *inane*, beyond the confines of the world. *Locke.*

**TO INANIMATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *animo*, Latin.] To animate; to quicken. This word is not in use.

There's a kind of world remaining still,  
Though she which did *inanimate* and fill  
The world be gone; yet in this last long night  
Her ghost doth walk, that is, a glimmering light. *Donne.*

**INANIMATE.** } *adj.* [*inanimatus*, Latin; *inanimé*, French.]  
**INANIMATED.** } Void of life; without animation.

The spirits of animate bodies are all in some degree kindled; but *inanimate* bodies have their spirits no whit inflamed. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The golden goddess, present at the pray'r,  
Well knew he meant th' *inanimated* fair,  
And gave the sign of granting. *Dryden.*

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the *inanimate* bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves. *Bentley.*

They can neither subsist nor be produced by the powers of mechanism; for both require the constant influence of a principle different from that which governs the *inanimate* part of the universe. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

From roofs when Verrio's colours fall,  
And leave *inanimate* the naked wall,  
Still in thy song should vanquish'd France appear. *Pope.*

**INANITION.** *n. f.* [*inanition*, Fr. *inanis*, Lat.] Emptiness of body; want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.

Weakness which attends fevers proceeds from too great fulness in the beginning, and too great *inanition* in the latter end of the disease. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**INANITY.** *n. f.* [from *inanis*, Latin.] Emptiness; void space.

This opinion excludes all such *inanity*, and admits no vacuities but so little ones as no body whatever can come to, but will be bigger than they, and must touch the corporal parts which those vacuities divide. *Digby on Bodies.*

**INAPPETENCY.** *n. f.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Latin.] Want of stomach or appetite.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.



**INARTI'ULATE.** *adj.* [*inarticulé*, Fr. *in* and *articulate*.] Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech.

Observe what *inarticulate* sounds resemble any of the particular letters. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion; as our solemn musick, which is *inarticulate* poesy, does in churches. *Dryden.*

**INARTI'ULATELY.** *adv.* [from *inarticulate*.] Not distinctly.

**INARTI'ULATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *inarticulate*.] Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

**INARTIFI'CIAL.** *adj.* [*in* and *artificial*.] Contrary to art.

I have ranked this among the effects; and it may be thought *inartificial* to make it the cause also. *Decay of Piety.*

**INARTIFI'CIALLY.** *adv.* [from *inartificial*.] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

This lofty humour is clumsily and *inartificially* managed, when its affected by those of a self-denying profession. *Collier.*

**INATTE'NTION.** *n. f.* [*inattention*, Fr. *in* and *attention*.] Disregard; negligence; neglect.

Persons keep out of the reach of the reproofs of the ministry, or hear with such *inattention* or contempt as renders them of little effect. *Rogers's Sermons.*

We see a strange *inattention* to this most important prospect. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Novel lays attract our ravish'd ears;

But old, the mind with *inattention* hears. *Pope.*

**INATTE'NTIVE.** *adj.* [*in* and *attentive*.] Careless; negligent; regardless.

If we indulge the frequent roving of passions, we shall procure an unsteady and *inattentive* habit. *Watts.*

**INAU'DIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *audible*.] Not to be heard; void of sound.

Let's take the instant by the forward top;

For we are old, and on our quick'nt decrees

Th' *inaudible* and noiseless foot of time

Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakespeare.*

**TO INAU'GURATE.** *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Latin.] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites; to begin with good omens; to begin.

Those beginnings of years were propitious to him, as if kings did chuse remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favours, that they may appear acts as well of the time as of the will. *Wotton.*

**INAUGURA'TION.** *n. f.* [*inauguration*, Fr. *inauguro*, Latin.] Investiture by solemn rites.

The royal olive was solemnly sworn, at his *inauguration*, to observe these things inviolable. *Howel's Vocal Forrest.*

At his regal *inauguration* his old father resigned the kingdom to him. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**INAURA'TION.** *n. f.* [*inauro*, Latin.] The act of gilding or covering with gold.

The Romans had the art of gilding after our manner; but some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

**INAUSP'ICIOUS.** *adj.* [*in* and *auspicious*.] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

Oh here

I will set up my everlasting rest;

And shake the yoke of *inauspicious* stars

From this world-wearied flesh. *Shakes. Rom. and Juliet.*

Though heaven's *inauspicious* eye

Lay black on love's nativity,

Her eye a strong appeal can give;

Beauty, smiles, and love shall live.

The stars feel not the diseases their *inauspicious* influence

produces. *Boyle.*

With *inauspicious* love a wretched swain

Pursu'd the fairest nymph of all the plain;

She plung'd him hopeless in a deep despair. *Dryden.*

**INBE'ING.** *n. f.* [*in* and *being*.] Inherence; inseparableness.

When we say the bowl is round, the boy is witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have a sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it. *Watts.*

**INBORN.** *adj.* [*in* and *born*.] Innate; implanted by nature.

Led by sense of good,

Inborn to all, I fought my needful food.

All passions being *inborn* with us, we are almost equally

judges of them. *Dryden.*

Some Carolina, to heaven's dictates true,

Thy *inborn* worth with conscious eyes shall see,

And slight th' imperial diadem for thee. *Addison.*

**INBRE'ATHED.** *adj.* [*in* and *breath*.] Inspired; infused by inspiration.

Blest pair of syrens, pledges of heav'n's joy,

Sphere-born harmonious sisters, voice and verse,

Wed your divine sounds, and mixt power employ,

Dead things with *inbreath'd* sense able to pierce. *Milton.*

**INBRED.** *adj.* [*in* and *bred*.] Produced within; hatched or generated within.

My *inbred* enemy

Forth issu'd.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

A man thinks better of his children than they deserve; but there is an impulse of tenderness, and there must be some esteem for the setting of that *inbred* affection at work. *L'Estr.*

But he unmov'd contemns their idle threat;

And *inbred* worth doth boasting valour slight. *Dryden.*

**TO INCA'GE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *cage*.] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.

And yet *incaged* in so small a verge,

Thy waste is no whit lesser than thy lord's. *Shakes. R. II.*

It made my imprisonment a pleasure;

Ay, such a pleasure as *incaged* birds

Conceive.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

**INCALE'SCENCE.** } *n. f.* [*incalesco*, Latin.] The state of grow-  
**INCALE'SCENCY.** } ing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

Averroes restrained his hilarity, making no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober *incalescence*, and regulated estuation from wine. *Brown.*

The oil preserves the ends of the bones from *incalescency*, which they, being solid bodies, would necessarily contract from a swift motion. *Ray on the Creation.*

**INCANTA'TION.** *n. f.* [*incantation*, Fr. *incanto*, Lat.] Charms uttered by fingering; enchantment.

My ancient *incantations* are too weak,

And hell too strong. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

By Adam's hearkening to his wife, mankind, by that her *incantation*, became the subject of labour, sorrow, and death.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*

The great wonders of witches, their carrying in the air, and transforming themselves into other bodies, are reported to be wrought, not by *incantations* or ceremonies, but by anointing themselves all over, move a man to think that these fables are the effects of imagination; for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The name of a city being discovered unto their enemies, their penates and patronal gods might be called forth by charms and *incantations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The nuptial rights his outrage strait attends;

The dow'r desir'd is his transfigur'd friends:

The *incantation* backward she repeats,

Inverts her rod, and what she did, defeats.

*Garth.*

The commands which our religion hath imposed on its followers are not like the absurd ceremonies of pagan idolatry, the frivolous rites of their initiations and worship, that might look like *incantations* and magick, but had no tendency to make mankind the happier. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**INCA'NTATORY.** *adj.* [from *incanto*, Latin.] Dealing by enchantment; magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impostors, daily delude them. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

**TO INCA'NTON.** *v. a.* [*in* and *canton*.] To unite to a canton or separate community.

When the cantons of Bern and Zurich proposed the incorporating Geneva in the cantons, the Roman catholics, fearing the protestant interest, proposed the *incantoning* of Constance as a counterpoise. *Addison on Italy.*

**INCAPAB'ILITY.** } *n. f.* [from *incapable*.] Inability natural;  
**INCA'PABLENESS.** } disqualification legal.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourself to the service. *Suckling.*

**INCA'PABLE.** *adj.* [*incapable*, Fr. *in* and *capable*.]

1. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand.

*Incapable* and shallow innocents!

You cannot guess who caus'd your father's death. *Shakesp.*

2. Not able to receive any thing.

Wilmot, when he saw Goring put in the command, thought himself *incapable* of reparation. *Clarendon.*

3. Unable; not equal to any thing.

Is not your father grown *incapable*

Of reasonable affairs? Is he not stupid

With age?

*Shakes. Winter's Tale.*

4. Disqualified by law.

Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable* of purchasing any more. *Swift.*

5. In conversation it is usual to say a man is *incapable* of falsehood, or *incapable* of generosity, or of any thing good or bad.

**INCAPA'CIOUS.** *adj.* [*in* and *capacious*.] Narrow; of small content.

Souls that are made little and *incapacious* cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things. *Burnet.*

**INCAPA'CIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *incapacious*.] Narrowness; want of containing space.

**TO INCAPA'CITATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate*.]

1. To disable; to weaken.

Nothing of consequence should be left to be done in the last *incapacitating* hours of life. *Clarissa.*

2. To



## 2. To disqualify.

Monstrosity could not *incapacitate* from marriage. *Arbutn.*  
**INCAPACITY.** *n. f.* [*incapacite*, Fr. *in* and *capacity*.] Inability;  
 want of natural power; want of power of body; want of  
 comprehensiveness of mind.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural *incapacity*, and genial in-  
 disposition. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Admonition he imputes either to envy, or else ignorance  
 and *incapacity* of estimating his worth. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

The inactivity of the soul is its *incapacity* to be moved with  
 any thing common. *Arbutnot.*

**TO INCARCERATE.** *v. a.* [*incarcero*, Latin.] To imprison;  
 to confine. It is used in the Scots law to denote imprisoning  
 or confining in a gaol; otherwise it is seldom found.

The pestilent contagion may be propagated by those dense  
 bodies, that easily *incarcerate* the infected air; as woollen  
 cloaths. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**INCARCERATION.** *n. f.* [from *incarcerate*.] Imprisonment;  
 confinement.

**TO INCARN.** *v. a.* [*incarno*, Latin.] \* To cover with flesh.

The flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make  
 exfoliation of what is necessary, and *incarn* it. *Wiseman.*

**TO INCARN.** *v. n.* To breed flesh.

The slough came off, and the ulcer happily *incarned*. *Wisem.*

**TO INCARNADINE.** *v. a.* [*incarnadine*, Fr. *incarnadino*, pale red,  
 Italian.] To dye red. This word I find only once.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood

Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather

The multitudinous sea *incarnadine*,  
 Making the green one red. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**TO INCARNATE.** *v. a.* [*incarnar*, Fr. *incarno*, Latin.]

1. To cloath with flesh; to embody with flesh.

I, who erst contended

With gods to fit the highest, am now constrain'd

Into a beast, and mix with bestial slime,

This essence to *incarnate* and imbrute. *Milton.*

**INCARNATE.** *participial adj.* [*incarnat*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Cloathed with flesh; embodied in flesh.

Undoubtedly even the nature of God itself, in the person of  
 the son, is *incarnate*, and hath taken to itself flesh. *Hooker.*

They say he cried out of women.

—Yes, that he did, and said they were devils *incarnate*. *Shak.*

A most wise sufficient means of redemption and salvation,  
 by the satisfactory death and obedience of the *incarnate* son of  
 God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever. *Sanderson.*

Here shalt thou sit *incarnate*, here shalt reign

Both God and man. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

2. It may be doubted whether *Swift* understood this word.

But he's poffest,

*Incarnate* with a thousand imps. *Swift.*

3. In Scotland *incarnate* is applied to any thing tinged of a deep  
 red colour, from its resemblance to a flesh colour.

**INCARNATION.** *n. f.* [*incarnation*, Fr. from *incarnate*.]

1. The act of assuming body.

We must beware we exclude not the nature of God from  
*incarnation*, and so make the son of God *incarnate* not to be  
 very God. *Hooker.*

Upon the annunciation, or our Lady-day, meditate on the  
*incarnation* of our blessed Saviour. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

2. The state of breeding flesh.

The pulsation under the cicatrix proceeded from the too lax  
*incarnation* of the wound. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

**INCARNATIVE.** *n. f.* [*incarnatif*, Fr. from *incarn*.] A medicine  
 that generates flesh.

I deterged the abscess, and *incarned* by the common *incar-*  
*native*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

**TO INCASE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *case*.] To cover; to inclose; to  
 inwrap.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incase*,

The pillars silver. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**INCAUTIOUS.** *adj.* [*in* and *cautious*.] Unwary; negligent;  
 heedless.

His rhetorical expressions may easily captivate any *incautious*  
 reader. *Keil against Burnet.*

**INCAUTIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *incautious*.] Unwarily; heed-  
 lessly; negligently.

A species of palsy invades such as *incautiously* expose them-  
 selves to the morning air. *Arbutnot on Air.*

**INCENDIARY.** *n. f.* [*incendiarius*, from *incendo*, Latin; *incen-*  
*diaire*, French.]

1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for rob-  
 bery.

2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.

Nor could any order be obtained impartially to examine im-  
 pudent *incendiaries*. *King Charles.*

*Incendiaries* of figure and distinction, who are the inventors  
 and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with  
 the utmost detestation. *Addison.*

Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiaries*, and  
 pests of commonweals. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**INCENSE.** *n. f.* [*incensum*, Latin, a thing burnt; *encens*, French.]

Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.

Upon such sacrifices, my Cordelia,  
 The gods themselves throw *incense*. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Numa the rites of strict religion knew;

On ev'ry altar laid the *incense* due. *Prior.*

**TO INCENSE.** *v. a.* [*incensus*, Latin.] To enkindle to rage;  
 to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to irritate  
 to anger; to heat; to fire; to make furious; to exasperate.

The world, too faucy with the gods,

*Incenses* them to send destruction. *Shakesp. Julius Caesar.*

If 'gainst yourself you be *incens'd*, we'll put you,

Like one that means his proper harm, in manacles. *Shakesp.*

He is attended with a desp'rate train;

And what they may *incense* him to, being apt

To have his ear abus'd, wisdom bids fear. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Traactable obedience is a slave

To each *incens'd* will. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Foul idolatries and other faults,

Heap'd to the popular sum, will so *incense*

God as to leave them. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

How could my pious son thy pow'r *incense*?

Or what, alas! is vanquish'd Troy's offence? *Dryden's Æn.*

**INCENSEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *incense*.] Rage; heat; fury.

His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable, that satisf-  
 faction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shakespeare.*

**INCENSION.** *n. f.* [*incensio*, Latin.] The act of kindling; the  
 state of being on fire.

Sena loseth its windiness by decocting; and subtile or windy  
 spirits are taken off by *incension* or evaporation. *Bacon.*

**INCENSOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer  
 of passions.

Many priests were impetuous and importunate *incensors* of  
 the rage. *Hayward.*

**INCENSORY.** *n. f.* [from *incense*.] The vessel in which *incense*  
 is burnt and offered. *Ainsworth.*

**INCENTIVE.** *n. f.* [*incentivum*, Latin.]

1. That which kindles.

Their unreasonable severity was not the least *incentive*, that  
 blew up into those flames the sparks of discontent. *K. Charles.*

2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement;  
 motive; encouragement; spur. It is used of that which in-  
 cites, whether to good or ill.

Congruity of opinions, to our natural constitution, is one  
 great *incentive* to their reception. *Glanv. Sceps.*

Even the wisdom of God hath not suggested more pressing  
 motives, more powerful *incentives* to charity, than these, that  
 we shall be judged by it at the last dreadful day. *Atterbury.*

It encourages speculative persons, with all the *incentives* of  
 place, profit, and preferment. *Addison's Freeholder.*

**INCENTIVE.** *adj.* Inciting; encouraging.

Competency is the most *incentive* to industry: too little  
 makes men desperate, and too much careless. *Decay of Piety.*

**INCEPTION.** *n. f.* [*inceptio*, Latin.] Beginning.

The *inception* of putrefaction hath in it a maturation. *Bac.*

**INCEPTIVE.** *adj.* [*inceptivus*, Latin.] Noting beginning.

An *inceptive* and definitive proposition, as, the fogs vanish as  
 the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, there-  
 fore the sun is not yet risen. *Locke.*

**INCEPTOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A beginner; one who is in his ru-  
 diments.

**INCERATION.** *n. f.* [*incero*, Latin.] The act of covering with  
 wax. *Diët.*

**INCERTITUDE.** *n. f.* [*incertitude*, Fr. *incertitudo*, Lat.] Un-  
 certainty; doubtfulness.

**INCESSANT.** *adj.* [*in* and *cessans*, Latin.] Unceasing; unin-  
 termitted; continual; uninterrupted.

Raging wind blows up *incessant* show'rs;

And when the rage allays, the rain begins. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

The *incessant* weeping of my wife,

Forc'd me to seek delays. *Shakespeare.*

If, by pray'r

*Incessant*, I could hope to change the will

Of him who all things can, I would not cease

To weary him with my assiduous cries. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

In form, a herald of the king she flies,

From peer to peer, and thus *incessant* cries. *Pope's Odyss.*

**INCESSANTLY.** *adv.* [from *incessant*.] Without intermission;  
 continually.

Both his hands most filthy feculent,

Above the water were on high extent,

And fain'd to wash themselves *incessantly*. *Fairy Queen.*

Who reads

*Incessantly*, and to his reading brings not

A spirit and judgment equal or superior. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

The Christians, who carried their religion through so many  
 persecutions, were *incessantly* comforting one another with the  
 example and history of our Saviour and his apostles. *Addison.*

**INCEST.** *n. f.* [*inceste*, French; *incestum*, Latin.] Unnatural  
 and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohi-  
 bited.

Is't not a kind of *incest* to take life

From thine own sister's shame? *Shakesp. Meas. for Measure.*



He who entered in the first act, a young man like Pericles, prince of Tyre, must not be in danger in the fifth act of committing *incest* with his daughter. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**INCESTUOUS.** *adj.* [*incestueux*, French.] Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

Hide me, thou bloody hand,  
Thou perjure, thou simular of virtue,  
That art *incestuous*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

We may easily guess, with what impatience the world would have heard an *incestuous* Herod discoursing of chastity. *South.*

Ere you reach to this *incestuous* love,  
You must divine and human rights remove. *Dryden.*

**INCESTUOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *incestuous*.] With unnatural love.  
Macareus and Canace, son and daughter to Æolus, god of the winds, loved each other *incestuously*. *Dryden.*

**INCH.** *n. f.* [*ince*, Saxon; *uncia*, Latin.]

1. A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.

A foot is the sixth part of the stature of man, a span one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or *inch* one seventy-second. *Holder on Time.*

2. A proverbial name for a small quantity.

The plebeians have got your fellow tribune;  
They'll give him death by *inches*. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

As in lasting, so in length is man,  
Contracted to an *inch*, who was a span. *Donne.*

Is it so desirable a condition to consume by *inches*, and lose one's blood by drops? *Collier.*

He should never miss, in all his race,  
Of time one minute, or one *inch* of space. *Blackmore.*

The commons were growing by degrees into power and property, gaining ground upon the patricians *inch* by *inch*. *Sw.*

3. A nice point of time.

Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an *inch*. *Shakefp.*

**TO INCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches.

Valiant they say, but very popular;  
He gets too far into the soldiers graces,  
And *inches* out my master. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. *Ainsw.*

**TO INCH.** *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.

**INCHED.** *adj.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.

Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a bay trotting horse over four *inched* bridges. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**INCHIPIN.** *n. f.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Ainsworth.*

**INCHMEAL.** *n. f.* [*inch* and *meal*.] A piece an inch long.

All th' infections that the sun sucks up  
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make him  
By *inchmeal* a disease! *Shakefp. Tempest.*

**TO INCHOATE.** *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Latin.] To begin; to commence.

It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance *inchoate*, or in the way of perfection. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

**INCHOATION.** *n. f.* [*inchoatus*, Lat.] Inception; beginning.

It discerneth of four kinds of causes; forces, frauds, crimes various of stellionate, and the *inchoations* or middle acts towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts would be looked upon as the first *inchoation* of them, which yet would be but their reviving. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**INCHOATIVE.** *adj.* [*inchoative*, Fr. *inchoativus*, Latin.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.

**TO INCIDE.** *v. a.* [from *incido*, to cut, Latin.]

Medicines are said to *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles; as acids, and most salts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another: thus some expectorating medicines are said to *incide* or cut the phlegm. *Quincy.*

The menfes are promoted by all saponaceous substances, which *incide* the mucus in the first passages. *Arbuthnot.*

**INCIDENCE.** *n. f.* [*incido*, to fall, Latin; *incidence*, French.]

**INCIDENCY.** *n. f.* [*incido*, to fall, Latin; *incidence*, French.]

1. The direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. In the occurrences of two moving bodies, their *incidence* is said to be perpendicular or oblique, as their directions or lines of motion make a straight line or an oblique angle at the point of contact. *Quincy.*

In mirrors there is the like angle of *incidence*, from the object to the glass, and from the glass to the eye. *Bacon.*

In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions, whether it be that some of the incident rays are refracted more and others less constantly, or one and the same ray is by refraction disturbed. *Newton's Opt.*

The permanent whiteness argues, that in like *incidences* of the rays there is no such separation of the emerging rays. *Newt.*

He enjoys his happy state most when he communicates it, and receives a more vigorous joy from the reflexion than from the direct *incidency* of his happiness. *Norris.*

2. [*Incident*, Latin.] Accident; hap; casualty.

What *incidency* thou do'st guess of harm declare,  
Is creeping towards me. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

INCIDENT. *adj.* [*incident*, Fr. *incident*, Latin.]

1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; falling in beside the main design; happening beside expectation.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so likewise mens rarer *incident* necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered. *Hooker.*

I would note in children not only their articulate answers, but likewise smiles and frowns upon *incident* occasions. *Wotton.*

In a complex proposition the predicate or subject is sometimes made complex by the pronouns who, which, whose, whom, &c. which make another proposition: as, every man, who is pious, shall be saved: Julius, whose surname was Cæsar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are transparent, have many pores. Here the whole proposition is called the primary or chief, and the additional proposition is called an *incident* proposition. *Watts.*

2. Happening; apt to happen.

Constancy is such a stability and firmness of friendship as overlooks all those failures of kindness, that through passion, *incident* to human nature, a man may be sometimes guilty of. *South's Sermons.*

**INCIDENT.** *n. f.* [*incident*, Fr. from the adjective.] Something happening beside the main design; casualty.

His wisdom will fall into it as an *incident* to the point of lawfulness. *Bacon's holy War.*

No person, no *incident* in the play, but must be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**INCIDENTAL.** *adj.* Incident; casual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate.

The satisfaction you received from those *incident* discourses which we have wandered into. *Milton.*

By some religious duties scarce appear to be regarded at all, and by others only as an *incident* business, to be done when they have nothing else to do. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**INCIDENTALLY.** *adv.* [from *incident*.] Beside the main design; occasionally.

These general rules are but occasionally and *incidentally* mentioned in Scripture, rather to manifest unto us a former than to lay upon us a new obligation. *Sanderfon.*

I treat either purposely or *incidentally* of colours. *Boyle.*

**INCIDENTLY.** *adv.* [from *incident*.] Occasionally; by the bye; by the way.

It was *incidently* moved amongst the judges what should be done for the king himself, who was attained; but resolved that the crown takes away defects. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**TO INCINERATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *cineres*, Latin.] To burn to ashes.

By baking, without melting, the heat indurath, and then maketh fragile; and lastly, it doth *incinerate* and calcinate. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Fire burneth wood, making it first luminous, then black and brittle, and lastly broken and *incinerate*. *Bacon.*

These dregs stick in the capillar insertions of the stomach, and are soon *incinerated* and calcined into such salts which produce coughs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**INCINERATION.** *n. f.* [*incineration*, Fr. from *incinerate*.] The act of burning any thing to ashes.

I observed in the fixt salt of urine, brought by depuration to be very white, a taste not unlike common salt, and very differing from the caustick lixiviate taste of other salts made by *incineration*. *Boyle.*

**INCIRCUMSPECTION.** *n. f.* [*in* and *circumspection*.] Want of caution; want of heed.

An unexpected way of delusion, whereby he more easily led away the *incircumspection* of their belief. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

**INCISED.** *adj.* [*inciser*, Fr. *incisus*, Latin.] Cut; made by cutting: as, an *incised* wound.

I brought the *incised* lips together. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

**INCISION.** *n. f.* [*incision*, Fr. *incisio*, Latin.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. Generally used for wounds made by a surgeon.

Let us make *incision* for your love,  
To prove whose blood is reddest, his or mine. *Shakespeare.*

God help thee, shallow man: God make *incision* in thee, thou art raw. *Shakefp. As you like it.*

The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the earth falls open under the *incisions* of the plough, and when it gapes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. *South's Sermons.*

A small *incision* knife is more handy than a larger for opening the bag. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Division of viscosities by medicines.

Absterion is a scouring off, or *incision* of the more viscous humours, and making them more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which scour-eth linen cloth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

**INCISIVE.** *adj.* [*incisif*, Fr. from *incisus*, Latin.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

The colour of many corpuscles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be destroyed by the effusion of very piercing and *incisive* liquors. *Boye.*

**INCISOR.**



**INCISOR.** *n. f.* [*incisor*, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the forefront of the mouth.

**INCISORY.** *adj.* [*incisire*, French.] Having the quality of cutting.

**INCISURE.** *n. f.* [*incisura*, Latin.] A cut; an aperture.  
In some creatures it is wide, in some narrow, in some with a deep *incisure* up into the head, for the better catching and holding of prey, and more easy comminuting of hard food.  
*Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**INCITATION.** *n. f.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse.

Dr. Ridley, in his tract of magnetical bodies, defines magnetical attraction to be a natural *incitation* and disposition conforming unto contiguity, an union of one magnetical body unto another.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The multitude of objects do proportionably multiply both the possibilities and *incitations*.  
*Governm. of the Tongue.*

The mind gives not only licence, but *incitation* to the other passions to act with the utmost impetuosity.  
*Decay of Piety.*

**TO INCITE.** *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat. *inciter*, Fr.] To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on.

How many now in health  
Shall drop their blood, in approbation  
Of what your reverence shall *incite* us to? *Shakesp. H. V.*

No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*;  
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. *Shakespeare.*

Antiochus, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans, comparing it to a fire, that took and spread from kingdom to kingdom.  
*Bacon.*

The principles of nature and common reason, which in all difficulties, where prudence or courage are required, do rather *incite* us to fly for assistance to a single person than a multitude.  
*Swift.*

**INCITEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *incite*.] Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting power.

A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity, having such *incitements* to make him desirous of all furtherances unto his cause, could espy in the whole scripture of God nothing which might breed at the least a probable opinion of likelihood, that divine authority was the same way inclinable.  
*Hooker.*

A person sent hither by some good providence, to be the occasion and *incitement* of great good to this island.  
*Milton.*

If thou must reform the stubborn times,  
From the long records of distant age  
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage.  
*Pope's Statius.*

**INCIVIL.** *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr.] Unpolished. See **UNCIVIL**.

**INCIVILITY.** *n. f.* [*incivilité*, Fr. in and *civility*.]

1. Want of courtesy; rudeness.  
He does offend against that reverence which is due to the common apprehensions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greatest *incivility*.  
*Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. Act of rudeness.  
Abstain from dissolute laughter, uncomely jests, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities*.  
*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

**INCLEMENCY.** *n. f.* [*inclemence*, Fr. *inclementia*, Latin.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness.

And though by tempests of the prize bereft,  
In heaven's *inclemency* some ease we find:  
Our foes we vanquish'd by our valour left.  
*Dryden.*

**INCLEMENT.** *adj.* [in and *clemens*, Latin.] Unmerciful; unpitying; void of tenderness; harsh.

Teach us further by what means to shun  
Th' *inclement* seasons, rain, ice, hail and snow.  
*Milton.*

Naked, defenceless, on a foreign land:  
Propitious to my wants, a vest supply,  
To guard the wretched from th' *inclement* sky.  
*Pope.*

**INCLYNABLE.** *adj.* [*inclinabilis*, Latin.]

1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing; tending by disposition.  
People are not always *inclynable* to the best.  
*Spenser.*

A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could espy in the whole scripture nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way *inclynable*.  
*Hooker.*

The gall and bitterness of certain mens writings, who spared him little, made him, for their sakes, the less *inclynable* to that truth which he himself should have honoured.  
*Hooker.*

Desire,  
*Inclynable* now grown to touch or taste,  
Solicited her longing eye.  
*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Having a tendency.  
If such a crust naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclynable* to fall this thousand years than the last; but if the crust was always gradually nearer and nearer to falling, that plainly evinces that it had not endured eternally.  
*Bentley.*

**INCLINATION.** *n. f.* [*inclinaison*, *inclination*, Fr. *inclinatio*, Lat.]

1. Tendency towards any point.  
The two rays, being equally refracted, have the same *inclination* to one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the *inclination* of half a degree answering to the sun's diameter.  
*Newton's Opt.*

2. Natural aptness.  
Though most of the thick woods are grubbed up since the promontory has been cultivated, there are still many spots of it which shew the natural *inclination* of the soil leans that way.  
*Addison.*

3. Propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire.  
The king was wonderfully disquieted, when he found that the prince was totally aliened from all thoughts of or *inclination* to the marriage.  
*Clarendon.*

A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet, in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for such: for otherwise how should they so often plead and rest in the honest and well-inclined disposition of their minds, when they are justly charged with an actual non-performance of the law.  
*South's Sermons.*

4. Love; affection.  
We have had few knowing painters, because of the little *inclination* which princes have for painting.  
*Dryden.*

5. Disposition of mind.  
Bid him  
Report the features of Octavia, her years,  
Her *inclination*.  
*Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the East or West.

7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some faces or sediment by only stooping the vessel, which is also called decantation.  
*Quincy.*

**INCLINATORY.** *adj.* [from *incline*.] Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

If that *inclinatory* virtue be destroyed by a touch from the contrary pole, that end which before was elevated will then decline.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**INCLINATORILY.** *adv.* [from *inclinatory*.] Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other; with some deviation from North and South.

Whether they be refrigerated *inclinatorily*, or somewhat equinoxially, that is, toward the eastern or western points, they discover some verticity.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TO INCLINE.** *v. n.* [*inclino*, Latin; *incliner*, Fr.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part.  
Her house *inclined* unto death, and her paths unto the dead.  
*Prov. ii. 18.*

Still to this place  
My heart *inclines*, still hither turn my eyes;  
Hither my feet unbidden find their way.  
*Rowe.*

2. To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning.  
Doth his majesty  
*Incline* to it, or no?  
—He seems indifferent;  
Or rather swaying more upon our part.  
*Shak. H. V.*

**TO INCLINE.** *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state.  
The timely dew of sleep,  
Now falling with soft slumb'rous weight, *inclines*  
Our eyelids.  
*Milton.*

Thus far both armies to Belinda yield;  
Now to the baron fate *inclines* the field.  
*Pope.*

A tow'ring structure to the palace join'd;  
To this his steps the thoughtful prince *inclin'd*.  
*Pope.*

2. To turn the desire towards any thing.

3. To bend; to incurvate.  
With due respect my body I *inclin'd*,  
As to some being of superior kind,  
And made my court.  
*Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

**TO INCLIP.** *v. a.* [in and *clip*.] To grasp; to inclose; to surround.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*,  
Is thine, if thou wilt ha't.  
*Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

**TO INCLOISTER.** *v. a.* [in and *cloister*.] To shut up in a cloister.

**TO INCLOUD.** *v. a.* [in and *cloud*.] To darken; to obscure.

In their thick breaths,  
Rank of gross diet, shall we be *inclouded*,  
And forc'd to drink their vapour.  
*Shakespeare.*

**TO INCLUDE.** *v. a.* [*include*, Latin.]

1. To inclose; to shut in.

2. To comprise; to comprehend.  
This desire being recommended to her majesty, it liked her to *include* the same within one intire lease.  
*Bacon.*

The marvellous fable *includes* whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods.  
*Pope.*

Instead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the question is only whether he be a whig or a tory; under which terms all good and ill qualities are *included*.  
*Swift.*

**INCLUSIVE.** *adj.* [*inclusif*, French.]

1. Inclosing; encircling.  
O, would that the *inclusive* verge  
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,  
Were red-hot steel, to sear me to the brain.  
*Shak. R. III.*

2. Comprehended in the sum or number: as, from Wednesday to Saturday *inclusive*; that is, both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number.  
I'll search where ev'ry virtue dwells,  
From courts *inclusive* down to cells.  
*Swift.*

**INCLUSIVELY.**



**INCLUSIVELY.** *adv.* [from *inclusive*.] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account.

Thus much shall serve for the several periods or growth of the common law, until the time of Edward I. *inclusively*. *Hale*.

All articulation is made within the mouth, from the throat to the lips *inclusively*; and is differenced partly by the organs used in it, and partly by the manner and degree of articulating. *Holder's Elements of Speech*.

**INCOAGULABLE.** *adj.* [in and *coagulable*.] Incapable of concretion.

**INCOEXISTENCE.** *n. f.* [in and *co-existence*.] The quality of not existing together; non-association of existence.

Another more incurable part of ignorance, which sets us more remote from a certain knowledge of the coexistence or *incoexistence* of different ideas in the same subject, is, that there is no discoverable connection between any secondary quality and those primary qualities it depends on. *Locke*.

**INCOG.** *adv.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Latin.] Unknown; in private.

But if you're rough, and use him like a dog,

Depend upon it, he'll remain *incog*.

*Addison*.

**INCOGITANCY.** *n. f.* [*incogitantia*, Latin.] Want of thought.

One man's fancies are laws to others, who convey them as such to their successors, who afterwards misname all unobsequiousness to their *incogitancy* presumption. *Boyle*.

Next to the stupid and merely vegetable state of *incogitancy*, we may rank partial and piece-meal consideration. *Dec. of Piety*.

**INCOGITATIVE.** *adj.* [in and *cogitative*.] Wanting the power of thought.

Purely material beings, as clippings of our beards, and sensible, thinking, perceiving beings, such as we find ourselves, we will call *cogitative* and *incogitative* beings. *Locke*.

**INCOGNITO.** *adv.* [*incognitus*, Latin.] In a state of concealment.

'Twas long ago

Since gods came down *incognito*.

*Prior*.

**INCOHERENCE.** } *n. f.* [in and *coherence*.]

**INCOHERENCY.** }

1. Want of connection; incongruity; inconsequence; want of dependance of one part upon another.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order, shews the *incoherence* of the argumentations better than syllogisms. *Locke*.

*Incoherences* in matter, and suppositions without proofs, put handsomely together, are apt to pass for strong reason. *Locke*.

2. Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts.

If plaister be beaten into an impalpable powder, when poured out it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smallness and *incoherence* of the parts do both make them easy to be put into motion, and makes the pores they intercept so small, that they interrupt not the unity or continuity of the mass. *Boyle*.

**INCOHERENT.** *adj.* [in and *coherent*.]

1. Inconsequential; inconsistent; having no dependance of one part upon another.

We have instances of perception whilst we are asleep, and retain the memory of them; but how extravagant and *incoherent* are they, and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being! *Locke*.

2. Without cohesion; loose; not fixed to each other.

Had the strata of stone become solid, but the matter whereof they consist continued lax and *incoherent*, they had consequently been as pervious as those of marle or gravel. *Woodw.*

**INCOHERENTLY.** *adv.* [from *incoherent*.] Inconsistently; inconsequentially.

The character of Eurylochus is the imitation of a person confounded with fears, speaking irrationally and *incoherently*.

*Broome's Notes on the Odyssey*.

**INCOLUMITY.** *n. f.* [*incolumitas*, Latin.] Safety; security. A word very little in use.

The parliament is necessary to assert and preserve the national rights of a people, with the *incolumity* and welfare of a country. *Howel*.

**INCOMBUSTIBILITY.** *n. f.* [from *incombustible*.] The quality of resisting fire so that it cannot consume.

The stone in the Appennines is remarkable for its shining quality, and the amianthus for its *incombustibility*. *Ray*.

**INCOMBUSTIBLE.** *adj.* [*incombustible*, Fr. in and *combustible*.] Not to be consumed by fire.

It agrees in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being *incombustible*, and not consumable by fire. *Wilkins*.

**INCOMBUSTIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *incombustible*.] The quality of not being wasted by fire.

**INCOME.** *n. f.* [in and *come*.] Revenue; produce of any thing.

Thou who repineest at the plenty of thy neighbour, and the greatness of his *incomes*, consider what are frequently the dismal consequences of all this. *South's Sermons*.

No fields afford

So large an *income* to the village lord.

*Dryden's Georg.*

St. Gaul has scarce any lands belonging to it, and little or no *income* but what arises from its trade: the great support of this little state is its linen manufacture. *Addison on Italy*.

Notwithstanding the large *incomes* annexed to some few of her preferments, this church hath in the whole little to subsist on. *Atterbury's Sermons*.

**INCOMMENSURABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *incommensurable*.] The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

**INCOMMENSURABLE.** *adj.* [French, from *in*, *con*, and *mensurable*, Latin.] Not to be reduced to any measure common to both; not to be measured together, such as that the proportion of one to the other can be told.

Our disputations about vacuum or space, *incommensurable* quantities, the infinite divisibility of matter, and eternal duration, will lead us to see the weakness of our nature. *Watts*.

**INCOMMENSURATE.** *adj.* [in, *con*, and *mensura*, Latin.] Not admitting one common measure.

The diagonal line and side of a quadrate, which, to our apprehension, are *incommensurate*, are yet commensurable to the infinite comprehension of the divine intellect. *More*.

As all other measures of time are reducible to these three; so we labour to reduce these three, though strictly of themselves *incommensurate* to one another, for civil use, measuring the greater by the less. *Holder on Time*.

If the year comprehend days, it is but as any greater space of time may be said to comprehend a less, though the less space be *incommensurate* to the greater. *Holder on Time*.

**To INCOMMULATE.** } *v. a.* [*incommodo*, Lat. *incommode*, Fr.] To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.

A gnat, planted upon the horn of a bull, begged the bull's pardon; but rather than *incommode* ye, says he, I'll remove. *L'Estrange*.

Although they sometimes molest and *incommode* the inhabitants of some parts, yet the agent, whereby both the one and the other is effected, is of that indispensable necessity to the earth and to mankind, that they could not subsist without it. *Woodward's Natural History*.

**INCOMMODOUS.** *adj.* [*incommodus*, Latin.] Inconvenient; vexatious without great mischief.

Things of general benefit, for in this world what is so perfect that no inconvenience doth ever follow it? may by some accident be *incommodious* to a few. *Hooker*.

Mens intentions in speaking are to be understood, without frequent explanations and *incommodious* interruptions. *Locke*.

**INCOMMODOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *incommodious*.] Inconveniently; not at ease.

**INCOMMODOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *incommodious*.] Inconvenience.

Diseases, disorders, and the *incommodiousness* of external nature, are inconsistent with happiness. *Burnet*.

**INCOMMODY.** *n. f.* [*incommodité*, Fr. *incommoditas*, Latin.] Inconvenience; trouble.

Declare your opinion, what *incommodity* you have conceived to be in the common law, which I would have thought most free from all such dislike. *Spenser's State of Ireland*.

If iron can be incorporated with flint or stone, without over great charge, or other *incommodity*, the cheapness doth make the compound stuff profitable. *Bacon*.

By considering the region and the winds, one might so cast the rooms, which shall most need fire, that he should little fear the *incommodity* of smok. *Wotton's Architecture*.

**INCOMMUNICABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *incommunicable*.] The quality of not being impartible.

**INCOMMUNICABLE.** *adj.* [*incommunicable*, Fr. in and *communicable*.]

1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one.

They cannot ask more than I can give, may I but reserve to myself the *incommunicable* jewel of my conscience. *K. Charles*.

Only the God of nature perfectly knows her; and light without darkness is the *incommunicable* claim of him that dwells in light inaccessible. *Glanv.*

It was agreed on both sides, that there was one supreme excellency, which was *incommunicable* to any creatures. *Stilling*.

2. Not to be expressed; not to be told.

Neither did he treat them with these peculiarities of favour in the extraordinary discoveries of the gospel only, but also of those *incommunicable* revelations of the divine love, in reference to their own personal interest in it. *South's Sermons*.

**INCOMMUNICABLY.** *adv.* [from *incommunicable*.] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

To annihilate is both in reason, and by the consent of divines, as *incommunicably* the effect of a power divine, and above nature, as is creation itself. *Hakewill on Providence*.

**INCOMMUNICATING.** *adj.* [in and *communicating*.] Having no intercourse with each other.

The judgments and administrations of common justice carry a consonancy one to another, whereby both are preserved from that confusion that would ensue, if the administration was by several *incommunicating* hands, or by provincial establishments. *Hale's Common Law*.

**INCOMPACT.** } *adj.* [in and *compact*.] Not joined; not

**INCOMPACTED.** } cohering.

Salt, say they, is the basis of solidity and permanency in compound



compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended, but would remain *incomplete*. Boyle.

**INCOMPARABLE.** *adj.* [*incomparable*, Fr. *in* and *comparable*.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition.

My heart would not suffer me to omit any occasion, whereby I might make the *incomparable* Pamela see how much extraordinary devotion I bore to her service. Sidney.

A most *incomparable* man, breath'd as it were  
To an untirable and continue goodnefs. *Shakefp. Timon.*  
Her words do shew her wit *incomparable*. *Shakefp. H. VI.*

Now this mask

Was cried *incomparable*, and th' ensuing night  
Made it a fool and beggar. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

If I could leave this argument of your *incomparable* beauty,  
I might turn to one which would equally oppress me with its greatness. Dryden.

**INCOMPARABLY.** *adv.* [from *incomparable*.]

1. Beyond comparison; without competition.

A founder it had, whom I think *incomparably* the wisest man that ever the French church did enjoy, since the hour it enjoyed him. Hooker.

Self-preservation will oblige a man voluntarily to undergo any less evil, to secure himself but from the probability of an evil *incomparably* greater. South's Sermons.

2. Excellently; to the highest degree. A low phrase.

There are the heads of Antoninus Pius, the Faustina's, and Marcus Aurelius, all *incomparably* well cut. Addison on Italy.

**INCOMPA'SSIONATE.** *adj.* [*in* and *compassionate*.] Void of pity; void of tenderness.

**INCOMPATIBILITY.** *n. f.* [properly *incompetibility*, *in* and *competo*, Latin.] Inconsistency of one thing with another.

He overcame that natural *incompatibility*, which hath been noted between the vulgar and the sovereign favour. Wotton.

The reason of the stress rests not upon the *incompetibility* of excess of one infinitude above another, either in intension or extension; but the *incompetibility* of any multitude to be infinite. Hale.

**INCOMPATIBLE.** [*incompatible*, French; rather *incompetible*, as it is sometimes written; *in* and *competo*, Lat.] Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else.

Fortune and love have ever been so *incompatible*, that it is no wonder, madam, if, having had so much of the one for you, I have ever found so little of the other for myself. Suckl.

May not the outward expressions of love in many good Christians be greater to some other object than to God? Or is this *incompetible* with the sincerity of the love of God? Hamm.

The repugnancy of infinitude is equally *incompetible* to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the impossibility of things successive with infinitude. Hale.

We know those colours which have a friendship with each other, and those which are *incompatible*, by mixing together those colours of which we would make trial. Dryden.

Sense I have proved to be *incompatible* with mere bodies, even those of the most compound and elaborate textures. Bent.

**INCOMPATIBLY.** *adv.* [for *incompetibly*, from *incompatible*.] Inconsistently.

**INCOMPETENCY.** *n. f.* [*incompetence*, Fr. from *incompetent*.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

Our not being able to discern the motion of a shadow of a dial-plate, or that of the index upon a clock, ought to make us sensible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to discern some motions of natural bodies incomparably slower than these. Boyle.

**INCOMPETENT.** *adj.* [*in* and *competent*.] Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. In the civil law it denotes some defect of right to do any thing.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of hatred to his brethren, to disable their issues, upon false and *incompetent* pretexts, the one of attainder, the other of illegitimation. Bacon's H. VII.

Every speck does not blind a man, nor does every infirmity make one unable to discern, or *incompetent* to reprove the grosser faults of others. Government of the Tongue.

I thank you for the commission you have given me: how I have acquitted myself of it, must be left to the opinion of the world, in spite of any protestation which I can enter against the present age, as *incompetent* or corrupt judges. Dryden.

Laymen, with equal advantages of parts, are not the most *incompetent* judges of sacred things. Dryden.

An equal attraction on all sides of all matter, is just equal to no attraction at all; and by this means all the motion in the universe must proceed from external impulse alone, which is an *incompetent* cause for the formation of a world. Bentley.

**INCOMPETENTLY.** *adv.* [from *incompetent*.] Unsuitably; unduly.

**INCOMPLETE.** *adj.* [*in* and *complete*.] Not perfect; not finished.

It pleaseth him in mercy to account himself *incomplete* and maimed without us. Hooker.

In *incomplete* ideas we are apt to impose on ourselves, and wrangle with others; especially where they have particular and familiar names. Locke.

**INCOMPLETENESS.** *n. f.* [from *incomplete*.] Imperfection; unfinished state.

The *incompleteness* of our seraphick lover's happiness, in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of satisfactoriness, but of an intire possession. Boyle.

**INCOMPLI'ANCE.** *n. f.* [*in* and *compliance*.]

1. Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictory temper.

Self-conceit produces peevishness and *incompliance* of humour in things lawful and indifferent. Tillotson's Sermons.

2. Refusal of compliance.

Consider the vast disproportion between the worst inconveniences that can attend our *incompliance* with men, and the eternal displeasure of an offended God. Rogers.

**INCOMPOSED.** *adj.* [*in* and *composed*.] Disturbed; discomposed; disordered.

Somewhat *incomposed* they are in their trimming, and extraordinary tender of their young ones. Howel.

**IMPOSSIBILITY.** *n. f.* [from *impossible*.] Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something.

The manifold *impossibilities* and lubricities of matter cannot have the same fitnesses in any modification. More.

Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally incompatible to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the *impossibility* of the very nature of things successive or extensive with infinitude, yet that *impossibility* is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that ariseth from individuals already actually distinguished. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

**IMPOSSIBLE.** *adj.* [*in*, *con*, and *possible*.] Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.

**INCOMPREHENSIBILITY.** *n. f.* [*incomprehensibilité*, Fr. from *incomprehensible*.] Unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding.

**INCOMPREHENSIBLE.** *adj.* [*incomprehensible*, Fr. *in* and *comprehensible*.]

1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood.

His precepts tend to the improving and perfecting the most valuable part of us, and annexing *incomprehensible* rewards as an eternal weight of glory. Hammond.

One thing more is *incomprehensible* in this matter. Locke.

The laws of vegetation, life, sustenance, and propagation are the arbitrary pleasure of God, and may vary in manners *incomprehensible* to our imaginations. Bentley.

2. Not to be contained. Not now used.

Presence every where is the sequel of an infinite and *incomprehensible* substance; for what can be every where but that which can no where be comprehended? Hooker.

**INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *incomprehensible*.] Unconceivableness.

I might argue from God's *incomprehensibility*: if we could believe nothing but what we have ideas of, it would be impossible for us to believe God is incomprehensible. Watts.

**INCOMPREHENSIBLY.** *adv.* [from *incomprehensible*.] In a manner not to be conceived.

We cannot but be assured that the God, of whom and from whom are all things, is *incomprehensibly* infinite. Locke.

**INCOMPRESSIBLE.** *adj.* [*incompressible*, Fr. *in* and *compressible*.] Not capable of being compressed into less space.

Their hardness is the reason why water is *incompressible*, when the air lodged in it is exhausted. Cheyne's Phil. Prin.

**IMCOMPRESSIBILITY.** *n. f.* [from *incompressible*.] Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

**INCONCURRING.** *adj.* [*in* and *concur*.] Not concurring.

They derive effects not only from *inconcurring* causes, but things devoid of all efficiency. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

**INCONCEALABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *conceal*.] Not to be hid; not to be kept secret.

The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourselves will hourly prompt us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are sons of earth. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

**INCONCEIVABLE.** *adj.* [*inconceivable*, Fr. *in* and *conceivable*.] Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind.

Such are Christ's promises, divine *inconceivable* promises; a bliss to be enjoyed to all eternity, and that by way of return for a weak obedience of some few years. Hammond.

It is *inconceivable* to me, that a spiritual substance should represent an extended figure. Locke.

How two ethers can be diffused through all space, one of which acts upon the other, and by consequence is reacted upon, without retarding, shattering, dispersing, and confounding one another's motions, is *inconceivable*. Newton's Opt.

**INCONCEIVABLY.** *adv.* [from *inconceivable*.] In a manner beyond comprehension; to a degree beyond human comprehension.

Does that man take a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the endurance of those lesser troubles, to secure himself from a condition *inconceivably* more miserable? South.

**INCONCEPTIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *conceptible*; *conceptus*, Latin.] Not to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable. A word not used.

It is *inconceivable* how any such man, that hath stood the shock of an eternal duration without corruption, should after be corrupted. Hale's Origin of Mankind.



**INCONCLU'DENT.** *adj.* [*in* and *concludens*, Latin.] Inferring no consequence.

The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrariant, single, *inconcludent*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**INCONCLU'SIVE.** *adj.* [*in* and *conclusive*.] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

**INCONCLU'SIVELY.** *adv.* [from *inconclusive*.] Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

**INCONCLU'SIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *inconclusive*.] Want of rational cogency.

A man, unskilful in syllogism, at first hearing, could perceive the weakness and *inconclusiveness* of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse, wherewith some others, better skilled in syllogism, have been misled. *Locke.*

**INCONCO'CT.** } *adj.* [*in* and *concoct*] Unripened; immature;  
**INCONCO'CTED.** } not fully digested.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct*; and the process is to be called crudity and *inconcoction*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I understand, remember, and reason better in my riper years than when I was a child, and had my organical parts less digested and *inconcocted*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**INCONCO'CTION.** *n. f.* [from *inconcoct*.] The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity.

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called iniquation, or *inconcoction*, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon's Natural History.*

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct*; and the process is to be called crudity and *inconcoction*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**INCO'NDITE.** *adj.* [*inconditus*, Lat.] Irregular; rude; unpolished.

Now sportive youth  
Carol *incondite* rhymes with suiting notes,  
And quaver inharmonious. *Phillips.*

**INCONDITIONAL.** *adj.* [*in* and *conditional*.] Without exception; without limitation; without stipulation.

From that which is but true in a qualified sense, an *inconditional* and absolute verity is inferred. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**INCONDITIONATE.** *adj.* [*in* and *condition*] Not limited; not restrained by any conditions; absolute.

They ascribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditionate* decree of election or reprobation. *Boyle.*

**INCONFO'RMITY.** *n. f.* [*in* and *conformity*.] Incompliance with the practice of others.

We have thought their opinion to be, that utter *inconformity* with the church of Rome was not an extremity wherunto we should be drawn for a time, but the very mediocrity itself, wherein they meant we should ever continue. *Hooker.*

**INCONFU'SION.** *n. f.* [*in* and *confusion*.] Distinctness.

The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the *inconfusion* in species visible, is, for that the sight worketh in right lines, and so there can be no coincidence in the eye; but sounds that move in oblique and arcuate lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other. *Bacon.*

**INCONGRUENCE.** *n. f.* [*in* and *congruence*.] Unsuitableness; want of adaptation.

Humidity is but relative, and depends upon the congruity or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor to the pores of the bodies it touches. *Boyle.*

**INCONGRU'ITY.** *n. f.* [*incongruité*, Fr. from *incongruous*.]

1. Unsuitableness of one thing to another.  
The fathers make use of this acknowledgment of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *incongruity* of the worship of them. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety.

To avoid absurdities and *incongruities*, is the same law established for both arts: the painter is not to paint a cloud at the bottom of a picture, nor the poet to place what is proper to the end in the beginning of a poem. *Dryden.*

3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.

She, whom after what form soe'er we see,  
Is discord and rude *incongruity*;  
She, she is dead, she's dead. *Donne.*

**INCONGRUOUS.** *adj.* [*incongru*, Fr. *in* and *congruous*.]

1. Unsuitable; not fitting.  
Wiser heathens condemned the worship of God as *incongruous* to a divine nature, and a disparagement to the deity. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconsistent; absurd.

**INCONGRUOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *incongruous*.] Improperly; unfitly.

**INCONNEXEDLY.** *adv.* [*in* and *connex*.] Without any connexion or dependance.

Others ascribed hereto, as a cause, what perhaps but casually or *inconnexedly* succeeds. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**INCONSCIONABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *conscionable*.] Void of the sense of good and evil; without influence of conscience.

So *inconscionable* are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or their own souls good. *Spenser.*

**INCO'NSEQUENCE.** *n. f.* [*inconsequence*, Fr. *inconsequentia*, Lat.] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference.

This he bestows the name of many fallacies upon; and runs on with shewing the *inconsequence* of it, as though he did in earnest believe it were an impertinent answer. *Stillingfleet.*

**INCO'NSEQUENT.** *adj.* [*in* and *consequens*, Lat.] Without just conclusion; without regular inference.

The ground he assumes is unsound, and his illation from thence deduced *inconsequent*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Men rest not in false apprehensions without absurd and *inconsequent* deductions from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erecting conclusions no way inferible from their premises. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**INCONSIDERABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *considerable*.] Unworthy of notice; unimportant.

No, I am an *inconsiderable* fellow, and know nothing. *Denham's Sophy.*

The most *inconsiderable* of creatures may at some time or other come to revenge itself upon the greatest. *L'Estrange.*

Casting my eyes upon the ants, continually taken up with a thousand cares, very *inconsiderable* with respect to us, but of the greatest importance for them, they appeared to me worthy of my curiosity. *Addison.*

May not planets and comets perform their motions more freely, and with less resistance, in this ethereal medium than in any fluid, which fills all space adequately without leaving any pores, and by consequence is much denser than quicksilver or gold? And may not its resistance be so small as to be *inconsiderable*? *Newton's Opt.*

If we were under any real fear of the papists, it would be hard to think us so stupid not to be equally apprehensive with others, since we are likely to be the greatest sufferers; but we look upon them to be altogether as *inconsiderable* as the women and children. *Swift.*

Let no sin appear small or *inconsiderable* by which an almighty God is offended, and eternal salvation endangered. *Rogers.*

**INCONSIDERABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *inconsiderable*.] Small importance.

To those who are thoroughly convinced of the *inconsiderableness* of this short dying life, in comparison of that eternal state which remains for us in another life, the consideration of a future happiness is the most powerful motive. *Tillotson.*

From the consideration of our own smallness and *inconsiderableness*, in respect of the greatness and splendor of those glorious heavenly bodies, let us with the holy psalmist raise up our hearts. *Ray on the Creation.*

**INCONSIDERATE.** *adj.* [*inconsiderare*, Fr. *inconsideratus*, Latin.]

1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent.  
When thy *inconsiderate* hand  
Flings ope this casement, with my trembling name,  
Then think this name alive, and that thou thus  
In it offend'st my genius. *Donne.*

If you lament it,  
That which now looks like justice, will be thought  
An *inconsiderate* rashness. *Denham's Sophy.*

It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there should be any so *inconsiderate* among us as to sacrifice morality to politicks. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Wanting due regard.  
He who laid down his life for the redemption of the transgressions, which were under the first Testament, cannot be so *inconsiderate* of our frailties. *Decay of Piety.*

**INCONSIDERATELY.** *adv.* [from *inconsiderate*.] Negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively.

The king, transported with just wrath, *inconsiderately* fighting and precipitating the charge, before his whole numbers came up, was slain in the pursuit. *Bacon.*

Joseph was delighted with Mariamne's conversation, and endeavoured with all his art to set out the excess of Herod's passion for her; but when he still found her cold and incredulous, he *inconsiderately* told her the private orders he left behind. *Addison's Spectator.*

**INCONSIDERATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *inconsiderate*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; want of thought; inadvertence; inattention.

If men do know and believe that there is such a being as God, not to demean ourselves towards him, as becomes our relation to him, is great stupidity and *inconsiderateness*. *Tillotson.*

**INCONSIDERATION.** *n. f.* [*inconsideration*, Fr. *in* and *consideration*.] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.

S. Gregory reckons uncleanness to be the parent of blindness of mind, *inconsideration*, precipitancy or giddiness in actions, and self-love. *Taylor.*

**INCONSI'STING.** *adj.* [*in* and *consist*.] Not consistent; incompatible with.

The persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, *inconsisting* with the characters of mankind. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**INCONSI'STENCE.** } *n. f.* [from *inconsistent*.]  
**INCONSI'STENCY.** }

1. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together.



There is a perfect *inconsistency* between that which is of debt, and that which is of free gift. *South's Sermons.*

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction.

3. Incongruity.  
Mutability of temper, and *inconsistency* with ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature. *Addison.*  
If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politicks, religion and learning, what a bundle of *inconsistencies* and contradictions would appear at last? *Swift.*

4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

**INCONSISTENT.** *adj.* [*in* and *consistent*.]  
1. Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous.  
Finding no kind of compliance, but sharp protestations against the demands, as *inconsistent* with conscience, justice, or religion, the conference broke off. *Clarendon.*  
Compositions of this nature, when thus restrained, shew that wisdom and virtue are far from being *inconsistent* with politeness and good humour. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Contrary, so as that one infers the negation or destruction of the other.  
The idea of an infinite space or duration is very obscure and confused, because it is made up of two parts very different, if not *inconsistent*. *Locke.*

3. Absurd; having parts of which one destroys the other.

**INCONSISTENTLY.** *adv.* [*from inconsistent*.] Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

**INCONSOLABLE.** *adj.* [*in. onsolable*, Fr. *in* and *console*.] Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort.  
Her women will represent to me that she is *inconsolable*, by reason of my unkindness. *Addison.*  
They take pleasure in an obstinate grief, in rendering themselves *inconsolable*. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

**INCONSONANCY.** *n. f.* [*in* and *consonancy*.] Disagreement with itself.

**INCONSPICUOUS.** *adj.* [*in* and *conspicuous*.] Indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight.  
When an excellent experimenter had taken pains in accurately filling up a tube of mercury, we found that yet there remained store of *inconspicuous* bubbles. *Boyle.*

**INCONSTANCY.** *n. f.* [*inconstantia*, Lat. *inconstance*, Fr. *from inconstant*.] Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection.  
I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villanous *inconstancy* of man is able to bear. *Shak. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*  
Be made the mark  
For all the people's hate, the princess' curses,  
And his son's rage, or the old king's *inconstancy*. *Denham.*  
Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconstancy* in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison's Spectator.*  
As much *inconstancy* and confusion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixed. *Woodward's Natural History.*

**INCONSTANT.** *adj.* [*inconstant*, Fr. *inconstans*, Latin]  
1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; various of inclination; wanting perseverance.  
He is so naturally *inconstant*, that I marvel his soul finds not some way to kill his body. *Sidney.*

2. Changeable; mutable; variable.  
O swear not by the moon, th' *inconstant* moon,  
That monthly changes in her circled orb,  
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shakespeare.*

**INCONSUMABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *consume*.] Not to be wasted.  
By arts were weaved napkins, shirts, and coats, *inconsumable* by fire, and wherein they burnt the bodies of kings. *Brown.*

**INCONSUMPTIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *consumptus*, Lat.] Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end; not to be destroyed by fire. This seems a more elegant word than *inconsumable*.  
Before I give any answer to this objection of pretended *inconsumptible* lights, I would gladly see the effect undoubtedly proved. *Digby on Bodies.*

**INCONTESTABLE.** *adj.* [*incontestable*, Fr. *in* and *contest*.] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; uncontroversible.  
Our own being furnishes us with an evident and *incontestable* proof of a Deity; and I believe no body can avoid the cogency of it, who will carefully attend to it. *Locke.*

**INCONTESTABLY.** *adv.* [*from incontestable*.] Indisputably; uncontroversibly.

**INCONTIGUOUS.** *adj.* [*in* and *contiguous*.] Not touching each other; not joined together.  
They seemed part of small bracelets, consisting of equally little *incontiguous* beads. *Boyle.*

**INCONTINENCE.** } *n. f.* [*incontinentia*, Lat. *in* and *continence*.] In-

**INCONTINENCY.** } ability to restrain the appetites; unchastity.  
The cognizance of her *incontinency*  
Is this; she hath bought the name of whore thus dearly. *Sh.*  
But beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree,  
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard  
Of dragon-watch with uncharmed eye,  
To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit  
From the rash hand of bold *incontinence*. *Milton.*

This is my defence;  
I pleas'd myself, I shunn'd *incontinence*,  
And, urg'd by strong desires, indulg'd my sense. *Dryden.*

The words *sine veste Dianam* agree better with Livia, who had the fame of chastity, than with either of the Julia's, who were both noted of *incontinency*. *Dryden.*

**INCONTINENT.** *adj.* [*incontinens*, Lat. *in* and *continent*.]  
1. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure.  
In these degrees have they made a pair of stairs to marriage, which they will climb *incontinent*, or else be *incontinent* before marriage. *Shakesf. As you like it.*  
Men shall be lovers of their own selves, false accusers, *incontinent*, fierce. *2 Tim. iii. 3.*

2. Shunning delay; immediate. This is a meaning now obsolete.  
They ran towards the far rebounded noise,  
To weet what wight so loudly did lament;  
Unto the place they came *incontinent*. *Fairy Queen.*  
Come, mourn with me for what I do lament,  
And put on sullen black *incontinent*. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*  
He says he will return *incontinent*. *Shak. Othello.*

**INCONTINENTLY.** *adv.* [*from incontinent*.]  
1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.  
2. Immediately; at once. An obsolete sense. *Spenser.*  
The cause of this war is no other than that we will not *incontinently* submit ourselves to our neighbours. *Hayward.*  
*Incontinently* I left Madrid, and have been dogged and way-laid through several nations. *Arbutn. and Pope.*

**INCONTROVERTIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *controvertible*.] Indisputable; not to be disputed.

**INCONTROVERTIBLY.** *adv.* [*from incontrovertible*.] To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.  
The Hebrew is *incontrovertibly* the primitive and surest test to rely upon; and to preserve the same uncorrupt, there hath been used the highest caution humanity could invent. *Brown.*

**INCONVENIENCE.** } *n. f.* [*inconvenient*, French]

**INCONVENIENCY.** }  
1. Unfitness; inexpedience.  
They plead against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness of popish apparel; and against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness of ceremonies in burial. *Hooker.*

2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty.  
There is a place upon the top of mount Athos above all clouds of rain, or other *inconvenience*. *Raleigh's History.*  
Man is liable to a great many *inconveniences* every moment, and is continually unsecure even of life itself. *Tillotson.*  
The *inconvenience* of old age makes him incapable of corporal pleasures. *Dryden.*  
Would not quickness of sensation be an *inconvenience* to an animal, that must lie still where chance has once placed it? *Locke.*  
Consider the disproportion between the worst *inconveniences* that attends in compliance with men, and the eternal displeasure of God. *Rogers.*  
We are freed from many *inconveniences*, and we enjoy several advantages. *Atterbury.*  
The things of another world, being distant, operate but faintly upon us: to remedy this *inconveniency*, we must frequently revolve their certainty and importance. *Atterbury.*

**INCONVENIENT.** *adj.* [*inconvenient*, Fr. *in* and *conveniens*, Lat.]  
1. Incommodious; disadvantageous.  
They delight rather to lean to their old customs, though they be more unjust, and more *inconvenient* for the common people. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
We are not to look that the church should change her publick laws, although it chance that for some particular men the same be found *inconvenient*, especially when there may be other remedy against particular inconveniences. *Hooker.*  
He knows that to be *inconvenient*, which we falsely think convenient for us. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. Unfit; inexpedient.

**INCONVENIENTLY.** *adv.* [*from inconvenient*.]  
1. Unfitly; incommodiously.  
2. Unseasonably. *Ainsworth.*

**INCONVERSABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *conversable*.] Incommunicative; ill qualified by temper for conversation; unsocial.  
He is a person very *inconvertible*. *More.*

**INCONVERTIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *convertible*.] Not transmutable; incapable of change.  
It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, and accompanyeth the *inconvertible* portion unto the siege. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**INCONVINCEABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *convincible*.] Not to be convinced; not capable of conviction.

**INCONVINCEBLY.** *adv.* [*from inconvincible*.] Without admitting conviction.  
It is injurious unto knowledge obstinately and *inconvincibly* to side with any one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**INCONY.** *adj.* [perhaps from *in* and *conn*, to know.]  
1. Unlearned; artless.  
2. In Scotland it denotes mischievously unlucky: as, he's an *incony* fellow. This seems to be the meaning in *Shakespeare*.  
12 D O my



O' my troth, most sweet jests, most *incony* vulgar wit,  
When it comes so smoothly off. *Shakespeare.*

**INCORPORAL.** *adj.* [*in* and *corporal*.] Immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body.

Why do'st thou bend thine eye on vacancy,  
And with th' *incorporal* air do'st hold discourse? *Shak. Haml.*

Learned men have not resolved us whether light be corporal or *incorporal*: corporal they say it cannot be, because then it would neither pierce the air, nor solid diaphanous bodies, and yet every day we see the air illighted: *incorporal* it cannot be, because sometimes it affecteth the sight with offence. *Ral.*

**INCORPORALITY.** *n. f.* [*incorporalité*, Fr. from *incorporal*.] Immaterialness; distinctness from body.

**INCORPORALLY.** *adv.* [from *incorporal*.] Without matter; immaterially.

**TO INCORPORATE.** *v. a.* [*incorporer*, French.]

1. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass.

A fifteenth part of silver, *incorporate* with gold, will not be recovered, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw to it the less. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Who the swelling clouds in bladders ties,

To mollify the stubborn clods with rain,

And scatter'd dust *incorporate* again? *Sandys.*

2. To conjoin inseparably.

Villainous thoughts, Roderigo, when

These mutualities so marshal the way,

Hard at hand comes the master and main exercise,

The *incorporate* conclusion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

By your leaves, you shall not stay alone,

'Till holy church *incorporate* two in one. *Shakesp. R. and Ju.*

Upon my knees

I charm you, by that great vow

Which did *incorporate* and make us one. *Shak. Jul. Caesar.*

3. To form into a corporation, or body politick. In this sense

they say in Scotland, the *incorporate* trades in any community.

The apostle affirmeth plainly of all men christian, that be they Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporated*

into one company, they all make but one body. *Hooker.*

The same is *incorporated* with a majoralty, and nameth bur-

gesses to parliament. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

4. To unite; to associate.

It is Casca, one *incorporate*

To our attempts. *Shakesp. Julius Caesar.*

Your most grave belly was deliberate,

Not rash, like his accusers, and thus answer'd;

True is it, my *incorporate* friends, quoth he,

That I receive the general food at first,

Which you do live upon. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

All this learning is ignoble and mechanical among them, and the Confutian only essential and *incorporate* in their government. *Temple.*

The Romans did not subdue a country to put the inhabitants to fire and sword, but to *incorporate* them into their own community. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. To embody.

Courtesy, that seemed *incorporated* in his heart, would not be persuaded by danger to offer any offence. *Sidney.*

The idolaters, who worshipped their images as gods, supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein, and so to make together with it a person fit to receive worship. *Stillingfleet.*

**TO INCORPORATE.** *v. n.* To unite into one mass.

Painters colours and ashes do better *incorporate* with oil.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

It is not universally true, that acid salts and oils will not *incorporate* or mingle. *Boyle.*

Thy foul

In real darkness of the body dwells,

Shut out from outward light,

T' *incorporate* with gloomy night. *Milton's Agonistes.*

It finds the mind unprepossessed with any former notions, and so easily gains upon the assent, grows up with it, and *incorporates* into it. *South's Sermons.*

**INCORPORATE.** *adj.* [*in* and *corporate*.] Immaterial; unbodied.

Moses forbore to speak of angels, and things invisible and *incorporate*. *Raleigh.*

**INCORPORATION.** *n. f.* [*incorporation*, Fr. from *incorporate*.]

1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass.

Make proof of the *incorporation* of iron with flint; for if it can be incorporated without over great charge, the cheapness of the flint doth make the compound stuff profitable. *Bacon.*

This, with some little additional, may further the intrinsic *incorporation*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Formation of a body politick.

3. Adoption; union; association.

In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation* into that society which hath him for their head. *Hooker.*

**INCORPOREAL.** *adj.* [*incorporalis*, Lat. *incorporel*, Fr. *in* and *corporeal*.] Immaterial; unbodied.

It is a virtue which may be called *incorporeal* and immaterial, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

Sense and perception must necessarily proceed from some *incorporeal* substance within us. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**INCORPOREALLY.** *adv.* [from *incorporeal*.] Immaterially; without body.

The sense of hearing striketh the spirits more immediately than the other senses, and more *incorporeally* than the smelling. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**INCORPOREITY.** *n. f.* [*in* and *corporeity*.] Immateriality; distinctness from body.

**TO INCORPSE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *corpse*.] To incorporate; to unite into one body.

He grew unto his seat,

As he had been *incrp's'd* and demy-natur'd

With the brave horse. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**INCORRECT.** *adj.* [*in* and *correct*.] Not nicely finished; not exact; inaccurate; full of faults.

The piece you think is *incorrect*: why take it;

I'm all submission; what you'd have it, make it. *Pope.*

**INCORRECTLY.** *adv.* [from *incorrect*.] Inaccurately; not exactly.

**INCORRECTNESS.** *n. f.* [*in* and *correctness*.] Inaccuracy; want of exactness.

**INCORRIGIBLE.** *adj.* [*incorrigible*, Fr. *in* and *corrigible*.] Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means; erroneous beyond hope of instruction.

The loss is many times irrecoverable, and the inconvenience *incorrigible*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

What are their thoughts of things, but variety of *incorrigible* error? *L'Estrange.*

Provok'd by those *incorrigible* fools,

I left declaiming in pedantick schools. *Dryden's Juven.*

Whilst we are *incorrigible*, God may in vengeance continue to chastise us with the judgment of war. *Smalridge's Serm.*

The most violent party-men are such as have discovered least sense of religion or morality; and when such are laid aside, as shall be found *incorrigible*, it will be no difficulty to reconcile the rest. *Swift.*

**INCORRIGIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *incorrigible*.] Hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment.

What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our *incorrigible*ness. *Decay of Piety.*

I would not have chiding used, much less blows, 'till obstinacy and *incorrigible*ness make it absolutely necessary. *Locke.*

**INCORRIGIBLY.** *adv.* [from *incorrigible*.] To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

Appear *incorrigibly* mad,

They cleanliness and company renounce. *Roscommon.*

**INCORRUPT.** } *adj.* [*in* and *corruptus*, Latin; *incorrompu*, French.]

1. Free from foulness or depravation.

Sin, that first

Distemper'd all things, and, of *incorrupt*,

Corrupted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

2. Pure of manners; honest; good. It is particularly applied to a mind above the power of bribes.

**INCORRUPTIBILITY.** *n. f.* [*incorruptibilité*, Fr. from *incorruptible*.] Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay.

Philo, in his book of the world's *incorruptibility*, alledgeth the verses of a Greek tragick poet. *Hakewill.*

**INCORRUPTIBLE.** *adj.* [*incorruptible*, Fr. *in* and *corruptible*.] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.

In such abundance lies our choice,

As leaves a great store of fruit untouch'd,

Still hanging *incorruptible*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

Our bodies shall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal substances, our souls be entertained with the most ravishing objects, and both continue happy throughout all eternity. *Wake.*

**INCORRUPTION.** *n. f.* [*incorruption*, Fr. *in* and *corruption*.] Incapacity of corruption.

So also is the resurrection of the dead: it is sown in corruption, it is raised in *incorruption*. *1 Cor. xv. 42.*

**INCORRUPTNESS.** *n. f.* [*in* and *corrupt*.]

1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity.

Probity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptness* of manners, is preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations. *Woodward.*

2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

**TO INCRASSATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *crassus*, Lat.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate.

If the cork be too light to sink under the surface, the body of water may be attenuated with spirits of wine; if too heavy, it may be *incrassated* with salt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Acids dissolve or attenuate, alcalies precipitate or *incrassate*. *Newton's Opt.*

Acids, such as are austere, as unripe fruits, produce too great a stricture of the fibres, *incrassate* and coagulate the fluids; from whence pains and rheumatism. *Arbutnot.*

**INCRASSATION.** *n. f.* [from *incrassate*.]

1. The act of thickening.

2. The state of growing thick.

Nothing doth conglaciate but water; for the determination of quicksilver is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that of oil *incrassation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**INCRASSATIVE.**



**INCRASSATIVE.** *n. f.* [from *incrassate*] Having the quality of thickening.

The two latter indicate restringents to stench, and *incrassatives* to thicken the blood. *Harvey on Consumpt.*

**TO INCREASE.** *v. n.* [in and *cresco*, Lat.] To grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value, or in any quality capable of being more or less.

Hear and observe to do it, that it may be well with thee, and that ye may *increase* mightily. *Deutr. vi. 3.*

Profane and vain babbling will *increase* unto ungodliness. *2 Tim. ii. 16.*

From fifty to threescore he loses not much in fancy, and judgment, the effect of observation, still *increases*. *Dryden.*

Henry, in knots, involving Emma's name

Upon this tree; and, as the tender mark,

Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark:

Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,

That as the wound the passion might *increase*. *Prior.*

**TO INCREASE.** *v. a.* [See **ENCREASE.**] To make more or greater.

He hath *increased* in Judah mourning and lamentation. *Sam.*

I will *increase* the famine, and break your staff of bread. *Ezek. v. 16.*

I will *increase* them with men like a flock. *Ezek. xxxvi.*

Hye thee from this slaughter-house,

Left thou *increase* the number of the dead. *Shakesp. R. III.*

Fishes are more numerous or *increasing* than beasts or birds,

as appears by their numerous spawn. *Hale.*

It serves to *increase* that treasure, or to preserve it. *Temple.*

**INCREASE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater.

For three years he liv'd with large *increase*

In arms of honour, and esteem in peace. *Dryden.*

Hail, bards triumphant! born in happier days,

Whose honours with *increase* of ages grow,

As streams roll down, enlarging as they flow. *Pope.*

2. Increment; that which is added to the original stock.

3. Produce.

As Hesiod sings, spread waters o'er thy field,

And a most just and glad *increase* 'twill yield. *Denham.*

Those grains which grew produced an *increase* beyond expectation. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Generation.

Into her womb convey sterility;

Dry up in her the organs of *increase*,

And from her derogate body never spring a babe. *Shakesp.*

5. Progeny.

Him young Thoasa bore, the bright *increase*

Of Phorcys. *Pope's Odyssey.*

6. The state of waxing, or growing full orbed. Used of the moon.

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges and herbs, will grow soonest, if

set or cut in the *increase* of the moon. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

**INCREASER.** *n. f.* [from *increase*.] He who increases.

**INCREATED.** *adj.* Not created.

Since the desire is infinite, nothing but the absolute and *increased* Infinite can adequately fill it. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

**INCREDIBILITY.** *n. f.* [incredibilité, French.] The quality of surpassing belief.

For objects of *incredibility*, none are so removed from all appearance of truth as those of Corneille's Andromede. *Dryd.*

**INCRE'DIBLE.** *adj.* [incredibilis, Lat.] Surpassing belief; not to be credited.

The ship Argo, that there might want no *incredible* thing

in this fable, spoke to them. *Raleigh.*

Presenting things impossible to view,

They wander through *incredible* to true. *Granville.*

**INCRE'DIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *incredible*.] Quality of being not credible.

**INCRE'DIBLY.** *adv.* [from *incredible*.] In a manner not to be believed.

**INCRÉDULITY.** *n. f.* [incredulité, French.] Quality of not believing; hardness of belief.

He was more large in the description of Paradise, to take

away all scruple from the *incredulity* of future ages. *Raleigh.*

**INCRE'DULOUS.** *adj.* [incredule, Fr. incredulus, Latin.] Hard

of belief; refusing credit.

I am not altogether *incredulous* but there may be such can-

dles as are made of salamander's wool, being a kind of mine-

ral which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not. *Bac.*

**INCRE'DULOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *incredulous*.] Hardness of belief; incredulity.

**INCRE'MABLE.** *adj.* [in and *cremo*, Latin.] Not consumable

by fire.

If from the skin of the salamander these *incremable* pieces

are composed. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

**INCREMENT.** *n. f.* [incrementum, Latin.]

1. Act of growing greater.

Divers conceptions are concerning its *increment*, or inunda-

tion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Increase; cause of growing more.

This stratum is expanded at top, serving as the seminary

that furnisheth matter for the formation and *increment* of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Produce.

The orchard loves to wave

With Winter winds: the loosen'd roots then drink

Large *increment*, earnest of happy years. *Phillips.*

**TO INCREPATE.** *v. a.* [inrepeo, Latin.] To chide; to reprehend.

**INCREPATION.** *n. f.* [inrepatio, Latin.] Reprehension; chiding.

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow Christians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick reprehensions and *inrepatations*. *Hammond.*

**TO INCRUST.** } *v. a.* [incrusto, Latin; incruster, French.]

**TO INCRUSTATE.** } To cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter.

The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the grosser stick baked and *incrusted* upon the sides of the vessel. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Some rivers bring forth spars, and other mineral matter, so as to cover and *incrusted* the stones. *Woodward.*

Save but our army; and let Jove *incrusted*

Swords, pikes, and guns with everlasting rust. *Pope.*

Any of these sun-like bodies in the centers of the several vortices, are so *incrusted* and weakened as to be carried about in the vortex of the true sun. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

The shield was purchased by Woodward, who *incrusted* it

with a new rust. *Arbutn. and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

**INCRUSTATION.** *n. f.* [incrustation, Fr. from *incrusto*, Latin.]

An adherent covering; something superinduced.

Having such a prodigious stock of marble, their chapels are laid over with such a rich variety of *incrustations* as cannot be found in any other part. *Addison on Italy.*

**TO INCUBATE.** *v. n.* [incubo, Latin.] To sit upon eggs.

**INCUBATION.** *n. f.* [incubation, Fr. incubatio, Lat.] The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

Whether that vitality was by *incubation*, or how else, is only known to God. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Birds have eggs enough at first conceived in them to serve them, allowing such a proportion for every year as will serve for one or two *incubations*. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the whole tribe of birds by *incubation* produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families should do it in a more novercal way. *Derham.*

As the white of an egg by *incubation*, so can the serum by the action of the fibres be attenuated. *Arbutnot.*

**INCUBUS.** *n. f.* [Latin; incube, Fr.] The night-mare.

The *incubus* is an inflation of the membranes of the stomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragma, lungs, pulse, and motion, with a sense of a weight oppressing the breast. *Floyer on the Humours.*

**TO INCULCATE.** *v. a.* [incolco, Latin; inculquer, French.]

To impress by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant repetition.

Manifest truth may deserve sometimes to be *inculcated*, because we are too apt to forget it. *Atterbury.*

Homer continually *inculcates* morality, and piety to the gods. *Broome's Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*

**INCULCATION.** *n. f.* [from *inculcate*.] The act of impressing by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.

**INCULT.** *adj.* [inculte, French; incultus, Lat.] Uncultivated; untilld.

Her forests huge,

*Incult*, robust and tall, by nature's hand

Planted of old. *Thomson's Autumn.*

**INCULPABLE.** *adv.* [in and culpabilis, Lat.] Unblameable; not reprehensible.

Ignorance, so far as it may be resolved into natural inability, is, as to men, at least *inculpable*, and consequently not the object of scorn, but pity. *South.*

**INCULPABLY.** *adj.* [in and culpabilis, Lat.] Unblameably; without blame.

As to errors or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition has invincibly, and therefore *inculpably*, exposed him. *South.*

**INCUMBENCY.** *n. f.* [from *incumbent*.]

1. The act of lying upon another.

2. The state of keeping a benefice.

These fines are only to be paid to the bishop, during his *incumbency* in the same see. *Swift.*

**INCUMBENT.** *adj.* [incumbens, Latin.]

1. Resting upon; lying upon.

Then with expanded wings he steers his flight

Aloft, *incumbent* on the dusky air,

That felt unusual weight. *Milt. Paradise Lost, b. i.*

The ascending parcels of air, having now little more than the weight of the *incumbent* water to surmount, were able both so to expand themselves as to fill up that part of the pipe which they pervaded, and, by pressing every way against the sides of it, to lift upwards with them what water they found above them. *Boyle.*



With wings expanded wide ourselves we'll rear,  
And fly *incumbent* on the dusky air. *Dryden.*  
Here the rebel giants lye;  
And, when to move th' *incumbent* load they try,  
Ascending vapours on the day prevail. *Addison.*  
Man is the destin'd prey of pestilence,  
And o'er his guilty domes  
She draws a close *incumbent* cloud of death. *Thomson.*

2. Imposed as a duty.  
All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works that  
are *incumbent* on all Christians. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
There is a double duty *incumbent* upon us in the exercise of  
our powers. *L'Estrange.*  
Thus, if we think and act, we shall shew ourselves duly  
mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence,  
but of the obligations also which are *incumbent* upon us. *Atter.*

**INCUMBENT.** *n. f.* [*incumbens*, Latin.] He who is in present  
possession of a benefice.  
In many places the whole ecclesiastical dues are in lay hands,  
and the *incumbent* lieth at the mercy of his patron. *Swift.*

**To INCUMBER.** *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.] To embarrass.  
My cause is call'd, and that long look'd-for day  
Is still *incumber'd* with some new delay. *Dryden's Juven.*

**To INCUR.** *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.] To become liable to a  
punishment or reprehension.  
I have *incurred* displeasure from inferiours for giving way to  
the faults of others. *Hayward.*  
They, not obeying,  
*Incurr'd*, what could they less? the penalty;  
And manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
So judge thou still, presumptuous! 'till the wrath,  
Which thou *incurr'st* by flying, meet thy flight  
Sev'nfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell. *Milton.*  
They had a full perswasive that not to do it were to desert  
God, and consequently to *incur* damnation. *South.*

2. To occur; to press on the senses.  
The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible,  
and *incur* not to the eye; but yet they are to be deprehended  
by experience. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The mind of man, even in spirituals, acts with corporeal  
dependance; and so is he helped or hindered in its operations,  
according to the different quality of external objects that *incur*  
into the senses. *South's Sermons.*

**INCURABILITY.** *n. f.* [*incurabilit *, Fr. from *incurable*.] Im-  
possibility of cure; utter insusceptibility of remedy.  
We'll instantly open a door to the manner of a proper and  
improper consumption, together with the reason of the *in-*  
*curability* of the former, and facile cure of the other. *Harvey.*

**INCURABLE.** *adj.* [*incurable*, Fr. *in* and *curable*] Not ad-  
mitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable;  
hopeless.  
Pause not; for the present time's so sick,  
That present medicine must be ministred,  
Or overthrow *incurable* ensues. *Shakesf. King John.*  
Stop the rage betime,  
Before the wound do grow *incurable*;  
For being green, there is great hope of help. *Shakesf. H. VI.*  
A schirrus is not absolutely *incurable*, because it has been  
known that fresh pasture has cured it in cattle. *Arbuthnot.*  
If idiots and lunatics cannot be found, *incurables* may be  
taken into the hospital. *Swift.*

**INCURABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *incurable*.] State of not admitting  
any cure.

**INCURABLY.** *adv.* [from *incurable*.] Without remedy.  
We cannot know it is or is not, being *incurably* igno-  
rant. *Locke.*

**INCURIOS.** *adj.* [*in* and *curious*.] Negligent; inattentive.  
The Creator did not bestow so much skill upon his creatures,  
to be looked upon with a careless *incurious* eye. *Derham.*  
He seldom at the park appear'd;  
Yet, not *incurious*, was inclin'd  
To know the converse of mankind. *Swift.*

**INCURSION.** *n. f.* [from *incurro*, Latin.]  
1. Attack; mischievous occurrence.  
Sins of daily *incurSION*, and such as human frailty is un-  
avoidably liable to. *South's Sermons.*

2. [*IncurSION*, Fr.] Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage.  
Spain is very weak at home, or very slow to move, when  
they suffered a small fleet of English to make an hostile inva-  
sion, or *incurSION*, upon their havens and roads. *Bacon.*  
Now the Parthian king hath gather'd all his host  
Against the Scythian, whose *incurSIONs* wild  
Have wafted Sogdiana. *Milton's Parad. Regain'd.*  
The *incurSIONs* of the Goths disordered the affairs of the  
Roman empire. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

**INCURVATION.** *n. f.* [from *incurvo*, Latin.]  
1. The act of bending or making crooked.  
One part moving while the other rests, one would think,  
should cause an *incurvation* in the line. *Glanv. Sceps.*

2. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.  
He made use of acts of worship which God hath appro-  
priated; as *incurvation*, and sacrifice. *Stillingsfleet.*

**To INCURVATE.** *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Latin.] To bend; to  
crook.  
Sir Isaac Newton has shewn, by several experiments of rays  
passing by the edges of bodies, that they are *incurvated* by  
the action of these bodies. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

**INCURVITY.** *n. f.* [from *incurvus*, Latin.] Crookedness; the  
state of bending inward.  
The *incurvity* of a dolphin must be taken not really, but  
in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot  
down again: strait bodies, in a sudden motion, protruded  
obliquely downward, appear crooked. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

**To INDAGATE.** *v. a.* [*indago*, Latin.] To search; to beat  
out.  
**INDAGATION.** *n. f.* [from *indagate*] Search; enquiry; ex-  
amination.  
Paracelsus directs us, in the *indagation* of colours, to have  
an eye principally upon salts. *Boyle.*  
Part hath been discovered by himself, and some by human  
*indagation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

**INDAGATOR.** *n. f.* [*indagator*, Latin.] A searcher; an en-  
quirer; an examiner.  
The number of the elements of bodies is an enquiry whose  
truth requires to be searched into by such skilful *indagators* of  
nature. *Boyle.*

**To INDART.** *v. a.* [*ir* and *dart*.] To dart in; to strike in.  
I'll look to like, if looking liking move;  
But no more deep will I *indart* mine eye,  
Than your consent gives strength to make it fly. *Shakesf.*

**To INDEBT.** *v. a.*  
1. To put into debt.  
2. To oblige; to put under obligation.

**INDEBTED.** *participial adj.* [*in* and *debt*.] Obligated by something  
received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt. It has  
to before the person to whom the debt is due, and for before  
the thing received.  
If the course of politick affairs cannot in any good course  
go forward without fit instruments, and that which fitteth  
them be their virtues, let polity acknowledge itself *indebted* to  
religion, godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of all  
true virtues, even as God is of all good things. *Hooker.*  
Forgive us our sins; for we forgive every one that is *in-*  
*debted* to us. *Lu. xi. 4.*  
He for himself  
*Indebted* and undone, has nought to bring. *Milton.*  
This blest alliance may  
Th' *indebted* nation bounteously repay. *Granville.*  
Few consider how much we are *indebted* to government, be-  
cause few can represent how wretched mankind would be  
without it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
Let us represent to our souls the love and beneficence for  
which we daily stand *indebted* to God. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
We are wholly *indebted* for them to our ancestors. *Swift.*

**INDECENCY.** *n. f.* [*indecence*, French] Any thing unbe-  
coming; any thing contrary to good manners; something  
wrong, but scarce criminal.  
He will in vain endeavour to reform *indecenty* in his pupil,  
which he allows in himself. *Locke.*

**INDECENT.** *adj.* [*indecent*, Fr. *in* and *decent*.] Unbecoming;  
unfit for the eyes or ears.  
'Till these men can prove these things, ordered by our  
church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or *indecent*, the use  
of them, as established amongst us, is necessary. *South.*  
Characters, where obscene words were proper in their  
mouths, but very *indecent* to be heard. *Dryden.*

**INDECENTLY.** *adv.* [from *indecent*.] Without decency; in a  
manner contrary to decency.

**INDECIDUOUS.** *adj.* [*in* and *deciducus*.] Not falling; not  
shed.  
We find the statue of the sun framed with rays about the  
head, which were the *indeciduous* and unshaken locks of  
Apollo. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

**INDECLINABLE.** *adj.* [*indeclinable*, Fr. *indeclinabilis*, Latin.]  
Not varied by terminations.  
Pondo is an *indeclinable* word, and when it is joined to num-  
bers it signifies *libra*. *Arbuthnot.*

**INDECOROUS.** *adj.* [*indecorus*, Latin.] Indecent; unbe-  
coming.  
What can be more *indecorous* than for a creature to violate  
the commands, and trample upon the authority of that awful  
excellence to whom he owes his life? *Norris.*

**INDECORUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Indecency; something unbe-  
coming.

**INDEED.** *adv.* [*in* and *deed*.]  
1. In reality; in truth; in verity.  
Yet loving *indeed*, and therefore constant. *Sidney.*  
Though such assemblies be had *indeed* for religion's sake,  
hurtful nevertheless they may prove, as well in regard of their  
fitness to serve the turn of hereticks, and such as privily will  
venture to instil their poison into new minds. *Hooker.*  
Some, who have not deserved judgment of death, have been  
for their goods sake caught up and carried streight to the bough:  
a thing *indeed* very pitiful and horrible. *Spenser.*

2. Above



2. Above common rate.  
Then didst thou utter, I am yours for ever;  
'Tis grace *indeed*. *Shakespeare.*  
Borrows, in mean affairs, his subjects pains;  
But things of weight and consequence *indeed*,  
Himself doth in his chamber them debate. *Davies.*  
Such sons of Abraham, how highly soever they may have  
the luck to be thought of, are far from being Israelites *indeed*.  
I were a beast, *indeed*, to do you wrong,  
I who have lov'd and honour'd you so long. *Dryden.*
3. This is to be granted that. A particle of connection.  
This limitation, *indeed*, of our author, will save those the  
labour who would look for Adam's heir amongst the race of  
brutes; but will very little contribute to the discovery of one  
next heir amongst men. *Locke.*  
There is nothing in the world more generally dreaded, and  
yet less to be feared, than death: *indeed*, for those unhappy  
men whose hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the pro-  
spect of another seems terrible and amazing. *Wake.*
4. It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a  
sense hardly perceptible or explicable.  
This is *indeed* more criminal in thee: *Shakespeare.*  
I said I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and  
the two servants; tho' *indeed* I had no reason so to think. *Bac.*  
Some sons *indeed*, some very few we see,  
Who keep themselves from this infection free. *Dryden.*  
There is *indeed* no greater pleasure in visiting these maga-  
zines of war, after one has seen two or three of them. *Addis.*
5. It is used to note concession in comparisons.  
Against these forces were prepared to the number of near  
one hundred ships; not so great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more  
nimble motion. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
- INDEFATIGABLE. *adj.* [*indefatigabilis*, in and *defatigo*, Lat.]  
Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour.  
Who shall spread his airy flight,  
Upborne with *indefatigable* wings,  
Over the vast abrupt. *Milton.*  
The ambitious person must rise early and sit up late, and  
pursue his design with a constant *indefatigable* attendance: he  
must be infinitely patient and servile. *South.*
- INDEFATIGABLY. *adv.* [from *indefatigable*.] Without wear-  
iness.  
A man *indefatigably* zealous in the service of the church and  
state, and whose writings have highly deserved of both. *Dryd.*
- INDEFECTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *indefectibile*.] The quality of  
suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect.
- INDEFECTIBLE. *adj.* [in and *defectus*, Lat.] Unfailing; not  
liable to defect or decay.
- INDEFEISIBLE. *adj.* [*indefaisible*, French.] Not to be cut off;  
not to be vacated; irrevocable.  
So *indefeisible* is our estate in those joys, that, if we do not  
sell it in reversion, we shall, when once invested, be beyond  
the possibility of ill husbandry. *Decay of Piety.*
- INDEFENSIBLE. *adj.* [in and *defensum*, Lat.] What cannot  
be defended or maintained.  
As they extend the rule of consulting Scripture to all the  
actions of common life, even so far as to the taking up of a  
straw, so it is altogether false and *indefensible*. *Sanderson.*
- INDEFINITE. *adj.* [*indefinitus*, Latin; *indefinit*, Fr.]  
1. Not determined; not limited; not settled.  
Though a position should be wholly rejected, yet that negative  
is more pregnant of direction than an *indefinite*; as ashes are  
more generative than dust. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Her advancement was left *indefinite*; but thus, that it should  
be as great as ever any former queen of England had. *Bacon.*  
Tragedy and picture are more narrowly circumscribed by  
place and time than the epick poem: the time of this last is  
left *indefinite*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not abso-  
lutely without limits.  
Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*; though it is  
not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehen-  
sion. *Spectator.*
- INDEFINITELY. *adj.* [from *indefinite*.]  
1. Without any settled or determinate limitation.  
We observe that custom, whereunto St. Paul alludeth, and  
whereof the fathers of the church in their writings make often  
mention, to shew *indefinitely* what was done; but not univer-  
sally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only fashion of ut-  
terance. *Hooker.*  
We conceive no more than the letter beareth; that is, four  
times, or *indefinitely* more than thrice. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
A duty to which all are *indefinitely* obliged, upon some oc-  
casions, by the express command of God. *Smalridge.*
2. To a degree indefinite.  
If the world be *indefinitely* extended, that is, so far as no  
human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we see  
must be the least part. *Ray on the Creation.*
- INDEFINITUDE. *n. f.* [from *indefinite*.] Quantity not limited  
by our understanding, though yet finite.  
They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not in-

- definitude*, by their various positions, combinations, and con-  
junctions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
- INDELIBERATE. } *adj.* [*indeliberé*, Fr. in and *deliberate*.] Un-  
INDELIBERATED. } premeditated; done without consideration.  
Actions proceeding from blandishments, or sweet persua-  
sions, if they be *indeliberated*, as in children, who want the  
use of reason, are not presently free actions. *Bramhall.*  
The love of God better can consist with the *indeliberate*  
commitments of many sins, than with an allowed persistence in  
any one. *Government of the Tongue.*
- INDELIBLE. *adj.* [*indeleble*, Fr. *indelebilis*, Lat. in and *deleble*.]  
It should be written *indeleble*.]  
1. Not to be blotted out or effaced.  
Wilful perpetrations of unworthy actions brands with *inde-  
lible* characters the name and memory. *King Charles.*  
Thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil,  
And spot *indelible* thy pocket soil. *Gay's Trivia.*
2. Not to be annulled.  
All endued with *indelible* power from above to feed, to go-  
vern this household, and to consecrate pastors and stewards of  
it to the world's end. *Sprat's Sermons.*
- INDELICACY. *n. f.* [in and *delicacy*.] Want of delicacy; want  
of elegant decency.  
Your papers would be chargeable with worse than *indelicacy*,  
they would be immoral, did you treat detestable uncleanness  
as you rally an impertinent self-love. *Addison.*
- INDELICATE. *adj.* [in and *delicate*.] Wanting decency; void  
of a quick sense of decency.
- INDEMNIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *indemnify*.]  
1. Security against loss or penalty.  
2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.
- TO INDEMNIFY. *v. a.* [in and *dammify*.]  
1. To secure against loss or penalty.  
2. To maintain unhurt.  
Insolent signifies rude and haughty, *indemnify* to keep  
safe. *Watts.*
- INDEMNITY. *n. f.* [*indemnité*, French.] Security from punish-  
ment; exemption from punishment.  
I will use all means, in the ways of amnesty and *indemnity*,  
which may most fully remove all fears, and bury all jealousies  
in forgetfulness. *King Charles.*
- TO INDENT. *v. a.* [in and *dens*, a tooth, Lat.] To mark any  
thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and  
out; to make to wave or undulate.  
About his neck  
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,  
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd  
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,  
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,  
And with *indented* glides did slip away  
Into a bush. *Shakespeare's As you like.*  
The serpent then, not with *indented* wave,  
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear  
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd  
Fold above fold, a surging maze! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Trent, who, like some earth-born giant, spreads  
His thirty arms along the *indented* meads. *Milton.*  
The margins on each side do not terminate in a straight  
line, but are *indented*. *Woodward.*
- TO INDENT. *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts  
of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may fit,  
and any want of conformity may discover a fraud.] To con-  
tract; to bargain; to make a compact.  
Shall we buy treason, and *indent* with fears,  
When they have lost and forfeited themselves? *Shakesp. H. IV.*  
He descends to the solemnity of a pact and covenant, and  
has *indented* with us. *Decay of Piety.*
- INDENT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Inequality; incisure; inden-  
tation.  
Trent shall not wind with such a deep *indent*,  
To rob me of so rich a bottom here. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*
- INDENTATION. *n. f.* [in and *dens*, Latin.] An indenture;  
waving in any figure.  
The margins on each side do not terminate in a straight  
line, but are *indented*; each *indentation* being continued in a  
small ridge across the line, to the *indentation* that answers it on  
the opposite margin. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- INDENTURE. *n. f.* [from *indent*.] A covenant, so named be-  
cause the counterparts are *indented* or cut one by the other.  
In Hall's chronicle much good matter is quite marred with  
*indenture* English. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*  
The critick to his grief will find  
How firmly these *indentures* bind. *Swift.*
- INDEPENDENCE. } *n. f.* [*independance*, Fr. in and *dependance*.]  
INDEPENDENCY. } Freedom; exemption from reliance or con-  
trol; state over which none has power.  
Dreams may give us some idea of the great excellency of a  
human soul, and some intimations of its *independency* on mat-  
ter. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as  
long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *inde-  
pendence*. *Pope.*



Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,  
My bread and independency:  
So bought an annual rent or two,  
And liv'd just as you see I do.

Pope.

INDEPE'NDENT. *adj.* [*independant*, Fr. *in* and *dependent*.]

1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. It is used with *on*, *of*, or *from* before the object; of which *on* seems most proper, since we say to *depend on*, and consequently *dependent on*.

Creation must needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains nevertheless *independent upon* him in that respect. *South's Sermons.*

Since all princes of *independent* governments are in a state of nature, the world never was without men in that state. *Locke.*

The town of St. Gaul is a protestant republick, *independent of* the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addis.*

2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superiour cause or power.

The consideration of our understanding, which is an incorporeal substance *independent from* matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the stamps and characters of excellent contrivance; these alone do very easily guide us to the wise Author of all things. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *n. f.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superiour authority.

We shall, in our sermons, take occasion to justify such passages in our liturgy as have been unjustly quarrelled at by presbyterians, *independents*, or other puritan sectaries. *Sanderf.*

A very famous *independent* minister was head of a college in those times. *Addison's Spectator.*

INDEPE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [*from independent*.] Without reference to other things.

Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing every thing, *independently* the one of the other. *Dryden.*

INDESE'RT. *n. f.* [*in* and *desert*.] Want of merit.

Those who were once looked on as his equals, are apt to think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own *independents*. *Addison's Spectator.*

INDESINENTLY. *adv.* [*indefinenter*, Fr. *in* and *desinio*, Latin.] Without cessation.

They continue a month *indefinitely*. *Ray on the Creation.*

INDESTRU'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *destruible*.] Not to be destroyed.

Glass is so compact and firm a body, that it is *indestruible* by art or nature. *Boyle.*

INDETERMINABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *determinable*.] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.

There is not only obscurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that as its period is inscrutable, so is its nativity *indeterminable*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INDETERMINATE. *adj.* [*indeterminé*, Fr. *in* and *determinate*.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.

The rays of the same colour were by turns transmitted at one thickness, and reflected at another thickness, for an *indeterminate* number of successions. *Newton's Opt.*

INDETERMINATELY. *adv.* [*in* and *determinately*.] Indefinitely; not in any settled manner.

His perspicacity discerned the loadstone to respect the North, when ours beheld it *indeterminately*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The depth of the hold is *indeterminately* expressed in the description. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INDETERMINED. *adj.* [*in* and *determined*.] Unsettled; unfixed.

We should not amuse ourselves with floating words of *indetermined* signification, which we can use in several senses to serve a turn. *Locke.*

INDETERMINA'TION. *n. f.* [*in* and *determination*.] Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.

By contingents I understand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reason of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the causes. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

INDEVOT'ION. *n. f.* [*indevotion*, Fr. *in* and *devotion*.] Want of devotion; irreligion.

Let us make the church the scene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecate our former *indevotion*, and, by an exemplary reverence, redress the scandal of our profaneness. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOUT. *adj.* [*indevot*, Fr. *in* and *devout*.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

He prays much, yet curses more; whilst he is meek, but *indevout*. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEX. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The discoverer; the pointer out.

Tastes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants, as well as of all sorts of aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

That which was once the *index* to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where least of them resides. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way.

They have no more inward self-consciousness of what they do or suffer, than the *index* of a watch, of the hour it points to. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. The table of contents to a book.

In such *indexes*, although small

To their subsequent volumes, there is seen

The baby figure of the giant mass

Of things to come, at large.

Shakespeare.

If a book has no *index*, or good table of contents, 'tis very useful to make one as you are reading it; and in your *index* to take notice only of parts new to you. *Watts.*

INDEXTE'RITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *dexterity*.] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; want of handiness.

The *indexterity* of our consumption-curers demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

INDIAN Arrow-root. *n. f.* [*marcanta*, Latin.] A root.

It has a flower consisting of one leaf, almost funnel-shaped, opening in six parts, three of which are alternately larger than the others: the lower part of the flower-cup afterwards becomes an oval-shaped fruit, having one cell, with one hard rough seed. It was brought from the Spanish settlements of America into the islands of Barbadoes and Jamaica, where it is cultivated as a medicinal plant, it being a sovereign remedy for curing the bite of wasps, and expelling the poison of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows: after they have dug it up they clean it, mash it, and lay it as a poultice to the wounded part, and are generally successful in the cure. *Miller.*

INDIAN Cress. *n. f.* [*acriola*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves are round, umbilicated, and placed alternately; the stalks trailing; the cup of the flower is quinquefid; the flowers consist of five leaves in form of a violet; the seeds are roundish and rough, three of them succeeding each flower. The species are five. *Miller.*

INDIAN Fig. *n. f.* [*opuntia*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: the flower consists of many leaves, which expand in form of a rose, having a great number of stamina in the centre, which grow upon the top of the ovary: the ovary afterwards becomes a fleshy umbilicated fruit, with a soft pulp, inclosing many seeds, which are for the most part angular. *Miller.*

INDIAN Red. *n. f.* A kind of mineral earth.

*Indian red*, so called by the painters, is a species of ochre; and is a very fine purple earth, of firm compact texture, and great weight: while in the stratum it is of a pure blood colour, and almost of a stony hardness: when dry it is of a fine glowing red, of a rough dusty surface, and, when broken, full of white particles, large, solid, bright, and glittering. It is also called Persian earth, and is dug in the island of Ormuz in the Persian gulph, and also at Bombay. *Hill on Fossils.*

INDICANT. *adj.* [*indicans*, Latin.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

To INDICATE. *v. a.* [*indico*, Latin.]

1. To show; to point out.

2. [In physick.] To point out a remedy.

INDICA'TION. *n. f.* [*indication*, Fr. *ind. catio*, from *indico*, Lat.]

1. Mark; token; sign; note; symptom.

The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places, are a plain *indication* of their weariness. *Addison's Guardian.*

We think that our successes are a plain *indication* of the divine favour towards us. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. [In physick.] *Indication* is of four kinds: vital, preservative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it whilst it is actually present, or lessening its effects, or taking off some of its symptoms before it can be wholly removed. *Quincy.*

These be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analysis, and *indication* of the proceedings of nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The depravation of the instruments of mastication is a natural *indication* of a liquid diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Discovery made; intelligence given.

If a person, that had a fair estate in reversion, should be assured by some skilful physician, that he would inevitably fall into a disease that would totally deprive him of his understanding and memory; if, I say, upon a certain belief of this *indication*, the man should appear overjoyed at the news, would not all that saw him conclude that the distemper had seized him? *Bentley's Sermons.*

INDI'CATIVE. *adj.* [*indicativus*, Lat.]

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.

2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

The verb is formed in a certain manner to affirm, deny, or interrogate; which formation, from the principal use of it, is called the *indicative* mood. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

INDI'CATIVELY. *adv.* [*from indicative*.] In such a manner as shows or betokens.

These images, formed in the brain, are *indicatively* of the same species with those of sense. *Grew's Cosmol.*

To INDICT. See INDITE, and its derivatives.

INDI'CTION.



INDICTION. *n. f.* [*indiction*, Fr. *indico*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; proclamation.

After a legation *ad res repetendas*, and a refusal, and a denunciation and *indiction* of a war, the war is left at large. *Bac.*

2. [In chronology.] The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an intire freedom was given to Christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which 'till that time had been done; but that, instead thereof, the *indiction* should be made use of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 313, Jan. 1.

INDIFFERENCE. } *n. f.* [*indifference*, French; *indifferentia*,  
INDIFFERENCY. } Latin.]

1. Neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side.

In choice of committees it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an *indifferency* by putting in those that are strong on both sides. *Bacon's Essays.*

By an equal *indifferency* for all truth, I mean, not loving it as such, before we know it to be true. *Locke.*

A perfect *indifferency* in the mind, not determinable by its last judgment, would be as great an imperfection as the want of *indifferency* to act, or not to act, 'till determined by the will. *Locke.*

Those who would borrow light from expositors, either consult only those who have the good luck to be thought sound and orthodox, avoiding those of different sentiments; or else with *indifferency* look into the notes of all commentators. *Locke.*

2. Impartiality.

Read the book with *indifferency* and judgment, and thou can'st not but greatly commend it. *Whitgift.*

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness.

*Indifference* cannot but be criminal, when it is conversant about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance. *Addison.*

A place which we must pass through, not only with the *indifference* of strangers, but with the vigilance of those who travel through the country of an enemy. *Rogers.*

*Indifference*, clad in wisdom's guise,

All fortitude of mind supplies;

For how can stony bowels melt,

In those who never pity felt?

He will let you know he has got a clap with as much *indifferency* as he would a piece of publick news. *Swift.*

The people of England should be frightened with the French king and the pretender once a year: the want of observing this necessary precept, has produced great *indifference* in the vulgar. *Arbutnot.*

4. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; state in which there is no difference.

The choice is left to our discretion, except a principal bond of some higher duty remove the *indifference* that such things have in themselves: their *indifference* is removed, if we take away our own liberty. *Hooker.*

INDIFFERENT. *adj.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifferens*, Latin.]

1. Neutral; not determined to either side.

Doth his majesty

Incline to it or no?

—He seems *indifferent*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Being *indifferent*, we should receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the attestation of truth. *Locke.*

Let guilt or fear

Disturb man's rest; Cato knows neither of them:

*Indifferent* in his choice to sleep or die. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless.

One thing was all to you, and your fondness made you *indifferent* to every thing else. *Temple.*

It was a remarkable law of Solon, that any person who, in the civil commotions of the republick, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment. *Addison's Freeholder.*

But how *indifferent* soever man may be to eternal happiness, yet surely to eternal misery none can be *indifferent*. *Rogers.*

3. Not to have such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other.

The nature of things *indifferent* is neither to be commanded nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary. *Hooker.*

These two customs, which of themselves are *indifferent* in other kingdoms, became exceeding evil in this realm, by reason of the inconveniences which followed thereupon. *Davies.*

Though at first it was free, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet, the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not so *indifferent*. *South.*

This I mention only as my conjecture, it being *indifferent* to the matter in hand which way the learned shall determine. *Loc.*

4. Impartial; disinterested.

Medcalfe was partial to none, but *indifferent* to all; a master for the whole, and a father to every one. *Ascham.*

I am a most poor woman, and a stranger,

Born out of your dominions; having here

No judge *indifferent*, and no more assurance

Of equal friendship and proceeding. *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*

There can hardly be an *indifferent* trial had between the king and the subject, or between party and party, by reason of this general kindred and consanguinity. *Davies.*

5. Passable; having mediocrity; of a middling state; neither good nor worst. This is an improper and colloquial use, especially when applied to persons.

Some things admit of mediocrity:

A counsellor, or pleader at the bar,

May want Messala's pow'rful eloquence,

Or be less read than deep Cassellius;

Yet this *indifferent* lawyer is esteem'd.

*Roscommon.*

Who would excel, when few can make a test

Betwixt *indifferent* writing and the best?

*Dryden.*

This has obliged me to publish an *indifferent* collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worse. *Prior.*

There is not one of these subjects that would not sell a very *indifferent* paper, could I think of gratifying the publick by such mean and base methods. *Addison.*

6. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

I am myself *indifferent* honest; but yet I could accuse me of such things, that it were better that my mother had not borne me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

This will raise a great scum on it, and leave your wine *indifferent* clear. *Mortimer.*

INDIFFERENTLY. *adv.* [*indifferenter*, Latin.]

1. Without distinction; without preference.

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having itself *indifferently* to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton's Opt.*

Were pardon extended *indifferently* to all, which of them would think himself under any particular obligation? *Addison.*

Though a church of England-man thinks every species of government equally lawful, he does not think them equally expedient, or for every country *indifferently*. *Swift.*

2. In a neutral state; without wish or aversion.

Set honour in one eye, and death i' th' other,

And I will look on death *indifferently*. *Shakesp. Jul. Cas.*

3. Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly.

A moyle will draw *indifferently* well, and carry great burthens. *Carew.*

I hope it may *indifferently* entertain your lordship at an unbending hour. *Rowe.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds, sown together, kept me but very *indifferently* from the floor. *Gulliver's Travels.*

INDIGENCE. } *n. f.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indigentia*, Lat.] Want;  
INDIGENCY. } penury; poverty.

Where there is happiness, there must not be *indigency*, or want of any due comforts of life. *Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.*

For ev'n that *indigence*, that brings me low,

Makes me myself, and him above to know. *Dryden.*

Athens worshipped God with temples and sacrifices, as if he needed habitation and sustenance; and that the heathens had such a mean apprehension about the *indigency* of their gods, appears from Aristophanes and Lucian. *Bentley.*

INDIGENOUS. *adj.* [*indigène*, Fr. *indigena*, Latin.] Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region.

Negroes were all transported from Africa, and are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

It is wonderful to observe one creature, that is, mankind, *indigenous* to so many different climates. *Arbutnot.*

INDIGENT. *adj.* [*indigent*, French; *indigens*, Latin.]

1. Poor; needy; necessitous.

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent*.

*Addison.*

2. In want; wanting.

Rejoice, O Albion, sever'd from the world

By nature's wise indulgence; *indigent*

Of nothing from without.

*Phillips.*

3. Void; empty.

Such bodies have the tangible parts *indigent* of moisture.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

INDIGEST. } *adj.* [*indigeste*, Fr. *indigestus*, Latin.]

INDIGESTED. } 1. Not separated into distinct orders; not regularly disposed.

This mass, or *indigested* matter, or chaos, created in the beginning, was without the proper form, which it afterwards acquired. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Before the seas, and this terrestrial ball,

One was the face of nature, if a face;

Rather a rude and *indigested* mass.

*Dryden's Ovid.*

2. Not formed, or shaped.

Set a form upon that *indigest* project,

So shapeless and so rude.

*Shakesp. King John.*

Hence, heap of wrath, foul *indigested* lump;

As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

3. Not well considered and methodised.

By irksome deformities, through endless and senseless effusions of *indigested* prayers, they oftentimes disgrace the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God.

*Hooker.*

The



The political creed of the high-principled men sets the protestant succession upon a firmer foundation than all the *indigested* schemes of those who profess revolution principles. *Swift*.

4. Not concocted in the stomach.

Dreams are bred

From rising fumes of *indigested* food.

*Dryden*.

5. Not brought to suppuration.

His wound was *indigested* and inflamed.

*Wifeman*.

**INDIGESTIBLE.** *adj.* [from *in* and *digestible*.] Not conquerable in the stomach; not convertible to nutriment.

Eggs are the most nourishing and exalted of all animal food, and most *indigestible*: no body can digest the same quantity of them as of other food.

*Arbutnot on Diet*.

**INDIGESTION.** *n. f.* [*indigestion*, Fr. from *in* and *digestion*.]

The state of meats unconcocted.

The fumes of *indigestion* may indispose men to thought, as well as to diseases of danger and pain.

*Temple*.

**TO INDIGITATE.** *v. a.* [*indigito*, Lat.] To point out; to show.

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers: the depressing this finger, which in the left hand implied but six, in the right hand *indigitated* six hundred.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours*.

As though there were a feminality of urine, we foolishly conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle, and can thereby *indigitate* their affections.

*Brown's Vulg. Err.*

We are not to *indigitate* the parts transmittent.

*Harvey*.

**INDIGITATION.** *n. f.* [from *indigitate*.] The act of pointing out or showing.

Which things I conceive no obscure *indigitation* of providence.

*More against Atheism*.

**INDIGN.** *adj.* [*indigne*, Fr. *indignus*, Latin.]

1. Unworthy; undeserving.

Where there is a kingdom that is altogether unable or *indign* to govern, is it just for another nation, that is civil or policed, to subdue them?

*Bacon's Holy War*.

2. Bringing indignity. This is a word not in use.

And all *indign* and base adversities

Make head against my estimation.

*Shakespeare's Othello*.

**INDIGNANT.** *adj.* [*indignans*, Latin.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

He scourg'd with many a stroke th' *indignant* waves.

*Milt.*

The lustful monster fled, pursued by the valorous and *indignant* Martin.

*Arbut. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

What rage that hour did Albion's soul possess,

Let chiefs imagine, and let lovers guess!

He strides *indignant*, and with haughty cries

To single fight the fairy prince defies.

*Tickel*.

**INDIGNATION.** *n. f.* [*indignation*, Fr. *indignatio*, Latin.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

Suspend your *indignation* against my brother, 'till you derive better testimony of his intent.

*Shak. King Lear*.

From those officers, warm with *indignation* at the insolences of that vile rabble, came words of great contempt.

But keep this swelling *indignation* down,

And let your cooler reason now prevail.

*Rowe*.

2. The anger of a superiour.

There was great *indignation* against Israel.

*2 Kings iii. 27.*

3. The effect of anger.

If heav'ns have any grievous plague in store,

Let them hurl down their *indignation*

On thee, thou troubler of the world.

*Shakesp. Rich. III.*

**INDIGNITY.** *n. f.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Latin; *indignité*, Fr.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult.

Bishops and prelates could not but have bleeding hearts to behold a person of so great place and worth constrained to endure so foul *indignities*.

*Hooker*.

No emotion of passion transported me, by the *indignity* of his carriage, to say or do any thing unbecoming myself.

*King Charles*.

Man he made, and for him built

Magnificent this world, and earth his seat,

Him lord pronounc'd; and, O *indignity*!

Subjected to his service angel-wings,

And flaming ministers, to watch and tend

Their earthly charge.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

He does not see how that mighty passion for the church can well consist with those *indignities* and that contempt men bestow on the clergy.

*Swift*.

To more exalted glories born,

Thy mean *indignities* I scorn.

*Pattison*.

**INDIGO.** *n. f.* [*indicum*, Latin.] A plant, by the Americans called anil.

It hath pennated leaves, terminated by a single lobe: the flowers, disposed in a spike, consist of five leaves, and are of the papilionaceous kind; the uppermost petal being larger than the others, rounder, and lightly furrowed on the side: the lower leaves are short, terminating in a point: in the middle of the flower is the style, which afterward becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical seed in one partition, from which indigo is made, which is used in dying for a blue colour. *Miller*.

**INDIRECT.** *adj.* [*indirect*, Fr. *indirectus*, Latin.]

1. Not strait; not rectilinear.

2. Not tending otherwise than collaterally or consequentially to a point.

The tender prince

Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;

But by his mother was perforce withheld.

—Fy, what an *indirect* and peevish course

Is this of her's?

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

3. Not fair; not honest.

Think you, that any means under the sun

Can assure so *indirect* a course?

*Daniel's Civil War*.

Those things which they do know they may, upon sundry *indirect* considerations, let pass; and although themselves do not err, yet may they deceive others.

*Hooker*.

O pity and shame! that they who to live well

Enter'd so fair, should turn aside, to tread

Paths *indirect*.

*Milt. Par. Lost, b. xi.*

*Indirect* dealing will be discovered one time or other, and then he loses his reputation.

*Tillotson*.

**INDIRECTION.** *n. f.* [*in* and *direction*]

1. Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line.

And thus do we, of wisdom and of reach,

With windlances, and with essays of byas,

By *indirections* find directions out.

*Shakesp. Hamlet*.

2. Dishonest practice.

I had rather coin my heart than wring

From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash,

By any *indirection*.

*Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*.

**INDIRECTLY.** *adv.* [from *indirect*.]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.

2. Not in express terms.

Still she suppresses the name Ithaca, which continues his doubts and hopes; and at last she *indirectly* mentions it.

*Broom's Notes on the Odyssey*.

3. Unfairly; not rightly.

He bids you then resign

Your crown and kingdom, *indirectly* held

From him the true challenger.

*Shakesp. Henry V.*

He that takes any thing from his neighbour, which was justly forfeited, to satisfy his own revenge or avarice, is tied to repentance, but not to restitution: because I took the forfeiture *indirectly*, I am answerable to God for my unhandsome, unjust, or uncharitable circumstances.

*Taylor*.

**INDIRECTNESS.** *n. f.* [*in* and *directness*.]

1. Obliquity.

2. Unfairness.

**INDISCERNIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *discernible*.] Not perceptible; not discoverable.

Speculation, which, to my dark soul,

Depriv'd of reason, is as *indiscernible*

As colours to my body, wanting sight.

*Denham's Sophy*.

**INDISCERNIBLY.** *adv.* [from *indiscernible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

**INDISCERPTIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *discerptible*.] Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

**INDISCERPTIBILITY.** *n. f.* [from *indiscerptible*.] Incapability of dissolution.

**INDISCOVERY.** *n. f.* [*in* and *discovery*.] The state of being hidden. An unusual word.

The ground of this assertion was the magnifying esteem of the ancients, arising from the *indiscovery* of its head.

*Brown*.

**INDISCREET.** *adj.* [*indiscret*, Fr. *in* and *discret*.] Imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious.

Why then

Are mortal men so fond and *indiscreet*,

So evil gold to seek unto their aid;

And having not complain, and having it upbraid.

*Fa. Qu.*

If thou be among the *indiscreet*, observe the time; but be continually among men of understanding.

*Ecclus. xxvii. 12.*

**INDISCREETLY.** *adv.* [from *indiscreet*.] Without prudence; without consideration; without judgment.

Job on justice hath aspersions flung,

And spoken *indiscreetly* with his tongue.

*Sandys*.

Let a great personage undertake an action passionately, let him manage it *indiscreetly*, and he shall have enough to flatter him.

*Taylor's Rule of living holy*.

**INDISCRETION.** *n. f.* [*indiscretion*, Fr. *in* and *discretion*.] Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration.

*Indiscretion* sometimes serves us well,

When our deep plots do fail.

*Shakesp. Hamlet*:

His offences did proceed rather from negligence, rashness, or other *indiscretion*, than from any malicious thought.

*Hayward*.

Loose papers have been obtained from us by the importunity and divulged by the *indiscretion* of friends, although restrained by promises.

*Swift*.

**INDISCRIMINATE.** *adj.* [*indiscriminatus*, Latin.] Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction.

**INDISCRIMINATELY.** *adv.* [from *indiscriminate*.] Without distinction.

Others use defamatory discourse purely for love of talk, whose



whose speech, like a flowing current, bears away *indiscriminately* whatever lies in its way. *Government of the Tongue.*

Liquors, strong of acid salts, destroy the blueness of the infusion of our wood; and liquors *indiscriminately*, that abound with sulphureous salts, restore it. *Boyle.*

**INDISPENSABLE.** *adj.* [French.] Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns, against which these exceptions are made, are of *indispensable* use and necessity, as well to the earth as to man. *Woodward's Natural History.*

**INDISPENSABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *indispensable*.] State of not being to be spared; necessity.

**INDISPENSABLY.** *adv.* [from *indispensable*.] Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily.

Every one must look upon himself as *indispensably* obliged to the practice of duty. *Addison's Freeholder.*

**TO INDISPOSE.** *v. a.* [*indisposer*, French.]

1. To make unfit. With *for*.

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any farther than it prepares or *indisposes* us for the enjoyments of another. *Atterbury.*

2. To disincline; to make averse. With *to*.

It has a strange efficacy to *indispose* the heart to religion.

*South's Sermons.*

3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions.

The soul is not now hindered in its actings by the distemperature of *indisposed* organs. *Glanv. Scept.*

4. To disorder slightly with regard to health.

Though it weakened, yet it made him rather *indisposed* than sick, and did no ways disable him from studying. *Walton.*

5. To make unfavourable. With *towards*.

The king was sufficiently *indisposed towards* the persons, or the principles of Calvin's disciples. *Clarendon.*

**INDISPOSEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *indisposed*.] State of unfitness or disinclination; depraved state.

It is not any innate harshness in piety that renders the first essays of it unpleasant; that is owing only to the *indisposedness* of our own hearts. *Decay of Piety.*

**INDISPOSITION.** *n. f.* [*indisposition*, Fr. from *indispose*.]

1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness.

The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body, yet rather as an *indisposition* in health than any set sickness. *Hayward.*

I have known a great fleet lose great occasions, by an *indisposition* of the admiral, while he was neither well enough to exercise, nor ill enough to leave the command. *Temple.*

Wisdom is still looking forward, from the first *indispositions*, into the progress of the disease. *L'Estrange.*

His life seems to have been prolonged beyond its natural term, under those *indispositions* which hung upon the latter part of it. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Disinclination; dislike.

The *indisposition* of the church of Rome to reform herself, must be no stay unto us from performing our duty to God. *Hooker.*

The mind, by every degree of affected unbelief, contracts more and more of a general *indisposition* towards believing. *Att.*

**INDISPUTABLE.** *adj.* [in and *disputable*.] Uncontrovertible; incontestable.

There is no maxim in politicks more *indisputable*, than that a nation should have many honours to reserve for those who do national services. *Addison's Guardian.*

The apostle asserts a clear *indisputable* conclusion, which could admit of no question. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**INDISPUTABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *indisputable*.] The state of being indisputable; certainty.

**INDISPUTABLY.** *adv.* [from *indisputable*.]

1. Without controversy; certainly.

The thing itself is questionable, nor is it *indisputably* certain what death she died. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Without opposition.

They questioned a duty that had been *indisputably* granted to so many preceding kings. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

**INDISSOLVABLE.** *adj.* [in and *dissolvable*.]

1. Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and *indissolvable* in water; and this earth, imbibed with more acid, becomes a metallick salt. *Newt. Opt.*

2. Not to be broken; binding for ever.

Deposition and degradation are without hope of any remission, and therefore the law styles them an *indissolvable* bond; but a censure, a dissolvable bond. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**INDISSOLUBILITY.** *n. f.* [*indissolubilité*, Fr. from *indissoluble*.] Resistance of a dissolving power; firmness; stableness.

What hoops hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together, from whence steel has its firmness, and the parts of a diamond their hardness and *indissolubility*. *Locke.*

**INDISSOLUBLE.** *adj.* [*indissoluble*, Fr. *indissolubilis*, Lat. in and *dissoluble*.]

1. Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable.

When common gold and lead are mingled, the lead may be severed almost unaltered; yet if, instead of the gold, a tan-

tillum of the red elixir be mingled with the saturn, their union will be so *indissoluble*, that there is no possible way of separating the diffused elixir from the fixed lead. *Boyle.*

Ere yet she grew

To this deep-laid *indissoluble* state. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever.

Far more comfort it were for us to be joined with you in bands of *indissoluble* love and amity, to live as if our persons being many, our souls were but one. *Hooker.*

There is the supreme and *indissoluble* consanguinity between men, of which the heathen poet saith we are all his generation. *Bacon's holy War.*

They might justly wonder, that men so taught, so obliged to be kind to all, should behave themselves so contrary to such heavenly instructions, such *indissoluble* obligations. *South.*

**INDISSOLUBLENES.** *n. f.* [from *indissoluble*.] Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts.

Adam, though consisting of a composition intrinsically dissolvable, might have held, by the Divine Will, a state of immortality and *indissolubleness* of his composition. *Hale.*

**INDISSOLUBLY.** *adv.* [from *indissoluble*.]

1. In a manner resisting all separation.

On they move

*Indissolubly* firm; nor obvious hill,

Nor straitning vale, nor wood, nor stream divide

Their perfect ranks. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The remaining ashes, by a further degree of fire, may be *indissolubly* united into glass. *Boyle.*

They willingly unite,

*Indissolubly* firm; from Dubris south

To northern Orcades. *Phillips.*

2. For ever obligatorily.

**INDISTINCT.** *adj.* [*indistinct*, Fr. in and *distinctus*, Latin.]

1. Not plainly marked; confused.

That which is now a horse, even with thought,

The rack dissimms, and makes it *indistinct*

As water is in water. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

She warbled in her throat,

And tun'd her voice to many a merry note;

But *indistinct*, and neither sweet nor clear. *Dryden.*

When we speak of the infinite divisibility of matter, we keep a very clear and distinct idea of division and divisibility; but when we come to parts too small for our senses, our ideas of these little bodies become obscure and *indistinct*. *Watts.*

2. Not exactly discerning.

We throw out our eyes for brave Othello,

Ev'n 'till we make the main and th' aerial blue

An *indistinct* regard. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

**INDISTINCTION.** *n. f.* [from *indistinct*.]

1. Confusion; uncertainty.

The *indistinction* of many of the same name, or the misapplication of the act of one unto another, hath made some doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Omission of discrimination.

An *indistinction* of all persons, or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God. *Spratt.*

**INDISTINCTLY.** *adv.* [from *indistinct*.]

1. Confusedly; uncertainly.

In its sides it was bounded distinctly, but on its ends confusedly and *indistinctly*, the light there vanishing by degrees. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Without being distinguished.

Making trial thereof, both the liquors soaked *indistinctly* through the bowl. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

**INDISTINCTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *indistinct*.] Confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.

There is unevenness or *indistinctness* in the style of these places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet.*

Old age makes the cornea and coat of the crystalline humour grow flatter than before; so that the light, for want of a sufficient refraction, will not converge to the bottom of the eye, but beyond it, and by consequence paint in the bottom of the eye a confused picture; and according to the *indistinctness* of this picture, the object will appear confused. *Newton.*

**INDISTURBANCE.** *n. f.* [in and *disturb*.] Calmness; freedom from disturbance.

What is called by the stoicks apathy, and by the scepticks *indisturbance*, seems all but to mean great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

**INDIVIDUAL.** *adj.* [*individu*, *individuel*, Fr. *individuus*, Lat.]

1. Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one.

Neither is it enough to consult, *secundum genera*, what the kind and character of the person should be; for the most judgment is shown in the choice of *individuals*. *Bacon.*

They present us with images more perfect than the life in any *individual*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Must the whole man, amazing thought! return

To the cold marble, or contracted urn?

And never shall those particles agree,

That were in life this *individual* he?

*Prior.*



Know all the good that *individuals* find,  
Lie in three words, health, peace and competence. *Pope.*  
We see each circumstance of art and *individual* of nature  
summoned together by the extent and fecundity of his imagi-  
nation. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

It would be wise in them, as *individual* and private mortals,  
to look back a little upon the storms they have raised, as well  
as those they have escaped. *Swift.*

The object of any particular idea is called an *individual*: so  
Peter is an *individual* man, London an *individual* city. *Watts.*

2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined.

To give thee being, I lent  
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,  
Substantial life, to have thee by my side  
Henceforth an *individual* solace dear. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
Long eternity shall greet our bliss  
With an *individual* kiss. *Milton.*

Under his great vicegerent reign abide

United, as one *individual* soul,

For ever happy.

*Milt. Parad. Lost, b. v.*

INDIVIDUALITY. *n. f.* [from *individual*.] Separate or distinct  
existence.

Crambe would tell his instructor, that all men were not sin-  
gular; that *individuality* could hardly be predicated of any  
man; for it was commonly said that a man is not the same he  
was, and that mad men are beside themselves. *Arbutnot.*

INDIVIDUALLY. *adv.* [from *individual*.] With separate or  
distinct existence; numerically.

How should that subsist solitarily by itself, which hath no  
substance, but *individually* the very same whereby others sub-  
sist with it. *Hooker.*

I dare not pronounce him omniscious, that being an attri-  
bute *individually* proper to the godhead, and incommunicable  
to any created substance. *Hakewill on Providence.*

TO INDIVIDUATE. *v. a.* [from *individuus*, Latin.] To distin-  
guish from others of the same species; to make single.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their  
distinct sense and pleasure. *More against Atheism.*

No man is capable of translating poetry, who, besides a ge-  
nius to that art, is not a master both of his author's language  
and of his own; nor must we understand the language only of  
the poet, but his particular turn of thoughts and expression,  
which are the characters that distinguish and *individue* him  
from all other writers. *Dryden.*

INDIVIDUATION. *n. f.* [from *individue*] That which makes  
an individual.

What is the principle of *individue*? Or what is it that  
makes any one thing the same as it was before? *Watts.*

INDIVIDUITY. *n. f.* [from *individuus*, Lat.] The state of being  
an individual; separate existence.

INDIVINITY. *n. f.* [in and *divinity*.] Want of divine power.  
Not in use.

How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity* unto Croe-  
sus, who being ruined by his amphibology, and expostulating  
with him, received no higher answer than the excuse of his  
impotency. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INDIVISIBILITY. } *n. f.* [from *indivisible*.] State in which no  
INDIVISIBLENESS. } more division can be made.

A pebble and mortar will as soon bring any particle of mat-  
ter to *indivisibility* as the acutest thought of a mathemati-  
cian. *Locke.*

INDIVISIBLE. *adj.* [*indivisible*, Fr. in and *divisible*.] What can-  
not be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller;  
having reached the last degree of divisibility.

By atom, no body will imagine we intend to express a per-  
fect *indivisible*, but only the least sort of natural bodies. *Digby.*

Here is but one *indivisible* point of time observed, but one  
action performed; yet the eye cannot comprehend at once the  
whole object. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

INDIVISIBLY. *adv.* [from *indivisible*.] So as it cannot be di-  
vided.

INDOCIBLE. *adj.* [in and *docible*.] Unteachable; insusceptible  
of instruction.

INDOCIL. *adj.* [*indocile*, Fr. *indocili*, Latin.] Unteachable;  
incapable of being instructed.

These certainly are the fools in the text, *indocil*, intractable  
fools, whose stolidity can baffle all arguments, and is proof  
against demonstration itself. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INDOCILITY. *n. f.* [*indocilité*, Fr. in and *docility*.] Unteachable-  
ness; refusal of instruction.

TO INDOCTRINATE. *v. a.* [*endoctriner*, old French.] To  
instruct; to tincture with any science, or opinion.

Under a master that discoursed excellently, and took much  
delight in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favourite,  
Buckingham had obtained a quick conception of speaking very  
gracefully and pertinently. *Clarendon.*

They that never peep beyond the common belief, in which  
their easy understandings were at first *indoctrinated*, are strong-  
ly assured of the truth and co-operative excellency of their  
receptions. *Glanv. Sceps.*

INDOCTRINATION. *n. f.* [from *indoctrinate*.] Instruction; in-  
formation.

Although postulates are very accommodable unto junior *in-  
doctrinations*, yet are these authorities but temporary, and not  
to be embraced beyond the minority of our intellectuals. *Bro.*

INDOLENCE. } *n. f.* [in and *doleo*, Latin; *indolence*, French.]  
INDOLENCY. }

1. Freedom from pain.

As there must be *indolency* where there is happiness, so there  
must not be indigency. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Laziness; inattention; listlessness.

Let Epicurus give *indolency* as an attribute to his gods, and  
place in it the happiness of the blest: the divinity which we  
worship has given us not only a precept against it, but his own  
example to the contrary. *Dryden.*

The Spanish nation, roused from their ancient *indolence* and  
ignorance, seem now to improve trade. *Bolingbroke.*

INDOLENT. *adj.* [French.]

1. Free from pain.

*Ainsworth.*

2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless.

Ill fits a chief

To waste long nights in *indolent* repose.

*Pope's Iliad.*

INDOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *indolent*.]

1. With freedom from pain.

2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly.

While lull'd by sound, and undisturb'd by wit,

Calm and serene you *indolently* sit.

*Addison.*

TO INDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin.] To portion; to enrich  
with gifts, whether of fortune or nature. See ENDOW.

INDRAUGHT. *n. f.* [in and *draught*.]

1. An opening in the land into which the sea flows.

Ebbs and floods there could be none, when there was no *in-  
draughts*, bays, or gulphs to receive a flood. *Raleigh.*

2. Inlet; passage inwards.

Navigable rivers are so many *indraughts* to attain wealth.

*Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

TO INDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [from *drench*.] To soak; to drown.

My hopes lie drown'd; in many fathoms deep

They lie *indrench'd*.

*Shakes. Troilus and Cressida.*

INDUBIOUS. *adj.* [in and *dubious*.] Not doubtful; not sus-  
pecting; certain.

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of reposing an *indubious*  
confidence in those antipestilential spirits. *Harvey.*

INDUBITABLE. *adj.* [*indubitabilis*, Lat. *indubitable*, Fr. in and  
*dubitable*.] Undoubted; unquestionable.

When general observations are drawn from so many parti-  
culars as to become certain and *indubitable*, these are jewels of  
knowledge. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

INDUBITABLY. *adv.* [from *indubitable*.] Undoubtedly; un-  
questionably.

If we transport these proportions from audible to visible ob-  
jects, there will *indubitably* result from either a graceful and  
harmonious contentment. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The patriarchs were *indubitably* invested with both these au-  
thorities. *Spratt's Sermons.*

I appeal to all sober judges, whether our souls may be only  
a mere echo from clashing atoms; or rather *indubitably* must  
proceed from a spiritual substance. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INDUBITATE. *adj.* [*indubitatus*, Latin.] Unquestioned; cer-  
tain; apparent; evident.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he  
knew it was condemned by parliament, and tended directly  
to the disinherison of the line of York, held then the *in-  
dubitately* heirs of the crown. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

I have been tempted to wonder how, among the jealousies  
of state and court, Edgar Atheling could subsist, being then the  
apparent and *indubitately* heir of the Saxon line. *Wotton.*

TO INDUCE. *v. a.* [*induire*, Fr. *induco*, Latin.]

1. To persuade; to influence to any thing.

The self-same argument in this kind, which doth but *induce*  
the vulgar sort to like, may constrain the wiser to yield. *Hook.*

This lady, albeit she was furnished with many excellent en-  
dowments both of nature and education, yet would she never  
be *induced* to entertain marriage with any. *Hayward.*

Desire with thee still longer to converse

*Induc'd* me.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

Let not the covetous design of growing rich *induce* you to  
ruin your reputation, but rather satisfy yourself with a mode-  
rate fortune; and let your thoughts be wholly taken up with  
acquiring to yourself a glorious name. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To produce by persuasion or influence.

Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neigh-  
bourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we strive apace  
to exceed our pattern. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

As this belief is absolutely necessary to all mankind, the evi-  
dence for *inducing* it must be of that nature as to accommo-  
date itself to all species of men. *Forbes.*

3. To offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning.

They play much upon the simile, or illustrative argumenta-  
tion, to *induce* their enthymemes unto the people, and take up  
popular conceits. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

4. To inculcate; to enforce.

This *induces* a general change of opinion, concerning the  
person



person or party like to be obeyed by the greatest or strongest part of the people. *Temple.*

5. To cause extrinsically; to produce.

Sour things *induce* a contraction in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon.*

Acidity, as it is not the natural state of the animal fluids, but *induced* by aliment, is to be cured by aliment with the contrary qualities. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

6. To introduce; to bring into view.

To exprobrate their stupidity, he *induceth* the providence of storks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the exprobration not so proper. *Brown.*

The poet may be seen *inducing* his personages in the first *Iliad*, where he discovers their humours, interests, and designs. *Pope.*

7. To bring on; to superinduce.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which *induces* that induration to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent. *Decay of Piety.*

**INDUCEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *induce*.] Motive to any thing; that which allures or persuades to any thing.

The former *inducements* do now much more prevail, when the very thing hath ministered farther reason. *Hooker.*

Many *inducements*, besides Scripture, may lead me to that, which if Scripture be against, they are of no value, yet otherwise are strongly effectual to persuade. *Hooker.*

That mov'd me to't,

Then mark th' *inducement*.

*Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

He lives

Higher degree of life; *inducement* strong

For us.

*Milt. Par. Lost, b. ix.*

My *inducement* hither,

Was not at present here to find my son. *Milton's Agonist.*

Instances occur of oppression, to which there appears no *inducement* from the circumstances of the actors. *Rogers.*

**INDUCER.** *n. f.* [from *induce*.] A persuader; one that influences.

**TO INDUCT.** *v. a.* [*inductus*, Latin.]

1. To introduce; to bring in.

The ceremonies in the gathering were first *inducted* by the Venetians. *Sandys's Travels.*

2. To put into actual possession of a benefice.

If a person thus instituted, though not *inducted*, takes a second benefice, it shall make the first void. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**INDUCTION.** *n. f.* [*induction*, Fr. *inductio*, Latin.]

1. Introduction; entrance.

These promises are fair, the parties sure,

And our *induction* full of prosp'rous hope. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

2. *Induction* is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general: as, the doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved from the gospels, it cannot be proved from the acts of the apostles, it cannot be proved from the epistles, nor the book of revelations; therefore it cannot be proved from the New Testament. *Watts's Logick.*

The inquisition by *induction* is wonderful hard; for the things reported are full of fables, and new experiments can hardly be made but with extreme caution. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Mathematical things are only capable of clear demonstration: conclusions in natural philosophy are proved by *induction* of experiments, things moral by moral arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony. *Tillotson.*

Although the arguing from experiments and observations by *induction* be no demonstration of general conclusions, yet it is the best way of arguing which the nature of things admits of, and may be looked upon as so much the stronger by how much the *induction* is more general; and if no exception occur from phenomena, the conclusion may be general. *Newton's Opt.*

He brought in a new way of arguing from *induction*, and that grounded upon observation and experiments. *Baker.*

3. The act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

**INDUCTIVE.** *adj.* [from *induct*.]

1. Leading; persuasive. With *to*.

A brutish vice,

*Inductive* mainly to the sin of Eve.

*Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. Capable to infer or produce.

Abatements may take away infallible conclusency in these evidences of fact, yet they may be probable and *inductive* of credibility, though not of science. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**TO INDUE.** *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.]

1. To invest.

One first matter all,

*Indu'd* with various forms.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. It seems sometimes to be, even by good writers, confounded with *endow* or *indow*, to furnish or enrich with any quality or excellence.

The angel, by whom God *indued* the waters of Bethesda with supernatural virtue, was not seen; yet the angel's presence was known by the waters. *Hooker.*

His pow'rs, with dreadful strength *indu'd*,

She, with her fair hand, still'd into the nostrils of his friend.

*Chapman's Iliads.*

**TO INDU'LGE.** *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Latin.]

1. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with concession; to foster.

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep,

*Indulge* his sloth, and fatten with his sleep. *Dryd. Pers.*

A mother was wont to *indulge* her daughters with dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must keep them well. *L. che.*

To live like those that have their hope in another life, implies that we *indulge* ourselves in the gratifications of this life very sparingly. *Atterbury.*

2. To grant not of right, but favour.

Ancient privileges, *indulged* by former kings to their people, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The virgin entering bright, *indulg'd* the day

To the brown cave, and brush'd the dreams away. *Dryden.*

This is what nature's want may well suffice;

But since among mankind so few there are,

Who will conform to philosophick fare,

This much I will *indulge* thee for thy ease,

And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryd. Juv.*

My friend, *indulge* one labour more,

And seek Atrides. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light

*Indulge*, dread chaos and eternal night! *Dunciad.*

**TO INDU'LGE.** *v. n.* [A Latinism not in use.] To be favourable; to give indulgence. With *to*.

He must, by *indulging to* any one sort of reproveable discourse himself, defeat all his endeavours against the rest.

*Government of the Tongue.*

**INDU'LGENCE.** } *n. f.* [*indulgence*, Fr. from *indulge*.]  
**INDU'LGENCY.** }

1. Fondness; fond kindness.

Restraint she will not brook;

And left to herself, if evil thence ensue,

She first his weak *indulgence* will accuse. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

The glories of our isle,

Which yet like golden ore, unripe in beds,

Expect the warm *indulgency* of heaven. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*

2. Forbearance; tenderness; opposite to rigour.

They err, that through *indulgence* to others, or fondness to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing less.

*Hammond on Fundamentals.*

In known images of life, I guess

The labour greater, as th' *indulgence* less.

*Pope.*

3. Favour granted.

If all these gracious *indulgences* are without any effect on us, we must perish in our own folly. *Rogers.*

4. Grant of the church of Rome, not defined by themselves.

Thou, that giv'st whores *indulgences* to sin,

I'll canvas thee. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

*Indulgences*, dispenses, pardons, bulls,

The sport of winds. *Milton.*

In purgatory, *indulgences*, and supererogation, the assertors seem to be unanimous in nothing but in reference to profit.

*Decay of Piety.*

Leo X. is deservedly infamous for his base prostitution of *indulgences*.

*Atterbury.*

**INDU'LGENT.** *adj.* [*indulgent*, Fr. *indulgens*, Latin.]

1. Kind; gentle.

God has done all for us that the most *indulgent* Creator could do for the work of his hands. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Mild; favourable.

Hereafter such in thy behalf shall be

Th' *indulgent* censure of posterity.

*Waller.*

3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to. With *of*.

The feeble old, *indulgent* of their ease. *Dryden's Æn.*

**INDU'LGENTLY.** *adv.* [from *indulgent*.] Without severity; without censure; without self-reproach; with indulgence.

He that not only commits some act of sin, but lives *indulgently* in it, is never to be counted a regenerate man. *Hamm.*

**INDU'LT.** } *n. f.* [Ital. and French.] Privilege or exemption.  
**INDU'LT.** }

**TO INDURATE.** *v. n.* [*induro*, Latin.] To grow hard; to harden.

Stones within the earth at first are but rude earth or clay; and so minerals come at first of juices concrete, which afterwards *indurate*.

*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

That plants and ligneous bodies may *indurate* under water, without approachment of air, we have experiments in coral-line.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TO INDURATE.** *v. a.*

1. To make hard.

A contracted *indurated* bladder is a circumstance sometimes attending on the stone, and indeed an extraordinary dangerous one.

*Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To harden the mind; to fear the conscience.

**INDURA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *indurate*.]

1. The state of growing hard.

This is a notable instance of condensation and *induration*, by burial under earth, in caves, for a long time. *Bacon.*

2. The act of hardening.

3. Obduracy; hardness of heart.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which induces that *induration* to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent.

*Decay of Piety.*

**INDU'STRIOUS.** *adj.* [*industrius*, Fr. *industrius*, Lat.] Diligent; laborious; assiduous. Opposed to *slithful*.

He



He himself, being excellently learned, and *industrious* to seek out the truth of all things concerning the original of his own people, hath set down the testimony of the ancients truly. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let our just censures  
Attend the true event, and put we on  
*Industrious* foldieriship. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

His thoughts were low :  
To vice *industrious* ; but to nobler deeds  
Timorous and slothful. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Designed ; done for the purpose.  
The *industrious* perforation of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, draw the tendons of the third joints through. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Observe carefully all the events which happen either by an occasional concurrence of various causes, or by the *industrious* application of knowing men. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

*INDUSTRIOUSLY. adv.* [from *industrious*.]

1. Diligently ; laboriously ; assiduously.

If *industriously*

I play'd the fool, it was my negligence,  
Not weighing well the end. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

Some friends to vice *industriously* defend  
These innocent diversions, and pretend  
That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Dryd. Juv.*

2. For the set purpose ; with design.  
Great Britain was never before united in itself under one king, notwithstanding that the uniting had been *industriously* attempted both by war and peace. *Bacon.*

I am not under the necessity of declaring myself, and I *industriously* conceal my name, which wholly exempts me from any hopes and fears. *Swift.*

*INDUSTRY. n. f.* [*industrie*, Fr. *industria*, Lat.] Diligence ; assiduity.

The sweat of *industry* would dry and die,  
But for the end it works to. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

See the laborious bee

For little drops of honey flee,  
And there with humble sweets content her *industry*. *Cowl.*

Providence would only initiate mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our *industry*, that we might not live like idle loiterers. *More's Antid.*

To *INEBRIATE. v. a.* [*inebrio*, Latin.] To intoxicate ; to make drunk.

Wine sugared *inebriateth* less than wine pure : fops in wine, quantity for quantity, *inebriates* more than wine of itself. *Bac.*

Fish, entering far in and meeting with the fresh water, as if *inebriated*, turn up their bellies and are taken. *Sandys.*

To *INEBRIATE. v. n.* To grow drunk ; to be intoxicated.

At Constantinople fish, that come from the Euxine sea into the fresh water, do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies, so as you may take them with your hand. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

*INEBRIA'TION. n. f.* [from *inebriate*.] Drunkenness ; intoxication.

That cornelians and bloodstones may be of virtue to those intentions they are applied, experience will make us grant ; but not that an amethyst prevents *inebriation*. *Brown.*

*INEFFABILITY. n. f.* [from *ineffable*.] Unspeakableness.

*INEFFABLE. adj.* [*ineffable*, Fr. *ineffabilis*, Lat.] Unspeakable ; unutterable ; not to be expressed. It is used almost always in a good sense.

To whom the son, with calm aspect, and clear,  
Light'ning divine, *ineffable*, serene !

Made answer. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitted conscience, and feed upon the *ineffable* comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation. *South.*

*INEFFABLY. adv.* [from *ineffable*.] In a manner not to be expressed.

He all his father full express'd,

*Ineffably* into his face receiv'd. *Milton.*

*INEFFECTIVE. adj.* [*ineffectif*, Fr. *in* and *effective*.] That which can produce no effect.

As the body, without blood, is a dead and lifeless trunk ; so is the word of God, without the spirit, a dead and *ineffective* letter. *Taylor.*

He that assures himself he never errs, will always err ; and his presumptions will render all attempts to inform him *ineffective*. *Glanv. Sceps.*

*INEFFECTUAL. adj.* [*in* and *effectual*.] Unable to produce its proper effect ; weak ; without power.

The publick reading of the Apocrypha they condemn as a thing effectual unto evil : the bare reading even of Scriptures themselves they mislike, as a thing *ineffectual* to do good. *Hook.*

The death of Patrocles, joined to the offer of Agamemnon, which of itself had proved *ineffectual*. *Pope.*

*INEFFECTUALLY. adv.* [from *ineffectual*.] Without effect.

*INEFFECTUALNESS. n. f.* [from *ineffectual*.] Inefficacy ; want of power to perform the proper effect.

St. James speaks of the *ineffectualness* of some mens devotion, Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss. *Wake.*

*INEFFICACIOUS. adj.* [*inefficace*, Fr. *inefficax*, Latin.] Unable to produce effects ; weak ; feeble.

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and, by frequent use of it, misapply and render *inefficacious* this useful remedy ? *Locke.*

*INEFFICACY. n. f.* [*in* and *efficacia*, Latin.] Want of power ; want of effect.

*INELEGANCE. } n. f.* [from *inelegant*.] Absence of beauty ;  
*INELEGANCY. }* want of elegance.

*INELEGANT. adj.* [*inelegans*, Lat.]

1. Not becoming ; not beautiful : opposite to elegant.

What order, so contriv'd as not to mix

Tastes, not well join'd, *inelegant*, but bring

Taste after taste, upheld with kindest change. *Milton.*

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, which is here reputed so *inelegant* and unbecoming, is indeed extremely charming and agreeable. *Woodward.*

2. Mean ; despicable ; contemptible.

Modern criticks, having never read Homer, but in low and *inelegant* translations, impute the meanness of the translation to the poet. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

*INELOQUENT. adj.* [*in* and *eloquens*, Latin.] Not persuasive ; not oratorical : opposite to *eloquent*.

*INEPT. adj.* [*ineptus*, Lat.] Unfit ; useless ; trifling ; foolish.

The works of nature, being neither useless nor *inept*, must be guided by some principle of knowledge. *More.*

After their various unsuccessful ways,

Their fruitless labour, and *inept* essays,

No cause of these appearances they'll find,

But power exerted by th' Eternal Mind. *Blackmore*

When the upper and vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yielding only mere sterile matter, such as was wholly *inept* and improper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

*INEPTLY. adv.* [*inepté*, Latin.] Triflingly ; foolishly ; unfitly.

None of them are made foolishly or *ineptly*. *More.*

All things were at first disposed by an omniscient intellect, that cannot contrive *ineptly*. *Glanv. Sceps.*

*INEPTITUDE. n. f.* [from *ineptus*, Lat.] Unfitness.

The grating and rubbing of axes against the sockets, wherein they are placed, will cause some *ineptitude* or resistency to rotation of the cylinder. *Wilkins.*

An omnipotent agent works infallibly and irresistibly, no *ineptitude* or stubbornness of the matter being ever able to hinder him. *Ray on the Creation.*

There is an *ineptitude* to motion from too great laxity, and an *ineptitude* to motion from too great tension. *Arbutnot.*

*INEQUALITY. n. f.* [*inegalité*, Fr. from *in* and *equalitas* and *in* and *equalis*, Latin.]

1. Difference of comparative quantity.

There is so great an *inequality* in the length of our legs and arms, as makes it impossible for us to walk on all four. *Ray.*

2. Unevenness ; interchange of higher and lower parts.

The country is cut into so many hills and *inequalities* as renders it defensible. *Addison on Italy.*

The glass seemed as well wrought as the object-glasses use to be ; yet when it was quicksilvered, the reflexion discovered innumerable *inequalities* all over the glass. *Newton's Opt.*

If there were no *inequalities* in the surface of the earth, nor in the seasons of the year, we should lose a considerable share of the vegetable kingdom. *Bentley.*

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose ; state of not being adequate ; inadequateness.

The great *inequality* of all things to the appetites of a rational soul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleasure in the actual possession that he proposed in the expectation. *South's Sermons.*

4. Change of state ; unlikeness of a thing to itself ; difference of temper or quality.

In some places, by the nature of the earth, and by the situation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others ; and *inequality* of air is ever an enemy to health. *Bacon.*

5. Difference of rank or station.

If so small *inequality* between man and man make in them modesty a commendable virtue, who respecting superiors as superiors, can neither speak nor stand before them without fear. *Hooker.*

*INERRABILITY. n. f.* [from *inerrable*.] Exemption from error ; infallibility.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and *inerrability* as to exclude myself from judging. *King Charles.*

*INERRABLE. adj.* [*in* and *err*.] Exempt from error.

We have conviction from reason, or decisions from the *inerrable* and requisite conditions of sense. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Infallibility and inerrableness is assumed by the Romish church, without any *inerrable* ground to build it on. *Hamm.*

*INERRABLENESS. n. f.* [from *inerrable*.] Exemption from error.

Infallibility and *inerrableness* is assumed and inclosed by the Romish church, without any inerrable ground to build it on. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

*INERRABLY. adv.* [from *inerrable*.] With security from error ; infallibly.

*INERRINGLY.*



**INERRINGLY.** *adv.* [*in* and *erring.*] Without error; without mistake; without deviation.

That divers limners at a distance, without copy, should draw the same picture, is more conceivable, than that matter should frame itself so *inerringly* according to the idea of its kind.

*Glanv. Sceps.*

**INERT.** *adj.* [*iners*, Lat.] Dull; sluggish; motionless.

Body alone, *inert* and brute, you'll find;

The cause of all things is by you assign'd.

*Blackmore.*

Informer of the planetary train!

Without whose quickening glance their cumb'rous orbs

Were brute unlively mafs, *inert* and dead.

*Thomson.*

**INERTLY.** *adv.* [from *inert.*] Sluggishly; dully.

Ye pow'rs,

Suspend a while your force *inertly* strong.

*Dunciad.*

**INESCATION.** *n. f.* [*in* and *esca*, Lat.] The act of baiting. *Dist.*

**INESTIMABLE.** *adj.* [*inestimable*, Fr. *inestimabilis*, Lat.] Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,

A thousand men that fishes gnaw'd upon;

Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,

*Inestimable* stones, unvalu'd jewels.

*Shakes. Rich. III.*

The pope thereupon took advantage, abusing the simplicity of the king to suck out *inestimable* sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the clergy and temporality.

*Abbot.*

There we shall see a sight worthy dying for, that blessed Saviour, of whom the Scripture does so excellently entertain us, and who does so highly deserve of us upon the score of his infinite perfections, and his *inestimable* benefits.

*Boyle.*

And shall this prize, th' *inestimable* prize,

On that rapacious hand for ever blaze!

*Pope.*

**INEVIDENT.** *adj.* [*inevident*, Fr. *in* and *evident.*] Not plain; obscure. Not in use.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, and a stable assent unto things *inevident*, upon authority of the divine revealer.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**INEVITABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *inevitable.*] Impossibility to be avoided; certainty.

By liberty, I do understand neither a liberty from sin, misery, servitude, nor violence, but from necessity, or rather necessitation; that is, an universal immunity from all *inevitability* and determination to one.

*Bramb. against Hobbs.*

**INEVITABLE.** *adj.* [*inevitable*, Fr. *inevitabilis*, Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped.

I had a pass with him: he gives me the stuck in with such a mortal motion, that it is *inevitable*.

*Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

Fate *inevitable*

Subdues us.

*Milton.*

Since my *inevitable* death you know,

You safely unavailing pity show.

*Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

**INEVITABLY.** *adv.* [from *inevitable.*] Without possibility of escape.

The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command

Transgress, *inevitably* thou shalt die.

*Milton's Par. Lost.*

How *inevitably* does an immoderate laughter end in a sigh?

*South's Sermons.*

To look no further than the next line, it will *inevitably* follow, that they can drive to no certain point.

*Dryden.*

Inflammations of the bowels oft *inevitably* tend to the ruin of the whole.

*Harvey on Consumptions.*

If our sense of hearing were exalted, we should have no quiet or sleep in the silentest nights, and we must *inevitably* be stricken deaf or dead with a clap of thunder.

*Bentley.*

**INEXCUSABLE.** *adj.* [*inexcusable*, Fr. *inexcusabilis*, Lat. *in* and *excusable.*] Not to be excused; not to be palliated by apology.

It is a temerity, and a folly *inexcusable*, to deliver up ourselves needlessly into another's power.

*L'Estrange.*

As we are an island with ports and navigable seas, we should be *inexcusable* if we did not make these blessings turn to account.

*Addison's Freeholder.*

Such a favour could only render them more obdurate, and more *inexcusable*: it would inance their guilt.

*Atterbury.*

If learning be not encouraged under your administration, you are the most *inexcusable* person alive.

*Swift.*

A fallen woman is the more *inexcusable*, as, from the cradle, the sex is warned against the delusions of men.

*Clarissa.*

**INEXCUSABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *inexcusable.*] Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

Their *inexcusableness* is stated upon the supposition that they knew God, but did not glorify him.

*South's Sermons.*

**INEXCUSABLY.** *adv.* [from *inexcusable.*] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

It will *inexcusably* condemn some men, who having received excellent endowments, yet have frustrated the intention.

*Brown.*

**INEXHA'LE.** *adj.* [*in* and *exhale.*] That which cannot evaporate.

A new laid egg will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a great stock of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhalable* parts into consistence.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**INEXHA'USTED.** *adj.* [*in* and *exhausted.*] Unemptied; not possible to be emptied.

So wert thou born into a tuneful strain,

An early, rich, and *inexhausted* vein.

*Dryden.*

**INEXHA'USTIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *exhaustible.*] Not to be drawn all away; not to be spent.

Reflect on the variety of combinations which may be made with number, whose stock is *inexhaustible*, and truly infinite.

*Locke.*

The stock that the mind has in its power, by varying the idea of space, is perfectly *inexhaustible*, and so it can multiply figures in infinitum.

*Locke.*

**INEXISTENT.** *adj.* [*in* and *existent.*] Not having being; not to be found in nature.

To express complexed significations they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures *inexistent*.

*Brown's Vulg. Err.*

We doubt whether these heterogeneities be so much as *inexistent* in the concrete, whence they are obtained.

*Boyle.*

**INEXISTENCE.** *n. f.* [*in* and *existence.*] Want of being; want of existence.

He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of *inexistence* to adorn and diversify his poem.

*Broome on the Od. ff.*

**INEXORABLE.** *adj.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Latin.] Not to be intreated; not to be moved by intreaty.

You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*,

Oh ten times more, than tygers of Hyrcania.

*Shakes. H. VI.*

*Inexorable* dog.

*Shak. Merch. of Ven. ce.*

The scourge

*Inexorable* calls to penance.

*Milton.*

The guests invited came,

And with the rest th' *inexorable* dame.

*Dryden.*

Th' *inexorable* gates were barr'd,

And nought was seen, and nought was heard,

*Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

But dreadful gleams, shrieks of woe

We can be deaf to the words of so sweet a charmer, and *inexorable* to all his invitations.

*Rogers.*

**INEXPE'DIENCE.** *n. f.* [*in* and *expediency.*] Want of fitness;

**INEXPE'DIENCY.** *n. f.* [*in* and *expediency.*] Want of propriety; unsuitableness to time or place; inconvenience.

It concerneth superiours to look well to the expediency and *inexpediency* of what they enjoin in different things.

*Sanderfon.*

**INEXPE'DIENT.** *adj.* [*in* and *expedient.*] Inconvenient; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time or place.

It is not *inexpedient* they should be known to come from a person altogether a stranger to chymical affairs.

*Boyle.*

We should be prepared not only with patience to bear, but to receive with thankfulness a repulse, if God should see them to be *inexpedient*.

*Smalridge's Sermons.*

**INEXPE'RIENCE.** *n. f.* [*inexperience*, Fr. *in* and *experience.*] Want of experimental knowledge; want of experience.

Thy words at random argue thine *inexperience*.

*Milton.*

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world, and ignorance of mankind.

*Addison.*

**INEXPE'RIENCED.** *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Not experienced.

**INEXPERT.** *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. *in* and *expert.*] Unskilful; unskilled.

The race elect advance

Through the wild desert; not the readiest way,

Left ent'ring on the Canaanite alarm'd,

War terrify them *inexpert.*

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

In letters and in laws

Not *inexpert.*

**INEXPIABLE.** *adj.* [*inexpiable*, French; *inexpiabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be atoned.

2. Not to be mollified by atonement.

Love seeks to have love:

My love how could'st thou hope, who took'st the way

To raise in me *inexpiable* hate?

*Milton's Agonistes.*

**INEXPIABLY.** *adv.* [from *inexpiable.*] To a degree beyond atonement.

Excursions are *inexpiably* bad,

And 'tis much safer to leave out than add.

*Roscommon.*

**INEXPLEABLY.** *adv.* [*in* and *expleo*, Lat.] Insatiably. A word not in use.

What were these harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexpleably* covetous.

*Sandys's Travels.*

**INEXPLICABLE.** *adj.* [*inexplicable*, Fr. *in* and *explico*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible.

What could such apprehensions breed, but, as their nature is, *inexplicable* passions of mind, desires abhorring what they embrace, and embracing what they abhor?

*Hooker.*

To me at least this seems *inexplicable*, if light be nothing else than pression or motion propagated through ether.

*Newton.*

None eludes sagacious reason more,

Than this obscure *inexplicable* pow'r.

*Blackmore.*

**INEXPLICABLY.** *adv.* [from *inexplicable.*] In a manner not to be explained.

**INEXPRE'SSIBLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *express.*] Not to be told; not to be uttered; unutterable.

Thus when in orbs

Of circuit *inexpressible* they stood,

Orb within orb.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*



Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of human nature, as for one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy and secret *inexpressible* communications. *South's Sermons.*

The true God had no certain name given to him; for Father, and God, and Creator, are but titles arising from his works; and God is not a name, but a notion ingrafted in human nature of an *inexpressible* being. *Stillington.*

There is an inimitable grace in Virgil's words; and in them principally consists that beauty, which gives so *inexpressible* a pleasure to him who best understands their force: this diction of his is never to be copied. *Dryden.*

**INEXPRESSIBLY.** *adv.* [from *inexpressible*.] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably.

God will protect and reward all his faithful servants in a manner and measure *inexpressibly* abundant. *Hammond.*

He began to play upon it: the sound was exceeding sweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were *inexpressibly* melodious. *Addison's Spectator.*

**INEXPUGNABLE.** *adj.* [*inexpugnable*, Fr. *inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued.

Why should there be implanted in each sex such a vehement and *inexpugnable* appetite of copulation? *Ray on the Creation.*

**INEXTINGUISHABLE.** *adj.* [*inextinguible*, Fr. *in* and *extinguo*, Latin.] Unquenchable.

Pillars, statues, and other memorials, are a sort of shadow of an endless life, and show an *inextinguishable* desire which all men have of it. *Grew's Cymol.*

**INEXTRICABLE.** *adj.* [*inextricable*, Fr. *inextricabilis*, Latin.] Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared; not to be set free from obscurity or perplexity.

He that should tie *inextricable* knots, only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt to unloose them, would be thought not to have served his generation. *Decay of Piety.*

Stopt by awful heights, and gulphs immense  
Of wisdom, and of vast omnipotence,  
She trembling stands, and does in wonder gaze,

Lost in the wild *inextricable* maze. *Blackmore.*

**INEXTRICABLY.** *adv.* [from *inextricable*] To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

The mechanical atheist, though you grant him his laws of mechanism, is nevertheless *inextricably* puzzled and baffled with the first formation of animals. *Bentley's Sermons.*

In vain they strive; th' intangling snares deny,  
*Inextricably* firm, the power to fly. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**TO INE'YE.** *v. n.* [*in* and *eye*.] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the insertion of a bud into a foreign stock.

Let sage experience teach thee all the arts  
Of grafting and *ineying*. *Phillips.*

**INFALLIBILITY.** } *n. f.* [*infallibilité*, Fr. from *infallible*.] In-

**INFALLIBLENESS.** } errability; exemption from error.

*Infallibility* is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty, and consequently the firmest degree of assent. *Tillotson.*

**INFALLIBLE.** *adj.* [*infallible*, Fr. *in* and *fallible*.] Privileged from error; incapable of mistake; not to be misled or deceived; certain.

Every cause admitteth not such *infallible* evidence of proof, as leaveth no possibility of doubt or scruple behind it. *Hooker.*

Believe my words;  
For they are certain and *infallible*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

The success is certain and *infallible*, and none ever yet miscarried in the attempt. *South's Sermons.*

**INFALLIBLY.** *adv.* [from *infallible*.]

1. Without danger of deceit; with security from error.

We cannot be as God *infallibly* knowing good and evil. *Smalbridge's Sermons.*

2. Certainly.

Our blessed Lord has distinctly opened the scene of futurity to us, and directed us to such a conduct as will *infallibly* render us happy in it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**TO INFAME.** *v. a.* [*infamer*, Fr. *infamo*, Lat.] To represent to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publickly; to make infamous; to brand.

Livia is *infamed* for the poisoning of her husband. *Bacon.*

Hitherto obscur'd, *infam'd*,  
And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end  
Created. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**INFAMOUS.** *adj.* [*infamé*, *infamant*, Fr. *infamis*, Lat.] Publickly branded with guilt; openly censured; of bad nature.

Those that be near, and those that be far from thee, shall mock thee, which art *infamous*. *Ezek. xxii. 5.*

These are as some *infamous* bawd or whore  
Should praise a matron; what could hurt her more. *B. Johnf.*

After times will dispute it, whether Hotham were more *infamous* at Hull or at Tower-hill. *King Charles.*

Persons *infamous*, or branded with any note of infamy in any publick court of judicature, are, *ipso jure*, forbidden to be advocates. *Aylife's Parergon.*

**INFAMOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *infamous*.]

1. With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.

2. Shamefully; scandalously.

That poem was *infamously* bad. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**INFAMOUSNESS.** } *n. f.* [*infamie*, Fr. *infamia*, Lat.] Publick

**INFAMY.** } reproach; notoriety of bad character.

Ye are taken up in the lips of talkers, and are the *infamy* of the people. *Ezek. xxxvi. 3.*

I throw my *infamy* at thee:  
I will not ruin my father's house,  
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together,  
And set up Lancaster. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The noble isle doth want her proper limbs,  
Her face defac'd with scars of *infamy*. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

Wilful perpetrations of unworthy actions brand, with most indelible characters of *infamy*, the name and memory to posterity. *King Charles.*

**INFANCY.** *n. f.* [*infantia*, Latin.]

1. The first part of life. Usually extended by naturalists to seven years.

Dare we affirm it was ever his meaning, that unto their salvation, who even from their tender *infancy* never knew any other faith or religion than only Christian, no kind of teaching can be available, saving that which was so needful for the first universal conversion of Gentiles, hating Christianity? *Hooker.*

Pirithous came t' attend  
This worthy Theseus, his familiar friend:  
Their love in early *infancy* began,

And rose as childhood ripen'd into man. *Dryden.*

The insensible impressions on our tender *infancies* have very important and lasting consequences. *Locke.*

2. Civil infancy, extended by the English law to one and twenty years.

3. First age of any thing; beginning; original; commencement.

In Spain our springs, like old mens children, be  
Decay'd and wither'd from their *infancy*. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

The difference between the riches of Roman citizens in the *infancy* and in the grandeur of Rome, will appear by comparing the first valuation of estates with the estates afterwards possessed. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

**INFANGTHEF,** or *hingfangtheft*, or *infangtheof*, is compounded of three Saxon words: the preposition, *in*, *fang*, or *fong*, to take or catch, and *thef*. It signifies a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cowel.*

**INFANT.** *n. f.* [*infant*, French; *infans*, Latin.]

1. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year.

It being a part of their virtuous education, serveth greatly both to nourish in them the fear of God, and to put us in continual remembrance of that powerful grace, which openeth the mouths of *infants* to sound his praise. *Hooker.*

Within the *infant* rind of this small flower  
Poison hath residence, and medicine power. *Shakespeare.*

There shall be no more thence an *infant* of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days. *If. lxx. 20.*

First the shrill sound of a small rural pipe,  
Was entertainment for the *infant* stage. *Roscommon.*

Young mothers wildly stare, with fear possess'd,  
And strain their helpless *infants* to their breast. *Dryd. En.*

In their tender nonage, while they spread  
Their springing leaves and lift their *infant* head,  
Indulge their childhood. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

2. [In law.] A young person to the age of one and twenty.

**INFANTA.** *n. f.* [Spanish.] A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.

**INFANTICIDE.** *n. f.* [*infanticide*, Fr. *infanticidium*, Lat.] The slaughter of the infants by Herod.

**INFANTILE.** *adj.* [*infantilis*, Latin.] Pertaining to an infant.

The fly lies all the Winter in these balls in its *infantile* state, and comes not to its maturity 'till the following Spring. *Derb.*

**INFANTRY.** *n. f.* [*infanterie*, French.] The foot soldiers of an army.

The principal strength of an army consisteth in the *infantry* or foot; and to make good *infantry* it requireth men bred in some free and plentiful manner. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

That small *infantry*,  
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton.*

**INFARCTION.** *n. f.* [*in* and *farcio*, Latin.] Stuffing; constipation.

An hypocondriack consumption is occasioned by an *infarction* and obstruction of the spleen. *Harvey.*

**TO INFATUATE.** *v. a.* [*infatuo*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Latin; *infatuer*, French.] To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding.

The judgment of God will be very visible in *infatuating* a people, as ripe and prepared for destruction, into folly and madness, making the weak to contribute to the designs of the wicked; and suffering even those, out of a conscience of their guilt, to grow more wicked. *Clarendon.*

It is the reforming of the vices and sottishness that had long overspread the *infatuated*, gentile world; a prime branch of that design of Christ's sending his disciples. *Hammond.*

The



The people are so universally *infatuated* with the notion, that, if a cow falls sick, it is ten to one but an old woman is clapt up in prison for it. *Addison on Italy.*

The carriage of our atheists or deists is amazing: no dotage so *infatuate*, no phrensy so extravagant as theirs. *Bentley.*

May hypocrites,

That sily speak one thing, another think,  
Drink on unwarn'd, 'till, by enchanting cups

*Infatuate*, they their wily thoughts disclose. *Phillips.*

**INFATUATION.** *n. f.* [from *infatuate*.] The act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason.

Where men give themselves over to the defence of wicked interests and false propositions, it is just with God to smite the greatest abilities with the greatest *infatuations*. *South's Serm.*

**INFAUSTING.** *n. f.* [from *infaustus*, Lat.] The act of making unlucky. An odd and inelegant word.

As the king did in some part remove the envy from himself, so he did not observe that he did withal bring a kind of malediction and *infausting* upon the marriage, as an ill prognostick. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**INFESIBLE.** *adj.* [in and *feasible*.] Impracticable.

This is so difficult and *infesible*, that it may well drive modesty to despair of science. *Glanv. Sceps.*

**TO INFECT.** *v. a.* [*infecter*, French; *infectus*, Latin.]

1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint; to poison; to pollute.

They put such words in the mouths of one of those fantastical mind *infected* people, that children and musicians call lovers. *Sidney.*

Thine eyes, sweet lady, have *infected* mine. *Shak. R. III.*

The nature of bad news *infects* the teller. *Shakespeare.*

Ev'ry day

It would *infect* his speech, that if the king  
Should without issue die, he'd carry it so

To make the scepter his. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

*Infected* minds

To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets. *Shakesp.*  
She speaks poniards, and every word stabs: if her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her; she would *infect* to the north-star. *Shakespeare.*

I am return'd your soldier;

No more *infected* with my country's love,  
Than when I parted hence. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The love-tale

*Infected* Sion's daughters with like heat,  
Whose wanton passions in the sacred porch

Ezekiel saw. *Milton.*

2. To fill with something hurtfully contagious.

*Infected* be the air whereon they ride,

And damn'd all those that trust them! *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

**INFECTION.** *n. f.* [*infection*, Fr. *infectio*, Latin.] Contagion; mischief by communication; taint; poison.

*Infection* is that manner of communicating a disease by some effluvia, or particles which fly off from distempered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, occasion the same disorders as in the bodies they came from *Quincy.*

What a strange *infection*

Is fall'n into thy ear! *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

The blessed gods

Purge all *infections* from our air, whilst you  
Do climate here. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Vouchsafe, diffus'd *infection* of a man,  
For these known evils but to give me leave,  
By circumstance, to curse thy cursed self. *Shakesp. R. III.*

Hence,

Left that th' *infection* of his fortune take  
Like hold on thee. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The transmission or emission of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies, as in odours and *infections*, is, of all the rest, the most corporeal; but withal there be a number of those emissions, both wholesome and unwholesome, that give no smell at all. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**INFECTIOUS.** *adj.* [from *infect*.] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.

The most *infectious* pestilence upon thee! *Shakespeare.*

In a house,

Where the *infectious* pestilence did reign. *Shakespeare.*

Some known diseases are *infectious*, and others are not: those that are *infectious* are such as are chiefly in the spirits, and not so much in the humours, and therefore pass easily from body to body; such as pestilences and lippitudes. *Bacon.*

Smells may have as much power to do good as to do harm, and contribute to health as well as to diseases; which is too much felt by experience in all that are *infectious*, and by the operation of some poisons, that are received only by the smell. *Temple.*

**INFECTIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *infectious*.] Contagiously.

The will dotes, that is inclinable

To what *infectiously* itself affects. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cressida.*

**INFECTIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *infectious*.] The quality of being infectious; contagiousness. 2

**INFECTIVE.** *adj.* [from *infect*.] Having the quality of contagion.

True love, well considered, hath an *infective* power. *Sidn.*

**INFECUND.** *n. f.* [*infecundus*, Latin.] Unfruitful; infertile.

How safe and agreeable a conservatory the earth is to vegetables, is manifest from their rotting, drying, or being rendered *infecund* in the waters, or the air; but in the earth their vigour is long preserved. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**INFECUNDITY.** *n. f.* [*infecunditas*, Lat.] Want of fertility; barrenness.

**INFELICITY.** *n. f.* [*infelicité*, Fr. *infelicitas*, Latin.] Unhappiness; misery; calamity.

Whatever is the ignorance and *infelicity* of the present state, we were made wise and happy. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 1.*

Here is our great *infelicity*, that, when single words signify complex ideas, one word can never distinctly manifest all the parts of a complex idea. *Watts.*

**TO INFERR.** *v. a.* [*inferer*, French; *infero*, Latin.]

1. To bring on; to induce.

Vomits *infer* some small detriment to the lungs. *Harvey.*

2. To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true, *i. e.* to see or suppose such a connection of the two ideas of the *inferred* proposition. *Locke.*

Yet what thou can't attain, which best may serve

To glorify the Maker, and *infer*

Thee also happier, shall not be with-held

Thy hearing. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

Great,

Or bright, *infers* not excellence: the earth,

Though in comparison of heav'n so small,

Nor glittering, may of solid good contain

More plenty than the sun, that barren shines. *Milton.*

One would wonder how, from so differing premisses, they should all *infer* the same conclusion. *Decay of Piety.*

They have more opportunities than other men have of purchasing publick esteem, by deserving well of mankind; and such opportunities always *infer* obligations. *Atterbury.*

3. To offer; to produce.

Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator,

*Inferring* arguments of mighty force. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

**INFERENCE.** *n. f.* [*inference*, French, from *infer*.] Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.

Though it may chance to be right in the conclusion, it is yet unjust and mistaken in the method of *inference*. *Glanv.*

These *inferences* or conclusions are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all together, are called syllogism or argument. *Watts.*

**INFERRIBLE.** *adj.* [from *infer*.] Deducible from premised grounds.

As simple mistakes commonly beget fallacies, so men from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erect conclusions no way *inferrible* from their premisses. *Brown.*

**INFERRIORITY.** *n. f.* [*inferiorité*, Fr. from *inferiour*.] Lower state of dignity or value.

The language, though not of equal dignity, yet as near approaching to it as our modern barbarism will allow; and therefore we are to rest contented with that only *inferiourity* which is not possibly to be remedied. *Dryden.*

**INFERRIOUR.** *adj.* [*inferior*, Lat. *inferieur*, French.]

1. Lower in place.

2. Lower in station or rank of life.

A great person gets more by obliging his *inferiour* than by disdainning him. *South.*

3. Lower in value or excellency.

The love of liberty with life is giv'n,

And life itself th' *inferiour* gift of heav'n. *Dryden.*

I have added some original papers of my own, which, whether they are equal or *inferiour* to my other poems, an author is the most improper judge of. *Dryden.*

4. Subordinate.

General and fundamental truths in philosophy, religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts into a thousand *inferiour* and particular propositions. *Watts.*

**INFERRIOUR.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] One in a lower rank or station than another.

**INFERNAL.** *adj.* [*infernal*, French; *infernus*, Latin.] Hellish; tartarean.

His gigantick limbs, with large embrace,

Infold nine acres of *infernal* space. *Dryden's Æn.*

**INFERNAL Stone.** *n. f.*

*Infernal* stone, or the lunar caustick, is prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver. It is a very powerful caustick, eating away the flesh and even the bones to which it is applied. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

**INFERTILE.** *adj.* [*infertile*, Fr. in and *fertile*.] Unfruitful; not productive; without fecundity; infecund.

Ignorance being of itself, like stiff clay, an *infertile* soil, when pride comes to scorch and harden it, it grows perfectly impenetrable. *Government of the Tongue.*

**INFERTILITY.** *n. f.* [*infertilité*, Fr. from *infertile*.] Unfruitfulness; want of fertility.



The same distemperature of the air that occasioned the plague, occasioned also the *infertility* or noxiousness of the soil, whereby the fruits of the earth became either very small, or very unwholsome. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To *INFE'ST*. *v. a.* [*infester*, Fr. *infesto*, Latin.] To harass; to disturb; to plague.

They ceased not, in the mean while, to strengthen that part which in heart they favoured, and to *infest* by all means, under colour of other quarrels, their greatest adversaries in this cause. *Hooker.*

Although they were a people *infested*, and mightily hated of all others, yet was there nothing of force to work the ruin of their state, 'till the time beforementioned was expired. *Hook.*

Unto my feeble breast

Come gently; but not with that mighty rage  
Wherewith the martial troops thou do'st *infest*,  
And hearts of greatest heroes do'st enrage. *Spenser.*

They were no mean, distressed, calamitous persons that fled to him for refuge; but of so great quality, as it was apparent that they came not thither to protect their own fortune, but to *infest* and invade his. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

These, said the genius, are envy, avarice, superstition, love, with the like cares and passions that *infest* human life. *Addison's Spectator.*

No disease *infests* mankind more terrible in its symptoms and effects. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

*INFESTIVITY*. *n. f.* [*in and festivity*.] Mournfulness; want of cheerfulness.

*INFESTRED*. *adj.* [*in and fester*.] Rankling; inveterate.

This cursed creature, mindful of that old  
*Infestred* grudge, the which his mother felt,  
So soon as Clarion he did behold,

His heart with vengeful malice inly swelt. *Spenser.*

*INFEDA'TION*. *n. f.* [*in and feudum*, Lat.] The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.

Another military provision was conventional and by tenure, upon the *infederation* of the tenant, and was usually called knight's service. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

*INFIDEL*. *n. f.* [*infidelle*, Fr. *infidelis*, Latin.] An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects Christianity.

Exhorting her, if she did marry, yet not to join herself to an *infidel*, as in those times some widows christian had done, for the advancement of their estate in this world. *Hooker.*

*INFIDELITY*. *n. f.* [*infidelité*, French; *infidelitas*, Lat.]

1. Want of faith.

The consideration of the divine omnipotence and infinite wisdom, and our own ignorance, are great instruments of silencing the murmurs of *infidelity*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. Disbelief of Christianity.

One would fancy that infidels would be exempt from that single fault, which seems to grow out of the imprudent fervours of religion; but so it is, that *infidelity* is propagated with as much fierceness and contention, as if the safety of mankind depended upon it. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Treachery; deceit.

The *infidelities* on the one part between the two sexes, and the caprices on the other, the vanities and vexations attending even the most refined delights that make up this business of life, render it silly and uncomfortable. *Spectator.*

*INFINITE*. *adj.* [*infini*, French; *infinitus*, Latin.]

1. Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense; having no boundaries or limits to its nature.

Impossible it is, that God should withdraw his presence from any thing, because the very substance of God is *infinite*. *Hooker.*

What's time, when on eternity we think?

A thousand ages in that sea must sink:

Time's nothing but a word; a million

Is full as far from *infinite* as one. *Denham.*

Thou sov'reign pow'r, whose secret will controuls

The inward bent and motion of our souls!

Why hast thou plac'd such *infinite* degrees

Between the cause and cure of my disease? *Prior.*

When we would think of *infinite* space or duration, we at first make some very large idea; as perhaps of millions of ages or miles, which possibly we multiply several times. *Locke.*

Even an angel's comprehensive thought

Cannot extend as far as thou hast wrought:

Our vast conceptions are by swelling brought,

Swallow'd and lost in *infinite*, to nought. *Dennis.*

2. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

*INFINITELY*. *adv.* [*from infinite*.] Without limits; without bounds; immensely.

Nothing may be *infinitely* desired, but that good which indeed is infinite. *Hooker.*

This is Antonio,

To whom I am so *infinitely* bound. *Shakes. Merch. of Ven.*

The king saw that contrariwise it would follow, that England, though much less in territory, yet should have *infinitely* more soldiers of their native forces than those other nations have. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

*Infinitely* the greater part of mankind have professed to act under a full persuasion of this great article. *Rogers.*

*INFINITENESS*. *n. f.* [*from infinite*.] Immensity; boundlessness; infinity.

The cunning of his flattery, the readiness of his tears, the *infiniteness* of his vows, were but among the weakest threads of his net. *Sidney.*

Let us always bear about us such impressions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourselves before his Almightyness, and express that infinite distance between his *infiniteness* and our weaknesses. *Taylor.*

*INFINITE'SIMAL*. *adj.* [*from infinite*.] Infinitely divided.

*INFINITIVE*. *adj.* [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming, which is one use of the indicative; but then it does not do it absolutely. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

*INFINITUDE*. *n. f.* [*from infinite*.]

1. Infinity; immensity.

Confusion heard his voice, and wild uproar

Stood rul'd, stood vast *infinitude* confin'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Though the repugnancy of *infinitude* be equally incompatible to continued or successive motion, or continued quantity, and depends upon the impossibility of the very nature of things successive or extensive with *infinitude*; yet that impossibility is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that ariseth from parts actually distinguished. *Hale.*

2. Boundless number.

We see all the good sense of the age cut out, and minced into almost an *infinitude* of distinctions. *Addison's Spectator.*

*INFINITY*. *n. f.* [*infinité*, French; *infinitas*, Latin.]

1. Immensity; boundlessness; unlimited qualities.

There cannot be more *infinities* than one; for one of them would limit the other. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

The better, the more desirable; that therefore must be desirable, wherein there is *infinity* of goodness; so that if any thing desirable may be infinite, that must needs be the highest of all things that are desired: no good is infinite but only God, therefore he our felicity and bliss. *Hooker.*

2. Endless number. An hyperbolical use of the word.

Homer has concealed faults under an *infinity* of admirable beauties. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

The liver, being swelled, compresseth the stomach, stops the circulation of the juices, and produceth an *infinity* of bad symptoms. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

*INFIRM*. *adj.* [*infirm*, French; *infirmus*, Latin.]

1. Weak; feeble; disabled of body.

Here stand I your brave;

A poor, *infirm*, weak, and despis'd old man. *Shakesp.*

That on my head all might be visited,

Thy frailty, and *infirm* sex, forgiv'n;

To me committed, and by me expos'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. Weak of mind; irresolute.

I'll go no more;

I am afraid to think what I have done:

Look out again, I dare not.

—*Infirm* of purpose;

Give me the dagger. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. Not stable; not solid.

He who fixes upon false principles, treads upon *infirm* ground, and so sinks; and he, who fails in his deductions from right principles, stumbles upon firm ground, and falls. *South.*

To *INFIRM*. *v. a.* [*infirm*, Fr. *infirm*, Lat.] To weaken; to shake; to enfeeble. Not in use.

Some contrary spirits will object this as a sufficient reason to *infirm* all those points. *Raleigh's Essays.*

The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the sinister side, which, being dilated, would rather *infirm* and debilitate it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*INFIRMARY*. *n. f.* [*infirmarie*, French.] Lodgings for the sick.

These buildings to be for privy lodgings on both sides, and the end for privy galleries, whereof one should be for an *infirm*ary, if any special person should be sick. *Bacon.*

*INFIRMITY*. *n. f.* [*infirmité*, French.]

1. Weakness of sex, age, or temper.

*Infirmity,*

Which waits upon worn times, hath something seiz'd

His with'd ability. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Discover thine *infirmity*,

That warranteth by law to be thy privilege:

I am with child, ye bloody homicides. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

If he had done or said any thing amiss, he desired their

worships to think it was his *infirmities*. *Shak. Julius Cæs.*

Are the *infirmities* of the body, pains, and diseases his complaints? His faith reminds him of the day when this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal immortality. *Rogers.*

2. Failing; weakness; fault.

A friend should bear a friend's *infirmities*;

But Brutus makes mine greater than they are. *Shakespeare.*

Many *infirmities* made it appear more requisite, that a wiser man should have the application of his interest. *Clarendon.*

3. Disease;



How difficult is it to preserve a great name, when he that has acquired it, is so obnoxious to such little weaknesses and infirmities, as are no small diminution to it, when discovered.

*Addison's Spectator.*

### 3. Disease; malady.

General laws are like general rules of physick, according whereunto, as now, no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special accident, in regard that thereby others in the same infirmity, but without the like accident, may.

*Hooker.*

INFIRMNESS. *n. f.* [from *infirm.*] Weakness; feebleness.

Some experiments may discover the infirmness and insufficiency of the peripatetick doctrine.

*Boyle.*

To INFIX. *v. a.* [*infixus*, Latin.] To drive in; to fasten.

And at the point two stings *infix'd* are,

Both deadly sharp, that sharpest steel exceeden far. *Fa. Qu.*

I never lov'd myself,

'Till now, *infix'd*, I behold myself,

Drawn in the flatt'ring table of her eye. *Shakesp. K. John.*

Immoveable, *infix'd*, and frozen round.

*Milton.*

That sting *infix'd* within her haughty mind,

And her proud heart with secret sorrow pin'd.

*Dryden.*

Arcite on Emily had fix'd his look:

The fatal dart a ready passage found,

And deep within her heart *infix'd* the wound.

*Dryden.*

To INFLAME. *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Latin.]

#### 1. To kindle; to set on fire.

Love more clear than yourselves, dedicated to a love, I fear, more cold than yourselves, with the clearness lays a night of sorrow upon me, and with the coldness *inflames* a world of fire within me.

*Sidney.*

Its waves of torrent fire *inflam'd* with rage.

*Milton.*

#### 2. To kindle desire.

Their lust was *inflamed* towards her.

*Susan. viii.*

More *inflam'd* with lust than rage.

*Milton.*

#### 3. To exaggerate; to aggravate.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes.

*Addison's Spectator.*

#### 4. To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter.

#### 5. To provoke; to irritate.

A little vain curiosity weighs so much with us, or the church's peace so little, that we sacrifice the one to the whetting and *inflaming* of the other.

*Decay of Piety.*

#### 6. To fire with passion.

Satan, with thoughts *inflam'd* of highest design,

Puts on swift wings.

*Milton.*

To INFLAME. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter.

If the vesiculæ are oppress'd, they *inflamm*.

*Wiseman.*

INFLAMMER. *n. f.* [from *inflame.*] The thing or person that inflames.

Interest is a great *inflamer*, and sets a man on persecution under the colour of zeal.

*Addison's Spectator.*

Assemblies, who act upon publick principles, proceed upon influence from particular leaders and *inflamers*.

*Swift.*

INFLAMMABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of catching fire.

This it will do, if the ambient air be impregnate with subtile *inflammabilities*.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Choler is the lightest and most inflammable part of the blood; whence, from its *inflammability*, it is called a sulphur.

*Harvey on Consumptions.*

INFLAMMABLE. *adj.* [French.] Easy to be set on flame; having the quality of flaming.

The juices of olives, almonds, nuts, and pine-apples, are all *inflammable*.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Licetus thinks it possible to extract an *inflammable* oil from the stone asbestus.

*Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

Out of water grow all vegetable and animal substances, which consist as well of sulphureous, fat, and *inflammable* parts as of earthy and alcalizate ones.

*Newton's Opt.*

*Inflammable* spirits are subtile volatile liquors, which come over in distillation, miscible with water, and wholly combustible.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INFLAMMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of easily catching fire.

We may treat of the *inflammableness* of bodies.

*Boyle.*

INFLAMMATION. *n. f.* [*inflammatio*, Latin; *inflammation*, French.]

#### 1. The act of setting on flame.

#### 2. The state of being in flame.

The flame extendeth not beyond the inflammable effluence, but closely adheres unto the original of its *inflammation*.

Some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps within them were burning when they were first buried; whereas the *inflammation* of fat and viscous vapours doth presently vanish.

*Wilkins's Dad.*

3. [In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual.

*Quincy.*

If that bright spot stay in his place, it is an *inflammation* of the burning.

*Lev. xiii. 28.*

#### 4. The act of exciting fervour of mind.

Prayer kindleth our desire to behold God by speculation; and the mind, delighted with that contemplative sight of God, taketh every where new *inflammations* to pray the riches of the mysteries of heavenly wisdom, continually stirring up in us correspondent desires towards them.

*Hooker.*

INFLAMMATORY. *adj.* [from *inflame.*] Having the power of inflaming.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the extremities: such a sensation is very consistent with an *inflammatory* distemper.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

An *inflammatory* fever hurried him out of this life in three days.

*Pope to Swift.*

To INFLATE. *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Latin.]

#### 1. To swell with wind.

That the muscles are *inflated* in time of rest, appears to the very eye in the faces of children.

*Ray.*

Vapours are no other than *inflated* vesiculæ of water.

*Derb.*

#### 2. To fill with the breath.

With might and main they chas'd the murd'rous fox,

With brazen trumpets and *inflated* box,

To kindle Mars with military sounds,

Nor wanted horns t' inspire sagacious hounds.

*Dryden.*

INFLATION. *n. f.* [*inflatio*, Lat. from *inflate.*] The state of being swelled with wind; flatulence.

Wind coming upwards, *inflations* and tumours of the belly are signs of a phlegmatick constitution.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To INFLECT. *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Latin.]

#### 1. To bend; to turn.

What makes them this one way their race direct,

While they a thousand other ways reject?

Why do they never once their course *inflect*?

*Blackm.*

Do not the rays of light which fall upon bodies, begin to bend before they arrive at the bodies? And are they not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the same principle, acting variously in various circumstances?

*Newton's Opt.*

#### 2. To change or vary.

#### 3. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION. *n. f.* [*inflectio*, Latin.]

#### 1. The act of bending or turning.

Neither the divine determinations, persuasions, or *inflexions* of the understanding or will of rational creatures, doth deceive the understanding, pervert the will, or necessitate either to any moral evil.

*Hale.*

#### 2. Modulation of the voice.

His virtue, his gesture, his countenance, his zeal, the motion of his body, and the *inflection* of his voice, who first uttereth them as his own, is that which giveth the very essence of instruments available to eternal life.

*Hooker.*

#### 3. Variation of a noun or verb.

The same word in the original tongue, by divers *inflections* and variations, makes divers dialects.

*Brerewood.*

INFLECTIVE. *adj.* [from *inflect.*] Having the power of bending.

This *inflective* quality of the air is a great incumbrance and confusion of astronomical observations.

*Derham.*

INFLEXIBILITY. } *n. f.* [*inflexibilité*, French, from *inflexible.*]

INFLEXIBLENESS. }

#### 1. Stiffness; quality of resisting flexure.

#### 2. Obstinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacy.

INFLEXIBLE. *adj.* [French; *inflexibilis*, Latin.]

#### 1. Not to be bent or incurvated.

Such errors as are but acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become *inflexible* to the powerful arm of reason.

*Brown's Preface to Vul. Err.*

Too great rigidity and elasticity of the fibres makes them *inflexible* to the causes, to which they ought to yield.

*Arbuthnot.*

#### 2. Not to be prevailed on; immovable.

The man resolv'd and steady to his trust,

*Inflexible* to ill, and obstinately just.

*Addison.*

A man of an upright and *inflexible* temper, in the execution of his country's laws, can overcome all private fear.

*Addison.*

#### 3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things are *inflexible*, and their natural relations unalterable: we must bring our understandings to things, and not bend things to our fancies.

*Watts.*

INFLEXIBLY. *adv.* [from *inflexible.*] Inexorably; invariably; without relaxation or remission.

It should be begun early, and *inflexibly* kept to, 'till there appears not the least reluctance.

*Locke.*

To INFLICT. *v. a.* [*infigo*, *inflictus*, Latin; *infliger*, Fr.]

To put in act or impose as a punishment.

I know no pain, they can *inflict* upon him,

Will make him say I mov'd him to those arms.

*Shakesp.*

Sufficient is this punishment which was *inflicted*.

*2 Cor. ii.*

What the potent victor in his rage

Can else *inflict*.

*Milton.*

What heart could wish, what hand *inflict* this dire disgrace?

*Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*

By diseases we condemn ourselves to greater torments than have been yet invented by anger or revenge, or *inflicted* by the greatest tyrants upon the worst of men.

*Temple.*



**INFLICTER.** *n. f.* [from *infligere*.] He who punishes.

Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmost power of the *inflicter*. *Government of the Tongue.*

**INFLICTION.** *n. f.* [from *infligere*.]

1. The act of using punishments.

So our decrees,

Dead to *inflation*, to themselves are dead;

And liberty plucks justice by the nose. *Shakespeare.*

Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual *inflation*. *South's Sermons.*

2. The punishment imposed.

What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to misdeem

Of righteous Job, than cruelly to afflict him

With all *inflation*s? But his patience won. *Paradise Reg.*

How despicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourselves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternal *inflation*s? *Rogers.*

His severest *inflation*s are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**INFLICTIVE.** *adj.* [*infective*, Fr. from *infligere*.] That which is laid on as a punishment.

**INFLUENCE.** *n. f.* [*influence*, Fr. *influo*, Latin.]

1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs.

The sacred *influence* of light appears. *Milton.*

Comets no rule, no righteous order own;

Their *influence* dreaded, as their ways unknown. *Prior.*

2. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying.

Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you; such *influence* hath your excellency. *Sidney.*

God hath his *influence* into the very essence of all things, without which *influence* of Deity supporting them, their utter annihilation could not chuse but follow. *Hooker.*

A wise man shall over-rule his stars, and have a greater *influence* upon his own content than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Foreknowledge had no *influence* on their fault. *Milton.*

Religion hath so great an *influence* upon the felicity of men, that it ought to be upheld, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to the temporal prosperity of men. *Tillotson.*

Our inconsistency in the pursuit of schemes throughly digested, has a bad *influence* on our affairs. *Addison.*

So astonishing a scene would have present *influence* upon them, but not produce a lasting effect. *Atterbury.*

Where it ought to have greatest *influence*, this obvious indisputable truth is little regarded. *Rogers.*

**TO INFLUENCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose; to guide or lead to any end.

By thy kind pow'r and *influencing* care,

The various creatures move, and live, and are. *Milton.*

These experiments succeed after the same manner *in vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton's Opt.*

This standing revelation was attested in the most solemn and credible manner; and is sufficient to *influence* their faith and practice, if they attend. *Atterbury.*

All the restraint men are under is, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which *influenced* their obedience has lost its efficacy on them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**INFLUENT.** *adj.* [*influens*, Latin.] Flowing in.

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vascular solids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**INFLUENTIAL.** *adj.* [from *influence*.] Exerting influence or power.

Our now over-shadowed souls may be emblemed by those crufted globes, whose *influential* emissions are interrupted by the interposal of the benighted element. *Glanv. Sceps.*

The inward springs and wheels of the corporal machine, on the most sublimed intellectuals, is dangerously *influential*. *Glan.*

**INFLUX.** *n. f.* [*influxus*, Latin.]

1. Act of flowing into any thing.

If once contracted in a systole, by the *influx* of the spirits, why, the spirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain so? *Ray on the Creation.*

An elastick fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it restores itself with the greater force: if the spring be destroyed, it is like a bag, only passive as to the *influx* of the liquid. *Arbuthn.*

2. Infusion.

There is another life after this; and the *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Influence; power. In this sense it is now not used.

We will enquire whether there be, in the footsteps of nature, any such transimission and *influx* of immateriate virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon's Nat Hist.*

Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued *influx* of the divine will and power, a state of immortality. *Hale.*

These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Hale.*

**INFLUXIOUS.** *adj.* [from *influx*.] Influential. Not used.

The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours. *Howel's England's Tears.*

**TO INFO'LD.** *v. a.* [*in* and *fold*.] To involve; to inwrap; to inclose with involutions.

For all the crest a dragon did *info'd*

With greedy paws, and over all did spread

His golden wings. *Fairy Queen.*

Noble Banquo, let me *info'd* thee,

And hold thee to my heart. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

But does not nature for the child prepare

The parent's love, the tender nurse's care?

Who, for their own forgetful, seek his good,

*Info'd* his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with food. *Black.*

Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet *info'd*. *Pope.*

**TO INFO'LIATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *folium*, Lat.] To cover with leaves.

Long may his fruitful vine *info'liate* and clasp about him with embracements. *Howel.*

**TO INFORM.** *v. a.* [*informer*, Fr. *informo*, Latin.]

1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.

All alike *inform'd*

With radiant light, as glowing ir'n with fire. *Milton.*

Let others better mold the running mass

Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brass;

And soften into flesh a marble face. *Dryden's Æn.*

As from chaos, huddl'd and deform'd,

The god struck fire, and lighted up the lamps

That beautify the sky; so he *inform'd*

This ill-shap'd body with a daring soul. *Dryd. and Lee's Oed.*

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*

This sovereign arbitrary soul

*Informs*, and moves, and animates the whole. *Blackmore.*

While life *informs* these limbs, the king reply'd,

Well to deserve be all my cares employ'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint. Before the thing communicated was anciently put *with*; now generally *of*, sometimes *in*: I know not how proper.

The drift is to *inform* their minds *with* some method of reducing the laws into their original causes. *Hooker.*

I have this present evening from my sister

Been well *informed* of them, and with cautions. *Shakefp.*

Our ruin, by thee *inform'd*, I learn. *Milton.*

The long speeches rather confounded than *informed* his understanding. *Clarendon.*

The difficulty arises not from what sense *informs* us of, but from wrong applying our notions. *Digby.*

Though I may not be able to *inform* men more than they know, yet I may give them the occasion to consider. *Temple.*

The ancients examined in what consists the beauty of good postures, as their works sufficiently *inform* us. *Dryden.*

He may be ignorant of these truths, who will never take the pains to employ his faculties to *inform* himself of them. *Locke.*

To understand his calling in the commonwealth, and of religion, is enough to take up his time: few *inform* themselves in these to the bottom. *Locke.*

A more proper opportunity tends to make the narration more *informing* or beautiful. *Broom's Notes on the Iliad.*

I think it necessary, for the interest of virtue and religion, that the whole kingdom should be *informed* in some parts of your character. *Swift.*

3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate.

Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul. *Acts xxvi. 1.*

**TO INFO'RM.** *v. n.*

1. To give intelligence.

It is the bloody business which *informs*

Thus to mine eyes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**INFO'RMAL.** *adj.* [from *inform*.] Offering an information; accusing. A word not used.

These poor *informal* women are no more

But instruments of some more mightier member,

That sets them on. *Shakesf. Meas. for Measure.*

**INFORMANT.** *n. f.* [French.]

1. One who gives information or instruction.

He believes the sentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his *informant* understands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his *informant* has under these words. *Watts.*

2. One who exhibits an accusation.

**INFORMATION.** *n. f.* [*informatio*, Lat. from *inform*.]

1. Intelligence given; instruction.

But reason with the fellow,

Left you should chance to whip your *information*,

And beat the messenger who bids beware

Of what is to be dreaded. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

The active *informations* of the intellect filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*

They gave those complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive *information* about, might be the easier and quicker understood. *Locke.*



He should regard the propriety of his words, and get some information in the subject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

These men have had longer opportunities of information, and are equally concerned with ourselves. *Rogers.*

2. Charge or accusation exhibited.

3. The act of informing or actuating.

INFORMER. *n. f.* [from *inform*.]

1. One who gives intelligence.

This writer is either byassed by an inclination to believe the worst, or a want of judgment to chuse his informers. *Swift.*

2. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate.

There were spies and informers set at work to watch the company. *L'Estrange.*

Let no court sycophant pervert my sense,  
Nor fly informer watch these words to draw  
Within the reach of treason. *Pope.*

Informers are a detestable race of people, although sometimes necessary. *Swift.*

INFORMIDABLE. *adj.* [in and *formidabilis*, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

Of strength, of courage haughty, and of limb  
Heroick built, though of terrestrial mold;  
Foe not *informidable*, exempt from wound. *Milton.*

INFORMITY. *n. f.* [from *informis*, Lat.] Shapelessness.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a smalness in the exclusion; but this infereth no *informity*. *Brown.*

INFORMOUS. *adj.* [*informe*, Fr. *infirmis*, Latin.] Shapeless; of no regular figure.

That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unshapen, which she fashioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion not only common with us at present, but hath been delivered by ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INFORTUNATE. *adj.* [*infortuné*, Fr. *infortunatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly used.

Perkin, seeing himself prisoner, and destitute of all hopes, having found all either false, faint, or *infortunate*, did gladly accept of the condition. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TO INFRACT. *v. a.* [*infractus*, Latin.] To break.

Falling fast, from gradual slope to slope,  
With wild *infracted* course and lessen'd roar,  
It gains a safer bed. *Thomson's Summer.*

INFRACTION. *n. f.* [*infractio*, Fr. *infractio*, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation.

By the same gods, the justice of whose wrath  
Punish'd the *infractio* of my former faith. *Waller.*  
The wolves, pretending an *infractio* in the abuse of their hostages, fell upon the sheep immediately without their dogs. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

INFRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [in and *frangible*] Not to be broken.

These atoms are supposed *infrangible*, extremely compacted and hard, which compactedness and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them, since they could never cohere. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

INFREQUENCY. *n. f.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Uncommonness; rarity.

The absence of the gods, and the *infrequency* of objects, made her yield. *Broome's Notes on Pope's Odyssey.*

INFREQUENT. *adj.* [*infrequens*, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.

TO INFRIGIDATE. *v. a.* [in and *frigidus*, Lat.] To chill; to make cold.

The drops reached little further than the surface of the liquor, whose coldness did not *infrigidate* those upper parts of the glass. *Boyle.*

TO INFRINGE. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Latin.]

1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.

Those many had not dar'd to do that evil,  
If the first man that did th' edict *infringe*,  
Had answer'd for his deed. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*  
Having *infring'd* the law, I wave my right  
As king, and thus submit myself to fight. *Waller.*

2. To destroy; to hinder.

Homilies, being plain and popular instructions, do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker.*  
Bright as the deathless gods and happy, she  
From all that may *infringe* delight is free. *Waller.*

INFRINGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *infringe*.] Breach; violation.

The punishing of this *infringement* is proper to that jurisdiction against which the contempt is. *Clarendon.*

INFRINGER. *n. f.* [from *infringe*.] A breaker; a violator.

A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a severe penalty to be inflicted on the *infringers* of the provincial constitution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INFUNDIBULIFORM. *n. f.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Lat.] Of the shape of a funnel or tundish.

INFURIATE. *adj.* [in and *furia*, Lat.] Enraged; raging.

At th' other bore, with touch of fire  
Dilated and *infuriate*. *Milton.*

Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,  
Th' *infuriate* hill forth shoots the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*

INFUSATION. *n. f.* [*infusatus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

TO INFUSE. *v. a.* [*infuser*, Fr. *infusus*, Latin.]

1. To pour in; to instil.

Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,  
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,  
That souls of animals *infuse* themselves  
Into the trunks of men. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

My early mistress, now my ancient muse,  
That strong Circean liquor cease t' *infuse*,  
Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*

Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his son;  
which himself never possessed? *Swift.*

Meat must be with money bought;  
She therefore, upon second thought,  
*Infus'd*, yet as it were by stealth,  
Some small regard for state and wealth. *Swift.*

2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into.

For when God's hand had written in the hearts  
Of our first parents all the rules of good,  
So that their skill *infus'd* surpass'd all arts  
That ever were before, or since the flood. *Davies.*

Sublime ideas, and apt words *infuse*;  
The muse instruct my voice, and thou inspire the muse. *Rose.*  
He *infus'd*

Bad influence into th' unwary breast. *Milton.*

*Infuse* into their young breasts such a noble ardour as will  
make them renowned. *Milton.*

3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate so as to extract the virtues of any thing.

Take violets, and *infuse* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. To make an infusion with any ingredient; to supply, to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused.

Drink, *infused* with flesh, will nourish faster and easier than  
meat and drink together. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. To inspire with.

Thou didst smile,  
*Infused* with a fortitude from heav'n. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

*Infuse* his breast with magnanimity,  
And make him, naked, foil a man at arms. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

INFUSIBLE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.]

1. Possible to be infused.

From whom the doctrines being *infusible* into all, it will be  
more necessary to forewarn all of the danger of them. *Hamm.*

2. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible.

Vitrification is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the  
salt and earth, wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and *in-*  
*fusible* part into one continuum. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INFUSION. *n. f.* [*infusion*, Fr. *infusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring in; instillation.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and im-  
provements from that *infusion* of Hebraisms, which are derived  
to it out of the poetical passages in holy writ. *Addison's Spect.*

2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration.

We participate Christ partly by imputation, as when those  
things which he did and suffered for us are imputed to us for  
righteousness; partly by habitual and real *infusion*, as when  
grace is inwardly bestowed on earth, and afterwards more ful-  
ly both our souls and bodies in glory. *Hooker.*

They found it would be matter of great debate, and spend  
much time; during which they did not desire their company,  
nor to be troubled with their *infusions*. *Clarendon.*

Here his folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not  
the echo or *infusion* of other men. *Swift.*

3. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling.

Repeat the *infusion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

4. The liquor made by infusion.

To have the *infusion* strong, in those bodies which have finer  
spirits, repeat the infusion of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

INFUSIVE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.] Having the power of infusion;  
or being infused. A word not authorized.

Still let my song a nobler note assume,  
And sing th' *infusive* force of Spring on man. *Thomson.*

INGATE. *n. f.* [in and *gate*.] Entrance; passage in.

One noble person stoppeth the *ingate* of all that evil which  
is looked for, and holdeth in all those which are at his back. *Spenser on Ireland.*

INGANNA'TION. *n. f.* [*ingannare*, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; de-  
ception; juggle; delusion; imposture; trick; slight. A word  
neither used nor necessary.

Whoever shall resign their reasons, either from the root of  
deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial *inganna-*  
*tions* from others, are within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

INGATHERING. *n. f.* [in and *gathering*.] The act of getting  
in the harvest.

Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingathering*, when thou hast  
gathered in thy labours out of the field. *Ex. xxiii. 16.*

INGE, in the names of places, signifies a meadow, from the  
Saxon *ing*, of the same import. *Gibson's Camden.*

TO INGE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*ingemino*, Latin.] To double; to repeat.

He would often *ingeminate* the word peace, peace. *Clarendon.*

INGEMINATION. *n. f.* [in and *geminatio*, Latin.] Repetition;  
reduplication.

INGENDERER.



**INGENDERER.** *n. f.* [from *ingender.*] He that generates. See **ENGENDER.**

**INGENERABLE.** *adj.* [in and generate.] Not to be produced or brought into being.

Divers naturalists esteem the air, as well as other elements, to be *ingenerable* and incorruptible. *Boyle.*

**INGENERATE.** } *adj.* [*ingeneratus*, Latin.]

**INGENERATED.** }

1. Inborn; innate; inbred.  
Those virtues were rather feigned and affected things to serve his ambition, than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgment or nature. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

In divers children their *ingenerate* and seminal powers lie deep, and are of slow disclosure. *Wotton.*

Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul, as religion, gratitude, obedience, and tranquillity. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

2. Unbegotten. Not commonly used.

Yet shall we demonstrate the same, from persons presumed as far from us in condition as time; that is, our first and *ingenerated* forefathers. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

**INGENIOUS.** *adj.* [*ingenieux*, Fr. *ingeniosus*, Latin.]

1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius.

'Tis a per'ous boy,

Bold, quick, *ingenious*, forward, capable:

He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakesp. R. III.*

Our *ingenious* friend Cowley not only has employed much eloquence to persuade that truth in his preface, but has in one of his poems given a noble example of it. *Boyle.*

2. Mental; intellectual. Not in use.

The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense,

That I stand up, and have *ingenious* feeling

Of my huge sorrows; better I were distract. *Shakespeare.*

**INGENIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *ingenious.*] Wittily; subtly.

I will not pretend to judge by common fears, or the schemes of men too *ingeniously* politick. *Temple.*

**INGENIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *ingenious.*]

1. Wittiness; subtilty; strength of genius.

The greater appearance of *ingeniousness* there is in the practice I am disapproving, the more dangerous it is. *Boyle.*

**INGENITE.** *adj.* [*ingenitus*, Latin.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate.

Aristotle affirms the mind to be at first a mere *rasa tabula*; and that notions are not *ingenite*, and imprinted by the finger of nature, but by the latter and more languid impressions of sense, being only the reports of observation, and the result of so many repeated experiments. *South.*

We give them this *ingenite*, moving force,

That makes them always downward take their course. *Black.*

**INGENUITY.** *n. f.* [*ingenuité*, Fr. from *ingenuous.*]

1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation.

Such of high quality, or other of particular note, as shall fall under my pen, I shall not let pass without their due character, being part of my professed *ingenuity*. *Wotton.*

My constancy I to the planets give;

My truth, to them who at the court do live;

Mine *ingenuity* and openness

To jesuits; to buffoons my pensiveness. *Donne.*

I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, that men can so put off *ingenuity*, and the native greatness of their kind, as to descend to so base, so ignoble a vice. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

If a child, when questioned for any thing, directly confess, you must commend his *ingenuity*, and pardon the fault, be it what it will. *Locke.*

2. [From *ingenious.*] Wit; invention; genius; subtilty; acuteness.

These are but the frigidities of wit, and become not the genius of manly *ingenities*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

The ancient atomical hypothesis might have slept for ever, had not the *ingenuity* of the present age recalled it from its urn and silence. *Glanv. Sceps.*

Such sots have neither parts nor wit, *ingenuity* of discourse, nor fineness of conversation, to entertain or delight any one. *South.*

A pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses *ingenuity*, and how much an honest simplicity is preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations. *Woodward.*

**INGENUOUS.** *adj.* [*ingenuus*, Latin.]

1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble.

Many speeches there are of Job's, whereby his wisdom and other virtues may appear; but the glory of an *ingenuous* mind he hath purchased by these words only, Behold I will lay mine hand upon my mouth; I have spoken once, yet will I not therefore maintain argument: yea twice, howbeit for that cause further I will not proceed. *Hooker.*

Infusing into their young breasts such an *ingenuous* and noble ardour, as would not fail to make many of them renowned. *Milton on Education.*

If an *ingenuous* detestation of this shameful vice be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. *Locke.*

2. Freeborn; not of servile extraction.

Subjection, as it preserves property, peace, and safety, so it will never diminish rights nor *ingenuous* liberties. *K. Charles.*

**INGENUOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openly; fairly; candidly; generously.

*Ingeniously* I speak,

No blame belongs to thee. *Shakesp. Timon.*

It was a notable observation of a wise father, and no less *ingeniously* confessed, that those which held and persuaded profusion of consciences were commonly interested. *Bacon.*

I will *ingeniously* confess, that the helps were taken from divines of the church of England. *Dryden.*

**INGENUOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openness; fairness; candour.

**INGENY.** *n. f.* [*ingenium*, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not in use.

Whatever of the production of his *ingeny* comes into foreign parts, is highly valued. *Boyle.*

**TO INGEST.** *v. a.* [*ingestus*, Lat.] To throw into the stomach.

Nor will we affirm that iron, *ingested*, receiveth in the belly of the osteridge no alteration. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,

Through which *ingested* meats with ease descend. *Blackm.*

**INGESTION.** *n. f.* [from *ingest.*] The act of throwing into the stomach.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimension, which is performed by the daily *ingestion* of milk and other food, that's in a short time after digested into blood. *Harvey.*

**INGLORIOUS.** *adj.* [*inglorius*, Latin.] Void of honour; mean; without glory.

Lest fear return them back to Egypt, chusing

*Inglorious* life with servitude. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

It was never held *inglorious* or derogatory for a king to be guided by his great council, nor dishonourable for subjects to yield and bow to their king. *Howel.*

Yet though our army brought not conquest home,

I did not from the fight *inglorious* come. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

**INGLORIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *inglorious*] With ignominy; with want of glory.

This ease the chief o'ercome,

Replenish'd not *ingloriously* at home. *Pope.*

**INGOT.** *n. f.* [*lingot*, French; or from *ingegoten*, melted, Dut.] A mass of metal.

Some others were new driven, and dissent

Into great *ingots*, and to wedges square. *Fairy Queen.*

If thou art rich, thou'rt poor;

For like an ass, whose back's with *ingots* bound,

Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,

And death unloadeth thee. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

Within the circle arms and tripods lye,

*Ingots* of gold and silver heap'd on high. *Dryden's Æn.*

Every one of his pieces is an *ingot* of gold, intrinsically and solidly valuable. *Prior.*

**TO INGRAFF.** *v. a.* [in and graff.]

1. To propagate trees by infusion.

Nor are the ways alike in all

How to *ingraft*, how to inoculate. *May's Virg. Georg.*

2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another.

3. To plant any thing not native.

All his works on me,

Good or not good, *ingraft*, my merits those

Shall perfect, and for those alone. *Milton.*

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;

This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name

Upon our stock. *Dryden.*

4. To fix deep; to settle.

For a spur of diligence, we have a natural thirst after knowledge *ingrafted* in us. *Hooker.*

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor

Should hazard such a place as his own second,

With one of an *ingraft* infirmity. *Shakesp. Othello.*

*Ingraffed* love he bears to Cæsar. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæsar.*

**INGRAFTMENT.** *n. f.* [from *ingraft.*]

1. The act of ingrafting.

2. The sprig ingrafted.

**INGRA'VE.** } *adj.* [*ingratus*, Latin; *ingrat*, French.]

**INGRA'TEFUL.** }

1. Ungrateful; unthankful.

That we have been familiar,

*Ingrate* forgetfulness shall poison, rather

Than pity note how much. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

And you degen'rate, you *ingrate* revolts,

You bloody Neros. *Shakesp.*

So will fall

He and his faithless progeny: whose fault?

Whose but his own? *Ingrate*; he had of me

All he could have: I made him just and right,

Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Words! which no ear ever to hear in heav'n

Expected; least of all from thee, *ingrate*! *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Perfidious and *ingrate*!

His stores ye ravage, and usurp his state. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Unpleasing to the sense.

The causes of that which is pleasing or *ingrate* to the hearing, may receive light by that which is pleasing and grateful to the sight. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He gives no *ingrateful* food. *Milton.*

**TO INGRA'TIATE.** *v. a.* [in and gratia, Lat.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindness.

Those



Those have been far from receiving the rewards of such *ingratiations* with the people. *King Charles.*

Their managers turn water into blood for them, make them see armies in the air, and give them their word, the more to *ingratiate* themselves with them, that they signify nothing less than future slaughter and desolation. *Addison.*

Politicians, who would rather *ingratiate* themselves with their sovereign than promote his real service, accommodate his counsels to his inclinations. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 479.*

**INGRA'TITUDE.** *n. f.* [*ingratitude*, French; *in* and *gratitude*.] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness.

*Ingratitude!* thou marble-hearted fiend,  
More hideous, when thou shew'st thee in a child,  
Than the sea monster. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
*Ingratitude* is abhorred both by God and man, and vengeance attends those that repay evil for good. *L'Estrange.*

Nor was it with *ingratitude* return'd,  
In equal fires the blissful couple burn'd;  
One joy possess'd 'em both, and in one grief they mourn'd. }  
*Dryden.*

**INGRE'DIENT.** *n. f.* [*ingredient*, French; *ingrediens*, Latin.] Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. It is commonly used of the simples of a medicine.

The ointment is made of divers *ingredients*, whereof the hardest to come by is the moss upon the skull of a dead man unburied. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N<sup>o</sup>. 998.*

So deep the pow'r of these *ingredients* pierc'd,  
Ev'n to the inmost seat of mental fight,  
That Adam, now enforc'd to shut his eyes,  
Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranc'd. *Milton.*

By this way of analysis we may proceed from compounds to *ingredients*, and from motions to the forces producing them; and in general, from effects to their causes, and from particular causes to more general ones, till the argument end in the more general. *Newton's Opticks.*

I have often wondered, that learning is not thought a proper *ingredient* in the education of a woman of quality or fortune. *Addison's Guard. N<sup>o</sup>. 155.*

Parts, knowledge, and experience, are excellent *ingredients* in a publick character. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal fluids and solids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**INGRESS.** *n. f.* [*ingres*, French; *ingressus*, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by *ingress* of the substance of the ambient body into the body putrefied; or else by excitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N<sup>o</sup>. 836.*

Those air-bladders, by a sudden subsidence, meet again by the *ingress* and egress of the air. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**INGRE'SSION.** *n. f.* [*ingression*, French; *ingressio*, Lat.] The act of entering.

The fire would strain the pores of the glass too suddenly, and break it all in pieces to get *ingression*. *Digby on Bodies.*

**INGUINAL.** *adj.* [*inguinal*, French; *inguen*, Lat.] Belonging to the groin.

The plague seems to be a particular disease, characterised with eruptions in buboes, by the inflammation and suppuration of the axillary, *inguinal*, and other glands. *Arbuthnot.*

**TO INGU'LE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf*.]

1. To swallow up in a vast profundity.

A river large  
Pass'd underneath *ingulph'd*. *Milton.*

The river flows redundant;  
Then rowling back, in his capacious lap  
*Ingulfs* their whole militia, quick immerst. *Philips.*

2. To cast into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *ingulf* ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward.*

Cast out from God, falls  
Into utter darkness deep *ingulph'd*. *Milton.*

**TO INGU'RGITATE.** *v. a.* [*ingurgito*, Latin.] To swallow down.

**INGURGITA'TION.** *n. f.* [*from ingurgitate*.] Voracity.

**INGU'STABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *gusto*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the taste.

As for their taste, if the cameleon's nutriment be air, neither can the tongue be an instrument thereof; for the body of the element is *ingustable*, void of all sapidity, and without any action of the tongue, is, by the rough artery, or wizen, conducted into the lungs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

**INHAB'ILE.** *adj.* [*inhabile*, French; *inhabilis*, Lat.] Unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

**TO INHA'BIT.** *v. a.* [*habito*, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller.

Not all are partakers of that grace whereby Christ *inhabiteth* whom he saveth. *Hooker.*

They shall build houses and *inhabit* them. *Isa. lxx. 21.*

She shall be *inhabited* of devils. *Baruch iv. 35.*

**TO INHA'BIT.** *v. n.* To dwell; to live.  
Learn what creatures there *inhabit*. *Milton.*

They say, wild beasts *inhabit* here;  
But grief and wrong secure my fear. *Waller.*

**INHA'BITABLE.** *adj.* [*from inhabit*.]

1. Capable of affording habitation.

The fixed stars are all of them suns, with systems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them. *Locke.*

2. [*Inhabitable*, French.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. Not in use.

The frozen ridges of the Alps,  
Or any other ground *inhabitable*. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

**INHA'BITANCE.** *n. f.* [*from inhabit*.] Residence of dwellers.

So the ruins yet resting in the wild moors, testify a former *inhabitation*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**INHA'BITANT.** *n. f.* [*from inhabit*.] Dweller; one that lives or resides in a place.

In this place they report that they saw *inhabitants*, which were very fair and fat people. *Abbot.*

If the fervour of the sun were the sole cause of blackness in any land of negroes, it were also reasonable that *inhabitants* of the same latitude, subjected unto the same vicinity of the sun, should also partake of the same hue. *Brown.*

For his supposed love a third  
Lays greedy hold upon a bird,  
And stands amaz'd to find his dear  
A wild *inhabitant* of th' air. *Waller.*

What happier natures shrink at with affright,  
The hard *inhabitant* contends is right. *Pope.*

**INHABITA'TION.** *n. f.* [*from inhabit*.]

1. Habitation; place of dwelling.

Universal groan,  
As if the whole *inhabitation* perish'd. *Milton's Agonist.*

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited.

By knowing this place we shall the better judge of the beginning of nations, and of the world's *inhabitation*. *Raleigh.*

3. Quantity of inhabitants.

We shall rather admire how the earth contained its *inhabitation* than doubt it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi.*

**INHA'BITER.** *n. f.* [*from inhabit*.] One that inhabits; a dweller.

The same name is given unto the inlanders, or midland *inhabiters*, of this island. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Wo to the *inhabiters* of the earth. *Rev. viii. 13.*

They ought to understand, that there is not only some *inhabiter* in this divine house, but also some ruler. *Derham.*

**TO INHA'LE.** *v. a.* [*inhalo*, Latin.] To draw in with air; to inspire.

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the fresh breeze of the evening. *Arbuthnot's and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

But from the breezy deep the blest *inhale*  
The fragrant murmurs of the western gale. *Pope's Odyssey.*

There sits the shepherd on the grassy turf,  
*Inhaling* healthful the descending fun. *Thomson's Spring.*

**INHARMO'NIUS.** *adj.* [*in* and *harmonious*.] Unmusical; not sweet of sound.

Catullus, though his lines be rough, and his numbers *inharmonious*, I could recommend for the softness and delicacy, but must decline for the looseness, of his thoughts. *Felton.*

The identity of sound may appear a little *inharmonious*, and shock the ear. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

**TO INHE'RE.** *v. n.* [*inhæreo*, Latin.] To exist in something else.

For, nor in nothing, nor in things  
Extreme and scattering bright, can love *inhere*. *Donne.*

They do but *inhere* in their subject which supports them; their being is a dependence on a subject. *Digby on Bodies.*

**INHE'RENT.** *adj.* [*inherent*, French; *inhærens*, Lat.] Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it; innate; inborn.

I will not do't,  
Left I surcease to honour mine own truth;  
And, my body's action, teach my mind  
A most *inherent* baseness. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I mean not the authority which is annexed to your office: I speak of that only which is inborn and *inherent* to your person. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a load-stone; and a power to be so drawn is a part of the complex one of iron; which powers pass for *inherent* qualities. *Locke.*

Animal oil is various according to principles *inherent* in it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

They will be sure to decide in favour of themselves, and talk much of their *inherent* right. *Swift.*

The ideas of such modes can no more be subsistent, than the idea of redness was just now found to be *inherent* in the blood, or that of whiteness in the brain. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The obligations we are under of distinguishing ourselves as much by an *inherent* and habitual, as we are already distinguished by an external and relative holiness. *Bentley's Serm.*

**TO INHE'RIT.** *v. a.* [*enheriter*, French.]

1. To receive or possess by inheritance.



Treason is not *inherited*, my lord. *Shak. As you like it.*

Why, all delights are vain; but that most vain,

Which with pain purchas'd doth *inherit* pain. *Shakespeare.*

Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally *inherit* of his father he hath, like lean, sterile land, manured with excellent good store of fertile sherries. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Blessed are the meek, for they shall *inherit* the earth. *Mat.*

The son can receive from him the portion of good things, and advantages of education naturally due to him, without pite, that was vested in him for the good of others; and therefore the son cannot claim or *inherit* it by a title, which is founded wholly on his own private good. *Locke.*

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it, and *inherit* it from him. *Locke.*

Unwilling to sell an estate he had some prospect of *inheriting*, he formed delays. *Addison's Spect. N<sup>o</sup>. 198.*

2. To possess; to obtain possession of: in *Shakespeare.*

He, that had wit, would think that I had none,

To bury so much gold under a tree,

And never after to *inherit* it. *Shakesp. Titus Andronicus.*

INHERITABLE. *adj.* [from *inherit*.] Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession.

A kind of *inheritable* estate accrued unto them. *Carew.*

By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not *inheritable* to him by descent. *Hayward.*

Was the power the same, and from the same original in Moses as it was in David? And was it *inheritable* in one and not in the other? *Locke.*

INHERITANCE. *n. f.* [from *inherit*.]

1. Patrimony; hereditary possession.

In the book of Numbers it is writ,

When the son dies let the *inheritance*

Descend unto the daughter.

Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's

house. *Gen. xxxi. 14.*

Claim our just *inheritance* of old.

Oh dear, unhappy babe! must I bequeath thee

Only a sad *inheritance* of woe?

Gods! cruel gods! can't all my pains atone,

Unless they reach my infant's guiltless head? *Smith.*

2. In *Shakespeare*, possession.

You will rather shew our general lowts

How you can frown, than spend a fawn upon them,

For the *inheritance* of their loves, and safeguard

Of what that want might ruin.

*Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

3. The reception of possession by hereditary right.

Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for themselves, their children have a title to part of it, which comes to be wholly theirs, when death has put an end to their parents use of it; and this we call *inheritance*. *Locke.*

INHERITOR. *n. f.* [from *inherit*.] An heir; one who receives any thing by succession.

You, like a lecher, out of whorish loins,

Are pleas'd to breed out your *inheritors*.

The sole *inheritor*

Of all perfections that a man may owe.

The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this

box; and must the *inheritor* himself have no more? *Shakesp.*

Marriage without consent of parents they do not make void, but they must it in the *inheritors*; for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents inheritance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

INHERITRESS. *n. f.* [from *inheritor*.] An heiress; a woman that inherits.

Having given artificially some hopes to marry Anne, *inheritrices* to the duchy of Bretagne. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

INHERITRIX. *n. f.* [from *inheritor*.] An heiress. This is now more commonly used, though *inheritrices* be a word more analogically English.

Charles the great

Establish'd then this law, to wit, No feme

Should be *inheritrix* in Salike land.

*Shakesp. Henry V.*

TO INHERSE. *v. a.* [in and *herse*.] To inclose, in a funeral monument.

See, where he lies, *inherfed* in the arms

Of the most bloody nurler of his harms. *Shak. Henry VI.*

INHERSION. *n. f.* [*inhæsis*, Latin.] Inherence; the state of existing in something else.

TO INHIBIT. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Lat. *inhiber*, French.]

1. To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check.

Holding of the breath doth help somewhat to cease the hiccough; and vinegar put to the nostrils or gargerised doth it also, for that it is astringent, and *inhibiteth* the motion of the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N<sup>o</sup>. 686.*

The stars and planets being whirled about with great velocity, would suddenly, did nothing *inhibit* it, be shattered in pieces. *Ray on the Creation.*

Their motions also are excited and *inhibited*, are moderated and managed, by the objects without them. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. To prohibit; to forbid.

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation, at the dissolution, so much as to mention a parliament. *Clarendon.*

Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one. *Afflicte.*

INHIBITION. *n. f.* [*inhibition*, Fr. *inhibitio*, Latin.]

1. Prohibition; embargo.

He might be judged to have imposed an envious *inhibition* on it, because himself has not stock enough to maintain the trade. *Government of the Tongue, f. 7.*

2. [In law.]

*Inhibition* is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Inhibition* is most commonly a writ issuing out of a higher court Christian to a lower and inferior, upon an appeal; and prohibition out of the king's court to a court Christian, or to an inferior temporal court. *Cowell.*

TO INHOLD. *v. a.* [in and *hold*.] To have inherent; to contain in itself.

It is disputed, whether this light first created be the same which the sun *inholdeth* and casteth forth, or whether it had continuance any longer than till the sun's creation. *Raleigh.*

INHOSPITABLE. *adj.* [in and *hospitable*.] Affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers.

All places else

*Inhospitable* appear, and desolate;

Nor knowing us, nor known. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

Since tofs'd from shores to shores, from lands to lands,

*Inhospitable* rocks, and barren sands. *Dryden's Virgil.*

INHOSPITABLY. *adv.* [from *inhospitable*.] Unkindly to strangers.

Of guests he makes them slaves

*Inhospitably*; and kills their infant males. *Milton's Pa. Lost.*

INHOSPITABLENESS. } *n. f.* [in and *hospitality*; *inhospitalité*,  
INHOSPITALITY. } Fr.] Want of hospitality; want of

courtesy to strangers.

INHUMAN. *adj.* [*inhuman*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Latin.] Barbarous; savage; cruel; uncompassionate.

A just war may be persecuted after a very unjust manner; by perfidious breaches of our word, by *inhuman* cruelties, and by assassinations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The more these praises were enlarged, the more *inhuman* was the punishment, and the sufferer more innocent.

*Gulliver's Travels.*

Princes and peers attend! while we impart

To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart. *Pope's Odyssey.*

INHUMANITY. *n. f.* [*inhumanité*, French; from *inhuman*.] Cruelty; savageness; barbarity.

Banished

Her mind, beams, state, far from thy weak twigs,

And love with lover hurts is *inhumanity*.

*Sidney, b. i.*

The rudeness of those who must make up their want of justice with *inhumanity* and impudence. *King Charles.*

Each social feeling fell,

And joyless *inhumanity* pervades,

And petrifies the heart.

*Thomson's Spring, l. 305.*

INHUMANLY. *adv.* [from *inhuman*.] Savagely; cruelly; barbarously.

O what are these

Death's ministers, not men: who thus deal death

*Inhumanly* to men; and multiply

Ten thousand fold the sin of him who slew

His brother.

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

I, who have established the whole system of all true politeness and refinement in conversation, think myself most *inhumanly* treated by my countrymen. *Swift.*

TO INHUMATE. } *v. a.* [*inhumer*, French; *humo*, Lat.] To  
TO INHUME. } bury; to inter.

Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of slain,

*Inhume* the natives in their native plain. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TO INJECT. *v. a.* [*injectus*, Latin.]

1. To throw in; to dart in.

Angels *inject* thoughts into our minds, and know our cogitations. *Glanville's Scep. c. 24.*

2. To throw up; to cast up.

Though bold in open field, they yet surround

The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound. *Pope.*

INJECTION. *n. f.* [*injection*, French; *injection*, Latin.]

1. The act of casting in.

This salt powdered was, by the repeated *injection* of well-kindled charcoal, made to flash like melted nitre. *Boyle.*

2. Any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body. *Quincy.*

3. The act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to shew their shapes and ramifications, often done by anatomists. *Quincy.*

INIMITABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inimitable*.] Incapacity to be imitated.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously representative, according to the various modes of *inimitability* or participation. *Norris.*

INIMITABLE. *adj.* [*inimitabilis*, Latin; *inimitable*, French.] Above imitation; not to be copied.

The portal stone, *inimitable* on earth

By model, or by shading pencil drawn.

What is most excellent is most *inimitable*.

*Milton.*

*Denham.*

And



And imitate the *inimitable* force.

Dryden.

Virgil copied this circumstance from the ancient sculptors, in that *inimitable* description of military fury in the temple of Janus.

Addison on ancient Medals.

**INIMITABLY.** *adv.* [from *inimitable*.] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation.

A man could not have been always blind who thus *inimitably* copies nature.

Pope's Essay on Homer.

Thus terribly adorn'd the figures shine;

*Inimitably* wrought with skill divine.

Pope.

Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great.

Broome.

**TO INJOIN.** *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French; *injungo*, Latin.]

1. To command; to enforce by authority. See **ENJOIN**.

Laws do not only teach what is good; but they *injoin* it; they have in them a certain constraining force.

Hooker, b. i.

This garden tend, our pleasant task *injoin'd*.

Milton.

2. In *Shakespeare*, to join.

The Ottomites

Steering with due course towards the isle of Rhodes,

Have there *injoin'd* them with a fleet.

Shakespeare.

**INIQUITOUS.** *adj.* [*inique*, Fr. from *iniquity*.] Unjust; wicked.

**INIQUITY.** *n. f.* [*iniquitas*, Lat. *iniquité*, French.]

1. Injustice; unreasonableness.

There is greater or less probability of an happy issue to a tedious war, according to the righteousness or *iniquity* of the cause for which it was commenced.

Smalridge's Sermons.

2. Wickedness; crime.

Want of the knowledge of God is the cause of all *iniquity* amongst men.

Hooker, b. v.

Till God at last,

Wearied with their *iniquities*, withdraw

His presence from among them.

Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.

**INITIAL.** *adj.* [*initial*, French; *initialis*, from *initium*, Lat.]

1. Placed at the beginning.

In the editions, which had no more than the *initial* letters, he was made by Keys to hurt the inoffensive.

Pope.

2. Incipient; not complete.

Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and cures many *initial* diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health, and generates maladies.

Harvey.

The schools have used a middle term to express this affection, and have called it the *initial* fear of God.

Rogers.

**TO INITIATE.** *v. a.* [*initier*, French; *initio*, Lat.] To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society.

Providence would only *initiate* mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry.

More's Antidote against Atheism.

To *initiate* his pupil in any part of learning, an ordinary skill in the governour is enough.

Locke on Education.

He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs before he was one and twenty.

Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 576.

No sooner was a convert *initiated*, but, by an easy figure, he became a new man.

Addison.

**TO INITIATE.** *v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the first rite.

The king himself *initiates* to the pow'r,

Scatters with quiv'ring hand the sacred flour,

And the stream sprinkles.

Pope's Odyssey.

**INITIATE.** *adj.* [*initié*, Fr. *initiatius*, Lat.] Unpractised.

My strange and self-abuse

Is the *initiate* fear; that wants hard use:

We're yet but young.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

**INITIATION.** *n. f.* [*initiatio*, Lat. from *initiate*.] The act of entering of a new comer into any art or state.

The ground of initiating or entering men into Christian life, is more summarily comprised in the form of baptism, the ceremony of this *initiation* instituted by Christ.

Hammond.

Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our *initiation* into sacred mysteries.

Broome's Notes to the Odyssey.

**INJUCUNDITY.** *n. f.* [*in* and *jucundity*.] Unpleasantness.

**INJUDICABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *judico*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.

**INJUDICIAL.** *adj.* [*in* and *judicial*.] Not according to form of law.

**INJUDICIOUS.** *adj.* [*in* and *judicious*.] Void of judgment; without judgment.

A philosopher would either think me in jest, or very *injudicious*, if I took the earth for a body regular in itself, if compared with the rest of the universe.

Burnet.

A sharp wit may find something in the wisest man, whereby to expose him to the contempt of *injudicious* people.

Tillotson.

**INJUDICIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *injudicious*.] With ill judgment; not wisely.

Scaliger *injudiciously* condemns this description.

Broome.

**INJUNCTION.** *n. f.* [from *injoin*; *injunctus*, *injunctio*, Latin.]

Command; order; precept.

The institution of God's law is described as being established by solemn *injunction*.

Hooker, b. i.

My duty cannot suffer

T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;

Though the *injunction* be to bar my doors,

And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you.

Shakespeare.

For, still they knew; and ought t' have still remember'd

The high *injunction*; not to taste that fruit,

Whoever tempted.

Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.

The ceremonies of the church are necessary as the *injunctions* of lawful authority, the practice of the primitive church, and the general rules of decency.

South.

2. [In law.] *Injunction* is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery, sometimes to give possession unto the plaintiff for want of appearance in the defendants, sometimes to the king's ordinary court, and sometimes to the court-christian, to stay proceeding.

Cowell.

**TO INJURE.** *v. a.* [*injurier*, French; *injuria*, Lat.]

1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong.

They *injure* by chance in a crowd, and without a design; then bate always whom they have once *injured*.

Temple.

Forgiveness to the *injur'd* does belong;

But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong.

Dryden.

2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.

Lest heat should *injure* us, his timely care

Hath unbefought provided.

Milton.

**INJURER.** *n. f.* [from *injure*, Lat.] He that hurts another unjustly; one who wrongs another.

Ill deeds are well turn'd back upon their authors;

And 'gainst an *injurer*, the revenge is just.

Benj. Johnson.

The upright judge will countenance right, and discountenance wrong, whoever be the *injurer* or the sufferer.

Atterb.

**INJURIOUS.** *adv.* [from *injury*; *injurius*, Lat. *injurieux*, Fr.]

1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights.

Till the *injurious* Roman did extort

This tribute from us, we were free.

Shakespeare. Cymbeline.

*Injurious* strength would rapine still excuse,

By off'ring terms the weaker must refuse.

Dryden.

2. Guilty of wrong or injury.

Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath strange power,

After offence returning; to regain

Love once possess'd.

Milton's Agonist. l. 1003.

3. Mischievous; unjustly hurtful.

Our repentance is not real, because we have not done what we can to undo our fault; or at least to hinder the *injurious* consequences of it from proceeding.

Tillotson's Sermons.

4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful.

A prison, indeed *injurious*, because a prison, but else well testifying affection, because in all respects as commodious as a prison can be.

Sidney, b. ii.

It is natural for a man, by directing his prayers to an image, to suppose the being he prays to represented by that image: which how *injurious*, how contumelious must it be to the glorious nature of God?

South's Sermons.

If *injurious* appellations were of any advantage to a cause, what appellations would those deserve who thus endeavour to sow the seeds of sedition.

Swift.

**INJURIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *injurious*.] Wrongfully; hurtfully with injustice.

Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of his character, when it is *injuriously* attacked.

Pope and Gay.

**INJURIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *injurious*.] Quality of being injurious.

Some miscarriages might escape, rather through sudden necessities of state than any propensity either to *injuriousness* or oppression.

King Charles.

**INJURY.** *n. f.* [*injuria*, Lat. *injure*, Fr.]

1. Hurt without justice.

The town of Bouline, and other places, were acquired by just title of victory; and therefore in keeping of them no *injury* was offered.

Hayward.

Riot ascends above their loftiest tow'rs,

And *injury* and outrage.

Milton.

2. Mischief; detriment.

Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling upon trifling arguments.

Watts's Logick.

3. Annoyance.

Great *injuries* such vermin as mice and rats do in the fields.

Mortimer.

4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation.

Casting off the respects fit to be continued between great kings, he fell to bitter invectives against the French king; and, by how much he was the less able to do, talking so much the more, spake all the *injuries* he could devise of Charles.

Bacon.

**INJUSTICE.** *n. f.* [*injustice*, French; *injustitia*, Lat.] Iniquity; wrong.

Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand *injustices* without being discovered, or at least without being punished.

Swift.

**INK.** *n. f.* [*encre*, French; *inchiostro*, Italian.] The black liquor with which men write.

Mourn boldly my *ink*; for while she looks upon you, your blackness will shine.

Sidney, b. ii.

O! she's fallen

Into a pit of *ink*, that the wide sea

Hath drops too few to wash her clean again.

Shakespeare.

Write, my queen,

And with mine eyes I'll drink the works you send,

Though *ink* be made of gall.

Shakespeare. Cymbeline.

Like madmen they hurl'd stones and *ink*.

Benj. Johnson.

Intending



Intending to have try'd  
The silver favour which you gave;  
In *ink* the shining point I dy'd,  
And drench'd it in the fable wave. *Waller.*  
Vitriol is the active or chief ingredient in *ink*, and no other  
salt will strike the colour with galls. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*  
I have found pens blacked almost all over when I had a  
while carried them about me in a silver *ink* case. *Boyle.*  
The secretary poured the *ink* box all over the writings, and  
so defaced them. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*  
He that would live clear of envy must lay his finger upon  
his mouth; and keep his hand out of the *ink* pot. *L'Estrange.*  
I could hardly refrain them from throwing the *ink* bottle  
at one another's heads. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*  
2. *Ink* is used for any liquor with which they write: as, red  
*ink*; green *ink*.  
To *INK*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with *ink*:  
as, *his face is all over inked.*  
*INKHORN*. *n. f.* [*ink* and *horn*.] A portable case for the instru-  
ments of writing, commonly made of horn.  
Bid him bring his pen and *inkhorn* to the jail; we are now  
to examine those men. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*  
Ere that we will suffer such a prince  
To be disgrac'd by an *inkhorn* mate,  
We, and our wives and children, all will fight. *Shakesp.*  
What is more frequent than to say, a silver *inkhorn*. *Grew.*  
*INKLE*. *n. f.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.  
*Incles*, caddises, cambricks, lawns: why he songs them  
over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shakespeare.*  
I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee:  
He wist not when the hempen string I drew,  
Now mine I quickly doff of *inkle* blue. *Gay's Pastorals.*  
*INKLING*. *n. f.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *inklin-*  
*ken*, to sound within. This sense is still retained in Scotland:  
as, *I heard not an inkling.*] Hint; whisper; intimation.  
Our business is not unknown to the senate: they have had  
*inkling* what we intend to do, which now we'll shew them in  
deeds. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
We in Europe, notwithstanding all the remote discoveries  
and navigations of this last age, never heard of any of the  
least *inkling* or glimpse of this island. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
They had some *inkling* of secret messages between the mer-  
quis of Newcastle and young Hotham. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Aboard a Corinthian vessel he got an *inkling* among the  
ship's crew of a conspiracy. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
*INKMAKER*. *n. f.* [*ink* and *maker*.] He who makes *ink*.  
*INKY*. *adj.* [from *ink*.]  
1. Consisting of *ink*.  
England bound in with the triumphant sea,  
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege  
Of wat'ry Neptune, is bound in with shame,  
With *inky* blots and rotten parchment bonds. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Resembling *ink*.  
The darkness of the liquor presently began to be discoloured,  
and grow pretty clear and transparent, losing its *inky* black-  
ness. *Boyle on Colours.*  
3. Black as *ink*.  
'Tis not alone my *inky* cloak good mother,  
Nor customary suits of solemn black,  
That can denote me truly. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
*INLAND*. *adj.* [*in* and *land*.] Interior; lying remote from the sea.  
In this wide *inland* sea, that hight by name,  
The idle lake, my wand'ring ship I row. *Fairy Queen.*  
Goodly laws, like little *inland* seas, will carry even ships  
upon their waters. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
An old religious uncle of mine was, in his youth, an *in-*  
*land* man. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
A substitute shines brightly as a king,  
Until a king be by; and then his state  
Empties itself, as doth an *inland* brook  
Into the main of waters. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*  
This person did publish a pamphlet printed in England for  
a general excise, or *inland* duty. *Swift.*  
*INLAND*. *n. f.* Interior or midland parts.  
Out of these small beginnings, gotten near to the moun-  
tains, did they spread themselves into the *Inland*. *Spenser.*  
They of those marches shall defend  
Our *inland* from the pilferring borderers. *Shakespeare.*  
The rest were all  
Far to th' *inland* retir'd, about the walls  
Of Pandæmonium. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
*INLANDER*. *n. f.* [from *inland*.] Dweller remote from the sea.  
The same name is given unto the *inlanders*, or midland in-  
habiters of this island. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi.*  
To *INLA'PIDATE*. *v. a.* [*in* and *lapido*, Lat.] To make stoney;  
to turn to stone.  
Some natural spring waters will *inlapidate* wood; so that  
you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the  
water shall continue wood, and the part under the water  
shall be turned into a kind of gravelly stone. *Bacon.*  
To *INLA'Y*. *v. a.* [*in* and *lay*.]  
1. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or  
substratum.

They are worthy  
To *inlay* heav'n with stars. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Look, how the floor of heav'n  
Is thick *inlaid* with patens of bright gold. *Shakespeare.*  
A saphire throne, *inlaid* with pure  
Amber, and colours of the show'ry arch. *Milton.*  
The timber bears a great price with the cabinet makers,  
when large, for *inlaying*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Here clouded canes 'midst heaps of toys are found,  
And *inlaid* tweezer cases strow the ground. *Gay.*  
2. To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to varie-  
gate.  
Sea-girt isles;  
That like to rich and various gems *inlay*  
The unadorned bosom of the deep. *Milton.*  
*INLA'Y*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Matter *inlaid*; wood formed  
to *inlay*.  
Under foot the violet,  
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich *inlay*,  
Broider'd the ground. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*  
To *INLA'W*. *v. a.* [*in* and *law*.] To clear of outlawry or at-  
tainer.  
It should be a great incongruity to have them to make  
laws, who themselves were not *inlawed*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
*INLET*. *n. f.* [*in* and *let*.] Passage; place of ingress; entrance.  
Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light, I couple  
together, because I find their dimensions brought under one.  
*Wotton.*  
She through the porch and *inlet* of each sense  
Dropt in ambrosial oils till she reviv'd. *Milton.*  
I desire any one to assign any simple idea, which is not re-  
ceived from one of these *inlets*. *Locke.*  
A fine bargain indeed; to part with all our commodious  
ports, which the greater the *inlet* is are so much the better,  
for the imaginary pleasure of a streight shore. *Bentley.*  
*Inlets* amongst broken lands and islands, rocks and shoals.  
*Ellis's Voyage.*  
*INLY*. *adj.* [from *in*.] Interior; internal; secret.  
Didst thou but know the *inly* touch of love;  
Thou would'st as soon go kindle fire with snow,  
As seek to quench the fire of love with words. *Shakesp.*  
*INLY*. *adv.* Internally; within; secretly; in the heart.  
Her heart with joy unwonted *inly* swell'd,  
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker eld. *Fa. Qu.*  
I've *inly* wept;  
Or should have spoke ere this. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
Whereat he *inly* rag'd, and as they talk'd,  
Smote him into the midriff with a stone,  
That beat out life. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
The stubborn only to destroy  
These growing thoughts, my mother soon perceiving  
By words at times cast forth, *inly* rejoic'd,  
And said to me apart. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. i.*  
The soldiers shout around with gen'rous rage;  
He prais'd their ardor: *inly* pleas'd to see  
His host. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
*INMATE*. *n. f.* [*in* and *mate*.]  
*Inmates* are those that be admitted to dwell for their money  
jointly with another man, though in several rooms of his  
mansion-house, passing in and out by one door. *Cowell.*  
So spake the enemy of mankind, inclos'd  
In serpent, *inmate* bad! and toward Eve  
Address'd his way. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
There he dies, and leaves his race  
Growing into a nation; and now grown,  
Suspected to a sequent king, who seeks  
To stop their overgrowth, as *inmate* guests  
Too numerous. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*  
Home is the sacred refuge of our life,  
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife:  
If thence we fly, the cause admits no doubt,  
None but an *inmate* foe could force us out. *Dryden's Aur.*  
*INMOST*. *adj.* [from *in*.] Deepest within; remotest from the  
surface.  
'Tis you must dig with mattock and with spade,  
And pierce the *inmost* centre of the earth. *Shakespeare.*  
Rising sighs and falling tears,  
That show too well the warm desires,  
The silent, slow, consuming fires,  
Which on my *inmost* vitals prey,  
And melt my very soul away. *Addison on Italy.*  
Comparing the quantity of light reflected from the several  
rings, I found that it was most copious from the first or *in-*  
*most*, and in the exterior rings became less and less. *Newton.*  
He sends a dreadful groan: the rocks around  
Through all their *inmost* hollow caves resound. *Pope.*  
I got into the *inmost* court, and I applied my face to the  
windows. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
*INN*. *n. f.* [inn, Saxon, a chamber.] A house of entertain-  
ment for travellers.  
How all this is but a fair *inn*,  
Of fairer guests which dwell within. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Palmer,



Palmer, quoth he, death is an equal dooni  
To good and bad, the common *inn* of rest;  
But, after death, the trial is to come;  
When best shall be to them that lived best. *Fairy Queen.*  
Now day is spent,  
Therefore with me ye may take up your *inn*. *Fairy Queen.*  
The West, that glimmers with some streaks of day,  
Now spurs the lated traveller apace  
To gain the timely *inn*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
That very hour, and in the self-same *inn*,  
A poor mean woman was delivered. *Shakespeare.*  
Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we tend;  
The world's an *inn*, and death the journey's end. *Dryden.*  
One may learn more here in one day, than in a year's ram-  
bling from one *inn* to another. *Locke.*  
2. A house where students were boarded and taught: whence we  
still call the colleges of common law *inns* of court.  
Go some and pull down the Savoy; others to the *inns* of  
courts: down with them all. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
To *INN*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary  
lodging.  
In thyself dwell;  
*Inn* any where: continuance maketh hell. *Donne.*  
To *INN*. *v. a.* To house; to put under cover.  
He that ears my land, spares my team, and gives me leave  
to *inn* the crop. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*  
Howsoever the laws made in that parliament did bear good  
fruit, yet the subsidy bare a fruit that proved harsh and bitter:  
all was *inned* at last into the king's barn. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Mow clover or rye-grass, and make it fit to *inn*. *Mortimer.*  
*INNA'TE*. } *adj.* [*inné*, Fr. *innatus*, Latin.] Inborn; in-  
*INNA'TED*. } generate; natural; not superadded; not adsci-  
titious. It is applied to things as well as persons; but more  
properly to persons.  
The Druinian hath been cried up for an *innated* inte-  
grity, and accounted the uprightest dealer on earth. *Howel.*  
With eloquence *innate* his tongue was arm'd;  
Though harsh the precept, yet the people charm'd. *Dryden.*  
Mutual gravitation, or spontaneous attraction, cannot pos-  
sibly be *innate* and essential to matter. *Bentley's Serm.*  
*INNA'TENESS*. *n. f.* [from *innate*.] The quality of being in-  
nate.  
*INNA'VIGABLE*. *adj.* [*innavigabilis*, Latin.] Not to be passed  
by failing.  
If you so hard a toil will undertake,  
As twice to pass th' *innavigable* lake,  
Receive my counsel. *Dryden's Æn.*  
*INNER*. *adj.* [from *in*.] Interiour; not outward.  
But th' elfin knight with wonder all the way  
Did feed his eyes, and fill'd his *inner* thought. *Fairy Queen.*  
This attracts the soul,  
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part;  
That other o'er the body only reigns. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Many families are established in the West Indies, and some  
discovered in the *inner* parts of America. *Addison's Spectator.*  
The kidney is a conglomerated gland, which is to be under-  
stood only of the outer part; for the *inner* part, whereof the  
papillæ are composed, is muscular. *Grew's Cosmol.*  
Thus, seiz'd with sacred fear, the monarch pray'd;  
Then to his *inner* court the guests convey'd. *Pope.*  
*INNERMOST*. *adj.* [from *inner*. It seems less proper than *in-  
most*.] Remotest from the outward part.  
The reflected beam of light would be so broad at the dis-  
tance of six feet from the speculum, where the rings appeared,  
as to obscure one or two of the *innermost* rings. *Newton.*  
*INNHO'LDER*. *n. f.* [*inn* and *hold*.] A man who keeps an inn;  
an innkeeper.  
*INNINGS*. *n. f.* Lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.*  
*INNKE'EPER*. *n. f.* [*inn* and *keeper*.] One who keeps lodgings  
and provisions for the entertainment of travellers.  
Clergymen must not keep a tavern, nor a judge be an *inn-  
keeper*. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*  
A factious *innkeeper*, in the reign of Henry VII. was hanged,  
drawn, and quartered. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
We were not so inquisitive about the inn as the *innkeeper*;  
and provided our landlord's principles were sound, did not take  
any notice of the staleness of his provisions. *Addison.*  
*INNOCENCE*. } *n. f.* [*innocence*, French; *innocentia*, Latin.]  
*INNOCENCY*. }  
1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.  
Simplicity and spotless *innocence*. *Milton.*  
What comfort does overflow the devout soul, from a con-  
science of its own *innocence* and integrity. *Tillotson.*  
2. Freedom from guilt imputed.  
It will help me nothing  
To plead mine *innocence*; for that dye is on me  
Which makes my whit'ft part black. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
If truth and upright *innocency* fail me,  
I'll to the king my master. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*  
3. Harmlessness; innoxiousness.  
The air was calm and serene; none of those tumultuary  
motions and conflicts of vapours, which the mountains and

the winds cause in ours: 'twas suited to a golden age, and to  
the first *innocency* of nature. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.  
I urge this childhood proof,  
Because what follows is pure *innocence*. *Shakespeare.*  
*INNOCENT*. *adj.* [*innocent*, French; *innocens*, Latin.]  
1. Pure from mischief.  
Something  
You may deserve of him through me and wisdom,  
To offer up a weak, poor, *innocent* lamb,  
T' appease an angry god. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Wreck on *innocent* frail man his loss. *Milton.*  
2. Free from any particular guilt.  
Good madam, keep yourself within yourself;  
The man is *innocent*. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
The peasant, *innocent* of all these ills,  
With crooked ploughs the fertile fallows tills,  
And the round year with daily labour fills. *Dryden.*  
3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects.  
The spear  
Sung *innocent*, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*  
*INNOCENT*. *n. f.*  
1. One free from guilt or harm.  
So pure an *innocent* as that same lamb. *Fairy Queen.*  
Thou hast kill'd the sweetest *innocent*,  
That e'er did lift up eye. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
If murth'ring *innocents* be executing,  
Why, then thou art an executioner. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
2. A natural; an idiot.  
*Innocents* are excluded by natural defects. *Hooker.*  
*INNOCENTLY*. *adv.* [from *innocent*.]  
1. Without guilt.  
The humble and contented man pleases himself *innocently*  
and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others  
sinfully and difficultly. *South's Sermons.*  
2. With simplicity; with silliness or imprudence.  
3. Without hurt.  
Balls at his feet fell *innocently* dead. *Cowley.*  
*INNO'CUOUS*. *adj.* [*innocuus*, Latin.] Harmless in effects.  
The most dangerous poisons, skilfully managed, may be  
made not only *innocuous*, but of all other medicines the most  
effectual. *Grew's Cosmol.*  
*INNO'CUOUSLY*. *adv.* [from *innocuous*.] Without mischievous  
effects.  
Whether quails, from any peculiarity of constitution, do  
*innocuously* feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes but medi-  
cally use the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*INNO'CUOUSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *innocuous*.] Harmlessness.  
The blow which shakes a wall, or beats it down, and kills  
men, hath a greater effect than that which penetrates into a  
mud wall, and doth little harm; for that *innocuousness* of the  
effect makes, that, although in itself it be as great as the other,  
yet 'tis little observed. *Digby on Bodies.*  
To *INNOVATE*. *v. a.* [*innover*, French; *innovo*, Latin.]  
1. To bring in something not known before.  
Time indeed *innovateth* greatly, but quietly and by de-  
grees. *Bacon.*  
Men pursue some few principles which they have chanced  
upon, and care not to *innovate*, which draws unknown incon-  
veniences. *Bacon.*  
Former things  
Are set aside like abdicated kings;  
And every moment alters what is done;  
And *innovates* some act 'till then unknown. *Dryden.*  
Every man cannot distinguish betwixt pedantry and poetry;  
every man therefore is not fit to *innovate*. *Dryden.*  
2. To change by introducing novelties.  
From his attempts upon the civil power he proceeds to *inno-  
vate* God's worship. *South's Sermons.*  
*INNOVA'TION*. *n. f.* [*innovation*, French, from *innovate*.] Change  
by the introduction of novelty.  
The love of things ancient doth argue stayedness; but levity  
and want of experience maketh apt unto *innovations*. *Hooker.*  
It were good that men in *innovations* would follow the ex-  
ample of time itself, which indeed *innovateth* greatly, but  
quietly and by degrees. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form  
continue; but large intervals of time must pass between every  
such *innovation*, enough to make it of a piece with the con-  
stitution. *Swift.*  
*INNOVA'TOR*. *n. f.* [*innovateur*, French, from *innovate*.]  
1. An introducer of novelties.  
I attach thee as a traiterous *innovator*,  
A foe to th' publick weal. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
Every medicine is an innovation; and he that will not ap-  
ply new remedies, must expect new evils; for time is the  
greatest *innovator*: and if time of course alter things to the  
worse, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the  
better, what shall be the end? *Bacon's Essays.*  
2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties.  
He counsels him to detest and persecute all *innovators* of di-  
vine worship. *South's Sermons.*  
*INNOXIOUS*.



INNOXIOUS. *adj.* [*innoxius*, Latin.]

1. Free from mischievous effects.

*Innoxious* flames are often seen on the hair of mens heads and horses manes. *Digby.*

We may safely use purgatives, they being benign, and of *innaxious* qualities. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Sent by the better genius of the night,

*Innoxious* gleaming on the horse's mane,

The meteor fits.

*Thomson's Autumn.*

2. Pure from crimes.

Stranger to civil and religious rage,

The good man walk'd *innoxious* through his age.

*Pope.*

INNOXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *innoxious*.] Harmlessly.

Animals, that can *innoxiously* digest these poisons, become antidotal to the poison digested. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

INNOXIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *innoxious*.] Harmlessness.

INNUE'NDO. *n. f.* [*innuendo*, from *innuo*, Latin.] An oblique hint.

As if the commandments, that require obedience and forbid murder, were to be indicted for a libellous *innuendo* upon all the great men that come to be concerned. *L'Estrange.*

Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a marriage by an *innuendo*. *Dryden.*

Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,

Your hints that Stella is no chicken;

Your *innuendo's*, when you tell us,

That Stella loves to talk with fellows.

*Swift.*

INNU'MERABLE. *adj.* [*innumerable*, Fr. *innumerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude.

You have sent *innumerable* substance

To furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways

You have for dignities.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Cover me, ye pines,

Ye cedars! with *innumerable* boughs

Hide me where I may never see them more.

*Milton.*

In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be longer than the other by *innumerable* parts.

*Locke.*

INNU'MERABLY. *adv.* [from *innumerable*.] Without number.

INNU'MEROUS. *adj.* [*innumerus*, Latin.] Too many to be counted.

'Twould be some solace yet, some little chearing,

In this close dungeon of *innumeros* boughs.

*Milton.*

I take the wood,

And in thick shelter of *innum'rous* boughs,

Enjoy the comfort gentle sleep allows.

*Pope's Odyssey.*

TO INOCULATE. *v. a.* [*inoculo*, in and *oculus*, Latin.]

1. To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock; to practise inoculation. See INOCULATION.

Nor are the ways alike in all

How to ingraft, how to *inoculate*.

*May's Virg. Georg.*

Now is the season for the budding of the orange-tree: *inoculate* therefore at the commencement of this month. *Evelyn.*

But various are the ways to change the state,

To plant, to bud, to graft, to *inoculate*.

*Dryden.*

2. To yield a bud to another stock.

Virtue cannot so *inoculate* our old stock, but we shall relish of it. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Thy stock is too much out of date,

For tender plants t' *inoculate*.

*Cleaveland.*

Where lilies, in a lovely brown,

*Inoculate* carnation.

*Cleaveland.*

INOCULATION. *n. f.* [*inoculatio*, Lat. from *inoculate*.]

1. *Inoculation* is practised upon all sorts of stone-fruit, and upon oranges and jasmynes. In order to perform it, be provided with a sharp pen-knife, having a flat haft, and some sound bass-mat. Having taken off the cuttings from the trees you would propagate, chuse a smooth part of the stock; then with your knife make an horizontal cut cross the rind of the stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be careful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock: then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot-stalk remaining, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife slit off the bud, with part of the wood to it. This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not; for all these buds which lose their eyes in stripping are good for nothing: then raising the bark of the stock with the flat haft of your pen-knife clear to the wood, thrust the bud therein, placing it smooth between the rind and the wood of the stock, cutting off any part of the rind belonging to the bud which may be too long; and so having exactly fitted the bud to the stock, tie them closely round with bass-mat, beginning at the under part of the slit, and so proceed to the top, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud. The March following cut off the stock three inches above the bud, sloping it, that the wet may pass off: to this part of the stock, above the bud, fasten the shoot which proceeds from the bud, and which would be in danger of being blown out; but this must continue no longer than one year, after which it must be cut off close above the bud, that the stock may be covered thereby. *Mil. er.*

In the stem of Elaiana they all met, and came to be ingrafted all upon one stock, most of them by *inoculation*. *Herbel.*

2. The practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected, in hopes of procuring a milder sort than what frequently comes by infection. *Quincy.*

It is evident, by *inoculation*, that the smallest quantity of the matter, mixed with the blood, produceth the disease. *Arbutn.*

INOCULA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *inoculate*.]

1. One that practises the inoculation of trees.

2. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

Had John a Gaddesden been now living, he would have been at the head of the *inoculators*. *Friend's Hist. of Physick.*

INO'DORATE. *adj.* [in and *odoratus*, Lat.] Having no scent.

Whites are more *inodorate* than flowers of the same kind coloured. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INO'DOROUS. *adj.* [*inodorus*, Latin.] Wanting scent; not affecting the nose.

The white of an egg is a viscuous, unactive, insipid. *inodorous* liquor. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

INOFFE'NSIVE. *adj.* [in and *offensive*.]

1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation.

A stranger, *inoffensive*, unprovoking.

*Fleetwood.*

However *inoffensive* we may be in other parts of our conduct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we shall be disowned by God as traitors. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Giving no pain; causing no terror.

Should infants have taken offence at any thing, diverting their thoughts, or mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances with it, must be used, 'till it be grown *inoffensive* to them. *Loc.*

3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent.

For drink the grape

She crushes, *inoffensive* most.

*Milton.*

With whate'er gall thou set'st thyself to write,

Thy *inoffensive* satires never bite.

*Dryden.*

Hark, how the cannon, *inoffensive* now,

Gives signs of gratulation.

*Phillips.*

4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. A Latin mode of speech.

From hence a passage broad,

Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

INOFFE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *inoffensive*.] Without appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFE'NSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *inoffensive*.] Harmlessness; freedom from appearance of harm.

INOFFI'CIOUS. *adj.* [in and *officious*.] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INO'PINATE. *adj.* [*inopinatus*, Lat. *inopiné*, Fr.] Not expected.

INO'PORTU'NE. *adj.* [*inopportunos*, Latin.] Unseasonable; inconvenient.

INO'RDINACY. *n. f.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularity; disorder. It is safer to use *inordination*.

They become very sinful by the excess, which were not so in their nature: that *inordinacy* sets them in opposition to God's designation. *Government of the Tongue.*

INO'RDINATE. *adj.* [in and *ordinatus*, Latin.] Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right.

These people at first were wisely brought to acknowledge allegiance to the kings of England; but being straight left unto their own *inordinate* life, they forgot what before they were taught. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thence raise

At last distemper'd, discontented thoughts;

Vain hopes, vain arms, *inordinate* desires,

Blown up with high conceits engend'ring pride. *Milton.*

From *inordinate* love and vain fear comes all unquietness of spirit. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

INO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularly; not rightly.

As soon as a man desires any thing *inordinately*, he is presently disquieted in himself. *Taylor.*

INO'RDINATENESS. *n. f.* [from *inordinate*.] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularity; deviation from right.

Schoolmen and casuists, having too much philosophy to clear a lye from that intrinsic *inordination* and deviation from right reason, inherent in the nature of it, held that a lye was absolutely and universally sinful. *South's Sermons.*

INORGA'NICAL. *adj.* [in and *organical*.] Void of organs or instrumental parts.

We come to the lowest and the most *inorganical* parts of matter. *Locke.*

TO INO'SCULATE. *v. n.* [in and *osculum*, Lat.] To unite by apposition or contact.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched to the ball of the eye, and to the præcordia also in some measure, by *inosculating* with one of its nerves. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

INOSCUA'TION. *n. f.* [from *inosculate*.] Union by conjunction of the extremities.

The almost infinite ramifications and *inosculations* of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be detected by glasses. *Ray.*

INQUEST.



INQUEST. *n. f.* [*enquête*, French; *inquisitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial enquiry or examination.

What confusion of face shall we be under, when that grand *inquest* begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing good, and a particular of our use or misuse of them is given in?

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. [In law] The *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; for in civil causes, after proof is made on either side, so much as each part thinks good for himself, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, impanelled by the sheriff for the purpose, and as they bring in their verdict so judgment passes: for the judge saith, the jury finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and so we judge. For the *inquest* in criminal causes, see JURY.

*Cowel.*

3. Enquiry; search; study.

This is the laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science.

*South's Sermons.*

INQUIETUDE. *n. f.* [*inquietude*, Fr. *inquietudo*, *inquietus*, Lat.] Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and observance abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him at home from any farther *inquietude*.

*Wotton.*

Iron, that has stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of *inquietude* and discontentment 'till it attain the former position.

*Wotton.*

The youthful hero, with returning light,

Rose anxious from th' *inquietudes* of night.

*Pope's Odyssey.*

TO INQUINATE. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Latin.] To pollute; to corrupt.

An old opinion it was, that the ibis feeding upon serpents, that venomous food so *inquinated* their oval conceptions, that they sometimes came forth in serpentine shapes.

*Brown.*

INQUINA'TION. *n. f.* [*inquinatio*, Lat. from *inquinare*.] Corruption; pollution.

Their causes and axioms are so full of imagination, and so infected with the old received theories, as they are mere *inquinations* of experience, and concoct it not.

*Bacon.*

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called by some of the ancients *inquinatio*, or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction.

*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

INQUIRABLE. *adj.* [from *inquire*.] That of which inquisition or inquest may be made.

TO INQUIRE. *v. n.* [*enquirer*, French; *inquirō*, Latin.]

1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion.

You have oft *inquir'd*

After the shepherd that complain'd of love.

*Shakespeare.*

We will call the damsel, and *inquire* at her mouth.

*Gen.*

They began to *inquire* among themselves, which of them it was that should do this thing.

*Lu. xxii. 23.*

*Inquire* for one Saul of Tarsus.

*Acts ix. 11.*

You sent Hadoram to king David, to *inquire* of his welfare.

*Chron. xviii. 10.*

It is a subject of a very noble inquiry, to *inquire* of the more subtle perceptions; for it is another key to open nature, as well as the house.

*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

It may deserve our best skill to *inquire* into those rules, by which we may guide our judgment.

*South's Sermons.*

The step-dame poison for the son prepares;

The son *inquires* into his father's years.

*Dryden.*

Under their grateful shade Æneas sat;

His left young Pallas kept, fix'd to his side,

And oft of winds *inquir'd*, and of the tide.

*Dryd. Æn.*

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under a guide that will mislead them, than he that is likelier to be prevailed on to *inquire* after the right way.

*Locke.*

To those who *inquired* about me, my lover would answer, that I was an old dependent upon his family.

*Swift.*

2. To make examination.

Awful Rhadamanthus rules the state:

He hears and judges each committed crime,

*Enquires* into the manner, place, and time.

*Dryden's Æn.*

TO INQUIRE. *v. a.*

1. To ask about; to seek out: as, he *inquired* the way.

2. To call; to name. Obsolete.

Canute had his portion from the rest,

The which he call'd Canutium, for his hire,

Now Cantium, which Kent we commonly *inquire*.

*F. Qu.*

INQUIRER. *n. f.* [from *inquire*.]

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive.

What satisfaction may be obtained from those violent disputers, and eager *inquirers* in what day of the month the world began?

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

What's good doth open to th' *inquirers* stand,

And itself offers to th' accepting hand.

*Denham.*

Superficial *inquirers* may satisfy themselves that the parts of matter are united by muscles, nerves, and other like ligaments.

*Glanv. Sceps.*

This is a question only of *inquirers*, not disputers, who neither affirm nor deny, but examine.

*Locke.*

Late *inquirers* by their glasses find,

That ev'ry insect of each different kind,

In its own egg, chear'd by the solar rays,

Organs involv'd and latent life displays.

*Blackmore.*

2. One who interrogates; one who questions.

INQUIRY. *n. f.* [from *inquire*.]

1. Interrogation; search by question.

The men which were sent from Cornelius had made *inquiry* for Simon's house, and stood before the gate.

*Acts x. 17.*

2. Examination; search.

This exactness is absolutely necessary in *inquiries* after philosophical knowledge, and in controversies about truth.

*Locke.*

As to the *inquiry* about liberty, I think the question is not proper, whether the will be free, but whether a man be free.

*Locke.*

I have been engaged in physical *inquiries*.

*Locke.*

It is a real *inquiry*, concerning the nature of a bird, or a bat, to make their yet imperfect ideas of it more complete.

*Locke.*

Judgment or opinion, in a remoter sense, may be called invention: as when a judge or a physician makes an exact *inquiry* into any cause.

*Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*

INQUISITION. *n. f.* [*inquisition*, Fr. *inquisitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial inquiry.

When he maketh *inquisition* for blood, he remembereth them: he forgetteth not the cry of the humble.

*Pf. ix. 12.*

We were willing to make a pattern or precedent of an exact *inquisition*.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

With much severity, and strict *inquisition*, were punished the adherents and aiders of the late rebels.

*Bacon's Hen. VII.*

Though it may be impossible to recollect every failing, yet you are so far to exercise an *inquisition* upon yourself, as, by observing lesser particulars, you may the better discover what the corruption of your nature sways you to.

*Taylor.*

By your good leave,

These men will be your judges: we must stand

The *inquisition* of their railery

On our condition.

*Southern.*

2. Examination; discussion.

When *inquisition* was made of the matter, it was found out.

*2 Esch. xxiii.*

3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge.

*Cowel.*

4. The court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy.

One kiss of her's, and but eighteen words,

Put quite down the Spanish *inquisition*.

*Corbet.*

INQUISITIVE. *adj.* [*inquisitus*, Latin.] Curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing. With *about*, *after*, *into*, or *of*, and sometimes *into*.

My boy at eighteen years became *inquisitive*

After his brother.

*Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*

This idleness, together with fear of imminent mischiefs, have been the cause that the Irish were ever the most *inquisitive* people *after* news of any nation in the world.

*Davies.*

He is not *inquisitive into* the reasonableness of indifferent and innocent commands.

*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

It can be no duty to write his heart upon his forehead, and to give all the *inquisitive* and malicious world a survey of those thoughts, which is the prerogative of God only to know.

*South.*

His old shaking fire,

*Inquisitive of* fights, still longs in vain

To find him in the number of the slain.

*Dryden's Jew.*

Thou, what befits the new lord-mayor,

And what the Gallick arms will do,

Art anxiously *inquisitive* to know.

*Dryden.*

A Dutch ambassador, entertaining the king of Siam with the particularities of Holland, which he was *inquisitive* after, told him that the water would, in cold weather, be so hard that men walked upon it.

*Locke.*

The whole neighbourhood grew *inquisitive* after my name and character.

*Addison's Spectator.*

A wise man is not *inquisitive about* things impertinent.

*Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

They cannot bear with the impertinent questions of a young *inquisitive* and sprightly genius.

*Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

INQUISITIVELY. *adv.* [from *inquisitive*.] With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *inquisitive*.] Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden.

Though he thought *inquisitiveness* an uncomely guest, he could not but ask who she was.

*Sidney.*

Heights that scorn our prospect, and depths in which reason will never touch the bottom, yet surely the pleasure arising from thence is great and noble; for as much as they afford perpetual matter to the *inquisitiveness* of human reason, and so are large enough for it to take its full scopes and range in.

*South.*

Providence, delivering great conclusions to us, designed to excite our curiosity and *inquisitiveness* after the methods by which things were brought to pass.

*Burnet.*

Curiosity in children nature has provided, to remove that ignorance they were born with; which, without this busy *inquisitiveness*, will make them dull.

*Locke.*

INQUISITOR.



**INQUI'SITOR.** *n. f.* [*inquisitor*, Latin; *inquisiteur*, French.]

1. One who examines judicially.

In these particulars I have played myself the *inquisitor*, and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinal. *Bacon's Essays.*

Minos, the strict *inquisitor*, appears,  
And lives and crimes with his assessors hears. *Dryden.*

2. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.

**TO INRA'IL.** *v. a.* [*in and rail*.] To inclose with rails.

In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject. *Hooker.*

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,  
An *inrailed* column rears its lofty head;  
Here to sev'n streets sev'n dials count the day,  
And from each other catch the circling ray. *Gay.*

**INROAD.** *n. f.* [*in and road*.] Incurfion; sudden and desultory invasion.

Many hot *inroads*

They make in Italy. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
From Scotland we have had in former times some alarms,  
and *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom. *Bacon.*

By proof we feel

Our pow'r sufficient to disturb his heav'n,  
And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm,  
Though inaccessible his fatal throne. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The loss of Shrewsbury expos'd all North Wales to the daily  
*inroads* of the enemy. *Clarendon.*

The country open lay without defence;

For poets frequent *inroads* there had made. *Dryden.*

**INSA'NABLE.** *adj.* [*insanabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable.

**INSA'NE.** *adj.* [*insanus*, Latin.] Mad; making mad.

Were such things here as we do speak about?

Or have we eaten of the *insane* root,

That takes the reason prisoner? *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

**INSA'TIABLE.** *adj.* [*insatiabilis*, Latin; *insatiable*, French.] Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.

**INSA'TIABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *insatiable*.] Greediness not to be appeased.

Some mens hydropick *insatiableness* had learned to thirst  
the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

**INSA'TIABLY.** *adv.* [from *insatiable*.] With greediness not to be appeased.

They were extremely ambitious, and *insatiably* covetous;  
and therefore no impression, from argument or miracles, could reach them. *South.*

**INSA'TIATE.** *adj.* [*insatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy so as not to be satisfied.

When my mother went with child

Of that *insatiate* Edward, noble York,

My princely father, then had wars in France. *Shak. R. III.*

*Insatiate* to pursue

Vain war with heav'n. *Milton.*

Too oft has pride,

And hellish discord, and *insatiate* thirst  
Of others rights, our quiet discompos'd. *Phillips.*

**INSATISFACTION.** *n. f.* [*in and satisfaction*.] Want; unsatisfied state.

It is a profound contemplation in nature, to consider of the emptiness or *insatisfaction* of several bodies, and of their appetite to take in others. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**INSA'TURABLE.** *adj.* [*insaturabilis*, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

**TO INSCRI'BE.** *v. a.* [*inscribo*, Latin; *inscrire*, French.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to something written on a monument, or on the outside of something.

In all you writ to Rome, or else

To foreign princes, *ego & rex meus*

Was still *inscrib'd*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Connatural principles are in themselves highly reasonable, and deducible by a strong process of ratiocination to be most true; and consequently the high exercise of ratiocination might evince their truth, though there were no such originally *inscribed* in the mind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Ye weeping loves! the stream with myrtles hide,

And with your golden darts, now useless grown,

*Inscribe* a verse on this relenting stone. *Pope.*

2. To mark any thing with writing: as, I *inscribed* the stone with my name.

3. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication.

One ode, which pleas'd me in the reading, I have attempted to translate in Pindarick verse: 'tis that which is *inscribed* to the present earl of Rochester. *Dryden.*

4. To draw a figure within another.

In the circle *inscribe* a square. *Notes to Creech's Manilius.*

**INSCRIPTION.** *n. f.* [*inscription*, Fr. *inscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Something written or engraved.

This avarice of praise in time to come,

Those long *inscriptions* crowded on the tomb. *Dryden.*

2. Title.

Joubertus by the same title led our expectation, whereby we reaped no advantage, it answering scarce at all the promise of the *inscription*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. [In law.] Is an obligation made in writing, whereby the accuser binds himself to undergo the same punishment, if he shall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accused in his accusatory libel, as the defendant himself ought to suffer, if the same be proved. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

**INSCRU'TABLE.** *adj.* [*inscrutabilis*, Lat. *inscrutable*, Fr.] Unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

A jest unseen, *inscrutable*, invisible,

As a weather-cock on a steeple. *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*

This king had a large heart, *inscrutable* for good, and was wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy. *Bacon.*

O how *inscrutable*! his equity

Twins with his power. *Sandys.*

Hereunto they have recourse as unto the oracle of life, the great determinator of virginity, conception, fertility, and the *inscrutable* infirmities of the whole body. *Brown's Vulg. Error.*

We should contemplate reverently the works of nature and grace, the *inscrutable* ways of providence, and all the wonderful methods of God's dealing with men. *Atterbury.*

**TO INSCU'LP.** *v. a.* [*insculpo*, Latin.] To engrave; to cut.

A coin that bears the figure of an angel

Stamp'd in gold, but that *insculpt* upon. *Shakespeare.*

**INSCU'LPTURE.** *n. f.* [from *in* and *sculpture*] Any thing engraved.

Timon is dead,

Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' sea;

And on the grave-stone this *insculpture*, which

With wax I brought away. *Shakefp. Timon.*

It was usual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious gems and rich *insculptures* were added, the custom of wearing them was translated unto the left. *Brown.*

**TO INSE'AM.** *v. a.* [*in and seam*.] To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

Deep o'er his knee *inseam'd* remain'd the scar. *Pope.*

**INSECT.** *n. f.* [*insecta*, Latin.]

1. *Insects* may be considered together as one great tribe of animals: they are called *insects* from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies. *Locke.*

Beast, bird, *insect*, or worm, durst enter none. *Milton.*

2. Any thing small or contemptible.

In ancient times the sacred plough employ'd

The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;

And some with whom compar'd, your *insect* tribes

Are but the beings of a Summer's day,

Have held the scale of empire. *Thomson's Spring.*

**INSECTA'TOR.** *n. f.* [from *insector*, Latin.] One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit. *Diet.*

**INSECTILE.** *adj.* [from *insect*.] Having the nature of insects.

*Insectile* animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. *Bac.*

**INSECTOLOGER.** *n. f.* [*insect* and *λόγος*.] One who studies or describes insects.

The insect itself is, according to modern *insectologists*, of the ichneumon-fly kind. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**INSECURE.** *adj.* [*in and secure*.]

1. Not secure; not confident of safety.

He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life, and is continually *insecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself. *Tillotson's Serm.*

2. Not safe.

**INSECURITY.** *n. f.* [*in and security*.]

1. Uncertainty; want of reasonable confidence.

It may be easily perceived with what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown.*

2. Want of safety; danger; hazard.

The unreasonableness and presumption, the danger and desperate *insecurity* of those that have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attrition and contrition, sorrow, and resolution of amendment. *Hammond.*

**INSEMINA'TION.** *n. f.* [*infemination*, Fr. *infemina*, Lat.] The act of scattering seed on ground.

**INSECUTION.** *n. f.* [*insecution*, Fr. *insecutio*, Lat.] Pursuit. Not in use.

Not the king's own horse got more before the wheel

Of his rich chariot, that might still the *insecution* feel,

With the extreme hairs of his tail. *Chapman's Iliads.*

**INSE'NSATE.** *adj.* [*insense*, French; *insensato*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting sensibility.

Ye be reprobates; obdurate *insensate* creatures. *Hammond.*

So fond are mortal men,

As their own ruin on themselves t' invite,

*Insensate* left, or to sense reprobate,

And with blindness internal struck. *Milton's Agonistes.*

**INSENSIBILITY.**



INSENSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*insensibilité*, French, from *insensible*.]

1. Inability to perceive.

*Insensibility* of slow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of space which it left, and those which it next acquires. *Glanv.*

2. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.

3. Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.

INSENSIBLE. *adj.* [*insensible*, French.]

1. Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses.

What is honour? a word. What is that word honour? air; a trim reckoning. Who hath it? he that died a Wednesday. Doth he feel it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it *insensible* then? yea, to the dead: but will it not live with the living? no. Why? detraction will not suffer it. *Shakesp.*

Two small and almost *insensible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost *insensible*. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Slowly gradual.

They fall away,  
And languish with *insensible* decay. *Dryden.*

3. Void of feeling either mental or corporal.

I thought

I then was passing to my former state  
*Insensible*, and forthwith to dissolve. *Milton.*

4. Void of emotion or affection.

You grow *insensible* to the conveniency of riches, the delights of honour and praise. *Temple.*

You render mankind *insensible* to their beauties, and have destroyed the empire of love. *Dryden.*

INSENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *insensible*.] Absence of perception; inability to perceive.

The *insensibleness* of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obstruction. *Ray.*

INSENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *insensible*.]

1. Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses.

The planet earth, so steadfast though she seem,  
*Insensibly* three different motions moves. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

The hills rise *insensibly*, and leave the eye a vast uninterrupted prospect. *Addison on Italy.*

2. By slow degrees.

Equal they were form'd,  
Save what sin hath impair'd, which yet hath wrought  
*Insensibly*. *Milton.*

Proposals agreeable to our passions will *insensibly* prevail upon our weakness. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Cadenus

*Insensibly* came on her side. *Swift.*

3. Without mental or corporal sense.

INSEPARABILITY. } *n. f.* [from *inseparable*.] The quality of  
INSEPARABLENESS. } being such as cannot be severed or divided.

The parts of pure space are immovable, which follows from their *inseparability*, motion being nothing but change of distance between any two things; but this cannot be between parts that are inseparable. *Locke.*

INSEPARABLE. *adj.* [*inseparable*, French; *inseparabilis*, Latin.]

Not to be disjoined; united so as not to be parted.

Ancient times figure both the incorporation and *inseparable* conjunction of counsel with kings, and the wise and politick use of counsel by kings. *Bacon.*

Thou, my shade,

*Inseparable*, must with me along;  
For death from sin no pow'r can separate. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Care and toil came into the world with sin, and remain ever since *inseparable* from it. *South's Sermons.*

No body feels pain, that he wishes not to be eased of, with a desire equal to that pain, and *inseparable* from it. *Locke.*

The parts of pure space are *inseparable* one from the other, so that the continuity cannot be separated, neither really nor mentally. *Locke.*

Together out they fly,

*Inseparable* now the truth and lie;  
And this or that unmixt no mortal ear shall find. *Pope.*

INSEPARABLY. *adv.* [from *inseparable*.] With indissoluble union.

Drowning of metals is, when the baser metal is so incorporate with the more rich as it cannot be separated; as if silver should be *inseparably* incorporated with gold. *Bacon.*

Him thou shalt enjoy,

*Inseparably* thine. *Milton.*

Atheists must confess, that before that assigned period matter had existed eternally, *inseparably* endued with this principle of attraction; and yet had never attracted nor convened before, during that infinite duration. *Bentley's Sermons.*

TO INSERT. *v. a.* [*inserer*, Fr. *insero*, *insertum*, Latin.] To place in or amongst other things.

Those words were very weakly *inserted*, where they are so liable to misconstruction. *Stillington.*

With the worthy gentleman's name I will *insert* it at length in one of my papers. *Addison.*

It is the editor's interest to *insert* what the author's judgment had rejected. *Swift.*

Poesy and oratory omit things essential, and *insert* little beautiful digressions, in order to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

INSERTION. *n. f.* [*insertion*, Fr. *insertio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter.

The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too tedious an interruption, by the *insertion* of records in their narration. *Felton on the Classics.*

An ileus, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is either a circumvolution or *insertion* of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The thing inserted.

He softens the relation by such *insertions*, before he describes the event. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

TO INSERVE. *v. a.* [*inservio*, Latin.] To be of use to an end.

INSERVIENT. *adj.* [*inserviens*, Latin.] Conducive; of use to an end.

The providence of God, which disposeth of no part in vain, where there is no digestion to be made, makes not any parts *inservient* to that intention. *Brown.*

TO INSHELL. *v. d.* [*in and shell*.] To hide in a shell.

Aufidius, hearing of our Marcius' banishment,  
Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,  
Which were *inshell'd* when Marcius stood for Rome,  
And durst not once peep out. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

TO INSHIP. *v. a.* [*in and ship*.] To shut in a ship; to stow; to embark.

See them safely brought to Dover; where, *inshipp'd*,  
Commit them to the fortune of the sea. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

TO INSHRINE. *v. a.* [*in and shrine*.] To inclose in a shrine or precious case.

Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy  
*Inshrines* thee in his heart. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Not Babylon,

Equal'd in all its glories, to *inshrine* Belus. *Milton.*

INSIDE. *n. f.* [*in and side*.] Interior part; part within. Opposed to the surface or outside.

Look'd he o' th' *inside* of the paper?  
He did unseal them. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Shew the *inside* of your purse to the outside of his hand, and no more ado. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Here are the outsides of the one, the *insides* of the other, and there's the moiety I promised ye. *L'Estrange.*

As for the *inside* of their nest, none but themselves were concerned in it. *Addison's Guardian.*

INSIDIA'TOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] One who lies in wait. *Diet.*

INSIDIOUS. *adj.* [*insidieux*, French; *insidiosus*, Latin.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.

Since men mark all our steps, and watch our haltings, let a sense of their *insidious* vigilance excite us so to behave ourselves, that they may find a conviction of the mighty power of Christianity towards regulating the passions. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

They wing their course,  
And dart on distant coasts, if some sharp rock;  
Or shoal *insidious*, breaks not their career. *Thomson.*

INSIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *insidious*.] In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice.

The castle of Cadmus was taken, and the city of Thebes itself invested by Phebidas the Lacedemonian, *insidiously* and in violation of league. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Simeon and Levi spoke not only falsely but *insidiously*, nay hypocritically, abusing their proselytes and their religion, for the effecting their cruel designs. *Government of the Tongue.*

INSIGHT. *n. f.* [*insicht*, Dutch. This word had formerly the accent on the first syllable.] Inspection; deep view; knowledge of the interior parts; thorough skill in any thing.

Hardy shepherd, such as thy merits, such may be her *insight* justly to grant thee reward. *Sidney.*

Straightway sent with careful diligence  
To fetch a leech, the which had great *insight*  
In that disease of griev'd conscience,  
And well could cure the same; his name was patience. *Spens.*

Now will be the right season of forming them to be able writers, when they shall be thus fraught with an universal *insight* into things. *Milton.*

The use of a little *insight* in those parts of knowledge, which are not a man's proper business, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*

A garden gives us a great *insight* into the contrivance and wisdom of providence, and suggests innumerable subjects of meditation. *Spectator.*

Due consideration, and a deeper *insight* into things, would soon have made them sensible of their error. *Woodward.*

INSIGNIFICANCE. } *n. f.* [*insignificance*, French; from *insigni-*  
INSIGNIFICANCY. } *ficant*.]

1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms.

To give an account of all the *insignificancies* and verbal nothings of this philosophy, would be almost to transcribe it. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 18.*

2. Unimportance.



1. Unimportance.

As I was ruminating on that I had seen, I could not forbear reflecting on the *insignificancy* of human art, when set in comparison with the designs of providence. *Addison's Guardian.*

My annals are in mouldy mildews wrought,  
With easy *insignificance* of thought. *Garth.*

INSIGNIFICANT. *adj.* [*in* and *significant.*]

1. Wanting meaning; void of signification.

'Till you can weight and gravity explain,  
Those words are *insignificant* and vain. *Blackmore.*

2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual.

That I might not be vapoured down by *insignificant* testimonies, I presumed to use the great name of your society to annihilate all such arguments. *Glanv. Sceps. Preface.*

Calumny robs the publick of all that benefit that it may justly claim from the worth and virtue of particular persons, by rendering their virtue utterly *insignificant.* *South's Sermons.*

All the arguments to a good life will be very *insignificant* to a man that hath a mind to be wicked, when remission of sins may be had upon such cheap terms. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Nothing can be more contemptible and *insignificant* than the scum of a people, instigated against a king. *Addison.*

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, no remedy so proper as bleeding, often repeated: stypticks are often *insignificant.* *Arb.*

INSIGNIFICANTLY. *adv.* [*from insignificant.*]

1. Without meaning.

Birds are taught to use articulate words, yet they understand not their import, but use them *insignificantly*, as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which it understands not. *Hale.*

2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCERE. *adj.* [*insincerus*, Lat. *in* and *sincere.*]

1. Not what he appears; not hearty; dissembling; unfaithful.

2. Not sound; corrupted.

Ah why, Penelope, this causeless fear,  
To render sleep's soft blessings *insincere*?  
Alike devote to sorrow's dire extreme,  
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

INSINCERITY. *n. f.* [*from insincere.*] Diffimulation; want of truth or fidelity.

If men should always act under a mask, and in disguise, that indeed betrays design and *insincerity.* *Broome's Notes on the Odys.*

TO INSINNEW. *v. a.* [*in* and *sinew.*] To strengthen; to confirm.

All members of our cause,

That are *insinewed* to this action. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

INSINUANT. *adj.* [*French.*] Having the power to gain favour.

Men not so quick perhaps of conceit as slow to passions, and commonly less inventive than judicious, howsoever prove very plausible, *insinuant*, and fortunate men. *Wotton.*

TO INSINUATE. *v. a.* [*insinuer*, Fr. *insinuo*, Latin.]

1. To introduce any thing gently.

The water easily *insinuates* itself into and placidly distends the vessels of vegetables. *Woodward.*

2. To push gently into favour or regard: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness, whereby to *insinuate* itself. *Hooker.*

At the isle of Rhee he *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

3. To hint; to impart indirectly.

And all the fictions bards pursue  
Do but *insinuate* what's true. *Swift.*

4. To instill; to infuse gently.

All the art of rhetoric, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgment. *Locke.*

TO INSINUATE. *v. n.*

1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees.

I love no colours; and without all colour  
Of base *insinuating* flattery,  
I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

2. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly.

Pestilential miasms *insinuate* into the humoral and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey.*

3. I know not whether *Milton* does not use this word, according to its etymology, for, to enfold; to wreath; to wind.

Close the serpent fly  
*Insinuating*, of his fatal guile  
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton.*

INSINUATION. *n. f.* [*insinuatio*, Lat. *insinuation*, Fr. *from insinuate.*] The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections.

When the industry of one man hath settled the work, a new man, by *insinuation* or misinformation, may not supplant him without a just cause. *Bacon.*

He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company. *Clarendon.*

INSINUATIVE. *adj.* [*from insinuate.*] Stealing on the affections.

It is a strange *insinulative* power which example and custom have upon us. *Government of the Tongue.*

INSINUATOR. *n. f.* [*insinuator*, Lat.] He that insinuates. *Ains.*

INSIPID. *adj.* [*insipider*, French; *insipidus*, Latin.]

1. Without taste; without power of affecting the organs of gust.

Some earths yield, by distillation, a liquor very far from being inodorous or *insipid.* *Boyle.*

This chyle is the natural and alimentary pituita, which the ancients described as *insipid.* *Floyer on the Humours.*

She lays some useful bile aside,  
To tinge the chyle's *insipid* tide. *Prior.*

2. Without spirit; without pathos; flat; dull; heavy.

The gods have made your noble mind for me,  
And her *insipid* soul for Ptolemy;  
A heavy lump of earth without desire,  
A heap of ashes that o'er-lays your fire. *Dryd. Cleom.*

Some short excursions of a broken vow  
He made indeed, but flat *insipid* stuff. *Dryd. Don Sebast.*

INSIPIDITY. } *n. f.* [*insipidité*, Fr. *from insipid.*]  
INSIPIDNESS. }

1. Want of taste.

2. Want of life or spirit.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*

INSIPIDLY. *adv.* [*from insipid.*] Without taste; dully.

One great reason why many children abandon themselves wholly to silly sports, and trifle away all their time *insipidly*, is because they have found their curiosity baulked. *Locke.*

INSIPIENCE. *n. f.* [*insipientia*, Latin.] Folly; want of understanding.

TO INSIST. *v. n.* [*insister*, French; *insisto*, Latin.]

1. To stand or rest upon.

The combs being double, the cells on each side the partition are so ordered, that the angles on one side *insist* upon the centers of the bottom of the cells on the other side. *Ray.*

2. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in.

Upon such large terms, and so absolute,  
As our conditions shall *insist* upon,  
Our peace shall stand as firm as rocky mountains. *Shakesp.*

3. To dwell upon in discourse.

Were there no other act of hostility but that which we have hitherto *insisted* on, the intercepting of her supplies were irreparably injurious to her. *Decay of Piety.*

INSISTENT. *adj.* [*insistens*, Latin.] Resting upon any thing.

The breadth of the substruction must be at least double to the *insistent* wall. *Wotton.*

INSITIENCY. *n. f.* [*in* and *sitio*, Latin.] Exemption from thirst.

What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature, for the use we make of him? The docility of an elephant, and the *insitiency* of a camel for travelling in deserts. *Grew.*

INSITION. *n. f.* [*insitio*, Latin.] The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another.

Without the use of these we could have nothing of culture or civility: no tillage or agriculture, no pruning or lopping, grafting or *insition.* *Ray on the Creation.*

INSISTURE. *n. f.* [*from insist.*] This word seems in *Shakespeare* to signify constancy or regularity.

The heav'ns themselves, the planets, and the centre,  
Observe degree, priority, and place,  
*Insisture*, course, proportion, season, form,  
Office and custom, in all line of order. *Shakespeare.*

TO INSNA'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *snare.*]

1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle.

Why strewst thou sugar on that bottled spider,  
Whose deadly web *insnareth* thee about. *Shakesp. R. III.*  
She *insnar'd*

Mankind with her fair looks. *Milton.*

By long experience Durfey may no doubt  
*Insna're* a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout;  
Though Dryden once exclaim'd in partial spite;  
He fish'd!—because the man attempts to write. *Fenton.*

2. To intangle in difficulties or perplexities.

That which in a great part, in the weightiest causes belonging to this present controversy, hath *insnared* the judgments both of sundry good and of some well learned men, is the manifest truth of certain general principles, whereupon the ordinances that serve for usual practice in the church of God are grounded. *Hooker.*

That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be *insnared.* *Job xxxiv. 30.*

INSNA'RER. *n. f.* [*from insna're.*] He that insnares.

INSOCIABLE. *adj.* [*insociable*, French; *insociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Averse from conversation.

If this austere *insociable* life,  
Change not your offer made in heat of blood. *Shakesp.*

2. Incapable of connexion or union.

The lowest ledge or row must be merely of stone, closely laid, without mortar, which is a general caution for all parts in building that are contiguous to board or timber, because lime and wood are *insociable.* *Wotton's Architecture.*

INSOBRIETY. *n. f.* [*in* and *sobriety.*] Drunkenness; want of sobriety.

He whose conscience upbraids him with profaneness towards God, and *insobriety* towards himself, if he is just to his neighbour, he thinks he has quit scores. *Decay of Piety.*



**TO INSOLATE.** *v. a.* [*insolere*, Latin.] To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.

**INSOLATION.** *n. f.* [*insolation*, French, from *insolate*.] Exposition to the sun.

We use these towers for *insolation*, refrigeration, conservation, and for the view of divers meteors. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

If it have not a sufficient *insolation* it looketh pale, and attains not its laudable colour: if it be sunned too long, it suffereth a torrefaction. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

**INSOLENCE.** } *n. f.* [*insolence*, Fr. *insolentia*, Latin.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

They could not restrain the *insolency* of O'Neal, who, finding none now to withstand him, made himself lord of those few people that remained. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Such a nature,

Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow  
Which he treads on at noon; but I do wonder  
His *insolence* can brook to be commanded

Under Cominius.

*Shakespeare.*

Flown with *insolence* and wine.

*Milton.*

Publick judgments are the banks and shores upon which  
God breaks the *insolency* of sinners, and stays their proud waves.

*Tillotson.*

The steady tyrant man,

Who with the thoughtless *insolence* of power,  
For sport alone, pursues the cruel chace.

*Thomson.*

The fear of any violence, either against her own person or against her son, might deter Penelope from using any endeavours to remove men of such *insolence* and power.

*Broome.*

**TO INSOLENCY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insult; to treat with contempt. A very bad word.

The bishops, who were first faulty, *insolenced* and assaulted.

*King Charles.*

**INSOLENT.** *adj.* [*insolent*, Fr. *insolens*, Latin.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing.

We have not pillaged those rich provinces which we rescued: victory itself hath not made us *insolent* masters.

*Atterbury.*

**INSOLENTLY.** *adv.* [*insolenter*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.

What I must disprove,

He *insolently* talk'd to me of love.

*Dryden.*

Not faction, when it shook thy regal seat,

Not senates, *insolently* loud,

Those echoes of a thoughtless crowd,

Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree.

*Dryden.*

Briant, being naturally of an haughty temper, treated him very *insolently*, and more like a criminal than a prisoner of war.

*Addison's Guardian.*

**INSOLVABLE.** *adj.* [*insolvable*, Fr. *in* and *solvere*.]

1. Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explication.

Spend a few thoughts on the puzzling inquiries concerning vacuums, the doctrine of infinites, indivisibles and incommensurables, wherein there appear some *insolvable* difficulties.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. That cannot be paid.

**INSOLUBLE.** *adj.* [*insoluble*, French; *insolubilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved.

Admit this, and what shall the Scripture be but a snare and a torment to weak consciences, filling them with infinite scrupulosities, doubts *insoluble*, and extreme despair.

*Hooker.*

2. Not to be dissolved or separated.

Stony matter may grow in any part of a human body; for when any thing *insoluble* sticks in any part of the body, it gathers a crust about it.

*Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**INSOLVENT.** *adj.* [*in* and *solvere*, Latin.] Unable to pay.

By publick declaration he proclaimed himself *insolvent* of those vast sums he had taken upon credit.

*Howel.*

A farmer accused his guards for robbing him of oxen, and the emperor shot the offenders; but demanding reparation of the accuser for so many brave fellows, and finding him *insolvent*, compounded the matter by taking his life.

*Addison.*

An *insolvent* is a man that cannot pay his debts.

*Watts.*

*Insolvent* tenant of incumber'd space.

*Smart.*

**INSOLVENCY.** *n. f.* [from *insolvent*.] Inability to pay debts.

**INSOMUCH.** *conj.* [*in so much*.] So that; to such a degree that.

It hath ever been the use of the conqueror to despise the language of the conquered, and to force him to learn his: so did the Romans always use, *insomuch* that there is no nation but is sprinkled with their language.

*Spenser.*

To make ground fertile, ashes excel; *insomuch* as the countries about Ætna have amended made them, for the mischiefs the eruptions do.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Simonides was an excellent poet, *insomuch* that he made his fortune by it.

*L'Estrange.*

They made the ground uneven about their nest, *insomuch* that the slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage underneath.

*Addison's Guardian.*

**TO INSPECT.** *v. a.* [*inspicio*, *inspectum*, Latin.] To look into by way of examination.

**INSPECTION.** *n. f.* [*inspection*, French; *inspectio*, Latin.]

1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey.

With narrow search, and with *inspection* deep,

Consider every creature.

*Milton.*

Our religion is a religion that dares to be understood; that offers itself to the search of the inquisitive, to the *inspection* of the severest and the most awakened reason; for, being secure of her substantial truth and purity, she knows that for her to be seen and looked into, is to be embraced and admired, as there needs no greater argument for men to love the light than to see it.

*South's Sermons.*

2. Superintendence; presiding care. In the first sense it should have *into* before the object, and in the second sense may admit *over*; but authors confound them.

We may safely conceal our good deeds from the publick view, when they run no hazard of being diverted to improper ends, for want of our own *inspection*.

*Atterbury.*

We should apply ourselves to study the perfections of God; and to procure lively and vigorous impressions of his perpetual presence with us, and *inspection* over us.

*Atterbury.*

The divine *inspection* into the affairs of the world, doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth implicitly deny his existence.

*Bentley.*

**INSPECTOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A prying examiner.

With their new light our bold *inspectors* press,

Like Cham, to shew their father's nakedness.

*Denham.*

2. A superintendent.

They may travel under a wise *inspector* or tutor to different parts, that they may bring home useful knowledge.

*Watts.*

**INSPECTION.** *n. f.* [*inspectio*, Lat.] A sprinkling.

*Ainsw.*

**TO INSPE'RE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *sphere*.] To place in an orb or sphere.

Where those immortal shapes

Of bright aerial spirits live *inspher'd*,

In regions mild of calm and serene air.

*Milton.*

**INSPIRABLE.** *adj.* [from *inspire*.] Which may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infused.

To these *inspirable* hurts, we may enumerate those they sustain from their expiration of fuliginous steams.

*Harvey.*

**INSPIRATION.** *n. f.* [from *inspire*.]

1. The act of drawing in the breath.

In any inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increased upon *inspiration*, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration.

*Arbuthnot.*

2. The act of breathing into any thing.

3. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superiour power.

I never spoke with her in all my life.

—How can she then call us by our names,

Unless it be by *inspiration*?

*Shak. Comedy of Errours.*

Your father was ever virtuous, and holy men at their death have good *inspirations*.

*Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

We to his high *inspiration* owe,

That what was done before the flood we know.

*Denham.*

What the tragedian wrote, the late success

Declares was *inspiration*, and not guess.

*Denham.*

*Inspiration* is when an overpowering impression of any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it: so were the prophets and the apostles *inspired*.

*Watts.*

**TO INSPIRE.** *v. n.* [*inspire*, Latin; *inspirer*, Fr.] To draw in the breath.

If the *inspiring* and expiring organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly yields to nature, and dies.

*Walton.*

**TO INSPI'RE.** *v. a.*

1. To breathe into; to infuse into the mind; to impress upon the fancy.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night;

But dawning day new comfort hath *inspir'd*.

*Shakespeare.*

He knew not his Maker, and he that *inspired* into him an active soul, and breathed in a living spirit.

*Wisd. xv. 11.*

Then to the heart *inspir'd*

Vernal delight.

*Milton.*

2. To animate by supernatural infusion.

Nor th' *inspir'd*

Castalian spring.

*Milton.*

Erato, thy poet's mind *inspire*,

And fill his soul with thy celestial fire.

*Dryd. Æn.*

The letters are often read to the young religious, to *inspire* with sentiments of virtue.

*Addison.*

3. To draw in with the breath.

By means of sulphurous coal smoaks the lungs are stifled and oppressed, whereby they are forced to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty, in comparison of the facility of *inspiring* and expiring the air in the country.

*Harvey.*

His baleful breath *inspiring* as he glides;

Now like a chain around her neck he rides.

*Dryden.*

**INSPIRER.** *n. f.* [from *inspire*.] He that inspires.

To the infinite God, the omnipotent creator and preserver of the world, the most gracious redeemer, sanctifier, and *inspiser* of mankind, be all honour.

*Derham.*

**TO INSPIRIT.** *v. a.* [*in* and *spirit*.] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate; to encourage.

*It*



It has pleased God to *inspirit* and actuate all his evangelistical methods by a concurrence of supernatural strength, which makes it not only eligible but possible; easy and pleasant for us to do whatever he commands us. *Decay of Piety.*

A discreet use of becoming ceremonies renders the service of the church solemn and affecting, *inspirits* the sluggish, and inflames even the devout worshipper. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The courage of Agamemnon is *inspired* by love of empire and ambition. *Pope's Preface to the Iliads.*

Let joy or ease, let affluence or content,  
And the gay conscience of a life well spent,  
Calm ev'ry thought; *inspirit* ev'ry grace,  
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*

**TO INSPISSATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *spissus*, Lat.] To thicken; to make thick.

Sugar doth *inspissate* the spirits of the wine, and maketh them not so easy to resolve into vapour. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

This oil farther *inspissated* by evaporation, turns by degrees into balm. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**INSPISSATION.** *n. f.* [from *inspissate*.] The act of making any liquid thick.

The effect is wrought by the *inspissation* of the air. *Bacon.*

Recent urine will crystallize by *inspissation*, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**INSTABILITY.** *n. f.* [*instabilitas*, from *instabilis*, French; *instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct.

*Instability* of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another; since such a fickleness cannot but be fatal to our country. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 25.*

**INSTABLE.** *adj.* [*instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstant; changing. See **UNSTABLE.**

**TO INSTALL.** *v. a.* [*installer*, French, *in* and *stall*.] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.

She reigns a goddess now among the saints,  
That whilom was the faint of shepherds light,  
And is *installed* now in heaven's hight. *Spenser's Past.*

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,  
*Install'd* archbishop of Canterbury. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

The king chose him master of the horse, after this he was *installed* of the most noble order. *Wotton.*

**INSTALLATION.** *n. f.* [*installation*, French, from *install*.] The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.

Upon the election the bishop gives a mandate for his *installation*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**INSTALLMENT.** *n. f.* [from *install*.]

1. The act of installing.

Is it not easy

To make lord William Hastings of our mind,  
For the *instalment* of this noble duke  
In the seat royal. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

2. The seat in which one is installed.

Search Windsor-castle, elves,  
The several chairs of order look you scour;  
Each fair *instalment*, coat and several crest  
With loyal blazon evermore be blest! *Shakespeare.*

**INSTANCE.** } *n. f.* [*instance*, French.]

**INSTANCY.** } *n. f.* [*instance*, French.]

1. Importunity; urgency; solicitation.

Christian men should much better frame themselves to those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with so great *instancy* gave us concerning peace and unity, if we did concur to have the ancient councils renewed. *Hooker, b. i.*

2. Motive; influence; pressing argument. Not now in use.

She dwells so securely upon her honour, that folly dares not present itself. Now, could I come to her with any direction in my hand, my desires had *instance* and argument to commend themselves. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *instances* that second marriage move,  
Are base respects of thrift, but none of love. *Shakespeare.*

3. Prosecution or process of a suit.

The *instance* of a cause is said to be that judicial process which is made from the contestation of a suit, even to the time of pronouncing sentence in the cause, or till the end of three years. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Example; document.

Yet doth this accident

So far exceed all *instance*, all discourse,  
That I am ready to distrust mine eyes. *Shakespeare.*

In furnaces of copper and brass, where vitriol is often cast in, there riseth suddenly a fly, which sometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace; sometimes in the fire below; and dieth presently as soon as it is out of the furnace: which is a noble *instance*, and worthy to be weighed. *Bacon.*

We find in history *instances* of persons, who, after their prisons have been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons, than stake their miserable lives and fortunes upon the success of a revolution. *Addison.*

The greatest saints are sometimes made the most remarkable *instances* of suffering. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Suppose the earth should be removed nearer to the sun, and revolve for *instance* in the orbit of Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The use of *instances* is to illustrate and explain a difficulty; and this end is best answered by such *instances* as are familiar and common. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

5. State of any thing.

These seem as if, in the time of Edward the first, they were drawn up into the form of a law in the first *instance*. *Hale.*

6. Occasion; act.

The performances required on our part, are no other than what natural reason has endeavoured to recommend, even in the most severe and difficult *instances* of duty. *Rogers.*

**TO INSTANCE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give or offer an example.

As to false citations, that the world may see how little he is to be trusted, I shall *instance* in two or three about which he makes the loudest clamor. *Tillotson.*

In tragedy and satire, this age and the last have excelled the ancients; and I would *instance* in Shakespeare of the former, in Dorset of the latter sort. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

**INSTANT.** *adj.* [*instant*, Fr. *instans*, Latin.]

1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.

And they were *instant* with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified. *Luke xxiii. 23.*

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing *instant* in prayer. *Rom. xii. 12.*

2. Immediate; without any time intervening; present.

Our good old friend bestow

Your needful counsel to our businesses,  
Which crave the *instant* use. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Th' *instant* stroke of death denounc'd to day,  
Remov'd far off. *Milton.*

Nor native country thou, nor friend shalt see;  
Nor war hast thou to wage, nor year to come;  
Impending death is thine, and *instant* doom. *Prior.*

3. Quick; without delay.

*Instant* without disturb they took alarm. *Milton.*

Griev'd that a visitant so long should wait  
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate;  
*Instant* he flew with hospitable haste,  
And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd. *Pope.*

**INSTANT.** *n. f.* [*instant*, French.]

1. *Instant* is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession. *Locke.*

There is scarce an *instant* between their flourishing and their not being. *Hooker, b. v.*

I can at any unseasonable *instant* of the night appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber window. *Shakespeare.*

Her nimble body yet in time must move,  
And not in *instants* through all places stride;

But she is nigh and far, beneath, above,  
In point of time, which thought cannot divide. *Davies.*

At any *instant* of time the moving atom is but in one single point of the line; therefore all but that one point is either future or past, and no other parts are co-existent or contemporary with it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is used in low and commercial language for a day of the present or current month.

On the twentieth *instant* it is my intention to erect a lion's head. *Addison's Guard. N<sup>o</sup>. 98.*

**INSTANTANEOUS.** *adj.* [*instantaneus*, Latin.] Done in an instant; acting at once without any perceptible succession; acting with the utmost speed; done with the utmost speed.

This manner of the beginning or ceasing of the deluge doth not at all agree with the *instantaneous* actions of creation and annihilation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The rapid radiance *instantaneous* strikes  
Th' illumin'd mountain. *Thomson.*

**INSTANTANEOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *instantaneous*.] In an indivisible point of time.

What I had heard of the raining of frogs came to my thoughts, there being reason to conclude that those came from the clouds, or were *instantaneously* generated. *Derham.*

**INSTANTLY.** *adv.* [*instant*, Latin.]

1. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time.

In a great whale, the sense and the affects of any one part of the body *instantly* make a transcurfion throughout the whole body. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. cent. x.*

Sleep *instantly* fell on me. *Milton.*

As several winds arise,  
Just so their natures alter *instantly*. *May's Virgil.*

2. With urgent importunity.

**TO INSTATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *state*.]

1. To place in a certain rank or condition.

This kind of conquest does only *instate* the victor in these rights of government, which the conquered prince, or that prince to whom the conqueror pretends a right of succession, had. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

Had



Had this glittering monster been born to thy poverty, he could not have been so bad: nor, perhaps, had thy birth *instated* thee in the same greatness, wouldst thou have been better.

*South's Sermons.*

The first of them being eminently holy and dear to God, should derive a blessing to his posterity on that account, and prevail at last to have them also accepted as holy, and *instated* in the favour of God.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. To invest. Obsolete.

For his possessions,

Although by confiscation they are ours,

We do *invest* and widow you withal.

*Shakespeare.*

INSTAURA'TION. *n. f.* [*instauration*, French; *instauratio*, Lat.]

Restoration; reparation; renewal.

INSTEAD *of*. prep. [A word formed by the coalition of *in* and *stead*, place.]

1. In room of; in place of.

Vary the form of speech, and *instead* of the word church make it a question in politicks, whether the monument be in danger.

*Swift.*

2. Equal to.

This very consideration to a wise man is *instead* of a thousand arguments, to satisfy him, that, in those times, no such thing was believed.

*Tillotson's Sermons.*

TO INSTEP. *v. a.* [*in* and *steep*.]

1. To soak; to macerate in moisture.

Suffolk first died, and York, all haggled over,

Comes to him where in gore he lay *insteept*.

*Shakespeare.*

2. Lying under water.

The guttered rocks, and congregated sands,

Traitors *insteept* to clog the guiltless keel.

*Shak. Othello.*

INSTEP. *n. f.* [*in* and *step*.] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

The caliga was a military shoe with a very thick sole, tied above the *instep* with leather thongs.

*Arbutnot on Coins.*

TO INSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*instigo*, Lat. *instiguer*, French.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGA'TION. *n. f.* [*instigation*, French; from *instigate*.] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill.

Such *instigations* have been often dropt,

Where I have took them up.

*Shakefp. Julius Cæsar.*

Why, what need we

Commune with you of this? But rather follow

Our forceful *instigation*.

*Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

It was partly by the *instigation* of some factious malecontents that bare principal stroke amongst them.

*Bacon.*

Shall any man, that wilfully procures the cutting of whole armies to pieces, set up for an innocent? As if the lives that were taken away by his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his account.

*L'Estrange's Fables.*

We have an abridgment of all the baseness and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to.

*South's Sermons.*

INSTIGA'TOR. *n. f.* [*instigateur*, French; from *instigate*.] Inciter to ill.

That sea of blood is enough to drown in eternal misery the malicious author or *instigator* of its effusion.

*K. Charles.*

Either the eagerness of acquiring, or the revenge of missing dignities, have been the great *instigators* of ecclesiastick feuds.

*Decay of Piety.*

TO INSTILL. *v. a.* [*instillo*, Lat. *instiller*, French.]

1. To infuse by drops.

He from the well of life three drops *instill'd*.

*Milton.*

2. To insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuse.

Though such assemblies be had indeed for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may easily prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn of hereticks, and such as privily will soonest adventure to *instil* their poison into mens minds.

*Hooker, b. v.*

He had a farther design in all this compassion, to *instil* and insinuate good instruction, by contributing to their happiness in this present life.

*Calamy's Sermons.*

Those heathens did in a particular manner *instil* the principle into their children of loving their country, which is far otherwise now-a-days.

*Swift's Miscel.*

INSTILLA'TION. *n. f.* [*instillatio*, Lat. from *instil*.]

1. The act of pouring in by drops.

2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.

3. The thing infused.

They imbitter the cup of life by insensible *instillations*.

*Rambler.*

INSTINCT. *adj.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat.] Moved; animated. A word not in use.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound

The chariot of paternal deity,

Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,

Itself *instict* with spirit, but convoy'd

By four cherubick shapes.

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*

INSTINCT. *n. f.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat.] This word had its accent formerly on the last syllable.] Desire or aver-

sion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation; the power determining the will of brutes.

In him they fear your highness' death;

And mere *instinct* of love and loyalty

Makes them thus forward in his banishment.

*Shakespeare.*

Thou knowest I am as valiant as Hercules; but beware *instinct*; the lion will not touch the true prince: *instinct* is a great matter. I was a coward on *instinct*: I shall think the better of myself and thee, during my life; I for a valiant lion, and thee for a true prince.

*Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.*

But providence or *instinct* of nature seems,

Or reason though disturb'd, and scarce consulted,

To have guided me aright.

*Milton's Agonist. l. 1545.*

Nature first pointed out my Portius to me;

And easily taught me by her secret force

To love thy person; e'er I knew thy merit;

Till what was *instinct* grew up into friendship.

*Addison.*

The philosopher avers,

That reason guides our deed, and *instinct* theirs:

*Instinct* and reason how shall we divide?

*Prior.*

Reason serves when press'd;

But honest *instinct* comes a volunteer.

*Pope.*

INSTINCTED. *adj.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Impressed as an animating power. This, neither musical nor proper, was perhaps introduced by Bentley.

What native unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and *instincted* through the whole, which the defecation of so many parts by a bad printer and a worse editor could not hinder from shining forth.

*Bentley's Preface to Milton.*

INSTINCTIVE. *adj.* [from *instinct*.] Acting without the application of choice of reason; rising in the mind without apparent cause.

Rais'd

By quick *instinctive* motion, up I sprung,

As thitherward endeavouring.

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*

It will be natural that Ulysses's mind should forbode; and it appears that the *instinctive* presage was a favourite opinion of Homer's.

*Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

INSTINCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *instinctive*.] By instinct; by the call of nature.

The very rats

*Instinctively* had quit it.

*Shakespeare's Tempest.*

TO INSTITUTE. *v. n.* [*institutio*, *institutum*, Lat. *institer*, Fr.]

1. To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle; to prescribe.

God then *instituted* a law natural to be observed by creatures; and therefore, according to the manner of laws, the institution thereof is described as being established by solemn injunction.

*Hooker, b. i.*

Here let us breathe, and haply *institute*

A course of learning, and ingenuous studies.

*Shakespeare.*

To the production of the effect they are determined by the laws of their nature, *instituted* and imprinted on them by inimitable wisdom.

*Hale's Original of Mankind.*

To *institute* a court and country party without materials, would be a very new system in politicks, and what, I believe, was never thought on before.

*Swift.*

2. To educate; to instruct; to form by instruction.

If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would insensibly insinuate itself.

*Decay of Piety.*

INSTITUTE. *n. f.* [*institut*, Fr. *institutum*, Latin.]

1. Established law; settled order.

This law, though custom now directs the course,

As nature's *institute*, is yet in force

Uncancel'd, though disused.

*Dryden.*

2. Precept; maxim; principle.

Thou art pale in mighty studies grown,

To make the Stoick *institutes* thy own.

*Dryden's Persius.*

INSTITUTION. *n. f.* [*institution*, Fr. *institutio*, Latin.]

1. Act of establishing.

2. Establishment; settlement.

The *institution* of God's law is described as being established by solemn injunction.

*Hooker.*

It became him by whom all things are, to be the way of salvation to all, that the *institution* and restitution of the world might be both wrought with one hand.

*Hooker, b. v.*

This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what legislators have endeavoured, in their several schemes or *institutions* of government, to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people.

*Swift.*

3. Positive law.

The holiness of the first fruits and the lump is an holiness, merely of *institution*, outward and nominal; whereas the holiness of the root is an holiness of nature, inherent and real.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

The law and *institution* founded by Moses was to establish religion, and to make mercy and peace known to the whole earth.

*Forbes.*

4. Education.

After baptism, when it is in infancy received, succeeds instruction and *institution* in the nature and several branches of



that vow, which was made at the font, in a short intelligible manner.

*Hammond's Fundamentals.*

It is a necessary piece of providence in the institution of our children, to train them up to somewhat in their youth, that may honestly entertain them in their age.

*L'Estrange.*

His learning was not the effect of precept or institution.

*Bentley.*

INSTITUTIONARY. *adj.* [from *institution*.] Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declareth in his politicks, among the *institutionary* rules of youth.

*Brown.*

1. An establisher; one who settles.

INSTITUTOR. *n. f.* [*instituteur*, Fr. *institutor*, Latin.]

It might have succeeded a little better, if it had pleased the *institutors* of the civil months of the sun to have ordered them alternately odd and even.

*Holder on Time.*

2. Instructor; educator.

The two great aims which every *institutor* of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at.

*Walker.*

INSTITUTIST. *n. f.* [from *institute*.] Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.

Green gall the *institutists* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-hot stomach.

*Harvey on Consumptions.*

To INSTOP. *v. a.* [*in and stop*.] To close up; to stop.

With boiling pitch another near at hand

The seams *instops*.

*Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

To INSTRUCT. *v. a.* [*instruo*, Latin; *instruire*, French.]

1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to institute; to direct.

Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice, that he might *instruct* thee.

*Deut. iv. 36.*

His God doth *instruct* him to discretion, and doth teach him.

*Isa. xxviii. 26.*

They that were *instructed* in the songs of the Lord were two hundred fourscore and eight.

*1 Chron. xxv. 7.*

These are the things wherein Solomon was *instructed* for building of the house of God.

*2 Chron. iii. 3.*

Chenaniah, chief of the Levites, *instructed* about the song, because he was skilful.

*1 Chron. xv. 22.*

She being before *instructed* of her mother.

*Matth. xiv. 8.*

Thou approve'st the things that are more excellent, being *instructed* out of the law.

*Rom. ii. 18.*

*Instruct* me, for thou knowest.

*Milton.*

He ever by consulting at thy shrine

Return'd the wiser, or the more *instruct*

To fly or follow what concern'd him most.

*Milton.*

2. To model; to form. Little in use.

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* the same for a hearing before the judge.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INSTRUCTOR. *n. f.* [from *instruct*.] A teacher; an instituter; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge.

You have ten thousand *instructors* in Christ.

*1 Cor. iv. 15.*

After the flood arts to Chaldea fell,

The father of the faithful there did dwell,

Who both their parent and *instructor* was.

*Denham.*

O thou, who future things can'st represent

As present, heav'nly *instructor*!

Poets, the first *instructors* of mankind,

Brought all things to their native proper use.

They see how they are beset on every side, not only with temptations, but *instructors* to vice.

We have precepts of duty given us by our *instructors*.

Several *instructors* were disposed among this little helpless people.

*Addison's Guard. N<sup>o</sup>. 105.*

INSTRUCTION. *n. f.* [*instruction*, French; from *instruct*.]

1. The act of teaching; information.

It lies on you to speak,

Not by your own *instruction*, nor by any matter

Which your heart prompts you to, but with such words

As are rooted in your tongue.

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages, for those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for our *instruction*.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

*Locke.*

2. Precepts conveying knowledge.

Will ye not receive *instruction* to hearken to receive my words?

*Jer. xxxv.*

On ev'ry thorn delightful wisdom grows,

In ev'ry stream a sweet *instruction* flows;

But some untaught o'erhear the whisper'ring rill,

In spite of sacred leisure, blockheads still.

*Young.*

3. Authoritative information; mandate.

See this dispatch'd with all the haste thou can'st;

Anon I'll give thee more *instruction*.

*Shakespeare.*

INSTRUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *instruct*; *instructif*, French.] Conveying knowledge.

With variety of *instructive* expressions by speech man alone is endowed.

*Holder.*

I would not laugh but in order to *instruct*; or if my mirth ceases to be *instructive*, it shall never cease to be innocent.

*Addison's Spect. N<sup>o</sup>. 179.*

INSTRUMENT. *n. f.* [*instrument*, Fr. *instrumentum*; Lat.]

1. A tool used for any work or purpose.

If he smite him with an *instrument* of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer.

*Num. xxxv. 16.*

What artificial frame, what *instrument*,

Did one superior genius e'er invent;

Which to the muses is preferr'd.

Box is a wood useful for turners and *instrument* makers.

*Blackmore on Creation.*

2. A frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds.

He that striketh an *instrument* with skill, may cause notwithstanding a very pleasant sound, if the string whereon he striketh chance to be capable of harmony.

*Hooker, b. i.*

She taketh most delight

In musick, *instruments* and poetry.

*Shakespeare.*

In solitary groves he makes his moan,

Nor, mix'd in mirth, in youthful pleasure shares,

But sighs when songs and *instruments* he hears.

*Dryden.*

3. A writing containing any contract or order.

He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and did write an *instrument* of covenants, and sealed it.

*Tob. vii. 14.*

4. The agent or mean of any thing. It is used of persons as well as things, but of persons very often in an ill sense.

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body which hath arms and legs, only *instruments* of doing; but that it were intended the mind should employ them.

*Sidney.*

If, haply, you my father do suspect,

An *instrument* of this your calling back,

Lay not your blame on me.

*Shakespeare. Othello.*

All voluntary self-denials and austerities which Christianity commends become necessary, not simply for themselves, but as *instruments* towards a higher end.

*Decay of Piety.*

Reputation is the smallest sacrifice those can make us, who have been the *instruments* of our ruin.

*Swift's Miscel.*

There is one thing to be considered concerning reason, whether syllogism be the proper *instrument* of it, and the usefulest way of exercising this faculty.

*Locke.*

5. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

He scarcely knew what was done in his own chamber, but as it pleased her *instruments* to frame themselves.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

All the *instruments* which aided to expose the child, were even then lost when it was found.

*Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

In benefits as well as injuries, it is the principal that we are to consider, not the *instrument*; that which a man does by another, is in truth his own act.

*L'Estrange.*

The bold are but th' *instruments* of the wise,

They undertake the dangers they advise.

*Dryden.*

INSTRUMENTAL. *adj.* [*instrumental*, French; *instrumentum*, Latin.]

1. Conducive as means to some end; organical.

All second and *instrumental* causes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, virtuelss, and dead.

*Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Prayer, which is *instrumental* to every thing, hath a particular promise in this thing.

*Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

It is not an essential part of religion, but rather an auxiliary and *instrumental* duty.

*Smalridge's Sermons.*

I discern some excellent final causes of conjunction of body and soul; but the *instrumental* I know not, nor what invisible bands and fetters unite them together.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful: used of persons and things.

The presbyterian merit is of little weight, when they allege themselves *instrumental* towards the restoration.

*Swift.*

3. Consisting not of voices but instruments.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial abrogated, require the abrogation of *instrumental* musick, approving nevertheless the use of vocal melody to remain, must shew some reason, wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony and not the other.

*Hooker, b. v.*

4. Produced by instruments; not vocal.

Oft in bands,

While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk,

With heav'nly touch of *instrumental* sounds

In full harmonious number join'd, their songs

Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heav'n.

Sweet voices, mix'd with *instrumental* sounds,

Ascend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof rebounds.

*Dryden.*

INSTRUMENTALITY. *n. f.* [from *instrumental*.] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

Those natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation and formal command, yet they are done by the virtue, energy, and influx of the soul, and the *instrumentality* of the spirits.

*Hale's Original of Mankind.*

INSTRUMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *instrumental*.] In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

Mens well-being here in this life is but *instrumentally* good, as being the means for him to be well in the next life.

*Digby.*

Habitual preparation for the sacrament consists in a standing, permanent habit, or principle of holiness, wrought chiefly

by



by God's spirit, and *instrumentally* by his word, in the heart or soul of man. *South's Sermons.*

**INSTRUMENTALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *instrumental*.] Usefulness as means to an end.

The *instrumentalness* of riches to works of charity, has rendered it very political, in every Christian commonwealth, by laws to settle and secure propriety. *Hammond's Fund.*

**INSUFFERABLE.** *adj.* [in and *sufferable*.]

1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance.

The one is oppressed with constant heat, the other with *insufferable* cold. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*

Though great light be *insufferable* to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all disease them; because that causing no disorderly motion, leaves that curious organ unharmed. *Locke.*

2. Detestable; contemptible.

A multitude of scribblers, who daily pester the world with their *insufferable* stuff, should be discouraged from writing any more. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

**INSUFFERABLY.** *adv.* [from *insufferable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.

Those heav'nly shapes

Will dazzle now this earthly, with their blaze

*Insufferably* bright. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

There is no person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also *insufferably* proud. *South's Sermons.*

**INSUFFICIENCY.** } *n. f.* [*insufficiency*, Fr. in and *sufficient*.] In-  
**INSUFFICIENCY.** } dequateness to any end or purpose;  
want of requisite value or power: used of things and persons.

The minister's aptness or *insufficiency*, otherwise than by reading to instruct the flock, standeth in this place as a stranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker, b. v.*

The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is, by the light of scripture, so fully supplied, that further light than this hath added, there doth not need unto that end. *Hooker, b. ii.*

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our *insufficiency*, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Till experience had discovered their defect and *insufficiency*, I did certainly conclude them to be infallible. *Wilkins.*

Consider the pleas made use of to this purpose, and shew the *insufficiency* and weakness of them. *Atterbury.*

**INSUFFICIENT.** *adj.* [*insufficient*, French; in and *sufficient*.] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented, may justly reject them as incapable and *insufficient*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

We are weak, dependant creatures, *insufficient* to our own happiness, full of wants which of ourselves we cannot relieve, exposed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Fasting kills by the bad state, not by the *insufficient* quantity of fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**INSUFFICIENTLY.** *adv.* [from *insufficient*.] With want of proper ability; not skilfully.

**INSUFFLATION.** [in and *sufflo*, Latin.] The act of breathing upon.

Imposition of hands is a custom of parents in blessing their children, but taken up by the apostles instead of that divine *insufflation* which Christ used. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

**INSULAR.** } *adj.* [*insulaire*, French; *insularis*, Lat.] Belong-  
**INSULARY.** } ing to an island.

Druina, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other *insulary* advantages. *Howel.*

**INSULATED.** *adj.* [*insula*, Lat.] Not contiguous on any side.

**INSULSE.** *adj.* [*insulsus*, Lat.] Dull; insipid; heavy. *Dict.*

**INSULT.** *n. f.* [*insultus*, Lat. *insulte*, French.]

1. The act of leaping upon any thing. In this sense it has the accent on the last syllable: the sense is rare.

The bull's *insult* at four she may sustain,

But after ten from nuptial rites refrain. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Act of insolence or contempt.

Take the sentence seriously, because raileries are an *insult* on the unfortunate. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

To **INSULT.** *v. a.* [*insulter*, Fr. *insulto*, Lat.]

1. To treat with insolence or contempt. It is used sometimes with *over*, sometimes without a preposition.

The poet makes his hero, after he was glutted by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by *insulting over* his murderer, to be moved by the tears of king Priam. *Pope.*

2. To trample upon; to triumph over.

It pleas'd the king his master very lately  
To strike at me upon his misconstruction;  
When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his displeasure,  
Tript me behind; being down, *insulted*, rail'd,  
And put upon him such a deal of man,  
That worthied him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

So 'scapes the *insulting* fire his narrow jail,  
And makes small outlets into open air. *Dryden.*

Ev'n when they sing at ease in full content,  
*Insulting o'er* the toil they underwent,  
Yet still they find a future task remain,  
To turn the soil. *Dryden's Virgil.*

**INSULTER.** *n. f.* [from *insult*.] One who treats another with insolent triumph.

Ev'n man, the merciless *insulter* man,  
Man, who rejoices in our sex's weakness,  
Shall pity thee. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

**INSULTINGLY.** *adv.* [from *insulting*.] With contemptuous triumph.

*Insultingly*, he made your love his boast,  
Gave me my life, and told me what it cost. *Dryden.*

**INSUPERABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *insuperable*.] The quality of being invincible.

**INSUPERABLE.** *adj.* [*insuperabilis*, Latin.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

This appears to be an *insuperable* objection, because of the evidence that sense seems to give it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Much might be done would we but endeavour; nothing is *insuperable* to pains and patience. *Ray on the Creation.*

And middle natures how they long to join,  
Yet never pass th' *insuperable* line. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

**INSUPERABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted.

**INSUPERABLY.** *adv.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibly; insurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former furthers, the latter, being so *insuperably* hard, hinders the splitting of it. *Grew's Museum.*

**INSUPPORTABLE.** *adj.* [*insupportable*, French; in and *supportable*.] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured.

A disgrace put upon a man in company is *insupportable*; it is heightened according to the greatness, and multiplied according to the number of the persons that hear. *South.*

The baser the enemies are, the more *insupportable* is the insolence. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden *insupportable* to a virtuous man: we naturally aim at happiness, and cannot bear to have it confined to our present being. *Dryden.*

To those that dwell under or near the Equator, this Spring would be a most pestilent and *insupportable* Summer; and as for those countries that are nearer the Poles, a perpetual Spring will not do their business. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**INSUPPORTABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *insupportable*.] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

Then fell she to so pitiful a declaration of the *insupportableness* of her desires, that Dorus's ears procured his eyes with tears to give testimony how much they suffered for her suffering. *Sidney.*

**INSUPPORTABLY.** *adv.* [from *insupportable*.] Beyond endurance.

But safest he who stood aloof,

When *insupportably* his foot advanc'd,

In scorn of their proud arms and warlike tools,

Spurn'd them to death by troops. *Milton's Agonistes.*

The first day's audience sufficiently convinced me, that the poem was *insupportably* too long. *Dryden.*

**INSURMOUNTABLE.** *adj.* [*insurmountable*, Fr. in and *surmountable*.] Insuperable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is *insurmountable*, 'till I can make simplicity and variety the same. *Locke.*

Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us, that difficulty is *insurmountable*. *Watts.*

**INSURMOUNTABLY.** *adv.* [from *insurmountable*.] Invincibly; unconquerably.

**INSURRECTION.** *n. f.* [*insurgo*, Latin.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing,

And the first motion, all the interim is

Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream:

The genius and the mortal instruments

Are then in council; and the state of man,

Like to a little kingdom, suffers then

The nature of an *insurrection*. *Shak. Jul. Caesar.*

This city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein. *Ezra.*

There shall be a great *insurrection* upon those that fear the Lord. *2 Esd. xvi. 70.*

*Insurrections* of base people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The trade of Rome had like to have suffered another great stroke by an *insurrection* in Egypt, excited by Achilles. *Arbuth.*

**INSUSURRATION.** *n. f.* [*insusurro*, Latin.] The act of whispering.

**INTACTIBLE.** *adj.* [in and *tactum*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch. *Dict.*

**INTAGLIO.** *n. f.* [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it.

We meet with the figures which Juvenal describes on antique *intaglios* and medals. *Addison on Italy.*

**INTASTABLE.**



**INTASTABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *taste*.] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste.

Something which is invisible, *intastable*, and intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superior to that of sense. *Grew's Cosmol.*

**INTEGER.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The whole of any thing.

As not only signified a piece of money, but any *integer*; from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. *Arbutnot.*

**INTEGRAL.** *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.

No wonder if one remain speechless, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, should be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

**INTEGRAL.** *n. f.* The whole made up of parts.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body. *Hale.*

Consider the infinite complications and combinations of several concurrences to the constitution and operation of almost every *integral* in nature. *Hale.*

A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the several parts, which make up the whole, are distinct, and each may subsist apart. *Watts.*

**INTEGRITY.** *n. f.* [*intégrité*, Fr. *integritas*, from *integer*, Lat.]

1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedness.

Your dishonour

Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state

Of that *integrity* which should become it. *Shakesp. Coriol.*

Macduff, this noble passion,

Child of *integrity*, hath from my soul

Wip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts

To thy good truth and honour. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his *integrity* or understanding. *Swift.*

The libertine, instead of attempting to corrupt our *integrity*, will conceal and disguise his own vices. *Rogers.*

2. Purity; genuine unadulterate state.

Language continued long in its purity and *integrity*. *Hale.*

3. Intireness; unbroken whole.

Take away this transformation, and there is no chasm, nor can it affect the *integrity* of the action. *Braome.*

**INTEGUMENT.** *n. f.* [*integumentum*, *intego*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or envelops another.

He could no more live without his frize-coat than without his skin: it is not indeed so properly his coat, as what the anatomists call one of the *integuments* of the body. *Addison.*

**INTELLECT.** *n. f.* [*intellect*, Fr. *intellectus*, Lat.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding.

All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,

All *intellect*, all sense. *Milton.*

All those arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious pursue, are but the reliques of an *intellect* defaced with sin and time. *South's Sermons.*

**INTELLECTION.** *n. f.* [*intellection*, Fr. *intellectio*, Latin.] The act of understanding.

Simple apprehension denotes the soul's naked *intellection* of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Glanv.*

A determinate *intellection* of the modes of being, never hinted by the senses, can realize chimeras. *Glanv. Scep.*

They will say 'tis not the bulk or substance of the animal spirit, but its motion and agility, that produces *intellection* and sense. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**INTELLECTIVE.** *adj.* [*intellectif*, Fr. from *intellect*.] Having power to understand.

If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective*. *Glanv.*

**INTELLECTUAL.** *adj.* [*intellectuel*, French; *intellectualis*, low Latin.]

1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transacted by the understanding.

Religion teaches us to present to God our bodies as well as our souls: if the body serves the soul in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it must not be eased in the only offices of religion. *Taylor.*

2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind.

Logick is to teach us the right use of our reason, or *intellectual* powers. *Watts.*

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses.

In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene,

Beneath a bow'r for sorrow made,

The melancholy Cowley lay. *Cowley.*

A train of phantoms in wild order rose,

And, join'd, this *intellectual* scene compose. *Pope.*

4. Having the power of understanding.

Anaxagoras and Plato term the maker of the world an *intellectual* worker. *Hooker.*

Who would lose,

Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,

Those thoughts that wander through eternity,

To perish rather, swallow'd up and lost,

In the wide womb of uncreated night,

Devoid of sense and motion? *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

5. Proposed as the object not of the senses but intellect: as, *Cudworth* names his book the *intellectual* system of the universe.

**INTELLECTUAL.** *n. f.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. This is little in use.

Her husband not nigh,

Whose higher *intellectual* more I shun. *Milton.*

The fancies of most, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward springs of the corporeal machine; which, even on the most sublimed *intellectual*, is dangerously influential. *Glanv. Scep.*

I have not consulted the repute of my *intellectuals* in bringing their weaknesses into such discerning preferences. *Glanv.*

**INTELLIGENCE.** } *n. f.* [*intelligence*, French; *intelligentia*,  
**INTELLIGENCY.** } Latin.]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things distant or secret.

It was perceived there had not been in the catholicks, either at Armenia or at Seleucia, so much foresight as to provide that true *intelligence* might pass between them of what was done. *Hooker, b. v.*

A mankind witch! hence with her, out of door!

A most *intelligency* bawd! *Shakespeare.*

He furnished his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward *intelligences*; giving them also in charge to advertise continually what they found. *Bacon's H. VII.*

The advertisements of neighbour princes are always to be regarded, for that they receive *intelligence* from better authors than persons of inferior note. *Hayward.*

Let all the passages

Be well secur'd, that no *intelligence*

May pass between the prince and them. *Denham's Sophy.*

Those tales had been sung to lull children asleep, before ever *Berosus* set up his *intelligence* office at Coos. *Bentley.*

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.

Factionous followers are worse to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themselves; whereupon commonly ensueth that ill *intelligence* that we see between great personages. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair *intelligence* than any friendship with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

3. Spirit; unbodied mind.

How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure

*Intelligence* of heav'n, angel! *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created *intelligences*. *Hale.*

They hoped to get the favour of the houses, and by the favour of the houses they hoped for that of the *intelligencies*, and by their favour for that of the supreme God. *Stillington.*

The regularity of motion, visible in the great variety and curiosity of bodies, is a demonstration that the whole mass of matter is under the conduct of a mighty *intelligence*. *Collier.*

Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the sun circumvented him even in his own province. *Dryden.*

4. Understanding; skill.

Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideously,

They think to be chief praise of poetry;

And thereby wanting due *intelligence*,

Have marr'd the face of goodly poesie. *Spenser.*

**INTELLIGENCER.** *n. f.* [from *intelligence*.] One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages between parties.

His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could carry unto him no other news but discomfortable. *Sidney.*

Who hath not heard it spoken

How deep you were within the books of heav'n?

To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself;

The very opener and *intelligencer*

Between the grace and sanctities of heav'n,

And our dull workings. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

If they had instructions to that purpose, they might be the best *intelligencers* to the king of the true state of his whole kingdom. *Bacon.*

They are the best sort of *intelligencers*; for they have a way into the inmost closets of princes. *Howe.*

They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make them acquainted with the conversation of the whole kingdom. *Spektator.*

**INTELLIGENT.** *adj.* [*intelligent*, Fr. *intelligens*, Latin.]

1. Knowing; instructed; skilful.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more *intelligent*, as Aristotle would have it; but there is



no less required for government, courage to protect, and above all honesty.

Bacon.

*Intelligent* of seasons, they set forth

Their airy caravan.

Milton.

He of times,

*Intelligent*, th' harsh hyperborean ice

Shuns for our equal Winters; when our suns

Cleave the chill'd foil, he backwards wings his way. *Phillips.*

Trace out the numerous footsteps of the presence and interposition of a most wise and *intelligent* architect throughout all this stupendous fabrick.

Woodward.

## 2. Giving information.

Servants, who seem no less,

Which are to France the spies and speculations

*Intelligent* of our state.

Shakesp. *King Lear.*

INTELLIGENTIAL. *adj.* [from *intelligence*.]

## 1. Consisting of unbodied mind.

Food alike those pure

*Intelligential* substances require,

As doth your rational.

Milton's *Par. Lost.*

## 2. Intellectual; exercising understanding.

In at his mouth

The devil enter'd; and his brutal sense,

His heart or head possessing, soon inspir'd

With act *intelligential*.

Milton's *Paradise Lost.*

INTELLIGIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *intelligible*.]

## 1. Possibility to be understood.

## 2. The power of understanding; intellection. Not proper.

The soul's nature consists in *intelligibility*.

Glanv. *Scep.*

INTELLIGIBLE. *adj.* [intelligible, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Latin.]

To be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.

We shall give satisfaction to the mind, to shew it a fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge.

Burnet.

Something must be lost in all translations, but the sense will remain, which would otherwise be lost, or at least be maimed, when it is scarce *intelligible*.

Dryden.

Many natural duties relating to God, ourselves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reason; therefore it has pleased God to express them in a plain manner, *intelligible* to souls of the lowest capacity.

Watts.

INTELLIGIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *intelligible*.] Possibility to be understood; perspicuity.

It is in our ideas that both the rightness of our knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligibleness* of our speaking, consists.

Locke.

INTELLIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *intelligible*.] So as to be understood; clearly; plainly.

The genuine sense, *intelligibly* told,

Shews a translator both discreet and bold.

Roscommon.

To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a task more difficult than to write of animals.

Woodward's *Nat. Hist.*

INTEMPERATE. *adj.* [intemeratus, Latin.] Undeiled; unpolluted.

INTEMPERAMENT. *n. f.* [in and temperament.] Bad constitution.

Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part ulcerated, and others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours.

Harvey on *Consumptions.*

INTEMPERANCE. } *n. f.* [intemperance, Fr. *intemperantia*, Lat.]

INTEMPERANCY. } Want of temperance; want of moderation; excess in meat or drink.

Boundless *intemperance*

In nature is a tyranny; it hath been

The fall of many kings.

Shakesp. *Macbeth.*

Another law of Lycurgus induced to *intemperancy* and all kind of incontinency.

Hakewill.

Some, as thou saw'st, by violent stroke shall die;

By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more

In meats and drinks, which on the earth shall bring

Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew

Before thee shall appear; that thou may'st know

What misery th' inabstinence of Eve

Shall bring on men.

Milton's *Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness and *intemperance*, by bringing a drunken man into their company.

Watts.

INTEMPERATE. *adj.* [intemperant, Fr. *intemperatus*, Latin.]

## 1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.

More women should die than men, if the number of burials answered in proportion to that of sicknesses; but men, being more *intemperate* than women, die as much by reason of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their sex.

Graunt.

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unanswerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have against Christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the *intemperate* man to abandon his revels, and I dare undertake that all their giant-like objections shall vanish.

South.

## 2. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule.

You are more *intemperate* in your blood

Than those pamper'd animals,

That rage in savage sensuality.

Shakespeare.

Use not thy mouth to *intemperate* swearing; for therein is the word of sin.

Ecclus. xxiii. 13.

INTEMPERATELY. *adv.* [from *intemperate*.]

## 1. With breach of the laws of temperance.

How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Gospel, by living *intemperately* or unjustly?

Tillotson.

## 2. Immoderately; excessively.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is *intemperately* rigid? Whereas no religion is true that is not peaceable as well as pure.

Spratt's *Sermons.*

INTEMPERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *intemperate*.]

## 1. Want of moderation.

## 2. Unseasonableness of weather.

Ainsworth.

INTEMPERATURE. *n. f.* [from *intemperate*.] Excess of some quality.

TO INTE'ND. *v. a.* [intendo, Latin.]

## 1. To stretch out. Obsolete.

The same advancing high above his head,

With sharp *intended* sting so rude him smote,

That to the earth him drove, as stricken dead;

Ne living wight would have him life behot.

Fairy Queen:

## 2. To enforce; to make intense.

What seems to be the ground of the assertion, is the magnified quality of this star, conceived to cause or *intend* the heat of this season, we find that wiser antiquity was not of this opinion.

Brown's *Vulg. Err.*

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted.

Hale.

This vis inertiae is essential to matter, because it neither can be deprived of it, nor *intended* or remitted in the same body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter.

Cheyne.

Magnetism may be *intended* and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron.

Newton's *Opt.*

## 3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.

This they should carefully *intend*, and not when the sacrament is administered, imagine themselves called only to walk up and down in a white and shining garment.

Hooker.

## 2. To pay regard or attention to. This sense is now little used.

They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of the north.

Spenser.

Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip.

Bacon's *H. VII.*

The king prayed them to have patience 'till a little smock, that was raised in his country, was over; slighting, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheless he *intended* seriously.

Bacon's *H. VII.*

Neither was there any queen-mother who might share any way in the government, while the king *intended* his pleasure.

Bacon's *Henry VII.*

Go therefore, mighty pow'rs!

Terror of heav'n, though fallen! *intend* at home,

While here shall be our home, what best may ease

The present misery, and render hell

More tolerable.

Milton's *Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

Their beauty they, and we our loves suspend;

Nought can our wishes, save thy health, *intend*.

Waller.

## 4. To mean; to design.

The opinion she had of his wisdom was such, as made her esteem greatly of his words; but that the words themselves founded so, as she could not imagine what they *intended*.

Sidn.

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body, which hath arms and legs, only instruments of doing, but that it were *intended* the mind should employ them.

Sidney.

Thou art sworn

As deeply to effect what we *intend*,

As closely to conceal what we impart?

Shakesp. *R. III.*

The earl was a very acute and sound speaker, when he would *intend* it.

Watton.

According to this model Horace writ his odes and epods; for his satires and epistles, being *intended* wholly for instruction, required another style.

Dryden.

INTE'NDANT. *n. f.* [French.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies.

Arbuthnot.

INTE'NDIMENT. *n. f.* [entendement, French.] Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in Spenser.

Be nought hereat dismay'd,

'Till well ye wot, by grave *intendiment*,

What woman, and wherefore doth me upbraid.

Fa. Queen.

INTE'NDMENT. *n. f.* [entendement, French.]

## 1. Intention; design.

Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might stay him from his *intendment*, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into.

Shakespeare.

All that worship for fear, profit, or some other by-end, fall more or less within the *intendment* of this emblem.

L'Estrange.



To INTE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *tener*, Latin.] To make tender; to soften. *Bp. Taylor.*

Autumn vigour gives,  
Equal, *intenerating*, milky grain. *Phillips.*

INTE'NERATION. *n. f.* [*from intenerate.*] The act of softening or making tender.

In living creatures the noblest use of nourishment is for the prolongation of life, restoration of some degree of youth, and *inteneration* of the parts. *Bacon.*

INTE'NIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tenible.*] That cannot hold. It is commonly written *intenable*.

I know I love in vain, strive against hope;  
Yet in this captious and *intenable* sieve,  
I still pour in the waters of my love. *Shakespeare.*

INTE'NSE. *adj.* [*intensus*, Latin.]

1. Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax. To observe the effects of a distillation, prosecuted with so *intense* and unusual a degree of heat, we ventured to come near. *Boyle.*

Sublime or low, unbended or *intense*,  
The sound is still a comment to the sense. *Roscommon.*

2. Vehement; ardent.

Hebraisms warm and animate our language, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and *intense* phrases. *Addison.*

3. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.

But in disparity

The one *intense*; the other still remiss,  
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove  
Tedious alike. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

INTE'NSELY. *adv.* [*from intense.*] To a great degree.

If an Englishman considers our world, how *intensely* it is heated, he cannot suppose that it will cool again. *Addison.*

INTE'NSENESS. *n. f.* [*from intense.*] The state of being affected to a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remission.

The water of standing springs and rivers, that sustains a diminution from the heat above, being evaporated more or less, in proportion to the greater or lesser *intenseness* of heat. *Woodward's Natural History.*

INTE'NSION. *n. f.* [*intension*, Fr. *intensio*, Latin.] The act of forcing or straining any thing; contrariety to remission or relaxation.

Sounds will be carried further with the wind than against the wind; and likewise do rise and fall with the *intension* or remission of the wind. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Faith differs from hope in the extension of its object, and in the *intension* of degree. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

INTE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*from intense.*]

1. Stretched or increased with respect to itself.

As his perfection is infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, so it is infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel; and were it not infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, it could not be infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, because the *intensive* distance between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. *Hale.*

2. Intent; full of care.

Tired with that assiduous attendance and *intensive* circumspection, which a long fortune did require, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains. *Watt.*

INTE'NSIVELY. *adv.* To a greater degree.

God and the good angels are more free than we are, that is, *intensively* in the degree of freedom; but not extensively in the latitude of the object, according to a liberty of exercise, but not of specification. *Bramb. against Hobbs.*

INTE'NT. *adj.* [*intentus*, Latin.] Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application.

Distractions in England made most men *intent* to their own safety. *King Charles.*

When we use but those means which God hath laid before us, it is a good sign that we are rather *intent* upon God's glory than our own conveniency. *Taylor.*

The general himself had been more *intent* upon his command. *Clarendon.*

They on their mirth and dance

*Intent.* *Milton.*

Of action eager, and *intent* on thought,  
The chiefs your honourable danger sought. *Dryden.*

Were men as *intent* upon this as on things of lower concernment, there are none so enslaved to the necessities of life, who might not find many vacancies that might be husbanded to this advantage of their knowledge. *Locke.*

Whilst they are *intent* on one particular part of their theme, they bend all their thoughts to prove or disprove some proposition that relates to that part, without attention to the consequences that may affect another. *Watts.*

Be *intent* and solicitous to take up the meaning of the speaker. *Watts.*

INTE'NT. *n. f.* [*from intend.*] A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning.

Although the Scripture of God be stored with infinite variety of matter in all kinds, although it abound with all sorts of laws, yet the principal *intent* of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural. *Hooker.*

Whereas commandment was given to destroy all places where the Canaanites had served the gods, this precept had reference unto a special *intent* and purpose, which was that there should be but one place whereunto the people might bring offerings. *Hooker.*

Those that accuse him in his *intent* towards our wives, are a yoke of his discarded men. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

I'll urge his hatred more to Clarence;

And, if I fail not in my deep *intent*,  
Clarence hath not another day to live. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

There is an incurable blindness caused by a resolution not to see; and, to all *intents* and purposes, he who will not open his eyes is for the present as blind as he that cannot. *South.*

He was a miserable creature to all *intents* and purposes. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

This fury fit for her *intent* she chose;

One who delights in wars. *Dryden's Æn.*

The Athenians sent their fleet to Sicily, upon pretence only to assist the Leontines against Syracuse; but with an *intent* to make themselves masters of that island. *Grew.*

Of darkness visible so much be lent,

As half to shew, half veil the deep *intent*. *Dunciad.*

INTE'NTION. *n. f.* [*intention*, French; *intentio*, Latin.]

1. Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind.

*Intention* is when the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas. *Locke.*

Effectual prayer is joined with a vehement *intention* of the inferior powers of the soul, which cannot therein long continue without pain: it hath been therefore thought good, by turns, to interpose still somewhat for the higher part of the mind and the understanding to work upon. *Hooker.*

She did course o'er my exteriors with such a greedy *intention*, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning-glass. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

In persons possessed with other notions of religion, the understanding cannot quit these but by great examination; which cannot be done without some labour and *intention* of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and discussion of each particular. *South's Sermons.*

2. Design; purpose.

Most part of chronical distempers proceed from laxity of the fibres; in which case the principal *intention* is to restore the tone of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The state of being intense or strained. This for distinction is more generally and more conveniently written *intension*.

The operations of agents admit of *intention* and remission; but essences are not capable of such variation. *Locke.*

INTE'NTIONAL. *adj.* [*intentionel*, Fr. from *intention*.] Designed; done by design.

The glory of God is the great end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct and *intentional* service. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INTE'NTIONALLY. *adv.* [*from intentional*.]

1. By design; with fixed choice.

I find in myself that this inward principle doth exert many of its actions *intentionally* and purposely. *Hale.*

2. In will, if not in action.

Whenever I am wishing to write to you, I shall conclude you are *intentionally* doing so to me. *Atterbury to Pope.*

INTE'NTIVE. *adj.* [*from intent*.] Diligently applied; busily attentive.

Where the object is fine and accurate, it conduceth much to have the sense *intensive* and erect. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The naked relation, at least the *intensive* consideration of that, is able still, and at this disadvantage of time, to rend the hearts of pious contemplators. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

INTE'NIVELY. *adv.* [*from intensive*.] With application; closely.

INTE'NTLY. *adv.* [*from intent*.] With close attention; with close application; with eager desire.

If we insist passionately or so *intently* on the truth of our beliefs, as not to proceed to as vigorous pursuit of all just, sober, and godly living. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The odd paintings of an Indian screen, at first glance, may surprise and please a little; but when you fix your eye *intently* upon them, they appear so extravagantly disproportioned that they give a judicious eye pain. *Atterbury.*

The Chian medal seats him with a volume open, and reading *intently*. *Pope.*

INTE'NTNESS. *n. f.* [*from intent*.] The state of being intent; anxious application.

He is grown more disengaged from his *intentness* on his own affairs. *Swift.*

To INTER. *v. a.* [*enterrer*, French.] To cover under ground; to bury.

Within their chiefest temple I'll erect

A tomb, wherein his corps shall be *interr'd*. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*

The evil that men do lives after them;

The good is oft *interred* with their bones. *Shakespeare. Jul. Cæs.*

His



His body shall be royally *interr'd*,

And the last funeral pomps adorn his herse. *Dryden.*

The ashes, in an old record of the convent, are said to have been *interred* between the very wall and the altar where they were taken up. *Addison on Italy.*

The best way is to *inter* them as you furrow pease. *Mort.*

**INTERCALAR.** } *adj.* [*intercalaire*, Fr. *intercalaris*, Latin.]

**INTERCALARY.** } Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap-year is an *intercalary* day.

**TO INTERCALATE.** *v. a.* [*intercaler*, Fr. *intercalo*, Lat.] To insert an extraordinary day.

**INTERCALATION.** *n. f.* [*intercalation*, Fr. *intercalatio*, Latin.] Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

In sixty-three years there may be lost almost eighteen days, omitting the *intercalation* of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant, or six supernumeraries. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

**TO INTERCEDE.** *v. n.* [*interceder*, Fr. *intercedo*, Latin.]

1. To pass between.

He supposeth that a vast period *interceded* between that origination and the age wherein he lived. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

Those superficies reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power, and which *intercede* mediums that differ most in their refractive densities. *Newton.*

2. To mediate; to act between two parties with a view of reconciling differences.

Them the glad son

Presenting, thus to *intercede* began. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, and procure our atonement, but he is still our advocate, continually *interceding* with his Father in behalf of all true penitents. *Calamy.*

I may restore myself into the good graces of my fair critics, and your lordship may *intercede* with them on my promise of amendment. *Dryden.*

Origen denies that any prayer is to be made to them, although it be only to *intercede* with God for us, but only the son of God. *Stillington.*

**INTERCEDER.** *n. f.* [from *intercede*.] One that intercedes; a mediator.

**TO INTERCEPT.** *v. a.* [*interceptor*, Fr. *interceptus*, Latin.]

1. To stop and seize in the way.

The better course should be by planting of garrisons about him, which, whensoever he shall look forth, or be drawn out, shall be always ready to *intercept* his going or coming. *Spenser.*

Who *intercepts* me in my expedition?

—O, she that might have *intercepted* thee,

By strangling thee. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

I then in London, keeper of the king,

Muster'd my soldiers, gather'd flocks of friends,

March'd towards St. Alban's t' *intercept* the queen. *Shakespeare.*

Your *intercepted* packets

You writ to the pope. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

If we hope for things which are at too great a distance from us, it is possible that we may be *intercepted* by death in our progress towards them. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated.

Though they cannot answer my distress,

Yet in some sort they're better than the tribunes;

For that they will not *intercept* my tale. *Shakespeare. Tit. Andr.*

Since death's near, and runs with so much force,

We must meet first, and *intercept* his course. *Dryden.*

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,

Thick as the college of the bees in May,

When swarming o'er the dusky fields they fly

New to the flow'rs, and *intercept* the sky. *Dryden.*

Behind the hole I fastened to the pasteboard, with pitch, the blade of a sharp knife, to *intercept* some part of the light which passed through the hole. *Newton's Opt.*

The direful woes,

Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore,

While storms vindictive *intercept* the shore. *Pope.*

**INTERCEPTION.** *n. f.* [*interception*, Fr. *interceptio*, Lat. from *intercept*.] Stoppage in course; hindrance; obstruction.

The pillars, standing at a competent distance from the outmost wall, will, by *interception* of the light, somewhat in appearance diminish the breadth. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The word in Mathew doth not only signify suspension, but also suffocation, strangulation, or *interception* of breath. *Brown.*

**INTERCESSION.** *n. f.* [*intercession*, Fr. *intercessio*, Lat.] Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another, generally in his favour.

Yet loving, indeed, and therefore constant, he used still the *intercession* of diligence and faith, ever hoping because he would not put himself into that hell to be hopeless, until the time of our being come and captived there brought forth this end. *Sid.*

Can you, when you push'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to front his revenges with the pallied *intercession* of such a decay'd dotard as you seem to be? *Shakespeare.*

He maketh *intercession* to God against Israel. *Ro. xi. 2.*

He bare the sin of many, and made *intercession* for the transgressors. *Is. liii. 12.*

Pray not thou for this people, neither make *intercession* to me; for I will not hear thee. *Jer. vii. 16.*

To pray to the saints to obtain things by their merits and *intercessions*, is allowed and contended for by the Roman church. *Stillington.*

Your *intercession* now is needless grown;

Retire, and let me speak with her alone. *Dryden. Aurengz.*

**INTERCESSOR.** *n. f.* [*intercessor*, Fr. *intercessor*, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

Behold the heav'ns! thither thine eyefight bend;

Thy looks, sighs, tears, for *intercessors* send. *Fairfax.*

On man's behalf,

Patron or *intercessor*, none appear'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

When we shall hear our eternal doom from our *intercessor*, it will convince us, that a denial of Christ is more than transitory words. *South's Sermons.*

**TO INTERCHAIN.** *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain*.] To chain; to link together.

Two bosoms *interchained* with an oath;

So then two bosoms, and a single troth. *Shakespeare.*

**TO INTERCHANGE.** *v. a.* [*inter* and *change*.]

1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange.

They had left but one piece of one ship, whereon they kept themselves in all truth, having *interchanged* their cares, while either cared for other, each comforting and counselling how to labour for the better, and to abide the worse. *Sidney.*

I shall *interchange*

My wained state for Henry's regal crown. *Shakespeare.*

2. To succeed alternately.

His faithful friend and brother Euarchus came so mightily to his succour, that, with some *interchanging* changes of fortune, they begat of a just war, the best child peace. *Sidney.*

**INTERCHANGE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Commerce; permutation of commodities.

Those people have an *interchange* or trade with Elana. *Howell.*

2. Alternate succession.

With what delight could I have walk'd thee round?

If I could joy in ought! sweet *interchange*

Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milton.*

The original measures of time, by help of the lights in the firmament, are perceptible to us by the *interchanges* of light and darkness, and succession of seasons. *Holder.*

Removes and *interchanges* would often happen in the first ages after the flood. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Mutual donation and reception.

Let Diomedes bear him,

And bring us Cressid hither. Good Diomedes,

Furnish you fairly for this *interchange*. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cress.*

Farewel; the leisure, and the fearful time,

Cuts off the ceremonious vows of love,

And ample *interchange* of sweet discourse. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

Since their more mature dignities and royal necessities made separation of their society, their encounters, though not personal, have been royally attorned with *interchange* of gifts, letters, loving embassies. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

After so vast an obligation, owned by so free an acknowledgment, could any thing be expected but a continual *interchange* of kindnesses. *South.*

**INTERCHANGEABLE.** *adj.* [from *interchange*.]

1. Given and taken mutually.

So many testimonies, *interchangeable* warrants, and counter-rolments, running through the hands and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

2. Following each other in alternate succession.

Just under the line they may seem to have two Winters and two Summers; but there also they have four *interchangeable* seasons, which is enough whereby to measure. *Holder.*

All along the history of the Old Testament we find the *interchangeable* providences of God, towards the people of Israel, always suited to their manners. *Tillotson.*

**INTERCHANGEABLY.** *adv.* [from *interchangeable*.] Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

In these two things the East and West churches did *interchangeably* both confront the Jews and concur with them. *Hook.*

This in myself I boldly will defend,

And *interchangeably* hurl down my gage

Upon this overweening traitor's foot. *Shakespeare. R. II.*

These articles were signed by our plenipotentiaries, and those of Holland; but not by the French, although it ought to have been done *interchangeably*; and the ministers here prevailed on the queen to execute a ratification of articles, which only one part had signed. *Swift.*

**INTERCHANGEMENT.** *n. f.* [*inter* and *change*.] Exchange; mutual transference.

A contract of eternal bond of love,

Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands,

Attested by the holy close of lips,

Strengthen'd by *interchangement* of your rings. *Shakespeare.*



**INTERCIPIENT.** *n. f.* [*intercipiens*, Latin.] An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage.

They commend repellents, but not with much astringency, unless as *intercipients* upon the parts above, lest the matter should thereby be impacted in the part. *Wifeman.*

**INTERCI'SION.** *n. f.* [*inter* and *cædo*, Lat.] Interruption.

By cessation of oracles we may understand their *intercision*, not abscission, or consummate desolation. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

**TO INTERCLU'DE.** *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Latin.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept.

The voice is sometimes *intercluded* by a hoarseness, or visciduous phlegm cleaving to the aspera arteria. *Holder.*

**INTERCLU'SION.** *n. f.* [*interclusus*, Latin.] Obstruction; interception.

**INTERCOLUMNIA'TION.** *n. f.* [*inter* and *columna*, Latin.] The space between the pillars.

The distance or *intercolumniation* may be near four of his own diameter, because the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than stone. *Wotton.*

**TO INTERCO'MMON.** *v. n.* [*inter* and *common*.] To feed at the same table.

Wine is to be forborn in consumptions, for that the spirits of the wine do prey upon the roscid juice of the body, and *intercommon* with the spirits of the body, and so rob them of their nourishment. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**INTERCOMMU'NITY.** *n. f.* [*inter* and *community*.] A mutual communication or community; a mutual freedom or exercise of religion.

**INTERCO'STAL.** *adj.* [*intercostal*, Fr. *inter* and *costa*, Lat.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm seems the principal instrument of ordinary respiration, although to restrained respiration the *intercostal* muscles may concur. *Boyle.*

By the assistance of the inward *intercostal* muscles, in deep suspirations, we take more large gulps of air to cool our heart. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

**INTERCOURSE.** *n. f.* [*entreours*, French.]

1. Commerce; exchange.

This sweet *intercourse*

Of looks, and smiles; for smiles from reason flow,  
To brute deny'd, and are of love the food. *Milton.*

2. Communication.

The choice of the place requireth many circumstances, as the situation near the sea, for the commodiousness of an *intercourse* with England. *Bacon.*

What an honour is it that God should admit us into such a participation of himself? That he should give us minds capable of such an *intercourse* with the Supreme Mind? *Atterbury.*

**INTERCU'RRENCE.** *n. f.* [from *intercurro*, Latin.] Passage between.

Consider what fluidity saltpetre is capable of, without the *intercurrence* of a liquor. *Boyle.*

**INTERCU'RRENT.** *adj.* [*intercurrents*, Lat.] Running between.

If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved placidly before, meeting with particles in the iron, altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of some very subtle *intercurrent* matter, those active parts presently begin to penetrate, and scatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*

**INTERDE'AL.** *n. f.* [*inter* and *deal*.] Traffick; intercourse.

The Gaulish speech is the very British, which is yet retained of the Welshmen and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and *interdeal* with other nations has greatly altered the dialect. *Spenser.*

**TO INTERDI'CT.** *v. a.* [*interdire*, Fr. *interdico*, Latin.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit.

Alone I pass'd, through ways

That brought me on a sudden to the tree  
Of *interdicted* knowledge. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

By magick fenc'd, by spells encompass'd round,  
No mortal touch'd this *interdicted* ground. *Tickel.*

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*

**INTERDI'CT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.

Amongst his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the *interdicts* and prohibitions touching entrance of strangers. *Bacon.*

Those are not fruits forbidden, no *interdict*

Defends the touching of these viands pure;

Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil. *Mit. P. L.*

Had he liv'd to see her happy change,

He would have cancell'd that harsh *interdict*,

And join'd our hands himself. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*

2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

Nani carried himself meritoriously against the pope, in the time of the *interdict*, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Wotton.*

**INTERDI'CTION.** *n. f.* [*interdiction*, Fr. *interdictio*, Lat. from *interdict*.]

1. Prohibition; forbidding decree.

Sternly he pronounc'd

The rigid *interdiction*, which rebounds

Yet dreadful in mine ear. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

2. Curse: from the papal *interdict*. An improper use of the word.

The truest issue of thy throne,

By his own *interdiction* stands accurst. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

**INTERDI'CTORY.** *adj.* [from *interdict*.] Belonging to an interdiction. *Ainsworth.*

**TO INTERE'SS.** } *v. a.* [*intereffer*, French.] To concern; to

**TO INTERE'ST.** } affect; to give share in.

The mystical communion of all faithful men is such as maketh every one to be *interested* in those precious blessings, which any one of them receiveth at God's hands. *Hocker.*

Our joy,

Although our last not least; to whose young love,

The vines of France and milk of Burgundy,

Strive to be *int'ress'd*. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

To love our native country, and to study its benefit and its glory, to be *interested* in its concerns, is natural to all men. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

Scipio, restoring the Spanish bride, gained a great nation to *interest* themselves for Rome against Carthage. *Dryden.*

This was a goddess who used to *interest* herself in marriages. *Addison on Medals.*

Ill successes did not discourage that ambitious and *interested* people. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

**TO INTERE'ST.** *v. n.* To affect; to move; to touch with passion; to gain the affections: as, this is an *interesting* story.

**INTEREST.** *n. f.* [*interest*, Latin; *intérêt*, French.]

1. Concern; advantage; good.

O give us a serious comprehension of that one great *interest* of others, as well as ourselves. *Hammond.*

There is no man but God hath put many things into his possession, to be used for the common good and *interest*. *Calam.*

2. Influence over others.

They, who had hitherto preserved them, had now lost their *interest*. *Clarendon.*

Exert, great God, thy *int'rest* in the sky;

Gain each kind pow'r, each guardian deity,

That, conquer'd by the publick vow,

They bear the dismal mischief far away. *Prior.*

Endeavour to adjust the degrees of influence, that each cause might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and *interest* of each therein. *Watts.*

3. Share; part in any thing; participation: as, this is a matter in which we have *interest*.

4. Regard to private profit.

Wherever *interest* or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the opposite parties think fit to charge upon each other. *Swift.*

'Tis *int'rest* calls off all her sneaking train. *Pope.*

5. Money paid for use; usury.

Did he take *interest*?

—No, not take *interest*; not, as you would say,

Directly, *int'rest*; mark what Jacob did. *Shakespeare.*

It is a sad life we lead, my dear, to be so teased; paying *interest* for old debts, and still contracting new ones. *Arbutn.*

6. Any surplus of advantage.

With all speed

You shall have your desires with *interest*. *Shakespeare.*

**TO INTERFE'RE.** *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Latin.]

1. To interpose; to intermeddle.

So cautious were our ancestors in conversation, as never to *interfere* with party disputes in the state. *Swift.*

2. To clash; to oppose each other.

If each acts by an independent power, their commands may *interfere*. *Smalridge's Serm.*

3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks, or the hitting one leg against another, and striking off the skin. *Farrier's Dict.*

**INTERFLUENT.** *adj.* [*interfluens*, Lat.] Flowing between.

Air may consist of any terrene or aqueous corpuscles, kept swimming in the *interfluent* celestial matter. *Boyle.*

**INTERFU'LGENT.** *adj.* [*inter* and *fulgens*, Latin.] Shining between.

**INTERFU'SED.** *adj.* [*interfusus*, Latin.] Poured or scattered between.

The ambient air wide *interfus'd*,

Embracing round this florid earth. *Milton.*

**INTERJA'CENCY.** *n. f.* [from *interjacens*, Latin.]

1. The act or state of lying between.

England and Scotland is divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed, and some desert ground. *Hale.*

2. The thing lying between.

Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, storms, shoars, and every *interjacency* irregulates. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

**INTERJA'CENT.** *adj.* [*interjacens*, Latin.] Intervening; lying between.

The sea itself must be very broad, and void of little islands *interjacent*, else will it yield plentiful argument of quarrel to the kingdoms which it serveth. *Raleigh.*

Through



Through this hole objects that were beyond might be seen distinctly, which would not at all be seen through other parts of the glasses, where the air was *interjacent*. *Newton's Opt.*

**INTERJECTION.** *n. f.* [*interjection*, Fr. *interjection*, Latin.]

1. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion: such as are in English, *O! alas! ab!* *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

Their wild natural notes, when they would express their passions, are at the best but like natural *interjections*, to discover their passions or impressions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between; act of putting something between.

Laughing causeth a continued expulsion of the breath, with the loud noise which maketh the *interjection* of laughing. *Bacon.*

**INTERIM.** *n. f.* [*interim*, Latin.] Mean time; intervening time.

I a heavy *interim* shall support,  
By his dear absence. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

One bird happened to be foraging for her young ones, and in this *interim* comes a torrent that washes away nest, birds, and all. *L'Estrange.*

In this *interim* my women asked what I thought. *Tatler.*

**INTERJOIN.** *adj.* [*inter and join*.] To join mutually; to intermarry.

So fellest foes,

Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep,  
To take the one the other, by some chance,  
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends,  
And *interjoin* their issues. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

**INTERIOUR.** *adj.* [*interior*, Lat. *interieur*, Fr.] Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial.

The fool-multitude, that chuse by show,  
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,  
Which pry not to th' *interiour*. *Shakespeare.*

The grosser parts, thus sunk down, would harden and constitute the *interiour* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

**INTERKNOWLEDGE.** *n. f.* [*inter and knowledge*.] Mutual knowledge.

All nations have *interknowledge* one of another, either by voyage into foreign parts, or by strangers that come to them. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

**TO INTERLA'CE.** *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, French.] To intermix; to put one thing within another.

Some are to be *interlaced* between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

Touching reannexing of Bretagne to France, the ambassadors declined any mention thereof; but contrariwise *interlaced*, in their conference, the purpose of their master to match with the daughter of Maximilian. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

They acknowledged what services he had done for the commonwealth, yet *interlacing* some errors, wherewith they seemed to reproach him. *Hayward.*

Your argument is as strong against the use of rhyme in poems as in plays; for the epick way is every where *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

**INTERLAPSE.** *n. f.* [*inter and lapse*.] The flow of time between any two events.

These dregs are calcined into such salts, which, after a short *interlapse* of time, produce coughs. *Harvey.*

**TO INTERLA'RD.** *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, French.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to diversify lean with fat.

2. To interpose; to insert between.

Jests should be *interlarded*, after the Persian custom, by ages young and old. *Carew.*

3. To diversify by mixture.

The laws of Normandy were the defloration of the English laws, and a transcript of them, though mingled and *interlarded* with many particular laws of their own, which altered the features of the original. *Hale's Laws of England.*

4. *Philips* has used this word very harshly, and probably did not understand it.

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice  
Of strongest brandy. *Philips.*

**TO INTERLEAVE.** *v. a.* [*inter and leave*.] To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

**TO INTERLINE.** *v. a.* [*inter and line*.]

1. To write in alternate lines.

When, by *interlining* Latin and English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced farther. *Locke.*

2. To correct by something written between the lines.

He cancell'd an old will, and forg'd a new;  
Made wealthy at the small expence of signing,  
With a wet seal, and a fresh *interlining*. *Dryden's Juven.*

Three things render a writing suspected: the person producing a false instrument, the person that frames it, and the *interlining* and rasing out of words contained in such instruments. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The muse invok'd, sit down to write,  
Blot out, correct, and *interline*. *Swift.*

**INTERLINEA'TION.** *n. f.* [*inter and lineation*.] Correction made by writing between the lines.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and *interlineations*, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations. *Swift.*

**TO INTERLINK.** *v. a.* [*inter and link*.] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures causes us to enter into the subject which it imitates, and imprints it the more deeply into our imagination and our memory: these are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain, and are at the same time contained. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**INTERLOCUTION.** *n. f.* [*interlocution*, Fr. *interlocutio*, Latin.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech.

The plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of the psalms they favour not, because it is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side. *Hooker.*

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final decision.

These things are called accidental, because some new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by *interlocution*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**INTERLOCUTOR.** *n. f.* [*inter and loquor*, Latin.] Dialogist; one that talks with another.

Some morose readers shall find fault with my having made the *interlocutors* compliment with one another. *Boyle.*

**INTERLOCUTORY.** *adj.* [*interlocutoire*, Fr. *inter and loquor*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of dialogue.

When the minister by exhortation raiseth them up, and the people by protestation of their readiness declare he speaketh not in vain unto them; these *interlocutory* forms of speech, what are they else but most effectual, partly testifications, and partly inflammations of all piety? *Hooker.*

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the holy Scriptures, though the persons speaking are not alternately mentioned or referred to. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

2. Preparatory to decision.

**TO INTERLOPE.** *v. n.* [*inter and loopen*, Dutch, to run.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence; to forestall; to anticipate irregularly.

The patron is desired to leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share. *Tatler.*

**INTERLOPER.** *n. f.* [*from interlope*.] One who runs into business to which he has no right.

The swallow was a fly-catcher, and was no more an *interloper* upon the spider's right, than the spider was upon the swallow's. *L'Estrange.*

**INTERLUCENT.** *adj.* [*interlucens*, Latin.] Shining between. *Diſt.*

**INTERLUDE.** *n. f.* [*inter and ludus*, Latin.] Something plaid at the intervals of festivity; a farce.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her, there must sometimes be masques, and revels, and *interludes*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The enemies of Socrates hired Aristophanes to personate him on the stage, and, by the insinuations of those *interludes*, conveyed a hatred of him into the people, *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Dreams are but *interludes*, which fancy makes;

When monarch reason sleeps, this mimick wakes. *Dryden.*

**INTERLUENCY.** *n. f.* [*interluo*, Latin.] Water interposed; interposition of a flood.

Those parts of Asia and America, which are now disjoined by the *interluency* of the sea, might have been formerly contiguous. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**INTERLUNAR.** } *adj.* [*inter and luna*, Lat.] Belonging to the

**INTERLUNARY.** } time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

We add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and prenilunary exemptions. *Brown.*

The sun to me is dark,  
And silent as the moon,  
When she deserts the night,  
Hid in her vacant *interlunar* cave. *Milton.*

**INTERMARRIAGE.** *n. f.* [*inter and marriage*.] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Because the many alliances and *intermarriages*, as well as the personal feuds that happen among so small a people, might obstruct the course of justice, they have always a foreigner for this employ. *Addison on Italy.*

**TO INTERMARRY.** *v. n.* [*inter and marry*.] To marry some of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*. *Swift.*

**TO INTERMEDDLE.** *v. n.* [*inter and meddle*.] To interpose officiously.

The practice of Spain hath been by war, and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states, and declare themselves protectors general of Catholics. *Bacon.*

Seeing the king was a sovereign prince, the emperor should not *intermeddle* with ordering his subjects, or directing the affairs of his realm. *Hayward.*



There were no ladies, who disposed themselves to *intermeddle* in business. *Clarendon.*

To *INTERMEDDLE*. *v. a.* [*entremesler*, French.] To intermix; to mingle. This is perhaps misprinted for *intermelled*.

Many other adventures are *intermeddled*; as the love of Britomert, and the virtuosity of Belphæbe. *Spenser.*

*INTERMEDDLER*. *n. s.* [from *intermeddle*.] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right.

There's hardly a greater pest to government and families, than officious tale-bearers, and busy *intermeddlers*. *L'Estrange.*

Our two great allies abroad, and our stock-jobbers at home, direct her majesty not to change her secretary or treasurer, who, for the reasons that these officious *intermeddlers* demanded their continuance, ought never to have been admitted into the least trust. *Swift.*

Shall faucy *intermeddlers* say,

Thus far, and thus, are you allow'd to punish? *A. Phillips.*

*INTERMEDIACY*. *n. s.* [from *intermediate*.] Interposition; intervention. An unauthorized word.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by only the *intermediacy* of the columella. *Derham.*

*INTERMEDIAL*. *adj.* [*inter* and *medius*, Latin.] Intervening; lying between; intervenient.

The love of God makes a man temperate in the midst of feasts, and is active enough without any *intermedial* appetites. *Taylor.*

A gardener prepares the ground, and in all the *intermedial* spaces he is careful to dress it. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

*INTERMEDIATE*. *adj.* [*intermediat*, Fr. *inter* and *medius*, Lat.] Intervening; interposed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

Do not the most refrangible rays excite the shortest vibrations for making a sensation of a deep violet, the least refrangible the largest for making a sensation of deep red, and the several *intermediate* sorts of rays, vibrations of several *intermediate* bignesses, to make sensations of the several *intermediate* colours? *Newton's Opt.*

An animal consists of solid and fluid parts, unless one should reckon some of an *intermediate* nature as fat and phlegm. *Arb.*

Those general natures, which stand between the nearest and most remote, are called *intermediate*. *Watts.*

*INTERMEDIATELY*. *adv.* [from *intermediate*.] By way of intervention.

To *INTERMELL*. *v. a.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle.

By occasion hereof many other adventures are *intermelled*, but rather as accidents than intendments. *Spenser.*

*INTERMENT*. *n. s.* [*interment*, French; from *inter*.] Burial; sepulchre.

*INTERMIGRATION*. *n. s.* [*intermigration*, Fr. *inter* and *migro*, Lat.] Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing each takes the place of the other.

Men have a strange variety in colour, stature, and humour; and all arising from the climate, though the continent be but one, as to point of access, mutual intercourse, and possibility of *intermigrations*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

*INTERMINABLE*. *adj.* [*interminable*, Fr. *in* and *termino*, Latin.] Immense; admitting no boundary.

As if they would confine th' *interminable*,  
And tie him to his own prescript. *Milton's Agonistes.*

*INTERMINATE*. *adj.* [*interminate*, Fr. *interminatus*, Latin.] Unbounded; unlimited.

Within a thicket I repos'd; when round  
I ruffled up fall'n leaves in heaps, and found,

Let fall from heaven, a sleep *interminate*. *Chapm. Odys.*

*INTERMINATION*. *n. s.* [*intermination*, Fr. *intermino*, Latin.] Menace; threat.

The threats and *interminations* of the Gospel, those terrors of the Lord, as goads, may drive those brutish creatures who will not be attracted. *Decay of Piety.*

To *INTERMINGLE*. *v. a.* [*inter* and *minge*.] To mingle; to mix; to put some things amongst others.

The church in her liturgies hath *intermingled*, with readings out of the New Testament, lessons taken out of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

His church he compareth unto a field, where tares, manifestly known and seen by all men, do grow *intermingled* with good corn. *Hooker.*

My lord shall never rest:  
I'll *intermingle* every thing he does  
With Cassio's suit. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Here sailing ships delight the wand'ring eyes;  
There trees and *intermingled* temples rise. *Pope.*

To *INTERMINGLE*. *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

*INTERMISSION*. *n. s.* [*intermissio*, Fr. *intermissio*, Lat.]

1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop.

Came a reeking post,  
Deliver'd letters, spight of *intermission*,  
Which presently they read. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

I count *intermission* almost the same thing as change; for that that hath been intermitted, is after a sort new. *Bacon.*

The water ascends gently, and by *intermissions*; but it falls continually, and with force. *Wilkins's Dad.*

The peasants work on, in the hottest part of the day, without *intermission*. *Locke.*

2. Intervient time.  
But gentle heav'n

Cut short all *intermission*: front to front,  
Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself. *Shakesp.*

3. State of being intermitted.  
Words borrowed of antiquity, have the authority of years, and out of their *intermission* do win to themselves a kind of grace-like newness. *Ben. Johnson.*

4. The space between the paroxysms of a fever, or any fits of pain; rest; pause of sorrow.

Rest or *intermission* none I find. *Milton.*

*INTERMISSIVE*. *adj.* [from *intermit*.] Coming by fits; not continual.

Wounds I will lend the French, instead of eyes,  
To weep their *intermissive* miseries. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

I reduced Ireland, after so many *intermissive* wars, to a perfect passive obedience. *Hovel's England's Tears.*

As though there were any seriation in nature, or justitiums imaginable in professions, whose subject is under no *intermissive* but constant way of mutation, this season is commonly termed the physicians vacation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To *INTERMIT*. *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Latin.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt.

If nature should *intermit* her course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a while, the observation of her own laws. *Hooker.*

Run to your houses, fall upon your knees;  
Pray to the gods, to *intermit* the plague  
That needs must light on this ingratitude. *Shakespeare.*

His misd, lascivious son,  
Edward the second, *intermitted* so  
The course of glory. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

The setting on foot some of those arts that were once well known, would be but the reviving of those arts which were long before practised, though *intermitted* and interrupted by war. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Certain Indians, when a horse is running in his full career, leap down, gather any thing from the ground, and immediately leap up again, the horse not *intermitting* his course. *Wilkins.*

Speech *intermitted*, thus began.  
We are furnished with an armour from heaven of firmness;  
but if we are remiss, or suffer ourselves to be persuaded to lay  
by our arms, and *intermit* our guard, we may be surprised. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To *INTERMIT*. *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms. Used of fevers.

*INTERMITTENT*. *adj.* [*intermittent*, Fr. *intermittens*, Latin.] Coming by fits.

Next to those durable pains, short *intermittent* or swift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into consumptions. *Harv.*

To *INTERMIX*. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix*.] To mingle; to join; to put some things among others.

Her persuasions she *intermixed* with tears, affirming, that she would depart from him. *Hayward.*

Reveal  
To Adam what shall come in future days,  
As I shall thee enlighten: *intermix*

My cov'nant in the woman's seed renew'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

In yonder spring of roses, *intermix'd*  
With myrtle, find what to redress 'till noon. *Milton.*

I doubt not to perform the part of a just historian to my royal master, without *intermixing* with it any thing of the poet. *Dryden.*

To *INTERMIX*. *v. n.* To be mingled together.

*INTERMIXTURE*. *n. s.* [*inter* and *mixtura*, Latin.]

1. Mass formed by mingling bodies.

The analytical preparation of gold or mercury, leave persons much unsatisfied whether the substances they produce be truly the hypostatical principles, or only some *intermixtures* of the divided bodies with those employed. *Boyle.*

2. Something additional mingled in a mass.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly. *Bacon's Henry VI.*

*INTERMUNDANE*. *adj.* [*inter* and *mundus*, Latin.] Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vast distances between these great bodies are called *intermundane* spaces; in which though there may be some fluid, yet it is so thin and subtle, that it is as much as nothing. *Locke.*

*INTERMURAL*. *adj.* [*inter*, *muralis*, *murus*, Lat.] Lying between walls. *Ainsworth.*

*INTERMUTUAL*. *adj.* [*inter* and *mutual*.] Mutual; interchanged. *Inter* before *mutual* is improper.

A solemn oath religiously they take,  
By *intermutual* vows protesting there,  
This never to reveal, nor to forsake  
So good a cause. *Daniel's Civil War.*

*INTERN*. *adj.* [*internus*, French; *internus*, Latin.] Inward; intestine; not foreign.

The midland towns are most flourishing, which shews that her riches are *intern* and domestick. *Howel.*

INTERNAL.



INTERNAL. *adj.* [*internus*, Latin.]

1. Inward; not external.

That ye shall be as gods, since I as man,  
Internal man, is but proportion meet. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
Myself, my conscience, and internal peace. *Milton.*  
Bad comes of setting our hearts upon the shape, colour,  
and external beauty of things, without regard to the internal  
excellence and virtue of them. *L'Estrange.*

If we think most mens actions to be the interpreters of  
their thoughts, they have no such internal veneration for good  
rules. *Locke.*

2. Intrinsick; not depending on external accidents; real.

We are to provide things honest; to consider not only the  
internal rectitude of our actions in the sight of God, but whe-  
ther they will be free from all mark or suspicion of evil. *Rogers.*

INTERNALLY. *adv.* [from *internal*.]

1. Inwardly.

2. Mentally; intellectually.

We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the  
spirit of God internally united to Christ. *Taylor.*

INTERNECINE. *adj.* [*internecinus*, Latin.] Endeavouring mu-  
tual destruction.

Th' Egyptians worship'd dogs, and for  
Their faith made internecine war. *Hudibras, p. i.*

INTERNECION. *n. f.* [*internecion*, French; *internecio*, Latin.]

Massacre; slaughter.  
That natural propension of self-love, and natural principle  
of self-preservation, will necessarily break out into wars and  
internecions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INTERNUNCIO. *n. f.* [*internuncius*, Latin.] Messenger between  
two parties.

INTERPELLATION. *n. f.* [*interpe'lation*, Fr. *interpellatio*, Lat.]

A summons; a call upon.  
In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extraju-  
dicial *interpe'lation* is sufficient. *Aliffé's Parergon.*

TO INTERPOLATE. *v. a.* [*interpoler*, Fr. *interpolo*, Latin.]

1. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another  
law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, interpolated  
by him for that purpose. *Pope.*

2. To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermissions.

This motion of the heavenly bodies themselves seems to be  
partly continued and unintermitted, as that motion of the first  
moveable, partly *interpolated* and interrupted. *Hale.*

That individual hath necessarily a concomitant succession of  
*interpolated* motions; namely, the pulses of the heart, and the  
successive motions of respiration. *Hale.*

INTERPOLATION. *n. f.* [*interpolation*, Fr. from *interpolate*.]

Something added or put into the original matter.  
I have changed the situation of some of the Latin verses,  
and made some *interpolations*. *Cromwell to Pope.*

INTERPOLATOR. *n. f.* [Latin; *interpolateur*, Fr.] One that

foists in counterfeit passages.

You or your *interpolator* ought to have considered. *Swift.*

INTERPOSAL. *n. f.* [from *interpose*.]

1. Interposition; agency between two persons.

The *interposel* of my lord of Canterbury's command for the  
publication of this mean discourse, may seem to take away my  
choice. *South's Sermons.*

2. Intervention.

Our overshadowed souls may be emblem'd by crufted globes,  
whose influential emissions are intercepted by the *interposel* of  
the benighting element. *Glanv. Sceps.*

TO INTERPOSE. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Latin; *interposer*, Fr.]

1. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconve-  
nience.

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves  
Betwixt your eyes and night. *Shakesp. Julius Caesar.*  
Death ready stands to *interpose* his dart. *Milton.*  
Human frailty will too often *interpose* itself among persons  
of the holiest function. *Swift.*

2. To offer as a succour or relief.

The common father of mankind seasonably *interposed* his  
hand, and rescued miserable man out of the gross stupidity and  
sensuality whereinto he was plunged. *Woodward.*

3. To place between; to make intervenient.

Some weeks the king did honourably *interpose*, both  
to give space to his brother's intercession, and to show that he  
had a conflict with himself what he should do. *Bacon.*

TO INTERPOSE. *v. n.*

1. To mediate: to act between two parties.

2. To put in by way of interruption.

But, *interposes* Eleutherius, this objection may be made in-  
deed almost against any hypothesis. *Boyle.*

INTERPOSER. *n. f.* [from *interpose*.]

1. One that comes between others.

I will make haste; but 'till I come again,  
No bed shall ere be guilty of my stay;  
No rest be *interposer* 'twixt us twain. *Shakespeare.*

2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSITION. *n. f.* [*interpositio*, Fr. *interpositio*, Lat. from  
*interpose*.]

1. Intervenient agency.

There never was a time when the *interposition* of the ma-  
gistrate was more necessary to secure the honour of reli-  
gion. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Though warlike successes carry in them often the evidences  
of a divine *interposition*, yet are they no sure marks of the  
divine favour. *Atterbury.*

2. Mediation; agency between parties.

The town and abbey would have come to an open rupture,  
had it not been timely prevented by the *interposition* of their  
common protectors. *Addison.*

3. Intervention; state of being placed between two.

The nights are so cold, fresh, and equal, by reason of the  
intire *interposition* of the earth, as I know of no other part of  
the world of better or equal temper. *Raleigh.*

She sits on a globe that stands in water, to denote that she  
is mistress of a new world, separate from that which the Ro-  
mans had before conquered, by the *interposition* of the sea. *Addis.*

4. Any thing interposed.

A shelter, and a kind of shading cool  
*Interposition*, as a Summer's cloud. *Milt. Paradise Regain'd.*

TO INTERPRET. *v. a.* [*interpreter*, French; *interpretor*, Lat.]  
To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution; to  
clear by exposition; to expound.

One, but painted thus,  
Would be *interpreted* a thing perplex'd  
Beyond self-explication. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

You should be women,  
And yet your beards forbid me to *interpret*  
That you are so. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He hanged the chief baker, as Joseph had *interpreted* to  
them. *Gen. xl. 22.*

Pharaoh told them his dream; but there was none that  
could *interpret* them unto him. *Gen. xli. 8.*

An excellent spirit, knowledge, and understanding, *inter-*  
*preting* of dreams, and shewing of hard sentences, and dis-  
solving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel. *Dan. v. 12.*

Hear his sighs, though mute!  
Unskillful with what words to pray, let me  
*Interpret* for him. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

INTERPRETABLE. *adj.* [from *interpret*.] Capable of being ex-  
pounded or deciphered.

No man's face is actionable: these singularities are *inter-*  
*pretable* from more innocent causes. *Collier.*

INTERPRETATION. *n. f.* [*interpretation*, Fr. *interpretatio*, Lat.  
from *interpret*.]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation.

This is a poor epitome of your's,  
Which, by th' *interpretation* of full time,  
May shew like all yourself. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
Look how we can, or sad or merrily,  
*Interpretation* will misquote our looks. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition.

If it be obscure or uncertain what they meant, charity, I  
hope, constraineth no man, which standeth doubtful of their  
minds, to lean to the hardest and worst *interpretation* that  
their words can carry. *Hooker.*

The primitive Christians knew how the Jews, who pre-  
ceded our Saviour, interpreted these predictions, and the marks  
by which the Messiah would be discovered; and how the Jew-  
ish doctors, who succeeded him, deviated from the *interpreta-*  
*tions* of their forefathers. *Addison.*

3. The power of explaining.

We beseech thee to prosper this great sign, and to give us  
the *interpretation* and use of it in mercy. *Bacon.*

INTERPRETATIVE. *adj.* [from *interpret*.] Collected by inter-  
pretation.

Though the creed apostolick were sufficient, yet when the  
church hath erected that additional bulwork against hereticks,  
the rejecting their additions may justly be deemed an *interpre-*  
*tative* siding with heresies. *Hammond.*

INTERPRETATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interpretative*.] As may be  
collected by interpretation.

By this provision the Almighty *interpretatively* speaks to him  
in this manner: I have now placed thee in a well furnished  
world. *Ray on the Creation.*

INTERPRETER. *n. f.* [*interprete*, Fr. *interpretes*, Latin.]

1. An explainer; an expositor; an expounder.

What we oft do best,  
By sick *interpreters*, or weak ones, is  
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft,  
Hitting a grosser quality, is cry'd up  
For our best act. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

In the beginning the earth was without form and void; a  
fluid, dark, confused mass, and so it is understood by *inter-*  
*preters*, both Hebrew and Christian. *Burnet.*

We think most mens actions to be the *interpreters* of their  
thoughts. *Locke.*

2. A translator.

Nor word for word be careful to transfer,  
With the same faith as an *interpreter*. *Fanshawe.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, under-  
take such a work with spirit, when he considers that in an age or  
two he shall hardly be understood without an *interpreter*. *Swift.*

INTERPU'NCTION.



INTERPU'NCTION. *n. f.* [*interpunctio*, Fr. *interpungo*, Latin.]

Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERREGNUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another.

Next ensu'd a vacancy,  
Thousand worse passions than possess'd  
The *interregnum* of my breast:

Bless me from such an anarchy!

Cowley.

He would shew the queen my memorial with the first opportunity, in order to have it done in this *interregnum* or suspension of title.

Swift.

INTERRE'IGN. *n. f.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Latin.] Vacancy of the throne.

The king knew there could not be any *interreign* or suspension of title.

Bacon's Henry VII.

TO INTERROGATE. *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat. *interroger*, Fr.] To examine; to question.

TO INTERROGATE. *v. n.* To ask; to put questions.

By his instructions touching the queen of Naples, it seemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty.

Bacon's Henry VII.

His proof will easily be retorted by *interrogating*, Shall the adulterer and the drunkard inherit the kingdom of God.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

INTERROGATION. *n. f.* [*interrogation*, Fr. *interrogatio*, Lat.]

1. A question put; an enquiry.

How demurely soever such men may pretend to sanctity, that *interrogation* of God presses hard upon them, shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights?

Government of the Tongue.

This variety is obtained by *interrogations* to things inanimate; by beautiful digressions, but those short.

Pope.

2. A note that marks a question: thus? as, Does Job serve God for nought?

INTERROGATIVE. *adj.* [*interrogatif*, Fr. *interrogativus*, Lat.] Denoting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words.

INTERROGATIVE. *n. f.* A pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what? which? whether?

INTERROGATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interrogative*.] In form of a question.

INTERROGATOR. *n. f.* [from *interrogate*.] An asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY. *n. f.* [*interrogatoire*, French.] A question; an enquiry.

He with no more civility, though with much more business than those under-fellows had shewed, began in captious manner to put *interrogatories* unto him.

Sidney, b. ii.

Nor time, nor place,

Will serve long *interrogatories*.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

What earthly name to *interrogatories*

Can task the free breath of a sacred king.

Shakespeare.

The examination was summed up with one question, Whether he was prepared for death? The boy was frighted out of his wits by the last dreadful *interrogatory*.

Addison.

INTERROGATORY. *adj.* Containing a question; expressing a question.

TO INTERRUPT. *v. a.* [*interrompre*, Fr. *interruptus*, Lat.]

1. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it.

Rage doth rend

Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear

What they are used to bear.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

He might securely enough have engaged his body of horse against their whole inconsiderable army, there being neither tree nor bush to *interrupt* his charge.

Clarendon, b. ii.

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems partly uninterrupted, as that of the first moveable interpolated and interrupted.

Hale.

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interposition.

Answer not before thou hast heard the cause; neither *interrupt* men in the midst of their talk.

Ecclus. xi. 8.

3. To divide; to separate.

See'st thou what rage

Transports our adversary, whom no bounds,

Nor yet the main abyss wide *interrupt*, can hold.

Milton.

INTERRUPTEDLY. *adv.* [from *interrupted*.] Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will have its beams either refracted or imbibed, or else reflected more or less *interruptedly* than they would be, if the body had been unmoistened.

Boyle on Colours.

INTERRUPTER. *n. f.* [from *interrupt*.] He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION. *n. f.* [*interruption*, Fr. *interruption*, Latin.]

1. Interposition; breach of continuity.

Places severed from the continent by the *interruption* of the sea.

Hale's Original of Mankind.

2. Intervention; interposition.

You are to touch the one as soon as you have given a stroke of the pencil to the other, lest the *interruption* of time cause you to lose the idea of one part.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

3. Hindrance; stop; let; obstruction.

Bloody England into England gone,

O'erbearing *interruption*, spite of France.

Shakespeare.

This way of thinking on what we read, will be a rub only in the beginning; when custom has made it familiar, it will be dispatched without resting or *interruption* in the course of our reading.

Locke.

Amidst the *interruptions* of his sorrow, seeing his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted.

Addison's Spect. No. 164.

INTERSCA'PULAR. *adj.* [*inter* and *scapula*, Latin.] Placed between the shoulders.

TO INTERSCIND. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scindo*, Latin.] To cut off by interruption.

Dict.

TO INTERSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scribo*, Lat.] To write between.

Dict.

INTERSE'CANT. *adj.* [*intersecans*, Latin.] Dividing any thing into parts.

TO INTERSECT. *v. a.* [*interfeco*, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.

Perfect and viviparous quadrupeds so stand in their position of proneness, that the opposite joints of neighbour legs consist in the same plane; and a line descending from their navel *intersects* at right angles the axis of the earth.

Brown.

Excited by a vigorous loadstone, it will somewhat depress its animated extreme, and *intersect* the horizontal circumference.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.

TO INTERSECT. *v. n.* To meet and cross each other.

The sagittal future usually begins at that point where these lines *intersect*.

Wise man's Surgery.

INTERSE'CTION. *n. f.* [*intersectio*, Lat. from *intersect*.] Point where lines cross each other.

They did spout over interchangeably from side to side in forms of arches, without any *intersection* or meeting aloft, because the pipes were not opposite.

Wotton's Architecture.

The first star of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very *intersection*, which is now elongated, and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees.

Brown.

Ships would move in one and the same surface; and consequently must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the *intersection* of cross ones.

Bentley's Sermons.

TO INTERSE'RT. *v. a.* [*interfero*, Lat.] To put in between other things.

If I may *insert* a short philosophical speculation, the depth of the sea is determined in Pliny to be fifteen furlongs.

Brerewood on Languages.

INTERSE'RTION. *n. f.* [from *insert*.] An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing.

These two *insertions* were clear explications of the apostle's old form, God the father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgement of the unity.

Hammond.

TO INTERSPERSE. *v. a.* [*interspersus*, Lat.] To scatter here and there among other things.

The possibility of a body's moving into a void space beyond the utmost bounds of body, as well as into a void space *interspersed* amongst bodies, will always remain clear.

Locke.

It is the editor's interest to insert what the author's judgment had rejected; and care is taken to *intersperse* these additions in such a manner, that scarce any book can be bought without purchasing something unworthy of the author.

Swift.

INTERSPERSION. *n. f.* [from *intersperse*.] The act of scattering here and there.

For want of the *interspersion* of now and then an elegiack or a lyrick ode.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

INTERSTELLAR. *adj.* [*inter* and *stellar*, Lat.] Intervening between the stars.

The *interstellar* sky hath so much affinity with the star, that there is a rotation of that as well as of the star.

Bacon.

INTERSTICE. *n. f.* [*interstitium*, Lat. *interspace*, Lat.]

1. Space between one thing and another.

The sun shining through a large prism upon a comb placed immediately behind the prism, his light, which passed through the *interspaces* of the teeth fell upon a white paper: the breadths of the teeth were equal to their *interspaces*, and seven teeth together with their *interspaces* took up an inch in breadth.

Newton's Opticks.

The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles which compose the fibres, so as to leave vacant *interspaces* in those places where they cohered before.

Arbutnot.

2. Time between one act and another.

I will point out the *interspaces* of time which ought to be between one citation and another.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

INTERSTICIAL. *adj.* [from *interspace*.] Containing interspaces.

In oiled papers, the *interstitial* division being actuated by the accession of oil, becometh more transparent.

Brown.

INTERTEXTURE. *n. f.* [*intertexto*, Latin.] Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

TO INTERTWINE. } *v. a.* [*inter* and *twine*, or *twist*.] To unite

TO INTERTWIST. } by twisting one in another.

Under some concurrence of shades,

Whose branching arms thick *intertwin'd* might shield  
From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head.

Milton.



INTERVAL. *n. f.* [*intervalle*, Fr. *intervallum*, Latin.]

1. Space between places; interstice; vacuity; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space.

With any obstacle let all the light be now stopped which passes through any one *interval* of the teeth, so that the range of colours which comes from thence may be taken away, and you will see the light of the rest of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Time passing between two assignable points.

The century and half following, to the end of the third Punick war, was a very busy period at Rome; the *intervals* between every war being so short. *Swift.*

3. Remission of a delirium or distemper.

Though he had a long illness, considering the great heat with which it raged, yet his *intervals* of sense being few and short, left but little room for the offices of devotion. *Atterb.*

TO INTERVENE. *v. n.* [*intervenio*, Lat. *intervenir*, Fr.] To come between things or persons; to be intercepted; to make intervals.

While so near each other thus all day

Our task we chuse, what wonder, if so near,  
Looks *intervene*, and smiles. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

Esteem the danger of an action, and the possibilities of miscarriage, and every cross accident that can *intervene*, to be either a mercy on God's part, or a fault on ours. *Taylor.*

INTERVENE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Opposition, or perhaps interview. A word out of use.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an *intervene* of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they swayed. *Wotton.*

INTERVENIENT. *adj.* [*intervenient*, Lat. *intervenient*, French.] Intercedent; interposed; passing between.

There be *intervenient* in the rise of eight, in tones, two bemolls or half notes. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 104.*

Many arts were used to discuss new affection: all which notwithstanding, for I omit things *intervenient*, there is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to be sworn his servant. *Wotton.*

INTERVENTION. *n. f.* [*intervention*, Fr. *interventio*, Latin.]

1. Agency between persons.

God will judge the world in righteousness by the *intervention* of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Agency between antecedents and consecutives.

In the dispensation of God's mercies to the world, some things he does by himself, others by the *intervention* of natural means, and by the mediation of such instruments as he has appointed. *L'Estrange.*

3. Interposition; the state of being interposed.

Sound is shut out by the *intervention* of that lax membrane, and not suffered to pass into the inward ear. *Holder.*

TO INTERVERT. *v. a.* [*interverto*, Lat.] To turn to another course.

The duke *interverted* the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Erpenius for the books five hundred pounds. *Wotton.*

INTERVIEW. *n. f.* [*entrevue*, French.] Mutual sight; sight of each other. It is commonly used for a formal and appointed meeting or conference.

The day will come, when the passions of former enmity being allayed, we shall with ten times redoubled tokens of reconciled love shew ourselves each towards other the same, which Joseph and the brethren of Joseph were at the time of their *interview* in Egypt. *Hooker.*

His fears were, that the *interview* betwixt England and France might, through their amity, Breed him some prejudice. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

Such happy *interview*, and fair event  
Of love, and youth not lost, songs, garlands, flow'rs,  
And charming symphonies, attach'd the heart  
Of Adam. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

TO INTERVOLVE. *v. a.* [*intervolve*, Latin.] To involve one within another.

Mystical dance! which yonder starry sphere  
Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels  
Resembles nearest; mazes intricate,  
Eccentric, *intervolv'd*, yet regular,  
Then most, when most irregular, they seem. *Milton.*

TO INTERWEAVE. *v. a.* preter. *interwove*, part. pass. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interweaved*. [*inter* and *weave*.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle.

Then laid him down  
Under the hospitable covert nigh  
Of trees thick *interwoven*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*

Words *interwove* with sighs found out their way. *Milton.*

I sat me down to watch upon a bank  
With ivy canopied, and *interwove*  
With flaunting honeysuckle. *Milton.*

None  
Can say here nature ends, and art begins,  
But mixt like th' elements, and born like twins,

So *interweav'd*, so like, so much the same:

None, this mere nature, that mere art can name. *Denham.*

The proud theatres disclose the scene,  
Which *interwoven* Britons seem to raise,  
And show the triumph which their shame displays. *Dryden.*  
He so *interweaves* truth with probable fiction, that he puts  
a pleasing falacy upon us. *Dryden.*

It appeared a vast ocean planted with islands, that were covered with fruits and flowers, and *interwoven* with a thousand little shining seas that ran among them. *Addison's Spect.*

It is a confusion of kitchen and parterre, orchard and flower-garden, which lie so mixt and *interwoven* with one another, as to look like a natural wilderness. *Spektat.*

The Supreme Infinite could not make intelligent creatures, without implanting in their natures a most ardent desire; *interwoven* in the substance of their spiritual natures, of being reunited with himself. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

I do not altogether disapprove the *interweaving* texts of scripture through the style of your sermon. *Swift's Miscel.*  
TO INTERWISH. *v. a.* [*inter* and *wish*.] To wish mutually to each other.

The venom of all stepdames, gamester's gall,

What tyrants and their subjects *interwish*,

All ill fall on that man. *Donne.*

INTESTABLE. *adj.* [*intestabilis*, Latin.] Disqualified to make a will.

A person excommunicated is rendered infamous and *intestable* both actively and passively. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INTESTATE. *adj.* [*intestat*, Fr. *intestatus*, Latin.] Wanting a will; dying without will.

Why should calamity be full of words?

—Windy attorneys to their client woes,

Airy succeders of *intestate* joys,

Poor breathing orators of miseries. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*

Present punishment pursues his maw,

When surfeited and swell'd, the peacock raw,

He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,

Repletions, apoplex, *intestate* death. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

INTESTINAL. *adj.* [*intestinal*, Fr. from *intestine*.] Belonging to the guts.

The mouths of the lacteals are opened by the *intestinal* tube, affecting a straight instead of a spiral cylinder. *Arbuth.*

INTESTINE. *adj.* [*intestin*, Fr. *intestinus*, Latin.]

1. Internal; inward; not external.

Of these inward and *intestine* enemies to prayer, there are our past sins to wound us, our present cares to distract us, our distempered passions to disorder us, and a whole swarm of loose and floating imaginations to molest us. *Duppa.*

*Intestine* war no more our passions wage,

Ev'n giddy factions hear away their rage. *Pope.*

2. Contained in the body.

*Intestine* stone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,

And moon-struck madness. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

A wooden jack, which had almost

Lost, by disuse, the art to roast,

A sudden alteration feels,

Increas'd by new *intestine* wheels. *Swift's Miscel.*

3. Domestick, not foreign. I know not whether the word be properly used in the following example of *Shakespeare*: perhaps for *mortal* and *intestine* should be read *mortal interne-cine*.

Since the mortal and *intestine* jars

'Twixt thy seditious countrymen and us,

It hath in solemn synods been decreed,

T' admit no traffick to our adverse towns. *Shakespeare.*

But God, or Nature, while they thus contend,

To these *intestine* discords put an end. *Dryden's Ovid.*

She saw her sons with purple deaths expire,

A dreadful series of *intestine* wars,

Inglorious triumphs, and dishonest scars. *Pope.*

INTESTINE. *n. f.* [*intestinum*, Lat. *intestine*, Fr.] The gut; the bowel: most commonly without a singular.

The *intestines* or guts may be inflamed by an acrid substance taken inwardly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

TO INTHRALL. *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall*.] To enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude. A word now seldom used, at least in prose.

What though I be *inthrall'd*, he seems a knight,

And will not any way dishonour me. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

The Turk has sought to extinguish the ancient memory of those people which he has subjected and *inthrall'd*. *Raleigh.*

Authors to themselves in all

Both what they judge, and what they choose; for so

I form'd them free, and free they must remain

Till they *inthrall* themselves. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*

She soothes, but never can *inthrall* my mind:

Why may not peace and love for once be join'd. *Prior.*

INTHRALMENT. *n. f.* [from *inthrall*.] Servitude; slavery.

Moses and Aaron, sent from God to claim

His people from *inthrallment*, they return

With glory, and spoil, back to their promis'd land.

*Milton's Par. Lost.*

To



**TO INTHRO'NE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *throne*.] To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne.

One, chief, in gracious dignity *intron'd*,  
Shines o'er the rest. *Thomson's Summer*, l. 395.

**INTIMACY.** *n. f.* [*from intimate*.] Close familiarity.

It is in our power to confine our friendships and intimacies to men of virtue. *Rogers's Sermons*.

**INTIMATE.** *adj.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intimus*, Lat.]

1. Inmost; inward; intefine.

They knew not

That what I mention'd was of God, I knew  
From intimate impulse, and therefore urged on

The marriage. *Milton's Agonist*, l. 221.

Fear being so intimate to our natures, it is the strongest bond of laws. *Tillotson's Sermons*.

2. Near; not kept at distance.

Moses was with him in the retirements of the mount, received there his private instructions; and when the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he was honoured with an intimate and immediate admission. *South's Sermons*.

3. Familiar; closely acquainted.

United by this sympathetick bond,

You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. *Roscommon*.

**INTIMATE.** *n. f.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intime*, French; *intimus*, Latin.] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts.

The design was to entertain his reason with a more equal converse, assign him an intimate whose intellect as much corresponded with his as did the outward form. *Gov. Tongue*.

**TO INTIMATE.** *v. a.* [*intimer*, French; *intimare*, low Latin.]

To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a way he intimates, may be made a mercury of copper, not of the silver colour of other mercuries, but green. *Boyle*.

The names of simple ideas and substances, with the abstract ideas in the mind, intimate some real existence, from which was derived their original pattern. *Locke*.

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;

'Tis heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,

And intimates eternity to man.

*Addison's Cato*.

**INTIMATELY.** *adv.* [*from intimate*.]

1. Closely; with intermixture of parts.

The same œconomy is observed in the circulation of the chyle with the blood, by mixing it intimately with the parts of the fluid to which it is to be assimilated. *Arbuthnot*.

2. Nearly; inseparably.

Quality, as it regards the mind, has its rise from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is more essential to us, and more intimately united with us. *Addison's Spect.* N°. 219.

3. Familiarly; with close friendship.

**INTIMA'TION.** *n. f.* [*intimation*, Fr. *from intimate*.] Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and intimations; the first hints and whispers of good and evil that pass in his heart. *South's Sermons*.

Of those that are only probable we have some reasonable intimations, but not a demonstrative certainty. *Woodward*.

Besides the more solid parts of learning, there are several little intimations to be met with on medals. *Addison*.

**INTIME.** *adj.* Inward; being within the mass; not being external, or on the surface; internal.

As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an intime application of the agents, water hath the principality and excess over earth. *Digby on Bodies*.

**TO INTIMIDATE.** *v. a.* [*intimider*, French; *in* and *timidus*, Lat.] To make fearful; to daunt; to make cowardly.

Now guilt once harbour'd in the conscious breast,

Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Irene*.

**INTIRE.** *n. f.* [*integer*, Lat. *entier*, French; better written *entire*, which see, and all its derivatives.] Whole; undiminished; broken.

The lawful power of making laws, to command whole politick societies of men, belongeth so properly unto the same intire societies, that for any prince to exercise the same of himself, and not either by express commission immediately and personally received from God, or else by authority derived at the first from their consent upon whose persons he imposes laws, it is no better than mere tyranny. *Hooker*.

**INTIRENESS.** *n. f.* [*from intire*; better *entireness*.] Wholeness; integrity.

So shall all times find me the same:

You this intireness better may fulfil,

Who have the pattern with you still. *Donne*.

**INTO.** *prep.* [*in* and *to*.]

1. Noting entrance with regard to place.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance an habitual inclination to the site it held, how much more may education, being a constant plight and inurement, induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature. *Wotton*.

To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a

living creature, fashion the parts, and having fitted them together, to put into them a living soul. *Locke*.

Water introduces into vegetables the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

Acrid substances, which pass into the capillary tubes, must irritate them into greater contraction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

2. Noting penetration beyond the outside, or some action which reaches beyond the superficies or open part.

To look into letters already opened or dropt is held an ungenerous act. *Pope*.

2. Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.

They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put into great words. *Bacon*.

Compound bodies may be resolved into other substances than such as they are divided into by the fire. *Boyle*.

A man must sin himself into a love of other mens sins; for a bare notion of this black art will not carry him so far. *South*.

Sure thou art born to some peculiar fate,

When the mad people rise against the state,

To look them into duty; and command

An awful silence with thy lifted hand. *Dryden's Persius*.

It concerns every man that would not trifle away his soul, and fool himself into irrecoverable misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire into these matters. *Tillotson*.

He is not a frail being, that he should be tired into compliance by the force of assiduous application. *Smalridge*.

In hollow bottoms, if any fountains chance to rise, they naturally spread themselves into lakes, before they can find any issue. *Addison on Italy*.

It would have been all irretrievably lost, was it not by this means collected and brought into one mass. *Woodward*.

Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author; and the reader led into a belief, that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue. *Atterbury*.

It is no ways congruous, that God should be always frightening and astonishing men into an acknowledgement of the truth, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evidence. *Atterbury's Sermons*.

A man may whore and drink himself into atheism; but it is impossible he should think himself into it. *Bentley*.

**INTOLERABLE.** *adj.* [*intolerabilis*, Lat. *intolerable*, Fr.]

1. Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be born; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as intolerable as it is unreasonable. *Taylor*.

His awful presence did the croud surprize,

Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes;

Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,

So fierce, they flash'd intolerable day. *Dryden*.

Some men are quickly weary of one thing: the same study long continued in is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes is to a court lady. *Locke*.

From Param's top th' Almighty rode,

Intolerable day proclaim'd the God. *Broome*.

2. Bad beyond sufferance.

**INTOLERABLENESS.** *n. f.* [*from intolerable*.] Quality of a thing not to be endured.

**INTOLERABLY.** *adv.* [*from intolerable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.

**INTOLERANT.** *adj.* [*intolerant*, French.] Not enduring; not able to endure.

Too great moisture affects human bodies with one class of diseases, and too great dryness with another; the powers of human bodies being limited and intolerant of excesses. *Arbuth.*

**TO INTOMB.** *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb*.] To inclose in a funeral monument; to bury.

What commandment finally had they for the ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead, after which custom notwithstanding our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intombed. *Hooker*, b. i.

Is't night's predominance or the day's shame,

That darkness does the face of earth intomb. *Shakespeare*.

Mighty hero's more majestic shades,

And youths intomb'd before their father's eyes. *Dryden*.

**TO INTONATE.** *v. a.* [*intono*, Lat.] To thunder. *Diët*.

**INTONA'TION.** *n. f.* [*intonation*, Fr. *from intonate*.] The act of thundering. *Diët*.

**TO INTO'NE.** *v. n.* [*from intono*, or rather *from tone*; *intonner*, French.] To make a slow protracted noise.

So swells each wind-pipe; as intones to as

Harmonick twang. *Pope's Dunciad*, b. ii.

**TO INTO'RT.** *v. a.* [*intortuo*, Lat.] To twist; to wreath; to wring.

The brain is a congeries of glands, that separate the finer parts of the blood, called animal spirits; and a gland is nothing but a canal variously intorted and wound up together. *Arbuth.*

With rev'rent hand the king presents the gold,

Which round th' intorted horns the gilder roll'd. *Pope*.

To



**TO INTOXICATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Latin.] To inebriate; to make drunk.

The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it intoxicateth; and age doth profit rather in the powers of understanding than in the virtues of the will and affections. *Bacon.*

As with new wine intoxicated both,  
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel  
Divinity within them breeding wings,  
Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

My early mistress, now my ancient muse,  
That strong Circean liquor cease t' infuse,  
Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*

What part of wild fury was there in the bacchanals which we have not seen equall'd, if not exceeded by some intoxicated zealots? *Decay of Piety.*

Others, after having done fine things, yet spoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are so intoxicated with an earnest desire of being above all others, that they suffer themselves to be deceived. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Vegetables by fermentation are wrought up to spirituous liquors, having quite different qualities from the plant itself; for no fruit taken crude has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbuthnot.*

**INTOXICATION.** *n. f.* [from *intoxicate*.] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk.

That king, being in amity with him, did so burn in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's intoxication, who was every where else detected. *Bacon.*

Whence can this proceed, but from that besotting intoxication which verbal magick brings upon the mind. *South.*

**INTRACTION.** *n. f.* [*intra* and *tractio*, Latin.]

1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate.

To love them who loves us is so natural a passion, that even the most intractable tempers obey its force. *Rogers.*

2. Unmanageable; furious.

By what means serpents, and other noxious and more intractable kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, got together. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. iii.*

**INTRACTIONENESS.** *n. f.* [from *intractable*.] Obstinate; perverseness.

**INTRACTIONABLY.** *adv.* [from *intractable*.] Unmanageably; stubbornly.

**INTRANQUILITY.** *n. f.* [*in* and *tranquility*.] Unquietness; want of rest.

Jactations were used for amusement, and allay in constant pains, and to relieve that intranquility which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Temple.*

**INTRANSITIVE.** *v. a.* [*intransitivus*, Latin.]

[In grammar.] A verb *intransitive* is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object; as, *curro*, I run. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

**INTRANSMUTABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *transmutable*.] Unchangeable to any other substance.

Some of the most experienced chemists do affirm quicksilver to be *intransmutable*, and therefore call it liquor æternus. *Ray on the Creation.*

**TO INTREASURE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *treasure*.] To lay up as in a treasury.

There is a history in all mens lives,  
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;  
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,  
With a near aim, of the main chance of things  
As yet not come to life, which in their seeds  
And weak beginnings he intreasured. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

**TO INTRENCH.** *v. n.* [*in* and *trancher*, French.]

1. To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another.

Little I desire my scepter should intrench on God's sovereignty, which is the only king of men's consciences. *K. Charles.*

That crawling insect, who from mud began,  
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!

Durst he, who does but for my pleasure live,  
Intrench on love, my great prerogative. *Dryden's Aureng.*

We are not to intrench upon truth in any conversation, but least of all with children. *Locke.*

2. To break with hollows.

His face

Deep scars of thunder had intrench'd, and care  
Sat on his faded cheek. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*

3. To fortify with a trench: as, the allies were intrenched in their camp.

**INTRENCHANT.** *adj.* [This word, which is, I believe, found only in *Shakespeare*, is thus explained by one of his editors: The *intrenchant* air means the air which suddenly encroaches and closes upon the space left by any body which had passed through it. *Hammer.* I believe *Shakespeare* intended rather to express the idea of indivisibility or invulnerableness, and derived *intrenchant*, from *in* privative, and *trencher*, to cut; *intrenchant* is indeed properly *not cutting*, rather than *not to be cut*; but this is not the only instance in which *Shakespeare* confounds words of active and passive signification.] Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible.

As easy may'st thou the *intrenchant* air

With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed. *Shakesp.*

**INTRENCHMENT.** *n. f.* [from *intrench*.] Fortification with a trench.

**INTREPID.** *adj.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Latin.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave.

Argyle

Calm and *intrepid* in the very throat

Of sulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field. *Thomson.*

**INTREPIDITY.** *n. f.* [*intrepidité*, Fr.] Fearlessness; courage; boldness.

I could not sufficiently wonder at the *intrepidity* of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to walk upon my body, without trembling. *Gulliver's Travels.*

**INTREPIDLY.** *adv.* [from *intrepid*.] Fearlessly; boldly; daringly.

He takes the globe for the scene; he launches forward *intrepidly*, like one to whom no place is new. *Pope.*

**INTRICACY.** *n. f.* [from *intricate*.] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.

The part of Ulysses in Homer's *Odyssey* is much admired by Aristotle, as perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and *intricacies*, by the many adventures in his voyage, and the subtilty of his behaviour. *Addison.*

**INTRICATE.** *adj.* [*intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and *intricate*. *Hooker.*

His stile in writing was fit to convey the most *intricate* business to the understanding with the utmost clearness. *Addison.*

**TO INTRICATE.** [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, nor in use.

Alterations of surnames have so *intricated*, or rather obscured, the truth of our pedigrees, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them. *Camden.*

**INTRICATELY.** *adv.* [from *intricate*.] With involution of one in another; with perplexity.

That variety of factions, into which we are so *intricately* engaged, gave occasion to this discourse. *Swift.*

**INTRICATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *intricate*.] Perplexity; involution; obscurity.

He found such *intricateness*, that he could see no way to lead him out of the maze. *Sidney.*

**INTRIGUE.** *n. f.* [*intrigue*, French.]

1. A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged: usually an affair of love.

These are the grand *intrigues* of man,  
These his huge thoughts, and these his vast desires. *Flatman.*

A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and *intrigue*, to a rich widow. *Addison's Gurr.*

The hero of a comedy is represented victorious in all his *intrigues*. *Swift.*

Now love is dwindled to *intrigue*,  
And marriage grown a money league. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. Intricacy; complication. Little in use.

Though this vicinity of ourselves to ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know other things without us. *Hale's Originat. of Mankind.*

3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned transaction.

As these causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which makes up the greatest part of the poem. *Pope.*

**TO INTRIGUE.** *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private designs.

**INTRIGUER.** *n. f.* [*intrigueur*, Fr. from *intrigue*.] One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women.

I desire that *intriguers* will not make a pimp of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one another. *Addison.*

**INTRIGUINGLY.** *adv.* [from *intrigue*.] With intrigue; with secret plotting.

**INTRINSECAL.** *adj.* [*intrinsicus*, Lat. *intrinseque*, French.]

This word is now generally written *intrinsic*, contrarily to etymology.]

1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent.

These measure the laws of God not by the *intrinsecal* goodness and equity of them, but by reluctancy and opposition which they find in their own hearts against them. *Tillotson.*

The near and *intrinsecal*, and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itself. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Intimate; closely familiar. Out of use.

He falls into *intrinsecal* society with Sir John Graham, who dissuaded him from marriage, and gave him rather encouragement to woo fortune in court. *Wotton.*

Sir Fulk Greville was a man in appearance *intrinsecal* with him, or at least admitted to his melancholy hours. *Wotton.*

**INTRINSECALLY.**



**INTRINSECALLY.** *adv.* [from *intrinsecal*.]

1. Internally; naturally; really.

A lye is a thing absolutely and *intrinsecally* evil. *South.*

Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, *intrinsecally* and solidly valuable. *Prior.*

2. Within; at the inside.

In his countenance no open alteration; but the less he shewed without, the more it wrought *intrinsecally*. *Wotton.*

If once bereaved of motion, it cannot of itself acquire it again; nor till it be thrust by some other body from without, or *intrinsecally* moved by an immaterial self-active substance that can pervade it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**INTRINSICK.** *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Latin.]

1. Inward; internal; real; true.

*Intrinsick* goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety to the secret will of God, as well as to his revealed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing.

The difference between worth and merit, strictly taken; that is, a man's *intrinsick*; this, his current value. *Grew.*

His fame, like gold, the more 'tis try'd, The more shall its *intrinsick* worth proclaim. *Prior.*

Beautiful as a jewel set in gold, which, though it adds little to *intrinsick* value, yet improves the lustre, and attracts the eyes of the beholder. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**INTRINSECATE.** *adj.* [This word seems to have been ignorantly formed between *intricate* and *intrinsecal*.] Perplexed; entangled.

Such smiling rogues as these,  
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain  
Too *intrinsecate* 't' unloose. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Come, mortal wretch,

With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsecate*  
Of life at once unie. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

**TO INTRODUCE.** *v. a.* [*introduco*, Lat. *introduire*, Fr.]

1. To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person.

Mathematicians of advanced speculations may have other ways to *introduce* into their minds ideas of infinity. *Locke.*

2. To bring something into notice or practice.

This vulgar error whosoever is able to reclaim, he shall *introduce* a new way of cure, preserving by theory as well as practice. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

An author who should *introduce* a sort of words upon the stage, would meet with small applause. *Brpome.*

3. To produce; to give occasion.

Whatsoever *introduces* habits in children, deserves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke on Education.*

4. To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

**INTRODUCER.** *n. f.* [*introducetur*, Fr. from *introduce*.]

1. One who conducts another to a place or person.

2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an *introducer* or supporter, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*

It is commonly charged upon the army, that the beastly vice of drinking to excess hath been lately, from their example, restored among us; but whoever the *introducers* were, they have succeeded to a miracle. *Swift.*

**INTRODUCTION.** *n. f.* [*introduction*, Fr. *introductio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the state of being ushered or conducted.

2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.

The archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. *Clarendon.*

3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

**INTRODUCTIVE.** *adj.* [*introducetif*, French; from *introduce*.]

Serving as the means to something else.

The truths of Christ crucified, is the Christian's philosophy, and a good life is the Christian's logick; that great instrumental *introductive* art, that must guide the mind into the former. *South's Sermons.*

**INTRODUCTORY.** *adj.* [from *introducetus*, Latin.] Previous; serving as a means to something further.

This *introductory* discourse itself is to be but an essay, not a book. *Boyle.*

**INTROGRESSION.** *n. f.* [*introgressio*, Latin.] Entrance; the act of entering.

**INTROIT.** *n. f.* [*introit*, French.] The beginning of the mass; the beginning of publick devotions.

**INTROMISSION.** *n. f.* [*intromissio*, Latin.]

1. The act of sending in.

If fight be caused by *intromission*, or receiving in the form of that which is seen, contrary species or forms should be received confusedly together, which Aristotle shews to be absurd. *Peacham on Drawing.*

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged by the chief factors for a general *intromission* of all sects and persuasions into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they should be taken away. *South.*

2. [In the Scottish law.] The act of intermeddling with another's effects: as, *he shall be brought to an account for his intromissions with such an estate.*

**TO INTROMIT.** *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Latin.] To lend in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters.

Glass in the window *intromits* light without cold to those in the room. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Tinged bodies and liquors reflect some sorts of rays, and *intromit* or transmit other sorts. *Newton's Opt.*

**TO INTROSPECT.** *v. a.* [*introspectus*, Latin.] To take a view of the inside.

**INTROSPECTION.** *n. f.* [from *introspect*.] A view of the inside.

The actings of the mind or imagination itself, by way of reflection or *introspection* of themselves, are discernible by man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination. *Dryden.*

**INTROVENIENT.** *adj.* [*intro* and *venio*, Latin.] Entering; coming in.

Scarce any condition which is not exhausted and obscured, from the commixture of *introversient* nations, either by commerce or conquest. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TO INTRUDE.** *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Latin.]

1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission.

Thy years want wit, thy wit wants edge  
And manners, to *intrude* where I am grac'd. *Shakesp.*

The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore that this might so enter, as not to *intrude*, it was to bring its warrant from the same hand of omnipotence. *South.*

Forgive me, fair one, if officious friendship

*Intrudes* on your repose, and comes thus late

To greet you with the tidings of success. *Rowe's J. Shore.*

Some thoughts rise and *intrude* upon us, while we shun them; others fly from us, when we would hold them. *Watts.*

2. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility, and worshipping of angels, *intruding* into those things which he hath not seen by his fleshly mind. *Col. ii. 18.*

**TO INTRUDE.** *v. a.* To force without right or welcome.

Not to *intrude* one's self into the mysteries of government, which the prince keeps secret, is represented by the winds shut up in a bull-hide, which the companions of Ulysses would needs be so foolish as to pry into. *Pope.*

**INTRUDER.** *n. f.* [from *intrude*.] One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome.

And the hounds

Should drive upon the new transformed limbs,  
Unmannerly *intruder* as thou art! *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*

Go, base *intruder*! over-weening slave!

Bestow thy fawning smiles on equal mates. *Shakespeare.*

They were but *intruders* upon the possession, during the minority of the heir: they knew those lands were the rightful inheritance of that young lady. *Davies on Ireland.*

Will you, a bold *intruder*, never learn

To know your basket, and your bread discern? *Dryden.*

She had seen a great variety of faces: they were all strangers and *intruders*, such as she had no acquaintance with. *Locke.*

The whole fraternity of writers rise up in arms against every new *intruder* into the world of fame. *Addison's Freeholder.*

**INTRUSION.** *n. f.* [*intrusion*, French; *intrusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state.

It must raise more substantial superstructions, and fall upon very many excellent strains, which have been justled off by the *intrusions* of poetical fictions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The separation of the parts of one body, upon the *intrusion* of another, and the change from rest to motion upon impulse, and the like, seem to have some connection. *Locke.*

2. Encroachment upon any person or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permission.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something emboldened me to this unseasoned *intrusion*; for they say, if money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shakespeare.*

Frogs, lice, and flies, must all his palace fill

With loath'd *intrusion*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

How's this, my son? Why this *intrusion*?

Were not my orders that I should be private? *Addis. Cato.*

I may close, after so long an *intrusion* upon your meditations. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

It will be said, I handle an art no way suitable either to my employment or fortune, and so stand charged with *intrusion* and impertinency. *Wotton.*

**TO INTRUST.** *v. a.* [*in* and *trust*.] To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or thing of value.



His majesty had a solicitous care for the payment of his debts; though in such a manner, that none of the duke's officers were *intrusted* with the knowledge of it. *Clarendon.*

Receive my counsel, and securely move;

*Intrust* thy fortune to the pow'rs above. *Dryden's Juven.*

Are not the lives of those, who draw the sword

In Rome's defence, *intrusted* to our care? *Addis. Cato.*

He composed his billet-doux, and at the time appointed went to *intrust* it to the hands of his confidant. *Arbutnot.*

**INTUITION.** *n. f.* [*intuitus, intueor*, Latin.]

1. Sight of any thing. Used commonly of mental view; immediate knowledge.

At our rate of judging, St. Paul had surely passed for a most malicious persecutor; whereas God saw he did it ignorantly in unbelief, and upon that *intuition* had mercy on him.

*Government of the Tongue.*

The truth of these propositions we know by a bare simple *intuition* of the ideas, and such propositions are called self-evident. *Locke.*

2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object.

All knowledge of causes is deductive; for we know none by simple *intuition*, but through the mediation of their effects; for the causality itself is insensible. *Glanv. Scept.*

Discourse was then almost as quick as *intuition*. *South.*

He their single virtues did survey,

By *intuition* in his own large breast. *Dryden.*

**INTUITIVE.** *adj.* [*intuitivus*, low Latin; *intuitif*, French.]

1. Seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of reason.

Immediate perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we see their agreement or disagreement; this therefore is called *intuitive* knowledge. *Locke.*

Those lofty flights of thought, and almost *intuitive* perception of abstruse notions, those exalted discoveries of mathematical theorems, we sometimes see existent in one and the same person. *Bentley.*

2. Seeing, not barely believing.

Faith, beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the *intuitive* vision of God in the world to come. *Hooker.*

3. Having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

The rule of ghostly or immaterial natures, as spirits and angels, is their *intuitive* intellectual judgment, concerning the amiable beauty and high goodness of that object, which, with unspeakable joy and delight, doth set them on work. *Hooker.*

The soul receives

Discursive or *intuitive*.

*Milton.*

**INTUITIVELY.** *adv.* [*intuitivement*, French.] Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception.

That our love is sound and sincere, that it cometh from a pure heart, and a good conscience, and a faith unfeigned, who can pronounce, saving only the searcher of all mens hearts, who alone *intuitively* doth know in this kind who are his. *Hook.*

God Almighty, who sees all things *intuitively*, does not want logical helps. *Baker on Learning.*

**INTUMESCENCE.** *n. f.* [*intumescence*, French; *intumescere*, Lat.]

**INTUMESCENCY.** *n. f.* Swell; tumour; the act or state of swelling.

According to the temper of the terreous parts at the bottom, as they are more hardly or easily moved, they variously begin, continue, or end their *intumescencies*. *Brown.*

This subterranean heat causes a great rarefaction and *intumescence* of the water of the abyss, putting it into very great commotions, and at the same time making the like effort upon the earth, occasions an earthquake. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

**INTURGESCENCE.** *n. f.* [*in* and *turgesco*, Latin.] Swelling; the act or state of swelling.

Not by attenuation of the upper part of the sea, but *inturgescencies* caused first at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

**INTUSE.** *n. f.* [*intusus*, Latin.] Bruise.

*Spenser.*

**TO INTWINE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *twine*.]

1. To twist, or wreath together.

This opinion, though false, yet *intwined* with a true, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them. *Hooker.*

2. To encompass by circling round it.

The vest and veil divine,

Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs *intwine*. *Dryden.*

**TO INVAD.** *v. a.* [*invado*, Latin.]

1. To attack a country; to make an hostile entrance.

He will *invade* them with troops. *Hab. iii. 16.*

Should he *invade* any part of their country, he would soon see that nation up in arms. *Knolles.*

With dang'rous expedition they *invade*

Heav'n, whose high walls fear no assault. *Milton.*

Thy race in times to come

Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;

Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall heav'n *invade*,

Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden's Æn.*

Encouraged with success, he *invades* the province of philosophy. *Dryden.*

In vain did nature's wife command

Divide the waters from the land,

If daring ships, and men prophane,

*Invade* th' inviolable main. *Dryden.*

2. To attack; to assail; to assault.

There shall be sedition among men, and *invading* one another; they shall not regard their kings. *2 Esdr. xv. 16.*

Thou think'st 'tis much, that this contentious storm

*Invades* us to the skin; so 'tis to thee:

But where the greater malady is fix'd,

The lesser is scarce felt. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. To violate with the first act of hostility; to attack, not defend.

Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made;

And virtue may repel, though not *invade*. *Dryden.*

**INVADER.** *n. f.* [*from invado*, Latin.]

1. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another.

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durst they, as *invaders*, land in Ireland. *Bacon.*

Their piety

In sharp contest of battle found no aid

Against *invaders*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

That knowledge, like the coal from the altar, serves only to embroil and consume the sacrilegious *invaders*. *Decay of Piety.*

Were he lost, the naked empire

Would be a prey expos'd to all *invaders*. *Denham's Sophy.*

The country about Attica was the most barren of any in Greece, through which means it happened that the natives were never expelled by the fury of *invaders*. *Swift.*

Secure, by William's care, let Britain stand;

Nor dread the bold *invader's* hand. *Prior.*

Esteem and judgment with strong fancy join,

To call the fair *invader* in;

My darling favourite inclination, too,

All, all conspiring with the foe. *Granville.*

2. An assailant.

3. Encroacher; intruder.

The substance thereof was formerly comprised in that uncompounded style, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical *invaders*. *Hammond.*

**INVALESCENCE.** *n. f.* [*invalesco*, Latin.] Strength; health; force. *Dict.*

**INVALID.** *adj.* [*invalidus*, Fr. *invalidus*, Latin.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.

But this I urge,

Admitting motion in the heav'ns, to shew

*Invalid*, that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton.*

**TO INVALIDATE.** *v. a.* [*from invalid*.] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

To *invalidate* such a consequence, some things might be speciously enough alledged. *Boyle.*

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is jilted, bring a score of witnesses of the falshood of his mistress, and it is ten to one but three kind words of her's shall *invalidate* all their testimonies. *Locke.*

**INVALID.** *n. f.* [*Fr.*] One disabled by sickness or hurts.

What beggar in the *invalides*,

With lameness broke, with blindness smitten,

Wish'd ever decently to die? *Prior.*

**INVALIDITY.** *n. f.* [*in* and *validity*; *invalidité*, French.]

1. Weakness; want of cogency.

2. Want of bodily strength. This is no English meaning.

He ordered, that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or *invalidity*, should want. *Temple.*

**INVALUABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *valuable*.] Precious above estimation; inestimable.

The faith it produced would not be so free an act as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and *invaluable* privileges of believing. *Atterbury.*

**INVARIABLE.** *adj.* [*in* and *variarus*, Lat. *invariable*, Fr.] Unchangeable; constant.

Being not able to design times by days, months, or years, they thought best to determine these alterations by some known and *invariable* signs, and such did they conceive the rising and setting of the fixed stars. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The rule of good and evil would not then appear uniform and *invariable*, but would seem different, according to mens different complexions and inclinations. *Atterbury.*

**INVARIABLENESS.** *n. f.* [*from invariable*.] Immutability; constancy.

**INVARIABLY.** *adv.* [*from invariable*.] Unchangeably; constantly.

He, who steers his course *invariably* by this rule, takes the surest way to make all men praise him. *Atterbury.*

**INVASION.** *n. f.* [*invasion*, French; *invasio*, Latin.]

1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment.

We made an *invasion* upon the Cherethites. *1 Sa. xxx.*



Reason finds a secret grief and remorse from every *invasion* that sin makes upon innocence, and that must render the first entrance and admission of sin uneasy. *South's Sermons.*

The nations of th' Ausonian shore  
Shall hear the dreadful rumour, from afar,  
Of arm'd *invasion*, and embrace the war. *Dryd. Æn.*

William the Conqueror invaded England about the year 1060, which means this; that taking the duration from our Saviour's time 'till now, for one intire length of time, it shews at what distance this *invasion* was from the two extremes. *Locke.*

## 2. Attack of an epidemical disease.

What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons. *Arbutnot.*

**INVA'SIVE.** *adj.* [from *invade*.] Entering hostilely upon other mens possessions; not defensive.

I must come closer to my purpose, and not make more *invasive* wars abroad, when, like Hannibal, I am called back to the defence of my country. *Dryden.*

Let other monarchs, with *invasive* bands,  
Lessen their people, and extend their lands;  
By gasping nations hated and obey'd,

Lords of the desarts that their swords had made. *Arbutnot.*

**INVE'CTIVE.** *n. f.* [*invektive*, Fr. *invektiva*, low Lat.] A censure in speech or writing; a reproachful accusation.

Plain men desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skilful as to unwind themselves, where the snares of glosing speech do lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear so bitter *invektives* against that which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy, to approve as lawful, and to observe as behoveful for the exercise of Christian duty. *Hooker.*

So desp'rate thieves, all hopeless of their lives,

Breathe out *invektives* 'gainst the officers. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

Casting off the respect fit to be continued between kings, even when their blood is hottest, he fell to bitter *invektives* against the French king. *Bacon's H. VII.*

Whilst we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong; and then all the *invektives* we make at their supposed errors, fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Piety.*

If we take satyr, in the general signification of the world, for an *invektive*, 'tis certain that 'tis almost as old as verse. *Dryd. Juv. Dedication.*

**INVE'CTIVE.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abusive.

Let him rail on; let his *invektive* muse

Have four and twenty letters to abuse. *Dryden.*

**INVE'CTIVELY.** *adv.* Satirically; abusively.

Thus most *invektively* he pierceth through

The body of the country, city, court,

Yea and of this our life; swearing that we

Are meer usurpers, tyrants. *Shakespeare.*

**TO INVE'IGH.** *v. a.* [*inveho*, Latin.] To utter censure or reproach.

I cannot blame him for *inveighing* so sharply against the vices of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*

He *inveighs* severely against the folly of parties, in retaining scoundrels to retail their lies. *Arbutnot.*

**INVE'IGHER.** *n. f.* [from *inveigh*.] Vehement railer.

One of these *inveighers* against mercury, in a course of seven weeks, could not cure one small herpes in the face. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

**TO INVE'IGLE.** *v. a.* [*inveigliare*, Ital. *Minshew*; *aveugler*, or *enaveugler*, French, *Skinner* and *Junius*.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to seduce.

Most false Dueffa, royal richly dight,

That easy was to *inveigle* weaker sight,

Was, by her wicked arts and wily skill,

Too false and strong for earthly skill or might. *Fa. Queen.*

Achilles hath *inveigled* his fool from him. *Shakespeare.*

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells,

To *inveigle* and invite th' unwary sence

Of them that pass unweeting by the way. *Milton.*

Both right able

T' *inveigle* and draw in the rabble. *Hudibras.*

Those drops of prettiness, scatteringly sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to exalt our conceptions, not *inveigle* or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

I leave the use of garlick to such as are *inveigled* into the gout by the use of too much drinking. *Temple.*

The *inveigling* a woman, before she is come to years of discretion, should be as criminal as the seducing of her before she is ten years old. *Spectator.*

**INVE'IGLER.** *n. f.* [from *inveigle*.] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.

Being presented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, the prince clapt him up as his *inveigler*. *Sandys.*

**TO INVENT.** *v. a.* [*inventer*, French; *invenio*, Latin.]

1. To discover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce something not made before.

The substance of the service of God, so far forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may

not be *invented* of men, but must be received from God himself. *Hooker.*

By their count, which lovers books *invent*,

The sphere of Cupid forty years contains. *Spenser.*

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none

She could devise, and thousand ways *invent*

To feed her foolish humour and vain jolliment. *Fa. Queen.*

Woe to them that *invent* to themselves instruments of mischief. *Amos vi. 5.*

We may *invent*

With what more forcible we may offend

Our enemies. *Milton.*

In the motion of the bones in their articulations, a twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction of their heads; both which make up the most apt mixture, for this use, that can be *invented* or thought upon. *Ray.*

Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race,

Who nature's mazy intricacies trace,

By manag'd fire and late *invented* eyes. *Blackmore.*

But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,

When want had set an edge upon their mind,

Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,

And that which each *invented*, all enjoy'd. *Creech.*

The ship by help of a screw, *invented* by Archimedes, was launched into the water. *Arbutnot.*

## 2. To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate.

I never did such things as those men have maliciously *invented* against me. *Susan. xliii.*

Here is a strange figure *invented*, against the plain sense of the words. *Stillingfleet.*

## 3. To feign; to make by the imagination.

I would *invent* as bitter searching terms,

With full as many signs of deadly hate,

As lean-fac'd envy in her lothsome cave. *Shakespeare.*

Hercules's meeting with pleasure and virtue, was *invented* by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates, and in the first dawning of philosophy. *Addison's Spectator.*

## 4. To light on; to meet with.

Far off he wonders what them makes so glad:

Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent*,

Or Cybel's frantick rites have made them mad. *Spenser.*

**INVE'NTER.** *n. f.* [from *inventeur*, French.]

1. One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before.

As a translator, he was just; as an *inventer*, he was rich. *Garth.*

## 2. A forger.

**INVE'NTION.** *n. f.* [*invention*, French; *inventio*, Latin.]

### 1. Fiction.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend

The brightest heaven of *invention*! *Shakesp. H. V. Prol.*

By improving what was writ before,

*Invention* labours less, but judgment more. *Roscommon.*

*Invention* is a kind of muse, which, being possessed of the other advantages common to her sisters, and being warmed by the fire of Apollo, is raised higher than the rest. *Dryden.*

The chief excellence of Virgil is judgment, of Homer is *invention*. *Pope.*

### 2. Discovery.

Nature hath provided several glandules to separate this juice from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are of a late *invention*, and called *ductus salivales*. *Ray on the Creation.*

### 3. Excogitation; act of producing something new.

Mine is th' *invention* of the charming lyre;

Sweet notes and heav'nly numbers I inspire. *Dryden.*

### 4. Forgery.

We hear our bloody cousins, not confessing

Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers

With strange *invention*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

If thou can'st accuse,

Do it without *invention* suddenly. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

### 5. The thing invented.

The garden, a place not fairer in natural ornaments than artificial *inventions*. *Sidney.*

Th' *invention* all admir'd; and each how he

To be th' inventor mis'd, so easy it seem'd

Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought impossible. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

**INVE'NTIVE.** *adj.* [*inventif*, Fr. from *invent*.] Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; having the power of fiction.

Those have the *inventive* heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

As he had an *inventive* brain, so there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himself. *Raleigh.*

Reason, remembrance, wit, *inventive* art,

No nature, but immortal, can impart. *Denham.*

That *inventive* head

Her fatal image from the temple drew,

The sleeping guardians of the castle slew. *Dryden.*

The *inventive* god, who never fails his part,  
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*



INVENTOR. *n. f.* [*inventor*, Latin.]

1. A finder out of something new.

We have the statue of your Columbus, that discovered the West Indies, also the *inventor* of ships: your Monk, that was the *inventor* of ordnance, and of gunpowder. *Bacon.*

Studious they appear

Of arts that polish life; *inventors* rare,

Unmindful of their maker. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Th' invention all admir'd, and each how he

To be the *inventor* mis'd. *Milton.*

Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author and *inventor*, and the reader led into a belief that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue? *Atterb.*

2. A contriver; a framer. In an ill sense.

In this upshot, purposes mistook,

Fall'n on th' *inventors* heads. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

INVENTORIALY. *adv.* [from *inventory*, whence perhaps *inventorial*.] In manner of an inventory.

To divide *inventorially*, would dizzy the arithmetick of memory. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

INVENTORY. *n. f.* [*inventaire*, French; *inventarium*, Latin.]

An account or catalogue of moveables.

I found,

Forsooth, an *inventory*, thus importing,

The several parcels of his plate. *Shakesp. H. VIII.*

The leanness that afflicts us, the object of our misery, is as an *inventory* to particularize their abundance: our sufferings is a gain to them. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Whoe'er looks,

For themselves dare not go, o'er Cheapside books,

Shall find their wardrobe's *inventory*. *Donne.*

It were of much consequence to have such an *inventory* of nature, wherein, as on the one hand, nothing should be wanting, so nothing repeated on the other. *Grew's Museum.*

In Persia the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the *inventory* of their goods and chattels; and it is usual, when a man sells a bale of silk, to toss half a dozen women into the bargain. *Spectator.*

He gave me an *inventory* of her goods and estate. *Spectator.*

TO INVENTORY. *v. a.* [*inventorier*, Fr.] To register; to place in a catalogue.

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty: it shall be *inventoried*, and every particle and utensil labell'd to my will. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

A man looks on the love of his friend as one of the richest possessions: the philosopher thought friends were to be *inventoried* as well as goods. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INVENTRESS. *n. f.* [*inventrice*, Fr. from *inventor*.] A female that invents.

The arts, with all their retinue of lesser trades, history and tradition tell us when they had their beginning; and how many of their inventors and *inventresses* were deified. *Burnet.*

Cecilia came,

*Inventress* of the vocal frame:

The sweet enthusiast, from her sacred store,

Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds. *Dryden.*

INVERSE. *adj.* [*inverse*, Fr. *inversus*, Latin.] Inverted; reciprocal: opposed to *direct*. It is so called in proportion, when the fourth term is so much greater than the third, as the second is less than the first; or so much less than the third as the second is greater than the first.

Every part of matter tends to every part of matter with a force, which is always in a direct proportion of the quantity of matter, and an *inverse* duplicate proportion of the distance. *Garth.*

INVERSION. *n. f.* [*inversion*, Fr. *inversio*, Latin.]

1. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last.

If he speaks truth, it is upon design, and a subtle *inversion* of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of it. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

'Tis just the *inversion* of an act of parliament; your lordship first signed it, and then it was passed amongst the lords and commons. *Dryden.*

2. Change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

TO INVERT. *v. a.* [*invert*, Latin.]

1. To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before.

With fate *inverted*, shall I humbly woo?

And some proud prince, in wild Numidia born,

Pray to accept me, and forget my scorn? *Waller.*

Ask not the cause why fullen Spring

So long delays her flow'rs to bear,

And Winter storms *invert* the year. *Dryden.*

Poesy and oratory omit things essential, and *invert* times and actions, to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

2. To place the last first.

Yes, every poet is a fool;

By demonstration Ned can show it:

Happy, could Ned's *inverted* rule

Prove every fool to be a poet. *Prior.*

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to imbezzle. Instead of this *convert* or *intervert* is now commonly used.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use, and having secret intelligence with his enemies. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

INVERTEDLY. *adv.* [from *inverted*.] In contrary or reversed order.

Placing the forepart of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landscape of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

TO INVEST. *v. a.* [*investir*, Fr. *investio*, Latin.]

1. To dress; to clothe; to array. When it has two accusatives it has *in* or *with* before the thing.

Their gesture sad,

*Invest* in lank lean cheeks and war-worn coats,

Presented them unto the gazing moon,

So many horrid ghosts. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Thou with a mantle didst *invest*

The rising world of waters. *Milton.*

Let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre;

*Invest* them with thy loveliest smiles, put on

Thy choicest looks. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. To place in possession of a rank or office.

When we sanctify or hallow churches, that which we do is only to testify that we make places of publick resort, that we *invest* God himself with them, and that we sever them from common uses. *Hooker.*

After the death of the other archbishop he was *invested* in that high dignity, and settled in his palace at Lambeth. *Clarend.*

The practice of all ages, and all countries, hath been to do honour to those who are *invested* with publick authority. *Atter.*

3. To adorn; to grace.

Honour must,

Not accompanied, *invest* him only;

But signs of nobleness, like stars, shall shine

On all deserters. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The foolish, over-careful fathers for this engross'd

The canker'd heaps of strong atchieved gold;

For this they have been thoughtful to *invest*

Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Shakespeare.*

Some great potentate,

Or of the thrones above; such majesty

*Invests* him coming. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

4. To confer; to give.

If there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beast, or between soul and body, it *investeth* a right of government. *Bacon.*

5. To inclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions: as, the enemy *invested* the town.

INVESTIENT. *adj.* [*investiens*, Latin.] Covering; clothing.

The shells served as plasms or moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated and freed from its *investient* shell, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell. *Woodward.*

INVESTIGABLE. *adj.* [from *investigate*.] To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition.

Finally, in such sort they are *investigable*, that the knowledge of them is general; the world hath always been acquainted with them. *Hooker.*

In doing evil, we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable*, and may be known. *Hooker.*

TO INVESTIGATE. *v. a.* [*investigo*, Latin.] To search out; to find out by rational disquisition.

*Investigate* the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation. *Holder of Speech.*

From the present appearances *investigate* the powers and forces of nature, and from these account for future observations. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

INVESTIGATION. *n. f.* [*investigation*, Fr. *investigatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered.

Not only the *investigation* of truth, but the communication of it also, is often practised in such a method as neither agrees precisely to synthetick or analytick. *Watts.*

Progressive truth, the patient force of thought

*Investigation* calm, whose silent powers

Command the world. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Examination.

Your travels I hear much of: my own shall never more be in a strange land, but a diligent *investigation* of my own territories: I mean no more translations, but something domestick, fit for my own country. *Pope to Swift.*

INVESTITURE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

He had refused to yield up to the pope the *investiture* of bishops, and collation of ecclesiastical dignities within his dominions. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. The act of giving possession.

INVESTMENT. *n. f.* [in and *vestment*.] Dress; cloaths; garment; habit.

Ophelia, do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,

Not of that die which their *investments* shew. *Shakesp. Ham.*

You,



You, my lord archbishop,  
 Whose see is by a civil peace maintained,  
 Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,  
 Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,  
 Whose white *investments* figure innocence,  
 The dove, and every blessed spirit of peace;  
 Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself,  
 Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,  
 Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war? *Shak. H. IV.*

INVE'TERACY. *n. f.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.]

1. Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make use of all means for reducing them. *Addison.*

2. [In physick.] Long continuance of a disease.

INVE'TERATE. *adj.* [*inveteratus*, Latin.]

1. Old; long established.

The custom of Christians was then, and had been a long time, not to wear garlands, and therefore that undoubtedly they did offend who presumed to violate such a custom by not observing that thing; the very *inveterate* observation whereof was a law, sufficient to bind all men to observe it, unless they could shew some higher law, some law of Scripture, to the contrary. *Hooker.*

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion, that cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and exulcerate it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Obstinate by long continuance.

It is not every sinful violation of conscience that can quench the spirit; but it must be a long *inveterate* course and custom of sinning, that at length produces and ends in such a cursed effect. *South's Sermons.*

He who writes satire honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient when he prescribes harsh remedies to an *inveterate* disease. *Dryden.*

In a well-instituted state the executive power will never let abuses grow *inveterate*, or multiply so far that it will be hard to find remedies. *Swift.*

To INVE'TERATE. *v. a.* [*inveterer*, Fr. *invetero*, Latin.] To harden or make obstinate by long continuance.

The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end given, and a consummation to superstitious prophecies, and to an ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been infused and *inveterated* into mens minds. *Bacon.*

Let not atheists lay the fault of their sins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long custom and *inveterated* habit. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INVE'TERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *inveterate*.] Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, so hath the *inveterateness* of his malice made him more ready in the execution. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Neither the *inveterateness* of the mischief, nor the prevalence of the fashion, shall be any excuse for those who will not take care about the meaning of their words. *Lacke.*

INVETERA'TION. *n. f.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS. *adj.* [*invidiosus*, Latin.]

1. Envious; malignant.

I shall open to them the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without imposture or *invidious* reserve. *Evelyn.*

2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. This is the more usual sense.

Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Broome.*

Not to be further tedious, or rather *invidious*, these are a few causes which have contributed to the ruin of our morals. *Swift.*

INVIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *invidious*.]

1. Malignantly; enviously.

The clergy murmur against the privileges of the laity; the laity *invidiously* aggravate the immunities of the clergy. *Sprat.*

2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVIDIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *invidious*.] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVIGORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *vigour*.] To endue with vigour; to strengthen; to animate; to enforce.

The spleen is introduced to *invigorate* the sinister side, which, dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate. *Brown.*

I have lived in a reign when the prince, instead of *invigorating* the laws, or giving them their proper course, assumed a power of dispensing with them. *Addison.*

No one can enjoy health, without he feel a lightsome and *invigorating* principle, which spurs him to action. *SpeEtator.*

Christian graces and virtues they cannot be, unless fed, *invigorated*, and animated by a principle of universal charity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Gentle warmth

Discloses well the earth's all teeming womb,

Invigorating tender seeds. *Phillips.*

INVIGORA'TION. *n. f.* [from *invigorate*.]

1. The act of invigorating.

2. The state of being invigorated.

I find in myself an appetitive faculty, which is always in actual exercise, in the very height of activity and *invigoration*. *Norris.*

INVINCIBLE. *adj.* [*invincib'e*, French; *invincibilis*, Latin.] Insuperable; unconquerable; not to be subdued.

I would have thought her spirits had been *invincible* against all assaults of affection. *Shakespeare.*

Should he invade any part of their country, he would soon see that *invincible* nation with their united forces up in arms. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

The spirit remains *invincible*. *Milton.*

That mistake, which is the consequence of *invincible* error, scarce deserves the name of wrong judgment. *Locke.*

If an atheist had had the making of himself, he would have framed a constitution that could have kept pace with his insatiable lust, been *invincible* by intemperance, and have held out a thousand years in a perpetual debauch. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INVINCIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *invincible*.] Unconquerableness; insuperableness.

INVINCIBLY. *adv.* [from *invincible*.] Insuperably; unconquerably.

Ye have been fearless in his righteous cause;

And as ye have receiv'd, so have ye done

*Invincibly.* *Milton.*

Neither invitations nor threats avail with those who are *invincibly* impeded, to apply them to their benefit. *Dec. of Piety.*

INVIO'LABLE. *adj.* [*invio'lab'le*, French; *inviolabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.

Thou, be sure, shalt give account

To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep

This place *invio'lab'le*, and these from harm. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

In vain did nature's wife command

Divide the waters from the land,

If daring ships, and men prophane,

Invade the *invio'lab'le* main;

Th' eternal fences overleap,

And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden.*

Ye lamps of heav'n! he said, and lifted high

His hands, now free; thou venerable sky!

*Invio'lab'le* pow'rs! ador'd with dread,

Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

This birthright, when our author pleases, must and must not be sacred and *invio'lab'le*. *Locke.*

2. Not to be broken.

The prophet David thinks, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of *invio'lab'le* amity. *Hooker.*

See, see, they join, embrace, and seem to kiss,

As if they vow'd some league *invio'lab'le*. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

3. Insusceptible of hurt or wound.

Th' *invio'lab'le* saints

In cubick phalanx firm advanc'd intire. *Milton.*

INVIO'LABLY. *adv.* [from *invio'lab'le*.] Without breach; without failure.

The true profession of Christianity *invio'lab'ly* engages all its followers to do good to all men. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Meer acquaintance you have none: you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after *invio'lab'ly* yours. *Dryden.*

INVIO'LABE. *adj.* [*invio'lab'le*, Fr. *invio'latus*, Lat.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

His fortune of arms was still *invio'lab'le*. *Bacon's H. VII:*

But let *invio'lab'le* truth be always dear

To thee; even before friendship, truth prefer. *Denham.*

If the past

Can hope a pardon, by those mutual bonds

Nature has seal'd between us, which though I

Have cancell'd, thou hast still preserv'd *invio'lab'le*:

I beg thy pardon. *Denham's Sophy.*

My love your claim *invio'lab'le* secures;

'Tis writ in fate, I can be only yours. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

In all the changes of his doubtful state,

His truth, like heav'n's, was kept *invio'lab'le*. *Dryden.*

INVIOUS. *adj.* [*invius*, Latin.] Impassable; untrodden.

If nothing can oppugn his love,

And virtue *invious* ways can prove,

What may not he confide to do,

That brings both love and virtue too. *Hudibras.*

INVISI'BLITY. *n. f.* [*invisibilit'e*, Fr. from *invisibile*.] The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to sight.

They may be demonstrated to be innumerable, substituting their smallness for the reason of their *invisib'ity*. *Ray.*

INVISIBLE. *adj.* [*invisibile*, Fr. *invisibilis*, Latin.] Not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen.

He was *invisibile* that hurt me so;

And none *invisibile*, but spirits, can go. *Sidney.*

The threaten sails,

Borne with th' *invisibile* and creeping wind,

Drew the huge bottoms to the furrow'd sea. *Shakesp. H. V.*

'Tis



'Tis wonderful,

That an *invisible* instinct should frame them  
To loyalty unlearn'd, honour untaught,  
Civility not seen from others.

Shakeſp. *Cymbeline*.

To us *invisible*, or dimly ſeen,  
In theſe thy loweſt works.

Milton.

He that believes a God, believes ſuch a being as hath all  
perfections; among which this is one, that he is a ſpirit, and  
conſequently that he is *invisible*, and cannot be ſeen.

It ſeems eaſier to make one's ſelf *invisible* to others, than  
to make another's thoughts viſible to me, which are not viſible  
to himſelf.

Locke.

INVI'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *invisible*.] Imperceptibly to the  
fight.

Age by degrees *inviſibly* doth creep,

Nor do we ſeem to die, but fall aſleep.

Denham.

TO INVISCATE. *v. a.* [in and *viscus*, Latin.] To lime; to  
intangle in glutinous matter.

The camelion's food being flies, it hath in the tongue a  
mucous and ſlimy extremity, whereby, upon a ſudden emiſ-  
ſion, it *invifcates* and intangleth thoſe inſects.

Brown.

INVITA'TION. *n. f.* [invitation, Fr. *invitatio*, Lat.] The act  
of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony  
and civility.

That other answer'd with a lowly look,

And ſoon the gracious invitation took.

Dryden.

INVITATORY. *adj.* [from *invito*, Latin.] Uſing invitation;  
containing invitation.

TO INVITE. *v. a.* [invito, Latin; inviter, French.]

1. To bid; to aſk to any place, particularly to one's own houſe,  
with intreaty and complaiſance.

If thou be *invited* of a mighty man, withdraw thyſelf.

Eccluf. i. 39.

He comes *invited* by a younger ſon.

Milton.

When much company is *invited*, then be as ſparing as  
poſſible of your coals.

Swift.

2. To allure; to perſuade.

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other  
Gentiles, though facility and hope of ſucceſs might *invite*  
ſome other choice.

Bacon.

Nor art thou ſuch

Created, or ſuch place haſt here to dwell,

As may not oft *invite*, though ſpirits of heav'n,

To viſit thee.

Milton's *Paradiſe Loſt*, b. v.

The liberal contributions ſuch teachers met with, ſerved  
ſtill to *invite* more labourers into that work.

Decay of Piety.

Shady groves, that eaſy ſleep *invite*,

And after toilsome days a ſoft repoſe at night.

Dryd. *Virgil*.

TO INVITE. *v. n.* [invito, Latin.] To aſk or call to any thing  
pleaſing.

All things *invite*

To peaceful counſels.

Milton.

INVITER. *n. f.* [from *invite*.] He who invites.

They forcibly cut out abortive votes, ſuch as their *inviters*  
and encouragers moſt fancied.

King Charles.

Honour was the aim of the gueſts, and intereſt was the  
ſcope of the *inviter*.

Smalridge's *Sermons*.

Wines and cates the table grace,

But moſt the kind *inviter*'s chearful face.

Pope's *Odyſſ*.

INVITINGLY. *adv.* [from *inviting*.] In ſuch a manner as in-  
vites or allures.

If he can but dreſs up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the  
buſineſs is done.

Decay of Piety.

TO INUMBRATE. *v. a.* [inumbro, Latin.] To ſhade; to cover  
with ſhades.

Diſt.

INU'NCTION. *n. f.* [inungo, *inunctus*, Latin.] The act of  
ſmearing or anointing.

The wiſe Author of nature hath placed on the rump two  
glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and  
ſqueezes out an oily liniment, fit for the *inunction* of the fea-  
thers, and cauſing their filaments to cohere.

Ray.

INUNDA'TION. *n. f.* [inundation, French; *inundatio*, Latin.]

1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Inundation*, ſays  
Cowley, implies leſs than deluge.

Her father counts it dangerous,

That ſhe ſhould give her ſorrow ſo much ſway;

And in his wiſdom haſtes our marriage,

To ſtop the *inundation* of her tears.

Shak. *Rom. and Juliet*.

The ſame *inundation* was not paſt forty foot in moſt places;  
ſo that although it deſtroyed man and beaſt generally, yet ſome  
few wild inhabitants of the woods eſcaped.

Bacon.

All fountains of the deep,

Broke up, ſhall heave the ocean to uſurp

Beyond all bounds, 'till *inundation* riſe

Above the higheſt hills.

Milton's *Paradiſe Loſt*, b. xi.

This *inundation* unto the Egyptians happeneth when it is

Winter unto the Ethiopians.

Brown's *Vulg. Errors*.

Your care about your banks infers a fear

Of threatening floods, and *inundations* near.

Dryden.

The hero next aſſail'd proud Doway's head,

And ſpite of confluent *inundations* ſpread

With unexampled valour did ſucceed.

Blackmore.

No ſwelling *inundation* hides the grounds,

But cryſtal currents glide within their bounds.

Gay.

2. A confluence of any kind.

Many good towns, through that *inundation* of the Iriſh,  
were utterly waſted.

Spencer.

TO INVOCATE. *v. a.* [invoco, Latin.] To invoke; to im-  
plore; to call upon; to pray to.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!

Be't lawful, that I *invoke* thy gholt,

To hear the lamentations of poor Anne.

Shakeſ. *Rich. III*.

If Dagon be thy god,

Go to his temple, *invoke* his aid

With ſolemneſt devotion.

Milton's *Agoniſts*.

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,

'Till vermin or the draff of ſervile food

Conſume me, and oft *invoked* death

Haſten the welcome end of all my pains.

Milton's *Agoniſt*.

INVOCATION. *n. f.* [invocation, French; *invocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling upon in prayer.

Is not the name of prayer uſual to ſignify even all the ſer-  
vice that ever we do unto God? And that for no other cauſe,  
as I ſuppoſe, but to ſhew that there is in religion no acceptable  
duty, which devout *invocation* of the name of God doth not  
either preſuppoſe or infer.

Hooker.

2. The form of calling for the aſſiſtance or preſence of any  
being.

My *invocation* is

Honeſt and fair, and in his miſtreſs' name.

Shakeſ.

The propoſition of Gratius is contained in a line, and that  
of *invocation* in half a line.

Waſe.

I will ſtrain myſelf to breath out this one *invocation*.

Howel.

The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the *invocation*  
is divided between the two deities.

Addiſon on *Italy*.

INVOICE. *n. f.* [This word is perhaps corrupted from the French  
word *envoyez*, ſend.] A catalogue of the freight of a ſhip,  
or of the articles and price of goods ſent by a factor.

TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [invoco, Latin; *involver*, French.] To call  
upon; to implore; to pray to.

The power I will *invoke* dwells in her eyes.

Sidney.

One peculiar nation to ſelect

From all the reſt, of whom to be *invok'd*.

Milton's *P. Loſt*.

The ſkilful bard,

Striking the Thracian harp, *invokes* Apollo;

To make his hero and himſelf immortal.

Prior.

TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [involver, Latin.]

1. To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent.

Leave a ſinged bottom all *involv'd*

With ſtench and ſmoke.

Milton.

No man could miſs his way to heaven for want of light;  
and yet ſo vain are they as to think they oblige the world by  
*involving* it in darkneſs.

Decay of Piety.

In a cloud *involv'd*, he takes his flight,

Where Greeks and Trojans mix'd in mortal fight.

Dryden.

2. To imply; to compriſe.

We cannot demonſtrate theſe things ſo as to ſhew that the  
contrary neceſſarily *involves* a contradiction.

Tilloſon.

3. To entwiſt; to join.

He knows his end with mine *involv'd*.

Milton.

4. To take in; to catch.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,

*Involves* a vaſt involuntary throng.

Pope.

Sin we ſhould hate altogether; but our hatred of it may  
*involve* the perſon which we ſhould not hate at all.

Sprat.

One death *involves*

Tyrants and ſlaves.

Thomſon's *Summer*.

5. To intangle.

This reference of the name to a thing whereof we have  
no idea, is ſo far from helping at all, that it only ſerves the  
more to *involve* us in difficulties.

Locke.

As obſcure and imperfect ideas often *involve* our reaſon, ſo  
do dubious words puzzle mens reaſon.

Locke.

6. To complicate; to make intricate.

Some *involv'd* their ſnaky folds.

Milton.

Syllogiſm is of neceſſary uſe, even to the lovers of truth;  
to ſhew them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid,  
witty, or *involved* diſcourſes.

Locke.

7. To blend; to mingle together confuſedly.

Earth with hell mingle and *involve*.

Milton.

INVOLUNTARILY. *adv.* [from *involuntary*.] Not by choice;  
not ſpontaneouſly.

INVOLUNTARY. *adj.* [in and *voluntarius*, Latin; *involon-  
taire*, French.]

1. Not having the power of choice.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,

*Involves* a vaſt involuntary throng,

Who gently drawn, and ſtruggling leſs and leſs,

Roll in her vortex, and her pow'r confeſs.

Dunciad, b. iv.

2. Not choſen; not done willingly.

The forbearance of that action, conſequent to ſuch com-  
mand of the mind, is called voluntary; and whatſoever ac-  
tion is performed without ſuch a thought of the mind, is  
called *involuntary*.

Locke.

But



But why? ah tell me, ah too dear!

Steals down my cheek th' involuntary tear.

Pope.

INVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*involutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of involving or inwrapping.

2. The state of being entangled; complication.

All things are mixed, and causes blended by mutual involutions.

Glanville's *Sceps.* c. 23.

3. That which is wrapped round any thing.

Great conceits are raised of the *involution* or membranous covering called the silly-how, sometimes found about the heads of children.

Brown's *Vulgar Errors*, b. v.

TO INURE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ure*.]

1. To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and custom; to accustom. It had anciently *with* before the thing practised, now *to*.

Because they insist so much, and so proudly insult thereon, we must a little *inure* their ears *with* hearing how others, whom they more regard, are in this case accustomed to use the self-same language with us.

Hooker, b. v.

If there might be added the right helps of true art and learning, there would be as much difference, in maturity of judgment, between men *therewith inured*, and that which now men are, as between men that are now and innocents.

Hooker, b. i. f. 6.

That it may no painful work endure,

It *to* strong labour can itself *inure*.

Hubberd's *Tale*.

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately *inured* to the mild and goodly government of the Confessor.

Spenser.

The forward hand, *inur'd* to wounds, makes way

Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce.

Daniel.

Then cruel, by their sports *to* blood *enur'd*

Of fighting beasts, and men to beasts expos'd.

Milton.

To *inure*

Our prompt obedience.

Milton's *Par. Lost*, b. viii.

They, who had been most *inured* to business, had not in their lives ever undergone so great fatigue for twenty days together.

Clarendon, b. viii.

We may *inure* ourselves by custom *to* bear the extremities of weather without injury.

Addison's *Guard*. N<sup>o</sup>. 102.

2. To bring into use; to practise again.

The wanton boy was shortly well recur'd

Of that his malady;

But he soon after fresh again *inur'd*

His former cruelty.

Spenser.

INUREMENT. *n. f.* [from *inure*.] Practice; habit; use; custom; frequency.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance a secret appetite, and habitual inclination to the site it held, then how much more may education, being nothing else but a constant plight and *inurement*, induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature.

Wotton.

TO INURN. *v. a.* [*in* and *urn*.] To intomb; to bury.

The sepulchre

Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurn'd*,

Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws

To cast thee up again.

Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.

Amidst the tears of Trojan dames *inurn'd*,

And by his loyal daughters truly mourn'd.

Dryden.

INUSTION. *n. f.* [*inustio*, Lat.] The act of burning.

INUTILE. *adj.* [*inutile*, Fr. *inutilis*, Lat.] Useless; unprofitable.

To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* speculation.

Bacon's *Nat. Hist.* N<sup>o</sup>. 839.

INUTILITY. *n. f.* [*inutilité*, Fr. *inutilitas*, Lat.] Uselessness; unprofitableness.

INVULNERABLE. *adj.* [*invulnerable*, Fr. *invulnerabilis*, Lat.]

Not to be wounded; secure from wound.

Our cannon's malice vainly shall be spent

Against th' *invulnerable* clouds of heav'n.

Shakespeare.

Nor vainly hope

To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms,

That mortal dint none can resist.

Milton.

Vanessa, though by Pallas taught,

By love *invulnerable* thought,

Searching in books for wisdom's aid,

Was in the very search betray'd.

Swift's *Miscel.*

TO INWALL. *v. a.* [*in* and *wall*.] To inclose with a wall.

Three such towns in those places with the garrisons, would be so augmented as they would be able with little *to inwall* themselves strongly.

Spenser on Ireland.

INWARD. } *adv.* [*inward*, Saxon.]

INWARDS. } 1. Towards the internal parts; within.

The parts of living creatures that be more *inwards* nourish more than the outward flesh.

Bacon's *Nat. Hist.*

The medicines which go to these magical ointments are so strong, that if they were used *inwards* they would kill; and therefore they work potently, though outwards.

Bacon.

Cœlestial light shine *inward*.

Milton.

2. With inflexion or incurvity; concavely.

He stretches out his arm in sign of peace, with his breast bending *inward*.

Dryden's *Dufresnoy*.

3. Into the mind or thoughts.

Looking *inward* we are stricken dumb; looking upward we speak and prevail.

Hooker, b. v.

INWARD. *adj.*

1. Internal; placed not on the outside but within.

Though the lord of the liberty do pain himself all he may to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but great abuses lurk in so *inward* and absolute a privilege.

Spenser.

He could not rest, but did his stout heart eat,

And waste his *inward* gall with deep despatch.

Fa. Qu.

To each *inward* part

It shoots invisible.

Milton.

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this scaffolding of the body, may discover the *inward* structure more plainly.

Pope.

2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.

With outward smiles their flatt'ry I receiv'd;

But bent and *inward* to myself again

Perplex'd, these matters I revolv'd, in vain.

Prior.

3. Intimate; domestick.

All my *inward* friends abhorred me.

Job xix. 19.

4. Seated in the mind.

Princes have but their titles for their glories,

An outward honour for an *inward* toil;

And for unfelt imaginations,

They often feel a world of restless cares.

Shakespeare.

INWARD. *n. f.*

1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. Seldom has this sense a singular.

Then sacrificing, laid

The *inwards*, and their fat, with incense strew'd

On the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd.

Milton.

They esteem them most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon their *inwards*.

Mortimer's *Husb.*

2. Intimate; near acquaintance.

Sir, I was an *inward* of his; a sly fellow was the duke; and I know the cause of his withdrawing.

Shakespeare.

INWARDLY. *adv.* [from *inward*.]

1. In the heart; privately.

That which *inwardly* each man should be, the church outwardly ought to testify.

Hooker, b. v.

I bleed *inwardly* for my lord.

Shakespeare.

Mean time the king, though *inwardly* he mourn'd,

In pomp triumphant to the town return'd,

Attended by the chiefs.

Dryden's *Knight's Tale*.

2. In the parts within; internally.

Let Benedick, like covered fire,

Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*.

Shakespeare.

Cantharides he prescribes both outwardly and *inwardly*.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

3. With inflexion or concavity.

INWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *inward*.] Intimacy; familiarity.

You know, my *inwardness* and love

Is very much unto the prince and Claudio.

Shakespeare.

TO INWEAVE. preter. *inwove* or *inweaved*, part. pass. *inwove* or *inwoven*. [*in* and *weave*.]

1. To mix any thing in weaving so that it forms part of the texture.

A fair border, wrought of fundry flowers,

*Inwoven* with an ivy winding trail.

Spenser.

Down they cast

Their crowns, *inwove* with amaranth and gold.

Milton.

And o'er soft palls of purple grain unfold

Rich tap'stry, stiffen'd with *inwoven* gold.

Pope's *Odyssey*.

2. To intertwine; to complicate.

The roof

Of thickest covert was *inwoven* shade.

TO INWOOD. *v. a.* [*in* and *wood*.] To hide in woods.

He got out of the river, *inwooded* himself so as the ladies lost the marking his sportfulness.

Sidney, b. ii.

TO INWRA'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *wrap*.]

1. To cover by involution; to involve.

And over them Arachne high did lift

Her cunning web, and spread her subtil net,

*Inwrapped* in foul smoak.

Fairy Queen, b. ii.

This, as an amber drop, *inwraps* a bee,

Covering discovers your quick soul; that we

May in your through-shine front our hearts thoughts see.

Donne.

2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity.

The case is no sooner made than resolv'd: if it be made not *inwrapped*, but plainly and perspicuously.

Bacon.

3. It is doubtful whether the following examples should not be *enrap* or *inrap*, from *in* and *rap*, *rapio*, Latin, to ravish or transport.

This pearl she gave me I do feel't and see't;

And though 'tis wonder that *enwraps* me thus,

Yet 'tis not madness.

Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*.

For if such holy song

*Enwrap* our fancy long,

Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold.

Milton.

INWROUGHT. *adj.* [*in* and *wrought*.] Adorned with work.

Camus,



Camus, reverend sir, went footing slow;  
His mantle hairy and his bonnet sedge,  
Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge  
Like to that sanguine flower inscrib'd with woe. *Milton.*  
To INWRE'ATHE. *v. a.* [in and wreath.] To surround as with  
a wreath.

Bind their resplendent locks *inwreath'd* with beams.  
*Milton.*  
Nor less the palm of peace *inwreathes* thy brow.  
*Thomson.*

JOB. *n. f.* [A low word now much in use; of which I cannot  
tell the etymology.]

2. A low mean lucrative busy affair.

1. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work.

He was now with his old friends in the state of a poor  
disbanded officer after peace, like an old favourite of a cunning  
minister after the *job* is over. *Arbuthnot.*

No cheek is known to blush, no heart to throb,  
Save when they lose a question, or a *job*. *Pope.*

Such patents as these never were granted with a view of  
being a *job*, for the interest of a particular person to the damage  
of the publick. *Swift.*

3. A sudden stab with a sharp instrument.

To JOB. *v. a.*

1. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument.

As an ass with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a  
raven pitched upon him, and there sat *jobbing* of the fore.  
*L'Estrange.*

2. To drive in a sharp instrument.

Let peacocks and turkey leave *jobbing* their bex. *Tusser.*  
The work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should  
happen, draw or *job* the edge into the stuff. *Moxon.*

To JOB. *v. n.* To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a  
broker.

The judge shall *job*, the bishop bite the town,  
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

JOB'S TEARS. *n. f.* An herb. *Ains.*

JO'BBER. *n. f.* [from *job*.]

1. A man who sells stock in the publick funds.

So cast it in the southern seas,  
And view it through a *jobber's* bill;  
Put on what spectacles you please,  
Your guinea's but a guinea still. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. One who does chancework.

JOBBERNO'WL. *n. f.* [most probably from *jobbe*, Flemish, dull,  
and *nowl*, *pnol*, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead.  
And like the world, men's *jobbernows*

Turn round upon their ears, the poles. *Hudibras*, p. iii.

JO'CKEY. *n. f.* [from *Jack*, the diminutive of *John*, comes  
*Jackey*, or, as the Scotch, *jockey*, used for any boy, and particularly  
for a boy that rides race-horses.

1. A fellow that rides horses in the race.

These were the wise ancients, who heaped up greater honours  
on Pindar's *jockies* than on the poet himself. *Addison.*

2. A man that deals in horses.

3. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

To JO'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To juggle by riding against one.

2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCO'SE. *adj.* [*jocosus*, Latin.] Merry; waggish; given to  
jest.

If the subject be sacred, all ludicrous turns, and *jocose* or  
comical airs, should be excluded, lest young minds learn to  
trifle with the awful solemnities of religion. *Watts.*

JOCO'SELY. *adv.* [from *jocose*.] Waggishly; in jest; in game.  
Spondantus imagines that Ulysses may possibly speak *jocose-ly*,  
but in truth Ulysses never behaves with levity. *Broome.*

JOCO'SENESS. } *n. f.* [from *jocose*.] Wagery; merriment.

JOCO'SITY. }  
A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of  
mirth or *jocosity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vii.

JO'CLAR. *adj.* [*jocularis*, Latin.] Used in jest; merry;  
*jocose*; waggish; not serious.

These *jocular* slanders are often as mischievous as those of  
deepest design. *Government of the Tongue*, f. 5.

The satire is a dramatick poem; the stile is partly serious,  
and partly *jocular*. *Dryden.*

JO'CLARITY. *n. f.* [from *jocular*.] Merriment; disposition to  
jest.

The wits of those ages were short of these of ours; when  
men could maintain immutable faces, and persist unalterably  
at the efforts of *jocularity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vii.

JOCUND. *adj.* [*jocundus*, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.

There's comfort yet; then be thou *jocund*. *Shakespeare.*

No *jocund* health, that Denmark drinks to day,

But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell. *Shakespeare.*

They on their mirth and dance

Intent, with *jocund* musick charm his ear;

At once with joy and fear his heart rebounds. *Milton.*

Alexis shun'd his fellow swains

Their rural sports, and *jocund* strains. *Prior.*

JOCUNDLY. *adv.* [from *jocund*.] Merrily; gaily.

He has no power of himself to leave it; but he is ruined  
*jocundly* and pleasantly, and damned according to his heart's  
desire. *South's Sermons.*

To JOG. *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch.] To push; to shake by a  
sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push.

Now leaps he upright, *jogs* me and cries, Do you see  
Yonder well-favour'd youth? *Donne.*

This said, he *jogg'd* his good steed nigher,

And steer'd him gently toward the squire. *Hudibras*, p. i.

I was pretty well pleased while I expected, till fruition  
*jogged* me out of my pleasing slumber, and I knew it was  
but a dream. *Norris's Miscel.*

Sudden I *jogg'd* Ulysses, who was laid

Fast by my side. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To JOG. *v. n.* To move by succussion; to move with small  
shocks like those of a low trot.

The door is open, Sir, there lies good way,

You may be *jogging* while your boots are green. *Shakespeare.*

*Jog* on, *jog* on the foot-path way,

And merrily heat the stile-a,

A merry heart goes all the day,

Your sad tires in a mile-a. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

Here lieth one, who did most truly prove

That he could never die while he could move;

So hung his destiny, never to rot

While he might still *jog* on and keep his trot. *Milton.*

Away they trotted together: but as they were *jogging* on,  
the wolf spy'd a bare place about the dog's neck. *L'Estrange.*

Thus they *jog* on, still tricking, never thriving,

And murd'ring plays, which they miscal reviving. *Dryden.*

JOG. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or  
shake; a hint given by a push.

As a leopard was valuing himself upon his party-coloured  
skin, a fox gave him a *jog*, and whispered him, that the  
beauty of the mind was above that of a painted outside.

*L'Estrange.*

Nick found the means to slip a note into Lewis's hands,  
which Lewis as slyly put into John's pocket, with a pinch of  
a *jog* to warn him what he was about. *Arbuthnot.*

A letter when I am inditing,

Comes Cupid, and gives me a *jog*,

And I fill all the paper with writing

Of nothing but sweet Molly Mogg. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. A rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion.

How that which penetrates all bodies without the least *jog*  
or obstruction, should impress a motion on any, is incon-  
ceivable. *Glanville's Scept.*

JO'GGER. *n. f.* [from *jog*.] One who moves heavily and dully.

They, with their fellow *joggers* of the plough. *Dryden.*

To JO'GGLE. *v. n.* To shake.

In the head of man, the base of the brain is parallel to the  
horizon; by which there is less danger of the two brains  
*joggling*, or slipping out of their place. *Derham.*

JO'HNAPPLE. *n. f.*

A *johnapple* is a good relished sharp apple the Spring fol-  
lowing, when most other fruit is spent: they are fit for the  
cyder plantations. *Mortimer's Husband.*

To JOIN. *v. a.* [*joindre*, French.]

1. To add one to another in continuity.

Wo unto them that *join* house to house, that lay field to  
field. *Isa. lviii.*

*Join* them one to another into one stick. *Ezek. xxxvii. 17.*

The wall was *joined* together unto the half. *Neh. iv. 6.*

2. To couple; to combine.

In this faculty of repeating and *joining* together its ideas,  
the mind has great power. *Locke.*

3. To unite in league or marriage.

One only daughter heirs my crown and state,

Whom not our oracles, nor heav'n, nor fate,

Nor frequent prodigies permit to *join*

With any native of the Ausonian line. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To dash together; to collide; to encounter.

When they *joined* battle, Israel was smitten. *1 Sam. iv. 21.*

They should with resolute minds set down themselves to  
endure, until they might *join* battle with their enemies.

*Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

5. To associate.

Go near, and *join* thyself to this chariot. *Acts vii. 29.*

Thou shalt not be *joined* with them in burial. *Isa. xiv. 20.*

6. To unite in one act.

Our best notes are treason to his fame,

*Join'd* with the loud applause of publick voice. *Dryden.*

Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*,

Thy words will more prevail than mine. *Dryden.*

7. To unite in concord.

Be perfectly *joined* together in the same mind. *1 Cor. i. 10.*

8. To act in concert with.

Know your own int'rest, Sir, where'er you lead,

We jointly vow to *join* no other head. *Dryden's Aureng.*

To



To JOIN. *v. n.*

1. To grow to; to adhere; to be continuous.  
Justus's house *joined* hard to the synagogue. *Acts* xviii. 7.
2. To close; to clasp.  
Look you, all you that kiss my lady peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hot day. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
Here's the earl of Wiltshire's blood,  
Whom I encounter'd, as the battles *join'd*. *Shakespeare.*
3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league.  
Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people? *Ezra* ix. 14.
4. To become confederate.  
When there falleth out any war, they *join* unto our enemies, and fight against us. *Exod.* i. 10.  
Let us make peace with him, before he *join* with Alexander against us. *1 Mac.* x. 4.  
Ev'n you yourself  
*Join* with the rest; you are arm'd against me. *Dryden.*  
Any other may *join* with him that is injured, and assist him in recovering satisfaction. *Locke.*
- JOINDER. *n. f.* [from *join*.] Conjunction; joining.  
A contract of eternal bond of love,  
Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands. *Shakespeare.*
- JOINER. *n. f.* [from *join*.] One whose trade is to make utensils of wood joined.  
The people wherewith you plant ought to be smiths, carpenters, and *joiners*. *Bacon's Essays.*  
It is counted good workmanship in a *joiner* to bear his hand curiously even. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*
- JOINERY. *n. f.* [from *joiner*.]  
*Joinery* is an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fitted and joined together by strait lines, squares, miters, or any bevel, that they shall seem one entire piece. *Moxon.*
- JOINT. *n. f.* [*junctura*, Lat. *jointure*, French.]
  1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies.  
Dropfies and asthmas, and *joint* racking rheums. *Milton.*  
I continued well, till I felt the same pain in the same *joint*. *Temple.*
  2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts.  
The coach, the cover whereof was made with such *joints* that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close when they lifted; so when they would, they might remain as discovered and open-lighted as on horseback. *Sidney.*
  3. [In *Joinery*; *jointe*, Fr.]  
Strait lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are shot, that is, plained. *Moxon.*
  4. A knot or commissure in a plant.
  5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.  
In bringing up a *joint* of meat, it falls out of your hand. *Swift.*
  6. Out of JOINT. Luxated; slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves.  
Jacob's thigh was *out of joint*. *Gen.* xxiii. 25.  
My head and whole body was sore hurt, and also one of my arms and legs put *out of joint*. *Herbert.*
  7. Out of JOINT. Thrown into confusion and disorder; confused; full of disturbance.  
The time is *out of joint*, oh cursed sight!  
That ever I was born to set it right. *Shakespeare.*
- JOINT. *adj.*
  1. Shared among many.  
Entertain no more of it,  
Than a *joint* burthen laid upon us all. *Shakespeare.*  
Though it be common in respect of some men, it is not so to all mankind; but is the *joint* property of this country, or this parish. *Locke.*
  2. United in the same possession: as we say, *jointheirs* or *coheirs*, *jointheireses* or *coheireses*.  
The sun and man did strive,  
*Joint* tenants of the world, who should survive. *Donne.*  
Pride then was not; nor arts, that pride to aid;  
Man walk'd with beast *joint* tenant of the shade. *Pope.*
  3. Combined; acting together in consort.  
On your *joint* vigour now,  
My hold of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*  
In a war carried on by the *joint* force of so many nations, France could send troops. *Addison on the State of the War.*
- To JOINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
  1. To join together in confederacy.  
The times  
Made friends of them, *jointing* their force 'gainst Cæsar. *Shak.*
  2. To form many parts into one.  
Against the steed he threw  
His forceful spear, which hissing as it flew,  
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of *jointed* wood. *Dryd.*
  3. To form in articulations.  
The fingers are *jointed* together for motion, and furnished with several muscles. *Ray on the Creation.*
  4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints.  
He *joins* the neck; and with a stroke so strong  
The helm flies off; and bears the head along. *Dryden.*

JOINTED. *adj.* [from *joint*.] Full of joints, knots, or commissures.

Three cubits high

The *jointed* herbage shoots.*Philips.*JOINTER. [from *joint*.] A sort of plane.

The *jointer* is somewhat longer than the fore-plane, and hath its sole perfectly strait: its office is to follow the fore-plane, and shoot an edge perfectly strait, when a joint is to be shot. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*

JOINTLY. *adv.* [from *joint*.]

1. Together; not separately.

I began a combat first with him particularly, and after his death with the others *jointly*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Because all that are of the church cannot *jointly* and equally work; the first thing in polity required is a difference of persons in the church. *Hooker, b. iii.*

The generous prince told him he could lay no claim to his gratitude, but desired they might go to the altar together, and *jointly* return their thanks to whom only it was due. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 49.*

2. In a state of union or co-operation.

His name a great example stands, to show  
How strangely high endeavours may be blest,  
Where piety and valour *jointly* go. *Dryden.*

JOINTRESS. *n. f.* [from *jointure*.] One who holds any thing in jointure.

Our queen,

Th' imperial *jointress* of this warlike state,

We've taken now to wife.

*Shakesp. Hamlet.*JOINTSTOOL. *n. f.* [*joint* and *stool*.] A stool made not merely by infertion of the feet, but by inserting one part in another.

He rides the wild mare with the boys, and jumps upon *jointstools*, and wears his boot very smooth like unto the sign of the leg. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Could that be eternal which they had seen a rude trunk, and perhaps the other piece of it a *jointstool*. *South's Sermons.*

He used to lay chairs and *jointstools* in their way, that they might break noses by falling. *Arbuthnot.*

JOINTURE. *n. f.* [*jointure*, French.] Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.The *jointure* that your king must make,

With her dow'ry shall be counterpois'd.

*Shakesp.*

The old countess of Desmond, who lived in 1589, and many years since, was married in Edward the fourth's time, and held her *jointure* from all the earls of Desmond since then. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

There's a civil question us'd of late,

Where lies my *jointure*, where your own estate? *Dryden.*

What's property? You see it alter,

Or, in a mortgage, prove a lawyer's share,

Or, in a *jointure*, vanish from the heir.*Pope.*JOIST. *n. f.* [from *joindre*, French.] The secondary beam of a floor.

Some wood is not good to use for beams or *joists*, because of the brittleness. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The kettle to the top was hoist,

And there stood fasten'd to a *joist*.*Swift.*To JOIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in the smaller beams of a flooring.JOKE. *n. f.* [*jocus*, Latin.] A jest; something not serious.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,

Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a *joke*!

Inexorable death shall level all.

*Pope.*

Why should publick mockery in print, or a merry *joke* upon a stage, be a better test of truth than severe railing sarcasms and publick persecutions? *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

To JOKE. *v. n.* [*jocor*, Latin.] To jest; to be merry in words or actions.Our neighbours tell me oft, in *joking* talk,

Of ashes, leather, oat-meal, bran, and chalk.

*Gay.*JO'KER. *n. f.* [from *joke*.] A jester; a merry fellow.

Thou mad'st thy first appearance in the world like a dry *joker*, buffoon, or jack-pudding. *Dennis.*

JOLE. *n. f.* [*gueule*, French; *crol*, Saxon.]

1. The face or cheek. It is seldom used but in the phrase cheek by jole.

Follow! nay, I'll go with thee cheek by *jole*. *Shakesp.*

And by him in another hole,

Afflicted Ralpho, cheek by *jole*.*Hudibras.*

A man, who has digested all the fathers, lets a pure English divine go cheek by *jole* with him. *Collier on Pride.*

Your wan complexion, and your thin *joles*, father. *Dryden.*

2. The head of a fish.

A salmon's belly, Helluo, was thy fate;

The doctor call'd, declares all help too late:

Mercy! cries Helluo, mercy on my soul!

Is there no hope? alas! then bring the *jowl*.*Pope.*Red-speckled trouts, the salmon's silver *jole*,The *jointed* lobster, and unscaly sole.*Gay's Trivia.*To JOLL. *v. a.* [from *joll*, the head.] To beat the head against any thing; to clash with violence.

Howsoever



Howsoever their hearts are sever'd in religion, their heads are both one: they may *joll* horns together like any deer i' th' herd. *Shakespeare.*

The tortoises envied the easiness of the frogs, 'till they saw them *joll*ed to pieces and devoured for want of a buckler. *L'Est.*  
**JO'LLILY.** *adv.* [from *jolly*.] In a disposition to noisy mirth.

The goodly empress, *jollily* inclin'd,  
Is to the welcome bearer wond'rous kind. *Dryden's Pers.*  
**JO'LLIMENT.** *n. f.* [from *jolly*.] Mirth; merriment; gaiety.

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none,  
She could devise, and thousand ways invent  
To feed her foolish humour, and vain *jolliment*. *Fa. Queen.*

**JO'LLINESS.** } *n. f.* [from *jolly*.]  
**JO'LLITY.** }

1. Gaiety; elevation of spirit.

He with a proud *jollity* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him, who was only worthy to enter into it. *Sidney.*  
2. Merriment; festivity.

With joyance bring her, and with *jollity*. *Spenser.*  
There shall these pairs of faithful lovers be  
Wedded, with Theseus, all in *jollity*. *Shakespeare.*

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;  
All now was turn'd to *jollity* and game,  
To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Good men are never so surpris'd as in the midst of their *jollities*, nor so fatally overtaken and caught as when the table is made the snare. *South's Sermons.*

With branches we the fanes adorn, and waste  
In *jollity* the day ordain'd to be the last. *Dryden's Æn.*  
My heart was filled with melancholy to see several dropping  
in the midst of mirth and *jollity*. *Addison's Spectator.*

**JO'LLY.** *adj.* [*joli*, French; *jovialis*, Latin.]

1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively; jovial.

Like a *jolly* troop of huntsmen, come  
Our lusty English. *Shakespeare. King John.*

O nightingale!  
Thou with fresh hope the lover's heart do'st fill,  
While the *jolly* hours lead on propitious May. *Milton.*

All my griefs to this are *jolly*;  
Nought so sad as melancholy. *Burton.*

Ev'n ghosts had learn'd to groan;  
But free from punishment, as free from sin,  
The shades liv'd *jolly*, and without a king. *Dryd. Juven.*

This gentle knight, inspir'd by *jolly* May,  
Forsook his easy couch at early day. *Dryden.*

A shepherd now along the plain he roves,  
And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*

2. Plump; like one in high health.

He catches at an apple of Sodom, which though it may entertain his eye with a florid, *jolly* white and red, yet, upon the touch, it shall fill his hand only with stench and foulness. *South.*

**To JOLT.** *v. n.* [I know not whence derived.] To shake as a carriage on rough ground.

In such a contrivance every little unevenness of the ground will cause such a *jolting* of the chariot as to hinder the motion of its sails. *Wilkins.*

Violent motion, as *jolting* in a coach, may be used in this case. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

A coach and six horses is the utmost exercise you can bear, and how glad would you be, if it could waft you in the air to avoid *jolting*. *Swift to Gay.*

**To JOLT.** *v. a.* To shake one as a carriage does.

**JOLT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation.  
The symptoms are, bloody water upon a sudden *jolt* or violent motion. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

The first *jolt* had like to have shaken me out; but afterwards the motion was easy. *Gulliver's Travels.*

**JO'LTHEAD.** *n. f.* [I know not whence derived.] A great head; a dolt; a blockhead.

Fie on thee, *jolthead*, thou can'st not read. *Shakespeare.*

Had he been a dwarf, he had scarce been a reasonable creature; for he must then have either had a *jolthead*, and so there would not have been body and blood enough to supply his brain with spirits; or he must have had a small head, and so there would not have been brain enough for his business. *Grew.*

**JONQUILLE.** *n. f.* [*jonquille*, French.] A species of daffodil. The flowers of this plant, of which there are single and double kinds, are greatly esteemed for their strong sweet scent, though few ladies can bear the smell of them, it being so powerful as to overcome their spirits. *Miller.*

Nor gradual bloom is wanting,  
Nor hyacinths of purest virgin white,  
Low bent and blushing inward; nor *jonquilles*  
Of potent fragrance. *Thomson's Spring.*

**JO'RDEN.** *n. f.* [*γῶν, stercus*, and *den, receptaculum*.] A pot. They will allow us ne'er a *jorden*, and then we leak in your chimney; and your chamberlye breeds fleas like a loach. *Shak.*

This China *jorden* let the chief o'ercome  
Replenish, not ingloriously at home. *Pope's Dunciad.*

The copper-pot can boil milk, heat porridge, hold small-beer, or, in case of necessity, serve for a *jorden*. *Swift.*

**JO'SEPH'S Flowers.** *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

**To JO'STLE.** *v. a.* [*jouster*, French.] To juggle; to rush against.

**JOT.** *n. f.* [*ῥῶτα*.] A point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

As superfluous flesh did rot,  
Amendment ready still at hand did wait;  
To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,  
That soon in him was left no one corrupt *jot*. *Fa. Queen.*

Go, Eros, send his treasure after, do it;  
Detain no *jot*, I charge thee. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopat.*  
Let me not stay a *jot* from dinner; go, get it ready. *Shakespeare.*

This nor hurts him nor profits you a *jot*;  
Forbear it therefore; give your cause to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

This bond doth give thee here no *jot* of blood;  
The words expressly are a pound of flesh. *Shakespeare.*

I argue not  
Against heav'n's hand, or will; nor bate one *jot*  
Of heart or hope; but still bear up and steer  
Right onwards. *Milton.*

You might, with every *jot* as much justice, hang me up, because I'm old, as beat me because I'm impotent. *L'Estrange.*  
A man may read the discourses of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one *jot* of knowledge. *Locke.*

The final event will not be one *jot* less the consequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having from all eternity foreseen and determined what that event shall be. *Rogers.*

**JO'VIAL.** *adj.* [*jovial*, French; *jovialis*, Latin.]

1. Under the influence of Jupiter.  
The fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and are esteemed martial or *jovial*, according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Gay; airy; merry.

My lord, seek o'er your rugged looks,  
Be bright and *jovial* 'mong your guests. *Shakespeare. Macb.*  
Our *jovial* star reign'd at his birth. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

Some men, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company, into which they come, to be sad and ill-disposed; and contrariwise, others of a *jovial* nature dispose the company to be merry and cheerful. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His odes are some of them panegyric, others moral, the rest *jovial* or bacchanalian. *Dryden.*

Perhaps the jest that charm'd the sprightly crowd,  
And made the *jovial* table laugh so loud,  
To some false notion ow'd its poor pretence. *Prior.*

**JO'VIALLY.** *adv.* [from *jovial*.] Merrily; gaily.

**JO'VIALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *jovial*.] Gaiety; merriment.

**JO'UISANCE.** *n. f.* [*rejouissance*, French.] Jollity; merriment; festivity.

Colin, my dear, when shall it please thee sing,  
As thou wert wont, songs of some *jouisance*;  
Thy muse too long slumbereth in sorrowing,  
Lulled asleep through love's misgovernance. *Spenser.*

**JO'URNAL.** *adj.* [*journale*, French; *giornale*, Italian.] Daily; quotidian. Out of use.

Now 'gan the golden Phoebus for to steep  
His fiery face in billows of the West,  
And his faint steeds water'd in ocean deep,  
Whilst from their *journal* labours they did rest. *Fa. Queen.*

Ere twice the sun has made his *journal* greeting  
To th' under generation, you shall find  
Your safety manifested. *Shakespeare. Meas. for Measure.*

So sick I am not, yet I am not well;  
But not so citizen a wanton, as  
To seem to die ere sick; so, please you, leave me:  
Stick to your *journal* course; the breach of custom  
Is breach of all. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

**JO'URNAL.** *n. f.* [*journal*, French; *giornale*, Italian.]

1. A diary; an account kept of daily transactions.

Edward kept a most judicious *journal* of all the principal passages of the affairs of his estate. *Hayward on Edw. VI.*  
Time has destroyed two noble *journals* of the navigation of Hanno and of Hamilcar. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Any paper published daily.

**JO'URNALIST.** *n. f.* [from *journal*.] A writer of journals.

**JO'URNEY.** *n. f.* [*journée*, French.]

1. The travel of a day.

When Duncan is asleep,  
Whereto the rather shall this day's hard *journey*  
Soundly invite him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Scarce the sun  
Hath finish'd half his *journey*. *Milton.*

2. Travel by land; a voyage or travel by sea.

So are the horses of the enemy,  
In general *journey* bated and brought low. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*  
Before the light of the gospel, mankind travelled like people in the dark, without any certain prospect of the end of their *journey*, or of the way that led to it. *Rogers.*

He for the promis'd *journey* bids prepare  
The smooth hair'd horses and the rapid car. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. Passage from place to place.

Some, having a long *journey* from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*



# JOY

# JOY

Light of the world, the ruler of the year,  
Still as thou dost thy radiant *journies* run,  
Through every distant climate own,  
That in fair Albion thou hast seen  
The greatest prince, the brightest queen. *Prior.*  
To JO'URNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to pass  
from place to place.

Gentlemen of good esteem  
Are *journeying* to salute the emperor. *Shakespeare.*  
We are *journeying* unto the place, of which the Lord said,  
I will give it you. *Numb. x. 29.*  
Make the two trumpets, that thou mayest use them for the  
*journeying* of the camps. *Numb. x. 2.*

Since such love's natural station is, may still  
My love descend, and *journey* down the hill;  
Not panting after growing beauties, so  
I shall ebb on with them who homeward go. *Donne.*  
I have *journeyed* this morning, and it is now the heat of the  
day; therefore your lordship's discourses had need content my  
ears very well, to make them intreat my eyes to keep open.  
*Bacon's Holy War.*

Over the tent a cloud  
Shall rest by day, a fiery gleam by night,  
Save when they *journey*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*  
Having heated his body by *journeying*, he took cold upon  
the ground. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
JO'URNEYMAN. *n. f.* [*journée*, a day's work, Fr. and *man.*] A  
hired workman.

They were called *journeymen* that wrought with others by  
the day, though now by statute it be extended to those like-  
wise that covenant to work in their occupation with another  
by the year. *Cowel.*

Players have so strutted and bellowed, that I have thought  
some of nature's *journeymen* had made men, and not made them  
well. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

I intend to work for the court myself, and will have *journey-*  
*men* under me to furnish the rest of the nation. *Addison.*

Says Frog to Bull, this old rogue will take the management  
of the young lord's business into his hands: in that case what  
must become of us and our families? We must starve or turn  
*journeymen* to old Lewis Baboon. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

JO'URNEYWORK. *n. f.* [*journee*, French, and *work.*] Work  
performed for hire.

See how your soldier wears his cage  
Of iron, like the captive Turk,  
And as the guerdon of his rage!  
See how your glimmering peers do lurk,  
Or at the best work *journeywork*. *Cleaveland.*

Did no committee fit, where he  
Might cut out *journeywork* for thee?  
And set thee a task with subornation,  
To stitch up sale and sequestration. *Hudibras.*

Her family she was forced to hire out at *journeywork* to her  
neighbours. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

JOUST. *n. f.* [*joust*, French.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight.  
It is now written less properly *just*.

Bases, and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights  
At *joust* and tournament. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. ix.*

To JOUST. *v. n.* [*jouster*, French.] To run in the tilt.  
All who since

*Joysted* in Aspramont or Montalban. *Milton.*

JO'WLER. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *howler*, as making a  
hideous noise after the game, whom the rest of the pack fol-  
low as their leader.] A kind of hunting dog or beagle.

See him drag his feeble legs about,  
Like hounds ill-coupled: *jowler* lugs him still  
Through hedges, ditches, and through all this ill. *Dryden.*

JO'WTER. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *jolter*.]  
Plenty of fish is vented to the fish-drivers, whom we call  
*jouters*. *Carew.*

JOY. *n. f.* [*joye*, French; *gioia*, Italian.]

1. The passion produced by any happy accident; gladness; exul-  
tation.

*Joy* is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the  
present, or assured approaching possession of a good. *Locke.*

There appears much *joy* in him; even so much, that *joy*  
could not shew itself modest enough without a badge of bit-  
terness. *Shakespeare.*

There should not be such heaviness in their destruction, as  
shall be *joy* over them that are persuaded to salvation. *2 Esdr.*

The lightsome passion of *joy* was not that trivial, vanish-  
ing, superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and  
plays upon the surface of the soul. *South's Sermons.*

2. Gaiety; merriment; festivity.

The roofs with *joy* resound;  
And hymen, io hymen, rung around. *Dryden.*

3. Happiness; felicity.

My lord Bassanio, and my gentle lady,  
I wish you all the *joy* that you can wish. *Shakespeare.*

Come, love and health to all;  
Then I'll sit down: give me some wine:  
I drink to the general *joy* of the whole table. *Shakespeare.*

Almeyda smiling came,  
Attended with a train of all her race,  
Whom in the rage of empire I had murder'd;  
But now, no longer foes, they gave me *joy*  
Of my new conquest. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

The bride,  
Lovely herself, and lovely by her side,  
A bevy of bright nymphs, with sober grace,  
Came glitt'ring like a star, and took her place:  
Her heav'nly form beheld, all wish'd her *joy*;  
And little wanted, but in vain, their wishes all employ. *Dry.*

4. A term of fondness.

Now our *joy*,  
Although our last, yet not our least young love,  
What say you? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To JOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to  
exult.

Sometimes I *joy*, when glad occasion fits,  
And mask in mirth like to a comedy;  
Soon after, when my *joy* to sorrow flits,  
I will make my woes a tragedy. *Spenser.*

I cannot *joy*, until I be resolv'd  
Where our right valiant father is become. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*

He will *joy* over thee with singing. *Zeph. iii. 17.*

I will rejoice in the Lord, I will *joy* in the God of my sal-  
vation. *Heb. iii. 18.*

Exceedingly the more *joyed* we for the *joy* of Titus, because  
his spirit was refreshed by you. *2 Cor. vii. 13.*

They laugh, we weep; they *joy* while we lament. *Fairf.*  
No man imparteth his joys to his friend, but he *joyeth* the  
more; and no man imparteth his griefs, but he grieveth the  
less. *Bacon's Essays.*

Well then, my soul, *joy* in the midst of pain;  
Thy Christ, that conquer'd hell, shall from above  
With greater triumph yet return again,  
And conquer his own justice with his love. *Wotton.*

*Joy* thou,  
In what he gives to thee this paradise,  
And thy fair Eve. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

Their cheerful age with honour youth attends,  
*Joy'd* that from pleasure's slav'ry they are free. *Denham.*

To JOY. *v. a.*

1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly.

Like us they love or hate; like us they know  
To *joy* the friend, or grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. To gladden; to exhilarate.

She went to Pamela, meaning to delight her eyes and *joy* her  
thoughts with the conversation of her beloved sister. *Sidney.*

My soul was *joy'd* in vain;

For angry Neptune rous'd the raging main. *Pope.*

3. [*Jouir de*, French.] To enjoy; to have happy possession.

Let us hence,  
And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love. *Shakespeare's Tit. Andr.*

I might have liv'd, and *joy'd* immortal bliss,

Yet willingly chose rather death with thee. *Milton.*

Th' usurper *joy'd* not long

His ill-got crown. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

JOYANCE. *n. f.* [*joiant*, old French.] Gaiety; festivity.

Bring home with you the glory of her gain;

With *joyance* bring her, and with jollity. *Spenser.*

There him rests in riotous suffiance,

Of all his gladfulness and kingly *jo,ance*. *Spenser.*

JO'YFUL. *adj.* [*joy* and *full*.]

1. Full of joy; glad; exulting.

They blessed the king, and went unto their tents *joyful* and  
glad of heart. *1 Kings viii. 66.*

My soul shall be *joyful* in my God. *Is. lxi. 10.*

2. Sometimes it has of before the cause of joy.

Six brave companions from each ship we lost:

With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,

Sad for their loss, but *joyful* of our life. *Pope's Odyssey.*

JO'YFULLY. *adj.* [from *joyful*.] With joy; gladly.

If we no more meet 'till we meet in heav'n,

Then *joyfully*, my noble lord of Bedford,

And my kind kinsmen, warriors all, adieu. *Shakespeare's H. V.*

Never did men more *joyfully* obey,

Or sooner understood the sign to flee:

With such alacrity they bore away,

As if to praise them all the states stood by. *Dryden.*

The good Christian considers pains only as necessary passages  
to a glorious immortality; that, through this dark scene of  
fancied horror, sees a crown and a throne, and everlasting  
blessings prepared for him, *joyfully* receives his summons, as he  
has long impatiently expected it. *Wake.*

JO'YFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *joyful*.] Gladness; joy.

Thou servedst not the Lord thy God with *joyfulness*, and  
with gladness of heart, for the abundance of all things. *Deutr.*

JO'YLESS. *adj.* [from *joy*.]

1. Void of joy; feeling no pleasure.

A little *joy* enjoys the queen thereof;

For I am she, and altogether *joyless*. *Shakespeare's R. III.*

With



# I R E

- With down-cast eyes the *joyless* victor sat,  
Revolving in his alter'd soul  
The various turns of chance below;  
And now and then a sigh he stole,  
And tears began to flow. *Dryd. Alexander's Feast.*
2. It has sometimes *of* before the object.  
With two fair eyes his mistress burns his breast;  
He looks and languishes, and leaves his rest:  
Forsakes his food, and, pining for the last,  
Is *joyless* of the grove, and spurns the growing grass. *Dryd.*
3. Giving no pleasure.  
A *joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue:  
Here is the babe, as loathsome as a toad. *Shakesp. Tit. And.*  
Here love his golden shafts employs; here lights  
His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings;  
Reigns here, and revels: not in the bought smiles  
Of harlots, loveless, *joyless*, unendear'd,  
Casual fruition. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The pure in heart shall see God; and if any others could so  
invade this their inclosure, as to take heaven by violence, it  
surely would be a very *joyless* possession. *Decay of Piety.*  
He forgets his sleep, and loaths his food,  
That youth, and health, and war are *joyless* to him. *Addison.*
- Jo'vous. *adj.* [*joyeux*, French.]
1. Glad; gay; merry.  
Most *joyous* man, on whom the shining sun  
Did shew his face, myself I did esteem,  
And that my falser friend did no less *joyous* deem. *Fa. Queen.*  
*Joyous* the birds; fresh gales and gentle airs  
Whisper'd it. *Milton.*  
Then *joyous* birds frequent the lonely grove,  
And beasts, by nature stung, renew their love. *Dryden.*  
Fast by her flow'ry bank the sons of Arcas,  
Fav'rites of heav'n, with happy care protect  
Their fleecy charge, and *joyous* drink her wave. *Prior.*
2. Giving joy.  
They all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime,  
Thence led her forth, about her dancing round. *F. Queen.*
3. It has *of* sometimes before the cause of joy.  
Round our death-bed ev'ry friend should run,  
And *joyous* of our conquest early won;  
While the malicious world with envious tears  
Should grudge our happy end, and wish it theirs. *Dryden.*
- IPECACUANHA. *n. f.* [An Indian plant.]  
*Ipecacuanha* is a small irregularly contorted root, rough,  
dense, and firm. One sort is of a dusky greyish colour on the  
surface, and of a paler grey when broken, which is brought  
from Peru: the other sort is a smaller root, resembling the  
former; but it is of a deep dusky brown, or blackish colour on  
the outside, and white when broken, brought from the Brasils.  
The grey ought to be preferred in medicinal use, because the  
brown, being stronger, is apt to operate more roughly. *Ipe-*  
*cacuanha* was in the middle of the last century first brought  
into Europe, and became celebrated for the cure of dysente-  
ries, a virtue discovered in it by the Indians; but after a few  
years it sunk into oblivion, being given in two large doses.  
*Hill's Mat. Med.*
- IRA'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*irascibilis*, low Latin; *irascible*, French.]  
Partaking of the nature of anger.  
The *irascible* passions follow the temper of the heart, and  
the concupiscible distractions the crasis of the liver. *Brown.*  
I know more than one instance of *irascible* passions subdued  
by a vegetable diet. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
We are here in the country surrounded with blessings and  
pleasures, without any occasion of exercising our *irascible* fa-  
culties. *Digby to Pope.*
- IRE. *n. f.* [Fr. *ira*, Latin.] Anger; rage; passionate hatred.  
She lik'd not his desire;  
Fain would be free, but dreaded parents *ire*. *Sidney.*  
If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,  
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,  
It could not flake mine *ire*, nor ease my heart. *Shak. H. VI.*  
Or Neptune's *ire*, or Juno's, that so long  
Perplex'd the Greek and Cytherea's son. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
The sentence, from thy head remov'd, may light  
On me, sole cause to thee of all this woe;  
Me! me! only just object of his *ire*. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts,  
And empties all his quiver in our hearts;  
Thus will persist, relentless in his *ire*,  
'Till the fair slave be render'd to her fire. *Dryden.*
- IREFUL. *adj.* [*ire* and *full*.] Angry; raging; furious.  
The *ireful* bastard Orleans, that drew blood  
From thee, my boy, I soon encounter'd. *Shakesp. H. VI.*  
By many hands your father was subdu'd;  
But only slaughter'd by the *ireful* arm  
Of unrelenting Clifford. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*  
There learn'd this maid of arms the *ireful* guise. *Fairfax.*  
In midst of all the dome misfortune sat,  
And gloomy discontent and fell debate,  
And madness laughing in his *ireful* mood. *Dryden.*
- IREFULLY. *adv.* [from *ire*.] With ire; in an angry manner.

# I R O

- IRIS *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. The rainbow.  
Beside the solary *iris*, which God shewed unto Noah, there  
is another lunary, whose efficient is the moon. *Brown.*
2. Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow.  
When both bows appeared more distinct, I measured the  
breadth of the interior *iris* 2 gr. 10'; and the breadth of the  
red, yellow, and green in the exterior *iris*, was to the breadth  
of the same colours in the interior 3 to 2. *Newton's Opt.*
3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.
4. The flower-de-luce.  
*Iris* all hues, roses and jessamine. *Milton.*
- To IRK. *v. a.* [*yrk*, work, Islandick.] This word is used only  
impersonally, it *irks me*; *mihi pœnæ est*, it gives me pain; or,  
I am weary of it. Thus the authors of the Accidence say,  
*tædet, it irketh.*  
Come, shall we go and kill us venison?  
And yet it *irks* me, the poor dappled fools  
Should, in their own confines, with forked heads;  
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakespeare.*  
It *irks* his heart he cannot be reveng'd. *Shakesp. H. VI.*
- IRKSOME. *adj.* [from *irk*.] Wearisome; tedious; trouble-  
some; toilsome; tiresome; unpleasing.  
I know she is an *irksome* brawling scold. *Shakespeare.*  
Since that thou can't talk of love so well,  
Thy company, which erst was *irksome* to me,  
I will endure. *Shak. As you like it.*  
Where he may likeliest find  
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain  
The *irksome* hours, 'till his great chief return. *Milton.*  
For not to *irksome* toil, but to delight  
He made us, and delight to reason join'd. *Milton.*  
There is nothing so *irksome* as general discourses, especially  
when they turn chiefly upon words. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Frequent appeals from hence have been very *irksome* to that  
illustrious body. *Swift.*
- IRKSOMELY. *adv.* [from *irksome*.] Wearisomely; tediously.
- IRKSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *irksome*.] Tedioufness; wearis-  
omeness.
- IRON. *n. f.* [*haiarn*, Welsh; *jern*, *nen*, Saxon; *iorn*, Erse.]
1. A metal common to all parts of the world, plentiful in most,  
and of a small price, though superior in real value to the dear-  
est. Though the lightest of all metals, except tin, it is con-  
siderably the hardest; and, when pure, naturally malleable,  
but in a less degree than gold, silver, lead, or copper: when  
wrought into steel, or when in the impure state from its first  
fusion, in which it is called cast iron, it is scarce malleable;  
and the most ductile iron, heated and suddenly quenched in  
cold water, loses much of this quality. Iron is more capable  
of rust than any other metal, is very sonorous, and requires  
the strongest fire of all the metals to melt it, and is with dif-  
ficulty amalgamated with mercury. Most of the other metals  
are brittle, while they are hot; but this is most malleable as it  
approaches nearest to fusion. It consists of a vitriolick salt, a  
vitrifiable earth, and a peculiar bituminous matter. The spe-  
cifick gravity of iron is to water as 7632 is to 1000. It is  
the only known substance that is attracted by the loadstone.  
Iron is not only soluble in all the stronger acids, but even in  
common water. Pure iron has been found in some places but  
very rarely. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of  
the other metals. *Hill.*  
Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of *iron*,  
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæs.*  
If he smite him with an instrument of *iron*, so that he die,  
he is a murderer. *Num. xxxv. 16.*  
The power of drawing *iron* is one of the ideas of a load-  
stone, and a power to be so drawn is a part of that of *iron*.  
*Locke.*  
In a piece of *iron* ore, of a ferruginous colour, are several  
thin plates, placed parallel to each other. *Woodward.*  
There are incredible quantities of *iron* slag in various parts  
of the forest of Dean. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
*Iron* stone lies in strata. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
I treated of making *iron* work, and steel work in general.  
*Maxon's Mech. Exer.*
2. Any instrument or utensil made of iron: as, a flat *iron*, box  
*iron*, or smoothing *iron*.  
*Irons* of a doit, doublets that hangmen would  
Bury with those that wore them, these base slaves,  
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
O Thou! whose captain I account myself,  
Look on my forces with a gracious eye:  
Put in their hands thy bruising *irons* of wrath,  
That they may crush down with a heavy fall  
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries. *Shak. R. III.*  
His feet they hurt with fetters: he was laid in *irons*. *Pf.*  
Can't thou fill his skin with barbed *irons*, or his head with  
fish-spears? *Job xli. 7:*  
For this your locks in paper-durance bound?  
For this with tort'ring *irons* wreath'd around? *Pope.*
3. Chain; shackle; manacle: as, he was put in *irons*.  
The *iron* entered into his soul. *Psalms, Common Prayer.*
- IRON.



IRON. *adj.*

1. Made of iron.

In *iron* walls they deem'd me not secure. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

Get me an *iron* crow, and bring it straight

Unto my cell. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Some are of an *iron* red, shining, and polite; others not polite, but as if powdered with *iron* dust. *Woodward.*

Poll-cats and weefels do a great deal of injury to warrens: the way of taking them is in hutches, and *iron* traps. *Mortim.*

2. Resembling iron in colour.

A piece of stone of a dark *iron* grey colour, but in some parts of a ferruginous colour. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Some of them are of an *iron* red, and very bright. *Woodw.*

3. Harsh; severe; rigid; miserable; calamitous: as, the *iron* age, for an age of hardship and wickedness. These ideas may be found more or less in all the following examples.

Three vigorous virgins, waiting still behind,

Assist the throne of th' *iron* scepter'd king. *Crashaw.*

O sad virgin, that thy power

Might bid the soul of Orpheus sing

Such notes as warbled to the string,

Drew *iron* tears from Pluto's cheek,

And made hell grant what love did seek. *Milton.*

In all my *iron* years of wars and dangers,

From blooming youth down to decaying age,

My fame ne'er knew a stain of dishonour. *Rowe.*

Jove crush the nations with an *iron* rod, And ev'ry monarch be the scourge of God. *Pope's Odyssey.*

4. Indissoluble; unbroken.

Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour,

Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought

T' exhale his surfeit by irriguous sleep,

Imprudent: him death's *iron* sleep oppress. *Phillips.*

5. Hard; impenetrable.

I will converse with *iron* witted fools,

And unrespective boys: none are for me,

That look into me with confid'rate eyes. *Shakesp. R. III.*

To IRON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smooth with an iron.

2. To shackle with irons.

IRONICAL. *adj.* [*ironique*, Fr. from *irony*.] Expressing one thing and meaning another; speaking by contraries.

In this fallacy may be comprised all *ironical* mistakes, or expressions receiving inverted significations. *Brown.*

I take all your *ironical* civilities in a literal sense, and shall expect them to be literally performed. *Swift.*

IRONICALLY. *adv.* [from *ironical*] By the use of irony.

Socrates was pronounced by the oracle of Delphos to be the wisest man of Greece, which he would turn from himself *ironically*, saying, there could be nothing in him to verify the oracle, except this, that he was not wise, and knew it; and others were not wise, and knew it not. *Bacon.*

The dean, *ironically* grave,

Still shunn'd the fool, and lash'd the knave. *Swift.*

IRONMONGER. *n. s.* [*iron* and *monger*.] A dealer in iron.

IRONWOOD. *n. s.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water. It grows in America. *Rob. Cruso.*

IRONWORT. *n. s.* [*sideritis*, Latin.] It is a plant with a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper lip or beard is divided into three parts: out of the flower-cup rises the pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryos; which afterward turn to so many oblong seeds, shut up in an husk, which before was the flower-cup: to these marks must be added, the flowers growing in whorles at the wings of the leaves, which are cut like a crest, and differ from the other leaves of the plant. *Mill.*

IRONY. *adj.* [from *iron*.] Made of iron; partaking of iron.

The force they are under is real, and that of their fate but imaginary: it is not strange if the *irony* chains have more solidity than the contemplative. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of one metal, suppose iron, put into the spring; and deposite, in lieu of the *irony* particles carried off, coppery particles. *Woodward on Fossils.*

IRONY. *n. s.* [*ironie*, Fr. *ἰρωνεία*.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words: as, *Bolingbroke* was a *holy* man.

So grave a body, upon so solemn an occasion, should not deal in *irony*, or explain their meaning by contraries. *Swift.*

IRRA'DIANCE. } *n. s.* [*irradiance*, French; *irradio*, Latin.]

IRRA'DIANCY. }

1. Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object.

The principal affection is its translucency; the *irradiancy* and sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Beams of light emitted.

Love not the heav'nly spirits? Or do they mix

*Irradiance!* virtual, or immediate touch? *Milt. Par. Lost.*

To IRRA'DIATE. *v. a.* [*irradio*, Latin.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten.

When he thus perceives that these opacous bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal plenary diffusion through the whole place it *irradiates*, he can have no

difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, to be every where mingled with light. *Digby on Bodies.*

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; such an one as *irradiates* and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it descends. *South.*

2. To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate.

Celestial light

Shine inward, and the mind through all her pow'rs

*Irradiate*; there plant eyes: all mist from thence

Purge and disperse. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

3. To animate by heat or light.

Ethereal or solar heat must digest, influence, *irradiate*, and put those more simple parts of matter into motion. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with shining ornaments.

No weeping orphan saw his father's store

Our shrines *irradiate*, or imblaze the floor. *Pope.*

IRRADIA'TION. *n. s.* [*irradiation*, Fr. from *irradiate*.]

1. The act of emitting beams of light.

If light were a body it should drive away the air, which is likewise a body, wherever it is admitted; for within the whole sphere of the *irradiation* of it, there is no point but light is found. *Digby on Bodies.*

The generation of bodies is not effected by *irradiation*, or answerably unto the propagation of light; but herein a transmission is made materially from some parts, and ideally from every one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Illumination; intellectual light.

The means of derivation and immediate union of these intelligible objects to the understanding, are sometimes divine and supernatural, as by immediate *irradiation* or revelation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

IRRA'TIONAL. *adj.* [*irrationalis*, Latin.]

1. Void of reason; void of understanding; without the discursive faculty.

Thus began

Outrage from lifeless things; but discord first,

Daughter of sin, among th' *irrational*

Death introduc'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He hath eat'n, and lives,

And knows, and speaks, and reasons and discerns;

*Irrational* till then. *Milt. Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

2. Absurd; contrary to reason.

Since the brain is only a part transmittent, and that humours oft are precipitated to the lungs before they arrive to the brain, no kind of benefit can be effected from so *irrational* an application. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

I shall quietly submit, not wishing so *irrational* a thing as that every body should be deceived. *Pope.*

IRRATIONALITY. *n. s.* [from *irrational*.] Want of reason.

IRRA'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *irrational*.] Without reason; absurdly.

IRRECLA'IMABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reclaimable*.] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better.

As for obstinate, *irreclaimable*, professed enemies, we must expect their calumnies will continue. *Addison's Freeholder.*

IRRECONCI'LABLE. *adj.* [*irreconcilable*, Fr. *in* and *reconcilable*.]

1. Not to be reconciled; not to be appeased.

Wage eternal war,

*Irreconcilable* to our grand foe. *Milton.*

A weak unequal faction may animate a government; but when it grows equal in strength, and *irreconcilable* by animosity, it cannot end without some crisis. *Temple.*

There are no factions, though *irreconcilable* to one another, that are not united in their affection to you. *Dryden.*

2. Not to be made consistent. It has *with* or *to*.

As she was strictly virtuous herself, so she always put the best construction upon the words and actions of her neighbours, except where they were *irreconcilable* to the rules of honesty and decency. *Arbutn. Hist. of John Bull.*

Since the sense I oppose is attended with such gross *irreconcilable* absurdities, I presume I need not offer any thing farther in support of the one, or in disproof of the other. *Rogers.*

This essential power of gravitation or attraction is *irreconcilable* with the atheist's own doctrine of a chaos. *Bentley.*

All that can be transmitted from the stars is wholly unaccountable, and *irreconcilable* to any system of science. *Bentley.*

IRRECONCI'LABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *irreconcilable*.] Impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCI'LABLY. *adv.* [from *irreconcilable*.] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCI'LED. *adj.* [*in* and *reconciled*.] Not atoned.

A servant dies in many *irreconciled* iniquities. *Shakesp. H. V.*

IRRECO'VERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *recoverable*.]

1. Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired.

Time, in a natural sense, is *irrecoverable*: the moment just fled by us, it is impossible to recall. *Rogers.*

2. Not to be remedied.

The *irrecoverable* loss of so many livings of principal value. *Hocker.*

It concerns every man, that would not trifle away his soul, and fool himself into *irrecoverable* misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

IRRECO'VERABLY.



**IRRECO'VERABLY.** *adv.* [from *irrecoverable*.] Beyond recovery; past repair.

O dark, dark, dark amid' the blaze of noon;

*Irrecoverably* dark, total eclipse,

Without all hope of day.

*Milton's Agonistes.*

The credit of the Exchequer is *irrecoverably* lost by the last breach with the bankers.

*Temple.*

**IRREDU'CIBLE.** *adj.* [in and *reducible*.] Not to be brought or reduced.

These observations seem to argue the corpuscles of air to be *irreducible* into water.

*Boyle.*

**IRREFRAGABI'LITY.** *n. f.* [from *irrefragable*.] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

**IRREFRA'GABLE.** *adj.* [*irrefragabilis*, school Latin; *irrefragable*, Fr.] Not to be confuted; superior to argumental opposition.

Strong and *irrefragable* the evidences of Christianity must be: they who resisted them would resist every thing.

*Atterbury.*

The danger of introducing unexperienced men was urged as an *irrefragable* reason for working by slow degrees.

*Swift.*

**IRREFRA'GABLY.** *adv.* [from *irrefragable*.] With force above confutation.

That they denied a future state is evident from St. Paul's reasonings, which are of no force but only on that supposition, as Origen largely and *irrefragably* proves.

*Atterbury.*

**IRREFU'TABLE.** *adj.* [*irrefutabilis*, Latin.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

**IRRE'GULAR.** *adj.* [*irregulier*, Fr. *irregularis*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from rule, custom, or nature.

The am'rous youth

Obtain'd of Venus his desire,

Howe'er *irregular* his fire.

*Prior.*

2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order.

This motion seems excentrique and *irregular*, yet not well to be resisted or quieted.

*King Charles.*

Regular

Then most, when most *irregular* they seem.

*Milton.*

The numbers of pindariques are wild and *irregular*, and sometimes seem harsh and uncouth.

*Cowley.*

3. Not being according to the laws of virtue. A soft word for *vitious*.

**IRREGULA'RITY.** *n. f.* [*irregularité*, Fr. from *irregular*.]

1. Deviation from rule.

2. Neglect of method and order.

This *irregularity* of its unruly and tumultuous motion might afford a beginning unto the common opinion.

*Brown.*

As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown together with so much *irregularity* and confusion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms.

*Addison on Italy.*

3. Inordinate practice.

Religion is somewhat less in danger of corruption, while the sinner acknowledges the obligations of his duty, and is ashamed of his *irregularities*.

*Rogers's Sermons.*

**IRRE'GULARLY.** *adv.* [from *irregular*.] Without observation of rule or method.

Phaeton,

By the wild courses of his fancy drawn,

From East to West *irregularly* hurl'd,

First set on fire himself, and then the world.

*Dryden jun.*

Your's is a foul *irregularly* great,

Which wanting temper, yet abounds with heat.

*Dryden.*

It may give some light to those whose concern for their little ones makes them so *irregularly* bold as to consult their own reason, in the education of their children, rather than to rely upon old custom.

*Locke.*

**TO IRRE'GULATE.** *v. a.* [from *in* and *regula*, Latin.] To make irregular; to disorder.

Its fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, shelves, and every interjacency *irregulates*.

*Brown's Vulg. Err.*

**IRRE'LATIVE.** *adj.* [in and *relativus*, Latin.] Having no reference to any thing; single; unconnected.

Separated by the voice of God, things in their species came out in uncommunicated varieties, and *irrelative* feminalities.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**IRRELI'GION.** *n. f.* [*irreligion*, Fr. in and *religion*.] Contempt of religion; impiety.

The weapons with which I combat *irreligion* are already consecrated.

*Dryden.*

We behold every instance of prophaneness and *irreligion*, not only committed, but defended and gloried in.

*Rogers.*

**IRRELI'GIOUS.** *adj.* [*irreligieux*, Fr. in and *religious*.]

1. Contemning religion; impious.

The issue of an *irreligious* Moor.

*Shakesp. Tit. Andron.*

Whoever sees these *irreligious* men,

With burthen of a sickness weak and faint,

But hears them talking of religion then,

And vowing of their souls to ev'ry saint.

*Davies.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious*.

*South's Sermons.*

2. Contrary to religion.

Wherein that Scripture standeth not the church of God in any stead, or serveth nothing at all to direct, but may be let

pass as needless to be consulted with, we judge it profane, impious, and *irreligious* to think.

*Hooker.*

Might not the queen's domesticks be obliged to avoid swearing, and *irreligious* profane discourse?

*Swift.*

**IRRELI'GIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *irreligious*.] With impiety; with irreligion.

**IRRE'MEABLE.** *adj.* [*irremeabilis*, Latin.] Admitting no return.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without delay

Pass'd on, and took th' *irremeable* way.

*Dryden.*

**IRREME'DIABLE.** *adj.* [*irremediable*, Fr. in and *remediable*.] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied.

They content themselves with that which was the *irremediable* error of former times, or the necessity of the present hath cast upon them.

*Hooker.*

A steady hand, in governing of military affairs, is more requisite than in times of peace, because an error committed in war may prove *irremediable*.

*Bacon.*

Whatever he consults you about, unless it lead to some fatal and *irremediable* mischief, be sure you advise only as a friend.

*Locke.*

**IRREME'DIABLY.** *adv.* [from *irremediable*.] Without cure.

It happens to us *irremediably* and inevitably, that we may perceive these accidents are not the fruits of our labour, but gifts of God.

*Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

**IRREMI'SSIBLE.** *adj.* [in and *remitto*, Lat. *irremissible*, French.] Not to be pardoned.

**IRREMI'SSIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *irremissible*.] The quality of being not to be pardoned.

Thence arises the aggravation and *irremissibleness* of the sin.

*Hammond on Fundamentals.*

**IRREMO'VABLE.** *adj.* [in and *remove*.] Not to be moved; not to be changed.

He's *irremovable*,

Resolv'd for flight.

*Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

**IRRENO'W'NED.** *adj.* [in and *renown*.] Void of honour.

For all he did was to deceive good knights,

And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame

To sluggish sloth and sensual delights,

And end their days with *irrenowned* shame.

*Fairy Queen.*

**IRRE'PARABLE.** *adj.* [*irreparabilis*, Lat. *irreparable*, Fr.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.

*Irreparable* is the loss, and patience says it is not past her cure.

*Shakesp. Tempest.*

Toil'd with loss *irreparable*.

*Milton.*

It is an *irreparable* injustice we are guilty of, when we are prejudiced by the looks of those whom we do not know.

*Addis.*

The story of Deucalion and Pyrrha teaches, that piety and innocence cannot miss of the divine protection, and that the only loss *irreparable* is that of our probity.

*Garth.*

**IRRE'PARABLY.** *adv.* [from *irreparable*.] Without recovery; without amends.

Such adventures befall artists *irreparably*.

*Boyle.*

The cutting off that time industry and gifts, whereby she would be nourished, were *irreparably* injurious to her.

*Dec. of Piety.*

**IRREPLE'VIABLE.** *adj.* [in and *replevy*.] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

**IRREPREHE'NSIBLE.** *adj.* [*irreprehensibilis*, Fr. *irreprehensibilis*, Latin.] Exempt from blame.

**IRREPREHE'NSIBLY.** *adv.* [from *irreprehensibilis*.] Without blame.

**IRREPRESE'NTABLE.** *adj.* [in and *represent*.] Not to be figured by any representation.

God's *irrepresentable* nature doth hold against making images of God.

*Stillingsfleet.*

**IRREPRO'ACHABLE.** *adj.* [in and *reproachable*.] Free from blame; free from reproach.

He was a serious sincere Christian, of an innocent, *irreproachable*, nay, exemplary life.

*Atterbury.*

Their prayer may be, that they may raise up and breed as *irreproachable* a young family as their parents have done.

*Pope.*

**IRREPRO'ACHABLY.** *adv.* [from *irreproachable*.] Without blame; without reproach.

**IRREPRO'VEABLE.** *adj.* [in and *reproveable*.] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

**IRRESISTIB'LITY.** *n. f.* [from *irresistible*.] Power or force above opposition.

The doctrine of *irresistibility* of grace, in working whatsoever it works, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be affixt to gratitude.

*Hammond on Fundamentals.*

**IRRESI'STIBLE.** *adj.* [*irresistibilis*, Fr. in and *resistibilis*.] Superior to opposition.

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of the Deity, indued with *irresistible* power to hurt; and is of all affections, anger excepted, the unaptest to admit conference with reason.

*Hook.*

In mighty quadrate join'd

Of union *irresistible*.

*Milton.*

Fear of God is inward acknowledgment of an holy just Being, armed with almighty and *irresistible* power.

*Tillotson.*

There can be no difference in the subjects, where the application is almighty and *irresistible*, as in creation.

*Rogers.*

Won by the charm

Of goodness *irresistible*, she blush'd consent.

*Thomson.*



**IRRESISTIBLY.** *adv.* [from *irresistible*.] In a manner not to be opposed.

God *irresistibly* sways all manner of events on earth. *Dryden*.

Fond of pleasing and endearing ourselves to those we esteem, we are *irresistibly* led into the same inclinations and aversions with them. *Rogers*.

**IRRESISTLESS.** *adj.* [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives.] Irresistible; resistless.

Those radiant eyes, whose *irresistless* flame

Strikes envy dumb, and keeps sedition tame,

They can to gazing multitudes give law,

Convert the factious, and the rebel awe. *Granville*.

**IRRESOLUBLE.** *adj.* [in and *resolubilis*, Latin.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved.

In factitious fal armoniac the common and urinous salts are so well mingled, that both in the open fire and in subliming vessels they rise together as one salt, which seems in such vessels *irresoluble* by fire alone. *Boyle*.

**IRRESOLUBLENES.** *n. f.* [from *irresoluble*.] Resistance to separation of the parts.

Quercetanus has this confession of the *irresolubleness* of diamonds. *Boyle*.

**IRRESOLVEDLY.** *adv.* [in and *resolved*] Without settled determination.

Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so *irresolvedly* concerning those things, which some take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies. *Boyle*.

**IRRESOLUTE.** *adj.* [*irresolu*, Fr. in and *resolute*.] Not constant in purpose; not determined.

Were he evil us'd, he would outgo

His father, by as much as a performance

Does an *irresolute* purpose. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Him, after long debate, *irresolute*

Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose

Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom

To enter. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

To make reflections upon what is past, is the part of ingenious but *irresolute* men. *Temple*.

So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either side,

Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide;

*Irresolute* on which she should rely,

At last unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden*.

**IRRESOLUTELY.** *adv.* [from *irresolute*.] Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.

**IRRESOLUTION.** *n. f.* [*irresolution*, Fr. in and *resolution*.] Want of firmness of mind.

It hath most force upon things that have the lightest motion, and therefore upon the spirits of men, and in them upon such affections as move lightest; as upon men in fear, or men in *irresolution*. *Bacon's Natural History*.

*Irresolution* on the schemes of life, which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison*.

**IRRESPECTIVE.** *adj.* [in and *respective*.] Having no regard to any circumstances.

Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular *irrespective* election, think it safe to run into all foul sins. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute *irrespective* will of God. *Rogers's Sermons*.

**IRRESPECTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *irrespective*.] Without regard to circumstances.

He is convinced, that all the promises belong to him absolutely and *irrespectively*. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.

**IRRETRIEVABLE.** *adj.* [in and *retrieve*.] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

**IRRETRIEVABLY.** *adv.* [from *irretrievable*.] Irreparably; irrecoverably.

It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and therefore must have been all *irretrievably* lost, and useless to mankind, was it not by this means collected. *Woodward*.

**IRREVERENCE.** *n. f.* [*irreverentia*, Lat. *irreverence*, Fr. in and *reverence*.]

1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect.

Having seen our scandalous *irreverence* towards God's worship in general, 'tis easy to make application to the several parts of it. *Decay of Piety*.

They were a sort of attributes, with which it was a matter of religion to salute them on all occasions, and which it was an *irreverence* to omit. *Pope*.

2. State of being disregarded.

The concurrence of the house of peers in that fury, can be imputed to no one thing more than to the *irreverence* and scorn the judges were justly in, who had been always looked upon there as the oracles of the law. *Clarendon*.

**IRREVERENT.** *adj.* [*irreverent*, Fr. in and *reverent*.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

As our fear excludeth not that boldness which becometh saints, so, if our familiarity with God do not favour of fear,

it draweth too near that *irreverent* confidence wherewith true humility can never stand. *Hooker*.

Knowledge men sought for, and covered it from the vulgar sort as jewels of inestimable price, fearing the *irreverent* construction of the ignorant and irreligious. *Raleigh*.

Witness the *irreverent* son

Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame

Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,

Servant of servants, on his vitious race. *Milt. Par. Lost*.

Swearing, and the *irreverent* using the name of God in common discourse, is another abuse of the tongue. *Ray*.

If an *irreverent* expression or thought too wanton are crept into my verses, through my inadvertency, let their authors be answerable for them. *Dryden*.

**IRREVERENTLY.** *adv.* [from *irreverent*.] Without due respect or veneration.

'Tis but an ill essay of reverence and godly fear to use the gospel *irreverently*. *Government of the Tongue*.

**IRREVERSIBLE.** *adj.* [in and *reverse*.] Not to be recalled; not to be changed.

The sins of his chamber and his closet shall be produced before men and angels, and an eternal *irreversible* sentence be pronounced. *Rogers's Sermons*.

**IRREVERSIBLY.** *adv.* [from *irreversible*.] Without change.

The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church, at which so many myriads of solidians have stumbled, and fallen *irreversibly*, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.

**IRREVOCABLE.** *adj.* [*irrevocabilis*, Latin; *irrevocable*, French.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed.

Give thy hand to Warwick,

And, with thy hand, thy faith *irrevocable*,

That only Warwick's daughter shall be thine. *Shakesp.*

Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom,

Which I have past upon her. *Shakesp. As you like it*.

That which is past is gone and *irrevocable*, therefore they do but trifle that labour in past matters. *Bacon's Essays*.

The second, both for piety renown'd,

And puissant deeds, a promise shall receive

*Irrevocable*, that his regal throne

For ever shall endure. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

By her *irrevocable* fate,

War shall the country waste and change the state. *Dryden*.

The other victor flame a moment stood,

Then fell, and lifeless left th' extinguish'd wood;

For ever lost, th' *irrevocable* light

Forsook the black'ning coals, and sunk to night. *Dryden*.

Each sacred accent bears eternal weight,

And each *irrevocable* word is fate. *Pope*.

**IRREVOCABLY.** *adv.* [from *irrevocable*.] Without recall.

If air were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be *irrevocably* extinguished. *Boyle*.

**TO IRRIGATE.** *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Latin.] To wet; to moisten; to water.

The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body, doth continually *irrigate*, nourish, keep hot, and supple all the members. *Ray on the Creation*.

A bulky charger near their lips,

With which, in often interrupted sleep,

Their frying blood compels to *irrigate*

Their dry furr'd tongues. *A. Phillips*.

**IRRIGATION.** *n. f.* [from *irrigate*.] The act of watering or moistening.

Help of ground is by watering and *irrigation*. *Bacon*.

**IRRIGUOUS.** *adj.* [from *irrigate*.]

1. Watery; watered.

The flow'ry lap

Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store. *Milton*.

2. Dewy; moist: *Phillips* seems to have mistaken the Latin phrase *irriguus* for *apor*.

Rash Elpenor

Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought

T' exhale his surfeit by *irriguous* sleep:

Imprudent! him death's iron sleep oppress. *Phillips*.

**IRRISION.** *n. f.* [*irrisio*, Lat. *irrisio*, French.] The act of laughing at another.

This person, by his indiscreet and unnatural *irrisio*, and exposing of his father, incurs his indignation and curse. *Woodward's Natural History*.

**TO IRRITATE.** *v. a.* [*irrito*, Latin; *irriter*, French.]

1. To provoke; to tease; to exasperate.

The earl, speaking to the freeholders in imperious language, did not *irritate* the people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

His power at court could not qualify him to go through with that difficult reformation, whilst he had a superior in the church, who, having the reins in his hand, could slacken them according to his own humour and indiscretion, and was thought to be the more remiss to *irritate* his cholerick disposition. *Clarendon*.

2. To



2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to vellicate.

Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and *irritateth* them. *Bacon.*

3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce.

Air, if very cold, *irritateth* the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire scorcheth in frosty weather. *Bacon.*

When they are collected, the heat becometh more violent and *irritate*, and thereby expelleth sweat. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Rous'd

By dash of clouds, or *irritating* war

Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,

They furious spring.

*Thomson's Summer.*

**IRRITATION.** *n. f.* [*irritatio*, Latin; *irritation*, French; from *irritate*.]

1. Provocation; exasperation.

2. Stimulation; vellication.

Violent affections and *irritations* of the nerves, in any part of the body, is caused by something acrimonious. *Arbuthnot.*

**IRRUPTION.** *n. f.* [*irruption*, Fr. *irruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance.

I refrain, too suddenly,

To utter what will come at last too soon;

Left evil tidings, with too rude *irruption*,

Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep.

*Milton.*

There are frequent inundations made in maritime countries by the *irruption* of the sea.

*Burnet.*

A full and sudden *irruption* of thick melancholick blood into the heart puts a stop to its pulsation.

*Harvey.*

2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.

Notwithstanding the *irruptions* of the barbarous nations, one can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled.

*Addison on Italy.*

**IS.** [*is*, Saxon. See **TO BE**.]

1. The third person singular of *to be*: I am, thou art, he is.

He that *is* of God, heareth God's words. *Jo. viii. 47.*

Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil; neither is it in them to do good.

*Jer. x. 5.*

My thought, whose murder yet *is* but fantastical,

Shakes so my single state of man, that function

*Is* smother'd in fumes; and nothing *is*,

But what *is* not.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. It is sometimes expressed by *'s*.

There's some among you have beheld me fighting. *Shakesp.*

**ISABELLA** Colour. *n. f.* A kind of colour.

*Ainsw.*

**ISCHIA'DICK.** *adj.* [*ισχιαδικοι*, *ισχιαδικοις*; *ischiadique*, Fr.] In anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that terminate in the crural.

*Harris.*

**ISCHURY.** *n. f.* [*ισχυρια*, *ισχω* and *ουρον*, urine; *ischurie*, Fr. *ischuria*, Latin.] A stoppage of urine, whether by gravel or other cause.

**ISCHURE'TICK.** *n. f.* [*ischuretique*, Fr. from *ischury*.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

**ISH.** [*isc*, Saxon.]

1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution, a small degree, or incipient state of any quality: as, *bluish*, tending to blue; *brightish*, somewhat bright.

2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective: as, *Swedish*, *Danish*; the *Danish* territories, or territories of the Danes.

3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added: as *fool*, *foolish*; *man*, *mannish*; *rogue*, *roguish*.

**ISICLE.** *n. f.* [More properly *icicle*, from *ice*; but *ice* should rather be written *ise*; *isc*, Saxon.] A pendent shoot of ice.

Do you know this lady?

—The moon of Rome; chaste as the *isicle*

That's curdled by the frost from purest snow

Hanging on Dian's temple.

*Shakespeare.*

The frosts and snows her tender body spare;

Those are not limbs for *isicles* to tear.

*Dryden.*

**ISINGLASS.** *n. f.* [from *ice*, or *ise*, and *glass*; that is, matter congealed into glass; *ichthyocolla*, Latin.]

*Isinglass* is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent; much resembling glue, but cleaner and sweeter. We usually receive it in twisted pieces, of a roundish figure like a staple, which the druggists divide into thin shreds like skins, that easily dissolve. The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared is one of the cartilaginous kind, and a species of sturgeon: it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and in its general figure greatly resembles the sturgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Boristhenes, the Volga, and many other of the larger rivers of Europe. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling. The greatest quantity of *isinglass* is made in Russia. It is an excellent agglutinant and strengthener, and often prescribed in gellies and broths. The wine-coopers find it efficacious for clearing wines.

*Hill's Mat. Med.*

The cure of putrefaction requires an incrustating diet, as all viscid broths, hartshorn, ivory, and *isinglass*.

*Floyer.*

Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as *isinglass*.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**ISINGLASS Stone.** *n. f.* This is a fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. It is found in broad masses, composed of a multitude of extremely thin plates or flakes. The masses are of a brownish or redish colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and more bright and pellucid than the finest glass. It is found in Muscovy, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. The ancients made their windows of it, instead of glass. It is also sometimes used for glass before pictures, and for horn in lanterns.

*Hill's Mat. Med.*

**ISLAND.** *n. f.* [*insula*, Latin; *isla*, Italian; *ealand*, Eise. It is pronounced *iland*.] A tract of land surrounded by water.

He will carry this *island* home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple.—And sowing the kernels of it in the sea, bring forth more *islands*.

*Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Within a long recess there lies a bay,

An *island* shades it from the rolling sea,

And forms a port.

*Dryden.*

Some safer world in depth of woods embrac'd,

Some happier *island* in the wat'ry waste.

*Johnson.*

*Island* of bliss! amid' the subject seas.

*Thomson.*

**ISLANDER.** *n. f.* [from *island*. Pronounce *ilander*.] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.

We, as all *islanders*, are lunares, or the moon's men. *Camd.*

Your dinner, and the generous *islanders*

By you invited, do attend your presence. *Shakesp. Othello.*

There are many bitter sayings against *islanders*—in general, representing them as fierce, treacherous, and inhospitable: those who live on the continent have such frequent intercourse with men of different religions and languages, that they become more kind than those who are the inhabitants of an island.

*Addison's Freeholder.*

A race of rugged mariners are these,

Unpolish'd men, and boist'rous as their seas;

The native *islanders* alone their care,

And hateful he that breathes a foreign air. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**ISLE.** *n. f.* [*isle*, French; *insula*, Latin. Pronounce *ile*.]

1. An island; a country surrounded by water.

Is it not an easy matter

To make lord William Hastings of our mind,

For the instalment of this noble duke

In the seat royal of this famous *isle*?

*Shakesp. R. III.*

The dreadful fight

Betwixt a nation and two whales I write:

Seas stain'd with gore I sing, advent'rous toil,

And how these monsters did disarm an *isle*.

*Waller.*

2. [Written, I think, corruptly for *aile*, from *aile*, French, from *ala*, Latin, the *aile* being probably at first only a wing or side walk. It may come likewise from *allee*, French, a walk.] A long walk in a church, or publick building.

O'er the twilight groves and dusky caves,

Long sounding *isses* and intermingled graves,

Black melancholy sits.

*Pope.*

**ISOPERIMETRICAL.** *n. f.* [*ισο*, *μετρος*, and *μετρον*.] In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest.

*Harris.*

**ISO'SCELES.** *n. f.* [*iso*, *cele*, Fr. or *equiangular triangle*.] That which hath only two sides equal.

*Harris.*

**ISSUE.** *n. f.* [*issue*, French.]

1. The act of passing out.

2. Exit; egress; or passage out.

Unto the Lord belong the *issues* from death. *Pf. lxxviii. 20.*

Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the *issues* of life.

*Prov. iv. 23.*

Let us examine what bodies touch a moveable whilst in motion, as the only means to find an *issue* out of this difficulty.

*Digby on Bodies.*

We might have easily prevented those great returns of money to France; and if it be true the French are so impoverished, in what condition must they have been; if that *issue* of wealth had been stopped?

*Swift.*

3. Event; consequence.

Spirits are not finely touch'd,

But to fine *issues*.

*Shakesp. Meas. for Measure.*

If I were ever fearful

To do a thing, where I the *issue* doubted,

Whereof the execution did cry out

Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear

Which oft infects the wisest.

*Shak. Winter's Tale.*

But let the *issue* correspondent prove

To good beginnings of each enterprize.

*Fairfax.*

If things were cast upon this *issue*, that God should never prevent sin 'till man deserved it, the best would sin, and sin for ever.

*South's Sermons.*

The wittiest sayings and sentences will be found the *issues* of chance, and nothing else but so many lucky hits of a roving fancy.

*South's Sermons.*

Our present condition is better for us in the *issue*, than that uninterrupted health and security that the atheist desires. *Bent.*

4. Termination;



4. Termination; conclusion.

He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publickly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a soon and prosperous *issue*. *Sidney.*

What *issue* of my love remains for me!

How wild a passion works within my breast!

With what prodigious flames am I possest! *Dryden.*

Homer, at a loss to bring difficult matters to an *issue*, lays his hero asleep, and this solves the difficulty. *Broome.*

5. Sequel deduced from premises.

I am to pray you not to strain my speech

To grosser *issues*, nor to larger reach,

Than to suspicion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours.

This tumour in his left arm was caused by strict binding of his *issue*. *Wiseman.*

7. Evacuation.

A woman was diseased with an *issue* of blood. *Mat. ix. 20.*

8. Progeny; offspring.

O nation miserable!

When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?

Since that the truest *issue* of thy throne,

By his own interdiction stands accurs'd. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Nor where Abassin kings their *issue* guard,

Mount Amara, though this by some suppos'd

True paradise, under the Æthiop line

By Nilus' head. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This old peaceful prince, as heav'n decreed,

Was blest'd with no male *issue* to succeed. *Dryden's Æn.*

The frequent productions of monsters, in all the species of animals, and strange *issues* of human birth, carry with them difficulties, not possible to consist with this hypothesis. *Locke.*

9. [In law.] *Issue* hath divers applications in the common law: sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine, or expences of suit; sometime for profits of lands or tenements; sometime for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. *Issue* is either general or special: general *issue* seemeth to be that whereby it is referred to the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant have done any such thing as the plaintiff layeth to his charge. The special *issue* then must be that, where special matter being alleged by the defendant for his defence, both the parties join thereupon, and so grow rather to a demurrer, if it be *quæstio juris*, or to trial by the jury, if it be *quæstio facti*. *Cowel.*

To *ISSUE*. *v. n.* [from the noun; *issu*, Fr. *uscire*, Italian.]

1. To come out; to pass out of any place.

Waters *issued* out from under the threshold of the house.

*Ezek. xlvii. 1.*

From the utmost end of the head branches there *issueth* out a gummy juice. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Waters *issu'd* from a cave.

*Milton.*

Ere Pallas *issu'd* from the thunderer's head,

Dulness o'er all possess'd her ancient right. *Pope.*

2. To make an eruption.

Three of master Ford's brothers watch the door with pistols, that none should *issue* out, otherwise you might slip away. *Shakespeare.*

See that none hence *issue* forth a spy.

*Milton.*

Haste, arm your Ardeans, *issue* to the plain;

With faith to friend, assault the Trojan train. *Dryden.*

At length there *issu'd*, from the grove behind,

A fair assembly of the female kind. *Dryden.*

A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms;

Straight *issue* through the sides assembling swarms. *Dryden.*

Full for the port the Ithacensians stand,

And furl their sails, and *issue* on the land. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. To proceed as an offspring.

Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee, which thou shalt beget, shall they take away. *2 Kings xx. 18.*

4. To be produced by any fund.

These altarages *issued* out of the offerings made to the altar, and were payable to the priesthood. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. To run out in lines.

It would be tried in pipes, being made with a belly towards the lower end, and then *issuing* into a straight concave again.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

To *ISSUE*. *v. a.*

1. To send out; to send forth.

A weak degree of heat is not able either to digest the parts or to *issue* the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. To send out judicially or authoritatively. This is the more frequent sense.

If the council *issued* out any order against them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a protestation. *Clarendon.*

Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,

A mansion proper for a mourning god:

Here he gives audience, *issuing* out decrees

To rivers, his dependent deities.

*Dryden.*

In vain the master *issues* out commands,

In vain the trembling sailors ply their hands;

The tempest unforeseen prevents their care. *Dryden.*

They constantly wait in court to make a due return of what they have done, and to receive such other commands as the judge shall *issue* forth. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

*ISSUELESS*. *adj.* [from *issue*.] Without offspring; without descendants.

Carew, by virtue of this entail, succeeded to Hugh's portion, as dying *issueless*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

I have done sin;

For which the heav'ns, taking angry note,

Have left me *issueless*.

*Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

*ISTHMUS*. *n. s.* [*isthmus*, Latin.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.

There is a castle strongly seated on a high rock, which joineth by an *isthmus* to the land, and is impregnablely fortified. *Sandys's Travels.*

The north side of the Assyrian empire stretcheth northward to that *isthmus* between the Euxine and the Caspian seas.

*Brerewood on Languages.*

O life, thou nothing's younger brother!

Thou weak built *isthmus*, that do'st proudly rise

Up betwixt two eternities,

Yet can'st not wave nor wind sustain;

But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*

Our church of England stands as Corinth between two seas, and there are some busy in cutting the *isthmus*, to let in both at once upon it. *Stillingfleet.*

Cleomenes thinking it more adviseable to fortify, not the *isthmus*, but the mountains, put his design in execution. *Creech.*

Plac'd on this *isthmus* of a middle state,

A being darkly wise, and rudely great.

*Pope.*

*IT*. *pronoun*. [It, Saxon.]

1. The neutral demonstrative. Used in speaking of things.

Nothing can give that to another which *it* hath not itself.

*Bramb. against Hobbs.*

Will our great anger learn to stoop so low?

I know *it* cannot.

*Cowley.*

Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing is wit,

Thou who master art of *it*.

*Cowley.*

His son, *it* may be, dreads no harm;

But kindly waits his father's coming home.

*Flatman.*

The time will come, *it* will, when you shall know

The rage of love.

*Dryden.*

How can I speak? or how, fir, can you hear?

Imagine that which you would most deplore,

And that which I would speak; is *it* or more.

*Dryden.*

A mind so furnished, what reason has *it* to acquiesce in its conclusions!

*Locke.*

The glory which encompassed them covered the place, and darted *its* rays with so much strength, that the whole fabrick began to melt. *Addison's Freeholder.*

If we find a greater good in the present constitution, than would have accrued either from the total privation of *it*, or from other frames and structures, we may then reasonably conclude, that the present constitution proceeded from an intelligent and good being, that formed *it* that particular way out of choice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair.

How is *it* with our general?

—Even so

As with a man by his own alms impositon'd,

And with his charity slain.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. It is used for the thing; the matter; the affair.

*It's* come to pass,

That tractable obedience is a slave

To each incensed will.

*Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

4. It is sometimes expressed by 't.

He rallied, and again fell to 't;

For catching foe by nearer foot,

He lifted with such might and strength,

As would have hurl'd him thrice his length.

*Hudibras.*

The design, *it* seems, is to avoid the dreadful imputation of pedantry. *Swift.*

5. It is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis.

If Abraham brought all with him, *it* is not probable that he meant to walk *it* back again for his pleasure. *Raleigh.*

The Lacedemonians, at the straits of Thermopylæ, when their arms failed them, fought *it* out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden.*

I have often seen people lavish *it* profusely in tricking up their children, and yet starve their minds. *Locke.*

A mole courses *it* not on the ground, like the rat or mouse, but lives under the earth. *Addison's Spectator.*

Whether the charmer sinner *it*, or saint *it*,

If folly grows romantick, I must paint it.

*Pope.*

6. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely to persons.

Let us after him,

Whose care is gone before to bid us welcome:

*It* is a peerless kinsman.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*



Do, child, go to *it* grandam, child:

Give grandam kingdom, and *its* grandam will

Give *it* up him.

*Shakesp. King John.*

7. It is sometimes used of the first or second person, sometimes of more. This mode of speech, though used by good authors, and supported by the *ily a* of the French, has yet an appearance of barbarism.

Who was't came by?

—'Tis two or three, my lord, that bring you word

Macduff is fled to England.

*Shakesp. Macbeth.*

City,

'Tis I, that made thy widows.

*Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

'Tis these that early taint the female soul.

*Pope.*

ITCH. *n. f.* *ꝙꝓꝓꝓ*, Saxon.]

1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised as microscopes have discovered by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur.

Lust and liberty

Creep in the minds and marrows of our youths,

That 'gainst the stream of virtue they may strive,

And drown themselves in riot, *itches*, blains. *Shak. Timon.*

The Lord will smite thee with the scab and with the *itch*, whereof thou can'st not be healed. *Deutr. xxviii. 27.*

As if divinity had catch'd

The *itch*, on purpose, to be scratch'd.

*Hudibras.*

2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing.

3. A constant teasing desire.

A certain *itch* of meddling with other people's matters, puts us upon shifting. *L'Estrange.*

He had still pedigree in his head, and an *itch* of being thought a divine king. *Dryden.*

From servants company a child is to be kept, not by prohibitions, for that will but give him an *itch* after it, but by other ways. *Locke.*

At half mankind when gen'rous Manly raves,

All know 'tis virtue; for he thinks them knaves:

When universal homage Umbra pays,

All see 'tis vice, and *itch* of vulgar praise.

*Pope.*

To ITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing. A troublesome *itching* of the part was occasioned by want of transpiration. *Wise man's Surgery.*

My right eye *itches*; some good luck is near;

Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear.

*Dryden.*

2. To long; to have continual desire. This sense appears in the following examples, though some of them are equivocal.

Master Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of peace.—Mr. Page, though now I be old, and of peace, if I see a sword out, my finger *itches* to make one. *Shakespeare.*

Cassius, you yourself

Are much condemn'd to have an *itching* palm,

To sell and mart your offices for gold. *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*

The *itching* ears, being an epidemick disease, give fair opportunity to every mountebank. *Decay of Piety.*

All such have still an *itching* to deride,

And fain would be upon the laughing side.

*Pope.*

ITCHY. *adj.* [from *itch*.] Infected with the itch.

ITEM. *adv.* [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM. *n. f.*

1. A new article.

I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side, and I to peruse him by *items*. *Shakespeare.*

If this discourse have not concluded our weakness, I have one *item* more of mine: if knowledge can be found, I must lose that which I thought I had, that there is none. *Glanv.*

2. A hint; an innuendo.

To ITERATE. *v. a.* [*itero*, Latin.]

1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention.

We covet to make the psalms especially familiar unto all: this is the very cause why we *iterate* the psalms oftner than any other part of Scripture besides; the cause wherefore we inure the people together with their minister, and not the minister alone to read them, as other parts of Scripture he doth. *Hook.*

If the one may monthly, the other may daily be *iterated*. *Hooker.*

In the first ages God gave laws unto our fathers, and their memories served instead of books; whereof the imperfections being known to God, he relieved the same by often putting them in mind: in which respect we see how many times one thing hath been *iterated* into the best and wisest. *Hooker.*

The king, to keep a decency towards the French king, sent new solemn ambassadors to intimate unto him the decree of his estates, and to *iterate* his motion that the French would desist from hostility. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

There be two kinds of reflections of sounds; the one at distance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard distinctly, and the reflection also distinctly: the other in con-

currence, when the sound reflecting, returneth immediately upon the original, and so *iterateth* it not, but amplifieth it.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

2. To do over again.

Ashes thoroughly burnt, and well reverberated by fire, after the salt thereof hath been drawn out by *iterated* decoctions.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Adam took no thought,

Eating his fill; nor Eve to *iterate*

Her former trespasses fear'd, the more to sooth

Him with her lov'd society.

*Milt. Par. Lost, b. ix.*

ITERANT. *adj.* [*iterans*, Latin.] Repeating.

Waters being near, make a current echo; but being farther off, they make an *iterant* echo. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

ITERATION. *n. f.* [*iteration*, French; *iteratio*, Latin.] Repetition; recital over again.

Truth tir'd with *iteration*

As true as steel, as plantage to the moon.

*Shakespeare.*

My husband!

—Ay, 'twas he that told me first.

—My husband!

—What needs this *iteration*, woman?

I say, thy husband.

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

*Iterations* are commonly loss of time; but there is no such gain of time, as to iterate often the state of the question; for it chaseth away many a frivolous speech. *Bacon's Essays.*

In all these respects it hath a peculiar property to engage the receiver to persevere in all piety, and is farther improved by the frequent *iteration* and repetition. *Hammond.*

ITINERANT. *adj.* [*itinerant*, French.] Wandering; not settled.

It should be my care to sweeten and mellow the voices of *itinerant* tradesmen, as also to accommodate their cries to their respective wares. *Addison's Spectator.*

ITINERARY. *n. f.* [*itinaire*, French; *itinerarium*, Latin.] A book of travels.

The clergy are sufficiently reproached, in most *itineraries*, for the universal poverty one meets with in this plentiful kingdom. *Addison on Italy.*

ITINERARY. *adj.* [*itinaire*, Fr. *itinerarius*, Lat.] Travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.

He did make a progress from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it were rather an *itinerary* circuit of justice than a progress. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

ITSELF. *pronoun.* [*it* and *self*.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

Who then shall blame

His pester'd senses to recoil and start,

When all that is within him does condemn

*Itself* for being there?

*Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Borrowing of foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. *Locke.*

JUBILANT. *adj.* [*jubilans*, Lat.] Uttering songs of triumph.

The planets lift'ning stood,

While the bright pomp ascended *jubilant*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

JUBILATION. *n. f.* [*jubilation*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE. *n. f.* [*jubilé*, Fr. *jubilum*, from *jubilo*, low Latin.] A publick festivity; a time of rejoicing; a season of joy.

Angels utt'ring joy, heav'n rung

With *jubilee*, and loud hosanna's fill'd

Th' eternal regions.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing: the recreation of the judgment, or rejoicing, the *jubilee* of reason. *South.*

The town was all a *jubilee* of feasts.

*Dryden.*

JUCUNDITY. *n. f.* [*jucunditas*, *jucundus*, Latin.] Pleasantness; agreeableness.

The new or unexpected *jucundities*, which present themselves, will have activity enough to excite the earthiest soul, and raise a smile from the most composed tempers. *Brown.*

JUDAS Tree. *n. f.* [*siliquastrum*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, whose wings are placed above the standard: the head is composed of two petals; the pointal, which rises in the centre of the flower-cup, and is encompassed with the stamina, afterward becomes a long flat pod, containing several kidney-shaped seeds: to which may be added roundish leaves, growing alternately on the branches.

*Judas tree* yields a fine purplish, bright, red blossom in the Spring, and is increased by layers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To JUDAIZE. *v. n.* [*judaiser*, Fr. *judaizo*, low Latin.] To conform to the manner of the Jews.

Paul *judaiz'd* with Jews, was all to all.

*Sandys.*

JUDGE. *n. f.* [*juge*, French; *judex*, Latin.]

1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal.

Shall not the *judge* of all the earth do right?

*Genesis.*

A father of the fatherless, and a *judge* of the widows is God in his holy habitation. *Pf. lxxviii. 5.*

Thou art *judge*

Of all things made, and judgest only right.

*Milton.*

It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance dully: it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful, as being the sovereign *judge* of his own art. *Dryden.*



2. One who presides in a court of judicature.  
My lord Bassanio gave his ring away  
Unto the judge that begg'd it. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*  
A single voice; and that not past me, but  
By learned approbation of the judges. *Shakesp. H. VIII.*
3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.  
How dares your pride,  
As in a lifted field to fight your cause,  
Unask'd the royal grant; nor marshal by,  
As knightly rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*  
A perfect judge will read each piece of wit,  
With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*  
To JUDGE. *v. n.* [*juger*, French; *judico*, Latin.]
1. To pass sentence.  
My wrong be upon thee; the Lord judge between thee and me. *Genesis.*  
Ye judge not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment. *2 Chro. xix. 6.*
2. To form or give an opinion.  
Beshever me, but I love her heartily;  
For she is wise, if I can judge aright. *Shakespeare.*  
Ye judge after the flesh; I judge no man. *Jo. viii. 15.*  
Authors to themselves,  
Both what they judge and what they chuse. *Milton.*  
If I did not know the originals, I should never be able to judge, by the copies, which was Virgil, and which Ovid. *Dryd.*  
Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*  
He proceeds in his inquiry into sciences, resolved to judge of them freely. *Locke.*
3. To discern; to distinguish.  
How doth God know? Can he judge through the dark cloud? *Job xxii. 13.*  
Judge in yourselves: is it comely a woman pray unto God uncovered? *1 Cor. xi. 13.*  
How properly the Tories may be called the whole body of the British nation, I leave to any one's judging. *Addison.*  
To JUDGE. *v. a.*
1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally.  
Chaos shall judge the strife. *Milton.*  
Then those, whom form of laws  
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause. *Dryden.*
2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely.  
He shall judge among the heathen; he shall fill the places with the dead bodies. *Pf. cx. 6.*  
Judge not, that ye be not judged. *Matthew.*  
Let no man judge you in meat or drink. *2 Col. 16.*
- JU'DGER. *n. f.* [from *judge*.] One who forms judgment; or passes sentence.  
The vulgar threatened to be their oppressors, and judgers of their judges. *King Charles.*  
They who guide themselves meerly by what appears, are ill judgers of what they have not well examined. *Digby.*
- JU'DGMENT. *n. f.* [*jugement*, French]
1. The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another.  
O judgment! thou art fled to brutish beasts,  
And men have lost their reason. *Shak. Julius Caesar.*  
The faculty, which God has given man to supply the want of certain knowledge, is judgment, whereby the mind takes any proposition to be true or false, without perceiving a demonstrative evidence in the proofs. *Locke.*  
Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affirmation or negation; so, this tree is high. *Watts.*
2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgment.  
If my suspect be false, forgive me, God;  
For judgment only doth belong to thee. *Shakesp. H. VI.*
3. The act of exercising judicature.  
They gave judgment upon him. *2 Kings xxv. 6.*  
When thou, O Lord, shalt stand disclos'd  
In majesty severe,  
And sit in judgment on my soul,  
O how shall I appear. *Addison's Spectator.*
4. Determination; decision.  
Where distinctions or identities are purely material, the judgment is made by the imagination, otherwise by the understanding. *Glanv. Scep.*  
We shall make a certain judgment what kind of dissolution that earth was capable of. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
Reason ought to accompany the exercise of our senses, whenever we would form a just judgment of things proposed to our inquiry. *Watts.*
5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; criticism.  
Judgment, a cool and slow faculty, attends not a man in the rapture of poetical composition. *Dennis.*  
'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none  
Go just alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

6. Opinion; notion.  
I see mens judgments are  
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward  
Draw the inward quality after them,  
To suffer all alike. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
When she did think my master lov'd her well,  
She, in my judgment, was as fair as you. *Shakespeare.*
7. Sentence against a criminal.  
When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear  
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was stirr'd  
With agony. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*  
The chief priests informed me, desiring to have judgment against him. *Acts xxv. 15.*  
On Adam last this judgment he pronounc'd. *Milton.*
8. Condemnation. This is a theological use.  
The judgment was by one to condemnation; but the free gift is of many offences unto justification. *Rom v. 16.*  
The precepts, promises, and threatenings of the Gospel will rise up in judgment against us, and the articles of our faith will be so many articles of accusation. *Tillotson.*
9. Punishment inflicted by providence, with reference to some particular crime.  
This judgment of the heavens that makes us tremble,  
Touches us not with pity. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitableness, than to interpret afflictions as punishments and judgments: it aggravates the evil to him who suffers, when he looks upon himself as the mark of divine vengeance. *Addison's Spectator.*
10. Distribution of justice.  
The Jews made insurrection against Paul, and brought him to the judgment seat. *Acts xviii. 12.*  
Your dishonour  
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state  
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakesp. Coriol.*  
In judgments between rich and poor, consider not what the poor man needs, but what is his own. *Taylor.*  
A bold and wise petitioner goes strait to the throne and judgment seat of the monarch. *Arbuthn. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
11. Judiciary laws; statutes.  
If ye hearken to these judgments, and keep and do them,  
The Lord thy God shall keep unto thee the covenant. *Deutr.*
12. The last doom.  
The dreadful judgment day  
So dreadful will not be as was his sight. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*
- JU'DICATORY. *n. f.* [*judico*, Latin.]
1. Distribution of justice.  
No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of judicatory, would judge worthy of death. *Clarendon.*
2. Court of justice.  
Human judicatories give sentence on matters of right and wrong, but inquire not into bounty and beneficence. *Atterb.*
- JU'DICATURE. *n. f.* [*judicature*, Fr. *judico*, Latin.] Power of distributing justice.  
The honour of the judges in their judicature is the king's honour. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
If he should bargain for a place of judicature, let him be rejected with shame. *Bacon.*  
In judicatures to take away the trumpet, the scarlet, the attendance, makes justice naked as well as blind. *South's Sermons.*
- JUDICIAL. *adj.* [*judicium*, Latin.]
1. Practised in the distribution of publick justice.  
What government can be without judicial proceedings?  
And what judicature without a religious oath? *Bentley's Sermon.*
2. Inflicted on as a penalty.  
The resistance of those will cause a judicial hardness. *South.*
- JUDICIALLY. *adv.* [from *judicial*.] In the forms of legal justice.  
It will behove us to think that we see God still looking on, and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions in the balance of infallible justice, and passing the same judgment which he intends hereafter judicially to declare. *Grew's Cosmol.*
- JUDI'CIARY. *adj.* [*judiciaire*, Fr. *judiciarius*, Latin.] Passing judgment upon any thing.  
Before weight be laid upon notions of judiciary astrologers, the influence of constellations ought, by severe experiments, to be made out. *Boyle.*
- JUDICIOUS. *adj.* [*judicieux*, French.] Prudent; wise; skilful in any matter or affair.  
For your husband,  
He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows  
The fits o' th' season. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
Love hath his seat  
In reason, and is judicious. *Milton.*  
To each favour meaning we apply,  
And palate call judicious. *Milton.*  
We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages for those discoveries they have left behind them. *Locke.*
- JUDI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *judicious*.] Skilfully; wisely; with just determination.  
So bold, yet so judiciously you dare,  
That your least praise is to be regular. *Dryden.*  
Longinus



# J U K

Longinus has *judiciously* preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence. *Dryden.*  
**JUG.** *n. f.* [*jugge*, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.

You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,  
 Because she bought stone *jugs* and no seal'd quarts. *Shak.*  
 He fetch'd 'em drink,

Fill'd a large *jug* up to the brink. *Swift's Miscel.*  
**TO JU'GGLE.** *v. n.* [*jouglor* or *jongler*, Fr. *jocari*, Lat.]

1. To play tricks by flight of hand; to show false appearances of extraordinary performances.

The ancient miracle of Memnon's statue seems to be a *juggling* of the Ethiopian priests. *Digby on Bodies.*

2. To practise artifice or imposture.

Be these *juggling* fiends no more believ'd,  
 That palter with us in a double sense. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
 Is't possible the spells of France should *juggle*  
 Men into such strange mockeries? *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*  
 They ne'er forswore themselves, nor lied,  
 Disdain'd to stay for friends consents;  
 Nor *juggl'd* about settlements. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

**JU'GGLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A trick by legerdemain.

2. An imposture; a deception.

The notion was not the invention of politicians, and a *juggle* of state to cozen the people into obedience. *Tillotson.*

**JU'GGLER.** *n. f.* [from *juggle*.]

1. One who practises flight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance.

They say this town is full of cozenage,  
 As nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye,  
 Drug-working forcerers that change the mind,  
 Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,  
 And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakespeare.*  
 I saw a *juggler* that had a pair of cards, and would tell a man what card he thought. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Aristæus was a famous poet, that flourished in the days of Croesus, and a notable *juggler*. *Sandys's Travels.*

Fortune-tellers, *jugglers*, and imposters, do daily delude them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

The *juggler* which another's slight can show,  
 But teaches how the world his own may know. *Garth.*

One who is managed by a *juggler* fancies he has money in hand; but let him grasp it never so carefully, upon a word or two it increases or dwindles. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 18.*

What magick makes our money rise,  
 When dropt into the southern main;  
 Or do these *jugglers* cheat us? *Swift's Miscel.*

2. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

O me, you *juggler*; oh, you canker blossom,  
 You thief of love; what, have you come by night,  
 And stoll'n my love's heart from him? *Shakespeare.*  
 I sing no harm

To officer, *juggler*, or justice of peace. *Donne.*

**JU'GGLINGLY.** *adv.* [from *juggle*.] In a deceptive manner.

**JU'GULAR.** *adj.* [*jugulum*, Latin.] Belonging to the throat.

A gentleman was wounded into the internal *jugular*, through his neck. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

**JUICE.** *n. f.* [*jus*, French; *juys*, Dutch.]

1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits.

If I define wine, I must say, wine is a *juice* not liquid, or wine is a substance; for *juice* includes both substance and liquid. *Watts's Logick, p. i.*

Unnumber'd fruits,

A friendly *juice* to cool thirst's rage contain. *Thomson.*

2. The fluid in animal bodies.

*Juice* in language is less than blood; for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is *juice*: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, scarce covering the bone. *Benj. Johnson's Discovery.*

An animal whose *juices* are unsound can never be nourished; unsound *juices* can never repair the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

**JUICELESS.** *adj.* [from *juice*.] Dry; without moisture; without juice.

Divine Providence has spread her table every-where; not with a *juiceless* green carpet, but with succulent herbage and nourishing grass. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

When Boreas' spirit blusters fore,  
 Beware th' inclement heav'ns; now let thy hearth  
 Crackle with *juiceless* boughs. *Philips.*

**JU'ICINESS.** *n. f.* [from *juice*.] Plenty of juice; succulence.

**JU'ICY.** *adj.* [from *juice*.] Moist; full of juice.

Earth being taken out of watery woods, will put forth herbs of a fat and *juicy* substance. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Each plant and *juiciest* gourd will pluck. *Milton.*

The musk's surpassing worth! that, in its youth,  
 Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs

With large and *juicy* offspring. *Philips.*

**TO JUKE.** *v. n.* [*jucher*, French.]

1. To perch upon any thing: as, birds.

# J U M

2. *Juking*, in Scotland, denotes still any complaisance by bending of the head.

Two asses travelled; the one laden with oats, the other with money: the money-merchant was so proud of his trust, that he went *juking* and tossing of his head. *L'Estrange.*

**JUJUB.** *n. f.* [*zizyphus*, Lat.] A plant whose flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose; out of whose empalement rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes an oblong fleshy fruit, shaped like an olive, including an hard shell divided into cells, each containing an oblong nut or kernel. The fruit is like a small plum, but it has little flesh upon the stone. *Mill.*

**JU'LAP.** *n. f.* [A word of Arabick original; *julapium*, low Lat. *julep*, Fr.]

*Julap* is an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, and serves for a vehicle to other forms not so convenient to take alone. *Quincy.*

Behold this cordial *julap* here;  
 That flames and dances in his crystal bounds  
 With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixt. *Milton.*

If any part of the after-birth be left, endeavour the bringing that away; and by good sudorificks and cordials expel the venom, and temperate the heat and acrimony by *julaps* and emulsions. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

**JULUS.** *n. f.*

1. *July flower*. See CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER and GILLIFLOWER.

2. *Julus*, among botanists, denotes those long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular down from hazels, walnut-trees, &c. *Miller.*

**JU'LY.** *n. f.* [*Julius*, Lat. *juillet*, Fr.] The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Caesar*; the seventh month from January.

*July* I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow, eating cherries, with his face and bosom sun-burnt. *Peacham.*

**JU'MART.** *n. f.* [French.]

Mules and *jumarts*, the one from the mixture of an ass and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent. *Locke.*

**TO JU'MBLE.** *v. a.* [in *Chaucer*; *jombre*, from *combler*, French, *Skinner*.] To mix violently and confusedly together.

Persons and humours may be *jumbled* and disguised; but nature, like quicksilver, will never be killed. *L'Estrange.*

A verbal concordance leads not always to texts of the same meaning; and one may observe, how apt that is to *jumble* together passages of scripture, and thereby disturb the true meaning of holy scripture. *Locke.*

Writing is but just like dice,  
 And lucky mains make people wise;  
 And *jumbled* words, if fortune throw them,  
 Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior.*

Is it not a firmer foundation for tranquillity, to believe that all things were at first created, and are continually ordered for the best, than that the whole universe is mere bungling and blundering; all ill-favouredly cobbled and *jumbled* together by the unguided agitation and rude shuffles of matter. *Bentley's Sermons.*

How tragedy and comedy embrace,  
 How farce and epick get a *jumbled* race. *Pope's Dunciad.*

That the universe was formed by a fortuitous concourse of atoms, I will no more believe, than that the accidental *jumbling* of the alphabet would fall into a most ingenious treatise of philosophy. *Swift.*

**TO JU'MBLE.** *v. n.* To be agitated together.

They will all meet and *jumble* together into a perfect harmony. *Swift.*

**JU'MBLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation.

Had the world been coagmented from that supposed fortuitous *jumble*, this hypothesis had been tolerable. *Glanville.*

What *jumble* here is made of ecclesiastical revenues, as if they were all alienated with equal justice. *Swift.*

**JU'MENT.** *n. f.* [*jument*, Fr. *jumentum*, Lat.] Beast of burthen.

*Juments*, as horses, oxen, and asses, have no eructation, or belching. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

**TO JUMP.** *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]

1. To leap; to skip; to move forward without step or sliding. Not the worst of the three but *jumps* twelve foot and an half by the square. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Here, upon this bank and shelve of time,  
 We'd *jump* the life to come. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The herd come *jumping* by me,  
 And fearless, quench their thirst, while I look on,  
 And take me for their fellow-citizen. *Dryden.*

So have I seen from Severn's brink  
 A flock of geese *jump* down together,  
 Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,  
 And swimming never wet a feather. *Swift.*

Candidates petition the emperor to entertain the court with a dance on the rope; and whoever *jumps* the highest succeeds in the office. *Gulliver's Travels.*



## 2. To leap suddenly.

One Peregrinus *jumped* into a fiery furnace at the Olympick games, only to shew the company how far his vanity could carry him. *Collier.*

We see a little, presume a great deal, and so *jump* to the conclusion. *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 626.

## 3. To jolt.

The noise of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots. *Nab.* iii. 2.

## 4. To agree; to tally; to join.

Do not embrace me till each circumstance  
Of place, time, fortune, do cohere and *jump*  
That I am Viola. *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*

In some sort it *jumps* with my humour. *Shakespeare.*

But though they *jump* not on a just account,  
Yet do they all confirm a Turkish fleet. *Shakefp. Othello.*

Because I will not *jump* with common spirits,  
And rank me with the barb'rous nations. *Shakespeare.*

Herein perchance he *jumps* not with Lipsius. *Hakewill.*

Never did trusty squire with knight,  
Or knight with squire, e'er *jump* more right;  
Their arms and equipage did fit,  
As well as virtues, parts, and wit. *Hudibras*, p. i.

This shews how perfectly the rump  
And commonwealth in nature *jump*:

For as a fly that goes to bed,  
Rests with his tail above his head;

So in this mungrel state of ours,  
The rabble are the supreme powers. *Hudibras*, p. iii.

Good wits *jump*, and mine the nimbler of the two. *More.*

Good now, how your devotions *jump* with mine. *Dryd.*

I am happier for finding our judgments *jump* in the notion. *Pope to Swift.*

JUMP. *adv.* Exactly; nicely. Obsolete.

Otherwise one man could not excel another, but all should be either absolutely good, as hitting *jump* that indivisible point or center wherein goodness consisteth; or else missing it, they should be excluded out of the number of well doers. *Hooker.*

But since so *jump* upon this bloody question,  
You from the Polack wars, and you from England,  
Are here arriv'd. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Myself the while to draw the Moor apart,  
And bring him *jump*, when he may Cassio find  
Soliciting his wife. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

JUMP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

## 1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip.

The surest way for a learner is, not to advance by *jumps* and large strides; let that, which he sets himself to learn next, be as nearly conjoined with what he knows already, as is possible. *Locke.*

## 2. A lucky chance.

Do not exceed

The prescript of this scrawl: our fortune lies  
Upon this *jump*. *Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

## 3. [Jupe, French.] A waistcoat; a kind of loose or limber stays worn by sickly ladies.

The weeping cassock scar'd into a *jump*,  
A sign the presbyter's worn to the stump. *Cleaveland.*

JUNCATE. *n. f.* [juncade, French; gioncata, Italian.]

## 1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar.

## 2. Any delicacy.

A goodly table of pure ivory,  
All spread with *juncates*, fit to entertain  
The greatest prince. *Spenser, Sonnet 77.*

With stories told of many a feat,  
How fairy Mab the *juncates* eat. *Milton.*

3. A furtive or private entertainment. It is now improperly written *junket* in this sense, which alone remains much in use. See JUNKET.JUNCIOUS. *adj.* [juncous, Lat.] Full of bulrushes.JUNCTION. *n. f.* [jonction, French.] Union; coalition.

Upon the *junction* of the two corps, our spies discovered a great cloud of dust. *Addison.*

JUNCTURE. *n. f.* [junctura, Latin.]

## 1. The line at which two things are joined together.

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients of a more subtle nature, which being extremely little, may escape unheeded at the *junctures* of the distillatory vessels, though never so carefully luted. *Boyle.*

## 2. Joint; articulation.

She has made the back-bone of several vertebræ, as being less in danger of breaking than if they were all one entire bone without those gristly *junctures*. *More.*

All other animals have transverse bodies; and though some do raise themselves upon their hinder legs to an upright posture, yet they cannot endure it long, neither are the figures or *junctures*, or order of their bones, fitted to such a posture. *Hale's Originat. of Mankind.*

## 3. Union; amity.

Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that devotional compliance and *juncture* of hearts, which I desire to bear in those holy offices to be performed with me. *K. Charles.*

## 4. A critical point or article of time.

By this profession in that *juncture* of time, they bid farewell to all the pleasures of this life. *Addison.*

When any law does not conduce to the publick safety, but in some extraordinary *junctures*, the very observation of it would endanger the community, that law ought to be laid asleep. *Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 16.

JUNE. *n. f.* [juin, Fr. Junius, Lat.] The sixth month from January.

*June* is drawn in a mantle of dark green. *Peacham.*

JUNIOR. *adj.* [junior, Lat.] One younger than another.

The fools my *juniors* by a year,  
Are tortur'd with suspense and fear,  
Who wisely thought my age a screen,  
When death approach'd to stand between. *Swift.*

According to the nature of men of years, I was repining at the rise of my *juniors*, and unequal distribution of wealth. *Tatler*, N<sup>o</sup>. 100.

JUNIPER. *n. f.* [juniperus, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves of the *juniper* are long, narrow, and prickly; the male flowers are, in some species, produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree; but in other species they are produced on different trees from the fruit: the first is a soft pulpy berry, containing three seeds in each. *Miller.*

Some of our common *juniper* shrubs are males and some females, of the same species. The male shrubs produce, in April and May, a small kind of juli with apices on them, very large, and full of farina; the females produce none of these juli, but only the berries, which do not ripen till the second year, and then do not immediately fall off; so that it is no uncommon thing to see the berries of three different years at once on the same tree. The shrub is very common with us on heaths and barren hills, but the berries used medicinally in our shops are brought from Germany, where it is greatly more abundant. The berries are powerful attenuants, diureticks, and carminative. *Hill.*

A clyster may be made of the common decoctions, or of mallows, bay, and *juniper* berries, with oil of linseed. *Wisem.*

JUNK. *n. f.* [probably an Indian word.]

## 1. A small ship of China.

America, which have now but *junks* and canoes, abounded then in tall ships. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

## 2. Pieces of old cable.

JUNKET. *n. f.* [properly *juncate*. See JUNCATE.]

## 1. A sweetmeat.

You know, there wants no *junkets* at the feast. *Shakefp.*

## 2. A stolen entertainment.

To JUNKET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

## 1. To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth.

Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, save them to *junket* with your fellow servants at night. *Swift.*

## 2. To feast.

Job's children *junketed* and feasted together often, but the reckoning cost them dear at last. *South's Sermons.*

The apostle would have no revelling or *junketing*. *South.*JUNTO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A cabal; a kind of men combined in any secret design.

Would men have spent toilsome days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge preparative to this work, at length come and dance attendance for approbation upon a *junto* of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who denied fitness from learning, and grace from morality. *South.*

From this time began an intrigue between his majesty and a *junto* of ministers, which had like to have ended in my destruction. *Gulliver's Travels.*

IVORY. *n. f.* [ivoire, French; ebur, Lat.]

*Ivory* is a hard, solid, and firm substance, of a fine white colour, and capable of a very good polish: it is the dens exertus of the elephant, who carries on each side of his jaws a tooth of six or seven feet in length, of the thickness of a man's thigh at the base, and almost entirely solid; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: these *ivory* tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary substance, seeming to have a great number of glands in it. The finest *ivory* is brought from the East-Indies, where great quantity of it is not taken immediately from the head of the animal, but found buried in the earth. The *ivory* of the islands of Ceylon and of Achem do not become yellow in the wearing as all other *ivory* does, and it therefore bears a greater price than of the Guinea coast. The preparations of *ivory* have the same restorative virtues with those of the hartshorn. *Hill.*

There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than between jet and *ivory*. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

Draw Erato with a sweet and lovely countenance, bearing a heart with an *ivory* key. *Peacham.*

From their *ivory* port the cherubim  
Forth issu'd. *Milton.*

Two gates the silent house of sleep adorn,  
Of polish'd *iv'ry* this, that of transparent horn:

True visions through transparent horn arise,  
Through polish'd *iv'ry* pass deluding lies. *Dryden's Æn.*

JUPPON.



# J U R

**JUPPO'N.** *n. f.* [*juppon*, French.] A short close coat.

Some wore a breast-plate and a light *juppon*,

Their horses cloath'd with rich caparison. *Dryden.*

**JURAT.** *n. f.* [*juratus*, Lat. *jura juré*, Fr.] A magistrate in some corporations.

**JURATORY.** *adj.* [*juratoire*, Fr. *juro*, Lat.] Giving an oath. A contumacious person may be compelled to give *juratory* caution *de parendo juri*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**JURIDICAL.** *adj.* [*juridicus*, Lat. *juridique*, Fr.]

1. Acting in the distribution of justice.

2. Used in courts of justice.

According to a *juridical* account and legal signification, time within memory, by the statute of Westminster, was settled in the beginning of the reign of king Richard the first. *Hale's Hist. of the Common Law of England.*

**JURIDICALLY.** *adj.* [from *juridical*.] With legal authority; according to forms of justice.

**JURISCONSULT.** *n. f.* [*juris consultus*, Latin.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law.

There is mention made, in a decision of the *jurisconsult* Javolemus, of a Britannick fleet. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

**JURISDICTION.** *n. f.* [*jurisdictio*, Lat., *jurisdiction*, Fr.]

1. Legal authority; extent of power.

Sometimes the practice of such *jurisdiction* may swerve through error even in the very best, and for other respects, where less integrity is. *Hooker, b. v.*

Without the king's assent or knowledge,

You wrought to be a legate; by which power

You maim'd the *jurisdiction* of all bishops. *Shakespeare.*

All persons exercising ecclesiastical *jurisdiction* should have the king's arms in their seals of office. *Hayward.*

This place exempt

From heav'n's high *jurisdiction*. *Milton.*

As Adam had no such power as gave him sovereign *jurisdiction* over mankind. *Locke.*

This custom in a popular state, of impeaching particular men, may seem to be nothing else but the people's chusing to exercise their own *jurisdiction* in person. *Swift.*

2. District to which any authority extends.

**JURISPRUDENCE.** *n. f.* [*jurisprudence*, Fr. *jurisprudentia*, Lat.]

The science of law.

**JURIST.** *n. f.* [*juriste*, Fr. *jura*, Lat.] A civil lawyer; a man who professes the science of the law; a civilian.

This is not to be measured by the principles of *jurists*. *Bac.*

**JUROR.** *n. f.* [*juro*, Lat.] One that serves on the jury.

Were the *jurors* picked out of choice men, this would be as bad; for the evidence will be as deceitful as the verdict. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

I shall find your lordship judge and *juror*,

You are so merciful, I see your end,

'Tis my undoing. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

I sing no harm, good sooth! to any wight,

Officer, jugler, or justice of peace,

*Juror*, or judge. *Donne.*

About noon the *jurors* went together, and because they could not agree, they were shut in. *Hayward.*

**JURY.** *n. f.* [*jurata*, Lat. *juré*, Fr.]

*Jury*, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question. There be three manners of trials in England: one by parliament, another by battle, and the third by assize or *jury*. The trial by assize, be the action civil or criminal, publick or private, personal or real, is referred for the fact to a *jury*, and as they find it, so passeth the judgment. This *jury* is used not only in circuits of justices errant, but also in other courts, and matters of office, as, if the escheatour make inquisition in any thing touching his office, he doth it by a *jury* of inquest: if the coroner inquire how a subject found dead came to his end, he useth an inquest: the justices of peace in their quarter-sessions, the sheriff in his county and turn, the bailiff of a hundred, the steward of a court-leet or court-baron, if they inquire of any offence, or decide any cause between party and party, they do it by the same manner: so that where it is said, that all things be triable by parliament, battle, or assize; assize, in this place, is taken for a *jury* or inquest, empanelled upon any cause in a court where this kind of trial is used. This *jury*, though it appertain to most courts of the common law, yet it is most notorious in the half year courts of the justices errants, commonly called the great assizes, and in the quarter-sessions, and in them it is most ordinarily called a *jury*, and that in civil causes; whereas in other courts it is often termed an inquest. In the general assize, there are usually many *juries*, because there be store of causes, both civil and criminal, commonly to be tried, whereof one is called the grand *jury*, and the rest petit *juries*. The grand *jury* consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen indifferently out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, *billa vera*, or dis-

# J U S

allow by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they do approve, if they touch life and death, are farther referred to another *jury* to be considered of, because the case is of such importance; but others of lighter moment are, upon their allowance, without more work, fined by the bench, except the party traverse the indictment, or challenge it for insufficiency, or remove the cause to a higher court by *certiorari*; in which two former cases it is referred to another *jury*, and in the latter transmitted to the higher. Those that pass upon civil causes real, are all, or so many as can conveniently be had, of the same hundred, where the land or tenement in question doth lie, and four at the least; and they, upon due examination, bring in their verdict either for the demandant or tenant: according unto which, judgment passeth afterward in the court where the cause first began; and the reason hereof is, because these justices of assize are, in this case, for the ease of the countries only to take the verdict of the *jury* by the virtue of the writ called  *nisi prius*, and so return it to the court where the cause is depending. *Cowell.*

The *jury*, passing on the prisoner's life,

May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two

Guiltier than him they try. *Shakespeare. Meas. for Measure.*

How innocent I was,

His noble *jury* and foul cause can witness. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt *jury*, that had palpably taken shares of money before they gave up their verdict. *Bac.*

**JURYMAN.** *n. f.* [*jury* and *man*.] One who is impanelled on a jury.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,

And wretches hang that *jurymen* may dine. *Pope.*

No judge was known, upon or off the bench, to use the least insinuation, that might affect the interests of any one single *jurymen*, much less of a whole jury. *Swift's Miscel.*

**JURYMAST.** *n. f.* So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight, or by a storm; being some great yard which they put down into the step of that lost mast, fastening it into the partners, and fitting to it the mizen or some lesser yard with sails and ropes, and with it make a hard shift to sail. *Harris.*

**JUST.** *adj.* [*juste*, Fr. *justus*, Latin.]

1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice.

Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage

Unsafely *just*, break loose on this bad age. *Dryden.*

2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others.

*Just* balances, *just* weights, and a *just* ephaph. *Lev. xix.*

Men are commonly so *just* to virtue and goodness, as to praise it in others, even when they do not practise it themselves. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

*Just* of thy word, in ev'ry thought sincere,

Who knew no wish but what the world might hear. *Pope.*

3. Exact; proper; accurate.

Boileau's numbers are excellent, his expressions noble, his thoughts *just*, his language pure, his satyr pointed, and his sense close. *Dryden's Juu.*

These scenes were wrought,

Embellish'd with good morals and *just* thought. *Granville.*

*Just* precepts thus from great examples giv'n,

She drew from them what they deriv'd from heav'n. *Pope.*

*Just* to the tale, as present at the fray,

Or taught the labours of the dreadful way. *Pope.*

Once on a time La Mancha's knight, they say,

A certain bard encount'ring on the way,

Discours'd in terms as *just*, with looks as sage,

As ere could Dennis of the laws o' th' stage. *Pope.*

Though the syllogism be irregular, yet the inferences are *just* and true. *Watts's Logick.*

4. Virtuous; innocent; pure.

Noah was a *just* man, and perfect. *Gen. vi. 9.*

How should man be *just* with God? *Job ix. 2.*

A *just* man falleth seven times and riseth. *Prov. xxiv. 16.*

He shall be recompensed at the resurrection of the *just*. *Mat. xiv. 14.*

The *just* th' unjust to serve.

5. True; not forged; not falsely imputed; well grounded. *Milton.*

Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the least whereof being *just*, had bereaved him of estimation and credit. *Hooker.*

Me though *just* right

Did first create your leader. *Milton.*

6. Equally retributed.

He received a *just* recompence of reward, *Heb. ii. 2.*

Whose damnation is *just*. *Rom. iii. 8.*

As Hesiod sings, spread water o'er thy fields,

And a most *just* and glad increase it yields, *Denham.*

7. Complete without superfluity or defect.

He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature, well and strait limbed, but slender. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

8. Regular; orderly.

When all

The war shall stand ranged in its *just* array,

And dreadful pomp; then will I think on thee, *Addison.*



## 9. Exactly proportioned.

The prince is here at hand: pleaseth your lordship

To meet his grace, *just* distance 'tween our armies? *Shak.*

## 10. Full; of full dimensions.

His soldiers had divers skirmishes with the Numidians, so that once the skirmish was like to have come to a *just* battle.

*Knolles's History of the Turks.*

There is not any one particular abovementioned, but would take up the business of a *just* volume. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

There seldom appeared a *just* army in the civil wars.

*Dutchess of Newcastle.*

## 11. Exact in retribution.

See nations slowly wise, and meanly *just*,

To bury'd merit raise the tardy bust.

*Vanity of Human Wishes.*

*Just. adv.*

## 1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

The god Pan guided my hand *just* to the heart of the beast. *Sidney.*

They go about to make us believe that they are *just* of the same opinion, and that they only think such ceremonies are not to be used when they are unprofitable, or when as good or better may be established. *Hooker.*

There, ev'n *just* there he stood; and as she spoke,

Where last the spectre was, she cast her look. *Dryden.*

A few seem to understand him right; *just* as when our Saviour said, in an allegorical sense, except ye eat the flesh of the son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none

Go *just* alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

## 2. Merely; barely.

It is the humour of weak and trifling men to value themselves upon *just* nothing at all. *L'Estrange.*

The nereids swam before

To smooth the seas; a soft etesian gale

But *just* inspir'd and gently swell'd the sail. *Dryden.*

Give me, ye gods, the product of one field,

That so I neither may be rich nor poor;

And having *just* enough, not covet more. *Dryden.*

## 3. Nearly.

Being spent with age, and *just* at the point of death, Democritus called for loaves of new bread to be brought, and with the steam of them under his nose prolonged his life. *Temple.*

*Just. n. f.* [*jouste*, French.] Mock encounter on horseback; tilt; tournament.

None was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itself, than *justs*, both with sword and lance. *Sidney.*

What news from Oxford? hold those *justs* and triumphs?

*Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Among themselves the tourney they divide,

In equal squadrons rang'd on either side;

Then turn'd their horses heads, and man to man,

And steed to steed oppos'd, the *justs* began. *Dryden.*

To *Just. v. n.* [*jouster*, French.]

1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.

2. To push; to drive; to juggle.

*Justice. n. f.* [*justice*, French; *justitia*, Latin.]

1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due.

O that I were judge, I would do *justice*. 2 Sam. xv. 4.

The king-becoming graces,

As *justice*, verity, temp'rance, stableness,

I have no relish of them. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The nature and office of *justice* being to dispose the mind to a constant and perpetual readiness to render to every man his due, it is evident, that if gratitude be a part of *justice*, it must be conversant about something that is due to another. *Loc.*

## 2. Vindicative retribution; punishment.

This shews you are above

Yon *justices*, that these our nether crimes

So speedily can venge. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

He executed the *justice* of the Lord. *Deut. xxxiii. 21.*

Left *justice* overtake us. *Is. lix. 9.*

Examples of *justice* must be made, for terror to some; examples of mercy, for comfort to others: the one procures fear, and the other love. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

## 3. Right; assertion of right.

Draw thy sword,

That if my speech offend a noble heart,

Thy arm may do thee *justice*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

4. [*Justiciarius*, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment. *Cowel.*

And thou, Esdras, ordain judges and *justices*, that they may judge in all Syria. *1 Esdr. viii. 23.*

5. *Justice of the King's Bench.* [*justiciarius de Banco Regis.*] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the rest; wherefore he is also called *capitalis justiciarius Angliæ*. His office especially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is, such as concern offences committed against the crown, dignity, and peace of the king; as treasons, felonies, mayhems, and such like: but it is come to pass, that he with his assistants heareth all personal actions, and real also, if they

be incident to any personal action depending before them. *Cowel.*

Give that whipster his errand,

He'll take my lord chief *justice's* warrant. *Prior.*

6. *Justice of the Common Pleas.* [*justiciarius Communium Placitorum.*] Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus justiciarius communium placitorum*. He with his assistants originally did hear and determine all causes at the common law; that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real; for which cause it was called the court of common pleas, in opposition to the pleas of the crown, or the king's pleas, which are special, and appertaining to him only. *Cowel.*

7. *Justice of the Forest.* [*justiciarius Forestæ.*] Is a lord by his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences within the king's forest, committed against venison or vert: of these there be two, whereof the one hath jurisdiction over all the forests on this side Trent, and the other of all beyond. *Cowel.*

8. *Justices of Assise.* [*justicarii ad capiendas Assisas.*] Are such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this or that country to take assises; the ground of which polity was the ease of the subjects: for whereas these actions pass always by jury, so many men might not, without great hinderance, be brought to London; and therefore justices, for this purpose, were by commission particularly authorized and sent down to them. *Cowel.*

9. *Justices in Eyre.* [*justicarii itinerantes.*] Are so termed of the French *erre, iter*. The use of these, in ancient time, was to send them with commission into divers counties, to hear such causes especially as were termed the pleas of the crown, and therefore I must imagine they were sent abroad for the ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the king's bench, if the cause were too high for the country court. They differed from the justices of Oyer and Terminer, because they were sent upon some one or few especial cases, and to one place; whereas the justices in eyre were sent through the provinces and countries of the land, with more indefinite and general commission. *Cowel.*

10. *Justices of Gaol Delivery.* [*justicarii ad Gaolas deliberandas.*] Are such as are sent with commission to hear and determine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast into gaol, part of whose authority is to punish such as let to mainprize those prisoners, that by law be not bailable. These by likelihood, in ancient time, were sent to countries upon several occasions; but afterward justices of assise were likewise authorized to this. *Cowel.*

11. *Justices of Nisi Prius* are all one now-a-days with justices of assise; for it is a common adjournment of a cause, in the common pleas, to put it off to such a day: *nisi prius justicarii venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas assisas*; and upon this clause of adjournment they are called justices of *nisi prius*, as well as justices of assise, by reason of the writ or action that they have to deal in. *Cowel.*

12. *Justices of Peace.* [*justicarii ad Pacem.*] Are they that are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom some, upon especial respect, are made of the quorum, because some business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of them, or one of them. *Cowel.*

The *justice*,

In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,

With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,

Full of wise saws and modern instances,

And so he plays his part. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Thou hast appointed *justices* of the peace to call poor men before them, about matters they were not able to answer.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The *justices* of peace are of great use: anciently they were conservators of the peace; these are the same, saving that several acts of parliament have enlarged their jurisdiction.

*Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

I sing no harm

To officer, juggler, or *justice* of peace. *Donne.*

To *Justice. v. a.* [from the noun.] To administer justice to any. A word not in use.

As for the title of proscription, wherein the emperor hath been judge and party, and hath *justiced* himself, God forbid but that it should endure an appeal to a war. *Bacon.*

Whereas one Styward, a Scot, was apprehended, for intending to poison the young queen of Scots, the king delivered him to the French king, to be *justiced* by him at his pleasure. *Hayward.*

*JUSTICEMENT. n. f.* [from *justice*.] Procedure in courts.

*JUSTICER. n. f.* [from *To justice*.] Administrator of justice. An old word.

He was a singular good *justicer*; and if he had not died in the second year of his government, was the likeliest person to have reformed the English colonies. *Davies on Ireland.*

*JUSTICESHIP. n. f.* [from *justice*.] Rank or office of justice. *Swift.*

*JUSTIFIABLE. adj.* [from *justice*.] Proper to be examined in courts of justice.



**JU'STIFIABLE.** *adj.* [from *justify*.] Defensible by law or reason; conformable to justice.

Just are the ways of God,

And *justifiable* to men.

*Milton's Agonistes.*

Although some animals in the water do carry a *justifiable* resemblance to some at land, yet are the major part which bear their names unlike.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

**JU'STIFIABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *justifiable*.] Rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended.

Men, jealous of the *justifiableness* of their doings before God, never think they have human strength enough.

*King Charles.*

**JU'STIFIABLY.** *adv.* [from *justifiable*.] Rightly; so as to be supported by right.

A man may more *justifiably* throw cross and pile for his opinions, than take them up by such measures.

*Locke.*

**JUSTIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*justification*, French; *justificatio*, low Latin.]

1. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support; absolution from guilt.

I hope, for my brother's *justification*, he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue.

*Shakesp. King Lear.*

Among theological arguments, in *justification* of absolute obedience, was one of a singular nature.

*Swift.*

2. Deliverance by pardon from sins past.

*Clarke.*

In such righteousness

To them by faith imputed, they may find

*Justification* towards God, and peace

Of conscience.

*Milton's Parad. Lost, b. xii.*

'Tis the consummation of that former act of faith by this latter, or, in the words of St. Paul and St. James, the consummation of faith by charity and good works, that God accepteth in Christ to *justification*, and not the bare aptness of faith to bring forth works, if those works, by the fault of a rebellious infidel, will not be brought forth.

*Hammond.*

**JUSTIFICATION.** *n. f.* [from *justify*.] One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

**JU'STIFIER.** *n. f.* [from *justify*.] One who justifies; one who defends or absolves; one who frees from sin by pardon.

That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him which believeth in Jesus.

*Ro. iii. 26.*

To **JU'STIFY.** *v. a.* [*justifier*, French; *justifico*, low Latin.]

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation.

The law hath judg'd thee, Eleanor;

I cannot *justify*, whom law condemns.

*Shakesp. H. VI.*

They say, behold a man gluttonous, a friend of publicans and sinners; but wisdom is *justified* of her children.

*Mat. xi.*

How can man be *justified* with God? Or how can he be clean that is born of a woman?

*Job xxv. 4.*

There is an exquisite subtilty, and the same is unjust; and there is a wise man that *justifieth* in judgment.

*Ecclef. x. 25.*

You're neither *justified*, nor yet accus'd.

*Dryden.*

2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate.

When we began in courteous manner to lay his unkindness unto him, he seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to *justify* his cruel falsehood.

*Sidney.*

What she did, whatever in itself,

Her doing seem'd to *justify* the deed.

*Milt. Par. Lost.*

My unwilling flight the gods inforce,

And that must *justify* our sad divorce.

*Denham.*

Yet still thy fools shall stand in thy defence,

And *justify* their author's want of sense.

*Dryden.*

Let others *justify* their missions as they can, we are sure we can *justify* that of our fathers by an uninterrupted succession.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To free from past sin by pardon.

By him all that believe are *justified* from all things, from which ye could not be *justified* by the law of Moses.

*Acts xiii.*

To **JU'STLE.** *v. n.* [from *just*, *jouster*, French.] To encounter; to clash; to rush against each other.

While injury of chance

Puts back leave-taking, *justles* roughly by

All time of pause, rudely beguiles our lips

Of all rejoindure.

*Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall *justle* one against another in the broad ways.

*Nab. ii. 4.*

Argo pass'd

Through Bosphorus, betwixt the *justling* rocks.

*Milton.*

Late the clouds

*Justling*, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,

Tine the slant lightning.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Not one starry spark,

But gods meet gods, and *justle* in the dark.

*Lee.*

Courtiers therefore *justle* for a grant;

And, when they break their friendship, plead their want.

*Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Murmuring noises rise in every street;

The more remote run stumbling with their fear,

And, in the dark, men *justle* as they meet.

*Dryden.*

When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear

His trunk, and castles *justled* in the air,

My sword thy way to victory had shown.

*Dryden.*

Was there not one who had set bars and doors to it, and said hitherto shall thou come, but no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be staid; then might we well expect such vicissitudes, such *justlings* and clashings in nature.

*Woodw.*

I thought the dean had been too proud

To *justle* here among a crowd.

*Swift.*

To **JU'STLE.** *v. a.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing against it.

Private and single abilities should not *justle* out and deprive the church of the joint abilities of many learned and godly men.

*King Charles.*

Many excellent strains have been *justled* off by their intrusions.

*Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The surly commons shall respect deny,

And *justle* peerage out with property.

*Dryden.*

It is not to be imagined that the incongruous alphabets and abuses of writing can ever be *justled* out of their possession of all libraries.

*Holder.*

Running in the dark, a man may *justle* a post.

*Collier of the Eagerness of Desire.*

Absent good, though thought on, not making any part of unhappiness in its absence, is *justled* out, to make way for the removal of those uneasinesses we feel.

*Locke.*

We *justled* one another out, and disputed the post for a great while.

*Addison's Guardian.*

**JU'STLY.** *adv.* [from *just*.]

1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner.

Nothing can *justly* be despised, that cannot *justly* be blamed: where there is no choice, there can be no blame.

*South.*

With ignominy scourg'd, in open fight:

Next view the Tarquin kings; th' avenging sword

Of Brutus *justly* drawn, and Rome restor'd.

*Dryden.*

The goddess, studious of her Grecians fate,

Taught them in laws and letters to excel,

In acting *justly*, and in writing well.

*Prior.*

2. Properly; exactly; accurately.

Their artful hands instruct the lute to sound,

Their feet assist their hands, and *justly* beat the ground.

*Dryden.*

**JU'STNESS.** *n. f.* [from *just*.]

1. Justice; reasonableness; equity. *Justness* is properly applied to things, and *justice* to persons; though we now say the *justice* of a cause, as well as of a judge.

It maketh unto the right of the war against him, whose success useth commonly to be according to the *justness* of the cause for which it is made.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

We may not think the *justness* of each act

Such and no other than event doth form it.

*Shakespeare.*

2. Accuracy; exactness; propriety.

I value the satisfaction I had in seeing it represented with all the *justness* and gracefulness of action.

*Dryden.*

I appeal to the people, was the usual saying of a very excellent dramatick poet, when he had any dispute with particular persons about the *justness* and regularity of his productions.

*Addison's Guardian.*

To **JUT.** *v. n.* [This word is supposed to be corrupted from *jet*, perhaps from *shoot*.] To push or shoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk.

Insulting tyranny begins to *jut*

Upon the innocent and awless throne:

*Shakesp. R. III.*

All the projected or *jutting* parts should be very moderate, especially the cornices of the lower orders.

*Wotton.*

The land, if not restrain'd, had met your way,

Projected out a neck, and *jutted* to the sea.

*Dryden.*

A port secure for ships to ride,

Broke by the *jutting* land on either side;

In double streams the briny waters glide.

*Dryden.*

It seems to *jut* out of the structure of the poem, and be independent of it.

*Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

To **JUTTY.** *v. a.* [from *jut*.] To shoot out beyond.

Then lend the eye a terrible aspect;

Let it pry through the portage of the head

Like a brass cannon: let the brow o'erwhelm it

As fearfully, as doth a galled rock

O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded base,

Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean.

*Shakesp. H. V.*

**JU'VILE.** *adj.* [*juvenilis*, Latin.] Young; youthful.

Learning hath its infancy when it is almost childish; then its youth, when it is luxuriant and *juvenile*; then its strength of years, when it is solid; and lastly, its old age, when it waxeth dry and exhaust.

*Bacon's Essays.*

**JUVENILITY.** *n. f.* [from *juvenile*.] Youthfulness.

The restoration of grey hairs to *juvenility*, and renewing the exhausted marrow, may be effected without a miracle.

*Glanv. Sceps. c. 21.*

Customary strains and abstracted *juvenilities* have made it difficult to commend and speak credibly in dedications.

*Glanv. Sceps. Preface.*

**JUXTAPOSITION.**



# I V Y

**JUXTAPOSITION.** *n. f.* [*juxtaposition*, French; *juxta* and *positio*, Latin.] Apposition; the state of being placed by each other.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, since the coherence of these will be of difficult conception; and we must either suppose an infinite number of them holding together, or at last come to parts that are united by a meer *juxtaposition*. *Glanv. Sceps.*

**Ivy.** *n. f.* [*iwig*, Saxon; *hedera*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it is a parasitick plant, sending forth roots or fibres from its branches, by which it is fastened to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it, and from thence receives a great share of its nourishment: the leaves are angular; the flowers, for the most part, consist of six leaves, and are succeeded by round black berries, which grow

# J Y M

in round bunches, each of which, for the most part, contains four seeds. *Miller.*

A gown made of the finest wool;  
A belt of straw, and *ivy* buds,  
With coral clasps and amber studs;  
And if these pleasures may thee move,  
Come live with me and be my love.

*Raleigh,*

Direct

The clasping *ivy* where to climb.

*Milt. Parad. Lost.*

**JY'MOLD.** *adj.* [See **GIMAL.**]

Their poor jades

Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips;

And in their pale dull mouths the *jymo'd* bit

Lies, foul with chew'd grass, still and motionless.

*Shakespeare's Henry V.*





# K.

## K E C

**K.**

A letter borrowed by the English from the Greek alphabet. It has before all the vowels one invariable sound: as, *keen, ken, kill*; but is not much in use, except after *c* at the end of words: as, *knock, clock, crack, back, brick, stick, pluck, check*, which were written anciently with *e* final: as, *clocke, checke, tricke*. It is also in use between a vowel and the silent *e* final: as, *cloke, broke, brake, pike, duke, eke*. It likewise ends a word after a diphthong: as, *look, break, shock, beek*. The English never use *c* at the end of a word. *K* is silent in the present pronunciation before *n*: as, *knife, knee, knell*.

**KA'LENDAR.** *n. f.* [now written *calendar*.] An account of time.

Let this pernicious hour

Stand as accur'd in the *calendar*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

**KA'LI.** *n. f.* [an Arabick word.] Sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made, whence the word *alkali*.

The ashes of the weed *kali* is sold to the Venetians for their glass works.

**KAM.** *adj.* Crooked.

*Bacon*.

*Kam*, in Erse, is squint-eyed, and applied to any thing awry: clean *kam* signifies crooked, athwart, awry, cross from the purpose. *A-schembo*, Italian, hence our English *a-kimbo*. Clean *kam* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought to *kim kam*.

The blood he hath lost, he dropt it for his country:

And what is left, to lose it by his country,

Were to us all that do't and suffer it,

A brand to th' end o' th' world.

—This is clean *kam*.

—Meerly awry.

*Shakespeare*.

**To KAW.** *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook. See *CAW*.

Jack-daws *kawing* and fluttering about the nests, set all their young ones a gaping; but having nothing in their empty mouths but noise and air, leave them as hungry as before.

*Locke*.

**KAW.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow.

The dastard crow that to the wood made wing,

With her loud *kaws* her craven-kind doth bring,

Who, safe in numbers, cuff the noble bird.

*Dryden*.

**KAYLE.** *n. f.* [*quille*, French.]

1. Ninepin; kettlepins, of which skittles seems a corruption.

And now at *keels* they try a harmless chance,

And now their cur they teach to fetch and dance. *Sidney*.

The residue of the time they wear out at coits, *kayles*, or the like idle exercises. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.

2. A kind of play still retained in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in three's are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.

**To KECK.** *v. n.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the stomach; to reach at vomiting.

All those diets do dry up humours and rheums, which they first attenuate, and while the humour is attenuated it troubleth the body a great deal more; and therefore patients must not *keck* at them at the first. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 68.

The faction, is it not notorious?

*Keck* at the memory of glorious.

*Swift's Miscel.*

**To KE'CKLE** a cable. To defend a cable round with rope.

*Ainsworth*.

**KE'CKSY.** *n. f.* [commonly *kex*, *cigue*, French; *cicuta*, Latin. *Skinner*.] *Skinner* seems to think *kecksy* or *kex* the same as hemlock. It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock, and any other hollow jointed plant.

Nothing teems

But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs,

Losing both beauty and utility.

*Shakesp. Henry V.*

**KE'CKY.** *adj.* [from *kex*.] Resembling a *kex*.

An Indian sceptre, made of a sort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round, consisteth of hard and blackish cylinders, mixed with a soft *kecky* body; so as at the end cut transversly, it looks as a bundle of wires.

*Grew*.

## K E E

**To KEDGE.** *v. a.* [*kaghe*, a small vessel, Dutch.]

In bringing a ship up or down a narrow river, when the wind is contrary to the tide, they set the fore-sail, or fore-top-sail and mizzen, and so let her drive with the tide. The sails are to flat her about, if she comes too near the shore. They also carry out an anchor in the head of the boat, with a hawser that comes from the ship; which anchor, if the ship comes too near the shore, they let fall in the stream, and so wind her head about it; then weigh the anchor again when she is about, which is called *kedging*, and from this use the anchor a *kedger*.

*Harris*.

**KE'DGER.** *n. f.* [from *kedge*.] A small anchor used in a river. See *KEDGE*.

**KEE**, the provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine*.

A lass that Cic'ly hight had won his heart,

Cic'ly the western lass that tends the *kee*.

*Gay's Past.*

**KE'DLACK.** *n. f.* A weed that grows among corn; charnock.

*Tusser*.

**KEEL.** *n. f.* [*cœle*, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch; *quille*, Fr.] The bottom of the ship.

Portunus

Heav'd up his lighten'd *keel*, and sunk the sand,

And steer'd the sacred vessel.

*Dryden*.

Her sharp bill serves for a *keel* to cut the air before her; her tail she useth as her rudder.

*Grew's Cosmol. b. i.*

Your cables burst, and you must quickly feel

The waves impetuous ent'ring at your *keel*.

*Swift*.

**KEELS**, the same with *kayles*, which see.

**To KEEL.** *v. a.* [*cælan*, Saxon.] This word, which is preserved in *Shakespeare*, probably signifies *to cool*, though *Hammer* explains it otherwise.

To *keel* seems to mean to drink so deep as to turn up the bottom of the pot, like turning up the *keel* of a ship. *Hammer*.

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot.

*Shakespeare*.

**KE'ELFAT.** *n. f.* [*cælan*, Saxon, *to cool*, and *fat* or *vat*, a vessel.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

**KE'ELSON.** *n. f.* The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel, lying right over it next above the floor timber. *Harris*.

**To KE'ELHALE.** *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale*.] To punish in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

**KEEN.** *adj.* [*cene*, Saxon; *kuhn*, German; *koen*, Dutch.]

1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt.

Come thick night

That my *keen* knife see not the wound it makes.

*Shakesp.*

Here is my *keen*-edged sword,

Deck'd with fine flower-de-luces on each side.

*Shakesp.*

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,

*Keen* be my fabre, and of proof my arms.

*Dryden*.

A sword *keen*-edg'd within his right he held,

The warlike emblem of the conquer'd field.

*Dryden*.

2. Severe; piercing.

The winds

Blow moist, and *keen*, shattering the graceful locks

Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek

Some better shroud.

*Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

The cold was very supportable; but as it changed to the north-west, or north, it became excessively *keen*.

*Ellis*.

3. Eager; vehement.

Never did I know

A creature, that did bear the shape of man,

So *keen* and greedy to confound a man.

*Shakespeare*.

*Keen* dispatch of real hunger.

*Milton*.

The sheep were so *keen* upon the acrons, that they gobbled up a piece of the coat.

*L'Estrange*.

Those curs are so extremely hungry, that they are too *keen* at the sport, and worry their game.

*Tatler, N°. 62.*

This was a prospect so very inviting, that it could not be easily withstood by any who have so *keen* an appetite for wealth.

*Swift's Miscel.*



4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind.

Good father cardinal, cry thou, amen,

To my *keen* curses.

*Shakesp. King John.*

I have known some of these absent officers as *keen* against Ireland, as if they had never been indebted to her.

*Swift.*

To *KEEN*. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sharpen. An unauthorized word.

Nor when cold Winter *keens* the brightening flood,

Wou'd I weak shivering linger on the brink.

*Thomson.*

*KE'ENLY*. *adj.* [from *keen*.] Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly.

*KE'ENNESS*. *n. f.* [from *keen*.]

1. Sharpness; edge.

No, not the hangman's ax bears half the *keenness*

Of thy sharp envy.

*Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. Rigor of weather; piercing cold.

3. Asperity; bitterness of mind.

That they might keep up the *keenness* against the court, till the coming together of both houses, his lordship furnished them with informations, which might be wrested to the king's disadvantage.

*Clarendon.*

The sting of every reproachful speech is the truth of it; and to be conscious is that which gives an edge, and *keenness* to the invective.

*South's Sermons.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence.

To *KEEP*. *v. a.* [cepan, Saxon; *kepen*, old Dutch.]

1. To retain; not to lose.

I *kept* the field with the death of some, and flight of others.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

We have examples in the primitive church of such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods repented, and *kept* still the office of preaching the gospel.

*Whitgift.*

*Keep* in memory what I preached unto you.

*1 Cor. xv. 2.*

This charge I *keep* till my appointed day

Of rend'ring up.

*Milton.*

His loyalty he *kept*, his love, his zeal.

*Milton.*

You have lost a child; but you have kept one child, and are likely to do so long.

*Temple's Miscel.*

If we would weigh, and *keep* in our minds, what we are considering, that would instruct us when we should, or should not, branch into distinctions.

*Locke.*

2. To have in custody.

The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was always *kept* in the castle of Vicegrade.

*Knolles.*

She *kept* the fatal key.

*Milton.*

3. To preserve; not to let go.

These men of war that could *keep* rank, came with a perfect heart to Hebron.

*1 Chron. xii. 38.*

The Lord God merciful and gracious, *keeping* mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity.

*Exod. xxxiv. 7.*

I spared it greatly, and have *kept* me a grape of the cluster, and a plant of a great people.

*2 Esdr. ix. 21.*

4. To preserve in a state of security.

We passed by where the duke *keeps* his gallies.

*Addison.*

5. To protect; to guard.

Behold I am with thee to *keep* thee.

*Gen. xxviii.*

6. To guard from flight.

Paul dwelt with a soldier that *kept* him.

*Acts xxviii. 16.*

7. To detain.

But what's the cause that *keeps* you here with me?

—That I may know what *keeps* me here with you.

*Dryden.*

8. To hold for another.

A man delivers money or stuff to *keep*.

*Exod. xxii. 7.*

Reserv'd from night, and *kept* for thee in store.

*Milton.*

9. To reserve; to conceal.

Some are so close and reserved, as they will not shew their wares but by a dark light; and seem always to *keep* back somewhat.

*Bacon's Essays, N<sup>o</sup>. 27.*

10. To tend.

God put him in the garden of Eden to *keep* it.

*Gen. ii. 15.*

While in her girlish age she *kept* sheep on the moor, it chanced that a merchant saw and liked her.

*Carew.*

Count it thine

To till and *keep*, and of the fruit to eat.

*Milton.*

11. To preserve in the same tenour or state.

To know the true state, I will *keep* this order.

*Bacon.*

Take this at least, this last advice my son,

*Keep* a stiff rein, and move but gently on:

The courfers of themselves will run too fast, Your art must be to moderate their haste.

*Addison's Ovid.*

12. To regard; to attend.

While the stars and course of heav'n I *keep*,

My weary'd eyes were seiz'd with fatal sleep.

*Dryden.*

If that idea be steadily *kept* to, the distinction will easily be conceived.

*Locke.*

13. To not suffer to fail.

My mercy will I *keep* for him for ever.

*Psal. lxxxix.*

Shall truth fail to *keep* her word?

*Milton.*

14. To hold in any state.

Ingenuous shame, and the apprehensions of displeasure,

are the only true restraints: these alone ought to hold the reins, and *keep* the child in order.

*Locke on Education.*

Men are guilty of many faults in the exercise of this faculty of the mind, which *keep* them in ignorance.

*Locke.*

Happy souls! who *keep* such a sacred dominion over their inferior and animal powers, that the sensitive tumults never rise to disturb the superior and better operations of the reasoning mind.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

15. To retain by some degree of force in any place or state.

Plexirtus, said he, this wickedness is found by thee; no good deeds of mine have been able to *keep* it down in thee.

*Sidney, b. ii.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governor should so much malign his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have *kept* under; or perhaps nourish it with coloured countenance of such sinister means.

*Spenser.*

What old acquaintance! could not all this flesh

*Keep* in a little life? Poor Jack, farewell.

*Shakespeare.*

Venus took the guard of noble Hector's corse,

And *kept* the dogs off: night and day applying sovereign force

Of rosy balms, that to the dogs were horrible in taste.

*Chapman's Iliad.*

The Chinese sail where they will; which sheweth that their law of *keeping* out strangers is a law of pusillanimity and fear.

*Bacon's New Atlantis.*

And those that cannot live from him asunder,

Ungratefully shall strive to *keep* him under.

*Milton.*

If any ask me what wou'd satisfy,

To make life easy, thus I would reply:

As much as *keeps* out hunger, thirst, and cold.

*Dryden.*

Matters, recommended by our passions, take possession of our minds, and will not be *kept* out.

*Locke.*

Prohibited commodities should be *kept* out, and useless ones impoverish us by being brought in.

*Locke.*

An officer with one of these unbecoming qualities, is looked upon as a proper person to *keep* off impertinence and solicitation from his superior.

*Addison's Spectator.*

And if two boots *keep* out the weather,

What need you have two hides of leather.

*Prior.*

We have it in our power to *keep* in our breaths, and to suspend the efficacy of this natural function.

*Cheyne.*

16. To continue any state or action.

The house of Ahaziah had no power to *keep* still the kingdom.

*2 Chron. xxii. 9.*

Men gave ear, waited, and *kept* silence at my counsel.

*Job xxix. 21.*

Auria made no stay, but still *kept* on his course, and with a fair gale came directly towards Carone.

*Knolles.*

It was then such a calm, that the ships were not able to *keep* way with the gallies.

*Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

The moon that distance *keeps* till night.

*Milton.*

An heap of ants on a hillock will more easily be *kept* to an uniformity in motion than these.

*Glanville's Scep.*

He dy'd in fight:

Fought next my person; as in comfort fought:

*Kept* pace for pace, and blow for blow.

*Dryden.*

He, being come to the estate, *keeps* on a very busy family; the markets are weekly frequented, and the commodities of his farm carried out and sold.

*Locke.*

Invading foes, without resistance,

With ease I make to *keep* their distance.

*Swift.*

17. To preserve in any state.

My son, *keep* the flower of thine age sound.

*Eccclus. xxvi.*

18. To practise; to use habitually.

I rule the family very ill, and *keep* bad hours.

*Pope.*

19. To copy carefully.

Her servants eyes were fix'd upon her face,

And as she mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd,

Her measures *kept*, and step by step pursu'd.

*Dryden.*

20. To observe any time.

This shall be for a memorial; and you shall *keep* it a feast to the Lord.

*Exod. xii. 14.*

That day was not in silence holy *kept*.

*Milton.*

21. To observe; not to violate.

It cannot be,

The king should *keep* his word in loving us;

He will suspect us still, and find a time

To punish this offence in other faults.

*Shakespeare.*

Sworn for three years term to live with me,

My fellow scholars; and to *keep* those statutes

That are recorded in this schedule here.

*Shakespeare.*

Lord God, there is none like thee: who *keepest* covenant and mercy with thy servants.

*1 Kings viii. 23.*

Lord God of Israel, *keep* with thy servant that thou promisedst him.

*1 Kings viii. 25.*

Obey and *keep* his great command.

*Milton.*

His promise Palamon accepts; but pray'd

To *keep* it better than the first he made.

*Dryden.*

My debtors do not *keep* their day,

Deny their hands and then refuse to pay.

*Dryden's Juv.*



- My wishes are,  
That Ptolemy may *keep* his royal word. *Dryden.*
22. To maintain; to support with necessities of life.  
Much more affliction than already felt  
They cannot well impose, nor I sustain,  
If they intend advantage of my labours,  
The work of many hands, which earns my *keeping*. *Milt.*
23. To have in the house.  
Base tyke, call'st thou me host? I scorn the term; nor  
shall my Nell *keep* lodgers. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
24. Not to intermit.  
*Keep* a sure watch over a shameless daughter, lest she make  
thee a laughing-stock to thine enemies, and a bye-word in  
the city. *Ecclus. xli. 11.*
25. To maintain; to hold.  
Not *keeping* strictest watch as she was warn'd. *Milton.*
26. To remain in; not to leave a place.  
They were honourably brought to London, where every  
one of them *kept* house by himself. *Hayward.*
27. Not to reveal; not to betray.  
Twelve Spartan virgins, noble, young, and fair,  
To the pompous palace did resort,  
Where Menelaus *kept* his royal court. *Dryden.*
28. To refrain; to with-hold.  
I pry'thee, tell me, doth he *keep* his bed. *Shakespeare.*
29. To debar from any place.  
A fool cannot *keep* counsel. *Ecclus. viii. 17.*
30. To *KEEP* back. To reserve; to with-hold.  
Great are thy virtues, though *kept* from man. *Milton.*
31. To *KEEP* back. To with-hold; to restrain.  
If he were wise, he would *keep* all this to himself. *Tillotson.*
32. To *KEEP* company. To frequent any one; to accompany.  
If any rebel or vain spirit of mine  
Did, with the least affection of a welcome,  
Give entertainment to the might of it;  
Let heav'n for ever *keep* it from my head. *Shakespeare.*
33. To *KEEP* company with. To have familiar intercourse.  
Some obscure passages in the inspir'd volume *keep* from the  
knowledge of divine mysteries. *Boyle on Scripture.*
34. To *KEEP* in. To conceal; not to tell.  
If the God of this world did not blind their eyes, it would  
be impossible, so long as men love themselves, to *keep* them  
from being religious. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
35. To *KEEP* in. To restrain; to curb.  
There is no virtue children should be excited to, nor fault  
they should be *kept* from, which they may not be convinced  
of by reasons. *Locke on Education.*
36. To *KEEP* off. To bear to distance; not to admit.  
If a child be constantly *kept* from drinking cold liquor whilst  
he is hot, the custom of forbearing will preserve him. *Locke.*
37. To *KEEP* off. To hinder.  
By this they may *keep* them from little faults. *Locke.*
38. To *KEEP* up. To maintain without abatement.  
Ill fenc'd for heav'n to *keep* out such a foe. *Milton.*
39. To *KEEP* up. To continue; to hinder from ceasing.  
Whatsoever the Lord shall answer, I will declare: I will  
*keep* nothing back from you. *Jer. xlii. 4.*
40. To *KEEP* under. To oppress; to subdue.  
O happy mixture! whereby things contrary do so qualify  
and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that  
neither boldness can make us presume, as long as we are  
*kept* under with the sense of our own wretchedness; nor,  
while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus,  
fear be able to tyrannize over us. *Hooker, b. v.*
41. To *KEEP* v. n.  
Truth may be smothered a long time, and *kept* under by  
violence; but it will break out at last. *Stillingfleet.*
42. To *KEEP* v. n.  
To live like those that have their hope in another life, im-  
plies, that we *keep* under our appetites, and do not let them  
loose into the enjoyments of sense. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
43. To *KEEP* v. n.  
To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state.  
With all our force we *kept* aloof to sea,  
And gain'd the island where our vessels lay. *Pope's Odyf.*
44. To *KEEP* v. n.  
A man that cannot fence will *keep* out of bullies and game-  
sters company. *Locke on Education.*
45. To *KEEP* v. n.  
To continue in any place or state; to stay.  
She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should  
make her *keep* within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*
46. To *KEEP* v. n.  
What! *keep* a week away? seven days and nights?  
Eightscore hours? and lovers absent hours.  
Oh weary reckoning. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
47. To *KEEP* v. n.  
I think, it is our way,  
If we will *keep* in favour with the king,  
To be her men, and wear her livery. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*
48. To *KEEP* v. n.  
Thou shalt *keep* fast by my young men, until they have  
ended. *Ruth ii. 21.*
49. To *KEEP* v. n.  
The necessity of *keeping* well with the maritime powers,  
will persuade them to follow our measures. *Temple.*
50. To *KEEP* v. n.  
On my better hand Ascanius hung;  
And with unequal paces tript along:  
Creusa *kept* behind. *Dryden's Aeneis.*
51. To *KEEP* v. n.  
The goddess born in secret pin'd;  
Nor visited the camp, nor in the council join'd;  
But *keeping* close, his gnawing heart he fed  
With hopes of vengeance. *Dryden's Homer.*
52. To *KEEP* v. n.  
And while it *keeps* there, it *keeps* within our author's limi-  
tation. *Locke.*
53. To *KEEP* v. n.  
There are cases in which a man must guard, if he intends  
to *keep* fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*
54. To *KEEP* v. n.  
The endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, the  
contrary endeavours of the Trojan to *keep* out of reach are  
the intrigue. *Pope's View of Epick Poetry.*
55. To *KEEP* v. n.  
To remain unhurt; to last.  
Disdain me not, although I be not fair:  
Doth beauty *keep* which never sun can burn,  
Nor storms do turn? *Sidney, b. i.*
56. To *KEEP* v. n.  
Grapes will *keep* in a vessel half full of wine, so that the  
grapes touch not the wine. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
57. To *KEEP* v. n.  
If the malt be not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will  
not *keep*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
58. To *KEEP* v. n.  
To dwell; to live constantly.  
A breath thou art,  
Servile to all the skiey influences,  
That do this habitation, where thou *keep'st*,  
Hourly afflict. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*
59. To *KEEP* v. n.  
Knock at the study, where, they say, he *keeps*,  
To ruminate strange plots of dire revenge. *Shakespeare.*
60. To *KEEP* v. n.  
To adhere strictly.  
Did they *keep* to one constant dress they would sometimes  
be in fashion, which they never are. *Addison's Spect.*
61. To *KEEP* v. n.  
It is so whilst we *keep* to our rule; but when we forsake  
that, we go astray. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
62. To *KEEP* v. n.  
To go forward.  
So cheerfully he took the doom;  
Nor shrunk, nor steeped from death,  
But, with unalter'd pace, *kept* on. *Dryden.*
63. To *KEEP* v. n.  
To continue undismayed.  
He grew sick of a consumption; yet he still *kept* up, that  
he might free his country. *Dryden's Life of Cleomenes.*
64. The general idea of this word is care, continuance, or du-  
ration.
- KEEP. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. Custody; guard.  
Pan, thou god of shepherds all,  
Which of our lambkins takest *keep*;  
And when our flocks into mischance doth fall,  
Doe'st save from mischief the unwary sheep. *Spenser's Within*



The prison strong,  
Within whose *keep* the captive knights were laid :  
Was one partition of the palace-wall. *Dryden.*

2. Guardianship ; restraint.  
Youth is least looked into when they stand in most need  
of good *keep* and regard. *Ascham.*

KE'EPER. *n. f.* [from *keep*.]  
1. One who holds any thing for the use of another.  
The good old man having neither reason to dissuade, nor  
hopes to persuade, received the things with the mind of a  
*keeper*, not of an owner. *Sidney.*

2. One who has prisoners in custody.  
The *keeper* of the prison, call to him. *Shakespeare.*  
To now  
With horns exalted stands, and seems to lowe :  
A noble charge ; her *keeper* by her side  
To watch her walks his hundred eyes apply'd. *Dryden.*  
A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,  
Of wine and water mix'd, with added store  
Of opium ; to his *keeper* this he brought,  
Who swallowed unaware the sleepy draught. *Dryden.*

3. One who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase.  
There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,  
Sometime a *keeper* here in Windsor forest,  
Doth all the Winter-time, at still of midnight,  
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shakesp.*  
The first fat buck of all the season's sent,  
And *keeper* takes no fee in compliment. *Dryden.*

4. One that has the superintendence or care of any thing.  
Hilkiah went unto Hildah, *keeper* of the wardrobe. 2 *King.*  
KE'EPER of the great seal. [*custos magni sigilli*, Latin.] Is a lord  
by his office, and called lord *keeper* of the great seal of Eng-  
land, &c. and is of the king's privy-council, under whose  
hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king,  
strengthened by the great or broad seal, without which seal  
all such instruments by law are of no force ; for the king is,  
in interpretation and intendment of law, a corporation, and  
therefore passeth nothing firmly, but under the great seal.  
This lord *keeper*, by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. hath the  
like jurisdiction, and all other advantages, as hath the lord  
chancellor of England. *Cowell.*

KE'EPERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *keeper*.] Office of a keeper.  
The common gaol of the shire is kept at Launceston :  
this *keepership* is annexed to the constableness of the castle.  
*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

KEG. *n. f.* [*caque*, French.] A small barrel, commonly used  
for a fish barrel.

KELL. *n. f.* A sort of pottage. *Ains.* It is so called in Scot-  
land, being a soupe made with shred greens.

KELL. *n. f.* The omentum ; that which inwraps the guts.  
The very weight of bowels and *kell*, in fat people, is the  
occasion of a rupture. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

KELP. *n. f.* A salt produced from calcined sea-weed.  
In making alum, the workmen use the ashes of a sea-weed  
called *kelp*, and urine. *Boyle on Colours.*

KE'ELSON. *n. f.* [more properly *keelson*.] The wood next the  
keel.  
We have added close pillars in the royal ships, which be-  
ing fastened from the *keelson* to the beams of the second deck,  
keep them from settling, or giving way. *Raleigh.*

KE'ILTER. *n. f.* [He is not in *kelter*, that is, he is not ready ;  
from *kilter*, to gird, Danish. *Skinner.*]

To KEMB. *v. a.* [*cœmban*, Saxon ; *kammen*, German : now  
written, perhaps less properly, *to comb*.] To separate or dis-  
entangle by a denticulated instrument.  
Yet are the men more loose than they,  
More *kemb'd* and bath'd, and rubb'd and trim'd,  
More sleek. *Benj. Johnson.*  
Thy head and hair are sleek ;  
And then thou *kemb'st* the tuzzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*

To KEN. *v. a.* [*cennan*, Saxon ; *kenman*, Dutch, to know.]

1. To see at a distance ; to descry.  
At once as far as angels *ken*, he views  
The dismal situation, waste and wild. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
The next day about evening we saw, within a *kenning*, be-  
fore us thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land.  
*Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
If thou *ken'st* from far,  
Among the Pleiads, a new-kindled star ;  
'Tis she that shines in that propitious light. *Dryden.*  
We *ken* them from afar, the setting sun  
Plays on their shining arms. *Addison.*

2. To know.  
'Tis he, I *ken* the manner of his gate. *Shakesp.*  
Now plain I *ken* whence love his rise begun :  
Sure he was born some bloody butcher's son,  
Bred up in shambles. *Gay's Past.*

KEN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] View ; reach of sight.  
Lo ! within a *ken*, our army lies. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
When from the mountain top Pisanio shew'd thee,  
Thou wast within a *ken*. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*  
It was a hill

Of paradise the highest ; from whose top  
The hemisphere of earth, in clearest *ken*,  
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect, lay. *Milton.*  
He soon  
Saw within *ken* a glorious angel stand. *Milton.*  
Rude, as their ships, was navigation then ;  
No useful compass or meridian known :  
Coasting they kept the land within their *ken*,  
And knew the North but when the pole-star shone. *Dryd.*  
When we consider the reasons we have to think, that what  
lies within our *ken* is but a small part of the universe, we  
shall discover an huge abyss of ignorance. *Locke.*

KE'NNEL. *n. f.* [*chenil*, French.]

1. A cot for dogs.  
A dog sure, if he could speak, had wit enough to describe  
his *kennel*. *Sidney.*  
From forth the *kennel* of thy womb hath crept  
A hell-hound, that doth hunt us all to death. *Shakesp.*  
The seditious remain within their station, which, by rea-  
son of the nastiness of the beastly multitude, might be more  
fitly termed a *kennel* than a camp. *Hayward.*

2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel.  
A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,  
Maz'd with a yelping *kennel* of French curs. *Shakespeare.*

3. The hole of a fox, or other beast.

4. [*Kennel*, Dutch ; *chenal*, Fr. *canalis*, Latin.] The water-  
course of a street.  
Bad humours gather to a a bile ; or, as divers *kennels* flow  
to one sink, so in short time their numbers increased. *Hayw.*  
He always came in so dirty, as if he had been dragged  
through the *kennel* at a boarding-school. *Arbutnot.*

To KE'NNEL. *v. n.* [from *kennel*.] To lie ; to dwell : used of  
beasts, and of man in contempt.  
Yet, when they list, would creep,  
If ought disturb'd their noise, into her womb,  
And *kennel* there ; yet there still bark'd and howl'd  
Within, unseen. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*  
The dog *kennelled* in a hollow tree, and the cock roosted  
upon the boughs. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

KEPT. pret. and part. pass. of *keep*.

KERCHE'IF. *n. f.* [*cowrecheif*, *Chaucer* ; *couvre*, to cover, and  
*chef*, the head ; and hence a handkerchief to wipe the face  
or hands.]

1. A head drefs.  
I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond ; thou  
hast the right arched bent of the brow, that becomes the  
tire vaillant.  
—A plain *kerchief*, Sir John ; my brows become nothing  
else. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
The proudest *kerchief* of the court shall rest  
Well satisfy'd of what they love the best. *Dryden.*

2. Any cloath used in drefs.  
O ! what a time have you chose out, brave Caius,  
To wear a *kerchief*. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*  
Every man had a large *kerchief* folded about the neck.  
*Hayward.*

KERCHE'IFED. } *adj.* [from *kerchief*.] Dressed ; hooded.  
KERCHE'IFT. }

The evening comes  
*Kerchief* in a comely cloud,  
While racking winds are piping loud. *Milton.*

KERF. *n. f.* [*ceorfan*, Saxon, to cut.]  
The sawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff is called a  
*kerf*. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*

KE'RMES. *n. f.*  
*Kermes* is a roundish body, of the bigness of a pea, and  
of a brownish red colour, covered when most perfect with a  
purplish grey dust. It contains a multitude of little distinct  
granules, soft, and when crushed yield a scarlet juice. It is  
found adhering to a kind of holm oak, and till lately was  
generally understood to be a vegetable excrescence ; but we  
now know it to be the extended body of an animal parent,  
filled with a numerous offspring, which are the little red  
granules. *Hill.*

KERN. *n. f.* [an Irish word.] Irish foot soldier ; an Irish boor.  
Out of the fry of these rake-hell horseboys, growing up  
in knavery and villainy, are their *kearn* supplied. *Spenser.*  
No sooner justice had with valour arm'd,  
Compell'd these skipping *kernes* to trust their heels,  
But the Norweyan lord, surveying advantage,  
Began a fresh assault. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
If in good plight these Northern *kerns* arrive,  
Then does fortune promise fair. *Philips's Briton.*

KERN. *n. f.* A hand-mill consisting of two pieces of stone, by  
which corn is ground. It is still used in some parts of Scotland.

To KERN. *v. n.* [probably from *kernel*, or, by change of a  
vowel, corrupted from *corn*.]

1. To harden as ripened corn.  
When the price of corn falleth, men break no more  
ground than will supply their own turn, wherethrough it  
falleth out that an ill *kerned* or saved harvest soon emptieth  
their old store. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. To



# KEY

2. To take the form of grains; to granulate.  
The principal knack is in making the juice, when sufficiently boiled, to *kern* or granulate. *Grew.*  
**KE'RNEL.** *n. f.* [*cýnnel*, a gland, Saxon; *karne*, Dutch; *cerneau*, French.]  
The edible substance contained in a shell.  
As brown in hue  
As hazle nuts, and sweeter than the *kernels*. *Shakespeare.*  
There can be no *kernel* in this light nut; the soul of this man is his clothes. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*  
The *kernel* of the nut serves them for bread and meat, and the shells for cups. *More.*
2. Any thing included in a husk or integument.  
The *kernel* of a grape, the fig's small grain,  
Can cloath a mountain, and o'ershade a plain. *Denham.*  
Oats are ripe when the straw turns yellow and the *kernel* hard. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
3. The seeds of pulpy fruits.  
I think he will carry this island home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple.—And sowing the *kernels* of it in the sea, bring forth more islands. *Shakesp. Tempest.*  
The apple inclosed in wax was as fresh as at the first putting in, and the *kernels* continued white. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient strata are concentered.  
A solid body in the bladder makes the *kernel* of a stone. *Arb.*
5. Knobby concretions in childrens flesh.  
To KE'RNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen to kernels.  
In Staffordshire, garden-rouncivals sown in the fields *kernel* well, and yield a good increase. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- KE'RNELLY. *adj.* [from *kernel*.] Full of kernels; having the quality or resemblance of kernels.
- KE'RNELWORT. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- KE'RSLEY. *n. f.* [*karfaye*, Dutch; *carifée*, French.] Coarse stuff.  
Taffata phrases, filken terms precise,  
I do forswear them; and I here protest,  
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be exprest  
In russet yeas, and honest *kersey* noes. *Shakespeare.*  
His lackey with a linnen stock on one leg, and a *kersey* boot-hose on the other. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*  
The same wool one man felts it into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, and another into *kersey* or serge. *Hale.*  
Thy *kersey* doublet spreading wide,  
Drew Cicily's eye aside. *Gay.*
- KEST. The preter tense of *cast*. It is still used in Scotland.  
Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles *kest*. *Fairfax.*
- KE'STREL. *n. f.* A little kind of bastard hawk. *Hammer.*  
In his *kestrel* kind,  
A pleasing vein of glory, vain did find,  
To which his flowing tongue, and troublous sprit,  
Gave him great aid. *Fairy Queen.*  
Kites and *kestrels* have a resemblance with hawks. *Bacon.*
- KETCH. *n. f.* [from *caicchio*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy ship.  
I wonder  
That such a *ketch* can with his very bulk  
Take up the rays o' th' beneficial sun,  
And keep it from the earth. *Shak. Henry VIII.*
- KE'TTLE. *n. f.* [*cetl*, Saxon; *ketel*, Dutch.] A vessel in which liquor is boiled. In the kitchen the name of *pot* is given to the boiler that grows narrower towards the top, and of *kettle* to that which grows wider. In authors they are confounded.  
The fire thus form'd, she sets the *kettle* on;  
Like burnish'd gold the little seetheing shone. *Dryden.*
- KE'TTLEDUM. *n. f.* [*kettle* and *drum*.] A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass.  
As he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,  
The *kettledrum* and trumpet thus bray out  
The triumph of his pledge. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
- KEY. *n. f.* [*cæg*, Saxon.]
1. An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt of a lock is pushed forward or backward.  
If a man were porter of hellgate, he should have old turning the *key*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
Fortune, that arrant whore,  
Ne'er turns the *key* to th' poor. *Shak. King Lear.*  
Poor *key* cold figure of a holy king!  
Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*  
The glorious standard last to heav'n they spread,  
With Peter's *keys* ennobled and his crown. *Fairfax.*  
Yet some there be, that by due steps aspire  
To lay their just hands on that golden *key*,  
That opes the palace of eternity. *Milton.*  
Conscience is its own counsellor, the sole master of its own secrets; and it is the privilege of our nature, that every man should keep the *key* of his own breast. *South's Sermons.*  
He came, and knocking thrice, without delay  
The longing lady heard, and turn'd the *key*. *Dryden.*  
I keep her in one room, I lock it;  
The *key*, look here, is in this pocket. *Prior.*

# KIC

2. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned.  
Hide the *key* of the jack. *Swift.*
3. An explanation of any thing difficult.  
An emblem without a *key* to't, is no more than a tale of a tub. *L'Estrange.*  
These notions, in the writings of the ancients darkly delivered, receive a clearer light when compared with this theory, which represents every thing plainly, and is a *key* to their thoughts. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true *key* of books. *Locke.*
4. The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers.  
Pamela loves to handle the spinnet, and touch the *keys*. *Pam.*
5. [In musick.] Is a certain tone whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted; and this *key* is said to be either flat or sharp, not in respect of its own nature, but with relation to the flat or sharp third, which is joined with it. *Harris.*  
Hippolita, I woo'd thee with my sword,  
And won thy love, doing thee injuries;  
But I will wed thee in another *key*,  
With pomp, with triumph, and with revelling. *Shakesp.*  
But speak you with a sad brow? Or do you play the flouting Jack? Come, in what *key* shall a man take you to go in the song? *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*  
Not know my voice! Oh, time's extremity!  
Hast thou so crack'd and splitted my poor tongue  
In sev'n short years, that here my only son  
Knows not my feeble *key* of untun'd cares? *Shakespeare.*
6. [*Kaye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unlading ships.  
A *key* of fire ran along the shore,  
And lighten'd all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*
- KE'YAGE. *n. f.* [from *key*.] Money paid for lying at the *key*. *Ainsworth.*
- KEYHOLE. *n. f.* [*key* and *hole*.] The perforation in the door or lock through which the *key* is put.  
Make doors fast upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement; shut that, and 'twill out at the *keyhole*. *Shakespeare.*  
I looked in at the *keyhole*, and saw a well-made man. *Tailor.*  
I keep her in one room; I lock it;  
The *key*, look here, is in this pocket;  
The *keyhole* is that left? Most certain. *Prior.*
- KEYSTONE. *n. f.* [*key* and *stone*.] The middle stone of an arch.  
If you will add a *keystone* and chaptrels to the arch, let the breadth of the upper part of the *keystone* be the height of the arch. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
- KIBE. *n. f.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German, *Skinner*; from *kibave*, Welsh, *Minshew*.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel caused by the cold.  
If 'twere a *kibe*, 'twould put me to my slipper. *Shakesp.*  
The toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of our courtier, that it galls his *kibe*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
One boast of the cure, calling them a few *kibes*. *Wiseman.*
- KI'BED. *adj.* [from *kibe*.] Troubled with *kibes*: as *kibed* heels.
- To KICK. *v. a.* [*kauchen*, German; *calco*, Latin.] To strike with the foot.  
He must endure and digest all affronts, adore the foot that *kicks* him, and kiss the hand that strikes him. *South.*  
It anger'd Turenne once upon a day,  
To see a footman *kick'd* that took his pay. *Pope.*  
Another, whose son had employments at court, that valued not, now and then, a *kicking* or a caning. *Swift.*
- To KICK. *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt.  
Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice, which I have commanded? *1 Sa. ii. 29.*  
Jeshurun waxed fat and *kicked*. *Deutr. xxxii. 15.*  
The doctrines of the holy Scriptures are terrible enemies to wicked men, and this is that which makes them *kick* against religion, and spurn at the doctrines of that holy book. *Tillot.*
- KICK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot.  
What, are you dumb? Quick, with your answer, quick,  
Before my foot salutes you with a *kick*. *Dryd. Juvenal.*
- KI'CKER. *n. f.* [from *kick*.] One who strikes with his foot.
- KI'CKSHAW. *n. f.* [This word is supposed, I think with truth, to be only a corruption of *quelque chose*, something; yet *Milton* seems to have understood it otherwise; for he writes it *kickshoe*, and seems to think it used in contempt of dancing.]
1. Something uncommon; fantastical; something ridiculous.  
Shall we need the *monseurs* of Paris to take our hopeful youth into their slight and prodigal custodies, and send them over back again transformed into mimicks, apes, and *kickshoes*? *Milton.*
2. A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known.  
Some pigeons, a couple of short-legged hens, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickshaws*. *Shakesp. H. IV.*  
In wit, as well as war, they give us vigour;  
Cressly was lost by *kickshaws* and soup-meagre. *Fenton.*
- KI'CKSY-WICKSEY. *n. f.* [from *kick* and *wince*.] A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife. *Hammer.*



# K I L

He wears his honour in a box, unseen,  
That hugs his *kickfy-wicksey* here at home,  
Spending his manly marrow in her arms. *Shakespeare.*

**KID.** *n. f.* [*kid*, Danish.]

1. The young of a goat.

Leaping like wanton *kids* in pleasant spring. *Fa. Queen.*

There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon which fight sir Richard Graham tells, he would snap one of the *kids*, and carry him close to their lodging. *Wotton.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw

Dandled the *kid*. *Milton.*

So *kids* and whelps their fires and dams express;

And so the great I measur'd by the less. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. [From *cidwlen*, Welsh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.

To **KID.** *v. a.* [from the noun] To bring forth kids.

**KIDDER.** *n. f.* An ingrosser of corn to enhance its price. *Ainsf.*

To **KIDNAP.** *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap*.] To steal children; to steal human beings.

**KIDNAPPER.** *n. f.* [from *kidnap*.] One who steals human beings.

The man compounded with the merchant, upon condition that he might have his child again; for he had smelt it out, that the merchant himself was the *kidnapper*. *L'Estrange.*

These people lye in wait for our children, and may be considered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law. *Spectator.*

**KIDNEY.** *n. f.* [Etymology unknown.]

1. These are two in number, one on each side: they have the same figure as kidneybeans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickness two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood, which, by the motion of the heart and arteries, is thrust into the emulgent branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the serosity being separated, is received by the orifice of the little tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence it runs by the ureters into the bladder. *Quincy.*

A youth laboured under a complication of diseases, from his mesentery and *kidneys*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. Race; kind: in ludicrous language.

Think of that, a man of my *kidney*; think of that, that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and thaw. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

There are millions in the world of this man's *kidney*, that take up the same resolution without noise. *L'Estrange.*

**KIDNEYBEAN.** *n. f.* [so named from its shape.]

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the pointal, which becomes a long pod, inclosing several seeds, which are shaped almost like a kidney. it has pinnated leaves, consisting of an unequal number of lobes. *Miller.*

*Kidneybeans* are a sort of cod ware, that are very pleasant wholesome food. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**KIDNEYVETCH.** } *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*

**KIDNEYWORT.** }

**KILDERKIN.** *n. f.* [*kindekin*, a baby, Dutch.] A small barrel.

Make in the *kilderkin* a great bung-hole of purpose. *Bacon.*

A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ;

But sure thou'rt but a *kilderkin* of wit. *Dryden.*

To **KILL.** *v. a.* [Anciently *To quell*; *cpellan*, Saxon; *kelen*, Dutch]

1. To deprive of life; to put to death as an agent.

Dar'ft thou resolve to *kill* a friend of mine?

—Please you, I'd rather *kill* two enemies. *Shakesf. R. III.*

Ye have brought us forth into this wilderness, to *kill* this whole assembly with hunger. *Ex. xvi. 3.*

There was *killing* of young and old, making away of men, women, and children. *2 Mac. v. 13.*

2. To destroy animals for food.

We're mere usurpers, tyrants, and what's worse,

To fright the animals, and to *kill* them up

In their assign'd and native dwelling place. *Shakespeare.*

Thou shalt *kill* of thy herd, and of thy flock. *Deutr. xii.*

Shall I take my bread, and my flesh that I have *killed* for my shearers? *1 Sa. xxv. 11.*

3. To deprive of life as a cause or instrument.

The medicines which go to the magical ointments, if they were used inwards, would *kill* those that use them; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*

4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.

Try with oil, or barm of drink, so they be such things as *kill* not the bough. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Catharticks of mercurials mix with all animal acids, as appears by *killing* it with spittle. *Floyer on the Humours.*

**KILLER.** *n. f.* [from *kill*.] One that deprives of life.

What sorrow, what amazement, what shame was in Amphialus, when he saw his dear foster-father find him the *killer* of his only son! *Sidney.*

Wilt thou for the old lion hunt, or fill

His hungry whelps? and for the *killer* kill,

When couch'd in dreadful dens? *Sandys.*

So rude a time,

When love was held so capital a crime,

# K I N

That a crown'd head could no compassion find,

But dy'd, because the *killer* had been kind. *Waller.*

**KILLOW.** *n. f.* [This seems a corruption of *coal* and *low*, a flame, as foot is thereby produced.]

An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour, and doubtless had its name from *kollow*, by which name, in the North, the smut or grime on the backs of chimneys is called. *Woodward.*

**KILN.** *n. f.* [*cýln*, Saxon] A stove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it.

What shall I do? I'll creep up into the chimney.—

There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces: creep into the *kiln* hole. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

After the putting forth in sprouts, and the drying upon the

*kiln*, there will be gained a bushel in eight of malt. *Bacon.*

Physicians chuse lime which is newly drawn out of the *kiln*, and not flacked. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To **KILNDRY.** *v. a.* [*kiln* and *dry*.] To dry by means of a kiln.

The best way is to *kilndry* them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**KILT** for *killed*. *Spenser.*

**KIMBO.** *adj.* [*a schembo*, Italian.] Crooked; bent; arched.

The *kimbo* handles seem with bears-foot carv'd,

And never yet to table have been serv'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

He observed them edging towards one another to whisper; so that John was forced to sit with his arms a *kimbo*, to keep them asunder. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

**KIN.** *n. f.* [*cýnne*, Saxon.]

1. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity.

You must use them with fit respects, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of *kin*, and so a friend to their persons, not to their errors. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Th' unhappy Palamon,

Whom Theseus holds in bonds, and will not free,

Without a crime, except his *kin* to me. *Dryden.*

2. Relatives; those who are of the same race.

Tumultuous wars

Shall *kin* with *kin*, and kind with kind confound. *Shakespeare.*

The father, mother, and the *kin* beside,

Were overborn by fury of the tide. *Dryden.*

3. A relation; one related.

Then is the soul from God; so pagans say,

Which saw by nature's light her heavenly kind,

Naming her *kin* to God, and God's bright ray,

A citizen of heav'n, to earth confin'd. *Davies.*

4. The same generical class, though perhaps not the same species; thing related.

The burst,

And the ear-deaf'ning voice of the oracle,

*Kin* to Jove's thunder, so surpriz'd my sense,

That I was nothing. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that which it discovers, being dissolved in a little hot water, is altogether differing from the stink of the other, being of *kin* to that of other alcalizate salts. *Boyle.*

5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch: as, *manikin*, *minikin*.

**KIND.** *adj.* [from *cýnne*, relation, Saxon.]

1. Benevolent; filled with general good-will.

By the *kind* gods, 'tis most ignobly done

To pluck me by the beard. *Shak. King Lear.*

Some of the ancients, like *kind* hearted men, have talked much of annual refrigeriums, or intervals of punishment to the damned, as particularly on the great festivals of the resurrection and ascension. *South's Sermons.*

2. Favourable; beneficent.

He is *kind* to the unthankful and evil.

*Lu. vi. 35.*

**KIND.** *n. f.* [*cýnne*, Saxon.]

1. Race; generical class. *Kind* in Teutonic English answers to *genus*, and *sort* to *species*; though this distinction, in popular language, is not always observed.

Thus far we have endeavoured in part to open of what nature and force laws are, according to their *kinds*. *Hooker.*

As when the total *kind*

Of birds, in orderly array on wing,

Came summon'd over Eden, to receive

Their names of Thee. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. vi.*

That both are animalia,

I grant; but not rationalia;

For though they do agree in *kind*,

Specifick difference we find. *Hudibras, p. i.*

God and nature do not principally concern themselves in the preservation of particulars, but of *kinds* and companies. *South's Sermons.*

He with his wife were only left behind

Of perish'd man; they two were human *kind*. *Dryden.*

I instance some acts of virtue common to Heathens and Christians; but I suppose them to be performed by Christians, after a more sublime manner than ever they were among the Heathens; and even when they do not differ in *kind* from moral virtues, yet differ in the degrees of perfection. *Asterb.*

He,



# K I N

- He, with a hundred arts refin'd,  
Shall stretch thy conquests over half the *kind*. *Pope*.
2. Particular nature.  
No human laws are exempt from faults, since those that have been looked upon as most perfect in their *kind*, have been found, upon enquiry, to have so many. *Baker*.
3. Natural state.  
He did, by edict, give the goods of all the prisoners unto those that had taken them, either to take them in *kind*, or compound for them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
The tax upon tillage was often levied in *kind* upon corn, and called *decumæ*, or tithes. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
4. Nature; natural determination.  
The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands,  
And in the doing of the deed of *kind*,  
He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes. *Shakespeare.*  
Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,  
Are led by *kind* t' admire your fellow-creature. *Dryden.*
5. Manner; way.  
Send me your prisoners with the speediest means,  
Or you shall hear in such a *kind* from me  
As will displease you. *Shakesf. Henry IV.*  
This will encourage industrious improvements, because many will rather venture in that *kind* than take five in the hundred. *Bacon's Essays.*
6. Sort. It has a slight and unimportant sense.  
Diogenes was asked, in a *kind* of scorn, what was the matter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers? He answered, because the one knew what they wanted, the other did not. *Bacon.*
- To KÍNDLE. *v. a.*
1. To set on fire; to light; to make to burn.  
He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea, he *kindleth* it and baketh bread. *Is. xlv. 15.*  
I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some mens dispositions formerly studied to *kindle* in parliaments. *K. Charles.*  
If the fire burns vigorously, it is no matter by what means it was at first *kindled*: there is the same force and the same refreshing virtue in it, *kindled* by a spark from a flint, as if it were *kindled* from the sun. *South's Sermons.*
2. To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate; to heat; to fire the mind.  
I've been to you a true and humble wife;  
At all times to your will conformable:  
Ever in fear to *kindle* your dislike. *Shakesf. Henry VIII.*  
He hath *kindled* his wrath against me, and counteth me as one of his enemies. *Job xix. 11.*  
Thus one by one *kindling* each other's fire,  
'Till all inflam'd, they all in one agree. *Daniel's Civ. War.*  
Each was a cause alone, and all combin'd  
To *kindle* vengeance in her haughty mind. *Dryden.*
- To KÍNDLE. *v. n.* [*cinnu*, Welsh; *cýnbelan*, Saxon.]
1. To catch fire.  
When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burnt, neither shall the flame *kindle* upon thee. *Is. xliii. 2.*
2. [From *cennan*, to bring forth, Saxon.]  
Are you native of this place?  
—As the coney that you see dwells where she is *kindled*. *Shak.*
- KÍNDLER. *n. f.* [from *kindle*.] One that lights; one who inflames.  
Now is the time that rakes their revels keep,  
*Kindlers* of riot, enemies of sleep. *Gay.*
- KÍNDLY. *adv.* [from *kind*.]
1. Benevolently; favourably; with good will.  
Sir Thurio borrows his wit from your ladyship's looks, and spends what he borrows *kindly* in your company. *Shakespeare.*  
I sometime lay here in Corioli,  
At a poor man's house: he us'd me *kindly*. *Shakesf. Coriol.*  
Be *kindly* affectioned one to another, with brotherly love, in honour preferring one another. *Ro. xii. 10.*  
His grief some pity, others blame;  
The fatal cause all *kindly* seek. *Prior.*  
Who, with less designing ends,  
*Kindlier* entertain their friends;  
With good words, and count'nance sprightly,  
Strive to treat them all politely? *Swift.*
- KÍNDLY. *adj.* [from *kind*; probably from *kind* the substantive.]
1. Homogeneous; congenial; kindred; of the same nature.  
This competency I beseech God I may be able to digest into *kindly* juice, that I may grow thereby. *Hammond.*  
These soft fires  
Not only enlighten, but with *kindly* heat,  
Of various influence, foment and warm,  
Temper or nourish. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. iv.*
2. The foregoing sense seems to have been originally implied by this word; but following writers, inattentive to its etymology, confounded it with *kind*.
3. Bland; mild; softening.  
Through all the living regions do'st thou move,  
And scatter'st, where thou goest, the *kindly* seeds of love. *Dryden.*

# K I N

- Ye heav'ns, from high the dewy nectar pour,  
And in soft silence shed the *kindly* show'r! *Pope.*
- KÍNDNESS. *n. f.* [from *kind*.] Benevolence; beneficence; good will; favour; love.  
If there be *kindness*, meekness, or comfort in her tongue, then is not her husband like other men. *Ecclus. xxxvi. 23.*  
Old Lelius professes he had an extraordinary *kindness* for several young people. *Collier of Friendship.*  
Ever blest be Cytherea's shrine,  
Since thy dear breast has felt an equal wound,  
Since in thy *kindness* my desires are crown'd. *Prior.*  
Love and inclination can be produced only by an experience or opinion of *kindness* to us. *Rogers's Sermons.*
- KÍNDRED. *n. f.* [from *kin*; *cýnnene*, Saxon]
1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; affinity.  
Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne,  
You keep her conquests, and extend your own. *Dryden.*
2. Relation; sort.  
His horse hipp'd with an old mothy saddle, and the stirrups of no *kindred*. *Shakesf. Taming of the Shrew.*
3. Relatives.  
I think there is no man secure  
But the queen's *kindred*. *Shakesf. Richard III.*  
Nor needs thy juster title the foul guilt  
Of Eastern kings, who, to secure their reign,  
Must have their brothers, sons, and *kindred* slain. *Denham.*
- KÍNDRED. *adj.* Congeneal; related; cognate.  
From Tuscan Coritum he claim'd his birth;  
But after, when exempt from mortal earth,  
From thence ascended to his *kindred* skies  
A god. *Dryden.*
- KINE. *n. f.* plur. from *cow*.  
To milk the *kine*,  
E'er the milk-maid fine  
Hath open'd her eyne. *Ben. Johnson.*  
A field I went, amid' the morning dew,  
To milk my *kine*. *Gay.*
- KING. *n. f.* [A contraction of the Teutonic word *cuning*, or *cynig*, the name of sovereign dignity. In the primitive tongue it signifies stout or valiant, the kings of most nations being, in the beginning, chosen by the people on account of their valour and strength. *Verstegan*.]
1. Monarch; supreme governor.  
The great *king* of *kings*,  
Hath in the table of his law commanded,  
That thou shalt do no murder. *Shakesf. R. III.*  
A substitute shines brightly as a *king*,  
Until a *king* be by; and then his state  
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook  
Into the main of waters. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*  
True hope is swift, and flies with swallows wings;  
*Kings* it makes gods, and meaner creatures *kings*. *Shakesf.*  
The *king* becoming graces,  
As justice, verity, temperance, stableness,  
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, lowliness,  
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,  
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Thus states were form'd; the name of *king* unknown,  
'Till common int'rest plac'd the sway in one;  
'Twas virtue only, or in arts or arms,  
Diffusing blessings, or averting harms,  
The same which in a fire the sons obey'd,  
A prince the father of a people made. *Pope.*
2. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine: as *prince* also is.  
Ferdinand and Isabella, *kings* of Spain, recovered the great and rich kingdom of Granada from the Moors. *Bacon.*
3. A card with the picture of a king.  
The *king* unseen  
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen. *Pope.*
4. KING at Arms, or of heralds, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux. *Phillips.*  
A letter under his own hand was lately shewed me by Sir William Dugdale, *king at arms*. *Walton.*
- To KING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To supply with a king.  
England is so idly *king'd*,  
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,  
By a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth,  
That fear attends her not. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
2. To make royal; to raise to royalty.  
Sometimes am I a *king*;  
Then treason makes me with myself a beggar,  
And so I am: then crushing penury  
Persuades me, I was better when a *king*;  
Then am I *king'd* again. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
- KÍNGAPPLE. *n. f.* A kind of apple.  
The *kingapple* is preferred before the jenneting. *Mortimer.*
- KÍNGCRAFT. *n. f.* [*king* and *craft*.] The act of governing.  
A word commonly used by king *James*.
- KÍNGCUP.



# K I N

**KINGCUP.** *n. f.* [*king and cup.*] A flower  
June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green, and upon  
his head a garland of bents, *kingcups*, and maidenhair. *Peach.*  
Fair is the *kingcup* that in meadow blows,  
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows. *Gay.*

**KINGDOM.** *n. f.* [from *king.*]  
1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a  
monarch.

You're welcome,  
Most learned, reverend sir, into our *kingdom*. *Shakefp.*  
Moses gave unto them the *kingdom* of Sihon, king of the  
Amorites, and the *kingdom* of Og, king of Bashan. *Num. xxxii.*

2. A different class or order of beings. A word chiefly used  
among naturalists.

The animal and vegetable *kingdoms* are so nearly joined,  
that if you take the lowest of one, and the highest of the  
other, there will scarce be perceived any difference. *Locke.*

3. A region; a tract.

The wat'ry *kingdom* is no bar  
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,  
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. *Shakefp. Merch. of Ven.*

**KINGFISHER.** *n. f.* A species of bird.

When dew refreshing on the pasture fields  
The moon bestows, *kingfishers* play on shore. *May's Virgil.*  
Bitterns, herons, sea-gulls, *kingfishers*, and water-rats, are  
great enemies to fish. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**KINGLIKE.** } *adj.* [from *king.*]  
**KINGLY.** }

1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical.

There we'll sit,  
Ruling in large and ample empery,  
O'er France, and all her almost *kingly* dukedoms. *Shakefp.*  
Yet this place

Had been thy *kingly* seat, and here thy race,  
From all the ends of peopled earth, had come  
To reverence thee. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

In Sparta, a *kingly* government, though the people were  
perfectly free, the administration was in the two kings and  
the ephori. *Swift.*

The cities of Greece, when they drove out their tyranni-  
cal kings, either chose others from a new family, or abolished  
the *kingly* government, and became free states. *Swift.*

2. Belonging to a king.

Why liest thou with the vile  
In loathsome beds, and leav'st the *kingly* couch  
A watch-case to a common 'larum-bell? *Shakefp. H. IV.*  
Then shalt thou give me with thy *kingly* hand,  
What husband in thy power I will command. *Shakespeare.*

3. Noble; august.

He was not born to live a subject life, each action of his  
bearing in it majesty, such a *kingly* entertainment, such a *king-ly*  
magnificence, such a *kingly* heart for enterprizes. *Sidney.*  
I am far better born than is the king;  
More like a king, more *kingly* in my thoughts. *Shakefp.*

**KINGLY.** *adv.* With an air of royalty; with superiour dignity.  
Adam bow'd low; he, *kingly*, from his state  
Inclin'd not. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

His hat, which never vail'd to human pride,  
Walker with reverence took, and laid aside;  
Low bow'd the rest, he, *kingly*, did but nod. *Dunciad.*

**KINGSE'VIL.** *n. f.* [*king and evil.*] A scrofulous distemper, in  
which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured  
by the touch of the king.

Sore eyes are frequently a species of the *kingsevil*, and take  
their beginning from vicious humours inflaming the tunica  
adnata. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

**KINGSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *king.*] Royalty; monarchy.

They designed and proposed to me the new modelling of  
sovereignty and *kingship*, without any reality of power, or  
without any necessity of subjection and obedience. *K. Charles.*

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his  
army believed him real in his zeal against *kingship*; but when  
they found out the imposture, upon his aspiring to the same  
himself, he was presently deserted and opposed by them, and  
never able to crown his usurped greatness with the addition of  
that title which he passionately thirsted after. *South.*

**KINGSPEAR.** *n. f.* A plant.

The stalk is round, smooth, strong, and branchy; the  
leaves like those of a leek, but stronger and narrower: the  
flowers are divided commonly as far as the basis, naked, stel-  
lated, and embracing the ovary like a calyx: the apex of the  
ovary puts forth six stamina, and a long tube from the centre,  
which becomes a roundish fruit, carnos, triangular, divided  
into three partitions inclosing triangular seeds. *Miller.*

**KINGSTONE.** *n. f.* A fish.

**KINFSOLK.** *n. f.* [*kin and folk.*] Relations; those who are of  
the same family.

Those lords, since their first grants of those lands, have  
bestowed them amongst their *kinfolks*. *Spenser.*

My *kinsfolk* have failed, and my familiar friends forgotten  
me. *Job xix. 14.*

**KINSMAN.** *n. f.* [*kin and man.*] A man of the same race or  
family.

# K I T

The jury he made to be chosen out of their nearest *kinsmen*,  
and their judges he made of their own fathers. *Spenser.*

Both fair, and both of royal blood they seem'd,  
Whom *kinsmen* to the crown the heralds deem'd. *Dryden.*

Let me stand excluded from my right,  
Robb'd of my *kinsman's* arms, who first appear'd in fight.  
*Dryden's Fables.*

There is a branch of the Medicis in Naples: the head of it  
has been owned as a *kinsman* by the great duke, and 'tis thought  
will succeed to his dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

**KINSWOMAN.** *n. f.* [*kin and woman.*] A female relation.

A young noble lady, near *kinwoman* to the fair Helen,  
queen of Corinth, was come thither. *Sidney.*

The duke was as much in love with wit as he was with his  
*kinwoman*. *Dennis's Letters.*

**KIRK.** *n. f.* [*cynce, Saxon; κυριακη.*] An old word for a  
church, yet retained in Scotland.

Home they hasten the posts to dight,  
And all the *kirk* pillars ere day-light,  
With hawthorn buds, and sweet eglantine. *Spenser.*

Nor is it all the nation hath these spots,  
There is a church as well as *kirk* of Scots. *Cleaveland.*

What one party thought to rivet by the Scots, that the other  
contemns, despising the *kirk* government and discipline of the  
Scots. *King Charles.*

**KIRTLE.** *n. f.* [*cynce, Saxon.*] An upper garment; a gown.

All in a *kirtle* of discoloured say  
He clothed was. *Fairy Queen.*

What stuff wilt thou have a *kirtle* of? Thou shalt have a  
cap to-morrow. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Thy gowns, thy shoes, thy beds of roses,  
Thy cap, thy *kirtle*, and thy poesies,  
Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten,  
In folly ripe, in reason rotten. *Raleigh.*

**TO KISS.** *v. a.* [*cusan, Welsh; xw.*]

1. To touch with the lips.

But who those ruddy lips can kiss,  
Which blessed still themselves do *kiss*. *Sidney.*

He took  
The bride about the neck, and *kiss* her lips  
With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting  
All the church echo'd. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

Their lips were four red roses on a stalk,  
And in their summer beauty *kiss'd* each other. *Shak. R. III.*

2. To treat with fondness.

The hearts of princes *kiss* obedience,  
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits,  
They swell and grow as terrible as storms. *Shak. H. VIII.*

3. To touch gently.

The moon shines bright: in such a night as this,  
When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees,  
And they did make no noise. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*

**KISS.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips.

What sense had I of her stol'n hours or lust?  
I found not Cassio's *kisses* on her lips. *Shakefp. Othello.*

Upon my livid lips bestow a *kiss*:  
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss! *Dryden.*

**KISSER.** *n. f.* [from *kiss.*] One that kisses.

**KISSINGCRUST.** *n. f.* [*kissing and crust.*] Crust formed where  
one loaf in the oven touches another.

These bak'd him *kissingcrusts*, and those  
Brought him small beer. *King's Cookery.*

**KIT.** *n. f.* [*kitte, Dutch.*]

1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*

2. A small diminutive fiddle.

'Tis kept in a case fitted to it, almost like a dancing-master's  
*kit*. *Grew's Museum.*

3. A small wooden vessel, in which Newcastle salmon is sent up  
to town.

**KITCHEN.** *n. f.* [*kegin, Welsh; keg, Flemish; cycene, Sax.*  
*cuisine, French; cucina, Italian; kyben, Erse.*] The room in  
a house where the provisions are cooked.

These being culpable of this crime, or favourers of their  
friends, which are such by whom their *kitchens* are sometimes  
amended, will not suffer any such statute to pass. *Spenser.*

Can we judge it a thing seemly for any man to go about the  
building of an house to the God of heaven, with no other ap-  
pearance than if his end were to rear up a *kitchen* or a parlour  
for his own use? *Hooker.*

He was taken into service in his court to a base office in his  
*kitchen*; so that he turned a broach that had worn a crown. *Bac.*

We see no new built palaces aspire,  
No *kitchens* emulate the vestal fire. *Pope.*

**KITCHENGARDEN.** *n. f.* [*kitchen and garden.*] Garden in  
which esculent plants are produced.

Gardens, if planted with such things as are fit for food, are  
called *kitchengardens*. *Bacon.*

A *kitchengarden* is a more pleasant sight than the finest  
orangery. *Spectator.*

**KITCHENMAID.** *n. f.* [*kitchen and maid.*] A cookmaid.

**KITCHENSTUFF.** *n. f.* [*kitchen and stuff.*] The fat of meat  
scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan. *As*



# K N A

As a thrifty wench scrapes *kitchenstuff*,  
And barreling the droppings and the snuff  
Of wafting candles, which in thirty year,  
Reliquely kept, perchance buys wedding cheer. *Donne.*  
Instead of *kitchenstuff* some cry  
A gospel preaching ministry. *Hudibras.*  
**KITCHENWENCH.** *n. f.* [*kitchen* and *wench*.] Scullion; maid  
employed to clean the instruments of cookery.  
Laura to his lady was but a *kitchenwench*. *Shakespeare.*  
Roasting and boiling leave to the *kitchenwench*. *Swift.*  
**KITCHENWORK.** *n. f.* [*kitchen* and *work*.] Cookery; work  
done in the kitchen.  
**KITE.** *n. f.* [*cýra*, Saxon.]  
1. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens.  
Ravenous crows and *kites*  
Fly o'er our heads. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
More pity that the eagle should be mew'd,  
While *kites* and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shakesp. R. III.*  
The heron, when she soareth high, so as sometimes she is  
seen to pass over a cloud, sheweth winds; but *kites*, flying  
aloft, shew fair and dry weather. *Bacon.*  
A leopard and a cat seem to differ just as a *kite* doth from  
an eagle. *Grew.*  
2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.  
Detested *kite*! thou liest. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
3. A fictitious bird made of paper.  
A man may have a great estate conveyed to him; but if he  
will madly burn, or childishly make paper *kites* of his deeds,  
he forfeits his title with his evidence. *Gov. of the Tongue.*  
**KITESFOOT.** *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*  
**KITTEN.** *n. f.* [*kattenen*, Dutch.] A young cat.  
That a mare will sooner drown than an horse is not expe-  
rienced, nor is the same observed in the drowning of whelps  
and *kittens*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
It was scratched in playing with a *kitten*. *Wise man.*  
Helen was just slipt into bed;  
Her eyebrows on the toilet lay,  
Away the *kitten* with them fled,  
As fees belonging to her prey. *Prior.*  
**TO KITTEN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats.  
So it would have done  
At the same season, if your mother's cat  
Had *kitten'd*, though yourself had ne'er been born. *Shakesp.*  
The eagle timbered upon the top of a high oak, and the  
cat *kittered* in the hollow trunk of it. *L'Estrange.*  
**TO KLINK.** *v. n.* [from *clack*.]  
1. To make a small sharp noise.  
2. In Scotland it denotes to pilfer or steal away suddenly with a  
snatch.  
**TO KNAB.** *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch; *knaap*, Erse.] To bite.  
Perhaps properly to bite something brittle, that makes a noise  
when it is broken; so as that *knab* and *knap* may be the same.  
I had much rather lie *knabbing* crusts, without fear, in my  
own hole, than be mistress of the world with cares *L'Estr.*  
An afs was wishing, in a hard Winter, for a little warm  
weather, and a mouthful of fresh grass to *knab* upon. *L'Estr.*  
**KNACK.** *n. f.* [*cnec*, Welsh, fly knavery; *cnapinge*, skill, Sax.]  
1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.  
When I was young, I was wont  
To load my she with *knacks*: I would have ransack'd  
The pedlar's filken treasury, and have pour'd it  
To her acceptance. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*  
For thee, fond boy,  
If I may ever know thou do'st but sigh  
That thou no more shalt see this *knack*, as never  
I mean thou shalt, we'll bar thee from success. *Shakesp.*  
This cap was moulded on a porringer,  
A velvet dish; fie, fie, 'tis lewd and filthy:  
Why 'tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,  
A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakespeare.*  
But is't not presumption to write verse to you,  
Who make the better poems of the two?  
For all these pretty *knacks* that you compose,  
Alas, what are they but poems in prose! *Denham.*  
He expounded both his pockets,  
And found a watch, with rings and lockets;  
A copper-plate, with almanacks  
Engrav'd upon't, with other *knacks*. *Hudibras.*  
2. A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity.  
I'll teach you the *knacks*  
Of eating of flax,  
And out of their noses  
Draw ribbands and posies. *Ben. Johnson's Gypsies.*  
The *knack* of fast and loose passes with foolish people for a  
turn of wit; but they are not aware all this while of the de-  
sperate consequences of an ill habit. *L'Estrange.*  
There is a certain *knack* in the art of conversation that gives  
a good grace to many things, by the manner and address of  
handling them. *L'Estrange.*  
Knaves, who in full assemblies have the *knack*  
Of turning truth to lies, and white to black. *Dryden.*  
My author has a great *knack* at remarks: in the end he makes

# K N A

another, about our refining in controversy, and coming nearer  
and nearer to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*  
The dean was famous in his time,  
And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme. *Swift.*  
3. A nice trick.  
For how should equal colours do the *knack*?  
Cameleons who can paint in white and black? *Pope.*  
**TO KNACK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a sharp quick  
noise, as when a stick breaks.  
**KNA'CKER.** *n. f.* [from *knack*.]  
1. A maker of small work.  
One part for plow-wright, cartwright, *knacker*, and smith.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
2. A ropemaker. [*Restio*, Latin] *Ainsworth.*  
**KNAG.** *n. f.* [*knag*, a wart, Danish. It is retain'd in Scotland.]  
A hard knot in wood.  
**KNA'GGY.** *adj.* [from *knag*.] Knotty; set with hard rough knots.  
**KNAP.** *n. f.* [*cnap*, Welsh, a protuberance, or a broken piece;  
*cnæp*, Saxon, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a swelling  
prominence.  
You shall see many fine seats set upon a *knap* of ground, en-  
vironed with higher hills round about it, whereby the heat of  
the sun is pent in, and the wind gathereth as in troughs. *Bacon.*  
**TO KNAP.** *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]  
1. To bite; to break short.  
He *knappeth* the spear in sunder. *Common Prayer.*  
He will *knap* the spears a-pieces with his teeth. *More.*  
2. [*Knaap*, Erse] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like  
that of breaking.  
*Knap* a pair of tongs some depth in a vessel of water, and  
you shall hear the sound of the tongs. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*  
**TO KNAP.** *v. n.* To make a short sharp noise.  
I reduced shoulders so soon, that the standers-by heard them  
*knap* in before they knew they were out. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
**TO KNA'PPLE.** *v. n.* [from *knapp*.] To break off with a sharp  
quick noise. *Ainsworth.*  
**KNA'PSACK.** *n. f.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a  
soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions.  
The constitutions of this church shall not be repealed, 'till  
I see more religious motives than soldiers carry in their *knap-*  
*jacks*. *King Charles.*  
If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot  
it farthest: there are hedges in Summer, and barns in Winter  
to be found: I with my *kna'fsack*, and you with your bottle at  
your back: we'll leave honour to madmen, and riches to  
knaves, and travel 'till we come to the ridge of the world.  
*Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
**KNA'PWEED.** *n. f.* [*jacea*, Latin.]  
This is one of the headed plants destitute of spines: the  
cup is squamose; the borders of the leaves are equal, being  
neither serrated nor indented: the florets round the border of  
the head are barren; but those placed in the center are suc-  
ceeded each by one seed, having a down adhering to it. There  
are fifty species of this plant, thirteen of which grow wild in  
England, and the rest are exoticks. *Miller.*  
**KNARE.** *n. f.* [*knor*, German.] A hard knot.  
A cake of scurf lies baking on the ground,  
And prickly stubs instead of trees are found;  
Or woods with knots and *knares* deform'd and old,  
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*  
**KNAVE.** *n. f.* [*cnapa*, Saxon.]  
1. A boy; a male child.  
2. A servant. Both these are obsolete.  
For as the moon the eye doth please  
With gentle beams not hurting sight,  
Yet hath fir sun the greater praise,  
Because from him doth come her light;  
So if my man must praises have,  
What then must I that keep the *knave*? *Sidney.*  
He eats and drinks with his domestick slaves;  
A verier hind than any of his *knaves*. *Dryden.*  
3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel; a dishonest fellow.  
Most men rather brook their being reputed *knaves*, than for  
their honesty be accounted fools; *knave*, in the mean time,  
passing for a name of credit. *South's Sermons.*  
When both plaintiff and defendant happen to be crafty  
*knaves*, there's equity against both. *L'Estrange.*  
An honest man may take a *knave's* advice;  
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*  
See all our fools aspiring to be *knaves*. *Pope.*  
4. A card with a soldier painted on it.  
For 'twill return, and turn t' account,  
If we are brought in play upon't,  
Or but by casting *knaves* get in,  
What pow'r can hinder us to win? *Hudibras.*  
**KNA'VERY.** *n. f.* [from *knave*.]  
1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villainy.  
Here's no *knavery*! See, to beguile the old folks, how the  
young folks lay their heads together. *Shakespeare.*  
If I thought it were not a piece of honesty to acquaint the  
king withal, I would do't; I hold it the more *knavery* to con-  
ceal it. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*  
Here's



# K N E

Here's the folly of the ass in trusting the fox, and here's the knavery of the fox in betraying the ass. *L'Estrange.*

The cunning courtier should be slighted too,  
Who with dull knavery makes so much ado;  
Till the shrewd fool, by thriving too too fast,  
Like Æsop's fox, becomes a prey at last. *Dryden.*

2. Mischievous tricks or practices. In the following passage it seems a general term for any thing put to an ill use, or perhaps for trifling things of more cost than use.

We'll revel it as bravely as the best,  
With amber bracelets, beads, and all this knav'ry. *Shakefp.*

**KNA'VISH.** *adj.* [from *knave*.]

1. Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent.

'Tis foolish to conceal it at all, and knavish to do it from friends. *Pope's Letters.*

2. Waggish; mischievous.

Here she comes curst and sad;  
Cupid is a knavish lad,  
Thus to make poor females mad. *Shakefp.*

**KNA'VISHLY.** *adv.* [from *knavish*.]

1. Dishonestly; fraudulently.

2. Waggishly; mischievously.

**TO KNEAD.** *v. a.* [*cnæban*, Saxon; *knedan*, Dutch.] To beat or mingle any stuff or substance. It is seldom applied in popular language but to the act of making bread.

Here's yet in the word hereafter, the kneading, the making of the cakes, and the heating of the oven. *Shakespeare.*

It is a lump, where all beasts kneaded be;  
Wisdom makes him an ark where all agree. *Donne.*

Thus kneaded up with milk the new made man  
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;  
'Till knowledge misapply'd, misunderstood,  
And pride of empire, sour'd his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One paste of flesh on all degrees bestow'd,  
And kneaded up alike with moist'ning blood. *Dryden.*

Prometheus, in the kneading up of the heart, seasoned it with some furious particles of the lion. *Addison's Spectator.*

No man ever reapt his corn,  
Or from the oven drew his bread,

Ere hinds and bakers yet were born,  
That taught them both to sow and knead. *Prior.*

The cake she kneaded was the fav'ry meat. *Prior.*

**KNE'ADINGTROUGH.** *n. f.* [*knead* and *trough*.] A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

Frogs shall come into thy kneadingtroughs. *Ex. viii. 3.*

**KNEE.** *n. f.* [*cneop*, Saxon; *knee*, Dutch.]

1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh.

Thy royal father  
Was a most fainting king: the queen that bore thee,  
Often upon her knees than on her feet,  
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I have reserved to myself seven thousand, who have not bowed the knee to Baal. *Ro. xi. 4.*

Scotch skink is a kind of strong nourishment, made of the knees and sinews of beef long boiled. *Bacon.*

I beg and clasp thy knees. *Milton.*

Weary'd with length of ways, worn out with toil,  
To lay down, and leaning on her knees,  
Invok'd the cause of all her miseries;  
And cast her languishing regards above,  
For help from heav'n, and her ungrateful Jove. *Dryden.*

Disdainful of Campania's gentle plains,  
When for them she must bend the servile knee. *Thomson.*

2. A knee is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Such dispositions are the fittest timber to make great politicks of: like to knee timber, that is good for ships that are to be tossed; but not for building houses, that shall stand firm. *Bacon.*

**TO KNEE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To supplicate by kneeling.

Go you that banish'd him, a mile before his tent, fall down, and kneel the way into his mercy. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

Return with her!  
Why, the hot-blooded France, that dow'rlers took  
Our youngest born: I could as well be brought  
To kneel his throne, and squire-like pension beg. *Shakef.*

**KNEED.** *adj.* [from *knee*.]

1. Having knees: as *in-kneed*, or *out-kneed*.

2. Having joints: as *kneel grass*.

**KNE'EDEEP.** *adj.* [*knee* and *deep*.]

1. Rising to the knees.

2. Sunk to the knees.

The country peasant meditates no harm,  
When clad with skins of beasts to keep him warm;  
In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,  
Almost kneedeep, through mire in clumsy shoes. *Dryden.*

**KNE'EHOLM.** *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

**KNE'EPAN.** *n. f.* [*knee* and *pan*.] A little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its foreside. It is soft in children, but very hard in those of riper years; it is called patella or mola. Over it passes the tendon of the muscles which extend the leg, to which it serves as a pulley. *Quincy.*

# K N I

The kneepan must be shewn, with the knitting thereof, by a fine shadow underneath the joint. *Peacham on Drawing.*

**TO KNEEL.** *v. n.* [from *knee*.] To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee.

When thou do'st ask me blessing, I'll kneel down,  
And ask of thee forgiveness. *Shak. King Lear.*

Ere I was risen from the place that shew'd  
My duty kneeling, came a reeking post,  
Stew'd in his haste, half breathing, panting forth  
From Goneril, his mistress, salutation. *Shak. King Lear.*

A certain man kneeling down to him, said, Lord, have mercy upon my son; for he is lunatick. *Mat. xvii. 14.*

As soon as you are dressed, kneel and say the Lord's prayer. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

**KNE'ETRIBUTE.** *n. f.* [*knee* and *tribute*.] Genuflection; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling.

Receive from us  
Kneetribute yet unpaid, prostration vile. *Milton.*

**KNEEL.** *n. f.* [*cnil*, Welsh, a funeral pile; *cnýllan*, to ring, Sax.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

I would not wish them to a fairer death,  
And so his knell is knoll'd. *Shakespeare.*

Sea nymphs hourly ring his knell:  
Hark, now I hear them. *Shak. Tempest.*

When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear  
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was stirr'd  
With such an agony, he sweat extremely. *Shak. H. VIII.*

All these motions, which we saw,  
Are but as ice, which crackles at a thaw:  
Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings  
Her knell alone, by cracking of her strings. *Donne.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,  
Which his hours work, as well as hours do tell;  
Unhappy 'till the last, the kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

At dawn poor Stella danc'd and sung;  
The am'rous youth around her bow'd:  
At night her fatal knell was rung;  
I saw, and kiss'd her in her shroud. *Prior.*

**KNEW.** The preterite of *know*.

**KNIFE.** *n. f.* plur. *knives*. [*cnif*, Sax. *kniff*, Danish.] An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, and animals killed.

Come, thick night,  
And pall thee in the dunest smoke of hell,  
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes. *Shakefp.*

Blest powers, forbid thy tender life  
Should bleed upon a barbarous knife. *Crashaw.*

The sacred priests with ready knives bereave  
The beast of life, and in full bowls receive  
The streaming blood. *Dryden's Æn.*

Ev'n in his sleep he starts, and fears the knife,  
And, trembling, in his arms takes his accomplice wife. *Dryd.*

Pain is not in the knife that cuts us; but we call it cutting in the knife, and pain only in ourselves. *Watts.*

**KNIGHT.** *n. f.* [*cnicht*, Sax. *knecht*, Germ. a servant, or pupil.]

1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the custom to knight every man of rank or fortune, that he might be qualified to give challenges, to fight in the lists, and to perform feats of arms. In England knighthood confers the title of *sir*: as, *sir Thomas*, *sir Richard*. When the name was not known, it was usual to say *sir knight*.

That same knight's own sword this is of yore,  
Which Merlin made. *Spenser.*

Sir knight, if knight thou be,  
Abandon this forestalled place. *Spenser.*

When every case in law is right,  
No squire in debt, and no poor knight. *Shak. King Lear.*

Pardon, goddess of the night,  
Those that flew thy virgin knight;  
For the which, with songs of woe,  
Round about her tomb they go. *Shakefp.*

This knight; but yet why should I call him knight,  
To give impiety to this rev'rent stile. *Daniel's Civil War.*

No squire with knight did better fit  
In parts, in manners, and in wit. *Hudibras.*

2. Among us the order of gentlemen next to the nobility, except the baronets.

The knight intends to make his appearance. *Addison.*

3. A champion.

He suddenly unties the poke,  
Which out of it sent such a smoke,  
As ready was them all to choke,  
So grievous was the pother;  
So that the knights each other lost,  
And stood as still as any post. *Drayton.*

Did I for this my country bring  
To help their knight against their king,  
And raise the first sedition? *Denham.*

**KNIGHT Errant.** [*chevalier errant*.] A wandering knight; one who went about in quest of adventures.

Like a bold knight errant did proclaim  
Combat to all, and bore away the dame. *Denham.*

The



# K N I

The ancient *errant knights*  
 Won all their mistresses in fights;  
 They cut whole giants into fritters,  
 To put them into am'rous twitters. *Hudibras.*

**KNIGHT Errantry.** [from *knight errant*.] The character or manners of wandering knights.  
 That which with the vulgar passes for courage is a brutish sort of *knight errantry*, seeking out needless encounters. *Norris.*

**KNIGHT of the Post.** A hireling evidence.  
 There are *knights of the post*, and holy cheats enough, to swear the truth of the broadest contradictions, where pious frauds shall give them an extraordinary call. *South's Sermons.*

**KNIGHT of the Shire.** One of the representatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified.

**To KNIGHT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and bids him rise up *sir*.  
 Favours came thick upon him: the next St. George's day he was *knighted*. *Wotton.*

The lord protector *knighted* the king; and immediately the king stood up, took the sword from the lord protector, and dubbed the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward.*

The hero William, and the martyr Charles,  
 One *knighted* Blackmore, and one pension'd Quarles. *Pope.*

**KNIGHTLY.** *adj.* [from *knight*.] Becoming a knight; befitting a knight.  
 Let us take care of your wound, upon condition that a more *knightly* combat shall be performed between us. *Sidney.*

How dares your pride presume against my laws?  
 As in a lifted field to fight your cause:  
 Unask'd the royal grant, no marshal by,  
 As *knightly* rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

**KNIGHTHOOD.** *n. f.* [from *knight*.] The character or dignity of a knight.  
 For that same knight's own sword this is of yore,  
 Which Merlin made by his almighty art,  
 For that his nourling, when he *knighthood* swore,  
 Therewith to doen his foes eternal smart. *Fairy Queen.*

Speak truly on thy *knighthood*, and thine oath,  
 And so defend thee heaven and thy valour. *Shak. R. II.*

Is this the sir, who some waste wife to win,  
 A *knighthood* bought, to go a wooing in. *Ben. Johnson.*

If you needs must write, write Cæsar's praise,  
 You'll gain at least a *knighthood*, or the bays. *Pope.*

**KNIGHTLESS.** *adj.* [from *knight*.] Unbecoming a knight. Obsolete.  
 Arise, thou cursed miscreant,  
 That hast with *knightless* guise, and treacherous train,  
 Fair knight-hood foully shamed. *Fairy Queen.*

**To KNIT.** *v. n.* preter. *knit* or *knitted*. [cneetan, Saxon.]

1. To make or unite by texture without a loom.  
 Sleep, that *knits* up the ravell'd sleeve of care,  
 The birth of each day's life, sore labour's bath,  
 Balm of hurt minds. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 A thousand Cupids in those curls do sit;  
 Those curious nets thy slender fingers *knit*. *Waller.*
2. To tie.  
 Send for the county; go tell him of this;  
 I'll have this knot *knit* up to-morrow morning. *Shakespeare.*
3. To join; to unite.  
 His gall did grate for grief and high disdain,  
 And, *knitting* all his force, got one hand free. *Fa. Queen.*  
 These, mine enemies, are all *knit* up  
 In their distractions: they are in my power. *Shakespeare.*  
 O let the vile world end,  
 And the premised flames of the last day  
*Knit* earth and heav'n together. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*  
 Lay your highness'  
 Command upon me; to the which my duties  
 Are with a most indissoluble tye  
 For ever *knit*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
 This royal hand and mine are newly *knit*,  
 And the conjunction of our inward souls  
 Married in league, coupled and link'd together  
 With all religious strength of sacred vows. *Shakespeare's King John.*  
 By the simplicity of Venus' doves,  
 By that which *knitteth* souls, and prospers loves. *Shakesp.*  
 If ye be come peaceably, mine heart shall be *knit* unto you. *Chro. xii. 17.*  
 That their hearts might be comforted, being *knit* together in love. *Col. ii. 2.*  
 He doth fundamentally and mathematically demonstrate the firmest *knittings* of the upper timbers, which make the roof. *Wotton's Architect.*  
 Pride and impudence, in faction *knit*,  
 Usurp the chair of wit! *Ben. Johnson's New Inn.*  
 Ye *knit* my heart to you by asking this question. *Bacon.*  
 These two princes were agreeable to be joined in marriage, and thereby *knit* both realms into one. *Hayward.*

# K N O

Come, *knit* hands, and beat the ground  
 In a light fantastick round. *Milton.*

God gave several abilities to several persons, that each might help to supply the publick needs, and, by joining to fill up all wants, they be *knit* together by justice, as the parts of the world are by nature. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Nature cannot *knit* the bones while the parts are under a discharge. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

3. To contract.  
 What are the thoughts that *knit* thy brow in frowns,  
 And turn thy eyes so coldly on thy prince. *Addison's Cato.*
4. To tie up.  
 He saw heaven opened, as it had been a great sheet *knit* at the four corners, and let down to the earth. *Acts x. 11.*

**To KNIT.** *v. n.*

1. To weave without a loom.  
 A young shepherdess *knitting* and fingering: her voice comforted her hands to work, and her hands kept time to her voice's musick. *Sidney.*  
 Make the world distinguish Julia's son  
 From the vile offspring of a trull, that sits  
 By the town-wall, and for her living *knits*. *Dryden.*
2. To join; to close; to unite.  
 Our fever'd navy too  
 Have *knit* again, and float, threat'ning most sea-like. *Shak.*

**KNIT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Texture.  
 Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd, and their garters of an indifferent *knit*. *Shakespeare.*

**KNITTER.** *n. f.* [from *knit*.] One who weaves or knits.  
 The spinsters and the *knitters* in the sun,  
 And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,  
 Do use to chant it. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

**KNITTINGNEEDLE.** *n. f.* [*knit* and *needle*.] A wire which women use in knitting.  
 He gave her a cuff on the ear, she would prick him with her *knittingneedle*. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

**KNITTLE.** *n. f.* [from *knit*.] A string that gathers a purse round. *Ainsworth.*

**KNOB.** *n. f.* [cnap, Saxon; *knoop*, Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the rest.  
 Just before the entrance of the right auricle of the heart is a remarkable *knob* or bunch, raised up from the subjacent fat; by the interposition whereof the blood falling down by the descending vein is diverted into the auricle. *Ray.*

**KNOBBED.** *adj.* [from *knob*.] Set with knobs; having protuberances.  
 The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and *knobbed* or tuberos at the bottom. *Grew.*

**KNOBBINESS.** *n. f.* [from *knobby*.] The quality of having knobs.

**KNOBBY.** *adj.* [from *knob*.]

1. Full of knobs.
2. Hard; stubborn.

The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of obstinacy, resolving still to conceal the names of the authors. *Howel.*

**To KNOCK.** *v. n.* [cnucian, Saxon; *cnoce*, a blow, Welsh.]

1. To clash; to be driven suddenly together.  
 Any hard body thrust forwards by another body contiguous, without *knocking*, giveth no noise. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 They may say, the atoms of the chaos being variously moved according to this catholick law, must needs *knock* and interfere. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. To beat, as at a door for admittance.  
 Villain, I say *knock* me at this gate,  
 And rap me well; or I'll knock your knave's pate. *Shak.*  
 Whether to *knock* against the gates of Rome,  
 Or rudely visit them in parts remote,  
 To fright them, ere destroy. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 I bid the rascal *knock* upon your gate,  
 And could not get him for my heart to do it. *Shakesp.*  
 For harbour at a thousand doors they *knock'd*,  
 Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd. *Dryden.*  
*Knock* at your own breast, and ask your soul,  
 If those fair fatal eyes edg'd not your sword. *Dryden.*
3. To KNOCK under. A common expression, that denotes when a man yields or submits.

**To KNOCK.** *v. a.*

1. To affect or change in any respect by blows.  
 How do you mean removing him?  
 —Why, by making him incapable of Othello's place; *knocking* out his brains. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 He that has his chains *knocked* off, and the prison doors set open to him, is perfectly at liberty. *Locke.*  
 Time was, a sober Englishman would *knock*  
 His servants up, and rise by five o'clock;  
 Instruct his family in ev'ry rule  
 And send his wife to church, his son to school. *Dryden.*
2. To dash together; to strike; to collide with a sharp noise.  
 So when the cook saw my jaws thus *knock* it,  
 She would have made a pancake of my pocket. *Cleaveland.*  
 At him he lanch'd his spear, and pierc'd his breast;  
 On the hard earth the Lycian *knock'd* his head,  
 And lay supine; and forth the spirit fled. *Dryden.*



# K N O

- 'Tis the sport of statesmen,  
When heroes *knock* their knotty heads together,  
And fall by one another. *Rowe.*
3. To *Knock down*. To fell by a blow.  
He began to *knock down* his fellow citizens with a great  
deal of zeal, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural medley  
of religion and bloodshed. *Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 50.  
A man who is gross in a woman's company, ought to be  
*knocked down* with a club. *Clarissa.*
4. To *Knock on the head*. To kill by a blow; to destroy.  
He betook himself to his orchard, and walking there was  
*knocked on the head* by a tree. *South's Sermons.*  
Excess, either with an apoplexy, *knocks* a man *on the head*;  
or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-shop, burns him  
down to the ground. *Grew's Cosmol.*
- KNOCK**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A sudden stroke; a blow.  
Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth  
should wave him from a *knock* perpendicularly directed from  
a body in the air above. *Brown's Vulgar Err.* b. vii.  
Ajax belabours there an harmless ox,  
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the *knocks*. *Dryden.*
2. A loud stroke at a door for admission.  
Guiscard, in his leathern frock,  
Stood ready, with his thrice-repeated *knock*:  
'Thrice with a doleful sound the jarring grate  
Rung deaf and hollow. *Dryden's Boccace.*
- KNOCKER**. *n. f.* [from *knock*.]  
1. He that knocks.  
2. The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.  
Shut, shut the door, good John! fatigu'd, I said,  
Tie up the *knocker*, say I'm sick, I'm dead. *Pope.*
- To *Knoll*. *v. a.* [from *knell*.] To ring the bell, generally  
for a funeral.  
Had I as many sons as I have hairs,  
I would not wish them to a fairer death,  
And so his knell is *knoll'd*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- To *Knoll*. *v. n.* To sound as a bell.  
If ever you have look'd on better days,  
If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to church. *Shakefp.*
- KNOLL**. *n. f.* A little hill. *Ainsf.*
- KNOP**. *n. f.* [A corruption of *knap*.] Any tufty top. *Ainsf.*
- KNOT**. *n. f.* [cnotta, Saxon; *knot*, German; *knutte*, Dutch;  
*knotte*, Erse.]  
1. A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disen-  
tangled.  
He found that reason's self 'now reasons found  
To fasten *knots*, which fancy first had bound. *Sidney.*  
As the fair vestal to the fountain came,  
Let none be startled at a vestal's name,  
Tir'd with the walk, she laid her down to rest;  
And to the wind's expos'd her glowing breast,  
To take the freshness of the morning air,  
And gather'd in a *knot* her flowing hair. *Addison.*
2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other.  
Garden *knots*, the frets of houses, and all equal figures,  
please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon.*  
Our sea-wall'd garden, the whole land,  
Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers choked up,  
Her *knots* disorder'd. *Shakefp. Rich. II.*  
It fed flow'rs worthy of paradise, which not nice art  
In beds and curious *knots*, but nature boon,  
Pour'd forth profuse on hill and dale, and plain. *Milton.*  
Their quarters are contrived into elegant *knots*, adorned  
with the most beautiful flowers. *More.*  
Henry in *knots* involving Emma's name,  
Had half-express'd, and half-conceal'd his flame  
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark  
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,  
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,  
That, as the wound, the passion might increase. *Prior.*
3. Any bond of association or union.  
Confirm that amity  
With nuptial *knot*, if thou vouchsafe to grant  
That virtuous lady Bona. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*  
Richmond aims  
At young Elizabeth, my brother's daughter,  
And by that *knot* looks proudly on the crown. *Shakefp.*  
I would he had continued to his country  
As he began, and not unknit himself  
The noble *knot* he made. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Why left you wife and children,  
Those precious motives, those strong *knots* of love. *Shak.*  
Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade;  
In this close *knot*, the smallest looseness made. *Cowley.*
4. A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance  
of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of  
the fibres. A joint in an herb.  
Taking the very refuse among those which served to no use,  
being a crooked piece of wood, and full of *knots*, he hath  
carved it diligently, when he had nothing else to do. *Wisd.*  
Such *knots* and crossness of grain is objected here, as will

# K N O

- hardly suffer that form, which they cry up here as the only just  
reformation, to go on so smoothly here as it might do in  
Scotland. *King Charles.*
5. A confederacy; an association; a small band.  
Oh you panderly rascals! there's a *knot*, a gang, a conspi-  
racy against me. *Shakef. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
What is there here in Rome that can delight thee?  
Where not a foul, without thine own foul *knot*,  
But fears and hates thee. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*  
A *knot* of good fellows borrowed a sum of money of a  
gentleman upon the king's highway. *L'Estrange.*  
I am now with a *knot* of his admirers, who make request  
that you would give notice of the window where the knight  
intends to appear. *Addison's Spectator.*
6. Difficulty; intricacy.  
A man shall be perplexed with *knots* and problems of busi-  
ness, and contrary affairs, where the determination is dubious,  
and both parts of the contrariety seem equally weighty; so  
that, which way soever the choice determines, a man is sure  
to venture a great concern. *South's Sermons.*
7. Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs.  
When the discovery was made that the king was living,  
which was the *knot* of the play untied, the rest is shut up in  
the compass of some few lines, because nothing then hindered  
the happiness of Torismond and Leonora. *Dryden's Dufresny.*
8. A cluster; a collection.  
The way of fortune is like the milky way in the sky,  
which is a meeting or *knot* of a number of small stars, not  
seen asunder, but giving light together. *Bacon's Essays.*  
In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it,  
and are placed in the midst of it, there are less groups or  
*knots* of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts  
of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more  
inferior manner. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
- To *Knot*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To complicate in knots.  
Happy we who from such queens are freed,  
That were always telling beads:  
But here's a queen when she rides abroad  
Is always *knott*ing threads. *Sidley.*
2. To intangle; to perplex.
3. To unite.  
The party of the papists in England are become more  
*knotted*, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst them-  
selves. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
- To *Knot*. *v. n.*  
1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation.  
Cut hay when it begins to *knot*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. To knit knots for fringes.  
**KNO'TBERRYBUSH**. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsf.*  
**KNO'TGRASS**. *n. f.* [*knot* and *grass*.] A plant.  
**KNO'TTED**. *adj.* [from *knot*.] Full of knots.  
The *knotted* oaks shall show'rs of honey weep. *Dryden.*
- KNO'TTINESS**. *n. f.* [from *knotty*.] Fullness of knots; uneven-  
ness; intricacy; difficulty.  
Virtue was represented by Hercules naked, with his lion's  
skin and knotted club: by his oaken club is signified reason  
ruling the appetite; the *knottiness* thereof, the difficulty they  
have that seek after virtue. *Peacham on Drawing.*
- KNO'TTY**. *adj.* [from *knot*.]  
1. Full of knots.  
I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds  
Have riv'd the *knotty* oaks. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*  
The timber in some trees more clean, in some more *knotty*:  
try it by speaking at one end, and laying the ear at the other;  
for if it be *knotty*, the voice will not pass well. *Bacon.*  
The *knotty* oaks their list'ning branches bow. *Roscommon.*  
One with a brand yet burning from the flame,  
Arm'd with a *knotty* club another came. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Where the vales with violets once were crown'd,  
Now *knotty* burrs and thorns disgrace the ground:  
Come, shepherds, come, and strew with leaves the plain;  
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryden.*
2. Hard; rugged.  
Valiant fools  
Were made by nature for the wise to work with:  
They are their tools; and 'tis the sport of statesmen,  
When heroes knock their *knotty* heads together,  
And fall by one another. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*
3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed.  
King Henry, in the very entrance of his reign, when the  
kingdom was cast in his arms, met with a point of great dif-  
ficulty, and *knotty* to solve, able to trouble and confound the  
wisest kings. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Princes exercised skill in putting intricate questions; and  
he that was the best at the untying of *knotty* difficulties, carried  
the prize. *L'Estrange.*  
Some on the bench the *knotty* laws untie. *Dryden.*  
They compliment, they sit, they chat,  
Fight o'er the wars, reform the state;  
A thousand *knotty* points they clear,  
'Till supper and my wife appear. *Prior.*



# K N O

To KNOW. *v. a.* *preter.* *I knew, I have known.* [cnapan Saxon.]

1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive.

O, that a man might *know*  
The end of this day's business ere it come! *Shakespeare.*  
The memorial of virtue is immortal, because it is *known*  
with God and with men. *Wisd. iv. 1.*  
The gods all things *know.* *Milton.*

Not from experience, for the world was new,  
He only from their cause their natures *knew.* *Denham.*  
We doubt not, neither can we properly say we think we  
admire and love you above all other men: there is a certainty  
in the proposition, and we *know* it. *Dryden.*

When a man makes use of the name of any simple idea,  
which he perceives is not understood, or is in danger to be  
mistaken, he is obliged by the laws of ingenuity, and the end  
of speech, to declare his meaning, and make *known* what idea  
he makes it stand for. *Locke.*

2. To be informed of; to be taught.

Ye shall be healed, and it shall be *known* to you why his  
hand is not removed from you. *1 Sa. vi. 3.*

Led on with a desire to *know*  
What nearer might concern him. *Milton.*  
One would have thought you had *known* better things than  
to expect a kindness from a common enemy. *L'Estrange.*

3. To distinguish.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving  
to the whole a new name, whereby to *know* it from those be-  
fore and after, and distinguish it from every smaller or greater  
multitude of units. *Locke.*

4. To recognise.

What a monstrous fellow art thou, thus to rail on me, that  
is neither *known* of thee, nor *knows* thee? *Shakespeare.*  
They told what things were done in the way, and how he  
was *known* of them in breaking of bread. *Lu. xxiv. 35.*  
At nearer view he thought he *knew* the dead,  
And call'd the wretched man to mind. *Flatman.*  
Tell me how I may *know* him. *Milton.*

5. To be no stranger to.

What are you?  
—A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,  
Who, by the art of *known* and feeling sorrows,  
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shak. King Lear.*

6. To converse with another sex.

And Adam *knew* Eve his wife. *Gen. iv. 4.*

7. To see with approbation.

They have reigned, but not by me; they have set a feig-  
niory over themselves, but I *knew* nothing of it. *Hosea.*

To KNOW. *v. n.*

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.

I *kn w* of a surety that the Lord hath sent his angel, and  
delivered me out of the hand of Herod. *Acts xii. 11.*

2. Not to be ignorant.

When they *know* within themselves they speak of that  
they do not well *know*, they would nevertheless seem to others  
to *know* of that which they may not well speak.  
*Bacon's Essays, No. 27.*

Not to *know* of things remote, but know  
That which before us lies in daily life,  
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton.*

In the other world there is no consideration that will sting  
our consciences more cruelly than this, that we did wickedly,  
when we *knew* to have done better; and chose to make our-  
selves miserable, when we understood the way to have been  
happy. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

They might understand those excellencies which they  
blindly valued, so as not to be farther imposed upon by bad  
pieces, and to *know* when nature was well imitated by the  
most able masters. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. To be informed.

The prince and Mr. Pains will put on two of our jerkins  
and aprons; and sir John must not *know* of it.  
*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

There is but one mineral body, that we *know* of, heavier  
than common quicksilver. *Boyle.*

4. To KNOW for. To have knowledge of. A colloquial ex-  
pression.

He said the water itself was a good healthy water; but for  
the party that own'd it, he might have more diseases than he  
*knew* for. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

5. To KNOW of In Shakespeare, is to take cognisance of; to  
examine.

Fair Hernia, question your desires;  
*Know* of your youth, examine well your blood,  
Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice,  
You can endure the livery of a nun,  
For ay to be in shady cloister mew'd. *Shakespeare.*

KNO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *kn.w.*] Cognoscible; possible to be  
discovered or understood.

These are resolved into a confessed ignorance, and I shall

# K N U

not pursue them to their old asylum; and yet it may be, there  
is more *knowable* in these than in less acknowledged my-  
steries. *Glanv. See f.*

'Tis plain, that under the law of works is comprehended  
also the law of nature, *knowable* by reason, as well as the  
law given by Moses. *Locke.*

These two arguments are the voices of nature, the unani-  
mous suffrages of all real beings and substances created, that  
are naturally *knowable* without revelation. *Bentley.*

KNO'WER. *n. f.* [from *know*] One who has skill or know-  
ledge.

If we look on a vegetable as made of earth, we must  
have the true theory of the nature of that element, or we  
miserably fail of our scientific aspirations; and while we can  
only say 'tis cold and dry, we are pitiful *knowers.* *Glanv.*

I know the respect and reverence which in this address I  
ought to appear in before you, who are a general *knower* of  
mankind and poetry. *Southern.*

KNO'WING. *adj.* [from *know.*]

1. Skillful; well instructed; remote from ignorance.

You have heard, and with a *knowing* ear,  
That he, which hath our noble father slain,  
Pursu'd my life. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
The *knowingest* of these have of late reformed their hy-  
pothesis. *Boyle.*

What makes the clergy glorious is to be *knowing* in their  
profession, unspotted in their lives, active and laborious in  
their charges. *South.*

The necessity of preparing for the offices of religion was a  
lesson which the mere light and dictates of common reason,  
without the help of revelation, taught all the *knowing* and in-  
telligent part of the world. *South's Sermons.*

Gio Bellino, one of the first who was of any consideration  
at Venice, painted very drily, according to the manner of his  
time: he was very *knowing* both in architecture and per-  
spective. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

All animals of the same kind, which form a society, are  
more *knowing* than others. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. Conscious; intelligent.

Could any but a *knowing* prudent Cause  
Begin such motions and assign such laws?  
If the Great Mind had form'd a different frame,  
Might not your wanton wit the system blame? *Blackmore.*

KNO'WING. *n. f.* [from *know.*] Knowledge.

Let him be so entertain'd as suits gentlemen of your *knowing*  
to a stranger of his quality. *Shakespeare.*

KNO'WINGLY. *adv.* [from *knowing.*] With skill; with know-  
ledge.

He *knowingly* and wittingly brought evil into the world.  
*More's Divine Dialogues.*

They who before were rather fond of it than *knowingly* ad-  
mired it, might defend their inclination by their reason.  
*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To the private duties of the closet he repaired, as often  
as he entered upon any business of consequence: I speak  
*knowingly.* *Atterbury's Sermons.*

KNO'WLEDGE. *n. f.* [from *know.*]

1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension.

*Knowledge*, which is the highest degree of the speculative  
faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative  
or negative propositions. *Locke.*

2. Learning; illumination of the mind.

Ignorance is the curse of God,  
*Knowledge* the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakesp.*

3. Skill in any thing.

Do but say to me what I should do,  
That in your *knowledge* may by me be done,  
And I am prest unto it. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

4. Acquaintance with any fact or person.

The dog straight fawned upon his master for old *know-*  
*ledge.* *Sidney.*

That is not forgot,  
Which ne'er I did remember; to my *knowledge*  
I never in my life did look on him. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

5. Cognisance; notice.

Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst  
take *knowledge* of me, seeing I am a stranger? *Ruth ii. 10.*

A state's anger should not take  
*Knowledge* either of fools or women. *Ben. Johnson's Catil.*

6. Information; power of knowing.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her par-  
don, or *knowledge* why she was cruel. *Sidney.*

To KNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.* [not in use.] To acknowledge; to  
avow.

The prophet Hosea tells us that God saith of the Jews,  
they have reigned, but not by me; which proveth plainly,  
that there are governments which God doth not avow: for  
though they be ordained by his secret providence, yet they are  
not *known* by his revealed will. *Bacon's holy War.*

To KNU'BBLE. *v. a.* [*knippler*, Danish.] To beat. *Skinner.*



# K N U

# K Y D

**KNU'CKLE.** *n. f.* [cnucle, Saxon; *knockle*, Dutch.]

1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close.

Thus often at the Temple-stairs we've seen  
Two tritons, of a rough athletic mien,  
Sourly dispute some quarrel of the flood,  
With *knuckles* bruis'd, and face besmear'd in blood. *Garth.*

2. The knee joint of a calf.

We find also that Scotch skinck, which is a pottage of strong nourishment, is made with the knees and finews of beef, but long boiled: jelly also, which they used for a restorative, is chiefly made of *knuckles* of veal. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

3. The articulation or joint of a plant.

Divers herbs have joints or *knuckles*, as it were stops in their germination; as gillyflowers, pinks, fennel, and corn.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

**To KNU'CKLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To submit: I suppose from an odd custom of striking the under side of the table with the *knuckles*, in confession of an argumental defeat.

**KNU'CKLED.** *adj.* [from *knuckle*.] Jointed.

The reed or cane is a watry plant, and groweth not but in

the water: it hath these properties, that it is hollow, and it is *knuckled* both stalk and root; that, being dry, it is more hard and fragile than other wood; that it putteth forth no boughs, though many stalks out of one root. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

**KNUFF.** *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *knave*, or the same with *chuff*.] A lout. An old word preserved in a rhyme of prediction.

The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,  
With clubs and clouted shoon,  
Shall fill up Duffendale

With slaughtered bodies soon.

*Hayward.*

**KNUR.** } *n. f.* [*knor*, German.] A knot; a hard sub-

**KNURLE.** } stance.

The stony nodules found lodged in the strata, are called by the workmen *knurs* and knots. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*

**KONED** for *knew*. *Spenser.*

**To KYD.** *v. n.* [corrupted probably from *cuð*, Saxon.] To know.

But ah, unjust and worthless Colin Clout,  
That *kyd'st* the hidden kinds of many a weed;  
Yet *kyd'st* not one to cure thy sore heart root,  
Whose rankling wound as yet doth rifely bleed.

*Spenser.*

































